Class relations: has-a

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Has-a relationship

A class usually contains data members. These can be simple types or other classes. This allows you to make structured code.

```
class Course {
private:
  Person the_instructor;
  int year;
}
class Person {
  string name;
  ....
}
```

This is called the *has-a relation*.

Literal and figurative has-a

A line segment has a starting point and an end point.

A Segment class can store those points:

```
class Segment {
private:
  Point starting_point,ending_point;
public:
  Point get_the_end_point() {
    return ending_point; };
}
  ...
  Segment somesegment;
  Point somepoint =
    somesegment.get_the_end_point();
```

or store one and derive the other:

```
class Segment {
private:
  Point starting_point;
  float length,angle;
public:
  Point get_the_end_point() {
    /* some computation from the
       starting point */ };
}
```

Implementation vs API: implementation can be very different from user interface.

Exercise 1

- Make a class `Rectangle` (sides parallel to axes) with a constructor:

  `Rectangle(Point bl,float w,float h);`

  The logical implementation is to store these quantities. Implement methods

  `float area(); float width(); float height();`

- Add a second constructor

  `Rectangle(Point bl,Point tr);`

  Can you figure out how to use initializer lists for passing the points?

- Rewrite your class so that it stores two `Point` objects.

TACC

Polymorphism in constructors

You have to decide what to store and what to derive, but you can construct two ways:

```
class Segment {
private:
 // up to you how to implement!
public:
  Segment( Point start,float length,float angle )
    { .... }
  Segment( Point start,Point end ) { ... }
```

Advantage: with a good API you can change your mind about the implementation without bothering the user.