## SA第十二次作业

1、修改本例,增加一个新的concrete的Builder。

定义一个新的MarkdownBuilder继承自抽象类Builder, 用于生成Markdown文件

重写各个方法,如下:

```
public class MarkdownBuilder extends Builder {
    private StringBuilder markdown = new StringBuilder();

public void makeTitle(String title) {
        markdown.append("# ").append(title).append("\n\n");
    }

public void makeString(String str) {
        markdown.append("## ").append(str).append("\n\n");
    }

public void makeItems(String[] items) {
        for (String item : items) {
            markdown.append("- ").append(item).append("\n");
        }

        markdown.append("\n");
    }

public Object getResult() {
        return markdown.toString();
    }
}
```

## 改写Main函数

```
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      if (args.length != 1) {
            //System.out.println(args.length);
            usage();
            System.exit(0);
      }
      if (args[0].equals("plain")) {
                Director director = new Director(new TextBuilder());
            String result = (String) director.construct();
            System.out.println(result);
      } else if (args[0].equals("html")) {
                Director director = new Director(new HTMLBuilder());
                String filename = (String) director.construct();
                      System.out.println("已产生" + filename + "。");
      } else if (args[0].equals("markdown")) {
```

```
Director director = new Director(new MarkdownBuilder());
    String result = (String) director.construct();
    System.out.println(result);
} else {
    usage();
    System.exit(0);
}

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 html 产生Markdown格式的文件");
}

}
```

## 运行结果:

