C MID3 Notes

Maze

迷宮,左手法則

Example Input

Example Output

Code

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
#include <string.h>

#define WIDTH 12
#define HEIGHT 12
typedef struct {
```

```
int x;
    int y;
} Pos;
Pos pt(int, int);
void findStartPos(char[HEIGHT + 1][WIDTH + 1], Pos*);
bool findEndPos(char[HEIGHT + 1][WIDTH + 1], Pos*);
bool step(char[HEIGHT + 1][WIDTH + 1], Pos, Pos, int);
void printMaze(char[HEIGHT + 1][WIDTH + 1]);
Pos rotate(Pos, int);
Pos pt(int x, int y) {
   Pos p = \{ x, y \};
    return p;
}
void findStartPos(char maze[HEIGHT + 1][WIDTH + 1], Pos *start_pos) {
    for (int i = 0; i < HEIGHT; i++) {
        if (maze[i][0] == 'X') {
            start_pos->x = i;
            start_pos->y = 0;
            return;
        }
   }
}
bool findEndPos(char maze[HEIGHT + 1][WIDTH + 1], Pos* end_pos) {
    for (int i = 0; i < HEIGHT; i++) {
        if (maze[i][WIDTH - 1] == 'X') {
            end pos->x = i;
            end_pos->y = WIDTH - 1;
            return true;
        }
    }
    return false;
}
int dirs[][2] = {
   {0, 1},
    \{-1, 0\},\
    \{0, -1\},\
    {1, 0}
};
bool step(char maze[HEIGHT + 1][WIDTH + 1], Pos start, Pos end, int dir) {
    if (maze[start.x][start.y] == 'X') {
        maze[start.x][start.y] = 'R';
        int d;
        if (maze[end.x][end.y] != 'R' &&
```

```
!(step(maze, rotate(start, (d = (dir + 1) % 4)), end, d) |
            step(maze, rotate(start, (d = (dir + 4) \% 4)), end, d)
            step(maze, rotate(start, (d = (dir + 3) \% 4)), end, d))) {
            //maze[start.x][start.y] = 'X';
        }
    }
    return maze[end.x][end.y] == 'R';
}
Pos rotate(Pos pos, int dir) {
    return pt(pos.x + dirs[dir][0], pos.y + dirs[dir][1]);
}
void printMaze(char maze[HEIGHT + 1][WIDTH + 1]) {
    for (int i = 0; i < HEIGHT; i++) {
        printf("%s", maze[i]);
        if(i != HEIGHT - 1) printf("\n");
    }
}
int main() {
    Pos pos = \{ 0, 0 \};
    Pos start_pos = { 0, 0 };
    Pos end pos = \{0, 0\};
    char maze[HEIGHT + 1][WIDTH + 1] = { \{ ' 0' \} \};
    for (int i = 0; i < HEIGHT; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < WIDTH + 1; j++) {
            char c = getchar();
            if (c != '\n') {
                maze[i][j] = c;
        }
    findStartPos(maze, &start_pos);
    bool valid = findEndPos(maze, &end_pos);
    valid &= step(maze, start_pos, end_pos, 0);
    printMaze(maze);
    if (!valid) {
        printf("\nThis maze has no solution");
    return 0;
}
```

Linked List

maic.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
// Implements structures and functions in this header file
#include "func.h"
// Program entry point
int main() {
   // List of student names, list end with an empty string
   char names[][LEN_NAME] = { "Caspar Murray", "Rory Gordon", "Winnie Randolph", "" };
   // The English and Math score of each student
   int scores[][2] = { {50, 25}, {50, 50}, {50, 100} };
   // Convert upon array lists into a linked list
   struct student* first = convert(names, scores);
   // Iterate through each student
   while (first) {
        // Print student score information in required format
        printf("%s, %d, %d\n", first->name, first->english, first->math);
       // Jump to next student
       first = first->next;
   }
   return 0;
}
```

func.h

```
#pragma once
#include <string.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

// The string length of name
#define LEN_NAME 50

// A structure represents the information of each student
struct student {
    // The name string
    // Parameter: name (string)
    char name[LEN_NAME];

// The score of English
    // Parameter: english (integer)
    int english;
```

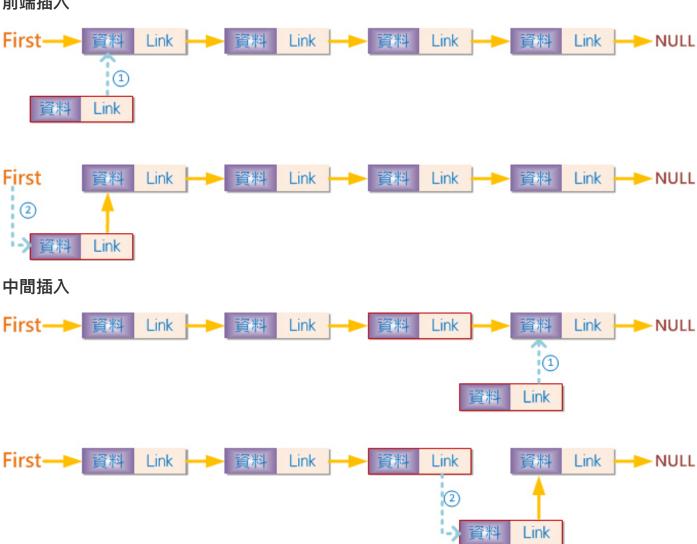
```
// The score of Math
    // Parameter: math (integer)
   int math;
    // Pointer to next student
    // Parameter: next (pointer)
   struct student* next;
};
typedef struct student Student;
/// <summary>
/// Convert the given 2 arrays into a linked list using 'student' structure.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="names">The name list.</param>
/// <param name="scores">The score list</param>
/// <returns>The first node of the created linked list.</returns>
Student* last;
struct student* convert(char names[][50], int scores[][2]) {
   int len = 0;
   while (1) {
        if (strlen(names[len]) == 0) break;
        len++;
    }
   Student* temp = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) {
        temp = (Student*) malloc(sizeof(Student));
        strcpy(temp->name, names[(len-1) - i]);
        temp->english = scores[(len - 1) - i][0];
        temp->math = scores[(len - 1) - i][1];
        temp->next = (i != 0) ? last : 0;
        last = temp;
    }
    return temp;
}
```

刪除資料範例

```
//刪除 n 的下一個 node
void remove node(Data* n) {
   //宣告一指標指向 n 的下一個節點
   Data* temp = n->next;
   //將 n 指向下下一個節點
 n->next = n->next->next;
 //釋放被刪除節點的記憶體空間
 free(temp);
}
```

插入資料

前端插入



尾端插入

```
Node *createNode(void) {
   Node *tmpNode;
   tmpNode = (Node *) malloc(sizeof(Node));
   if(tmpNode == NULL){
        printf("記憶體不足");
        exit(1);
    }
   return (tmpNode);
}
void insert(Node *first, Node x) {
   Node tmp;
   MALLOC(tmp, sizeof(*tmp));
   tmp->data = 50;
   if(*first){
        tmp->link = x->link;
       x->link = tmp;
    }else{
        tmp->link = NULL;
       *first = tmp;
    }
}
Node *insertNode( Node *first, Node *theNode, int data)} {
   Node *newNode;
   newNode = createNode();
   newNode = data;
   newNode->link = NULL;
   if( theNode == NULL ){
                                     //前端插入
        newNode->link = first;
        first = new; Node;
    }else{
        if(theNode->link == NULL)
                                   //尾端插入
            theNode->link = newNode;
        else{
                                        //中間插入
            newNode->link = theNode->link;
            theNode->link = newNode;
        }
   return (first);
}
```

Bubble Sort