

实验报告

Lab06 C Programming

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实验要求

- 1.将 lab02 至 lab05 用 C 语言实现
- 2.思考并写出低级语言和高级语言的区别

实验设计

对于实验 2，采用辗转相处法求最小公约数，其中利用 C 语言的“%”进行带余除法。

对于实验 3，采用冒泡排序对链表进行排序，数据结构上使用结点的结构体实现。

对于实验 4，利用 C 语言的标准输入输出函数进行读取操作。

对于实验 5，主要运用 C 语言 windows.h 中的 kbhit () 函数进行中断检测。

代码部分

头函数：

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 #include<stdlib.h>
3 #include<conio.h>
4 #include<windows.h>
```

结构体：

```

5 typedef struct node{
6     long value;
7     node *next;
8 }node;

```

子函数:

Lab02:

```

9 void lab02(){
10     long a,b,r;
11     long A,B;
12     long cd;
13     printf("please input two integers\n");
14     printf("first number:");
15     scanf("%ld",&A);
16     printf("second number:");
17     scanf("%ld",&B);
18
19     a=A;b=B;
20     if(a>=b){
21         r=a-b*(a/b);
22         while(r){
23             a=b;b=r;
24             r=a-b*(a/b);
25         }
26         cd=b;
27     }
28     else {
29         r=b-a*(b/a);
30         while(r){
31             b=a;a=r;
32             r=b-a*(b/a);
33         }
34         cd=a;
35     }
36     printf("The greatest common divisor of %ld and %d is %ld\n",A,B,cd);
37 }

```

Lab03:

```

42     int i;
43     int n=0;
44     long value;
45     do{
46         printf("input how many nodes you want to create the linklist\n");
47         scanf("%d",&n);
48         if(n<=0)
49             printf("invalid input!\n");
50         }while(n<=0);
51         head=(node*)malloc(sizeof(node));
52         if(!head) exit(-1);
53         head->next=NULL;
54         printf("input value\n");
55         for(i=0;i<n;i++){
56             p=(node*)malloc(sizeof(node));
57             if(!p) exit(-1);
58             scanf("%ld",&value);
59             p->next=head->next;
60             head->next=p;
61             p->value=value;
62         }
63         /*printf("The linklist now is:\n");
64         for(p=head->next;p;p=p->next)
65             printf("%ld\n",p->value);*/
66         node* New;
67         node* pmax;
68         node* q;
69         New=(node*)malloc(sizeof(node));
70         New->next=NULL;
71         long max;
72         for(i=0;i<n;i++){
73             max=-65534;
74             for(p=head->next;p;p=p->next){
75                 if(p->value>max){
76                     max=p->value;
77                     pmax=p;
78                 }
79             }
80             pmax->value=-65535;
81             q=(node*)malloc(sizeof(node));
82             q->value=max;
83             q->next=New->next;
84             New->next=q;
85         }
86         printf("The linklist after sorted is:\n");
87         for(q=New->next;q;q=q->next)
88             printf("%ld\n",q->value);
89     }
90 }

```

Print:

```
92 void Print(int a, int b, int c){
93     int k;
94     printf("ROWA:");
95     for(k=0; k<a; k++)
96         putchar('o');
97     printf("\n");
98     printf("ROWB:");
99     for(k=0; k<b; k++)
100         putchar('o');
101     printf("\n");
102     printf("ROWC:");
103     for(k=0; k<c; k++)
104         putchar('o');
105     printf("\n");
106 }
```

Lab 04:

```

107 void lab04(){
108     int i=1;
109     int k;
110     int a,b,c;
111     char in[100];
112     char row;
113     int num;
114     a=3;b=5;c=8;
115
116     do{
117         if(a==0&&b==0&c==0){
118             if(i>0)printf("Player1 Wins.\n");
119             else printf("Player2 Wins.\n");
120             //printf("Press Enter to Continue\n");
121             break;
122         }
123         Print(a,b,c);
124         if(i>0)
125             printf("Player1,choose a row and number of rocks:");
126         else
127             printf("Player2,choose a row and number of rocks:");
128         gets(in);
129         row=in[0];
130         num=in[1]-'0';
131         if(row=='A'){
132             if(a<num||num<=0){
133                 printf("invalid move ,try again\n");
134                 continue;
135             }
136
137             else {
138                 a=a-num;
139                 i=-i;
140                 continue;
141             }
142         }
143         else if(row=='B'){
144             if(b<num||num<=0){
145                 printf("invalid move ,try again\n");
146                 continue;
147             }
148             else {
149                 b=b-num;
150                 i=-i;
151                 continue;
152             }
153         }
154         else if(row=='C'){
155             if(c<num||num<=0){
156                 printf("invalid move ,try again\n");
157                 continue;
158             }
159             else {
160                 c=c-num;
161                 i=-i;
162                 continue;
163             }
164         }
165         else {
166             printf("invalid move ,try again\n");
167             continue;
168         }
169     }while(1);
170 }

```

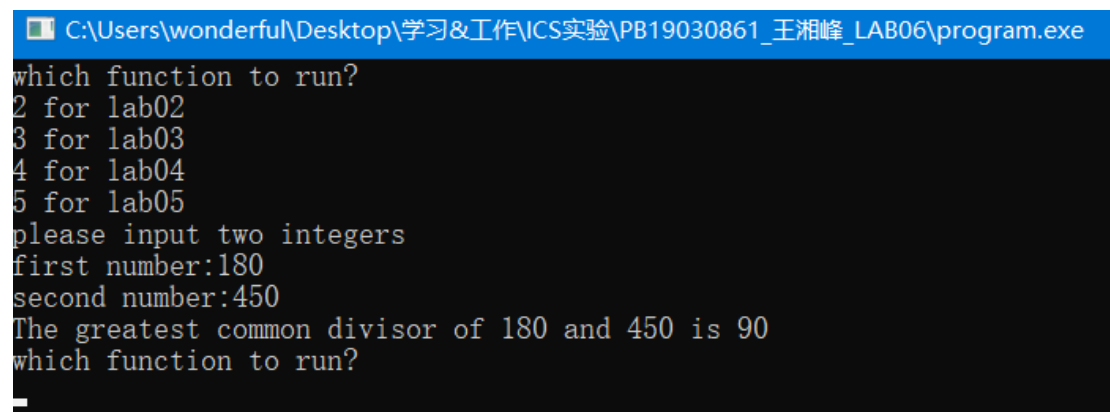
Lab05:

```

172 void lab05(){
173     int i;
174     int key;
175     printf("\nPress ESC to Exit\n\n");
176     while(1){
177         printf(" ICS 2020 ");
178         Sleep(200);
179         if(kbhit()){
180             printf("\n");
181             key=getch();
182             if(key==27) break;
183             putchar(key);
184             key=key-'0';
185             if(key>9||key<0)
186                 printf(" is not a demical digit\n");
187             else printf(" is a demical digit\n");
188         }
189     }
190 }

```

结果测试



```

C:\Users\wonderful\Desktop\学习&工作\ICS实验\PB19030861_王湘峰_LAB06\program.exe
which function to run?
2 for lab02
3 for lab03
4 for lab04
5 for lab05
please input two integers
first number:180
second number:450
The greatest common divisor of 180 and 450 is 90
which function to run?

```

(test of lab02)

```
which function to run?
input how many nodes you want to create the linklist
4
input value
123
654
963
741
The linklist after sorted is:
123
654
741
963
which function to run?
```

(test of lab03)

```
C:\Users\wonderful\Desktop\学习&工作\ICS实验\PB19030861_3
which function to run?
2 for lab02
3 for lab03
4 for lab04
5 for lab05
ROWA:ooo
ROWB:ooooo
ROWC:ooooooooo
Player1,choose a row and number of rocks:A3
ROWA:
ROWB:ooooo
ROWC:ooooooooo
Player2,choose a row and number of rocks:A1
invalid move ,try again
ROWA:
ROWB:ooooo
ROWC:ooooooooo
Player2,choose a row and number of rocks:B5
ROWA:
ROWB:
ROWC:ooooooooo
Player1,choose a row and number of rocks:C8
Player2 Wins.
which function to run?
```

(test of lab04)

```

Player2 Wins.
which function to run?
Press ESC to Exit
ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020
1 is a demical digit
ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020
2 is a demical digit
ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020
a is not a demical digit
ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020
S is not a demical digit
ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020
% is not a demical digit
ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020
1 is a demical digit
ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020 ICS 2020
which function to run?

```

(test of lab05)

思考

高级语言例如 C、C++、Python、Java 等和低级语言相比，使用更多的指令（函数）实现，更利于程序的理解和记忆。在程序的行文上更接近人类的自然语言的习惯，因此在**编程时**更高效。最重要的是，高级语言易于移植，代码的复用性强。

低级语言如汇编语言、机器语言的优点是在**运行时**更高效。通过对汇编语言的直接编写，可大大简短机器执行指令的时间。而通过汇编器汇编的低级语言往往不够简洁，代码执行重复低效（相比于人类直接汇编）。但其缺点是程序较难思考、错误较为晦涩以及难以记忆，移植性也较弱。

综合来看，二者更有千秋。在实际问题的解决过程中，可根据具体情况综合使用二者。例如，对于汇编语言较为复杂的程序可以用高级语言的函数调用实现；而对那些对运算速度有较高要求的程序，则可人工编写汇编程序，大大缩短程序执行的速度。