CSE 331: Software Design & Implementation
Section 3 – ADTs – Sample Solution (1)

Write two different representations for the Rectangle ADT in the starter code below, including **abstraction functions** and a **rep invariant** for each representation.

There are many ways valid to represent a rectangle. We will provide 2 samples, with 2 implementations each:

Write your class specification below

```java
/**
 *  A Rectangle represents an immutable 2D rectangle with
 *  the top-left corner p, width w, and height h.
 *  We can denote a Rectangle as a triple (p, w, h).
 *  All rectangles are rotated the same way. That is, the top
 *  edge of the Rectangle is parallel to the x-axis.
 */
public class Rectangle {
        Your fields for your representation, abstraction function, and rep invariant go below

    // Abstraction Function:
    // AF(this) = a rectangle with
    //            top-left corner at (this.x, this.y) and
    //            a width of this.width and
    //            a height of this.height


    // Rep Invariant:
    //    width > 0 and
    //    height > 0


    private final double x;
    private final double y;
    private final double width;
    private final double height;
}
```

```java
/**
 *  Uses the same class specification as above
 */
public class Rectangle {
        Your fields for your representation, abstraction function, and rep invariant go below


    // Abstraction Function:
    // AF(this) = a rectangle with top-left corner
    //            at (this.x1, this.y1) and
    //            width of this.x2 - this.x1 and
    //            height of this.y1 - this.y2


    // Rep Invariant:
    //    x1 < x2 and
    //    y1 > y2


    private final double x1;
    private final double y1;
    private final double x2;
    private final double y2;


}
```

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Section 3 – ADTs – Sample Solution (2)

Write two different representations for the Rectangle ADT in the starter code below, including **abstraction functions** and a **rep invariant** for each representation.

Here is another valid way to represent a rectangle. There are many more valid ways to do this, but we've provided this other sample for you:

Write your class specification below
```
/**
 *  A Rectangle represents a mutable 2D rectangle with
 *  4 corners. We can denote a Rectangle as an ordered
 *  list of points [p1, p2, p3, p4], where each point is
 *  a corner of the rectangle. The first point is the bottom-
 *  left corner, and the rest are assigned going clockwise.
 */
public class Rectangle {
```
Your fields for your representation, abstraction function, and rep invariant go below

```
    // Abstraction Function:
    // AF(this) = a rectangle with
    //            p1 at (this.x1, this.y1)
    //            p2 at (this.x2, this.y2)
    //            p3 at (this.x3, this.y3)
    //            p4 at (this.x4, this.y4)


    // Rep Invariant:
    //    sqrt((x1 − x3)^2 + (y1 − y3)^2) ==
    //    sqrt((x2 − x4)^2 + (y2 − y4)^2)


    private double x1, y1;
    private double x2, y2;
    private double x3, y3;
    private double x4, y4;
}
```

```java
/**
 *  Uses the same class specification as above
 */
public class Rectangle {
        Your fields for your representation, abstraction function, and rep invariant go below


    // Abstraction Function:
    // AF(this) = a rectangle with
    //      p1 at (this.p.x, this.p.y)
    //      p2 at (this.p.x, this.p.y + this.height)
    //      p3 at (this.p.x + this.width, this.p.y + this.height)
    //      p4 at (this.p.x + this.width, this.p.y)


    // Rep Invariant:
    //     p != null and
    //     height > 0 and
    //     width > 0


    private Point p;
    private double height;
    private double width;


}
```