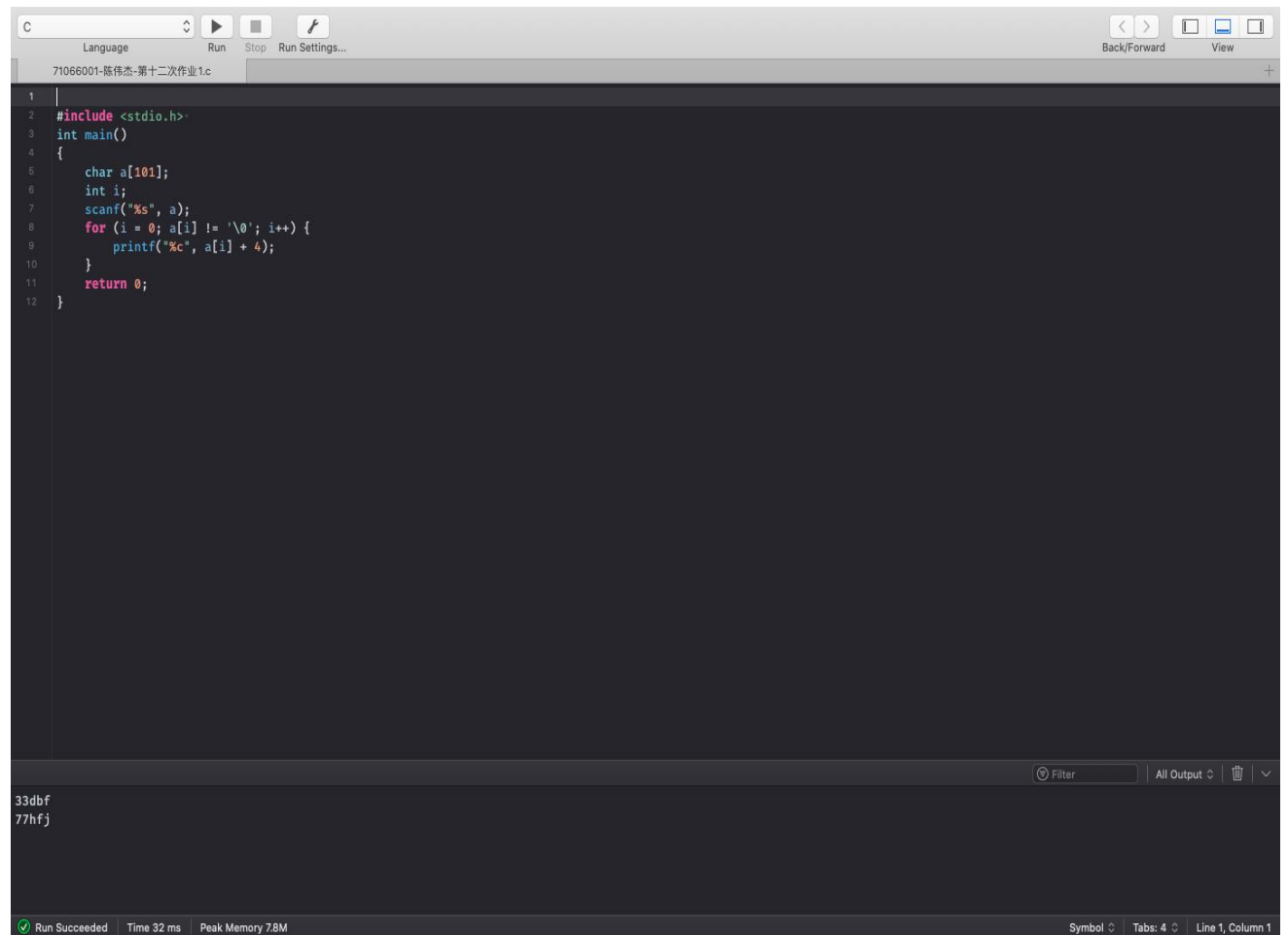


编写程序

1 输入一串密码字符串。已知原密码是字符串中每个字符 ASCII 码加上 4 的字符表示，请还原原本的字符串。要求：输入一行字符（长度不超过 100），输出还原之后的字符串。



```
1 |
2 | #include <stdio.h>
3 | int main()
4 | {
5 |     char a[101];
6 |     int i;
7 |     scanf("%s", a);
8 |     for (i = 0; a[i] != '\0'; i++) {
9 |         printf("%c", a[i] + 4);
10 |     }
11 |     return 0;
12 | }
```

33dbf
77hfj

Run Succeeded Time 32 ms Peak Memory 7.8M

2 编写函数 function1，用于寻找字符串（无空格）中字母 A 出现的位置。字符串的长度小于 1000。

例如：下面程序的输出是 1 2 3 8

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int function1(char* s,int* pos)
```

```
{
    ...
}
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
    char a[1001]="aAAAdsfeA";
    int pos[1001],n;
    n = function1(a,pos);
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
    {
```

```
printf("%d ",pos[i]);  
  
}  
  
return 0;  
  
}
```

The screenshot shows a C code editor with the following code:

```
1 #include <stdio.h>  
2 int function1(char* s, int* pos)  
3 {  
4     int i, n = 0;  
5     for (i = 0; s[i] != '\0'; i++)  
6     {  
7         if (s[i] == 'A') {  
8             pos[n] = i; n++;  
9         }  
10    } return n;  
11 }  
12 int main()  
13 {  
14     char a[1001] = "aAAAdsfeA"; int pos[1001], n;  
15     int i;  
16     n = function1(a, pos); for (i = 0; i < n; i++)  
17     {  
18         printf(" %d", pos[i]);  
19     }  
20     return 0;  
21 }
```

The output of the program is displayed in the console:

```
1 2 3 8
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates: Run Succeeded, Time 40 ms, Peak Memory 7.9M. The bottom right corner shows: Symbol, Tabs: 4, Line 1, Column 1.