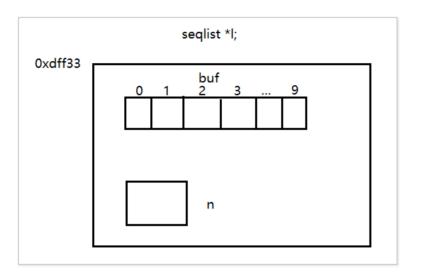
1.3 顺序表之创建, 判满, 插入, 输出_物联网/嵌入式工程师 - 慕课网

- 幕课网慕课教程 1.3 顺序表之创建, 判满, 插入, 输出涵盖海量编程基础技术教程, 以图文图表的形式, 把晦涩难懂的编程专业用语, 以通俗易懂的方式呈现给用户。
- 3. 顺序表之创建, 判满, 插入, 输出



```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define MAX 10
typedef int datatype_t;
typedef struct{
       datatype_t buf[MAX];
       int n:
}seqlist_t;
seqlist_t *create_empty_seqlist()
        seqlist_t *l = NULL;
        l = (seqlist_t *)malloc(sizeof(seqlist_t));
        if(NULL == 1)
        {
                printf("malloc is fail!\n");
                return NULL;
        memset(l,0,sizeof(seqlist_t));
        1->n = 0:
        return 1;
int is_full_seqlist(seqlist_t *l)
{
        return l->n == MAX ? 1 : 0;
}
void insert_data_seqlist(seqlist_t *l,datatype_t data)
    l->buf[l->n] = data;
        1->n = 1->n + 1;
```

```
return ;
}
void printf_data_seqlist(seqlist_t *l)
       int i = 0;
       for(i = 0; i < 1->n; i++)
               printf("%d ",l->buf[i]);
       printf("\n");
int main()
{
   seqlist_t *l = NULL;
   l = create_empty_seqlist();
   datatype_t data;
   printf("please input %d number : ",MAX);
   while(!is_full_seqlist(l))
           scanf("%d",&data);
           insert_data_seqlist(l,data);
   printf_data_seqlist(l);
   delete 1;
   1 = NULL;
   return 0;
please input 10 number: 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
```

写出下列类型的创建, 判满, 插入输出

```
#define MAX 10
struct student
   char name[20];
  int id;
  int age;
typedef struct student datatype_t;
typedef struct{
   datatype_t buf[MAX];
   int n;
}seqlist_t;
seqlist_t *create_empty_seqlist();
int is_full_seqlist(seqlist_t *1);
void insert_data_seqlist(seqlist_t *l,datatype_t data);
void printf_data_seqlist(seqlist_t *1);
int main
{
```

全文完

本文由 简悦 SimpRead 优化,用以提升阅读体验

使用了 全新的简悦词法分析引擎 beta,点击查看详细说明



