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Ada COMPILER  
VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT:  
Certificate Number: 890314A1.10040  
Alsys  
AlsyCOMP\_035, Version 4.3  
CETIA UNIGRAPH 6000

Completion of On-Site Testing:  
14 March 1989

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Washington DC 20301-3081



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Ada Compiler Validation Summary Report:

Compiler Name: AlsyCOMP\_035, Version 4.3

Certificate Number: 890314A1.10040

Host: CETIA UNIGRAPH 6000 under Unigraph/X release 3.0.1

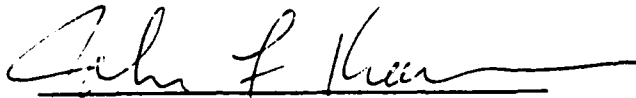
Target: CETIA UNIGRAPH 6000 under Unigraph/X release 3.0.1

Testing Completed 14 March 1989 Using ACVC 1.10

This report has been reviewed and is approved.

  
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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. *Key...*

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 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 14 March 1989 at Alslys SA. in 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)  
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  
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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 <u>Ada Compiler Validation Procedures and Guidelines</u> .
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.

## INTRODUCTION

- 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.

## INTRODUCTION

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: AlsyCOMP\_035, Version 4.3

ACVC Version: 1.10

Certificate Number: 890314A1.10040

Host Computer:

Machine: CETIA Unigraph 6000

Operating System: Unigraph/X release 3.0.1

Memory Size: 8 Mb

Configuration Information : MC68030 processor  
MC 68882 floating-point coprocessor

Target Computer:

Machine: CETIA Unigraph 6000

Operating System: Unigraph/X release 3.0.1

Memory Size: 8 Mb

Configuration Information : MC68030 processor  
MC 68882 floating-point coprocessor

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:

## a. Capacities.

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

## b. Predefined types.

- (1) This implementation supports the additional predefined types, `SHORT_INTEGER`, `LONG_INTEGER`, `LONG_FLOAT` in the package `STANDARD`. (See tests B86001T..Z (7 tests).)

## c. Based literals.

- (1) An implementation is allowed raise `NUMERIC_ERROR` or `CONSTRAINT_ERROR` when a value exceeds `SYSTEM.MAX_INT`. This implementation raises `NUMERIC_ERROR` during execution. (See test E24201A.)

## d. Expression evaluation.

The order in which expressions are evaluated and the time at which constraints are checked are not defined by the language. While the ACVC tests do not specifically attempt to determine the order of evaluation of expressions, test results indicate the following:

- (1) 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.)
- (2) Assignments for subtypes are performed with the same precision as the base type. (See test C35712B.)
- (3) This implementation uses no extra bits for extra precision. This implementation uses all extra bits for extra range. (See test C35903A.)

## CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

- (4) 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.)
- (5) 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.)
- (6) Apparently underflow is gradual. (See tests C45524A..Z.) (26 tests)

### e. Rounding.

The method by which values are rounded in type conversions is not defined by the language. While the ACVC tests do not specifically attempt to determine the method of rounding, the test results indicate the following:

- (1) The method used for rounding to integer is apparently round to even. (See tests C46012A..Z.) (26 tests)
- (2) The method used for rounding to longest integer is apparently round to even. (See tests C46012A..Z.) (26 tests)
- (3) The method used for rounding to integer in static universal real expressions is apparently round to even. (See test C4A014A.)

### f. 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:

- (1) Declaration of an array type or subtype declaration with more than `SYSTEM.MAX_INT` components raises `NUMERIC_ERROR`. (See test C36003A.)
- (2) `NUMERIC_ERROR` is raised when `'LENGTH` is applied to an array type with `INTEGER'LAST + 2` components. (See test 36202A.)
- (3) `NUMERIC_ERROR` is raised when an array type with `SYSTEM.MAX_INT + 2` components is declared. (See test C36202B.)
- (4) A packed `BOOLEAN` array having a `'LENGTH` exceeding `INTEGER'LAST` raises no exception. (See test C52103X.)
- (5) 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`. array objects are sliced. (See test C52104Y.)
- (6) 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. (See test C52013A.)

## CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

- (7) 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.)
- g. 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.)
- h. Discriminated types.
- (1) 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.)
- i. Aggregates.
- (1) 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.)
  - (2) In the evaluation of an aggregate containing subaggregates, not all choices are evaluated before being checked for identical bounds. (See test E43212B.)
  - (3) All choices are evaluated before `CONSTRAINT_ERROR` is raised if a bound in a non-null range of a non-null aggregate does not belong to an index subtype. (See test E43211B.)
- j. Pragmas.
- (1) The pragma `INLINE` is supported for functions or procedures, but not functions called inside a package specification. (See tests LA3004A..B, EA3004C..D, and CA3004E..F.)
- k. Generics.
- (1) Generic specifications and bodies can be compiled in separate compilations. (See tests CA1012A, CA2009C, CA2009F, BC3204C, and BC3205D.)
  - (2) Generic subprogram declarations and bodies can be compiled in separate compilations. (See tests CA1012A and CA2009F.)
  - (3) Generic library subprogram specifications and bodies can be compiled in separate compilations. (See test CA1012A.)
  - (4) Generic non-library package bodies as subunits can be compiled in separate compilations. (See test CA2009C.)

## CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

- (5) Generic non-library subprogram bodies can be compiled in separate compilations from their stubs. (See test CA2009F.)
- (6) Generic unit bodies and their subunits can be compiled in separate compilations. (See test CA3011A.)
- (7) Generic package declarations and bodies can be compiled in separate compilations. (See tests CA2009C, BC3204C, and BC3205D.)
- (8) Generic library package specifications and bodies can be compiled in separate compilations. (See tests BC3204C and BC3205D.)
- (9) Generic unit bodies and their subunits can be compiled in separate compilations. (See test CA3011A.)

### 1. Input and output.

- (1) The package `SEQUENTIAL_IO` can be instantiated with unconstrained array types and record types with discriminants without defaults. (See tests AE2101C, EE2201D, and EE2201E.)
- (2) The package `DIRECT_IO` can be instantiated with unconstrained array types and record types with discriminants but `CREATE` will raise `USE_ERROR`. (See tests AE2101H, EE2401D, and EE2401G.)
- (4) Modes `IN_FILE` and `OUT_FILE` are supported for `SEQUENTIAL_IO`. (See tests CE2102D..E, CE2102N, and CE2102P.)
- (5) Modes `IN_FILE`, `OUT_FILE`, and `INOUT_FILE` are supported for `DIRECT_IO`. (See tests CE2102F, CE2102I..J, CE2102R, CE2102T, and CE2102V.)
- (6) Modes `IN_FILE` and `OUT_FILE` are supported for text files. (See tests CE3102E and CE3102I..K.)
- (7) `RESET` and `DELETE` operations are supported for `SEQUENTIAL_IO`. (See tests CE2102G and CE2102X.)
- (8) `RESET` and `DELETE` operations are supported for `DIRECT_IO`. (See tests CE2102K and CE2102Y.)
- (9) `RESET` and `DELETE` operations are supported for text files. (See tests CE3102F..G, CE3104C, CE3110A, and CE3114A.)
- (10) Overwriting to a sequential file truncates to the last element written. (See test CE2208B.)
- (11) Temporary sequential files are given names and deleted when closed. (See test CE2108A.)
- (12) Temporary direct files are given names and deleted when closed. (See test CE2108C.)

## CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

- (13) Temporary text files are given names and deleted when closed. (See test CE3112A.)
- (14) More than one internal file can be associated with each external file for sequential files when reading or writing (See tests CE2107A..E, CE2102L, CE2110B, and CE2111D.)
- (15) More than one internal file can be associated with each external file for direct files when reading or writing (See tests CE2107F..I, CE2110D and CE2111H.)
- (16) More than one internal file can be associated with each external file for text files when reading or writing. (See tests CE3111A..E, CE3114B, and CE3115A.)

## CHAPTER 3

## TEST INFORMATION

## 3.1 TEST RESULTS

Version 1.10 of the ACVC comprises 3717 tests. When this compiler was tested, 43 tests had been withdrawn because of test errors. The AVF determined that 352 tests were inapplicable to this implementation. All inapplicable tests were processed during validation testing except for 201 executable tests that use floating-point precision exceeding that supported by the implementation. Modifications to the code, processing, or grading for 51 tests were required. (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	129	1132	1972	17	26	46	3322
Inapplicable	0	6	344	0	2	0	352
Withdrawn	1	2	34	0	6	0	43
TOTAL	130	1140	2350	17	34	46	3717

TEST INFORMATION

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	198	577	555	248	172	99	161	332	137	36	252	257	296	3322	
Inappl	14	72	125	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	118	25	352	
Wdrn	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	35	4	43	
TOTAL	213	650	680	248	172	99	166	334	137	36	253	404	325	3717	

3.4 WITHDRAWN TESTS

The following 43 tests were withdrawn from ACVC Version 1.10 at the time of this validation:

A39005G B97102E BC3009B CD2A62D CD2A63A CD2A63B CD2A63C CD2A63D  
 CD2A66A CD2A66B CD2A66C CD2A66D CD2A73A CD2A73B CD2A73C CD2A73D  
 CD2A76A CD2A76B CD2A76C CD2A76D CD2A81G CD2A83G CD2A84M CD2A84N  
 CD2D11B CD2B15C CD5007B CD50110 CD7105A CD7203B CD7204B CD7205C  
 CD7205D CE2107I CE3111C CE3301A CE3411B E28005C ED7004B ED7005C  
 ED7005D ED7006C ED7006D

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, 352 tests were inapplicable for the reasons indicated:

The following 201 tests are not applicable because they have floating-point type declarations requiring more digits than System.Max\_Digits:

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)

## TEST INFORMATION

- . C35701A and B86001F are not applicable because this implementation supports no predefined type Short\_Float.
- . C45531K..P (4 tests) and C45532M..P (4 tests) are not applicable because the value of System.Max\_Mantissa is less than 32.
- . C86001F, is not applicable because recompilation of Package SYSTEM is not allowed.
- . B86001X, C45231D, and CD7101G are not applicable because this implementation does not support any predefined integer type with a name other than Integer, Long\_Integer, or Short\_Integer.
- . B86001Y is not applicable because this implementation supports no predefined fixed-point type other than Duration.
- . B86001Z is not applicable because this implementation supports no predefined floating-point type with a name other than Float, Long\_Float, or Short\_Float.
- . B91001H is not applicable because address clause for entries is not supported by this implementation.
- . CD1009C, CD2A41A..B, CD2A41E, CD2A42A..B, CD2A42E..F, CD2A42I..J are not applicable because size clause on float is not supported by this implementation.
- . CD1C04B, CD1C04E, CD4051A..D are not applicable because representation clause on derived records or derived tasks is not supported by this implementation.
- . CD2A84B..I, CD2A84K..L are not applicable because size clause on access type is not supported by this implementation.
- . CD1C04A, CD2A21C..D, CD2A22C..D, CD2A22G..H, CD2A31C..D, CD2A32C..D, CD2A32G..H, CD2A41C..D, CD2A42C..D, CD2A42G..H, CD2A51C..D, CD2A52C..D, CD2A52G..H, CD2A53D, CD2A54D, CD2A54H are not applicable because size clause for derived private type is not supported by this implementation.
- . CD2A61A..D,F,H,I,J,K,L, CD2A62A..C, CD2A71A..D, CD2A72A..D, CD2A74A..D, CD2A75A..D are not applicable because of the way this implementation allocates storage space for one component, size specification clause for an array type or for a record type requires compression of the storage space needed for all the components (without gaps).
- . CD4041A is not applicable because alignment "at mod 8" is not supported by this implementation.
- . BD5006D is not applicable because address clause for packages is not supported by this implementation.
- . CD5011B,D,F,H,L,N,R, CD5012C,D,G,H,L, CD5013B,D,F,H,L,N,R, CD5014U,W are not applicable because address clause for a constant is not supported by this implementation.

## TEST INFORMATION

- . CD5012N, CD5013S, CD5014S are not applicable because address clause for a task is not supported by this implementation.
- . CE2102D is inapplicable because this implementation supports create with in\_file mode for SEQUENTIAL\_IO.
- . CE2102E is inapplicable because this implementation supports create with out\_file mode for SEQUENTIAL\_IO.
- . CE2102F is inapplicable because this implementation supports create with inout\_file mode for DIRECT\_IO.
- . CE2102I is inapplicable because this implementation supports create with in\_file mode for DIRECT\_IO.
- . CE2102J is inapplicable because this implementation supports create with out\_file mode for DIRECT\_IO.
- . CE2102N is inapplicable because this implementation supports open with in\_file mode for SEQUENTIAL\_IO.
- . CE2102O is inapplicable because this implementation supports RESET with in\_file mode for SEQUENTIAL\_IO.
- . CE2102P is inapplicable because this implementation supports open with out\_file mode for SEQUENTIAL\_IO.
- . CE2102Q is inapplicable because this implementation supports RESET with out\_file mode for SEQUENTIAL\_IO.
- . CE2102R is inapplicable because this implementation supports open with inout\_file mode for DIRECT\_IO.
- . CE2102S is inapplicable because this implementation supports RESET with inout\_file mode for DIRECT\_IO.
- . CE2102T is inapplicable because this implementation supports open with in\_file mode for DIRECT\_IO.
- . CE2102U is inapplicable because this implementation supports RESET with in\_file mode for DIRECT\_IO.
- . CE2102V is inapplicable because this implementation supports open with out\_file mode for DIRECT\_IO.
- . CE2102W is inapplicable because this implementation supports RESET with out\_file mode for DIRECT\_IO.
- . EE2401D and EE2401G are not applicable because USE\_ERROR is raised when the CREATE of an instantiation of DIRECT\_IO with unconstrained type is called.
- . CE2401H is not applicable because create with inout\_file mode for unconstrained records with default discriminants is not supported by this implementation.
- . CE3102E is inapplicable because this implementation supports create with in\_file mode for text files.

## TEST INFORMATION

- . CE3101F is inapplicable because this implementation supports reset for text files, for out\_file, in\_file and from out\_file to in\_file mode.
- . CE3101G is inapplicable because this implementation supports deletion of an external file for text files.
- . CE3102I is inapplicable because this implementation supports create with out\_file mode for text files.
- . CE3102J is inapplicable because this implementation supports open with in\_file mode for text files.
- . CE3102K is inapplicable because this implementation supports open with out\_file mode for text files.
- . CE3202A requires the association of a name with the standard input and output files. This is not supported by the implementation and USE\_ERROR is raised at execution. This behavior is accepted by the AVO pending a ruling by the language maintenance body.

## TEST INFORMATION

### 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 51 tests.

The test EA3004D when run as it is, the implementation fails to detect an error on line 27 of test file EA3004D6M (line 115 of "cat -n ea3004d\*"). This is because the pragma INLINE has no effect when its object is within a package specification. However, the results of running the test as it is does not confirm that the pragma had no effect, only that the package was not made obsolete. By re-ordering the compilations so that the two subprograms are compiled after file D5 (the re-compilation of the "with"ed package that makes the various earlier units obsolete), we create a test that shows that indeed pragma INLINE has no effect when applied to a subprogram that is called within a package specification: the test then executes and produces the expected NOT\_APPLICABLE result (as though INLINE were not supported at all). The re-ordering of EA3004D test files is 0-1-4-5-2-3-6.

The following 27 tests were split because syntax errors at one point resulted in the compiler not detecting other errors in the test:  
B23004A B24007A B24009A B28003A B32202A B32202B B32202C B33001A B36307A  
B37004A B49003A B49005A B61012A B62001B B74304B B74304C B74401F B74401R  
B91004A B95032A B95069A B95069B BA1101B2 BA1101B4 BC2001D BC3009A BC3009C  
BD5005B

The following 21 tests were split in order to show that the compiler was able to find the representation clause indicated by the comment  
--N/A =>ERROR :

CD2A61A CD2A61B CD2A61F CD2A61I CD2A61J CD2A62A CD2A62B CD2A71A CD2A72B  
CD2A72A CD2A72B CD2A75A CD2A75B CD2A84B CD2A84C CD2A84D CD2A84E CD2A84F  
CD2A84G CD2A84H CD2A84I

Modified versions were produced for the following 2 tests, in order to have the test run to completion and fully exhibit the test behavior:

- . In test C87B62B, an explicit STORAGE\_SIZE clause was added for the access type declared at line 68. This allows the test to execute without raising STORAGE\_ERROR and to meet its objective (test overloading resolution in expression within length clause). The test then produces the expected PASSED result.

## TEST INFORMATION

In test CE3202A, the NAME (STANDARD\_INPUT) and NAME (STANDARD\_OUTPUT) calls at lines 25 and 29 were encapsulated in blocks with explicit exception handlers that produce a NOT\_APPLICABLE result in the USE\_ERROR case, and a FAILED result in the OTHERS case. The test then produces the expected NOT\_APPLICABLE result.

CE3202A requires the association of a name with the standard input and output files. This is not supported by the implementation and USE\_ERROR is raised at execution. This behavior is accepted by the AVO pending a ruling by the language maintenance body.

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.

## 3.7 ADDITIONAL TESTING INFORMATION

## 3.7.1 Prevalidation

Prior to validation, a set of test results for ACVC Version 1.10 produced by the AlsysCOMP\_002 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 AlsysCOMP\_002 using ACVC Version 1.10 was conducted on-site by a validation team from the AVF. The configuration consisted of a HP 9000 S 350 operating under HP-UX, Version 6.2.

A tape containing all tests was taken on-site by the validation team for processing. Tests that make use of implementation-specific values were customized by Alsys after loading of the tape.

The contents of the tape were not loaded directly onto the host computer. They were loaded on a VAX/VMS machine and transferred via a network to the HP 9000 S 350. This is the reason why prevalidation tests were used for the validation. Those tests were loaded by Alsys from a magnetic tape containing all tests provided by the AVF. Customization was done by Alsys. All the tests were checked at prevalidation time.

Integrity of the validation tests was made by checking that no modification of the test occurred after the time the prevalidation results were transferred on cartridge tape for submission to the AVF. This check was performed by verifying that the date of creation (or last modification) of the test files was earlier than the prevalidation date. After validation was performed, 80 source tests were selected by the AVF and checked for integrity.

The full set of tests was compiled, linked, and all executable tests were run on the HP 9000 S 350. Results were printed from the host computer.

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

OPTION / SWITCH	EFFECT
FLOAT=MC68881	Floating point operations use the MC68881 arithmetic coprocessor
CALLS=INLINED	Allow inline insertion of code for subprograms and take pragma INLINE into account
REDUCTION=PARTIAL	Perform some high level optimizations on checks and loops

## TEST INFORMATION

EXPRESSION=PARTIAL Perform some low level optimizations on common subexpressions and register allocation

Tests were compiled, linked, and executed (as appropriate) using a single computer. Test output, compilation listings, and job logs were captured on cartridge 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 Alsys, SA. in La Celle Saint Cloud, FRANCE and was completed on 14 March 1989.

DECLARATION OF CONFORMANCE

APPENDIX A

DECLARATION OF CONFORMANCE

Alsys has submitted the following  
Declaration of Conformance concerning the AlsyCOMP\_002.

DECLARATION OF CONFORMANCE

DECLARATION OF CONFORMANCE

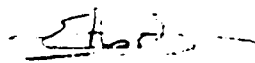
Compiler Implementor:           Alsys  
Ada Validation Facility:        AFNOR, Tour Europe Cedex 7,  
                                  F-92080 Paris la Défense  
Ada Compiler Validation Capability (ACVC) Version: 1.10

Base Configuration

Base Compiler Name:            AlsyCOMP\_035 Version 4.3  
Host Architecture:             CETIA UNIGRAPH 6000  
HOST OS and Version:         Unigraph/X release 3.0.1  
Target Architecture:         CETIA UNIGRAPH 6000  
Target OS and Version:        Unigraph/X release 3.0.1

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(s) listed in this declaration. I declare that Alsys is the owner of record of the Ada language compiler(s) listed above and, as such, is responsible for maintaining said compiler(s) in conformance to ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A. All certificates and registrations for Ada language compiler(s) listed in this declaration shall be made only in the owner's corporate name.



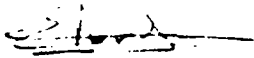
Date: 30 MAI 1989

Alsys  
Etienne Morel, Managing Director

DECLARATION OF CONFORMANCE

Owner's Declaration

I, the undersigned, representing Alsys, take full responsibility for implementation and maintenance of the Ada compiler(s) 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.



Date: 30 MAI 1989

Alsys  
Etienne Morel, Managing Director

## APPENDIX B

## 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
-----	-----
\$ACC_SIZE An integer literal whose value is the number of bits sufficient to hold any value of an access type.	32
\$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')

TEST PARAMETERS

Name and Meaning	Value
<p>\$BIG_INT_LIT</p> <p>An integer literal of value 298 with enough leading zeroes so that it is the size of the maximum line length.</p>	(252 * '0') & '298'
<p>\$BIG_REAL_LIT</p> <p>A universal real literal of value 690.0 with enough leading zeroes to be the size of the maximum line length.</p>	(250 * '0') & '690.0'
<p>\$BIG_STRING1</p> <p>A string literal which when catenated with BIG_STRING2 yields the image of BIG_ID1.</p>	''&'X234567890'&(11*'1234567890')&''
<p>\$BIG_STRING2</p> <p>A string literal which when catenated to the end of BIG_STRING1 yields the image of BIG_ID1.</p>	''&(13*'1234567890')&'12341'&''
<p>\$BLANKS</p> <p>A sequence of blanks twenty characters less than the size of the maximum line length.</p>	(235 * ' ')
<p>\$COUNT_LAST</p> <p>A universal integer literal whose value is TEXT_IO.COUNT'LAST.</p>	2_147_483_647
<p>\$DEFAULT_MEM_SIZE</p> <p>An integer literal whose value is SYSTEM.MEMORY_SIZE.</p>	2**32
<p>\$DEFAULT_STOR_UNIT</p> <p>An integer literal whose value is SYSTEM.STORAGE_UNIT.</p>	8
<p>\$DEFAULT_SYS_NAME</p> <p>The value of the constant SYSTEM.SYSTEM_NAME.</p>	UNIX
<p>\$DELTA_DOC</p> <p>A real literal whose value is SYSTEM.FINE_DELTA.</p>	2#1.0#E-31

TEST PARAMETERS

Name and Meaning	Value
<p>SFIELD_LAST</p> <p>A universal integer literal whose value is TEXT_IO.FIELD'LAST.</p>	255
<p>SFIXED_NAME</p> <p>The name of a predefined fixed-point type other than DURATION.</p>	NO_SUCH_TYPE
<p>SFLOAT_NAME</p> <p>The name of a predefined floating-point type other than FLOAT, SHORT_FLOAT, or LONG_FLOAT.</p>	NO_SUCH_TYPE
<p>SGREATER_THAN_DURATION</p> <p>A universal real literal that lies between DURATION'BASE'LAST and DURATION'LAST or any value in the range of DURATION.</p>	100_000.0
<p>SGREATER_THAN_DURATION_BASE_LAST</p> <p>A universal real literal that is greater than DURATION'BASE'LAST.</p>	100_000_000.0
<p>SHIGH_PRIORITY</p> <p>An integer literal whose value is the upper bound of the range for the subtype SYSTEM.PRIORITY.</p>	127
<p>SILLEGAL_EXTERNAL_FILE_NAME1</p> <p>An external file name specifying a non existent directory</p>	/~/*/f1
<p>SILLEGAL_EXTERNAL_FILE_NAME2</p> <p>An external file name different from SILLEGAL_EXTERNAL_FILE_NAME1</p>	/~/*/f2
<p>SINTEGER_FIRST</p> <p>A universal integer literal whose value is INTEGER'FIRST.</p>	-32768
<p>SINTEGER_LAST</p> <p>A universal integer literal whose value is INTEGER'LAST.</p>	32767
<p>SINTEGER_LAST_PLUS_1</p> <p>A universal integer literal whose value is INTEGER'LAST + 1.</p>	32768

TEST PARAMETERS

Name and Meaning	Value
<p>\$LESS_THAN_DURATION</p> <p>A universal real literal that lies between DURATION'BASE'FIRST and DURATION'FIRST or any value in the range of DURATION.</p>	-100_000.0
<p>\$LESS_THAN_DURATION_BASE_FIRST</p> <p>A universal real literal that is less than DURATION'BASE'FIRST.</p>	-100_000_000.0
<p>\$SLOW_PRIORITY</p> <p>An integer literal whose value is the lower bound of the range for the subtype SYSTEM.PRIORITY.</p>	1
<p>\$MANTISSA_DOC</p> <p>An integer literal whose value is SYSTEM.MAX_MANTISSA.</p>	31
<p>\$MAX_DIGITS</p> <p>Maximum digits supported for floating-point types.</p>	15
<p>\$MAX_IN_LEN</p> <p>Maximum input line length permitted by the implementation.</p>	255
<p>\$MAX_INT</p> <p>A universal integer literal whose value is SYSTEM.MAX_INT.</p>	2_147_483_647
<p>\$MAX_INT_PLUS_1</p> <p>A universal integer literal whose value is SYSTEM.MAX_INT+1.</p>	2_147_483_648
<p>\$MAX_LEN_INT_BASED_LITERAL</p> <p>A universal integer based literal whose value is 2:11: with enough leading zeroes in the mantissa to be MAX_IN_LEN long.</p>	'2:' & (250 * '0') & '11:'
<p>\$MAX_LEN_REAL_BASED_LITERAL</p> <p>A universal real based literal whose value is 16: F.E: with enough leading zeroes in the mantissa to be MAX_IN_LEN long.</p>	'16:' & (248 * '0') & 'F.E:'

## TEST PARAMETERS

Name and Meaning	Value
<p><code>\$MAX_STRING_LITERAL</code>  A string literal of size <code>MAX_IN_LEN</code>, including the quote characters.</p>	<code>''&amp;(25* '1234567890')&amp;'123'&amp;''</code>
<p><code>\$MIN_INT</code>  A universal integer literal whose value is <code>SYSTEM.MIN_INT</code>.</p>	<code>-2147483648</code>
<p><code>\$MIN_TASK_SIZE</code>  An integer literal whose value is the number of bits required to hold a task object which has no entries, no declarations, and <code>NULL;</code> as the only statement in its body.</p>	<code>32</code>
<p><code>\$NAME</code>  A name of a predefined numeric type other than <code>FLOAT</code>, <code>INTEGER</code>, <code>SHORT_FLOAT</code>, <code>SHORT_INTEGER</code>, <code>LONG_FLOAT</code>, or <code>LONG_INTEGER</code>.</p>	<code>NO_SUCH_TYPE</code>
<p><code>\$NAME_LIST</code>  A list of enumeration literals in the type <code>SYSTEM.NAME</code>, separated by commas.</p>	<code>UNIX</code>
<p><code>\$NEG_BASED_INT</code>  A based integer literal whose highest order nonzero bit falls in the sign bit position of the representation for <code>SYSTEM.MAX_INT</code>.</p>	<code>16#FFFFFFFE#</code>
<p><code>\$NEW_MEM_SIZE</code>  An integer literal whose value is a permitted argument for <code>pragma memory_size</code>, other than <code>DEFAULT_MEM_SIZE</code>. If there is no other value, then use <code>DEFAULT_MEM_SIZE</code>.</p>	<code>2**32</code>
<p><code>\$NEW_STOR_UNIT</code>  An integer literal whose value is a permitted argument for <code>pragma storage_unit</code>, other than <code>DEFAULT_STOR_UNIT</code>. If there is no other permitted value, then use value of <code>SYSTEM.STORAGE_UNIT</code>.</p>	<code>8</code>

## TEST PARAMETERS

Name and Meaning	Value
<hr/> <code>SNEW_SYS_NAME</code> A value of the type <code>SYSTEM.NAME</code> , other than <code>SDEFAULT_SYS_NAME</code> . If there is only one value of that type, then use that value.	<hr/> UNIX
<code>STASK_SIZE</code> An integer literal whose value is the number of bits required to hold a task object which has a single entry with one inout parameter.	32
<code>STICK</code> A real literal whose value is <code>SYSTEM.TICK</code> .	1.0

## APPENDIX C

## WITHDRAWN TESTS

Some tests are withdrawn from the ACVC because they do not conform to the Ada Standard. The following 43 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.

## E28005C

This test expects that the string "-- TOP OF PAGE. --63" of line 204 will appear at the top of the listing page due to a pragma PAGE in line 203; but line 203 contains text that follows the pragma, and it is this that must appear at the top of the page.

## A39005G

This test unreasonably expects a component clause to pack an array component into a minimum size (line 30).

## B97102E

This test contains an unintended illegality: a select statement contains a null statement at the place of a selective wait alternative (line 31).

## BC3009B

This test wrongly expects that circular instantiations will be detected in several compilation units even though none of the units is illegal with respect to the units it depends on; by AI-00256, the illegality need not be detected until execution is attempted (line 95).

## CD2A62D

This test wrongly requires that an array object's size be no greater than 10 although its subtype's size was specified to be 40 (line 137).

## CD2A63A..D, CD2A66A..D, CD2A73A..D, CD2A76A..D [16 tests]

These tests wrongly attempt to check the size of objects of a derived type (for which a 'SIZE length clause is given) by passing them to a derived subprogram (which implicitly converts them to the parent type (Ada standard 3.4:14)). Additionally, they use the 'SIZE length clause and attribute, whose interpretation is considered problematic by the WG9 ARG.

## CD2A81G, CD2A83G, CD2A84N &amp; M, &amp; CD50110 [5 tests]

These tests assume that dependent tasks will terminate while the main program executes a loop that simply tests for task termination; this is not the case, and the main program may loop indefinitely (lines 74, 85, 86 & 96, 86 & 96, and 58, resp.).

## WITHDRAWN TESTS

### CD2B15C & CD7205C

These tests expect that a 'STORAGE\_SIZE length clause provides precise control over the number of designated objects in a collection; the Ada standard 13.2:15 allows that such control must not be expected.

### CD2D11B

This test gives a SMALL representation clause for a derived fixed-point type (at line 30) that defines a set of model numbers that are not necessarily represented in the parent type; by Commentary AI-00099, all model numbers of a derived fixed-point type must be representable values of the parent type.

### CD5007B

This test wrongly expects an implicitly declared subprogram to be at the address that is specified for an unrelated subprogram (line 303).

### ED7004B, ED7005C & D ED7006C & D [5 tests]

These tests check various aspects of the use of the three SYSTEM pragmas; the AVO withdraws these tests as being inappropriate for validation.

### CD7105A

This test requires that successive calls to CALENDAR.CLOCK change by at least SYSTEM.TICK; however, by Commentary AI-00201, it is only the expected frequency of change that must be at least SYSTEM.TICK--particular instances of change may be less (line 29).

### CD7203B, & CD7204B

These tests use the 'SIZE length clause and attribute, whose interpretation is considered problematic by the WG9 ARG.

### CD7205D

This test checks an invalid test objective: it treats the specification of storage to be reserved for a task's activation as though it were like the specification of storage for a collection.

### CE2107I

This test requires that objects of two similar scalar types be distinguished when read from a file--DATA\_ERROR is expected to be raised by an attempt to read one object as of the other type. However, it is not clear exactly how the Ada standard 14.2.4:4 is to be interpreted; thus, this test objective is not considered valid. (line 90)

### CE3111C

This test requires certain behavior, when two files are associated with the same external file, that is not required by the Ada standard.

### CE3301A

This test contains several calls to END\_OF\_LINE & END\_OF\_PAGE that have no parameter: these calls were intended to specify a file, not to refer to STANDARD\_INPUT (lines 103, 107, 118, 132, & 136).

### CE3411B

This test requires that a text file's column number be set to COUNT'LAST in order to check that LAYOUT\_ERROR is raised by a subsequent PUT operation. But the former operation will generally raise an exception due to a lack of available disk space, and the test would thus encumber validation testing.

## APPENDIX D

## 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 AlsyCOMP\_002, Version 4.3, 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 -32\_768 .. 32\_767;

type SHORT\_INTEGER is range -128 .. 127;

type LONG\_INTEGER is range -2\_147\_483\_648 .. 2\_147\_483\_647;

type FLOAT is digits 6 range

-2#1.111\_1111\_1111\_1111\_1111\_1111#E+127

..

2#1.111\_1111\_1111\_1111\_1111\_1111#E+127;

type LONG\_FLOAT is digits 15 range

-2#1.1111\_1111\_1111\_1111\_1111\_1111\_1111\_1111\_1111\_1111\_1111\_1111\_1111\_1111\_1111#E1023

..

2#1.1111\_1111\_1111\_1111\_1111\_1111\_1111\_1111\_1111\_1111\_1111\_1111\_1111\_1111\_1111#E1023;

type DURATION is delta 2#0.000\_000\_000\_000\_01# range --86\_400.0 ..86\_400.0;

...

end STANDARD;

## APPENDIX F

### 1 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

It should be emphasized that in the discussion which follows the standard HP products are being considered. Compiler products other than those provided by HP or Alslys may not conform to the conventions given below.

The *Ada\_subprogram\_name* is the name by which the subprogram is known in Ada. For example, to call a subprogram known as FAST\_FOURIER in Ada, written in C, the INTERFACE pragma is:

```
pragma INTERFACE ( C, FAST_FOURIER);
```

To relate the name used in Ada with the name used in the original language, the Alslys Ada compiler converts the latter name to lower case and truncates it to 32 significant characters.

To avoid naming conflict with routines of the Alslys Ada Executive, external routine names should not begin with the letters *alsy* (whether in lower or upper case or a combination of both).

To allow the use of non-Ada naming conventions, such as special characters, or case sensitivity, an implementation-dependent pragma INTERFACE\_NAME has been introduced:

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

so that, for example,

```
pragma INTERFACE_NAME (FAST_FOURIER, "fft" );
```

will associate the FAST\_FOURIER subprogram in Ada with the C subprogram fft.

In order to conform to the naming conventions of the UNIX Linker, an underscore is prepended to the name given by name\_string, the result is then truncated to 255 characters.

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.

## 2 IMPLEMENTATION-DEPENDENT PRAGMAS

### Pragma INTERFACE

This pragma has been described in the previous section.

### Pragma IMPROVE and Pragma PACK

These pragmas are discussed in sections 5.7 and 5.8 on representation clauses for arrays and records.

Note that packing of record types is done systematically by the compiler. The pragma pack will affect the mapping of each component onto storage. Each component will be allocated on the logical size of the subtype.

Example:

```
type R is
  record
    C1 : BOOLEAN; C2 : INTEGER range 1 .. 10;
  end record;
pragma PACK(R);
-- the attribute R'SIZE returns 5
```

### Pragma INDENT

This pragma is only used with the *Alslys 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)
```

causes the Reformatter not to modify the source lines after this pragma.

```
pragma INDENT(ON)
```

causes the Reformatter to resume its action after this pragma.

### Pragmas not implemented

The following pragmas are not implemented:

```
CONTROLLED
MEMORY_SIZE
OPTIMIZE
STORAGE_UNIT
SYSTEM_NAME
```

### 3 IMPLEMENTATION-DEPENDENT ATTRIBUTES

In addition to the Representation Attributes of [13.7.2] and [13.7.3], there are four attributes which are listed under F.5 below, for use in record representation clauses.

#### 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:

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

### 4 PACKAGES SYSTEM AND STANDARD

This section contains information on two predefined library packages:

- a complete listing of the specification of the package SYSTEM
- a list of the implementation-dependent declarations in the package STANDARD.

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;
```

```
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 the
-- address INTO. This function is not implemented for
-- unconstrained array types.
```

```
private
-- private part of the system
```

end SYSTEM;

### The package STANDARD

The following are the implementation-dependent parts of the package STANDARD:

```
type SHORT_INTEGER is range  $-(2^{**7})$  ..  $(2^{**7} - 1)$ ;
type INTEGER is range  $-(2^{**15})$  ..  $(2^{**15} - 1)$ ;
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  $-86\_400.0$  ..  $86\_400.0$ ;
```

## 5 TYPE REPRESENTATION CLAUSES

The representation of an object is closely connected with its type. For this reason this section addresses successively the representation of enumeration, integer, floating point, fixed point, access, task, array and record types. For each class of type the representation of the corresponding objects is described.

Except in the case of array and record types, the description for each class of type is independent of the others. To understand the representation of an array type it is necessary to understand first the representation of its components. The same rule applies to record types.

Apart from implementation defined pragmas, Ada provides three means to control the size of objects:

- a (predefined) pragma `PACK`, when the object is an array, an array component, a record or a record component
- a record representation clause, when the object is a record or a record component
- a size specification, in any case.

For each class of types the effect of a size specification alone is described. Interference between size specifications, packing and record representation clauses is described under array and record types.

## **5.1 Enumeration Types**

### **Size of the objects of an enumeration subtype**

Provided its size is not constrained by a record component clause or a pragma `PACK`, an object of an enumeration subtype has the same size as its subtype.

### **Alignment of an enumeration subtype**

An enumeration subtype is byte aligned if the size of the subtype is less than or equal to 8 bits, it is otherwise even byte aligned.

### **Address of an object of an enumeration subtype**

Provided its alignment is not constrained by a record representation clause or a pragma `PACK`, the address of an object of an enumeration subtype is even when its subtype is even byte aligned.

## **5.2 Integer Types**

### **Size of the objects of an integer subtype**

Provided its size is not constrained by a record component clause or a pragma `PACK`, an object of an integer subtype has the same size as its subtype.

#### **Alignment of an integer subtype**

An integer subtype is byte aligned if the size of the subtype is less than or equal to 8 bits, it is otherwise even byte aligned.

#### **Address of an object of an integer subtype**

Provided its alignment is not constrained by a record representation clause or a pragma PACK, the address of an object of an integer subtype is even when its subtype is even byte aligned.

### **5.3 Floating Point Types**

#### **Size of the objects of a floating point subtype**

An object of a floating point subtype has the same size as its subtype.

#### **Alignment of a floating point subtype**

A floating point subtype is always even byte aligned.

#### **Address of an object of a floating point subtype**

Provided its alignment is not constrained by a record representation clause or a pragma PACK, the address of an object of a floating point subtype is always even, since its subtype is even byte aligned.

### **5.4 Fixed Point Types**

#### **Size of the objects of a fixed point subtype**

Provided its size is not constrained by a record component clause or a pragma PACK, an object of a fixed point type has the same size as its subtype.

#### **Alignment of a fixed point subtype**

A fixed point subtype is byte aligned if its size is less than or equal to 8 bits, and is otherwise even byte aligned.

#### **Address of an object of a fixed point subtype**

Provided its alignment is not constrained by a record representation clause or a pragma PACK, the address of an object of a fixed point subtype is even when its subtype is even byte aligned.

## **5.5 Access Types**

### **Size of an object of an access subtype**

An object of an access subtype has the same size as its subtype, thus an object of an access subtype is always 32 bits long.

### **Alignment of an access subtype.**

An access subtype is always even byte aligned.

### **Address of an object of an access subtype**

Provided its alignment is not constrained by a record representation clause or a pragma PACK, the address of an object of an access subtype is always even, since its subtype is even byte aligned.

## **5.6 Task Types**

### **Size of the objects of a task subtype**

An object of a task subtype has the same size as its subtype. Thus an object of a task subtype is always 32 bits long.

### **Alignment of a task subtype**

A task subtype is always even byte aligned.

### **Address of an object of a task subtype**

Provided its alignment is not constrained by a record representation clause, the address of an object of a task subtype is always even, since its subtype is even byte aligned.

## **5.7 Array Types**

### **Size of the objects of an array subtype**

The size of an object of an array subtype is always equal to the size of the subtype of the object.

### **Alignment of an array subtype**

If no pragma PACK applies to an array subtype and no size specification applies to its components, the array subtype is even byte aligned if the subtype of its components is even byte aligned. Otherwise it is byte aligned.

If a pragma PACK applies to an array subtype or if a size specification applies to its components (so that there are no gaps), the alignment of the array subtype is as given in the following table:

		relative displacement of components		
		even number of bytes	odd number of bytes	not a whole number of bytes
Component subtype alignment	even byte	even byte	byte	bit
	byte	byte	byte	bit
	bit	bit	bit	bit

#### Address of an object of an array subtype

Provided its alignment is not constrained by a record representation clause, the address of an object of an array subtype is even when its subtype is even byte aligned.

## 5.8 Record Types

#### Size of an object of a record subtype

An object of a constrained record subtype has the same size as its subtype.

An object of an unconstrained record subtype has the same size as its subtype if this size is less than or equal to 8 kb. If the size of the subtype is greater than this, the object has the size necessary to store its current value; storage space is allocated and released as the discriminants of the record change.

#### Alignment of a record subtype

When no record representation clause applies to its base type, a record subtype is even byte aligned if it contains a component whose subtype is even byte aligned. Otherwise the record subtype is byte aligned.

When a record representation clause that does not contain an alignment clause applies to its base type, a record subtype is even byte aligned if it contains a component whose subtype is even byte aligned and whose offset is a multiple of 16 bits. Otherwise the record subtype is byte aligned.

When a record representation clause that contains an alignment clause applies to its base type, a record subtype has an alignment that obeys the alignment clause. An alignment clause can specify that a record type is byte aligned or even byte aligned.

### **Address of an object of a record subtype**

Provided its alignment is not constrained by a representation clause, the address of an object of a record subtype is even when its subtype is even byte aligned.

## **6 ADDRESS CLAUSES**

### **6.1 Address Clauses for Objects**

An address clause can be used to specify an address for an object as described in RM 13.5. When such a clause applies to an object no storage is allocated for it in the program generated by the compiler. The program accesses the object using the address specified in the clause.

An address clause is not allowed for task objects, nor for unconstrained records whose size is greater than 8 kb.

### **6.2 Address Clauses for Program Units**

Address clauses for program units are not implemented in the current version of the compiler.

### **6.3 Address Clauses for Entries**

Address clauses for entries are not implemented in the current version of the compiler.

### **6.4 Address Clauses for Constants**

Address clauses for constants are not implemented in the current version of the compiler.

## **7 UNCHECKED CONVERSIONS**

Unconstrained arrays are not allowed as target types. Unconstrained record types without defaulted discriminants are not allowed as target types. Access to unconstrained arrays are not allowed as target or source types.

If the source and the target types are each scalar or access types, 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 each of scalar or access type or if they are both of composite type, 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.

## 8 INPUT-OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS

In this part of the Appendix the implementation-specific aspects of the input-output system are described.

### 8.1 Introduction

In Ada, input-output operations (IO) are considered to be performed on *objects* of a certain file type rather than being performed directly on external files. An external file is anything external to the program that can produce a value to be read or receive a value to be written. Values transferred for a given file must be all of one type.

Generally, in Ada documentation, the term *file* refers to an object of a certain file type, whereas a physical manifestation is known as an *external file*. An external file is characterized by

- Its **NAME**, which is a string defining a legal path name under the current version of the operating system.
- Its **FORM**, which gives implementation-dependent information on file characteristics.

Both the **NAME** and **THE FORM** appear explicitly as parameters of the Ada **CREATE** and **OPEN** procedures. Though a file is an object of a certain file type, ultimately the object has to correspond to an external file. Both **CREATE** and **OPEN** associate a **NAME** of an external file (of a certain **FORM**) with a program file object.

Ada IO operations are provided by means of standard packages [14].

<b>SEQUENTIAL_IO</b>	A generic package for sequential files of a single element type.
<b>DIRECT_IO</b>	A generic package for direct (random) access files.
<b>TEXT_IO</b>	A generic package for human readable (text, ASCII) files.
<b>IO_EXCEPTIONS</b>	A package which defines the exceptions needed by the above three packages.

The generic package `LOW_LEVEL_IO` is not implemented in this version.

The upper bound for index values in `DIRECT_IO` and for line, column and page numbers in `TEXT_IO` is given by

```
COUNT'LAST = 2**31 - 1
```

The upper bound for field widths in `TEXT_IO` is given by

```
FIELD'LAST = 255
```

## 8.2 The FORM Parameter

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

The `CREATE` procedure establishes a new external file, of a given `NAME` and `FORM`, and associates it with a specified program file object. The external file is created (and the file object set) with a specified (or default) file mode. If the external file already exists, the file will be erased. The exception `USE_ERROR` is raised if the file mode is `IN_FILE`.

Example:

```
CREATE(F, OUT_FILE, "MY_FILE",  
      FORM =>  
      "WORLD => READ, OWNER => READ_WRITE");
```

The `OPEN` procedure associates an existing external file, of a given `NAME` and `FORM`, with a specified program file object. The procedure also sets the current file mode. If there is an inadmissible change of mode, then the Ada exception `USE_ERROR` is raised.

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). (FORM attributes are distinct from Ada attributes.) The attributes specify:

- File protection
- File sharing
- File structure
- Buffering
- Appending
- Blocking
- Terminal input

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

*KEYWORD*

*KEYWORD => QUALIFIER*