1.编写算法replace(string &S, string t, string v),将字符串S中的所有子串t用字符串v替换。

算法思想:可以用数组,也可以用动态链表,有兴趣的同学都可以试试这里给出的是用动态链表的算法,这里通过对Index、Delete和Insert函数的调用,完成将串S中出现的子串T用串v替代

算法:

```
/*用动态链表实现: */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define MAXSTRLEN 255
typedef struct
 char *ch;
 int length;
} HString;
void StrAssign(HString &S, char *chars)
 //串赋值
 char* c;
 int
        i, j;
 if (!S.ch)
  free(S.ch);
 for (i = 0, c = chars; *c; c++, i++);
 if (!i)
  S.ch = NULL;
  S.length = 0;
 }
 else
  if (!(S.ch = (char*)(malloc(sizeof(char) * i))))
   return;
```

```
for (j = 0; j < i; j++)
   S.ch[j] = chars[j];
 S.length = i;
}
void Display_String(HString S)
{//串显示
 if (S.ch == NULL)
  return;
 int i;
 for(i = 0; i < S.length; i++)
  printf("%c", S.ch[i]);
 printf("\n");
int Index(HString S, HString T,int Pos)
{//在串S中扫描子串T的位置值,如不存在子串T返回0
 int clientLen = 0;
 char * Tclient = T.ch;
 if (Pos >= S.length)
  return -1;
 char * Sclient = S.ch;
 while ((Sclient - S.ch) <= S.length)
 {
  while(*(Tclient) == *(Sclient + Pos))
   if ((Tclient - T.ch) < S.length)
    return Pos;
   Tclient++;
   clientLen++;
   Sclient++;
  Sclient = Sclient - clientLen;
  Pos++;
 }
 return -1;
}
void Delete(HString &S,int pos,int len)
{//在串S中删去从pos位置开始的len个字符
```

```
int i;
 for (i = 0; i < (S.length - pos); i++)
  S.ch[pos + i] = S.ch[pos + i + len];
 S.length -= len;
}
void Insert(HString &S,int &pos,HString T)
{//在串S的pos位置插入子串T
 S.ch = (char *)realloc(S.ch, T.length + S.length);
 S.length += T.length;
 int i;
 if(pos != S.length)
 {
  for (i = 0; i < S.length - pos; i++)
   *(S.ch + S.length + T.length-1 - i) = *(S.ch + S.length -1- i);
 }
 }
 for(i = 0; i < T.length; i++)
  S.ch[pos + i] = T.ch[i];
 pos += T.length;
}
void Replace_SubString(HString &S, HString T, HString v)
{// 通过对Index、Delete和Insert函数的调用,完成将串S中出现的子串T用串v
替代
 int pos = 0;
 int posFlag = -1;
 while (1)
  pos = Index(S, T, pos);
  if (pos < posFlag)
   break;
  posFlag = pos;
```

```
Delete(S, pos, T.length);
 Insert(S, pos, v);
}
}
void main()
HString S, T, v;
 StrAssign(S, "ahebhechedhe");
Display_String(S);
 StrAssign(T, "he");
 Display_String(T);
 StrAssign(v, "hello!");
 Display_String(v);
 Replace_SubString(S,T,v);
Display_String(S);
2. 编写一算法计算模式串t在串S中出现的频率。
比较简单,直接给出算法:
#include<stdio.h>
main()
 char a[101],b[21];
 int i,j,t=0;
  printf("\n请输入A字符串(在100个字符以内):");
  scanf("%s",a);
  printf("\n请输入你想要在A里面查找的字符串(在20个字符以内):");
  scanf("%s",b);
  for(i=0,j=0;a[i]!='\0';i++)
  {
      if(a[i]==b[j])
         {
```