编译原理-计算表达式测试样例

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一、词法分析测试用例

正确的输入

这些输入都是正确的标识符、常数、表达式和程序结构的示例。

```
1. program test; begin x = 123, y = x * 2 end.
```

```
2. program simple; begin a = 5, b = a + 4 end.
```

```
3. program calc; begin result = (1 + 2) * (3 / 4) end.
```

```
4. program vars; begin var1 = 100, var2 = var1 - 20 end.
```

```
5. program floatOp; begin floatRes = 99.9 / 3.33 end.
```

```
6. program powerTest; begin powResult = 2 ^ 10 end.
```

```
7. program nested; begin complex = (a + b) * (c - d) end.
```

```
8. program mixedTypes; begin mix = 5 + 6.7 - 2 end.
```

```
9. program longExpr; begin a = 1, b = 2, c = 3, d = 4, e = 5, f = 6, g = 7, h = 8, i = 9, j = 10 end.
```

```
10. program quickMaths; begin add = 1 + 1, sub = 2 - 1, mul = 3 * 3, div = 4 / 2, pow = 5 ^ 2 end.
```

边界条件

这些测试包括单个符号或非常长的输入。

```
1. x = 1;
```

```
2. program short; begin x = y end.
```

```
3. program nothing; begin end.
```

```
4. program longInput; begin a = 1, b = 2, c = 3, d = 4, e = 5, f = 6, g = 7, h = 8, i = 9, j = 10, k = 11, l = 12, m = 13, n = 14, o = 15, p = 16, q = 17, r = 18, s = 19, t = 20 end.
```

5. a = 0;

```
6. program single; begin x = 1 end.
```

- 7. b = 3;
- 8. c = 3.14159;
- 9. d = 1000;

错误处理

包括非法字符和空输入。

- 1. program error; begin x = 0 end.
- 2. ???
- 3. x = \$100;
- 4.空输入

二、语法分析测试用例:

1、基本表达式测试

用例1:单一变量赋值

1. 输入: program test1; begin x = 10 end.

预期输出:无语法错误,正确解析赋值语句。

2. 输入: program test2; begin y = 100 end.

预期输出:无语法错误,正确处理整数赋值。

3. 输入: program test3; begin z = 0 end.

预期输出:无语法错误,正确处理零值赋值。

用例 2:算术表达式

1. 输入: program calc1; begin result = 3 + 4 * (2 - 1) end.

预期输出:无语法错误,正确处理优先级和括号。

2. 输入: program calc2; begin result = (5 + 2) * 3 end.

预期输出:无语法错误,正确解析表达式中的括号和乘法。

2、复合语句测试

用例 3:多重赋值和逗号运算

输入: program multi2; begin a = 5, b = a * 2, c = b / 3 end.
 预期输出:无语法错误,正确处理变量间的依赖和运算符优先级。

3、错误处理测试

用例 4:嵌套块错误

1. 输入: program nested1; begin x = 1, begin y = 2 end end.
预期输出:语法错误,项目不处理嵌套的程序块。

2. 输入: program nested2; begin a = 3, begin b = 4 end, c = 5 end. 预期输出:语法错误,多个嵌套块未被正确处理。

3. 输入: program nested3; begin x = 6, begin y = 7 end, z = 8 end.
预期输出:语法错误,嵌套块中的逗号使用错误。

用例 5:未关闭的括号

1. 输入: program error1; begin a = (1 + 2 * 3 end.)
预期输出:语法错误提示,报告错误位置。

输入: program error3; begin c = ((7 + 8) * 9 end.)
 预期输出:语法错误提示,报告错误位置。

用例 6:多余的句号

输入: program dot1; begin x = 10. end.
 预期输出:语法错误提示,报告错误位置。

2. 输入: program dot2; begin y = 20. end.

预期输出:语法错误提示,报告错误位置。

3. 输入: program dot3; begin z = 30 end..

预期输出:语法错误提示,报告错误位置。

4、关键字和特殊字符的处理

用例 7: 关键字作为变量名

1. 输入: program keyword1; begin end = 10, begin = 5 end.

预期输出:语法错误提示,

end 和 begin 不能用作变量名。

2. 输入: program keyword2; begin program = 15 end.

预期输出:语法错误提示, program 不能用作变量名。

3. 输入: program keyword3; begin program = 30, begin = 40 end.

预期输出:语法错误提示,

program 和 begin 不能用作变量名。

用例 8:非法字符(非法字符在词法分析阶段即被识别)

1. 输入: program char1; begin x = 10 & y = 20 end.

预期输出:词法错误提示,非法字符

& 0

2. 输入: program char2; begin x = 30 # y = 40 end.

预期输出:词法错误提示,非法字符

o

3. 输入: program char3; begin x = 50 ? y = 60 end.

预期输出:词法错误提示,非法字符

? 0

三、语义分析测试用例

测试用例1:正确的变量赋值和运算

• $\mathbf{\hat{m}\lambda}$: program multi; begin x = 10, y = x + 1, z = y - 2 end.

• 预期输出:无错误,生成的中间代码为:

计算结果: {'x': 10, 'y': 11, 'z': 9}

测试用例2:使用未声明的变量

• 输入: program error; begin x = a + 1 end.

• **预期输出**:错误提示"Undefined variable 'a' used in assignment"

测试用例3:复合语句正确的多重赋值和计算

• 输入: program validOps; begin a = 5, b = a * 2, c = b / 3 end.

• 预期输出:无错误,生成的中间代码为:

测试用例4:在表达式中使用多个未声明变量

• 输入: program multiError; begin x = y + z end.

• **预期输出**:错误提示"Undefined variable 'y' used in assignment"(和类似错误对于 'z')

测试用例5:变量在声明之前被使用

• 输入: program preUse; begin x = a, a = 10 end.

• **预期输出**:错误提示"Undefined variable 'a' used in assignment before declaration"

测试用例6:正确处理幂运算表达式

• 输入: program powerCalc; begin x = 10, y = x ^ 2 end.

• 预期输出:无错误,生成的中间代码为:

计算结果:{'x': 10, 'y': 100}