

数据结构上机实验题实验报告

题目:《数据结构题集 (C语言版)》p80 1.3

1.3③ 集合的并、交和差运算

【问题描述】

编制一个能演示执行集合的并、交和差运算的程序。

【基本要求】

(1) 集合的元素限定为小写字母字符['a'..'z']。

(2) 演示程序以用户和计算机的对话方式执行。

【测试数据】

(1) Set1 = "magazine", Set2 = "paper",

Set1 \cup Set2 = "aegimnprz", Set1 \cap Set2 = "ae", Set1 - Set2 = "gimnz".

(2) Set1 = "012oper4a6tion89", Set2 = "error data",

Set1 \cup Set2 = "adeinoprt", Set1 \cap Set2 = "aeort", Set1 - Set2 = "inp".

【实现提示】

以有序链表表示集合。

【选作内容】

(1) 集合的元素判定和子集判定运算。

(2) 求集合的补集。

(3) 集合的混合运算表达式求值。

(4) 集合的元素类型推广到其他类型,甚至任意类型。

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一 题目描述

1. 输入形式: 可能包含任意字符的两个字符数组。

2. 输出形式: 字符集。

3. 程序功能: 读入输入的字符数组, 提取出只由小写字母字符构成的两个集合, 进行并、交、差的运算, 打印运算结果。

二 程序设计

1. 定义结构变量set

```
typedef struct set {  
    char*elem;  
    int listsize;  
    int len;  
}set;
```

2. 基本操作

```
set SetInit()  
    //集合初始化  
set SetInput(set s)  
    //集合输入  
void SetOutput(set a)  
    //集合输出  
set SetInsert(set s,int i, char x)  
    //将字符x插入到集合s的i位置  
set SetDelete(set s, int x)  
    //删除集合s中位置为x的元素  
set SetGenerate(set s)  
    //将s.elem字符数组中非小写字母的元素和重复的元素删除使其变为真正的字符集合  
set SetUnion(set a, set b, set c)  
    //求a和b的并集, 结果储存在c中  
set SetIntersection(set a, set b, set c)  
    //求a和b的交集, 结果储存在c中  
set SetDiffer(set a, set b, set c)  
    //求a和b的差集, 结果储存在c中  
int SetJudge(set a, char x)  
    //判断字符x是否在集合a中 (选做1)  
int SubsetJudge(set a, set b)  
    //判断a和b之间是否具有子集的关系 (选做1)
```

3. 详细设计

1. 头文件

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

2. 外部变量定义

```
#define LIST_INIT_SIZE 100  
#define ADD_SIZE 10
```

3. 结构体定义

```
typedef struct set {  
    char*elem;  
    int listsize;  
    int len;  
}set;
```

4. 求集合并集

```
set SetUnion(set a, set b, set c)  
{  
    for (int i = 0; i < a.len; i++)  
    {  
        c = SetInsert(c, c.len, a.elem[i]);  
    }  
    for (int i = 0; i < b.len; i++)  
    {  
        c = SetInsert(c, c.len, b.elem[i]);  
    }  
    c = SetGenerate(c);  
    return c;  
}
```

5. 求集合交集

```
set SetIntersection(set a, set b, set c)  
{  
    for (int i = 0; i < a.len; i++)  
    {  
        for (int j = 0; j < b.len; j++)  
        {  
            if (a.elem[i] == b.elem[j])  
            {  
                c = SetInsert(c, c.len, a.elem[i]);  
                break;  
            }  
        }  
    }  
    c = SetGenerate(c);  
    return c;  
}
```

6. 求集合差集

```

set SetDiffer(set a, set b, set c)
{
    c = a;
    for (int i = 0; i < c.len; i++)
    {
        for (int j = 0; j < b.len; j++)
        {
            if (c.elem[i] == b.elem[j])
            {
                c = SetDelete(c, i+1);
            }
        }
    }
    c = SetGenerate(c);
    return c;
}

```

7. 元素判断和子集判断

```

int SetJudge(set a, char x)
{
    int j = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < a.len; i++)
    {
        if (a.elem[i] == x)
        {
            j = 1;
            break;
        }
    }
    return j;
}

int SubsetJudge(set a, set b)
{
    set c;
    c = SetUnion(a, b, c);
    if (c.elem == a.elem)
        return 1;
    else if (c.elem == b.elem)
        return 2;
    else return 0;
}

```

8. 主函数

```

int main()
{
    set a, b, c, u;
    int n, x;
    u = SetInit();
    u.elem = "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz";
    u.len = 26;
    a = SetInit();
    printf("Please input the first set:");
    a = SetInput(a);
    b = SetInit();
    printf("Please input the second set:");
    b = SetInput(b);
    c = SetInit();
    printf("Please input number of operation:\n");
    printf("1.get the union of sets\n2.get the intersection of sets\n3.get the difference of\n4.check if a or b is the other's subset\n5.get the complementary set of Set1");

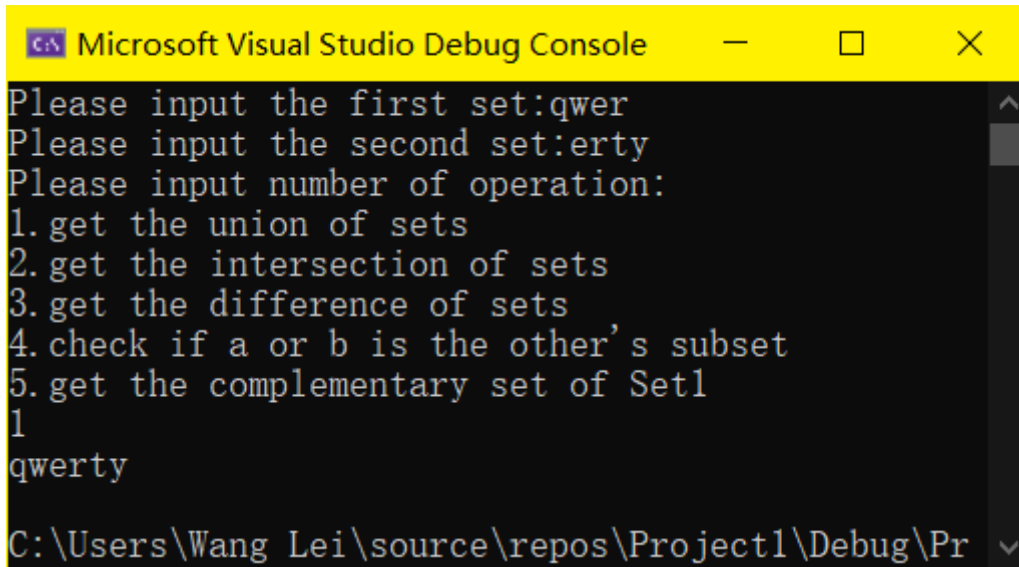
    scanf("%d", &n);
    switch (n)
    {
        case 1:
            c = SetUnion(a, b, c);
            SetOutput(c);
            break;
        case 2:
            c = SetIntersection(a, b, c);
            SetOutput(c);
            break;
        case 3:
            c = SetDiffer(a, b, c);
            SetOutput(c);
            break;
        case 4:
            x = SubsetJudge(a, b);
            if (x == 0)
                printf("They don't have the subset relation.");
            else if (x == 1)
                printf("Set2 is a subset of Set1.");
            else
                printf("Set1 is a subset of Set2.");
        case 5:
            c = SetDiffer(u, a, c);
            SetOutput(c);
            break;
    }
}

```

三 调试分析

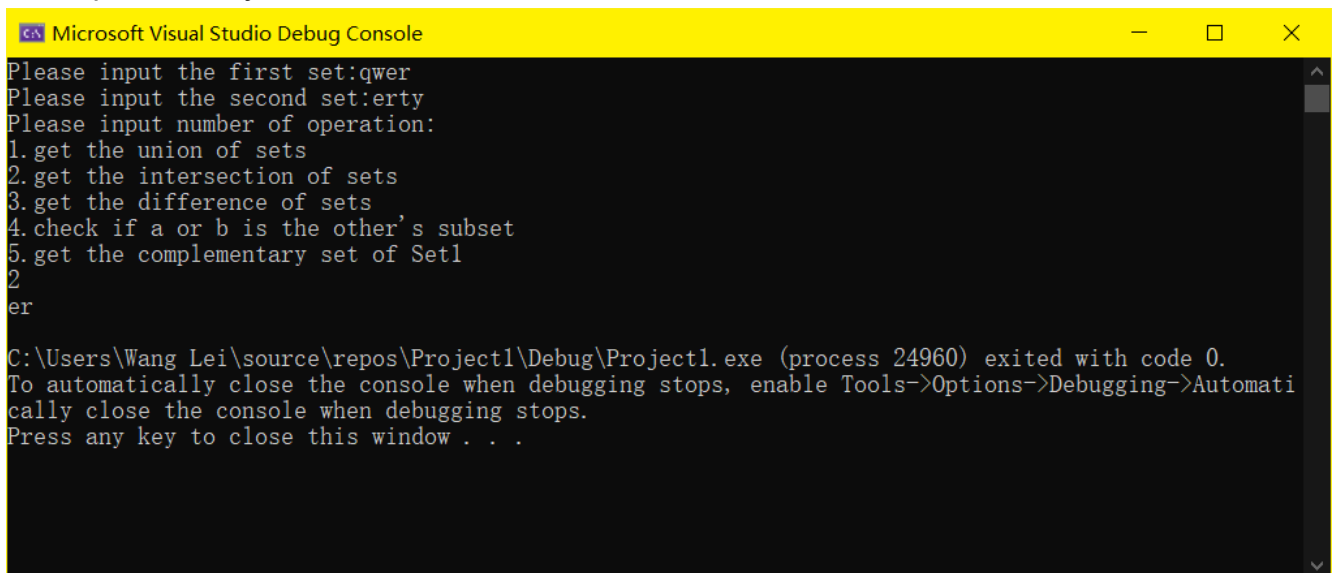
- 编译环境：Visual Studio2019
- 运行环境：WIN10

1. 运算"qwer"和"erty"的并集



```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
Please input the first set:qwer
Please input the second set:erty
Please input number of operation:
1.get the union of sets
2.get the intersection of sets
3.get the difference of sets
4.check if a or b is the other's subset
5.get the complementary set of Set1
1
qwerty
C:\Users\Wang Lei\source\repos\Project1\Debug\Pr
```

2. 运算"qwer"和"erty"的交集



```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
Please input the first set:qwer
Please input the second set:erty
Please input number of operation:
1.get the union of sets
2.get the intersection of sets
3.get the difference of sets
4.check if a or b is the other's subset
5.get the complementary set of Set1
2
er
C:\Users\Wang Lei\source\repos\Project1\Debug\Project1.exe (process 24960) exited with code 0.
To automatically close the console when debugging stops, enable Tools->Options->Debugging->Automati
cally close the console when debugging stops.
Press any key to close this window . . .
```

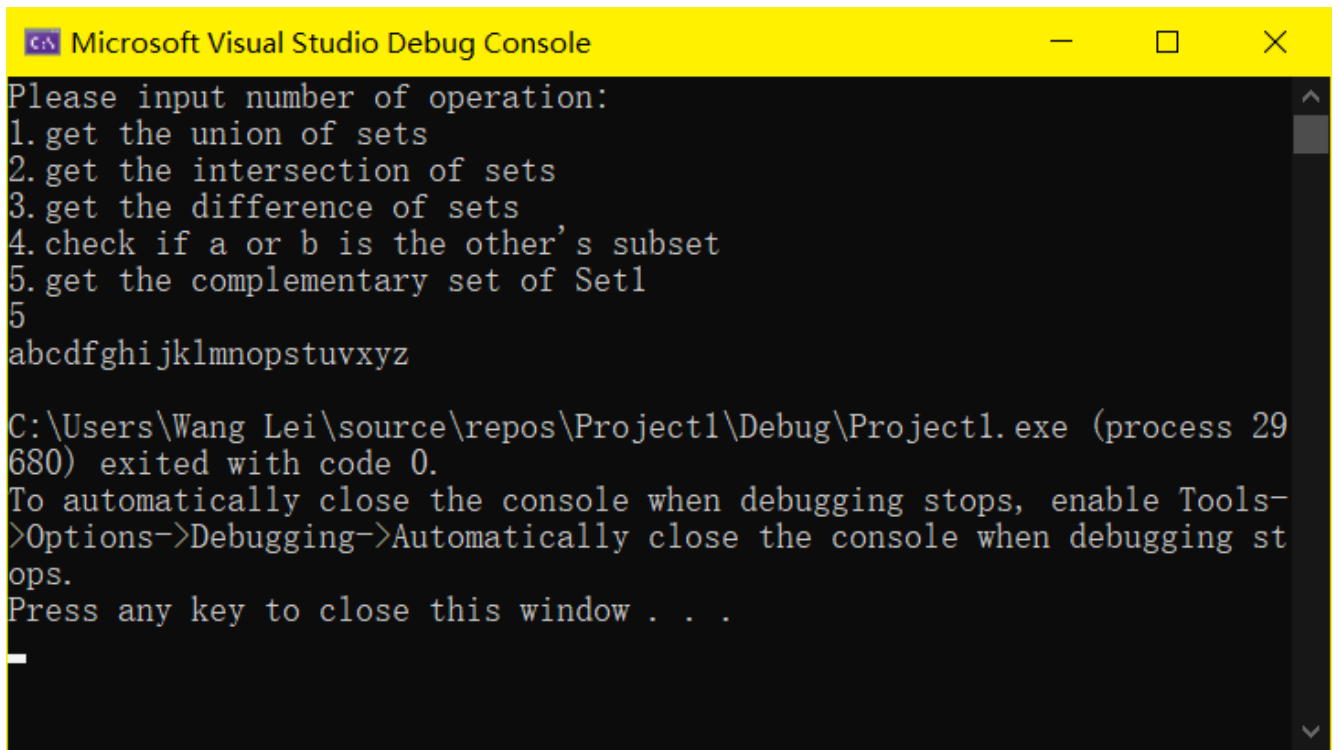
3. 运算"qwer"和"erty"的差集

```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
Please input the second set:erty
Please input number of operation:
1.get the union of sets
2.get the intersection of sets
3.get the difference of sets
4.check if a or b is the other's subset
5.get the complementary set of Set1
3
qw
C:\Users\Wang Lei\source\repos\Project1\Debug\Project1.exe (process 26124) exited with code 0.
To automatically close the console when debugging stops, enable Tools->Options->Debugging->Automatically close the console when debugging stops.
Press any key to close this window . . .
```

4. 判断"qwer"和"erty"有无子集关系

```
C:\Users\Wang Lei\source\repos\Pr...
Please input the first set:qwer
Please input the second set:erty
Please input number of operation:
1.get the union of sets
2.get the intersection of sets
3.get the difference of sets
4.check if a or b is the other's subset
5.get the complementary set of Set1
4
They don't have the subset relation.
```

5. 在自定义全集为Set2的情况下，计算"qwer"的补集



```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console

Please input number of operation:
1.get the union of sets
2.get the intersection of sets
3.get the difference of sets
4.check if a or b is the other's subset
5.get the complementary set of Set1
5
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

C:\Users\Wang Lei\source\repos\Project1\Debug\Project1.exe (process 29680) exited with code 0.
To automatically close the console when debugging stops, enable Tools->Options->Debugging->Automatically close the console when debugging stops.
Press any key to close this window . . .
```

四 源代码


```

1  #include<stdio.h>
2  #include<stdlib.h>
3  #define LIST_INIT_SIZE 100
4  #define ADD_SIZE 10
5  typedef struct set {
6      char*elem;
7      int listsize;
8      int len;
9  }set;
10 set SetInit()
11 {
12     set s;
13     s.elem =(char*)malloc((LIST_INIT_SIZE) * (sizeof(char)));
14     if (!s.elem)exit(-1);
15     s.listsize = LIST_INIT_SIZE;
16     s.len = 0;
17     return s;
18 }
19 set SetInput(set s)
20 {
21     gets(s.elem);
22     char* new;
23     s.len = strlen(s.elem);
24     if (s.listsize <= s.len)
25     {
26         new = (char*)realloc(s.elem, (s.listsize + ADD_SIZE) * sizeof(char));
27         s.elem = new;
28         s.listsize += ADD_SIZE;
29     }
30     return s;
31 }
32 set SetInsert(set s,int i, char x)
33 {
34     for (int j=i; j + 1 <= s.len; j++)
35     {
36         s.elem[j] = s.elem[j - 1];
37     }
38     s.elem[i] = x;
39     s.elem[s.len + 1] = '\0';
40     s.len++;
41     return s;
42 }
43 set SetDelete(set s, int x)
44 {
45     for (int i = x; i <= s.len; i++)
46     {
47         s.elem[i - 1] = s.elem[i];
48     }
49     s.len -= 1;
50     return s;
51 }

```

```

51 set SetGenerate(set s)
52 {
53     for (int i = 0; i < s.len; i++)
54     {
55         if (s.elem[i] > 'z' || s.elem[i] < 'a')
56         {
57             s = SetDelete(s, i + 1);
58         }
59     }
60     for (int i = 1; i <= s.len; i++)
61     {
62         for (int j = 1; j < i; j++)
63         {
64             if (s.elem[i - 1] == s.elem[j - 1] && s.elem[i - 1])
65             {
66                 s = SetDelete(s, i);
67                 i--;
68                 break;
69             }
70         }
71     }
72     return s;
73 }
74 set SetUnion(set a, set b, set c)
75 {
76     for (int i = 0; i < a.len; i++)
77     {
78         c = SetInsert(c, c.len, a.elem[i]);
79     }
80     for (int i = 0; i < b.len; i++)
81     {
82         c = SetInsert(c, c.len, b.elem[i]);
83     }
84     c = SetGenerate(c);
85     return c;
86 }
87 set SetIntersection(set a, set b, set c)
88 {
89     for (int i = 0; i < a.len; i++)
90     {
91         for (int j = 0; j < b.len; j++)
92         {
93             if (a.elem[i] == b.elem[j])
94             {
95                 c = SetInsert(c, c.len, a.elem[i]);
96                 break;
97             }
98         }
99     }
100     c = SetGenerate(c);
101     return c;

```

```

102 }
103 set SetDiffer(set a, set b, set c)
104 {
105     c = a;
106     for (int i = 0; i < c.len; i++)
107     {
108         for (int j = 0; j < b.len; j++)
109         {
110             if (c.elem[i] == b.elem[j])
111             {
112                 c = SetDelete(c, i+1);
113             }
114         }
115     }
116     c = SetGenerate(c);
117     return c;
118 }
119 int SetJudge(set a, char x)
120 {
121     int j = 0;
122     for (int i = 0; i < a.len; i++)
123     {
124         if (a.elem[i] == x)
125         {
126             j = 1;
127             break;
128         }
129     }
130     return j;
131 }
132 int SubsetJudge(set a, set b)
133 {
134     set c;
135     int x = 0;
136     c = SetInit();
137     c = SetUnion(a, b, c);
138     for (int i = 0; i < c.len; i++)
139     {
140         if (c.elem[i] != a.elem[i])
141             break;
142         if (i == c.len - 1)
143             x = 1;
144     }
145     for (int i = 0; i < c.len; i++)
146     {
147         if (c.elem[i] != b.elem[i])
148             break;
149         if (i == c.len - 1)
150             x = 2;
151     }
152     return x;

```

```

153 }
154
155
156 void SetOutput(set a)
157 {
158     puts(a.elem);
159 }
160
161 int main()
162 {
163     set a, b, c;
164     int n,x;
165     a = SetInit();
166     printf("Please input the first set:");
167     a = SetInput(a);
168     b = SetInit();
169     printf("Please input the second set:");
170     b = SetInput(b);
171     c = SetInit();
172     printf("Please input number of operation:\n");
173     printf("1.get the union of sets\n2.get the intersection of sets\n3.get the difference of sets\n4.get the subset relation\n5.get the complementary set of Set\n");
174     printf("4.check if a or b is the other's subset\n5.get the complementary set of Set\n");
175     scanf("%d", &n);
176     switch (n)
177     {
178     case 1:
179         c = SetUnion(a, b, c);
180         SetOutput(c);
181         break;
182     case 2:
183         c = SetIntersection(a, b, c);
184         SetOutput(c);
185         break;
186     case 3:
187         c = SetDiffer(a, b, c);
188         SetOutput(c);
189         break;
190     case 4:
191         x = SubsetJudge(a, b);
192         if (x == 0)
193             printf("They don't have the subset relation.");
194         else if (x == 1)
195             printf("Set2 is a subset of Set1.");
196         else
197             printf("Set1 is a subset of Set2.");
198     case 5:
199         c = SetDiffer(b, a,c);
200         SetOutput(c);
201         break;
202     }
203 }

```

