

計算機韌體實驗 (P04)

迴文詞/Palindromes

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解題要訣

- 使用字串常數記錄對應的鏡像字元
 - ASCII碼的應用
- 字串常數陣列

字串常數

- 字元常數陣列，但最後一個須為終止字元‘\0’
 - 使用字元指標(pointer)指向字串常數的第一個字元
 - 例：

```
11 char *rev = "A 3 HIL JM O 2TUVWXY51SE Z 8 "; //注意空白字元的數目
```

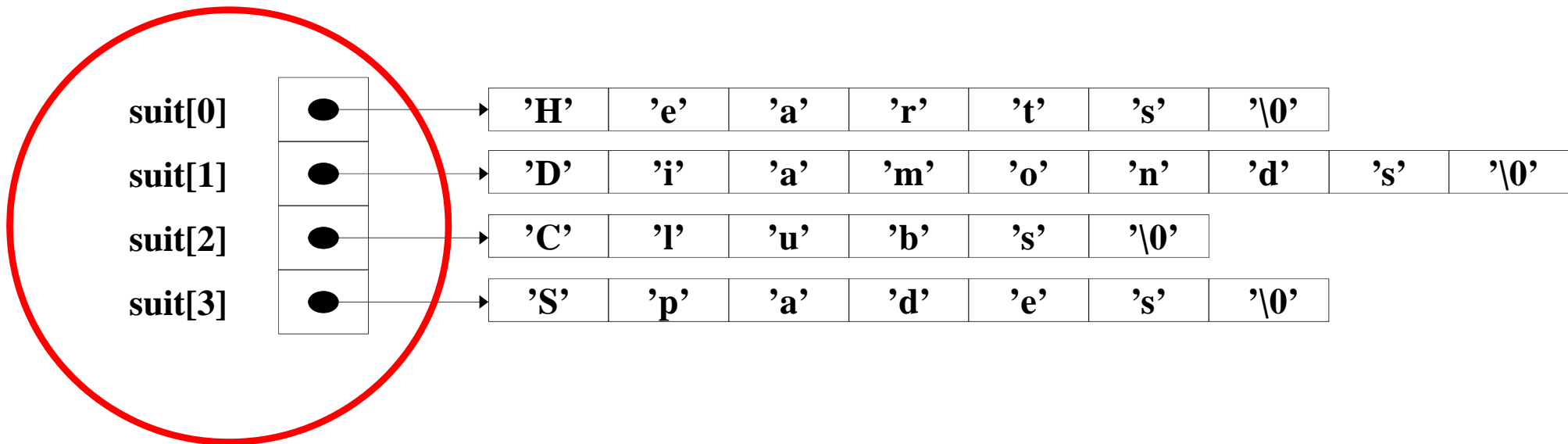
```
66 char mirrored(char ch) //傳回字元的鏡像
67 {
68     if(isalpha(ch)){ Lib.
69         return rev[ch-'A'];
70     }else{
71         return rev[ch-'0'+25];
72     }
73 }
```

指標陣列 (1/2)

- Arrays can contain pointers
 - Commonly used to store an array of strings
 - E.g. `char *suit[4] = { "Hearts",
"Diamonds",
"Clubs",
"Spades" };`
 - Each element of suit is a pointer to a string (`char *`)
 - The strings are not in the array, only pointers to the strings are in the array

指標陣列 (2/2)

array **suit** of type **char *** \Rightarrow **suit** is of type **char ****



➤ array **suit** has a fixed size; but strings can be of any size (length)

字串常數陣列

– 例：

```
12 char *meg[] = {"not a palindrome",  
13                "a regular palindrome",  
14                "a mirrored string",  
15                "a mirrored palindrome"};
```

短路運算 (Short-Circuit)

```
29     while(scanf("%s", s) == 1){
30         length = strlen(s); Lib.
31         p = m = 1;
32
33         for(i=0; i < (double)length/2; i++){//注意轉型
34             if(p && s[i] != s[(length-1)-i]){//short-circuit
35                 p = 0;
36             }
37             if(m && mirrored(s[i]) != s[(length-1)-i]){
38                 m = 0;
39             }
40         }
41
42         printf("%s -- is %s.\n\n", s, meg[m*2+p]);
43     }
```

Lib. Functions

- `int isalpha(int c);`
 - Return `true` if `c` is a letter; otherwise, `false`
- `size_t strlen(char *s);`
 - Return the length of string `s`
 - `size_t` is an alias of `unsigned int`