C++程序设计语言 第四次作业总结

4.3

```
(4) 错误形式: int arr[] = {a, a, a};(5) 错误形式: int (*a[10])(int);
```

```
(6) 错误形式一: int a[10]; int *b=&a[10]; 错误形式二: *int a[10];
```

4.14

代码中出现的错误:

- (1) 直接调用未定义的函数 swap
- (2) 将 swap 函数的定义写进 main 函数内

```
错误形式一:
```

```
char a[202];
char t;
cin.getline(a, 202);
int 1 = strlen(a);
for (int i = 0; i < 1 - 1; i++) {
    for (int j = i + 1; j < 1 + 1; j++) {
         if (a[j] == ' ' || (a[j] < A' \& a[j] > 'Z')) 
         else if (a[i] > a[j]) {
              swap(a[i], a[j]);
         }
    }
for (int i = 0; i < 1; i++) {
    cout \ll a[i];
}
错误形式二(用冒泡排序):
int a, b, c, min;
```

```
char i[100];
cin.getline(i, 100);
a = strlen(i);
for (b = 0; b < a - 1; b++) {
```

```
for (c = b + 1; c < a; ++c) {
        if(i[c] == '') {
            c++;
        }
        else if (i[c] >= 'A'&&i[c] <= 'Z') {
            if (i[b] > i[c]) {
                 min = i[c];
                 i[c] = i[b];
                 i[b] = min;
             }
        }
        else
            c++;
    }
}
for (b = 0; b < a; b++)
    cout \ll i[b];
对错误形式二(用冒泡排序)的一种改正方式: 只对 A~Z 范围的字符使用冒泡
法排序
int a, b, c, min;
char i[100];
cin.getline(i, 100);
a = strlen(i);
for (b = 0; b < a - 1; b++) {
    for (c = b + 1; c < a; ++c) {
        if(i[b] \ge 'A'\&\&i[b] \le 'Z'\&\&i[c] \ge 'A'\&\&i[c] \le 'Z')
            if (i[b] > i[c]) {
                 min = i[c];
                 i[c] = i[b];
                 i[b] = min;
             }
        }
        else
            continue;
    }
for (b = 0; b < a; b++)
    cout \leq i[b];
```

作业 4.14 参考答案

方法一:

```
#include<iostream>
#include<string>
#include<vector>
int main(){
int a, b, c, min;
char i[100];
cin.getline(i, 100);
a = strlen(i);
for (b = 0; b < a - 1; b++)
    for (c = b + 1; c < a; ++c) {
         if(i[b] \ge 'A'\&\&i[b] \le 'Z'\&\&i[c] \ge 'A'\&\&i[c] \le 'Z') {
              if (i[b] > i[c]) {
                  min = i[c];
                  i[c] = i[b];
                  i[b] = min;
              }
         }
         else
              continue;
    }
for (b = 0; b < a; b++)
    cout \leq i[b];
return 0;
}
```

方法二:

```
#include<iostream>
#include<string>
#include<vector>
int main() {
    string s;
    getline(cin, s);
    vector<char> v1;
    vector<char *> v2;
    int i = 0, j;
    do {
        if (s[i] >= 'A'&&s[i] <= 'Z') {</pre>
```

```
v1.push_back(s[i]);
             v2.push_back(&s[i]);
         }
        i++;
    } while (s[i] != '\0');
    i = 0;
    do {
        j = 0;
        int k = j;
        char b = v1[j];
        while (j \le v1.size() - 1) {
             if (b > v1[j+1]) {
                  b = v1[j + 1];
                  k = j + 1;
             j++;
         }
         v2[i] = b;
        v1.erase(v1.begin() + k);
         i++;
    } while (i <= v2.size() - 1);
    cout \ll s \ll endl;
    return 0;
}
```

方法三:

```
#include <iostream>
#include<string>
#include<vector>
using namespace std;
int main() {
   const int totalLetters(26);
   string input;
   getline(cin, input);
   vector<int> num(totalLetters,0);//记录26个字母出现的次
数
   for (auto it : input) {
      if (it >= 'A'&&it <= 'Z') {</pre>
        ++num[it - 'A'];
      }
   }
   for (auto & it : input) {
      if (it >= 'A'&&it <= 'Z') {
         for (int i(0); i < totalLetters; ++i) {</pre>
            if (num[i]) {//第i个字母出现的次数不为0
               --num[i];
               it = 'A' + i;
               break;
            }
        }
     }
   }
   cout << input << endl;</pre>
   return 0;
}
```