OOP Basics Retake Exam - Grand Prix

It's racing time again! Welcome to Grand Prix de SoftUni!

Overview

You should write a software which simulates a Formula 1 race under number of commands. Different number of **Drivers** can participate in each race and each driver ... well, drives a **Car**. Drivers have different attitude on the track and cars have different specifications which makes the race that thrilling!

Task 1: Structure

Drivers

All drivers have a name, total time record and a car to drive:

Name - a string TotalTime - a floating-point number Car - parameter of type Car FuelConsumptionPerKm - a floating-point number Speed – a floating-point number

Driver's **Speed** is calculated throught the formula below. Keep in mind that Speed changes on each lap. Speed = "(car's Hp + tyre's degradation) / car's fuelAmount"

AggressiveDriver

This type of drivers have FuelConsumptionPerKm equal to 2.7 liters. Also aggressive driver's Speed is multiplied by 1.3.

Endurance Driver

This type of drivers have **FuelConsumptionPerKm** equal to **1.5 liters**.

Cars

Each car should keep its horsepower (Hp), fuel amount and the type of tyres fit at the moment

Hp - an integer FuelAmount - a floating-point number Tyre - parameter of type Tyre

The fuel tank's maximum capacity of each car is 160 liters. Fuel amount cannot become bigger than the tank's maximum capacity. If you are given more fuel than needed you should fill up the tank to the maxiumum and nothing else happens.

If fuel amount drops below 0 liters you should throw an exception and the driver cannot continue the race.

Tyres

Every type of tyre has different hardness of the compound. It also has a degradation level, which is its lifetime:

Name — a string Hardness - a floating-point number Degradation - a floating-point number





















Every tyre starts with 100 points degradation and drops down towards 0. Upon each lap it's degradation is reduced by the value of the hardness. If a tyre's degradation drops below 0 points the tyre blows up and the driver cannot continue the race. If a tyre blows up you should throw an exeption.

UltrasoftTyre

Because it's ultra-soft this type of tyre has an additional property:

Grip – a positive **floating-point number**

The name of this tyre is always "Ultrasoft".

Upon each lap, it's Degradation drops down by its Hardness summed with its Grip. Also, the ultra-soft tyre blows up when tyre's Degradation drops below 30 points.

HardTyre

The name of this tyre is always "Hard". Hard tyres have less grip and slow down the car but endure bigger distance.

Task 2: Business Logic

Overview: Each execution of the application simulates only one race. In the beginning, you receive info about the track (laps / length) after which drivers are registered. The start of the race is marked by the first CompleteLaps command. The race finishes when all the laps are done by the drivers.

The Controller Class

The business logic of the program should be concentrated around several commands. Implement a class called RaceTower, which will hold the main functionality, represented by these public methods:

```
RaceTower.cs
void SetTrackInfo(int lapsNumber, int trackLength)
    //TODO: Add some logic here ...
void RegisterDriver(List<string> commandArgs)
    //TODO: Add some logic here ...
}
void DriverBoxes(List<string> commandArgs)
    //TODO: Add some logic here ...
}
string CompleteLaps(List<string> commandArgs)
{
    //TODO: Add some logic here ...
}
string GetLeaderboard()
{
    //TODO: Add some logic here ...
}
void ChangeWeather(List<string> commandArgs)
{
    //TODO: Add some logic here ...
```



















NOTE: RaceTower class methods are called from the outside so these methods must NOT receive the command parameter (the first argument from the input line) as part of the arguments!

Method **SetTrackInfo()** should initialize track's total **laps number** and **length**.

Commands

There are several commands that control the business logic of the application and you are supposed to build. They are stated below.

RegisterDriver Command

Creates a Driver, and registers it into the race. Input data may not be always valid. If you can't create a Driver with the data provided upon this command just skip it. All successfully registered drivers should be saved inside the Racetower class in any type data structure provided by .NET Framework (no custom structures).

Parameters

- type a string, equal to either "Aggressive" or "Endurance"
- name a string
- hp an integer
- fuelAmount a floating-point number
- tyreType a string
- tyreHardness a floating-point number

If the type of tyre is **Ultrasoft**, you will receive **1** extra parameter:

grip - a positive floating-point number

Leaderboard Command

On the first line print:

Lap {current lap}/{total laps number}

On the next lines, all drivers should be displayed in the order of their progress in the following format:

{Position number} {Driver's Name} {Total time / Failure reason}

Drivers are ordered by their **TotalTime** in acsending order.

CompleteLaps Command

Upon this command, all drivers progress the race with the specified number of laps. On each lap, each driver's **TotalTime** should be increased with the result of the following formula:

```
"60 / (trackLength / driver's Speed)"
```

After each lap, you must do the actions below in the exact same order:

- 1. Reduce FuelAmount by: "trackLength * driver's fuelConsumptionPerKm".
- 2. Degradate tyre according to its type

If you are given greater laps number than the number of laps left in the race you should throw an exception with the appropriate message and not increment the completed laps number.

After increasing the TotalTime and decreasing driver's resources (reduce FuelAmount, degradate Tyre) you should check for overtaking opportunities. For more info read the Additional Action -> Overtaking section.

Parameters

numberOfLaps - an integer





















Box Command

Makes a driver to box at the current lap which adds 20 seconds to his TotalTime and either changes his tyres with new ones of the specified type or refills with fuel.

Parameters

- reasonToBox a string, equal to either ChangeTyres or Refuel
- **driversName** a **string** specifying which driver boxes
- tyreType / fuelAmount a string specifying the type of the new tyre / a floating-point specifying how much fuel is refilled

If the reason is **ChangeTyres**, you will receive **extra parameters**:

tyreHardness - a floating-point specifying the new tyres hardness (only for the ChangeTyres case)

If the type of tyre is **Ultrasoft**, you will receive **1** extra parameter:

• grip - a positive floating-point number

ChangeWeather Command

Changes the current weather. In the beginning, the weather is **Sunny** by default. Input parameter will **always** be valid!

Parameters

weather – a string equal to one of the following: "Rainy", "Foggy", "Sunny"

Additional Action

DNF

If a driver stops because of some failure he doesn't progress in the race anymore under the CompleteLaps command (his stats get frozen). Drivers that are not racing anymore still take part at the bottom of the Leaderboard in the order of their failure occurrence (the latest failed driver is at the very bottom).

- The message in case of a blown tyre should be "Blown Tyre"
- The message in case of getting out of fuel should be "Out of fuel"
- The message in case of a crash should be "Crashed"

Overtaking

At certain conditions drivers overtake each other. Generally, if a driver is 2 seconds or less behind another driver at the end of a lap, he overtakes the driver ahead which reduces his TotalTime with the same interval of 2 seconds and increases the drivers that has been ahead TotalTime again with the same interval. Although there are some special cases:

- AggressiveDriver on UltrasoftTyre has an overtake interval up to 3 seconds to the driver ahead and crashes Foggy weather.
- EnduranceDriver on HardTyre has an overtake interval up to 3 seconds to the driver ahead and crashes if attempts an overtake in Rainy weather.

A driver is allowed to attempt an overtake only once in a lap. An overtaken driver is not allowed to fight back for his position in the same lap.

Checking for overtaking opportunities must happen from the slowest (last) driver to the fastest (first).





















Task 3: Input / Output

Input

- On the first line, you will receive an integer representing the number of laps in the race
- On the second line, you will receive an integer number representing the length of the track
- On the **next** lines, you will receive **different commands**. You should **stop reading the input** when drivers complete all laps in the race

Below, you can see the **format** in which **each command** will be given in the input:

- RegisterDriver {type} {name} {hp} {fuelAmount} {tyreType} {tyreHardness}
- RegisterDriver {type} {name} {hp} {fuelAmount} Ultrasoft {tyreHardness} {grip}
- Leaderboard
- CompleteLaps {numberOfLaps}
- Box Refuel {driversName} {fuelAmount}
- Box ChangeTyres {driversName} Hard {tyreHardness}
- Box ChangeTyres {driversName} Ultrasoft {tyreHardness} {grip}
- ChangeWeather {weather}

Output

Below you can see what output should be provided from the commands.

Leaderboard Command

Lap {current lap}/{total laps number}

On the next lines, all drivers should be displayed in the order of their progress in the following format:

{Position number} {Driver's Name} {Total time / Failure reason}

CompleteLaps Command

If you are given invalid number of laps print on the console:

"There is no time! On lap {current lap}."

In case of a successful overtake you should print on the console:

"{Overtaking driver's name} has overtaken {Overtaken driver's name} on lap {Current lap number}."

Finish

After all laps in the race are completed you should print the winner on the console in the following format:

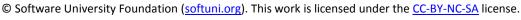
"{Driver's name} wins the race for {TotalTime} seconds."

The **TotalTime** should be rounded to **three digits** after the **decimal** point.

Constraints

- The **Driver's name** will be a string which may contain any ASCII character, except **space** ('').
- The **names** of all drivers will always be **unique**.





















- All drivers will be registered **before** the **race begins** (there won't be any **RegisterDriver** command after the first **CompleteLaps** command).
- A driver will **never box twice** in a **lap**.
- Each race will have a finishing driver.
- There will be **NO invalid** input data.

Examples

Input	Output
32 3 RegisterDriver Aggressive FirstDriver 650 140 Ultrasoft 0.2 3.8 RegisterDriver Endurance SecondDriver 467 78.48 Hard 0.8 RegisterDriver Endurance ThirdDriver 160 78.48 Ultrasoft 0.4 2.7 CompleteLaps 17 Leaderboard Box Refuel SecondDriver 98.28 CompleteLaps 15	Lap 17/32 1 ThirdDriver 2896.110 2 FirstDriver 6918.938 3 SecondDriver 7209.032 SecondDriver wins the race for 9838.183 seconds.
RegisterDriver Aggressive FirstDriver 650 140 Ultrasoft 10.2 3.0 RegisterDriver Aggressive SecondDriver 650 140 Hard 3.9 RegisterDriver Endurance ThirdDriver 360 78.48 Ultrasoft 2.4 0.7 CompleteLaps 14 CompleteLaps 8 Leaderboard Box ChangeTyres ThirdDriver Hard 0.3 CompleteLaps 2	There is no time! On lap 0. FirstDriver has overtaken SecondDriver on lap 1. Lap 8/10 1 ThirdDriver 931.587 2 SecondDriver 1127.098 3 FirstDriver Blown Tyre ThirdDriver wins the race for 1752.693 seconds.
RegisterDriver Endurance FirstDriver 650 140 Hard 0.2 RegisterDriver Endurance SecondDriver 650 140 Ultrasoft 0.2 0.3 RegisterDriver Aggressive ThirdDriver 350 100 Ultrasoft 0.2 0.3 RegisterDriver Aggressive FourthDriver 450 60 Hard 1.2 ChangeWeather Rainy CompleteLaps 1 Leaderboard Box Refuel FourthDriver 168 CompleteLaps 6 Box Refuel FourthDriver 2 CompleteLaps 6 Leaderboard CompleteLaps 1	Lap 1/14 1 SecondDriver 64.286 2 ThirdDriver 70.200 3 FourthDriver 143.000 4 FirstDriver Crashed Lap 13/14 1 SecondDriver 1353.124 2 FourthDriver 2122.949 3 ThirdDriver Out of fuel 4 FirstDriver Crashed SecondDriver wins the race for 1563.054 seconds.





















Task 4: Bonus

Factories

You know, that the keyword new is a bottleneck and we are trying to use it as less as possible. We even try to separate it in new classes. These classes are called Factories and the convention for them is {TypeOfObject}Factory. You need to have two different factories, one for Driver and one for Tyre. This is actually a design pattern and you can read more about it. Factory Pattern

Points

For all tasks, you can submit the same project. Every different task gives you points:

Task 1. 120 points Task 2. 180 points Task 3. 100 points Task 4. 25 points



















