Experiment1-董皓彧

环境:

```
Visual Stdio Code 1.83.0
gcc.exe (x86_64-win32-seh-rev0, Built by MinGW-W64 project) 8.1.0
```

必做题

必做题1

• 代码:

```
#include<stdio.h>
 1
 2
    #include<stdlib.h>
 4
   int main() {
 5
        short a = 10;
        int b = 100;
 6
 7
 8
        int short_length = sizeof a;
 9
        int int_length = sizeof(b);
        int long_length = sizeof(long);
10
11
        int char_length = sizeof(char);
12
13
        printf("short=%d, int=%d, long=%d, char=%d\n",
            short_length, int_length, long_length, char_length);
14
15
        return 0;
16
17
18
```

• 输出:

```
1 | short=2, int=4, long=4, char=1
```

• 运行截图:

• 结果分析:

short, int, long, char 数据类型分别占用 2, 4, 4, 1 字节。sizeof 返回当前变量或数据类型所占内存大小。

必做题2

• 代码:

```
#include<stdio.h>
1
2
3
    int main() {
        int m = 306587;
4
 5
        long n = 28166459852;
        printf("m=%hd, n=%hd\n", m, n);
6
 7
        printf("n=%d\n", n);
8
9
        return 0;
10
    }
11
```

• 输出:

```
1 | m=-21093, n=4556
2 | n=-1898311220
```

• 运行截图:

- 结果分析:
 - \circ m, n 分别是 int, long 型变量,每个最大占用 32-bit, 最大可以表示 $2^{32}-1$, 即 2147483647. 但初始化 n 时所赋的值大于该上限,故是将 28166459852 后 32bit 存入变量 n 中 (实际上这是一个未定义行为)。而变量 m 是合法的。
 - 第一次输出时,由于限定以 short 类型输出,而 m, n 中存储的数据都超出了 short 范围,故输出结果其实是 m, n 后 16bit 的结果;第二次输出便正常输出 n 中存储的数据。

必做题3

• 代码:

```
#include<stdio.h>
1
2
3
    int main() {
4
 5
        printf("Please type in a digital:\n");
 6
        char c = getchar(), end1 = getchar();
 7
8
        if(c>='0' && c<='9') {
9
            printf("The ascii of the given character is: %d\n", c);
10
            printf("The character before the given character is: %c\n", c-
    1);
```

```
11
             printf("The character after the given character is: %c\n", c+1);
12
             return 0;
13
        }
        else {
14
             printf("The given character is not >=0 and <=9");</pre>
15
16
             return 1;
17
        }
18
19
   }
20
```

• 输入1:

```
1 | Please type in a digital:
2 | 5
```

• 输出1:

```
The ascii of the given character is: 53

The character before the given character is: 4

The character after the given character is: 6
```

• 输入2:

```
1 | Please type in a digital:
2 | a
```

• 输出2:

```
1 | The given character is not >=0 and <=9
```

• 运行截图:

```
# Wilders | Wild
```

选做题

选做题1

• 代码:

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2
3 int main() {
4 int x1, x2; // 32-bit 整数 2^31-1
```

```
5
        unsigned y; // 32-bit 无符号整数 2^32-1
 6
        char c1, c2; // 8-bit 字符 根据以下部分代码增加变量c2
 7
8
       x1 = 65535; // 2^{16-1} < 2^{31-1}
9
        x2 = x1 + 5; // 2^{16-1} + 5 < 2^{31-1}
10
        printf("enter y:\n"); // 揣摩原来代码的意图: 输入y的值
        scanf("%d", &y); // 获取输入的值
11
        c1 = 97; c2 = 'A'; c2 = c2 + 32; // c1='a', c2=65, c2=65+32=97='a'
12
13
14
        printf("x1=%d, x2=%d, y=%d, c1=%c, c2=%c\n", x1, x2, y+15, c1, c2);
    // 输出x1, x2, y+15, c1, c2的值
15
        return 0;
16
17
    }
18
```

• 输入:

```
1 enter y:
2 24342
```

• 输出:

```
1 x1=65535, x2=65540, y=24357, c1=a, c2=a
```

• 运行截图:

选做题2

• 代码:

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2
   #include<string.h>
3
   #include<stdlib.h>
   #define MAXN 100005 // 最长明文长度
4
5
   char opt; // 操作 e:加密 d:解密
6
7
   int K; // 密钥
   int c_int[MAXN], m_int[MAXN]; // 密文整数数组, 明文整数数组。// 担心溢出, 所以
8
   用整数数组
9
   char C[MAXN], M[MAXN]; // 密文, 明文
10
11
   int my_atoi(char c) { // 字符转整数
12
      return c - '0';
```

```
13 }
14
15
    char my_itoa(int n) { // 整数转字符
       return n + '0';
16
17
    }
18
19
    void encrypt() { // 加密
20
        int len = strlen(M); // 明文长度
        for(int i=0; i<len; ++i) {</pre>
21
22
            m_int[i] = my_atoi(M[i]);
23
            c_{int[i]} = (m_{int[i]} + K) \% ('~' - '0');
24
            C[i] = my_itoa(c_int[i]);
25
        }
26
        return;
27
    }
28
29
    void decrypt() { // 解密
30
        int len = strlen(C); // 密文长度
31
        for(int i=0; i<len; ++i) {
32
            c_int[i] = my_atoi(C[i]);
            m_{int[i]} = (c_{int[i]} - K) \% ('~' - '0');
33
34
            while(m_int[i] < 0) m_int[i] += ('~' - '0'); // 防止负数
35
            M[i] = my_itoa(m_int[i]);
36
        }
37
        return;
38
   }
39
   int main() {
40
41
        printf("enter your option(e:encrypt d:decrypt):\n");
42
        scanf("%c", &opt); // 获取操作
43
44
        if(opt == 'e') {
            printf("enter your string to be encrypted(max:100000
45
    characters):\n");
46
            scanf("%s", &M);
47
            printf("enter your key:\n");
            scanf("%d", &K); // 获取密钥
48
49
            encrypt(); // 加密
50
51
            printf("the encrypted string is:\n%s", C); // 输出密文
52
53
            return 0;
54
        }
55
56
        else if(opt == 'd'){
57
            printf("enter your string to be decrypted(max:100000
    characters):\n");
58
            scanf("%s", &C); // 获取密文
59
            printf("enter your key:\n");
            scanf("%d", &K); // 获取密钥
60
61
62
            decrypt(); // 解密
63
64
            printf("the decrypted string is:\n%s", M); // 输出明文
            return 0;
65
```

```
66
        }
67
68
        else {
            printf("invalid option! Please enter 'e' or 'd'.\n");
69
70
            return 1;
71
        }
72
73
        return 0;
   }
74
75
```

• 输入1:

```
1 enter your option(e:encrypt d:decrypt):
2 e
3 enter your string to be encrypted(max:100000 characters):
4 abcde
5 enter your key:
6 50
```

• 输出1:

```
1 | the encrypted string is:
2 | EFGHI
```

• 输入2:

```
1 enter your option(e:encrypt d:decrypt):
2 d
3 enter your string to be decrypted(max:100000 characters):
4 EFGHI
5 enter your key:
6 50
```

• 输出2:

```
1 | the decrypted string is:
2 | abcde
```

• 输入3:

```
1 | enter your option(e:encrypt d:decrypt):
2 | x
```

• 输出3:

```
1 | invalid option! Please enter 'e' or 'd'.
```

• 运行截图:

