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COBOL COMPILER VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT.(U)
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VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT

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16. Abstracts

This Validation Summary Report (VSR) for the IBM 370 COBOL Compiler Version 2 Mod 1 (MVS Version 3.7 VS2/SU8) provides a consolidated summary of the results obtained from the validation of the subject compiler against the 1974 COBOL Standard (X3.23-1974/FIPS PUB 21-1). The compiler was validated at the High level of FIPS PUB 21-1. The VSR is made up of several sections showing the discrepancies found. These include an overview of the validation which lists all categories of discrepancies by level/module within X3.23-19 , a section relating the categories of discrepancies to each of the Federal levels of the language; and a detailed listing of discrepancies together with the tests which were failed.

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17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms

CCVS
CVS

17c. COSATI Field/Group 09/02

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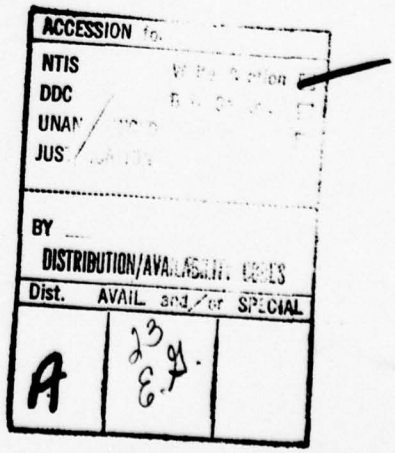
COBOL COMPILER VALIDATION

1.	Validation Number	CCVS74-VSR295
2.	Vendor	IBM Corporation
3.	Mainframe	IBM 370/168
4.	Compiler Identification	IBM OS/VS COBOL Release 2.1
5.	Operating System Identification	MVS 3.7 VS2 with SU8
6.	Compiler Validation System Version Number	CCVS74 3.0
7.	Federal Information Processing Standard Publication	21-1

*PLEASE NOTE. The Federal COBOL Compiler Testing Service may make full and free public disclosure of the Validation Summary Report (VSR) in accordance with the "Freedom of Information Act" (5 U.S.C. #552). The results of this validation are only for the purpose of satisfying United States Government requirements, and apply only to the Computer System, Operating System release, and compiler version identified in the VSR. The COBOL Compiler Validation System is used to determine, insofar as is practical, the degree to which the subject compiler conforms to the Federal COBOL Standard. Thus, the VSR is necessarily discretionary and judgmental. The United States Government does not represent or warrant that the statements, or any one of them, set forth in the VSR are accurate or complete. The VSR is not meant to be used for the purpose of publicizing the findings summarized therein.

For information concerning this compiler you can contact the vendor's designated representative named below:

Jay Valentine
Federal Support Center
IBM Corporation
10401 Fernwood Road
Bethesda, Maryland 20034



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SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Validation Summary Report

The purpose of the Validation Summary Report (VSR) is to identify individual COBOL language elements whose implementation does not conform to American National Standard Programming Language COBOL, X3.23-1974, and to Federal Standard COBOL as adopted from the American National Standard by Federal Information Processing Standard 21-1 (FIPS PUB 21-1).

1.2 Preparation of the VSR

The Validation Summary Report is prepared by analyzing the results of running the COBOL Compiler Validation System (CCVS). The COBOL Compiler Validation System consists of audit routines containing features of Federal Standard COBOL, their related data, and an executive routine (VP-routine) which prepares the audit routines for compilation. Each audit routine is a COBOL program which includes many tests and supporting procedures indicating the result of the tests.

The testing of a compiler in a particular hardware/operating system environment is accomplished by compiling and executing each audit routine. The report produced by each routine tells whether the compiler passed or failed the tests in the routine. If the compiler rejects some language elements by terminating compilation, giving fatal diagnostic messages, or terminating execution abnormally, then the test containing the code the compiler was unable to process is deleted and the audit routine compilation and execution repeated.

The compilation listings and the output reports of the audit routines constitute the raw data from which the members of the Federal COBOL Compiler Testing Service produce a Validation Summary Report.

1.3 Organization of the VSR

The Validation Summary Report is made up of several sections the contents of which are described below.

a. Section 2 summarizes the results of the compilation and execution of the programs comprising the COBOL Compiler Validation System. Section 2 is subdivided into a subsection representing each level of each module defined in American National Standard Programming Language COBOL, X3.23-1974. Each subsection contains a list of all of the language elements which must be implemented in order to claim support of that level/module. The list of language elements will be annotated to include a description of syntax semantic or Federal COBOL flagging (1.5.2.c) errors detected during the validation.

b. Section 3 - FIPS PUB 21-1 defines four Federal levels of the COBOL Standard. Section 3.1 and 3.2 of the VSR lists the discrepancies described in Section 2 by the Federal level in which the problem occurs. Section 3.3 lists discrepancies for the Report Writer Module, which is not a part of Federal Standard COBOL.

c. Section 4 contains information which describes the software environment in which the compiler was tested. This includes the name and version of the operating system; the implementor-names which were used in the Environment Division of the programs comprising the CCVS; the options used with the compiler; and if applicable, information regarding the use of compiler optimization features.

d. Section 5 contains the results of the ASCII validation. The purpose of these tests is to ascertain whether magnetic tapes written in ASCII code and with ANSI standard labels, and card decks with ASCII code, can be transported between the system being validated and a foreign computer system.

e. Appendix A is the Validation Summary Working Document, a working paper resulting from the compilation and execution of the CCVS, and from which the VSR is derived.

1.4 Abstract Covering Compliance to ANS COBOL

Definition of an Implementation of American National Standard Programming Language COBOL (excerpts from X3.23-1974, Chapter 1, Section 1.5).

An implementation is defined to meet the requirements of the American National Standard COBOL specification if that implementation includes a fully implemented specified level of each of the functional processing modules and of the Nucleus as defined in this Standard. It follows from this that, in order to meet the requirements of this Standard, an implementation must:

a. Not require the inclusion of substitute or additional language elements in the source program, in order to accomplish any part of the function of any of the standard language elements.

b. Accept all standard language elements contained in a given level of a module which is specified as being included in the implementation, except as specifically exempted (as pertaining to specific hardware components for which support is not claimed). See "Elements that Pertain to Specific Hardware Components" below.

These points are of particular pertinence in two areas:

(1) There are throughout the American National Standard COBOL specification certain language elements whose syntax, or effect, is specified

to be, in part, implementor-defined. While the implementor specifies the constraints on that portion of each element's syntax or rules that is indicated in this Standard to be implementor-defined, such constraints may not include any requirement for the inclusion in the source program of substitute or additional language elements.

(2) When a function is provided outside the source program that accomplishes a function specified by any particular standard COBOL element, then the implementation must not require, except for Environment Division elements, the specification of that external function in place of or in addition to that standard language element:

The following qualifications apply to the American National Standard COBOL specification:

a. There are certain language elements which pertain to specific types of hardware components. In order for an implementation to meet the requirements of this standard, the implementor must specify the minimum hardware configuration required for that implementation and the hardware components that it supports. Further, when support is thus claimed for a specific hardware component, all standard language elements that pertain to that component must be implemented if the module in which they appear is included in the implementation. Language elements that pertain to specific hardware components for which support is not claimed, need not be implemented. However, the absence of such elements from an implementation of American National Standard COBOL must be specified.

b. An implementation of American National Standard COBOL may include the ENTER statement or not, at the option of the implementor.

c. An implementation that includes, in addition to a specified level of each of the functional processing modules and of the Nucleus, elements or functions that either are not defined in the American National Standard COBOL specification or are defined in a given level of a standard module not otherwise included in the implementation, meets the requirements of this Standard. This is true even though it may imply the extension of the list of reserved words by the implementor, and prevent proper compilation of some programs that meet the requirements of this Standard. The implementor must specify any optional language (language not defined in a specified level but defined elsewhere in the Standard) or extensions (language elements or functions not defined in this Standard) that are included in the implementation.

d. In general, the American National Standard COBOL specification specifies no upper limit on such things as the number of statements in a program, the number of operands permitted in certain statements, etc. It is recognized that these limits will vary from one implementation of American National Standard COBOL to another and may prevent the proper compilation of some programs that meet the requirements of this standard.

IMPLEMENTOR-DEFINED LANGUAGE SPECIFICATIONS

The language elements in the following lists depend on implementor definitions to complete the specificaton of the syntax or rules for the elements.

The elements whose syntax is partly implementor-defined are:

Element	Implementor-Defined Aspect
SOURCE-COMPUTER paragraph	computer-name
OBJECT-COMPUTER paragraph	computer-name
MEMORY SIZE clause	integer
alphabet-name	implementor-name; whether implementor-names are provided.
SPECIAL-NAMES paragraph	implementor-name
ASSIGN clause	implementor-name
VALUE OF clause	implementor-name; whether implementor-names are provided.
RERUN clause	implementor-name and the form; the implementor provides at least one of seven specified forms.
CALL and CANCEL statements	relationship between operand and the referenced program.
COPY statement	relationship between library-name text-name, and the library.
ENTER statement	language-name
Margin R	The location.
Area B	The number of character positions.
Qualification	The number of qualifiers; at least five must be supported.

The elements whose effect is partly implementor-defined are:

Element	Implementor-Defined Aspect
alphabet-name	The correspondence between native and foreign character sets.
implementor-name switches	Whether setting can change during execution.
USAGE IS COMPUTATIONAL clause	Representation and whether automatic alignment occurs.
USAGE IS INDEX clause	Representation and whether automatic alignment occurs.
SYNCHRONIZED clause	Whether implicit FILLER positions are generated; their effect on the size of group items and redefining items.
ACCEPT statement	Maximum size of one transfer of data in Level 1 Nucleus.
DISPLAY statement	Maximum size of one transfer of data in Level 1 Nucleus.
Numeric test	Representation of valid sign in the absence of the SIGN IS SEPARATE clause.
Comparison of nonnumeric items	Collating sequence, where NATIVE or implementor-name collating sequence is implicitly or explicitly specified.
Arithmetic expressions	Number of places carried for intermediate results.

Elements That Pertain to Specific Hardware Components:

The standard language elements in the list that follows pertain to specific types of hardware components. These language elements must be implemented in an implementation of American National Standard COBOL when support is claimed, by the implementor, for the specific types of hardware components to which they pertain, and the module in which they are defined is included in that implementation.

Element	Hardware Component
CODE-SET clause	Device capable of supporting the specified code.
MULTIPLE FILE TAPE clause	Reel
CLOSE...REEL/UNIT statement	Reel or mass storage
CLOSE...NO REWIND statement	Reel or mass storage
OPEN...REVERSED statement	Reel with the capability of making records available in the reversed order; mass-storage with the capability of making records available in the reversed order.
OPEN...NO REWIND statement	Reel or mass storage
OPEN...I-O statement (Sequential I-O only)	Mass storage
OPEN EXTEND statement	Reel or mass storage
REWRITE statement (Sequential I-O only)	Mass storage
SEND...BEFORE/AFTER ADVANCING statement	Devices capable of vertical positioning; devices capable of action based on mnemonic-names.
USE...I-O (Sequential I-O only)	Mass storage
WRITE...BEFORE/AFTER ADVANCING	Devices capable of vertical positioning; devices capable of action based on mnemonic-name.

1.5 The Federal COBOL Standard

The COBOL compiler validation results enclosed in this document reflect the degree to which the subject COBOL compiler implements the Federal COBOL Standard. The Federal COBOL Standard is essentially the same as the American National Standard Programming Language COBOL, X3.23-1974, with two exceptions:

> The Federal COBOL Standard defines 4 levels and the ANSI Standard defines only the minimum COBOL implementation and the full standard. Low and High levels of the Federal COBOL Standard (see 1.5.1) correspond to the above two ANSI levels (minus the Report Writer module). Two additional levels, low-intermediate and high-intermediate have been included in the Federal Standard between the highest and lowest subsets. These additional levels accommodate hardware which cannot support the full standard, but which is capable of implementing more than the minimum standard.
>
> The Federal COBOL Standard states that the Report Writer Module is not mandatory in any Federal level, but that the specifications contained in X3.23-1974 should be used to the extent practical, consistent with requirements.

The Federal COBOL Standard requires that a compiler contain as a minimum the elements specified in at least one of the Federal levels. No restrictions are imposed on the inclusion of selected features from higher levels or even unique vendor extensions. Compatibility amoung various implementations of a given level containing additional features must be controlled by management imposed standards and restrictions.

1.5.1 Federal Standard COBOL Levels

a. Federal Standard COBOL specifications are the language specifications contained in American National Standard Programming Language COBOL, X3.23-1974. For purposes of the Federal Standard, the modules defined in X3.23-1974 are combined into four levels. Not all computers are large enough to accommodate a COBOL compiler containing the full ANSI Standard. Therefore, the Federal Government requires that all compilers acquired by its agencies contain as a minimum one of the four Federal levels, depending on machine size, configuration and user needs. The knowledge that all computers will support at least one of these four subsets simplifies the task of developing machine-independent COBOL programs.

b. The four levels of Federal Standard COBOL are identified as: Low, Low-Intermediate, High-Intermediate, and High. Each Federal Standard COBOL level is composed of either the high or low levels of the nucleus and ten of the eleven Functional Processing Modules (FPMs) defined in X3.23-1974. The four Federal Standard COBOL levels are reflected in the following table.

The numbers in the table refer to the level within the FPM or nucleus as designated in X3.23-1974, and a dash in the table denotes that the corresponding FPM is omitted.

	Low Level	Low Intermediate Level	High Intermediate Level	High Level
NUCLEUS	1	1	2	2
FPMs				
TABLE HANDLING	1	1	2	2
SEQUENTIAL I-O	1	1	2	2
RELATIVE I-O	-	1	2	2
INDEXED I-O	-	-	-	2
SORT-MERGE	-	-	1	2
REPORT WRITER	-	-	-	-
SEGMENTATION	-	1	1	2
LIBRARY	-	1	1	2
DEBUG	-	1	2	2
INTER-PROGRAM COMMUNICATION	-	1	2	2
COMMUNICATION	-	-	2	2

1.5.2 Conformance to Federal Standard COBOL

A compiler implemented in conformance to Federal Standard COBOL must meet at least the following requirements.

a. The implementation must include all of the language elements of at least one of the levels of Federal Standard COBOL.

b. The implementation must meet all of the requirements defined in American National Standard COBOL, X3.23-1974, Section I, paragraph 1.5, Definition of An Implementation of American National Standard COBOL which is provided in section 1.4 of this VSR.

c. The implementation must provide a facility for the user to optionally specify a level of Federal Standard COBOL for monitoring his source program at compile time. The monitoring will be an analysis of the syntax used in a source program against the syntax included in the specified level of Federal Standard COBOL. Any syntax used in the source program that does not conform to that allowed by the user selected level of Federal Standard COBOL will be diagnosed. The syntax diagnosed as not conforming to the specified level will be identified to the user through a diagnostic message on the source program listing. The diagnostic message will contain, at least: (1) The identification of the source program line number in which the nonconforming syntax occurs, (2) the identification of the level of Federal Standard COBOL that supports the syntax or that the syntax is nonstandard COBOL.

1.6. Use of the VSR

The Federal COBOL Compiler Testing Service may make full and free public disclosure of the Validation Summary Report (VSR) in accordance with the "Freedom of Information Act" (5 U.S.C. #552). The results of the validation are only for the purpose of satisfying United States Government requirements, and apply only to the computer system, operating system release, and compiler version identified in the VSR.

The COBOL Compiler Validation System is used to determine, insofar as is practical, the degree to which the subject compiler conforms to the COBOL Standard. Thus, the VSR is necessarily discretionary and judgmental. The United States Government does not represent or warrant that the statements, or any one of them, set forth in the VSR are accurate or complete. The VSR is not meant to be used for the purpose of publicizing the findings summarized therein.

1.7 Sources of Additional Information

FIPS PUB 21-1 defines the Federal COBOL Language Standard. This publication is available from the Office of ADP Standards Management, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., 20234.

The detailed COBOL language specifications are given in the publication "American National Standard Programming Language COBOL, X3.23-1974", available from the American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, New York 10018.

An explanation of the COBOL Compiler Validation System is contained in the CCVS User's Guide. This document explains how to run the compiler validation system. The User's Guide and a magnetic tape containing a copy of the CCVS programs are available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia, 22151. (Ordering information can be obtained from the Federal COBOL Compiler Testing Service.)

1.8. Requests for Interpretation

Questions regarding this VSR or the CCVS in general should be forwarded to the FCCTS. If any problem cannot be adequately resolved through the FCCTS, the request for interpretation will be forwarded to the Federal COBOL Interpretation Committee for final resolution.

A brochure describing the validation process including the procedures for requesting a validation and resolution of questions involving interpretation of the current Federal Standard is available from the Department of the Navy, Federal COBOL Compiler Testing Service, Washington, D.C. 20376.

1.9 Modules and Language Elements Excluded from Testing

During an official validation, certain CCVS tests may not be used, and certain facilities provided by the subject compiler may not be tested.

1.9.1 Federal Standard COBOL Approved Interpretations

The National Bureau of Standards published in the Federal Register Vol. 41 No. 179, September 14, 1976, an approved interpretation of Federal Standard COBOL as pertains to the evaluation of arithmetic expressions in the COMPUTE statements. This interpretation states that "size of the intermediate result field is implementor-defined."

Since the results of evaluating arithmetic expressions are not predictable, all COMPUTE statements and IF statements containing arithmetic expressions have been removed from the COBOL Compiler Validation System.

1.9.2 Report Writer Module

FIPS PUB 21-1 excludes the Report Writer Module from the Federal COBOL Standard. However, the Report Writer Module is still tested during a validation if support for that module is claimed by the compiler vendor.

1.9.3 Communication Module

Although it is part of Federal Standard COBOL as defined by FIPS PUB 21-1, the Communication Module is not currently tested in the course of an official validation for two specific reasons. First, a large volume of requests for interpretation on this module have been submitted to the cognizant ANSI committee (X3J4) for resolution. Secondly, facilities for testing were insufficient to determine the validity of the Communication Module test programs during the development of CCVS74.

1.9.4 Vendor Omissions or Extensions

Language elements are not tested which have been legitimately omitted from the implementation by the implementor (refer to 1.4). Additionally, no implementor extensions to the standard COBOL language are tested in any way.

1.10 Timeliness of the Validation Summary Reports

The timeliness of the Validation Summary Report is important. Compilers and their related operating system software are modified several times a year. The Compiler Validation System used to validate compilers is also updated during the life of the system. Therefore to ensure that the latest version of both the vendor's compiler and the Validation System are the latest officially released versions, check with the:

Director
Federal COBOL Compiler Testing Service
Department of the Navy
Washington, D. C. 20376
(202) 697-1247

Please use the Validation Summary Report number of this report when corresponding with the Testing Service.

SECTION 2. DETAILED EVALUATION OF ERRORS.

This section summarizes the results of the compilation and execution of the programs comprising the COBOL Compiler Validation System (CCVS). The version of the CCVS used during this validation is shown inside the front cover of the VSR.

Section 2 is made up of a variable number of subsections. The number of subsections is dependent on the Level of Federal COBOL being validated. There will be a subsection for each level of each module which is validated. If the high level of a module is validated then there will be two subsections for that module; one for the low level and one for the high level.

A validation of the low level of Federal Standard COBOL would result in three subsections being present. One for Nucleus level 1, one for Sequential I-O level 1, and one for Table Handling level 1.

Each error or deviation noted in this section makes reference to a program or functional COBOL module contained in Appendix A (Validation Summary Working Document). This reference provides the documented results of an occurrence of errors/deviataions detected during the running of the CCVS using the compiler within the environment identified within this document. The Validation Summary Working Document is presented in sequence by functional module, functional module level and program number as defined below.

Each program in the COBOL Compiler Validation System is identified by a 5-character program name. The name associates the routine with the functional processing module and level of American National Standard Programming Language COBOL tested within the program.

For the audit routines which are not flagging routines, a five character name is used which has the general format XXNMM. The first two characters are alphabetic and identify the functional module tested by the program. The permissable values are:

NC - Nucleus
TH - Table Handling
SQ - Sequential I-O
RL - Relative I-O
IX - Indexed I-O
ST - Sort-Merge
RW - Report Writer
SG - Segmentation
LB - Library
DB - Debug
IC - Inter-Program Communication
CM - Communication

The third character of the audit routine name is either a 1 or 2, and identifies the level of the functional module being tested. Each module and level is represented by several programs. The fourth and fifth characters of the program name are sequence numbers for programs which test features in the same level of the same functional processing module.

As an example, the program name NC210 is the tenth program in the series of routines which test the second level of the Nucleus module.

For the audit routines which are used to validate the flagging requirement of Federal Standard COBOL (1.5.2.c), a five character program name is used which has the format XXYZN. The first two characters XX identify the functional COBOL module being tested by the program and the permissible values are the same as noted above. The third character Y is the character 4 and identifies the program as one of a series which is used for testing compiler flagging. The fourth character Z is the character 2, 3 or 4 and identifies the Lowest Federal level in which the COBOL language element used in the program are found. The characters 2, 3 and 4 represent the Low-Intermediate, High-Intermediate and High Level respectively of Federal Standard COBOL. The fifth character N is a number 1 through 9 which gives a unique name to each program containing features tested within the same functional processing module and Federal COBOL level.

As an example, the program name LB421 is the first program of a set and the COBOL elements used in the program are available at the Low-Intermediate and higher levels of Federal Standard COBOL. Also, the program is used in testing compiler flagging for the Library Module.

Description of Section 2.

Each error/deviation is noted by number in the left hand margin opposite the language element in question. This number is used in section 3 to categorize errors by Federal level (See 1.5.1). Inserted directly below the language element is a brief description of the error. To the right of the langauge element is a page reference to X3.23-1974, American National Standard Programming Language COBOL. The reference at the end of the description of the error is to Appendix A which contains the detailed information collected during the validation. The reference is made up of the routine name followed by an A or B (A for compile time or syntax error and B for execution time or semantic error) and a number which makes the error unique in Appendix A.

Example:

2.1 Nucleus Level 1

.
.
.

Operational symbols: S V P II-21

2.1.9 ----------
* The scaling character 'P' is not permitted in a
* PICTURE character-string.
* (NC101.A.2)

.
.
.

2.2 Sequential I-O Level 1

2.1.9 represents the ninth error for Nucleus Level 1

II-21 represents the page in X3.23-1974 where the language element is defined

* Boxes the description of the error/deviation

NC101.A.2 represents:

Program name - NC101
Syntax error - A
second error - 2

2.1 NUCLEUS LEVEL 1

2.1.1 ----------

\# A MOVE ALL literal (figurative constant) to a non-integer

* numeric field did not give the results expected.
* (NC105 A & B)

2.2 NUCLEUS LEVEL 2

All elements of 1 NUC 1,2 are a part of 2 NUC 1,2

2.2.1 ----------

* COBOL statements with unequal size operands (Nucleus Level 2)
* were not flagged as an extension to Low and Low-Intermediate
* Levels of Federal Standard COBOL.
* (NC431.A.1)

2.2.2 ----------

* The INSPECT statement (Nucleus Level 2) was not flagged as an
* extension to Low and Low-Intermediate Levels of Federal Standard
* COBOL.
* (NC431.A.3)

2.3 TABLE HANDLING LEVEL 1

2.4 TABLE HANDLING LEVEL 2

All elements of 1 TBL 1,2 are a part of 2 TBL 1,2

Data Division

- The OCCURS clause III-2
  - integer-1 TO integer-2 DEPENDING ON data-name
  - ASCENDING/DESCENDING data-name
    - data-name series
  - ASCENDING/DESCENDING series

Procedure Division

- The SEARCH statement. III-7
  - VARYING phrase
  - AT END phrase
  - WHEN phrase
- The SEARCH ALL statement. III-7
  - AT END phrase
  - WHEN phrase

2.5 SEQUENTIAL I-O LEVEL 1

2.6 SEQUENTIAL I-O LEVEL 2

All elements of 1 SEQ 1,2 are a part of 2 SEQ 1,2

BEFORE/AFTER identifier LINES
BEFORE/AFTER mnemonic-name
AT END-OF-PAGE imperative-statement

2.7 RELATIVE I-O LEVEL 1

2.7.1 ----------

* The RERUN clause was not flagged as an extension to Low Level
* of Federal Standard COBOL.
* (RL421.A.1)

2.7.2 ----------

* The SAME clause was not flagged as an extension to Low Level
* of Federal Standard COBOL.
* (RL421.A.1)

2.7.3 ----------

* The FD entry was not flagged as an extension to Low Level
* of Federal Standard COBOL.
* (RL421.A.1)

STANDARD
OMITTED
The RECORD CONTAINS clause. V-15
integer-1 TO integer-2 CHARACTERS
The VALUE OF clause V-16
implementor-name IS literal
implementor-name IS literal series

Procedure Division
The CLOSE statement V-17

2.7.4
```
#       The CLOSE statement was not flagged as an extension to Low Level
#       of Federal Standard COBOL.
#                                                          (RL421.A.2)
```

WITH LOCK

2.7.5
```
#       The WITH LOCK option of the CLOSE statement was flagged as an
#       extension to Low-Intermediate level of Federal Standard COBOL.
#                                                          (RL421.A.5)
```

file-name series

2.7.6
```
#       The file-name series option of the CLOSE statement was flagged
#        as an extension to Low-Intermediate Level of Federal Standard
#        COBOL.
#                                                          (RL421.A.4)
```

The DELETE statement. V-19
INVALID KEY phrase
The OPEN statement. V-20

2.7.7
```
#       The OPEN statement was not flagged as an extension to Low Level
#       of Federal Standard COBOL.
#                                                          (RL421.A.2)
```

INPUT
OUTPUT
I-O
file-name series

2.7.8
```
#       The file-name series of the OPEN statement was flagged as an
#       extension to Low-Intermediate Level of Federal Standard COBOL.
#                                                          (RL421.A.3)
```

INPUT, OUTPUT, and I-O series
The READ statement. V-23

2.7.9
```
#       The READ statement was not flagged as an extension to Low
```

```
        *       Level of Federal Standard COBOL.
        *                                                    (RL421.A.2)
        ----------------------------------------------------------------
               INTO identifier
               AT END phrase
               INVALID KEY phrase
            The REWRITE statement . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .  V-26
2.7.10  ----------------------------------------------------------------
        *       The REWRITE statement was not flagged as an extension to Low
        *       Level of Federal Standard COBOL.
        *                                                    (RL421.A.2)
        ----------------------------------------------------------------
               FROM identifier
               INVALID KEY phrase
            The USE statement . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .  V-30
               EXCEPTION/ERROR PROCEDURE
                  ON file-name
2.7.11  ----------------------------------------------------------------
        *       The file-name option of the USE Statement was not flagged as an
        *       extension to Low Level of Federal Standard COBOL.
        *                                                    (RL421.A.2)
        ----------------------------------------------------------------
                  ON INPUT
                  ON OUTPUT
                  ON I-O
             The WRITE statement. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .  V-32
2.7.12  ----------------------------------------------------------------
        *       The WRITE statement was not flagged as an extension to Low
        *       Level of Federal Standard COBOL.
        *                                                    (RL421.A.2)
        ----------------------------------------------------------------
               FROM identifier
               INVALID KEY phrase
```

2.8 RELATIVE I-O LEVEL 2

All elements of 1 REL 0,2 are a part of 2 REL 0,2

2.8.1

```
*       The START statement was not flagged as an extension to Low-
*       Intermediate Level of Federal Standard COBOL.
*                                                        (RL431.A.3)
```

2.9 INDEXED I-O LEVEL 1

Language Concepts
- User-defined words. I-76
  - file-name
  - record-name
- I-O status. VI-2

Environment Division
- The FILE-CONTROL paragraph. VI-5
- The file control entry. VI-5
  - SELECT clause
  - ASSIGN TO implementor-name clause
  - ORGANIZATION IS INDEXED clause
  - ACCESS MODE clause
    - SEQUENTIAL
    - RANDOM
  - RECORD KEY clause
  - FILE STATUS clause
- The I-O-CONTROL paragraph VI-8
  - RERUN clause

2.9.1
```
#      The RERUN clause was not flagged as an extension to Low, Low-
#      Intermediate and High-Intermediate Levels of Federal Standard
#      COBOL.
#                                                    (IX441.A.1)
```

  - SAME AREA clause
  - SAME AREA series

2.9.2
```
#      The SAME clause was not flagged as an extension to Low, Low-
#      Intermediate and High-Intermediate Levels of Federal Standard
#      COBOL.
#                                                    (IX441.A.1)
```

Data Division
- File Section. VI-11
- The file description entry. VI-12

2.9.3
```
#      The FD entry was not flagged as an extension to Low, Low-
#      Intermediate and High-Intermediate Levels of Federal Standard
#      COBOL.
#                                                    (IX441.A.1)
```

- The record description entry. VI-11
- The BLOCK CONTAINS clause VI-13
  - integer CHARACTERS
  - integer RECORDS

2.9.4 ----------

* The CLOSE Statement was not flagged as an extension to Low,
* Low-Intermediate and High-Intermediate Levels of Federal
* Standard COBOL.
* (IX441.A.2)

2.9.5 ----------

* The DELETE statement was not flagged as an extension to Low-
* Intermediate Level of Federal Standard COBOL.
* (IX441.A.4)

2.9.6 ----------

* The OPEN statement was not flagged as an extension to Low,
* Low-Intermediate and High-Intermediate Levels of Federal
* Standard COBOL.
* (IX441.A.2)

2.9.7 ----------

* The READ statement was not flagged as an extension to Low,
* Low-Intermediate and High-Intermediate Levels of Federal
* Standard COBOL.
* (IX441.A.2)

AT END phrase
INVALID KEY phrase
The REWRITE statement VI-28

2.9.8 ---

* The REWRITE statement was not flagged as an extension to Low,
* Low-Intermediate and High-Intermediate Levels of Federal
* Standard COBOL.
* (IX441.A.2)

FROM identifier
INVALID KEY phrase
The USE statement VI-32
EXCEPTION/ERROR PROCEDURE
ON file-name

2.9.9 ---

* The USE statement was not flagged as extension to Low,
* Low-Intermediate and High-Intermediate Levels of Federal
* Standard COBOL.
* (IX441.A.2)

ON INPUT
ON OUTPUT
ON I-O
The WRITE statement VI-33

2.9.10 ---

* The WRITE statement was not flagged as an extension to Low,
* Low-Intermediate and High-Intermediate Levels of Federal
* Standard COBOL.
* (IX441.A.2)

FROM identifier
INVALID KEY phrase

2.10 INDEXED I-O LEVEL 2

All elements of 1 INX 0,2 are a part of 2 INX 0,2

Environment Division
- The FILE-CONTROL paragraph VI-5
- The file control entry VI-5
  - SELECT clause
  - RESERVE integer AREA(S) clause
  - ACCESS MODE IS DYNAMIC clause

2.10.1
```
*      The ACCESS MODE IS DYNAMIC clause was not flagged as an
*       extension to High-Intermediate Level of Federal Standard COBOL.
*                                                    (IX442.A.5)
```
  - ALTERNATE RECORD KEY clause
    - WITH DUPLICATES phrase
- The I-O-CONTROL paragraph. VI-8
  - SAME RECORD clause
  - SAME RECORD AREA series

2.10.2
```
*      The SAME RECORD clause was not flagged as an extension to High-
*      Intermediate Level of Federal Standard COBOL.
*                                                    (IX442.A.5)
```

Data Division
- The file description entry VI-12
- The BLOCK CONTAINS clause. VI-13
  - integer-1 TO integer-2 RECORDS
  - integer-1 TO integer-2 CHARACTERS
- The VALUE OF clause. VI-17
  - implementor-name IS data-name
  - implementor-name IS data-name series

Procedure Division
- The READ statement VI-24
  - KEY IS phrase
  - NEXT RECORD
- The START statement. VI-30

2.10.3
```
*      The START statement was not flagged as an extension to Low-
*      Intermediate and High-Intermediate Levels of Federal Standard
*      COBOL.
*                                                    (IX442.A.4)
```
  - KEY IS phrase
  - INVALID KEY phrase
- The USE statement. VI-32

EXCEPTION/ERROR PROCEDURE
ON file-name series

2.11 SORT-MERGE LEVEL 1

2.12 SORT-MERGE LEVEL 2

All elements of 1 SRT 0,2 are a part of 2 SRT 0,2

Environment Division
- The FILE-CONTROL paragraph. VII-2
- The file control entry. VII-2
  - SELECT clause
- The I-O-CONTROL paragraph VII-3
  - SAME RECORD AREA clause
  - SAME SORT/SORT-MERGE AREA clause
  - SAME series

Procedure Division
- The MERGE statement VII-8
  - KEY data-name
    - data-name series
  - ASCENDING series
  - DESCENDING series
  - mixed ASCENDING/DESCENDING
  - COLLATING SEQUENCE phrase
  - USING phrase
  - OUTPUT PROCEDURE phrase
    - THRU
  - GIVING phrase
- The SORT statement (multiple SORT statements are permitted). VII-14
  - COLLATING SEQUENCE phrase

2.13 REPORT WRITER LEVEL 1

2.13.1 ----------

```
*
*     The Report Writer Module was not run during the validation.
*
```

Language Concept
- User-defined words I-76
  - file-name
  - report-name
- Special registers I-80
  - LINE-COUNTER VIII-1
  - PAGE-COUNTER VIII-1

Data Division
- Report Section VIII-2
- The file description entry VIII-3
- The report description entry VIII-4
- The report group description entry VIII-6
- The BLOCK CONTAINS clause VIII-24
- The CODE clause VIII-25
- The CODE-SET clause VIII-26
- The COLUMN NUMBER clause VIII-27
- The CONTROL clause VIII-28
  - data-name
  - data-name series
  - FINAL
  - FINAL data-name series
- The data-name clause VIII-30
- The GROUP INDICATE clause VIII-31
- The LABEL RECORDS clause VIII-32
- The LINE NUMBER clause VIII-33
  - integer
    - NEXT PAGE
  - PLUS integer
- The NEXT GROUP clause VIII-35
  - integer
  - PLUS integer
  - NEXT PAGE
- The PAGE clause VIII-36
  - integer LINES
  - HEADING
  - FIRST DETAIL
  - LAST DETAIL
  - FOOTING
- The PICTURE clause II-18
- The RECORD CONTAINS clause VIII-39

2.14 SEGMENTATION LEVEL 1

Language Concepts
- User-defined words. I-76
  - segment-number

Procedure Division
- Segment-numbers IX-4
  - Fixed segment-number range 0 through 49
  - Non-fixed segment-number range 50 through 99
  - All sections with the same segment-number must be together in the source program

2.15 SEGMENTATION LEVEL 2

All elements of 1 SEG 0,2 are a part of 2 SEG 0,2

Environment Division
The OBJECT-COMPUTER paragraph
SEGMENT-LIMIT. IX-5

Procedure Division
Segment-numbers IX-4
Sections with the same segment-number need not
be physically contiguous in the source program

2.16 LIBRARY LEVEL 1

2.17 LIBRARY LEVEL 2

All elements of 1 LIB 0,2 are a part of 2 LIB 0,2

Language Concepts
- User-defined words I-76
  - library-name

All divisions
- The COPY statement X-2
  - OF library-name
  - REPLACING phrase

2.18 DEBUG LEVEL 1

2.19 DEBUG LEVEL 2

All elements of 1 DEB 0,2 are a part of 2 DEB 0,2

Procedure Division
USE FOR DEBUGGING statement. XI-4
ALL REFERENCES OF identifier series
file-name series

2.19.1

```
*       The file-name series of the USE FOR DEBUGGING was not flagged
*       as an extension to Low-Intermediate Level of Federal Standard
*       COBOL.
*                                                          (DB431.A.2)
```

cd-name series

2.19.2

```
*       The cd-name series of the USE FOR DEBUGGING statement was not
*       flagged as an extension to Low-Intermediate Level of Federal
*       Standard COBOL.
*                                                          (DB431.A.1)
```

2.20 INTER-PROGRAM COMMUNICATIONS LEVEL 1

2.21 INTER-PROGRAM COMMUNICATIONS LEVEL 2

All elements of 1 IPC 0,2 are a part of 2 IPC 0,2

Procedure Division
The CALL statement. XII-5
identifier
ON OVERFLOW phrase
The CANCEL statement. XII-7

2.22 COMMUNICATION LEVEL 1

2.22.1 ----------

* The context of the diagnostic message for flagging COBOL
* elements which do not conform to a user specified level
* of Federal Standard COBOL is not as required by FIPS PUB 21-1.
* (CM431.A.1)

---

* The COMMUNICATION Module is not currently evaluated as
* part of an official validation. See Section 1.9.3.

Language Concepts
User-defined words. I-76
cd-name

Data Division
Communication Section XIII-2
The communication description entry XIII-3
FOR INPUT clause
END KEY
MESSAGE COUNT
MESSAGE DATE
MESSAGE TIME
SYMBOLIC QUEUE
SYMBOLIC SOURCE
SYMBOLIC SUB-QUEUE-n
STATUS KEY
TEXT LENGTH
FOR OUTPUT clause
DESTINATION COUNT
DESTINATION TABLE
INDEXED BY
ERROR KEY
SYMBOLIC DESTINATION
STATUS KEY
TEXT LENGTH

Procedure Division
The ACCEPT MESSAGE COUNT statement. XIII-12
The DISABLE statement XIII-13
INPUT
OUTPUT
KEY identifier/literal
The ENABLE statement. XIII-15
INPUT
OUTPUT

2.23 COMMUNICATION LEVEL 2

```
-----------------------------------------------------------
*    The COMMUNICATION Module is not currently evaluated as
*    part of an official validation.  See Section 1.9.3.
-----------------------------------------------------------
```

All elements of 1 COM 0,2 are a part of 2 COM 0,2

Communication Section

Procedure Division

SECTION 3. COMPILER STATUS

3.1 Federal Standard COBOL

Section 1.5 explains the four levels of Federal Standard COBOL and their relation to American National Standard COBOL. This section lists the discrepancies described in Section 2 by the Federal level in which the problem occurs. All errors listed for a lower level are also errors in any higher level, even though they are listed only in the lower level. The paragraph number from Section 2 is used to reference the errors in each Federal level.

3.1.1 Low Level

2.1.1 MOVE ALL literal (figurative constant) gave incorrect results.

3.1.2 Low-Intermediate Level

None

3.1.3 High-Intermediate

None

3.1.4 High Level

None

3.2 Federal Standard COBOL Flagging

A requirement of Federal Standard COBOL is that the COBOL implementation include a facility for flagging COBOL elements which do not conform to a given level of Federal Standard COBOL. This section lists the flagging discrepancies described in Section 2 by Federal COBOL Level.

3.2.1 Low Level

2.2.1 COBOL statements with unequal size operands were not flagged.
2.2.2 INSPECT statement of the Nucleus module was not flagged.
2.7.1 RERUN clause of Relative I-O module was not flagged.
2.7.2 SAME clause of Relative I-O module was not flagged.
2.7.3 FD entry of Relative I-O module was not flagged.
2.7.4 CLOSE statement of Relative I-O module was not flagged.
2.7.7 OPEN statement of Relative I-O module was not flagged.
2.7.9 READ statement of Relative I-O module was not flagged.
2.7.10 REWRITE statement of Relative I-O module was not flagged.
2.7.11 File-name option of USE statement of Relative I-O was not flagged
2.7.12 WRITE statement of Relative I-O module was not flagged.
2.9.1 RERUN clause of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.

2.9.2 SAME clause of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.
2.9.3 FD entry of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.
2.9.4 CLOSE statement of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.
2.9.6 OPEN statement of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.
2.9.7 READ statement of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.
2.9.8 REWRITE statement of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.
2.9.9 USE statement of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.
2.9.10 WRITE statement of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.
2.22.1 Content of diagnostic message is not in accordance with Federal Standard COBOL.

3.2.2 Low-Intermediate

2.2.1 COBOL statements with unequal size operands were not flagged.
2.2.2 INSPECT statement of the Nucleus module was not flagged.
2.7.5 CLOSE WITH LOCK statement of Relative I-O module was flagged.
2.7.6 CLOSE file-name series of Relative I-O module was flagged.
2.7.8 OPEN file-name series of Relative I-O module was flagged.
2.8.1 START statement of Relative I-O module was not flagged.
2.9.1 RERUN clause of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.
2.9.2 SAME clause of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.
2.9.3 FD entry of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.
2.9.4 CLOSE statement of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.
2.9.5 DELETE statement of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.
2.9.6 OPEN statement of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.
2.9.7 READ statement of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.
2.9.8 REWRITE statement of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.
2.9.9 USE statement of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.
2.9.10 WRITE statement of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.
2.10.3 START statement of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.
2.19.1 File-name series of USE FOR DEBUGGING was not flagged.
2.19.2 Cd-name series of USE FOR DEBUGGING was not flagged.

3.2.3 High-Intermediate

2.9.1 RERUN clause of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.
2.9.2 SAME clause of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.
2.9.3 FD entry of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.
2.9.4 CLOSE statement of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.
2.9.6 OPEN statement of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.
2.9.7 READ statement of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.
2.9.8 REWRITE statement of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.
2.9.9 USE statement of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.
2.9.10 WRITE statement of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.
2.10.1 ACCESS MODE DYNAMIC clause of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.
2.10.2 SAME RECORD clause of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.
2.10.3 START statement of Indexed I-O module was not flagged.

3.3 American National Standard COBOL

Full American National Standard COBOL consists of the entire set of language elements defined in the ANSI COBOL standard (refer to 1.7). It is also the equivalent of High Level of Federal Standard COBOL plus the Report Writer module. Therefore, this section lists only those discrepancies found while validating the Report Writer Module.

2.13.1 The Report Writer Module programs were not run for this validation.

SECTION 4 SOFTWARE ENVIRONMENT.

The compiler referenced in this document was validated using the software environment described in this section. When using a modification of the described environment, the compiler may or may not continue to conform to the Standard. It should be noted that during the validation process, an attempt is made to validate as many different options as possible.

The use of compiler options, implementor-names in the Environment Division and any form of optimization which is not described in this report could cause the compiler to produce a program that does not perform according to the specifications of Standard COBOL. Only the environment described in this document has been used with this compiler to satisfy the requirements of FIPS PUB 21-1 and FPMR 101-32.1305.1a. (Any deviations which must be corrected as per the referenced FPMR are described in Sections 2 and 3 of this report.)

1. Options or parameters used on the processor call statement for the compiler: The following options/parameters were used during the validation.

Options specified:

(a) With no optimization invoked the compiler call statement was

```
//COMP  EXEC  PGM=IKFCBL00,REGION=128K,PARM='ADV,SIZE=160K,
//            BUF=16K,TRU,LVL=D,APO,LAG,LIB,DYN,NOOPT'
```

(b) With optimization invoked the compiler call statement was

```
//COMP  EXEC  PGM=IKFCBL00,REGION=128K,PARM='ADV,SIZE=160K,
//            BUF=16K,TRU,LVL=D,APO,LAG,LIB,OPTIMIZE,DYN'
```

Options defaulted:

NOPMAP	LINECNT=57	SPACE1
NOCLIST	FLAGE	SEQ
NOSUPMAP	SOURCE	NODMAP
NOXREF	NOSXREF	LOAD
NODECK	NOENDJOB	NOFLOW
NOTERM	NONUM	NOBATCH
NONAME	COMPILE=01	NOSTATE
RESIDENT	NODYAM	NOSYNTAX
NOSYSMDMP	NOOPTIMIZE	NOTEST
VERB	ZWB	SYST
LVL=D	NOLIST	NOFDECK
NOCDECK	LCOL2	L120
NOCOUNT	ADV	NOPRINT
DUMP	NOVBSUM	NOVBREF
LANGLVL(2)		

2. Environment Division implementor-names.

Printer destined files

S-SYSPRINT

The associated DD statement is
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A

For programs using the LINAGE clause, the parameter K=0 was required in the JOBPARM statement to prevent ejection to a new page when the number of lines exceeded the page limit established during JES2 generation.

Tape files

S-TAPE1

An example of an associated DD statement is
//TAPE1 DD UNIT=12400,DSN=&T1,DCB=DEN=3

Sequential Mass-storage files

SEQMAS1

An example of an associated DD statement is
//SEQMAS1 DD UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(TRK,(50,20)),DSN=&&SQMAS1

Relative I-O files

RELMAS1

An example of an associated DD statement is
//RELMAS1 DD DSN=RELMAS1,DISP=SHR

Index I-O files

INXMAS1

An example of an associated DD statement is
//INXMAS1 DD DSN=SHR,AMP=AMORG

Sort files (SD)

SORT1

An example of an associated DD statement is
//SORT1 DD UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(TRK,(50,20)),DSN=&&SORT1

Switch names

UPSI-1
UPSI-0

Source Computer names

IBM-370

Object Computer names

IBM-370

3. Optimization. The compiler may or may not have optimization features. If there was an optimization feature available, it was used during the validation process (during a separate execution of the Compiler Validation System) to determine if its use causes the compiler to produce a program which does not give the expected results. If the optimization is invoked through the compiler call statement then it is mentioned in paragraph 1 above. If it is invoked through the introduction of syntax in other than the Data and Procedure Divisions of the source program it is shown below. Optimization which would require modification to the Data and Procedure Divisions is not considered in this report in that it is beyond the scope of the use of standard COBOL and the validation process.

The optimization feature for this compiler is invoked through the compiler call statement. See 1. above. There was no difference in the execution of the programs when the optimization feature was invoked.

4. Compiler.

IBM OS/VS COBOL RELEASE 2.1

5. Operating system.

MVS 3.7 VS2 with SU8

6. Computer System Reference Manuals.

(a). IBM VS COBOL for OS/VS, Document No. GC 26-3857-0

(b). IBM OS/VS COBOL Compiler and Library Programmers Guide, Document No. SC 28-6483-1.

SECTION 5. ASCII VALIDATION

5.1 Purpose of ASCII Validation

The ASCII Validation is performed by running a sequence of three CCVS74 programs (SQ118, SQ119, SQ120) using special procedures. The purpose of this special run is to validate that the compiler/operating system being tested is capable of processing ASCII code represented on magnetic tape and punched cards that were produced (in accordance with the appropriate American National Standard) by another system. There is also a magnetic tape and a card file created during the validation which will be taken to another system for further processing. The purpose is to determine whether the compiler/operating system being tested can also produce ASCII representation on magnetic tape and punched cards which can be processed by a another computer system.

5.2 Applicable ANSI Standards

The ASCII Validation is based on several American National Standards and presumes their support by the compiler/operating system being validated. These are:

1. American National Standard Programming Language COBOL X3.23-1974

   - The CODE-SET clause is used to read and write the ASCII files.

   - The PROGRAM COLLATING SEQUENCE clause is used to process the data in ASCII mode as well as native mode.

   - The SIGN...SEPARATE clause is used for signed data and all data is in the DISPLAY (character) mode.

2. American National Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) X3.4-1968. (Note that this describes the code, not the labeling and tape recording formats.)

3. American National Standard Hollerith Punched Card Code, X3.26-1970.

4. American National Standard Magnetic Tape Labels for Information Interchange, X3.27-1969.

5. American National Standard Recorded Magnetic Tape for Information Interchange (800 CPI, NZRI), X3.22-1967.

6. American National Standard Recorded Magnetic Tape for Information Interchange (1600 CPI, PR), X3.39-1973.

The language of the 1974 COBOL Standard provides the capability to accept, process, and produce ASCII code. The ASCII Standard describes the code insofar as the bit arrangement and configuration, but does not address recording techniques, record formats or any labeling scheme. The 800 CPI, NZRI magnetic tape recording standard was used to establish the recording density and techniques. (1600 CPI, PE based on X3.39-1973 "Recorded Magnetic Tape for Information Interchange" could be used under special arrangements.) The tape labeling scheme used in these tests is based on X3.27-1969 but is also compatible with the revision to that tape label standard. Only the VOL1, HDR1, and EOF1 labels are used. The records are fixed length and unblocked.

5.3 ASCII Validation Process

During the validation, the Validation Manager for the Federal COBOL Compiler Testing Service uses the ASCII-encoded magnetic tape and card files in addition to the normal tape files associated with a validation. For the ASCII portion of the validation the following steps are performed:

1. The tape file and card deck (produced on another computer system) are used as input to several programs designed to validate whether the system being validated can accept and process the data as defined by the respective standards. Any changes made during this validation to the source programs reading the data are noted below in 5.4.1.

2. A tape file and card file are produced during the validation which should prove to be identical to the files described in 1 above. These two files are then processed on a different computer system to determine the degree to which the system being validated supports the ASCII standard. Any changes made during this validation to the source program producing the data are noted below in 5.4.2.

5.4 Results for This Validation

1. The system did not have a card punch or card reader for processing the ASCII-encoded punched cards and therefore, ASCII code represented on punched cards could not be validated. For this validaton the data intended for these devices had to be placed on magnetic tape in order to execute Audit Routines SQ118, SQ119 and SQ120.

2. Audit routines SQ118, SQ119 and SQ120 were run twice for this validation. The three audit routines were run once using the ASCII-encoded magnetic tapes with ANSI tape labels and they were run a second time without tape labels. The recording format of the magnetic tape produced during the test was that corresponding to American National Standard Recorded Magnetic

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ASCII VALIDATION

Tape for Information Interchange (800 CPI, NRZI) X3.22-1967. The two ASCII-encoded magnetic tapes produced were read by the foreign computer system and proved to be correct in both content and format.

APPENDIX A

VALIDATION SUMMARY WORKING DOCUMENT

A-1 This appendix is a working paper produced during the validation and documents the results of the compilation and execution of each of the programs comprising the CCVS. The results contained herein are based on the use of the compiler within the Validation Environment identified in this appendix. This appendix (Validation Summary Working Document) is not part of the official Validation Summary Report (VSR) and is not intended to reflect in any way the compiler's usefulness or degree of conformance to the language specifications.

The reader of this appendix should keep in mind that the same problem area may appear in more than one program, but is considered only as one single discrepancy and as such is reflected only once in the body of the VSR. (The VSR will in turn only reference the first occurrence of the problem in the appendix.)

This appendix is divided into two parts. The first part describes the Validation Environment. The second part of the document is divided into categories of information: compilation and execution results.

The reference document for COBOL is FIPS PUB 21-1 (X3.23-1974).

APPENDIX A

VALIDATION ENVIRONMENT

COMPILER IDENTIFICATION:	IBM OS/VS COBOL Release 2.1
COMPUTER SYSTEM:	IBM 370/168
OPERATING SYSTEM:	MVS 3.7 VS2 with SU8

APPENDIX A

COMMUNICATION MODULE LEVEL 1 and LEVEL 2

No communication programs were run. See Section 1.9.3.

COMMUNICATION MODULE FLAGGING

CM431

A. Compilation

1. The context of diagnostic messages produced by the compiler relative to COBOL syntax which does not conform to a user specified level of Federal Standard COBOL is of the form

SEND STATEMENT IS AN EXTENSION TO LEVEL A

or

SEND STATEMENT IS AN EXTENSION TO LEVEL B AND BELOW.

The words "LEVEL A" and "LEVEL B" of the message refer to Low and Low-Intermediate level of Federal Standard COBOL respectively, and the letters correspond to an option setting of the compiler's LVL parameter. The allowable LVL options are:

LVL=A	for flagging COBOL syntax above low level
LVL=B	for flagging COBOL syntax above low-Intermediate level
LVL=C	for flagging COBOL syntax above High-Intermediate level
LVL=D	for flagging COBOL syntax above High level

FIPS PUB 21-1 COBOL states "The diagnostic message will contain at least (1) the identification of the source line number in which the non-conforming syntax occurs and (2) the identification of the level of Federal Standard COBOL that supports the syntax or that the syntax is non-standard." For this compiler, the message produced indicates the level setting of the LVL parameter regardless of whether the COBOL syntax in question would also be non-conforming at a higher level of Federal Standard COBOL.

The format of flagging messages produced for other COBOL modules was the same, but will be mentioned only in this paragraph.

B. Execution

No errors.

DEBUG MODULE LEVEL 1

DB101 through DB105

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

DEBUG MODULE LEVEL 2

DB201 through DB204

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

DEBUG MODULE FLAGGING

DB421 and DB422

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

DB431

A. Compilation

1. The CD-Name option of the USE FOR DEBUGGING statement was not flagged as being an extension to Low-Intermediate Level of Federal Standard COBOL.

2. The file-name series option of the USE FOR DEBUGGING statement was not flagged as being an extension to Low-Intermediate Level of Federal Standard COBOL.

B. Execution

No errors.

APPENDIX A

INDEXED I-O MODULE LEVEL 1

IX101 through IX107

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

INDEXED I-O MODULE LEVEL 2

IX201 through IX211

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

INDEXED I-O MODULE FLAGGING

IX441

A. Compilation

1. The following COBOL entries for Indexed I-O were not flagged as being an extension to the Low Level of Federal Standard COBOL. (The name in parentheses following the COBOL entry is the corresponding paragraph name listed in the routine's execution report.)

```
RERUN ON CKPTFILE EVERY 10 RECORDS OF RR-FS1 (RERN-FLAG-01)
SAME AREA FOR IX-FS1 RR-FS1 (SAME-FLAG-01)
FD   IX-FS1 ...   (FD-FLAG-01.01)
FD   IX-FR1 ...   (FD-FLAG-01-02)
```

2. The following COBOL statements for Indexed I-O were not flagged as being an extension to the Low level of Federal Standard COBOL. (The name in parentheses following the COBOL statement is the corresponding paragraph name listed in the routine's execution report.)

```
USE AFTER STANDARD EXCEPTION PROCEDURE ON IX-FS1.  (DECL-
FLAG-01.01)
```

```
OPEN OUTPUT IX-FS1.  (OPEN-FLAG-01.01)
WRITE IX-FS1R1-F-G-240.  (WRT-FLAG-01.01)
WRITE IX-FS1R1-F-G-240 FROM ...  (WRT-FLAG-01.02)
CLOSE IX-FS1.  (CLOS-FLAG-01.01)
WRITE IX-FR1R1-F-G-240 INVALID KEY ....  (WRT-FLAG-01.03)
CLOSE IX-FR1.  (CLOS-FLAG-01.02)
READ  IX-FS1 RECORD.  (READ-FLAG-01.01)
READ  IX-FS1 INTO .... (READ-FLAG-01.02)
READ  IX-FS1 AT END ....  (READ-FLAG-01.03)
OPEN  INPUT IX-FR2.  (OPEN-FLAG-01.03)
OPEN  I-O IX-FS1.  (OPEN-FLAG-01.04)
READ  IX-FS1.  (READ-FLAG-01.05)
REWRITE IX-FS1R1-F-G-120.  (REWR-FLAG-01.01)
READ  IX-FS1.  (READ-FLAG-01.06)
REWRITE IX-FS1R1-F-G-120 FROM ....  (REWR-FLAG-01.02)
READ  IX-FS1 AT END ....  (READ-FLAG-01.07)
OPEN  I-O IX-FR2.  (OPEN-FLAG-01.05)
```

3. The following COBOL entries for Indexed I-O were not flagged as being an extension to Low-Intermediate Level of Federal Standard COBOL.

```
RERUN ON CKPTFILE EVERY 10 RECORDS OF RR-FS1.  (RERN-FLAG-01)
SAME AREA FOR IX-FS1 RR-FS1.  (SAME-FLAG-01)
FD IX FS1 ...  (FD-FLAG-01.01)
FD IX-FR1 ...  (FD-FLAG-01.01)
```

4. The COBOL statements for Indexed I-O that were not flagged as being an extension to the Low-Intermediate level of Federal Standard COBOL are the same as in IX441.A.2 above plus the following:

```
READ  IX-FR2 INVALID KEY .... (READ-FLAG-01.04)
DELETE IX-FS1 RECORD.  (DELT-FLAG-01.01)
DELETE IX-FR2 INVALID KEY .... (DELT-FLAG-01.02)
REWRITE IX-FR2R1-F-G-240 INVALID KEY .... (REWR-FLAG-01.03)
```

5. The COBOL entries for Indexed I-O that were not flagged as being an extension to High-Intermediate Level of Federal Standard COBOL are the same as in IX441.A.3.

6. The COBOL statements for Indexed I-O that were not flagged as being an extension to High-Intermediate Level of Federal Standard COBOL are the same as in IX441.A.2 above plus the following

```
READ IX-FR2 INVALID KEY .... (READ-FLAG-01.03)
CLOSE IX-FS1.  (CLOS-FLAG-01.02)
OPEN INPUT IX-FS1 OUTPUT IX-FR2.  (OPEN-FLAG-01.03)
DELETE IX-FS1 RECORD.  (DELT-FLAG-01.01)
```

```
DELETE IX-FR2 INVALID KEY .... (DELT-FLAG-01.02)
CLOSE IX-FS1 WITH LOCK.  (CLOS-FLAG-01.04)
REWRITE IX-FR2R1-F-G-240 INVALID KEY .... (REWR-FLAG-01.03)
CLOSE IX-FR2 LOCK.  (CLOS-FLAG-01.05)
```

B. Execution

No errors.

IX442

A. Compilation

1. The COBOL FD entries of Indexed I-O were not flagged as being an extension to Low Level of Federal Standard COBOL.

2. The following procedure division statements were not flagged as being an extension to Low Level of Federal Standard COBOL.

```
OPEN  OUTPUT IX-FD1.  (OPEN-FLAG-01.01)
WRITE IX-FD1R1-F-G-240 INVALID KEY ---  (WRT-FLAG-01.01)
CLOSE IX-FD1.  (CLOS-FLAG-01.01)
OPEN  INPUT IX-FD1.  (OPEN-FLAG-01.02)
```

3. The COBOL FD entries of Indexed I-O were not flagged as being an extension to Low-Intermediate Level of Federal Standard COBOL.

4. The Procedure Division statements that were not flagged as being an extension to Low-Intermediate Level of Federal Standard COBOL are the same as IX442.A.2 plus the following statement:

```
START IX-FD1 KEY IS EQUAL TO IX-FD1-KEY INVALID KEY...
(STRT-FLAG-01.01)
```

5. The following COBOL entries of Indexed I-O were not flagged as being an extension to High-Intermediate Level of Federal Standard COBOL.

```
ACCESS MODE IS DYNAMIC.  (DYNM-FLAG-01)
SAME RECORD AREA FOR IX-FD1 IX-FS2.  (SAME-FLAG-01)
```

6. The Procedure Division statements that were not flagged as being an extension to High-Intermediate Level of Federal Standard COBOL are the same as IX442.A.4 plus the following statements:

```
USE AFTER STANDARD EXCEPTION PROCEDURE ON IX-FD1 IX-FS2.
(DECL-FLAG-01)
READ IX-FD1 NEXT RECORD AT END .... (READ-FLAG-01.01)
```

APPENDIX A

INTER-PROGRAM COMMUNICATION MODULE LEVEL 1

IC101 through IC123

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

IC151 through IC152

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

INTER-PROGRAM COMMUNICATION MODULE LEVEL 2

IC201 through IC208

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

INTER-PROGRAM COMMUNICATION MODULE FLAGGING

IC421, IC422, IC431 and IC432

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

APPENDIX A

LIBRARY MODULE LEVEL 1

LB101 through LB107

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

LIBRARY MODULE LEVEL 2

LB201 through LB207

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

LIBRARY MODULE FLAGGING

LB421 and LB441

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

APPENDIX A

NUCLEUS MODULE LEVEL 1

NC101 through NC104

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

NC105

A. Compilation

The compiler message

```
IKF4044I-C   **(AN) SHOULD NOT BE MOVED TO NUMBER FIELD.
SUBSTITUTING ZERO.
```

was issued on the COBOL statements

```
MOVE ALL 'ABC123' TO MOVE5     (MOVE-TEST-177)
```

and

```
MOVE ALL '2A' TO MOVE7.        (MOVE-TEST-178)
```

B. Execution

1. In MOVE-TEST-177 the COBOL Statement

```
MOVE ALL 'ABC123' to MOVE5
```

where MOVE5 is described as 99V999, did not produce the results expected.

```
Computed result:     00.000
Expected result:     23.000
```

2. In MOVE-TEST-178 the COBOL Statement

```
MOVE ALL '2A' to MOVE7
```

where MOVE7 is described as 9V99, did not produce the results expected.

```
Computed result:      0.00
```

Expected result: 2.00

NC106 through NC108

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

NC109

A. Compilation

The compiler message

IKF8002I-W FLOATING POINT IS AN EXTENSION TO ALL LEVELS

was issued on the COBOL statement

```
DISPLAY  'QUOTE ' QUOTE ' ASTERISK ' '*' 'NUMERIC LITERALS  '
         21 SPACE 35 I-DATA PIECE-A (1) PIECE-A (2) PIECE-A
         (3) PIECE-A (4) PIECE-A (5) A1 A2.
```

B. Execution

No errors.

NC110 through NC120

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

NC151 through NC165

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

NC201 through NC219

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

NUCLEUS MODULE FLAGGING

NC431

A. Compilation

1. The use of unequal size operands in an IF Statement was not flagged as being an extension to Low Level of Federal Standard COBOL. (See paragraph name NUC-FLAG-42)

2. The use of unequal size operands in an IF Statement was not flagged as being an extension to Low-Intermediate Level of Federal Standard COBOL. (See paragraph name NUC-FLAG-42)

3. The INSPECT Statement was not flagged as being an extension to Low Level of Federal Standard COBOL. (See paragraph name NUC-FLAG-59).

4. The INSPECT Statement was not flagged as being an extension to Low-Intermediate Level of Federal Standard COBOL. (See paragraph name NUC-FLAG-59).

B. Execution

No errors.

APPENDIX A

RELATIVE I-O MODULE LEVEL 1

RL101 through RL109

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

RELATIVE I-O MODULE LEVEL 2

RL201 through RL205

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

RELATIVE I-O MODULE FLAGGING

RL421

A. Compilation

1. The following Environment Division and Data Division entries of Relative I-O were not flagged as being an extension to Low Level of Federal Standard COBOL. (The name in parentheses following each COBOL entry refers to the corresponding COBOL paragraph name listed in the routine's execution report.)

```
RERUN ON CKPTFILE EVERY 10 RECORDS OF RR-FS1.  (RERN-FLAG-01)
SAME AREA FOR RL-FS1 RR-FS1.  (SAME-FLAG-01)
FD RL-FS1 ....  (FD-FLAG-01.01)
FD RL-FR2 .... (FD-FLAG-01.02)
FD RR-FS1 .... (FD-FLAG-01.03)
```

2. The following Procedure Division entries of Relative I-O were not flagged as being an extension to Low Level of Federal Standard COBOL. (The name in parentheses following the COBOL statement refers to the corresponding COBOL paragraph-name listed in the routine's execution report)

```
USE ... ON RL-FS1.  (DECL-FLAG-01.01)
```

```
OPEN OUTPUT RL-FS1.  (OPEN-FLAG-01.01)
WRITE RL-FS1R1-F-G-120.  (WRT-FLAG-01.01)
WRITE RL-FS1R1-F-G-120 FROM .....  (WRT-FLAG-01.02)
CLOSE RL-FS1.  (CLOS-FLAG-01.01)
WRITE RL-FR2R1-F-G-120 INVALID KEY .....  (WRT-FLAG-01.03)
CLOSE RL-FR2.  (CLOS-FLAG-01.02)
READ RL-FS1 RECORD.  (READ-FLAG-01.01)
READ RL-FS1 INTO ....  (READ-FLAG-01.02)
READ RL-FS1 AT END ....  (READ-FLAG-01.03)
OPEN INPUT RL-FR2.  (OPEN-FLAG-01.03)
OPEN I-O RL-FS1.  (OPEN-FLAG-01.04)
READ RL-FS1.  (READ-FLAG-01.05)
REWRITE RL-FS1R1-F-G-120.  (REWR-FLAG-01.01)
READ RL-FS1.  (READ-FLAG-01.06)
REWRITE RL-FS1R1-F-G-120 FROM .... (REWR-FLAG-01.02)
READ RL-FS1 AT END ....  (READ-FLAG-01.07)
OPEN I-O RL-FR2.  (OPEN-FLAG-01.05)
```

3. The use of multiple file-names in an OPEN Statement for Relative I-O caused the compiler message

   IKF8003I-W MULTIPLE FILE-NAMES IN OPEN STATEMENT IS AN EXTENSION TO LEVEL B AND BELOW

   to be generated when the compiler was set to flag COBOL features above the Low-Intermediate Level of Federal Standard COBOL. The use of a file-name series with an OPEN Statement is allowed at this COBOL level.

4. A similar message to RL421.A.3 for the CLOSE Statement was produced by the compiler when the compiler was set to flag COBOL features above the Low-Intermediate Level of Federal Standard COBOL.

5. The compiler issued the message

   IDF8003I-W WITH LOCK OPTION OF CLOSE STATEMENT IS AN EXTENSION TO LEVEL B AND BELOW

   on a CLOSE Statement for Relative I-O when the compiler was set to flag COBOL features above the Low-Intermediate Level of Federal Standard COBOL. The use of the LOCK option for Relative I-O is permitted at the Low-Intermediate Level.

B. Execution

No errors.

RL431

APPENDIX A

A. Compilation

1. The following Environment Division and Data Division Entries of Relative I-O were not flagged as being an extension to Low Level of Federal Standard COBOL. (The name in parentheses following each COBOL entry refers to the corresponding paragraph names listed in the routine's execution report.)

```
FD RL-FD1 ....  (FD-FLAG-01.01)
FD RL-FS1 ....  (FD-FLAG-01.02)
```

2. The following Procedure Division Statements of Relative I-O were not flagged as being an extension to Low Level Federal Standard COBOL. (The name in parentheses following each COBOL entry refers to the corresponding paragraph name listed in the routine's execution report.)

```
OPEN OUTPUT RL-FD1.  (OPEN-FLAG-01.01)
WRITE RL-FD1R1-F-G-120 INVALID KEY .....  (WRT-FLAG-01.01)
CLOSE RL-FD1.  (CLOS-FLAG-01.01)
OPEN INPUT RL-FD1.  (OPEN-FLAG-01.02)
CLOSE RL-FD1.  (CLOS-FLAG-01.02)
```

3. The Relative I-O statement

```
START RL-FD1 KEY IS EQUAL to RL-FD1-KEY INVALID KEY....
(STRT-FLAG-01.01)
```

was not flagged as being an extension to Low-Intermediate Level of Federal Standard COBOL.

B. Execution

No errors.

APPENDIX A

REPORT WRITER MODULE LEVEL 1

RW101 through RW104

The Report Writer Module programs were not run for this validation.

APPENDIX A

SEGMENTATION MODULE LEVEL 1

SG101 through SG106

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

SEGMENTATION MODULE LEVEL 2

SG201 through SG204

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

SEGMENTATION MODULE FLAGGING

SG421 and SG441

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

APPENDIX A

SEQUENTIAL I-O MODULE LEVEL 1

SQ101 through SQ108

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

SQ109 through SQ117

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

SQ118 through SQ120

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

The system does not support card punch or card reader devices for processing ASCII encoded punched cards. For these programs the files intended for use with the card reader and punch were assigned to magnetic tape instead.

SQ151 through SQ153

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

SQ201 through SQ220

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

SEQUENTIAL I-O MODULE FLAGGING

SQ431

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

APPENDIX A

SORT MODULE LEVEL 1

ST101 through ST118

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

SORT MODULE LEVEL 2

ST201 through ST216

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

SORT-MERGE MODULE FLAGGING

ST431, ST432, ST433, ST434, ST441, ST442 and ST443

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

APPENDIX A

TABLE HANDLING MODULE LEVEL 1

TH101 through TH111

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

TH151 through TH152

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

TABLE HANDLING MODULE LEVEL 2

TH201 through TH220

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

TABLE HANDLING MODULE FLAGGING

TH431

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.