# 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”

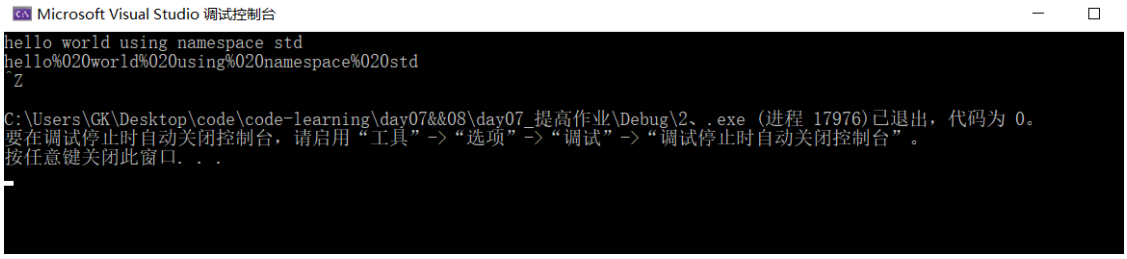
- 不知道错在哪里，反复调试调试不出来
- ```
  #define _CRT_SECURE_NO_WARNINGS
  #include<iostream>
  #include<cstdio>
  #include<string>
  #include<vector>
  using namespace std;
  void judge(char* c);
  int main()
  {
      const int N = 1024;
      char str[N] ; //存放用数组
      int count = 0;
      while (gets_s(str) != NULL)
      {
          judge(str);
      }
  }
  void judge(char* c)
  {
      char *temp = c;
      char num[1024];
      char alp[1024];
      int count = 0;
      for(int i =0;i<strlen(c);i++)
      {
          if (*temp >='0'|| *temp <= '9')
          {
              num[count++] = c[i];
          }
      }
      for (int i = 0; i < strlen(c); i++)
      {
              num[count++] = c[i];
      }

      printf("%s", num);
      memset(c, 0, sizeof(c));
  }
  ```
- 

## 2将字符串中的空格替换成“%020”，例如“hello world how ”->
  ```

## “hello%020%020%020world%020%020%020how%020%020%020%020”

- ```
#define _CRT_SECURE_NO_WARNINGS
#include<iostream>
#include<cstdio>
#include<string>
#include<vector>
using namespace std;
void replace(char* c);
int main()
{
    const int N = 1024;
    char str[N];
    while (gets_s(str) != NULL)
    {
        replace(str);
    }
    return 0;
}
void replace(char* c)
{
    char* temp = (char*)malloc((strlen(c)));
    strcpy(temp, c);
    int i = 0;
    while(*temp != '\0')
    {
        if (*temp == ' ')
        {
            c[i++] = '%';
            c[i++] = '0';
            c[i++] = '2';
            c[i++] = '0';
        }
        else
        {
            c[i++] = *temp;
        }
        temp++;
    }
    c[i] = '\0';
    printf("%s\n", c);
}
```

- 


## 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
```

```
#define _CRT_SECURE_NO_WARNINGS
#include<iostream>
#include<cstdio>
#include<string>
#include<vector>
using namespace std;
void strike_out(char* c,char n);
int main()
{
    const int N = 1024;
    char str[N];
    char n;
    while (gets_s(str)!=NULL)
    {
        scanf("%c", &n);
        strike_out(str,n);
    }
    return 0;
}
void strike_out(char* c, char n)
{
    char* temp = (char*)malloc((strlen(c)));
    strcpy(temp, c);
    int i = 0;
    while (*temp != '\0')
    {
        if (*temp == 'n')
        {
            c[i++] = *temp; //如果找到则直接跳到下一个
        }
        temp++;
    }
    c[i] = '\0';
    printf("%s\n", c);
}
```

## 4删除有序数组中的重复元素

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

```
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
    {
        int j = i + 1;
        if (Arr[i] == Arr[j])
        {
            i = j;
            j++;
        }
        cout << Arr[i];
    }
    cout << endl;
    cout << "----------" << endl;
    return 0;
}

```

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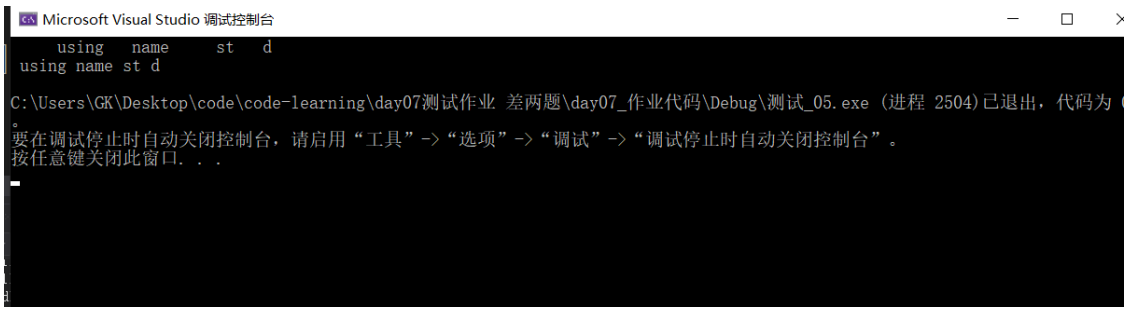
## 5删除句子当中的多余空格，使得单词与单词之间只有一个空格

- ```
#include<iostream>
#include<cstdio>
using namespace std;
constexpr auto N = 1024;
int main()
{
    int i;
    char a[N];
    gets_s(a);
    for (i = 0; a[i] != '\0';) {
        if (a[i] == ' ') {           //如果是空格输出一个空格
            cout<<" ";
            while (a[i] == ' ') i++; //向后继续循环到不是空格为止
        }
        else {                       //如果字符不是空格直接输出
            cout<<a[i];
            i++;
        }
    }
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

- 
```


Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台
using name st d
using name st d
C:\Users\GK\Desktop\code\code-learning\day07测试作业 差两题\day07_作业代码\Debug\测试_05.exe (进程 2504)已退出，代码为
。
要在调试停止时自动关闭控制台，请启用“工具”->“选项”->“调试”->“调试停止时自动关闭控制台”。
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