

# Agenda 接口约束

编写一个基于命令行交互方式的应用程序来访问议程管理系统中的信息。

请严格按照接口约束进行输入

接口(或者在这里叫指令)按照该约束完成，但UI的显示可以做的更加美观。可以稍微发挥一下

## 用户未登录系统

用户未登录系统时，需显示未登录菜单

下图为未登陆菜单

提示输入为 Agenda : ~\$

```
-----Agenda-----
Action :
l      - log in Agenda by user name and password
r      - register an Agenda account
q      - quit Agenda
-----
Agenda :~$
```

## 用户登录

输入 l 后进行用户登陆，提示输入为 [log in]，且显示命令格式提示，每个字段以空格分隔。

命令的输入格式如下：

[user name] [password]

下图为用户登陆成功，输入"pear 1234"。paer为用户名，1234为密码。与输入格式的每个字段对应。

```
-----Agenda-----
Action :
l   - log in Agenda by user name and password
r   - register an Agenda account
q   - quit Agenda
-----

Agenda :~$ l

[log in] [username] [password]
[log in] pear 1234
[log in] succeed!

-----Agenda-----
Action :
o   - log out Agenda
dc  - delete Agenda account
lu  - list all Agenda user
cm  - create a meeting
amp - add meeting participator
rmp - remove meeting participator
rqm - request to quit meeting
la  - list all meetings
las - list all sponsor meetings
lap - list all participator meetings
qm  - query meeting by title
qt  - query meeting by time interval
dm  - delete meeting by title
da  - delete all meetings
-----

Agenda@pear :~#
```

下图为用户登陆失败

```
-----Agenda-----
Action :
l   - log in Agenda by user name and password
r   - register an Agenda account
q   - quit Agenda
-----

Agenda :~$ l

[log in] [username] [password]
[log in] pear 123
[log in] Password error or user doesn't exist
```

## 用户注册

输入 `r` 后进行用户注册，提示输入为 `[register]`，且显示命令格式提示，每个字段以空格分隔。

命令的输入格式如下：

```
[user name] [password] [email] [phone]
```

下图为用户注册成功，输入“pear 1234 pear@live.cn 15017500000”。与输入格式的每个字段对应。

```
-----Agenda-----
Action :
l      - log in Agenda by user name and password
r      - register an Agenda account
q      - quit Agenda
-----

Agenda :~$ r

[register] [username] [password] [email] [phone]
[register] pear 1234 pear@live.cn 15017500000
[register] succeed!
```

下图为用户注册失败

```
-----Agenda-----
Action :
l      - log in Agenda by user name and password
r      - register an Agenda account
q      - quit Agenda
-----

Agenda :~$ r

[register] [username] [password] [email] [phone]
[register] pear 1234 abcde 1234
[register] This username has been registered!
```

## 用户登录系统

用户登录系统后，需显示登录后菜单

下图为登陆后的菜单

提示输入为 `Agenda@username : #`

```
-----Agenda-----
Action :
o      - log out Agenda
dc     - delete Agenda account
lu     - list all Agenda user
cm     - create a meeting
amp    - add meeting participator
rmp    - remove meeting participator
rqm    - request to quit meeting
la     - list all meetings
las    - list all sponsor meetings
lap    - list all participator meetings
qm     - query meeting by title
qt     - query meeting by time interval
dm     - delete meeting by title
da     - delete all meetings
-----

Agenda@pear :~# █
```

## 删除账号

输入 `dc` 后可删除账号。

下图为删除账号成功

```
Agenda@pear :~# dc
[delete agenda account] succeed!
```

## 查询用户

输入 `lu` 可查询用户，

下图为查询用户结果

```
Agenda@pear :~# lu
[list all users]

name          email          phone
pear          pear@live.cn   15017500000
apple         apple@live.cn  15017500004
banana        banana@live.cn 15017500012
```

## 创建会议

输入 `cm` 可创建会议，提示输入为 `[create meeting]`，且显示命令格式提示，每个字段以空格分隔。

命令格式如下：

先输入除了发起者的会议参加人数 `[the number of participators]`

在依次输入想要邀请的参加的用户名 `[please enter the participator x]`

最后输入会议信息 `[title] [start time(yyyy-mm-dd/hh:mm)] [end time(yyyy-mm-dd/hh:mm)]`

下图为创建会议成功。

```
Agenda@pear :~# cm
[create meeting] [the number of participators]
[create meeting] 2
[create meeting] [please enter the participator 1 ]
[create meeting] apple
[create meeting] [please enter the participator 2 ]
[create meeting] banana
[create meeting] [title][start time(yyyy-mm-dd/hh:mm)] [end time(yyyy-mm-dd/hh:mm)]
[create meeting] meeting2 2016-08-09/13:00 2016-08-10/13:00
[create meeting] succeed!
```

下图为创建会议失败

```
Agenda@pear :~# cm
[create meeting] [the number of participators]
[create meeting] 1
[create meeting] [please enter the participator 1 ]
[create meeting] apple
[create meeting] [title][start time(yyyy-mm-dd/hh:mm)] [end time(yyyy-mm-dd/hh:mm)]
[create meeting] meeting1 2016-09-08/12:00 2016-09-08/11:00
[create meeting] error!
```

## 添加会议成员

输入 `amp` 可添加会议成员，提示输入为 `[add participator]`

命令格式如下：

```
[meeting title] [participator username]
```

下图为添加成功

```
Agenda@pear :~# amp
[add participator] [meeting title] [participator username]
[add participator] meeting1 banana
[add participator] succeed!
```

下图为添加失败

```
Agenda@pear :~# amp
[add participator] [meeting title] [participator username]
[add participator] meeting1 banana
[add participator] error!
```

## 移除会议成员

输入 `rpm` 可移除会议成员，提示输入 `[remove participator]`

命令格式如下：

```
[meeting title] [participator username]
```

下图为移除成功

```
Agenda@pear :~# rpm
[remove participator] [meeting title] [participator username]
[remove participator] meeting1 banana
[remove participator] succeed!
```

下图为移除失败

```
Agenda@pear :~# rpm
[remove participator] [meeting title] [participator username]
[remove participator] meeting1 banana
[remove participator] error!
```

# 退出会议

输入 `rqm` 可退出会议，提示输入 `[quit meeting]`

命令格式如下：

`[meeting title]`

下图为退出成功

```
Agenda@banana :~# rqm
[quit meeting] [meeting title]
[quit meeting] meeting2
[quit meeting] succeed!
```

下图为退出失败

```
Agenda@banana :~# rqm
[quit meeting] [meeting title]
[quit meeting] meeting2
[quit meeting] error!
```

# 查询所有会议

输入 `la` 可查询所有会议。

下图为查询所有会议。

```
Agenda@pear :~# la
[list all meetings]

title          sponsor      start time      end time      participators
meeting2       pear         2016-08-09/13:00 2016-08-10/13:00 apple,banana
meeting1       pear         2016-08-08/12:00 2016-08-09/13:00 apple
```

# 查询所有当前用户发起的会议

输入 `las` 查询由当前用户发起的所有会议。

下图为查询该用户发起的所有会议

```
Agenda@pear :~# las
[list all sponsor meetings]

title          sponsor      start time      end time      participators
meeting2       pear         2016-08-09/13:00 2016-08-10/13:00 apple,banana
meeting1       pear         2016-08-08/12:00 2016-08-09/13:00 apple
```

# 查询所有当前用户被邀请的会议

输入 `lap` 可查看当前用户被邀请参加的所有会议

下图为查看该用户被邀请参加的所有会议

```
Agenda@banana :~# lap
[list all participator meetings]

title          sponsor      start time      end time        participators
meeting2       pear          2016-08-09/13:00  2016-08-10/13:00  apple,banana
```

## 通过会议title查询会议

可输入 `qm` 通过会议title查询会议，提示输入为 `[query meeting]`，且显示命令格式提示。

命令格式如下：

```
[title]
```

下图为通过会议title查询会议，输入"meeting1"。

```
Agenda@pear :~# qm
[query meeting] [title]:
[query meeting] meeting1
title          sponsor      start time      end time        participators
meeting1       pear          2016-08-08/12:00  2016-08-09/13:00  apple
```

## 通过会议时间查询会议

可输入 `qt` 通过会议时间查询会议，提示输入为`[query meetings]`，且显示命令格式提示。

命令格式如下：

```
[start time(yyyy-mm-dd/hh:mm)] [end time(yyyy-mm-dd/hh:mm)]
```

下图为通过会议时间查询会议，输入"2016-08-08/00:00 2016-08-10/13:00"。

```
Agenda@pear :~# qt
[query meetings] [start time(yyyy-mm-dd/hh:mm)] [end time(yyyy-mm-dd/hh:mm)]
[query meetings] 2016-08-08/00:00 2016-08-10/13:00
[query meetings]

title          sponsor      start time      end time        participators
meeting2       pear          2016-08-09/13:00  2016-08-10/13:00  apple,banana
meeting1       pear          2016-08-08/12:00  2016-08-09/13:00  apple
```

## 通过会议title删除会议

可输入 `dm` 通过会议时间查询会议，提示输入为`[delete meeting]`，且显示命令格式提示。

命令格式如下：

[title]

下图为通过会议title删除会议成功，输入”meeting2”。

```
Agenda@pear :~# dm
[delete meeting] [title]
[delete meeting] meeting2
[delete meeting] succeed!
```

下图为通过会议title删除会议失败

```
Agenda@pear :~# dm
[delete meeting] [title]
[delete meeting] meeting3
[error] delete meeting fail!
```

## 删除个人创建的所有会议

可输入 **da** 删除个人创建的所有会议

下图为删除个人创建的所有会议

```
Agenda@pear :~# da
[delete all meeting] succeed!
```

## 用户退出登录系统

可输入 **o** 用户即可退出登录状态

下图为用户退出登录系统

```
Agenda@pear :~# o

-----Agenda-----
Action :
l      - log in Agenda by user name and password
r      - register an Agenda account
q      - quit Agenda
-----

Agenda :~$ █
```