<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>4. TITLE (and Subtitle)</strong></th>
<th>Ada Compiler Validation Summary Report: Systems Designers plc, SD VAX x Motorola MC68000/10 Ada Plus Version 2C.00, VAX 8600 Host, and Motorola MC68000/10 Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>7. AUTHOR(s)</strong></td>
<td>The National Computing Centre Limited Manchester, UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA &amp; WORK UNIT NUMBERS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12. REPORT DATE</strong></td>
<td>22 June 1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13. NUMBER OF PAGES</strong></td>
<td>52 p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>15. SECURITY CLASS (of this report)</strong></td>
<td>UNCLASSIFIED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report)</strong></td>
<td>Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)</strong></td>
<td>SD VAX x Motorola MC68000/10 Ada Plus Version 2C.00, Systems Designers plc, National Computing Centre Limited, VAX 8600 under VMS 4.5 (host), and Motorola MC68000/10 under no operating system (target). ACVC 1.8.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AVF Control Number: AVF-VSR-90502/06

Ada* COMPILER
VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT:
Systems Designers plc
80 VAX x Motorola MC68000/10 Ada Panel
Version 2C.00
Host : VAX 8600
Target: Motorola MC68000/10

Completion of On-Site Testing:
22 June 1987

Prepared By:
National Computing Centre Limited
Oxford Road
Manchester
M1 7ED
UK

Prepared For:
Ada Joint Program Office
United States Department of Defense
Washington, D.C.
USA

*Ada is a registered trademark of the United States Government
(Ada Joint Program Office).
Ada* Compiler Validation Summary Report:

Compiler Name: SD VAX x Motorola MC68000/10 Ada Plus (2C.00)

Host: VAX 8600 under VMS

Target: Motorola MC68000/10 under no operating system

Testing Completed 22 June 1987 Using ACVC 1.8

This report has been reviewed and is approved.

The National Computing Centre Ltd
Vony Gwillim
Oxford Road
Manchester
M1 7ED

Dr. John F. Kramer
Institute for Defense Analyses
Alexandria VA

Virginia L. Castor
Ada Joint Program Office
Virginia L. Castor
Director
Department of Defense
Washington DC

*Ada is a registered trademark of the United States Government (Ada Joint Program Office).
This Validation Summary Report (VSR) summarizes the results and conclusions of validation testing performed on the SD VAX x Motorola M68020 Ada Plus 2C.00, using Version 1.8 of the Ada* Compiler Validation Capability (ACVC). The SD VAX x Motorola MC68000/10 Ada Plus is hosted on a VAX 8600 operating under VMS, 4.5. Programs produced by this compiler may be executed on a Motorola MC68000/10.

On-site testing was performed 18 June 1987 through 22 June 1987 at Systems Designers plc, Camberley, under the direction of The National Computing Centre Ltd (AVF), according to Ada Validation Organization (AVO) policies and procedures. The AVF identified 2102 of the 2399 tests in ACVC Version 1.8 to be processed during on-site testing of the compiler. The 19 tests withdrawn at the time of validation testing, as well as the 278 executable tests that make use of floating-point precision exceeding that supported by the implementation were not processed. After the 2102 tests were processed, results for Class A, C, D, or E tests were examined for correct execution. Compilation listings for Class B tests were analyzed for correct diagnosis of syntax and semantic errors. Compilation and link results of Class L tests were analyzed for correct detection of errors. There were 179 of the processed tests determined to be inapplicable; the remaining 1923 tests were passed.

The results of validation are summarized in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESULT</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inapplicable</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrown</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

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

Even though all validated Ada compilers conform to the Ada Standard, it must be understood that some differences do exist between implementations. The Ada Standard permits some implementation dependencies—for example, the maximum length of identifiers or the maximum values of integer types. Other differences between compilers result from characteristics of particular operating systems, hardware, or implementation strategies. All of the dependencies demonstrated 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 behaviour 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 unsupported language constructs required by the Ada Standard.

• To determine that the implementation-dependent behaviour is allowed by the Ada Standard.

Testing of this compiler was conducted by NCC under the direction of the AVO according to policies and procedures established by the Ada Validation Organisation (AVO). On-site testing was conducted from 18 June 1987 through 22 June 1987 at Systems Designers plc., Camberley.

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 organisations 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:

Ada Validation Facility
The National Computing Centre Ltd
Oxford Road
Manchester
M1 7ED
United Kingdom
questions regarding this report or the validation test results should be directed to the AVF listed above or to:

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

1.3 REFERENCES


1.4 DEFINITION OF TERMS

ACVC The Ada Compiler Validation Capability. A set of programs that evaluates the conformity of a compiler to the Ada language specification, ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A.


Applicant The agency requesting validation.

AVF The National Computing Centre Ltd. In the context of this report, the AVF is responsible for conducting compiler validations according to established policies and procedures.

AVO The Ada Validation Organization. In the context of this report, the AVO is responsible for setting procedures for compiler validations.

Compiler A processor for the Ada language. In the context of this report, a compiler is any language processor, including cross-compilers, translators, and interpreters.

Failed test A test for which the compiler generates a result that demonstrates nonconformity to the Ada Standard.
INTRODUCTION

Host  The computer on which the compiler resides.

Inapplicable A test that uses features of the language that a compiler
test is not required to support or may legitimately support in
a way other than the one expected by the test.

Passed test A 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 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 A test found to be incorrect and not used to check
conformity to test the Ada language specification. A
test may be incorrect because it has an invalid test
objective, fails to meet its test objective, or contains
illegal or erroneous use of the language.

1.5 ACVC TEST CLASSES

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

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

Class B tests check that a compiler detects illegal language usage.
Class B tests are not executable. Each test in this class is compiled
and the resulting compilation listing is examined to verify that every
syntax or semantic error in the test is detected. A Class B test is
passed if every illegal construct that it contains is detected by the
compiler.
Class C tests check that legal Ada programs can be correctly compiled and executed. Each Class C test is self-checking and produces a PASSED, FAILED, or NOT APPLICABLE message indicating the result when it is executed.

Class D tests check the compilation and execution capabilities of a compiler. Since there are no 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 optimization allowed by the Ada Standard that would circumvent a test objective. The procedure CHECK FILE is used to check the contents of text files written by some of the Class C tests for chapter 14 of the Ada Standard. The operation of these units is checked by a set of executable tests. These tests produce messages that are examined to verify that the units are operating correctly. If these units are not operating correctly, then the validation is not attempted.
The text of the tests in the ACVC follow conventions that are intended to ensure that the tests are reasonably portable without modification. For example, the tests make use of only the basic set of 55 characters, contain lines with a maximum length of 72 characters, use small numeric values, and place features that may not be supported by all implementations in separate tests. However, some tests contain values that require the test to be customized according to implementation-specific values—for example, an illegal file name. A list of the values used for this validation are listed in Appendix C.

A compiler must correctly process each of the tests in the suite and demonstrate conformity to the Ada Standard either meeting the pass criteria given for the test or by showing that the test is implementable to the implementation. Any test that was determined to contain an illegal language construct or an erroneous language construct is withdrawn from the ACVC and, therefore, is not used in testing a compiler. The tests withdrawn at the time of validation are given in Appendix D.
CHAPTER 2

CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

2.1 CONFIGURATION TESTED

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

Compiler: SD VAX x Motorola MC68000/10 Ada Plus (2C.00)
A'VC Version: 1.8
Certification Expiration Date: <Expiration Date>

Host Computer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Machine</th>
<th>VAX 8600</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating System</td>
<td>VMS 4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory Size</td>
<td>20 M byte</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Target Computer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Machine</th>
<th>Motorola MC68010 implemented on Motorola MVME 117-3FP board.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating System</td>
<td>no operating system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory Size</td>
<td>1 M byte</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Communications Network: RS232C connector via a null modem using a protocol conforming to RS232C.

2-1
CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION CHARACTERISTICS

One of the purposes of validating compilers is to determine the behaviour 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. This compiler is characterized by the following interpretations of the Ada Standard:

1. Capacities.

The compiler correctly processes compilations containing loop statements nested to 65 levels, block statements nested to 65 levels, and recursive procedures separately compiled as subunits nested to 17 levels. It correctly processes a compilation containing 123 variables in the same declarative part. (See tests D55A03A..H (8 tests), D56001B, D64005E..G (3 tests), and D29002K.)

2. Universal integer calculations.

An implementation is allowed to reject universal integer calculations having values that exceed SYSTEM.MAX_INT. This implementation does not reject such calculations and processes them correctly. (See tests D4A002A, D4A002B, D4A004A, and D4A004B.)

3. Predefined types.

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

4. Based literals.

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

5. 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.

A packed BOOLEAN array having a 'LENGTH exceeding INTEGER'LAST raises NUMERIC_ERROR when the array type is declared. (See test C52103X.)
A packed two-dimensional BOOLEAN array with more than INTEGER'LAST components raises NUMERIC_ERROR when the array type is declared. (See test C52104Y.)

A null array with one dimension of length greater than INTEGER'LAST may raise NUMERIC_ERROR or CONSTRAINT_ERROR either when declared or assigned. Alternatively, an implementation may accept the declaration. However, lengths must match in array slice assignments. This implementation raises NUMERIC_ERROR when the array type is declared. (See test E52103Y.)

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

Discriminated types.

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

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

Aggregates.

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

In the evaluation of an aggregate containing subaggregates, all choices are evaluated before being checked for identical bounds. (See test E43212B.)

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

. Functions

An implementation may allow the declaration of a parameterless function and an enumeration literal having the same profile in the same immediate scope, or it may reject the function declaration. If it accepts the function declarations, the use of the enumeration literal's identifier denotes the function. This implementation rejects the declarations. (See test E66001D.)

. Representation clauses.

The Ada Standard does not require an implementation to support representation clauses. If a representation clause is not supported, then the implementation must reject it. While the operation of representation clauses is not checked by Version 1.8 of the ACVC, they are used in testing other language features. This implementation accepts 'SIZE and 'STORAGE_SIZE for tasks, 'STORAGE_SIZE for collections, and 'SMALL clauses. Enumeration representation clauses, including those that specify noncontiguous values, appear to be supported. (See tests C55B16A, C87B62A, C87B62B, C87B62C, and BC1002A.)

. Pragmas.

The pragma INLINE is not supported for procedures. The pragma INLINE is not supported for functions. (See tests CA3004E and CA3004F.)

. Input/Output.

The package SEQUENTIAL_IO can be instantiated with unconstrained array types and record types with discriminants. The package DIRECT_IO can be instantiated with unconstrained array types and record types with discriminants without defaults. (See tests AE2101C, AE2101H, CE2201D, CE2201E, and CE2401D.)

This implementation implements input/output packages SEQUENTIAL_IO, DIRECT_IO and TEXT_IO as "null" packages. The package raises two possible exceptions, details of which are given in paragraph F.8 of Appendix B.

. Generics.

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

Generic package declarations and bodies can be compiled in separate compilations. (See tests CA2009C and BC3205D.)
CHAPTER 3

TEST INFORMATION

3.1 TEST RESULTS

Version 1.8 of the ACVC contains 2399 tests. When validation testing of SD VAX x Motorola MC68000/10 Ada Plus was performed, 19 tests had been withdrawn. The remaining 2380 tests were potentially applicable to this validation. The AVF determined that 457 tests were inapplicable to this implementation, and that the 1923 applicable tests were passed by the implementation.

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

3.2 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS BY CLASS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESULT</th>
<th>TEST CLASS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inapplicable</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawn</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>874</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS BY CHAPTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESULT</th>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 14 TOTAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inapplicable</td>
<td>23 119 140 0 1 0 2 1 6 1 0 164 457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawn</td>
<td>0 5 5 0 0 1 1 2 4 0 1 0 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>116 330 425 247 161 98 140 264 134 32 219 233 2399</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4 WITHDRAWN TESTS

The following 19 tests were withdrawn from ACVC Version 1.8 at the time of this validation:

C32114A
B33203C
C34018A
C35904A
B37401A
C41404A
B45116A
C48008A
B49006A
B4A010C
B74101B
C87B50A
C92005A
C940ACA
CA3005A..D (4 tests)
BC3204C

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. For this validation attempt, 457 tests were inapplicable for the reasons indicated:

- B86001DT requires a predefined numeric type other than those defined by the Ada language in package STANDARD. There is no such type for this implementation.
- C34001F and C35702A use SHORT_FLOAT which is not supported by this compiler.
- C34001G and C35702B use LONG_FLOAT which is not supported by this compiler.
C64104M and CB1010B require storage space for a fixed size collection which is exceeded during execution. On the MC68000/10 target computer the default collection size allocation is 1K bytes. STORAGE_ERROR is raised during execution because the total size of the objects within the collection is greater than this default storage size. Although these two tests were ruled inapplicable, modified versions using representation clauses to increase the collection sizes for C64104M and CB1010B to 4K and 10K respectively were prepared. These modified tests executed successfully. The compiler will also allow the default collection size to be altered using a compiler option, this facility was tested and resulted in tests which executed successfully.

C86001F. A separate package is used to collect the executable test results from the MC68000/10 target. The package TEST_IO use the package SYSTEM, thus when this test recompiles package SYSTEM it invalidates the package TEST_IO. This means that the test cannot be built and executed.

C96005B checks implementations for which the smallest and largest values in type DURATION are different from the smallest and largest values in DURATION's base type. This is not the case for this implementation.

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

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

This implementation raises USE_ERROR when an attempt is made to create/open a file. As a result, the following 164 tests are inapplicable, as is CZ103A (one of the support units), although this test does not appear in the counts.

AE3101A
CE2102C
CE2102G
CE2104A..D (4 tests)
CE2105A
CE2106A
CE2107A..F (6 tests)
CE2108A..D (4 tests)
CE2109A
CE2110A..C (3 tests)
CE2111A..E (5 tests)
CE2111G..H (2 tests)
CE2201A..F (6 tests)

CE2404A
CE2405A
CE2405B
CE2406A
CE2407A
CE2408A
CE2409A
CE2410A
CE3102B
CE3103A
CE3104A
CE3107A
CE3108A..B (2 tests)
CE3109A
CE3110A
CE3111A..E (5 tests)
CE3112A..B (2 tests)
CE3114A..B (2 tests)
CE3115A
CE3203A
CE3208A
CE3310A..C (3 tests)
TEST INFORMATION

The following 278 tests make use of floating-point precision that exceeds the maximum of 6 supported by the implementation:

C24113C..Y  (23 tests)
C35705C..Y  (23 tests)
C35706C..Y  (23 tests)
C35707C..Y  (23 tests)
C35708C..Y  (23 tests)
C35802C..Y  (23 tests)
C45241C..Y  (23 tests)
C45321C..Y  (23 tests)
C45421C..Y  (23 tests)
C45424C..Y  (23 tests)
C45521C..Z  (24 tests)
C45621C..Z  (24 tests)

Also one of the support tests, CZ1103A does not produce output equivalent to the expected output. This is because the exception USEERROR is raised on all attempts to create a file within this test.

3.6 SPLIT TESTS

If one or more errors do not appear to have been detected in a Class B test because of compiler error recovery, then the test is split into a set of smaller tests that contain the undetected errors. These splits are then compiled and examined. The splitting process continues until all errors are detected by the compiler or until there is exactly one error per split. Any Class A, Class C, or Class E test that cannot be compiled and executed because of its size is split into a set of smaller subsets that can be processed.

Splits were required for 6 Class B tests.

B22003A  B74401C  BC1202E
B29001A  BC10AEB  BC3204B

3-4
3.7 ADDITIONAL TESTING INFORMATION

3.7.1 Prevalidation

Prior to validation, a set of test results for ACVC Version 1.8 produced by SD VAX x Motorola MC68000/10 Ada Plus 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 behaviour on all inapplicable tests.

3.7.2 Test Method

Testing of SD VAX x Motorola MC68000/10 Ada Plus using ACVC Version 1.8 was conducted on-site by a validation team from the AVF. The configuration consisted of a VAX 8600 host operating under VMS, 4.5, and a Motorola MC68000/10 target under no operating system. The host and target computers were linked via RS232C connector.

A magnetic tape containing all tests was taken on-site by the validation team for processing. The magnetic tape contained tests that make use of implementation-specific values which were customized before being written to the magnetic tape. Tests requiring splits during the prevalidation testing were not included in their split form on the magnetic tape.

The contents of the magnetic tape were loaded directly onto the host computer.

After the test files were loaded to disk, the full set of tests was compiled and linked on the VAX 8600, and all executable tests were run on the Motorola MC68000/10. Object files were linked on the host computer, and executable images were transferred to the target computer via RS232C connector. Results were printed from the host computer, with results being transferred to the host computer via RS232C connector.

The compiler was tested using command scripts provided by Systems Designers plc. and reviewed by the validation team. The following options were in effect for testing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;list=&gt;on&quot;</td>
<td>this ensures that the compilation listings produced by the compiler contain a full listing of the test source.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The text C52008B requires a larger stack than all of the other tests. The stack size was increased at build-time to enable this test to run correctly. Tests were compiled, linked and executed (as appropriate) using a single host computer and a single target computer. Test output, compilation listings, and job logs were captured on magnetic tape and archived by the AVF. The listings examined on-site by the validation team were also archived.

3.7.3 TEST SITE

The validation team arrived at Systems Designers plc., Camberley on 18 June 1987 and departed after testing was completed on 22 June 1987.
Systems Designers plc., has submitted the following compliance statement concerning the SD VAX x Motorola Ada Plus (2C.00)
Compliance Statement

Base Configuration:

Compiler: SD VAX x Motorola MC68000/10 Ada Plus (2C.00)
Test Suite: Ada* Compiler Validation Capability, Version 1.8
Host Computer:
  Machine: VAX 8600
  Operating System: VMS 4.5
Target Computer:
  Machine: Motorola MC680010 implemented on Motorola MVME 117-3FP board.
  Operating System: no operating system
Communications Network: RS232C connector via a null modem using a protocol conforming to RS232C.

Systems Designers plc. has made no deliberate extensions to the Ada language standard.

Systems Designers plc. agrees to the public disclosure of this report.

Systems Designers plc. agrees to comply with the Ada trademark policy, as defined by the Ada Joint Program Office.

Bill Davison
Customer Services Manager

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

APPENDIX F OF THE Ada STANDARD

The only allowed implementation dependencies correspond to implementation-dependent pragmas, to certain machine-dependent conventions as mentioned in chapter 13 of MIL-STD-1815A, and to certain allowed restrictions on representation classes. The implementation-dependent characteristics of the SD VAX x Motorola MC68000/10 Ada Plus (2C.00) are described in the following sections which discuss topics one through eight as stated in Appendix F of the Ada Language Reference Manual (ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A). The specification of the package STANDARD is also included in this appendix.
APPENDIX F TO THE REFERENCE MANUAL
The Copyright in this work is vested in Systems Designers plc and the document is issued in confidence for the purpose only for which it is supplied. It must not be reproduced in whole or in part or used for tendering or manufacturing purposes except under an agreement or with the consent in writing of Systems Designers plc and then only on the condition that this notice is included in any such reproduction. No information as to the contents or subject matter of this document or any part thereof arising directly or indirectly therefrom shall be given orally or in writing or communicated in any manner whatsoever to any third party being an individual, firm or company or any employee thereof without the prior consent in writing of Systems Designers plc.

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(R) Ada is a registered trademark of the U.S. Government (Ada Joint Program Office).
# AMENDMENT RECORD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amendment Notification</th>
<th>Date of Issue</th>
<th>Incorporated By</th>
<th>Date Incorporated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

_D.A.REF.AF[BC-MG] 4.0_
APPENDIX F IMPLEMENTATION-DEPENDENT CHARACTERISTICS

F.1 IMPLEMENTATION-DEPENDENT PRAGMAS
  F.1.1 Pragma EXPORT
  F.1.2 Pragma DEBUG
  F.1.3 Pragma SUPPRESS_ALL
  F.1.4 Pragma SUPPRESS_STACK

F.2 IMPLEMENTATION-DEPENDENT ATTRIBUTES

F.3 PACKAGE SYSTEM

F.4 RESTRICATIONS ON REPRESENTATION CLAUSES
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  F.4.1.2 Attribute STORAGE_SIZE
  F.4.1.3 Attribute SMALL
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Fig. F.1 Package SYSTEM
Fig. F.2 Package STANDARD
Fig. F.3 Routine Activation Record on Entry to Called Subprogram
Fig. F.4 Routine Entry And Exit Code
This document describes the implementation-dependent characteristics of the VAX/VMS x MC68000/10 SD-Ada Compiler.

The document should be considered as Appendix F of the Reference Manual for the Ada Programming Language.
IMPLEMENTATION-DEPENDENT CHARACTERISTICS

F.1 IMPLEMENTATION-DEPENDENT PRAGMAS

F.1.1 Pragma EXPORT

Form

\[ \text{pragma EXPORT ([ADA NAME=>] simple_name, [EXT-NAME=>] "name_string");} \]

The pragma EXPORT takes the name of an Ada variable or subprogram in the first parameter position and a string in the second parameter position. Simple-name must be the simple name of a variable or subprogram in the package level static area in scope. Name-string must be a string literal which is unique within each program produced for the target. The program is erroneous if these parameters are not correctly specified.

The parameter name string must conform to the naming conventions imposed by the MC68000/10 builder. The name must be no more than eight characters in length and start with a dot or upper case letter. The rest of the characters are restricted to being a digit, dot, dollar, underline or upper case letter. Names which do not conform to these conventions are not rejected but the program may be erroneous: names longer than eight characters are truncated; names with an incorrect syntax will be inaccessible.

Position

The pragma EXPORT may be placed at the position of a basic_declarative_item of a library package specification or in the declarative part of a library package body.
Effect

Use of this pragma causes the compiler to generate additional linkage information. This associates the string literal of the second parameter with the variable or subprogram nominated by the first parameter. For subprograms, the string literal refers to the pointer to the routine descriptor.

This external naming facility is restricted to data objects and subprograms held in static areas.

F.1.2 Pragma DEBUG

Form

pragma DEBUG ([NAME=>]name);

The pragma DEBUG takes a name as the single argument. The base type of the variable given as the parameter must be a scalar or access type.

Position

The pragma DEBUG may be placed at the position of a basic declarative item or a statement where the name is in scope.

Effect

Use of this pragma enables the user to access the value of the parameter through the Debug System. The compiler generates the necessary tracing code and auxiliary information in debug symbol tables. This tracing code is loaded into the target computer in such a way that the main thread of normal execution perceives no reference to the trace code, and the values embedded in the main thread code, such as offsets, remain unaffected.

Tracing code may be activated by use of the Debug System.
**F.1.3 Pragma SUPPRESS\_ALL**

**Form**

`pragma SUPPRESS\_ALL;`

This pragma has no parameters.

**Position**

The `pragma SUPPRESS\_ALL` is only allowed at the start of a compilation before the first compilation unit. It applies to all compilation units within the compilation.

**Effect**

Use of this pragma prevents the compiler from generating any run-time checks for CONSTRAINT\_ERROR or NUMERIC\_ERROR.

---

**F.1.4 Pragma SUPPRESS\_STACK**

**Form**

`pragma SUPPRESS\_STACK;`

This pragma has no parameters.

**Position**

The `pragma SUPPRESS\_STACK` is only allowed at the start of a compilation before the first compilation unit. It applies to all compilation units within the compilation.

**Effect**

Use of this pragma prevents the compiler from generating any run-time stack checks for STORAGE\_ERROR. It does not apply to any checks performed within the run-time system library routines.
F.2 IMPLEMENTATION-DEPENDENT ATTRIBUTES

There are no such attributes.

F.3 PACKAGE SYSTEM

The specification of the package SYSTEM is given in Figure F.1.

In order to obtain addresses the routine CONVERT ADDRESS is supplied. The function takes a parameter of type EXTERNAL ADDRESS which must be 8 or less hexadecimal characters representing an address. If the address is outside the range \(0..\text{MEMORY SIZE}-1\) the predefined exception CONSTRAINT ERROR is raised. CONSTRAINT ERROR is also raised if the EXTERNAL ADDRESS contains any non-hexadecimal characters.

The function is overloaded to take a parameter of type ADDRESS and return EXTERNAL ADDRESS. This value will have all leading zeros suppressed unless the address is zero in which case a single zero will be returned.
package SYSTEM is

    type ADDRESS is private;
    
    type NAME is (MC68000, MC68010);
    
    SYSTEM_NAME : constant NAME := MC68010;
    STORAGE_UNIT : constant := 8;
    MEMORY_SIZE : constant := 2**24;
    MIN_INT : constant := -(2**31);
    MAX_INT : constant := (2**31)-1;
    MAX_DIGITS : constant := 6;
    MAX_MANTISSA : constant := 31;
    FINE_DELTA : constant := 2#1.0#E-30;
    TICK : constant := 2#1.0#E-7;
    
    subtype PRIORITY is INTEGER range 0 .. 15;
    
    type UNIVERSAL_INTEGER is range MIN_INT .. MAX_INT;
    
    subtype EXTERNAL_ADDRESS is STRING;

    function CONVERT_ADDRESS (ADDR : EXTERNAL_ADDRESS) return ADDRESS;
    
    function CONVERT_ADDRESS (ADDR : ADDRESS) return EXTERNAL_ADDRESS;

    function "+" (ADDR : ADDRESS; OFFSET : UNIVERSAL_INTEGER) return ADDRESS;

    private

    -- type ADDRESS is system-dependent

end SYSTEM;

Figure F.1

Package SYSTEM
F.4 RESTRICTIONS ON REPRESENTATION CLAUSES

F.4.1 Length Clauses

F.4.1.1 Attribute SIZE

The value specified for SIZE must not be less than that chosen by default by the compiler (e.g. 8 for enumeration types, 8, 16 or 32 for integer types, 32 for real types and access types, etc.). The value given is ignored.

F.4.1.2 Attribute STORAGE_SIZE

For access types the limit is governed by the indexing range of the target machine and the maximum is equivalent to SYSTEM.ADDRESS'LAST.

For task types the limit is also SYSTEM.ADDRESS'LAST.

F.4.1.3 Attribute SMALL

Only values which are powers of two are supported for this attribute.

F.4.2 Record Representation Clauses

F.4.2.1 Alignment Clause

The static simple expression used to align records onto storage unit boundaries must deliver the values 1 or 2.

F.4.2.2 Component Clause

The static range is restricted to ranges which force component alignment onto storage unit boundaries only, (i.e. multiples of 8 bits).

The component size defined by the static range must not be less than the minimum number of bits required to hold every allowable value of the component. For a component of non-scalar type, the size must not be larger than that chosen by the compiler for the type.
F.4.3 Address Clauses

F.4.3.1 Object Addresses

For objects with an address clause, a pointer is declared which points to the object at the given address. The object is then always referenced indirectly via this pointer. There is a restriction however that the object cannot be initialised either explicitly or implicitly (i.e. the object cannot be an access type).

F.4.3.2 Entry Addresses

Address clauses for entries are supported; the address given is the address of an interrupt vector.

F.5 IMPLEMENTATION-GENERATED NAMES

There are no implementation-generated names denoting implementation-dependent components.

F.6 INTERPRETATION OF EXPRESSIONS IN ADDRESS CLAUSES

The expressions in an address clause are interpreted as absolute addresses on the target.

F.7 UNCHECKED CONVERSIONS

The implementation imposes the restriction on the use of the generic function UNCHECKED CONVERSION that the size of the target type must not be greater than the size of the source type.

F.8 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INPUT/OUTPUT PACKAGES

The predefined input/output packages SEQUENTIAL IO, DIRECT IO and TEXT IO are implemented as "null" packages which conform to the specification given in the Ada Language Reference Manual. These packages raise the exceptions specified in Chapter 14 of the Language Reference Manual. There are two possible exceptions which are raised by these packages. These are given here in the order in which they will be raised:

D.A.REF.AF[BC-MG] 4.0
a) The exception STATUS_ERROR is raised by an attempt to operate upon a file that is not open (no files can be opened).

b) The exception USE_ERROR is raised if exception STATUS_ERROR is not raised.

Note that MODE_ERROR cannot be raised as no file can be opened (therefore it cannot have a current mode) and NAME_ERROR cannot be raised since there are no restrictions on file names.

The predefined package IO_EXCEPTIONS is defined in the Ada Language Reference Manual.

The predefined package LOW_LEVEL_IO is not provided.

The implementation-dependent characteristics are described in Sections F.8.1 to F.8.2.

F.8.1 The Package TEXT_IO

When any procedure is called the exception STATUS_ERROR or USE_ERROR is raised (there are no restrictions on the format of the NAME or FORM parameters).

The type COUNT is defined:

    type COUNT is range 0 .. INTEGER'LAST;

and the subtype FIELD is defined:

    subtype FIELD is INTEGER range 0 .. 132;

F.8.2 The Package IO_EXCEPTIONS

The specification of the package is the same as that given in the Ada Language Reference Manual.
F.9 PACKAGE STANDARD

The specification of package STANDARD is given in Figure F.2.

package STANDARD is

  type BOOLEAN is (FALSE, TRUE);
  type SHORTINTEGER is range -128 .. 127;
  type INTEGER is range -32768 .. 32767;
  type LONGINTEGER is range -2147483648 .. 2147483647;
  type FLOAT is digits 6 range -16#0.FFFFFF#E32 .. 16#0.FFFFFF#E32;
  type CHARACTER is

          (nul, soh, stx, etx, eot, enq, ack, bel, 
           bs, ht, lf, vt, ff, cr, so, si, 
           dle, dc1, dc2, dc3, 
           dc4, nak, syn, etb, 
           can, em, sub, esc, 
           fs, gs, rs, us, 
           ' ', '!', ',', '.', ',', '(', ',', ')', '+', ',', '-', ',', '/', ',', 
           '0', '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', ':', ',', '.', 
           '@', 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 
           'X', 'Y', 'Z', '{', '}', ',', '.', '[', ']', '^', '_', 
           'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h', 'i', 'j', 'k', 'l', 'm', 'n', 'o', 'p', 'q', 'r', 's', 't', 'u', 'v', 'w', 
           'x', 'y', 'z', '{', '}', '|', '}, '-' , del);
for CHARACTER use -- ASCII characters without holes
(0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,
8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,
16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23,
24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31,
32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39,
40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47,
48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55,
56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63,
64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71,
72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79,
80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87,
88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95,
96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103,
104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111,
112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119,
120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127);

package ASCII is

-- Control characters:

NUL : constant CHARACTER := nul;
SOH : constant CHARACTER := soh;
STX : constant CHARACTER := stx;
ETX : constant CHARACTER := etx;
EOT : constant CHARACTER := eot;
ENQ : constant CHARACTER := enq;
ACK : constant CHARACTER := ack;
BEL : constant CHARACTER := bel;
BS : constant CHARACTER := bs;
HT : constant CHARACTER := ht;
LF : constant CHARACTER := lf;
VT : constant CHARACTER := vt;
FF : constant CHARACTER := ff;
CR : constant CHARACTER := cr;
SO : constant CHARACTER := so;
SI : constant CHARACTER := si;
DLE : constant CHARACTER := dle;
DC1 : constant CHARACTER := dc1;
DC2 : constant CHARACTER := dc2;
DC3 : constant CHARACTER := dc3;
DC4 : constant CHARACTER := dc4;
NAK : constant CHARACTER := nakh;
SYN : constant CHARACTER := syn;

Figure F.2 (2 of 4)
ETB : constant CHARACTER := etb;
CAN : constant CHARACTER := can;
EM : constant CHARACTER := em;
SUB : constant CHARACTER := sub;
ESC : constant CHARACTER := esc;
FS : constant CHARACTER := fs;
GS : constant CHARACTER := gs;
RS : constant CHARACTER := rs;
US : constant CHARACTER := us;
DEL : constant CHARACTER := del;

-- Other characters:
EXCLAM : constant CHARACTER := '!';
QUOTATION : constant CHARACTER := '"';
SHARP : constant CHARACTER := '#';
DOLLAR : constant CHARACTER := '$';
PERCENT : constant CHARACTER := '%';
AMPERSAND : constant CHARACTER := '&';
COLON : constant CHARACTER := ':';
SEMICOLON : constant CHARACTER := ';';
QUERY : constant CHARACTER := '?';
ATSIGN : constant CHARACTER := '@';
L_BRACKET : constant CHARACTER := '[';
BACK_SLASH : constant CHARACTER := '\';
R_BRACKET : constant CHARACTER := ']';
CIRCUMFLEX : constant CHARACTER := '^';
UNDERLINE : constant CHARACTER := '_';
GRAVE : constant CHARACTER := '`';
L_BRACE : constant CHARACTER := '{';
BAR : constant CHARACTER := '|';
R_BRACE : constant CHARACTER := '}';
TILDE : constant CHARACTER := '~';

-- Lower case letters:
LC_A : constant CHARACTER := 'a';
LC_B : constant CHARACTER := 'b';
LC_C : constant CHARACTER := 'c';
LC_D : constant CHARACTER := 'd';
LC_E : constant CHARACTER := 'e';
LC_F : constant CHARACTER := 'f';
LC_G : constant CHARACTER := 'g';
LC_H : constant CHARACTER := 'h';

Package STANDARD
end ASCII;

-- Predefined subtypes:

subtype NATURAL is INTEGER
    range 0 .. INTEGER'LAST;

subtype POSITIVE is INTEGER
    range 1 .. INTEGER'LAST;

-- Predefined string type:

type STRING is array (POSITIVE range <>)
    of CHARACTER;

type DURATION is delta 2#1.0#E-7
    range -16777216.0 .. 16777215.0;

-- The predefined exceptions:

CONSTRAINT_ERROR : exception;
NUMERIC_ERROR : exception;
PROGRAM_ERROR : exception;
STORAGE_ERROR : exception;
TASKING_ERROR : exception;

end STANDARD;

Figure F.2  (1 of 4)

Package STANDARD
F.10 PACKAGE MACHINE_CODE

Package MACHINE_CODE is not supported by the SD-Ada Compiler.

F.11 LANGUAGE-DEFINED PRAGMAS

The definition of certain language-defined pragmas is incomplete in the Ada Language Reference Manual. The implementation restrictions imposed on the use of such pragmas are specified in Sections F.11.1 to F.11.4.

F.11.1 Pragma INLINE

This pragma supplies a recommendation for inline expansion of a subprogram to the compiler. This pragma is ignored.

F.11.2 Pragma INTERFACE

This pragma allows subprograms written in another language to be called from Ada. The pragma INTERFACE is supported for the language ASSEMBLER. Subprograms must be assembled using the SD-Ada macro assembler and the object code Acquired into the Ada Program Library.

F.11.2.1 Assembler Names

The name of an interface routine must conform to the naming conventions both of Ada and of the MC68000/10 builder. The name must be no more than eight characters in length and start with a letter. The rest of the characters are restricted to being an underline, digit or letter. Names within assembler code must use upper case letters.

F.11.2.2 Parameter Passing Conventions

Parameters are passed to the called procedure in the order given in the specification of the subprogram, with default expressions evaluated, if present.

Scalars are passed by copy for all parameter modes (the value is copied out for parameters with mode out).

Composite types are passed by reference for all parameter modes.
F.11.2.3 Procedure-Calling Mechanism

Normal Ada calling conventions are used by the Compiler when generating a subprogram call.

The procedure-calling mechanism uses the run-time stack organisation shown in Figure F.3 and the routine entry and exit code shown in Figure F.4.
LINK STACK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;--- TS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N+22+P

L | <Locals> | Local Data |

N+22

P | <Parameters> | Routine Parameters (in order declared) | <--- FP |

N+20

NEST*4 | Current Nesting Level*4 |

N+16

EXCEP | Address of Exception Handler Table | <--- PP |

N+12

DISPLAY | Saved Display Entry for Current Nesting Level |

N+8

FP | Dynamic Predecessor |

N+4

PP | Saved Parameter Pointer |

N

SP | Saved Top of Link Stack |

Low Address

MAIN STACK

Figure F.3
Routine Activation Record on Entry to Called Subprogram
The implementation uses the following dedicated and temporary registers:

- **SP** - Link Stack Pointer A7
- **FP** - Frame Pointer A2
- **PP** - Parameter Frame Pointer A3
- **DP** - Display Pointer A0
- **TS** - Main Stack Pointer A1

Macros **RM_P_BEGIN** and **RM_P_END** are provided in the macro library contained within the program library for the routine entry and exit code respectively. This code is shown in Figure F.4.

**Routine Entry Code**

```
MOVE.L SP,(PP)+
MOVE.L FP,(PP)+
MOVE.L n(DP),(PP)+
MOVEA.L PP,FP
MOVE.L FP,(FP)+
MOVE.W #<nest*4>,(FP)+
MOVE.L FP,n(DP)
```

**Routine Exit Code**

```
MOVE.L -(PP),n(DP)
MOVEA.L -(PP),FP
MOVEA.L -(PP),SP
RTS
```

**Figure F.4**

Routine Entry And Exit Code

**F.11.3Pragma OPTIMISE**

This pragma supplies a recommendation to the compiler for the criterion upon which optimisation is to be performed. This pragma is ignored.

**F.11.4Pragma SUPPRESS**

This pragma gives permission for specified run-time checks to be omitted by the compiler. This pragma is ignored.
APPENDIX C

TEST PARAMETERS

Certain tests in the ACVC make use of implementation-dependent values, such as the maximum length of an input line and invalid file names. A test that makes use of such values is identified by the extension .TST in its file name. Actual values to be substituted are identified 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME AND MEANING</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$BIG_ID1</td>
<td>A....A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifier the size of the maximum input line length with varying last character.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$BIG_ID2</td>
<td>A....A2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifier the size of the maximum input line length with varying last character.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$BIG_ID3</td>
<td>A....A3A....A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifier the size of the maximum input line length with varying middle character.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$BIG_ID4</td>
<td>A....A4A....A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifier the size of the maximum input line length with varying middle character.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$BIG_INT_LIT</td>
<td>0....0298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An integer literal of value 298 with enough leading zeroes so that is the size of the maximum line length.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$BIG_REAL_LIT</td>
<td>0....069.0E1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A real literal that can be either of floating- or fixed-point type, has value of 690.0, and has enough leading zeroes to be the size of the maximum line length.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C-1
**NAME AND MEANING**

$BLANKS
A sequence of blanks twenty characters fewer than the size of the maximum line length.

$COUNT_LAST
A universal integer literal whose value is TEXT_IO.COUNT'LAST.

$EXTENDED_ASCII_CHARS
A string literal containing all the ASCII characters with printable graphics that are not in the basic 55 Ada character set.

$FIELD_LAST
A universal integer literal whose value is TEXT_IO.FIELD'LAST.

$FILE_NAME_WITH_BAD_CHARS
An illegal external file name that either contains invalid characters or is too long if no invalid characters exist.

$FILE_NAME_WITH_WILD_CARD_CHAR
An external file name that either contains a wild card character or is too long if no wild card characters exists.

$GREATER_THAN_DURATION
A universal real value that lies between DURATION'BASE'LAST and DURATION'LAST if any, otherwise any value in the range of DURATION.

$GREATER_THAN_DURATION_BASE_LAST
The universal real value that is greater than DURATION'BASE'LAST, if such a value exists.

$ILLEGAL_EXTERNAL_FILE_NAME1
An illegal external file name.

**VALUE**

235 blanks

32767

"abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz!$%?[\]^'{}~"

file*.dat

2.0

16777216.0

bad_char^
NAME AND MEANING

$ILLEGAL_EXTERNAL_FILE_NAME2
An illegal external file name that is different from
$ILLEGAL_EXTERNAL_FILE_NAME1.

$INTEGER_FIRST
The universal integer literal expression whose value is
INTEGER'FIRST.

$INTEGER LAST
The universal integer literal expression whose value is
INTEGER'LAST.

$LESS_THAN_DURATION
A universal real value that lies between DURATION'BASE'FIRST and
DURATION'FIRST if any, otherwise any value in the range of DURATION.

$LESS_THAN_DURATION_BASE_FIRST
The universal real value that is less than DURATION'BASE'FIRST, if
such a value exists.

$MAX_DIGITS
The universal integer literal whose value is the maximum digits
supported for floating-point types.

$MAX_IN_LEN
The universal integer literal whose value is the maximum input
line length permitted by the implementation.

$MAX_INT
The universal integer literal whose value is SYSTEM.MAX_INT.

$NAME
A name of a predefined numeric type other than FLOAT, INTEGER,
SHORT_FLOAT, SHORT_INTEGER,
LONG_FLOAT, or LONG_INTEGER if
one exists, otherwise any
undefined name.

value

bad_char*

-32768

32767

-2.0

-16777216.0

6

255

2147483647

NO_SUCH_TYPE
TEST PARAMETERS

NAME AND MEANING

$NEGBASEDINT
A based integer literal whose highest order nonzero bit falls in the sign bit position of the representation for SYSTEM.MAX_INT.

$NONASCII_CHAR_TYPE
An enumerated type definition for a character type whose literals are the identifier NON_NULL and all non ASCII characters with printable graphics.

VALUE

16#FFFFFFFE#

(NON_NULL)
APPENDIX D

WITHDRAWN TESTS

Some tests are withdrawn from the ACVC because they do not conform to the Ada Standard. The following 19 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.

C32114A: An unterminated string literal occurs at line 62.

B33203C: The reserved word "IS" is misspelled at line 45.

C34018A: The call of function G at line 114 is ambiguous in the presence of implicit conversions.

C35904A: The elaboration of subtype declarations SFX3 and SFX4 may raise NUMERIC_ERROR instead of CONSTRAINT_ERROR as expected in the test.

B37401A: The object declarations at lines 126 through 135 follow subprogram bodies declared in the same declarative part.

C41404A: The values of 'LAST and 'LENGTH are incorrect in the if statements from line 74 to the end of the test.

B45116A: ARRPRIBL 1 and ARRPRIBL 2 are initialized with a value of the wrong type--PRIBOOL_TYPE instead of ARRPRIBOOL_TYPE--at line 41.

C48008A: The assumption that evaluation of default initial values occurs when an exception is raised by an allocator is incorrect according to AI-00397.

B49006A: Object declarations at lines 41 and 50 are terminated incorrectly with colons, and end case; is missing from line 42.

B4A010C: The object declaration in line 18 follows a subprogram body of the same declarative part.

D-1
WITHDRAWN TESTS

. B74101B: The begin at line 9 causes a declarative part to be treated as a sequence of statements.

. C87B50A: The call of "/=" at line 31 requires a use clause for package A.

. C92005A: The "/=" for type PACK.BIG_INT at line 40 is not visible without a use clause for the package PACK.

. C940ACA: The assumption that allocated task TT1 will run prior to the main program, and thus assign SPYNUMB the value checked for by the main program, is erroneous.

. CA3005A..D: No valid elaboration order exists for these tests. (4 tests)

. BC3204C: The body of BC3204C0 is missing.