In-class Exercise 5: Inheritance

For this exercise, you may work with another student. If you do, turn in **ONLY one copy** of the project with both names on it.

Turn in your project at the end of class and name it as follows:

• If you have not completed the whole implementation and the comments, name your file:

```
A250_TEMP_E5_Yourlastname_Yourfirstname
(or A250_TEMP_E5_Yourlastname_Yourfirstname_Otherstudentlastname_Otherstudentfirstname)
The complete project is due next week on Wednesday/Thursday.
```

• If you have completed the entire exercise, name your file:

```
A250_E5_Yourlastname_Yourfirstname
(or A250_E5_Yourlastname_Yourfirstname_Otherstudentlastname_Otherstudentfirstname)
```

Using the project ex_05_inheritance, implement two (2) classes, the Circle class and the Cylinder class as described below. The Main.cpp file already contains testing cases.

Class Circle

Write the interface in the Circle.h file, and write the implementation in the Circle.cpp file.

Member variables:

- o A double named radius that stores the value of the radius of the circle.
- o A double named pi that stores the value of pi.

• Default constructor:

o Initializes the radius to 0.0 and pi to 3.142.

• Overloaded constructor:

- Parameters: a double that stores a new value for the radius, and a double that stores a new value for pi.
- o Initializes all member variables to the values passed by the parameters.

• Function getRadius

o Returns the value of the radius.

Function getPi

o Returns the value of pi.

Function setRadius

- o **Parameter:** A double that stores a new value for the radius.
- o Re-sets the value of radius to the value passed by the parameter.

Function setPi

- o **Parameter:** A double that stores a new value for pi.
- o Re-sets the value of pi with the value passed by the parameter.

Function calculateArea:

- Returns the area of the circle as a double.
- Area formula: π * radius * radius

Function printDimensions:

Outputs the dimensions of the circle in the following format:

Radius: #

Pi: #

Where "#" will be replaced by the actual value.

No need to format the decimals; the testing cases will take care of that.

Destructor

Left empty.

Class Cylinder

Write the **interface** in the **Cylinder.h** file, which **inherits** from the class **Circle**, and write the **implementation** in the **Cylinder.cpp** file.

Member variable:

o A double named **height** that stores the value of the height of the cylinder.

• Default constructor:

Initializes the height of the cylinder to 0.0.

Overloaded constructor:

- Parameters: a double that stores a new value for the radius, a double that stores a new value for pi, and a double that stores a new value for the height.
- Initializes its member variable to the variable passed by the parameter and calls the parent's overloaded constructor to pass the values of the parent's member variables. You need to use the syntax discussed in the slides.

Function getHeight

o Returns the value of the height.

Function setHeight

- o **Parameter:** A double that stores a new value for the height.
- o Re-sets the value of height to the value passed by the parameter.

Function calculateVolume:

- o Returns the volume of the cylinder as a double.
- Volume formula: (π * radius * radius) * height

• Function printDimensions:

- o Re-defines the parent's function **printDimensions**.
- To output the radius and pi, call the parent's function printDimensions.
- Outputs the dimensions of the circle in the following format:

Radius: # Pi: # Height: #

Where "#" will be replaced by the actual values.

No need to format the decimals; the testing cases will take care of that.

Destructor

Left empty.

Expected Output

```
Radius: 2.45
Pi: 3.14
Area: 18.85

Radius: 3.00
Pi: 7.21
Area: 64.89

First Cylinder
Radius: 3.00
Pi: 3.14
Height: 3.00
Volume: 84.83

Second Cylinder
Radius: 1.70
Pi: 3.14
Height: 2.40
Volume: 21.79

Press any key to continue . . .
```