Homework:

1、 修改本例,增加一个新的 concrete 的 Builder。

答:增加一个用于生成 Markdown 格式文档的 Builder, MarkdownBuilder 类遵循原有的 Builder 模式结构,并实现了相应的 Builder 抽象方法。

```
public class MarkdownBuilder extends Builder {
             5 个用法
 2
             private StringBuffer buffer = new StringBuffer();
             1 个用法
 3
             public MarkdownBuilder() {
             }
 4
             1 个用法
             @Override
 5
6 D
             public void makeTitle(String title) {
                 buffer.append("# " + title + "\n\n");
7
8
             }
             3 个用法
9
             @Override
10 1
             public void makeString(String str) {
                 buffer.append("## " + str + "\n\n");
12
             3 个用法
13
             @Override
14 1 @
             public void makeItems(String[] items) {
15
                  for (String item : items) {
                      buffer.append("- " + item + "\n");
16
                  }
17
18
                 buffer.append("\n");
             }
19
             1 个用法
             @Override
20
21 1
             public Object getResult() {
                 return buffer.toString();
22
23
24
         }
25
```

修改 Main 函数以调用新增加的 MarkdownBuilder 类。

```
public static void usage() {
    System.out.println("Usage: java Main plain 产生一般格式的文件");
    System.out.println("Usage: java Main html 产生HTML格式的文件");
    System.out.println("Usage: java Main markdown 产生Markdown格式的文件");
}
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
5 @
                 if (args.length != 1) {
6
7
                     usage();
8
                     System.exit( status: 0);
9
                 }
11
                 Director director;
                 Object result;
13
                 switch (args[0]) {
                     case "plain":
                         director = new Director(new TextBuilder());
15
                         result = director.construct();
17
                         System.out.println(result);
18
                         break;
                     case "html":
19
                         director = new Director(new HTMLBuilder());
                         result = director.construct();
22
                         System.out.println("已产生HTML文件: " + result + "。");
                         break;
24
                     case "markdown":
                         director = new Director(new MarkdownBuilder());
                         result = director.construct();
27
                         System.out.println("Markdown content:\n" + result);
                         break;
29
                      default:
                         usage();
                         System.exit( status: 0);
32
                         break;
33
34
```

修改运行配置以测试新增的 Builder 类。



查看运行结果。

```
26
∨ latest F:\大三下学期\java\test
运行:
      Main ×
       F:\Java\bin\java.exe "-javaagent:F:\Inte
       Markdown content:
       # Greeting
## 美好的一天
0
   -
       - 早安。
药
   Î
       - 午安。
Ð
       ## 到了晚上
- 晚安。
       - 祝你有个好梦。
       - 再见。
       - 好好学习
       - 天天向上。
       ## 如初见
```

2、 附录

```
1) Builder
```

```
public abstract class Builder {
    public Builder() {
    }

    public abstract void makeTitle(String var1);

    public abstract void makeString(String var1);

    public abstract void makeItems(String[] var1);

    public abstract Object getResult();
}
```

2) HTMLBuilder

```
import java.io.FileWriter;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.PrintWriter;
```

```
public class HTMLBuilder extends Builder {
    private String filename;
    private PrintWriter writer;
    public HTMLBuilder() {
    public void makeTitle(String title) {
        this.filename = title + ".html";
        try {
            this.writer = new PrintWriter(new
FileWriter(this.filename));
        } catch (IOException var3) {
            IOException e = var3;
            e. printStackTrace();
        }
        this.writer.println("<html><head><title>" + title +
"</title></head><body>");
        this.writer.println("<h1>" + title + "</h1>");
    }
    public void makeString(String str) {
        this.writer.println("\langle p \rangle" + str + "\langle p \rangle");
    public void makeItems(String[] items) {
        this. writer. println("");
        for (int i = 0; i < items. length; ++i) {
            this.writer.println("<1i>" + items[i] + "</1i>");
        this. writer. println("");
    }
    public Object getResult() {
        this.writer.println("</body></html>");
        this. writer. close();
        return this. filename;
}
```

```
3) MarkdownBuilder
public class MarkdownBuilder extends Builder {
    private StringBuffer buffer = new StringBuffer();
    public MarkdownBuilder() {
    @Override
    public void makeTitle(String title) {
        buffer.append("\#" + title + "\n'");
    @Override
    public void makeString(String str) {
        buffer.append("## " + str + "\n\);
    @Override
    public void makeItems(String[] items) {
        for (String item : items) {
            buffer.append("-" + item + "\n");
        buffer. append ("\n");
    @Override
    public Object getResult() {
        return buffer. toString();
}
4) TextBuilder
public class TextBuilder extends Builder {
    private StringBuffer buffer = new StringBuffer();
    public TextBuilder() {
    public void makeTitle(String title) {
        this. buffer. append ("======
                                                     =====\n"):
        this.buffer.append(" [" + title + "] \setminus n");
        this. buffer. append ("\n");
    public void makeString(String str) {
        this. buffer. append( str + "\n");
        this. buffer. append ("\n");
    }
```

```
public void makeItems(String[] items) {
        for (int i = 0; i < items. length; ++i) {
            this.buffer.append("#" + items[i] + "\n");
        }
        this. buffer. append ("\n");
    }
    public Object getResult() {
        this. buffer. append ("======
        return this.buffer.toString();
}
5) Director
public class Director {
    private Builder builder;
    public Director(Builder builder) {
        this. builder = builder;
    }
    public Object construct() {
        this. builder. makeTitle ("Greeting");
        this. builder. makeString("美好的一天");
        this.builder.makeItems(new String[]{"早安。", "午安。"});
        this. builder. makeString("到了晚上");
        this. builder. makeItems (new String[] {"晚安。", "祝你有个好梦。",
"再见。"});
        this. builder. makeItems (new String[] {"好好学习", "天天向上。"});
        this. builder. makeString("如初见");
        return this. builder. getResult();
}
6) Main
public class Main {
    public Main() {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        if (args. length != 1) {
            usage();
```

```
System. exit(0);
       }
       Director director;
       Object result;
        switch (args[0]) {
            case "plain":
                director = new Director(new TextBuilder());
                result = director.construct();
               System. out. println(result);
               break;
            case "html":
                director = new Director(new HTMLBuilder());
                result = director.construct();
               System. out. println("已产生 HTML 文件: " + result + "。
");
               break;
            case "markdown":
                director = new Director(new MarkdownBuilder());
                result = director.construct();
                System. out. println("Markdown content:\n" + result);
               break;
            default:
                usage();
                System. exit(0);
               break;
    }
    public static void usage() {
       System. out. println("Usage: java Main plain 产生一般格式的文
件");
       System. out. println("Usage: java Main html 产生 HTML 格式的
文件");
        System. out. println("Usage: java Main markdown 产生 Markdown 格
式的文件");
   }
```