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ACEC & AES MERGER WORKSHOP REPORT



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MAR 1992

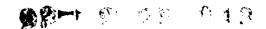
FINAL REPORT FOR 01/22/92-01/24/92

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104-1188 13 103 BENCY USE 3761 SPORT DATE PCST 1-PF 1) TARES COVERED 01/22/92--01/24/92 MAR 1992 FINAL ACEC & AES MERGER WORKSHOP REPORT A COLL AND SUBTITLE INDING HUMBERS C PΕ 63226 PR AJPO RAYMOND SZYMANSKI TA 28 WU 53 TERECAMING ORGANIZATION PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND NODRESS(ES) REPORT NUMBER WRIGHT LABORATORY AVOINICS DIRECTORATE WL/AAAF-2 WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH 45433 AVIONICO DIRECTORATEMECH AND ADDRESSIES 10. JPONSORING - MONITORING WEELEY ERSEL MOREE WRIGHT LABORATORY AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND WL/AAAF, Attn: SZYMANSKI 513-2553947 SUMBENIONY PROGRAM OFFICE 1211 S. FERN ST ARLINGTON VA 22202 12a. SIAPPROVED V. PORILIPUBLICE RELEASE; DISTRIBUTION IS 12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE UNLIMITED.

This report summarizes the activities and results of the ACEC & AES Merger Workshop which was conducted 22-24 January 1992. The purpose of the workshop was to discuss the issues pertinent to the merging of two distinct Ada compiler evaluation test suites. This report contains the recommendations provided by the participants and the supporting rationale for each recommendation. Also included is the presentation material used during the workshop and a list of the participants.

ADA EVALUATION SYSTEMS, AES, ADA PROGRAMMING
SUPPORT ENVIRONMENT, APSE, EVALUATION, VALIDATION

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author is indebted to all the Workshop participants for their accomplishments during this event which has produced a significant milestone in the Ada program. Because of the expertise and dedication of these individuals, the Workshop results have contributed substantially to the overall goals of the ACEC & AES Merger activity. Additionally, I extend my gratitude to George Robertson, Lloyd Stiles and their support staff at NCCOSC, San Diego, for hosting the Workshop and providing critical administrative and technical support. Special thanks also goes to Barbara Rhoads and Trudy Grube who patiently listened, recorded and transcribed the proceedings for use in developing this report.

PREFACE

In June 1991, the Department of Defense of the United States of America (US DoD) and the United Kingdom Ministry of Defence (UK MOD) agreed to merge their respective Ada compiler evaluation test suites and produce a single, internationally available suite.

The development of the US suite, the Ada Compiler Evaluation Capability (ACEC), is managed by Mr. Raymond Szymanski of Wright Laboratory and was accomplished by Boeing Defense and Space Group Product Support Division, Wichita, Kansas. This effort is sponsored by the Ada Joint Program Office (AJPO).

The development of the UK suite, the Ada Evaluation System (AES), was accomplished by the British Standards Institute and Software Sciences Ltd. This effort was sponsored by the United Kingdom Ministry of Defence.

The agreement between the two governments established the AJPO as the office responsible for carrying out the merger. As a result, the ACEC contractor developed an initial approach to merging the two suites after completing a substantial study of the AES. Their observations and analysis were used as a starting point for Merger Workshop discussions.

The Workshop co-chairs were Mr. Raymond Szymanski of Wright Laboratory, Evaluation & Validation Program Manager, and Mr. Dan Roy, of the Software Engineering Institute, Real-time Embedded Systems Testbed (REST) Project Leader.

The accomplishments of the Workshop are an important contribution to defining the merged product. Improvements in portability, usability, and completeness are expected as a result of the recommendations made and issues addressed.

Table of Contents

ACKI	OWLE	DGEMENTS	iii
PREF.	ACE	***************************************	v
1.0	EXEC	CUTIVE SUMMARY	1
	1.1	Background	1
	1.2	Workshop Initiation	1
	1.3	Workshop Philosophy	1
	1.4	Workshop Accomplishments	2
2.0	ACEC	C & AES MERGER WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS	3
	2.1	Opening Remarks	3
	2.2	Summary of Presentations	3
		2.2.1 ACEC Version 3.0 Product - Boeing	4
		2.2.2 AES Version 2.0 Assessment - Boeing	
		2.2.3 AES Version 2.0 Assessment - SEI	
		2.2.4 ACEC Version 3.0 Assessment - SEI	
		2.2.5 E&V Reference System Version 3.1 Demonstration -	
		Z.2.6 ACEC & AES Merger Technical Approach - Boeing	
	2.2	, pp. 121 g.	
	2.3	Issues and Recommendations	5
		2.3.1 Issue - Basic Merger Approach	6
		2.3.2 Issue - Development of a Merger Requirements Document	7
		2.3.3 Issue - AES Performance Tests	
		2.3.4 Issue - AES Assessors	
		2.3.4.1 Issue - Compiler-related Assessors	
		2.3.4.2 Issue - Non-Compiler-related Assessors	
		2.3.5 Issue - User Interface	9
		2.3.5.1 Issue - Interactively Accessible Database	
		2.3.5.2 Issue - Command File Generation Capability	
		2.3.5.3 Issue - Ada Program Generation Capability	
		2.3.5.4 Issue - Test-Harness-Level Direct Execution	
		Mode	
		2.3.6 Issue - Test Suite Setup	
		2.3.7 Issue - Report Styles	
A DDr			
		A - ATTENDEES	
		- AGENDA	
	NINX	C-PRESENTATIONS	C-1

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Background

Dr John Solomond, AJPO Director, decided that the Ada community would be best served by a single Ada compiler evaluation suite. This test suite would embody the best capabilities of two government developed test suites, the ACEC of the US DoD, and the AES of the UK MoD.

In June 1991, the governments agreed to a suite merger with the US DoD's AJPO responsible for the activity. The AJPO, in turn, tasked Mr. Raymond Szymanski, the E&V Project manager, with management responsibility for the merged product. Mr. Szymanski is also responsible for the Planned Product Improvement cycle on the existing ACEC.

As specified in the merger agreement, the merged suite will have unlimited distribution to the Ada community both in the US and internationally.

1.2 Workshop Initiation

The success of the ACEC, as measured by over 200 users and the benefits derived from its use, is attributable to several management practices and technical factors employed during its development. These practices and factors include: product peer review during development, user evaluation between releases, selection of technically competent developers and reviewers, and team membership consistency. Additionally, participants from each user sector, government, industry and academia, provided the necessary multiple perspectives to insure all user needs were considered.

Following this successful formula, workshop invitees included the developers of the ACEC & the AES, a variety of users of both suites, compiler vendors, and independent evaluators of the ACEC & AES. This mix ensured that both test suites, as well as many types of future merged-suite users, were well represented.

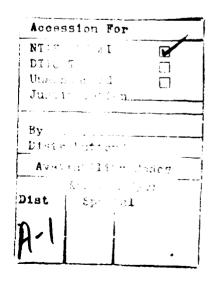
1.3 Workshop Philosophy

The workshop was organized in a fashion to permit the participants to reorient themselves to the details of both test suites and hear independent assessments of each. To allow this, the developers of both the ACEC and the AES were invited to present details of their suite's latest version, and plans for future versions. Individuals who have used either one or both suites were invited to present their findings of each suite's strengths and weaknesses. Additionally, the merger project office was invited to present a proposed approach to merging the two suites. These presentations would then be followed by nearly two days of discussion on the merger subject.

1.4 Workshop Accomplishments

The debates and discussions that ensued during the workshop were vigorous and informing. As a result, the workshop succeeded in providing numerous positive recommendations relevant to merging the ACEC and AES. Some of those recommendations are listed below in a non priority order. Details of these recommendations, related issues and relevant discussion are contained in the main document sections and the appendices.

- Recommended "portability", "usability", and "completeness" as primary requirements for the merged product.
- Recommended the merged product to be an ACEC adaptation of AES technology and functionality.
- Recommended a level of technical review be performed on AES elements prior to inclusion in the merged suite.
- Recommended the E&V Reference System as the future home for all AES non-compiler-related assessors.
- Recommended a priority for the integration of AES compilerrelated assessors
- Recommended user interface improvements
- Recommended analysis reporting improvements



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2.0 ACEC & AES MERGER WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS

This section provides a summary of the workshop presentations, merger issues, discussions and merger recommendations.

2.1 Opening Remarks

The ACEC/AES Merger Workshop opened with a welcome and an introduction to the area by Mr. George Robertson, of Fleet Combat Directional Systems Support Activity (FCDSSA), San Diego. Mr. Robertson detailed the Navy's commitment to the Ada Language and the challenges they faced during the upcoming transition years. In closing, Mr. Robertson described FCDSSA'a usage of the ACEC test suite during evaluation of the Navy's Ada Language System / Navy (ALS/N).

Mr. Raymond Szymanski, Merger Workshop co-chair, welcomed everyone on behalf of Dr. John Solomond, AJPO Director and Mr. Dan Roy, fellow co-chairman. He stated the main objective of the workshop was to review and refine an approach to merging the ACEC and the AES. He reminded the participants that they were chosen on the bases of their technical expertise, their ability to work cooperatively as part of the merger team, and for the different professional perspectives they could provide. He reviewed the proposed agenda for the meeting and briefly discussed the various presentations that would be forthcoming.

Mr. Dan Roy commented on the need for the workshop attendees to consider cultural differences in the development of the two suites in addition to considering the views of users, vendors, and governments. He stated that his philosophy for the workshop is that the process of evaluation is more important than the specifics of the technology.

2.2 Summary of Presentations

The workshop was organized in a fashion to permit the participants to re-orient themselves to the details of both test suites and hear independent assessments of each. To allow this, the developers of both the ACEC and the AES were invited to present details of their suite's latest version, and plans for future versions. Individuals who have used either one or both suites were invited to present their findings of each suite's strengths and weaknesses. Additionally, the merger project office was invited to present a proposed approach to merging the two suites. These presentations are summarized below. The presentation vu-foils can be found in the appendices.

Note: Unfortunately, the AES developers were unable to attend the Workshop. However, AES information was presented by other attendees.

2.2.1 ACEC Version 3.0 Product - Boeing

Sam Ashby, Kermit Terrell, and Barbara Decker-Lindsey of the Boeing Defense and Space Group Product Support Division provided a status report on ACEC Version 3.0 development and a comprehensive presentation on ACEC Version 3.0 capabilities.

Mr. Ashby reported that ACEC Version 3.0 testing has been completed on five target systems, including the DEC self-hosted Ada, Telesoft VAX self-hosted Ada, VAX hosted compiler targeted to a 1750A processor (TLD), Meridian DEC Station self-hosted (UNIX), and Verdix self-hosted Silicon Graphics. All problems identified during testing were resolved and delivery was made to the customer on 18 December 1991. Mr. Ashby concluded by stating that the product is currently undergoing final customer review.

Mr. Terrell's presentation detailed the improvements made to the ACEC in Version 3.0 which included test suite reorganization, additional performance tests, new and expanded assessors, a new pre-test capability, and an enhanced user interface.

Ms. Decker-Lindsey's presentation detailed the capabilities of the ACEC Version 3.0 analysis tools and explained where improvements were made in analysis tool capabilities and user interfaces. These improvements include a user menuing system, an editable results data base, a data extraction tool, and a reduction in the number of steps required to perform the analysis.

2.2.2 AES Version 2.0 Assessment - Boeing

Mr. Tom Leavitt presented a review of the AES Version 2.0, based on his experience with running the AES, focusing specifically on the test harness, specific performance tests, assessors, and analysis and reporting capabilities. Mr. Leavitt's activities for this review included reading the documentation, examining the source code for the performance tests, executing the performance test groups, and running other selected AES elements.

2.2.3 AES Version 2.0 Assessment - SEI

Mr. Neal Altman presented a review of the AES Version 2.0, based on his experience with running the AES, focusing on the executable benchmark tests and the test harness as primary concerns, with the checklists and documentation as secondary concerns. He also discussed AES organizational issues and features.

2.2.4 ACEC Version 3.0 Assessment - SEI

Mr. Patrick Donohoe presented his experience with ACEC Version 3.0. He discussed the suite's documentation and the pre-test setup steps. He also discussed the performance tests that he had run to date.

2.2.5 <u>E&V Reference System Version 3.1 Demonstration - TASC</u>

Dr. Bard Crawford gave a demonstration of the Evaluation and Validation (E&V) Reference System Version 3.1 which is implemented with a hypertext capability. During this presentation he discussed the purpose of the E&V Reference System and demonstrated the new functionality and usability provided via hypertext.

2.2.6 ACEC & AES Merger Technical Approach - Boeing

Mr. Kermit Terrell presented a proposed approach to merging the ACEC and AES. As background information he provided a set of high level merged-suite requirements along with a list of technical issues that would need to be addressed prior to the merger. Mr. Terrell also presented details of AES technology and capabilities which should or should not be considered for inclusion in the merged product.

This presentation formed the basis for the issues, recommendations, and discussions that are contained in the following sections. Therefore, these items are not repeated in this section.

2.3 Issues and Recommendations

This section outlines the issues and recommendations that were formulated during the discussion portion of the Workshop. The participants were encouraged to raise issues, provide comments and tender recommendations as if all issues could be researched and all non-conflicting recommendations could be implemented. This approach proved successful in creating a robust list of issues and recommendations, even though the participants knew a priori that the scope of the merger could not support this assumption.

The following issues were raised at the workshop and are briefly discussed in the sections below. Additional discussion on each is provided in the appendices.

- Basic approach for merger
- Development of a merger requirements document

- Utilization of AES performance tests
- Utilization of AFS assessors
 - Compiler-related
 - Non-Compiler-related
- Functionality of user interface.
- Ease of test suite setup.
- Functionality of the reporting tools.
- Functionality of the analysis tools

2.3.1 <u>Issue - Basic Merger Approach</u>

Should the merged suite be an adaptation by the ACEC of AES functionality or an adaptation by the AES of ACEC functionality ?

Discussion: The basic approach to merging the two suites should be based upon high level requirements that consider the following: portability, usability, completeness, ease of adaptation, number of users of each suite, and the types of intended users.

The designs of the ACEC and AES were significantly influenced by the developers' understanding of who the end users were intended to be. The AES, which was designed for use on a single host by a centralized test facility, is not easily ported to new host/target combinations and currently has few users. The ACEC, however, which was designed to be portable to accommodate the independent tester, currently has two hundred users who test compilers on many different host and target combinations.

Both suites require an amount of adaptation by the user. The ACEC was designed for ease of adaptation and support is provided to the user in the documentation for this process. The AES emphasized ease of use over portability. For this reason the adaptation effort is higher.

A review of the AES test harness code reveals that it would be difficult and expensive to port this system to hosts beyond the original. Porting this harness to many hosts would not only be cost prohibitive from a development perspective, but from a maintenance one as well.

Another consideration is the user base of each suite. For the hundreds of ACEC users to employ the AES method of doing business, would require a significant investment in learning a new system. This is neither logical nor efficient as there are considerably more ACEC users than AES users.

Recommendation: The merged suite should be an adaptation by the ACEC of AES technology and functionality.

2.3.2 <u>Issue - Development of a Merger Requirements</u> Document

Should a Merger Requirements Document be produced prior to initiation of the merger ?

Discussion: The proposed approach to the merger is a simple blending of ACEC and AES technology and functionality, without the addition of new technology or functionality. That is, if the technology and functionality does not exist in either of the suites, it will not exist in the merged suite.

The ACEC and AES differ significantly in both technology and functionality as a result of having development requirements that varied significantly. However, a union of these requirements, brought about by a simple merger, may not allow the merged suite to meet today's user requirements. The ACEC, for example, has not implemented each and every item on its pre-planned product improvement list. Items such as compiler reliability, which neither suite has addressed, is a good candidate for implementation in the merged suite. There are many more examples of desired technology and functionality for the merged suite which were recommended by the workshop participants.

Recommendation: Although a formal requirements document for the merged suite does not need to be developed, any established requirements should not be just a simple blending of ACEC and AES requirements. The merged suite requirements should allow for technology and functionality which currently does not exist in either suite.

2.3.3 <u>Issue - AES Performance Tests</u>

Should the AES performance tests be included in the merged suite ?

Discussion: The AES contains many tests which will be useful in the merged product as they address technical nuances not addressed by the ACEC. In areas that the ACEC does address, some AES tests are different enough to provide additional useful information. A review of the AES tests has indicated that they should all be thoroughly reviewed before inclusion in the merged suite.

Recommendation: Incorporate AES performance tests into the merged suite after a thorough review and modification as necessary. Where appropriate include in existing ACEC groups and subgroups. If necessary, create new groups and subgroups.

2.3.4 <u>Issue - AES Assessors</u>

Should the AES assessors be included in the merged suite?

Discussion: The assessors which are common between the two suites are in the areas of capacity limits, diagnostic messages, program library manager and symbolic debugger. These are all compiler-related functions. The AES contains assessors for functions which the ACEC does not. These assessors evaluate both compiler-related and non-compiler-related functions.

There is value in providing the merged suite user with additional assessors which evaluate compiler-related functions. Although these tests are not usually automatable they do provide additional information upon which to base a selection decision.

Recommendation: Incorporate AES compiler-related assessors into the merged suite after a thorough review to eliminate redundancy with ACEC assessors and perform modification as necessary.

2.3.4.1 <u>Issue - Compiler-related Assessors</u>

Which assessors from the AES should be incorporated in the merged suite and in which priority?

Discussion: The following AES assessors were recommended for inclusion in the merged suite and are listed in priority order as determined by the workshop participants.

Profiler

- Cross-referencer
- Test coverage analysis
- Test bed generator
- Pretty printing
- Stub generator
- Syntax-based editing
- Assertion checker
- Name expander

Recommendation: Include the assessors named above in the merged suite.

2.3.4.2 <u>Issue - Non-Compiler-related Assessors</u>

Should the merged suite provide assessors that evaluate non-compiler-related tools ?

Discussion: The AES assessors address both compiler and non-compiler-related tools. The ACEC has restricted itself to compiler-related issues since non-compiler evaluation issues were relegated to the Evaluation & Validation Reference System; like the ACEC, a product of the E&V Project.

The increasing size of the test suite is also a concern. Adding non-compiler-related assessors to the suite is an unwarranted and unnecessary growth when these assessors have a natural home in the E&V Reference System.

Recommendation: Incorporate the non-compiler-related assessors from the AES into the E&V Reference System.

2.3.5 <u>Issue - User Interface</u>

Should the merged suite provide all current AES test harness functionality ?

Discussion: The AES test harness provides the user functionality that is not provided by the ACEC. These functions include an interactively accessible database, a command file generation capability, an Ada program generation capability and test-harness-level direct execution mode.

Inspection of the AES source code for the desired functions reveals that many features are host dependent and, therefore, may not be readily ported to other hosts. One reason may be that the operating system for a new host may not be able to provide the same support to implement the desired functions as the original AES host did.

Recommendation: Investigate methods for providing the desired functions from the AES test harness in a portable fashion. Incorporate these functions if they can be implemented in a portable manner.

2.3.5.1 <u>Issue - Interactively Accessible Database</u>

Should the merged suite provide an interactive capability to determine the number of tests that have and have not run, and the tests' status?

Discussion: This capability would be extremely useful for the user who traditionally runs custom subsets of the tests.

The AES provides a capability to interactively determine which tests have been run and their status. However, the data it outputs are rather cryptic and sometimes difficult to correctly interpret. The ACEC provides this information on its test reports, after completion of testing. Although the data required is available in the ACEC, no ACEC mechanism exists to access that data interactively during the testing process.

Recommendation: Provide the merged suite user with the capability to interactively determine the number of tests that have and have not run, and the tests' status. Provide this capability through existing ACEC data structures if it does not significantly expand the database.

2.3.5.2 Issue - Command File Generation Capability

Should the merged suite provide a command file generation capability for the purpose of implementing a highly interactive test selection user interface ?

Discussion: The AES allows the user to interactively select individual tests for execution via a command file generation capability. The ACEC allows the users to select pre-defined fixed groups of tests by either editing the existing command files or creating new command files, depending on the execution host. However, many users will be interested in running tests which may be combinations of subsets of larger pre-defined groupings. A powerful, highly interactive test selection user interface could provide the functionality required by a user who desires to create custom test groupings.

The solution discussed may require a database capability whose development cost may be far beyond the scope of the merger effort. Additionally, this capability may not be portable which is in direct conflict with the portability requirement.

A compromise solution would be to provide selection capabilities on pre-defined subgroups instead of on individual tests. This approach may alleviate the requirement for the database capability.

Another approach requires additional functionality in the report generation tools. Although this does not solve the selection problem, it does produce only results for desired tests by allowing the user more flexibility in data output selection.

Recommendation: The merged suite should provide the capability to select custom sets of tests for execution, minimally at the ACEC subgroup level. The approach used must be highly portable and as such, shall avoid all non-portable database schemes.

2.3.5.3 <u>Issue - Ada Program Generation Capability</u>

Should the merged suite provide an Ada program generation capability to generate test code ?

Discussion: The AES provides an Ada program generation capability to create test code. This capability is useful when testing a single system or when code is required to determine compiler capacity limits. However, the most common usage of the merged suite will be to compare multiple versions of a compiler or to compare different compilers. In this mode, code that is automatically generated may not be at a level of detail capable of distinguishing between systems. Also, there is some question of repeatability, i.e. whether the same code will be generated each time precisely the same for each system under test.

As for code generation for testing compiler capacity limits, the ACEC already contains a successful mechanism for providing this capability.

Recommendation: Automatic code generation capabilities are of limited value except for capacity testing. This value does not justify an investment in the the merger effort.

2.3.5.4 <u>Issue - Test-Harness-Level Direct Execution Mode</u>

Should the merged suite provide a capability to execute tests without exiting the test harness?

Discussion: The AES provides an interactive mechanism to select individual tests for execution from the test harness level. The ACEC does not provide this mechanism.

The AES capability is highly dependent upon the VAX operating system utility, STARLET. This utility provides the operating system interface for the user. Although a harness level test selection capability is useful, it does not provide enough utility to justify an attempt to create a portable capability. To begin with, the same capability can be produced in a portable fashion which simply requires the user to temporarily exit the harness to execute the necessary command files. Second, no assumptions can be made about the availability of a STARLET-like utility on any other operating systems. Therefore, if they did not exist they would have to be created by ACEC users for each compilation system, significantly increasing the effort required to adapt the test suite.

Recommendation: Do not implement a harness-level direct execution mode in the merged suite.

2.3.6 <u>Issue - Test Suite Setup</u>

Should ease of setup be a primary requirement?

Discussion: As the merged suite will be portable and designed to accommodate the individual user, and not a large government-run test facility, great care must be taken in developing an appropriate set-up process. Consideration must be given to the fact that the user's host and target combinations are numerous as will be their experience level in using compiler evaluation suites. It is therefore essential that the user be provided with considerable written assistance for the purpose of initiating the evaluation process. Although this initiation requires the

accomplishment of a limited number of steps prior to actually executing the test suite, if they are not accomplished then the suite cannot be successfully executed.

An acceptable set-up process should meet the following requirements:

- Consists of quality documentation
 - Enumerates the depth of knowledge required by the tester.
 - Identifies key milestones.
 - Completely and unambiguously defines the setup process and procedures.
- · Considers the variability of compilers.
- Provides a logical approach to the problem.

Recommendation: Use the ACEC set-up process as a framework for developing the merged suite set-up process and ensure that it meets the requirements listed above.

2.3.7 <u>Issue - Report Styles</u>

Should the analysis reports favor the management-level reader or the evaluation expert-level reader?

Discussion: The AES produces one type of report. This report is used to document results for a single system and is aimed at the management-level reader. The ACEC produces two types of reports. One is used to document strengths and weaknesses in a single system, while the other is used to compare results from multiple systems. Both are aimed at the compiler evaluator-level reader.

The advantage of a management level report is that conclusions are drawn for the reader who does not have to do any analysis. The disadvantage is the reader is given little if any opportunity to question the conclusions, examine the results, and draw one's own conclusions. The evaluator-level reports provide significant amounts of data and require the reader to understand the technical issues and the process involved in reaching conclusions.

There is a need for both types of reports, one for management and one for the evaluator. As requests for evaluation results by procuring

agencies become more commonplace, the need for the former type of document will increase accordingly. These agencies are not expected to retain compiler evaluation experts who are capable of interpreting evaluator-level reports. As the number of new compilers continues to increase the need for an evaluator-level report will increase also. The anticipated increase in the number of new compilers is a result of anticipated changes to the Ada language via the Ada9X language revision project.

Recommendation: Provide a configurable analysis report capability which selectively provides for the needs of both management personnel and the compiler evaluators.

2.3.8 <u>Issue - Assessor Report Capabilities</u>

Should the merged suite provide the capability to perform comparative analysis of assessors ?

Discussion: Any quantification of data will provide a management level reader with an analysis report they usually seek to avoid doing personally. On the other hand, where the quantified data is qualitative in nature, the reader will be done a disservice in drawings conclusions from this data.

Since the ACEC provides a comparative analysis capability for the performance tests, many users will expect the merged suite to provide the same type of capabilities for the assessor results. As a minimum, results from each system should be output next to each other in a columnar fashion to permit easy, manual comparison of the results

Recommendation: Investigate comparative analysis of assessor results for the merged suite to determine the utility of this capability. If it proves worthwhile, implement this capability in the merged suite.

APPENDIX A - ATTENDEES

ACEC/AES Merger Workshop FCDSSA, San Diego 22-24 January 1992

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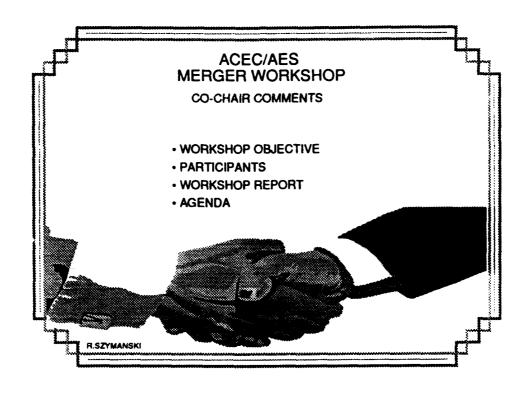
APPENDIX B - AGENDA

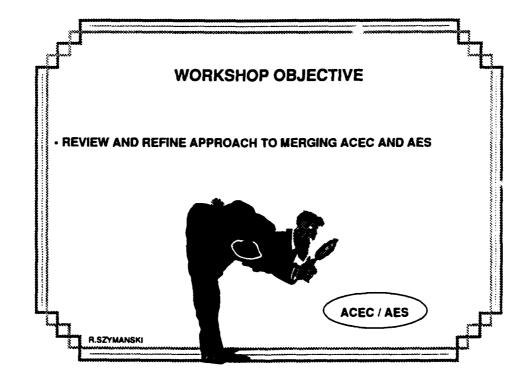
ACEC/AES Merger FCDSSA, San Diego 22-24 January 1992

Wednesday, 22 Ja	anuary 1992
0800-0830	Visitor and Parking Pass Acquisition at Visitor Control
0830-0845	Orientation/Introduction to FCDSSA Mr. Lloyd Stiles
0845-0900	Co-Chair Comments Dan Roy SEI Raymond Szymanski Wright Laboratory
0900-1000	ACEC Version 3.0 Boeing
1015-1130	ACEC Version 3.0 (CON'T)
1300-1500	AES Version 2.0 (CANCELLED: UNABLE TO ATTEND) UK MOD
1515-1600	AES Version 2.0 Boeing
1600-1700	ACEC / AES Experience at SEI SEI
Thursday, 23 Jan	uary 1992
0800-0900	E&V Reference System Version 3.1 - Hypertext based Demonstration TASC
0900-1000	Proposed Technical Approach to Merging the ACEC and AES Boeing
1015-1130	Proposed Technical Approach to Merging the ACEC and AES (CON'T) Boeing
1300-1700	Discussion of Proposed Technical Approach
Friday, 24 Januar	y 1992
0830-1600	Discussion of Proposed Technical Approach (CON'T)

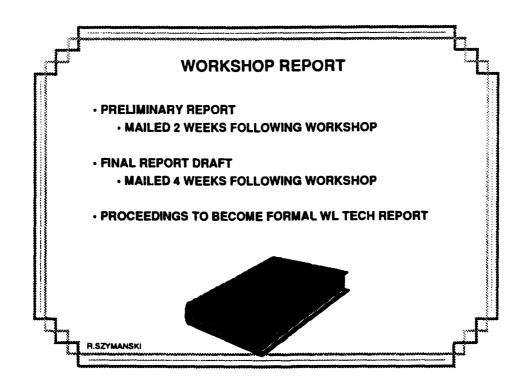
APPENDIX C - PRESENTATIONS

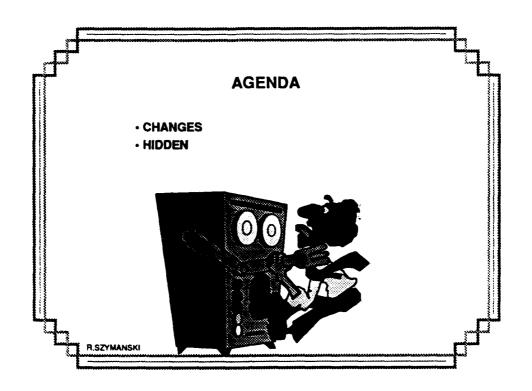
C1	Co-Chair Comments - R. Szymanski	C-2
C2	ACEC Version 3.0 Product - S.Ashby, K. Terrell, B. D-Lindsey	C-5
С3	AES Version 2.0 Assessment - T.Leavitt)-45
C4	AES Version 2.0 Assessment - N. Altman)-54
C5	ACEC Version 3.0 Assessment - P. Donohoe	C-60
C6	E&V Reference System Ver. 3.1 Demonstration B. Crawford)-64
C7	ACEC & AES Merger Technical Approach - K. Terrell)-77











Ada Compiler Evaluation Capability (ACEC)

Contract Number F33615-86-C-1059 WL/AAAF

Boeing Defense and Space Group
Product Support Division

Work Stice

DHIBOS

1 17/02 1

Where we are

Version 3.0 Testing completed
Ran on 5 systems
Identified and resolved 205 problems
Version 3.0 to the customer 18 Dec 91
Tapes (3134 files - 24 megabytes)
Documentation (printed and on-line)
Under final customer review
Maintenance

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SCENG

1:17/92 2

Release Contents

Total Performance Tests (1627)
Groups
Subgroups
Assessors
Analysis Tools
User Documentation

Work Shop

BOEING

1/16/92 3

Documentation

User's Guide (352 pages)
How to set-up and run
Reader's Guide (189 pages)
Why and how to interpret
Version Description Doc (398 pages)
Descriptions and references

Work Shop

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Overview of Release 3.0

Structure

Performance Tests

Assessors

Pretest

Gathering Data

Analysis Tools

Documentation

Work Shop

BOEING

1/16/92 5

GROUP AND SUBGROUP ORGANIZATION

Examples from the avionics subgroup of the application group

- ap_avdum.ada
- dummies
- ap_avpkg.ada
- common packages
- individual tests

- ap_av01_.inc ap_av02_.inc ap_av03_.inc ap_avm01.inc
- first main program
- ap_av04_.inc
- individual tests
- ap_av05_.inc ap_av06_.inc ap_avm02.inc

- second main program
- ap.com
- VMS command file for this group UNIX command file for this group
- ap.unx

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EXECUTION-TIME TEST GROUPS

Group Name	Abbrev Number	of subgroups
Application	ap_	15
Arithmetic	ar	14
Classicai	ci –	13
Data Storage	do_	5
Data Structures	dr_	19
Delays and Timing	di_	3
Exception Handling	xh_	8
Generics		2
Input/Output (MIS)	gn_ io_	12
Miscellaneous	ms_	6
Optimizations	op_	30
Program Organization	. —	4
Statements	po_ st_	10
Storage Reclamation	sr_	2
Subprograms	su_	8
Systematic Compile Spee		11
Tasking	d sy_ tk_	7

Work Shop

BOEING

1/16/92 7

ASSESSOR GROUPS

Group Name	Abbrev	Subgroup Name A	bbrev
Capacity Assessor	yc_	compile_time run_time	ct rt
Debugger Assessor	yb_		
Diagnostics Assesso	or yd_	compiler_errors compiler_warnings link_time run_time	ce cw It rt
Library Assessor	ył		

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SUPPORT GROUPS

Group Name At	brev	Subgroup Name Abb	orev
Analysis	za_	Comparative Analysis Condense Menus Single System Analysis	ca cn mn sa
Command Files Documentation Global & Timing Files Math Packages Pretest	zc_ zd_ s zg_ zm_ zp_		

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1/16/92 9

COMMAND FILES

Organized by group & subgroup
Standardized command spelling
Glossary of commands
Ada programs for difficult-to-adapt steps
Compilation time stamps, calculations
Capacity test calculations

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Overview of Release 3.0

Structure

Periormance Tests

Assessors

Pretest

Gathering Data

Analysis Tools

Documentation

Work Shop

BOEING

1/16/92 11

Performance Tests

Execution Time 1627 tests

Code Size 1627 tests

Compile Speed 588 tests

Link Speed 571 tests
Compile and Link Speed 588 tests

Systematic Compile Speed Group 92 tests

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SYSTEMATIC COMPILE SPEED

Test Area (subgroups)	Number
compilation_unit_size	45
compile_time_arithmetic	2
generics	12
optimization	6
pragma_inline	3
program_library_size	2
smart_recompilation	6
source_presentation	4
subunits	6
symbol_table_size	2
with_clauses	4
\	

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BOEING

1/16/09 13

NEW PERFORMANCE TESTS

Test Area	<u>Number</u>
Array of records vs record of arrays vs parallel arrays	3
Zero vs non-zero based arrays	4
Coding style: CASE vs IF	4
Coding style: exception raising vs explicit IF	4
Reclamation test using function returning an	1
unconstrained type in several contexts	
Algebraic simplification "handedness" blas	3
Allocate statically sized storage in blocks	4
UNCHECKED_CONVERSION between arrays and records	4
Passing integer parameters	12
"+" and "-" functions for TIME and DURATION	4
Reordering expressions	8
High-precision temporaries	6

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NEW PERFORMANCE TESTS CONTINUED

Test Area	Number
SELECT with variable number of ACCEPT alternatives	4
Algorithm used in selective wait	2
Order of evaluation of guards in a selective wait	1
Variability of exception processing time with number of tasks	2
Reclamation test for task created via allocation	1
Variability of task creation with a pre-existing active tasks	2
Task-switch time	3
Scheduling of task or master on creation	1
Task scheduling after interrupt	1
A rule-based expert system	1
Caching/paging	36
Pipelining	8
Shared variable	2

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1/16/92 15

RUN-TIME MEMORY SIZE

Determine size of run-time objects
Write as performance tests with ancillary data
Use 'SIZE where possible, otherwise 'ADDRESS
Variability with respect to common optimizations
Structures to measure

Task control blocks
Activation records
Variant records
Objects of an unconstrained type

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Overview of Release 3.0

Structure

Performance Tests

<u>Assessors</u>

Pretest

Gathering Data

Analysis Tools

Documentation

Work Shop

BOEING

1/16/92 17

ASSESSORS

Diagnostic Assessor

Debugger Assessor

Library Assessor

Capacity Assessor -- New

For each assessor

Readme file Report template

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DIAGNOSTIC ASSESSOR

Tests:

Compiler error messages - 34 tests
Compiler warning messages - 30 tests
Link-time error messages - 7 tests
Run-time error messages - 10 tests

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1/16/92 19

DIAGNOSTIC ASSESSOR

Template questions:

Is the diagnostic message printed?

Is the message in the general area of difficulty?

Is the message in the correct specific location?

Does the text of the message clearly define the difficulty?

Is relevant non-local information listed where appropriate?

Is error recovery appropriate?

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DEBUGGER ASSESSOR

29 debugging scenarios

User performs debugging operations

New:

Labels

Line numbered files

Tests:

Functional capabilities

Performance

Capacity

Work Shop

BOEING

1/16/92 21

LIBRARY ASSESSOR

22 scenarios

New:

Times, sizes collected in Systematic Compile Speed group

Tests:

Functional capabilities

Performance

Capacity

Work Shop

BOEING

CAPACITY ASSESSOR

Compile-time tests - 32 Run-time tests - 9

Testing guided by:

default or user-selected ranges of values default or user-selected time limit Branch-and-bound plus binary search technique

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1/16/92 23

COMPILE-TIME TESTS

Source code generated at time of test by supplied source generators

Tests static limits definable at compile time:

Quantity - names, tasks, elements, etc.

Size -- literal pool, declarative region

Depth of nesting - IF, generics, subunits, etc.

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RUN-TIME TESTS

May result in system crash on weaker systems

Tests dynamic features defined at run time:
Qu' ntity - tasks, objects, elements, etc.
Size - arrays, collection, data segment
Depth of nesting -- subprogram calling

Work Shop

BOEING

1/16/92 25

Overview of Release 3.0

Structure

Performance Tests

Assessors.

<u>Pretest</u>

Gathering Data

Analysis Tools

Documentation

Work Shop

BOEING

PRETEST

Purpose

Aid user in getting started

Organize adaptation effort

Provide useful system information

Prepare to execute test suite, analyze data

Contents

Readme file - zp_rdme1.txt

Test programs, command files

Report template

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BOEING

1/16/92 27

PRETEST CONTINUED

- 1. **Access Ada Compilation System**
- Test label'ADDRESS
- 3-4. System Clock/Calendar Tests
- Compile Baseline Files
- {Mandatory} **Test Inner Timing Loop Iteration Count**
- 7-9. Test Math Package Adaptation
- 10. Test Preprocessor zg_incid
- 11. Test Performance Command Files {Mandatory}
- 12. Compile Analysis Tools
- 13. Test Condense
- 14. Test Comparative Analysis

1/16/92 28

Work Shop

BOEING

Overview of Release 3.0

Structure

Performance Tests

Assessors

Pretest

Gathering Data

Analysis Tools

Documentation

Work Shop

BOEING

1/16/92 29

COLLECTION OF RESULTS

Test results written to standard output
Compilation log (host)
Execution log (target)
Save logs to text files
Input to analysis phase

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EXECUTION LOG

ACEC begin mainprogram************************************	bits	outer loop count inner loop count microseconds				
problem name	size	min	mean	- 1	-	sigma
\acec_problem_name\ar_fi_fit_ope xx:= 1.0;	r_01			•	•	J
\acec measurements\	96	43.7	45.1	15	3	3.5%#
\acec_problem_name\ ar_fl_flt_ope xx:= yy;	r_02					
\acec_measurements\ >>> ancillary data	128	111.3	114.2	14	4	2.9%

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1/16/92 31

COMPILE AND LINK TIMES

Ada programs bracket commands, issue time stamps
Elapsed, CPU versions
Calculations performed in CONDENSE
Subtract overhead
Error checking

\acec begin\ AP_AVM01 \acec begin e\ 2380.000 21 DEC 1991 \acec end e\ 2400.000 21 DEC 1991 \acec end\ AP_AVM01

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BOEING

Overview of Release 3.0

Structure

Performance Tests

Assessors

Pretest

Gathering Data

Analysis Tools

Documentation

Work Shop

BOEING

1/16/92 33

Analysis Tools

Menu

Condense

Comparative Analysis

Single System Analysis

Work Shop

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ANALYSIS MENU

Portable interface to
Condense
Comparative Analysis
Single System Analysis
Link with 0-3 tools, depending on space
Dummies provided
Analysis tools executable
From menu
Batch, using request files created by menu

Work Shop

BOEING

1/16/92 35

CONDENSE

Call from Menu, SSA, CA, or batch
Convert log files to database files
Run-time error diagnosis
Compute compilation times
Cross check execution, compilation results
Incremental mode adds to database
Optional reports
No Data Report
Exceptional Data Report
Multiple Data Report

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DATABASES

Execution time/Code size Compilation time/Link time Text files

Readable, modifiable by user
By group, subgroup
Duplicate results adjacent
One result selected for analysis
Input to Comparative, Single System Analysis

Work Shop

BOEING

1/15/92 37

Comparative Analysis

Groups
Summary of all groups
Application profile mode
System factors & confidence intervals
Outliers

Work Shop

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Main Menu

- Main Menu -

- a. -CONDENSE
- b. -COMPARATIVE_ANALYSIS
- c. -SINGLE SYSTEM_ANALYSIS

HEIP QUIT NEXT

Select 1 tool (separate selections with comma):

=> "b,ne" <cr>

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1/16/92 39

System Menu

----- System Menu ------

- a. -system_1
- b. -system_2
- c. -system_3
- d. -All Systems

HEIP QUIT MAIN

NExt PRevious

Select 2 or more systems to be compared (separate selections with comma):

=> "d,ne" <cr>

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Metrics Menu

a. -EXECUTION_TIME := .tim
b. -CODE_SIZE := .siz
c. -COMPILATION_TIME := .cmp
d. -LINK_TIME := .ink
e. -COMBINED COMPILATION_LINK_TIME := .cmt

f. -All Metrics

HEIP QUIT MAIN

NExt PRevious DEfault names

Select 1 or more metrics (separate selections with comma):

=> "a,c,ne" <cr>

Work Shop

BOEING

1/16/92 41

Groups Menu

Groups Menu a. -APPLICATION := applic00 b. -ARITHMETIC := arithm00 c. -CLASSICAL := classi00 d. -DATA_STORAGE := storag00 . -DATA_STRUCTURES := struct00 1. -DELAYS_AND_TIMING := delaye00 g. -EXCEPTION_HANDLING := except00 h. -GENERICS := generi00 I. -INPUT OUTPUT := input 00 . -MISCELLANEOUS := miscel00 k. -OPTIMIZATIONS := optimi00 I. -PROGRAM_ORGANIZATION := progra00 m.-STATEMENTS := statem00 n. -STORAGE_RECLAMATION := reclam00 o. -SUBPROGRAMS := subpro00 p. -SYSTEMATIC_COMPILE_SPEED := system00 q. -TASKING := taskin00 r. -All Groups

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CA Report Options

- CA Report Options

a. -SUMMARY_REPORT

b. -FULL_REPORT and SUMMARY_REPORT

c. -SUMMARY_OF_ALL_GROUPS_REPORT := summry00

d. -All Above

. -SPECIAL REPORT

:= specia00

f. -Write all reports in current request to one file

:= compar00.rpt

g. -Change length of output line to

:= 80

HElp

QUIt

MAIn

NExt

PRevious DEfault names

Select 1 or more reports (separate selections with comma):

=> "b,f,ne" <cr>

Work Shop

BOEING

1/16/92 43

Run or Save Request

Current Selection Is

PROGRAM: COMPARATIVE_ANALYSIS

SYSTEMS : system_1

system_2

system_3

METRICS: EXECUTION_TIME, COMPILATION_TIME GROUPS: DATA_STORAGE, STATEMENTS, TASKING

OPTIONS : SUMMARY REPORT, FULL_REPORT,

One output file.

Output line length: 80

a. -Run immediately

b. -Store request in new Request file

c. -Append request to existing Request file

HEIP QUIt MAIn PRevious DO request

Select 1 option, and enter "DO" to apply (separate selections with comma):

=> "a,do" <cr>

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Single System Analysis

Language Feature Overhead
Optimizations
Coding Style Variations
Ancillary Data
Failure Analysis
Compile Speed Analysis
Code Size Analysis

Work Shop

BOEING

1/16/92 45

Overview of Release 3.0

Structure

Performance Tests

Assessors

Pretest

Gathering Data

Analysis Tools

<u>Documentation</u>

Work Shop

BOEING

USER'S GUIDE

Pretest directions

Readme files

Trouble shooting guide

Glossary of commands

Steps for adding tests

Non-generic version of MATH

Running on a simulator

Groups and subsets of tests

Changing compilation options

Modifying tests to use system-dependent features

Work Shop

BOEING

1/16/92 47

READER'S GUIDE

Organization of the test suite

Citations to other works

Report reviews

Interpretation the analysis reports

Interpreting tests with system-dependent modifications

Interpretation of compilation time results

Implementation trade-offs

Work Shop

BOEING

VERSION DESCRIPTION DOCUMENT

Test problem descriptions
Test problem to source file map
Tape description
ACEC keyword indexes
Quarantined test problems
Mapping of old to new names
System dependent test problems
Optimization techniques
Assessor information

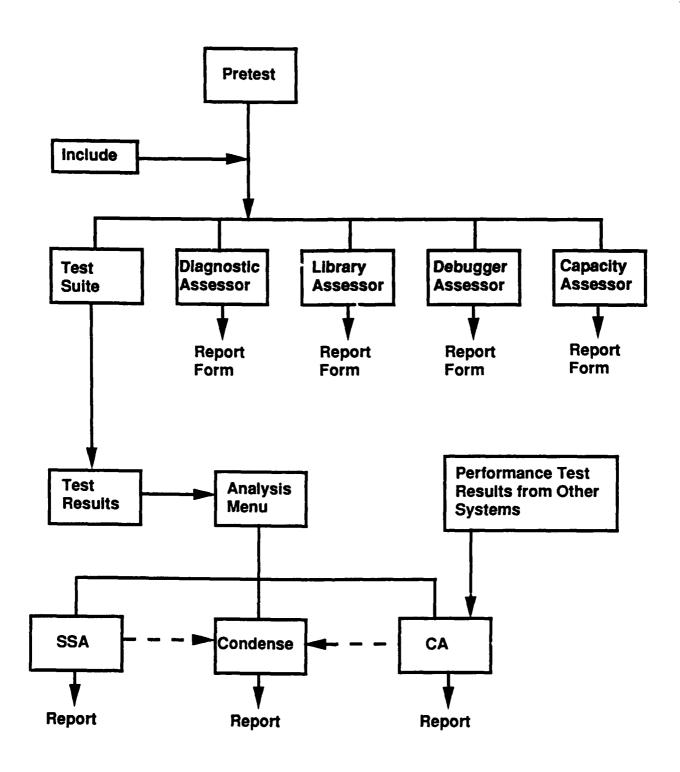
Work Shop

BOEING

1/16/92 49

THE END

Werk Shep BOEING 1/18/92 59



Overview of the ACEC Version 3

Code Size Report

```
Code Size Report : (physical lines)
______
  --- average bytes per lines: 10.69
-- based on total line count of 20160
   _______
  ---- HIGHEST -- Test: io tx io 09

-- bytes per line : 757.00 -- line count : 1

-- bytes per semicolon: 757.00 -- semicolon count: 1
---- LOWEST -- Test: sr_ex_explicit_04
-- bytes per line : 0.06 -- line count : 84
-- bytes per semicolon: 0.17 -- semicolon count: 29
Code Size Report : (semicolons)
______
   --- average bytes per semicolons : 16.23
-- based on total semicolon count of 13281
---- HIGHEST -- Test: io_tx_io_09
-- bytes per line : 757.00 -- line count : 1
-- bytes per semicolon: 757.00 -- semicolon count: 1
   -- LOWEST -- Test: po_pa_d_library_05
-- bytes per line : 0.10 -- line count : 48
-- bytes per semicolon: 0.14 -- semicolon count : 35
Code Size Report : (Examples)
     -- Test: cl dh_dhrys_01
-- bytes per line . 10.32 -- line count : 47
-- bytes per semicolon: 19.40 -- semicolon count 25
     -- Test: cl_dh_dhrys_02
-- bytes per line : 7.00 -- line count :
-- bytes per semicolon: 13.16 -- semicolon count:
                                                                                              47
     -- Test: cl_dh_dhrys_03
-- bytes per line : 7.00 -- line count : 47
-- bytes per semicolon: 13.16 -- semicolon count: 25
     -- Test: cl_wh_whet_01
-- bytes per line : 29.13 -- line count : 134
-- bytes per semicolon: 44.36 -- semicolon count: 88
```

v 91

Main Report 7 Jan 1992 14:08:06 229

Compile Speed Report

```
Compilation Speed : (physical lines)
---- average lines per minute: 111.12
   -- based on total line count of 211908.0
   --- HIGHEST -- File: ap kfm01
-- lines per minute: 1570.75 -- line count: 4762
-- semicolons per minute: 811.76 -- semicolon count: 2461
---- LOWEST -- File: sy cum21
-- lines per minute: 0.90 -- line count: 209
-- semicolons per minute: 0.69 -- semicolon count: 162
Compilation Speed : (semicolons)
_____
 ---- average semicolons per minute: 66.66
   -- based on total semicolon count of 127120.0
  ---- HIGHEST -- File: po_msm09
-- lines per minute : 379.35 -- line count : 4348
-- semicolons per minute: 1055.26 -- semicolon count: 12095
---- LOWEST -- File: sy_cum21
-- lines per minute: 0.90 -- line count: 209
-- semicolons per minute: 0.69 -- semicolon count: 162
Compilation Speed : (Examples)
    -- File : cl_dhm01
-- lines per minute : 578.57 -- line count : 756
-- semicolons per minute: 280.87 -- semicolon count: 367
    -- File : cl_dhm02
-- lines per minute : 615.72 -- line count : 744
-- semicolons per minute: 306.21 -- semicolon count: 370
    ______
    -- File : cl_dhm03
-- lines per minute : 619.89 -- line count : 748
-- semicolons per minute: 309.12 -- semicolon count: 373
        -- File : cl_whm01
    -- lines per minute : 306.48 -- line count : 331

-- semicolons per minute: 173.15 -- semicolon count: 187
```

Main Report

v 91

7 Jan 1992 14:08:06 227

Failure Analysis Report - Execution Results

											~	
Failure Anal	lysis	: by (Group	and !	оу Тур	pe of	Fail	ure				
Groups				1	Data S	Summa	ry Ca	tegor	ies			
	Valid	CmpT	RunT	noDa	Depn	Pkng	Unrl	XcsT	Dely	Vrfy	Othr	Total
application	73	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86
arithmetic	108	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	112
classical	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83
data_storag	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Õ	91
data_struct	224	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	225
delays and	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	n	41
exception h	58	0	0	Ō	Ō	Ō	Õ	Õ	Õ	Ó	o i	58
generics -	24	0	0	0	Ô	Õ	ā	Õ	ā	Õ	Ô	24
input outpu	1 105	0	Ó	Ō	Õ	Õ	3	Õ	ŏ	Õ	0	108
miscellaneo	1 17	0	Ō	Ō	Õ	Õ	Õ	ñ	Õ	ñ	0	17
optimizatio	304	Ō	1	Õ	ŏ	ñ	Õ	ñ	Ô	ñ	0	305
program orq	74	Õ	ō	ñ	Ô	Ô	Õ	0	Ô	0	0 1	74
statements	80	Ō	Õ	Õ	ň	ñ	ñ	Ô	ñ	0	0 1	80
storage rec	47	ā	Ō	Õ	Ô	Ô	Õ	13	n	n	0	60
subprograms	79	ŏ	Ô	Õ	Ô	ň	0	10	n	0	0 1	79
systematic	75	Ô	Õ	0	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
tasking	98	ĭ	Ö	0	1	0	1	0	8	0	0	109
Totals	1566	14	1	0	1	0	9	13	16	7	0	1627

Failure Analysis Report - Compilation Results

Groups	1			1	Data S	Summa	ry Ca	tegor	ies			
	Valid	CmpT	RunT	noDa	Depn	Pkng	Unrl	XcsT	Dely	Vrfy	Othr	Total
application	35	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
arithmetic	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ō	Ō	Ō	Ō	22
classical	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ô	0	0	Ō	38
data_storag	1 14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
data_struct	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
delays_and_	1 10	0	0	2	0	0	o	0	0	0	0	12
exceptIon_h	1 17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\bar{1}$
generics —	1 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	5
input_outpu	22	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
misceTlaneo	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	i 7
optimizatio	64	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	i 65
program_org	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
statements	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
storage_rec	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	j 51
subprograms	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
systematic_	91	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	92
tasking	100	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102
Totals	579	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	588

v_91

Main Report 7 Jan 1992 14:08:06 226

Ancillary Data

Ar	ncillary Data - List
>> >>>	ap_kf_kalman approximate time per filter call: 4088.5 number of iterations: 800
	cl_ac_acker_01 time per caIl is 12.0
	cl_ac_acker_02 time per call is 17.9
·>> ·>>	cl_dp_task_02 Time per rendezvous = 582.1
 >>> >>>	cl_dp_task_03 time per rendezvous = 606.6
	cl_dp_task_04 time per rendezvous = 581.1
>>> >>>	cl_dp_task_05 time per rendezvous = 449.1
>>> >>>	cl_dn_dhrys_01 Dhrystones per second, checking: 2553.99
>>> >>>	cl_dh_dhrys_02 Dhrystones per second, checking suppressed: 3975.81
- >>> >>>	cl_dh_dhrys_03 Dhrystones per second, optimize(space), nochecking: 3960.90
	dr ao array oper 32 2-D arrays allocated in row-major order.
- >>> >>>	dr ss tcb 01 Task Control Block size is 256 bits, 32 8-bit bytes
- >>> >>>	DR SS ACTIV REC_01 activation record size is 416 bits, 52 8-bit bytes
- >>> >>>	DR SS ACTIV REC 02 activation record size is 352 bits, 44 8-bit bytes
	91 Main Report 7 Jan 1992 14:08:06 212

Optimizations

```
Dead Code Elimination
      Description
Time : op_de_dead_05 ( 6.6 ) vs
     ar_io_integer_oper_01 ( 0.4 )
Size : op de dead 05 ( 144.0 ) vs
     ar io integer oper 01 ( 32.0 )
     op de dead 05
            FOR i IN int'(1)..int'(5)
            LOOP ii := i ;
            END LOOP ;
            ii := 0 ;
     -- dead assignments within loop, killed by assignment
     -- after exit.
     ar_io_integer_oper_01 kk := 1 ;
Dead Code Elimination
      Description
Time : op_de_dead_06 ( 1.0 ) vs st_nu_null_01 ( 0.0 )
st_nu_null_01 (
     op de dead 06
           DECLARE
              xyz : real ;
           BEGIN
              xyz := yy * zz ;
           END :
      -- dead assignments within a block. Variable assigned to
      -- local which is not referenced before block is exited.
     st nu null 01 NULL;
```

v_91

Main Report

7 Jan 1992 14:08:06 90

Optimizations

```
Dead Code Elimination
                                                        Optimized?
      Description
Time: op_de_dead_02 ( 1.0 ) vs
      ar io integer oper 04 ( 0.3)
                             80.0 ) vs
Size : op de dead 02 (
      ar io integer oper 04 ( 40.0)
      op_de_dead_02 ii := ll ; ii := mm ;
-- first assignment is dead
      -- Optimization test for dead assignment elimination on integers.
      ar_io integer_oper_04 kk := 11 ;
Dead Code Elimination
                                                        Optimized?
       Description
Time : op_de_dead_03 ( 1.9 ) vs ar_f1_f1t_oper_02 ( 1.0 )
                                                       maybe
      e op_de_dead_03 ( 96.0 ) vs
ar_fl_flt_oper_02 ( 48.0 )
Size : op_de_dead_03 (
      op de dead 03 xx := yy ;
      -- first assignment is dead
      -- dead assignment elimination; floating point variable
      Dead Code Elimination
       Description
                        0.0 ) vs
0.0 )
Time : op_de_dead_04 (
      st_nu_null_01 (
                         0.0 ) vs
0.0 )
Size : op_de_dead 04 (
      st nu null 01 (
      op de dead 04 xx := xx ;
      -- Assign float variable to itself.
      st_nu_null_01 NULL;
                                                7 Jan 1992 14:08:06 89
v_91
                          Main Report
```

Language Feature Overhead

Subprogram Calls: With 0	3 Parameters		
Test Name	Execution Time	Bar Chart	Similar Groups
su_se_external_01 su_se_external_02 su_se_external_03 su_se_external_04	9.8	******** *********** **********	
Code Size			
su_se_external_01 su_se_external_02 su_se_external_03 su_se_external_04	48.0 200.0 328.0 456.0	********** *****	* * *
Inc	dividual Test D	escriptions	
su_se_external_01 proc simple procedure v procedure : body :	with no paramet	ers; call to library so	cop e
su_se_external_02 proc simple procedure v declared in extern	with one IN OUT	floating point paramett : body is null.	ter,
su_se_external_03 prod simple procedure v declared in extern	with two IN OUT	floating point parame	ters,
su_se_external_04 procedure v simple procedure v declared in extern	with three IN O	UT floating point paras	meters,

Language Feature Overhead

Performance Range	Significant Difference?	Missing Tests	Total Tests	Page
Subprogram Calls: With	03 Parameters			5 4
6.7 23.3	yes	0	4	

Optimizations

Yes	Maybe	No		No Stat		Page
Dead	Code Elimina	tion				89
11	3	3	0	0	17	

Summary over all groups : product data - product model

		*********		*******		
Pairwise	Comparisons:	total n =	17			
Systems n: Sys Factor:	v_91 17 0.37	t_91 16 1.60	s_91 17 0.30	m_91 17 0.30	d_91 -16 2.37	Mean Vari- ation
v 91 n: Sys Factor:		16 0.37		17 0.37		0.0%
t_91 n: Sys Factor:			16 1.60	16 1.60	16	0.0%
s_91 n: Sys Factor:	17	16 0.30		17 0.30	16	0.2%
m 91 n: Sys Factor:			17 0.30		16	0.0%
d 91 n: Sys Factor:	16 2.37	16 2.37	16 2.37	16 2.37		0.0%

Number of Test Probl	ems in th	e Analy	/sis			
No. Problems	v_91	t_91	s_91	m_91	d_91	Possible
application	35	30	33	29	27	37
arithmetic	22	22	22	21	21	22
classical	38	35	38	36	33	38
data storage	13	11	6	10	10	14
datastructures	50	50	50	49	46	50
delays and timing	10	10	9	11	10 j	12
exception handling	17	17	17	16	17	
generics	Ę	0	5	4	0 1	5
input output	21	18	22	18	4	23
misceIlaneous	7	6	7	6	6	7
optimizations	64	65	65	63	64	65
program organization	20	20	16	18	17	20
statements	17	17	17	17	16	17
storage reclamation	51	48	41	7	41	51
subprograms	16	16	16	16	16	16
systematic compile speed	89	88	80	79	24	92
tasking	90	89	89	87	86	102
casking	70	07	03	0/	00	102
Total	565	542	533	487	438	588

Compile and Link --- 20 Dec 1991 12:14:35 --- Page 3

Raw Data:	1	v_91	t_91	s_91	m_91	d_91	Wgts
application arithmetic classical data_storage data_structu delays_and texception_ha generics input output miscellaneou optimization program_orga statements storage_recl subprograms systematic c	im nd s s ni am	0.35 0.43 0.39 0.35 0.35 0.30 0.35 1.26 0.50 0.28 0.37 0.31 0.41 0.31 0.40 0.62	1.32 1.91 1.63 1.70 1.71 1.50 1.48 2.71 1.38 1.69 1.40 1.90 1.14 1.75 1.55	0.29 0.24 0.30 0.37 0.29 0.30 0.27 0.81 0.32 0.27 0.33 0.29 0.28 0.29 0.30	0.33 0.31 0.29 0.22 0.29 0.31 0.29 0.84 0.37 0.29 0.29 0.29 0.29	2.60 2.08 2.47 1.79 2.35 2.69 2.53 2.26 2.74 2.30 2.53 2.13 2.33 2.15 2.23	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
tasking Outlier		0.27	1.35	0.30	0.32 actor * row	2.73	1.0
	unds			******	91 s_91	m_91	d_91
Very Low - Low + High	: 0.76 : 0.80 : 1.27	2 2	1 3	1 2	0 0	0	0
++ Very High		2 2	0 8	0 2	0 0 3	0 2	
Totals				0 2 5			
		2	8 (2	1 3	2	0 0 1 1 Means
Totals	: 1.33	2 8	12	5	1 3	2)]

Compile and Link --- 20 Dec 1991 12:14:35 --- Page 2

```
---- System Names and Descriptions
Target: VAXstation 3100
 -- Host: VAXstation 3100
t 91
                                    Target: VAXstation 3100
 -- Host: VAXstation 3100
s_91
                                    Target: MIPS R2000A/R3000
 -- Host: MIPS R2000A/R3000
m_91
 -- Host: DECstation 3100 MIPS RISC Target: DECstation 3100 MIPS RISC
d 91
                                    Target: 1750A
 -- Host: VAX 6220
---- System Factors and Confidence Intervals (including graph)
Systems Low Mean High Ratio | 0.3
_____
      0.32 0.37 0.42 1.00 | | + |
1.42 1.60 1.80 4.37 |
0.27 0.30 0.32 0.81 | + |
                                                 1--+--1
t<sup>-</sup>91
s<sup>-</sup>91
m<sup>-</sup>91
         0.28 0.30 0.31 0.81 |+|
d<sup>-</sup>91 2.14 2.37 2.62 6.47
---- Significant Diff = * | ---- Data Summary: Total n = 588
        v_9 t_9 s_9 m_9 d_9 | Gps Valid NoData Comp RunTim Exclu Other
                                 565 9 0 0 14
542 43 0 0 3
533 55 0 0 0
487 101 0 0
438 148 0 0 2
v_91
t_91
                                                         14 0
                            17
                                                                 0
                             16
                                                                 0
s<sup>-</sup>91
                          | 17
m_91
d_91
                          | 17
                          1 16
---- Group Weights
application 1.0 | arithmetic 1.0 | classical 1.0 | data_storage 1.0 | data_structures 1.0 | delays_and_timing 1.0 | exception_handlin 1.0 | generics 1.0 | input_output 1.0 miscellaneous 1.0 | optimizations 1.0 | program_organizat 1.0 | statements 1.0 | storage_reclamatical 1.0 | subprograms 1.0 |
                  1.0 | storage_reclamati 1.0 | subprograms
                                                               1.0
statements
systematic compil 1.0 | tasking
                                         1.0 |
```

Compile and Link --- 20 Dec 1991 12:14:35 --- Page 1

Summary over all groups : product data - product model

Pairwise	Comparisons:	total n =	17	· 带 選 思 知 思 思 云 林 歌 思		
Systems n: Sys Factor:	v_91 17 1.08		s_91 -15 0.31	m_91 17 0.58	d_91 17 1.59	Mean Vari- ation
v 91 n: Sys Factor:	 	17 1.08		17 1.08	17	0.2%
t_91 n: Sys Factor:	17 1.24		15 1.24	17 1.24	17	0.0%
s_91 n: Sys Factor:		15 0.31		15 0.31	15 0.31	0.0%
m_91 n: Sys Factor:	17 0.58	17 0.58	15 0.61	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 	17 0.58	1.1%
d 91 n: Sys Factor:	17 1.59	17 1.59	15 1.65	17 1.59		1.0%

No. Problems	v_91	t_91	s_91	m_91	d_91	Possible
application	68	76	52	61	40	86
arithmetic	108	111	39	107	108	112
classical	83	80	82	79	54	83
data storage	91	79	27	75	70	91
data_structures	224	208	135	215	204	225
delays_and_timing	26	16	16	25	26	41
exception handling	58	52	39	48	39	58
generics	19	19	7	19	15	24
input_output	104	94	55	93	19	108
misceIlaneous	16	16	0	16	16	17
optimizations	304	304	168	288	299	305
program_organization	74	74	54	72	5	74
statements	80	80	57	80	77	80
storage_reclamation	47	53	46	50	29	60
subprograms	79	74	36	79	79	79
systematic_compile_speed	73	71	0	59	20	75
tasking	87	89	81	78	75 i	109

Execution Times --- 20 Dec 1991 12:14:16 --- Page 3

Raw Data:	v_91	t_91	s_91	m_91	d_91	Wgts
application	1.11	1.35	0.31	0.44	1.64 1.42	1.0
arithmetic	0.76	1.06	0.25		1.42	•
classical	0.85	1.11	0.40	0.79 1.00	1.91	1.0
data_storage	0.75	0.84	0.27 0.25	0.65	1.57	1.0
data_structure	0.88	0.95 1.11	0.50	0.54	1.29	1.0
delays and tim		0.82	0.33	0.37	1.18	1.0
exception_hand generics	0.90	0.82	0.11	0.24	1.86	1.0
input output	1.05	1.47	0.20	0.35	0.12	1.0
misceTlaneous	1.05	1.30	0.20	0.43	1.02	1.0
optimizations	0.93	1.44	0.21	0.51	1.23	1.0
program organi	1.11	1.20	0.28	0.86	1.78	1.0
statements	1.04	1.35	0.19	0.49	1.56	1.0
storage reclam	1.05	1.20	0.43	0.71	1.49	1.0
subprograms	0.99	0.98	0.16	0.46	1.63	1.0
systematic com	•	1.11	****	0.46	1.28	1.0
tasking	1.54	0.94	0.51	0.46	1.28	1.0
223242222222					******	
	tatistics:			actor * row :		tual
	tatistics:	residual,	. sascem re	CCCOL " LOW !		
Boun	ds Expec	t Got v	/_91 t_9	91 s_91	m_91	d_91
Very Low :	0.62 2	4	0	0 2	1	1
- Low :	0.67 2	1	0	0 1	0	0
+ High :	1.53 2	0	0	0 0	0	0
++ Very High:	1.65 2	4	0	1 2	1	0
Totals :	8	9	0	1 5	2	1
******			********	********	****	- ಕಕ್ಷಣ
Residuals	v_91	t_91	s_91	m_91	d_91	Means
applicati	1.06	1.12	1.02	0.77	1.07	0.97
arithmeti	0.86	1.05	0.98	1.25	1.10	0.82
classical	0.78	0.88	1.25	1.35	1.19	
data_stor	0.89	0.87	1.11	2.21++	0.84	0.78
data_stru	0.95	0.89	0.93	1.30	1.15 0.99	0.86
delays_an	0.73	1.10	1.94++	1.14		0.81
exception	1.46	0.84	1.34	0.81	0.94	0.79
generics	1.01	0.98	0.41	0.51	1.43 0.12	0.64
input_out	1.52	1.86++	0.99	0.95	0.12	0.95
miscellan	1.02	1.11	0.78	0.79 1.01	0.90	0.86
optimizat	0.99	1.35	0.78	1.41	1.07	1.05
program_o	0.98 1.04	0.93 1.18	0.66-	0.91	1.06	0.93
statement storage r	0.99	0.99	1.41	1.25	0.96	0.97
subprogra	1.08	0.94	0.59	0.94	1.21	0.84
subprogra systemati	1.10	0.88	J.JJ	0.78	0.79	1.02
tasking	1.50	0.81	1.72++	0.83	0.85	0.95
		· · · · ·	_,,_,			
			0.31	0.58	1.59	

Execution Times --- 20 Dec 1991 12:14:16 --- Page 2

```
---- System Names and Descriptions
v 91
 -- Host: VAXstation 3100
                             Target: VAXstation 3100
t 91
 -- Host: VAXstation 3100
                             Target: VAXstation 3100
s 91
 -- Host: MIPS R2000A/R3000
                             Target: MIPS R2000A/R3000
m 91
 --- Host: DECstation 3100 MIPS RISC Target: DECstation 3100 MIPS RISC
 -- Host: VAX 6220
                            Target: 1750A
---- System Factors and Confidence Intervals (including graph)
   Systems Low Mean High Ratio | 0.2
0.94 1.08 1.25 1.00
        1.09 1.24 1.40 1.14
                                        | --+---i
       s<sup>-</sup>91
m^-91
d<sup>-</sup>91
---- Significant Diff = * | ---- Data Summary: Total n = 1627
v_9 t_9 s_9 m_9 d_9 | Gps Valid NoData Comp RunTim Exclu Other
                           1541 0 14 1 25 46
1496 29 31 12 1 58
894 30 82 15 2 604
1444 81 42 21 0 39
1175 319 71 22 1 39
v 91
                      17
                      17
15
17
t<sup>-</sup>91
s<sup>-</sup>91
                m^-91
d<sup>-</sup>91
---- Group Weights
application 1.0 | arithmetic 1.0 | classical 1 0 data_storage 1.0 | data_structures 1.0 | delays_and_timing 1.0 exception_handlin 1.0 | generics 1.0 | input_output 1.0 miscellaneous 1.0 | optimizations 1.0 | program_organizat 1.0 statements 1.0 | storage_reclamati 1.0 | subprograms 1.0 systematic_compil 1.0 | tasking 1.0 |
```

Execution Times --- 20 Dec 1991 12:14:16 --- Page 1

AES Review Outline

Background
Test Harness
Specific Test Problems
Assessors
Analysis / Reporting

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AES 2.0 REVIEW BACKGROUND

Read documentation and code for performance tests
Executed the performance test groups
Reviewed documentation and ran other selected groups
AES design philosophy assumes testing service
Expected to develop core of people experienced with porting
Relatively small number of performance tests
No automated system comparison tool
Emphasizes textual reporting
Qualitative findings (optimization performed or not)
AES provides broad coverage of capabilities of "whole APSE"

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TEST HARNESS

Does not delete unneeded program library units
Harness error messages not helpful
New database needed to evaluate tools
Manual mode doesn't clearly explain "work/not work"
Doesn't document where reports are placed
RESULTS.DBS was easily corrupted

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TEST HARNESS PORTING EFFORT

AES forces users to learn operating system interfaces for Control of split screen
Spawning processes
Invoking job control statements from Ada program
Requires information about AES internal structures
Requires adaptation of preprocessor

Desires compiler supporting all Ada with OS interfaces

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OVERVIEW OF FLAWED PERFORMANCE TESTS

14 of 19 tests in Group I (General Runtime Efficiency) are flawed 9 of 20 tests in Group O (Optimization) are flawed

Flawed tests can be corrected but all require review

Representative examples are presented

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CRITERIA FOR PERFORMANCE TESTS

With respect to the timing loop, each test problem should:

Not be loop invariant
Use live variables
Contain expressions that are not strength reducible
Not be unduly foldable

Follow same path on each repetition

Use initialized variables

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AES EXAMPLE 1: TI01D

Test problem contains 40 statements of the form intended to test efficiency of record comparision

SAME := A1 = A2; -- where A* is a record

SAME := A2 = A3 ;

•••

NOT_SAME := (A1 /= A2) and (A3 /= A4);

NOT_SAME := (A5 /= A6) and (A7 /= A8);

...

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FLAWS IN EXAMPLE 1

38 of 40 assignments are dead

ALL expressions are loop invariant

Even if record comparisons could raise exceptions, LRM would explicitly permit reordering (11.6)

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AES EXAMPLE 2: TO02

Examples RL11 & RL12 are intended to detect whether common subexpressions involving two-dimensional array addressing for integers are recognized as common

RL11 => RAA (K, L) := RBB (K, L) + RV; RAA2 (K, L) := RBB2 (K, L) + RV;

RL12 => RAA (K, L) := RAA (K, L) + RV; RAA2 (K, L) := RAA2 (K, L) + RV;

AES assumes RL12 will be smaller than RL11 iff common subexpressions are recognized

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FLAWS IN EXAMPLE 2

Array TYPES are identical so the ALL subscripting expressions are common

All subscripting expressions are loop invariant
Use of ADD_TO_MEMORY instruction can confound interpretation
No "credit" for recognizing that expression could be evaluated once
Conclusions drawn from test results can be wrong

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AES EXAMPLE 3: TI11

The third part of this problem calculates the FOR loop overhead

Version 1 => If not TRUE1 then - done twice as often as version_2

K := K + 12; A (K) := K; - 12 is timing loop index

end if;

Version 2 => if not TRUE1 then

K := K + 12; A (K) := K;

end if;

if not TRUE2 then

L := L + 12; A (L) := L;

end if;

Reports "overhead" as (time_for_v1 - time_for_v2) / iterations_of_v1

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FLAWS IN EXAMPLE 3

TRUE1 & TRUE2 are loop invariant

Instruction prefetching will favor second example

The idea that a system has a constant FOR LOOP overhead is flawed

An optimizer may unroll some loops, reducing loop overhead Complexity of body may permit/prevent keeping FOR index in register

Size determines whether code can use long/short format instructions

Memory effects: cache and/or prefetching and/or "loop mode"

Target processor may have idlomatic instructions

After loop invariant motion, body might be null

Strength reduction on FOR loop index used only as subscript

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AES EXAMPLE 4: TR23

Test problem to detect whether compiler does loop motion:

for I in ONE_TO_TEN loop
 SUM (I) := S + A (I);
 A (INDEX) := S; -- INDEX is out-of-range
end loop;

Tests whether value of SUM(1) has been modified

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FLAWS IN EXAMPLE 4

"A(INDEX) := S;" only invariant if flow analysis determines iNDEX is never one

Confounds loop invariant motion with data flow analysis

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AES TIMING LOOP

Does not subtract off null loop time (documentation says it does)

Does not distinguish between inconsistent measurements and test
failures

Uses fixed number of outer loop cycles
Bases inner loop count on clock tick
Does not use confidence levels
Uses nested FOR loops

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1/16/92 15

ASSESSORS

Includes assessors for non-Ada specific capabilities

Requirements analyzer Version Configuration Control Editors (general purpose) Command Language Interpreter

includes assessors for various Ada-specific capabilities

Compiler/Linker diagnostics Compiler/Linker capacity limits

Compiler performance Runtime performance

Name expander Pretty printer

Source generator Timing analysis tools

Test coverage tool Stub generator

Assertion checker Cross reference analyzer

Syntax oriented editor Testbed generator

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ANALYSIS / REPORTING

AES does not provide comparative analysis tool
AES reports states conclusions without supporting data
TO02 reports whether optimization performed or not
AES presents a lot of descriptive text along with results

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1/16/92 17

SUMMARY

Test Harness

inappropriate to non-test service based usage

Test Problems

Many contain flaws which should be corrected

Assessors

AES provides broad coverage of APSE capabilitites

Analysis

Lack of automated system comparisons is significant

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Comments on the Ada Evaluation System

January 22, 1992

Software Engineering Institute Carnegie Mellon University Pittsburgh PA 15213

Sponsored by the U.S. Department of Defense



Carnege Motion University
Software Engineering institute

Background

The SEI has had access to the AES for about four years, and has used it in several ways:

- As software subjected to critical review
- · As an element in a benchmark tutorial
- As an evaluation tool in performance analysis

The AES elements considered in this talk:

- Executable benchmark tests (primary)
- Test harness (primary)
- Check lists (secondary)
- Documentation (secondary)

Organizational Issues

Consistent use of Test Categories

- Tests are organized into groups
 - 1. Object under test (compiler, loader, etc.)
 - 2. Concept under tests (optimizations, etc.)
- Categories are used for
 - Documentation
 - File Naming
 - Testing
 - Reports

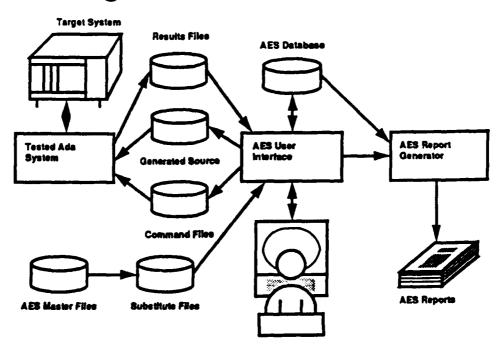
Convenient Access to Data (Database)

- Data stored as text
- Database used for results and control variables
- Only one value per database item (e.g. one compiler per database, one test run only)



Carnage Maten University
Software Engineering Institute

File Organization



User Interface -1

Strengths

- Interactive
- Integrates all important components
 - Set up
 - Database
 - Testing
 - Report generation
- Automatic or manual mode using same model
- Script driven, flexible



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User Interface -2

Weaknesses

- Modal (set up mode, test mode, report mode)
- Undocumented commands
- Partial memory of previous state
- Portability complicated by screen interface
- Weak help and tutorial
- Database access is limited to raw data
- No provision for subsetting or exchanging data

Scripts

Scripts provide

- Conditional testing based on test results
- For user modifications
- Convenient substitution points for system dependencies

Script problems

- Hard to identify truly universal operations (e.g. Verdix does listing with a separate utility, not through compiler)
- Sometimes no handle provided (e.g. Verdix uses ".a" for all source files)
- Operations may be divided or combined (e.g. optimization: pragma, command line switch or both)



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Focused Testing

Some of my favorite tests/methods:

- Limit testing (using binary chop)
- Memory allocation strategies (three models)
- Variation in implementation (e.g. case implementation strategies)



Test Issues

Identified test needs

- Measuring individual features
- Compare different systems
- Compare different versions
- Time statements
- Coding for performance

AES vs. ACEC

- Measuring individual features: AES better
- Compare different systems: AES worse
- Compare different versions: AES equal
- Time statements: AES much worse
- Coding for performance: AES better



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Timing

Features

- Ignores certain biases
- Selects timing based on clock resolution
- Portable, only needs standard clock
- Tests for consistency of results
- Time value is average of all tests, not minimum

Issues

- No provision for automated substitution
- Not suited for fast timers
- Can only generate average values
- Timing can start before I/O concludes

Bias Control

AES controls for certain kinds of bias:

- Memory location effects: averaged values by multi-statement segments
- Timing overhead: tested code segments kept large, timing overhead is assumed to be small
- Timing variation: multiple runs, tests which show significant variation are marked as failing



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Missing but Desirable

- Open systems: features and documentation to support customization and extension
- Presentation: flexible report and graphic output
 - -As part of standard presentations
 - -To allow interactive testing
- Data manipulation: need to select and exchange data
 - -For spreadsheets
 - -Raw data for statistical packages
 - -In table format for text processing

Comments on the Preliminary Release of ACEC 3.0

22 January 1991

Software Engineering Institute Carnegie Mellon University Pittsburgh PA 15213

Sponsored by the U.S. Department of Defense



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Background

SEI has been involved with ACEC for the past few years

Release 2.0 has been used in the past year

- As software subjected to critical review
- · As an element in a benchmark tutorial
- As an evaluation tool in performance analysis

Preliminary release 3.0 was received in mid-December, 1991, so an extensive evaluation of it has not been performed



SEI Work to Date with Release 3.0

All documents read and all pre-test steps run

Limited number of performance tests run

Problems encountered running SSA and Menu

CA and assessor tools not run

SEI Configuration

- Compiler: Verdix VADS VMS MC68030 6.0.5(f)
- Host: DEC MicroVAX 3200 running VMS 5.3
- Target: 25 MHz Motorola MC68030
- Compiler for host-specific analysis tools was DEC VAX Ada 2.1



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Overall Comments

The User's Guide and the organization of the software are much improved over the previous release.

- Logical step-by-step guide to protests
- Pre-tests incorporate actual execution of tests and analysis tools
- Command file naming conventions and division of tests into performance groups makes life easier

The Reader's Guide still needs work to achieve the clarity and usefulness of the User's Guide, particularly the sections dealing with the Comparative Analysis tool

The pre-test and test suite command files do not adequately address the needs of host-target systems

Comments on the Reader's Guide

The Reader's Guide doesn't yet clearly answer the question: How does the ACEC compare compiler C1 on machine M1 with compiler C2 on machine M2?

There should be a clear statement of the level of knowledge required of a user for correct interpretation of all analysis tool outputs.

The sections on the Comparative Analysis tool's output and background need to be re-organized and made more understandable.

The chapter on timing techniques is good but needs some re-organization to make it more user-friendly



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Some Problems Encountered

TCAL1 and TCAL2 tests (pre-test step 4) didn't work

Double-precision math library test of Power function failed with an Argument_Error exception

SSA tool couldn't open database file created by the Condense tool; Menu program subsequently crashed

Menu program crashed immediately when "PS:" was specified in a VMS pathname in the System Names file



Concluding Remarks

Provide users with some estimate of how long it takes to set up and run the ACEC and analyze the results

Emphasize the need for users to treat running ACEC as part of a larger overall evaluation PLAN

Think about graphical output and/or output suitable for analysis by spreadsheets

Think in terms of benchmark generation rather than benchmark instantiation

Hypertext Version of the E&V Reference System: A Sampler

23 January 1992

[Sample material from the User's Guide and system screens]

Prepared by:

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Ada Programming Support Environment (APSE) Evaluation and Validation (E&V) Reference System is a pair of documents developed, and periodically updated, by the APSE E&V Project, sponsored by the Ada Joint Program Office and led by the US Air Force Avionics Directorate of the Wright Laboratory. The documents are entitled the "E&V Reference Manual" and the "E&V Guidebook."

The E&V Reference Manual provides a framework for understanding APSEs and their assessment, and establishes common terminology. One chapter discusses an APSE as a whole and its assessment. Other chapters are indexes to APSE component characterization and assessment, organized by life cycle activities, APSE tool category, APSE function, and attribute to be assessed. An entry in an index consists of a description, cross references to other entries in the Reference Manual, and cross references to the "E&V Guidebook." The manual is intended to help a variety of users obtain answers to their questions. As a stand-alone document it is intended to help a user find useful information about index elements and relationships among them. In conjunction with the Guidebook, it is intended to help users find criteria and metrics for assessment of APSEs and their components.

The E&V Guidebook provides descriptions of specific instances of assessment technology. These include evaluation (assessment of performance and quality) and validation (assessment of conformance to a standard) techniques. For each category of item to be assessed (e.g. compilation system, test system, whole APSE, etc.), there are brief descriptions of applicable tools and aids — such as test suites, questionnaires, checklists, and structured experiments — and references to primary documents containing detailed descriptions. The Guidebook also contains synopses of documents of general historical importance to the entire field of Ada environments and their assessment.

Hard copy versions (1.1, 2.0, 3.0) of both documents have been published beginning in 1987. These are available through the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC). The Version 3.0 DTIC numbers are:

AD A236 697 -- E&V Reference Manual AD A235 494 -- E&V Guidebook

The text of the hypertext version (3.1) is based on the most recent hard copy version (3.0), published in February 1991 -- with a few minor additions and corrections. The hypertext version runs on Macintosh® computers as a set of Hypercard® stacks. It requires Hypercard Version 2.0 or later. It is shipped as a set of three 3.5 inch double-density, double-sided disks, plus this document.

Disk A contains 8 stacks -- two special stacks and part of the E&V Reference Manual. Disk B contains 3 stacks -- Chapters 6 and 7, and Appendices of the E&V Reference Manual.

Disk C contains 18 stacks -- the entire E&V Guidebook.

E&V-Maps and E&V-Help are the two special stacks mentioned above. The other 27 stacks correspond directly to textual material previously published in the most recent hard copy version (3.0) — except for the many "hyperlinks" and navigation devices incorporated along with the text in the hypertext version (3.1).

2. INSTALLATION AND START-UP

You must have a Macintosh with Hypercard Version 2.0 or later already installed. The E&V Reference System stacks require approximately 1.9 megabytes of memory on your hard disk.

It is very easy to install the system for anyone familiar with the Macintosh desktop system for creating, copying, and dragging folders and files. Perform the following steps to install the system:

- 1. Create a new folder with a name such as "E&V RefSys"
- 2. Copy the contents of disk A (8 files) into your new folder.
- 3. Copy the contents of disk B (3 files) into your new folder.
- 4. Copy the contents of disk C (18 files) into your new folder.
- 5. Arrange the 29 icons representing the 29 files in a neatly organized manner such as that shown in Fig. 2-1.

To start the system running, you can double-click on any of the 29 icons. Normally, you will want to start from a high-level view. The way to do this is to double-click on the E&V-Maps icon. This takes you to the first card in the stack; it is called Top-Level E&V Map. If you are already familiar with the system based on past experience, you may want to go directly to one of the chapters by double-clicking on the icon corresponding to that chapter. You can easily get to the help screens from every card in any of the other 28 stacks, by clicking on the? button. You can also start in the E&V-Help stack by double-clicking on the icon with that name. In fact, a good way to begin, if this is your first look at the system, is to go directly to the E&V-Help stack and browse through the first section called Welcome and Introduction. The help screens are also printed out in Section 3 of this User's Guide.

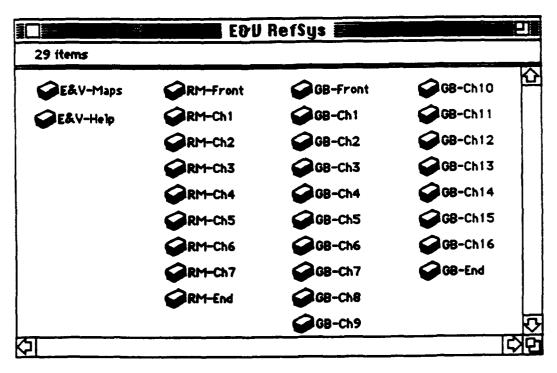


Figure 2-1 Suggested Arrangement of Stack Icons

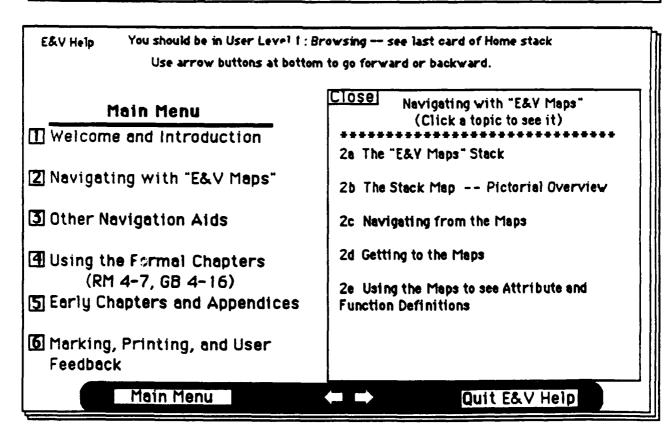
3. HELP SCREENS: PRINT-OUT

This section provides a print-out of the complete set of help screens in the E&V-Help stack. The first card in the stack is the help Main Menu. The other cards are grouped into six subdivisions, as indicated in the Main Menu. The Main Menu is printed out seven times in the next four pages, each time with a different choice of "pop-up fields" displayed. This provides, in effect, a Table of Contents for the complete set of help screens. The remainder of the cards provide an overview of the contents of the entire system and how to use it.

E&V Help You should be in User Level 1:	Browsing see last card of Home stack
Use arrow buttons at botto	om to go forward or backward.
Main Menu	
■ Welcome and Introduction	
2 Navigating with "E&V Maps"	Click the text of a Main Menu item to get a list of subtopics.
3 Other Navigation Aids	to get a first of subtopies.
4 Using the Formal Chapters (RM 4-7, GB 4-16) 5 Early Chapters and Appendices	Click a small box to go directly to section of help.
S and Appendices	
6 Marking, Printing, and User Feedback	
Main Menu	Quit E&V Help

User's Guide to the Hypertext Version of the E&V Reference System

You should be in User Level 1: Browsing -- see last card of Home stack E&V Help Use arrow buttons at bottom to go forward or backward. Close Welcome and Introduction Main Menu (Click a topic to see it) M Welcome and Introduction 1a Welcome Text 1b Welcome Diagram 2 Navigating with "E&V Maps" 1c Using E&V Heip 1d Quitting the E&Y Help Stack 3 Other Navigation Aids 1e Why was the Hypercard Version created? 4 Using the Formal Chapters If How many stacks are there? 1g How are they linked together? (RM 4-7, GB 4-16) [5] Early Chapters and Appendices 1h Yersion 3.1 Upgrades 6 Marking, Printing, and User 1i Important Things to Remember Feedback Main Menu Quit E&V Help



E&V Help

Welcome and Introduction

la Welcome Text

(Note: be sure to click the "balloon" and then click the "close box")

Welcome to the Hypercard version of the **E&V Reference System** -- Version 3.1.

The system helps users make assessments of tools, tool sets, and environments (APSEs) It contains two electronic "hyperdocuments:"

"E&V Reference Manual" "E&V Guidebook."

Assessments fall into two categories:

Evaluation (E) is assessment of performance and quality. **Validation** (V) is assessment of conformance to a standard.

Main Menu



Quit E&V Help

E&V Help

Welcome and Introduction 1a Welcome Text - continued

Hard copy versions (1.1, 2.0, and 3.0) have been published beginning in 1987. These are available through the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC). The Version 3.0 DTIC Numbers are:

E&V Reference Manual -- AD A236 697 E&V Guidebook -- AD A236 494

This electronic version (3.1) is based on the most recent hard copy version (3.0), published in February 1991. Most of the text is the same — the exceptions to this rule are indicated in "Version 3.1 Upgrades" (see E&V Help Item 1h). The early chapters of both documents contain background material on the need for E&V and the history of the E&V Project.

Main Menu



Quit E&V Help

E&V Help

Welcome and Introduction

1a Welcome Text - continued

The next card is a pictorial representation of the two documents and their relationship to one another.

Other graphical representations of the system may be found in the stack called E&V Maps -- a very important stack, which you should be sure to read about a little later in this E&V Help stack.

E&V Help and E&V Maps are of course not included in the hard copy version of the system.

Main Menu

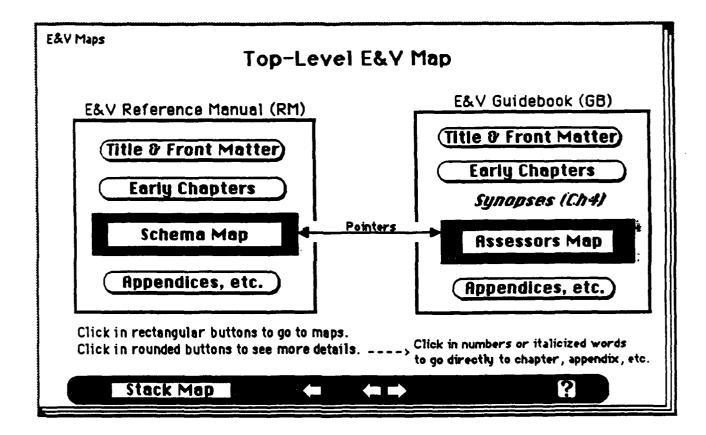
₩ ■

Quit E&V Help

Welcome and Introduction E&V Help 1b Welcome Diagram Welcome to the Hypercard version of the "E&Y Reference System." The system consists of two documents, which contain many inter-document and intra-document links (pointers), as indicated pictorially below. E&Y Reference Manual (RM) Indexes (Chap. 4-7) with pointers to other indexes and to the Guidebook. E&Y Guidebook (GB) Descriptions (Chap 5-16) **Pointers** of individual assessors (evaluators and validators) of various categories of tools and APSEs. Main Menu Quit E&V Help

4. E&V MAPS: PRINT-OUT

This section provides a print-out of the eight cards of a special stack called E&V-Maps. The on-screen versions of most of these cards provide a great deal of hidden information --available in pop-up fields. You will not, of course, have access to the hidden information in this printed form. But, you can see how the top-level access is organized, and you can read about the mechanisms involved by reviewing Part 2 of the E&V-Help stack given previously.



E&V Mads

Functions Map

Guide to Chapter 7. Functions of the E&V Reference Manual

7.1 Transformation

- 7.1.1 Editing (...
- 7.1.2 Formatting
- 7.1.3 On-Line Assistance
- 7.1.4 Sort/Merge
- 7.1.5 Graphics Generation
- 7.1.6 Translation
- 7.1.7 Sunthesis

7.2 Management

- 7.2.1 Information Management @
- 7.2.2 Project Management @
- 7.2.3 Computer Sustem Mamt @



7.3 Analysis

- 7.3.1 Static Analysis
- 7.3.2 Dunamic Analysis @
- 7.3.3 Formal Verification
- 7.3.4 Problem Report Analysis
- 7.3.5 Change Request Analysis @

Click number to go to section.

- Click function name to see description.
- Click round button to see lower-level details. &



Top-Level E&U Map





E&V Maps

Assessors Map

Guide to Chapters 5~16 of the E&Y Guidebook

- 5. General Purpose @ Assessors
- 6. Compilation System @-Assessors
- 7. Target Code Generation Aids and Analysis Toolset Assessors
- 8. Test System Assessors (a),
- 9. Tool Support Component @ Assessors
- 10. Requirements/Design Support Assessors

- 11. Configuration Management@ Support Assessors
- 12. Distributed System Dev'mt @ and RTS Assessors
- 13. Distributed APSE Assessors



- 15. Information Management@
- Support Assessors
- 16. Other Assessors



Click number to go to section. Click round button to see lower-level details.

Top-Level E&V Map



4= =>

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E&V Reference Manual, Version 3.1

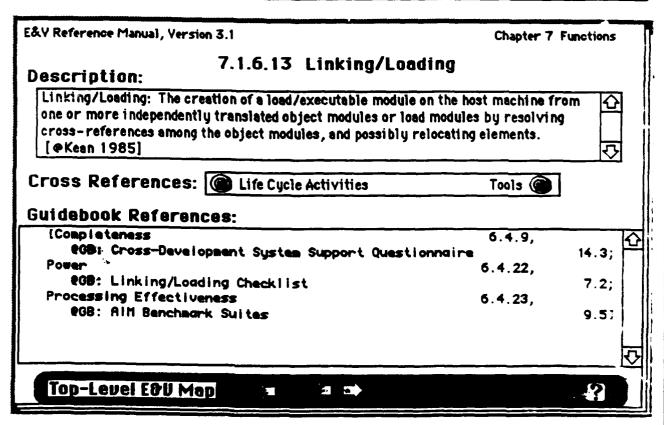
7. Functions

Chapter Overview: Print Marked Descriptions

Introductory Paragraphs (next card)

Fig 7-1 Function Relationships

7.1 Transformation
7.2 Management
7.3 Analysis



E&V Reference Manual, Version	n 3.1	Chapter 7 Functions
	7.1.6.7 Compilation	
Description:		[
Compilation: Translating a	computer program expressed in a proced to into object code. [ural or <u>△</u>
Cross References:	Life Cycle Activities	Tools
Guidebook Reference	:es:	
Processing Effective (*868: IDA Bencha	arks r Evaluation Capability (ACEC)	ionnaires 6.18); 6.4.23, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4,
	ank lests of Michigan Benchmank Tests	6.5,
	uation System (RES)	6.7,
	iogue of Ada Runtine Implem. Depen	* 1101
PGH: Compiler Ass	essaent Duestionnaire	6.12.
Top-Level E&V Ma		Ŷ)
E&V Guidebook, Version 3.1	Chapter 6. Com	pilation System Assessors
	ompiler Evaluation Capabilit	" (ACEC)
6.3 Ada Co		g (mulu)
Purpose Primari	References	

ACEC User's Guide, the ACEC Reader's Guide, and the ACEC Version

ACEC Software Product - The ACEC Software Product consists of performance tests, assessor tools, and support software. The

" Compare the performance of several implementations

Description Document.

Top-Level EDV Map

software product makes it possible to:

?

E&V Guidebook, Version 3.1

Chapter 6. Compilation System Assessors

6. Compilation System Assessors

Chapter Overview

Print Marked Assessors

Introductory Paragraphs (next card)

- 6.1 Ada Compiler Validation Cap. (ACYC)
- 6.21 IDA Benchmarks
- 6.3 Ada Compiler Evaluation Cap. (ACEC)
- 6.4 PIWG Benchmark Tests
- **6.5** U. of Michigan Benchmark Tests
- **6.6** Mitre Benchmark Generator Tool
- 6.7 UK Ada Evaluation Sustem (AES)
- 6.8 Compilation Checklist
- 6.9 Program Library Mgmt Checklist
- **6.10** ARTEWG Catalogue of Runtime ...

6.11	ARTEWG Runtime Envimt Tex
6.12	Compiler Assessment Quest're
6.13	Weiderman: Conpiler Eval Lists
	Runtime Support Sys Quest're
6.15	Hartstone Synthetic Benchmark
6.16	Ada Comp Perf Test Suite (ACPS)
6.17	Prod Quality Ada Comp (PQAC)
6.18	Ada Compiler Spec & Sel Quest're

Top-Level E&V Map



5. 7 ?

E&V Guidebook, Version 3.1

Chapter 6. Compilation System Assessors

6.7 UK Ada Evaluation System (AES)

Purpose

Primaru References

Vendors/Haents

Method

UK Ada EVALUATION SYSTEM (AES)

Purpose: Evaluation of Ada compilers and associated linkers/loaders, program library systems, debuggers, and run-time libraries. A test suite and a methodology (RES) were developed by Software Sciences Ltd., under sponsorship of the UK Ministry of Defense (MoD). The British Standards Institute (BSI) has been sponsored by the MoD to provide an Ada Evaluation Service, using the AES. Interested parties, such as compiler vendors or potential compiler purchasers, may pay BSI to conduct an evaluation or to supply a copy of an existing evaluation report.

[PRM: Compilation

7.1.5.7, (**CRM**: Recuracy

6.4.1.

erm: Anomaiu Management

6.4.2,

ERM: Capacity

6.4.6,

ern: Cost

6.4.11,

erm: Operability

6.4.21,

ern: Processing Effectiveness 6.4.23

Top-Level E&V Map

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E&V Guidebook, Version 3.1 Chapter 8. Test Systems Assessors Table 8.1-1 Testing Capabilities Checklist Table 8.1-1 Testing Capabilities Checklist **FEATURE** I FOUND I NOTES Static Analyzers Code Auditors Consistency Checkers Interface Analyzers Completeness Checkers Tool Building Services Common 'Front-End' Facilities for Languages of Interest (Parsing, Source & Internal Form Manipulation, Execution Facilities) Tool Composition Aids Top-Level E&V Map ?? E&V Guidebook, Version 3.1 Chapter 13. Distributed APSE Assessors

Figure 13.1-1 Distributed APSE Questionnaire Architecture Type of Distribution What is distributed on the APSE: processing resources, data, or both? Heterogenous/Honogenous Does the APSE support a heterogenous hardware configuration or is it restricted to implementation on a homogenous hardware configuration? is there special hardware-required for its implementation on a heterogenous configuration? Are there special software communication protocols that are required for implementation on a heterogenous configuration? Node Transparency is the same toolset available on all nodes in the APSE? If so, how is the commonality defined (e.g., common user interface, common functionality, and support by a common vendor)? If not. is the user-interface and functionality the same across all nodes?

30 11

Top-Level E&V Map

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ACEC - AES Merger

Objectives
Interface
Performance Tests
Analysis
Assessors

Work Shop

BOEING

1/16/92 1

Objectives

Portability
Ease of adaptation
Ease of use
Minimize cost/benefit ratio for users
Upward compatability (200 ACEC users)

Take the best of the AES and add it to the ACEC

Resource Constraints

Work Shop

BOEING

Interface Issues: The Test Harness

Database

Preprocessor

Command file generation

Ada program generation

Direct execution mode

Work Shop BOEING 1/16/92 3

Database

Keeps track of progress

Insure that checkout tests have been run

Using information from checkout tests

Werk Shep BOEING 1/16/82 4

Command File Generation

Ease the adaptation process

Do not have to remember file names

Tailoring

Database information

User requests

Work Shop

BOEING

1/16/92 5

Ada Program Generation

Conserve disk space

Parameterization

System Adaptation

Work Shop

BOEING

Direct Execution Mode

Adaptation difficulty

Some tests are NOT automatable

Debugger

Diagnostics
interactive versus batch

Number of tests

Running time

Work Shop

BOEING

1/16/92 7

Adaptation

Command language

Tool specific commands

Ada/Operating system interface

Screen control

Work Shop

BOEING

The ACEC under the Test Harness

Pretest interactive / Manual

Entering results Automatic / Manual

Performance tests

Groups Batch

Individual tests Interactive / Direct

Entering results Automatic

Analysis Interactive / Batch

Work Shop

BOEING

1/16/92 9

The ACEC under the Test Harness

Assessors

Debugger Interactive / Manual

Entering results Manual

Diagnostics Interactive / Manual

Entering results Manual

Library Interactive / Manual / Batch

Entering results Manual / Automatic

Capacity Batch

Entering results Automatic

Work Shop

BOEING

AES Performance Tests

Review and integrate into ACEC groups

Use ACEC timing loop

Provide for automatic gathering of results

Integrate in Comparative and Single System Analysis tools

Work Shop

BOEING

1/16/92 11

Performance Tests: AES / ACEC Map

AES g	roup	ACEC group
Α	compiler performance tests	SY
i	general run-time efficiency tests	various
J	NPL Performance Test Suite	various
K	tasking tests for MASCOT systems	TK
L	general tasking tests	TK
M	storage management tests	SR
N	input/output tests	10
0	optimization tests	OP
R	implementation dependency tests	various
V	benchmark tests	CL

Work Shop

BOEING

1/15/92 12

Analysis

Menu

Input data

Single System Analysis - AES reports

Comparative Anlysis

Work Shop

BOEING

1/16/92 13

AES Assessors

Similar Assessors

Candidates for inclusion

Non-candidates

Work Shop

BOEING

Asessors: AES / ACEC Map

AES group		ACEC group
BF	compiler information tests	YD
G	compiler capacity tests	YC
Q	run-time limit tests	YC
S	erroneous execution tests	YD
T	incorrect order dependency test	s YD
U	linker/loader tests	YL,SY
D*	debugger tests	YB
LS	PLS scenario support tests	YL
S*	source generator tests	YL

Work Shop

BOEING

1/16/92 15

Debugger Assessor: AES versus ACEC

	AES	ACEC
Number of questions	272	118
Test programs	11 +	36
Scenarios	5	29
Detail of scenarios	iess	more

Work Shop

BOEING

1/15/92 16

Debugger Assessor: AES

Harness

Generates command files, capacity tests
Prompts for some results
Generates report for capacity
Questionnaires

Fewer programs, reused

Menu to call subprograms from TDF01

Work Shop

BOEING

1/18/92 17

Debugger Assessor: ACEC

Report template for recording: Test results, execution time Comments on usability Commands used

More detailed scenarios More comparable between systems

Program(s) for each scenario Tasking, non-tasking separate

Work Shop

BOEING

Debugger Assessor: AES Areas with Little Overlap

	AES_	ACEC
Documentation	25	0
Source display	15	2
Error handling	13	0
Macros	9	2
Tracing	17	1
Private types	7	0
Heap	6	0
Debugging file IO	3	0
Performance	16	4
Capacity	13	1
Overall summary	10	0
•		

Work Shop

BOEING

1/16/92 19

Duplicate Assessors

Merge selected tests

Review AES approach

Review for easier portability

Work Shop

BOEING

Assessors: AES only

C* command language interpreter

E* editor tests

N* name expander tests

P* pretty printer tests

R* requirements analyses tests

T* test support toolset tests

test bed generator

stub generator

test coverage analysis

timing analysis (profiler)

assertion checker

V* version and configuration control tests

cross-reference tests

X*
Work Shop

DOEING

1/16/92 21

Assessors: Candidates for inclusion

Profiler
Test coverage analysis
Cross reference
Pretty printing
Syntax based editing
Test bed generator
Name expander
Stub generator

Work Shop

BOEING

Assertion checker

1/16/02 22

Assessors: Non-candidates

Command language interpreter

Editor tests (general)

Requirements analyses tests

Version and configuration control tests

Move to Reference System

Work Shop

BOEING

1/15/92 23

Summary

Interface

Database

Command file generator

AES Performance Tests

Review and merge

Analysis

AES Assessors

Review and merge

Make others available

Work Shop

BOEING

1/15/92 24