Sommario

VC12FndXPnt

V = *Variables*

C = *Calculation functions*

*** =** *Replaces the function* ***VC11FndXPnt***

The VC12FndXPnt function calculates the x-coordinate of a point to a line with 2 points of the straight line (X1-Y1 and X2-Y2) and the y-coordinate of the point (YP).

IMPLEMENTATION

VC12FndXPnt (pointX1, pointY1, pointX2, pointY2, pointXP, pointYP)

Parameters:

IN/OUT	VARIABLE TYPE	EXAMPLE NAME	DIM	
IN	SYSTEM or GLOBAL	pointX1	L/S	Point X1 of the straight line (Abscissa X1)
IN	SYSTEM or GLOBAL	pointY1	L/S	Point Y1 of the straight line (Ordinate Y1)
IN	SYSTEM or GLOBAL	pointX2	L/S	Point X2 of the straight line (Abscissa X2)
IN	SYSTEM or GLOBAL	pointY2	L/S	Point Y2 of the straight line (Ordinate Y2)
OUT	SYSTEM or GLOBAL	pointXP	L/S	Point X of the straight line calculated by the function (Unknown abscissa)
IN	SYSTEM or GLOBAL	pointYP	L/S	Point Y of the straight line for which you want to calculate the abscissa (X)

N.B.: pointX1, pointY1, pointY1, pointY2 between them must be the same size (DIM). All parameters must belong to the same type (SYSTEM or GLOBAL).

Example

Execute the calculation when the “gfCalc” flag is set to 1.

```
IF gfCalc
    gfCalc = 0
    pointX1 = 100        ;Sets the point values of the straight line
    pointY1 = 600
    pointX2 = 200
    pointY2 = 1200
    pointYP = 1000
        VC12FndXPnt (pointX1,  pointY1, pointX2, pointY2, pointXP, pointYP)
        gsAscissaCal = pointXP
ENDIF
```

DIFFERENCES FROM THE OLD RELEASE

- (from 10 to 11) Added the possibility to declare parameters “pointXP” and “pointYP” with Long dimension (L)
- (from 11 to 12) Introduced the possibility to use GLOBAL type parameters