编译原理第二次实验测试用例: 目录

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1 A 组测试用例

本组测试用例共 20 个,测试用例 1-17 分别对应语义错误 1-17,之后三个测试用例对应于语义错误 7,9,15。每个用例仅在其中一行含有语义错误。某些语义错误可能会产生连锁反应。测试用例 A-i 对应的 "本质错误"的错误类型是必须报出来的,如果报出其他错误,只要是由本质错误连带引发的(包括但不限于下面明确给出的情况),我们都不会扣分。错误编号和行号之后的说明文字不要求与给出的输出完全一致,仅供助教理解使用,不作为评分依据。

1.1 A-1

1.1.1 输入

```
struct Student {
1
2
     int id;
     float grade;
3
4
  };
5
6
  int main() {
     struct Student student1, student2;
7
8
     student1.id = 1;
9
10
     student1.grade = 85.5;
11
     student2.id = 2;
12
     student2.grade = unknown;
13
14
     return 0;
15
```

1.1.2 输出

```
Error type 1 at Line 12: undefined variable: unknown.
```

1.1.3 说明

第12行中, unknown这个变量没有被定义过。这里可以多报一个5型错误。

1.2 A-2

1.2.1 输入

```
int main() {
   int num1, num2, sum;
   sum = addNumbers(num1, num2);
   return 0;
}
```

1.2.2 输出

```
1 Error type 2 at Line 3: using a undefined function.
```

1.2.3 说明

第3行中,函数addNumbers没有被定义过。这里可以多报一个5型错误。

1.3 A-3

1.3.1 输入

```
struct Car {
2
       int year;
       float price;
3
4
   };
5
  int main() {
6
7
       struct Car car1;
8
       int car1;
9
       car1.year = 2022;
10
       car1.price = 25000.0;
11
12
13
       return 0;
14
```

1.3.2 输出

```
1 Error type 3 at Line 8: Redefined variable "car1".
```

1.3.3 说明

第8行局部变量的名称car1和第7行的重复了。错误也可以报在第7行。

1.4 A-4

1.4.1 输入

```
int addNumbers(int a, int b) {
2
       int result = a + b;
       return result;
3
4
  }
5
  int main() {
6
7
       int num1, num2, sum;
8
       sum = addNumbers(num1, num2);
9
      return 0;
10
11
12 | int addNumbers(int _a, int _b) {
13
       return a + b;
14
```

1.4.2 输出

```
1 Error type 4 at Line 12: Redefined function.
```

1.4.3 说明

第12行定义的函数addNumbers和第1行定义的函数重名了。错误也可以报在第1行。

1.5 A-5

1.5.1 输入

```
1 struct Student {
2  int id;
3  float grade;
4 };
```

```
6 int main() {
7
     struct Student student1, student2;
8
9
     student1.id = 1;
     student1.grade = 85.5;
10
     student2.id = 2;
11
12
     student2.grade = student1.id;
13
14
     return 0;
15
```

1.5.2 输出

```
Error type 5 at Line 12: Type mismatched for assignment.
```

1.5.3 说明

第 12 行中,赋值表达式两边的变量类型不一致,不能把一个整形变量赋值给一个浮点数变量。

1.6 A-6

1.6.1 输入

```
struct Rectangle {
2
       float length;
       float width;
3
4
  } ;
5
  float calculateArea(struct Rectangle rect1) {
6
7
       float area = rect1.length * rect1.width;
       return area;
8
9
   }
10
11 | float calculatePerimeter(struct Rectangle rect2) {
12
       float perimeter = 2.0 * (rect2.length + rect2.width);
13
       return perimeter;
14 }
```

```
15
16
   int main() {
       struct Rectangle myRect;
17
18
19
       myRect.length = 5.0;
20
       myRect.width = 3.0;
21
22
       myRect.length + myRect.width = 8.0;
23
24
       return 0;
25
```

1.6.2 输出

```
Error type 6 at Line 22: Invalid left value.
```

1.6.3 说明

第22行中,两个浮点数之和不能放在赋值号的左边。

1.7 A-7

1.7.1 输入

```
struct Rectangle {
2
       float length;
       float width;
3
4
   };
5
6
  float calculateArea(struct Rectangle rect1) {
       return rect1.length * rect1.width;
7
8
9
  float calculatePerimeter(struct Rectangle rect2) {
10
11
       return 2.0 * (rect2.length + rect2.width);
12
13
14 int main() {
```

```
float numbers[5];

float numbers[5];

struct Rectangle myRect;

myRect.length = numbers[0];

myRect.width = numbers[1] + numbers;

return 0;

return 0;
```

1.7.2 输出

```
1 Error type 7 at Line 19: unmatched operands.
```

1.7.3 说明

第19行中,不能把一个浮点型变量与一个数组相加。这里可以多报一个5型错误。

1.8 A-8

1.8.1 输入

```
int increase(float a) {
2
       return a + 1.0;
3
   }
4
5
  int main() {
       int num1;
6
7
       float num2;
       num1 = increase(num2);
8
9
       return 0;
10
```

1.8.2 输出

```
Error type 8 at Line 2: Type mismatched for return.
```

1.8.3 说明

第2行中,实际的返回值类型float和声明的返回值类型int不一致。

1.9 A-9

1.9.1 输入

```
struct Pet {
2
     int age;
     float weight;
3
   } ;
4
5
6
   int is_older(struct Pet p1, struct Pet p2) { return p1.age > p2.age;
7
8
   int main() {
9
     struct Pet a, b, c;
10
     a.age = 5;
11
12
     a.weight = 12.5;
     b.age = 10;
13
     b.weight = 0.6;
14
     c.age = 7 - 6;
15
16
     c.weight = 3.5;
17
     is_older(a, b, c);
18
19
20
     return 0;
21
```

1.9.2 输出

```
1 Error type 9 at Line 18: Function "is_older(Pet,Pet)" is not
    applicable for arguments "(Pet,Pet,Pet)".
```

1.9.3 说明

第18行中,函数is_older的实参数量与形参数量不符。

1.10 A-10

1.10.1 输入

```
1
   int main() {
2
     int arr[10];
     int size = 10;
3
4
     int i = 0;
5
     int j = 0;
6
7
     while (i < size - 1) {
8
       while (j < size - i - 1) {
9
         if (arr[j] > arr[j + 1]) {
           int temp = arr[j];
10
           size[j] = arr[j + 1];
11
12
           arr[j + 1] = temp;
13
14
         j = j + 1;
15
      }
      i = i + 1;
16
17
18
19
     return 0;
20
```

1.10.2 输出

```
1 Error type 10 at Line 11: using [...] on a non-array variable.
```

1.10.3 说明

第 11 行中,对非数组类型的变量size使用了数组索引符号[]。这里可以多报一个 5 型错误。

1.11 A-11

1.11.1 输入

```
int addNumbers(int a, int b) {
   int result = a + b;
   return result;
}
```

```
5
6 int main() {
7    int num1, num2, sum;
8    num1(num2);
9    return 0;
10 }
```

1.11.2 输出

```
1 Error type 11 at Line 8: "num1" is not a function.
```

1.11.3 说明

第8行中,对非函数类型的变量num1使用了函数调用符号(...)。

1.12 A-12

1.12.1 输入

```
int main() {
1
     int arr[10];
2
3
     int size = 10;
4
     int i = 0;
5
     int j = 0;
     int max;
6
7
     while (i < size - 1) {
8
9
       while (j < size - i - 1) {
10
         if (arr[j] > arr[j + 1]) {
11
           int temp = arr[j];
12
           arr[j] = arr[j + 1];
13
           arr[j + 1] = temp;
14
         j = j + 1;
15
16
       i = i + 1;
17
18
     }
19
     max = arr[9.0];
```

1.12.2 输出

```
1 Error type 12 at Line 19: Non-integer index.
```

1.12.3 说明

第19行中,不能使用float类型的变量作为数组的索引。可以多报一个5型错误。

1.13 A-13

1.13.1 输入

```
struct Pet {
1
2
     int age;
3
     float weight;
4
   } ;
5
   int is_older(struct Pet p1, int p2) { return p1.age > p2.age; }
7
8
   int main() {
9
     struct Pet a;
10
11
     a.age = 5;
     a.weight = 12.5;
12
13
14
     return 0;
15
```

1.13.2 输出

```
Error type 13 at Line 6: using . on a non-structure variable.
```

1.13.3 说明

第6行中,对整形变量使用了.操作符。这里可以多报一个7型错误和一个8型错误。

1.14 A-14

1.14.1 输入

```
struct Rectangle {
2
     float length;
     float width;
3
  } ;
4
5
  float calculateArea(struct Rectangle rect) {
6
7
     float area = rect.length * rect.width;
8
     return area;
9
   }
10
  int main() {
11
12
     struct Rectangle myRect;
13
14
     myRect.length = 5.0;
15
     myRect.width = 3.0;
16
     myRect.area = calculateArea(myRect);
17
18
19
     return 0;
20
```

1.14.2 输出

Error type 14 at Line 17: Trying to visit a structure field which is undefined.

1.14.3 说明

第17行中,访问了未定义的域area。这里可以多报一个5型错误。

1.15 A-15

1.15.1 输入

```
struct Dish {
2
     float price;
     struct {
3
4
       int count;
5
       int positive;
       int negative;
6
7
       int count;
8
    } comments;
9
   };
10
11 int main() {
12
    struct Dish myDish;
     myDish.price = 12.99;
13
14
15
    return 0;
16
```

1.15.2 输出

```
1 Error type 15 at Line 7: Redefined field.
```

1.15.3 说明

第7行中,count与第4行重复。该错误可以报在第4行。

1.16 A-16

1.16.1 输入

```
struct Teacher {
1
2
    int id;
3
    int age;
    float salary;
4
5
  } ;
6
7
  struct Student {
8
    int id;
    int age;
```

```
10
     float grade;
11
   };
12
13
  int main() {
14
     struct Student {
15
        int id;
16
       int age;
17
       int year;
18
     } students[10];
19
20
     return 0;
21
```

1.16.2 输出

```
1 Error type 16 at Line 14: Duplicated name: Student.
```

1.16.3 说明

第14行中,定义的结构体Student和已经定义过的结构体重名了,也可以报在第7行。可以多报与struct Student相关的错误。

1.17 A-17

1.17.1 输入

```
struct Teacher {
1
2
     int id;
3
     int age;
4
     float salary;
5
  } ;
7
  int main() {
8
     struct Student students[10];
9
10
     return 0;
11
   }
```

1.17.2 输出

```
1 Error type 17 at Line 8: Undefined structure "Student".
```

1.17.3 说明

第8行中,使用了未被定义的结构体类型Student。

1.18 A-18

1.18.1 输入

```
struct Rectangle {
1
2
     float length;
     float width;
3
  } ;
4
5
  float calculateArea(struct Rectangle rect1) {
     return rect1.length * rect1.width;
8
  }
9
  float calculatePerimeter(struct Rectangle rect2) {
10
     return 2 * (rect2.length + rect2.width);
11
12
  }
13
14 int main() {
     struct Rectangle myRect;
15
16
     return 0;
17
```

1.18.2 输出

```
1 Error type 7 at Line 11: unmatched operands.
```

1.18.3 说明

第11行中, int不能和float相乘。可以多报一个8型错误。

1.19 A-19

1.19.1 输入

```
struct Pet {
2
     int age;
     float weight;
3
4
   } ;
5
   int is older(struct Pet p1, struct Pet p2) { return p1.age > p2.age;
7
8
   int main() {
9
     struct Pet a, b;
10
11
     a.age = 5;
     a.weight = 12.5;
12
13
     b.age = 10;
14
     b.weight = 0.6;
15
     is_older(a, b.age);
16
17
18
     return 0;
19
```

1.19.2 输出

```
Error type 9 at Line 16: unmatched parameters when calling function: is_older .
```

1.19.3 说明

第16行中,函数的实参类型与形参类型不匹配。

1.20 A-20

1.20.1 输入

```
1
   struct Dish {
2
     float price;
     struct {
3
4
       int count = 0;
5
       int positive;
       int negative;
6
7
     } comments;
8
   };
9
  int main() {
10
     struct Dish myDish;
11
12
     myDish.price = 12.99;
13
14
     return 0;
15
```

1.20.2 输出

Error type 15 at Line 4: initializing a field in structure.

1.20.3 说明

第4行中,结构体在定义时不能对域进行初始化。

2 B 组测试用例

本组测试用例共2个,其中包含多个语义错误。每一行的语义错误会分别算分,同一个语义错误可能会有连锁反应,其处理方式与A类用例相同,只要是合理的(包括但不限于下面明确给出的情况),都不会影响得分。

2.1 B-1

2.1.1 输入

```
1 struct DataPoint {
2  float x;
3  float y = 0.0;
4 };
```

```
5
  struct DataPoint dataPoints[5];
7 int numDataPoints;
8
9
   float calculateAverage() {
     float sum = 0.0;
10
     int i = 0;
11
12
     numDataPoints[0] = 5;
13
     while (i < numDataPoints) {</pre>
       sum = sum + dataPoints[i].y;
14
15
       i = i + 1;
16
17
     return sum / numDataPoints;
18
19
20
  int main() {
     float average, maximum;
21
22
     dataPoints[0].x = 1.0;
23
     dataPoints[0].y = 2.5;
24
     dataPoints[1].x = 2.0;
25
26
     dataPoints[1].y = 3.7;
27
     dataPoints[2].x = 3.0;
28
29
     dataPoints[2].y = 1.8;
30
     dataPoints[3].x = 4.0;
31
     dataPoints[3].y = 4.2;
32
33
34
     dataPoints[4].x = 5.0;
     dataPoints[4].y = 2.1;
35
36
37
     average = calculateAverage();
38
39
     return 0;
40
```

2.1.2 输出

```
1 Error type 15 at Line 3: initializing a field in structure.
2 Error type 10 at Line 12: using [...] on a non-array variable.
3 Error type 7 at Line 17: unmatched operands.
```

2.1.3 说明

第3行中,在结构体定义时不能对域进行初始化;第12行中,不能对非数组类型变量使用数组访问操作符,此处可以多报一个5型错误;第17行中,操作数类型不匹配,此处可以多报一个8型错误;

2.2 B-2

2.2.1 输入

```
struct Product {
2
     int id;
3
     float price;
4
    int quantity;
5
   } ;
   struct Product inventory[5];
   int numProducts;
8
10 | float calculateInventoryValue(int numProducts1) {
     float totalValue = 0.0;
11
     int i = 0;
12
     while (i < numProducts1) {</pre>
13
       totalValue = totalValue + inventory[i].price * inventory[i].
14
          quantity;
       i = i + 1;
15
16
17
     return totalValue;
18
19
20
   int findProductById(int productId, int numProducts2) {
21
     int j = 0;
     while (j < numProducts2) {</pre>
22
```

```
23
       if (inventory[j].id == productId) {
24
         return j;
25
26
       j = j + 1;
27
28
     return -1;
29
30
31
   float main() {
32
     int productIdToFind = 3;
33
     float inventoryValue;
34
     numProducts = 5;
35
36
     inventory.id = 1;
37
     inventory[0].price = 19.99;
     inventory[0].quantity = 10;
38
39
40
     inventory[1].id = 2;
41
     inventory[1].price = 49.99;
42
     inventory[1].quantity = 5;
43
44
     inventory[2].id = 3;
45
     inventory[2].price = 79.99;
     inventory[2].quantity = 3;
46
47
48
     inventory[3].id = 4;
49
     inventory[3].price = 4.99;
     inventory[3].quantity = 20;
50
51
52
     inventory[4].id = 5;
53
     inventory[4].price = 14.99;
54
     inventory[4].quantity = 8;
55
56
     inventoryValue = calculateInventoryValue(numProducts);
57
     findProductById(productIdToFind, numProducts) = productIdToFind;
     return 0;
58
59
```

2.2.2 输出

```
1 Error type 7 at Line 14: unmatched operands.
2 Error type 13 at Line 36: using . on a non-structure variable.
3 Error type 6 at Line 57: LHS are a right-value-only Expression.
4 Error type 8 at Line 58: the return value contradicts the difinition of the function.
```

2.2.3 说明

第 14 行中,操作数类型不匹配,可以多报一个 5 型错误;第 36 行中,不能直接对数组类型的变量赋值,可以多报一个 5 型错误;第 57 行中,函数调用不能作为左值;第 58 行中,返回值类型与声明的类型不匹配。

3 C 组测试用例

本组测试用例共2个,不包含任何错误。

3.1 C-1

3.1.1 输入

```
struct Coefficients {
1
2
     float c1, c2, c3, c4;
  } coefficients;
4
5
   float evaluatePolynomial(struct Coefficients c, int degree, float x)
     float res[1], _c;
6
7
     int i = degree - 1;
8
     if (degree == 1)
9
10
       res[0] = c.c1;
     else if (degree == 2)
11
12
       res[0] = c.c2;
13
     else if (degree == 3)
       res[0] = c.c3;
14
15
     else
       res[0] = c.c4;
16
```

```
17
18
     while (i >= 0) {
       if (i == 1)
19
20
         _{c} = c.c1;
21
       else if (i == 2)
22
         c = c.c2;
       else if (i == 3)
23
24
         _{c} = c.c3;
25
       else
26
         _{c} = c.c4;
27
      res[0] = res[0] * x + c;
28
29
     return res[0];
30
31
32 | int main() {
     int d = 4 / 4 - 1;
33
34
     float f = 2.5;
35
36
     float result = evaluatePolynomial(coefficients, d, f);
37
38
     coefficients.c1 = 2.0;
     coefficients.c2 = 3.0;
39
     coefficients.c3 = 4.0;
40
41
     coefficients.c4 = 5.0;
42
43
     return d >= 1;
44
```

3.1.2 输出

```
1 // 正常返回,没有任何输出。
```

3.2 C-2

3.2.1 输入

```
1 int factorial(int n) {
```

```
if (n == 0)
2
3
       return 1;
4
5
       return n * factorial(n - 1);
6
7
   int power(int base, int exponent) {
9
     int result = 1;
     int i = 0;
10
     while (i < exponent) {</pre>
11
      result = result * base;
12
13
       i = i + 1;
14
15
     return result;
16
   }
17
   int sinApproximation(int x, int terms) {
19
     int result2 = 0;
     int sign = 1, n = 0;
20
     while (_n < terms) {</pre>
21
       int numerator = power(x, (2 * n) + 1);
22
23
       int denominator = factorial((2 * _n) + 1);
       result2 = result2 + (sign * numerator) / denominator;
24
       sign = (-1) * sign;
25
26
       _n = _n + 1;
27
     return result2;
28
29
   }
30
31 | int main() {
     int value = 1;
32
33
     int t = 10;
34
35
     int sinValue = sinApproximation(value, t);
36
37
     return 0;
38
```

3.2.2 输出

1 // 正常返回,没有任何输出。

4 D 组测试用例

本组测试用例共3个,针对不同分组进行测试。需要能够识别其语言特性,如果提示错误则不得分;其他分组的同学需要识别出其中的错误,如果没有报错,则将视为违规,将会<mark>倒扣分</mark>。

4.1 D-1

4.1.1 输入

```
1
  struct Point {
2
     int x;
3
     int y;
4
   } ;
5
   struct Point shift_point(struct Point c, int d, int e);
7
8
   struct Location {
9
     int a;
    int b;
10
11
  };
12
13 | struct Rectangle {
    struct Point topLeft;
    struct Point bottomRight;
15
   } ;
16
17
  struct Point shift point(struct Point p, int plus x, int plus y) {
18
19
     struct Point p;
20
     p.x = p.x + plus_x;
21
     _p.y = p.y + plus_y;
22
     return _p;
23
  }
24
25 struct Rectangle shift rectangle (struct Rectangle r, int to east,
```

```
26
                                     int to north) {
27
     struct Rectangle r;
     r.topLeft = shift point(r.topLeft, to east, to north);
28
29
     _r.bottomRight = shift_point(r.bottomRight, to_east, to_north);
     return r;
30
31
32
33 | int main() { return 0; }
34
35
  struct Rectangle shift_rectangle(struct Rectangle f, int g, int h);
```

4.1.2 输出

```
1 // 正常返回,没有任何输出。
```

4.1.3 说明

3.1 分组的同学没有任何输出,其它分组的同学在第6行、第35行报语法错误。

```
1 Error Type B at Line 6: syntax error, unexpected SEMI, expecting LC.
2 Error Type B at Line 35: syntax error, unexpected SEMI, expecting LC.
```

4.2 D-2

4.2.1 输入

```
int factorial(int n) {
2
     if (n == 0)
3
       return 1;
4
     else
       return n * factorial(n - 1);
6
   }
  int power(int base, int exponent) {
8
9
     int result = 1;
10
     int i = 0;
     while (i < exponent) {</pre>
11
12
       result = result * base;
       i = i + 1;
13
```

```
14
15
     return result;
16
   }
17
18
   int sinApproximation(int x, int terms) {
19
     int result = 0;
20
     int sign = 1, n = 0;
21
     while (n < terms) {</pre>
22
       int numerator = power(x, (2 * n) + 1);
       int denominator = factorial((2 * n) + 1);
23
       result = result + (sign * numerator) / denominator;
24
25
       sign = (-1) * sign;
26
       n = n + 1;
27
28
     return result;
29
30
31 | int main() {
32
    int x = 1;
33
     int terms = 10;
     int sinValue = sinApproximation(x, terms);
35
36
     return 0;
37
```

4.2.2 输出

1 // 正常返回,没有任何输出。

4.2.3 说明

3.2 分组的同学没有任何输出。其它分组的同学应该识别出对于变量result, n, x, terms的重复定义。

```
1 Error type 3 at Line 19: Redefined variable "result".
2 Error type 3 at Line 20: Redefined variable "n".
3 Error type 3 at Line 32: Redefined variable "x".
4 Error type 3 at Line 33: Redefined variable "terms".
```

4.3 D-3

4.3.1 输入

```
struct Point {
2
     int x;
3
    int y;
4
   } ;
5
  struct Location {
6
7
     int a;
8
     int b;
9
   };
10
11 struct Rectangle {
12
    struct Point topLeft;
13
     struct Point bottomRight;
14
   } ;
15
16 struct Location shift point(struct Point p, int plus x, int plus y) {
17
     struct Point _p;
     p.x = p.x + plus_x;
18
19
     p.y = p.y + plus y;
     return p;
20
21
   }
22
   struct Rectangle shift_rectangle(struct Rectangle r, int to_east,
23
24
                                     int to north) {
25
     struct Rectangle _r;
     r.topLeft = shift point(r.topLeft, to east, to north);
26
27
     _r.bottomRight = shift_point(r.bottomRight, to_east, to_north);
     return r;
28
29
   }
30
31
  int main() { return 0; }
```

4.3.2 输出

1// 正常返回,没有任何输出。

4.3.3 说明

3.3 分组的同学没有任何输出,其它分组的同学应该在第20行、第26行、第27行报错。

```
1 Error type 8 at Line 20: the return value contradicts the definition
    of the function.
2 Error type 5 at Line 26: Type mismatched for assignment.
3 Error type 5 at Line 27: Type mismatched for assignment.
```

5 E 组测试用例

本组测试用例共3个,针对不同分组进行测试。

5.1 E-1

5.1.1 输入

```
struct Point {
2
     int x;
3
     int y;
4
  };
5
  struct Point shift_point(struct Point c, int d, int e);
6
7
  struct Location {
8
9
     int a;
     int b;
10
11
  } ;
12
13 | struct Rectangle {
14
    struct Point topLeft;
     struct Point bottomRight;
15
16
   };
17
18
  struct Point shift_point(struct Point p, int plus_x, int plus_y) {
19
     struct Point p;
```

```
20
     _p.x = p.x + plus_x;
21
     _p.y = p.y + plus_y;
22
     return p;
23
   }
24
   struct Rectangle shift_rectangle(struct Rectangle f, int g, int h);
25
26
27
  int main() {
28
     struct Rectangle r1, r2;
     r2 = shift rectangle(r1, 1, 2);
29
30
31
     return 0;
   }
32
33
34 | struct Location shift point(struct Point c, int d, int e);
```

5.1.2 输出

5.1.3 说明

仅 3.1 分组的同学需要测试这个用例,并且报出错误。错误 19 也可以报在第 18 行。若选做内容全部完成,则不需要报错误类型 19,这种情况的报错信息如下:

```
1 Error type 18 at Line 25: Undefined function "shift_rectangle".
```

5.2 E-2

5.2.1 输入

```
1 int factorial(int n) {
2    if (n == 0)
3      return 1;
4    else
5      return n * factorial(n - 1);
6    }
```

```
7
  int power(int base, int exponent) {
     int result = 1;
9
     int n = 0;
10
11
     while (n < exponent) {</pre>
       result = result * base;
12
13
       n = n + 1;
14
15
     return result;
16
17
18
   int sinApproximation(int x, int terms) {
19
     int result = 0;
     int sign = 1, n = 0;
20
21
     while (n < terms) {</pre>
       int numerator = power(x, (2 * n) + 1);
22
       int denominator = factorial((2 * n) + 1);
23
24
       result = result + (sign * numerator) / denominator;
25
       sign = (-1) * sign;
       n = n + 1;
26
27
28
     return result;
29
   }
30
31 | int main() {
32
     int x = 1;
     int terms = 10;
33
34
     int sinValue = sinApproximation(x, terms);
35
36
37
     return 0;
38
   }
```

5.2.2 输出

```
1 // 正常返回,没有任何输出。
```

5.2.3 说明

仅 3.2 分组的同学需要测试这个用例。

5.3 E-3

5.3.1 输入

```
struct Avg {
2
     int r1;
3
     struct {
       int v2;
4
       int weight;
5
    } items[10];
6
7
   };
9
   struct Sum {
10
    struct {
       int v1;
11
      int coefficient;
12
13
    } parts[10];
     int r2;
14
15
   } ;
16
17
   int calculate sum(struct Sum sum) {
     int i = 0;
18
     sum.r2 = 0;
19
20
     while (i < 10) {
21
       sum.r2 = sum.r2 + sum.parts[i].coefficient * sum.parts[i].v1;
22
       i = i + 1;
23
24
     return sum.r2;
25
   }
26
27 | int calculate_avg(struct Avg avg) {
     int s = calculate sum(avg);
28
29
     avg.r1 = s / 10;
     return avg.r1;
30
31 }
```

```
32
33   int main() {
34     struct Avg al;
35     calculate_avg(al);
36     return 0;
37   }
```

5.3.2 输出

```
Error type 9 at Line 28: Arguments are not applicable to function " calculate_sum".
```

5.3.3 说明

仅 3.3 分组的同学需要测试这个用例,并且报出错误。

6 结束语

若对本文档有任何疑议,可写邮件与周意可助教联系,注意同时抄送给许畅老师。