

# 《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**

**afgpppppppp**

**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**

**hrwjkgwh**

**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:~$ ./a.o 5 ajgfka ewgjkewhgjkewg adsgkfja gewkgwerhkjew d
./a.o
5
ajgfka
ewgjkewhgjkewg
*adsgkfja
gewkgwerhkjew
d

[wangzitongdeMacBook-Pro:~$ ./a.o 5 *adjkgrgiads qewlkjhghaeijgkaejwdg *aeghfjkdsgew wegiuweuhewi swghifjiew
./a.o
5
*adjkgrgiads
qewlkjhghaeijgkaejwdg
*aeghfjkdsgew
wegiuweuhewi
*swghifjiew
```

命令行参数根本不会，PPT 里面讲的又是 Windows，所以研究了好久