# Ada Compiler Validation Summary Report

**TELESOF, Inc., TeleGen2 Ada Development System for the 68K, Version 1.1.0, IBM 3083 JX under VM/HPO 4.2 (Host) to Motorola 68010 in MMVE 117A configuration, bare (Target).**

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## Distribution Statement (of this Report)
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## Distribution Statement (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from report)
UNCLASSIFIED

## Supplementary Notes

## Keywords (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

## Abstract (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)
TELESOF, Inc., TeleGen2 Ada Development System for the 68K, Version 1.1.0, Wright-Patterson AFB, IBM 3083 JX under VM/HPO 4.2 (Host) to Motorola 68010 in MMVE 117A configuration, bare (Target), ACVC 1.09.
Ada Compiler Validation Summary Report:

Compiler Name: TeleGen2 Ada Development System for the 68K, version 1.1.0

Certificate Number: 890111W1.09167

Host: IBM 3083 JX under VM/HPO 4.2

Target: Motorola 68010 in MVME 117A configuration, bare

Testing Completed 18 January 1989 Using ACVC 1.9

This report has been reviewed and is approved.

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VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT:
Certificate Number: 890111W1.09167
TELESOF'T, Inc.
TeleGen2 Ada Development System for the 68K, version 1.1.0
IBM 3083 JX under VM/HP0 4.2
Motorola 68010 in MVME 117A configuration, bare, target

Completion of On-Site Testing:
18 January 1989

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

Testing of this compiler was conducted by SofTech, Inc. under the direction of the AVF according to procedures established by the Ada Joint Program Office and administered by the Ada Validation Organization (AVO). On-site testing was completed 18 January 1989 at San Diego CA.

1.2 USE OF THIS VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT

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

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

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

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

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Alexandria VA 22311

1.3 REFERENCES


## INTRODUCTION

### 1.4 DEFINITION OF TERMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACVC</td>
<td>The Ada Compiler Validation Capability. The set of Ada programs that tests the conformity of an Ada compiler to the Ada programming language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ada Commentary</td>
<td>An Ada Commentary contains all information relevant to the point addressed by a comment on the Ada Standard. These comments are given a unique identification number having the form AI-dddd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicant</td>
<td>The agency requesting validation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVF</td>
<td>The Ada Validation Facility. The AVF is responsible for conducting compiler validations according to procedures contained in the Ada Compiler Validation Procedures and Guidelines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVO</td>
<td>The Ada Validation Organization. The AVO has oversight authority over all AVF practices for the purpose of maintaining a uniform process for validation of Ada compilers. The AVO provides administrative and technical support for Ada validations to ensure consistent practices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compiler</td>
<td>A processor for the Ada language. In the context of this report, a compiler is any language processor, including cross-compilers, translators, and interpreters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed test</td>
<td>An ACVC test for which the compiler generates a result that demonstrates nonconformity to the Ada Standard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host</td>
<td>The computer on which the compiler resides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inapplicable</td>
<td>An ACVC test that uses features of the language that a compiler is not required to support or may legitimately support in a way other than the one expected by the test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>test</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passed test</td>
<td>An ACVC test for which a compiler generates the expected result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target</td>
<td>The computer for which a compiler generates code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test</td>
<td>A program that checks a compiler's conformity regarding a particular feature or a combination of features to the Ada Standard. In the context of this report, the term is used to designate a single test, which may comprise one or more files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawn test</td>
<td>An ACVC test found to be incorrect and not used to check conformity to the Ada Standard. A test may be incorrect.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
because it has an invalid test objective, fails to meet its test objective, or contains illegal or erroneous use of the language.

1.5 ACVC TEST CLASSES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

2.1 CONFIGURATION TESTED

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

Compiler: TeleGen2 Ada Development System for the 68K, version 1.1.0
ACVC Version: 1.9
Certificate Number: 890111W1.09167

Host Computer:

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

Target Computer:

Machine: Motorola 68010 in MVME 117A configuration
Operating System: bare
Memory Size: 4 Megabytes

Communications Network: Remote Spooling Communications Subsystem Network Facility (RSCS)
2.2 IMPLEMENTATION CHARACTERISTICS

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

. Capacities.

The compiler correctly processes tests containing loop statements nested to 65 levels, block statements nested to 65 levels, and recursive procedures separately compiled as subunits nested to 10 levels. It correctly processes a compilation containing 723 variables in the same declarative part. (See tests D55A03A..H (8 tests), D56001B, D64005E..G (3 tests), and D29002K.)

. Universal integer calculations.

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

. Predefined types.

This implementation supports the additional predefined types LONG INTEGER and LONG FLOAT in the package STANDARD. (See tests B86001C and B86001D.)

. Based literals.

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

. Expression evaluation.

Apparently some default initialization expressions for record components are evaluated before any value is checked to belong to a component's subtype. (See test C32117A.)

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

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

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

Apparently underflow is not gradual. (See tests C35524A..Z.)

Rounding.

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

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

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

Array types.

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

Declaration of an array type or subtype declaration with more than SYSTEM.MAX_INT components raises NUMERIC_ERROR when declaring a two-dimensional array where the second dimension is the large one. Otherwise, no exception is raised. (See test C36003A.)

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

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

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

A packed two-dimensional BOOLEAN array with more than INTEGER'LAST components raises CONSTRAINT_ERROR when the length of a dimension is calculated and exceeds INTEGER'LAST. (See test C52104Y.)
A null array with one dimension of length greater than INTEGER'LAST may raise NUMERIC_ERROR or CONSTRAINT_ERROR either when declared or assigned. Alternatively, an implementation may accept the declaration. However, lengths must match in array slice assignments. This implementation raises NUMERIC_ERROR when array objects are assigned. (See test E52103Y.)

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

Discriminated types.

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

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

Aggregates.

In the evaluation of a multi-dimensional aggregate, index subtype checks appear to be made as choices are evaluated. (See tests C43207A and C43207B.)

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

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

Representation clauses.

An implementation might legitimately place restrictions on representation clauses used by some of the tests. If a representation clause is used by a test in a way that violates a restriction, then the implementation must reject it.
Enumeration representation clauses containing noncontiguous values for enumeration types other than character and boolean types are supported. (See tests C355021..J, C35502M..N, and A39005F.)

Enumeration representation clauses containing noncontiguous values for character types are supported. (See tests C355071..J, C35507M..N, and C55B16A.)

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

Length clauses with SIZE specifications for enumeration types are not supported. (See test A39005B.)

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

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

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

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

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

Pragmas.

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

Input/output.

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

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

The director, AJPO, has determined (AI-00332) that every call to OPEN and CREATE must raise USE_ERROR or NAME_ERROR if file input/output is not supported. This implementation exhibits this behavior for SEQUENTIAL_IO, DIRECT_IO, and TEXT_IO.
CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

Generic unit declarations and bodies can be compiled in separate compilations, and generic unit bodies and their subunits can be compiled in separate compilations. (See tests CA1012A and CA3011A.)

If a generic unit body or one of its subunits is compiled or recompiled after the generic unit is instantiated, the unit instantiating the generic is made obsolete. The obsolescence is recognized at binding time, and the binding is stopped. (See tests CA2009C, CA2009F, BC3204C, and BC3205D.)
CHAPTER 3
TEST INFORMATION

3.1 TEST RESULTS

Version 1.9 of the ACVC comprises 3122 tests. When this compiler was tested, 27 tests had been withdrawn because of test errors. The AVF determined that 426 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 174 executable tests that use file operations not supported by the implementation. Modifications to the code, processing, or grading for 10 tests were required to successfully demonstrate the test objective. (See section 3.6.)

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

3.2 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS BY CLASS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESULT</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>1046</td>
<td>1447</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>2669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inapplicable</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawn</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>1053</td>
<td>1874</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>3122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS BY CHAPTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESULT</th>
<th>CHAPTER 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>13</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>2669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inapplicable</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawn</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>677</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>3122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4 WITHDRAWN TESTS

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

A35902C    A74106C    AD1A01A    B28003A    BC3105A
C34004A    C35502P    C35904A    C35904B    C35A03E
C35A03R    C37213H    C37213J    C37215C    C37215E
C37215G    C37215H    C38102C    C41402A    C45332A
C45614C    C85018B    C87B04B    CC1311B    CE2401H
CE3208A    E28005C

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

3.5 INAPPLICABLE TESTS

Some tests do not apply to all compilers because they make use of features that a compiler is not required by the Ada Standard to support. Others may depend on the result of another test that is either inapplicable or withdrawn. The applicability of a test to an implementation is considered each time a validation is attempted. A test that is inapplicable for one validation attempt is not necessarily inapplicable for a subsequent attempt. For this validation attempt, 426 tests were inapplicable for the reasons indicated:

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

- C35702A uses SHORT_FLOAT which is not supported by this implementation.
A39005B uses length clauses with SIZE specifications for enumeration types which are not supported by this compiler.

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

The following 14 tests use SHORT_INTEGER, which is not supported by this compiler:

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

C45231D requires a macro substitution for any predefined numeric types other than INTEGER, SHORT_INTEGER, LONG_INTEGER, FLOAT, SHORT_FLOAT, and LONG_FLOAT. This compiler does not support any such types.

C45531M..P (4 tests) and C45532M..P (4 tests) 48-bit fixed-point base types which are not supported by this compiler.

C45651A has been ruled inapplicable to this implementation by the AVO on the grounds that a choice of model numbers to represent the upper bound of a fixed-point type is legitimate, but not the choice expected by the test.

D64005G uses nested procedures as subunits to a level of 17, which exceeds the capacity of the compiler.

B86001D requires a predefined numeric type other than those defined by the Ada language in package STANDARD. There is no such type for this implementation.

C86001F redefines package SYSTEM, but TEXT_IO is made obsolete by this new definition in this implementation and the test cannot be executed since the package REPORT is dependent on the package TEXT_IO.

C96001A incorrectly expects a DELAY to be executed with the accuracy of SYSTEM.TICK and has been ruled inapplicable to this implementation.

CA2009C, CA2009F, BC3204C, and BC3205D instantiate generic units in compilation units whose bodies are compiled after the instantiation, or are recompiled after compilation of the instantiating unit. This implementation creates an allowable dependency on the body of the generic unit, and thus rejects the program at bind time.

CA3004E..F (2 tests), EA3004C..D (2 tests), and LA3004A..B (2 tests) use the INLINE pragma for procedures and functions, which is not supported by this compiler.
AE2101C, EE2201D, and EE2201E use instantiations of package SEQUENTIAL IO with unconstrained array types and record types having discriminants without defaults. These instantiations are rejected by this compiler.

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

The following 174 tests are inapplicable because sequential, text, and direct access files are not supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CE2102C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE2105A..B(2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE2115A..B(2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE2201A..C(3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE2204A..B(2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE2401A..C(3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE2404A..B(2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE2101A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE3104A..B(2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE3109A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE3111A..E(5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE3115A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE3305A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE3404A..C(3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE3408A..C(3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE3410C..F(4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE3413C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE3605A..E(5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE3704M..O(3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE3804G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE3805A..B(2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE3905L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results of running a subset of these tests showed that the proper exceptions are raised for unsupported file operations.

The following 201 tests require a floating-point accuracy that exceeds the maximum of 15 digits supported by this implementation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C24113L..Y (14 tests)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C35706L..Y (14 tests)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C35708L..Y (14 tests)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C45241L..Y (14 tests)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C45421L..Y (14 tests)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C45524L..Z (15 tests)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C45641L..Y (14 tests)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3-4
3.6 TEST, PROCESSING, AND EVALUATION MODIFICATIONS

It is expected that some tests will require modifications of code, processing, or evaluation in order to compensate for legitimate implementation behavior. Modifications are made by the AVF in cases where legitimate implementation behavior prevents the successful completion of an (otherwise) applicable test. Examples of such modifications include: adding a length clause to alter the default size of a collection; splitting a Class B test into subtests so that all errors are detected; and confirming that messages produced by an executable test demonstrate conforming behavior that wasn't anticipated by the test (such as raising one exception instead of another).

Modifications were required for 9 Class B tests and 1 Class C test.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B27005A</th>
<th>B28001R</th>
<th>B28001V</th>
<th>BA3006A</th>
<th>BA3006B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BA3007B</td>
<td>BA3008A</td>
<td>BA3008B</td>
<td>BA3013A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Test C4A012B was graded using a modified evaluation criteria. The test expects that CONSTRAINT_ERROR will be raised, but the exception NUMERIC_ERROR might also be raised, in which case the failed message would indicate that the wrong exception was raised. The AVO has determined that the latter behavior is also passing behavior and that any implementation which has the wrong exception message passes the test.

3.7 ADDITIONAL TESTING INFORMATION

3.7.1 Prevalidation

Prior to validation, a set of test results for ACVC Version 1.9 produced by the TeleGen2 Ada Development System for the 68K was submitted to the AVF by the applicant for review. Analysis of these results demonstrated that the compiler successfully passed all applicable tests, and the compiler exhibited the expected behavior on all inapplicable tests.

3.7.2 Test Method

Testing of the TeleGen2 Ada Development System for the 68K, using ACVC Version 1.9 was conducted on-site by a validation team from the AVF. The configuration consisted of an IBM 3083 JX host operating under VM/HPO 4.2, and a bare Motorola 68010 in MVME 117A configuration.

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

The contents of the magnetic tape were loaded onto an IBM 3083 (VM/CMS). After the test files were loaded to disk, the full set of tests was compiled and linked on the IBM 3083, and all executable tests were transferred to an IBM RT/PC and then downloaded to and run on the Motorola 68010 in MVME 117A configuration.

The Motorola 68010 in MVME 117A machines was connected to an IBM RT PC running the AIX operating system via a standard RS-232C interface. The IBM RT PC was connected to the host via IBM standard coaxial interface. The IBM RT PC was placed into 3278/79 emulation mode and each target object file was downloaded to the IBM RT PC, which downloaded it to the Motorola 68010. Output from the Motorola 68010 was captured by the IBM RT PC and uploaded to the host. Results were printed from the host computer.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PKG68K fname</td>
<td>Used to compile more than one Ada source file in a single compilation session. The command accepts either an Ada program file or a file containing a list of files containing compilation units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILE</td>
<td>Keeps a console listing for each main unit in separate files. The files are given the file type OUT and the same file name as the Ada source file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLEAN</td>
<td>Deletes all object files after execution has been completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR/LIST</td>
<td>Creates a listing file only when errors are encountered. The file contains compile-time error messages interspersed with the source code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST/ERRI</td>
<td>Produces a compilation source listing. Semantic errors, syntax errors, and warnings are interspersed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJ/EFORM/OPT=ofname</td>
<td>Produces executable object code in TELESOFT's proprietary format. The OPT=ofname specifies a file which contains linker directives which specify the location of the data and code of the target.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RUN/SENDF Causes the generated object to be routed to another virtual machine in the VM/HPO environment where it is downloaded to the target and executed. Standard output is captured and appended to the standard output from the compiler.

TARG/68010 Specifies the target processor for which the code is to be generated. 68010 specifies a Motorola MC68010.

NOERROR_ABORT Causes the front end phase of the compiler to process all of the input source regardless of the number of syntax or semantic errors encountered.

NOKEEP Does not spool the console output to the current spool virtual device.

NOMAP Suppresses the production of the linkage map file.

NOPRESERVE Specifies that the compilation units contained in the source file will not subsequently be optimized as part of a collection.

NOOPTIMIZE Avoids optimizing generated object code.

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 at the AVF. The listings examined on-site by the validation team were also archived.

3.7.3 Test Site

Testing was conducted at San Diego CA and was completed on 18 January 1989.
APPENDIX A

DECLARATION OF CONFORMANCE

TELESOF has submitted the following Declaration of Conformance concerning the TeleGen2 Ada Development System for the 68K.
DECLARATION OF CONFORMANCE

Compiler Implementor: TELESOFT
Ada Validation Facility: Ada Validation Facility, ASD SCEL,
Wright-Patterson AFB OH 45433-6503
Ada Compiler Validation Capability (ACVC), Version 1.9

Base Configuration

Base Compiler Name: TeleGen2 Ada Development System for the 68K.
Version: 1.1.0
Host Architecture ISA: IBM 3083 JX OS&VER #: VM/HPO, Version 4.2
Target Architecture ISA: Motorola 68010 in MVME 117A configuration
OS & VER #: bare

Implementor's Declaration

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

Date: January 18, 1989

Raymond A. Parra, Director, Contracts & Legal

Owner's Declaration

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

Date: January 18, 1989

Raymond A. Parra, Director, Contracts & Legal
APPENDIX B

APPENDIX F OF THE Ada STANDARD

The only allowed implementation dependencies correspond to implementation-dependent pragmas, to certain machine-dependent conventions as mentioned in chapter 13 of the Ada Standard, and to certain allowed restrictions on representation clauses. The implementation-dependent characteristics of the TeleGen2 Ada Development System for the 68K, version 1.1.0, are described in the following sections, which discuss topics in Appendix F of the Ada Standard. Implementation-specific portions of the package STANDARD are also included in this appendix.

package STANDARD is

    type INTEGER is range -32768 .. 32767;
    type LONG_INTEGER is range -2147483648 .. 214748367;

    type FLOAT is digits 6 range 2.58494E-26 .. 1.93428E+25;
    type LONG_FLOAT is digits 15 range 1.94469227433161E-62 ..
                                 2.57110087981438E+61

    type DURATION is delta 2#1.0#E-14 range -86400.0 .. 86400.0;

    ...

end STANDARD;
APPENDIX F

1. PredefinedPragma

pragma LIST(ON|OFF);
It may appear anywhere a pragma is allowed. The pragma
has the effect of generating the source compilation.
The listing will begin at the first pragma list(ON)
statement if no previous pragma list(OFF) statement
was encountered. Otherwise, the listing will begin
at the top of the source.

Implementation Dependent Pragmas

pragma COMMENT(<string_literal>);
It may only appear within a compilation unit.
The pragma comment has the effect of embedding the given
sequence of characters in the object code of the compilation unit.

pragma LINKNAME(<subprogram_name>, <string_literal>);
It may appear in any declaration section of a unit.
This pragma must also appear directly after an interface pragma
for the same <subprogram_name>. The pragma linkname has the
effect of making string_literal apparent to the linker.

2. Implementation Dependent Attributes

There are no implementation dependent attributes.

3. Specification of Package SYSTEM

PACKAGE System IS

TYPE Address is Access Integer;
TYPE Subprogram_Value is PRIVATE;

TYPE Name IS (TeleGen2);
System_Name : CONSTANT name := TeleGen2;
Storage_Unit : CONSTANT := 8;
Memory_Size : CONSTANT := (2 ** 31) -1;

-- System-Dependent Named Numbers:

Min_Int : CONSTANT := -(2 ** 31);
Max_Int : CONSTANT := (2 ** 31) - 1;
Max_Digits : CONSTANT := 15;
Max_Mantissa : CONSTANT := 31;
Fine_Delta : CONSTANT := 1.0 / (2 ** Max_Mantissa);
Tick : CONSTANT := 10.0E-3;

-- Other System-Dependent Declarations

B-2
SUBTYPE Priority IS Integer RANGE 0 .. 63;

Max_Object_Size : CONSTANT := Max_Int;
Max_Record_Count : CONSTANT := Max_Int;
Max_Text_Io_Count : CONSTANT := Max_Int-1;
Max_Text_Io_Field : CONSTANT := 1000;

PRIVATE
  TYPE Subprogram_Value IS
    RECORD
      Proc_addr : Address;
      Static_link : Address;
      Global_frame : Address;
    END RECORD;

END System;

4. Restrictions on Representation Clauses

The Compiler supports the following representation clauses:

Length clauses: for enumeration and derived integer types 'SIZE attribute for values greater than 15 (LRM 13.2(a))
Length clauses: for access types 'STORAGE_SIZE attribute (LRM13.2(b))
Length clauses: for tasks types 'STORAGE_SIZE attribute (LRM 13.2(c))
Length clauses: for fixed point types 'SMALL attribute (LRM13.2(d))
Enumeration clauses: for character and enumeration types other than character and boolean (LRM 13.3)
Record representation clauses: for MOD 8 sized objects (LRM 13.4)
Address clauses: for objects and entries (LRM 13.5(a)(c))

This compiler does NOT support the following representation clauses:

Enumeration clauses: for boolean (LRM 13.3)
Length Clauses: for enumeration and derived integer types 'SIZE attribute less than 16 (LRM 13.2(a))
Record representation clauses for: non-MOD 8 sized objects (LRM 13.4)
Address clauses: for subprograms, packages, and tasks (LRM 13.5(b))

Note: The IBM 68010 compiler contains a restriction that allocated objects must have a minimum allocation size of 16 bits.

5. Implementation dependent naming conventions

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

6. Expressions that appear in address specifications are interpreted as the first storage unit of the object.

7. Restrictions on Unchecked Conversions

Unchecked conversions are allowed between any types unless the target type is an unconstrained record or array type.

8. I/O Package Characteristics
Instantiations of DIRECT_IO and SEQUENTIAL_IO are supported with the following exceptions:

* Unconstrained array types.

* Unconstrained types with discriminants without default values.

* In DIRECT_IO the type COUNT is defined as follow:

    type COUNT is range 0..2_147_483_647;

* In TEXT_IO the type COUNT is defined as follows:

    type COUNT is range 0..2_147_483_645;

* In TEXT_IO the subtype FIELD is defined as follows:

    subtype FIELD is INTEGER range 0..1000;

9. Definition of STANDARD

STANDARD is not an Ada package with a specification in our implementation. Our compilation system does not compile any source corresponding to the predefined package STANDARD. In fact, STANDARD cannot generally be written fully using standard Ada because the definitions of predefined numeric types like INTEGER and FLOAT require specification of properties that cannot be defined by means of Ada type declarations. It would probably be more appropriate for the AVO to request implementations to provide the names of all predefined numeric types and the values of their various attributes instead of asking for some artificially constructed source for STANDARD, especially since the predefined numeric types are the only declarations of allowed variation within the package. The generation of package STANDARD in our implementation is achieved by means of a special text file that specifies the names and certain attribute values for the various numeric types supported by the target configuration.

For this target system the numeric types and their properties are as follows:
Integer types:

INTEGER

    size = 16
    first = -32768
    last = +32767

LONG_INTEGER

    size = 32
    first = -2147483648
    last = +2147483647

Floating-point types:

FLOAT

    size = 32
    digits = 6
    'small = 2.58494E-26
    'large = 1.93428E+25
    machine_radix = 2
    machine_mantissa = 24
    machine_emin = -125
    machine_emax = +127

LONG_FLOAT

    size = 64
    digits = 15
    'small = 1.94469227433161E-62
    'large = 2.57110087981438E+61
    machine_radix = 2
    machine_mantissa = 53
    machine_emin = -1021
    machine_emax = +1023

Fixed-point types:

SHORT_FIXED

    size = 16
    delta = 2#1.0#e-15
    first = -1.000000
    last = +1.0 - 2#1.0#e-15

FIXED

    size = 32
    delta = 2#1.0#e-31
    first = -1.000000
last = +1.0 - 2\times1.0\times e^{-31}

DURATION

size = 32
delta = 2\times1.0\times e^{-14}
first = -86400
last = +86400
Certain tests in the ACVC make use of implementation-dependent values, such as the maximum length of an input line and invalid file names. A test that makes use of such values is identified by the extension .TST in its file name. Actual values to be substituted are represented by names that begin with a dollar sign. A value must be substituted for each of these names before the test is run. The values used for this validation are given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Meaning</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\text{BIG ID}_1$</td>
<td>(1..199 =&gt; 'A', 200 =&gt; '1')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifier the size of the maximum input line length with varying last character.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{BIG ID}_2$</td>
<td>(1..199 =&gt; 'A', 200 =&gt; '2')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifier the size of the maximum input line length with varying last character.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{BIG ID}_3$</td>
<td>(1..100 =&gt; 'A', 101 =&gt; '3', 102..200 =&gt; 'A')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifier the size of the maximum input line length with varying middle character.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{BIG ID}_4$</td>
<td>(1..100 =&gt; 'A', 101 =&gt; '4', 102..200 =&gt; 'A')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifier the size of the maximum input line length with varying middle character.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{BIG INT LIT}$</td>
<td>(1..197 =&gt; '0', 198..200 =&gt; &quot;298&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An integer literal of value 298 with enough leading zeroes so that it is the size of the maximum line length.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TEST PARAMETERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Meaning</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$BIG_REAL_LIT</td>
<td>(1..194 =&gt; '0', 195..200 =&gt; &quot;69.0E1&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$BIG_STRING1</td>
<td>(1 =&gt; '&quot;', 2..101 =&gt; 'A', 102 =&gt; '&quot;')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$BIG_STRING2</td>
<td>(1 =&gt; '&quot;', 2..100 =&gt; 'A', 101 =&gt; '1', 102 =&gt; '&quot;')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$BLANKS</td>
<td>(1..180 =&gt; ' ')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$COUNT_LAST</td>
<td>2147483645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$FIELD_LAST</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$FILENAME_WITH_BAD_CHARS</td>
<td>&quot;X}%&quot;#&amp;[Y&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$FILENAME_WITH_WILDCARD_CHAR</td>
<td>&quot;XYZ*&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$GREATER_THAN_DURATION</td>
<td>100000.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- A universal real literal of value 690.0 with enough leading zeroes to be the size of the maximum line length.
- A string literal which when catenated with BIG\_STRING2 yields the image of BIG\_ID1.
- A string literal which when catenated to the end of BIG\_STRING1 yields the image of BIG\_ID1.
- A sequence of blanks twenty characters less than the size of the maximum line length.
- A universal integer literal whose value is TEXT\_IO\_COUNT\_LAST.
- A universal integer literal whose value is TEXT\_IO\_FIELD\_LAST.
- An external file name that either contains invalid characters or is too long.
- An external file name that either contains a wild card character or is too long.
- A universal real literal that lies between DURATION\_BASE\_LAST and DURATION\_LAST or any value in the range of DURATION.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Meaning</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\text{GREATER THAN DURATION}$</td>
<td>131073.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{THAN DURATION}{ }\text{BASE LAST}$</td>
<td>A universal real literal that is greater than \text{DURATION}'\text{BASE}'\text{LAST}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{ILLEGAL EXTERNAL FILE NAME}_1$</td>
<td>&quot;BAD-CHARACTER&quot;%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{An external file name which contains invalid characters.}$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{ILLEGAL EXTERNAL FILE NAME}_2$</td>
<td>(1..256 =&gt; 'A')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{An external file name which is too long.}$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{INTEGER FIRST}$</td>
<td>-32768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A universal integer literal whose value is INTEGER'FIRST.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{INTEGER LAST}$</td>
<td>32767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A universal integer literal whose value is INTEGER'LAST.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{INTEGER LAST PLUS}_1$</td>
<td>32768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A universal integer literal whose value is INTEGER'LAST + 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{LESS THAN DURATION}$</td>
<td>-100000.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A universal real literal that lies between \text{DURATION}'\text{BASE}'\text{FIRST} and \text{DURATION}'\text{FIRST} or any value in the range of DURATION.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{LESS THAN DURATION}{ }\text{BASE FIRST}$</td>
<td>-131073.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A universal real literal that is less than \text{DURATION}'\text{BASE}'\text{FIRST}.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{MAX DIGITS}$</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum digits supported for floating-point types.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{MAX IN LEN}$</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum input line length permitted by the implementation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{MAX INT}$</td>
<td>2147483647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A universal integer literal whose value is \text{SYSTEM.MAX INT}.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{MAX INT PLUS}_1$</td>
<td>2147483648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A universal integer literal whose value is \text{SYSTEM.MAX INT+1}.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TEST PARAMETERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Meaning</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>$\text{MAX}<em>\text{LEN}</em>\text{INT}<em>\text{BASED}</em>\text{LITERAL}$</strong></td>
<td>(1..2 =&gt; &quot;2:&quot;, 3..197 =&gt; '0', 198..200&quot;11:&quot;));</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A universal integer based literal whose value is $2#11#$ with enough leading zeroes in the mantissa to be $\text{MAX}<em>\text{IN}</em>\text{LEN}$ long.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$\text{MAX}<em>\text{LEN}</em>\text{REAL}<em>\text{BASED}</em>\text{LITERAL}$</strong></td>
<td>(1..3 =&gt; &quot;16:&quot;, 4..196 =&gt; '0', 197..200 =&gt; &quot;F.E:&quot;));</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A universal real based literal whose value is 16:F.E: with enough leading zeroes in the mantissa to be $\text{MAX}<em>\text{IN}</em>\text{LEN}$ long.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$\text{MAX}<em>\text{STRING}</em>\text{LITERAL}$</strong></td>
<td>(1 =&gt; &quot;'&quot;, 2..199 =&gt; 'A', 200 =&gt; '');</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A string literal of size $\text{MAX}<em>\text{IN}</em>\text{LEN}$, including the quote characters.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$\text{MIN}_\text{INT}$</strong></td>
<td>-2147483648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A universal integer literal whose value is $\text{SYSTEM.MIN}_\text{INT}$.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$\text{NAME}$</strong></td>
<td>NO_SUCH_TYPE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A name of a predefined numeric type other than FLOAT, INTEGER, SHORT_FLOAT, SHORT_INTEGER, LONG_FLOAT, or LONG_INTEGER.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$\text{NEG}<em>\text{BASED}</em>\text{INT}$</strong></td>
<td>16#$FFFFFFFE#$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A based integer literal whose highest order nonzero bit falls in the sign bit position of the representation for $\text{SYSTEM.MAX}_\text{INT}$.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some tests are withdrawn from the ACVC because they do not conform to the Ada Standard. The following 27 tests had been withdrawn at the time of validation testing for the reasons indicated. A reference of the form "AI-dddd" is to an Ada Commentary.

- **B28003A**: A basic declaration (line 36) incorrectly follows a later declaration.

- **E28005C**: This test requires that "PRAGMA LIST (ON);" not appear in a listing that has been suspended by a previous "PRAGMA LIST (OFF);"; the Ada Standard is not clear on this point, and the matter will be reviewed by the AJPO.

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

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

- **A35902C**: The assignment in line 17 of the nominal upper bound of a fixed-point type to an object raises CONSTRAINT_ERROR, for that value lies outside of the actual range of the type.

- **C35904A**: The elaboration of the fixed-point subtype on line 28 wrongly raises CONSTRAINT_ERROR, because its upper bound exceeds that of the type.

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

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

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

C37213J: The aggregate in line 451 incorrectly raises CONSTRAINT_ERROR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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