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Certificate Number: 871127A1.09002
ALSYS
AlsyCOMP_027, Version 3.21
Macintosh II

Completion of On-Site Testing:
31 November, 1987

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Ada* Compiler Validation Summary Report:

Compiler Name: AlsyCOMP_027, Version 3.21

Certificate Number: 871127A1.09002

Host :
Macintosh II under
A/UX
Seed Release 3.3.1

Target :
Macintosh II under
A/UX
Seed Release 3.3.1

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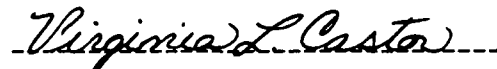
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Validation Summary Report (VSR) summarizes the results and conclusions of validation testing performed on the AlsYCOMP_027, Version 3.21, using Version 1.9 of the Ada* Compiler Validation Capability (ACVC). The AlsYCOMP_027 is hosted on a Macintosh II operating under A/UX, Seed Release 3.3.1. Programs processed by this compiler may be executed on a Macintosh II operating under A/UX, Seed Release 3.3.1.

On-site testing ended on 31 November, 1987 at La Celle Saint Cloud, France, under the direction of the AFNOR (AVF), according to Ada Validation Organization (AVO) policies and procedures. At the time of testing, version 1.9 of the ACVC comprised 3122 tests of which 25 had been withdrawn. Of the remaining tests, 221 were determined to be inapplicable to this implementation. Not all of the inapplicable tests were processed during testing; 201 executable tests that use floating-point precision exceeding that supported by the implementation were not processed. Results for processed Class A, C, D, and E tests were examined for correct execution. Compilation listings for Class B tests were analyzed for correct diagnosis of syntax and semantic errors. Compilation and link results of Class L tests were analyzed for correct detection of errors. There were 20 of the processed tests determined to be inapplicable. The remaining 2876 tests were passed. The results of validation are summarized in the following table:

RESULT	CHAPTER														TOTAL
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
Passed	190	500	550	248	166	98	140	327	134	36	234	3	250	2876	
Failed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Inapplicable	14	73	125	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	221	
Withdrawn	2	13	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	25	
TOTAL	206	586	677	248	166	99	145	327	137	36	236	4	255	3122	

The AVF concludes that these results demonstrate acceptable conformity to ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A Ada.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This Validation Summary Report (VSR) describes the extent to which a specific Ada compiler conforms to the Ada Standard, ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A. This report explains all technical terms used within it and thoroughly reports the results of testing this compiler using the Ada Compiler Validation Capability (ACVC). An Ada compiler must be implemented according to the Ada Standard, and any implementation-dependent features must conform to the requirements of the Ada Standard. The Ada Standard must be implemented in its entirety, and nothing can be implemented that is not in the Standard.

Even though all validated Ada compilers conform to the Ada Standard, it must be understood that some differences do exist between implementations. The Ada Standard permits some implementation dependencies--for example, the maximum length of identifiers or the maximum values of integer types. Other differences between compilers result from the characteristics of particular operating systems, hardware, or implementation strategies. All the dependencies observed during the process of testing this compiler are given in this report.

The information in this report is derived from the test results produced during validation testing. The validation process includes submitting a suite of standardized tests, the ACVC, as inputs to an Ada compiler and evaluating the results. The purpose of validating is to ensure conformity of the compiler to the Ada Standard by testing that the compiler properly implements legal language constructs and that it identifies and rejects illegal language constructs. The testing also identifies behavior that is implementation dependent but permitted by the Ada Standard. Six classes of tests are used. These tests are designed to perform checks at compile time, at link time, and during execution.

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1.1 PURPOSE OF THIS VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT

This VSR documents the results of the validation testing performed on an Ada compiler. Testing was carried out for the following purposes:

- . To attempt to identify any language constructs supported by the compiler that do not conform to the Ada Standard
- . To attempt to identify any unsupported language constructs required by the Ada Standard
- . To determine that the implementation-dependent behavior is allowed by the Ada Standard

Testing of this compiler was conducted under the direction of the AVF according to policies and procedures established by the Ada Validation Organization (AVO). On-site testing was terminated on 31 November, 1987 at Alslys at La Celle Saint Cloud, France.

1.2 USE OF THIS VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT

Consistent with the national laws of the originating country, the AVO may make full and free public disclosure of this report. In the United States, this is provided in accordance with the "Freedom of Information Act" (5 U.S.C. #552). The results of this validation apply only to the computers, operating systems, and compiler versions identified in this report.

The organizations represented on the signature page of this report do not represent or warrant that all statements set forth in this report are accurate and complete, or that the subject compiler has no nonconformities to the Ada Standard other than those presented. Copies of this report are available to the public from:

Ada Information Clearinghouse
Ada Joint Program Office
OUSDRE
The Pentagon, Rm 3D-139 (Fern Street)
USA - Washington DC 20301-3081

or from:

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F-92080 Paris la Défense

INTRODUCTION

Questions regarding this report or the validation test results should be directed to the AVF listed above or to:

Ada Validation Organization
Institute for Defense Analyses
1801 North Beauregard Street
USA - Alexandria VA 22311

1.3 REFERENCES

1. Reference Manual for the Ada Programming Language, ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A, February 1983.
2. Ada Compiler Validation Procedures and guidelines, Ada Joint Program Office, 1 January 1987.
3. Ada Compiler Validation Capability Implementers' Guide, SofTech, Inc., December 1986.

1.4 DEFINITION OF TERMS

ACVC	The Ada Compiler Validation Capability. The set of Ada programs that tests the conformity of an Ada compiler to the Ada programming language.
Ada Commentary	An Ada Commentary contains all information relevant to the point addressed by a comment on the Ada Standard. These comments are given a unique identification number having the form AI-ddddd.
Ada Standard	ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A, February 1983.
Applicant	The agency requesting validation.
AVF	The Ada Validation Facility. In the context of this report, the AVF is responsible for conducting compiler validations according to established procedures.
AVO	The Ada Validation Organization. In the context of this report, the AVO is responsible for establishing procedures for compiler validations.
Compiler	A processor for the Ada language. In the context of this report, a compiler is any language processor, including cross-compilers, translators, and interpreters.
Failed test	An ACVC test for which the compiler generates a result that demonstrates nonconformity to the Ada Standard.

Host	The computer on which the compiler resides.
Inapplicable test	An ACVC test that uses features of the language that a compiler is not required to support or may legitimately support in a way other than the one expected by the test.
Language Maintenance Panel	The Language Maintenance panel (LMP) is a committee established by the Ada Board to recommend interpretations and possible changes to the ANSI/MIL-STD for Ada.
Passed test	An ACVC test for which a compiler generates the expected result.
Target	The computer for which a compiler generates code.
Test	An Ada program that checks a compiler's conformity regarding a particular feature or combination of features to the Ada Standard. In the context of this report, the term is used to designate a single test, which may comprise one or more files.
Withdrawn test	An ACVC test found to be incorrect and not used to check conformity to the Ada Standard. A test may be incorrect because it has an invalid test objective, fails to meet its test objective, or contains illegal or erroneous use of the language.

1.5 ACVC TEST CLASSES

Conformity to the Ada Standard is measured using the ACVC. The ACVC contains both legal and illegal Ada programs structured into six test classes: A, B, C, D, E, and L. The first letter of a test name identifies the class to which it belongs. Class A, C, D, and E tests are executable, and special program units are used to report their results during execution. Class B tests are expected to produce compilation errors. Class L tests are expected to produce link errors.

Class A tests check that legal Ada programs can be successfully compiled and executed. However, no checks are performed during execution to see if the test objective has been met. For example, a Class A test checks that reserved words of another language (other than those already reserved in the Ada language) are not treated as reserved words by an Ada compiler. A Class A test is passed if no errors are detected at compile time and the program executes to produce a PASSED message.

Class B tests check that a compiler detects illegal language usage. Class B tests are not executable. Each test in this class is compiled and the resulting compilation listing is examined to verify that every syntax or semantic error in the test is detected. A Class B test is passed if every illegal construct that it contains is detected by the compiler.

INTRODUCTION

Class C tests check that legal Ada programs can be correctly compiled and executed. Each Class C test is self-checking and produces a PASSED, FAILED, or NOT APPLICABLE message indicating the result when it is executed.

Class D tests check the compilation and execution capacities of a compiler. Since there are no capacity requirements placed on a compiler by the Ada Standard for some parameters--for example, the number of identifiers permitted in a compilation or the number of units in a library--a compiler may refuse to compile a Class D test and still be a conforming compiler. Therefore, if a Class D test fails to compile because the capacity of the compiler is exceeded, the test is classified as inapplicable. If a Class D test compiles successfully, it is self-checking and produces a PASSED or FAILED message during execution.

Each Class E test is self-checking and produces a NOT APPLICABLE, PASSED, or FAILED message when it is compiled and executed. However, the Ada Standard permits an implementation to reject programs containing some features addressed by Class E tests during compilation. Therefore, a Class E test is passed by a compiler if it is compiled successfully and executes to produce a PASSED message, or if it is rejected by the compiler for an allowable reason.

Class L tests check that incomplete or illegal Ada programs involving multiple, separately compiled units are detected and not allowed to execute. Class L tests are compiled separately and execution is attempted. A Class L test passes if it is rejected at link time--that is, an attempt to execute the main program must generate an error message before any declarations in the main program or any units referenced by the main program are elaborated.

Two library units, the package REPORT and the procedure CHECK_FILE, support the self-checking features of the executable tests. The package REPORT provides the mechanism by which executable tests report PASSED, FAILED, or NOT APPLICABLE results. It also provides a set of identity functions used to defeat some compiler optimizations allowed by the Ada Standard that would circumvent a test objective. The procedure CHECK_FILE is used to check the contents of text files written by some of the Class C tests for chapter 14 of the Ada Standard. The operation of these units is checked by a set of executable tests. These tests produce messages that are examined to verify that the units are operating correctly. If these units are not operating correctly, then the validation is not attempted.

The text of the tests in the ACVC follow conventions that are intended to ensure that the tests are reasonably portable without modification. For example, the tests make use of only the basic set of 55 characters, contain lines with a maximum length of 72 characters, use small numeric values, and place features that may not be supported by all implementations in separate tests. However, some tests contain values that require the test to be customized according to implementation-specific values --for example, an illegal file name. A list of the values used for this validation are listed in Appendix C.

A compiler must correctly process each of the tests in the suite and demonstrate conformity to the Ada Standard by either meeting the pass criteria given for the test or by showing that the test is inapplicable to the implementation. The applicability of a test to an implementation is considered each time the implementation is validated. A test that is inapplicable for one validation is not necessarily inapplicable for a subsequent validation. Any test that was determined to contain an illegal language construct or an erroneous language construct is withdrawn from the ACVC and, therefore, is not used in testing a compiler. The tests withdrawn at the time of validation are given in Appendix D.

CHAPTER 2

CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

2.1 CONFIGURATION TESTED

The candidate compilation system for this validation was tested under the following configuration:

Compiler: AlsyCOMP_027, Version 3.21

ACVC Version: 1.9

Certificate Number: 871127A1.09002

Host Computer:

Machine: Macintosh II

Operating System: A/UX
Seed Release 3.3.1

Memory Size: 8 Mb

Target Computer:

Machine: Macintosh II

Operating System: A/UX
Seed Release 3.3.1

Memory Size: 8 Mb

Communications Network: none

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION CHARACTERISTICS

One of the purposes of validating compilers is to determine the behavior of a compiler in those areas of the Ada Standard that permit implementations to differ. Class D and E tests specifically check for such implementation differences. However, tests in other classes also characterize an implementation. The tests demonstrate the following characteristics:

- . Capacities.

The compiler correctly processes tests containing loop statements nested to 65 levels, block statements nested to 65 levels, and recursive procedures separately compiled as subunits nested to 17 levels. It correctly processes a compilation containing 723 variables in the same declarative part. (See tests D55A03A..H (8 tests), D56001B, D64005E..G (3 tests) and D29002K.)

- . Universal integer calculations.

An implementation is allowed to reject universal integer calculations having values that exceed `SYSTEM.MAX_INT`. This implementation processes 64 bit integer calculations. (See tests D4A002A, D4A002B, D4A004A, and D4A004B).

- . Predefined types.

This implementation supports the additional predefined types `SHORT_INTEGER`, `LONG_INTEGER`, and `LONG_FLOAT` in the package `STANDARD`. (See tests B86001C and B86001D.)

- . Based literals.

An implementation is allowed to reject a based literal with a value exceeding `SYSTEM.MAX_INT` during compilation, or it may raise `NUMERIC_ERROR` or `CONSTRAINT_ERROR` during execution. This implementation raises `NUMERIC_ERROR` during execution. (See test E24101A.)

- . Expression evaluation

Apparently no default initialization expressions for record components are evaluated before any value is checked to belong to a component's subtype. (See test C32117A.)

Assignments for subtypes are performed with the same precision as the base type. (See test C35712B).

CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

This implementation uses no extra bits for extra precision. This implementation uses all extra bits for extra range. (See test C35903A).

Apparently `NUMERIC_ERROR` is raised when an integer literal operand in a comparison or membership test is outside the range of the base type. (See test C45232A.)

Apparently `NUMERIC_ERROR` is raised when a literal operand in a fixed point comparison or membership test is outside the range of the base type. (See test C45252A.)

Apparently underflow is not gradual. (See tests C45524A..Z.)

. Rounding

The method used for rounding to integer is apparently round to even. (See tests C46012A..Z.)

The method used for rounding to longest integer is apparently round to even. (See tests C46012A..Z.)

The method used for rounding to integer in static universal real expressions is apparently round to even. (See test C4A014A.)

. Array types.

An implementation is allowed to raise `NUMERIC_ERROR` or `CONSTRAINT_ERROR` for an array having a `'LENGTH` that exceeds `STANDARD.INTEGER'LAST` and/or `SYSTEM.MAX_INT`. For this implementation:

Declaration of an array type or subtype declaration with more than `SYSTEM.MAX_INT` components raises `NUMERIC_ERROR`. (See test C36003A).

`NUMERIC_ERROR` is raised when an array type with `INTEGER'LAST + 2` components is declared. (See test C36202A.)

`NUMERIC_ERROR` is raised when an array type with `SYSTEM.MAX_INT + 2` components is declared. (See test C36202B.)

`Pragma pack` is not supported. (See tests C52103X, C52104X and C52104Y.)

A null array with one dimension of length greater than `INTEGER'LAST` may raise `NUMERIC_ERROR` or `CONSTRAINT_ERROR` either when declared or assigned. Alternatively, an implementation may accept the declaration. However, lengths must match array slice assignments. This implementation raises no exception. (See test E52103Y.)

In assigning one-dimensional array types, the expression appears to be evaluated in its entirety before `CONSTRAINT_ERROR` is raised when checking whether the expression's subtype is compatible with the target's subtype. In assigning two-dimensional array types, the expression does not appear to be evaluated in its entirety before `CONSTRAINT_ERROR` is raised when checking whether the expression's subtype is compatible with the target's subtype. (See test C52013A.)

- . Discriminated types.

During compilation, an implementation is allowed to either accept or reject an incomplete type with discriminants that is used in an access type definition with a compatible discriminant constraint. This implementation accepts such subtype indications. (See test E38104A.)

In assigning record types with discriminants, the expression appears to be evaluated in its entirety before `CONSTRAINT_ERROR` is raised when checking whether the expression's subtype is compatible with the target's subtype. (See test C52013A.)

- . Aggregates.

In the evaluation of a multi-dimensional aggregate, all choices appear to be evaluated before checking against the index type. (See tests C43207A and C43207B.)

In the evaluation of an aggregate containing subaggregates, not all choices are evaluated before being checked for identical bounds. (See test E43212B.)

All choices are evaluated before `CONSTRAINT_ERROR` is raised if a bound in a nonnull range of a nonnull aggregate does not belong to an index subtype. (See test E43211B.)

- . Representation clauses

The Ada Standard does not require an implementation to support representation clauses. If a representation clause is not supported, then the implementation must reject it.

Enumeration representation clauses containing noncontiguous values for enumeration types other than character and boolean types are supported. (See tests C35502I..J, C35502M..N, and A39005F.)

Enumeration representation clauses containing noncontiguous values for character types are supported. (See tests C35507I..J, C35507M..N, and C55B16A.)

CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

Enumeration representation clauses for boolean types containing representational values other than (FALSE => 0, TRUE => 1) are supported. (See tests C35508I..J, C35508M..N.)

Length clauses with SIZE specifications for enumeration types are supported. (See test A39005B.)

Length clauses with STORAGE_SIZE specifications for access types are supported. (See tests A39005C and C87B62B).

Length clauses with STORAGE_SIZE specifications for task types are supported. (See tests A39005D and C87B62D.)

Length clauses with SMALL specifications are supported. (See tests A39005E and C87B62C.)

Record representation clauses are not supported. (See test A39005G.)

Length clauses with SIZE specifications for derived integer types are supported. (See test C87B62A.)

Pragmas

The pragma INLINE is supported for procedures. The pragma INLINE is supported for functions. (See tests LA3004A, EA3004C, EA3004D, CA3004E, and CA3004F.)

However the pragma INLINE is not supported for functions when they are called inside a package specification (see test EA3004D) or inside a task body (see test LA3004B).

Input/output.

The package SEQUENTIAL_IO can be instantiated with unconstrained array types and record types with discriminants without defaults. (See tests AE2101C, EE2201D, and EE2201E.)

The package DIRECT_IO can be instantiated with unconstrained array types and record types with discriminants without defaults. (See tests AE2101H, EE2401D and EE2401G.)

Modes IN_FILE and OUT_FILE are supported for SEQUENTIAL_IO. (See tests CE2102D and CE2102E.)

Modes IN_FILE, OUT_FILE, and INOUT_FILE are supported for DIRECT_IO. (See tests CE2102F, CE2102I, and CE2102J.)

RESET and DELETE are supported for SEQUENTIAL_IO and DIRECT_IO. (See tests CE2102G and CE2102K.)

Dynamic creation and deletion of files are supported for SEQUENTIAL_IO and DIRECT_IO. (See tests CE2106A and CE2106B.)

Overwriting to a sequential file truncates the file to last element written. (See test CE2208B.)

An existing text file can be opened in OUT_FILE mode, can be created in OUT_FILE mode, and can be created in IN_FILE mode. (See test EE3102C.)

More than one internal file can be associated with each external file for text I/O for both reading and writing. (See tests CE3111A..E (5 tests), CE3114B, and CE3115A.)

More than one internal file can be associated with each external file for sequential I/O for both reading and writing. (See tests CE2107A..D (4 tests) and CE2111D.)

More than one internal file can be associated with each external file for direct I/O for both reading and writing (See tests CE2107E..I (5 tests) and CE2111H.)

An external file associated with more than one internal file can be deleted for SEQUENTIAL_IO, DIRECT_IO, and TEXT_IO. (See test CE2110B.)

Temporary sequential files are given names. Temporary direct files are given names. Temporary files given names are deleted when they are closed. (See tests CE2108A and CE2108C.)

. Generics.

Generic subprogram declarations and bodies can be compiled in separate compilations. (See tests CA1012A and CA2009F.)

Generic package declarations and bodies can be compiled in separate compilations. (See tests CA2009C, BC3204C, and BC3205D.)

Generic unit bodies and their subunits can be compiled in separate compilations. (See test CA3011A.)

CHAPTER 3
TEST INFORMATION

3.1 TEST RESULTS

At the time of testing, version 1.9 of the ACVC comprised 3122 tests of which 25 had been withdrawn. Of the remaining tests, 221 were determined to be inapplicable to this implementation. Not all of the inapplicable tests were processed during testing; 201 executable tests that use floating-point precision exceeding that supported by the implementation were not processed. Modifications to the code, processing, or grading for 29 tests were required to successfully demonstrate the test objective. (See section 3.6.)

The AVF concludes that the testing results demonstrate acceptable conformity to the Ada Standard.

3.2 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS BY CLASS

RESULT	TEST CLASS						TOTAL
	A	B	C	D	E	L	
Passed	109	1049	1641	17	15	45	2876
Failed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inapplicable	1	2	214	0	3	1	221
Withdrawn	3	2	19	0	1	0	25
TOTAL	113	1053	1874	17	19	46	3122

3.3 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS BY CHAPTER

RESULT	CHAPTER														TOTAL
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	
Passed	190	500	550	248	166	98	140	327	134	36	234	3	250	2876	
Failed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Inapplicable	14	73	125	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	221	
Withdrawn	2	13	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	25	
TOTAL	206	586	677	248	166	99	145	327	137	36	236	4	255	3122	

3.4 WITHDRAWN TESTS

The following 25 tests were withdrawn from ACVC Version 1.9 at time of this validation:

B28003A	E28005C	C34004A	C35502P	A35902C
C35904A	C35A03E	C35A03R	C37213H	C37313J
C37215C	C37215E	C37215G	C37215H	C38102C
C41402A	C45614C	A74106C	C85018B	C87B04B
CC1331B	BC3105A	AD1A01A	CE2401H	CE3208A

See Appendix D for the reason that each of these tests was withdrawn.

3.5 INAPPLICABLE TESTS

Some tests do not apply to all compilers because they make use of features that a compiler is not required by the Ada Standard to support. Others may depend on the result of another test that is either inapplicable or withdrawn. The applicability of a test to an implementation is considered each time a validation is attempted. A test that is inapplicable for one validation attempt is not necessarily inapplicable for a subsequent attempt. For this validation attempt, 221 tests were inapplicable for the reasons indicated:

- C35702A use SHORT_FLOAT which is not supported by this implementation.
- A39005G uses a record representation clause which is not supported by this compiler.
- C45531M, C45531N, C45532M, and C45532N use fine 48 bit fixed point base types which are not supported by this compiler.
- C455310, C45531P, C455320, and C45532P use coarse 48 bit fixed point base types which are not supported by this compiler.

TEST INFORMATION

- . B86001D and C45231D requires a predefined numeric type other than those defined by the Ada language in package STANDARD. There is no such type for this implementation.
- . C86001F redefines package SYSTEM, but TEXT_IO is made obsolete by this new definition in this implementation and the test cannot be executed since the package REPORT is dependent on the package TEXT_IO.
- . C87B62B applies the attribute 'STORAGE_SIZE to an access type for which no STORAGE_SIZE length clause is given. In this case, STORAGE_ERROR is raised; the AVO ruled that this behavior is acceptable, since the interpretation of what value the attribute should return where no length clause is given is under review.
- . BA2001E requires that duplicate names of subunits with a common ancestor be detected and rejected at compile time. This implementation detects the error at link time, and the AVO ruled that this behavior is acceptable.
- . EA3004D and LA3004B require that errors be detected if pragma INLINE is supported for functions. But because this pragma has no effect when a function is called inside of a package specification or inside a task body, one of the intended errors is not detected. The AVO ruled that this is acceptable.
- . EE2401D and EE2401G are inapplicable because USE_ERROR is raised when the CREATE of an instantiation of DIRECT_IO with unconstrained array type is called.
- . CE3202A requires the association of a name with the standard output file. This is not supported by the implementation and USE_ERROR is raised during execution. This behavior is accepted by the AVO pending a ruling by the language maintenance body.
- . The following 201 tests require a floating-point accuracy that exceeds the maximum of 15 digits supported by this implementation:

C24113L..Y (14 tests)	C35705L..Y (14 tests)
C35706L..Y (14 tests)	C35707L..Y (14 tests)
C35708L..Y (14 tests)	C35802L..Z (15 tests)
C45241L..Y (14 tests)	C45321L..Y (14 tests)
C45421L..Y (14 tests)	C45521L..Z (15 tests)
C45524L..Z (15 tests)	C45621L..Z (15 tests)
C45641L..Y (14 tests)	C46012L..Z (15 tests)

3.6 TEST, PROCESSING, AND EVALUATION MODIFICATIONS

It is expected that some tests will require modifications of code, processing, or evaluation in order to compensate for legitimate implementation behavior. Modifications are made with the approval of the AVO, and are made in cases where legitimate implementation behavior prevents the successful completion of an (otherwise) applicable test.

Examples of such modifications include: adding a length clause to alter the default size of a collection; splitting a Class B test into sub-tests so that all errors are detected; and confirming that messages produced by an executable test demonstrate conforming behavior that wasn't anticipated by the test (such as raising one exception instead of another).

Modifications were required for 29 tests.

The following 22 Class B tests were split because errors at one point resulted in the compiler not detecting other errors in the test:

B24007A	B24009A	B25002A	B26005A
B27005A	B32202A	B32202B	B32202C
B33001A	B36307A	B37004A	B74401F
B74401R	B61012A	B62001B	B91004A
B95004A	B95032A	B95069A	B95069B
BA1101B2	BA1101B4		

For the following tests, modification of the pass/fail criteria was needed. The AVO ruled that they are passed for the reason indicated.

- . C34007A,D,G,M,P and S (6 tests) require that attribute 'STORAGE_SIZE' return a value that is greater than 1 when applied to an object of an access type for which no specification of collection size has been provided. This implementation gives the message INCORRECT 'STORAGE SIZE'.
- . C4A012B checks that 0.0 raised to a negative value raises CONSTRAINT_ERROR. However NUMERIC_ERROR is also an acceptable exception to be raised. This implementation raises NUMERIC_ERROR.

3.7 ADDITIONAL TESTING INFORMATION

3.7.1 Prevalidation

Prior to validation, a set of test results for ACVC Version 1.9 produced by AlsyCOMP_027, was submitted to the AVF by the applicant for review. Analysis of these results demonstrated that the compiler successfully passed all applicable tests, and the compiler exhibited the expected behavior on all inapplicable tests.

3.7.2 Test Method

Testing of the AlsyCOMP_027 using ACVC Version 1.9 was conducted on-site by a validation team from the AVF. The configuration consisted of a Macintosh II operating under A/UX, Seed Release 3.3.1.

The contents of the tape were not loaded directly onto the host computer. they were loaded on a VAX machine and transferred via a network to the Macintosh II. This is the reason why prevalidation tests were used for the validation. Those tests were loaded by Alsyes from a magnetic tape

TEST INFORMATION

containing all tests provided by the AVF. Customization was done by Alslys. All the tests were checked at prevalidation time.

Integrity of the validation tests was made by checking that no modification of the tests occurred after the time the prevalidation results were transferred to a VAX for submission to the AVF on a magnetic tape. This check was performed in checking the date of creation (or last modification) of the test files was previous to the date that is on the prevalidation test results. After validation was performed a selection of 65 tests from the ACVC were checked for integrity by the AVF.

Two identical Macintosh II were used for on-site testing. All class A, B C1 to C4 tests were compiled and linked on one Macintosh II, and all remaining tests were compiled on the other Macintosh II. All executable tests were run on the machine there were compiled and linked. Results were transferred to a VAX from where they were put on a magnetic tape and stored at the AVF. Analysis was done by comparison with the prevalidation results.

The compiler was tested using command scripts provided by ALSYS and reviewed by the validation team. The compiler was tested using all default switch / option settings except for the following:

<u>Option / Switch</u>	<u>Effect</u>
REDUCTION=PARTIAL	Some High Level optimization performed
OBJECT=PEEPHOLE	Low Level optimization are performed
CALLS=INLINED	The pragma INLINE are taken into account
*GENERIC=STUBS	Code of generic instantiation is placed in separate units (for tests AE2101A and AE2101F only)
*GENERIC=INLINE	Code of generic instantiation is placed inline in the same unit (for tests other than AE2101A and AE2101F).

Tests were compiled, linked, and executed (as appropriate) using a single host computer. Test output, compilation listings, and job logs were captured on tape and archived at the AVF. The listings examined on-site by the validation team were also archived.

3.7.3 Test Site

The validation team arrived at La Celle Saint Cloud, France and departed after testing was completed on 31 November, 1987.

- * If the option GENERIC=INLINE had been used for the tests AE2101A and AE2101F there would have been a compiler capacity limitation. All tests could have been compiled with the option GENERIC=STUBS but GENERIC=INLINE was chosen as it increases the speed of compilation.

APPENDIX A
CONFORMANCE STATEMENT

ALSYS has submitted the following conformance statement concerning the
AlsyCOMP_027.

CONFORMANCE STATEMENT

DECLARATION OF CONFORMANCE

Compiler Implementor: ALSYS

Ada* Validation Facility:

AFNOR, Tour Europe, Cedex 7, F- 92080 Paris la Défense

Ada Compiler Validation Capability (ACVC) Version: 1.9

Base Configuration

Base Compiler Name: AlsyCOMP_027, Version: Version 3.21

Host Architecture ISA: Macintosh II OS&VER #: A/UX, Seed Release 3.3.1

Target Architecture ISA: Macintosh II OS&VER #: A/UX, Seed Release 3.3.1

Implementor's declaration

I, the undersigned, representing ALSYS, have implemented no deliberate extensions to the Ada Language Standard ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A in the compiler listed in this declaration. I declare the ALSYS is the owner of record of the Ada language compiler(s) listed above and, as such, is responsible for maintaining said compilers(s) in conformance to ANSI-MIL-STD-1815A. All certificates and registrations for Ada language compiler listed in this declaration shall be made only in the owner's corporate name.



ALSYS

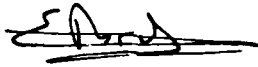
Etienne Morel, Managing Director

Date: Dec 3rd, 1987

*Ada is a registered trademark of the United States Government
(Ada joint Program Office)

Owner's Declaration

I, the undersigned, representing ALSYS, take full responsibility for implementation and maintenance of the Ada compiler listed above, and agree to the public disclosure of the final Validation Summary Report. I further agree to continue to comply with the Ada trademark policy, as defined by the Ada Joint Program Office. I declare that all of the Ada language compilers listed, and their host/target performance are in compliance with the Ada Language Standard ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A.



ALSYS

Etienne Morel, Managing Director

Date: Dec. 3rd, 1987

*Ada is registered trademark of the United States Government
(Ada Joint Program Office).

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX F OF THE Ada STANDARD

The only allowed implementation dependencies correspond to implementation-dependent pragmas, to certain machine-dependent conventions as mentioned in chapter 13 of MIL-STD-1815A, and to certain allowed restrictions on representation clauses. The implementation-dependent characteristics of the AlsyCOMP_027, Version 3.21, are described in the following sections which discuss topics in Appendix F of the Ada Language Reference Manual (ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A). Implementation-specific portions of the package STANDARD are also included in this appendix.

package STANDARD is

...

type INTEGER is range -32768 .. 32767;
type SHORT_INTEGER is range -128 .. 127;
type LONG_INTEGER is range -2**31 .. 2**31-1;

type FLOAT is digits 6 range
-(2.0-2.0**(-23)) * 2.0**127 .. +(2.0-2.0**(-23)) * 2.0**127;

type LONG_FLOAT is digits 15 range
-(2.0-2.0**(-51)) * 2.0**1023 .. +(2.0-2.0**(-51)) * 2.0**1023;

type DURATION is delta 2.0**(-14) range -86_400.0 .. 86_400.0;
-- DURATION'SMALL = 2.0**(-14).

...

end STANDARD ;

F.1 IMPLEMENTATION-DEPENDENT PRAGMAS

Interfacing the language Ada with Other Languages

Programs written in Ada can interface with external subprograms written in another language, by use of the INTERFACE pragma. The format of the pragma is

```
pragma INTERFACE ( language_name , Ada_subprogram_name );
```

where the *language_name* can be any of ASSEMBLER, C, FORTRAN, PASCAL

To allow the use of non Ada naming conventions, such as special character, or case sensitivity, an implementation dependent pragma INTERFACE_NAME has been introduced:

```
pragma INTERFACE_NAME ( Ada_subprogram_name . name_string );
```

The pragma INTERFACE_NAME may be used anywhere in an Ada program where INTERFACE is allowed (see [13.9]). INTERFACE_NAME must occur after the corresponding pragma INTERFACE and within the same declarative part

Conditional Compilation

Conditional compilation uses four pragmas. Statements and declarations which must only be compiled when a certain condition is satisfied are bracketed by a pragma BEGIN_COMPILE and a pragma END_COMPILE. These two pragmas take exactly one argument which is the name of the corresponding condition. This name can be any Ada identifier other than a reserved word.

When the statements or the declarations are to be compiled, the condition must be satisfied. It is then said to be active; otherwise inactive.

The pragma NOW_COMPILE activates a set of conditions. It takes a list of arguments which is the list of the conditions to activate. Any other condition is deactivated.

The pragma STOP_COMPILE deactivates every active condition and takes no argument.

Regardless of the set of active conditions, the Ada code placed between a pragma BEGIN_COMPILE and a pragma END_COMPILE is always analyzed at a syntactic level by the compiler.

Pragma Indent

This pragma is only used with the *Alsys Reformatter*; this tool offers the functionalities of a pretty-printer in an Ada environment.

The pragma is placed in the source file and interpreted by the Reformatter

```
pragma INDENT(OFF);
```

The *Reformatter* does not modify the source lines after the pragma.

```
pragma INDENT(ON);
```

The Reformatter resumes its action after the pragma.

Pragmas not implemented

The following pragmas are not implemented:

```
CONTROLLED  
MEMORY_SIZE  
OPTIMIZE  
PACK  
SHARED  
STORAGE_UNIT  
SYSTEM_NAME
```

F.2 IMPLEMENTATION-DEPENDENT ATTRIBUTES

Limitations on the use of the attribute ADDRESS

The attribute ADDRESS is implemented for all prefixes that have meaningful addresses. The following entities do not have meaningful addresses and will therefore cause a compilation error if used as prefix to ADDRESS:

- (i) A constant that is implemented as an immediate value i.e., does not have any space allocated for it.
- (ii) A package specification that is not a library unit.
- (iii) A package body that is not a library unit or a subunit.

There are four implementation-dependent attributes:

T'RECORD_SIZE For a prefix T that denotes a record type. This attribute refers to the record component introduced by the compiler in a record to store the size of the record object. This component exists for objects of a record type with defaulted discriminants when the sizes of the record objects depend on the values of the discriminants.

T'VARIANT_INDEX For a prefix T that denotes a record type. This attribute refers to the record component introduced by the compiler in a record to assist in the efficient implementation of discriminant checks. This component exists for objects of a record type with variant part.

C'ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR For a prefix C that denotes a record component of array type whose component subtype definition depends on discriminants. This attribute refers to the record component introduced by the compiler in a record to store information on subtypes of components which depend on discriminants.

C'RECORD_DESCRIPTOR For a prefix C that denotes a record component of record type whose component subtype definition depends on discriminants. This attribute refers to the record component introduced by the compiler in a record to store information on subtypes of components which depend on discriminants.

F.3 THE PACKAGE SYSTEM

package SYSTEM is

-- Standard Ada definitions

```
type NAME is ( UNIX )
SYSTEM_NAME      : constant NAME := UNIX ;
STORAGE_UNIT     : constant := 8 ;
MEMORY_SIZE      : constant := 2**32 ;
MIN_INT          : constant := -(2**31) ;
MAX_INT          : constant := 2**31-1 ;
MAX_DIGITS       : constant := 15 ;
MAX_MANTISSA     : constant := 31 ;
FINE_DELTA       : constant := 2#1.0#e-31 ;
TICK             : constant := 1.0 ;
```

```
type ADDRESS is private ;
NULL_ADDRESS : constant ADDRESS ;
```

```
subtype PRIORITY is INTEGER range 1..127 ;
```

-- Address arithmetic

```
function TO_LONG_INTEGER (LEFT : ADDRESS)
return LONG_INTEGER ;
function TO_ADDRESS (LEFT : LONG_INTEGER)
return ADDRESS ;
```

F.4 RESTRICTIONS ON REPRESENTATION CLAUSES

The facilities covered in [13] are provided, except for the following features:

- * There is no bit implementation for any of the representation clauses.
- * Address clauses are not implemented.
- * Change of representation for RECORD type is not implemented.
- * Machine code insertions are not implemented.
- * For the length clause:
 - Size specification: T'SIZE is not implemented for types declared in a generic unit.
 - Specification of storage for a task activation: T'SORAGE_SIZE is not implemented when T is a task.
 - Specification of *small* for a fixed point type: T'SMALL is restricted to a power of 2, and the absolute value of the exponent must be less than 31.
- * The enumeration clause is not allowed if there is a range constraint on the parent subtype.
- * The record clause is not allowed for a derived record type.

F.5 IMPLEMENTATION-GENERATED NAMES

There are four implementation-generated names:

RECORD_SIZE This is an implementation-specific record component. The component is introduced by the compiler in a record to store the size of the record object.

VARIANT_INDEX This is an implementation-specific record component. The component is introduced by the compiler in a record to assist in the efficient implementation of discriminant checks.

ARRAY_DESCRIPTOR and **RECORD_DESCRIPTOR** Array and record descriptors are internal components which are used by the compiler to store information on subtypes of record components which depend upon discriminants. Array descriptors are used for record components of array types, whereas record descriptors are used for record components of record types.

F.6 ADDRESS CLAUSES

Address clauses [13.5] are not implemented in this version of Alsys Ada.

```

function "+" (LEFT : LONG_INTEGER ; RIGHT : ADDRESS)
    return ADDRESS ;
function "+" (LEFT : ADDRESS ; RIGHT : LONG_INTEGER)
    return ADDRESS ;

function "-" (LEFT : ADDRESS ; RIGHT : ADDRESS)
    return LONG_INTEGER ;
function "-" (LEFT : ADDRESS ; RIGHT : LONG_INTEGER)
    return ADDRESS ;

function "mod" (LEFT : ADDRESS ; RIGHT : POSITIVE)
    return NATURAL ;

function "<" (LEFT : ADDRESS ; RIGHT : ADDRESS)
    return BOOLEAN ;
function "<=" (LEFT : ADDRESS ; RIGHT : ADDRESS)
    return BOOLEAN ;
function ">" (LEFT : ADDRESS ; RIGHT : ADDRESS)
    return BOOLEAN ;
function ">=" (LEFT : ADDRESS ; RIGHT : ADDRESS)
    return BOOLEAN ;
function IS_NULL (LEFT : ADDRESS) return BOOLEAN ;
function WORD_ALIGNED (LEFT : ADDRESS) return BOOLEAN ;
function ROUND (LEFT : ADDRESS) return ADDRESS ;
    -- Return the given address rounded to the next lower even
    value

procedure COPY (FROM : ADDRESS ; TO : ADDRESS ;
    SIZE : NATURAL) ;
    -- Copy SIZE storage units. The result is undefined if the two
    areas overlap.

-- Direct memory access

generic
    type ELEMENT_TYPE is private ;
function FETCH (FROM : ADDRESS) return ELEMENT_TYPE ;
    -- Return the bit pattern stored at address FROM, as a value of the
    -- specified ELEMENT_TYPE. This function is not implemented
    -- for unconstrained array types.

generic
    type ELEMENT_TYPE is private ;
procedure STORE (INTO : ADDRESS ; OBJECT : ELEMENT_TYPE) ;
    -- Store the bit pattern representing the value of OBJECT, at
    -- address INTO. This function is not implemented for
    -- unconstrained array types.
private
    -- private part of the compiler

end SYSTEM ;

```

F.7 UNCHECKED CONVERSIONS

Unconstrained array are not allowed as target types. Unconstrained record types without defaulted discriminants are not allowed as target types. If the source and the target types are each scalar or access, the sizes of the objects of the source and target types must be equal. If a composite type is used either as source type or as target type this restriction on the size does not apply. If the source and the target types are both of scalar or access types or if they are each of composite types, the effect of the function is to return the operand. In other cases the effect of unchecked conversion can be considered as a copy:

- if an unchecked conversion is achieved of a scalar or access source type to a composite target type, the result of the function is a copy of the source operand: the result has the size of the source.
- if an unchecked conversion is achieved of a composite source type to a scalar or access target type, the result of the function is a copy of the source operand: the result has the size of the target.

F.8 INPUT-OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS

The FORM parameter to both the CREATE and OPEN procedures in Ada specifies the characteristics of the external file involved.

The FORM parameter is a string, formed from a list of attributes, with attributes separated by commas (,). The string is not case sensitive (so that, for example, *HERE* and *here* are treated alike). The attributes specify: File protection, File sharing, Record size, Record unit, Buffering, Appending, Blocking, Terminal input

The general form of any attribute is a keyword followed by => and then a qualifier. The qualifier may sometimes be omitted. The format for an attribute specifier is thus either of

KEYWORD

KEYWORD => QUALIFIER(S)

APPENDIX C TEST PARAMETERS

Certain tests in the ACVC make use of implementation-dependent values, such as the maximum length of an input line and invalid file names. A test that makes use of such values is identified by the extension .TST in its file name. Actual values to be substituted are represented by names that begin with a dollar sign. A value must be substituted for each of these names before the test is run. The values used for this validation are given below.

Name and Meaning	Value
\$BIG_ID1 Identifier the size of the maximum input line length with varying last character.	'X234567890' & (24 * '1234567890') & '12341'
\$BIG_ID2 Identifier the size of the maximum input line length with varying last character.	'X234567890' & (24 * '1234567890') & '12342'
\$BIG_ID3 Identifier the size of the maximum input line length with varying middle character.	'X234567890' & (11 * '1234567890') & '12345xx3xx12345' & (12 * '1234567890')
\$BIG_ID4 Identifier the size of the maximum input line length with varying middle character.	'X234567890' & (11 * '1234567890') & '12345xx4xx12345' & (12 * '1234567890')
\$BIG_INT_LIT An integer literal of value 298 with enough leading zeroes so that it is the size of the maximum line length.	(252 * '0') & '298'
\$BIG_REAL_LIT A universal real literal of value 690.0 with enough leading zeroes to be the size of the maximum line length.	(250 * '0') & '690.0'

TEST PARAMETERS

Name and Meaning	Value
\$BIG_STRING1 A string literal which when catenated with BIG_STRING2 yields the image of BIG_ID1.	'X234567890' & (11 * '1234567890')
\$BIG_STRING2 A string literal which when catenated with the end of BIG_STRING1 yields the image of BIG_ID1.	(13 * '1234567890') & '12341'
\$BLANKS A sequence of blanks twenty characters less than the size of the maximum line length.	(235 * ' ')
\$COUNT_LAST A universal integer literal whose value is TEXT_IO.COUNT'LAST.	2_147_483_647
\$FIELD_LAST A universal integer literal whose value is TEXT_IO.FIELD'LAST.	255
\$FILE_NAME_WITH_BAD_CHARS An external file name that either contains invalid characters or is too long.	/~/
\$FILE_NAME_WITH_WILD_CARD_CHAR An external file name that either contains a wild card character or is too long.	/*/*
\$GREATER_THAN_DURATION A universal real literal that lies between DURATION'BASE'LAST and DURATION'LAST or any value in the range of DURATION.	100_000.0
\$GREATER_THAN_DURATION_BASE_LAST A universal real literal that is greater than DURATION'BASE'LAST.	100_000_000.0
\$ILLEGAL_EXTERNAL_FILE_NAME1 An external file name which contains invalid characters.	/~/*/f1
\$ILLEGAL_EXTERNAL_FILE_NAME2 An external file name which is too long (or illegal).	/*/~/*f2

Name and Meaning	Value
\$INTEGER_FIRST A universal integer literal whose value is INTEGER'FIRST.	-32768
\$INTEGER_LAST A universal integer literal whose value is INTEGER'LAST.	32767
\$INTEGER_LAST_PLUS_1 A universal integer literal whose value is INTEGER'LAST + 1.	32768
\$LESS_THAN_DURATION A universal real literal that lies between DURATION'BASE'FIRST and DURATION'FIRST or any value in the range of DURATION.	-100_000.0
\$LESS_THAN_DURATION_BASE_FIRST A universal real literal that is less than DURATION'BASE'FIRST.	-100_000_000.0
\$MAX_DIGITS Maximum digits supported for floating-point types.	15
\$MAX_IN_LEN Maximum input line length permitted by the implementation.	255
\$MAX_INT A universal integer literal whose value is SYSTEM.MAX_INT.	2_147_483_647
\$MAX_INT_PLUS_1 A universal integer literal whose value is SYSTEM.MAX_INT + 1.	2_147_483_648
\$MAX_LEN_INT_BASED_LITERAL A universal integer based literal whose value is 2#11# with enough leading zeroes in the mantissa to be MAX_IN_LEN long.	'2#' & (250 * '0') & '11#'
\$MAX_LEN_REAL_BASED_LITERAL A universal real based literal whose value is 16:F.E: with enough leading zeroes in the mantissa to be MAX_IN_LEN long.	'16:' & (248 * '0') & 'F.E:'

TEST PARAMETERS

Name and Meaning	Value
\$MAX_STRING_LITERAL A string literal of size MAX_IN_LEN, including the quote characters.	(25 * '1234567890') & '123'
\$MIN_INT A universal integer literal whose value is SYSTEM.MIN_INT.	-2_147_483_648
\$NAME A name of a predefined numeric type other than FLOAT, INTEGER, SHORT_FLOAT, SHORT_INTEGER, LONG_FLOAT, or LONG_INTEGER.	NO_SUCH_TYPE
\$NEG_BASED_INT A based integer literal whose highest order nonzero bit falls in the sign bit position of the representation for SYSTEM.MAX_INT.	16#FFFFFFFE#

APPENDIX D
WITHDRAWN TESTS

Some tests are withdrawn from the ACVC because they do not conform to the ADA Standard. The following 25 tests had been withdrawn at the time of validation testing for the reasons indicated. A reference of the form "AI-ddddd" is to an Ada Commentary.

- B28003A: A basic declaration (line 36) wrongly follows a later declaration.
- E28005C: This test requires that 'PRAGMA LIST (ON);' not appear in a listing that has been suspended by a previous "pragma LIST (OFF);"; the Ada Standard is not clear on this point, and the matter will be reviewed by the ALMP.
- C34004A: The expression in line 168 wrongly yields a value outside of the range of the target type T, raising `CONSTRAINT_ERROR`.
- C35502P: Equality operators in lines 62 & 69 should be inequality operators.
- A35902C: Line 17's assignment of the nominal upper bound of a fixed-point type to an object of that type raises `CONSTRAINT_ERROR`, for that value lies outside of the actual range of the type.
- C35904A: The elaboration of the fixed-point subtype on line 28 wrongly raises `CONSTRAINT_ERROR`, because its upper bound exceeds that of the type.
- C35A03E, & R: These tests assume that attribute 'MANTISSA returns 0 when applied to a fixed-point type with a null range, but the Ada Standard doesn't support this assumption.
- C37213H: The subtype declaration of SCONS in line 100 is wrongly expected to raise an exception when elaborated.
- C37213J: The aggregate in line 451 wrongly raises `CONSTRAINT_ERROR`.
- C37215C, E, G, H: Various discriminant constraints are wrongly expected to be incompatible with type CONS.
- C38102C: The fixed-point conversion on line 23 wrongly raises `CONSTRAINT_ERROR`.

C41402A: 'STORAGE_SIZE' is wrongly applied to an object of an access type.

C45614C: REPORT.INDENT_INT has an argument of the wrong type (LONG_INTEGER).

A74106C, C85018B, C87B04B, CC1311B: A bound specified in a fixed-point subtype declaration lies outside of that calculated for the base type, raising CONSTRAINT_ERROR. Errors of this sort occur re lines 37 & 59, 142 & 143, 16 & 48, and 252 & 253 of the four tests, respectively (and possibly elsewhere).

BC3105A: Lines 159..168 are wrongly expected to be incorrect; they are correct.

AD1A01A: The declaration of subtype INT3 raises CONSTRAINT_ERROR for implementations that select INT'SIZE to be 16 or greater.

CE2401H: The record aggregates in lines 105 & 117 contain the wrong values.

CE3208A: This test expects that an attempt to open the default output file (after it was closed) with mode IN_FILE raises NAME_ERROR or USE_ERROR; by Commentary AI-00048. MODE_ERROR should be raised.