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- TLD Comanche VAX / i960 Ada Compiler Systems
Version 4.61

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6. Authors:
Wright-Patterson AFB

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Ada Validation Facility Language Control Facility
ASD/SCEL 513g. 676, Room 135
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micro VAX 3100 model 90 machines) (under VMS 5.5a)
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(TLD rtx) (Domain Configuration), Version 4.61

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94-02-14-TLD

Ada COMPILER
VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT:
Certificate Number: 940305W1.11335
TLD Systems, Ltd.
TLD Comanche VAX/i960 Ada Compiler System, Version 4.1.1
VAX Cluster under VMS 5.5 =>
Tronix JIANG Execution Vehicle (i960MX)
under TLD Real Time Executive, Version 4.1.1

(Final)

Prepared By:
Ada Validation Facility
645 CCSG/SCSL
Wright-Patterson AFB OH 45433-5707

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Certificate Information

The following Ada implementation was tested and determined to pass ACVC 1.11. Testing was completed on 5 March 1994.

Compiler Name and Version: TLD Comanche VAX/i960 Ada Compiler System,
Version 4.1.1

Host Computer System: DEC Local Area Network VAX Cluster (comprising
2 MicroVAX 3100 Model 90 machines) (VMS 5.5)

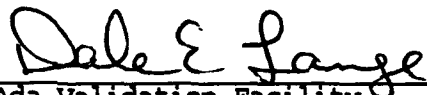
Target Computer System: Tronix JIAWG Execution Vehicle (i960MX)
under TLD Real Time Executive (TLDrTx)
(Domain Configuration), Version 4.1.1

Customer Agreement Number: 94-02-14-TLD

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

As a result of this validation effort, Validation Certificate 940305W1.11335 is awarded to TLD Systems, Ltd. This certificate expires two years after MIL-STD-1815B is approved by ANSI.

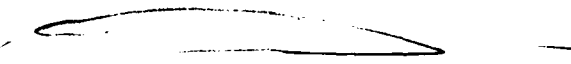
This report has been reviewed and is approved.



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DECLARATION OF CONFORMANCE

Customer: TLD Systems, Ltd.

Ada Validation Facility: 645 C-CSG/SCSL
Wright-Patterson AFB OH 45433-6503

ACVC Version: 1.11

Ada Implementation:

Compiler Name and Version: TLD Comanche VAX/i960 Ada
Compiler System, Version 4.1.1

Host Computer System: Digital Local Area Network VAX Cluster
executing on (2) MicroVAX 3100 Model 90
under VAX/VMS 5.5.

Target Computer System: Tronix JIAWG Execution Vehicle (i960MX)
running TLD Real Time Executive (TLDrtx),
(Domain Configuration), Version 4.1.1

Customer's Declaration

I, the undersigned, representing TLD Systems, Ltd., declare that TLD Systems, Ltd. has no knowledge of deliberate deviations from the Ada Language Standard ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A in the implementation listed in this declaration executing in the default mode. The certificates shall be awarded in TLD Systems, Ltd.'s corporate name.



TLD Systems, Ltd.
Terry L. Dunbar, President

Date: 10 February 1994

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The Ada implementation described above was tested according to the Ada Validation Procedures [Pro92] against the Ada Standard [Ada83] using the current Ada Compiler Validation Capability (ACVC). This Validation Summary Report (VSR) gives an account of the testing of this Ada implementation. For any technical terms used in this report, the reader is referred to [Pro92]. A detailed description of the ACVC may be found in the current ACVC User's Guide [UG89].

1.1 USE OF THIS VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT

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

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

National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield VA 22161

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

Ada Validation Organization
Computer and Software Engineering Division
Institute for Defense Analyses
1801 North Beauregard Street
Alexandria VA 22311-1772

INTRODUCTION

1.2 REFERENCES

- [Ada83] Reference Manual for the Ada Programming Language, ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A, February 1983 and ISO 8652-1987.
- [Pro92] Ada Compiler Validation Procedures, Version 3.1, Ada Joint Program Office, August 1992.
- [UG89] Ada Compiler Validation Capability User's Guide, 21 June 1989.

1.3 ACVC TEST CLASSES

Compliance of Ada implementations is tested by means of the ACVC. The ACVC contains a collection of test programs structured into six test classes: A, B, C, D, E, and L. The first letter of a test name identifies the class to which it belongs. Class A, C, D, and E tests are executable. Class B and class L tests are expected to produce errors at compile time and link time, respectively.

The executable tests are written in a self-checking manner and produce a PASSED, FAILED, or NOT APPLICABLE message indicating the result when they are executed. Three Ada library units, the packages REPORT and SPRT13, and the procedure CHECK_FILE are used for this purpose. The package REPORT also provides a set of identity functions used to defeat some compiler optimizations allowed by the Ada Standard that would circumvent a test objective. The package SPRT13 is used by many tests for Chapter 13 of the Ada Standard. The procedure CHECK_FILE is used to check the contents of text files written by some of the Class C tests for Chapter 14 of the Ada Standard. The operation of REPORT and CHECK_FILE is checked by a set of executable tests. If these units are not operating correctly, validation testing is discontinued.

Class B tests check that a compiler detects illegal language usage. Class B tests are not executable. Each test in this class is compiled and the resulting compilation listing is examined to verify that all violations of the Ada Standard are detected. Some of the class B tests contain legal Ada code which must not be flagged illegal by the compiler. This behavior is also verified.

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

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

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

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

1.4 DEFINITION OF TERMS

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

INTRODUCTION

Conformity	Fulfillment by a product, process, or service of all requirements specified.
Customer	An individual or corporate entity who enters into an agreement with an AVF which specifies the terms and conditions for AVF services (of any kind) to be performed.
Declaration of Conformance	A formal statement from a customer assuring that conformity is realized or attainable on the Ada implementation for which validation status is realized.
Host Computer System	A computer system where Ada source programs are transformed into executable form.
Inapplicable test	A test that contains one or more test objectives found to be irrelevant for the given Ada implementation.
ISO	International Organization for Standardization.
LRM	The Ada standard, or Language Reference Manual, published as ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A-1983 and ISO 8652-1987. Citations from the LRM take the form "<section>.<subsection>:<paragraph>."
Operating System	Software that controls the execution of programs and that provides services such as resource allocation, scheduling, input/output control, and data management. Usually, operating systems are predominantly software, but partial or complete hardware implementations are possible.
Target Computer System	A computer system where the executable form of Ada programs are executed.
Validated Ada Compiler	The compiler of a validated Ada implementation.
Validated Ada Implementation	An Ada implementation that has been validated successfully either by AVF testing or by registration [Pro92].
Validation	The process of checking the conformity of an Ada compiler to the Ada programming language and of issuing a certificate for this implementation.
Withdrawn test	A test found to be incorrect and not used in conformity testing. A test may be incorrect because it has an invalid test objective, fails to meet its test objective, or contains erroneous or illegal use of the Ada programming language.

CHAPTER 2

IMPLEMENTATION DEPENDENCIES

2.1 WITHDRAWN TESTS

The following tests have been withdrawn by the AVO. The rationale for withdrawing each test is available from either the AVO or the AVF. The publication date for this list of withdrawn tests is 22 November 1993.

B27005A	E28005C	B28006C	C32203A	C34006D	C35507K
C35507L	C35507N	C35507O	C35507P	C35508I	C35508J
C35508M	C35508N	C35702A	C35702B	C37310A	B41308B
C43004A	C45114A	C45346A	C45612A	C45612B	C45612C
C45651A	C46022A	B49008A	B49008B	A54B02A	C55B06A
A74006A	C74308A	B83022B	B83022H	B83025B	B83025D
C83026A	B83026B	C83041A	B85001L	C86001F	C94021A
C97116A	C98003B	BA2011A	CB7001A	CB7001B	CB7004A
CC1223A	BC1226A	CC1226B	BC3009B	BD1B02B	BD1B06A
AD1B08A	BD2A02A	CD2A21E	CD2A23E	CD2A32A	CD2A41A
CD2A41E	CD2A87A	CD2B15C	BD3006A	BD4008A	CD4022A
CD4022D	CD4024B	CD4024C	CD4024D	CD4031A	CD4051D
CD5111A	CD7004C	ED7005D	CD7005E	AD7006A	CD7006E
AD7201A	AD7201E	CD7204B	AD7206A	BD8002A	BD8004C
CD9005A	CD9005B	CDA201E	CE2107I	CE2117A	CE2117B
CE2119B	CE2205B	CE2405A	CE3111C	CE3116A	CE3118A
CE3411B	CE3412B	CE3607B	CE3607C	CE3607D	CE3812A
CE3814A	CE3902B				

2.2 INAPPLICABLE TESTS

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

IMPLEMENTATION DEPENDENCIES

The following 201 tests have floating-point type declarations requiring more digits than `SYSTEM.MAX_DIGITS`:

C24113L..Y (14 tests)	C35705L..Y (14 tests)
C35706L..Y (14 tests)	C35707L..Y (14 tests)
C35708L..Y (14 tests)	C35802L..Z (15 tests)
C45241L..Y (14 tests)	C45321L..Y (14 tests)
C45421L..Y (14 tests)	C45521L..Z (15 tests)
C45524L..Z (15 tests)	C45621L..Z (15 tests)
C45641L..Y (14 tests)	C46012L..Z (15 tests)

C24113H..K (4 tests) have a line length greater than the maximum allowed line length of 120 for this implementation.

The following 20 tests check for the predefined type `LONG_INTEGER`; for this implementation, there is no such type:

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

C35404D, C45231D, B86001X, C86006E, and CD7101G check for a predefined integer type with a name other than `INTEGER`, `LONG_INTEGER`, or `SHORT_INTEGER`; for this implementation, there is no such type.

C35713B, C45423B, B86001T, and C86006H check for the predefined type `SHORT_FLOAT`; for this implementation, there is no such type.

C35713D and B86001Z check for a predefined floating-point type with a name other than `FLOAT`, `LONG_FLOAT`, or `SHORT_FLOAT`; for this implementation, there is no such type.

C45531M..P and C45532M..P (8 tests) check fixed-point operations for types that require a `SYSTEM.MAX_MANTISSA` of 47 or greater; for this implementation, `MAX_MANTISSA` is less than 47.

C45536A, C46013B, C46031B, C46033B, and C46034B contain length clauses that specify values for `'SMALL` that are not powers of two or ten; this implementation does not support such values for `'SMALL`.

C45624A..B (2 tests) check that the proper exception is raised if `MACHINE_OVERFLOW` is `FALSE` for floating point types and the results of various floating-point operations lie outside the range of the base type; for this implementation, `MACHINE_OVERFLOW` is `TRUE`.

D64005F..G (2) tests use 10 levels of recursive procedure calls nesting; this level of nesting for procedure calls exceeds the capacity of the compiler.

IMPLEMENTATION DEPENDENCIES

B86001Y uses the name of a predefined fixed-point type other than type DURATION; for this implementation, there is no such type.

CA3004E..F (2 tests) check that a program will execute when an optional body of one of its library packages is made obsolete; this implementation introduces additional dependences of the package declaration on its body as allowed by LRM 10.3(8), and thus the library unit is also made obsolete. (See Section 2.3.)

LA5007S..T (2 tests) check that a program cannot execute if a needed library procedure is made obsolete by the recompilation of a library unit named in that procedure's context clause; this implementation determines that the recompiled unit's specification did not change, and so it does not make the dependent procedure obsolete. (See Section 2.3.)

CD1009C checks whether a length clause can specify a non-default size for a floating-point type; this implementation does not support such sizes.

CD2A53A checks operations of a fixed-point type for which a length clause specifies a power-of-ten TYPE'SMALL; this implementation does not support decimal 'SMALLs. (See section 2.3.)

CD2A84A, CD2A84E, CD2A84I..J (2 tests), and CD2A84O use length clauses to specify non-default sizes for access types; this implementation does not support such sizes.

The following 264 tests check operations on sequential, text, and direct access files; this implementation does not support external files (See Section 2.3 regarding CE3413B):

CE2102A..C (3)	CE2102G..H (2)	CE2102K	CE2102N..Y (12)
CE2103C..D (2)	CE2104A..D (4)	CE2105A..B (2)	CE2106A..B (2)
CE2107A..H (8)	CE2107L	CE2108A..H (8)	CE2109A..C (3)
CE2110A..D (4)	CE2111A..I (9)	CE2115A..B (2)	CE2120A..B (2)
CE2201A..C (3)	EE2201D..E (2)	CE2201F..N (9)	CE2203A
CE2204A..D (4)	CE2205A	CE2206A	CE2208B
CE2401A..C (3)	EE2401D	CE2401E..F (2)	EE2401G
CE2401H..L (5)	CE2403A	CE2404A..B (2)	CE2405B
CE2406A	CE2407A..B (2)	CE2408A..B (2)	CE2409A..B (2)
CE2410A..B (2)	CE2411A	CE3102A..C (3)	CE3102F..H (3)
CE3102J..K (2)	CE3103A	CE3104A..C (3)	CE3106A..B (2)
CE3107B	CE3108A..B (2)	CE3109A	CE3110A
CE3111A..B (2)	CE3111D..E (2)	CE3112A..D (4)	CE3114A..B (2)
CE3115A	CE3119A	EE3203A	EE3204A
CE3207A	CE3208A	CE3301A	EE3301B
CE3302A	CE3304A	CE3305A	CE3401A
CE3402A	EE3402B	CE3402C..D (2)	CE3403A..C (3)
CE3403E..F (2)	CE3404B..D (3)	CE3405A	EE3405B
CE3405C..D (2)	CF3406A..D (4)	CE3407A..C (3)	CE3408A..C (3)
CE3409A	CE3409C..E (3)	EE3409F	CE3410A
CE3410C..E (3)	EE3410F	CE3411A	CE3411C

IMPLEMENTATION DEPENDENCIES

CE3412A	EE3412C	CE3413A..C (3)	CE3414A
CE3602A..D (4)	CE3603A	CE3604A..B (2)	CE3605A..E (5)
CE3606A..B (2)	CE3704A..F (6)	CE3704M..O (3)	CE3705A..E (5)
CE3706D	CE3706F..G (2)	CE3804A..P (16)	CE3805A..B (2)
CE3806A..B (2)	CE3806D..E (2)	CE3806G..H (2)	CE3904A..B (2)
CE3905A..C (3)	CE3905L	CE3906A..C (3)	CE3906E..F (2)

CE2103A, CE2103B, and CE3107A use an illegal file name in an attempt to create a file and expect NAME_ERROR to be raised; this implementation does not support external files and so raises USE_ERROR. (See section 2.3.)

2.3 TEST MODIFICATIONS

Modifications (see section 1.3) were required for 63 tests.

Note: CD2A81A is subject to two, distinct modifications as described below (the test name is marked with an asterisk).

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

B22005Z	B24009A	B25002A	B26005A	B44004D	B59001E
B73004B	B83033B	BA1020C	BA1020F	BA1101C	BA2001E
BA3006A	BA3013A				

C34009D and C34009J were graded passed by Evaluation Modification as directed by the AVO. These tests check that 'SIZE for a composite type is greater than or equal to the sum of its components' 'SIZE values; but this issue is addressed by AI-00825, which has not been considered; there is not an obvious interpretation. This implementation represents array components whose length depends on a discriminant with a default value by implicit pointers into the heap space; thus, the 'SIZE of such a record type might be less than the sum of its components 'SIZES, since the size of the heap space that is used by the varying-length array components is not counted as part of the 'SIZE of the record type. These tests were graded passed given that the Report.Result output was "FAILED" and the only Report.Failed output was "INCORRECT 'BASE'SIZE", from line 195 in C34009D and line 193 in C34009J.

C64104A, CB2006A, CB4002A, and CC1311B were graded passed by Processing Modification as directed by the AVO. These tests make various checks that CONSTRAINT_ERROR is raised for certain operations when the resultant values lie outside of the range of the subtype. However, in many of the particular checks that these tests make, the exception-raising operation may be avoided as per LRM 11.6(7) by optimization that removes the operation if its only possible effect is to raise an exception (e.g., an assignment to a variable that is not later referenced). In the list below, beside the name of each affected test is given the line number of the check that is skipped (with a relevant associated operation's line number noted in parenthesis). These tests were processed both with and without optimization: the tests reported a passed result without optimization; with optimization, the checks cited below

IMPLEMENTATION DEPENDENCIES

were skipped and a corresponding call to REPORT.FAILED was made.

C64104A	174 (copy back of parameter value)
CB2006A	36
CB4002A	85 (initialization @ 54)
CC1311B	55 (default parameter value @ 36)

C98001C was graded passed by Processing Modification as directed by the AVO. This test checks that a non-static argument to pragma Priority is not evaluated; it uses the pragma for the main program and within a task unit in the body of this program. This implementation evaluates the argument when the pragma appears in a task unit (at line 27) only; this behavior is in conformity to the draft revised Ada standard (a non-static argument will be illegal for a main program). (The AVO allows implementers to adopt Ada9X rules for Ada83 features so as to encourage the transition to the revised rules.) The test was processed with and without line 27 being commented out, and it reported "PASSED" and "FAILED" respectively.

CA3004E..F (2 tests) were graded inapplicable by Evaluation Modification as directed by the AVO. These tests check that a program will execute when an optional body of one of its library packages is made obsolete. This implementation, for optimization purposes, compiles all compilation units of a compilation into a single object module with a single set of control sections, collectively pooled constants, with improved addressing. As a consequence, the optional package body of these tests and its corresponding library unit have a mutual dependence, and thus the library unit is also made obsolete. This implementation-generated dependence is allowed by LRM 10.3(8).

LA5007S..T (2 tests) were graded inapplicable by Evaluation Modification as directed by the AVO. These tests check that a program cannot execute if a needed library procedure is made obsolete by the recompilation of a library unit named in that procedure's context clause. This implementation determines that the recompiled unit's specification did not change, and so it does not make the dependent procedure obsolete; the program executes, calling Report.Failed. The AVO ruled that this behavior is acceptable, in light of the intent for the revised Ada standard to permit such accommodating recompilation; further deliberation by the AVO and ARG will determine whether these (and many related) tests will be withdrawn.

The tests below were graded passed by Test Modification as directed by the AVO. These tests all use one of the generic support procedures, Length Check or Enum Check (in support files LENCHECK.ADA & ENUMCHEK.ADA), which use the generic procedure Unchecked Conversion. This implementation rejects instantiations of Unchecked Conversion with array types that have non-static index ranges. The AVO ruled that since this issue was not addressed by AI-00590, which addresses required support for Unchecked Conversion, and since AI-00590 is considered not binding under ACVC 1.11, the support procedures could be modified to remove the use of Unchecked Conversion. Lines 40..43, 50, and 56..58 in LENCHECK and lines 42, 43, and 58..63 in ENUMCHEK were commented out.

CD1009A	CD1009I	CD1009M	CD1009V	CD1009W	CD1C03A
CD1C04D	CD2A21A..C	CD2A22J	CD2A23A..B	CD2A24A	CD2A31A..C

IMPLEMENTATION DEPENDENCIES

*CD2A81A CD3014C CD3014F CD3015C CD3015E..F CD3015H
CD3015K CD3022A CD4061A

*CD2A81A, CD2A81B, CD2A81E, CD2A83A, CD2A83B, CD2A83C, and CD2A83E were graded passed by Test Modification as directed by the AVO. These tests check that operations of an access type are not affected if a 'SIZE clause is given for the type; but the standard customization of the ACVC allows only a single size for access types. This implementation uses a larger size for access types whose designated object is of type STRING. The tests were modified by incrementing the specified size \$ACC_SIZE with '+ 64'.

CD2A53A was graded inapplicable by Evaluation Modification as directed by the AVO. The test contains a specification of a power-of-10 value as 'SMALL for a fixed-point type. The AVO ruled that, under ACVC 1.11, support of decimal 'SMALLs may be omitted.

CE2103A, CE2103B, and CE3107A were graded inapplicable by Evaluation Modification as directed by the AVO. The tests abort with an unhandled exception when USE ERROR is raised on the attempt to create an external file. This is acceptable behavior because this implementation does not support external files (cf. AI-00332).

CE3413B was graded inapplicable by Evaluation Modification as directed by the AVO. This test includes the expression "COUNT'LAST > 150000", which raises CONSTRAINT ERROR on the implicit conversion of the integer literal to type COUNT since COUNT'LAST = 32,767; there is no handler for this exception, so test execution is terminated. The AVO ruled that this behavior was acceptable; the AVO ruled that the test be graded inapplicable because it checks certain file operations and this implementation does not support external files.

Many of the Class A and Class C (executable) test files were combined into single procedures ("bundles") by the AVF, according to information supplied by the customer and guidance from the AVO. This bundling was done in order to reduce the processing time—compiling, linking, and downloading to the target. For each test that was bundled, its context clauses for packages Report and (if present) SYSTEM were commented out, and the modified test was inserted into the declarative part of a block statement in the bundle. The general structure of each bundle was:

```
WITH REPORT, SYSTEM;  
PROCEDURE <BUNDLE_NAME> IS
```

— repeated for each test

```
DECLARE  
  <TEST FILE>    [a modified test is inserted here, ...]  
BEGIN  
  <TEST NAME>;    [... and invoked here]  
  
EXCEPTION        —test is not expected to reach this exception handler  
  WHEN OTHERS => REPORT.FAILED("unhandled exception ");  
                  REPORT.RESULT;  
END;
```

IMPLEMENTATION DEPENDENCIES

— [... repeated for each test in the bundle]

END <BUNDLE_NAME>;

The 1259 tests that were processed in bundles are listed below; each bundle is delimited by '<' and '>'.

<A21001A	A22002A	A22006B	A26004A	A26007A	A27003A	A27004A
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A32203D	A33003A	A34017C	A35101B	A35402A	A35502Q	A35502R
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A38199A	A39005B	A39005C	A39005D	A39005E	A39005F>	<A39005G
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A74106C	A74205E	A74205F>	<A83009A	A83009B	A83041B	A83041C
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A85013B	A87B59A>	<AB7006A	AC1015B	AC3106A	AC3206A	AC3207A>
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IMPLEMENTATION DEPENDENCIES

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IMPLEMENTATION DEPENDENCIES

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IMPLEMENTATION DEPENDENCIES

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CHAPTER 3

PROCESSING INFORMATION

3.1 TESTING ENVIRONMENT

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

For technical and sales information about this Ada implementation, contact:

Robert R. Risinger
TLD Systems Ltd.
3625 Del Amo Boulevard
Torrance California 90503
(310) 542-5433

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

3.2 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

An Ada Implementation passes a given ACVC version if it processes each test of the customized test suite in accordance with the Ada Programming Language Standard, whether the test is applicable or inapplicable; otherwise, the Ada Implementation fails the ACVC [Pro92].

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

The list of items below gives the number of ACVC tests in various categories. All tests were processed, except those that were withdrawn because of test errors (item b; see section 2.1), those that require a floating-point precision that exceeds the implementation's maximum precision (item e; see section 2.2), and those that depend on the support of a file system — if none is supported (item d). All tests passed, except those that are listed in sections 2.1 and 2.2 (counted in items b and f, below).

PROCESSING INFORMATION

a) Total Number of Applicable Tests	3534
b) Total Number of Withdrawn Tests	104
c) Processed Inapplicable Tests	67
d) Non-Processed I/O Tests	264
e) Non-Processed Floating-Point Precision Tests	201
f) Total Number of Inapplicable Tests	532 (c+d+e)
g) Total Number of Tests for ACVC 1.11	4170 (a+b+f)

3.3 TEST EXECUTION

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

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

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

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

Compiler Option / Switch	Effect
NoPhase	Suppress displaying of phase times during compilation.
NoLog	To cause command line to be echoed on log file.
NoDebug	To suppress generation of debug symbols to speed compilation and linking.
List	To cause listing file to be generated.
Target=i960	Selects the TLD Intel i960 target architecture.

PROCESSING INFORMATION

Linker Option / Switch	Effect
NoDebug	Suppresses generation of Debugger symbol files.
NoVersion	Suppresses announcement banners that contain timestamp and version information to facilitate file comparing.

All tests were executed with Code Straightening, Global Optimizations, and automatic Inlining options enabled. Where optimizations are detected by the optimizer that represent deletion of test code resulting from unreachable paths, deleteable assignments, or relational tautologies or contradictions, such optimizations are reflected by informational or warning diagnostics in the compilation listings.

Test output, compiler and linker listings, and job logs were captured on magnetic tape and archived at the AVF. The listings examined on-site by the validation team were also archived.

APPENDIX A

MACRO PARAMETERS

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

Macro Parameter	Macro Value
\$MAX_IN_LEN	120 — Value of V
\$BIG_ID1	(1..V-1 => 'A', V => '1')
\$BIG_ID2	(1..V-1 => 'A', V => '2')
\$BIG_ID3	(1..V/2 => 'A') & '3' & (1..V-1-V/2 => 'A')
\$BIG_ID4	(1..V/2 => 'A') & '4' & (1..V-1-V/2 => 'A')
\$BIG_INT_LIT	(1..V-3 => '0') & "298"
\$BIG_REAL_LIT	(1..V-5 => '0') & "690.0"
\$BIG_STRING1	"" & (1..V/2 => 'A') & ""
\$BIG_STRING2	"" & (1..V-1-V/2 => 'A') & '1' & ""
\$BLANKS	(1..V-20 => ' ')
\$MAX_LEN_INT_BASED_LITERAL	"2:" & (1..V-5 => '0') & "11:"
\$MAX_LEN_REAL_BASED_LITERAL	"16:" & (1..V-7 => '0') & "F.E:"

MACRO PARAMETERS

\$MAX_STRING_LITERAL '' & (1..V-2 => 'A') & ''

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

Macro Parameter	Macro Value
\$ACC_SIZE	32
\$ALIGNMENT	4
\$COUNT_LAST	511
\$DEFAULT_MEM_SIZE	16#40000000#
\$DEFAULT_STOR_UNIT	8
\$DEFAULT_SYS_NAME	I960
\$DELTA_DOC	2.0**(-31)
\$ENTRY_ADDRESS	15
\$ENTRY_ADDRESS1	17
\$ENTRY_ADDRESS2	19
\$FIELD_LAST	127
\$FILE_TERMINATOR	ASCII.FS
\$FIXED_NAME	NO_SUCH_FIXED_TYPE
\$FLOAT_NAME	NO_SUCH_FLOAT_TYPE
\$FORM_STRING	''
\$FORM_STRING2	CANNOT_RESTRICT_FILE_CAPACITY
\$GREATER_THAN_DURATION	90000.0
\$GREATER_THAN_DURATION BASE LAST	I31073.0
\$GREATER_THAN_FLOAT_BASE LAST	3.41000E+38
\$GREATER_THAN_FLOAT_SAFE LARGE	2.I3000E+37

MACRO PARAMETERS

\$GREATER_THAN_SHORT_FLOAT_SAFE_LARGE
 NO_SUCH_SHORT_FLOAT_TYPE

 \$HIGH_PRIORITY 20

 \$ILLEGAL_EXTERNAL_FILE_NAME1
 "BADCHAR@.!"

 \$ILLEGAL_EXTERNAL_FILE_NAME2
 "THISFILENAMEWOULDBEPERFECTLYLEGAL" &
 "IFITWERENOTSOLONG.SOTHERE"

 \$INAPPROPRIATE_LINE_LENGTH
 -1

 \$INAPPROPRIATE_PAGE_LENGTH
 -1

 \$INCLUDE_PRAGMA1 PRAGMA INCLUDE ("A28006D1.TST")
 \$INCLUDE_PRAGMA2 PRAGMA INCLUDE ("B28006F1.TST")

 \$INTEGER_FIRST -2147483648
 \$INTEGER_LAST 2147483647
 \$INTEGER_LAST_PLUS_1 2147483648

 \$INTERFACE_LANGUAGE ASSEMBLY

 \$LESS_THAN_DURATION -90000.0

 \$LESS_THAN_DURATION_BASE_FIRST
 -131073.0

 \$LINE_TERMINATOR ACSII.CR

 \$LOW_PRIORITY 1

 \$MACHINE_CODE_STATEMENT
 CTRL'(B, 1, True)

 \$MACHINE_CODE_TYPE CTRL

 \$MANTISSA_DOC 31

 \$MAX_DIGITS 15

 \$MAX_INT 2147483647

 \$MAX_INT_PLUS_1 2147483648

 \$MIN_INT -2_147_483_648

MACRO PARAMETERS

\$NAME	NO_SUCH_INTEGER_TYPE
\$NAME_LIST	Pmachine, ns16000, vax, af1750 z8002, z8001, gould, pdp11, m68000, pe3200, caps, amdahl, i8086, i80286, i80386, z80000, ns32000, ibms1, m68020, nebula, name_x, hp, bbl, hawk, r1666, i960
\$NAME_SPECIFICATION1	Not supported
\$NAME_SPECIFICATION2	Not supported
\$NAME_SPECIFICATION3	Not supported
\$NEG_BASED_INT	16#FFFFFFFE#
\$NEW_MEM_SIZE	16#10000000#
\$NEW_STOR_UNIT	8
\$NEW_SYS_NAME	i960
\$PAGE_TERMINATOR	ASCII.CR & ASCII.FF
\$RECORD_DEFINITION	Withdrawn
\$RECORD_NAME	Withdrawn
\$TASK_SIZE	32
\$TASK_STORAGE_SIZE	2000
\$TICK	0.000001
\$VARIABLE_ADDRESS	SYSTEM."-(16#7FFFFFF4#)
\$VARIABLE_ADDRESS1	SYSTEM."-(16#7FFFFFFEC#)
\$VARIABLE_ADDRESS2	SYSTEM."-(16#7FFFFFFE8#)
\$YOUR_PRAGMA	Withdrawn

APPENDIX B

COMPILATION SYSTEM OPTIONS

The compiler options of this Ada implementation, as described in this Appendix, are provided by the customer. Unless specifically noted otherwise, references in this appendix are to compiler documentation and not to this report.

3.4 COMPILER OPTION SWITCHES

Compiler option switches provide control over various processing and output features of the compiler. These features include several varieties of listing output, the level and kinds of optimizations desired, the choice of target computer, and the operation of the compiler in a syntax checking mode only.

Keywords are used for selecting various compiler options. The complement keyword, if it exists, is used to disable a compiler option and is formed by prefixing the switch keyword with "NO".

Switch names may be truncated to the least number of characters required to uniquely identify the switch. For example, the switch "CROSSREF" (explained in the list below) may be uniquely identified by the abbreviation "CR" or any longer abbreviation. In the list of switches on the following pages, the abbreviations are in bold and the optional extra characters are not bolded.

If an option is not specified by the user, a default setting is assumed. All specified compiler options apply to a single invocation of the compiler.

The default setting of a switch and its meaning are defined in the table below. The meaning of the complement form of a switch is normally the negation of the switch. For some switches, the complement meaning is not obvious; these complement switch keywords are listed separately.

In the description of the switches, the target dependent name target is used. The value of this symbol is determined by the value of the TARGET switch.

Compiler-generated file specifications generally conform to host conventions. Thus, any generated filename is the source filename appended with the default file type. The output file name can be completely or partially specified.

SWITCH NAME

MEANING

ADDRESS_SPACE=*name* | (*name*, *subsystem_name*)
NOADDRESS_SPACE -- default

This switch allows users to specify the association of a compilation unit with a logical address space. This capability will support the definition of 1960 Extended Architecture "Domains" and domain calls.

The *name* parameter is the name of the address space and *subsystem-name* is the name of the subsystem to which the address space belongs. If *subsystem-name* is not supplied, then the address space does not belong to a subsystem. This switch may appear in any compilation, and applies to all the compilation units in the compilation.

NOTE: An alternate method of associating compilation unit(s) with a logical address space is to use the pragma Address_Space in the compilation unit(s) and compile without using this switch. The pragma Address_Space_Entry is used to indicate which subprograms represent entities into the logical space (defined by this switch or pragma Address_Space). Refer Section 5.2.F of this document under Implementation-Dependent Pragmas, for further information.

This capability does not yet allow users to indicate objects that are to be implemented and referenced as independent objects.

TLDlnk will verify that all compilation units in the link have an address space attribute of the same value, or have no address space attribute and will create either a domain (if an address attribute is specified) or a program (if no address space attribute is specified).

AID=*adb-filename*
NOAID -- default

This switch causes information collected during compilation to be saved in a specified data base file or a default file named I960.ADB in the compilation directory. This information includes the compilation units, the contained scopes, the local declarations of objects and types and their descriptions, external references, callers, calls, program design language (PDL) which is extracted from stylized Ada comments embedded in the source code, and any other information extracted from similar stylized Ada comments. The TLD Ada Info Display (TLDaid) permits the user to browse this data base and to extract selected data base information to support the understanding of a program or to produce documentation describing the program.

CALL TREE
NOCALL_TREE -- default

This switch is used in conjunction with ELABORATOR and LIST to cause all .CTI files (corresponding to the complete set of object files being linked for this program) to be read in and a closure of all calls in the program to be computed. The results of this analysis is formatted into a subprogram call tree report and output in the listing file. This switch has no effect without the ELABORATOR and LIST switches.

NOTE: The call tree is incomplete if any required compilation unit's .CTI files are missing.

CHECKS -- default
CHECKS=(*check_identifier*{,...})
NOCHECKS=(*check_identifier*{,...})

When the CHECKS switch is used, zero or more *check_identifiers* are specified and the run time checks are enabled. The status of run time checks associated with unmentioned *check_identifiers* is unchanged.

Without any *check_identifiers*, the NOCHECKS switch omits all run time checks. If one or more *check_identifiers* are specified, the specified run time checks are omitted. The status of run time checks associated with unmentioned *check_identifiers* is unchanged.

Checks can be eliminated selectively or completely by source statement pragma Suppress. Pragma Suppress overrides the CHECKS switch.

Check_identifiers are listed below and are described in the LRM, Section 5.2.B.

ALL_CHECKS -- default (consists of all the checks below)

ACCESS_CHECK	DISCRIMINANT_CHECK	DIVISION_CHECK
ELABORATION_CHECK	INDEX_CHECK	LENGTH_CHECK
OVERFLOW_CHECK	RANGE_CHECK	STORAGE_CHECK

COMMENT-character-specification(...)

This switch allows the user to override a set of default meta characters used to mark comments which have special meanings to the Compiler. (In the source code, these meta characters must immediately follow the Ada comment designator "--".) There are 13 meta characters defined as positional entries in the string of characters specified for this switch. To define one or more entries, all entries up to and including the last entry to be defined must be specified. Each of these characters may be represented either by the character itself, or by a dollar sign "\$" followed by the character's decimal ascii value. (The latter form is useful for specifying characters which would otherwise be significant to the command line parser.) To specify a dollar sign character, use the form "\$36". Remaining character positions are left unchanged. Capabilities for character positions in the string may be disabled by specifying either blank ("32") or null ("0"). Please refer to the ascii character set table in Appendix B for the decimal value of ascii characters. The definition of each entry and its current default value is as follows:

TLDada Conditional Compilation Comment Characters

Position Description

- 1 Configuration Equals (default: "=")
This entry defines the character used to mark conditional source lines which will be included in the compilation only if its configuration-identifier is specified with the CONFIGURATION switch.
- 2 Configuration Not Equal (default: "#")
This entry defines the character used to mark conditional source lines which will be included in the compilation only if its configuration-identifier is NOT specified with the CONFIGURATION switch. This same character is used to begin an "else" clause within a group of conditional compilation lines. The lines between this character and the end of the group will be included in the compilation only if the configuration-identifier for the group is NOT specified with the CONFIGURATION switch.
- 3 Begin Configuration (default: "{")
This entry defines the character used to mark the beginning of a group of conditional compilation source lines.

- 4 **End Configuration** (default: "}")
 This entry defines the character used to mark the end of a group of conditional compilation source lines.

See the CONFIGURATION command line option for more information on conditional compilation.

Source Reformatting Comment Characters

Position Description

- 5 **Continuation Line** (default: "&")
 This entry defines the character used to mark a comment continued from the previous line and for which word-wrapping is performed during source code reformatting.
- 6 Reserved for future use.
- 7 Reserved for future use.

TLDaid Comment Characters

Position Description

- 8 **Begin Topic** (default: "[")
 This entry defines the character used to mark the beginning of text associated with a topic name.
- 9 **End Topic** (default: "]")
 This entry defines the character used to mark the end of text associated with a topic name.
- 10 **Define Topic** (default: "e")
 This entry defines the character used to mark the definition of a comment meta character for a particular user-defined topic name. This character may subsequently be used as a shorthand for the above method, eliminating the need to specify the topic name at each occurrence.
- 11 **Description** (default: ":")
 This entry defines the character used to mark a comment as a description associated with the previous declaration.

- 12 PDL (default: "|")
This entry defines the character used to mark a comment as Program Design Language (PDL).
- 13 Command (default: "\$")
This entry defines the character used to mark a comment as a command to control data collection. This entry provides a mechanism for users to maintain compatibility between the new implementation and previously commented source. It also may be used to provide a degree of compatibility with tools similar to TLDaid.

See the Reference Document for the TLD Utilities for more information on TLDaid.

CONFIGURATION={ () configuration-identifier { , ... } () }

where the parenthesis () are required only when more than one configuration-identifier is specified.

This switch provides a conditional compilation (configuration) capability by determining the specially commented source lines that are to be included in the compilation. Source line(s) can be associated with a configuration-identifier which if supplied with this switch, causes them to be included. Also, alternative source line(s) can be specially marked to be included if the configuration-identifier is not supplied.

Format

Mark Source Line(s) Individually:

--configuration-identifier conditional-source-line

or:

--#configuration-identifier conditional-source-line

The above format is repeated for each source line to be marked as a conditional source line.

Source line(s) beginning with "--=" are included in the compilation if the configuration-identifier is specified with the command line CONFIGURATION switch. Source line(s) beginning with "--#" are included in the compilation if the configuration-identifier is NOT specified with the command line CONFIGURATION switch (CONFIGURATION is not used or is used without that configuration-identifier).

Mark a Group of Source Lines:

```
--{configuration-identifier
conditional-source-line-1      }
.                               } Compiled if
.                               } configuration-identifier
.                               } is specified with this
conditional-source-line-n     } switch.
--#
alt-conditional-source-line-1  }
.                               } Compiled if
.                               } configuration-identifier
.                               } is not specified with this
alt-conditional-source-line-n  } switch.
--}configuration-identifier
```

Source line(s) between lines beginning with "--{" and "--#" are included in the compilation if the configuration-identifier is specified with the command line CONFIGURATION switch. Source line(s) between lines beginning with "--#" and "--}" are included in the compilation if the configuration-identifier is not specified with the command line CONFIGURATION switch (CONFIGURATION is not used or is used without that configuration-identifier).

Notes on Syntax

Comments are examined for configuration switches only if they occupy a line by themselves (i.e., the "--" starts at the first non-blank character of the line).

The special comment characters "---", "--#", "--{", and "--}" must be entered as shown with no spaces between them.

The characters "=", "#", "{", and "}" are the default meta characters for configuration switches, but they can be modified. See the COMMENT command line option for more information.

The configuration-identifier must immediately follow the special comment characters; no space is allowed between them.

The configuration-identifier on the closing brace "--}" is optional, but if specified must match the identifier on the corresponding opening brace "--{".

The "--#" has one or the other of two distinct meanings: 1) if followed by a configuration-identifier, it means "compile the balance of this line conditionally" and 2) if no identifier follows, it means "toggle the sense of the innermost configuration brace".

Any additional text on the same line as the "--{configuration-identifier" and/or the "--} configuration-identifier" will be considered a comment and will not be compiled as Ada source, regardless of the configuration settings.

Naming Constraint

By default, a /CONFIG-I960 setting is created for the target computer and model (by the /TARGET and the /MODEL Compiler switches). Therefore, I960 is not a valid configuration-identifier for conditional compilation. If used, conditional source with that name will always be included in the compilation whether or not this switch is specified (since that name is already specified for the target and model, by default).

Nesting

The compiler treats nested conditional source in a manner similar to nested "if" statements. It checks the configuration-identifier to determine if it has been specified with the CONFIGURATION switch (similar to the checking performed to determine whether an "if" statement is to be performed). If so, it selects the source marked with that configuration-identifier (just as an "if" statement is performed for a "True" "if" condition). If not and alternate conditional source exists, it selects the alternate source for that configuration-identifier marked with "--#" (just as an "else" statement is performed for a "False" "if" condition). It continues this checking for every nested configuration-identifier it encounters.

For example:

```
--{A
  conditional-source-line-A1      }
      .                          } Compiled if A is
      .                          } specified with
      .                          } this switch.
  conditional-source-line-An      }
--#
  alt-conditional-source-line-A1   }
      .                          } Compiled if A is not
      .                          } specified with
      .                          } this switch.
  alt-conditional-source-line-An   }
--{B
  conditional-source-line-B1      }
      .                          } Compiled if A is not
      .                          } and B is specified
      .                          } with this switch.
  conditional-source-line-Bn      }
--#
  alt-conditional-source-line-B1   }
      .                          } Compiled if A and B are
      .                          } not specified with
      .                          } this switch.
  alt-conditional-source-line-Bn   }
--{C
  conditional-source-line-C1      }
      .                          } Compiled if A and B are
      .                          } not and C is specified
      .                          } with this switch.
  conditional-source-line-Cn      }
--#
  alt_conditional-source-line-C1   }
      .                          } Compiled if A, B, and C
      .                          } are not specified with
      .                          } this switch.
  alt-conditional-source-line-Cn   }
--}C
--}B
--}A
```

Configuration switches are examined and must be properly nested regardless of whether or not the configuration-identifiers are specified.

The following example format is invalid, since "B" is not completely nested within "A":

```
--{A  
--{B  
--}A  
--}B
```

At the close of "A", the nested "B" will be forced closed with the warning message: "Missing configuration comment: --}B". By the time "--}B" is reached, "B" will have already been closed, so the following warning will be issued: "Unmatched configuration comment: --}B".

CROSSREF
NOCROSSREF -- default

This switch generates a cross reference listing that contains names referenced in the source code. The cross reference listing is included in the listing file; therefore, the LIST switch must be selected or CROSSREF has no effect.

CTI
NOCTI -- default

This switch generates a CASE tools interface file. The default filename is derived from the object filename, with a .CTI extension. The .CTI file is required to support the CALL_TREE, FULL_CALL_TREE, and INVERTED_CALL_TREE switches.

DEBUG -- default
NODEBUG

This switch selects the production of symbolic debug tables in the relocatable object file.

Alternate abbreviation: **DBG**, **NODBG**

DIAGNOSTICS
NODIAGNOSTICS -- default

This switch produces a diagnostic message file compatible with Digital's Language Sensitive Editor and XincTech Editor. See Digital's documentation for the Language Sensitive Editor for a detailed explanation of the file produced by this switch.

ELABORATOR
NOELABORATOR -- default

This switch generates a setup program (in unit-name\$ELAB.OBJ (and a listing file in unit-name\$ELAB.LIS if the LIST switch was specified)) that elaborates all compilation units on which the specified library unit procedure (main program) depends and then calls the procedure (main program). When the ELABORATOR switch is used, The unit name of a previously compiled procedure must be specified instead of a source file. It is not necessary to distinguish a main program from a library unit when it is compiled.

FULL_CALL_TREE
NOFULL_CALL_TREE -- default

When the FULL_CALL_TREE switch is used, the compiler listing includes all calls including all nested calls in every call. The NOFULL_CALL_TREE switch shows all nested calls in the first instance only and all subsequent calls are referred to the first instance. This switch has no effect without the ELABORATOR and LIST switches.

INDENTATION=n
INDENTATION=3 -- default

This switch controls the indentation width in a reformatted source listing (see the REFORMAT switch description). This switch assigns a value to the number of columns used in indentation; the value n can range from 1 to 8.

INFO -- default
NOINFO

The INFO switch produces all diagnostic messages including information-level diagnostic messages. The NOINFO switch suppresses the production of information-level diagnostic messages only.

INSTANTIATE=option
NOINSTANTIATE -- default

This switch is used to establish a default mode of instantiation for all generic instantiations within the compilation.

The option parameter instructs the Compiler to instantiate generics in the manner specified, as described below:

single_body - a single body is used for all instantiations

macro - each instantiation produces a different body

Please refer to Section 3.12 "Generics" for more information on the advantages and disadvantages in using single_body generics versus macro generics.

Nested instantiations and nested generics are supported and generics defined in library units are permitted.

It is not possible to perform a macro instantiation for a generic whose body has not yet been compiled.

NOTE: An alternate method of controlling macro instantiation of a generic is by using pragma Instantiate in the source code and performing compilation without this switch. The pragma controls instantiation of a particular generic. Refer to Section 5.2.F of this document under Implementation-Dependent Pragmas, for further information.

In the event of a conflict between the pragma and this switch, the switch takes precedence.

INTSL
NOINTSL -- default

This switch intersperses lines of source code with the assembly code generated in the macro listing. This switch is valid only if the LIST and MACRO switches are selected. It may be helpful in correlating Ada source to generated code, but it increases the size of the listing file.

INVERTED_CALL_TREE
NOINVERTED_CALL_TREE -- default

This switch determines which calls led to the present one. A reversed order call tree is generated. This switch has no effect without the ELABORATOR and LIST switches.

LIST(-listing-file-spec)
NOLIST -- default in interactive mode
LIST -- default for background processes

This switch generates a listing file. The default filename is derived from the source filename, with a .LIS extension. The listing-file-spec can be optionally specified.

LOG
NOLOG -- default

This switch causes the compiler to write in the compilation log, command line options and the file specification of the Ada source file being compiled which is written to to SYSSOUTPUT (the operating system's standard output). This switch is useful in examining batch output logs because it allows the user to easily determine which files are being compiled.

MACRO
NOMACRO -- default

This switch produces an assembly like object code listing appended to the source listing file. The LIST switch must be enabled or this switch has no effect.

MAIN_ELAB
NOMAIN_ELAB -- default

This switch makes the compiler treat the compilation unit being compiled as a user-defined elaboration or setup program which is used instead of that normally produced by the ELABORATOR switch. The source file must be specified instead of a unit name of a previously compiled procedure. Usually, the source file is modified by the user, starting from the version produced by the WRITE_ELAB switch.

MAXERRORS=n
MAXERRORS=500 -- default

This switch assigns a value limit to the number of errors forcing job termination. Once this value is exceeded, the compilation is terminated. Information-level diagnostic messages are not included in the count of errors forcing termination. The specified value's range is from 0 to 500.

MODEL=model-name

If this switch is not specified, TLDada provides compilation capabilities that are common to all models of the target.

If this switch is specified, where model-name is one of the models below, TLDada provides compilation capabilities that are valid for the specified model. The compilation that is performed for a particular model may be valid for another model of the target if it supports the same machine-specific code (machine instructions, domains, etc.).

The following are valid models:

KA
SA
CA
XB
SB
MC
MM
XA
MX

NEW_LIBRARY
NONNEW_LIBRARY -- default

The **NEW_LIBRARY** switch creates an I960 subdirectory in your current working directory and an I960.LIB library in that subdirectory, replacing the contents of the prior subdirectory and library, if they existed.

The **NONNEW_LIBRARY** switch checks if an I960 subdirectory exists in your current working directory and if it does not already exist, it will create the I960 subdirectory and an I960.LIB library in that subdirectory.

NOTE: This switch along with the **PARENT_LIBRARY** switch replaces the **MAKE_LIB** switch.

OBJECT{=object-file-spec}
OBJECT -- default
NOOBJECT

This switch produces a relocatable object file in the I960 subdirectory in the current compilation directory. The default filename is derived from the source filename, with a ".OBJ" extension.

OPT -- default
OPT{=(parameter{,...})}
NOOPT
NOOPT{=(parameter{,...})}

This switch enables the specified global optimization of the compiled code. The negation of this switch disables the specified global optimization of the compiled code.

When the OPT switch is entered, without any parameters, all optimizations listed below are turned on. This restores the parameters to their defaults. When it is entered with parameters, only the specified parameters are turned on.

When the NOOPT switch is entered, without any parameters, all optimizations listed below are turned off. When it is entered with parameters, only the specified parameters are turned off.

Default optimizations such as COMMON_SUBEXPRESSION, CONSTANT_ARITHMETIC, DEAD_CODE, and VALUE_FOLDING, etc. should not be changed for normal use. Users may wish to change these optimizations for configuration or testing purposes, however, TLD Systems recommends that they not be changed. These default optimizations should be changed only when there is an abnormal situation with data or the program or a bad, TLD- or user-created algorithm. For example, if the program has an unused procedure the default optimization parameter DEAD_SUBPROGRAM default will delete it for production improvement, however, the user may not want the unused procedure deleted for Debugger purposes. If users are finding a need to change these optimizations, please notify TLD Systems so that we can resolve the problem more efficiently.

The following parameters may be used with the /OPT and /NOOPT switches:

CODE_MOVEMENT

This parameter moves code to improve execution time. (For example, moves invariant code out of a loop). This parameter is turned on by default.

CODE_STRAIGHTENING

This parameter ensures that program flow is well formed by performing rearrangement of segments of code. This parameter is turned on by default.

COMMON_SUBEXPRESSION

Expressions with the same operands are not computed a second time. (For example, if an expression uses "A + B" and another expressions uses "A + B", the Compiler does not compute the second expression, since it knows it has already computed the value). This parameter is turned on by default. **WARNING:** Turning this switch off may cause unexpected results.

CONSTANT_ARITHMETIC

This parameter performs constant arithmetic. This parameter is turned on by default. **WARNING:** Turning this switch off may cause unexpected results.

DEAD_CODE

This parameter removes code that cannot be reached such as unlabeled code following an unconditional branch. This parameter is turned on by default. **WARNING:** Turning this switch off may cause unexpected results.

DEAD_SUBPROGRAM

This parameter removes subprograms that are not referenced. This parameter is turned on by default.

DEAD_VARIABLE

This parameter removes local temporary variables that are not used during execution. This parameter is turned on by default.

DELASSIGN

This parameter optimizes code by deleting redundant assignments. It only performs deletions allowed by the semantics of Ada. This parameter is turned on by default.

INLINE

By default, the compiler automatically inlines subprograms that are not visible in a package spec and if the estimated code size is smaller than the actual call, it will inline it. This parameter is turned on by default.

LITERAL_POOL

This parameter overrides the Compiler's optimization separation of compile time constants into a separate memory pool. This parameter enables the user to exercise complete control over data allocation. This parameter is turned on by default.

LOOP_UNROLLING

This parameter applies to register memory only. It causes an expression computed at the end of a loop to be remembered at the top of the next iteration. This parameter is turned on by default.

PEEPHOLE

This parameter performs optimization in very limited contexts. This parameter is turned on by default.

REGISTER_DEDICATION

This parameter allows dedication of a register to an object or expression value. This parameter is turned on by default.

SCHEDULER

This parameter is used to activate the reorganizer phase of the Compiler. Instruction Scheduling, as performed by the Reorganizer, is a phase between the Code Generator and the Object Formatter phases. The Reorganizer reads the Code File, reorders the code, and outputs the Code File. This parameter is turned off by default.

The purpose of the Reorganizer is to perform optimization on the code generated by the Code Generator in order to minimize the amount of time that the hardware has to wait for data, generated by earlier instructions, to become ready for use.

NOTE: If you choose to use this switch, TLD recommends that the System Administrator set the user's page file quota to at least 60,000.

SINGLE_MODULE

This parameter creates one object module per compilation unit rather than one for each top-level subprogram. If this parameter is not used, and the compilation unit spec and body are in separate files, the extension "_b" is added to the package name in the object file name of the package body (i.e., package-name_b.obj) to differentiate between the package body and spec. The user may locate csects from only the body or spec by specifying the unique object filename (package-name_b for the body or package-name for the spec) followed by the control section name. This parameter is turned on by default.

STRENGTH_REDUCTION

This parameter selects operators that execute faster. This parameter is turned on by default.

VALUE_FOLDING

Substitutions of operands known to have the same value are performed before expression analysis optimization. (For example, if B and C have the same value, the expression "A + C" is used and "A + B" will be recognized as common and the Compiler will not compute the second expression, since it knows it has the same value as the first). This parameter is turned on by default. **WARNING:** Turning this switch off may cause unexpected results.

PAGE_lines-per-page
PAGE=60 -- default

This switch assigns a value to the number of lines per page for listing. The value can range from 10 to 99.

PARENT_LIBRARY-parent-library-spec
NOPARENT_LIBRARY -- default

The **PARENT_LIBRARY** switch uses the specified library as the parent library for the library to be created. 1750A must be included at the end of the parent-library-spec. This switch may only be used with the **NEW_LIBRARY** switch.

If the **NOPARENT_LIBRARY** switch is used, the library created by the **NEW_LIBRARY** switch will have no parent library.

NOTE: This switch along with the **NEW_LIBRARY** switch replaces the **MAKE_LIB** switch.

PARMs
NOPARMs -- default

This **PARAMETER** switch causes all option switches governing the compilation, including the defaulted option switches, to be included in the listing file. The **LIST** option switch must also be selected or this switch has no effect. User specified switches are preceded in the listing file by a leading asterisk (*). This switch adds approximately one page to the listing file.

PHASE -- default
NOPHASE

This switch suppresses the display of phase names during compilation. This switch is useful in batch jobs because it reduces the verbosity of the batch log file.

REF_ID_CASE=option
NOREF_ID_CASE=option -- default

This is a reformatting option, under the control of the REFORMAT switch. This switch determines how variable names appear in the compiler listing. The options for this switch are:

ALL_LOWER -- All variable names are in lower case.
ALL_UPPER -- All variable names are in upper case.
INITIAL_CAPS -- All variable names have initial caps. -- default

REF_KEY_CASE=option
NOREF_KEY_CASE=option -- default

This is a reformatting option, under the control of the REFORMAT switch. This switch determines how Ada key words appear in the compiler listing. The options for this switch are:

ALL_LOWER -- All Ada key words are in lower case. -- default
ALL_UPPER -- All Ada key words are in upper case.
INITIAL_CAPS -- All Ada key words have initial caps.

REFORMAT{=reformat-file-spec}
NOREFORMAT -- default

This switch causes the compiler to reformat the source listing in the listing file (if no reformat-file-spec was provided) or generate a reformatted source file, if a reformat-file-spec is present. The default file extension of the reformatted source file is ".RFM". Reformatting consists of uniform indentation and retains numeric literals in their original source form. This switch performs the reformatting as specified by the REF_ID_CASE, REF_KEY_CASE, and INDENTATION switches.

SOURCE -- default
NOSOURCE

This switch causes the input source program to be included in the listing file. Unless they are suppressed, diagnostic messages are always included in the listing file.

SYNTAX_ONLY
NOSYNTAX_ONLY -- default

This switch performs syntax and semantic checking on the source program. No object file is produced and the MACRO switch is ignored. The Ada Program Library is not updated.

TARGET=i960 -- default

This switch selects the target computer for which code is to be generated for this compilation. "i960" selects i960 architecture operation.

WARNINGS -- default
NOWARNINGS

The **WARNINGS** switch outputs warning and higher level diagnostic messages.

The **NOWARNINGS** switch suppresses the output of both warning-level and information-level diagnostic messages.

WIDTH=characters-per-line
WIDTH=110 -- default

This switch sets the number of characters per line (80 to 132) in the listing file.

WORD_STORE
NOWORD_STORE -- default

The **WORD_STORE** switch simulates byte and half-word stores by using full word instructions. This will allow only full word stores to be performed. The **NOWORD_STORE** switch will allow byte and half-word stores to be performed.

WRITE_ELAB
NOWRITE_ELAB -- default

The **WRITE_ELAB** switch generates an Ada source file which represents the main elaboration "setup" program created by the compiler. The unit name of a previously compiled procedure must be specified instead of a source file. The **WRITE_ELAB** switch may not be used at the same time as the **ELABORATOR** switch.

XTRA
NOXTRA -- default

This switch is used to access features under development or features not defined in the LRM. See the description of this switch in Section 3.15.

COMPILATION SYSTEM OPTIONS

LINKER OPTIONS

The linker options of this Ada implementation, as described in this Appendix, are provided by the customer. Unless specifically noted otherwise, references in this appendix are to linker documentation and not to this report.

4 DIRECTIVE LANGUAGE

On any host, the command line calling TLDlnk may optionally specify a linker directive file to control the linking operation. The directive file format and individual directives are described in the following pages.

4.1 DIRECTIVE FILE

Each line of the directive file contains up to 132 characters. Tabs are treated as blanks. Blanks are used to separate words when no other punctuation separates them; the actual number of blanks is insignificant. Characters that follow two successive minuses (--) are ignored.

A directive ordinarily consists of one line of input, however, lines may be continued using a tilde (~). Only one directive is allowed per input line. A continuation character can be used to continue directive values, however, a value cannot be split between two lines (if the value does not fit on the current line, the continuation character must be used after the previous value and the value must be placed on the following line). Either upper or lower case may be used (they are equivalent) except for file names on hosts with case-sensitive file names.

A directive file may include another directive file. The format of this directive is:

```
INCLUDE filespec{.lnk}
```

where the file extension .lnk may be optionally specified if the file is a directive file, otherwise, if the file is an object module file, its extension must be supplied (i.e., .obj or .obj must be supplied).

An included file may itself include another directive file, that is, in the example above, filespec.lnk may contain yet another directive file. The level of nested directive files allowed depends on the number of files that the operating system permits to be opened simultaneously.

Conditional linking may be performed in the directive file. The format of this conditional linking is:

```
if logical-expression then
...
{else | elsif logical-expression then}
...
endif
```

If the *logical-expression* returns a true value, the statements following the if or the elsif clause will be processed, otherwise, the ones following the else clause will be processed.

4.2 DIRECTIVES

TLDlink directives are described in this section, in alphabetical order.

The following words, in lower case italics, are used in the descriptions:

csect-name

This is the name of the control section in the program being linked.

file

This is a host file specification. A file specification must be completely contained on a line.

group-name

This is a control section that includes specified modules and/or control sections of module(s).

module-name

This is the name of a module in the program being linked.

paddress

This is a physical address in the form of a hexadecimal number from 0 to FFFFF.

ppage

This is a physical page number in the form of a hexadecimal number from 0 to FFFFF.

symbol

This is the name of an external symbol in the program being linked.

vaddress

This is a virtual address in the form of a hexadecimal number from 0 to FFFFFFFF (2**32 - 1).

vpage

This is a virtual page number in the form of a hexadecimal number from 0 to FFFFF.

Each TLDlnk directive is described below.

ASSIGN (vpage=ppage{,...})

The ASSIGN directive causes the specified virtual page to be mapped to the corresponding physical page.

For example,

ASSIGN (40000=C0)

causes the specified virtual page 40000 hex to be mapped to the physical page C0 hex.

ASSIGN (40000=C0, 10000=B0)

causes the specified virtual pages 40000 hex and 10000 hex to be mapped to the physical pages C0 hex and B0 hex, respectively.

COMMENT {=}{"}Text to be put in Load Module{"}

The COMMENT directive contains text which TLDlnk puts in the load module. TLDlnk precedes the text within quotes by ";;" to distinguish user inserted comments from those inserted by TLDlnk which begin with ";". All comments specified by COMMENT directives are inserted in the load module immediately following the initial comment which is created by TLDlnk. If

quotes are specified, they must exist at the beginning and end of the text to be treated as a comment.

DEBUG {file}

When DEBUG is used the linker creates a debug file containing symbols and their values for the symbolic debugger and a traceback file containing call and branching information. If DEBUG is not specified, the linker does not produce the debug file and traceback file. The linker puts symbols which were included in the relocatable object file in the debug file and traceback information also in the relocatable object file in the traceback file. The name of the debug and traceback files are derived the same way the map file name is derived as described in the MAP switch. The format of the debug and traceback files is described in Appendix A.

This directive has the same functionality as the linker switch DEBUG described in Chapter 5.

END

This directive is always required (if the End-of-File is not present). It terminates directive input to TLDlnk, so that any subsequent input is ignored. After this directive is read, TLDlnk allocates memory and reads the object files to produce the load module.

FILL (vaddr=vaddress, len=size-in-bytes, {"}pattern{")

The FILL directive is used to fill in all unused memory with a user-specifiable value.

The vaddress parameter is the starting virtual address of the fill region, the size-in-bytes parameter is the number of bytes to be filled with the pattern, and the pattern parameter is the pattern used to fill in the fill region. The pair of double quotes (" ") are required if the fill pattern is a character string.

GROUP { :group-name= } (name1 { , name2 ... }) { (attribute { , ... }) }

This directive creates a grouping of control sections. The argument name can be module-name, module-name:csect-name, or :group-name. If module-name is specified (without :csect-name) then the wild card "*" is assumed for the csect-name and all control sections of the specified load module are used. Because the group-name is associated with the "null" module, it is always preceded by the null module name: a colon (:). The group name becomes a new control section that includes the

specified control sections and the included control sections may not be specified in any other group. If attributes are specified, then only those control sections with the specified attributes will be included in the group and the group's attributes consist of only those specified in the directive.

This directive, as well as the SET directive, can refer to attributes in pragma Attribute in the source file. Refer to the Reference Document for the TLD Ada Compiler for further information regarding pragma Attribute.

If no data or code attribute is specified and an instruction (code) control section is included in the specification, the group will have the code attribute. If data control section(s) are also specified, a warning message is displayed indicating that the group contains mixed instruction and data control sections and that the code attribute is assumed for the group. If no data or code attribute is specified and no instruction (code) control section is included in the specification, the group will have the data attribute.

The alignment of the group is by the "least common denominator" of all control section alignment values. The length of the group is the sum of the lengths of the included control sections plus necessary alignment. The length (as well as other attributes) of the group may be changed by the SET directive. After all explicit GROUP directives have been applied, the Linker groups any remaining ungrouped control sections and groups by similar attributes. Groups may be used in other group directives.

Attributes may be one or more of the following to select groups with those attributes. The boolean attributes are separated by a comma to denote a logical AND.

READ

is a boolean TRUE if the csect is all readable, otherwise, it is FALSE.

NOREAD

is a boolean TRUE if the csect is not all readable, otherwise, it is FALSE.

WRITE

is a boolean TRUE if the csect is all writable, otherwise, it is FALSE.

NOWRITE

is a boolean TRUE if the csect is not all writable, otherwise, it is FALSE.

CODE

is a boolean TRUE if the csect is all code, otherwise,
it is FALSE.

NOCODE

is a boolean TRUE if the csect is not all code,
otherwise, it is FALSE.

DATA

is a boolean TRUE if the csect is all data, otherwise,
it is FALSE.

NODATA

is a boolean TRUE if the csect is not all data,
otherwise, it is FALSE.

To allow grouping of more control sections than can fit in a single directive line, a continuation character can be used or the GROUP directive can be repeated (using the same group name) as many times as needed to include all control sections needed within that group. For example, if the following is in the linker directive file:

```
GROUP :Group_1=(a,b,c)...  
GROUP :Group_1=(d,e,f)...
```

Group_1 will contain a,b,c,d,e, and f.

Wild card symbols as previously described may be included in the *module-name*, *csect-name*, and *group-name* (which is not the name of the group, but a group to be included).

The ordering of the wild card specifications within the linker directive file is important. If any wild card specification is a subset of another, the subset should be listed first. For example, if the following groups are in the linker directive file:

```
GROUP :Group_1=(abc*:lmn*)...  
GROUP :Group_2=(ab*:lm*)...
```

control section "abcd:lmno" will be included in Group_1, and since it has been included into a group, will not be included in Group_2.

The following is an example of incorrect ordering, where the subset is listed after its containing set:

```
GROUP :Group_2=(ab*:lm*)...
```

```
GROUP :Group_1=(abc*:lmn*)...
```

In this example, control section "abcd:lmno" will be included in Group_2, and since it has been included into a group, will not be included in Group_1.

```
INCLUDE {()}file{,...}{}()
```

The INCLUDE directive specifies the file(s) used for subsequent linker input. This is the only linker directive that requires a complete filename (i.e., no file type or extension is appended to the supplied name). If the file name ends in .obj or .olb, the file is assumed to be an object module file. If the file name ends in .lnk, the file is assumed to be a directive file. If only one filespec is specified, the corresponding parentheses are not required. This directive may be repeated.

NOTE: The GROUP and SET directives are used, instead of this directive, to make specific selections of modules and/or control sections to be included in the link.

A directive file may include another directive file. The format of this directive is:

```
INCLUDE filespec{.lnk}
```

where the file extension .lnk may be optionally specified if the file is a directive file, otherwise, if the file is an object module file, its extension must be supplied (i.e., .obj or .olb must be supplied).

An included file may itself include another directive file, that is, in the example above, filespec.lnk may contain yet another directive file. The level of nested directive files allowed depends on the number of files that the operating system permits to be opened simultaneously.

```
LET symbol = expression
```

When LET is used, the linker sets the specified symbol to the specified value or expression. This directive has the same effect as defining the symbol as an EXPORT in an object module. Any external references to the specified symbol from an object module are set to the value specified in the LET directive. Currently, the expression argument must be a hexadecimal number.

LIBRARY-(*{file(, ...)}*)

This directive causes the specified object module library or libraries to be searched to resolve undefined symbols. The parentheses are not required if only one filespec is specified.

The order that the filespecs are specified is the order in which they are searched. If library is used both on the command line and in the directive file, the libraries specified on the command line will be searched first followed by those specified in the directive file.

TLDlnk will process the library directive or switch at the point where it is specified, therefore, it should be specified after includes and searches.

This directive has the same functionality as the linker SEARCH directive and LIBRARY switch which is described in Chapter 5.

MEMORY (*mem_type_name, base_address, length_in_words, - word_size_in_bits*)

This directive describes a memory unit other than i960 standard memory to which TLDlnk will allocate control sections containing objects specified in pragma Memory_Unit. The *mem_type_name* argument is the character string specified Pragma Memory_Unit, the *base_address* argument is the starting address hex value in special memory where the memory unit objects are to be allocated, the *length_in_words* argument is the hex value of the size in words of the special memory location, and the *word_size_in_bits* argument is the hex value of the size in bits of each word of special memory.

RESERVE(*vaddr=vaddress, len=size_in_bytes(, ...)*)

This directive indicates that no relocatable control sections are to be loaded into the specified address space.

SEARCH *file*

When SEARCH is used, TLDlnk searches the specified file for modules which define currently undefined external references. These modules are included as if they had been specified in an INCLUDE directive. Undefined weak external references (i.e., associated with WEAK IMPORT) do not cause inclusion on a search, but if an external is weakly referenced (i.e., associated with WEAK IMPORT) and strongly referenced (i.e., a regular IMPORT), its defining module is loaded by SEARCH. New external references from modules included from the search file may cause additional modules to be included from the search

file, regardless of the order of modules in the search file. For example, if the program references only S, S references T, and the library contains T followed by S, both S and T are included from the library.

This directive has the same functionality as the linker LIBRARY directive and LIBRARY switch which is described in Chapter 5.

SET name' ({}attribute1=value1(,attribute2=value2,...){})

This directive sets each specified attribute to the corresponding value for the specified control section or group. The argument name can be module-name, module-name:csect-name, or :group-name. If module-name is specified (without :csect-name) then the wild card "*" is assumed for the csect-name and all control sections of the specified load module are used. The parentheses are required only if more than one attribute is specified. Because the group-name is associated with the "null" module, it is always preceded by the null module name: a colon (:).

This directive, as well as the GROUP directive, can refer to attributes in pragma Attribute in the source file. Refer to the Reference Document for the TLD Ada Compiler for further information on pragma Attribute.

If no data or code attribute is specified and an instruction (code) control section is included in the specification, the control section or group will have the code attribute. If data control section(s) are also specified, a warning message is displayed indicating that mixed instruction and data control sections have been included and that the code attribute is assumed for the group. If no data or code attribute is specified and no instruction (code) control section is included in the specification, the control section or group will have the data attribute.

Wild card symbols may be included in the module-name and csect-name consisting of "*" which matches one or more characters and "?" which matches exactly one character. All modules and control sections of the object module files listed in the include directive(s) that match the wild card pattern are selected.

Attributes may be one or more of the following to set or reference an attribute value:

VADDR

is the beginning virtual address of this csect. It consists of a hex or decimal number. To set address(es) in region 3, an eight-digit, non-negative, hex number must be used.

PADDR

is the beginning physical address of this csect. Since the linker does not normally assign physical addresses, this attribute must be set before it is referenced.

LEN{GTR}

is the length of this csect.

ALIGN

is the alignment used for this csect.

READ

is a boolean TRUE if the csect is all readable, otherwise, it is FALSE.

NOREAD

is a boolean TRUE if the csect is not all readable, otherwise, it is FALSE.

WRITE

is a boolean TRUE if the csect is all writable, otherwise, it is FALSE.

NOWRITE

is a boolean TRUE if the csect is not all writable, otherwise, it is FALSE.

CODE

is a boolean TRUE if the csect is all code, otherwise, it is FALSE.

NOCODE

is a boolean TRUE if the csect is not all code, otherwise, it is FALSE.

DATA

is a boolean TRUE if the csect is all data, otherwise, it is FALSE.

NODATA

is a boolean TRUE if the csect is not all data,
otherwise, it is FALSE.

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX F OF THE Ada STANDARD

The only allowed implementation dependencies correspond to implementation-dependent pragmas, to certain machine-dependent conventions as mentioned in Chapter 13 of the Ada Standard, and to certain allowed restrictions on representation clauses. The implementation-dependent characteristics of this Ada implementation, as described in this Appendix, are provided by the customer. Unless specifically noted otherwise, references in this Appendix are to compiler documentation and not to this report. Implementation-specific portions of the package STANDARD, which are not a part of Appendix F, are:

package STANDARD is

.....

type SHORT_INTEGER is range -32768 .. 32767;

type INTEGER is range -2147483648 .. 2147483647;

type FLOAT is digits 6 range -2.12676E+37 .. 2.12676E+37;

type LONG_FLOAT is digits 15

range -1.123_558_209_288_95E+307 .. 1.123_558_209_288_95E+307;

type DURATION is delta 2.0**(-14) range -86_400.0 .. 86_400.0;

.....

end STANDARD;

APPENDIX F

The Ada language definition allows for certain machine_dependencies in a controlled manner. No machine-dependent syntax or semantic extensions or restrictions are allowed. The only allowed implementation-dependencies correspond to implementation-dependent pragmas and attributes, certain machine-dependent conventions, as mentioned in chapter 13 of the MIL-STD-1815A; and certain allowed restrictions on representation clauses.

The full definition of the implementation-dependent characteristics of the TLD VAX/i960 Ada Compiler System is presented in this section extracted from the compiler reference manual.

5 I960 TARGET COMPILER

This section identifies correspondences between features of the TLDacs and sections of the Ada Language Reference Manual (LRM).

5.1 LRM CH.1 - INTRODUCTION

The formal standards for the Ada Programming Language are provided in the Ada Language Reference Manual (LRM), ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A. TLD Systems has developed TLDacs in the spirit of those standards.

The machine dependencies permitted by the Ada language are identified in LRM Appendix F. No machine dependent syntax, semantic extensions, or restrictions are allowed. The only acceptable implementation dependencies are pragmas and attributes, the machine dependent conventions explained in LRM Chapter 13, and some restrictions on representation clauses.

TLD Systems has developed implementation-dependent software to specifically conform to these restrictions and has developed implementation-independent pragmas and attributes in the spirit of the LRM. This software is described, below, in individual discussions that follow the topical order (within chapters and appendices) of the LRM. For a detailed description of the Run Time environment, refer to the Reference Document for the TLD Ada Run Time System.

5.2 LRM CH.2 - LEXICAL ELEMENTS

The items described in this section correspond to the standards in Chapter 2 of the LRM.

The following limits, capacities, and restrictions are imposed by the Ada compiler implementation:

The maximum number of nesting levels for procedures is 10. There is no limit to nesting of ifs, loops, cases, declare blocks, select and accept statements.

The maximum number of lexical elements within a language statement, declaration or pragma is not explicitly limited, but limited depending on the combination of Ada constructs coded.

The maximum number of procedures per compilation unit is 500.

The maximum number of levels of nesting of INCLUDE files is 10. There is no limit on the total number of INCLUDED or WITHed files.

Approximately 2000 user-defined elements are allowed in a compilation unit. The exact limit depends upon the characteristics of the elements.

A maximum of 500 severe (or more serious) diagnostic messages are allowed for a compilation.

The range of status values allowed is the same as the range of integer values, -2147483648..2147483647.

The maximum number of parameters in a procedure call is 20.

The maximum number of characters in a name is 120.

The maximum source line length is 120 characters.

The maximum string literal length is 120 characters.

The source line terminator is determined by the editor used.

Name characters have external representation.

5.3 LRM CH.3 - DECLARATIONS AND TYPES

The items described in this section correspond to the standards in Chapter 3 of the LRM.

Number declarations are not assigned addresses and their names are not permitted as a prefix to the 'address attribute.

Objects are allocated by the compiler to occupy one or more 8 bit bytes. Only in the presence of pragma Pack or record representation clauses are objects allocated to less than a word.

'Address can be applied to a constant object to return the address of the constant object.

Except for access objects, uninitialized objects contain an

undefined value. An attempt to reference the value of an uninitialized object is not detected.

The maximum number of enumeration literals of all types is limited only by available symbol table space.

The predefined integer types are:

Integer range -2_147_483_648 .. 2_147_483_647.
Short_Integer range -32_768 .. 32_768

System.Min_Int is -2_147_483_648.
System.Max_Int is 2_147_483_647.

The predefined real types are:

Float digits 6.
Long_Float digits 15.

System.Max_Digits is 15.

There is no predefined fixed point type name. Fixed point types are implemented as data depending upon the range of values by which the type is constrained.

Index constraints and other address values (e.g., access types) are limited to 2147483647.

The maximum array size is limited to 2147483647.

The maximum string length is 2147483647.

Access objects are implemented as an unsigned integer. The access literal Null is implemented as 0.

There is no limit on the number of dimensions of an array type. Array types are passed as parameters opposite unconstrained formal parameters using a descriptor packet vector.

Additional dimension bounds follow immediately for arrays with more than one dimension.

Packed strings are generated instead of unpacked strings.

5.4 LRM CH.4 - NAMES AND EXPRESSIONS

The items described in this section correspond to the standards in Chapter 4 of the LRM.

Machine_Overflows is True.

Pragma Controlled has no effect since garbage collection is never performed.

5.5 LRM CH.5 - STATEMENTS

The items described in this section correspond to the standards in Chapter 5 of the LRM.

The maximum number of statements in an Ada source program is undefined and limited only by symbol table space.

Unless they are quite sparse, Case statements are allocated as indexed jump vectors and therefore, are very fast.

Loop statements with a "for" implementation scheme are implemented most efficiently if the range is in reverse and down to zero.

Data declared in block statements is elaborated as part of its containing scope.

5.6 LRM CH.6 - SUBPROGRAMS

The items described in this section correspond to the standards in Chapter 6 of the LRM.

Arrays, records, and task types are passed by reference.

5.7 LRM CH.7 - PACKAGES

The items described in this section correspond to the standards in Chapter 7 of the LRM.

Package elaboration is performed dynamically, permitting a warm restart without reloading the program.

5.8 LRM CH.8 - VISIBILITY RULES

Not applicable.

NOTE: TLD has not produced a modification of the item(s) described in this LRM section or documentation parallel to the information in this LRM section.

5.9 LRM CH.9 - TASKS

The items described in this section correspond to the standards in Chapter 9 of the LRM.

Task objects are implemented as access types pointing to a Process Control Block (PCB).

Type Time in package Calendar is declared as a record containing two integer values: the current value of the real time clock counter and the number of ticks that have elapsed on the countdown timer.

Pragma Priority is supported with a range defined in package System. The restriction on a dynamic expression for a task's priority has been removed consistent with Ada 9X. Note: Like Ada 9X, a pragma Priority placed in the main subprogram remains restricted to a compile time static expression.

Pragma Shared is supported for scalar objects.

TLDada allows either a duration or a clock time to be specified in a delay statement. If a duration is specified, the task is delayed for that duration. If a clock time is specified, the task is delayed until that clock time is reached.

The format for specifying a duration is:

delay expression

where *expression* is of type Duration.

The format for specifying a clock time is:

delay until expression

where *expression* is of type Calendar.Time.

Package Calendar is described in the Reference Document for the TLD Run Time System, 1960 Target.

5.10 LRM CH.10 - PROGRAM STRUCTURE/COMPILATION

Ada Program Library processing is described in the Reference Document for the TLD Ada Library Manager, 1960 Target.

Multiple Ada Program Libraries are supported with each library containing an optional ancestor library. The predefined packages are contained in the TLD standard library, 1960.LIB

5.11 LRM CH.11 - EXCEPTIONS

Exception handling is described in the Reference Document for the TLD Run Time System, 1960 Target.

Exception objects are allocated access objects to the exception name string. The implementation of exceptions is described in the Reference Document for the TLD Run Time System, 1960 Target.

Exceptions are implemented by the TLD Ada Compiler System to take advantage of the normal policy in real time computer system design to reserve 50% of the duty cycle. By executing a small number of instructions in the prologue of a procedure or block containing an exception handler, a branch may be taken, at the occurrence of an exception, directly to a handler rather than performing the time consuming code of unwinding procedure calls and stack frames. The philosophy taken is that an exception signals an exceptional condition, perhaps a serious one involving recovery or reconfiguration, and that quick response in this situation is more important and worth the small throughput tradeoff in a real time environment.

TLDada allows one task to asynchronously signal a another task by raising an exception in the other task. The following Ada statement may be used in an Ada program to exercise this capability:

```
raise exception_name in task_name
```

There is no direct effect on the task raising the exception. It continues executing the code following the raise statement. The context of the target task is set so that the next time it runs, it will act as if the exception had been raised at the point at which it was last executing. This feature requires the compiler switch XTRA.

5.12 LRM CH.12 - GENERIC UNITS

Generic implementation is described in the Reference Document for the TLD Run Time System, 1960 Target.

A single generic instance is generated for a generic body, by default. Generic specifications and bodies need not be compiled together nor need a body be compiled prior to the compilation of an instantiation. Because of the single expansion, this implementation of generics tends to be more favorable of space savings. To achieve this tradeoff, the instantiations must, by nature, be more general and are, therefore, somewhat less efficient timewise. Refer to pragma Instantiate for more information on controlling instantiation of a generic.

5.13 LRM CH.13 - CLAUSES/IMPLEMENTATION

Representation clause support and restrictions are generally described in Section 5.2.F.

. Additional Information

A comprehensive Machine_Code package is provided and supported. The specification for this package is included in the Machine_Code_.Ada file.

The present version of the TLD 1960 Ada Compiler System supports two forms of code insertion language features. In addition to the standard LRM form of record aggregate form of code insertions that are fully supported, TLDacs supports an alternative form supplied with package Machine_Code that defines a procedure for each 1960 architecture instruction that is intrinsically implemented inline by using a pragma Interface with a language type of 1960; each such procedure results in one instruction being inlined. Because a procedure form is used, the restrictions placed upon the Machine_Code aggregate form of insertion that prohibit mixing in the same scope with declarations, statements, and functions do not apply. Furthermore, the procedure form offers a more friendly syntax that corresponds more to assembler input that does not require all fields to be specified (as is true for machine code aggregates) and can make use of parameter defaulting for such fields as index registers.

To further support those users who need to write at the assembly level, several additional procedures and pragmas have been added that assist the user in accessing Ada expressions, modifying Ada operands, and in manipulating registers. Pragma Register may be

applied to an Ada object to direct the compiler to allocate (dedicate) the object to the designated register. Use of this object on the left side of an assignment statement will result in the right side expression being computed and loaded into the register associated with the left side object, a la C register variables. Use of the object in a value reference context will result in a use of the value currently found in the associated register. This approach permits direct access to values from complicated Ada expressions, packed and subscripted operands, discriminated record components without having to know how the compiler actually allocated the objects. Two additional procedures are defined, Protect and Unprotect, which each take a register parameter identifying a register that is to be reserved from compiler use within the range of statements bracketed by the Protect/Unprotect call pair.

Pragma Interface with a language type of Interrupt will result in the prologue and epilogue of the indicated procedure generated to conform to the TLDrtx conventions for interrupt handlers. A language type of Void will prevent the compiler from generating any prologue or epilogue code and leave the responsibility for the procedure entry and exit code to the statements within the procedure: usually the above described intrinsically built-in machine code procedures.

Unchecked_Deallocation and Unchecked_Conversion are supported.

Procedure Unchecked_Deallocation (LRM 13.10.1)

Function Unchecked_Conversion (LRM 13.10.2)

5.14 LRM CH.14 - INPUT/OUTPUT

The items described in this section correspond to the standards in Chapter 14 of the LRM.

File I/O operations are not supported.

Input/output packages and associated operations are explained in Section 5.2.F of this manual.

5.2.A LRM APP.A - PREDEFINED LANGUAGE ATTRIBUTES

The items referenced in this section correspond to the standards in Appendix A of the LRM.

All LRM-defined attributes are supported by the TLDacs.

5.2.B LRM APP.B - PREDEFINED LANGUAGE PRAGMAS

The items described in this section correspond to the standards in Appendix B of the LRM. Any differences from the implementation described in the LRM are listed below.

PRAGMA CONTROLLED

This pragma is not supported.

PRAGMA ELABORATE

This pragma is implemented as described in the LRM.

PRAGMA INLINE

This pragma is implemented as described in the LRM.

PRAGMA INTERFACE

```
pragma interface (language_name, Ada_entity_name{, string});  
pragma interface (system, Ada_entity_name);
```

Pragma Interface allows references to subprograms and objects that are defined by a foreign module coded in a language other than Ada.

The following interface languages are supported:

- o Assembly for calling Assembly language routines;
- o Intel's i960 Architecture Specification for defining built-in instruction procedures.

If the *Ada_entity_name* is a subprogram, LRM rules apply to the pragma placement. Pragma Interface may be applied to overloaded subprogram names. In this case, pragma Interface applies to all preceding subprogram declarations if those declarations are not the target of another pragma Interface.

For example:

```
package Test is
  procedure P1;
  pragma Interface (Assembly, P1, "Asm_Routine_1");
  procedure P1 (x:Long_Float);
  pragma Interface (Assembly, P1, "Asm_Routine_2");
end Test;
```

In the example above, the first pragma Interface applies to the first declaration of procedure P1. The second pragma Interface applies to only the second declaration of procedure P1 because the first declaration of P1 has already been the object of a preceding pragma Interface.

If the Ada_Entity_Name is an object, the pragma must be placed within the same declarative region as the declaration, after the declaration of the object, and before any reference to the object.

Void may be used as the language_name to prevent the compiler from generating any prologue or epilogue code and leave the responsibility for the procedure entry and exit code to the statements within the procedure.

If the third parameter is omitted, the Ada name is used as the name of the external entity and the resolution of its address is assumed to be satisfied at link time by a corresponding named entry point in a foreign language module.

If the optional string parameter is present, the external name provided to the linker for address resolution is the contents of the string. Therefore, this string must represent an entry point in another module and must conform to the conventions of the linker being used.

An object designated in an Interface pragma is not allocated any space in the compilation unit containing the pragma. Its allocation and location are assumed to be the responsibility of the defining module.

PRAGMA LIST

```
pragma List (on | off);
```

Compiler switch /LIST must be selected for the pragma List to be effective.

PRAGMA MEMORY_SIZE

```
pragma Memory_Size (numeric_literal);
```

This pragma is not supported. This number is declared in package System.

PRAGMA OPTIMIZE

This pragma is not supported. Compiler switches control compiler optimization.

PRAGMA PACK

This pragma is implemented as defined in the LRM.

PRAGMA PAGE

This pragma is implemented as defined in the LRM.

PRAGMA PRIORITY

This pragma is implemented as defined in the LRM. Priority contains a range defined in System_Ada.

PRAGMA SHARED

This pragma is implemented as defined in the LRM. This pragma may be applied only to scalar objects.

PRAGMA STORAGE_UNIT

```
pragma Storage_Unit (numeric_literal);
```

This pragma is not supported. This number is declared in package System and has 8 bits per byte.

PRAGMA SUPPRESS

```
pragma Suppress (access_check);  
pragma Suppress (all_checks);
```

The `all_checks` parameter eliminates all run time checks with a single pragma. In addition to the pragma, a compiler switch permits control of run time check suppression by command line option, eliminating the need for source changes.

```
pragma Suppress (discriminant_check);  
pragma Suppress (division_check);  
pragma Suppress (elaboration_check);  
pragma Suppress (index_check);  
pragma Suppress (length_check);  
pragma Suppress (range_check);  
pragma Suppress (overflow_check);  
pragma Suppress (storage_check);
```

PRAGMA SYSTEM_NAME

```
pragma System_Name (enumeration_literal);
```

This pragma is not supported. Instead, compiler option is used to select the target system and target Ada library for compilation.

5.2.C LRM APP.C-PREDEFINED LANGUAGE ENVIRONMENT

The items described in this section correspond to the standards in Appendix C of the LRM.

PACKAGE STANDARD

The specification for this package is included in the `Standard_Ada` file.

5.2.D LRM APP.D - GLOSSARY

Not applicable.

5.2.E LRM APP.E - SYNTAX SUMMARY

Refer to "Appendix B. Ada Language Syntax Cross Reference" for the TLD cross-referenced expression of this information.

5.2.F LRM APP.F - IMPLEMENTATION CHARACTERISTICS

The items described in this section correspond to the standards in Appendix F of the LRM.

IMPLEMENTATION-DEPENDENT PRAGMAS

PRAGMA ADDRESS_SPACE

```
pragma Address_Space (name{, subsystem_name});
```

This pragma allows users to specify the association of a compilation unit with a logical address space. This capability will support the definition of 1960 Extended Architecture "Domains" and domain calls.

The following switch may be entered on the TLDada command line and used instead of this pragma to associate compilation unit(s) with a logical address space.

```
/address_space=name| (name, subsystem_name)
```

In either the pragma or the switch, *name* is the name of the address space and *subsystem_name* is the name of the subsystem to which the address space belongs. If *subsystem_name* is not supplied, then the address space does not belong to a subsystem.

This pragma may appear in any compilation unit. The command line switch may appear in any compilation, and applies to all the compilation units in the compilation.

This capability does not yet allow users to indicate objects that are to be implemented and referenced as independent objects.

TLDlnk will verify that all compilation units in the link have an address space attribute of the same value, or have no address space attribute and will create either a domain (if an address attribute is specified) or a program (if no address space attribute is specified).

PRAGMA ADDRESS_SPACE_ENTRY

```
pragma Address_Space_Entry (name(, entry_number)(, entry_type));
```

This pragma allows users to indicate which subprograms represent entries into the defined logical address space. This capability will support the definition of 1960 Extended Architecture "Domains" and domain calls.

The name is the name of a previously declared subprogram, the entry_number is an integer expression which is evaluable at compile time, and the entry_type is one of the following: Local, Supervisor, or Subsystem. If entry_type is not specified, it defaults to Subsystem.

This pragma may appear only in a compilation unit for which an address space has been specified either by pragma or command line switch.

This capability does not yet allow users to indicate objects that are to be implemented and referenced as independent objects.

TLDlnk will verify that all compilation units in the link have an address space attribute of the same value, or have no address space attribute and will create either a domain (if an address attribute is specified) or a program (if no address space attribute is specified).

PRAGMA ATTRIBUTE

```
pragma Attribute (Attribute-Name->Attribute-Value, -  
Item-Name{,...});
```

This pragma allows grouping of control sections with the specified attribute.

If Item-Name is omitted, the specified attribute applies to all control sections in the current module.

If Item-Name is Name'csect, the specified attribute applies to the control section of the module containing Name. Name may be a label, procedure, or data object.

If Item-Name is Name'code, the specified attribute applies to the code control section of the module containing Name.

If *Item-Name* is *Name*'data, the specified attribute applies to the data control section of the module containing *Name*.

If *Item-Name* is *Name*'constant, the specified attribute applies to the constant control section of the module containing *Name*.

No other form of *Item-Name* is allowed.

The linker directives GROUP and SET, described in Chapter 4 of the Reference Document for the TLD Linker can refer to attributes in pragma Attribute in the source file.

PRAGMA AUDIT

```
pragma Audit (Ada-name{,...});
```

This pragma causes an error message to be generated for the compilation in which an Ada name, that is specified by this pragma, is referenced. The Ada name may be a package, scope, data, etc.

PRAGMA COMPRESS

```
pragma Compress (subtype_name);
```

This pragma is similar to pragma Pack, but has subtly different effects. Pragma Compress accepts one parameter: the name of the subtype to compress. It is implemented to minimize the storage requirements of subtypes when they are used within structures (arrays and records). Pragma Compress is similar to pragma Pack in that it reduces storage requirements for structures, and its use does not otherwise affect program operation. Pragma Compress differs from pragma Pack in the following ways:

- o Unlike pragma Pack, pragma Compress is applied to the subtypes that are later used within a structure. It is not used on the structures themselves. It only affects structures that later use the subtype; storage in stack frames and global data are unaffected.
- o Pragma Compress is applied to discrete subtypes only. It cannot be used on types.
- o Pragma Compress does not reduce storage to the bit-level. It reduces storage to the nearest "natural machine size". This increases total storage requirements, but minimizes the performance impact for referencing a value.

For example:

```
subtype Small_Int is Integer range 0 .. 255;  
pragma Compress(Small_Int);  
type Num_Array is array (1 .. 1000) of Small_Int;
```

In this example, `Small_Int` will be reduced from a 32-bit object to an unsigned 8-bit object when used in `Num_Array`.

If `pragma Compress` had not been used then `Small_Int` would be the same size as `Integer`. This is because a subtype declaration should not change the underlying object representation. A subtype declaration should only impose tighter constraints on bounds. In this manner a subtype does not incur any extra overhead (other than its range checking), when compared with its base type. `Pragma Compress` is used in those cases where the underlying representation should change for the subtype, therefore:

- o `Small_Int` is compatible with `Integer`. It may be used anywhere an integer is allowed. This includes out and in out parameters to subprograms.
- o A `Small_Int` object is the same size as `Integer` when used by itself. This minimizes run time overhead requirements for single objects allocated in the stack or as global data.
- o `Small_Int` is 8 bits when used within a record or an array. This can dramatically reduce storage requirements for large structures. The access performance for compressed elements is very near that of the un-compressed elements, but a slight performance cost is incurred when the compressed value is passed as an out or in out parameter to a subprogram.

NOTE: `Small_Int`'s storage requirements could be reduced by declaring it as a type rather than a subtype, however, `Small_Int` would not be compatible with `Integer`, and this could cause considerable problems for some users.

PRAGMA CONTIGUOUS

```
pragma Contiguous (type_name | object_name);
```

This pragma is used as a query to determine whether the compiler has allocated the specified type of object in a contiguous block of memory words.

The compiler generates a warning message if the allocation is noncontiguous or is undetermined. The allocation is probably noncontiguous when data structures have dynamically sized components. The allocation is probably undetermined when unresolved private types are forward type declarations.

This pragma provides information to the programmer about the allocation scheme used by the compiler.

PRAGMA EXPORT

```
pragma Export (language_name, ada_entity_name, {string});
```

Pragma Export is a complement to pragma Interface. Export directs the compiler to make the `ada_entity_name` available for reference by a foreign language module. The `language_name` parameter identifies the language in which the module is coded.

Assembly is presently supported by Export. Ada is permitted and presently means the same as Assembly. The semantics of its use is subject to redefinition in future releases of TLDada. Void may be used as the `language_name` to specify the user's language convention. As a result of specifying Void, the Compiler will not allocate local stack space, will not perform a stack check, and will not produce prologue and epilogue code. If the optional third parameter, `string`, is used, the `string` provides the name by which the entity may be referenced by the foreign module. The contents of this `string` must conform to the conventions for the indicated foreign language and the linker being used. TLDada does not make any checks to determine whether these conventions are obeyed.

Pragma Export supports only objects that have a static allocation and subprograms. If the `ada_entity_name` is a subprogram, this Export must be placed in the same scope within the declarative region. If it is an object, the `ada_entity_name` must follow the object declaration.

NOTE: The user should be certain that the subprogram and object are elaborated before the reference is made.

PRAGMA IF

```
pragma If (compile_time_expression);  
pragma Elsif (compile_time_expression);  
pragma Else;  
pragma End( if);
```

These source directives may be used to enclose conditionally compiled source to enhance program portability and configuration adaptation. These directives may be located where language defined pragmas, statements, or declarations are allowed. The source code following these pragmas is compiled or ignored (similar to the semantics of the corresponding Ada statements), depending upon whether the `compile_time_expression` is true or false, respectively. The primary difference between these directives and the corresponding Ada statements is that the directives may enclose declarations and other pragmas.

NOTE: To use the pragma IF, ELSEIF, ELSE, or END, the /XTRA switch must be used.

PRAGMA INCLUDE

```
pragma Include (file_path_name_string);
```

This source directive in the form of a language pragma permits inclusion of another source file in place of the pragma. This pragma may occur any place a language defined pragma, statement, or declaration may occur. This directive is used to facilitate source program portability and configurability. If a partial `file_path_name_string` is provided, the current default pathname is used as a template. A file name must be provided.

NOTE: To use the pragma INCLUDE, the /XTRA switch must be used.

PRAGMA INSTANTIATE

```
pragma Instantiate (option(, name));
```

This pragma is used to control instantiation of a particular generic.

To establish a default mode of instantiation for all generic instantiations within the compilation, the following switch may be entered on the TLDada command line and used instead of this pragma:

```
/instantiate=option
```

In either the pragma or switch, *option* instructs the Compiler to instantiate generics in the manner specified, as described below:

single_body - a single body is used for all instantiations

macro - each instantiation produces a different body

In this pragma, *name* is the name of the generic to which this pragma applies.

There are two basic forms for this pragma. The first form omits the second parameter, is associated with a generic declaration, and is permitted to occur only within a generic formal part (i.e., after "generic" but before "procedure", "function", or "package"). In this form, the pragma establishes the default mode of instantiation for that particular generic.

The second form uses the second parameter, is associated with the instantiation, and may appear anywhere in a declarative part except within a generic formal part. This form specifies what mode is to be used for the instantiation of the named generic which follows in the scope in which the pragma appears. This form of the pragma takes precedence over the first form.

In the following example, assume the following definition:

```
generic  
pragma instantiate(single_body);      -- pragma 1  
package G ...  
end G;
```

```
generic  
pragma instantiate(macro);           -- pragma 2  
package H ...  
end H;
```

.
.
.


```
package A is new G(...);
package B is new G(...);
package C is new H(...);
package D is new H(...);

pragma instantiate(macro, G);           -- pragma 3

package E is new G(...);
package F is new G(...);
```

In the above example, packages A and B share the same body, due to pragma 1. Packages C, D, E, and F will be treated as macro instantiation C and D because macro instantiation is the default for H (due to pragma 2) and for E and F because they follow pragma 3.

In both the pragma and switch:

- o Nested instantiations and nested generics are supported and generics defined in library units are permitted.
- o It is not possible to perform a macro instantiation for a generic whose body has not yet been compiled.

In this pragma:

- o It is also not possible to perform a macro instantiation from inside a single-bodied instantiation, because the macro instantiation requires information at compile time which is only available to a single-bodied generic at execution time.

In the event of a conflict between the pragma and switch, the switch takes precedence.

Please refer to Section 3.12 "Generics" for more information on the advantages and disadvantages in using single_body generics versus macro generics.

PRAGMA INTERFACE_NAME

```
pragma Interface_Name (Ada_entity_name, string);
```

This pragma takes a variable or subprogram name and a string to be used by the Linker to reference the variable or subprogram. It has the same effect as the optional third parameter to pragma Interface.

PRAGMA IO_OBJECT

```
pragma IO_Object (object_name | type_name(...));
```

An IO_Object is an object which is fully contained within a page (4096 bytes) and which begins and ends on a full word (4 byte) boundary. 16 bytes of space preceding the IO_Object are reserved by the Compiler for user-specified use. An object is specified to be an IO_Object by use of the pragma IO_Object.

If pragma IO_Object is applied to a type, then any object of that type is an IO_Object. If pragma IO_Object is applied to an object, then that object is an IO_Object.

Only static objects may be IO_Objects. If an attempt is made to specify an object which is not static (e.g., an object declared within a subprogram) as an IO_Object, TLDada issues a warning and the object is treated as a normal object.

The following is an example of Ada source in which pragma IO_Object is applied to an object:

```
...  
type Buffer_Type is ...  
pragma IO_Object (Buffer_Type);  
  
Buffer_Object : Buffer_Type;
```

An IO_Object can only be applied to scalar or composite types and objects but cannot to component(s) of a composite type.

An IO_Attribute can be used to determine whether or not an object is an IO_Object and to return its value. Refer to section Implementation-Dependent Attributes in this Chapter for more information.

PRAGMA INTERRUPT_KIND

```
pragma Interrupt_Kind (entry_name, entry_type(, duration));
```

An interrupt entry is treated as an "ordinary" entry in the absence of pragma Interrupt_Kind. When pragma Interrupt_Kind is used, an interrupt entry may be treated as a "conditional" or "timed" entry.

This pragma must appear in the task specification containing the entry named `entry_name` and after the entry `entry_name` is declared. Three `entry_types` are possible: ordinary, timed, and conditional. The optional parameter `duration` is applicable only to timed entries and is the maximum time to wait for an accept.

For an ordinary entry, if the accept is not ready, the task is queued. For a conditional entry, if the accept is not ready, the interrupt is ignored. For a timed entry, if the accept is not ready, the program waits for the period of time specified by the `duration`. If the accept is not ready in that period, the interrupt is ignored.

PRAGMA LOAD

```
pragma Load (literal_string);
```

This pragma makes the Compiler TLDada include a foreign object (identified by the `literal_string`) into the link command.

PRAGMA MEMORY_UNIT

```
pragma Memory_Unit (mem_type_name, object_name | type_name, {...});
```

TLDacs will locate objects in memory units other than i960 standard memory. Such objects are specified by use of `pragma Memory_Unit`. TLDada creates a control section for the specified memory unit and allocates the specified objects or all objects of the specified type to that control section. It passes the memory unit information to TLDlnk in the object module. The user specifies the location and size of the non-standard memory unit to link through a `MEMORY` directive. The `mem_type_name` is the name of the memory unit and is currently one of the following:

- SPE
- BME
- GLOK
- LJT
- SPMMIC
- PBMMIC
- SPMCASIU
- PBMCASIU
- FITS
- MNVM
- WWPROM
- SUBBUS

and either *object_name* (the specified object) or the *type_name* (all objects of that type) may be specified.

For example:

```
pragma Memory_Unit (SPE, Buffer_Type);
```

will collect all objects of *Buffer_Type* in a control section for the memory unit name *SPE*.

The only legal reference to an object in a memory unit is a 'address reference.

PRAGMA MONITOR

```
pragma Monitor;
```

The *pragma Monitor* can reduce tasking context overhead by eliminating context switching. This *pragma* identifies invocation by the compiler. With *pragma Monitor*, a simple procedure call is used to invoke task entry.

Generally, *pragma Monitor* restricts the syntax of an Ada task, limiting the number of operations the task performs and leading to faster execution.

The following restrictions pertain to Ada constructs in monitor tasks:

- o *Pragma Monitor* must be in the task specification.
- o Monitor tasks must be declared in library level, nongeneric packages.
- o A monitor task consists of an infinite loop containing one *select* statement.
- o The "when condition" is not allowed in the *select* alternative of the *select* statement.
- o The only selective wait alternative allowed in the *select* statement is the *accept* alternative.
- o All executable statements of a monitor task must occur within an *accept* body.
- o Only one *accept* body is allowed for each entry declared in the task specification.

If a task body violates restrictions placed on monitor tasks, it is identified as erroneous and the compilation fails.

PRAGMA NO_DEFAULT_INITIALIZATION

```
pragma No_Default_Initialization;  
pragma No_Default_Initialization (typename{,... });
```

The LRM requires initialization of certain Ada structures even if no explicit initialization is included in the code. For example, the LRM requires `access_type` objects to have an initial value of "NULL." Pragma `No_Default_Initialization` prevents this default initialization.

In addition, initialization declared in a type statement is suppressed by this pragma.

TLD implementation of packed records or records with representation clauses includes default initialization of filler bits, i.e., bits within the allocated size of a variant that are not associated with a record component for the variant. `No_Default_Initialization` prevents this default initialization.

This pragma must be placed in the declarative region of the package, before any declarations that require elaboration code. The pragma remains in effect until the end of the compilation unit.

NOTE: To use the pragma, `NO_DEFAULT_INITIALIZATION`, the `/XTRA` switch must be used. The use of this pragma may affect the results of record comparisons and assignments.

PRAGMA NO_ELABORATION

```
pragma no_elaboration;
```

Pragma `No_Elaboration` is used to prevent the generation of elaboration code for the containing scope. This pragma must be placed in the declarative region of the affected scope before any declaration that would otherwise produce elaboration code.

This pragma prevents the unnecessary initialization of packages that are initialized by other non-Ada operations. Pragma `No_Elaboration` is used to maintain the Ada Run Time Library (TLDrtl).

For example:

```
package Test is
  Pragma No_Elaboration;
  for Program_Status_Word use
    record at mod 8;
    System_Mask at 0*WORD range 0..7;
    Protection_Key at 0*WORD range 10 .. 11; -- bits 8,9 unused
    ...
  end record;
end Test;
```

In the above example, the `No_Elaboration` pragma, prevents the generation of elaboration code for package `Test` since it contains unused bits.

NOTE: To use the pragma, `NO_ELABORATION`, the `/XTRA` switch must be used. The use of this pragma may affect the results of record comparisons and assignments.

PRAGMA NO_ZERO

```
pragma No_Zero (record_type_name);
```

If the named record type has "holes" between fields that are normally initialized with zeroes, this pragma will suppress the clearing of the holes. If the named record type has no "holes", this pragma has no effect. When zeroing is disabled, comparisons (equality and non-equality) of the named type are disallowed. The use of this pragma can significantly reduce initialization time for record objects.

PRAGMA PUT

```
pragma Put (value{, ...});
```

Pragma `Put` takes any number of arguments and writes their value to standard output at compile time when encountered by the Compiler. The arguments may be expressions of any string, enumeration, integer type, or scalar expression (such as `integer'size`) whose value is known at compile time. This pragma prints the values on the output device without an ending carriage return; pragma `Put_Line` is identical to this pragma, but adds a carriage return after printing all of its arguments.

This pragma is useful in conditionally-compiled code to alert the programmer to problems that might not otherwise come to his attention via an exception or a compile-time error.

This pragma may appear anywhere a pragma is allowed.

PRAGMA PUT_LINE

```
pragma Put_Line (value{, ...});
```

Pragma Put_Line takes any number of arguments and writes their value to standard output at compile time when encountered by the Compiler. The arguments may be expressions of any string, enumeration, integer type, or scalar expression (such as integer'size) whose value is known at compile time. This pragma prints the values on the output device and adds a carriage return after printing all of its arguments; pragma Put is identical to this pragma, but prints the values without an ending carriage return.

This pragma is useful in conditionally-compiled code to alert the programmer to problems that might not otherwise come to his attention via an exception or a compile-time error.

This pragma may appear anywhere a pragma is allowed.

PRAGMA REGISTER

```
pragma Register (object_name, register_number);
```

This pragma allows limited register dedication to an object for the purpose of loading registers with complex Ada expressions or storing registers into complex operands within machine code insertion subprograms. The Compiler dedicates the specified register to the specified object until the end of the scope is reached or until it is released through a call to the subroutine, Unprotect, in the Machine_Code package. The *object_name* is the name of the object to be dedicated to the register and *register_number* is the register number (without the "R" prefix that is valid for the particular target).

These objects may be used on the left or right side of an assignment statement to load or store the register, respectively.

PRAGMA TCB_EXTENSION

```
pragma TCB_Extension (value);
```

This pragma is used to extend the size of the Task Control Block on the stack. It can be used only within a task specification. The parameter passed to this program must be static and represents the size to be extended in bytes.

PRAGMA UNALIGNED

```
pragma Unaligned(name, ...);
```

This pragma is used to accommodate an access object that contains, or might contain, an address which is not four byte aligned. The *name* parameter identifies an access type or object that contains unaligned address values. The *name* parameter may also refer to a formal parameter passed by address that might be occasionally passed an unaligned actual parameter.

PRAGMA WITHIN_PAGE

```
pragma Within_Page (type_name);  
pragma Within_Page (object_name);
```

NOTE: The *type_name* or *object_name* must have been previously declared in the current declaration region and these declarations must be in a static data context (i.e., in a package specification or body that is not nested within any procedure or function).

This pragma instructs the compiler to allocate the specified object, or each object of the specified type, as a contiguous block of memory words that does not span any page boundaries (a page is 4096 bytes).

The compiler generates a warning message if the allocation is noncontiguous or not yet determined (see the description of pragma Contiguous, above). Additionally, the compiler generates a warning message if the pragma is in a nonstatic declarative region. If an object exceeds 4096 bytes, it is allocated with an address at the beginning of a page, but it spans one or more succeeding page boundaries and a warning message is produced.

PRAGMA VOLATILE

```
pragma Volatile (variable_simple_name);
```

This pragma performs the same function as Pragma Shared, however, it also applies to composite types as well as scalar types or access types.

IMPLEMENTATION-DEPENDENT ATTRIBUTES

ADDRESS_TYPE

The attribute 'Address_Type is used in a length representation clause to indicate that the address type is to have the characteristics of an access descriptor (with a tagged bit).

The format is:

```
for type-name'Address_Type use Access_Descriptor
```

TASK_ID

The attribute 'Task_ID is used only with task objects. This TLD-defined attribute returns the actual system address of the task object.

IO_ATTRIBUTE

The attribute 'IO_Attribute is used to determine whether or not an object is an IO_Object.

When IO_Attribute is applied to an object, it returns a value of type Object_Attribute_Type, which is a private type declared in the package System.

If the object is an IO_Object, then the value returned is the address of a record containing the address of the object and the number of bits in the object including any bits necessary for padding (and does not include the preceding 16 bytes of reserved user space).

If the object is not an IO_Object, then the value returned is Invalid_Object_Attribute, which is also defined in the package System.

The association of an IO_Attribute with its IO_Object is maintained only at compile time. For example, if an IO_Object is passed as a parameter to a subprogram, then within the subprogram, the IO_Attribute for that IO_Object has the value Invalid_Object_Attribute.

The following is an example of obtaining the value returned by 'IO_Attribute for the IO_Object Buffer_Object shown in the example above (under the Pragma IO_Object subsection heading).

A procedure which reads information into an IO_Object is defined as follows:

```
procedure Get (...; Buff_Attr : System.Object_Attribute_Type; ...);
```

The procedure is called as follows:

```
Get (... , Buffer_Object'IO_Attribute, ...);
```

In the above example, the address of a record containing the address of the object and the number of bits in the object are returned for Buffer_Object.

PACKAGE SYSTEM

The specification for this package is included in the System_Ada file.

REPRESENTATION CLAUSES

Record representation clauses are supported to arrange record components within a record. Record components may not be specified to cross a word boundary unless they are arranged to encompass two or more whole words. A record component of type record that has record representation clause applied to it may be allocated only at bit 0. Bits are numbered from right to left with bit 31 indicating the sign bit.

When there are holes (unused bits in a record specification), the compiler initializes the entire record to permit optimum assignment and compares of the record structure. A one-time initialization of these holes is beneficial because it allows block compares and/or assignments to be used throughout the program. If this "optimization" is not performed, record assignments and compares would have to be performed one component at a time, degrading the code.

To avoid this initialization, the user should check to be certain

that no holes are left in the record structure. This may be done by increasing the size of the objects adjacent to the hole or by defining dummy record components that fill the holes. If the latter method is used, any aggregates for the structure must contain values for the holes as well as the "real" components. Even with the extra components, this approach should optimize space and speed in comparison to processing one component at a time.

If the `component_clause` of a record representation specification is not in the same order as the `component_list` of the record specification, the entire record is initialized, as indicated above.

Address clauses are supported for variable objects and designate the virtual address of the object. The Compiler System uses address specification to access objects allocated by non-Ada means and does not handle the clause as a request to allocate the object at the indicated address. Address clauses to specify the address to which code should be relocated, are not supported for subprograms, packages, or tasks.

NOTE: Length clauses are supported for 'Size applied to objects other than task and access type objects and denote the number of bits allocated to the object.

Length clauses are supported for 'Storage_Size when applied to a task type and denote the number of words of stack to be allocated to the task.

Length clauses are supported for 'Storage_Size applied to an access type and indicates the number of storage units to be reserved for the collection.

Enumeration representation clauses are supported for value ranges of Integer'First to Integer'Last.

An alignment representation clause has been added that corresponds to Ada 9X that requests a subtype or object to be allocated to an address that is a multiple of the alignment value. Its syntax is

```
for object_or_subtype'Alignment use expression;
```

The alignment expression must be a static value. The use of multiple alignment clauses within the same control section will result in the containing control section assuming an alignment value which is the greatest common multiple (GCM) of the alignment factors occurring within the control section.

CONVENTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION-GENERATED NAMES DENOTING IMPLEMENTATION-DEPENDENT COMPONENTS

The Compiler System defines no implementation dependent names for compiler generated record components.

Two naming conventions are used by TLDacs. All visible run time library subprograms and kernel services begin with the character "A_". Global Run Time System data names begin with the characters "AS". The unique name created by the compiler for overload resolution is composed of the user name appended with "_\$", plus a maximum of three characters derived from the compilation unit name, followed by three digits representing the ordinal of the visible name within the compilation unit. The maximum length of this name is 128 characters.

INTERPRETATION FOR EXPRESSIONS APPEARING IN ADDRESS CLAUSES

Address expression values and objects of type Address represent a location in the program's linear address space.

RESTRICTIONS ON UNCHECKED CONVERSIONS

Unchecked conversion of generic formal private types is not allowed.

IMPLEMENTATION-DEPENDENT CHARACTERISTICS OF INPUT-OUTPUT PACKAGES

PACKAGE DIRECT_IO (LRM 14.2.5)

PACKAGE IO_EXCEPTIONS (LRM 14.5)

PACKAGE SEQUENTIAL_IO (LRM 14.2.3)

Input-Output packages are described in the Reference Document for the TLD Ada 1960 Run Time System.

PACKAGE TEXT_IO (LRM 14.3.10)

The following implementation-defined types are declared in Text_Io:

type Count is integer range 0 .. 511;
subtype Field is Integer range 0 .. 127;

6 1960 TARGET COMPILER CHARACTERISTICS

The characteristics of the target compiler are described in this section.

6.1 1960 RUN TIME CONVENTIONS

The Run Time conventions established for the TLD Ada Compiler and Run Time System are explained in the Reference Document for the TLD Run Time System, 1960 Target. This information is necessary when the user's application software is coded in a language other than Ada.

6.2 EXTERNAL NAMES

External names are supported to a maximum length of 128 characters or the limits imposed by the 1960 Linker. The system dependent character, "_", is left as a "_" in external names since it is a legal character for the Linker.

7 RELOCATABLE OBJECT FILES

TLDada produces Relocatable Object Files containing the results of the compilation.

The TLDada Compiler partitions the generated object module into several separately relocatable control sections. By default, instructions are allocated in control section, \$ISECTS. Literals are allocated in a read-only operand control section, \$CONSS. Statically allocated data are allocated in control section \$DATAS. The NOCSEG switch may be used to combine literals and data into the same control section.

The TLD Relocatable Object File is described in the Reference Document for the TLD 32-Bit Universal Linker, 1960 Target.

The control section names and attributes are:

Relocatable Control Sections

Name:	\$ISECTS	\$CONSS	\$DATAS	UNMAPPED
	Instructions	Constants	Data	Unmapped
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Attributes:				
INDIRECT	DIRECT	DIRECT	DIRECT	DIRECT
MAPPED	MAPPED	MAPPED	MAPPED	UNMAPPED
RAM/ROM	RAM_OR_ROM	RAM_OR_ROM	RAM	RAM
SU/ROM	MAIN MEMORY	MAIN MEMORY	MAIN_MEMORY	MAIN_MEMORY
EMPTY	NOT EMPTY	NOT EMPTY	NOT EMPTY	NOT EMPTY
DMA	UNPROTECTED	UNPROTECTED	UNPROTECTED	UNPROTECTED
MPRAM	UNPROTECTED	UNPROTECTED	UNPROTECTED	UNPROTECTED
PREG	UNPROTECTED	UNPROTECTED	UNPROTECTED	UNPROTECTED
ROMUNSP	RO,MECH UNSP	RO,MECH UNSP	UNPROTECTED	UNPROTECTED
O/I	INSTRUCT MEM	OPERAND MEM	OPERAND MEM	OPERAND MEM
PRLI	MODULE ALLOC	MODULE ALLOC	MODULE ALLOC	MODULE ALLOC

These attributes are also described in the Reference Document for the TLD 32-Bit Universal Linker, i960 Target. Sections 3 and 4.2 describe TLDlnk's use of attributes, Appendix A describes the TLD Relocatable Object File attributes and associated values.

8 TARGET REFERENCE TABLE

The following table provides i960 parameter values.

```

-----
-- Purpose:
--X To satisfy the Ada LRM requirement for package SYSTEM
-----
-- type address is range 0..16#FFFF_FFFF#;
type address is range -2_147_483_648..2_147_483_647;
for address'size use 32;

-- an i960 33-bit access descriptor---we ignore the 33rd bit here
type access_descriptor is range -2_147_483_648..2_147_483_647;
for access_descriptor'size use 32;

type unsigned is range 0..2_147_483_647;
for unsigned'size use 31;

type short_integer is range -32_768..32_767;
for short_integer'size use 16;

type long_integer is range -2_147_483_648..2_147_483_647;
for long_integer'size use 32;

-- Note: The order of the elements in the OPERATING_SYSTEMS and NAME
-- enumerations CANNOT be changed--they must correspond with the values
-- in the CONFIG.CFG file.

type Operating_Systems is (Unix, Netos, Vms, Ucsd, Msdos, Bare, Trump, RTX);

type Name is (Pmachine, Ns16000, Vax, Af1750, Z8002, Z8001,
             Gould, Pdp11, M68000, Pe32L0, Caps, Amdahl,
             I8086, I80286, I80386, Z800V0, Ns32000, Ibm31,
             M68020, Nebula, Name_X, Hp, Bb1, Hawk, R1666, I960);

type Object_Attribute_Type is private;
Invalid_Object_Attribute : constant Object_Attribute_Type;

system_name: constant name := I960;
os_name:     constant operating_systems := RTX;

subtype priority is integer range 1..20; -- 1 is default priority.

--- note: the following priority is probably not valid for the Hawk
---       and will have to be modified when tasking is implemented
subtype interrupt_priority is integer range 1..15;

pragma put_line('>', '>', '>', ' ', system_name,
              ' ', '/', ' ', ' ', os_name, ' ', '<', '<', '<');

-- Language Defined Constants
storage_unit: constant := 8;
memory_size: constant := 16#4000_0000#; -- 256M words per segment
min_int:     constant := -2**31;
max_int:     constant := 2**31-1;
max_digits:  constant := 15;
max_mantissa: constant := 31;
fine_delta:  constant := 2.0**(-31);
ticks_per_second : constant := 1_000_000.0; -- Clock ticks are 1 usecs.
tick           : constant := 1.0/ticks_per_second;
ticks_per_rtc  : constant := 16#100_0000#;

-- system specific constants
address_0: constant address := 0; -- Zero address
null_address: constant address := 0; -- Null ptr as system.address
null_AD : constant access_descriptor := 0; -- null AD, untagged

private
type Object_Attribute_Type is record
  Object_Address : Address := null_address;
  Object_Size    : Integer := Integer'first;
end record;
Invalid_Object_Attribute : Constant Object_Attribute_Type :=
  (Object_Address => null_address,
   Object_Size    => Integer'first);
end system;

```

```

-----
--" The following software is the property of TLD Systems, Ltd.
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--" RESTRICTED RIGHTS LEGEND
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--" Technical Data and Computer Software clause at 52.227-7013.
--" TLD Systems, Ltd., Torrance, California
-----

```

```

-----
--
-- Source file name:
-- SYSTEM.ADA
--
-- Packages defined:
-- system - system constrained constants and types
--
-- Revision history:
-- 07-21-88 glw new code for Hawk-32:
-- add types: short_integer, long_integer
-- add 'osvs' to operating_systems type
-- add 'hawk' to name type
-- change priority range to 1..200
-- change address range to 0..16#FFFFFFF#
-- change address'size to 32 bits
-- change memory_size to 16#10000000#
-----

```

package system is

```

-----
-- SRS Requirements:
-- #extract requirements
-- #None.
-- #end
-----

```

```

-----
--
-- Package name:
-- system - system constrained constants and types
--
-- Initialization entry:
-- none
--
-- Types/subtypes defined:
-- address
-- unsigned
-- short_integer
-- long_integer
-- operating_systems
-- name
-- priority
-- interrupt_priority
-- Object_Attribute_Type
--
-- Constants defined:
-- system_name
-- os_name
-- storage_unit
-- memory_size
-- min_int
-- max_int
-- max_digits
-- max_mantissa
-- fine_delta
-- ticks_per_second
-- tick
-- ticks_per_rtc
-- address_0
-- null_address
-- null_AD
-- Invalid_Object_Attribute
-----

```

ZNI