





void registro(char dato[], int posicion, user users[], char trash)

strcpy(users[posicion].id, dato)

Nombre completo:

leer dato

limpiar buffer

dato[strlen(dato) - 1] = '\0'

strcpy(users[posicion].nombreC, dato)

Email:

leer dato

limpiar buffer

dato[strlen(dato) - 1] = '\0'

strcpy(users[posicion].email, dato)

Telefono:

leer dato

limpiar buffer

dato[strlen(dato) - 1] = '\0'

strcpy(users[posicion].telefono, dato)

`void mostrar(int count, user users[])`

```
graph TD; A([void mostrar(int count, user users[])]) --> B{{for int i = 0; i < count; i++}}; B --> C[Usuario, ID, Nombre completo, Email, Telefono]; C --> B;
```

`for int i = 0; i < count; i++`

Usuario, ID, Nombre  
completo, Email,  
Telefono

`void eliminar(int pos, int count, user users[])`



```
graph TD; Start([void eliminar(int pos, int count, user users[])]) --> Loop{for int i = 0; i < count; i++}; Loop --> Id[strcpy(users[i].id, users[i + 1].id)]; Id --> NombreC[strcpy(users[i].nombreC, users[i + 1].nombreC)]; NombreC --> Email[strcpy(users[i].email, users[i + 1].email)]; Email --> Telefono[strcpy(users[i].telefono, users[i + 1].telefono)]; Telefono --> Loop;
```

The flowchart illustrates the logic of the `eliminar` function. It begins with a function signature in an oval, followed by a loop initialization in a hexagon. The loop body consists of four sequential string copy operations in rectangles, each copying a field from `users[i + 1]` to `users[i]`. A feedback loop connects the end of the last operation back to the start of the loop.

`for int i = 0; i < count; i++`

`strcpy(users[i].id, users[i + 1].id)`

`strcpy(users[i].nombreC, users[i + 1].nombreC)`

`strcpy(users[i].email, users[i + 1].email)`

`strcpy(users[i].telefono, users[i + 1].telefono)`