

Assignment 4

SE1 Proseminar, winter 2007/2008

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The Composite Pattern

In this exercise, you are required to include teamwork features to the factory floor simulator.

A. Change the implementation of the **PowerOn** command such that it returns a unique identification tag associated to the robot. As usual, the command parameter is the robot type. For example, this can be *TransportRobot*, *PaintingRobot*, *Cleaning Robot*, etc.

B. Implement the following commands:

```
1. CreateTeam <(robot_type1=n1)/(Team_id1)> [<(robot_type2=n2)/(Team_id2)>
...]
```

A new team is created, consisting of already existing teams and/or new robots of specified types. A unique team identification tag must be displayed at the standard output as a result of this command. In case of an error, an adequate error message should be displayed.

Examples:

```
CreateTeam TransportRobot=2
```

Two transportation robots are powered on and grouped in a new team. Assume that the returned team identification tag is *2001*.

```
CreateTeam PaintingRobot=1 CleaningRobot=1
```

One painting robot and one cleaning robot are powered on and grouped in a new team. Assume that the returned team identification tag is *2002*.

```
CreateTeam PaintingRobot=2 2001 2002
```

Two painting robots are powered on. A new team composed of two painting robots, plus team *2001* and team *2002* is created. Consider that the id of the new team is *2003*.

A team may be contained in at most one other team. For example, the following commands should fail:

```
CreateTeam 2001 2003
```

```
CreateTeam 2002 TransportRobot=2
```

because teams *2001* and *2002* are members of team *2003*.

2. AddToTeam <team_id> <id1> [<id2> ...]

The robots or teams specified by <id1>, <id2>, ... are added to the team given by <team_id>. The command fails if one of the items to be added is already member of some other team.

3. GetType <id>

If <id> is the identification tag of a robot, then the type of the robot is displayed. If <id> refers to a team, then the types of all robots contained by the team are displayed. For each type, the total number of robots in the team is displayed. The robots of a team include the robots contained in all the sub-teams of the team.

Example (continuation from the previous page):

```
> PowerOn TransportRobot // assume this returns 101
> GetType 2001
TransportRobot=2

> GetType 101
TransportRobot

> GetType 2003
TransportRobot=2
PaintingRobot=3
CleaningRobot=1

> AddToTeam 2001 101
> GetType 2003
TransportRobot=3
PaintingRobot=3
CleaningRobot=1

> CreateTeam CleaningRobot=4 TransportRobot=1 // assume this returns 2004
> AddToTeam 2002 2004
> GetType 2003
TransportRobot=4
PaintingRobot=3
CleaningRobot=5

> AddToTeam 2003 2004 // fails, because 2004 is already a member of 2002
```

The checking interface for this assignment should be the same as for the previous assignment.