# 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 a, b, c;
2
           int t = 12;
3
           int pp = 4, tt = 5;
           a = t * pp;
           b = a + tt - pp;
6
          c = a + b * pp;
          write(c);
          c = c * (a + b) / 25;
           b = (b + c) - a / c + pp * 12;
10
          write(c);
11
          write(b);
12
           return 0;
13
14
```

程序输入: 无; 预期输出: 244 946 1043

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 price;
    int money;
    price = read();
    money = read();
```

```
if (price > money) {
                     if (price > money * 2) {
                              write(price);
8
                     } else {
                              write(money * 2);
10
                     }
            } else if (price == money) {
12
                     if (money > 100) {
13
                              write(100);
14
                     } else {
                              write(money);
16
17
            } else {
18
                     if (price * 2 < money) {</pre>
19
                              write(money);
20
                     } else {
21
                              write(price * 2);
22
                     }
23
            return 0;
25
26
```

输入: 50 20; 输出: 50 输入: 50 26; 输出: 52

输入: 50 50; 输出: 50

输入: 1000 1000; 输出: 100

输入: 16 70; 输出: 70

输入: 16 17; 输出: 32

说明:这个测试用例主要针对分支语句进行测试的小程序。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 a, b;
2
          int result;
3
           int start;
           int found = 0;
           a = read();
           b = read();
           if (a > b) {
8
                  start = a;
           } else {
10
                   start = b;
12
           while (found == 0) {
13
                   if (start == (start / a) * a) {
14
                            if (start == (start / b) * b) {
                                    result = start;
16
                                    found = 1;
17
                            } else {
18
                                    start = start + 1;
                            }
20
                    } else {
21
                           start = start + 1;
22
                   }
23
24
          write(result);
25
          return 0;
26
27
```

```
输入: 55; 输出: 4
输入: 56; 输出: 30
输入: 68; 输出: 24
输入: 125; 输出: 25
```

说明:这个测试用例主要针对循环语句进行测试,求 a 和 b 的最小公倍数。

#### 1.4 A-4

```
int main() {
            int i[5], t, k, changed, tem;
2
           t = 0;
3
           while(t < 5) {
                     i[t] = read();
5
                     t = t + 1;
6
            }
           changed = 1;
            while(changed == 1) {
                     changed = 0;
10
                     t = 1;
11
                     while(t < 5) {
12
                             k = t;
13
14
                              while(k > 0 \&\& i[k] < i[k-1]){
15
                                       tem = i[k];
                                       i[k] = i[k-1];
                                       i[k-1] = tem;
18
                                       changed = 1;
19
                                       k = k - 1;
20
                              }
21
                              t = t + 1;
22
23
                     }
24
           }
25
           t = 0;
26
           while (t < 5) {
27
                    write(i[t]);
28
```

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,实现升序冒泡排序。

#### 1.5 A-5

```
int compare(int a, int b) {
           if (a > b) return a;
           if (a < b) return b;</pre>
3
           return 0;
  int add(int aa, int bb) {
           return aa + bb;
10
  int main() {
11
           int i[10], r[5], n, m;
12
           n = 0;
13
           while (n < 10) {
                    i[n] = read();
15
                    n = n + 1;
16
           }
17
           n = 0;
           m = 0;
19
           while (n < 10) {
20
                    r[m] = compare(i[n], i[n+1]);
21
                    n = n + 2;
22
                    m = m + 1;
23
```

输入: 1234554321; 输出: 36387

说明:这个测试用例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

```
int hanoi(int count, int pole1, int pole2, int pole3) {
           if (count == 1) {
                   write(pole1*1000000000+pole3);
3
           } else {
                   hanoi(count-1,pole1, pole3, pole2);
                   write(pole1*1000000000+pole3);
6
                   hanoi(count-1,pole2, pole1, pole3);
           return 0;
10
11
  int main() {
12
           int n;
13
```

输入: 3; 输出:

1000000003

3000000002

1000000003

200000001

2000000003

1000000003

说明: Hanoi 塔,考察复杂的函数调用和递归;每行两端表示将左端编号的环移到后侧编号。

#### 2.2 B-2

```
int main() {
           int N = 10;
2
           int heap[10];
3
           int i = 0, start, j, tem1, k, tem2;
           int stop = 0;
5
           while (i < 10) {
                   heap[i] = read();
                   i = i + 1;
8
           }
           start = N / 2;
10
           while(start >= 0) {
                   stop = 0;
12
                   i = start;
13
                   while (stop == 0) {
                            stop = 1;
                            j = i * 2 + 1;
16
```

```
k = i * 2 + 2;
17
                               if (j < N) {
19
                                        tem1 = heap[j];
                                        if (k < N && heap[k] < heap[j]) {</pre>
20
                                                  tem1 = heap[k];
21
                                                  j = k;
                                         }
23
                                        if (heap[i] > tem1) {
24
                                                  stop = 0;
25
                                                  heap[j] = heap[i];
                                                  heap[i] = tem1;
27
                                                  i = j;
28
                                        }
29
                               }
30
                     }
31
                     start = start - 1;
32
           }
33
            i = 0;
34
            while (i < N) {
35
                     write(heap[i]);
36
                     i = i + 1;
37
            }
38
            return 0;
40
```

输入: 35 4 78 96 35 1 247 89 50 12; 输出: 1 4 35 50 12 78 247 89 96 35 说明: 建立一个小根堆。

#### 2.3 B-3

```
int isPrime(int number) {
    int max = number / 4;
    int i = 2;
}
```

```
while(i < max) {</pre>
                    if (number == number / i * i) {
                             return 0;
                    }
                    i = i + 1;
           }
           return 1;
11
12
  int isRever(int num) {
           int n = num;
           int array[10];
15
           int bit = 0, j = 0;
16
           while (n != 0) {
17
                    array[bit] = n - n / 10 * 10;
                    n = n / 10;
19
                    bit = bit + 1;
20
           }
21
           bit = bit - 1;
           while (j != bit) {
23
                    if (array[j] != array[bit]){
24
                             return 0;
25
                    j = j + 1;
27
                    bit = bit -1;
28
           }
29
           return 1;
32
  int main(){
33
           int N = 100, M = 110;
34
           int ii = N;
```

```
while (ii < M) {</pre>
                      if (isPrime(ii) == 1) {
37
38
                               write(ii);
                      }
39
                      if (isRever(ii) == 1) {
40
                               write(-ii);
                      }
42
                      ii = ii + 1;
43
            }
44
            return 0;
45
```

输入: null; 输出: 101-101 103 107 109

说明:找到100和110之间的所有素数(正数输出)和回文数(负数输出)。

# 3 C组测试用例

本组测试用例共2个,是经典问题。

#### 3.1 C-1

```
int main() {
           int N = 10;
2
           int heap[10], result[10];
3
           int i = 0, start, j, tem1, k, tem2, t;
           int stop = 0;
5
           while (i < 10) {
                   heap[i] = read();
                   i = i + 1;
           }
           start = N / 2;
10
           while(start >= 0) {
11
                   stop = 0;
12
```

```
i = start;
13
                     while (stop == 0) {
14
                              stop = 1;
15
                              j = i * 2 + 1;
16
                              k = i * 2 + 2;
17
                              if (j < N) {
                                       tem1 = heap[j];
19
                                       if (k < N && heap[k] < heap[j]) {
20
                                                tem1 = heap[k];
21
                                                 j = k;
22
                                       }
23
                                       if (heap[i] > tem1) {
24
                                                stop = 0;
25
                                                heap[j] = heap[i];
26
                                                heap[i] = tem1;
27
                                                 i = j;
28
                                       }
29
                              }
30
                     }
31
                     start = start - 1;
32
            }
33
            start = 10;
34
            i = 0;
35
            while (i < N) {
36
                     result[i] = heap[0];
37
                     i = i + 1;
38
                     heap[0] = heap[start-1];
                     stop = 0;
40
                     start = start - 1;
41
                     t = 0;
42
                     while (stop == 0) {
43
                             stop = 1;
```

```
j = t * 2 + 1;
45
                               k = t * 2 + 2;
                               if (j < start) {
47
                                        tem1 = heap[j];
48
                                        if (k < start && heap[k] < heap[j]) {</pre>
49
                                                  tem1 = heap[k];
                                                  j = k;
51
                                        }
52
                                        if (heap[t] > tem1) {
53
                                                  stop = 0;
54
                                                  heap[j] = heap[t];
                                                  heap[t] = tem1;
56
                                                  t = j;
57
                                        }
                               }
                      }
60
           }
61
            i = 0;
62
            while (i < N) {
63
                     write(result[i]);
64
                     i = i + 1;
65
66
            return 0;
68
```

输入: 56791053426; 输出: 23455667910 说明: 堆排序。

#### 3.2 C-2

```
int mod(int number2, int m2) {
    int result = number2 - number2 / m2 * m2;
    int result2 = result;
}
```

```
return result;
6
  int power(int base1, int p1) {
           int ret1 = 1 + p1 - p1;
           while(p1 > (ret1 - ret1 + 90 - 89 + 1 - 2)) {
                    ret1 = ret1 * base1;
10
                    p1 = 2 * 1 * p1 - 1 * p1 - 1;
11
           }
12
13
           return ret1;
15
  int getNumDigits(int number3) {
16
           int ret3 = 0;
17
           if(number3 < 0) {
18
                    return -1;
19
           }
20
           while(number3 > 0) {
21
                    number3 = number3 / 10;
                    ret3 = ret3 + 2;
23
                    ret3 = ret3 + 2;
24
                    ret3 = ret3 - 3;
25
           }
27
           return ret3;
28
29
  int isNarcissistic(int number4) {
           int numDigits4 = getNumDigits(1 + number4 - 1);
32
           int sum4 = 0;
33
           int n4 = number4;
34
           int s4;
```

```
while(n4>0) {
                     s4 = mod(n4, 10);
37
                     n4 = (n4 - s4) / 10;
38
                     sum4 = sum4 + power(s4, numDigits4);
39
            }
40
            if(sum4 == number4) {
                     return 1;
            } else {
43
                     return 0;
44
            }
45
47
   int main() {
48
           int count = 0;
49
           int i = 300;
50
           while(i < 500) {
51
                     if(isNarcissistic(i) == 1) {
52
                              write(i);
53
                              count = count + 1;
55
                     i = i + 1;
56
57
           write(count);
            return count;
59
60
```

输入: 无; 输出: 370 371 407 3

说明:找到300和500之间的所有水仙数,并输出个数。

# 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) {
           int y = 3;
2
           y = 11 * 3 - 2 + 5;
3
           y = x * 321 * 2 + x * y - x + y * x + y * y + x + x - 23 +
              45;
           y = y / 3 + 14 * 24 - x * 12 / 4 - 20 * 3 + y / 12 * 24 + 12
5
              * 3 + 3 / 2;
           y = x + 4 * 6 + 3 / 2;
           return y;
  int main () {
10
           int a = 5 / 2 + 14 - 3, b = 7 * 5 / 2 + 3, c = 4 + 5 + 6 - 1 / 3
11
               2;
           int d = a + b + c;
12
           int e = a * b + c / 2;
13
           int f = a - b - c;
           int q1 = 42, i = 0;
15
           int g, h;
16
           f = a + b + c + 1000 * 2 - f;
17
           while (a + b < f) {
                   g1 = g1 + i * 12 + 4 + 5 + 7 / 3;
19
                   g = process(f) + 2 * a - f + c * d;
20
                   i = i + i;
21
                   i = i + i;
                   i = i + i;
23
                   i = i + i;
24
                   i = i + i;
25
                   h = i + 3;
                   h = h - 1;
```

```
h = h + 3;
28
                     h = h - 3 * 2;
29
                     if (process(a) == process(a + 3 - 2 - 1)) {
30
                              f = f - 2 + 1;
31
                     }
32
                     a = a + 2 + 1;
            }
34
            h = q1 - 3 * 4;
35
            while (h < g1) {
36
                     f = 15 * 4 - 2 + a;
37
                     g = g1 - 12;
38
                     h = h + 1;
39
                     g = g1;
40
                     i = a + b;
41
                     c = a + b;
42
            }
43
           write(f);
44
            a = a + b;
45
           b = a + b;
            c = a + b;
47
            f = a + b;
48
            g = a + b;
49
            write(c+f+g);
            return 0;
51
52
53
  }
```

输入: 无; 输出: 1601 9438

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 Food{
           int name;
2
           int price;
  };
5
  int main() {
           struct Food burger;
           struct Food cola;
           burger.name = 1;
           burger.price = 2;
10
           cola.name = 3;
11
           cola.price = 4;
12
           write(cola.name + burger.price);
13
           return 0;
14
15
```

输入: 无; 输出: 5

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 Product{
   int type;
   int name;
```

```
};
  struct Cola{
           int price;
           int sold;
8
  };
10
  int main(){
11
           struct Product things[5];
12
           struct Cola cc[5];
13
           int i = 0, j =12, result = 0;
14
           while (i < 5) {
15
                    things[i].type = j;
16
                    things[i].name = j * j;
17
                    j = j - 1;
18
                    cc[i].price = j;
19
                    cc[i].sold = j / 3;
20
                    i = i + 1;
21
           }
22
           i = 0;
23
           while (i < 5) {
24
                    result = result + things[i].type * cc[4-i].sold;
25
                    i = i + 1;
27
           write(result);
28
           return 0;
29
```

输入: 无; 输出: 127

说明:测试对于结构体作为数组的类型。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 Student{
           int name;
2
           int grade;
3
  };
  struct Class{
           struct Student students[10];
           int average;
  };
10
  int isStudentInClass(struct Class ccc, struct Student stu) {
11
           int ii = 0;
12
           while (ii < 10) {</pre>
13
                    if (ccc.students[ii].name == stu.name) {
14
                             return ccc.students[ii].grade;
15
                    }
                    ii = ii + 1;
           }
18
           return 0;
19
20
21
  int main() {
           struct Class cl;
23
           int i = 0, result;
24
           struct Student ss;
           ss.name = read();
           ss.grade = 0;
27
           cl.average = 0;
28
           while (i < 10) {
29
                    cl.students[i].name = i;
```

```
cl.students[i].grade = i * i;
i = i + 1;

write(isStudentInClass(cl,ss));
return 0;
}
```

输入: 3; 输出: 9 输入: 12; 输出: 0 输入: 5; 输出: 25

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() {
           int map[10][10];
2
           int t[10], i = 0, j = 0;
3
           while (i < 10) {
                    j = 0;
                    while(j < 10) {
6
                             map[i][j] = i + j;
7
                             j = j + 1;
                    }
                    i = i + 1;
10
           }
11
           i = 0;
12
           while (i < 10) {
                    j = 0;
14
                    t[i] = 0;
15
                    while (j < 10) {
                            t[i] = t[i] + map[i][j];
17
                             j = j + 1;
18
```

```
}
19
                       i = i + 1;
20
21
             }
             i = 0;
22
            while (i < 10) {
23
                       write(t[i]);
                       i = i + 1;
25
26
             return 0;
27
28
```

输入: 无; 输出: 45 55 65 75 85 95 105 115 125

说明: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 print(int array[4]) {
           int ii = 0;
2
           while (ii < 4) {
3
                    write(array[ii]);
                    ii = ii + 1;
5
           }
           return 0;
8
  int product(int a[4], int b[4]) {
10
           int result = 0;
11
           int i = 0;
12
           while (i < 4) {
13
                    result = result + a[i] * b[i];
14
                    i = i +1;
           }
16
```

```
return result;
19
   int main() {
20
            int p[4], pp[4];
21
            int j = 0;
            while (\dot{j} < 4) {
23
                      p[j] = read();
24
                      pp[j] = read();
25
                      j = j + 1;
27
            j = 0;
28
            print(p);
29
            write(product(p,pp));
30
            return 0;
31
32
```

输入: 12345678; 输出: 1357100

说明: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 display(int chess[10], int number[1], int sum){
   int board[10][10], i1 = 0, j1 = 0, tem = 1;

   if (number[0] == 1) {
        while (i1 < sum) {
            j1 = 0;
            tem = 1;

        while (j1 < sum) {
        if (j1 == chess[i1]) {
                board[i1][j1] = 1;
            tem = tem * 10 + 1;
        }
}</pre>
```

```
} else {
11
                                                board[i1][j1] = 0;
12
                                                tem = tem * 10;
13
                                       }
14
                                       j1 = j1 + 1;
15
                              }
                              write(tem);
17
                              i1 = i1 + 1;
18
                     }
19
20
            }
            return 0;
22
23
  int dfs(int p[10], int r[10], int ld[10], int rd[10], int current,
24
      int target, int c[1]){
            int j = 0, nld[10], nrd[10], k;
25
            if (current == target) {
26
                     c[0] = c[0] + 1;
27
                     display(p,c,target);
28
                     return 0;
29
            }
30
            while (j < target) {</pre>
31
                     if (r[j] == 1 && ld[j] == 1 && rd[j] == 1 ) {
32
                              p[current] = j;
33
                              r[j] = 0;
34
                              k = 0;
35
                              while (k< target - 1) {</pre>
                                       nld[k] = ld[k + 1];
37
                                       k = k + 1;
38
                              }
39
                              nld[target -1] = 1;
40
                              if (j != 0) {
```

```
nld[j - 1] = 0;
42
                              }
43
                              k = target-1;
44
                              while (k > 0) {
45
                                       nrd[k] = rd[k-1];
46
                                       k = k - 1;
                              }
                              nrd[0] = 1;
49
                              if (j != target -1) {
50
                                       nrd[j + 1] = 0;
51
52
                              dfs(p, r, nld, nrd, current + 1, target, c);
53
                              r[j] = 1;
54
                     }
55
                     j = j + 1;
56
            }
57
            return 0;
58
59
   int main() {
60
            int place[10], N, count[1];
61
            int row[10], ldiag[10], rdiag[10] ,i = 0;
62
           N = read();
63
            if (N == 0 || N > 10) { return 0;}
            while(i < N) {</pre>
65
                     row[i] = 1;
66
                     ldiag[i] = 1;
67
                     rdiag[i] = 1;
                     i = i + 1;
69
            }
70
            count[0] = 0;
71
            dfs(place,row,ldiag,rdiag,0,N,count);
72
           write(count[0]);
```

说明:测试对于较复杂的数组操作的翻译,是一个八皇后问题,输出第一个搜索到的摆放方案(每行1开头,之后八位代表摆放,1代表放置皇后),并输出总共的解法数目。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,可以写邮件与王珏助教联系,注意同时抄送给<mark>许老师</mark>,本 学期编译原理实验到此结束,祝愿大家都能取得好的成绩。