

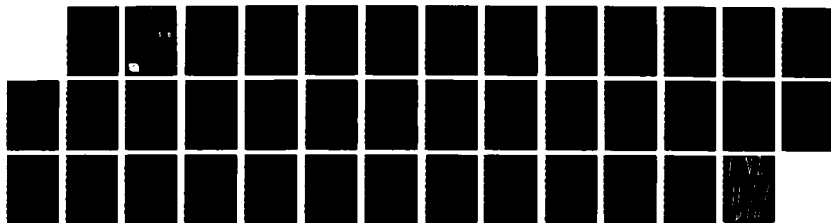
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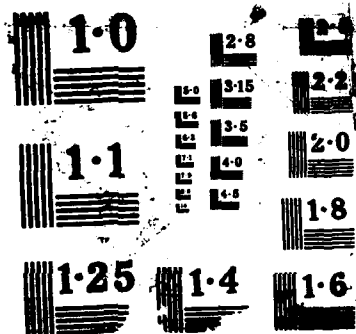
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IDA MEMORANDUM REPORT M-316

FINAL REPORT:
WIS Ada* TRANSLATOR TESTING

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Robert J. Knapper

April 1987

Prepared for
Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering

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The purpose of this IDA Memorandum Report is to forward data developed in the course of acceptance testing on the FORTRAN and COBOL to Ada translators constructed for the WIS JPMO. The major objective in the WWMCCS translator project is to develop a set of production quality translation tools. These tools are to provide 100% automated translation into MIL-STD-1815A Ada of the legal, standard features of one dialect each of FORTRAN 66 and COBOL 68 common to WWMCCS ADP software. Ada is the language to be used in constructing WIS to enhance software component portability and to increase machine independence. By reusing WWMCCS ADP software through translation to Ada, the costs to redesign and re-engineer portions of the joint mission software will be deferred.					
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IDA MEMORANDUM REPORT M-316

FINAL REPORT:
WIS Ada* TRANSLATOR TESTING

Robert J. Knapper

April 1987

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	ABSTRACT	1
2.0	INTRODUCTION	1
3.0	BACKGROUND	2
4.0	TRANSLATION TOOLS	2
4.1	Design Approach	3
5.0	ACCEPTANCE TESTING	3
5.1	Prototype Functionality	3
5.2	Conformity Testing	4
5.2.1	COBOL Test Suite	4
5.2.2	FORTRAN Test Suite	4
5.2.3	Coverage by Test Suites	5
5.3	Final Testing	5
6.0	CONCLUSION	6
APPENDIX A - Translator Prototypes Delivery Schedule		7
APPENDIX B - COBOL Suite Testing		8
APPENDIX C - FORTRAN Suite Testing		17
APPENDIX D - WWMCCS Code Testing		22

PREFACE

The purpose of IDA Memorandum Report M-316, "Final Report - WIS Ada Translator Testing", is to forward data developed in the course of performing acceptance testing on the FORTRAN and COBOL to Ada translators constructed for the World Wide Military Command and Control Information System Joint Program Management Office (WIS JPMO).

The importance of this document is based on fulfilling the objective of Task Order T-W5-260, WIS Ada Translator, which is to test and document the acceptance of the translators. M-316 will be used to provide evidence of the effort in confirming the functionality of the translators delivered. As a Memorandum Report, M-316 is directed towards the potential users of the translators.

The preliminary document was reviewed in September 1986 and the final document was reviewed in January 1987 by Dr. John F. Kramer and Dr. John Salasin. An external review was also performed by Lt. Col. Terry Courtwright and Capt. Jacques Choiniere, WIS JPMO.

Final Report - WIS Ada* Translator Testing
Task T-W5-260

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1.0 ABSTRACT

The Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) has as a component the data collection and processing facilities of our defense system. This component, WWMCCS ADP, was installed by Honeywell Information Systems starting in 1971. The application software for the H6000 machines was written in FORTRAN 66 and COBOL 68. In the past 15 years, that software has been patched and updated, with new modules in different FORTRAN and COBOL dialects added.

A modernization of WWMCCS ADP to the WWMCCS Information System (WIS) was started in 1982. The software for WIS, unlike that for WWMCCS ADP, is intended to be independent of the hardware on which it is to run. The use of MIL-STD-1815A Ada will support the construction of machine independent software.

To assist in bringing WIS on-line faster and to help defer the costs in developing new WIS software in Ada, automated tools to translate existing WWMCCS ADP software from the original FORTRAN and COBOL to Ada have been constructed.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The major objective in the WWMCCS translator project is to develop a set of production quality translation tools. These tools are to provide 100 percent automated translation into MIL-STD-1815A Ada of the legal, standard features of one dialect each of FORTRAN 66 and COBOL 68 common to WWMCCS ADP software. Ada is the language to be used in constructing WIS to enhance software component portability and to increase machine independence. By reusing WWMCCS ADP software through translation to Ada, the costs to redesign and reengineer portions of the joint mission software will be deferred. This will allow an integrated, functioning WIS that is machine independent to be brought on-line and into use faster. Eventually, all of the WWMCCS ADP software will be redesigned and recoded into Ada, but the use of the interim capability through source translation in order to defer costs is desirable. The need for deferring costs is based on the fact that WWMCCS ADP joint software may be as large as 20 millions lines of code. All of this code cannot be redesigned immediately.

3.0 BACKGROUND

WWMCCS consists of five major elements: communication systems, early warning systems, command facilities, executive aids, and data collection and processing. The data collection and processing element, WWMCCS ADP, provides the information processing support needed by military planners and operators in planning military operations, monitoring plan execution, and replanning in response to changing military situations.

WWMCCS ADP hardware and system software was installed by Honeywell Information Systems starting in 1971. In the past 15 years, the initial installation of H6000 hardware and GCOS III operating systems for WWMCCS ADP has grown to include over 100 CPUs in 34 different locations. Large volumes of both joint mission software and command unique software are executed at each location.

The evolution of WWMCCS ADP applications around the Honeywell H6000 and GCOS III base has led to a severe dependence on out-dated equipment resulting in software that is difficult to upgrade and maintain. Recognizing this dependence, a plan to modernize WWMCCS ADP into WIS was approved in 1982. The approach to be taken in the modernization includes the key concept that applications software can be developed that is independent of a particular hardware and or environment. Therefore, development, testing, and implementation of joint mission software modules can be done without the need to depend upon future joint mission hardware acquisitions. The use of Ada, as a closely controlled military, national, and international standard, for the design and software engineering of WIS will support the goal of machine independence for WIS software.

Some of the capabilities in WWMCCS ADP software will continue to be required in WIS. The redesign and reengineering of these capabilities is an eventuality, however an interim reengineering through the use of source to source translation will not only assist in bringing WIS on-line faster, but will also defer the complete reengineering costs and will expedite the use of Ada in WIS.

The WIS modernization effort is under the management control of the WIS Joint Program Management Office (JPMO). In support of the WIS JPMO, the Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA) has been tasked to provide a set of translation tools. IDA, through a subcontract to Advanced Technology Systems (ATS), began work on the tool set in January 1985 and delivered the final products in November 1986.

4.0 TRANSLATION TOOLS

The FORTRAN and COBOL translators are actually a collection of five translation tools:

- a. FORTRAN Source Analyzer - analyzes WWMCCS ADP FORTRAN source and creates an Attributed Abstract Syntax Tree (AAST).

b. FORTRAN Tree Transformer - transforms the FORTRAN AAST into Descriptive Intermediate Attributed Notation for Ada (DIANA).

c. COBOL Source Analyzer - analyzes WWMCCS ADP COBOL source and creates an AAST.

d. COBOL Tree Transformer - transforms the COBOL AAST into DIANA.

e. DIANA Converter - creates Ada textual representations from the DIANA form. Also provides minimal aesthetic formatting.

These components are supported by FORTRAN and COBOL pattern tables and by run-time support packages to be used by the translated code during compilation and execution.

4.1 Design Approach

The approach taken for the translator construction is based on current compiler construction technology; a front-end source analyzer producing an abstract syntax tree, a middle-end to walk the tree and generate an intermediate language, and finally a back-end code generator. The tree is produced by the analyzers are extended by using mappings of the source language as patterns. The resulting tree is a DIANA tree representing the equivalent Ada program.

5.0 ACCEPTANCE TESTING

The testing of the translation tools was a three phase process. First, the individual prototypes were tested for functionality and completeness of the features specified for that prototype. Second, the overall conformity of the final prototypes was checked with compiler test suites, and lastly, the final prototypes were required to successfully translate live WWMCCS ADP software using generated or declassified, live data.

5.1 Prototype Functionality

The functionality of each prototype was checked by exercising each of the features and combination of features to be supported by that prototype. ATS provided an on-line set of tests that were used to check prototype features. IDA used this set plus modified and added to the set to check for prototype functionality. Since succeeding prototypes are built upon previous ones, a particular prototype must pass not only the new tests but any previous test also. There is no contingent passing of the tests. The prototype must function fully as specified or it is not accepted.

All of the 11 Prototypes (5 FORTRAN and 6 COBOL, see Appendix A) passed these tests at the level specified. The tests used to validate the last two delivered prototypes, P10-FORTRAN and P11-COBOL are included with the translator source and documentation set. They incorporate all of the previous features required by the translator.

5.2 Conformity Testing

The General Services Administration Software Testing Center maintains test suites for FORTRAN and COBOL compiler testing. These tests allow conformity to the FORTRAN 66 and COBOL 68 standards to be checked. The suites contain syntactically and semantically correct programs that are self-supporting. They generate their own data and produce a report file when compiled and executed. Properly executing programs so indicate in the report. These programs were translated into Ada with the tools then compiled and executed. The results generated by the translated versions are compared with the original versions electronically except where noted in the testing record (Appendixes B and C).

5.2.1 COBOL Test Suite

The COBOL test suite consists of 319 test programs in 12 modules:

- Communication
- Debug
- Inter-Program Communication
- Indexed I/O
- Library
- Nucleus
- Relative I/O
- Report Writer
- Segmentation
- Sequential I/O
- Sort-Merge
- Table Handling

Of the 319 programs, 193 were applicable to the particular dialect of COBOL used as the source for the translation. Most of the remaining 126 tests come from the Debug module, the Report Writer module, and from I/O features that are not supported by the translator. Two of the 193 tests were modified to remove an optional feature of COBOL that the translator does not support. The 193 programs contained nearly 30,000 lines of COBOL source and thoroughly exercised the capability of the translator to recognize and correctly translate COBOL syntax for the dialect used. The translator passed these tests (see Appendix B).

5.2.2 FORTRAN Test Suite

The FORTRAN test suite contains 193 test programs in 3 categories

- Subset 1
- Subset 2
- Full Language

Of the 193 programs, 105 were applicable to the particular dialect of FORTRAN used as the source for the translation. Most of the 88 tests not applicable come from the Full Language category. The sophisticated and intricate interfaces and interactions between features and program semantics are not handled by this particular dialect. Of the 105 applicable programs 28 required inspection to determine the results. This was because the FORTRAN intrinsic mathematical functions (SIN, COS, EXP, etc.) were correctly translated as Ada function calls, but the translated Ada code needed to be edited to include access to an Ada mathematical library package. In addition, one test was modified to remove an optional part of FORTRAN that the translator does not support. The 105 programs contained over 15,000 lines of FORTRAN source and thoroughly exercised the capability of the translator to recognize and correctly translate FORTRAN syntax. The translator passed these tests (see Appendix C).

5.2.3 Coverage by Test Suites

The non-applicability of 126 of the 319 COBOL tests and 88 of the 193 FORTRAN tests should not be viewed as a weakening of this testing effort. The GSA suites are designed to be tailored to particular applications and contain repetitive code as well as code for features that the translator was not contracted to process.

5.3 Final Testing

WWMCCS ADP software was used for the final acceptance testing of the tools. The software, using random data generated with automated tools or live, declassified data, was executed on the H6000 system. The results of this execution were captured in a file. The system was then translated into Ada, compiled and executed with the same data set and the results were compared with the original results. The translated version was required to be functionally identical in all respects.

Code from JOPS III (COBOL) and RapidSim (FORTRAN), plus additional COBOL and FORTRAN modules of WWMCCS code were run through the translator. The tool passed these tests (see Appendix D).

In total (GSA suites + WWMCCS code), approximately 110,000 lines of COBOL and FORTRAN source code was used in testing the translator.

6.0 Conclusion

The modernization of WWMCCS ADP software into WIS through redesign and reengineering is underway and will eventually be completed. In the interim, some functional capabilities of WWMCCS ADP can be transitioned to WIS more rapidly through the use of source to source translation. In effect, the old code is reused as portable, machine independent Ada modules thus reducing the time to bring an integrated, functioning WIS on-line while deferring the costs for the complete redesign and implementation. In addition, Ada, which is a DoD mandated language for mission critical systems, is not only expeditiously utilized, but is promoted for further use in software engineering throughout DoD and industry.

The WIS Ada Translation tool, produced for the WIS JPMO will successfully translate COBOL and FORTRAN source code if used properly. The information in the user's guide provided with the tool must be followed to the letter, otherwise the tool will "hang up" in execution, or will not produce a translation at all. While following the rules may involve some changes to the original source, merging of certain files, and modification of I/O interfaces (all of which can be time consuming and potentially frustrating), the alternative of completely re-writing the source in Ada would take considerably more time.

The execution of the translator is slow. On a VAX 8600 with a small load and plenty of available resources, the tool will take up to one hour of CPU time (and over one hour real time) to translate 1500 lines of complex code.

Finally, the translator does not provide (nor was it intended to provide) a fully automatic, turn-key, "black box" for translating code. It does however, provide 100% automatic translation of the correct and legal features of COBOL and FORTRAN as specified and contracted for. The best word to remember when using the translator is patience.

APPENDIX A

Translator Prototypes Delivery Schedule*

Deliverable		Date		Language
Prototype 1	Scheduled	April	12, 1985	FORTRAN
	Actual	April	12, 1985	
Prototype 2	Scheduled	July	12, 1985	FORTRAN
	Actual	July	12, 1985	
Prototype 3	Scheduled	Sept	13, 1985	COBOL
	Actual	Sept	13, 1985	
Prototype 4	Scheduled	Oct	14, 1985	FORTRAN
	Actual	Oct	17, 1985	
Prototype 5	Scheduled	Dec	13, 1985	COBOL
	Actual	Jan	20, 1986	
Prototype 6	Scheduled	Jan	14, 1986	FORTRAN
	Actual	Jan	20, 1986	
Prototype 7	Scheduled	March	14, 1986	COBOL
	Actual	April	21, 1986	
Prototype 8	Scheduled	April	14, 1986	FORTRAN
	Actual	April	21, 1986	
Prototype 9	Scheduled	June	13, 1986	COBOL
	Actual	July	30, 1986	
Prototype 10	Scheduled	July	14, 1986	FORTRAN
	Actual	Nov	17, 1986	
Prototype 11	Scheduled	Sept	14, 1986	COBOL
	Actual	Oct	15, 1986	

*There were originally 10 prototypes planned. The 11th prototype was agreed upon to provide a nearly complete COBOL capability as close to the original Prototype 9 completion date as was possible.

A move was made from a Data General MV10000 system to a VAX 8600 system in January 1986. This resulted in a one month overall delay in the schedule.

APPENDIX B

COBOL Suite Testing

P - PASSED, F-FAILED, PM - PASSED WITH MODIFICATION,
 NA - NOT APPLICABLE

TEST	RESULT	COMMENTS
CM101	P	
CM102	P	
CM103	P	
CM104	P	
CM105	P	
CM201	P	
CM202	NA	Features not supported
CM431	P	COMP-FLAG = 1
DB101-DB105, DB201-DB205, DB421-DB422	NA	Features not supported
IC101	P	
IC102	P	
IC103	P	
IC104	P	
IC105	P	
IC106	P	
IC107	P	
IC108	P	
IC109	P	
IC110	P	
IC111	P	

IC112	P	
IC113	P	
IC114	P	
IC115	P	
IC116	P	
IC117	P	
IC118	P	
IC151	P	
IC152	P	
IC201	P	
IC202	P	
IC203	P	
IC204	P	
IC205	P	
IC206	P	
IC207	P	
IC208	P	
IC209	P	
IC210	P	
IC211	P	
IC212	P	
IC213	P	
IC214	P	
IC215	P	
IC216	P	
IC217	P	
IC218	P	

IC219	P	
IC220	P	
IC421	P	
IC422	P	
IC431	P	
IC432	P	
IX101-IX107, IX201-IX215, IX441-IX442	NA	Features not supported
LB101-LB107, LB201-LB207, LB421+LB442	NA	Features not supported
NC101	P	
NC102	P	
NC103	P	
NC104	P	
NC105	P	
NC106	P	
NC107	PM	CURRENCY SIGN IS removed
NC108	PM	CURRENCY IS removed
NC109	P	
NC110	P	
NC111	P	
NC112	P	
NC113	P	
NC114	P	
NC115	P	
NC116	P	
NC117	P	

NC118	P	
NC119	P	
NC120	P	
NC121	P	
NC122	P	
NC123	P	
NC124	P	
NC125	P	
NC151	P	
NC152	P	
NC153	P	
NC154	P	
NC155	P	
NC156	P	
NC157	P	
NC158	P	
NC159	P	
NC160	P	
NC161	P	
NC162	P	
NC163	P	
NC164	P	
NC165	P	
NC201	P	
NC202	P	
NC203	P	
NC204	NA	Features not supported

NC205	P	
NC206	P	
NC207	P	
NC208	P	
NC209	P	
NC210	P	
NC211	P	
NC212	P	
NC213	P	
NC214	P	
NC215-NC221	NA	Features not supported
NC222	P	
NC431	P	
RL101	P	
RL102	P	
RL103	P	
RL104-RL107, RL151-RL153, RL201-RL204, RL421+RL431	NA	Features not supported
RW101-RW104	NA	Features not supported
SG101	P	
SG102	P	
SG103	P	
SG104	P	
SG105	P	
SG106	P	
SG201-SG202	NA	Features not supported

SG204	NA	Features not supported	
SG421	NA	Features not supported	
SG431	NA	Features not supported	
SQ101	P		
SQ102	P		
SQ103	P		
SQ104	P		
SQ105	P		
SQ106	P		
SQ107	P		
SQ108	P		
SQ109-SQ111	NA	Features not supported	
SQ112	P		
SQ113	P		
SQ114-SQ121, SQ151-SQ153, SQ201-SQ202	NA	Features not supported	
SQ203	P		
SQ204-SQ216	NA	Features not supported	
SQ217	P		
SQ218	NA	Features not supported	
SQ219	P		
SQ431	P		
SQ432	P		
ST101	P		
ST102	P		
ST103	P		
ST104	P		

ST105	P	
ST106	P	
ST107	P	
ST108	P	
ST109	P	
ST110	P	
ST111	P	
ST112	NA	Features not supported
ST113	P	
ST114	P	
ST115	P	
ST116	P	
ST117	P	
ST118	P	
ST201	P	
ST202	NA	Features not supported
ST203	P	
ST204	P	
ST205-ST206	NA	Features not supported
ST207	P	
ST208	NA	Features not supported
ST209	P	
ST210	P	
ST211	P	
ST212	P	
ST213	P	
ST214	P	

ST215-ST216,			
ST431-ST432,	NA	Features not supported	
ST433-ST434,			
ST441-ST443			
TH101	P		
TH102	P		
TH103	P		
TH104	P		
TH105	P		
TH106	P		
TH107	P		
TH108	P		
TH109	P		
TH110	P		
TH111	P		
TH112	P		
TH151	P		
TH152	P		
TH201	P		
TH202	P		
TH203	P		
TH204	P		
TH205	P		
TH206	P		
TH207	P		
TH208	P		
TH209	P		
TH210	P		

TH211	P	
TH212	P	
TH213	P	
TH214	P	
TH215	P	
TH216	P	
TH217	P	
TH218	P	
TH219	P	
TH220	P	
TH221	NA	Features not supported
TH222	P	
TH431	P	

Total Tests	319
Passed	191
Passed with Modification	2
Failed	0
Not Applicable	127

APPENDIX C

FORTRAN Suite Testing

P - PASSED, F - FAILED, PI - PASSED BY INSPECTION,
PM - PASSED WITH MODIFICATION, NA - NOT APPLICABLE

TEST	RESULT	COMMENTS
FM001	P	
FM002	P	
FM003	P	
FM004	P	
FM005	P	
FM006	P	
FM007	P	
FM008	P	
FM009	P	
FM010	P	
FM011	P	
FM012	P	
FM013	P	
FM014	P	
FM016	P	
FM017	P	
FM018	P	
FM019	P	
FM020	P	
FM021	P	

FM022	P
FM023	P
FM024	P
FM025	P
FM026	P
FM028	P
FM030	P
FM031	P
FM032	P
FM033	P
FM034	P
FM035	P
FM036	P
FM037	P
FM038	P
FM039	P
FM040	P
FM041	P
FM042	P
FM043	P
FM044	P
FM045	P
FM050	P
FM056	P
FM060	P
FM061	P
FM062	P

FM080	P	
FM097	PI	Need Ada math package for intrinsic fens
FM098	PI	Need Ada math package for intrinsic fens
FM099	PI	Need Ada math package for intrinsic fens
FM100	P	
FM101	P	
FM102	P	
FM103	P	
FM104	P	
FM105	P	
FM106	P	
FM107	P	
FM108	P	
FM109	P	
FM110	P	
FM111	P	
FM200-FM201	NA	Features not supported
FM202	P	
FM203	NA	Features not supported
FM204	PI	Need Ada package for intrinsic chr function
FM205	NA	Features not supported
FM250	NA	Features not supported
FM252	PM	Optional comma test removed
FM253-FM261	NA	Features not supported
FM300	P	
FM301	P	
FM302	P	

FM306	NA	Features not supported
FM307	PI	Need Ada math package for intrinsic fcns
FM308	NA	Features not supported
FM311	NA	Features not supported
FM317	P	
FM328	P	
FM351	P	
FM352	P	
FM353-FM357, FM359-FM364, FM368-FM379	PI	Need Ada math package for intrinsic fcns
FM401	P	
FM402	P	
FM403	P	
FM404	P	
FM405	P	
FM406	P	
FM407	P	
FM411	P	
FM413, FM500, FM503, FM506, FM509, FM514, FM517, FM520, FM700, FM701, FM710, FM711, FM715, FM718, FM719, FM722, FM800-FM834, FM900, FM901, FM903, FM905, FM906-FM910, FM912, FM914, FM915-FM923		Features not supported

Total Tests	193
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Passed	76
--------	----

Passed by Inspection	28
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Passed with Modification	1
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Failed	0
--------	---

Not Applicable	88
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Appendix D

WWMCCS Code Testing

JOPS III Modules Tested (COBOL)

TEST	RESULT	COMMENTS
AIRDL	P	
AIRSUM	P	
AIRTP	P	
CNTRL	P	
FM	P	
FM01	P	
FM01A	P	
FM01B	P	
FM01C	P	
FM01D	P	
FM02	P	
FM03	P	
FM04	P	
FM05	P	
FM06	P	
FORCE	P	
F10	P	
F10A	P	
F10B	P	
F10C	P	
F10D	P	

F10E	P	
F11	P	
F11D	P	
F11E	P	
F11F	P	
F11G	P	
F11T	P	
F11W	P	
F11X	P	
F12A	P	
F12B	P	
F12B1	P	
F12C	P	
F12D	P	
F12E	P	
F12E1	P	
F12G	P	
F12H	P	
F12K	P	
F12KK	P	
F12L	P	
F12M	P	
F12P	P	
F12R	P	
F12S	P	
F12T	P	
F12W	P	

F12X	P	
F12Y	P	
F14	P	
F14A	P	
F14G	P	
F14J	P	
F14M	P	
F14R	P	
F14S	P	
F15	P	
F15A	P	
F15B	P	
F20	P	
F21	P	
F21A	P	
F21B	P	
F22	P	
F23	P	
F23A	P	
F23B	P	
F24	P	
F24A	P	
F24B	P	
F25	P	
F26	P	
F26A	P	
F30	P	

F35	P	
F38	P	
F40	P	
F40A	P	
F40D	P	
F40E	P	
F50	P	
F53	P	
F60	P	
F60A	P	
F60B	P	
F60C	P	
F60D	P	
F60P	P	
F61	P	
F61A	P	
F61C	P	
F61D	P	
F61F	P	
F61H	P	
F70	P	
F71	P	
F71A	P	
F72	P	
F80	P	
GEORPT	P	

Using the COBOL translator on WWMCCS code required preparatory modifications on every file. All references to data files other than flat, sequential ASCII files were removed. Any GMAP code, calls to equipment through non-standard COBOL interfaces, etc. were also removed. The translated neutered code performed identically to the neutered untranslated code. The use of the COBOL translator for real WWMCCS code will be restrictive because of these modification needs. However, if follow-on extensions to the translator are funded and completed, database access, GMAP interaction, etc. will be less of a problem.

P - PASSED, F - FAILED

TEST	RESULT	COMMENTS
AIRDST.FOR	P	
ARANDM.FOR	P	
ARRIVE.FOR	P	
ASGCGO.FOR	P	
ATHOLD.FOR	P	
ATPOOL.FOR	P	
BEGIN.FOR	P	
CALCRT.FOR	P	
CARDEV.FOR	P	
CARTR.FOR	P	
CENTER.FOR	P	
CLKADJ.FOR	P	
CNVRT.FOR	P	
CNVYGO.FOR	P	
CONRPT.FOR	P	
CONTRL.FOR	P	
CONVRT.FOR	P	
DATIME.FOR	P	
DELAY.FOR	P	
DEPART.FOR	P	
DISTRB.FOR	P	
ERROR1.FOR	P	

ERRORS.FOR	P	
EVTGEN.FOR	P	
EVTRPT.FOR	P	
FILDEF.FOR	P	
FINDTS.FOR	P	
GAUSS.FOR	P	
HEAD.FOR	P	
HEAD1.FOR	P	
INPROC.FOR	P	
INTER.FOR	P	
INTMOG.FOR	P	
LEADER.FOR	P	
LISP.FOR	P	
LNKDST.FOR	P	
LSTPRT.FOR	P	
MODNOD.FOR	P	
MOMEN.FOR	P	
MUSTGO.FOR	P	
NAMES.FOR	P	
NETEVT.FOR	P	
NETIN.FOR	P	
NEWCHK.FOR	P	
NEXJOB.FOR	P	
NEXPOD.FOR	P	
NORPO.FOR	P	
NSHIFT.FOR	P	
NSREPT.FOR	P	

NTWEXT.FOR	P	
NTWORK.FOR	P	
NWPAGE.FOR	P	
OEVENT.FOR	P	
ORDSCH.FOR	P	
OUPROC.FOR	P	
PAGHED.FOR	P	
PUTOUT.FOR	P	
RANDM.FOR	P	
RATER.FOR	P	
READ1.FOR	P	
READIN.FOR	P	
REEDIN.FOR	P	
REROUT.FOR	P	
RESADJ.FOR	P	
RESAVL.FOR	P	
RESMOG.FOR	P	
RPPRNT.FOR	P	
RPT1.FOR	P	
RPT2.FOR	P	
RPT3.FOR	P	
RTRPT.FOR	P	
SEGACT.FOR	P	
SEGASG.FOR	P	
SEGLIM.FOR	P	
SELECT.FOR	P	
SETDIS.FOR	P	

SEVENT.FOR	P	
SHPRPRT.FOR	P	
SITAP1.FOR	P	
SITAP1.FOR	P	
SITAP2.FOR	P	
SITAP3.FOR	P	
SLDMOG.FOR	P	
SPILL.FOR	P	
STAGE.FOR	P	
SUPER.FOR	P	
TASKER.FOR	P	
TDISF.FOR	P	
UEVENT.FOR	P	
UTRACE3.FOR	P	
WRAPUP.FOR	P	
WRITEM.FOR	P	
WRTSHP.FOR	P	
ZCKMOG.FOR	P	

The FORTRAN translator requires that every file presented to it be a complete program, i.e. a subprogram or several subprograms in a single file must be accompanied by a main program in that same file. There are two ways to approach this problem. The first is to include the entire system all in one file. This is neither feasible nor wise. Too many resources, (CPU time most notably) would be needed. The second way is to give the subprograms "dummy" main programs. These programs are then translated into Ada. The Ada files are edited to make the dummy main programs into packages containing the subprograms. References can then be made to the compiled routines within the packages as if they were FORTRAN library subprograms. This is the recommended approach.

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