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**Certificate Information**

The following Ada implementation was tested and determined to pass ACVC 1.11. Testing was completed on 30 October 1990.

Compiler Name and Version: MIPS-Ada, Version 3.0

Host Computer System: MIPS Computer Systems' M/2000  
RISC/os, Version 4.02

Target Computer System: TI DP32 R3000 Processor  
(bare machine, using TI DP32 RTE Version 1.0)

Customer Agreement Number: 90-08-16-TEX

See Section 3.1 for any additional information about the testing environment.

As a result of this validation effort, Validation Certificate 901030W1.11052 is awarded to Texas Instruments. This certificate expires on 1 March 1993.

This report has been reviewed and is approved.

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AVF Control Number: AVF-VSR-403.0491  
1 April 1991  
90-08-16-TEX

Ada COMPILER  
VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT:  
Certificate Number: 901030W1.11052  
Texas Instruments  
MIPS-Ada, Version 3.0  
MIPS Computer Systems' M/2000 => TI DP32 R3000 Processor

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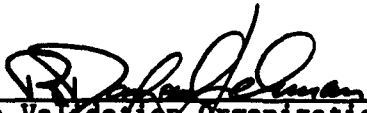
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Washington DC 20301

**DECLARATION OF CONFORMANCE**

**Customer:** Texas Instruments

**Ada Validation Facility:** ASD/SCEL, Wright-Patterson AFB OH 45433-6503


**ACVC Version:** 1.11

**Ada Implementation:**

**Compiler Name and Version:** MIPS-Ada , Version 3.0  
**Host Computer System:** MIPS Computer Systems' M/2000, RISC/os 4.02  
**Target Computer System:** TI DP32 R3000 Processor,  
TI DP32 RTE Version 1.0

**Customer's Declaration**

I, the undersigned, representing Texas Instruments, declare that Texas Instruments has no knowledge of deliberate deviations from the Ada Language Standard ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A in the implementation listed in this declaration. I declare that MIPS Computer Systems is the owner and distributor of the Ada compiler, and that Texas Instruments is the owner and distributor of the TI DP32 Ada Runtime System/Real-Time Executive. The certificates shall be awarded in Texas Instruments corporate name.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Texas Instruments  
Richard D. Powers  
Member, Group Technical Staff

**Date:** 10-26-90

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
MIPS Computer Systems  
Larry Weber, Vice President

**Date:** 10/30/90

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**CHAPTER 1**  
**INTRODUCTION**

The Ada implementation described above was tested according to the Ada Validation Procedures [Pro90] against the Ada Standard [Ada83] using the current Ada Compiler Validation Capability (ACVC). This Validation Summary Report (VSR) gives an account of the testing of this Ada implementation. For any technical terms used in this report, the reader is referred to [Pro90]. A detailed description of the ACVC may be found in the current ACVC User's Guide [UG89].

**1.1 USE OF THIS VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT**

Consistent with the national laws of the originating country, the Ada Certification Body 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 implementation has no nonconformities to the Ada Standard other than those presented. Copies of this report are available to the public from the AVF which performed this validation or from:

National Technical Information Service  
5285 Port Royal Road  
Springfield VA 22161

Questions regarding this report or the validation test results should be directed to the AVF which performed this validation or to:

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

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.2 REFERENCES

- [Ada83] Reference Manual for the Ada Programming Language, ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A, February 1983 and ISO 8652-1987.
- [Pro90] Ada Compiler Validation Procedures, Version 2.1, Ada Joint Program Office, August 1990.
- [UG89] Ada Compiler Validation Capability User's Guide, 21 June 1989.

### 1.3 ACVC TEST CLASSES

Compliance of Ada implementations is tested by means of the ACVC. The ACVC contains a collection of test 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. Class B and class L tests are expected to produce errors at compile time and link time, respectively.

The executable tests are written in a self-checking manner and produce a PASSED, FAILED, or NOT APPLICABLE message indicating the result when they are executed. Three Ada library units, the packages REPORT and SPRT13, and the procedure CHECK FILE are used for this purpose. The package REPORT 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 package SPRT13 is used by many tests for Chapter 13 of the Ada Standard. 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. If these units are not operating correctly, validation testing is discontinued.

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 all violations of the Ada Standard are detected. Some of the class B tests contain legal Ada code which must not be flagged illegal by the compiler. This behavior is also verified.

Class L tests check that an Ada implementation correctly detects violation of the Ada Standard involving multiple, separately compiled units. Errors are expected at link time, and execution is attempted.

In some tests of the ACVC, certain macro strings have to be replaced by implementation-specific values -- for example, the largest integer. A list of the values used for this implementation is provided in Appendix A. In addition to these anticipated test modifications, additional changes may be required to remove unforeseen conflicts between the tests and implementation-dependent characteristics. The modifications required for this implementation are described in section 2.3.

## INTRODUCTION

For each Ada implementation, a customized test suite is produced by the AVF. This customization consists of making the modifications described in the preceding paragraph, removing withdrawn tests (see section 2.1) and, possibly some inapplicable tests (see Section 2.2 and [UG89]).

In order to pass an ACVC an Ada implementation must process each test of the customized test suite according to the Ada Standard.

### 1.4 DEFINITION OF TERMS

<b>Ada Compiler</b>	The software and any needed hardware that have to be added to a given host and target computer system to allow transformation of Ada programs into executable form and execution thereof.
<b>Ada Compiler Validation Capability (ACVC)</b>	The means for testing compliance of Ada implementations, consisting of the test suite, the support programs, the ACVC user's guide and the template for the validation summary report.
<b>Ada Implementation</b>	An Ada compiler with its host computer system and its target computer system.
<b>Ada Joint Program Office (AJPO)</b>	The part of the certification body which provides policy and guidance for the Ada certification system.
<b>Ada Validation Facility (AVF)</b>	The part of the certification body which carries out the procedures required to establish the compliance of an Ada implementation.
<b>Ada Validation Organization (AVO)</b>	The part of the certification body that provides technical guidance for operations of the Ada certification system.
<b>Compliance of an Ada Implementation</b>	The ability of the implementation to pass an ACVC version.
<b>Computer System</b>	A functional unit, consisting of one or more computers and associated software, that uses common storage for all or part of a program and also for all or part of the data necessary for the execution of the program; executes user-written or user-designated programs; performs user-designated data manipulation, including arithmetic operations and logic operations; and that can execute programs that modify themselves during execution. A computer system may be a stand-alone unit or may consist of several inter-connected units.

## INTRODUCTION

<b>Conformity</b>	Fulfillment by a product, process or service of all requirements specified.
<b>Customer</b>	An individual or corporate entity who enters into an agreement with an AVF which specifies the terms and conditions for AVF services (of any kind) to be performed.
<b>Declaration of Conformance</b>	A formal statement from a customer assuring that conformity is realized or attainable on the Ada implementation for which validation status is realized.
<b>Host Computer System</b>	A computer system where Ada source programs are transformed into executable form.
<b>Inapplicable test</b>	A test that contains one or more test objectives found to be irrelevant for the given Ada implementation.
<b>ISO</b>	International Organization for Standardization.
<b>Operating System</b>	Software that controls the execution of programs and that provides services such as resource allocation, scheduling, input/output control, and data management. Usually, operating systems are predominantly software, but partial or complete hardware implementations are possible.
<b>Target Computer System</b>	A computer system where the executable form of Ada programs are executed.
<b>Validated Ada Compiler</b>	The compiler of a validated Ada implementation.
<b>Validated Ada Implementation</b>	An Ada implementation that has been validated successfully either by AVF testing or by registration [Pro90].
<b>Validation</b>	The process of checking the conformity of an Ada compiler to the Ada programming language and of issuing a certificate for this implementation.
<b>Withdrawn test</b>	A test found to be incorrect and not used in conformity testing. A test may be incorrect because it has an invalid test objective, fails to meet its test objective, or contains erroneous or illegal use of the Ada programming language.

## CHAPTER 2

### IMPLEMENTATION DEPENDENCIES

#### 2.1 WITHDRAWN TESTS

The following tests have been withdrawn by the AV0. The rationale for withdrawing each test is available from either the AV0 or the AVF. The publication date for this list of withdrawn tests is 12 October 1990.

E28005C	B28006C	C34006D	B41308B	C43004A	C45114A
C45346A	C45612B	C45651A	C46022A	B49008A	A74006A
C74308A	B83022B	B83022H	B83025B	B83025D	B83026B
B85001L	C83026A	C83041A	C97116A	C98003B	BA2011A
CB7001A	CB7001B	CB7004A	CC1223A	BC1226A	CC1226B
BC3009B	BD1B02B	BD1B06A	AD1B08A	BD2A02A	CD2A21E
CD2A23E	CD2A32A	CD2A41A	CD2A41E	CD2A87A	CD2B15C
BD3006A	BD4008A	CD4022A	CD4022D	CD4024B	CD4024C
CD4024D	CD4031A	CD4051D	CD5111A	CD7004C	ED7005D
CD7005E	AD7006A	CD7006E	AD7201A	AD7201E	CD7204B
BD8002A	BD8004C	CD9005A	CD9005B	CDA201E	CE2107I
CE2117A	CE2117B	CE2119B	CE2205B	CE2405A	CE3111C
CE3118A	CE3411B	CE3412B	CE3607B	CE3607C	CE3607D
CE3812A	CE3814A	CE3902B			

#### 2.2 INAPPLICABLE TESTS

A test is inapplicable if it contains test objectives which are irrelevant for a given Ada implementation. Reasons for a test's inapplicability may be supported by documents issued by ISO and the AJPO known as Ada Commentaries and commonly referenced in the format AI-ddddd. For this implementation, the following tests were determined to be inapplicable for the reasons indicated; references to Approved Ada Commentaries are included as appropriate.

## IMPLEMENTATION DEPENDENCIES

The following 201 tests 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)

The following 21 tests check for the predefined type `LONG_INTEGER`:

C35404C	C45231C	C45304C	C45411C	C45412C
C45502C	C45503C	C45504C	C45504F	C45611C
C45612C	C45613C	C45614C	C45631C	C45632C
B52004D	C55B07A	B55B09C	B86001W	C86006C
CD7101F				

C35702A, C35713B, C45423B, B86001T, and C86006H check for the predefined type `SHORT_FLOAT`.

C35713D and B86001Z check for a predefined floating-point type with a name other than `FLOAT`, `LONG_FLOAT`, or `SHORT_FLOAT`.

C45531M..P (4 tests) and C45532M..P (4 tests) check fixed-point operations for types that require a `SYSTEM.MAX_MANTISSA` of 47 or greater.

C45624A..B (2 tests) check that the proper exception is raised if `MACHINE_OVERFLOW` is `FALSE` for floating point types; for this implementation, `MACHINE_OVERFLOW` is `TRUE`.

C86001F recompiles package `SYSTEM`, making package `TEXT_IO`, and hence package `REPORT`, obsolete. For this implementation, the package `TEXT_IO` is dependent upon package `SYSTEM`.

B86001Y checks for a predefined fixed-point type other than `DURATION`.

C96005B checks for values of type `DURATION'BASE` that are outside the range of `DURATION`. There are no such values for this implementation.

CD1009C uses a representation clause specifying a non-default size for a floating-point type.

CD2A84A, CD2A84E, CD2A84I..J (2 tests), and CD2A840 use representation clauses specifying non-default sizes for access types.

The following 265 tests check for sequential, text, and direct access files:

CE2102A..C (3)	CE2102G..H (2)	CE2102K	CE2102N..Y (12)
CE2103C..D (2)	CE2104A..D (4)	CE2105A..B (2)	CE2106A..B (2)

## IMPLEMENTATION DEPENDENCIES

CE2107A..H (8)	CE2107L	CE2108A..H (8)	CE2109A..C (3)
CE2110A..D (4)	CE2111A..I (9)	CE2115A..B (2)	CE2120A..B (2)
CE2201A..C (3)	EE2201D..E (2)	CE2201F..N (9)	CE2203A
CE2204A..D (4)	CE2205A	CE2206A	CE2208B
CE2401A..C (3)	EE2401D	CE2401E..F (2)	EE2401G
CE2401H..L (5)	CE2403A	CE2404A..B (2)	CE2405B
CE2406A	CE2407A..B (2)	CE2408A..B (2)	CE2409A..B (2)
CE2410A..B (2)	CE2411A	CE3102A..C (3)	CE3102F..H (3)
CE3102J..K (2)	CE3103A	CE3104A..C (3)	CE3106A..B (2)
CE3107B	CE3108A..B (2)	CE3109A	CE3110A
CE3111A..B (2)	CE3111D..E (2)	CE3112A..D (4)	CE3114A..B (2)
CE3115A	CE3116A	CE3119A	EE3203A
EE3204A	CE3207A	CE3208A	CE3301A
EE3301B	CE3302A	CE3304A	CE3305A
CE3401A	CE3402A	EE3402B	CE3402C..D (2)
CE3403A..C (3)	CE3403E..F (2)	CE3404B..D (3)	CE3405A
EE3405B	CE3405C..D (2)	CE3406A..D (4)	CE3407A..C (3)
CE3408A..C (3)	CE3409A	CE3409C..E (3)	EE3409F
CE3410A	CE3410C..E (3)	EE3410F	CE3411A
CE3411C	CE3412A	EE3412C	CE3413A..C (3)
CE3414A	CE3602A..D (4)	CE3603A	CE3604A..B (2)
CE3605A..E (5)	CE3606A..B (2)	CE3704A..F (6)	CE3704M..O (3)
CE3705A..E (5)	CE3706D	CE3706F..G (2)	CE3804A..P (16)
CE3805A..B (2)	CE3806A..B (2)	CE3806D..E (2)	CE3806G..H (2)
CE3904A..B (2)	CE3905A..C (3)	CE3905L	CE3906A..C (3)
CE3906E..F (2)			

CE2103A, CE2103B, and CE3107A raise the exception `USE_ERROR` because this implementation does not support external file `CREATE` and `OPEN` operations. (See Section 2.3)

### 2.3 TEST MODIFICATIONS

Modifications (see section 1.3) were required for 16 tests.

The following tests were split into two or more tests because this implementation did not report the violations of the Ada Standard in the way expected by the original tests.

B24009A	B33301B	B38003A	B38003B	B38009A	B38009B
B85008G	B85008H	BC1303F	BC3005B	BD2B03A	BD2D03A
BD4003A					

CE2103A..B (2 tests) and CE3107A raise the unhandled exception `USE_ERROR` and fail to run properly. The AVO has determined that these tests are to be graded as `NOT APPLICABLE` using modified evaluation because these tests do not allow the implementation to raise `USE_ERROR` for external file `CREATE` and `OPEN` operations when these operations are not supported by the implementation.

## CHAPTER 3

### PROCESSING INFORMATION

#### 3.1 TESTING ENVIRONMENT

The Ada implementation tested in this validation effort is described adequately by the information given in the initial pages of this report.

For a point of contact for technical information about this Ada implementation system, see:

Richard D. Powers  
Texas Instruments  
6550 Chase Oaks Boulevard  
Plano TX 75023

(214) 575-6214

For a point of contact for sales information about this Ada implementation system, see:

Richard D. Powers  
Texas Instruments  
6550 Chase Oaks Boulevard  
Plano TX 75023

(214) 575-6214

Testing of this Ada implementation was conducted at the customer's site by a validation team from the AVF.

#### 3.2 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

An Ada Implementation passes a given ACVC version if it processes each test of the customized test suite in accordance with the Ada Programming Language Standard, whether the test is applicable or inapplicable; otherwise, the Ada Implementation fails the ACVC [Pro90].

## PROCESSING INFORMATION

For all processed tests (inapplicable and applicable), a result was obtained that conforms to the Ada Programming Language Standard.

a) Total Number of Applicable Tests	3573
b) Total Number of Withdrawn Tests	81
c) Processed Inapplicable Tests	50
d) Non-Processed I/O Tests	265
e) Non-Processed Floating-Point Precision Tests	201
f) Total Number of Inapplicable Tests	516
g) Total Number of Tests for ACVC 1.11	4170

The above number of I/O tests were not processed because this implementation does not support a file system. The above number of floating-point tests were not processed because they used floating-point precision exceeding that supported by the implementation. When this compiler was tested, the tests listed in section 2.1 had been withdrawn because of test errors.

### 3.3 TEST EXECUTION

Version 1.11 of the ACVC comprises 4170 tests. When this compiler was tested, the tests listed in section 2.1 had been withdrawn because of test errors. The AVF determined that 516 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 and 265 executable tests that use file operations not supported by the implementation. In addition, the modified tests mentioned in section 2.3 were also processed.

A magnetic tape containing the customized test suite (see section 1.3) was taken on-site by the validation team for processing. The contents of the magnetic tape were loaded directly onto the host computer.

After the test files were loaded onto the host computer, the full set of tests was processed by the Ada implementation.

The tests were compiled and linked on the host computer system, as appropriate. The executable images were transferred to the target computer system by the communications link described above, and run. The results were captured on the host computer system.

Testing was performed using command scripts provided by the customer and reviewed by the validation team. See Appendix B for a complete listing of the processing options for this implementation. It also indicates the

PROCESSING INFORMATION

default options. The options invoked explicitly for validation testing during this test were:

Option	Effect
-02	Invoke full optimization for Ada.
-0limit num	Specify the maximum size, in basic blocks, of a routine that will be optimized by the global optimizer. If a routine has more than this number of basic blocks, it will not be optimized, and a message will be printed. An option specifying that the global optimizer is to be run (-0, -02, or -03) must also be specified. num is assumed to be a decimal number. The default value for num is 500 basic blocks. For ACVC 1.11 validation, -0limit 1500 is applied to ensure that all tests are optimized.

Test output, compiler and linker 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.

APPENDIX A  
MACRO PARAMETERS

This appendix contains the macro parameters used for customizing the ACVC. The meaning and purpose of these parameters are explained in [UG89]. The parameter values are presented in two tables. The first table lists the values that are defined in terms of the maximum input-line length, which is the value for \$MAX\_IN\_LEN--also listed here. These values are expressed here as Ada string aggregates, where "V" represents the maximum input-line length.

Macro Parameter	Macro Value
\$BIG_ID1	(1..V-1 => 'A', V => '1')
\$BIG_ID2	(1..V-1 => 'A', V => '2')
\$BIG_ID3	(1..V/2 => 'A') & '3' & (1..V-1-V/2 => 'A')
\$BIG_ID4	(1..V/2 => 'A') & '4' & (1..V-1-V/2 => 'A')
\$BIG_INT_LIT	(1..V-3 => '0') & "298"
\$BIG_REAL_LIT	(1..V-5 => '0') & "690.0"
\$BIG_STRING1	'" & (1..V/2 => 'A') & "'
\$BIG_STRING2	'" & (1..V-1-V/2 => 'A') & '1' & "'
\$BLANKS	(1..V-20 => ' ')
\$MAX_LEN_INT_BASED_LITERAL	"2:" & (1..V-5 => '0') & "11:"
\$MAX_LEN_REAL_BASED_LITERAL	"16:" & (1..V-7 => '0') & "F.E:"
\$MAX_STRING_LITERAL	'" & (1..V-2 => 'A') & "'

## MACRO PARAMETERS

The following table lists all of the other macro parameters and their respective values.

Macro Parameter	Macro Value
\$MAX_IN_LEN	499
\$ACC_SIZE	32
\$ALIGNMENT	4
\$COUNT_LAST	2147483647
\$DEFAULT_MEM_SIZE	16777216
\$DEFAULT_STOR_UNIT	8
\$DEFAULT_SYS_NAME	DP32
\$DELTA_DOC	0.0000000004656612873077392578125
\$ENTRY_ADDRESS	SYSTEM."+"(16)
\$ENTRY_ADDRESS1	SYSTEM."+"(17)
\$ENTRY_ADDRESS2	SYSTEM."+"(2)
\$FIELD_LAST	2147483647
\$FILE_TERMINATOR	' '
\$FIXED_NAME	NO_SUCH_FIXED_TYPE
\$FLOAT_NAME	NO_SUCH_TYPE
\$FORM_STRING	""
\$FORM_STRING2	"CANNOT RESTRICT FILE CAPACITY"
\$GREATER_THAN_DURATION	100000.0
\$GREATER_THAN_DURATION BASE LAST	10000000.0
\$GREATER_THAN_FLOAT_BASE LAST	1.8E+308
\$GREATER_THAN_FLOAT_SAFE LARGE	5.0E307

MACRO PARAMETERS

\$GREATER\_THAN\_SHORT\_FLOAT\_SAFE\_LARGE  
                                   9.0E37  
  
 \$HIGH\_PRIORITY                  99  
  
 \$ILLEGAL\_EXTERNAL\_FILE\_NAME1  
                                   "/illegal/file\_name/2{]\$X2102C.DAT"  
  
 \$ILLEGAL\_EXTERNAL\_FILE\_NAME2  
                                   "/illegal/file\_name/CE2102C\*.DAT"  
  
 \$INAPPROPRIATE\_LINE\_LENGTH  
                                   -1  
  
 \$INAPPROPRIATE\_PAGE\_LENGTH  
                                   -1  
  
 \$INCLUDE\_PRAGMA1              PRAGMA INCLUDE ("A28006D1.TST")  
 \$INCLUDE\_PRAGMA2              PRAGMA INCLUDE ("B28006F1.TST")  
  
 \$INTEGER\_FIRST                 -2147483648  
 \$INTEGER\_LAST                  2147483647  
 \$INTEGER\_LAST\_PLUS\_1          2147483648  
 \$INTERFACE\_LANGUAGE            C  
 \$LESS\_THAN\_DURATION            -100000.0  
 \$LESS\_THAN\_DURATION\_BASE\_FIRST  
                                  -10000000.0  
  
 \$LINE\_TERMINATOR              ASCII.LF  
  
 \$LOW\_PRIORITY                  0  
  
 \$MACHINE\_CODE\_STATEMENT  
                                  CODE\_0' (OP=>NOP);  
  
 \$MACHINE\_CODE\_TYPE            CODE\_0  
  
 \$MANTISSA\_DOC                  31  
  
 \$MAX\_DIGITS                    15  
  
 \$MAX\_INT                      2147483647  
 \$MAX\_INT\_PLUS\_1              2147483648  
 \$MIN\_INT                      -2147483648

## MACRO PARAMETERS

\$NAME	TINY_INTEGER
\$NAME_LIST	DP32
\$NAME_SPECIFICATION1	/usr/valid/acvc11/c/e/X2120A
\$NAME_SPECIFICATION2	/usr/valid/acvc11/c/e/X2121B
\$NAME_SPECIFICATION3	/usr/valid/acvc11/c/e/X3119A
\$NEG_BASED_INT	16#FFFFFFFFD#
\$NEW_MEM_SIZE	16777216
\$NEW_STOR_UNIT	8
\$NEW_SYS_NAME	DP32
\$PAGE_TERMINATOR	ASCII.LF & ASCII.FF
\$RECORD_DEFINITION	RECORD NULL; END RECORD;
\$RECORD_NAME	NO_SUCH_MACHINE_CODE_TYPE
\$TASK_SIZE	32
\$TASK_STORAGE_SIZE	1024
\$TICK	0.01
\$VARIABLE_ADDRESS	VAR_1'ADDRESS
\$VARIABLE_ADDRESS1	VAR_2'ADDRESS
\$VARIABLE_ADDRESS2	VAR_3'ADDRESS
\$YOUR_PRAGMA	PASSIVE



## COMPILATION SYSTEM OPTIONS

ada

VADS Reference

ada

**-E**

**-E file**

**-E directory** (error output) Without a file or directory argument, ada processes error messages using a.error and directs a brief output to standard output; the raw error messages are left in ada\_source.err. If a file pathname is given, the raw error messages are placed in that file. If a directory argument is supplied, the raw error output is placed in dir/source.

**-el** (error listing) Intersperse error messages among source lines and direct to standard output.

**-El**

**-El file**

**-El directory** (error listing) Same as the -E option, except that source listing with errors is produced.

**-ev** (error vi(1)) Process syntax error messages using a.error, embed them in the source file, and call the environment editor ERROR\_EDITOR. (If ERROR\_EDITOR is defined, the environment variable ERROR\_PATTERN should also be defined. ERROR\_PATTERN is an editor search command that locates the first occurrence of '###' in the error file.) If no editor is specified, vi(1) is invoked.

**-K** (keep) Keep the intermediate language (IL) file produced by the compiler front end. The IL file will be placed in the .objects directory, with the file name Ada\_source.i

**-L library\_name** (library) Operate in VADS library library\_name (the current working directory is the default).

**-lfile\_abbreviation** (library search) This is an option passed to the UNIX linker, ld(1) telling it to search the specified library file. (No space between the -l and the file abbreviation.)

For a description of the file abbreviations, see also Operating system documentation, ld(1).

**-M unit\_name** (main) Produce an executable program by linking the named unit as the main program. unit\_name must already be compiled. It must be either a parameterless procedure or a parameterless function returning an integer. The executable program will be named a.out unless overridden with the -o option.

ada

VADS Reference

ada

**-M source\_file (main)** Produce an executable program by compiling and linking source\_file. The main unit of the program is assumed to be the root name of the .a file (for foo.a the unit is foo). Only one .a file may be preceded by -M. The executable program will be named a.out unless overridden with the -o option.

**-o executable\_file (output)** This option is to be used in conjunction with the -M option. executable\_file is the name of the executable rather than the default a.out.

**-O[0-2] (optimize)** Invoke the code optimization. An optional digit (there is no space before the digit) provides the level of optimization. The default is -O2.

**-O** full optimization

**-O0** prevents optimization

**-O1** low level optimization

**-O2** full optimization

**-P** Invoke the Ada Preprocessor.

**-R VADS\_library (recompile instantiation)** Force analysis of all generic instantiations, causing reinstantiation of any that are out of date.

**-S (suppress)** Apply pragma SUPPRESS to the entire compilation for all suppressible checks. See also pragma SUPPRESS(ALL\_CHECKS).

**-sh (show)** Display the name of the tool executable but do not execute it.

**-T (timing)** Print timing information for the compilation.

**-v (verbose)** Print compiler version number, date and time of compilation, name of file compiled, command input line, total compilation time, and error summary line. Storage usage information about the object file is provided. With OPTIM3, the output format of compression (the size of optimized instructions) is recorded as a percentage of input (unoptimized instructions).

**-w (warnings)** Suppress warning diagnostics.

## COMPILATION SYSTEM OPTIONS

ada

VADS Reference

ada

### Description

The command `ada` executes the Ada compiler and compiles the named Ada source file, ending with the `.a` suffix. The file must reside in a VADS library directory. The `ada.lib` file in this directory is modified after each Ada unit is compiled.

By default, `ada` produces only object and net files. If the `-M` option is used, the compiler automatically invokes `a.ld` and builds a complete program with the named library unit as the main program.

Non-Ada object files (`.o` files produced by a compiler for another language) may be given as arguments to `ada`. These files will be passed on to the linker and will be linked with the specified Ada object files.

Command line options may be specified in any order, but the order of compilation and the order of the files to be passed to the linker can be significant.

Several VADS compilers may be simultaneously available on a single system. Because the `ada` command in any VADS location/bin on a system will execute the correct compiler components based upon visible library directives, the option `-sh` is provided to print the name of the components actually executed.

Program listings with a disassembly of machine code instructions are generated by `a.db` or `a.das`.

See also `a.das`; `a.db`; `a.error`; `a.ld`; `a.mklib`, and Operating System reference documentation for the `ld(1)` utility.

### Diagnostics

The diagnostics produced by the VADS compiler are intended to be self-explanatory. Most refer to the RM. Each RM reference includes a section number and, optionally, a paragraph number enclosed in parentheses.

## APPENDIX C

### 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 this Ada implementation, as described in this Appendix, are provided by the customer. Unless specifically noted otherwise, references in this Appendix are to compiler documentation and not to this report. Implementation-specific portions of the package STANDARD, which are not a part of Appendix F, are:

package STANDARD is

.....

type INTEGER is range -2147483648 .. 2147483647;

type SHORT\_INTEGER is range -32768 .. 32767;

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

type FLOAT is digits 6 range -3.40282E+38 .. 3.40282E+38;

type LONG\_FLOAT is digits 15 range -8.988465674312E+307 ..  
8.988465674312E+308;

type DURATION is delta 0.001 range -2147483.648 ..  
2147483.647;

.....

end STANDARD;

## ATTACHMENT I

### APPENDIX F. Implementation-Dependent Characteristics

#### 1. Implementation-Dependent Pragmas

##### 1.1. INLINE ONLY Pragma

The INLINE\_ONLY pragma, when used in the same way as pragma INLINE, indicates to the compiler that the subprogram must always be inlined. This pragma also suppresses the generation of a callable version of the routine which saves code space.

##### 1.2. BUILT IN Pragma

The BUILT\_IN pragma is used in the implementation of some predefined Ada packages, but provides no user access. It is used only to implement code bodies for which no actual Ada body can be provided.

##### 1.3. SHARE CODE Pragma

The SHARE\_CODE pragma takes the name of a generic instantiation or a generic unit as the first argument and one of the identifiers TRUE or FALSE as the second argument. This pragma is only allowed immediately at the place of a declarative item in a declarative part or package specification, or after a library unit in a compilation, but before any subsequent compilation unit.

When the first argument is a generic unit the pragma applies to all instantiations of that generic. When the first argument is the name of a generic instantiation the pragma applies only to the specified instantiation, or overloaded instantiations.

If the second argument is TRUE the compiler will try to share code generated for a generic instantiation with code generated for other instantiations of the same generic. When the second argument is FALSE each instantiation will get a unique copy of the generated code. The extent to which code is shared between instantiations depends on this pragma and the kind of generic formal parameters declared for the generic unit.

The name pragma SHARE\_BODY is also recognized by the implementation and has the same effect as SHARE\_CODE. It is included for compatibility with earlier versions of MIPS VADS.

#### 1.4. NO IMAGE Pragma

The pragma suppresses the generation of the image array used for the IMAGE attribute of enumeration types. This eliminates the overhead required to store the array in the executable image. An attempt to use the IMAGE attribute will result in a compile-time warning and PROGRAM\_ERROR raised at runtime.

#### 1.5. EXTERNAL NAME Pragma

The EXTERNAL\_NAME pragma takes the name of a subprogram or variable defined in Ada and allows the user to specify a different external name that may be used to reference the entity from other languages. The pragma is allowed at the place of a declarative item in a package specification and must apply to an object declared earlier in the same package specification.

#### 1.6. INTERFACE NAME Pragma

The INTERFACE\_NAME pragma takes the name of a variable or a subprogram defined in another language and allows it to be referenced directly in Ada. The pragma will replace all occurrences of the variable name or the subprogram name with an external reference to the second, link\_argument. The pragma is allowed at the place of a declarative item in a package specification and must apply to an object declared earlier in the same package specification. The object must be declared as a scalar or an access type. The object cannot be any of the following:

- a loop variable,
- a constant,
- an initialized variable,
- an array, or
- a record.

#### 1.7. IMPLICIT CODE Pragma

Takes one of the identifiers ON or OFF as the single argument. This pragma is only allowed within a machine code procedure. It specifies that implicit code generated by the compiler be allowed or disallowed. A warning is issued if OFF is used and any implicit code needs to be generated.

The default is ON.

#### 1.8. LINK WITH Pragma

LINK\_WITH pragma can be used to pass arguments to the target linker. It may appear in any declarative part and have only one argument, a constant string expression. This argument is passed to the target linker whenever the unit containing the pragma is included in a link.

#### 1.9. NON REENTRANT Pragma

NON-REENTRANT pragma takes one argument which can be the name of a library subprogram or a subprogram declared immediately within a library spec or body. This pragma indicates to the compiler that the subprogram will not be called recursively allowing the compiler to perform specific optimizations.

#### 1.10. PASSIVE Pragma

PASSIVE pragma can be applied to a task or a task type declared immediately within a library package spec or body. It directs the compiler to optimize certain tasking optimizations.

#### 1.11. VOLATILE Pragma

VOLATILE pragma guarantees that loads and stores to the named objects will be performed as expected after optimization.

## 2. Implementation of Predefined Pragmas

### 2.1. CONTROLLED

This pragma is recognized by the implementation but has no effect.

### 2.2. ELABORATE

This pragma is implemented as described in Appendix B of the Ada RM.

### 2.3. INLINE

This pragma is implemented as described in Appendix B of the Ada RM.

### 2.4. INTERFACE

This pragma supports calls to 'C' and FORTRAN functions. The Ada subprograms can be either functions or procedures. The types of parameters and the result type for functions must be scalar, access or the predefined type ADDRESS in SYSTEM. All parameters must have mode IN. Record and array objects can be passed by reference using the ADDRESS attribute.

### 2.5. LIST

This pragma is implemented as described in Appendix B of the Ada RM.

### 2.6. MEMORY SIZE

This pragma is recognized by the implementation. The implementation does not allow SYSTEM to be modified by means of pragmas, the SYSTEM package must be recompiled.

### 2.7. NOT ELABORATED

This pragma can only appear in a library package specification. It indicates that the package will not be elaborated because it is either part of the RTS, a configuration package or an Ada package that is referenced from a language other than Ada. The presence of this pragma suppresses the generation of elaboration code and issues warnings if elaboration code is required.

## 2.8. OPTIMIZE

This pragma is recognized by the implementation but has no effect.

## 2.9. PACK

This pragma will cause the compiler to choose a non-aligned representation for composite types. It will not cause objects to be packed at the bit level.

## 2.10. PAGE

This pragma is implemented as described in Appendix B of the Ada RM.

## 2.11. PRIORITY

This pragma is implemented as described in Appendix B of the Ada RM.

## 2.12. SHARED

This pragma is recognized by the implementation but has no effect.

## 2.13. STORAGE UNIT

This pragma is recognized by the implementation. The implementation does not allow SYSTEM to be modified by means of pragmas, the SYSTEM package must be recompiled.

## 2.14. SUPPRESS

This pragma is implemented as described, except that RANGE\_CHECK and DIVISION\_CHECK cannot be suppressed.

## 2.15. SYSTEM NAME

This pragma is recognized by the implementation. The implementation does not allow SYSTEM to be modified by means of pragmas, the SYSTEM package must be recompiled.

## 3. Implementation-Dependent Attributes

### 3.1. P'REF

This attribute can be used to convert an integer to an address.

### 3.2. 'TASK ID

For a task object T, T'TASK\_ID yields the unique task ID associated with the task.

### 3.3. Restrictions on 'Main' programs

MIPS Ada requires that a 'Main' program must be a non-generic subprogram that is either a procedure or a function returning an Ada STANDARD.INTEGER.

#### 4. Specification Of Package SYSTEM

with UNSIGNED\_TYPES;  
package SYSTEM is

```
pragma suppress(ALL_CHECKS);  
pragma suppress(EXCEPTION_TABLES);  
pragma not_elaborated;
```

```
type NAME is ( DP32 );
```

```
SYSTEM_NAME          : constant NAME := DP32;
```

```
STORAGE_UNIT        : constant := 8;
```

```
MEMORY_SIZE          : constant := 16_777_216;
```

```
-- System-Dependent Named Numbers
```

```
MIN_INT              : constant := -2_147_483_648;
```

```
MAX_INT              : constant := 2_147_483_647;
```

```
MAX_DIGITS           : constant := 15;
```

```
MAX_MANTISSA         : constant := 31;
```

```
FINE_DELTA           : constant := 2.0**(-31);
```

```
TICK                 : constant := 0.01;
```

```
-- Other System-dependent Declarations
```

```
subtype PRIORITY is INTEGER range 0 .. 99;
```

```
MAX_REC_SIZE : integer := 64*1024;
```

```
type ADDRESS is private;
```

```
function ">" (A: ADDRESS; B: ADDRESS) return BOOLEAN;
```

```
function "<" (A: ADDRESS; B: ADDRESS) return BOOLEAN;
```

```
function ">=" (A: ADDRESS; B: ADDRESS) return BOOLEAN;
```

```
function "<=" (A: ADDRESS; B: ADDRESS) return BOOLEAN;
```

```
function "-" (A: ADDRESS; B: ADDRESS) return INTEGER;
```

```
function "+" (A: ADDRESS; I: INTEGER) return ADDRESS;
```

```
function "-" (A: ADDRESS; I: INTEGER) return ADDRESS;
```

```
function "+" (I: UNSIGNED_TYPES.UNSIGNED_INTEGER)  
return ADDRESS;
```

```
function MEMORY_ADDRESS  
(I: UNSIGNED_TYPES.UNSIGNED_INTEGER)  
return ADDRESS renames "+";
```

```
NO_ADDR : constant ADDRESS;
```

```
function Physical_Address (I : Integer) return Address;
pragma Interface (Unchecked, Physical_Address);
pragma Interface_Name (Physical_Address, "Physical_Address");

type TASK_ID is private;
NO_TASK_ID : constant TASK_ID;
```

private

```
type ADDRESS is new UNSIGNED_TYPES.UNSIGNED_INTEGER;

NO_ADDR : constant ADDRESS := 0;

pragma BUILT_IN(">");
pragma BUILT_IN("<");
pragma BUILT_IN(">=");
pragma BUILT_IN("<=");
pragma BUILT_IN("-");
pragma BUILT_IN("+");

type TASK_ID is new UNSIGNED_TYPES.UNSIGNED_INTEGER;
NO_TASK_ID : constant TASK_ID := 0;
```

end SYSTEM;

## 5. Restrictions On Representation Clauses

### 5.1. Pragma PACK

In the absence of pragma PACK record components are padded so as to provide for efficient access by the target hardware, pragma PACK applied to a record eliminate the padding where possible. Pragma PACK has no other effect on the storage allocated for record components a record representation is required.

### 5.2. Record Representation Clauses

For scalar types a representation clause will pack to the number of bits required to represent the range of the subtype. A record representation applied to a composite type will not cause the object to be packed to fit in the space required. An explicit representation clause must be given for the component type. An error will be issued if there is insufficient space allocated.

### 5.3. Address Clauses

Address clauses are supported for variables and constants that have no initial values in their declaration.

### 5.4. Interrupts

Interrupt entries are supported.

### 5.5. Representation Attributes

The ADDRESS attribute is supported for the following entities, but a meaningless value is returned.

Packages

Tasks

Entries

## 6. Conventions for Implementation-generated Names

There are no implementation-generated names.

## 7. Interpretation of Expressions in Address Clauses

Address clauses are supported for constants and variables.

## 8. Restrictions on Unchecked Conversions

None.

## 9. Restrictions on Unchecked Deallocations

None.

## 10. Implementation Characteristics of I/O Packages

Instantiations of `DIRECT_IO` use the value `MAX_REC_SIZE` as the record size (expressed in `STORAGE_UNITS`) when the size of `ELEMENT_TYPE` exceeds that value. For example for unconstrained arrays such as string where `ELEMENT_TYPE'SIZE` is very large, `MAX_REC_SIZE` is used instead. `MAX_RECORD_SIZE` is defined in `SYSTEM` and can be changed by a program before instantiating `DIRECT_IO` to provide an upper limit on the record size. In any case the maximum size supported is  $1024 \times 1024 \times \text{STORAGE\_UNIT}$  bits. `DIRECT_IO` will raise `USE_ERROR` if `MAX_REC_SIZE` exceeds this absolute limit.

Instantiations of `SEQUENTIAL_IO` use the value `MAX_REC_SIZE` as the record size (expressed in `STORAGE_UNITS`) when the size of `ELEMENT_TYPE` exceeds that value. For example for unconstrained arrays such as string where `ELEMENT_TYPE'SIZE` is very large, `MAX_REC_SIZE` is used instead. `MAX_RECORD_SIZE` is defined in `SYSTEM` and can be changed by a program before instantiating `SEQUENTIAL_IO` to provide an upper limit on the record size. `SEQUENTIAL_IO` imposes no limit on `MAX_REC_SIZE`.

The DP32 target system does not support text files. Calls to I/O services which operate on files will raise appropriate exceptions, except for `PUT` to `STANDARD_OUTPUT`.

## 11. Implementation Limits

The following limits are actually enforced by the implementation. It is not intended to imply that resources up to or even near these limits are available to every program.

### 11.1. Line Length

The implementation supports a maximum line length of 500 characters including the end of line character.

### 11.2. Record and Array Sizes

The maximum size of a statically sized array type is 24,000,000 x STORAGE\_UNITS. The maximum size of a statically sized record type is 24,000,000 x STORAGE\_UNITS. A record type or array type declaration that exceeds these limits will generate a warning message.

### 11.3. Default Stack Size for Tasks

In the absence of an explicit STORAGE\_SIZE length specification every task except the main program is allocated a fixed size stack of 6,444 STORAGE\_UNITS. This is the value returned by T'SORAGE\_SIZE for a task type T.

### 11.4. Default Collection Size

In the absence of an explicit STORAGE\_SIZE length attribute the default collection size for an access type is 100 times the size of the designated type. This is the value returned by T'SORAGE\_SIZE for an access type T.

### 11.5. Limit on Declared Objects

There is an absolute limit of 6,000,000 x STORAGE\_UNITS for objects declared statically within a compilation unit. If this value is exceeded the compiler will terminate the compilation of the unit with a FATAL error message.