

計算機程序設計基礎(C) 實驗報告

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实验五 链表实验

1. 实验目的要求

- (1) 了解指针与数组的深刻联系,并学会利用指针解决问题。
- (2) 了解处理字符串的方法, C语言库里面的处理字符串的函数。
- (3) 了解结构、联合、枚举等数据结构的定义。
- (4)掌握链表的生成,链表数据的输出、删除和插入及链表应用。

2. 实验内容

- 2.1 教材第 11 章编程题第 3 题:用指针变量编写简化一个分数的函数。 说明:本题用来解决函数无法传回传递的实际参数,指针变量。
 - (1) 实验运行结果:

```
Enter a fraction: 6/12 In lowest terms: 1/2
```

(2) 源代码:

```
// 用指针变量编写简化一个分数的函数
   #include <stdio.h>
   int gcd(int a, int b){
       int remainder;
       while(b!=0){
           remainder = a%b;
           a = b;
           b = remainder;
       }
       return a;
   }
   void reduce(int numerator, int denominator, int
*reduced_numerator, int *reduced_denominator){
       int common_divisor = gcd(numerator, denominator);
       *reduced numerator = numerator/common divisor;
       *reduced_denominator = denominator/common_divisor;
   }
   int main(){
       int numerator, denominator, reduced_numerator,
reduced denominator;
```

```
printf("Enter a fraction: ");
    scanf("%d/%d", &numerator, &denominator);

    reduce(numerator, denominator, &reduced_numerator,
&reduced_denominator);

    printf("In lowest terms: %d/%d\n", reduced_numerator,
reduced_denominator);
    return 0;
}
```

2.2 教材第 12 章编程题第 2 题:编写函数读入用户输入的一条消息,检测是否是回文,分别用数组、指针来解决。

说明:本题可以体会到数组与指针的特点,利用指针的便利。

- (1) 实验运行结果:
 - ① 數組

```
Enter a message: He lived as a devil, eh? Palindrome
```

② 指針

```
Enter a message: Madam, I am Adam.
Not a palindrome
```

- (2) 源代码:
 - ① 數組

```
// 读入用户输入的一条消息,检测是否是回文,分别用数组、指针来解决。
//数组
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>
#include <string.h>
#define MAX_LENGTH 100

int main() {
    char message[MAX_LENGTH];
    printf("Enter a message: ");
    for(int i=0; i<MAX_LENGTH; i++){
        message[i] = getchar();
        if(message[i] == '\n')
            break;
    }</pre>
```

```
for (int i=0, j=strlen(message)-1; i<j; i++, j--){
    while(!isalpha(message[i])){
        i++;
    }
    while(!isalpha(message[j])){
        j--;
    }
    if(tolower(message[i])!=tolower(message[j])){
        printf("Not a palindrome\n");
        return 0;
    }
}

printf("Palindrome\n");
return 0;
}</pre>
```

② 指針

```
// 读入用户输入的一条消息,检测是否是回文,分别用数组、指针来解决。
//指针
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>
#include <string.h>
#define MAX_LENGTH 100
int is_letter(char c) {
    return isalpha(c);
}
int is_palindrome(char *message) {
    char *p, *q;
    for (p=message, q=message+strlen(message)-1; p<q; p++, q--){</pre>
        while(!is_letter(*p) && p<q){</pre>
            p++;
        while(!is_letter(*q) && p<q) {</pre>
            q--;
        if(tolower(*p)!=tolower(*q)) {
            return 0;
        }
    }
    return 1;
```

```
int main(){
    char message[MAX_LENGTH];
    printf("Enter a message: ");
    fgets(message, MAX_LENGTH, stdin);

    message[strlen(message)-1] = '\0';

    if (is_palindrome(message)) {
        printf("Palindrome\n");
    }
    else {
        printf("Not a palindrome\n");
    }

    return 0;
}
```

2.3 教材第 16 章编程题第 5 题:用结构变量解决搜索离用户输入时间最近的航班信息,并输出。

说明:本题考查结构与数组的结合运用,有助于理解结构。首先,定义一个存储 起飞、到达时间的结构,再定义一个该类型的数组,循环搜索即可。

(1) 实验运行结果:

```
Enter a 24-hour time: 13:15
Closest departure time is 12:47 p.m., arriving at 3:00 p.m.
```

(2) 源代码:

```
// 搜索离用户输入时间最近的航班信息,并输出

#include <stdio.h>

struct FlightTime {
    int departure;
    int arriving;
} flight[] = {
    {0, 0}, {480, 616}, {583, 712},
    {679, 811}, {767, 900}, {840, 968},
    {945, 1075}, {1140, 1280}, {1305, 1438}
};

int main() {
    int hour, minute;
    int input_minutes;

    printf("Enter a 24-hour time: ");
    scanf("%d:%d", &hour, &minute);
```

```
input minutes = hour*60 + minute;
        for(int i=0; i<8; i++){
            if(input_minutes>flight[i].departure &&
               input_minutes<flight[i + 1].departure)</pre>
                break;
        }
        if(input minutes-flight[i].departure < flight[i + 1].departure-</pre>
input minutes){
            printf("Closest departure time is %d:%02d ",
                    (flight[i].departure%720)/60==0? 12 :
(flight[i].departure % 720)/60,
                   flight[i].departure%60);
            printf("%s", flight[i].departure<720? "a.m." : "p.m.");</pre>
            printf(", arriving at %d:%02d ",
                   (flight[i].arriving%720)/60==0? 12:
(flight[i].arriving%720)/60,
                   flight[i].arriving%60);
            printf("%s\n", flight[i].arriving<720? "a.m." : "p.m.");</pre>
        else{
            printf("Closest departure time is %d:%02d ",
                (flight[i+1].departure%720)/60==0? 12 :
(flight[i+1].departure%720)/60,
                flight[i+1].departure%60);
            printf("%s", flight[i+1].departure<720? "a.m." : "p.m.");</pre>
            printf(", arriving at %d:%02d ",
                (flight[i+1].arriving%720)/60==0? 12 :
(flight[i+1].arriving%720)/60,
                flight[i+1].arriving%60);
            printf("%s\n", flight[i+1].arriving<720? "a.m." : "p.m.");</pre>
        }
        return 0;
   }
```

2.4 利用指针编写程序,实现从键盘键入字符串,将此字符串从 m 个字符开始的 n 个字符复制成另一个字符串。

说明:本题用指针指向字符串,进行跟踪和复制操作。

(1) 实验运行结果:

```
Enter the original string: abcdefgh
Enter the start position m: 4
Enter the number of characters n: 2
Enter the string to be copied: fe
The new string is: abcdfegh
```

(2) 源代码:

```
// 键入字符串,将此字符串从 m 个字符开始的 n 个字符复制成另一个字符串
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#define MAX LENGTH 100
int main(){
   char str1[MAX_LENGTH], str2[MAX_LENGTH];
   int m, n;
   char *p1, *p2;
   printf("Enter the original string: ");
   fgets(str1, MAX LENGTH, stdin);
   printf("Enter the start position m: ");
   scanf("%d", &m);
   printf("Enter the number of characters n: ");
   scanf("%d", &n);
   printf("Enter the string to be copied: ");
   scanf("%s", str2);
   if(m<0 || m>=strlen(str1) || n<=0 || n>strlen(str1)-m){
       printf("Invalid input\n");
        return 0;
   }
   p1 = str1 + m;
   p2 = str2;
   while(n-- \&\& *p2!='\0'){
        *p1++ = *p2++;
   }
   printf("The new string is: %s\n", str1);
```

return 0; }