编译原理第三次实验测试用例: 目录

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1 A组测试用例

本组测试用例共5个,均为比较简单的程序,简单检查针对赋值-算数语句、分支语句、循环语句、数组表达式和函数调用的翻译。

1.1 A-1

输入

```
int main()

int main()

int a = 3, b = 8, c = 24;

int final;

b = (a * a + c / b) * 4;

write(b);

c = (b + 3 * a - c) * 55 / a;

write(c);

final = a + 10 * a * b + c * 4 + (b / a - 6);

write(final);

return 0;
```

程序输入: 无; 预期输出: 48 605 3873

说明:这个测试用例针对赋值与算术语句进行测试。注意,预期输入/输出中每个数字会占一行,这里为了节省空间写在同一行,以空格隔开(下同)。

1.2 A-2

```
int main()
{
    int a, b, c;
    int cirf, type;
    a = read();
    b = read();
    c = read();
```

```
if(a + b > c \&\& b + c > a \&\& a + c > b)
10
           cirf = a + b + c;
           if(a == b && a == c)
11
               type = 1;
12
           else if(a == b || a == c || b == c)
                type = 2;
14
           else if((a * a + b * b == c * c)||(a * a + c * c == b * b)||(
15
              b * b + c * c == a * a))
               type = 3;
           else
17
               type = 0;
18
           write(type);
19
           write(cirf);
20
       }
21
       else
22
           write(-1);
23
       return 0;
24
25
```

输入: 114; 输出: -1 输入: 345; 输出: 312 输入: 555; 输出: 115 输入: 322; 输出: 27 输入: 876; 输出: 021

说明:一个输入三条边判断三角形类型和周长的小程序,主要针对分支语句进行测试。注意,程序输入以空格隔开,每次输入一个数(下同)。

1.3 A-3

```
int main()
{
    int i,tu1,tu2,tu3,m;
}
```

```
tu1 = 1;
       tu2 = 1;
6
       m = read();
       if(m < 1)
            write(0);
8
       else if (m == 1 | | m == 2)
            write(1);
10
       else if (m > 2)
11
12
            i = 3;
13
            while(i <= m)</pre>
14
15
                 tu3 = tu1 + tu2;
16
                 tu1 = tu2;
17
                tu2 = tu3;
18
                i = i + 1;
19
            }
20
           write(tu3);
21
22
       return 0;
23
24
```

输入: 2; 输出: 1

输入: 5; 输出: 5

输入: 12; 输出: 144

输入: -1; 输出: 0

说明:这个测试用例主要针对循环语句进行测试,迭代计算斐波那契数列。

1.4 A-4

```
int main()
{
   int i = 0, j, t, a[5];
}
```

```
while(i < 5)
           a[i] = read();
6
           i = i + 1;
       }
8
       i = 0;
9
       while(i < 4)
10
11
            j = i + 1;
12
           while(j < 5)
13
14
                 if(a[i] > a[j])
15
16
                     t = a[i];
17
                     a[i] = a[j];
18
                     a[j] = t;
19
                 }
20
                 j = j + 1;
21
            }
22
           i = i + 1;
23
24
       i = 0;
25
       while(i < 5)
27
           write(a[i]);
28
           i = i + 1;
29
       return 0;
31
32
```

输入: 35 25 12 14 12; 输出: 12 12 14 25 35

说明:这个测试用例主要针对一维数组进行测试,实现升序选择排序。

1.5 A-5

输入

```
int mod(int x,int n)
2
      return x - (x / n) * n;
  int main()
       int year,a;
       year = read();
9
       if(mod(year, 400) == 0)
10
           a = 1;
11
       else
13
           if (mod(year, 4) == 0 && mod(year, 100) != 0)
14
                a = 1;
15
           else
              a = 0;
17
       }
18
       write(a);
19
       return 0;
20
```

输入: 2020; 输出: 1 输入: 2000; 输出: 1 输入: 2019; 输出: 0 输入: 2100: 输出: 0

说明:一个闰年判断的小程序,主要针对函数的调用进行简单测试。

2 B组测试用例

本组测试用例共 3 个,较 A 组测试用例复杂,这里不专门针对赋值和算术语句设计测试用例。

2.1 B-1

输入

```
int mod(int x,int n)
2
       return x - (x / n) * n;
   }
  int DigitSum(int y)
7
       if(y == 0)
8
           return 0;
        return mod(y, 10) + DigitSum(y / 10);
10
  }
11
12
  int main()
14
       int num;
15
       num = read();
16
       if (num < 0)
17
           write(-1);
18
       else
19
           write(DigitSum(num));
20
       return 0;
```

输入: 23145; 输出: 15

说明: 计算一个正整数各个数位之和的小程序, 考察复杂的函数调用和递归。

2.2 B-2

```
int main()
2
       int primes[10], N = 10;
3
       int pc, m, k;
       primes[0] = 2;
       pc = 1;
6
       m = 3;
       while (pc < N)</pre>
       {
            k = 0;
10
            while (primes[k] * primes[k] <= m)</pre>
11
                 if (m == primes[k] * (m / primes[k]))
12
13
                     m = m + 2;
14
                     k = 1;
15
                 else
17
                      k = k + 1;
18
            primes[pc] = m;
19
            pc = pc + 1;
20
            m = m + 2;
21
22
       k = 0;
23
       while(k < pc)</pre>
24
            write(primes[k]);
26
            k = k + 1;
27
28
       return 0;
29
30
```

输入: 无; 输出: 2357111317192329

说明: 筛法求质数。

2.3 B-3

```
int Joseph(int LEN)
2
       int a[100];
3
       int i = 0;
       int leftCount = LEN;
5
       int index = 0, count = 0;
       while (i < LEN)</pre>
           a[i] = 1;
            i = i + 1;
10
       }
11
12
       while(leftCount > 2)
13
       {
14
            if(a[index] == 1)
15
                count = count + 1;
                if(3 == count)
18
19
                     a[index] = 0;
20
                     count = 0;
21
                     leftCount = leftCount - 1;
22
                 }
23
            }
24
            index = index + 1;
25
26
           if(index == LEN)
27
```

```
index = 0;
28
        }
29
        i = 0;
30
       while (i < LEN)</pre>
31
        {
32
            if(1 == a[i])
                write(i + 1);
            i = i + 1;
35
36
       return 0;
37
   int main()
39
40
       int N;
41
       N = read();
42
       if (!(N > 3 && N \leq 100))
43
            write(-1);
44
        else Joseph(N);
45
        return 0;
47
```

输入: 41; 输出: 1631

说明:约瑟夫问题,输出剩余两人的编号。

3 C组测试用例

本组测试用例共2个,是较经典的问题。

3.1 C-1

```
int mod(int x,int y)
{
    return x -(x / y) * y;
```

```
int gcd(int c, int d)
       if(c==0)
8
            return d;
9
       return gcd(mod(d, c),c);
10
11
   }
12
   int lcm(int e, int f)
13
       return e * f / (gcd(e, f));
15
16
17
   int main()
19
       int n, i, g;
20
       int tmp, sum = 0;
21
       int a[50];
22
       int b[50];
23
       n = read();
24
       i = 0;
25
       while(i < n)</pre>
26
27
            a[i] = read();
28
            b[i] = read();
29
            i = i + 1;
       }
31
       tmp = b[0];
32
       i = 1;
33
       while(i < n)</pre>
34
       {
```

```
tmp = lcm(tmp, b[i]);
36
           i = i + 1;
37
38
       i = 0;
39
       while(i < n)</pre>
40
       {
           sum = sum + a[i] * (tmp / b[i]);
42
           i = i + 1;
43
44
       g = gcd(sum, tmp);
45
       sum = sum / g;
       tmp = tmp / g;
47
       if (tmp == 1)
48
           write(sum);
49
       else
50
       {
51
           write(sum);
52
           write(tmp);
53
       return 0;
55
56
```

输入: 52541513026083; 输出: 175

说明:分式相加,输入是分式的个数以及每个分式的分子和分母,输出是结果的最简分式的分子和分母。

3.2 C-2

```
int mod(int a,int b)
{
    return a -( a / b) * b;
}
```

```
int IsLeap(int y)
7
       if(mod(y, 400) == 0 \mid \mid mod(y, 4) == 0 \&\& mod(y, 100) != 0)
8
             return 1;
       else
10
             return 0;
12
13
  int main()
14
15
       int year, i, dayofweek, motherday, days=0, leap=0;
16
       int monthdays[5];
17
       monthdays[0] = 0;
18
       monthdays[1] = 31;
19
       monthdays[2] = 28;
20
       monthdays[3] = 31;
21
       monthdays[4] = 30;
22
       year = read();
23
       i = 1900;
       while(i < year)</pre>
25
       {
26
            if(IsLeap(i))
27
                days = days + 366;
28
            else
29
                days = days + 365;
30
            i = i + 1;
31
            }
            if(IsLeap(year))
33
                     monthdays[2] = 29;
34
            i = 1;
35
            while (i < 5)
```

```
days = days + monthdays[i];
i = i + 1;

dayofweek = mod(days, 7);

motherday = 14 - dayofweek;

write(5);

write(motherday);

return 0;

days = days + monthdays[i];

i = i + 1;

dayofweek = mod(days, 7);

motherday = 14 - dayofweek;

vrite(5);

return 0;
```

输入: 2020; 输出: 510 输入: 2100; 输出: 59

说明:输入年份,输出该年的母亲节在哪一天。

4 D 组测试用例

本组测试用例共1个,主要用于测试中间代码的优化。

4.1 D-1

```
int process(int x)
2
      int y = 4, z;
3
      z = x + 12;
      z = x + 12;
5
      y = y;
      y = y + 0 - 0;
      y = y * 1 / 1;
8
      y = y + 32 - 4 * 7 / 10;
      y = x * y + x * y - y * x - x + y * x + y * y + x / x - 12 + 59
10
         / 2;
      y = y * 3 + 14 * 24 - x * 12 / 4 + 4 * 5 - 10 * 2 - 5 / 6;
11
      return y;
12
```

```
13
14
  int mod(int a1, int b1)
15
16
       return a1 - (a1 / b1) * b1;
17
   int main () {
20
       int a = (-4 * 2 + 108) / 17, b = 32 / 8 * 2 - 1, c = 13 - 1 * 4 / 108
21
           2;
       int d = a + b;
22
       int e = a + b + c / 1;
23
       int f = a * b - c;
24
       int g1 = 42, g2 = 4, i = 0, j = 0, array[4];
25
       int g, h, k;
26
       f = a + b + c + 1500 - f;
27
       while (i < 4)
28
       {
29
           j = 15 * i;
           array[i] = j;
31
           i = i + 1;
32
33
       while (i < f)
34
35
           k = g2 * g2;
36
           g1 = g1 + k + i * 12 - 4 * g2 + 5 + 7 / 3;
37
           g = process(f) + 2 * a - f + c * d;
           if (mod(f,2) > 0)
39
           {
40
                h = i + 3;
41
                h = h - 1;
42
                h = h + 3;
```

```
h = h - 3 * 2;
44
           }
45
            if (process(a) == process(a + 3 - 2 - 1))
46
            {
47
                f = f - 2 + 1;
48
                array[mod(f, 4)] = array[mod(f, 4)] + h + g - e;
            }
50
            a = a + 2 + 1;
51
           i = i + 1;
52
           i = i + 1;
53
       a = a + b;
55
       b = a + b;
56
       c = a + b;
57
       f = a + b;
       g = a + b;
59
       write (c + f + g);
60
       write(array[0]);
       write(array[1]);
       write(array[2]);
63
       write(array[3]);
64
       return 0;
65
```

输入: 无;输出: 9075 31504125 31527515 31551405 31275325

说明:程序中有多个可优化点,包括常量折叠,公共子表达式等。首先需要保证中间代码的正确性,要能准确输出最后的结果,才能参加后面的效率竞赛。

5 E 组测试用例

本组测试用例共6个,针对不同分组进行测试。

E1 组针对 3.1 分组测试结构体的翻译, E2 组针对 3.2 分组测试一维数组作为参数和高维数组的翻译。每组 3 个测试用例。

5.1 E1-1

输入

```
struct Student
2
       int ID;
       int score;
  };
6
  int main()
      struct Student s1, s2;
9
      s1.ID = 1;
10
       s1.score = 70;
11
      s2.ID = 2;
12
      s2.score = 90;
13
      write(s2.ID * s1.score);
14
      return 0;
15
```

输入: 无; 输出: 140

说明:测试对于简单结构体的翻译,不涉及与数组的交互和结构体作为函数参数调用。针对 3.1 分组,其他分组同学需要提示无法翻译且不输出中间代码。

5.2 E1-2

```
struct Book

int book_id;

int year;

int price;

};
```

```
int main()
9
       struct Book books[8];
10
       int i = 0, j = 0, sum = 0, r;
11
       while(i < 8)
12
       {
           books[i].book id = i;
14
           books[i].year = 2012 + i;
15
           books[i].price = 30 + i * 2;
16
           i = i + 1;
17
18
       while (j < 8)
19
20
            if (books[j].book id < 4)</pre>
21
               r = 1;
22
            else
23
               r = 2;
24
            sum = sum + books[j].price * r * (2020 - books[j].year);
25
            j = j + 1;
26
27
      write(sum);
28
      return 0;
29
30
```

输入: 无; 输出: 1648

说明:针对3.1分组,其他分组同学需要提示无法翻译且不输出中间代码。

5.3 E1-3

```
struct Worker

int id;

int salary;
```

```
int group;
  };
  struct Group
9
       int group_id;
10
       struct Worker workers[10];
11
       int avg_salary;
12
   };
13
14
   int calculate avg(struct Group g)
15
16
       int sum = 0, k = 0;
17
       while (k < 10)
18
       {
19
            sum = sum + g.workers[k].salary;
20
            k = k + 1;
21
       }
22
       g.avg_salary = sum / 10;
23
       return g.avg_salary;
24
25
   int main()
26
27
       struct Group company[5];
28
       int i = 0 , j, avg = 0;
29
       while (i < 5)
30
       {
           j = 0;
32
           company[i].group id = i;
33
           while (j < 10)
34
35
                company[i].workers[j].salary = 3000 + i * 100 + j * 150;
36
```

```
j = j + 1;
37
           }
38
39
           company[i].avg_salary = calculate_avg(company[i]);
           avg = avg + company[i].avg salary;
40
           i = i + 1;
41
       }
42
       avg = avg / 5;
43
       write(avg);
44
       return 0;
45
```

输入: 无; 输出: 3875

说明:测试对于较复杂的结构体及其作为函数参数进行函数的调用。针对 3.1 分组,其他分组同学需要提示无法翻译且不输出中间代码。

5.4 E2-1

```
int main()
2
        int i = 0, j, t[15][15], n;
3
       n = read();
       while(i < n)</pre>
5
6
            t[i][0] = 1;
            j = 1;
            while(j < i)</pre>
9
             {
10
                 t[i][j] = t[i - 1][j - 1] + t[i - 1][j];
11
                 j = j + 1;
12
13
             }
            t[i][j] = 1;
14
             i = i + 1;
15
        \dot{j} = 0;
17
```

```
while (j <= n - 1)

while (j <= n - 1)

write(t[n - 1][j]);

j = j + 1;

return 0;

}</pre>
```

输入: 8; 输出: 172135352171

说明:输入n,输出杨辉三角第n行。测试对于简单高维数组的翻译,不涉及数组作为函数参数。针对3.2分组,其他分组同学需要提示无法翻译且不输出中间代码。

5.5 E2-2

```
int binary_search(int key, int a[7], int n)
  {
       int low = 0, high = n-1, mid, count = 0, flag = 0;
3
       while (low <= high && flag == 0)</pre>
4
       {
           count = count + 1;
           mid = (low + high) / 2;
           if(key < a[mid])</pre>
8
                high = mid-1;
9
           else if(key > a[mid])
                low = mid + 1;
11
           else if(key == a[mid])
12
           {
13
                write(mid+1);
15
                write(count);
                flag = 1;
16
           }
17
       if(flag == 0)
```

```
write(-1);
20
       return 0;
21
22
   int main()
23
24
       int i = 0, k, b[7], N = 7;
25
       while(i < N)</pre>
26
27
            b[i] = read();
28
           i = i + 1;
29
       k = read();
31
       binary search(k,b,N);
32
       return 0;
33
```

输入: 13579111311; 输出: 62 输入: 24681012143; 输出: -1

说明: 迭代的二分查找法,输入升序排好的7个数字和查找的数字,输出目标所在位置和查找次数,不存在则输出-1。测试对于数组作为函数参数的翻译。针对3.2分组,其他分组同学需要提示无法翻译且不输出中间代码。

5.6 E2-3

```
int Swap(int a[8], int 1, int h)

int temp;

temp = a[1];

a[1] = a[h];

a[h] = temp;

return 0;

}
```

```
int Partition(int b[8], int low, int high)
11
       int base = b[low];
12
       while(low < high)</pre>
13
       {
14
            while(low < high && b[high] >= base)
            {
                high = high - 1;
17
            }
18
            Swap(b, low, high);
19
            while(low < high && b[low] <= base)</pre>
21
                low = low + 1;
22
            }
23
            Swap(b, low, high);
24
       }
25
       return low;
26
   }
27
   int QuickSort(int c[8], int low1, int high1)
30
       if(low1 < high1)</pre>
31
32
            int base1 = Partition(c, low1, high1);
33
            QuickSort(c, low1, base1 - 1);
34
            QuickSort(c, base1 + 1, high1);
35
       }
       return 0;
37
38
39
  int main()
  {
```

```
int n = 8;
42
        int arr[8];
43
        int i = 0;
44
       n = read();
45
       while(i < n)</pre>
46
        {
            arr[i] = read();
            i = i + 1;
49
50
        QuickSort(arr, 0, n-1);
51
        i = 0;
       while(i < n)</pre>
53
54
            write(arr[i]);
55
            i = i + 1;
57
        return 0;
58
59
```

输入: 23 5 19 23 6 6 2 35; 输出: 2 5 6 6 19 23 23 35

说明:快速排序。测试对于较复杂的数组操作的翻译,针对 3.2 分组,其他分组同学需要提示无法翻译且不输出中间代码。

6 结束语

如果对本测试用例有任何疑议,可以写邮件与<mark>李聪</mark>助教或<mark>陈紫琦</mark>助教联系,注意同时抄送 给许老师。