Experiment12-董皓彧

环境:

```
gcc.exe (x86_64-win32-seh-rev1, Built by MinGW-Builds project) 13.2.0 Visual Stdio Code 1.84.2
```

作业仓库地址:

https://github.com/FHYQ-Dong/Tsinghua-Program-Design-Assignments/tree/main/Experiment12

必做题

Experiment12-1

题目:

定义一个指向字符串的指针数组,用一个函数完成 N 个不等长字符串的输入,使得指针数组元素依次指向每一个输入的字符串。设计一个完成 N 个字符串按升序的排序函数(在排序过程中,要求只交换指向字符串的指针,不交换字符串)。在主函数中实现对排序后的字符串的输出。假设已知字符串的最大为 80 字节,根据实际输入的字符串长度来分配存储空间。

输入格式:

```
共 N+1 行:
第 1 行,一个整数 N,表示有 N 个字符串;
第 2~N+1 行,每行一个字符串,字符串长度不超过 80 个字符
```

输出格式:

```
共 N 行,按升序排列的字符串
```

代码:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
typedef char bool;
#define true 1
#define false 0
typedef char* string;

void readstr(string* c, int N) {
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
        c[i] = (string)malloc(100 * sizeof(char));
        memset(c[i], 0, 100 * sizeof(char));
        scanf("%s", c[i]);
    }
    return;
}</pre>
```

```
bool cmp(string a, string b) {
    int i = 0;
    while (a[i] != '\0' \&\& b[i] != '\0') {
        if (a[i] < b[i]) return true;</pre>
        if (a[i] > b[i]) return false;
        i++;
    }
    if (a[i] == '\0') return true;
    return false;
}
void swap(string* a, string* b) {
    string temp = *a;
    *a = *b;
    *b = temp;
    return;
}
void qsortstr(string* begin, string* end, bool (*cmp)(string a, string b)) {
    if (begin >= end) return;
    string* pivot = begin;
    string* left = begin;
    string* right = end - 1;
    while (left < right) {</pre>
        while (left < right && cmp(*pivot, *right))</pre>
            right--;
        while (left < right && cmp(*left, *pivot))</pre>
            left++;
        if (left < right) swap(left, right);</pre>
    }
    swap(pivot, left);
    qsortstr(begin, left, cmp);
    qsortstr(left + 1, end, cmp);
    return;
}
int main() {
    int N; scanf("%d", &N);
    string* c = (string *)malloc(N * sizeof(string *));
    readstr(c, N);
    qsortstr(c, c + N, cmp);
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) printf("%s\n", c[i]);
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) free(c[i]);</pre>
    free(c);
    return 0;
}
```

```
5
1234567890
qwertyuiop
asdfghjkl
zxcvbnm
9q3eofhwguiveulr
```

输出1:

```
1234567890
9q3eofhwguiveulr
asdfghjkl
qwertyuiop
zxcvbnm
```

输入2:

```
3
1234567890
qwertyuiop
asdfghjkl
```

输出2:

```
1234567890
asdfghjkl
qwertyuiop
```

输入3:

```
10
ySAjvCSD7So@m*^LM5iSk7!#6%&S5i*3
a6@79&r@Q#%pYU6VL%WG43dB4769@vUn
@o4y7j8K%&@F39Pejze2m^
7WgwPhgt3wR8C2fG7B3s!#7n2uv&$rd6Ncs4*&hY*NJ*nYtkWAym%A6d54HhrT8!
HY47428BTT$CzpPyd8Bw45%5!#!mZ%U#5P*E&5z!&5T%eFczd84g&tP4EGY^SbztmLJ&o^i5hcrT@
7eJ5#38$5
28934ywrheuiofb
vnb39g584werufh9383hiAiajgkfh
*(&$ITYEFOWHLUKdghe9p8rtyugj38aeioafhb
103928ry9t4h3guriosdd
```

输出3:

```
*(&$ITYEFOWHLUKdghe9p8rtyugj38aeioafhb
103928ry9t4h3guriosdd
28934ywrheuiofb
7wgwPhgt3wR8C2fG7B3s!#7n2uv&$rd6Ncs4*&hY*NJ*nYtkwAym%A6d54HhrT8!
7eJ5#38$5
@o4y7j8K%&@F39Pejze2m^
HY47428BTT$CzpPyd8Bw45%5!#!mZ%U#5P*E&5z!&5T%eFczd84g&tP4EGY^SbztmLJ&o^i5hcrT@a6@79&r@Q#%pYU6VL%wG43dB4769@vUn
vnb39g584werufh9383hiAiajgkfh
ySAjvCSD7So@m*^LM5isk7!#6%&s5i*3
```

输入4:

2 qwertyuiop 1234567890

输出4:

1234567890 qwertyuiop

输入5:

1 1234567890

输出5:

1234567890

Experiment12-2

题目:

编写程序,求一个 N×N 方阵的第 i 对角线的元素之和。给定方阵 $a[10][10] = \{0, 1, 2, \ldots, 99\}$

输入格式:

无

输出格式:

共 1 行, 10 个数, 分别为第 i 对角线的元素之和

代码:

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

```
int column_index(int i, int n, int N) { return i+n <= N ? i+n : (i+n)%N; }

int get_sum(int a[11][11], int n) {
    int sum = 0;
    for (int i=1; i<=10; ++i) sum += *(*(a+i) + column_index(i, n, 10));
    return sum;
}

int main() {
    int a[11][11] = {0};
    for (int i=1; i<=10; ++i) for (int j=1; j<=10; ++j) *(*(a+i)+j) = (i-1)*10 +
(j-1);
    for (int n=0; n<10; ++n) printf("%d\n", get_sum(a, n));
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

输入1:

输出1:

```
495
495
495
495
495
495
495
495
```

Experiment12-3

题目:

通常一个基于转义符的 emoji 表情输入由以下三部分构成:转义符 + 表情名称 + 终止符以新浪微博为例,当微博正文读取到一个转义符 "["时,它与终止止符 "]"之间的文字将作为表情名称在表情库中进行搜索,如果存在匹配表情,则输出显示。

注意,如果在一段语句中存在多个转义符和一个终止符,那么以离终止符最近的一个转义符作为表情的起始标志。

输入格式:

```
共 3 行:
第 1 行: 起始标志字符
第 2 行: 终止标志字符
第 3 行: 待处理的字符串
```

输出格式:

代码:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
int main() {
   char beg, end;
    char s[150];
   memset(s, 0, sizeof(s));
    scanf("%c\n%c\n", &beg, &end);
    fgets(s, 150, stdin); // get a line
   char* his = NULL;
    for (char* p = s; *p != '\0'; ++p) {
       if (*p == beg) his = p;
       if (*p == end) {
            if (his == NULL) {
                printf("Error: no matching '%c' for '%c' at %d\n", beg, end, p-
s);
                return 0;
            }
            for (char* q = his+1; q < p; ++q) printf("%c", *q);
            printf("\n");
           his = NULL;
       }
   }
   return 0;
}
```

输入1:

```
*
#
Time for lunch. *greedy# Hope a big meal.
```

输出1:

```
greedy
```

输入2:

```
*
#
*happy*smile#
```

输出2:

```
smile
```

输入3:

```
[
]
Emmm... You use [Grin] instead of [Smile] when you are really happy in wechat.
```

输出3:

```
Grin
Smile
```

输入4:

```
[
]
[a[b[c[d[e[f[g][][[][f]
```

输出4:

```
g
f
```

输入5:

```
a
b
a[b[c[d[e[f[g[][[[][f]aa
```

输出5:

]

选做题

Optional-Experiment12-1

题目:

在图像的基于 DCT 变换的压缩中,通常对 DCT 变换后的系数矩阵进行 Zig-Zag 扫描。所谓 Zig-Zag 扫描,又名 "之"字型扫描,即从矩阵的第一行第一列系数开始,按照 "之"字形方向进行系数读取。以示例 3 阶矩阵 {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9} 为例,经过 Zig-Zag 扫描后,输出数据顺序为 1 2 4 7 5 3 6 8 9

输入格式:

```
共 N+1 行:
第 1 行,一个整数 N,表示矩阵的阶数;
第 2~N+1 行,每行 N 个整数,表示矩阵的系数
```

输出格式:

```
一行,zig-zag 扫描后的系数,以空格分隔
```

代码:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int main() {
   int n; scanf("%d", &n);
   int** a = (int**)malloc(sizeof(int*) * (n+1));
   for (int i=1; i<=n; ++i) {
       *(a+i) = (int*)malloc(sizeof(int) * (n+1));
       for (int j=1; j<=n; ++j) scanf("%d", *(a+i)+j);
   }
   /* Zig-Zag
       * 二维数组 a 从 a[1][1] 开始使用
       * 以下枚举 i 的意义是枚举这样一条左上-右下对角线, 在这条线上的元素 a[x][y] 满足
x+y=i
   */
   for (int i=2; i<=n+1; ++i) { // 左上三角: j 为每个元素的横坐标
       if (i%2 == 1) for (int j=1; j <= i-1; ++j) printf("%d ", a[j][i-j]);
       else for (int j=i-1; j>=1; --j) printf("%d ", a[j][i-j]);
   for (int i=n+2; i<=2*n; ++i) { // 右下三角: j 为每个元素的纵坐标
       if (i%2 == 1) for (int j=n; i-j \le n; --j) printf("%d ", a[i-j][j]);
       else for (int j=i-n; j<=n; ++j) printf("%d ", a[i-j][j]);
   return 0;
}
```

输入1:

```
3
1 2 3
4 5 6
7 8 9
```

输出1:

```
1 2 4 7 5 3 6 8 9
```

输入2:

```
4
1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8
9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16
```

输出结果,具体解析见代码注释

代码:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
   char **p = NULL;
   for (p=argv; argc--; ++p)
       printf("%c%s", **p, *p);
       /*
           * *argv[] = {"test.exe", "FINAL", "EXAM"};
           * 1. p = argv[0] = "test.exe"
           * **p = p[0][0] = 't', *p = p[0] = "test.exe";
           * 2. p = argv[1] = "FINAL":
           * **p = p[1][0] = 'F', *p = p[1] = "FINAL";
           * 3. p = argv[2] = "EXAM":
           * **p = p[2][0] = 'E', *p = p[2] = "EXAM";
       */
      // result = ttest.exeFFINALEEXAM
   return 0;
}
```

输入1:

输出1:

```
..\optional/Optional-Experiment12-2.exe
```