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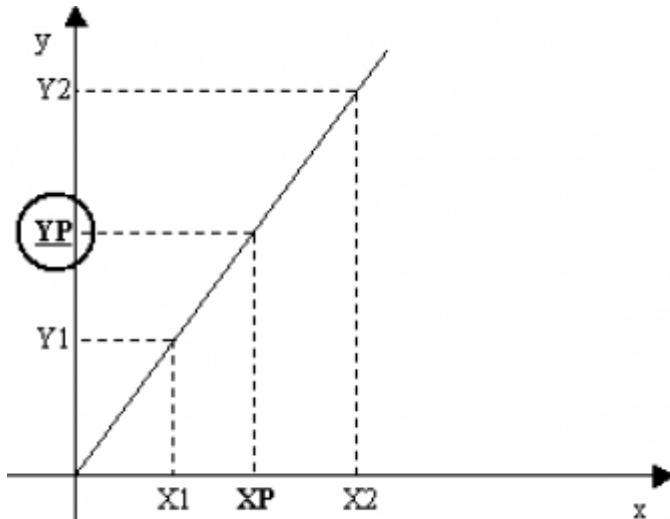
VC12FndYPnt

V = Variables

C = Calculation functions

* = Replaces the function **VC11FndYPnt**

The VC12FndYPnt function calculates the y-coordinate of a point to a line According to 2 points of the same line(X1-Y1 and X2-Y2) and the x-coordinate of point (XP).



IMPLEMENTATION

VC12FndYPnt (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)
IN	SYSTEM or GLOBAL	pointXP	L/S	Point X of the straight line for which you want to calculate the abscissa (Y)
OUT	SYSTEM or GLOBAL	pointYP	L/S	Point Y of the straight line calculated by the function (Unknown ordinate)

N.B.: pointX1, pointY1, pointX2, pointY2 between them must be the same size (DIM). All parameters must be 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
  pointXP = 150
  VC12FndYPnt (pointX1, pointY1, pointX2, pointY2, pointXP, pointYP)
  gsAscissaCal = pointYP
ENDIF
```

DIFFERENCES FROM THE OLD RELEASE

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

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