AD-A205 258

(When Data Entered)

NTATION PAGE

READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM

12. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) **Ada Compiler Validation Summary Report:** TELESOFT IBM Development System for the Ada Language VM/CMS - AIX/RT Ada Cross Compiler, Version 1.1.0 , IBM 3083 to IBM RT PC 6150-125 Host and Target.	5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED 16 June 1988 to 16 June 1988 6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER -
7. AUTHOR(s) Wright-Patterson AFB, OH	8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s)
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION AND ADDRESS Wright-Patterson AFB, OH	10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS Ada Joint Program Office United States Department of Defense Washington, DC 20301-3081	12. REPORT DATE 13. NUMBER OF PAGES
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS(If different from Controlling Office) Wright-Patterson AFB, OH	15. SECURITY CLASS (of this report) UNCLASSIFIED 15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE N/A

16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report)

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.

17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20 If different from Report)

UNCLASSIFIED

18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

19. KEYWORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

Ada Programming language, Ada Compiler Validation Summary Report, Ada Compiler Validation Capability, ACVC, Validation Testing, Ada Validation Office, AVO, Ada Validation Facility, AVF, ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A, Ada Joint Program Office, AJPO

20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

VM/CMS - AIX/RT Ada Cross Compiler, Version 1.1.0, TELESOFT, Wright-Patterson AFB, IBM 3083 under VM/HPO, Release 4.2 (Host) and IBM RT PC 62150-125 under AIX, Release 2.1 (Target), ACVC 1.9

DD FORM 1473 EDITION OF 1 NOV 65 IS OBSOLETE
1 JAN 73 S/N 0102-LF-014-6601

UNCLASSIFIED
SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

Ada Compiler Validation Summary Report:

Compiler Name: IBM Development System for the Ada Language
VM/CMS -> AIX/RT Ada Cross Compiler, Version 1.1.0

Certificate Number: 880610W1.09097

Host:
IBM 3083 under
VM/HPO, Release 4.2

Target:
IBM RT PC 6150-125 under
AIX, Release 2.1

Testing Completed 16 June 1988 Using ACVC 1.9

This report has been reviewed and is approved.

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AVF Control Number: AVF-VSR-196.1188
88-02-11-TEL

Ada COMPILER
VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT:
Certificate Number: 880610W1.09097
TELESOFT
IBM Development System for the Ada Language
VM/CMS -> AIX/RT Ada Cross Compiler, Version 1.1.0
IBM 3083 to IBM RT PC 6150-125

Completion of On-Site Testing:
16 June 1988

Prepared By:
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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.

INTRODUCTION

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 language constructs not supported by the compiler but required by the Ada Standard
- To determine that the implementation-dependent behavior is allowed by the Ada Standard

Testing of this compiler was conducted by SofTech, Inc. under the direction of the AVF according to procedures established by the Ada Joint Program Office and administered by the Ada Validation Organization (AVO). On-site testing was completed 16 June 1988 at San Diego CA.

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:

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Ada Joint Program Office
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or from:

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ASD/SCEL
Wright-Patterson AFB OH 45433-6503

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
Alexandria VA 22311

1.3 REFERENCES

1. Reference Manual for the Ada Programming Language, ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A, February 1983 and ISO 8652-1987.

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.

4. Ada Compiler Validation Capability User's Guide, 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 and ISO 8652-1987.
Applicant	The agency requesting validation.
AVF	The Ada Validation Facility. The AVF is responsible for conducting compiler validations according to procedures contained in the Ada Compiler Validation Procedures and Guidelines.
AVO	The Ada Validation Organization. The AVO has oversight authority over all AVF practices for the purpose of maintaining a uniform process for validation of Ada compilers. The AVO provides administrative and technical

support for Ada validations to ensure consistent practices.

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.

Passed test — An ACVC test for which a compiler generates the expected result.

Target — The computer for which a compiler generates code.

Test — A program that checks a compiler's conformity regarding a particular feature or a 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 compilation or link errors.

Class A tests check that legal Ada programs can be successfully compiled and executed. There are no explicit program components in a Class A test to check semantics. 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.

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 REPORT and CHECK_FILE 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 is provided 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 this 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: IBM Development System for the Ada Language
VM/CMS -> AIX/RT Ada Cross Compiler Version 1.1.0

ACVC Version: 1.9

Certificate Number: 880610W1.09097

Host Computer:

Machine:	IBM 3083
Operating System:	VM/HPO, Release 4.2
Memory Size:	32 Megabytes

Target Computer:

Machine:	IBM RT PC 6150-125
Operating System:	AIX, Release 2.1
Memory Size:	8 Megabytes

Communications Network:

IBM RT PC 3278/3279 emulation package

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 6 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 type LONG_INTEGER 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 some 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.)

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

No exception 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 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 away from zero. (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 no exception. (See test C36003A.)

  No exception is raised when 'LENGTH is applied to an array type with INTEGER'LAST + 2 components. (See test C36202A.)

  No exception is raised when 'LENGTH is applied to an array type with SYSTEM.MAX_INT + 2 components. (See test C36202B.)

  A packed BOOLEAN array having a 'LENGTH exceeding INTEGER'LAST raises no exception. (See test C52103X.)

  A packed two-dimensional BOOLEAN array with more than INTEGER'LAST components raises CONSTRAINT_ERROR when the length of a dimension is calculated and exceeds INTEGER'LAST. (See test 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 in 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, index subtype checks appear to be made as choices are evaluated. (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.

  An implementation might legitimately place restrictions on representation clauses used by some of the tests. If a representation clause is used by a test in a way that violates a restriction, 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.)

Enumeration representation clauses for boolean types containing representational values other than (FALSE => 0, TRUE => 1) are not supported. (See tests C35508I..J and C35508M..N.)

Length clauses with SIZE specifications for enumeration types are supported provided that the size specified is at least 16 bits. (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 supported provided that all of the record components are aligned on 16-bit boundaries. (See test A39005G.)

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

- Pragmas.

The pragma INLINE is not supported for procedures or functions. (See tests LA3004A, LA3004B, EA3004C, EA3004D, CA3004E, and CA3004F.)

- Input/output.

The package SEQUENTIAL_IO cannot be instantiated with unconstrained array types and record types with discriminants without defaults. (See tests AE2101C, EE2201D, and EE2201E.)

The package DIRECT_IO cannot be instantiated with unconstrained array types and record types with discriminants without defaults. (See tests AE2101H, EE2401D, and EE2401G.)

There are strings which are illegal external file names for SEQUENTIAL_IO and DIRECT_IO. (See tests CE2102C and CE2102H.)

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 does not truncate the file. (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), CE2110B, 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 CE2107F..I (5 tests), CE2110B, and CE2111H.)

An internal sequential access file and an internal direct access file can be associated with a single external file for writing. (See test CE2107E.)

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 and 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 provided that the body is compiled before any instantiations. (See tests CA1012A and CA2009F.)

Generic package declarations and bodies can be compiled in separate compilations provided that the body is compiled before any instantiations. (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

Version 1.9 of the ACVC comprises 3122 tests. When this compiler was tested, 27 tests had been withdrawn because of test errors. The AVF determined that 378 tests were inapplicable to this implementation. All inapplicable tests were processed during validation testing except for 327 executable tests that use floating-point precision exceeding that supported by the implementation. Modifications to the code, processing, or grading for 11 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	106	1046	1494	15	12	44	2717
Inapplicable	4	5	359	2	6	2	378
Withdrawn	3	2	21	0	1	0	27
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	181	448	466	245	164	98	141	327	129	36	232	3	247	2717
Inapplicable	23	124	208	3	2	0	2	0	8	0	2	0	6	378
Withdrawn	2	14	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	27
TOTAL	206	586	677	248	166	99	145	327	137	36	236	4	255	3122

3.4 WITHDRAWN TESTS

The following 27 tests were withdrawn from ACVC Version 1.9 at the time of this validation:

B28003A	E28005C	C34004A	A35902C	C35502P
C35904A	C35904B	C35A03E	C35A03R	C37213H
C37213J	C37215C	C37215E	C37215G	C37215H
C38102C	C41402A	C45332A	C45614C	A74106C
C85018B	C87B04B	CC1311B	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, 378 tests were inapplicable for the reasons indicated:

- C35508I..J (2 tests) and C35508M..N (2 tests) use enumeration representation clauses for boolean types containing representational values other than (FALSE => 0, TRUE => 1). These clauses are not supported by this compiler.
- C35702A uses SHORT_FLOAT which is not supported by this implementation.

- C35702B uses LONG_FLOAT which is not supported by this implementation.

- A39005B uses length clauses with SIZE specifications for enumeration types which are not supported by this compiler.

- A39005G uses a record representation clause which is not supported by this compiler.

- The following tests use SHORT_INTEGER, which is not supported by this compiler:

C45231B	C45304B	C45502B	C45503B	C45504B
C45504E	C45611B	C45613B	C45614B	C45631B
C45632B	B52004E	C55B07B	B55B09D	

- C45231D and B86001D require a macro substitution for any predefined integer types other than INTEGER, SHORT_INTEGER, and LONG_INTEGER. This compiler does not support any such types.

- C45531M, C45531N, C45532M, and C45532N use fine 48-bit fixed-point base types which are not supported by this compiler.

- C45531O, C45531P, C45532O, and C45532P use coarse 48-bit fixed-point base types which are not supported by this compiler.

- D64005F and D64005G use nested procedures as subunits to a level of 17, which exceeds the capacity of the compiler.

- 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.

- CA2009C, CA2009F, BC3204C, and BC3205D contain instantiations of generics in cases where the body is not available at the time of the instantiations. This implementation creates a dependency on the missing body so that when the actual body is compiled, the units containing the instantiations become obsolete.

- CA3004E, EA3004C, and LA3004A use the INLINE pragma for procedures, which is not supported by this compiler.

- CA3004F, EA3004D, and LA3004B use the INLINE pragma for functions, which is not supported by this compiler.

- AE2101C, EE2201D, and EE2201E use instantiations of package SEQUENTIAL_IO with unconstrained array types and record types having discriminants without defaults. These instantiations are rejected by this compiler.

- AE2101H, EE2401D, and EE2401G use instantiations of package DIRECT_IO with unconstrained array types and record types having discriminants without defaults. These instantiations are rejected by this compiler.

  The following 327 tests require a floating-point accuracy that exceeds the maximum of 6 digits supported by this implementation:

C24113C..Y (23 tests)	C35705C..Y (23 tests)
C35706C..Y (23 tests)	C35707C..Y (23 tests)
C35708C..Y (23 tests)	C35802C..Z (24 tests)
C45241C..Y (23 tests)	C45321C..Y (23 tests)
C45421C..Y (23 tests)	C45521C..Z (24 tests)
C45524C..Z (24 tests)	C45621C..Z (24 tests)
C45641C..Y (23 tests)	C46012C..Z (24 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 by the AVF 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 subtests 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 10 Class B tests, one Class C test, and one Class E test.

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

B27005A	BA1101C	BA3006A	BA3006B	BA3007B
BA3008A	BA3008B	BA3013A		

B28001R, B28001V, and E28002D had PRAGMA LIST(ON) inserted as line 1 to make the listing more readable.

C45651A requires that the result of the expression in line 227 be in the range given in line 228; however, this range excludes some acceptable results. This implementation passes all other checks of this test, and the AVO ruled the test is passed.

3.7 ADDITIONAL TESTING INFORMATION

3.7.1 Prevalidation

Prior to validation, a set of test results for ACVC Version 1.9 produced by the IBM Development System for the Ada Language VM/CMS -> AIX/RT Ada Cross Compiler 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 IBM Development System for the Ada Language VM/CMS -> AIX/RT Ada Cross Compiler using ACVC Version 1.9 was conducted on-site by a validation team from the AVF. The configuration consisted of an IBM 3083 host operating under VM/HPO, Release 4.2, and two IBM RT PC 6150-125 targets operating under AIX, Release 2.1. The host and target computers were linked via the IBM RT PC 3278/3279 emulation package.

A magnetic tape containing all tests except for withdrawn tests and tests requiring unsupported floating-point precisions was taken on-site by the validation team for processing. Tests that make use of implementation-specific values were customized before being written to the magnetic tape. Tests requiring modifications during the prevalidation testing were included in their modified form on the magnetic tape.

The contents of the magnetic tape were loaded directly onto the host computer. After the test files were loaded to disk, the full set of tests was compiled on the IBM 3083, and all executable tests were run on the IBM RT PC 6150-125. . Object files were linked and run on the target computer. Results were printed from the host computer, with results being transferred to the host computer via the IBM PC RT emulation package.

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

Option	Effect
INIT	Initializes the working sublibrary
NOOPT	Turns off the global optimizer
LIS/ERRI	Produces a compilation listing with interspersed error messages
BIND	Creates a main compilation unit
LIB	Identifies the current unit as a library unit
BCF	Causes an executable file to be generated

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

3.7.3 Test Site

Testing was conducted at San Diego CA and was completed on 16 June 1988.

APPENDIX A

DECLARATION OF CONFORMANCE.

TELESOFT has submitted the following Declaration of Conformance concerning the IBM Development System for the Ada Language VM/CMS -> AIX/RT Ada Cross Compiler, Version 1.1.0.

DECLARATION OF CONFORMANCE

Compiler Implementor: TeleSoft
Ada Validation Facility: ASD/SCOL, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH
Ada Compiler Validation Capability (ACVC), Version 1.9

Base Configuration

Base Compiler Name: IBM Development System for the Ada Language,
VM/CMS->AIX/RT Ada Cross-Compiler, Version 1.1.0
Host Architecture ISA: IBM 3083
Operating System: VM/HPO, Release 4.2
Target Architecture ISA: IBM RT PC 6150-125
Operating System: AIX, Release 2.1

Implementor's Declaration

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

Jean Acquarella Date: 17 August 1988
TeleSoft
for Raymond A. Parra, Director, Contracts & Legal

Owner's Declaration

I, the undersigned, representing International Business Machines Corporation 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.

S. J. Bhavsar Date: 88.08.18
International Business Machines Corporation
P. K. Vanasak, Manager of Languages and Related Products

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 the Ada Standard, and to certain allowed restrictions on representation clauses. The implementation-dependent characteristics of the IBM Development System for the Ada Language VM/CMS -> AIX/RT Ada Cross Compiler, Version 1.1.0, are described in the following sections, which discuss topics in Appendix F of the Ada Standard. Implementation-specific portions of the package STANDARD are also included in this appendix.

```
package STANDARD is

     ...

     type INTEGER is range -32768 .. 32767;

     type LONG_INTEGER is range -2147483648 .. 2147483647;

     type FLOAT is digits 6 range -1.70141E+38 .. 1.70141E+38;

     type DURATION is delta 2 ** (-14) range -86400.0 .. 86400.0;

     ...

end STANDARD;
```

APPENDIX F
OF THE LANGUAGE REFERENCE MANUAL

The Ada language definition allows for certain target dependencies in a controlled manner. This section, called Appendix F as prescribed in the LRM, describes implementation-dependent characteristics of the IBM Ada Development System VM/CMS-RT Cross Compiler Version 1.1.0 and the IBM Ada Development System RT PC Compiler Version 1.1.0 compilers running under AIX 2.1.

1. Implementation-Defined Pragmas

Implementation dependent pragmas are:

```
PRAGMA COMMENT (string_literal);
-- embeds string_literal into object code

PRAGMA IMAGES (enumeration_type, <immediate>|<deferred>);
-- generates a table of images for the enumeration type
-- 'deferred' causes the table to be generated only if
-- the enumeration type is used in a compilation unit
```

2. Predefined Pragmas

Supported pragmas are INTERFACE, ELABORATE, SUPPRESS, PACK, PAGE, LIST, and PRIORITY.

All pragmas have conventional meanings except LIST which suppresses listings prior to Pragma LIST(ON) regardless of the user request. Pragma INTERFACE supports Assembly only.

Unrecognized and unsupported Pragmas are ignored with the appropriate warning message.

3. Representation Clauses

Supported representation clauses include:

- Length Clause
- Enumeration Representation Clauses, except for Boolean types
- Record Representation Clause
- Address Clause - Interrupt support

Record representation clauses are aligned on 16-bit boundaries. Length clauses with SIZE specifications for enumeration types are restriced to a minimum size of 16 bits.

4. Restrictions on Unchecked Conversion

The only restriction on Unchecked Conversion is that the two types (or subtypes) A and B must be the same static size, and that neither A nor B are private.

5. Package SYSTEM

The package System has the following characteristics:

```
PACKAGE System IS

  -- for integer use 16;

  TYPE Address is access integer;
  -- for Address'size use 4*Storage_Unit;

  TYPE Subprogram_Value is
    Record
      KR           : Address;
      Static_Base  : Address;
    End Record;

  TYPE Name     IS  (TeleSoft_Ada);

  System_Name   :  CONSTANT name := TeleSoft_Ada;

  Storage_Unit  :  CONSTANT  := 8;

  Memory_Size   :  CONSTANT  := 1024*1024;


  -- System-Dependent Named Numbers:

  Min_Int       : CONSTANT := -(2 ** 31);
  Max_Int       : CONSTANT := (2 ** 31) - 1;
  Max_Digits    : CONSTANT := 6;
  Max_Mantissa  : CONSTANT := 31;
  Fine_Delta    : CONSTANT := 1.0 / (2 ** Max_Mantissa);
  Tick          : CONSTANT := 1.0

  -- Other System-Dependent Declarations

  SUBTYPE Priority IS Integer RANGE 0 .. 255;

  Max_Object_Size   : CONSTANT := (32*1024)-1;
  Max_Record_Count  : CONSTANT := (32*1024)-1;
  Max_Text_Io_Count : CONSTANT := 16*1024;
  Max_Text_Io_Field : CONSTANT := 1000;

end System;
```

6. Representation Attributes

All defined representation Attributes shall be supported.

7. Implementation-Generated Names

There are no implementation-generated names denoting implementation-dependent components. Names generated by the compiler shall not interfere with programmer-defined names.

8. Implementation-Dependent Characteristics of the I/O Packages

- Sequential_IO, Direct_IO, and Text_IO are supported.
- Low_Level_IO is not supported.
- Unconstrained array types and unconstrained types with discriminants may not be instantiated for I/O.
- File names follow the conventions and restrictions of the target operating system, except that non-printing characters, blank(' ') and asterisk ('*') are disallowed.
- In Text_IO, the type Field is defined as follows: subtype Field is integer range 0..1000;
- In Text_IO, the type Count is defined as follows: type Count is range 0..16_383;

9. Predefined Numeric Types

The current specification of package STANDARD includes:

```
type INTEGER is range -32768 .. 32727;

type LONG_INTEGER is range -2147483648 .. 2147483647;

type FLOAT is digits 6 range -1.70141E+38 .. 1.70141E+38;

type DURATION is delta 2 ** (-14) range -86400.0 ..
86400.0;

INTEGER
'First  =  -32768
'Last   =   32767
'Size   =   16

LONG_INTEGER
```

```
'First  =  -2147483648
'Last   =   2147483647
'Size   =   32

FLOAT
'Machine_Overflows = true
'Machine_Rounds    = true
'Machine_Radix     = 2
'Machine_Mantissa  = 24
'Machine_Emax      = 127
'Machine_Emin      = -127
'Mantissa          = 21
'Digits            = 6
'Size              = 32
'Emax              = 84
'Safe_Emax         = 127
'Epsilon           = 9.53674E-07
'Safe_Large        = 1.70141E+38
'Safe_Small        = 2.93873E-39

DURATION
'Machine_Overflows = true
'Machine_Rounds    = true
'Delta             = 2**(-14)
'First             = -86400.0
'Last              = 86400.0
```

10. Restrictions on Machine Code Insertions

Machine code insertions are not supported.

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.	(1..199 => 'A',200 => '1')
$BIG_ID2 Identifier the size of the maximum input line length with varying last character.	(1..199 => 'A',200 => '2')
$BIG_ID3 Identifier the size of the maximum input line length with varying middle character.	(1..100 => 'A',101 => '3', 102..200 => 'A')
$BIG_ID4 Identifier the size of the maximum input line length with varying middle character.	(1..100 => 'A',101 => '4', 102..200 => 'A')
$BIG_INT_LIT An integer literal of value 298 with enough leading zeroes so that it is the size of the maximum line length.	(1..197 => '0', 198..200 => "298")

TEST PARAMETERS

Name and Meaning	Value
$BIG_REAL_LIT A universal real literal of value 690.0 with enough leading zeroes to be the size of the maximum line length.	(1..194 => '0', 195..200 => "69.0E1")
$BIG_STRING1 A string literal which when catenated with BIG_STRING2 yields the image of BIG_ID1.	(1 => '"', 2..101 => 'A', 102 => '"')
$BIG_STRING2 A string literal which when catenated to the end of BIG_STRING1 yields the image of BIG_ID1.	(1 => '"', 2..100 => 'A', 101..102 => "1""")
$BLANKS A sequence of blanks twenty characters less than the size of the maximum line length.	(1..180 => ' ')
$COUNT_LAST A universal integer literal whose value is TEXT_IO.COUNT'LAST.	16383
$FIELD_LAST A universal integer literal whose value is TEXT_IO.FIELD'LAST.	1000
$FILE_NAME_WITH_BAD_CHARS An external file name that either contains invalid characters or is too long.	"BAD CHAR"
$FILE_NAME_WITH_WILD_CARD_CHAR An external file name that either contains a wild card character or is too long.	"BAD*CHAR"
$GREATER_THAN_DURATION A universal real literal that lies between DURATION'BASE'LAST and DURATION'LAST or any value in the range of DURATION.	86_401.0

Name and Meaning	Value
$GREATER_THAN_DURATION_BASE_LAST A universal real literal that is greater than DURATION'BASE'LAST.	131_073.0
$ILLEGAL_EXTERNAL_FILE_NAME1 An external file name which contains invalid characters.	"BAD CHAR"
$ILLEGAL_EXTERNAL_FILE_NAME2 An external file name which is too long.	"BAD*CHAR"
$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.	-86_401.0
$LESS_THAN_DURATION_BASE_FIRST A universal real literal that is less than DURATION'BASE'FIRST.	-131_073.0
$MAX_DIGITS Maximum digits supported for floating-point types.	6
$MAX_IN_LEN Maximum input line length permitted by the implementation.	200
$MAX_INT A universal integer literal whose value is SYSTEM.MAX_INT.	2147483647
$MAX_INT_PLUS_1 A universal integer literal whose value is SYSTEM.MAX_INT+1.	2147483648

TEST PARAMETERS

Name and Meaning	Value
$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.	(1..2 => "2:", 3..197 => '0', 198..200 => "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.	(1..3 => "16:", 4..196 =>'0', 197..200 => "F.E:")
$MAX_STRING_LITERAL A string literal of size MAX_IN_LEN, including the quote characters.	(1 => '"', 2..199 => 'A', 200 => '"')
$MIN_INT A universal integer literal whose value is SYSTEM.MIN_INT.	-2147483648
$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 27 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) incorrectly 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 AJPO.

- C34004A: The expression in line 168 yields a value outside the range of the target type T, but there is no handler for CONSTRAINT_ERROR.

- C35502P: The equality operators in lines 62 and 69 should be inequality operators.

- A35902C: The assignment in line 17 of the nominal upper bound of a fixed-point type to an object 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.

- C35904B: The subtype declaration that is expected to raise CONSTRAINT_ERROR when its compatibility is checked against that of various types passed as actual generic parameters, may, in fact, raise NUMERIC_ERROR or CONSTRAINT_ERROR for reasons not anticipated by the test.

- C35A03E and C35A03R: These tests assume that attribute 'MANTISSA returns 0 when applied to a fixed-point type with a null range, but the Ada Standard does not support this assumption.

- C37213H: The subtype declaration of SCONS in line 100 is incorrectly expected to raise an exception when elaborated.

- C37213J: The aggregate in line 451 incorrectly raises CONSTRAINT_ERROR.

- C37215C, C37215E, C37215G, and C37215H: Various discriminant constraints are incorrectly expected to be incompatible with type CONS.

- C38102C: The fixed-point conversion on line 23 wrongly raises CONSTRAINT_ERROR.

- C41402A: The attribute 'STORAGE_SIZE is incorrectly applied to an object of an access type.

- C45332A: The test expects that either an expression in line 52 will raise an exception or else MACHINE_OVERFLOWS is FALSE. However, an implementation may evaluate the expression correctly using a type with a wider range than the base type of the operands, and MACHINE_OVERFLOWS may still be TRUE.

- C45614C: The function call of IDENT_INT in line 15 uses an argument of the wrong type.

- A74106C, C85018B, C87B04B, and 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 at lines 37 & 59, 142 & 143, 16 & 48, and 252 & 253 of the four tests, respectively.

- BC3105A: Lines 159 through 168 expect error messages, but these lines are correct Ada.

- AD1A01A: The declaration of subtype SINT3 raises CONSTRAINT_ERROR for implementations which select INT'SIZE to be 16 or greater.

- CE2401H: The record aggregates in lines 105 and 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.