

《实验 11》实验报告

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1. [实验目的]

理解和掌握指针，命令行参数的使用。

2. [实验内容、算法、流程图及主要符号说明]

实验 1. 指针与一维字符数组)有一个包含 n 个字符的字符串，写一个函数将这个字符串中从第 m 个字符开始的全部字符复制成为另一个字符。并在主程序中调用该函数进行测试。

实验步骤：

- (1) 在 main 函数输入所需要的内容；
- (2) 传入函数 fun
- (3) 输出复制后的字符串

3. [完整的程序清单]

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <mm_malloc.h>

void fun(char *s,char c,int m,int n);

int main() {
    int n,m;
    printf("Please input how many chars in the string:");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    char *str = (char*)malloc((n+1)* sizeof(char)),c;
    printf("Please input the string:");
    gets(str);
    gets(str);
    printf("Please input which char you want to be used to replace:");
    scanf("%c",&c);
    printf("Where do you want to replace:");
    scanf("%d",&m);
    fun(str,c,m,n);
    puts(str);
    return 0;
}

void fun(char *s,char c,int m,int n){
    for (int i = m-1; i < n; ++i) {
        s[i] = c;
    }
}
```

4. [输入数据及运行结果]

Please input how many chars in the string:10

Please input the string:warning: this program uses gets(), which is unsafe.

afgajajask

Please input which char you want to be used to replace:p

Where do you want to replace:4

afgppppppp

Process finished with exit code 0

5. [调试分析、体会及存在的问题]

遇到了 gets 和 scanf 冲突导致 gets 被吃掉的问题，因此，研究了一万年之后又加了一个 gets

实验 2

✧ 实验步骤：

(1) 编写一个函数 fun1 , fun2 , 进行判断 , 暴力开了一个 128 个元素的数组直接存每个 ASCII 码出现了多少次就可以

(2) 编写一个主函数 , 输入两个字符串 , 传入函数 , 打印结果。

[完整的程序清单]

```
#include <stdio.h>

int fun1(char *s1, char *s2);
int fun2(char *s1, char *s2);

int main() {
    char s1[1000], s2[1000];
    gets(s1);
    gets(s2);
    printf("%d\n", fun1(s1, s2));
    printf("%d\n", fun2(s1, s2));
    return 0;
}

int fun1(char *s1, char *s2){
    int a1[128]={0}, a2[128]={0}, i = 0;
    while (s1[i] != '\0'){
        a1[s1[i]] = 1;
        i++;
    }
    i = 0;
    while (s2[i] != '\0'){
        a2[s2[i]] = 1;
        i++;
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < 128; ++i) {
        if (a1[i]-a2[i]) return 0;
    }
    return 1;
}

int fun2(char *s1, char *s2){
    int a1[128]={0}, a2[128]={0}, i = 0;
    while (s1[i] != '\0'){
        a1[s1[i]]++;
        i++;
    }
    i = 0;
    while (s2[i] != '\0'){
        a2[s2[i]]++;
        i++;
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < 128; ++i) {
        if (a1[i]-a2[i]) return 0;
    }
    return 1;
}
```

4. [输入数据及运行结果]

```
warning: this program uses gets(), which is unsafe.
```

```
agjkaega
```

```
hrwjkghwh
```

```
0
```

```
0
```

```
Process finished with exit code 0
```

```
abcdee
```

```
abcdde
```

```
1
```

```
0
```

```
Process finished with exit code 0
```

```
warning: this program uses gets(), which is unsafe.
```

```
abac
```

```
baca
```

```
1
```

```
1
```

```
Process finished with exit code 0
```

实验 3(指针与二维数值数组)编写函数判断 n 阶矩阵是否对称，对称时返回 1，不对称时返回 0。 main 函数中定义矩阵并调用该函数进行判断。请分别用数组写法和指针写法完成上述功能

✧ 实验步骤：

(1) 编写函数用对称阵定义进行判断

(2) 编写一个主函数，输入矩阵，传入函数，得出结果。

3. [完整的程序清单]

```
#include <stdio.h>

int fun(int a[100][100], int n);
int fun_(int a[100][100], int n); //Pointer

int main() {
    int a[100][100], n;
    printf("Please set how many lines and rows in you matrix:");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    printf("Please input the matrix:\n");
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
            scanf("%d", &a[i][j]);
        }
    }
    printf("(1)%d\n", fun(a, n));
    printf("(2)%d\n", fun_(a, n));
    return 0;
}

int fun(int a[100][100], int n) {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
            if (a[i][j] - a[j][i]) return 0;
        }
    }
    return 1;
}

int fun_(int a[100][100], int n) {
    int *b = &a[0][0];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
            if (*(b + i * 100 + j) - *(b + 100 * j + i)) return 0;
        }
    }
    return 1;
}
```

4. [输入数据及运行结果]

Please set how many lines and rows in you matrix:5

Please input the matrix:

1 2 3 4 5

1 2 2 2 2

1 2 2 2 2

2 2 2 2 2

6 6 6 6 6

(1)0

(2)0

Process finished with exit code 0

Please set how many lines and rows in you matrix:5

Please input the matrix:

1 2 3 4 5

2 1 0 0 0

3 0 1 0 0

4 0 0 1 0

5 0 0 0 1

(1)1

(2)1

Process finished with exit code 0

实验 4. (命令行参数)写一个程序，其命令行包括一个字符参数 s，运行中由标准输入读入一系列正文，该程序把所有行依次输出，并在那些包含字符串 s 的行前面标一个星号

✧ 实验步骤：

(1) 在 main 函数中判断输出

(2) 通过终端进行测试

3. [完整的程序清单]

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

int main(int argc,char *argv[]) {
    for (int i = 0; i < argc; ++i) {
        if(strstr(argv[i],"s")) printf("*");
        puts(argv[i]);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

4. [输入数据及运行结果]

```
wangzilongdeMacBook-Pro:strstr wangzilong$ ./a.o 5 ajgfka ewgjkewhgjkewg adsgkfja gewkgwerhkjew d  
./a.o  
5  
ajgfka  
ewgjkewhgjkewg  
*adsgkfja  
gewkgwerhkjew  
d  
wangzilongdeMacBook-Pro:strstr wangzilong$ ./a.o 5 ajgfka ewgjkewhgjkewg adsgkfja gewkgwerhkjew d  
./a.o  
5  
*adikgrgiads  
qewlkjhghaeijgkiaejwdg  
*aeghfjkds gew  
wegiuweuhewi  
*swahili rew
```

命令行参数根本不会，PPT 里面讲的又是 Windows，所以研究了好久