测试作业

1将包含字符数字的字符串分开,使得分开后的字符串前一部分是数字后一部分是字母。例如"h1ell2o3" -> "123hello"

• 不知道错在哪里,反复调试调试不出来

```
1 #define _CRT_SECURE_NO_WARNINGS
 2 #include<iostream>
 3 #include<cstdio>
 4 #include<string>
 5 #include<vector>
 6 using namespace std;
   void judge(char* c);
8 int main()
 9
    {
10
        const int N = 1024;
        char str[N] ; //存放用数组
11
        int count = 0;
12
13
        while (gets_s(str) != NULL)
14
15
            judge(str);
        }
16
17
18 void judge(char* c)
19
20
        char *temp = c;
21
        char num[1024];
22
        char alp[1024];
23
        int count = 0;
        for(int i =0;i<strlen(c);i++)</pre>
24
25
26
            if (*temp >='0'|| *temp <= '9')
27
28
                num[count++] = c[i];
29
30
31
        for (int i = 0; i < strlen(c); i++)
32
33
                num[count++] = c[i];
34
        }
35
        printf("%s", num);
36
        memset(c, 0, sizeof(c));
37
38 }
```

2将字符串中的空格替换成"%020", 例如

"hello%020%020world%020%020how%020%020% 020%020"

```
1 #define _CRT_SECURE_NO_WARNINGS
   #include<iostream>
 3 #include<cstdio>
 4 #include<string>
 5 #include<vector>
 6 using namespace std;
   void replace(char* c);
 8 int main()
9 {
10
       const int N = 1024;
11
       char str[N];
        while (gets_s(str) != NULL)
12
13
14
            replace(str);
15
        }
16
       return 0;
17
18 void replace(char* c)
19 {
        char* temp = (char*)malloc((strlen(c)));
20
21
        strcpy(temp, c);
22
        int i = 0;
       while(*temp != '\0')
23
24
25
            if (*temp == ' ')
26
            {
                c[i++] = '%';
27
                c[i++] = '0';
28
                c[i++] = '2';
29
                c[i++] = '0';
30
            }
31
32
            else
33
            {
34
                c[i++] = *temp;
35
            }
36
            temp++;
37
38
        c[i] = ' \setminus 0';
        printf("%s\n", c);
39
40
    }
```

```
Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台
hello world using namespace std
hello world using namespace std
hello world w
```

3删除字符串中指定的字符。 例如 "abcdaefaghiagkl" 删除'a',以后: "bcdefghigkl"

• 不知道为啥调试一直有问题 疯狂按ctrl+z没结果

```
1 #define _CRT_SECURE_NO_WARNINGS
 2 #include<iostream>
 3 #include<cstdio>
 4 #include<string>
   #include<vector>
 5
 6 using namespace std;
    void strike_out(char* c,char n);
   int main()
8
9
10
        const int N = 1024;
11
       char str[N];
12
        char n;
        while (gets_s(str)!=NULL)
13
14
            scanf("%c", &n);
15
16
           strike_out(str,n);
17
18
        return 0;
19
20 void strike_out(char* c, char n)
21 {
        char* temp = (char*)malloc((strlen(c)));
22
23
        strcpy(temp, c);
24
        int i = 0;
25
        while (*temp != '\0')
26
        {
27
            if (*temp == 'n')
28
29
                c[i++] = *temp; //如果找到则直接跳到下一个
30
31
            temp++;
32
        c[i] = '\setminus 0';
33
34
        printf("%s\n", c);
35 }
```

4删除有序数组中的重复元素

```
1 #define _CRT_SECURE_NO_WARNINGS
 2 constexpr auto N = 10;
 3 #include<iostream>
 4 #include<cstdio>
 5 #include<string>
 6 #include<vector>
 7 using namespace std;
 8
   int main()
 9
10
        int Arr[N] = \{ 1,2,2,4,5,6,7,7,8,9 \};
        cout << "删除前数组为" << endl;
11
12
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
13
14
            cout << Arr[i];</pre>
15
        }
        cout << endl;</pre>
16
17
        cout << "----" << endl;</pre>
        cout << "删除后数组为" << end1;
18
```

```
19
         for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
20
         {
21
             int j = i + 1;
             if (Arr[i] == Arr[j])
22
23
24
                  i = j;
25
                  j++;
26
             }
27
             cout << Arr[i];</pre>
28
29
         cout << endl;</pre>
         cout << "----" << endl;</pre>
30
31
         return 0;
32 }
33
```

•

• 🛮 🚾 Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台

5删除句子当中的多余空格,使得单词与单词之间只有一个空格

```
1 #include<iostream>
 2 #include<cstdio>
 3 using namespace std;
 4
   constexpr auto N = 1024;
 5
   int main()
 6
    {
 7
        int i;
8
        char a[N];
9
        gets_s(a);
        for (i = 0; a[i] != '\0';) {
10
            if (a[i] == ' ') {
                                   //如果是空格输出一个空格
11
               cout<<" ";
12
               while (a[i] == ' ') i++; //向后继续循环到不是空格为止
13
14
           }
15
           else {
                                       //如果字符不是空格直接输出
               cout<<a[i];</pre>
16
17
               i++;
           }
18
19
        }
20
        cout << endl;</pre>
21
        return 0;
22
```

•

