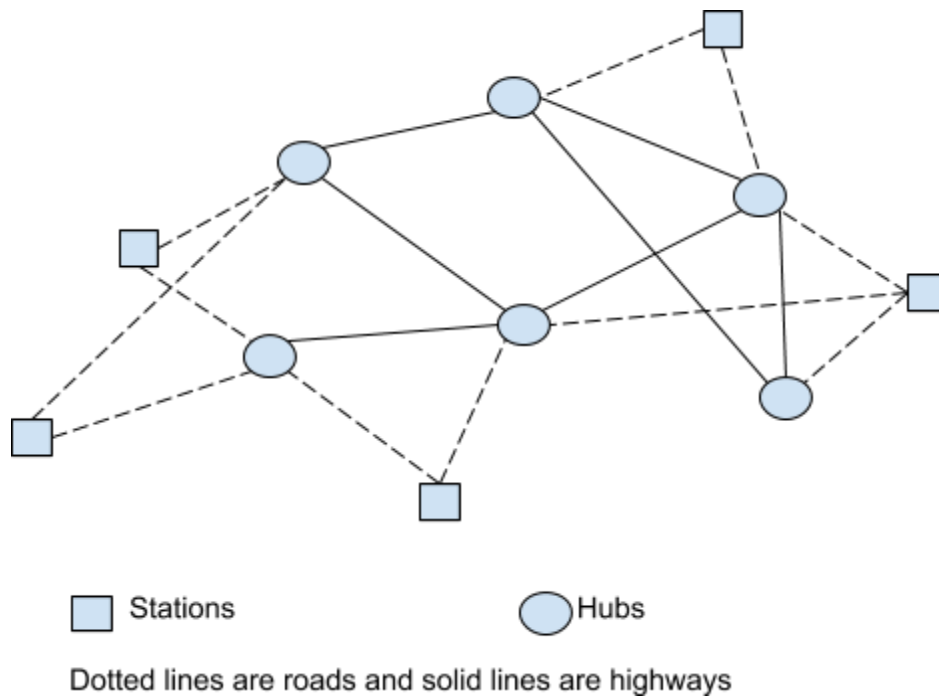


ESS 201 Programming in Java
T1 2020-21
Lab 6
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Version 1

Consider a logistics company that manages a large volume of packages. It has a number of Stations distributed all over the map. Packages can be shipped from any station to any other station. To simplify things, all packages from a given station to the same destination are loaded onto one or more Trucks. Stations are connected to Hubs, which are the nodes of a Highway network. Thus a Truck that goes from a source Station to a destination Station is routed as follows:

- move to a Hub that is close to the source Station
- Navigate from Hub to Hub using Highways to the Hub that is close to the destination station.
- Move from this Hub to the destination Station

The figure below shows a typical network.



We have the following constraints:

- Trucks move at a certain maximum speed between Hubs and Stations and at a different maximum speed between Hubs (on a Highway)
- A Highway has a fixed capacity. At any given instant there is a maximum number of trucks that can be on the Highway. If a truck reaches a Hub, and it needs to get onto to Highway, it has to wait at the Hub until that Highway has spare capacity
- Hubs have a max capacity. At any given instant, there are a max number of trucks it can process, and that can be waiting at the Hub

- A truck travelling towards a Hub has to wait (on the road/highway) if that Hub is at full capacity
- To manage scale, entities like Hub, Highway, Truck (and their derived classes) keep minimal state information. For example, Truck does not keep track of the full route - just the source, destination locations, and previous, current and next Hubs.

Different companies manage the hubs and trucks. However, they all conform to some basic design. To model this, we have the following:

- Base classes Hub, Truck, Highway (we will not model Station and Road since they can be implicit)
- Each company creates its own derived classes of these, and specifically derived classes of Hub, Highway and Truck.
- A Network class maintains information about all the elements of the network
- A given network can have instances of different sub-types of these classes, corresponding to the different companies involved.
- To help manage the construction of these objects, we have a *Factory class* for each student. This class creates instances of the appropriate derived type for that student. Details are in Factory.java

The files Hub.java, Truck.java, Highway.java contain definitions of the base classes.

In this assignment, each student represents one company, and creates derived classes of these base classes. For the demo/evaluation, we will create a system that mixes up (derived class instances of) Hub, Truck, Highway etc of different students and show them working seamlessly together.

The demo/simulation:

1. We create multiple instances of Hub, Truck, Highway, and add these to a Network.
2. We define source and destination locations for Trucks and start time. Trucks start moving at their start time.
3. Each Truck navigates from start location to nearest Hub, and from there through other Hubs (and Highways) to reach the destination location/station.
4. On their route, if the next Hub is full, they wait until the Hub becomes free for them to move there. Similarly for getting on to Highways
5. Trucks can move at any speed that does not exceed the speed limit for the road/highway. Of course, we would like them to move as fast as possible towards their destination. Set up the demo such that a typical route can be covered in 10-20 secs end to end.

You are provided code of the base classes, as well as the “main” or driver class.

The code is written so that it is independent of how the objects are displayed. This is abstracted through a Display class, and you are provided a text output version of this. A graphical version will be provided later.

Subsequent versions of this document (and code) will detail some of these further.