

National University of Singapore
School of Computing
CS1010X: Programming Methodology
Semester II, 2021/2022

Recitation 9
Object-Oriented Programming

Problems

1. Write a Food class

- Input properties is the name, nutrition value, and good_until time.
- Additional property is the age of the food, initially 0.
- Methods are:
 - sit_there - takes an amount of time, and increases the age of the food by the amount.
 - eat - return the nutrition if the food is still good; 0 otherwise.

2. Write an AgedFood class

- Input property is the same as the Food class, with an additional property, which is the good_after time.
- Should inherit from the Food class.
- Methods are:
 - sniff - returns True if it has aged enough to be good, False otherwise.
 - eat - returns 0 if the food is not good yet; otherwise behaves like normal food.

3. Write a VendingMachine class

- Input property is the same as the Food class.
- Additional property is age of the VendingMachine, initially 0.
- Methods are:
 - `sit_there` - takes an amount of time, and increases the age of the vending-machine by *half* that amount (it's refridgerated!).
 - `sell_food` - returns a new food instance with the appropriate name, nutrition and good_until.

4. Write `mapn`, which allows an arbitrary number of input lists¹, for example:

```
mapn(lambda x,y,z: (z, x+y),
      ((1, 2, 3), (4, 5, 6), ('first', 'second', 'third')))
```

#Output: (('first', 5), ('second', 7), ('third', 9))

The function definition should look like this:

```
def mapn(fn, lsts)
# fn is the function that you would apply to the lsts
# lsts is the list of lists that would given as input to the function fn
```

You may use the regular `map` in your implementation.

5. **Homework:** How would you implement the vending machine so that it can sell both Food and AgedFood (and possibly other things too?).

¹It turns out that the regular `map` is pretty similar to the `mapn` you will write here!