

上海工程技术大学

实验报告

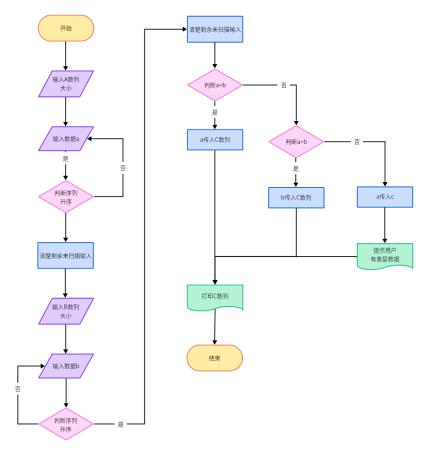
实验一 线性表的应用

1. 顺序表 题目1

已知有两个按元素值递增有序的顺序表 A 和 B,设计一个算法将表 A 和表 B 的全部元素 归并为一个按元素值非递减有序的顺序表 C。

要求:

从键盘输入顺序表 A 和 B 的各元素,编程实现上述算法,输出顺序表 A、顺序表 B 和顺序表 C 的所有元素值 。



```
1.2. 代码
```

```
#include <cstdio>
#define MAXSIZE 100
typedef int ElemType;
typedef struct
    ElemType data[MAXSIZE];
    int Len;
}SqList;
void InitList(SqList &sq)
    sq = \{0\};
    sq. Len=0;
void CreateList(SqList &sq, int n)
    ElemType x;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &x);
        sq. data[i] = x;
        sq. Len++;
    fflush(stdin);
void merge (SqList sqA, SqList sqB, SqList &sqC)
    int i=0, j=0, k=0, flag=0;
    while (i < sqA. Len&& j < sqB. Len)
        if(sqA. data[i] \langle sqB. data[j])
             sqC. data[k]=sqA. data[i];
             i++;
        else if (sqA. data[i]>sqB. data[j])
             sqC. data[k]=sqB. data[j];
             j++;
        else
             sqC. data[k]=sqA. data[i];
             i^{++};
             j++;
```

```
flag=1;
        k++;
        sqC. Len++;
    while (i < sqA. Len)
        sqC. data[k]=sqA. data[i];
        i++;
        k++;
        sqC. Len++;
    while (j<sqB. Len)
        sqC. data[k]=sqB. data[j];
        j++;
        k++;
        sqC. Len++;
    if (flag==1)
        printf("Deleted the repeated element\n");
void OrderCheck(SqList &sq)
    int i=1, j=sq. Len;
    while (i < sq. Len)
        if(sq.data[i-1]>=sq.data[i])
             printf("Not in ascending order\n");
             InitList(sq);
             printf("Enter the elements again:");
             CreateList(sq, j);
             break;
        i++;
int main() {
    SqList sqA, sqB, sqC;
    int len;
    InitList(sqA);
```

```
InitList(sqB);
    InitList(sqC);
    printf("Enter the size of the table A:");
    scanf ("%d", &len);
    fflush(stdin);
    printf("Enter the elements of the table A:");
    CreateList(sqA, len);
    OrderCheck(sqA);
    printf("Enter the size of the table B:");
    scanf ("%d", &len);
    fflush(stdin);
    printf("Enter the elements of the table B:");
    CreateList(sqB, 1en);
    OrderCheck(sqB);
    merge (sqA, sqB, sqC);
    for (int i = 0; i < sqC. Len; ++i)
        printf("%5d", sqC. data[i]);
    return 0;
1.3. 结果
Enter the size of the table A:5
Enter the elements of the table A:2 1 7 4 8
Not in ascending order
Enter the elements again:1 2 4 7 8 9
Enter the size of the table B:3
Enter the elements of the table B:2 5 6
Deleted the repeated element
         2
             4
                    5
                         6
                              7
```

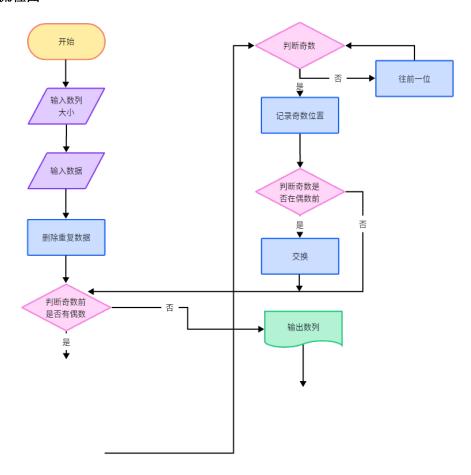
2. 顺序表 题目 2

已知线性表 A 按顺序存储,且每个元素都是互不相等的整数。编程实现把所有偶数移到所有的奇数前边的算法。

要求:

- (1) 时间最少,辅助空间最少;
- (2) 线性表 A 的各元素初始值从键盘输入;
- (3) 输出结果。

2.1. 流程图



```
#include <iostream>
#define MAXSIZE 20
typedef int ElemType;
typedef struct {
    ElemType data[MAXSIZE];
    int len;
}SqList;
void move(SqList &sq) {
    ElemType t;
    int i=0, j=sq. len-1;
    while (i \le j) {
        while (sq. data[i]%2==1) i++;
        while(sq.data[j]%2==0) j--;
        if(i < j)  {
            t=sq.data[i];
            sq. data[i]=sq. data[j];
            sq. data[j]=t;
            i++;
             j--;
```

```
}
}
int main() {
    SqList SqA;
    int num;
    printf("Input the number of SqA:");
    scanf ("%d", &num);
    printf("Input the data of SqA:");
    for (int i = 0; i < num; ++i) {
        scanf("%d", &SqA. data[i]);
        for (int j = 0; j < i; ++j) {
            if (SqA. data[i] == SqA. data[j]) {
                 printf("anything repeated and deleted\n");
                i--;
                num--;
        }
    SqA. 1en=num;
    move(SqA);
    for (int i = 0; i < num; ++i) {
        printf("%5d", SqA. data[i]);
    return 0;
}
2.3. 结果
Input the number of SqA:6
Input the data of SqA:1 3 5 2 3 4
anything repeated and deleted
     1
          3
               5
                     2
```

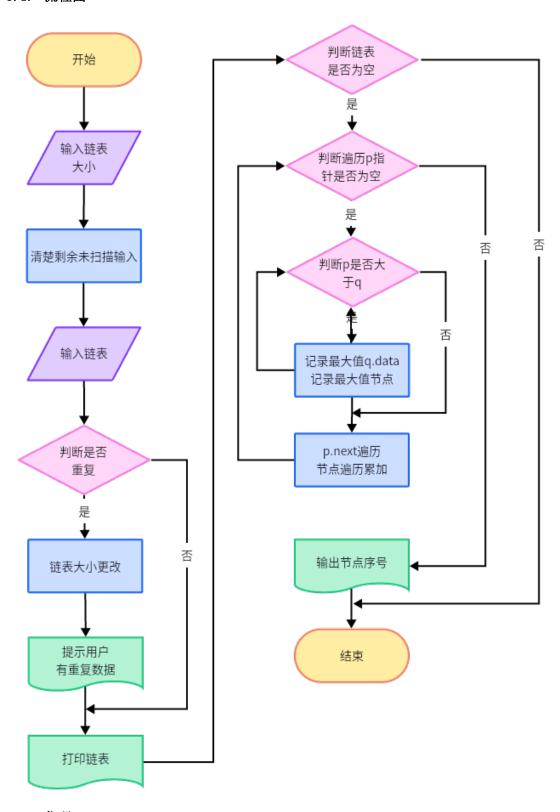
3. 链表 题目1

设单链表的数据为互不相等的整数,建立一个单链表,并设计一个算法,找出单链表中 元素值最大的结点。

要求:

- (1) 单链表的数据从键盘输入;
- (2) 输出单链表所有结点的数据和最大值结点序号。

3.1. 流程图



3.2. 代码

#include <cstdio>
#include <cstdlib>
#define N 1000

```
typedef int ElementType;
typedef struct LNode{
    ElementType data;
    struct LNode *Next;
}LNode, *LinkList;
void CreateLink(LinkList &h, ElementType a[], int n)
   LNode *s, *r; int i;
   h = (LNode *) malloc(sizeof(LNode));
   r = h;
   for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
      s = (LNode *) malloc(sizeof(LNode));
      s\rightarrow data = a[i];
      r\rightarrow Next = s; r = s;
   r->Next = NULL;
int MaxNode(LinkList h) {
    int j, k;
    LNode *p, *q;
    if (h->Next==NULL) {
        return 0;
    q=h->Next;
    p=q->Next;
    k=1;
    j=2;
    while(p!=NULL) {
         if (p->data>q->data) {
             q=p;
             k=j;
        p=p->Next;
        j++;
    return k:
int Print(LinkList h) {
    LNode *q;
    if (h->Next==NULL) {
        return 0;
    q=h->Next;
```

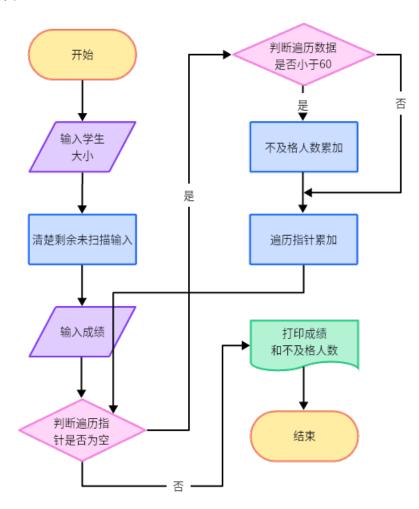
```
while(q!=NULL) {
        printf("%d ", q->data);
        q=q->Next;
    }
int main() {
    LinkList head;
    ElementType a[N];
    int i, k, num, flag=0;
    printf("Enter the size of the list:\n");
    scanf ("%d", &num);
    fflush(stdin);
    printf("Input a list of number:\n");
    for (i = 0; i < num; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &a[i]);
        for (int j = 0; j < i; ++j) {
            if(a[i]==a[j]) {
                flag = 1;
                i---;
                num--;
            }
        }
    if (flag == 1) printf ("Anything repeated and deleted \n");
    CreateLink (head, a, num);
    printf("Elements in list:\n");
    Print (head);
    printf("\n");
    printf("The No. of the max element\n");
    k=MaxNode (head);
    printf("%d", k);
    return 0:
3.3. 结果
Enter the size of the list:
5 1 2
Input a list of number:
3 5 6 9 11
Elements in list:
3 5 6 9 11
The No. of the max element
5
```

4. 链表 题目 2

设计算法,根据输入的学生人数和成绩建立一个单链表,并累计成绩不及格的人数。要求:

- (1) 学生人数和成绩均从键盘输入;
- (2) 输出所有学生的成绩和不及格的人数。

4.1. 流程图



```
#include <cstdio>
#include <malloc.h>
typedef int ElemType;
typedef struct node
{
    ElemType data;
    struct node *next;
} StudNode, *StudLink;
```

```
void create (StudLink &s1)
    int i, n, score;
    StudNode *s, *r;
    s1 = (StudNode*) malloc(sizeof(StudNode));
    printf("Input the number of students:\n");
    scanf ("%d", &n);
    fflush(stdin);
    printf("Input scores of students:\n");
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
         s = (StudNode*) malloc(sizeof(StudNode));
         scanf ("%d", &score);
         s\rightarrow data = score;
         r- next = s;
         r = s;
    r\rightarrow next = NULL;
int output(StudLink s1)
    StudNode *q;
    if (s1-)next == NULL) return 0;
    q = s1 \rightarrow next;
    while (q != NULL)
         printf("%d\t", q \rightarrow data);
         q = q \rightarrow next;
int count(StudLink s1)
    int n = 0;
    StudNode *p = s1->next;
    while (p != NULL)
         if (p-)data < 60) n++;
         p = p- next;
    return n;
int main()
```

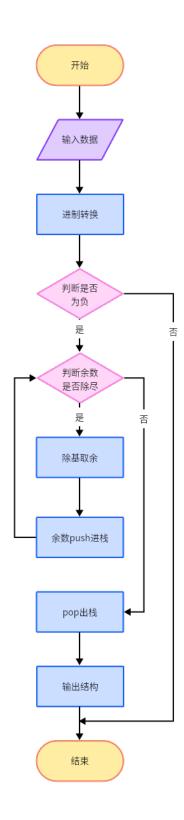
```
int n;
    StudLink h;
    create(h);
    n = count(h);
    printf("The list of their scores:\n");
    output(h);
    printf("\nThe number of fail students:\n%d", n);
   return 0;
}
4.3. 结果
 Input the number of students:
 Input scores of students:
 98 97 96 12 40 54
 The list of their scores:
        97
              96
                         12
                                40
 The number of fail students:
```

5. 栈题目1

编写一个算法,将非负的十进制整数转换为其他进制的数输出,10 及其以上的数字从'A'开始的字母表示。

要求:

- 1) 采用顺序栈实现算法;
- 2) 从键盘输入一个十进制的数,输出相应的八进制数和十六进制数。



```
#include <cstdio>
#define MaxSize 100
typedef char ElemType;
typedef struct{
    ElemType data[MaxSize];
    int top;
```

```
} SqStack;
int trans(int num, int sys, char string[]) {
    SqStack str;
    char ch;
    int r, i=0;
    str. top=-1;
    if(num < = -1)
        printf("Negative number! ");
        return 0:
    while (num!=0) {
        r=num%sys;
        ch=r+(r<10?'0':'A'-10);
        str. top++;
        str. data[str. top]=ch;
        num/=sys;
    while (str. top! = -1) {
        string[i++]=str.data[str.top];
        str. top--;
    string[i] = ' \setminus 0';
    return 1;
int main() {
    char str[10];
    int num, t;
    printf("Input the number and non-negative:");
    scanf("%d", &num);
    t=trans(num, 8, str);
    if(t==0) {
        printf("ERROR\n");
    }else{
        printf("OCT:%s\n", str);
    t=trans(num, 16, str);
    if (t==0) {
        printf("ERROR\n");
    }
    else{
        printf("HEX:%s\n", str);
    return 0;
```

Input the number and non-negative:-5

Negative number! ERROR Negative number! ERROR

Input the number and non-negative:2023

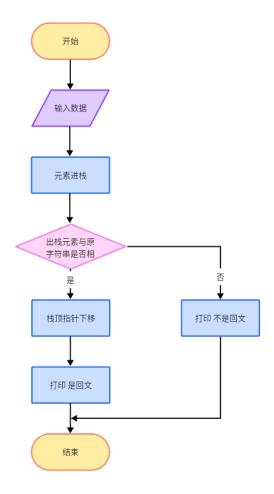
OCT:3747 HEX:7E7

6. 栈题目2

回文指的是一个字符串从前面读和从后面读都一样,编写一个算法判断一个字符串是 否为回文。

要求:

- 1) 采用链栈实现算法;
- 2) 从键盘输入一个字符串,输出判断结果。



```
6.2. 代码
```

```
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstdlib>
#define ElementType char
typedef struct lineStack{
    ElementType data;
    struct lineStack * next;
}lineStack;
lineStack* push(lineStack * stack, char a) {
    lineStack * line=(lineStack*)malloc(sizeof(lineStack));
    line->data=a;
    line->next=stack;
    stack=line;
    return stack;
int palindrome(ElementType X[]) {
    lineStack * stack=NULL;
    int i;
    for (i=0; X[i]!=' \setminus 0'; i++) {
        stack=push(stack, X[i]);
    char str;
    lineStack *p;
    for(i=0;X[i]!='\0'&&stack!=NULL;i++) {
        p=stack;
        str=p->data;
        stack=stack->next;
        free(p);
        if (X[i]!=str) {
            return 0;
    return 1;
int main() {
    char ch[20];
    printf("Input a string:\n");
    scanf ("%s", &ch);
    int i=palindrome(ch);
    if(i==1){
        printf("%s is palindrome\n", ch);
    }
    else{
        printf("%s is not palindrome\n", ch);
```

```
}
return 0;
}
```

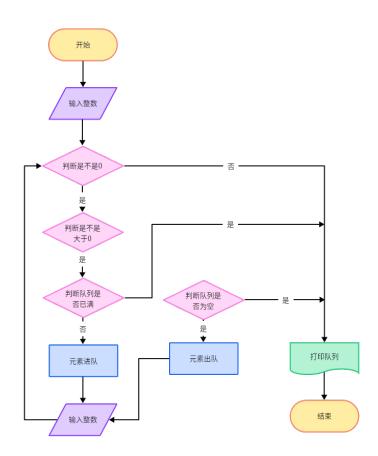
```
Input a string:

abba abba is palindrome abcd is not palindrome
```

7. 队列 题目1

从键盘输入一字符串,试编程实现:数字字符进队;当遇见负数时,将队首元素出队; 当遇见正数时,将队首元素出队;当遇见零时,将输入结束;其他字符忽略。最后输出队 列中的所有字符。要求采用循环队列存储结构。

7.1. 流程图



```
#include <cstdio>
#define QueueSize 10
typedef int ElementType;
```

```
typedef struct{
    ElementType Data[QueueSize];
    int front;
    int rear;
} SqQueue:
void PrintQueue (SqQueue qu) {
    int i = qu.front;
    printf("Queue:");
    while (i != qu. rear) {
        printf("%d ", qu.Data[i]);
        i = (i + 1) \% QueueSize;
    printf("\n");
int main() {
    ElementType a, x;
    SqQueue qu;
    qu. rear=qu. front=0;
    printf("Input queue (end with 0, InQueue with positive, DeQueue with
negative) \n'');
    scanf ("%d", &a);
    while (a!=0) {
        if (a>0) {
             if((qu.rear+1)%QueueSize==qu.front) {
                 printf("Full Queue!\n");
                 PrintQueue (qu);
                 return 0;
            qu. Data[qu. rear]=a;
             qu. rear=(qu. rear+1)%QueueSize;
        }else{
             if (qu. rear==qu. front) {
                 printf("NU11 Queue!\n");
                 return 0;
            x=qu. Data[qu. front];
            qu. front=(qu. front+1)%QueueSize;
            printf("%dDeQueue\n", x);
        scanf ("%d", &a);
    PrintQueue (qu);
    return 0;
```

```
Input queue(end with 0, InQueue with positive, DeQueue with negative)

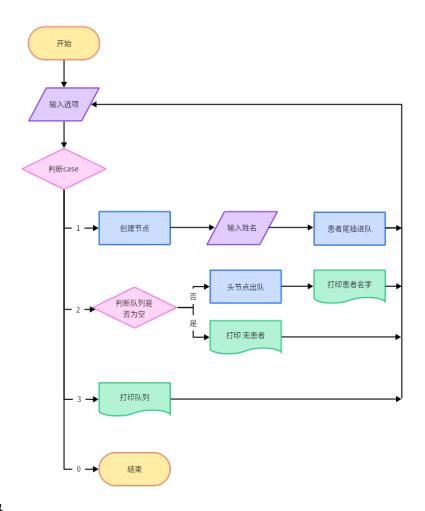
2
1
3
4
5
6
-1
2DeQueue
-2
1DeQueue
-3
3DeQueue
0
Queue:4 5 6

Full Queue!
Queue:1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
```

8. 队列 题目 2

设计一个程序,反映病人到医院看病、排队看医生的情况。

要求:采用链队列存储结构



```
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstring>
#include <malloc.h>
typedef char ElemType;
typedef struct QNode
    ElemType data[15];
    struct QNode *next;
} QNode, *QueuePtr;
typedef struct{
    QueuePtr front;
    QueuePtr rear;
}LinkQueue;
int main()
    int choice, flag=1;
    LinkQueue 1q;
    QNode *s, *p;
    char name[15];
```

```
1q. front=( QueuePtr) malloc(sizeof(QNode));
    lq.front->next=NULL;
    lq.rear=lq.front;
    while (flag==1)
    {
       printf("1. 排队 2. 就诊 3. 查看排队情况 0. 下班\n");
       printf("请选择: ");
       scanf ("%d", &choice);
       switch(choice)
           case 0:
                if (lq.front!=lq.rear) printf(">>下班了,请排队的患者
改天再来就医\n");
                flag=0; break;
            case 1:
                printf("请输入患者姓名:");
                scanf("%s", name);
                s=( QueuePtr) malloc(sizeof(QNode));
                strcpy(s->data, name);
                s\rightarrow next=NULL;
                lq.rear=>next=s; lq.rear=s;
                break;
            case 2:
                if (lq.front==lq.rear)
                    printf(">>没有排队的患者\n");
                else
                    s=lq.front->next;
                    lq. front-\ranglenext=s-\ranglenext;
                    if (lq.rear==s) lq.rear=lq.front;
                    printf("%>>s 请就诊\n", s->data);
                    free(s);
                break;
            case 3:
                if (lq. front==lq. rear)
                    printf(">>没有排队的患者\n");
                else
                {
                    p=lq.front->next;
                    printf(">>排队的患者: ");
                    while (p!=NULL)
                        printf("%s ", p->data);
```

1.排队 2.就诊 3.查看排队情况 0.下班 请选择: 1

请输入患者姓名: zny

排队 2.就诊 3.查看排队情况 0.下班

请选择: 1

请输入患者姓名: data

排队 2.就诊 3.查看排队情况 0.下班

请选择: 3

>>排队的患者: zny data

1.排队 2.就诊 3.查看排队情况 0.下班

请选择: 0

>>下班了,请排队的患者改天再来就医

9. 实验小结

在实验过程中,加深了对线性表的理解,熟悉了顺序的创建和插入算法的程序编写;熟悉了创建和插入单链表的算法的程序编写;熟悉了栈创建,入栈,出栈算法程序的编写。;熟悉了队列的创建、出队、入队的程序的编写。

在编写过程中,由于是第一次真实使用 CLion 进行编写,与 VS 的区别还是比较大的,整体的编写体验比 VS 好了不少,但是由于缺少中文适配,在初期使用过程中有一些不适应。例如,UTF-8 和 GBK 的区别,在后来发现 GBK 才能适配中文的输出,UTF-8 里的中文无法输出;CLion 需要进行 CMake 的编写,添加的 cpp 要自行配置编译器,运行和调试会默认使用CLion 自己的控制台和终端。在调试过程中也写了很多的校验,防止用户的错误输入:添加升序校验函数,确保代码的正常运行;在每次输入前,添加 fflush 函数,以免上一次的错误输入影响这次的输入;在函数引用中,通过&对数据进行更改,但是可以 return 一个 bool变量,来返回函数状态,这一次用的 1/0 表示状态,在以后会使用 bool 函数提升效率。