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 x, y, z;
2
           int a, b, c;
           int t = 3;
           x = 12;
           b = x * x + 13;
           y = b / 13 + 1;
           z = x / b + b * y;
          write(z);
           c = t + z * 2;
10
          write(c);
11
           t = x + b + y + x / c + t;
12
           write(t);
13
           return 0;
14
15
```

程序输入: 无; 预期输出: 2041 4085 185

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 dollar, rmb;
    dollar = read();
    rmb = read();
```

```
if (dollar > 100) {
                     if (rmb < 50) {
                             write(rmb + dollar);
                     } else {
                             write(rmb - dollar);
                     }
            } else if (dollar == 100) {
11
                     if (rmb < 100) {
12
                             write(rmb);
13
                     } else {
                             write(rmb - 100);
15
16
            } else if (dollar < 100) {</pre>
17
                     if (rmb + dollar > 100) {
18
                             write(dollar + 100);
19
                     } else {
20
                             write(100);
21
                     }
22
23
           write(dollar + rmb);
24
           return 0;
25
26
```

输入: 105 35; 输出: 140 140

输入: 100 100; 输出: 0 200

输入: 95 40; 输出: 195 135

输入: 55; 输入: 10010

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 x, n, result;
           x = read();
          n = read();
           if (n == (n / 2 * 2)) {
               result = 1;
6
           } else {
                  result = x;
          n = n / 2;
10
           while (n > 0) {
                   x = x * x;
12
                   if (n != (n / 2 * 2)) {
13
                          result = result * x;
14
                   }
15
                  n = n / 2;
16
          }
17
          write(result);
18
          return 0;
19
```

输入: 22; 输出: 4

输入: 33; 输出: 27

输入: 510; 输出: 9765625

输入: 125; 输出: 1

说明:这个测试用例主要针对循环语句进行测试,求 a 的 b 次幂。

1.4 A-4

```
int main() {
    int x[5], tem, i, j;
    i = 0;
    while(i < 5) {
        x[i] = read();
}</pre>
```

```
i = i + 1;
            }
            i = 1;
8
            while (i < 5) {
                     j = i;
10
                     while (j > 0 \&\& x[j-1] > x[j])  {
                              tem = x[j];
12
                              x[j] = x[j-1];
13
                              x[j-1] = tem;
14
                              j = j - 1;
15
16
                     i = i + 1;
17
           }
18
            i = 0;
19
            while (i < 5) {
20
                     write(x[i]);
21
                    i = i + 1;
22
            }
23
            return 0;
24
25
```

输入: 32 20 15 19 12; 输出: 12 15 19 20 32

说明:这个测试用例主要针对一维数组进行测试,实现升序插入排序。

1.5 A-5

```
int swap(int a, int b) {
    int tem = a;
    a = b;
    b = tem;
    write(a);
    write(b);
    return a;
```

```
10
   int main() {
            int x[5];
11
            int i = 0;
12
            while (i < 5) {
                      x[i] = read();
                      if (i > 0) {
15
                               swap(x[i-1],x[i]);
16
17
                      i = i + 1;
18
19
            return 0;
20
21
```

输入: 236810; 输出: 326386108

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 myPow(int x, int n) {
    int value;

if (n == 0) { return 1; }

if (n == 1) { return x; }

if (n == 2) { return x * x; }

if (n == (n/2*2)) { return myPow(myPow(x, n/2), 2); }

else {
    value = myPow(myPow(x, n/2), 2);
}
```

```
return x*value;}

return x*value;}

int main() {
    int x1, n1;
    x1 = read();
    n1 = read();
    write(myPow(x1,n1));
    return 0;
}
```

输入: 24; 输出: 16 输入: 115; 输出: 161051 输入: 123; 输出: 1728 输入: 150; 输出: 1 说明: 求 a 的 b 次幂的递归版本,考察复杂的函数调用和递归。

2.2 B-2

```
int countSort() {
           int x[5], count[10], sorted[5], i;
2
           i = 0;
3
           while (i < 10) {
                    count[i] = 0;
                    i = i + 1;
6
           }
           i = 0;
           while (i < 5) {
10
                    x[i] = read();
                    count[x[i]] = count[x[i]] + 1;
11
                    i = i + 1;
12
           }
13
           i = 1;
14
```

```
while ( i < 10) {
15
                     count[i] = count[i] + count[i-1];
                     i = i + 1;
17
           }
18
            i = 0;
19
           while ( i < 5 ) {
                     sorted[count[x[i]]-1] = x[i];
21
                     count[x[i]] = count[x[i]] - 1;
22
                     i = i + 1;
23
24
           }
            i = 0;
           while (i < 5) {
26
                    write(sorted[i]);
27
                    i = i + 1;
28
            }
29
            return 0;
30
31
32
   int bubbleSort() {
           int a[5], b, c, tem;
34
           b = 0;
35
           while (b < 5) {
36
                     a[b] = read();
37
                     b = b + 1;
38
           }
39
           c = 1;
40
           while (c == 1) {
                     c = 0;
42
                    b = 1;
43
                     while (b < 5) {
44
                              if (a[b] < a[b-1]) {</pre>
45
                                       c = 1;
46
```

```
tem = a[b-1];
47
                                        a[b-1] = a[b];
48
                                        a[b] = tem;
                               }
50
                               b = b + 1;
51
                     }
            }
53
            b = 0;
54
            while (b < 5) {
55
                     write(a[b]);
                     b = b + 1;
58
            return 0;
59
60
61
  int main(){
62
            countSort();
63
            bubbleSort();
            return 0;
66
```

输入: 5324153241; 输出: 1234512345 说明: 实现计数排序和冒泡排序的数组排序程序。

2.3 B-3

```
int search(int target) {
    int x[5], left, right, index, middle;
    int i = 0;
    while(i < 5) {
        x[i] = read();
        i = i + 1;
}</pre>
```

```
left = 0;
            right = 4;
10
            while (left <= right) {</pre>
                     index = (left + right) / 2;
11
                     middle = x[index];
12
                     if (middle == target) {return index;}
                     if ((middle > x[left] && target >= x[left] && target
                        < middle) || (middle < x[left] && (target >= x[
                        left] || target < middle))) {</pre>
                              right = index -1;
15
                     } else {
16
                              left = index + 1;
17
                     }
18
            }
19
            return -1;
20
21
22
   int main(){
23
            int n;
           n = read();
25
           write(search(n));
26
            return 0;
27
28
```

输入: 067012; 输出: 2 输入: 36768024; 输出: -1

说明:谷歌笔试题,一个升序有序数组(无重复元素,如输入1中01267)以未知位置为中心对调(67012),二分搜索特定元素(0),返回其数组中位置(2)或-1(若不存在)。

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 count, i, valid, j, k, cont, n;
2
            int place[8];
3
            int row[8];
            int ldiag[8];
            int rdiag[8];
6
           count = 0;
            i = 0;
            n = read();
9
            while(i < n) {</pre>
10
                     place[i] = -1;
11
                     i = i + 1;
12
            }
13
            i = 0;
14
            cont = 1;
15
            while (cont == 1) {
16
                     if (i == n) {
17
                              valid = 1;
18
                              j = 0;
19
                              while (j < n) {
20
                                       row[j] = 1;
21
                                       ldiag[j] = 1;
22
                                       rdiag[j] = 1;
23
                                       j = j + 1;
24
25
                              j = 0;
26
                              while (j < n) {
27
                                       if(row[place[j]] != 1
28
                                       || ldiag[place[j]] != 1
29
                                        || rdiag[place[j]] != 1) {
30
```

```
valid = 0;
31
                                                j = n;
32
                                       } else {
33
                                                row[place[j]] = 0;
34
                                                k = 0;
                                                while (k < n-1) {
36
                                                         ldiag[k]
37
                                                    = ldiag[k + 1];
38
                                                         k = k + 1;
39
40
                                                ldiag[n-1] = 1;
41
                                                if (place[j] != 0)
42
                                                { ldiag[place[j] - 1] = 0;}
43
                                                k = n-1;
44
                                                while (k > 0) {
45
                                                         rdiag[k]
                                                    = rdiag[k - 1];
47
                                                         k = k - 1;
48
49
                                                rdiag[0] = 1;
50
                                                if (place[j] != n-1)
51
                                                {rdiag[place[j] + 1] = 0;}
                                           j = j + 1;
53
                                       }
54
                              }
55
                              if (valid == 1) {
                                       count = count + 1;
```

```
}
                              i = i - 1;
                     } else {
60
                              while (i >= 0 && place[i] >= n-1) {
61
                                       place[i] = -1;
                                       i = i - 1;
63
64
                              if (i == -1) {
65
                                       cont = 0;
                              } else {
                                       place[i] = place[i] + 1;
68
                                       i = i + 1;
69
                              }
70
                     }
71
            }
72
           write(count);
73
            return 0;
74
```

输入: 2; 输出: 0 输入: 4; 输出: 2

说明:这个测试用例实现了经典 N 皇后问题,输入 N,输出所有可能的摆放方式数目。

3.2 C-2

```
int trap() {
    int lh = 0, lIndex = 0, i = 0, count = 0, thisPool = 0;
    int n = 12;
    int rh = 0;
    int height[12];
    while (i < n) {
        height[i] = read();
        i = i + 1;
    }
}</pre>
```

```
}
            i = 0;
           while (i < n && height[i] == 0) {</pre>
11
                    i = i + 1;
12
            }
13
            if (i >= n) {
                     return 0;
15
16
           lh = height[i];
17
           lIndex = i;
           thisPool = 0;
           i = i + 1;
20
           while (i < n) {
21
                     if (height[i] < lh) {</pre>
22
                              thisPool = thisPool + (lh - height[i]);
23
                     }else {
24
                              count = count + thisPool;
25
                              lh = height[i];
26
                              lIndex = i;
                              thisPool = 0;
28
29
                     i = i + 1;
30
           }
31
            thisPool = 0;
32
           rh = 0;
33
            i = n - 1;
34
            while (i > lIndex && height[i] == 0) {
                    i = i - 1;
36
            }
37
           rh = height[i];
38
            i = i - 1;
39
           while (i > lIndex) {
```

```
if (height[i] < rh) {</pre>
41
                              thisPool = thisPool + (rh - height[i]);
42
43
                     } else {
                              count = count+ thisPool;
44
                              rh = height[i];
45
                              thisPool = 0;
                     i = i - 1;
48
49
            return count + thisPool;
52
  int main () {
53
           int result = trap();
54
           write(result);
55
           return 0;
56
57
```

输入: 010210132121; 输出: 6

说明:给出一个n维的非负数组代表一个海拔图,每个数字代表的宽度为1,计算下雨后一共可以积存多少水。

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;
    y = 11 * 3 - 2 + 5;
    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;
6
           return y;
8
  int main () {
           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;
14
           int g1 = 42, i = 0;
15
           int g, h;
16
           f = a + b + c + 1000 * 2 - f;
17
           while (a + b < f) {
18
                    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;
22
                    i = i + i;
23
                    i = i + i;
24
                    i = i + i;
25
                    h = i + 3;
26
                    h = h - 1;
27
                    h = h + 3;
28
                    h = h - 3 * 2;
                    if (process(a) == process(a + 3 - 2 - 1)) {
30
                            f = f - 2 + 1;
31
                    }
32
                    a = a + 2 + 1;
33
           }
```

```
h = g1 - 3 * 4;
35
            while (h < g1) {
                     f = 15 * 4 - 2 + a;
37
                     g = g1 - 12;
38
                     h = h + 1;
39
                     g = g1;
                     i = a + b;
                     c = a + b;
42
            }
43
            write(f);
44
            a = a + b;
            b = a + b;
46
            c = a + b;
47
            f = a + b;
48
            q = a + b;
            write(c+f+g);
50
            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

```
struct Product{
```

```
int type;
int name;

int name;

int main () {

struct Product cola;

cola.type = read();

cola.name = 3;

write(cola.type+cola.name);

return 0;

return 0;
```

输入: 3; 输出: 6

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;
  } ;
5
  int main(){
            struct Product cola[10];
7
           int i, j, add, N = 10;
           i = 0;
9
           while(i < N) {</pre>
10
                     cola[i].type = 10;
11
                     cola[i].name = i;
12
                     i = i + 1;
13
           }
            i = 0;
15
```

```
add = 0;
16
            while (i < N) {</pre>
17
                     j = 0;
18
                     add = add + cola[i].name;
19
                     while (j < N) {
20
                               cola[i].type = cola[i].type + add * cola[j].
                                  name;
                               j = j + 1;
22
                      }
23
                     i = i + 1;
24
25
            write(cola[N-1].type);
26
            return 0;
27
28
```

输入: 无; 输出: 2035

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;
   int grade;

};

struct Class{
   struct Student students[50];
   int average;

};

int calculate(struct Class class) {
   int sum = 0, i = 0, N = 50;
}
```

```
while (i < N) {</pre>
13
                     sum = sum + class.students[i].grade;
                     i = i + 1;
15
            }
16
            class.average = sum / N;
17
            return sum / N;
19
20
   int main() {
21
            struct Class school[10];
22
            int i1 = 0, j1 = 0, N1 = 50, N2 = 10;
23
            while (i1 < N2) {</pre>
24
                     j1 = 0;
25
                     while (j1 < N1) {
26
                               school[i1].students[j1].grade = i1 + j1 * 5;
27
                               j1 = j1 + 1;
28
                     }
29
                     i1 = i1 + 1;
30
            }
31
            j1 = 0;
32
            i1 = 0;
33
            while (i1 < N2) {</pre>
34
                     j1 = j1 + calculate(school[i1]);
                     i1 = i1 + 1;
36
            }
37
            write(j1);
38
            return 0;
```

输入: 无; 输出: 1265

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 dis[10][5][3];
2
            int d1 = 10, d2 = 5, d3 = 3;
3
            int i = 0, j = 0, k = 0, sum = 0;
           while (i < d1) {
                    \dot{j} = 0;
6
                    while (j < d2) {
                             k = 0;
                              while (k < d3) {
9
                                       dis[i][j][k] = i * d1 + j * d2 + d3 /
10
                                           (k+1);
                                       k = k + 1;
11
12
                              j = j + 1;
13
                     }
14
                     i = i + 1;
15
16
           i = 0;
17
           j = 0;
18
           k = 0;
19
           while (i < d1) {
20
                     j = 0;
21
                     while (j < d2) {
22
                             k = 0;
23
                              while (k < d3) {
24
                                       if (dis[i][j][k] > dis[0][0][0]) {
25
                                                sum = sum + dis[i][j][k];
26
                                       }
27
                                       k = k + 1;
28
```

输入: 无; 输出: 8495

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 qsort(int array[10], int 1, int r) {
           int x = array[1], a = 1, b = r;
2
           if (a < b) {
3
                    while (a < b) {
                             while (a < b \&\& array[b] > x) \{b = b - 1; \}
                             if (a < b) {array[a] = array[b]; a = a + 1;}</pre>
                             while (a < b \&\& array[a] < x) \{a = a + 1;\}
7
                             if (a < b) {array[b] = array[a]; b = b - 1;}</pre>
                    }
                    array[a] = x;
10
                    qsort(array,1,a-1);
11
                    qsort(array,a+1,r);
12
           }
14
       return 0;
15
  int main() {
17
           int number[10], N = 10, i = 0;
18
```

```
while (i < N) {</pre>
19
                       number[i] = read();
20
                       i = i + 1;
21
             }
22
             qsort(number, 0, N-1);
23
            i = 0;
             while (i < N) {</pre>
25
                       write(number[i]);
26
                       i = i + 1;
27
28
             }
             return 0;
30
```

输入: 8965471230; 输出: 0123456789

说明:测试对于数组作为函数参数的翻译,实现快速排序。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;
2
           if (number[0] == 1) {
3
                    while (i1 < sum) {</pre>
                             j1 = 0;
                             tem = 1;
6
                             while (j1 < sum) {
                                      if (j1 == chess[i1]) {
                                              board[i1][j1] = 1;
                                              tem = tem * 10 + 1;
10
                                      } else {
11
                                              board[i1][j1] = 0;
12
                                              tem = tem * 10;
13
                                      }
14
```

```
j1 = j1 + 1;
15
                              }
17
                              write(tem);
                              i1 = i1 + 1;
18
                     }
19
            }
            return 0;
21
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;
                              if (j != 0) {
41
                                       nld[j - 1] = 0;
42
                              }
43
                              k = target-1;
44
                              while (k > 0) {
45
```

```
nrd[k] = rd[k-1];
46
                                       k = k - 1;
47
                              }
48
                              nrd[0] = 1;
49
                              if (j != target -1) {
50
                                       nrd[j + 1] = 0;
52
                              dfs(p, r, nld, nrd, current + 1, target, c);
53
                              r[j] = 1;
54
                     }
                     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);
            write(count[0]);
73
            return 0;
74
75
```

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,注意同时抄送给许老师,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。