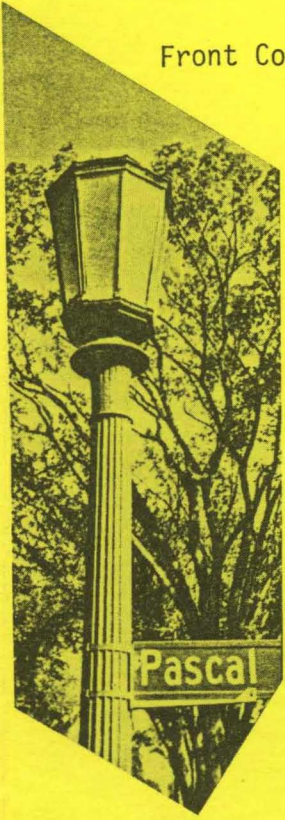
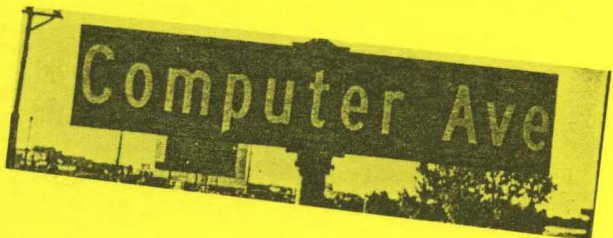


# Pascal News

October, 1979    Number 16

SPECIAL ISSUE ON THE PASCAL VALIDATION SUITE

COMMUNICATIONS ABOUT THE PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE PASCAL BY PASCALERS



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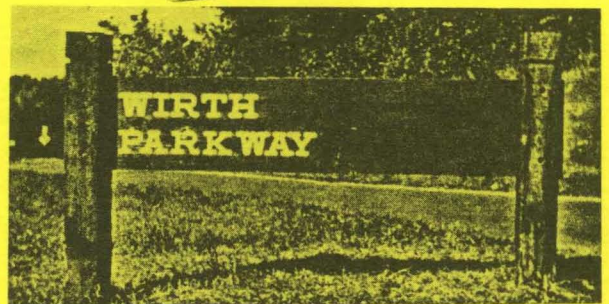
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**Wirth Pkwy  
NEXT RIGHT**



# POLICY: PASCAL NEWS (79/09/01)

- \* Pascal News is the official but informal publication of the User's Group.

Pascal News contains all we (the editors) know about Pascal; we use it as the vehicle to answer all inquiries because our physical energy and resources for answering individual requests are finite. As PUG grows, we unfortunately succumb to the reality of (1) having to insist that people who need to know "about Pascal" join PUG and read Pascal News - that is why we spend time to produce it! and (2) refusing to return phone calls or answer letters full of questions - we will pass the questions on to the readership of Pascal News. Please understand what the collective effect of individual inquiries has at the "concentrators" (our phones and mailboxes). We are trying honestly to say: "we cannot promise more than we can do."

- \* An attempt is made to produce Pascal News 3 or 4 times during an academic year from July 1 to June 30; usually September, November, February, and May.
- \* ALL THE NEWS THAT FITS, WE PRINT. Please send material (brevity is a virtue) for Pascal News single-spaced and camera-ready (use dark ribbon and 18.5 cm lines!).
- \* Remember: ALL LETTERS TO US WILL BE PRINTED UNLESS THEY CONTAIN A REQUEST TO THE CONTRARY.
- \* Pascal News is divided into flexible sections:

POLICY - tries to explain the way we do things (ALL-PURPOSE COUPON, etc.).

EDITOR'S CONTRIBUTION - passes along the opinion and point of view of the editor together with changes in the mechanics of PUG operation, etc.

HERE AND THERE WITH PASCAL - presents news from people, conference announcements and reports, new books and articles (including reviews), notices of Pascal in the news, history, membership rosters, etc.

APPLICATIONS - presents and documents source programs written in Pascal for various algorithms, and software tools for a Pascal environment; news of significant applications programs. Also critiques regarding program/algorithm certification, performance, standards conformance, style, output convenience, and general design.

ARTICLES - contains formal, submitted contributions (such as Pascal philosophy, use of Pascal as a teaching tool, use of Pascal at different computer installations, how to promote Pascal, etc.)

OPEN FORUM FOR MEMBERS - contains short, informal correspondence among members which is of interest to the readership of Pascal News.

IMPLEMENTATION NOTES - reports news of Pascal implementations: contacts for maintainers, implementors, distributors, and documentors of various implementations as well as where to send bug reports. Qualitative and quantitative descriptions and comparisons of various implementations are publicized. Sections contain information about Portable Pascals, Pascal Variants, Feature-Implementation Notes, and Machine-Dependent Implementations.

- \* Volunteer editors are (addresses in the respective sections of Pascal News):

Andy Mickel - Outgoing editor; Rick Shaw - Incoming editor  
John Eisenberg - Here and There editor  
Rich Stevens - Books and Articles editor  
Bob Dietrich and Gregg Marshall - Implementation Notes editors  
Jim Miner and Tony Addyman - Standards editors  
Andy Mickel and Rich Cichelli - Applications editors  
Jenny Sinclair and Rick Marcus - Tasks editors

- - - - - ALL-PURPOSE COUPON - - - - - (01-Dec-79)

Pascal User's Group, c/o Rick Shaw  
Digital Equipment Corporation  
5775 Peachtree Dunwoody Road  
Atlanta, Georgia 30342 USA

**\*\*NOTE\*\***

- Membership is for an academic year (ending June 30th).
- Membership fee and All Purpose Coupon is sent to your Regional Representative.
- SEE THE POLICY SECTION ON THE REVERSE SIDE FOR PRICES AND ALTERNATE ADDRESS if you are located in the European or Australasian Regions.
- Membership and Renewal are the same price.
- The U. S. Postal Service does not forward Pascal News.

- 
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## JOINING PASCAL USER'S GROUP?

- Membership is open to anyone: Particularly the Pascal user, teacher, maintainer, implementor, distributor, or just plain fan.
- Please enclose the proper prepayment (check payable to "Pascal User's Group"); we will not bill you.
- Please do not send us purchase orders; we cannot endure the paper work!
- When you join PUG any time within an academic year: July 1 to June 30, you will receive all issues of Pascal News for that year.
- We produce Pascal News as a means toward the end of promoting Pascal and communicating news of events surrounding Pascal to persons interested in Pascal. We are simply interested in the news ourselves and prefer to share it through Pascal News. We desire to minimize paperwork, because we have other work to do.

- American Region (North and South America): Send \$6.00 per year to the address on the reverse side. International telephone: 1-404-252-2600.
- European Region (Europe, North Africa, Western and Central Asia): Join through PUG (UK). Send £4.00 per year to: Pascal Users' Group, c/o Computer Studies Group, Mathematics Department, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, United Kingdom. International telephone: 44-703-559122 x700.
- Australasian Region (Australia, East Asia - incl. Japan): Join through PUG(AUS). Send \$A8.00 per year to: Pascal Users' Group, c/o Arthur Sale, Department of Information Science, University of Tasmania, Box 252C GPO, Hobart, Tasmania 7001, Australia. International telephone: 61-02-23 0561.

PUG(USA) produces Pascal News and keeps all mailing addresses on a common list. Regional representatives collect memberships from their regions as a service, and they reprint and distribute Pascal News using a proof copy and mailing labels sent from PUG(USA). Persons in the Australasian and European Regions must join through their regional representatives. People in other places can join through PUG(USA).

## RENEWING?

- Please renew early (before August) and please write us a line or two to tell us what you are doing with Pascal, and tell us what you think of PUG and Pascal News. Renewing for more than one year saves us time.

## ORDERING BACK ISSUES OR EXTRA ISSUES?

- Our unusual policy of automatically sending all issues of Pascal News to anyone who joins within a academic year (July 1 to June 30) means that we eliminate many requests for backissues ahead of time, and we don't have to reprint important information in every issue--especially about Pascal implementations!
- Issues 1 .. 8 (January, 1974 - May 1977) are out of print. (A few copies of issue 8 remain at PUG(UK) available for £2 each.)
- Issues 9 .. 12 (September, 1977 - June, 1978) are available from PUG(USA) all for \$10.00 and from PUG(AUS) all for \$A10.
- Issues 13 .. 16 are available from PUG(UK) all for £6; from PUG(AUS) all for \$A10; and from PUG(USA) all for \$10.00.
- Extra single copies of new issues (current academic year) are: \$3.00 each - PUG(USA); £2 each - PUG(UK); and \$A3 each - PUG(AUS).

## SENDING MATERIAL FOR PUBLICATION?

- Your experiences with Pascal (teaching and otherwise), ideas, letters, opinions, notices, news, articles, conference announcements, reports, implementation information, applications, etc. are welcome. "All The News That's Fit, We Print." Please send material single-spaced and in camera-ready (use a dark ribbon and lines 18.5 cm wide) form.
- Remember: All letters to us will be printed unless they contain a request



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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University Computer Center  
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Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

### Special Issue

This special issue on the Pascal Validation Suite was prepared primarily by Jenny Mizielinski (now Jenny Sinclair) and Arthur Sale of the Department of Information Science at the University of Tasmania. We owe special thanks to Jenny because she does most of the work for PUG Australasia, and she should have been listed as a "tasks editor" long before now--in fact as far back as 1977!

The Validation Suite represents a valuable weapon in Pascal's arsenal because it provides a common measuring instrument for standards conformance. As has been said before, Pascal now joins a small and elite group of programming languages which has such a collection of test programs.

Note that the Validation Suite is copyright, but that it can be obtained very easily and inexpensively from three (3!) worldwide distributors! ANY user of ANY Pascal compiler ANYWHERE should not pass up this opportunity!

### Rick Shaw

Next issue (PN#17) will be Rick Shaw's first issue as editor and is now scheduled for December. (This issue is my last one as editor.) Please don't be alarmed that Rick works for DEC. He will keep PUG and DEC strictly separated. (Besides he is just as funny and crazy a person as I am!) As I said in my editorial in PN #15, Rick is a capable administrator (whereas I am not good at delegating responsibility), and he has the luck of being in a nice work environment at DEC's Atlanta Regional Office with ready access to clerical facilities, etc. We were able to recruit section editors (listed on the inside front cover) to whom Rick can now distribute the work of Pascal News. Decentralization is mandatory if Rick is to survive my fate. Good luck, Rick!

About a year and a half ago it would have been hard for me to say goodbye to Pascal News. Now it is really easy! I'm really weary and "burned-out" having worked hard all year--even after having said in issue #13 that I was tired of doing the job. Also I'm comforted that as of about a year ago, it became undeniably obvious that together all of us Pascalers permanently established Pascal as a major programming language--not just "another" language. All progress since then has been and will be pleasant dividends.

Rick's volunteering to be editor for 2 years comes just in the nick of time: a reluctant editor such as myself doesn't contribute to the quality of Pascal News. Rick will provide fresh ideas whereas I'm running out of ideas.

I feel relieved to be rid of the day-to-day responsibility for Pascal News and PUG. (However I intend to help Rick every way I can.) I do admit that working on all phases of PUG and Pascal News has made me a better person. I had the privilege to experience the processes of organizing, accounting, budgeting, editing, filing, printing, archiving, implementing ideas, pasting-up, publishing, planning, mailing, banking, maintaining mailing lists, juggling details, coordinating events, reading faster and writing better, and talking and working and negotiating and learning with other people!

### Thanks

It's the honest truth: we've received hundreds of encouraging and favorable comments about Pascal News. It was truly gratifying to receive nice words this year when our hopes were dim and spirits were down. But then it is only appropriate to thank everyone who contributed material and ideas to Pascal News (by sending them in) and made the whole effort possible. Regular contributors were especially valuable. (As an example there is no reader of Pascal News who doesn't know Arthur Sale. He is a Pascal "folk-hero"

because his prolific efforts are accompanied with an unforgettable signature and the end-of-the-earth Tasmanian letterhead.) I've been much less an editor than a collector and organizer of information, and I would like to say "Thanks!" and encourage all of you to keep sending in information no matter how small. Unfortunately, I'm sure we still only know less than half of the news concerning the use of Pascal!

We (especially myself) are indebted to the people whose names are listed below. They volunteered their time, energy, and enthusiasm over the last 4 years directly producing and distributing Pascal News (listed chronologically):

John Strait 1976	Herb Rubenstein 1977
Christi Mickel 1976, 1977, 1978	Arthur Sale 1977, 1978, 1979 (Aus.)
Tim Bonham 1976, 1977, 1978	Jenny Sinclair 1977, 1978, 1979 (Aus.)
Judy Mullins Bishop 1976, 1977 (U.K.)	Rich Cichelli 1978, 1979
Tony Gerber 1976, 1977 (Aus.)	Scott Bertilson 1978, 1979
Carroll Morgan 1976, 1977 (Aus.)	Steve Reisman 1978
Sara Graffunder 1977, 1978	Liz Karl 1978
Jim Miner 1977, 1978, 1979	Jerry Stearns 1978, 1979
John Easton 1977, 1978	Kay Holleman 1978
David Barron 1977, 1978, 1979 (U.K.)	Rick Shaw 1978, 1979
Rick Stevens 1977, 1978, 1979	Tim Hoffmann 1978
Tony Addyman 1977, 1978, 1979 (U.K.)	Rick Marcus 1979

### How do we put together an issue of Pascal News?

Invariably the process begins by catching up (1) on the mail. This means opening an accumulation of what used to be 2-4 weeks worth in the early days of PUG to 2-22 weeks worth recently (I'm talking about trays of mail 1 or 2 meters long!). The mail must be separated (2) into new subscriptions, renewals, inquiries for information, changes of address, incorrect payments (returned), purchase orders without prepayment (returned), miscellaneous queries, and material for publication in Pascal News. (To keep our files uniform and organized we manually fill out an All-Purpose Coupon for new subscriptions and renewals; for requests for old backissues, we manually write out an address label.)

The money must be deposited (3) and accounted for (4). New members and renewers must be keyed into the data base (5) and then checked for errors (6). Back issues are mailed (7). The roster increment is run off (8), and the All-Purpose Coupons with tidbit comments are photocopied (9) for the Here and There editor.

The material for Pascal News is gathered together in a pile (10) and then sorted (11) into regular categories (Here & There, Open Forum, etc.). The Implementation Notes section is preprocessed (12) (outlined) and given to the Implementation Notes editors. The Books and Articles section is treated in the same way.

The Articles section is planned and received-dates added (13). The Open Forum section is planned (14). At this point all parts of the issue are attacked (15) at the same time including the subsections of Here & There not mentioned and the Applications section. The cloud which hangs over the process is writing the editorial (16) which delays actual page layout and pasteup of the rest of the issue.

When the camera-ready copy of the editorial and everything else is ready (or nearly so), paste-up with rubber cement on large computer-listing paper begins (18). Each sheet of large paper was previously titled and page-numbered (17) in a typewriter. The completed original is photocopied (19) to produce the 2 copies for PUG(UK) and PUG(AUS) to print from. It is then sent (20) to the printer together with a print order.

Unfortunately, these events don't always occur in this order, thus creating synchronization problems. Needless to say we are always alert for news about Pascal in other journals and from people who call on the phone.

## Editor's Contribution

# Editor's Contribution

digital

October 23, 1979

## In Closing

As an escape clause, I've always listed: "as well as the ideas behind Pascal" together with "promoting the use of Pascal" as a purpose of Pascal User's Group. We all know that Pascal is not a perfect language, but that it best embodies the ideas of the structured-programming revolution of the 1970's.

Acceptance in the United States has been the icing on the cake and was crucial to Pascal's success as a popular programming language (sorry, ALGOL-68!). So if you stop to think, it is important to note that the Pascal movement in the United States was spearheaded by George Richmond (with some initial help by Lyle Smith, a friend of Niklaus Wirth) at the University of Colorado Computer Center primarily during the years 1972 to 1975.

The effort has been continued by Pascal User's Group via Pascal News by communicating "vast quantities of information" from late 1975 to present. Pascal News and Pascal User's Group (that is, all of us!) succeeded in centralizing authority for Pascal's acceptance, development, and standardization.

What we have done through the medium of Pascal News which was not being done (and probably could not have been done) by any other journal was to openly advocate the superiority of the principles behind Pascal. Perhaps we succeeded in shaking up enough people to accelerate rationality in programming and sensibility in computing by a number of years.

We oversaw a political process and interjected some self-fulfilling propheses to keep the action rolling. Inevitably we all were affected by the spectacular outcome ourselves!



- 1979/10/21.

PUG is not dead!

The first question you all probably asked yourself when you heard the news is: "How will it change?" Well, the answer is: "Not much at all!". It is going to be the same old PUG you grew to love and respect. With the same editorial policy, and the same informal approach to publication. (But it will come out four times a year, that's my only promise!) The only noticeable change will be the Editor and who does all the work. I am not a human dynamo like Andy, so I have had to enlist the aid of many volunteers (see Andy's column) to help me with all the work that used to be done almost single handed. If the next few issues are not as slick as you are used to from PASCAL NEWS, please bear with us. It may take one or two issues to get it right. Number 17 will be out by the end of the year and we hope to have Number 18 published by the end of February.

As a closing note, I would like to ask that all of you start using the new All Purpose Coupon published in this and subsequent issues of the News. It will speed the transition up tremendously between Andy and myself.

See you all next issue. Long live PUG!



Rick Shaw

RS/cgf

DON'T FORGET TO RENEW YOUR PASCAL NEWS SUBSCRIPTION.

# Introduction to Special Issue

## The Pascal Validation Suite -

### Aims and Methods

by A.H.J. Sale,  
Department of Information Science,  
University of Tasmania.

1979 July 13

*Once upon a whisper-time - so it is said but who would believe it? - long before the Minnipins reached the Land Between the Mountains, the Glocken of Then played upon his bells and the beetle-bores, which had come to infest the countryside, fell upon their backs and waggled their legs for a space and died. But the smell of dead beetle-bores was great, and the bells could do nothing about that, and this I believe.*

*Pretend-story, told by Glocken to Glocken  
to Glocken, from Then to Now.  
(by Carol Kendall - The Whisper of Glocken)*

#### 1. Definition

A Pascal validation suite? What is that? Ignoring the facetious definitions, such as a suite of motel rooms where a Pascal salesman wines and dines clients and promotes the features of the language, there are still a lot of possibilities.

It might be a set of programs that check whether some other (input) text is a valid Pascal program or not. (This may run into the halting problem, well-known to be incomputable). But it isn't. The shortest definition I can supply which describes the validation suite I am talking about is:

*The validation suite provides programs and procedures whereby the correctness (or otherwise) of a Pascal processor may be tested.*

#### 2. Syntax + Semantics

There are two key words in this definition which have been carefully chosen, and which deserve consideration. Firstly, the definition encompasses a Pascal *processor*, not a compiler. The definition therefore covers processors that compile native machine-code and run it, processors that utilize an intermediate code and an interpreter (for example the P-compiler), direct execution systems and pure interpreters.

But more importantly, the term processor encompasses both the analysis of the source text of a program on an execution system. I am not interested solely in determining that a compiler is "correct", whatever that means, but in determining that the *compiler+machine* pair is correct. To take a very simple example, the following program fails on some processors:

```
b:=true; c:=false;
if (b=(not c)) then writeln('PASS')
else writeln('FAIL');
```

What goes wrong? On analysis of the failures, the compiler seems to generate good, correct, code. Giving P-like code as an example, the test compiles to:

```
LOAD b      {to stack}
LOAD c      {to stack}
NOT         {logical inversion of c}
EQUAL      {test equality, leave logical result}
BRFL ...    {branch if false}
```

The flow usually resolves into a failure of the compiler assumptions. The NOT instruction perhaps does not do the transform *true* ↔ *false*, but does a whole-word bit inversion. Coupled with the action of an equality test, of course it may then fail! The bit pattern resulting from inverting the false-pattern is not necessarily the same as the true-pattern.

Resolution of this problem can take several paths, presuming that the machine architecture is fixed. (This assumption is false for interpreters, of course). The simplest resolution is to ensure that every occurrence of the not-operator results in code that allows only the bit-patterns 00...00 and 00...01 to be generated, as is the usual representation of boolean values in more than one bit. In the Burroughs B6700 this can be achieved by emitting the instructions:

```
LNOT        {wordwise logical inversion}
ISOL(0,1)   {isolate the 0-th bit}
```

Another resolution hinges on the manner in which the branch tests are done. Suppose that the machine, when faced with a complex logical expression, generates a sequence of branch instructions which lead eventually to loading a true or false value (or a branch if that is required.)

A third resolution permits other representations for true and false (perhaps including don't care bit positions), but realizes that an unusual representation may require special coding

- (a) at conditional branch points
- (b) wherever ordering is important (eg. for parameters of ord, succ and pred applied to boolean operands), and
- (c) in 'relational expressions' involving booleans, which may be turned into something other than number comparisons (eg. exclusive-or).

For example, in the Burroughs B6700 the representations ??..?0 and ??..?1 would suffice as the conditional branch instructions sense only the right-end bit, and consequently complex code would only be needed for the relatively unusual case where the ordering of the values was relevant. But this is not a treatise on implementing booleans. Suffice it to note that testing a processor involves the semantics as well as the syntax, and the machine as well as the compiler.

#### 3. Ultimate futility or useful weapon

The other carefully chosen word in the definition is *correctness*. Many people have pointed out that testing cannot prove a program to be correct; it can only uncover bugs in it. Since a compiler is a program, and only part of a Pascal processor, is testing therefore an exercise in futility that we should abandon in favour of proving the compiler-machine pair to be a correct implementation of Pascal?

Of course, yes, if we were capable of it. But proof procedures are still human processes, and still subject to error and oversight. Therefore, even proved systems should be subject to testing in order to uncover weaknesses of the proof or oversights. It will be obvious that this is necessary when it is realized that Pascal-P, despite its heritage of careful design, its origin in Zurich, and its extensive testing, still has errors in it which can be detected in most of its descendants.

The validation suite is a set of programs, methodically assembled (and otherwise) which therefore exercise a Pascal processor fairly thoroughly and hopefully uncover many of the flaws in its design or mistakes and deviations from the intended actions.

So much for the theory. How does it work in practice?

#### 4. Conformity

The most obvious set of tests to incorporate are those set down in the Pascal Standard as required of a Pascal processor, or implied to be. These were generated by systematically working through the Standard and wherever it said something was allowed, writing a program to check that it was. All such programs are, of course, standard Pascal.

Since the program *should* execute, it is arranged to print 'PASS' if it works correctly. Some such tests check semantic details, and incorporate run-time checks that lead to failure messages. By the nature of the test, several conformity checks can be included in one test program. Any failure is sufficient to show up a flaw: successful programs exercise all tested features.

However there are three problems: iteration, depth and irregularity.

The first arises with iterative/recursive syntax, or axiomatic recursive semantics. Clearly no program can test all cases of a potentially infinite system! This is tackled by the "one, two, many" principle, named after the primitive enumeration systems of nomad Bushmen in southern Africa. The test will include a minimum case of the construct, probably its successor, and a case which is a small multiple of iterations/recursions, and quite plausible. For example, for identifiers in a *var* declaration:

```
program txxx(output);
var
  onlyone : integer;
  first,second:boolean;
  x0,x1,x2,x3,x4 : char;
begin
  ....
```

Since no processor in a finite computer can provide for infinite recursion/iteration, these tests establish a *prima facie* case that the construct is present and works for small instances up to some unknown limit. To establish that the limit is sufficiently high that it will almost never prove to be a problem - what I have called a *virtual infinity* - another program is written which has a repetition slightly (and only slightly) beyond a plausible maximum. Perhaps 100 cases might be enough for some things, and 20 for other things. Such tests are regarded as not being compulsory, and form part of the *quality* measurement category. (Nevertheless, a processor may fail even a quality test by getting itself knotted, or giving an erroneous diagnostic, or behaving in an unexpected fashion...)

The third problem is irregularity. Successful execution of a test is no guarantee that the same feature will be handled correctly in a different context. Unfortunately there is no way to know all possible context changes that might affect the outcome, and the designers of the test programs have had to draw on their knowledge of machines and implementation techniques to explore this difficult area. A good example is the implementation of type boolean. Clearly, from our earlier discussion, relational operators must be tested separately for booleans and other scalar types.

Another example which maybe should be in the test package, but isn't yet, is the following

```
csquared:=2.0*alpha*beta;
if csquared = a*a+b*b then
  {writeln(a,b, sqrt(csquared))};
...
```

A particular processor noted that *csquared* was used immediately after its assignment and modified the code to leave this value on the run-time stack to eliminate the fetch. A separate optimizing routine realized that the if-statement had no effect once the debug print was factored out, and deleted the whole of the if-statement code. Result: the stack grew every time this code was executed... Such interactions require cunning and experience to deduce, let alone devise tests for their presence.

#### 5. Deviance

Besides saying what ought to be allowed, the Pascal Standard says what ought not to be allowed, both explicitly and implicitly. If a processor allows such constructs, it is either a deviant processor and ought to be fixed, or it embodies some deliberate extension which ought to be documented.

Note that it is pointless trying to detect all possible extensions: they form an infinite set! In any case this is not the purpose of deviance tests. Their purpose is to detect the many traps and failures to enforce reasonable restrictions which compiler implementors can unwittingly place in the way of users.

Some deviance tests are directly suggested by the Pascal Standard. Good examples are afforded by the restrictions placed on for-statement control-variables. But by far the larger group are not. These rely on the test program writers' intelligence and knowledge of compilers and on the ability or experience to recognise possible problem areas. Two examples will illustrate this.

The first was derived from some experience with an optimizing compiler which generated different code for

```
j div k
```

depending on whether *k* was a constant power of two or not, or so the documentation said. This immediately challenged the hardware designer in me to check this out, and challenged my software designing side to prove it correct. Since the optimization relied on a property of the integer representation, it was potentially possible for it to fail. Sure enough, on this compiler, it did: *j div k* returned different results for the same value of *k*, solely depending on whether it was a constant or not.



The second case grew out of a knowledge of the workings of the compatibility algorithm of most Pascal compilers, and some strict wording in the Standard. Strictly

```
type
  digitstring=packed array[1..10] of '0'..'9';
```

is not a 'string' type, and not compatible with the usual quoted string constant. Thus

```
var
  d : digitstring;
begin
  d:='0123456789';
```

is not correct Pascal: it is a deviation or an extension. Of course, compilers that allow it as an extension ought to do it properly (ie. consistently with the axioms of Pascal), so this naturally gives rise to the attempt:

```
d:='ABCDEFGHIJ';
```

which is plain impossible.

Enough of examples. It will be obvious that every deviance test program is non-standard, and that they should mostly fail to execute to completion. Unlike conformance tests this means that each deviance test tries one and only one deviation. Otherwise one failure might mask another, more serious. Conformance and deviance tests make up the majority of the tests (71% of the current suite), and do the bulk of the exercising of the compiler.

#### 6. Errors and implementation features

The Pascal Standard also specifies a number of situations which are specified to be errors, implementation-dependent, or implementation-defined. Each of these gives rise to a test or tests that evoke the feature so specified.

In the case of errors and implementation-dependency, the purpose is to enable documentation of the error-handling capability of the processor. Hopefully all errors are detected; in practice some of them survive into production software and may even become part of programmer's assumption kit... All such programs are directly suggested by the Standard, evoke one and only one error, and are standard Pascal except for the error.

Naturally, implementation-defined features should be documented, and the corresponding tests attempt to do this by a variety of techniques. Some, like printing the value of maxint, are simple standard Pascal. Others, like trying to detect the significance limit of identifiers, rely on assumptions about the nature of the lexical analysis and scope and are clearly not standard. The inclusion of these tests is really to improve the documentation of Pascal processors.

The number of tests in those categories is small and unlikely to change much. The specific things they test are more or less fixed by the Standard.

#### 7. Quality

All the preceding tests address the problem of whether the processor conforms to the Pascal Standard and, where necessary, how. It is also relevant to ask whether the implementation measures up to some quality standards, and the validation suite therefore contains tests which attempt to assess *quality*, however you define it.

As you might expect, these tests form a motley group. Some attempt to assess whether the processor provides some hard limits that are likely to annoy in a particular direction, or whether the limits are at virtual infinity. Others attempt to assess accuracy of mathematical functions such as sqrt(c). What they all have in common is a requirement for greater analysis of the results and a value judgement.

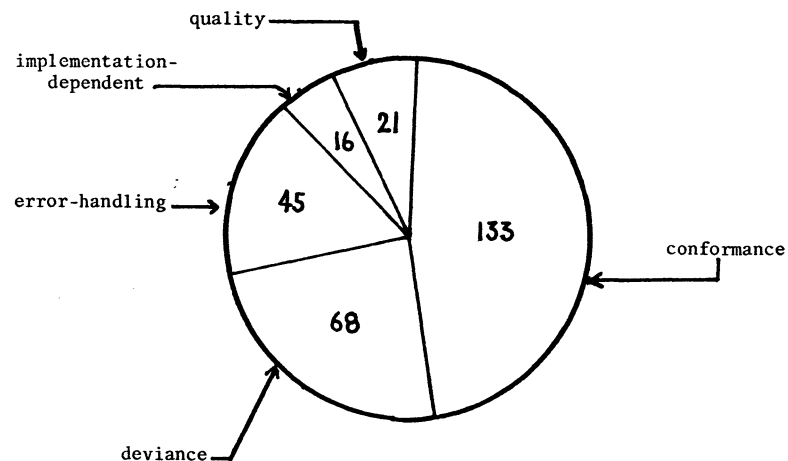
Of course, a processor may fail even a quality test by totally mishandling it. For example, if the compiler goes into an infinite loop, or gets its lexical levels screwed up. But this is not the intention, and is rare.

This group of tests is likely to have the greatest growth rate in future revisions of the validation suite. For obvious reasons, the first release version has concentrated on correctness, and while there may be some growth in tests for conformity and deviance as we understand the problem better, it is already apparent that the suite lacks quality tests in several areas:

- (a) tests that can be timed,
- (b) tests whose space utilization is measurable,
- (c) tests of compiler diagnostic ability,

and there are no doubt more.

The breakdown of programs in version 2.1 by class is shown below.



BREAKDOWN OF PROGRAMS BY CLASS

8. Feedback

No validation suite can ever be perfect. Since its task is infinite, one can only approach perfection with varying degrees of success. Consequently, it is very important that a continuous revision of the suite is maintained, with three main objectives in mind:

- (a) Removal or modification of tests that do not agree with requirements of the Pascal Standard.
- (b) Addition of new tests arising from experience and context changes, and therefore unexpected interpretations.
- (c) Expansion of quality control tests aimed at improving the quality of Pascal processors in all dimensions of choice.

Suggestions for categories (b) and (c) are therefore welcome. Complaints about category (a) are even more important. All will be read, digested, and carefully considered, though clearly some purely idiosyncratic tests may not make it into the package.

There is no formal bug-reporting service. Simply write to me at the following addresses:

up to January 1980      Professor A.H.J. Sale,  
c/- Professor D.W. Barron,  
Department of Computer Studies,  
The University,  
Southampton, England SO9 5NH  
UNITED KINGDOM.

from January 1980      Professor A.H.J. Sale,  
Department of Information Science,  
University of Tasmania,  
GPO Box 252C,  
Hobart, Tasmania 7001  
AUSTRALIA.

Please enclose a listing and any other information relative to the report/request.

But this is not enough! Simply casting the validation suite out into the wide world calls out for more. My own curiosity is reason enough, but in addition it has become apparent that overseeing the results of other people's passes of the validation suite against a processor can be extremely valuable.

Accordingly I ask you to write to me if you are prepared to send documentation on a validation run for a processor I haven't already collected. I will let you know if we already have data on that system. The documentation I would want is:

- (a) a complete set of listings of runs of the validation programs, annotated to explain any obscure effects.
- (b) a validation report, similar to the one produced for our own compiler.
- (c) an accurate identification of the processor (compiler source and date of acquisition or version, machine identification). A manual would be useful too.

With help we can begin to assemble a comparative list of processor performance, and watch the way the situation evolves.

9. Utilization

I hope to see copies of validation reports for processors of significant interest in future editions of Pascal News. Obviously implementors will want to fix minor bugs, but may balk at fixing difficult ones or publishing the results. Some comparative results published by responsible users will assist readers of the News to assess comparative merits of compilers, may bring some collective user pressure to bear on the implementors/maintainers to fix even the more persistent and difficult bugs, and will assist the Users Group to assess which systems are still active or most in use. I hope to see the validation suite being used by at least two groups of people: the implementors/maintainers and the users.

Implementors of course will use the package to check out their product; maintainers would be well-advised to do the same after each major revision. They will also be able to compare their efforts against other compilers more easily, and a bit more competition will be good for both suppliers and users.

Users will be able to use the package to bring pressure on suppliers to conform to the draft standard, and therefore use the package to evaluate the relative merit of two or more systems. Also, because the validation suite is virtually the Pascal Standard cast into test programs (with some reservations), access to the essential concepts of the Pascal Standard will be made more clear by inspection of the conformance and deviance tests.

Naturally, as the draft Pascal Standard stabilizes, the agreed resolutions will be embodied in further tests, thereby both providing an enforcement technique, and a method of publicizing the agreement. For example, this may happen in the area of the *pack* and *unpack* procedures which are perhaps overly restrictively defined.

10. A Confession

Once upon a time, long ago, programmers who could write tricky code were prized. This pleased them, because they were being well-rewarded for doing what they enjoyed: creating private masterpieces of complexity on a small scale. Any modern abstract artist would understand the feeling.

Now, programming has completely changed. We strive to write correct programs together with their proofs. The creativity, and the accompanying surge of pleasurable sensations on completion of a particularly difficult task, are still with us, but in a different form, and with different nuances and vibrations. I enjoy this tremendously when administrative chores allow me to indulge myself in writing programs, and I wouldn't give up the advances we've made in programming methodology for anything.

And yet, there is still that fascination with those tricky, nasty jewels we created. I must therefore confess that I believe that when the last tricky programmer on earth expires his other last breath over a soggy sheet of paper, he or she will probably be writing a validation program. It seems to be the last refuge left for contorted thought, for to paraphrase a famous fictional detective (I think it was Hercule Poirot), how can you discover what crime has been done unless you can put yourself into the frame of mind of the criminal?

11. Some favourite tests

I must confess to having some favourite tests, which either are utterly useless and indulge a peculiar sense of humour, or are particularly devastating. I share them with you in case you might, too, share this sense of humour.

(a) Syntactic

Test 6.4.2.3-1

The interesting thing here is the peculiar scalar type

```
singularitytype = (me);
```

which doesn't seem to be useful for anything, though you can assign to it, test it, etc. The apparently similar (test 6.4.1-1):

```
type
```

```
purelink = † purelink;
```

is less amusing because it does have at least two distinct potential uses.

(b) Context-sensitive

Test 6.4.3.3-4

Here the use of a field-name which is already defined trips up a number of compilers. They don't wait to find the colon before rushing into analysis. Most Pascal-P compilers inherit this one.

(c) Scope

Test 6.2.2-2

The sheer perversity of being able to write  
if true = false then writeln ('PASS')  
is delightful.

(d) Execution

Test 6.8.3.9-7

The beauty of this one lies in two aspects: many processors completely fail it, and our compiler turned out to pass it quite unexpectedly. It comes as a surprise to devise a test that you confidently expect to fail on your own implementation, and then the thing makes a fool of you by working.... And then you have to work out how it outsmarted you. To add to its perverse charm, it usually turns out to have a simple resolution which, though unattractive, requires only that *maxint* be reduced by one.

(e) Errorhandling

Test 6.6.5.2-6

I must admit that the attraction of this one lies both in the weird variety of effects it can evoke, and to some extent by the clarity with which the aliasing problem points an accusing finger at the file buffer concept. Interestingly, a simple restriction would remove the problem, by simply not permitting file-buffers in such contexts, but it would introduce more irregularity....

Acknowledgements

I wish to acknowledge the great debt the Validation Suite owes to a multitude of people. Those I single out for special mention here contributed especially, but there are many other contributors for which there is not sufficient space.

Brian Wichmann : for initiating the project, for carrying it out throughout the first phase, and for many insights and tests, and as joint author.

Andy Mickel : for encouragement to continue, despite over-runs.

R.D. Tennent : for many critical comments on semantics.

Roy Freak : for patient and hard work in assembling around 300 programs to a consistent style and putting up with my nit-picking and niggling.

Nigel Saville : for diligence in interpreting often partial instructions and creating a large number of provably correct (or provably incorrect) programs in the rewriting phase.

Jenny Mizielinski : for laboriously and carefully typing (seemingly endlessly) abtruse documents full of mysterious numbers, each of which was highly significant.

The Sale Family : for putting up with grunts and groans, and with listings strewn around the sitting room.

Of course, to all my correspondents who contributed unknowingly must go a special kind of thanks. Without your stimulation, the Validation Suite might not have had the firm basis it now has.



Arthur Sale

Tasmania

1979 August

# THE PASCAL VALIDATION SUITE

## Version 2.2

DISTRIBUTION INFORMATION AS AT 20 AUGUST 1979

### Revision History

Version 2.0 was the first release of a completely rewritten package which was based on earlier work by B.A. Wichmann and A.H.J. Sale. This earlier work is considered to be version 1, and is now obsolete.

Version 2.0 was indexed to Working Draft 3 of the Pascal Standard as published in Pascal News #14. Version 2.1 fixed up a few bugs detected after release. Version 2.2 is altered in indexing to refer to the draft ISO Standard document ISO/TC97/SC5/N462, and incorporates more tests which facilitate the timing and measurement of quality in Pascal processors. Subsequent revisions will be issued when either detected errors in the package require a revision, or when a new version of the draft standard is released.

### Purpose

The validation suite is provided to exercise Pascal processors and to determine by testing whether the processor conforms to the requirements of the Pascal Standard or not, and to provide a common set of programs for documenting implementation-dependencies and quality of implementation. It is strongly oriented around the draft Pascal Standard, and tests are suggested by that document. A few proposed tests have been omitted because it has been suggested that the draft Standard will be revised in that area, but these are few. It follows therefore that any revisions of the draft Standard will cause revisions of the validation suite. The suite currently contains over 300 programs.

### Acquisition

To acquire a machine-readable copy of the validation suite, apply to one of the distribution centres. It will be necessary to fill in a software licence, and a small fee (around US\$50) is charged to cover costs. The fee covers the supply of a magnetic tape, the copying of the validation suite onto the tape, airmail postage to the address provided, and a limited notification service relating to later releases or inaccuracies detected in the suite.

### Restrictions

The conditions of release prohibit the distribution of the package to third parties so as to limit the growth of unauthorized and inaccurate versions. The likely incidence of change if the draft standard is revised will show the desirability of this requirement. However, no restriction is placed on the use of the package for validating Pascal processors, for benchmarking, for acceptance tests, for preparing comparative reports, and similar activities, nor on the distribution of the results of such use.

The validation suite is expected to be widely used and distributed, not restricted to a small subset of the user community.

### Feedback

No special reporting mechanisms have been set up. However, the authors will attempt to produce revisions of the validation suite and distribute them to the distribution centres as necessary, and to publicize their availability.

Information relating to a pass of the validation programs against a particular processor would be welcome at the University of Tasmania, but it must be understood that the authors cannot provide full reports on all listings provided.

Of particular value would be any tests that produced entirely unexpected results which may be of wider interest, or which are without any reasonable explanation from the user's point of view. In some cases the authors may be able to deduce the likely cause, or recognize an epidemic of common flaws. Any correspondence which points out an error in the classification of the programs in the suite, or in its construction, or suggests a new test, would be most welcome.

Address for suggestions or complaints:

September '79 - January '80:

Professor A.H.J. Sale,  
c/- Department of Computer Studies,  
The University,  
Southampton, England SO9 5NH  
UNITED KINGDOM.

February '80 onwards:

Professor A.H.J. Sale,  
Department of Information Science,  
University of Tasmania,  
GPO Box 252C,  
Hobart, Tasmania 7001  
AUSTRALIA.

# Distribution Format and Addresses

Character set

```
!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?
@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPQRSTUvwxyz[\]^_
`abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~
```

THIS TAPE CONTAINS 4 FILES :

FILE 1:  
THE CHARACTER SET USED IN THE VALIDATION SUITE AND DETAILS OF THE TAPE STRUCTURE.

FILE 2:  
THE SKELETON PROGRAM WHICH IDENTIFIES EACH TEST PROGRAM

FILE 3:  
THE DOCUMENTATION OF THE PASCAL PROCESSOR VALIDATION SUITE

FILE 4:  
THE SUITE OF PASCAL TEST PROGRAMS

EACH FILE CONSISTS OF 80 CHARACTER RECORDS.  
A SEQUENCE NUMBER IS IN COLUMNS 73-80 INCLUSIVE.  
FILEMARKS SEPARATE EACH FILE.  
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FILES 2, 3 AND 4 CONTAIN BOTH UPPER AND LOWER CASE LETTERS.  
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VERSION 2.2

JULY 1979

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JULY 1979

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PASCAL NEWS #16

OCTOBER, 1979

PAGE 11

## A Pascal Processor Validation Suite

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### Abstract

The document describes a series of test programs written in Pascal. The suite of programs may be used to validate a Pascal processor by presenting it with a series of programs which it should, or should not, accept. The suite also contains a number of programs that explore implementation-defined features and the quality of the processor. The tests are generally based on the draft ISO Standard for Pascal.

### NOTE

This is a working document. It is being continually revised and extended. Comments, corrections, extra tests, and results of running any tests would be most welcome.

Dated: 20 August, 1979

Version: 2.2

### 1. INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

This paper describes a suite of test programs which has been designed to support the draft Standard (Addyman, 1979) for the programming language Pascal (Jensen & Wirth, 1975) prepared for approval by ISO. (In the rest of this paper, the draft Standard is simply referred to as the Standard). It therefore follows similar work done by AFSC (1970) for COBOL, and Wichmann (1973,76,77) for Algol 60.

The suite of programs is called a *validation suite* for Pascal processors; however it is important to emphasize that no amount of testing can assure that a processor that passes all tests is error-free. Inherent in each test are some assumptions about possible processors and their designs; a processor which violates an assumption may apparently pass the test without doing so in reality. Also, some violations may simply not be tested because they never occurred to the validation suite designers, nor were generated from the draft Standard.

Two examples may illustrate this as a warning to users against expecting too much. Firstly, consider a fully interpretable Pascal processor. It may pass a test which contains a declaration which it would mis-handle otherwise, simply because the program did not include an access to the object concerned so that it was never interpreted. A second example might be a Pascal processor which employs a transformation of the Pascal syntax rules. Since the pathological cases incorporated into the test programs are based on the original rules, a mistake in transformation may not be detected by the test programs.

On the other hand, the test series contains a large number of test cases which exercise a Pascal processor fairly thoroughly. Hence passing the tests is a strong indication that the processor is well-designed and unlikely to give trouble in use. The validation suite may therefore be of interest to two main groups: implementors of Pascal, and users of Pascal.

Implementors of Pascal may use the test series to assist them in producing an error-free processor. The large number of tests, and their independent origin, will assist in detecting many probable implementation errors. The series may also be of use for re-validation of a processor after modification to incorporate a new feature, or to fix an error.

Users of Pascal, which includes actual programming users, users of Pascal-written software, prospective purchasers of Pascal processors, and many others, will also be interested in the validation suite. For them it will provide an opportunity to measure the quality of an implementation, and to bring pressure on implementors to provide a correct implementation of Standard Pascal. In turn, this will improve the portability of Pascal programs. To emphasize this role, the validation suite also contains some programs which explore features which are permitted to be implementation defined, and some tests which seek to make quality judgements on the processor. The validation suite is therefore an important weapon for users to use in influencing suppliers.

Naturally, implementors of Pascal are best placed to understand why a processor fails a particular test, and how to remedy the fault. However, the users' view of a Pascal processor is mainly at the Pascal language level, and the fact of a failure is sufficient for the users' purpose.

## 2. THE TEST PROGRAM STRUCTURE

Each test program follows a consistent structure to aid users of the suite in handling them. Most of the following rules apply to all programs: a few hold everywhere except in a few test cases meant to test the particular feature involved. Such rules are marked by an asterisk, and a following note points out the exceptions.

- (i) Each program starts with a *header comment*, whose structure is given later.
- (ii) The header comment is always immediately followed by an explanatory comment in plain English, which describes the test to be carried out and its probable results.
- (iii) Each program closes with the characters "end." in the first four character positions of a line. This pattern does not otherwise occur in the program text.
- (iv) All program lines are limited to 72 character positions.
- (v)\* The lexical tokens used are in conformance with the conventions set out in the draft ISO standard, and reproduced in an appendix. Thus comments are enclosed in curly brackets, the not-equal token is "<>", etc. In addition, all program text is in lower case letters, with mixed-case used in comments in accordance with normal English usage. String- and character-constants are always given in upper-case letters. (Note: A few tests set out to check lexical handling, and may violate these rules. Translation of mixed cases to one case will therefore make these tests irrelevant, but will have no other effect.)
- (vi) Direct textual replacement of any lexical token, or the comment markers, with the approved equivalents given in the Standard, will not cause the significant text on a program line to exceed 72 characters.
- (vii)\*The program writes to the default file output, which is therefore declared in the program heading. (Note: one test - the minimal program - does no printing; a few cross-references are virtually the same).

## 2.1 The header comment

The header comment always begins with the characters "{TEST" in positions 1-5 of a line. No other comments are permitted to have the character "{" and "T" directly juxtaposed in this way. The syntax of a header comment in EBNF is given by:

```
header-comment = "{TEST" program-number "," "CLASS=" category-name "}" .
```

```
program-number = number {"." number} "-" number .
```

```
number = digit {digit} .
```

```
category-name = "CONFORMANCE"|"DEVIANC"|"IMPLEMENTATIONDEFINED"|"
                "ERRORHANDLING"|"QUALITY"|"EXTENSION" .
```

For example, a possible header comment is:

```
{TEST 6.5.3-10, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
```

The program number identifies a section in the Standard which gives rise to the test, and a serial number following the dash to uniquely identify each test within that section. If other sections of the Standard are relevant, the explanatory comment will mention them. The program title is constructed from the section number by replacing "TEST" by "t", "." by "p" for point, and "-" by "d" for dash. Thus the above header comment belongs to a program *t6p5p3d10*. This technique may also be used to name a program source text file name in processing.

The category-name identifies a class into which this test falls. The function and design of each test depends on its class. These are explained later. Thus it is possible to read through the validation suite file and simply identify the header comment by the leading "{T" in the first two character positions, identify its section relevance and construct a unique identifier for each program, and to select programs of particular classes.

## 2.2 The program classes

### 2.2.1 CLASS=CONFORMANCE

The simplest category to explain is CLASS=CONFORMANCE. These programs are always correct standard Pascal, and should compile and execute. With one exception (the minimal program), the program should print "PASS" and the test number if the program behaves as expected. In some cases an erroneous interpretation causes the program to print "FAIL"; in other cases it may fail before doing this (in execution, loading, or at compilation). Conformance tests are derived directly from the requirements of the Standard, and attempt to ensure that processors do indeed provide the features that the Standard says are part of Pascal, and that they behave as defined. Since conforming programs execute to completion, typical conformance tests will include a number of related features; all will be exercised by processors that pass.

### 2.2.2 CLASS=DEVIANC

The next simplest category is CLASS=DEVIANC. These programs are never standard Pascal, but differ from it in some subtle way. They serve to detect processors that meet one or more of the following criteria:

- (a) the processor handles an extension of Pascal,
- (b) the processor fails to check or limit some Pascal feature appropriately, or
- (c) the processor incorporates some common error.

Ideally, a processor should report clearly on all deviance tests that they are extensions, or programming errors. This report should be at compile-time if possible, or in some cases in execution. A processor does not conform to the Standard if it executes to completion. In such cases the program will print a message beginning "DEVIATES", and users of the tests must distinguish between genuine extensions and errors. (In a few cases a possible extension is tested also for consistency under this class.)

It is obviously not possible to test all possible errors or extensions. The deviance tests are therefore generated from some assumptions about implementation (which may differ from test to test), and from experience with past flaws detected. No attempt is made to detect extensions based on new statement types or procedures, but attention is concentrated on more stable areas. Obviously since each deviance test is oriented to one feature, they tend to be shorter than conformance tests, and to generate a short series where one conformance test collects several examples.



2.2.3 CLASS=IMPLEMENTATIONDEFINED

In some sections of the Standard, implementors are permitted to exercise some freedom in implementing a feature. An example is the significance limit of identifiers; another is the evaluation order of boolean expressions. The CLASS=IMPLEMENTATIONDEFINED tests are designed to report on the handling of such features. A processor may fail these tests by not handling them correctly, but generally should execute and print some message detailing the implementation dependency. The collection of such implementation dependencies is useful to the writers of portable software. Some tests in this category require care in interpretation, as the messages generated by the test program rely on some assumptions about the processor implementation. The programs may or may not be standard Pascal: often they are not.

For example, one program attempts to measure the significance limits of identifiers by declaring a series of differing length in an inner procedure that are different from an outer series by their last letter. Thus it violates the requirement for uniqueness over the first eight characters and relies on masquerading redefinition under the scope rules for its effect. One processor, however, reports that just this is happening during compilation. Though this is ideal behaviour, it would destroy the test if the program then was not permitted to run. (In this case, in fact, the messages were only warnings.)

2.2.4 CLASS=ERRORHANDLING

The Standard specifies a number of situations by stating that "an error occurs if" the situation occurs. The tests of this class evoke one (and only one) such error. They are therefore not in Standard Pascal with respect to this feature, but otherwise conform.

A correct processor will detect each error, most probably as it occurs during execution but possibly at an earlier time, and would give some explicit indication of the error to the user. Processors that fail to detect the error will exhibit some undefined behaviour: the tests enable these cases to be identified, and allows for documentation of the handling of detected errors.

2.2.5 CLASS=QUALITY

These tests are a miscellany of test programs which have as their only common feature that they explore in some sense the quality of an implementation. The tests include the following, amongst others:

- \* tests that can be timed, or used to estimate the performance.
- \* tests that have known syntax errors which can be used to inspect the diagnostics.

- \* tests that establish whether the implementation has a limit which is a virtual infinity in some list or recursive production. For example a deep nesting of for-loops (but not unreasonable!) would see whether there was any limit, perhaps due to a shortage of registers on a computer.

2.2.6 CLASS=EXTENSION

A final category is CLASS=EXTENSION. These are specific to some conventionalized extension approved by the Pascal Users Group, such as the provision of an otherwise clause in case statements. In this case, the class in the header comment is followed by a sub-class, as in the example:

```
{TEST 6.8-1, CLASS=EXTENSION, SUBCLASS=CONFORMANCE}
```

The subclass gives the purpose of the test according to the previously explained classes.

### 3. STRUCTURE OF THE VALIDATION SUITE

The validation suite as distributed consists of:

#### A. Machine-readable files

1. A header file containing the character set and an explanation of the structure of the other files.
2. A skeleton program, written in Pascal, to operate on the final file of tests.
3. A copy of this document in machine readable form.
4. A file consisting of the sequence of test programs arranged in lexicographic order of their program-number (see section 2.1).

#### B. Printed materials

1. This document.
2. A printed version of A.1.

The skeleton program as supplied prints the test programs on the output file, but calls a procedure *newprogram* before listing the start of a program, and calls a procedure *endprogram* after printing the last end of a program. These procedures as now supplied simply print a heading and a separator respectively. However, users of the suite may write versions of *newprogram* and *endprogram* that may write programs to different named files, and which may initiate jobs in the operating system queues to carry out the tests. The two procedures *newsuite* and *endsuite* are also provided in case these are of use.

Since *newprogram* may return a status result, it may also be programmed to be selective in its handling of tests. Only conformance tests may be selected, or only tests in section 6.3, as required.

The skeleton program is in standard Pascal, and conforms to the conventions of the validation suite (but has no header comment). It is documented in an Appendix.

### 4. REPORTING THE RESULTS

The results of a pass of the validation suite against a Pascal processor should be reported in a standard way, illustrated by the schema below.

PASCAL PROCESSOR IDENTIFICATION (host, computer, origin of processor,  
TEST CONDITIONS (tester, date, test version): version):

#### CONFORMANCE TESTS

Number of tests passed = ?

Number of tests failed = ?

Details of failed tests:

TEST ???? : explanation of why or what

.....

#### DEVIANCE TESTS

Number of deviations correctly detected = ?

Number of tests showing true extensions = ?

Number of tests not detecting erroneous deviations = ?

Details of extension:

.....

Details of deviations:

.....

#### ERROR-HANDLING

Number of errors correctly detected = ?

Number of errors not detected = ?

Details of errors not detected:

.....

#### IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED

Number of tests run = ?

Number of tests incorrectly handled = ?

Details of implementation-dependence:

.....

#### QUALITY MEASUREMENT

Number of tests run = ?

Number of tests incorrectly handled = ?

Results of tests:

.....

#### EXTENSIONS

Number of tests run = ?

Extension present = ?

as above for this extension.

## 5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors gratefully acknowledge the assistance of many colleagues who have collected difficult cases and bugs in their compilers and have passed them on for inspirational purposes. Many of the tests have been derived from work of B.A. Wichmann (1973) and A.H.J. Sale (1978) and significant contributions have also been made by A.M. Addyman and R.D. Tennent. R. Freak and N. Saville contributed greatly by bringing consistency and care into the large effort required to assemble the validation suite itself.

The present level of the suite would not have been possible without the work of BSI DPS/13/4 in drawing up the draft ISO Standard, nor without the support of the Pascal Users Group.

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## Appendix : Documentation of Skeleton Program

### Purpose

The skeleton program provided is a standard-conforming Pascal program that will identify each test in a file of test programs. It is distributed with five stubs which are intended for user modification so that the program will serve as the parent of an automatic system for running the tests. With the large number of tests in the validation suite, such a system is important. As distributed the stubs simply print the text of the test program.

### Implementation

If the recipient's Pascal processor will accept upper- and lower-case letters, and the ISO standard lexical representation, then the program should be able to run directly. If lexical substitutions are necessary, these should be made. No lines approach the limiting length of 72 closely, so some expansion room is possible. If only one case of letters is available for the source text, then the whole program should be upper-cased with the exception of the character constants in the main program and the procedure *convert*. If however, the Pascal processor is also limited to upper-case characters in the *char* type, these too will have to be converted, and the whole of the validation suite will have to be converted to upper-case alone before the program will run.

### Modification

Once the recipient has verified that he has the skeleton working correctly, it can be modified to other purposes. If the only use desired is the construction of many individual files, each with a single test program, then *newsuite* and *endsuite* may be made dummy procedures. Procedure *newprogram* can open (rewrite) a file with the converted name supplied, which is guaranteed unique, leaving *processline* to write the text to this file and *endprogram* to do any necessary closing of the file.

Alternatively, the program may be modified to construct a job deck including job control statements. The *newprogram* procedure will have some more complex actions to take, and the *endprogram* procedure will initiate the job into the operating system queues. In the event that the user wants to batch up the tests in lots of 20 or so, the access to the variable *count* allows *newprogram* and *endprogram* to take appropriate action every twentieth test. Or again, if the whole lot is to be batched or submitted as a simulated time-sharing job, the *newsuite* and *endsuite* programs can be used to initialize and initiate.

Additionally, the *newprogram* procedure is given access to the test program name and its class. Specially tailored programs can be written to only initiate conformance tests, or only conformance tests relevant to section 6.5 of the Standard, or whatever the user desires. If necessary, specifications could be read in, most easily by a modified version of the *newsuite* procedure.

### System documentation

The main program alternates between dormant states where it searches for the header comment starting a test, and active states where it processes lines keeping an eye out for the closing end of the test. When it finds a header comment, it extracts the data for passing to the stub procedures *newprogram* and *endprogram*.

The procedure *extract* does this extraction from the line buffer. It essentially assumes correctness of the header syntax. The program name is stored in a special record.

The procedure *convert* is not necessary to the distributed version apart from a demonstrative use. It is provided to convert test program numbers from numeric format (eg. 6.2.8-4) to an alphabetic format suitable as an identifier or file name (e.g. t6p2p8d4). It switches the format in the name record from whatever it is to the alternative format. The format as supplied to *newprogram* is digitized.

The procedure *readaline* does simply that. The line is stored in an internal buffer *line*.

The procedures *newprogram* and *endprogram* have value parameters with exactly the same name as their global counterparts. This is to hide the global variables from them and provide some measure of robustness against errors. The *status* parameter of *newprogram* is listed explicitly to emphasize the possible change of value.

There are few features of Pascal in the program that may not be implemented. There are two goto statements leading to a disaster-exit label; if non-local gotos are not implemented the gotos may be omitted or replaced by a *halt* equivalent. The packing in *charvectype* is only provided to allow comparisons with character array constants ("strings"). All identifiers have been checked for uniqueness over the first eight characters, and no non-standard usages have been detected in the program. If it is necessary to alter the program to recognize header comments by '(\*T' instead of '{T', some changes will be necessary on two lines of the main program.

Lexical structure of procedures<sup>†</sup>

```

main
  readaline
  convert
  extract
    scan
  newsuite*
  endsuite*
  newprogram*
  endprogram*
  processline*
    
```

Notes:

- \* user-modifiable stub procedures.
- † a call structure diagram is also provided overleaf.

Distributed version

As distributed the skeleton program prints all the test programs, one per page, in sequence. The headings simply illustrate some features of the package. Warning: this takes a lot of paper, so be prepared.

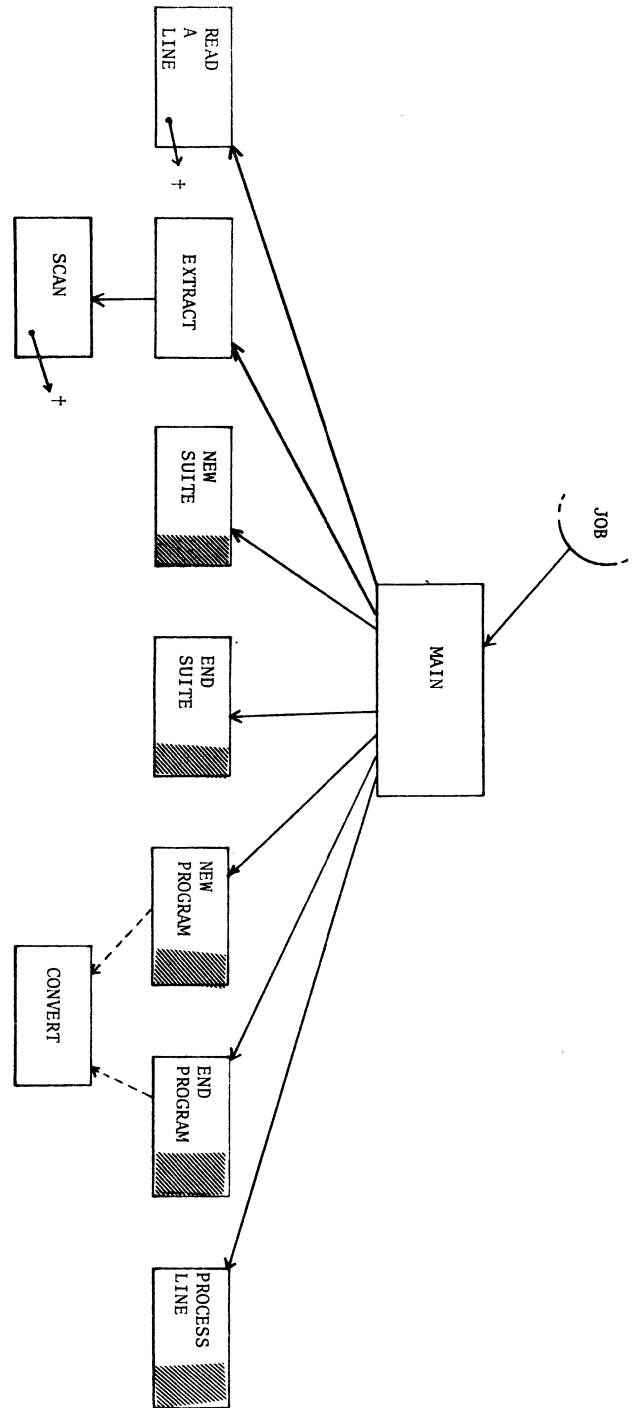
Date of documentation

1979 July 13

Author

A.H.J. Sale, University of Tasmania

Call Structure Diagram for procedures  
 {goto 999 in main program}



```

{
*****
*
* This skeleton program is provided to process the file of test
* programs in the validation suite. As supplied, it simply lists
* the test programs in a suitable format, but it is provided with
* stubs which can be modified by users of the suite to select
* individual test programs, classes of programs, or particular
* sub-classes, and to write these to named files or initiate them
* in a job stream.
*
* The particular stubs of interest are:
*   newsuite
*   newprogram
*   processline
*   endprogram
*   endsuite
* As supplied these are practically only dummy routines.
*
* This program is written in Standard Pascal according to the
* ISO Standard. It should compile and run without error if
* its lexical representation is acceptable to your processor.
*
* (C) Copyright 1979 A.H.J.Sale, University of Tasmania.
*
*****
}

program skeleton(input,output);

label 999; { used for disaster exits }

const

    maxnamesize=    20;
                   { size of field in name record }
    nameoverflow=   21;
                   { maxnamesize + 1 }
    maxlinesize=    72;
                   { size of line array }
    lineoverflow=   73;
                   { maxlinesize + 1 }

type

    namesize=       1..maxnamesize;

    linesize=       1..maxlinesize;

    statustype=     (dormant,active,terminated);
                   { Is program being processed? }

    charvectype=    packed array[namesize] of char;
                   { names }

```

```

nametype=         record
                   charvec:   charvectype;
                   length:    0..maxnamesize;
                   version:   (digitized,alphabetized)
                   end;
                   { used to hold program names }

natural=          0..maxint;
                   { very common type }

linetype=         array[linesize] of char;
                   { used for line buffers }

loopcontrol=     (scanning,found,notfound);
                   { for controlling scan loops }

classtype=       (conformance,deviance,implementationdefined,
                   errorhandling,quality,other);
                   { category of test }

var

    name:         nametype;
                   { name of current program }

    class:        classtype;
                   { category of current program }

    status:       statustype;
                   { current status }

    count:        natural;
                   { program sequence number }

    line:         linetype;
                   { the line buffer }

    linelength:   0..maxlinesize;
                   { holds actual number of chars in line }

```

```

procedure readaline;

{ Reads an input line }

var
  i : 0..lineoverflow;
  ch: char;
begin
  if eof(input) then begin
    writeln(output);
    writeln(output,' ****ERROR IN READALINE - HIT EOF');
    goto 999
  end else begin
    i:=0;
    while not eoln(input) do begin
      i:=i+1;
      if (i > maxlinesize) then begin
        writeln(output);
        writeln(output,' ****ERROR IN READALINE, LONG LINE');
        goto 999
      end;
      read(input,line[i])
    end;
    read(input,ch); { disposing of the line marker }
    linelength:=i
    { Textfiles must have eoln before eof }
  end
end; { of procedure readaline }

```

```

procedure convert(var name:nametype);

{ This procedure exchanges the representation of the name
  between digitized (eg 6.2-1) and alphabetized (eg t6p2d1).
  It inspects the version code and reverses it. }

var
  i : linesize;
  ch: char;
begin
  if (name.version = digitized) then begin
    { We need to alphabetize the name }
    { Extract assures that digitized length never exceeds
      maxnamesize-1, so leaving one char expansion space. }
    for i:= name.length downto 1 do begin
      case name.charvec[i] of
        '.': ch:='p';
        '-': ch:='d';
        '0','1','2','3','4','5','6','7','8','9':
          ch:=name.charvec[i]
      end;
      name.charvec[i+1]:=ch
    end;
    name.charvec[1]:='t';
    { Name is converted }
    name.length:=name.length+1;
    name.version:=alphabetized
  end else begin { version = alphabetized }
    { We need to digitize the name }
    for i:=2 to name.length do begin
      case name.charvec[i] of
        'p': ch:='.';
        'd': ch:='-';
        '0','1','2','3','4','5','6','7','8','9':
          ch:=name.charvec[i]
      end;
      name.charvec[i-1]:=ch
    end;
    name.charvec[name.length]:=' ';
    { Name is converted }
    name.length:=name.length-1;
    name.version:=digitized
  end { of if }
end; { of procedure convert }

```

```
procedure extract;
```

```
{ This procedure extracts the program-number and class from the
header comment of a test program. It sets global parameters
name and class. There is some simple error-handling in the
procedure, but it is generally assumed that the header
comments conform to the syntax. The error-handling is just
in case. }
```

```
var
i,                { used to scan the line }
isave: 1..lineoverflow; { used to save value of i }
lengthofname,    { holds length of name found }
k:      namesize; { used to fill name }
```

```
procedure scan(lowch,highch:char);
```

```
{ Scan moves the index i along the line until it finds
a character lying between lowch and highch inclusive.
It includes some simple error-handling which terminates
the program. }
```

```
var
state : loopcontrol;
```

```
begin
{ Set loop to scan forwards }
state:=scanning;
{ Loop invariant R1 =
"characters from line[initial i] to line[i-1] are
not in the desired subrange." }
while (state = scanning) do begin
if (i > linelength) then begin
{ No more to go, so get out }
state:=notfound
end else if (line[i] >= lowch) and (line[i] <= highch)
then begin
state:=found
end else begin { Char is not in range }
i:=i+1
end { of if }
end; { of while }

if (state = notfound) then begin
writeln(output);
writeln(output, ' ****ERROR IN SCAN - REACHED LINE END');
goto 999 { in outer block and give up }
end;
```

```
{ Return, leaving i at found character }
```

```
end; { of procedure scan }
```

```
begin { of extract }
```

```
{ Start scanning at 1 even though we know it begins '{T' }
i:=1;
{ Scan until we find a digit }
scan('0','9');
{ Now assured of a digit so save the index, and look for
the closing comma }
isave:=i;
scan(',',',');
{ In case spaces between number and comma }
while (line[i-1] = ' ') do i:=i-1;
{ Fill in the discovered name }
lengthofname:=i-isave;
if (lengthofname >= maxnamesize) then begin
lengthofname:=maxnamesize-1
end;
for k:=1 to lengthofname do begin
name.charvec[k]:=line[isave+k-1]
end;
{ Space-fill so as to allow string comparisons }
for k:=(lengthofname+1) to maxnamesize do begin
name.charvec[k]:= ' '
end;
{ And fill in the rest of the record }
name.length:=lengthofname;
name.version:=digitized;
```

```
{ Now scan for the '=' sign that precedes the class }
scan('=','=');
{ And an alphabetic character following. The test may
also let through some non-alphabets, but no matter. }
scan('A','Z');
{ Identify the class by its first letter. It is always
upper-case. }
if (line[i] = 'C') then class:=conformance
else if (line[i] = 'D') then class:=deviance
else if (line[i] = 'E') then class:=errorhandling
else if (line[i] = 'I') then class:=implementationdefined
else if (line[i] = 'Q') then class:=quality
else begin
{ Error, not recognized }
writeln(output);
writeln(output, ' ****ERROR IN EXTRACT - WHAT CLASS?');
class:=other { default }
end;
```

```
{ Now we have established the desired values, so return }
```

```
end; { of procedure extract }
```



```

procedure newsuite;

{ This procedure may be used to initialize the run somehow, or to
  read in some parameters for the process. }

begin
  writeln(output,' THIS IS AN EXECUTION OF THE SKELETON ',
    'VALIDATION SUITE PROCESSOR');
  writeln(output,' -----',
    '-----');
  page(output)
end; { of procedure newsuite }

procedure endsuite;

{ This procedure may be used to initiate a global job, or
  to check correct completion. }

begin
  writeln(output,' SKELETON VALIDATION SUITE PROCESSOR END',
    ' (',count:4,' TESTS READ)')
end; { of procedure endsuite }

```

```

procedure newprogram(name :   nametype;
                    class:   classtype;
                    count:   natural;
                    var status: statustype);

{ This procedure is called at the recognition of a header
  comment while in dormant status. The first two parameters
  are derived from the header comment, while the third is
  simply the ordinal number of the test met in processing.
  The final parameter is the status of the search.

  The user's version has the responsibility of deciding what
  to do about this program by setting status to active or
  leaving it passive. In the first case all lines are processed
  by processline later, and the user may set up any headers,
  JCL statements, etc, beforehand. In the latter case the
  driver resumes searching for a header comment.

  The name may be in digitized or alphabetized version - see
  procedure convert. Searching for a particular program can
  be done with a string comparison, for example:
      name.charvec = '6.2-1'
  Searching for a subsection can be done with string comparisons
  if care is taken with collating sequence. On ASCII machines,
  space collates lower than anything else, so that
      (name.charvec >= '6.2') and
      (name.charvec < '6.3')
  will determine all tests relevant to section 6.2 and its
  subsections.

  The class may also be used in selection.

  The count may be used to parcel up say 20 tests and run them
  in a batch, rather than the whole shebang at one go. An
  appropriate test is
      if ((count mod 20) = 0) then ...
  although this may be more appropriately used in endprogram.
}
var
  i : linesize;
begin
  write(output,' TEST PROGRAM ');
  if (name.version = alphabetized) then convert(name);
  for i:=1 to name.length do write(output,name.charvec[i]);
  write(output,' (ALIAS ');
  convert(name);
  for i:=1 to name.length do write(output,name.charvec[i]);
  writeln(output,'), NO',count:4);
  writeln(output);
  writeln(output);

  status:=active { forcing print of all }
end; { of procedure newprogram }

```

```

procedure endprogram(name:  nametype;
                    class:  classtype;
                    count:  natural);

{ See the comments for newprogram.
  Endprogram can do exactly the same tests, but it has no
  responsibility for status which will automatically
  become dormant afterwards. }

begin
  page(output)
end; { of procedure endprogram }

procedure processline;

{ This procedure processes a source line of text, whatever
  that implies. Here we just print it. }

var
  i :  linesize;
begin
  write(output, ' ');
  for i:=1 to linelength do write(output,line[i]);
  writeln(output)
end; { of procedure processline }

```

```

begin { of Main Program }

  count:=0;
  status:=dormant;

  newsuite;          { Call in case user needs prologue }

  repeat begin { until status = terminated }
    readaline;
    if (status = dormant) then begin
      { We only look for header comments }
      if (linelength >= 2) then begin
        if (line[1] = '{') and (line[2] = 'T') then begin
          extract;
          if (name.charvec = '999'          ') then begin
            status:=terminated
          end else begin
            count:=count+1;
            { Newprogram may alter status too }
            newprogram(name,class,count,status)
          end
        end
      end
    end; { having possibly processed a header }
    { If dormant we won't do anything now }
    if (status = active) then begin
      processline;
      if (linelength >= 4) then begin
        if (line[1] = 'e') and
           (line[2] = 'n') and
           (line[3] = 'd') and
           (line[4] = '.') then begin
          endprogram(name,class,count);
          status:=dormant
        end
      end
    end
  end until (status = terminated);

  endsuite;          { Call in case user needs epilogue }

999:
end.

```

```
TEST 5.2.2-1, CLASS=QUALITY}
-----
C) Copyright
.H.J. Sale
.A. Freak
uly 1979
ll rights reserved
his material may not be reproduced or copied in
hole or part without written permission from the authors.
epartment of Information Science
niversity of Tasmania
ox 252C, G.P.O.,
obart 7000.
asmania
ustralia.
```

```
00000100
00000200
00000300
00000400
00000500
00000600
00000700
00000800
00000900
00001000
00001100
00001200
00001300
00001400
00001500
00001600
00001700
00001800
00001900
00002000
00002100
00002200
00002300
00002400
00002500
00002600
00002700
00002800
00002900
00003000
00003100
00003200
00003300
00003400
00003500
00003600
00003700
00003800
00003900
00004000
00004100
00004200
00004300
00004400
00004500
00004600
00004700
00004800
00004900
00005000
00005100
00005200
00005300
00005400
```

This program does not conform to the standard because its meaning is altered by the truncation of its identifiers to 8 characters. Does the processor provide any indication that the program does not conform? Such surreptitious changes of meaning are dangerous. Obviously processors with 8-character significance will have difficulty in detecting such problems, but it can be done. For processors with full significance it is easier. }

```
rogram t5p2p2dl(output);
onst
  valueofaverylongidentifier1 = 10;
rocedure p;
var
  valueofaverylongidentifier2:integer;
egin
  valueofaverylongidentifier2:=11;
  if valueofaverylongidentifier1 <
    valueofaverylongidentifier2 then
    writeln(' IDENTIFIERS DISTINGUISHED...5.2.2-1')
  else
    writeln(' IDENTIFIERS NOT DISTINGUISHED...5.2.2-1')
nd;
egin
  p
nd.
```

```
{TEST 6.1.2-1, CLASS=DEVIANCE}
00005500
00005600
00005700
00005800
00005900
00006000
00006100
00006200
00006300
00006400
00006500
00006600
00006700
{ This test checks that nil is implemented as a reserved
word, as it should be. The compiler deviates if the program compiles
and prints DEVIATES. }
program t6plp2d1(output);
var
  i:(tick,cross,nil);
begin
  i:=nil;
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.1.2-1, NIL')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.1.2-2, CLASS=DEVIANCE}
00006800
00006900
00007000
00007100
00007200
00007300
00007400
00007500
00007600
00007700
00007800
00007900
{ This test checks that reserved words cannot in fact be redefined.
The compiler deviates if the program compiles and prints DEVIATES}
program t6plp2d2(output);
var
  thing:(var,string);
begin
  thing:=string;
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.1.2-2, RESERVED WORDS')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.1.2-3, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
00008000
00008100
00008200
00008300
00008400
00008500
00008600
00008700
00008800
00008900
00009000
00009100
00009200
00009300
00009400
00009500
00009600
00009700
00009800
00009900
00010000
00010100
{ This test checks the implementation of identifiers
and reserved words to see that the two are correctly distinguished.
The compiler fails if the program does not compile and
print PASS. }
program t6plp2d3(output);
var
  procedurx,procedurf,procedur:char;
  functionx,functioniom,functionio:integer;
  iffy:boolean;
begin
  procedurx:='0';
  procedurf:='1';
  procedur:='2';
  functionx:=0;
  functioniom:=1;
  functionio:=2;
  iffy:=true;
  writeln(' PASS...6.1.2-3, IDENTIFIERS')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.1.3-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
{ The Pascal Standard permits identifiers to be of any length
  This test will simply print out 'PASS' if the compiler accepts
  identifiers of lengths up to 70 characters. }

program t6plp3d1(output);
const
  i10iiiiiii = 10;
  i20iiiiiiiiiiiiiiii = 20;
  i30iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii = 30;
  i40iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii = 40;
  i50iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii = 50;
  i60iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii = 60;
  i70iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii = 70;

begin
  if i10iiiiiii + i20iiiiiiiiiiiiiiii +
    i30iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii +
    i40iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii +
    i50iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii +
    i60iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii +
    i70iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii
    <> 280 then
    writeln(' FAIL...6.1.3-1')
  else
    writeln(' PASS...6.1.3-1')
end.
```

00010200  
00010300  
00010400  
00010500  
00010600  
00010700  
00010800  
00010900  
00011000  
00011100  
00011200  
00011300  
00011400  
00011500  
00011600  
00011700  
00011800  
00011900  
00012000  
00012100  
00012200  
00012300  
00012400  
00012500  
00012600  
00012700  
00012800  
00012900  
00013000

```
{TEST 6.1.3-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
{ The Pascal Standard states that matching upper and lower
  case letters are equivalent in identifiers and word-symbols
  (i.e. reserved words) if they are permitted. If this is the
  case for this compiler, then the program shall print 'PASS'.
  The compiler fails if the program cannot be compiled.
  This test is irrelevant for one case compilers. }

program t6plp3d2(output);
var
  conform : integer;

Begin
  BEGIN
    Conform:=1;
    CONFORM:=2;
    If conform = 2 then
      writeln(' PASS...6.1.3-2')
  end
end.
```

00013100  
00013200  
00013300  
00013400  
00013500  
00013600  
00013700  
00013800  
00013900  
00014000  
00014100  
00014200  
00014300  
00014400  
00014500  
00014600  
00014700  
00014800  
00014900  
00015000  
00015100

```
{TEST 6.1.3-3, CLASS=QUALITY}
{ Although the Standard places no limit on the LENGTH of
  identifiers, they must be UNIQUE in at least the first 8
  characters. This program will determine the significance
  of identifiers from 3 characters to 20 characters.
  This program is of course non-standard, and relies on scope
  masquerades. It assumes a naive significance limit exists,
  or that there is none. Some compilers may violate the assumption
  by hashing an identifier tail or preserving the real length. }
```

00015200  
00015300  
00015400  
00015500  
00015600  
00015700  
00015800  
00015900  
00016000  
00016100  
00016200  
00016300  
00016400  
00016500  
00016600  
00016700  
00016800  
00016900  
00017000  
00017100  
00017200  
00017300  
00017400  
00017500  
00017600  
00017700  
00017800  
00017900  
00018000  
00018100  
00018200  
00018300  
00018400  
00018500  
00018600  
00018700  
00018800  
00018900  
00019000  
00019100  
00019200  
00019300  
00019400  
00019500  
00019600  
00019700  
00019800  
00019900  
00020000  
00020100  
00020200  
00020300  
00020400  
00020500  
00020600  
00020700  
00020800  
00020900  
00021000  
00021100  
00021200

```
program t6plp3d3(output);
const
  i3i = 3;
  i4ii = 1;
  i5iii = 1;
  i6iiii = 1;
  i7iiiii = 1;
  i8iiiiiii = 1;
  i9iiiiiiii = 1;
  i10iiiiiiii = 1;
  i11iiiiiiiiii = 1;
  i12iiiiiiiiiii = 1;
  i13iiiiiiiiiiii = 1;
  i14iiiiiiiiiiiiii = 1;
  i15iiiiiiiiiiiiiii = 1;
  i16iiiiiiiiiiiiiiii = 1;
  i17iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii = 1;
  i18iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii = 1;
  i19iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii = 1;
  i20iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii = 1;
```

```
procedure signif;
const
  i3j = 0;
  i4ij = 0;
  i5iij = 0;
  i6iiij = 0;
  i7iiiij = 0;
  i8iiiiij = 0;
  i9iiiiiij = 0;
  i10iiiiiiij = 0;
  i11iiiiiiiij = 0;
  i12iiiiiiiiij = 0;
  i13iiiiiiiiiiij = 0;
  i14iiiiiiiiiiiiij = 0;
  i15iiiiiiiiiiiiiiij = 0;
  i16iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiij = 0;
  i17iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiij = 0;
  i18iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiij = 0;
  i19iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiij = 0;
  i20iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiij = 0;
```

```
var
  x : integer;
begin
  x:=i3i + i4ii + i5iii + i6iiii + i7iiiii + i8iiiiiii +
    i9iiiiiiii + i10iiiiiiii + i11iiiiiiiiii + i12iiiiiiiiiii +
    i13iiiiiiiiiiii + i14iiiiiiiiiiiiii + i15iiiiiiiiiiiiiii +
    i16iiiiiiiiiiiiiiii + i17iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii + i18iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii +
    i19iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii + i20iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii;
```

```

if x = 20 then
  writeln(' NUMBER OF SIGNIFICANT CHARACTERS >= 20')
else
  writeln(' NUMBER OF SIGNIFICANT CHARACTERS = ', x)
end;

begin
  signif;
end.

```

00021300  
00021400  
00021500  
00021600  
00021700  
00021800  
00021900  
00022000  
00022100  
00022200

```

{TEST 6.1.5-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program tests the conformance of the compiler to
the syntax productions for numbers specified by the
Pascal Standard.
If all productions are permitted the program will
print 'PASS'. The compiler fails if the program will
not compile. }

```

00022300  
00022400  
00022500  
00022600  
00022700  
00022800  
00022900  
00023000  
00023100

```

program t6plp5d1(output);

const
  { 'all cases are legal productions }
  a = 1;
  b = 12;
  c = 0123;
  d = 123.0123;
  e = 123.0123E+2;
  f = 123.0123E-2;
  g = 123.0123E2;
  h = 123E+2;
  i = 0123E-2;
  j = 0123E2;

begin
  writeln(' PASS...6.1.5-1')
end.

```

00023200  
00023300  
00023400  
00023500  
00023600  
00023700  
00023800  
00023900  
00024000  
00024100  
00024200  
00024300  
00024400  
00024500  
00024600  
00024700  
00024800  
00024900

```

{TEST 6.1.5-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program simply tests if very long numbers are permitted.
The value should be representable despite its length. }

program t6plp5d2(output);
const
  reel = 123.456789012345678901234567890123456789;
begin
  writeln(' PASS...6.1.5-2')
end.

```

00025000  
00025100  
00025200  
00025300  
00025400  
00025500  
00025600  
00025700  
00025800  
00025900  
00026000

```

{TEST 6.1.5-3, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ The number productions specified in the Pascal Standard
clearly state that a decimal point must be preceded by
a digit sequence.
The compiler deviates if the program compiles, in which case
the program will print 'DEVIATES', or if one of the cases is
accepted.
The compiler conforms if all the cases are rejected. }

```

00026100  
00026200  
00026300  
00026400  
00026500  
00026600  
00026700  
00026800  
00026900  
00027000  
00027100

```

program t6plp5d3(output);
const
  r = .123;
var
  i : real;
begin
  i:=.123;
  i:=-.123;
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.1.5-3');
end.

```

00027200  
00027300  
00027400  
00027500  
00027600  
00027700  
00027800  
00027900  
00028000

```

{TEST 6.1.5-4, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ The number productions specified in the Pascal Standard
clearly state that a decimal point must be followed by
a digit sequence.
The compiler deviates if the program compiles, in which case
the program will print 'DEVIATES'.
The compiler conforms if the program fails to compile. }

```

00028100  
00028200  
00028300  
00028400  
00028500  
00028600  
00028700  
00028800  
00028900

```

program t6plp5d4(output);
var
  i : real;

begin
  i:=0123.;
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.1.5-4');
end.

```

00029000  
00029100  
00029200  
00029300  
00029400  
00029500  
00029600  
00029700

```

{TEST 6.1.5-5, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ Spaces in numbers are forbidden by the Pascal Standard
This includes spaces around '.' and 'E'. The compiler
deviates if ONE or MORE of the cases below are accepted.
The compiler conforms if ALL cases are rejected. }

```

00029800  
00029900  
00030000  
00030100  
00030200  
00030300  
00030400

```

program t6plp5d5(output);
const
  one = 1 234;
  two = 0 .1234;
  three = 0. 1234;
  four = 1234 E2;
  five = 1234E 2;
  six = 1234E- 2;
  seven = 1234E+ 2;
begin
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.1.5-5')
end.

```

00030500  
00030600  
00030700  
00030800  
00030900  
00031000  
00031100  
00031200  
00031300  
00031400  
00031500  
00031600

{TEST 6.1.5-6, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ The Pascal standard allows equivalence of upper and lower-case letters in names and reserved words only. Will the compiler accept 'e' as equivalent to 'E'? It should not. The test is not relevant to one-case processors. }

```
program t6plp5d6(output);
var
  i : real;
begin
  i:=123e2;
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.1.5-6')
end.
```

{TEST 6.1.6-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ Labels are permitted in standard Pascal. This program simply tests if they are permitted by this compiler. The compiler fails if the program will not compile (or the message printed out is incorrect). }

```
program t6plp6d1(output);
label
  1,2,3,4,5;
begin
  write(' P');
  goto 4;
1: write('.6');
  goto 5;
2: write('SS');
  goto 3;
3: write('..');
  goto 1;
4: write('A');
  goto 2;
5: writeln('.1.6-1');
end.
```

{TEST 6.1.6-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ Labels should be distinguished by their apparent integral value according to the Pascal Standard. This program tests if this is the case for this compiler. If so then the program shall print PASS. }

```
program t6plp6d2(output);
label
  5,6,7;
begin
  goto 5;
0006: goto 7;
  5: goto 6;
  007: writeln('PASS...6.1.6-2')
end.
```

00031700  
00031800  
00031900  
00032000  
00032100  
00032200  
00032300  
00032400  
00032500  
00032600  
00032700  
00032800  
00032900  
00033000  
00033100

00033200  
00033300  
00033400  
00033500  
00033600  
00033700  
00033800  
00033900  
00034000  
00034100  
00034200  
00034300  
00034400  
00034500  
00034600  
00034700  
00034800  
00034900  
00035000  
00035100  
00035200  
00035300  
00035400  
00035500

00035600  
00035700  
00035800  
00035900  
00036000  
00036100  
00036200  
00036300  
00036400  
00036500  
00036600  
00036700  
00036800  
00036900  
00037000  
00037100

{TEST 6.1.7-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ Character strings consisting of a single character are the constants of the standard type char. This program simply tests that these are permitted by the compiler. The compiler fails if the program will not compile. }

```
program t6plp7d1(output);
const
  one = '1';
  two = '2';
var
  twotoo : char;
begin
  if (one <> two) and (two = '2') then
  begin
    twotoo:='2';
    if twotoo = two then
      writeln(' PASS...6.1.7-1')
    else
      writeln(' FAIL...6.1.7-1')
    end
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.1.7-1')
  end.
```

{TEST 6.1.7-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ The Pascal standard does not place an upper limit on the length of strings. This program tests if strings are permitted up to a length of 68 characters. The compiler fails if the program will not compile. }

```
program t6plp7d2(output);
type
  string1 = packed array[1..68] of char;
  string2 = packed array[1..33] of char;
var
  alpha : string1;
  i : string2;
begin
  alpha:=
'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNQRSTUWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNQRSTUWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMN';
  i:='IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII';
  writeln(' PASS...6.1.7-2')
end.
```

00037200  
00037300  
00037400  
00037500  
00037600  
00037700  
00037800  
00037900  
00038000  
00038100  
00038200  
00038300  
00038400  
00038500  
00038600  
00038700  
00038800  
00038900  
00039000  
00039100  
00039200  
00039300  
00039400  
00039500  
00039600  
00039700  
  
00039800  
00039900  
00040000  
00040100  
00040200  
00040300  
00040400  
00040500  
00040600  
00040700  
00040800  
00040900  
00041000  
00041100  
00041200  
00041300  
00041400  
00041500  
00041600  
00041700

{TEST 6.1.7-3, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}	00041800	{TEST 6.1.7-6, CLASS=DEVIANCE}	00045600
{ The Pascal standard allows quotes to appear as char	00041900	{ Again, a character string is a constant of the type	00046700
constants and permits them to appear in strings.	00042000	packed array[1..n] of char.	00046800
If this is desired, they must be written twice.	00042100	This program tests that strings are not compatible	00046900
This program tests that the compiler will allow this.	00042200	with bounds other than 1..n.	00047000
The compiler fails if the program will not compile. }	00042300	The compiler conforms if the program fails to compile. }	00047100
program t6plp7d3(output);	00042400		00047200
const	00042500	program t6plp7d6(output);	00047300
quote = ''';	00042600	var	00047400
strquote = 'CAN'T';	00042700	string1 : packed array[1..4] of char;	00047500
begin	00042800	string2 : packed array[0..3] of char;	00047600
writeln(' PASS...6.1.7-3')	00042900	string3 : packed array[2..5] of char;	00047700
end.	00043000	begin	00047800
	00043100	string1:='STR1';	00047900
	00043200	string2:='STR2';	00048000
		string3:='STR3';	00048100
		writeln(' DEVIATES...6.1.7-6')	00048200
		end.	00048300
			00048400
{TEST 6.1.7-4, CLASS=DEVIANCE}	00043300	{TEST 6.1.7-7, CLASS=DEVIANCE}	00048500
{ This program tests that strings of different lengths are	00043400	{ Again, as character strings are constants of the type	00048600
not compatible (i.e. 1..m and 1..n).	00043500	packed array[1..n] of char,	00048700
The compiler fails if the program compiles. }	00043600	they should not be compatible with packed arrays of	00048800
	00043700	subranges of char.	00048900
	00043800	The compiler conforms if the program will not compile. }	00049000
program t6plp7d4(output);	00043900		00049100
const	00044000	program t6plp7d7(output);	00049200
string1 = 'STRING1';	00044100	type	00049300
var	00044200	alpha = 'A..'Z';	00049400
string2 : packed array[1..5] of char;	00044300	var	00049500
begin	00044400	string1 : packed array[1..4] of char;	00049600
string2:=string1;	00044500	string2 : packed array[1..4] of alpha;	00049700
writeln(' DEVIATES...6.1.7-4')	00044600	begin	00049800
end.	00044700	string1:='FOUR';	00049900
		string2:='FOUR';	00050000
		writeln(' DEVIATES...6.1.7-7')	00050100
		end.	00050200
			00050300
{TEST 6.1.7-5, CLASS=DEVIANCE}	00044800		
{ The Pascal Standard specifically states that character	00044900		
strings are constants of the type	00045000		
packed array[1..n] of char	00045100		
This program tests that this type is not compatible	00045200		
with unpacked arrays.	00045300		
The compiler conforms if the program fails to compile. }	00045400		
	00045500		
program t6plp7d5(output);	00045600		
var	00045700		
string1 : packed array[1..4] of char;	00045800		
string2 : array[1..4] of char;	00045900		
begin	00046000		
string1:='STR1';	00046100		
string2:='STR2';	00046200		
writeln(' DEVIATES...6.1.7-5')	00046300		
end.	00046400		
	00046500		

{TEST 6.1.7-8, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ Similarly to 6.1.7-7, subranges of char should not be compatible with packed arrays of char. However, if the extension is allowed, it should be correctly handled. Standards conforming processors will not compile the program, compilers which permit the extension should detect the error at compile-time or run-time, but should not execute without error. }

```
program t6plp7d8(output);
type
  digit = '0'..'9';
var
  string1 : packed array[1..4] of char;
  string2 : packed array[1..4] of digit;
begin
  string1:='FOUR';
  string2:='FOUR';
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.1.7-8')
end.
```

{TEST 6.1.7-9, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ Some compilers may allow compatibility between strings and char constants. The two types for which they are constants are not compatible. This program tests what the compiler will allow. If all cases are accepted the program will print DEVIATES. However, if one or more of the cases are accepted, then the compiler deviates for those cases. }

```
program t6plp7d9(output);
const
  a = 'A';
var
  string1 : packed array[1..4] of char;
  string2 : packed array[1..1] of char;
  achar   : char;
begin
  string1:=a;           { CASE 1 }
  string1:='A';        { CASE 2 }
  string2:=a;           { CASE 3 }
  string2:='A';        { CASE 4 }
  achar:=string2;      { CASE 5 }
  string1:='A  ';
  achar:=string1;      { CASE 6 }
  string1:='  A';
  achar:=string1;      { CASE 7 }
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.1.7-9')
end.
```

00050400  
00050500  
00050600  
00050700  
00050800  
00050900  
00051000  
00051100  
00051200  
00051300  
00051400  
00051500  
00051600  
00051700  
00051800  
00051900  
00052000  
00052100  
00052200  
00052300  
00052400

00052500  
00052600  
00052700  
00052800  
00052900  
00053000  
00053100  
00053200  
00053300  
00053400  
00053500  
00053600  
00053700  
00053800  
00053900  
00054000  
00054100  
00054200  
00054300  
00054400  
00054500  
00054600  
00054700  
00054800  
00054900  
00055000  
00055100  
00055200  
00055300

{TEST 6.1.7-10, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ The Pascal Standard states that string types are compatible if they have the same number of components. Some compilers may allow assignment of one string type to another, padding out with spaces or truncating characters if they are not of the same lengths. All the cases below should be strictly rejected. The compiler deviates if one or more are accepted. }

```
program t6plp7d10(output);
var
  string1 : packed array[1..4] of char;
  string2 : packed array[1..6] of char;
begin
  writeln('DEVIATES...6.1.7-10');
  string1:='AB';           { 1-pad with spaces ? }
  writeln('CASE 1 : ', string1);
  string1:='ABCD';
  string2:=string1;        { 2-what happens here ? }
  writeln('CASE 2 : ', string2);
  string1:='ABCDEFG';      { 3-what happens here ? }
  writeln('CASE 3 : ', string1)
end.
```

{TEST 6.1.7-11, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ The Pascal Standard says that a character string is a sequence of characters enclosed by apostrophes, consequently there is no NULL string. Does the compiler allow this in programs. The compiler conforms if the program does not compile. }

```
program t6plp7d11(output);
begin
  writeln('':20);
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.1.7-11')
end.
```

{TEST 6.1.8-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ The Pascal Standard states that a comment is considered to be a token separator. This program tests if the compiler allows this. The compiler fails if the program cannot be compiled. }

```
program{ Is this permitted to be here? }t6plp8d1(output){ Or here? };
var
  i{ control variable }:{ colon }integer{ type };
begin
  for{ This is a FOR loop }i{ control variable }:={ assignment }
  1{ initial value }to{ STEP 1 UNTIL }1{ repetitions }do{ go }
  writeln{ write statement }(' PASS...6.1.8-1')
end.
```

00055400  
00055500  
00055600  
00055700  
00055800  
00055900  
00056000  
00056100  
00056200  
00056300  
00056400  
00056500  
00056600  
00056700  
00056800  
00056900  
00057000  
00057100  
00057200  
00057300  
00057400  
00057500  
00057600  
00057700

00057800  
00057900  
00058000  
00058100  
00058200  
00058300  
00058400  
00058500  
00058600  
00058700  
00058800  
00058900

00059000  
00059100  
00059200  
00059300  
00059400  
00059500  
00059600  
00059700  
00059800  
00059900  
00060000  
00060100  
00060200  
00060300  
00060400



```
{TEST 6.1.8-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
{ The Pascal Standard permits an open curly bracket to
  appear in a comment. This program tests that the
  compiler will allow this.
  The compiler fails if the program will not compile. }
```

```
program t6plp8d2(output);
begin
  { Is a { permitted in a comment? }
  writeln(' PASS...6.1.8-2')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.1.8-3, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
```

```
{ This program tests that if the compiler allows both
  forms of comments, must the delimiters be the same.
  If only one form of comment is permitted, the test is not relevant. }
```

```
program t6plp8d3(output);
begin
  { This is a standard comment }
  (* This is an alternative form *)
  { What will happen here? *}.....}
  (* Or here? }.....*)
  writeln(' PASS...6.1.8-3')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.1.8-4, CLASS=QUALITY}
```

```
{ In the case of an unclosed comment, does the compiler help
  the programmer to detect that this is so ? Hard to trace run-time
  errors may occur if a comment accidentally encloses 1 or more
  statements. }
```

```
program t6plp8d4(output);
var
  i : integer;
begin
  i:=10;
  { Now write out the value of i.
  writeln(' THE VALUE OF I IS:', i);
  { The value of i will not be printed because of the unclosed
  previous comment. }
  i:=0
end.
```

00060500  
00060600  
00060700  
00060800  
00060900  
00061000  
00061100  
00061200  
00061300  
00061400  
00061500  
00061600

00061700  
00061800  
00061900  
00062000  
00062100  
00062200  
00062300  
00062400  
00062500  
00062600  
00062700  
00062800  
00062900  
00063000

00063100  
00063200  
00063300  
00063400  
00063500  
00063600  
00063700  
00063800  
00063900  
00064000  
00064100  
00064200  
00064300  
00064400  
00064500  
00064600  
00064700  
00064800

```
{TEST 6.1.8-5, CLASS=DEVIANCE}
```

```
{ Nested comments are not permitted in Pascal and hence
  this program should not compile. The compiler deviates if the
  program compiles and prints DEVIATES. }
```

```
program t6plp8d5(output);
begin
  { writeln(' RAN')
  { writeln(' RAN1') }
  writeln(' RAN2') }
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.1.8-5, NESTED COMMENTS')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.2.1-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
```

```
{ This program includes a sample of each declaration
  part in its minimal form. Every possibility is covered elsewhere
  in the validation suite, but the test is made here. }
```

```
program t6p2pld1(output);
label
  l;
const
  one = 1;
type
  small = 1..3;
var
  tiny : small;
procedure p(var x : small);
begin
  x:=1
end;
begin
  goto l;
l: p(tiny);
  if (tiny = one) then
    writeln(' PASS...6.2.1-1')
end.
```

00064900  
00065000  
00065100  
00065200  
00065300  
00065400  
00065500  
00065600  
00065700  
00065800  
00065900  
00066000  
00066100

00066200  
00066300  
00066400  
00066500  
00066600  
00066700

00066800  
00066900  
00067000  
00067100  
00067200  
00067300  
00067400  
00067500  
00067600  
00067700  
00067800  
00067900  
00068000  
00068100  
00068200  
00068300  
00068400  
00068500  
00068600

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```
{TEST 6.2.1-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
{ This program checks that multiple repetitions are possible
  in the declaration parts, and is provided as a check. Practically
  all occurrences will re-appear elsewhere in the validation
  suite. }
```

```
program t6p2pld2(output);
label
  1,2,3;
const
  one=1;
  two=2;
  three=3;
type
  small = 1..3;
  larger = 1..10;
  biggest = 1..100;
var
  tiny : small;
  sose : larger;
  big : biggest;
procedure p(var x : small);
begin
  x:=1
end;
procedure q(var y : larger);
begin
  y:=2
end;
procedure r(var z : biggest);
begin
  z:=3
end;
begin
  p(tiny); goto 2;
1: r(big); goto 3;
2: q(sose); goto 1;
3: if (tiny=one) and (sose=two) and (big=three) then
   writeln(' PASS...6.2.1-2')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.2.1-3, CLASS=DEVIANC}
{ Checks to see that labels are not permitted unless
  they have been declared in the heading }
program t6p2pld3(output);
begin
  3: writeln(' DEVIATES...6.2.1-3')
end.
```

```
00068700
00068800
00068900
00069000
00069100
00069200
00069300
00069400
00069500
00069600
00069700
00069800
00069900
00070000
00070100
00070200
00070300
00070400
00070500
00070600
00070700
00070800
00070900
00071000
00071100
00071200
00071300
00071400
00071500
00071600
00071700
00071800
00071900
00072000
00072100
00072200
00072300
00072400
00072500
00072600
00072700
```

```
00072800
00072900
00073000
00073100
00073200
00073300
00073400
00073500
00073600
```

```
{TEST 6.2.1-4, CLASS=DEVIANC}
{ Checks to see that labels may not be given two sites
  in the executable part. Since the label is not used
  in a goto this program is a stringent test. }
```

```
program t6p2pld4(output);
label
  9;
begin
  9: write(' DEVIATES');
  if true <> false then
    9: writeln('...6.2.1-4')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.2.1-5, CLASS=DEVIANC}
{ This program declares a label, but it is not sited
  nor referenced. This is illegal, as each declared
  label must appear once (and only once) in the executable
  part of the program. }
```

```
program t6p2pld5(output);
label
  9;
begin
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.2.1-5')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.2.1-6, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
{ This is the minimal program. }
```

```
program t6p2pld6;
begin
end.
```

```
00073700
00073800
00073900
00074000
00074100
00074200
00074300
00074400
00074500
00074600
00074700
00074800
00074900
00075000
```

```
00075100
00075200
00075300
00075400
00075500
00075600
00075700
00075800
00075900
00076000
00076100
00076200
00076300
```

```
00076400
00076500
00076600
00076700
00076800
00076900
00077000
```

```
{TEST 6.2.1-7, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}
```

```
{ The Pascal Standard states that '..local variables have values
which are undefined at the beginning of the statement part..'.
The undefined value is dependent on the implementation.
Ideally the program should not run. However, if it does, the
program shall print the value of i, whether it be a system
initialized value or rubbish left over from procedure q. }
```

```
program t6p2pld7(output);
```

```
procedure q;
```

```
var
  i,j : integer;
begin
  i:=2;
  j:=3;
end;
```

```
procedure r;
```

```
var
  i : integer;
begin
  writeln('ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.2.1-7: THE VALUE OF I IS ', I);
end;
```

```
{ Program body }
```

```
begin
  q;
  r;
end.
```

```
00077100
00077200
00077300
00077400
00077500
00077600
00077700
00077800
00077900
00078000
00078100
00078200
00078300
00078400
00078500
00078600
00078700
00078800
00078900
00079000
00079100
00079200
00079300
00079400
00079500
00079600
00079700
00079800
00079900
00080000
00080100
```

```
{TEST 6.2.1-8, CLASS=QUALITY}
```

```
{ This test checks that a large number of types may be declared
in a program. It is an attempt to discover any small limit imposed
on the number of types by a compiler. }
```

```
program t6p2pld8(output);
```

```
type
  t1 = 0..1;
  t2 = 0..2;
  t3 = 0..3;
  t4 = 0..4;
  t5 = 0..5;
  t6 = 0..6;
  t7 = 0..7;
  t8 = 0..8;
  t9 = 0..9;
  t10 = 0..10;
  t11 = 0..11;
  t12 = 0..12;
  t13 = 0..13;
  t14 = 0..14;
  t15 = 0..15;
  t16 = 0..16;
  t17 = 0..17;
  t18 = 0..18;
  t19 = 0..19;
  t20 = 0..20;
  t21 = 0..21;
  t22 = 0..22;
  t23 = 0..23;
  t24 = 0..24;
  t25 = 0..25;
  t26 = 0..26;
  t27 = 0..27;
  t28 = 0..28;
  t29 = 0..29;
  t30 = 0..30;
  t31 = 0..31;
  t32 = 0..32;
  t33 = 0..33;
  t34 = 0..34;
  t35 = 0..35;
  t36 = 0..36;
  t37 = 0..37;
  t38 = 0..38;
  t39 = 0..39;
  t40 = 0..40;
  t41 = 0..41;
  t42 = 0..42;
  t43 = 0..43;
  t44 = 0..44;
  t45 = 0..45;
  t46 = 0..46;
  t47 = 0..47;
  t48 = 0..48;
  t49 = 0..49;
  t50 = 0..50;
```

```
var
  v1 : t1;
  v2 : t2;
```

```
00080200
00080300
00080400
00080500
00080600
00080700
00080800
00080900
00081000
00081100
00081200
00081300
00081400
00081500
00081600
00081700
00081800
00081900
00082000
00082100
00082200
00082300
00082400
00082500
00082600
00082700
00082800
00082900
00083000
00083100
00083200
00083300
00083400
00083500
00083600
00083700
00083800
00083900
00084000
00084100
00084200
00084300
00084400
00084500
00084600
00084700
00084800
00084900
00085000
00085100
00085200
00085300
00085400
00085500
00085600
00085700
00085800
00085900
00086000
00086100
00086200
```

```

v3 : t3;
v4 : t4;
v5 : t5;
v6 : t6;
v7 : t7;
v8 : t8;
v9 : t9;
v10 : t10;
v11 : t11;
v12 : t12;
v13 : t13;
v14 : t14;
v15 : t15;
v16 : t16;
v17 : t17;
v18 : t18;
v19 : t19;
v20 : t20;
v21 : t21;
v22 : t22;
v23 : t23;
v24 : t24;
v25 : t25;
v26 : t26;
v27 : t27;
v28 : t28;
v29 : t29;
v30 : t30;
v31 : t31;
v32 : t32;
v33 : t33;
v34 : t34;
v35 : t35;
v36 : t36;
v37 : t37;
v38 : t38;
v39 : t39;
v40 : t40;
v41 : t41;
v42 : t42;
v43 : t43;
v44 : t44;
v45 : t45;
v46 : t46;
v47 : t47;
v48 : t48;
v49 : t49;
v50 : t50;
begin
  writeln(' 50 TYPES COMPILED...6.2.1-8')
end.

```

```

00086300
00086400
00086500
00086600
00086700
00086800
00086900
00087000
00087100
00087200
00087300
00087400
00087500
00087600
00087700
00087800
00087900
00088000
00088100
00088200
00088300
00088400
00088500
00088600
00088700
00088800
00088900
00089000
00089100
00089200
00089300
00089400
00089500
00089600
00089700
00089800
00089900
00090000
00090100
00090200
00090300
00090400
00090500
00090600
00090700
00090800
00090900
00091000
00091100
00091200
00091300

```

{TEST 6.2.1-9, CLASS=QUALITY}

{ This test checks that a large number of labels may be declared in a program. It is an attempt to detect a small compiler limit on the number of labels. }

```

program t6p2pld9(output);
label
  1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,
  11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,
  21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,
  31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,
  41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50;
begin
  1: ;
  2: ;
  3: ;
  4: ;
  5: ;
  6: ;
  7: ;
  8: ;
  9: ;
  10: ;
  11: ;
  12: ;
  13: ;
  14: ;
  15: ;
  16: ;
  17: ;
  18: ;
  19: ;
  20: ;
  21: ;
  22: ;
  23: ;
  24: ;
  25: ;
  26: ;
  27: ;
  28: ;
  29: ;
  30: ;
  31: ;
  32: ;
  33: ;
  34: ;
  35: ;
  36: ;
  37: ;
  38: ;
  39: ;
  40: ;
  41: ;
  42: ;
  43: ;
  44: ;
  45: ;
  46: ;
  47: ;

```

```

00091400
00091500
00091600
00091700
00091800
00091900
00092000
00092100
00092200
00092300
00092400
00092500
00092600
00092700
00092800
00092900
00093000
00093100
00093200
00093300
00093400
00093500
00093600
00093700
00093800
00093900
00094000
00094100
00094200
00094300
00094400
00094500
00094600
00094700
00094800
00094900
00095000
00095100
00095200
00095300
00095400
00095500
00095600
00095700
00095800
00095900
00096000
00096100
00096200
00096300
00096400
00096500
00096600
00096700
00096800
00096900
00097000
00097100
00097200
00097300
00097400

```

```

48: ;
49: ;
50: ;
writeln(' 50 LABELS DECLARED AND SITED...6.2.1-9')
end.

```

00097500  
00097600  
00097700  
00097800  
00097900

```
{TEST 6.2.2-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
```

```

{ The Pascal Standard permits redefinition of a user name, by a
further defining occurrence in a range (eg. procedure block)
enclosed by the first defining occurrence. This second range
(and all ranges enclosed by it) are excluded from the scope of
the defining occurrence of the first range.
This program tests the scope conformance of the compiler
for user names. }

```

00098000  
00098100  
00098200  
00098300  
00098400  
00098500  
00098600  
00098700  
00098800  
00098900  
00099000  
00099100  
00099200  
00099300  
00099400  
00099500  
00099600  
00099700  
00099800  
00099900  
00100000  
00100100  
00100200  
00100300  
00100400  
00100500  
00100600  
00100700  
00100800  
00100900  
00101000  
00101100  
00101200  
00101300  
00101400  
00101500  
00101600  
00101700  
00101800

```
program t6p2p2d1(output);
```

```

const
  range = 10;
var
  i : integer;
  pass : boolean;
procedure redefine;
const
  range = -10;
var
  i : integer;
begin
  i:=range;
end;
begin
  i:=1;
  pass:=false;
  redefine;
  if range=-10 then
    writeln(' FAIL...6.2.2-1: SCOPE ERROR-RANGE')
  else
    pass:=true;
  if i=-10 then
    writeln(' FAIL...6.2.2-1: SCOPE ERROR-I')
  else
    if pass then
      writeln(' PASS...6.2.2-1')
end.

```

```
{TEST 6.2.2-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
```

```

{ The Pascal Standard allows a user to redefine a predefined name.
This program tests whether this is allowed by this compiler. }

```

```

program t6p2p2d2(output);
var
  true : boolean;
begin
  true:=false;
  if true = false then
    writeln(' PASS...6.2.2-2')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.2.2-2')
end.

```

00101900  
00102000  
00102100  
00102200  
00102300  
00102400  
00102500  
00102600  
00102700  
00102800  
00102900  
00103000  
00103100  
00103200  
00103300

```
{TEST 6.2.2-3, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
```

```

{ This program is similar to 6.2.2-4, however a type identifier,
say T, which specifies the domain of a pointer type ↑T, is
permitted to have its defining occurrence anywhere in the type
definition part in which ↑T occurs.
Thus in this example, (node=real)s' scope is excluded from the
type definition of ouch.
The compiler fails if the program does not compile or fails at
run time. }

```

```
program t6p2p2d3(output);
```

```

type
  node = real;
procedure ouch;
type
  p = ↑node;
  node = boolean;
var
  ptr : p;
begin
  new(ptr);
  ptr↑:=true;
  writeln(' PASS...6.2.2-3')
end;
begin
  ouch;
end.

```

00103400  
00103500  
00103600  
00103700  
00103800  
00103900  
00104000  
00104100  
00104200  
00104300  
00104400  
00104500  
00104600  
00104700  
00104800  
00104900  
00105000  
00105100  
00105200  
00105300  
00105400  
00105500  
00105600  
00105700  
00105800  
00105900  
00106000  
00106100

{TEST 6.2.2-4, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ The Pascal Standard says that the defining occurrence of an identifier or label precedes all corresponding occurrences of that identifier or label in the program text (except for specific pointercase). The scope of an identifier or label also includes the whole block in which it is defined, thereby disallowing any references to an outer identifier of the same name preceding the defining occurrence. Some compilers may not conform to this and allow some scope overlap. The compiler conforms if the program does not compile and objects to the use of 'red' in ouch preceding its definition. }

```
program t6p2p2d4(output);
const
  red = 1;
  violet = 2;
procedure ouch;
const
  m = red;
  n = violet;
type
  a = array[m..n] of integer;
var
  v : a;
  colour : (yellow,green,blue,red,indigo,violet);
begin
  v[1]:=1;
  colour:=red;
end;
begin
  ouch;
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.2.2-4 --> SCOPE ERROR NOT DETECTED')
end.
```

00106200  
00106300  
00106400  
00106500  
00106600  
00106700  
00106800  
00106900  
00107000  
00107100  
00107200  
00107300  
00107400  
00107500  
00107600  
00107700  
00107800  
00107900  
00108000  
00108100  
00108200  
00108300  
00108400  
00108500  
00108600  
00108700  
00108800  
00108900  
00109000  
00109100  
00109200  
00109300  
00109400  
00109500

{TEST 6.2.2-5, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ Similarly to 6.2.2-2, labels are allowed to be redefined in a range enclosed by the first defining occurrence (eg. procedures and functions). This program tests if this is permitted by this compiler. }

```
program t6p2p2d5(output);
label
  4,5,6;
var
  i : integer;
procedure redefine;
label
  6,7,8;
var
  j : integer;
begin
  j:=1;
  goto 6;
  7: j:=j-1;
  goto 8;
  6: j:=j+1;
  goto 7;
  8: j:=0;
end;
begin
  goto 4;
  5: i:=i+1;
  goto 6;
  4: i:=1;
  redefine;
  goto 5;
  6: if i=1 then
    writeln(' FAIL...6.2.2-5')
  else
    writeln(' PASS...6.2.2-5')
end.
```

00109500  
00109700  
00109800  
00109900  
00110000  
00110100  
00110200  
00110300  
00110400  
00110500  
00110600  
00110700  
00110800  
00110900  
00111000  
00111100  
00111200  
00111300  
00111400  
00111500  
00111600  
00111700  
00111800  
00111900  
00112000  
00112100  
00112200  
00112300  
00112400  
00112500  
00112600  
00112700  
00112800  
00112900  
00113000  
00113100  
00113200  
00113300  
00113400

```
{TEST 6.2.2-6, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
{ As for the other conformance tests in this section,
  it is possible to redefine a field-name of a record within
  the same scope as this record.
  The compiler also fails if the program does not compile. }
```

```
program t6p2p2d6(output);
var
  j : integer;
  x : record
    j:integer
  end;
begin
  j:=1;
  x.j:=2;
  with x do
    j:=3;
  if (j=1) and (x.j=3) then writeln(' PASS...6.2.2-6')
  else writeln(' FAIL...6.2.2-6')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.2.2-7, CLASS=DEVIANCE}
```

```
{ It is possible to redefine a function name within the scope
of a function name. This test checks that the inner function
redefines f, whether an erroneous assignment to f is detected or
whether the erroneous outer f, with no function assignment is
allowed to execute. }
```

```
program t6p2p2d7(output);
var
  bool:boolean;
  j:integer;

function f(i:integer) : integer;
function f(i:integer) : integer;
begin
  f:=i
end;
begin
  if bool then
    writeln(' FAIL...6.2.2-7, PROCEDURE SCOPE')
  { FAILS if the call is recursive }
  else begin
    bool:=true;
    f:=f(i);
  end
end;

begin
  bool:=false;
  j:=f(1);
  if (j=1) then
    writeln(' DEVIATES...6.2.2-7, PROCEDURE SCOPE');
end.
```

```
00113500
00113600
00113700
00113800
00113900
00114000
00114100
00114200
00114300
00114400
00114500
00114600
00114700
00114800
00114900
00115000
00115100
00115200
00115300
00115400
00115500
```

```
00115600
00115700
00115800
00115900
00116000
00116100
00116200
00116300
00116400
00116500
00116600
00116700
00116800
00116900
00117000
00117100
00117200
00117300
00117400
00117500
00117600
00117700
00117800
00117900
00118000
00118100
00118200
00118300
00118400
00118500
00118600
00118700
00118800
00118900
```

```
{TEST 6.2.2-8, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
```

```
{ It is possible to declare a function but not assign a value
to that function at that level. This program assigns a value
to a function from within a function within the function.
The compiler fails if the program does not compile or it prints
FAIL. }
```

```
program t6p2p2d8(output);
var
  j,k:integer;

function f1(i:integer):integer;
function f2(i:integer):integer;
function f3(i:integer):integer;
begin
  f3:=1;
  f1:=i
end;
begin
  f2:=f3(i)
end;
begin
  j:=f2(i)
end;

begin
  k:=f1(5);
  if (k=5) then
    writeln(' PASS...6.2.2-8, FUNCTION')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.2.2-8, FUNCTION')
end.
```

```
00119000
00119100
00119200
00119300
00119400
00119500
00119600
00119700
00119800
00119900
00120000
00120100
00120200
00120300
00120400
00120500
00120600
00120700
00120800
00120900
00121000
00121100
00121200
00121300
00121400
00121500
00121600
00121700
00121800
00121900
00122000
00122100
00122200
```

```
{TEST 6.2.2-9, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ This program attempts to assign a value to a function outside
the bounds of the function. The compiler deviates if the
program prints DEVIATES. }

program t6p2p2d9(output);
var
  i:integer;

function f1:integer;
begin
  f1:=6
end;

function f2(i:integer):integer;
begin
  f2:=i;
  f1:=5
end;

begin
  i:=f1;
  i:=f2(2);
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.2.2-9, FUNCTION')
end.
```

```
00122300
00122400
00122500
00122600
00122700
00122800
00122900
00123000
00123100
00123200
00123300
00123400
00123500
00123600
00123700
00123800
00123900
00124000
00124100
00124200
00124300
00124400
00124500
00124600
00124700
00124800
```

```
{TEST 6.2.2-10, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This obscure program is nevertheless standard Pascal.
An inner scope hides part of a type while leaving other parts
accessible. The compiler fails if the program does not
compile or the program prints FAIL. }
```

```
program t6p2p2d10(output);
type
  colour=(red,amber,green);
var
  c:colour;

procedure nested;
type
  colour=(purple,red,blue);
var
  paint:colour;
begin
  c:=green;
  paint:=red;
  c:=pred(amber);
  if (ord(c)<>0) or (ord(paint)<>1) then
    writeln(' FAIL...6.2.2-10, SCOPE');
end;

begin
  nested;
  if (c<> red) then
    writeln(' FAIL...6.2.2-10, SCOPE')
  else
    writeln(' PASS...6.2.2-10, SCOPE')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.3-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
```

```
{ This program exhibits all legal productions for a constant
in a const declaration. }
```

```
program t6p3d1(output);
const
  ten = 10;
  minusten = -10;
  minustentoo = -ten;
  decade = ten;
  dot = '.';
  stars = '*****';
  on = true;
  pi = 3.1415926;
  minuspi = - pi;
begin
  writeln(' PASS...6.3-1')
end.
```

```
00124900
00125000
00125100
00125200
00125300
00125400
00125500
00125600
00125700
00125800
00125900
00126000
00126100
00126200
00126300
00126400
00126500
00126600
00126700
00126800
00126900
00127000
00127100
00127200
00127300
00127400
00127500
00127600
00127700
00127800
00127900
00128000
00128100
```

```
00128200
00128300
00128400
00128500
00128600
00128700
00128800
00128900
00129000
00129100
00129200
00129300
00129400
00129500
00129600
00129700
00129800
00129900
00130000
```



```

{TEST 6.3-2, CLASS=DEVIANCE}
{ This program checks that signed chars are not permitted.
  Note that minus may have a worse effect than plus. }

program t6p3d2(output);
const
  dot = '.';
  plusdot = + dot;
begin
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.3-2')
end.

{TEST 6.3-3, CLASS=DEVIANCE}
{ This program checks that signed strings are not permitted.
  Note that minus may have a worse effect than plus. }

program t6p3d3(output);
const
  stars = '****';
  plusstars = + stars;
begin
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.3-3')
end.

{TEST 6.3-4, CLASS=DEVIANCE}
{ This program checks that signed scalars are not permitted.
  Note than minus may have a worse effect than plus. }

program t6p3d4(output);
const
  truth = true;
  plustruth = + truth;
begin
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.3-4')
end.

{TEST 6.3-5, CLASS=DEVIANCE}
{ This program tests that signed constants are not permitted
  in other contexts than const declarations. }

program t6p3d5(output);
const
  dot = '.';
begin
  writeln(' DEVIATES', +dot, '..6.3-5')
end.

```

```

00130100
00130200
00130300
00130400
00130500
00130600
00130700
00130800
00130900
00131000
00131100
00131200

00131300
00131400
00131500
00131600
00131700
00131800
00131900
00132000
00132100
00132200
00132300
00132400

00132500
00132600
00132700
00132800
00132900
00133000
00133100
00133200
00133300
00133400
00133500
00133600

00133700
00133800
00133900
00134000
00134100
00134200
00134300
00134400
00134500
00134600
00134700

```

```

{TEST 6.3-6, CLASS=DEVIANCE}
{ A constant may not be used in its own declaration - the
  following is a pathological case which should be detected
  or at least handled with care. }

program t6p3d6(output);
const
  ten = 10;

procedure p;
const
  ten = ten;
begin
  if ten=10 then
    writeln(' DEVIATES...6.3-6: SCOPE ERROR')
  else
    writeln(' DEVIATES...6.3-6: DEFINITION POINT ERROR')
end;

begin
  p
end.

{TEST 6.4.1-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program tests to see that pointer types can be
  declared anywhere in the type part. This freedom
  is explicitly permitted in the standard. }

program t6p4pld1(output);
type
  ptr1 = ↑ polar;
  polar = record r,theta : real end;
  purelink = ↑ purelink;
  ptr2 = ↑ person;
  ptr3 = ptr2;
  person = record
    mother,father : ptr2;
    firstchild : ptr2;
    nextsibling : ptr3
  end;
begin
  writeln(' PASS...6.4.1-1')
end.

```

```

00134800
00134900
00135000
00135100
00135200
00135300
00135400
00135500
00135600
00135700
00135800
00135900
00136000
00136100
00136200
00136300
00136400
00136500
00136600
00136700
00136800
00136900
00137000

00137100
00137200
00137300
00137400
00137500
00137600
00137700
00137800
00137900
00138000
00138100
00138200
00138300
00138400
00138500
00138600
00138700
00138800
00138900
00139000
00139100

```

{TEST 6.4.1-2, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ This program tests that attempts to use types in their own definitions are detected. Two examples are attempted. Both should fail. }

```
program t6p4pld2(output);
type
  x = record
    xx : x
  end;
  y = array[0..1] of y;
begin
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.4.1-2')
end.
```

{TEST 6.4.1-3, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ This program also tests that attempts to use types in their own definitions are detected, but inserts a nasty scope twist by making another type with the same identifier available in an outer scope. It should be excluded from this scope, according to the Standard. }

```
program t6p4pld3(output);
type
  x = integer;

procedure p;
type
  x = record
    y : x
  end;
begin
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.4.1-3: SCOPE ERROR')
end;

begin
  p
end.
```

00139200  
00139300  
00139400  
00139500  
00139600  
00139700  
00139800  
00139900  
00140000  
00140100  
00140200  
00140300  
00140400  
00140500  
00140600

00140700  
00140800  
00140900  
00141000  
00141100  
00141200  
00141300  
00141400  
00141500  
00141600  
00141700  
00141800  
00141900  
00142000  
00142100  
00142200  
00142300  
00142400  
00142500  
00142600  
00142700  
00142800  
00142900  
00143000

{TEST 6.4.2.2-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program tests that the standard simple types have all been implemented. They are denoted by predefined type identifiers. The compiler fails if the program does not compile. }

```
program t6p4p2p2d1(output);
var
  a : integer;
  b : real;
  c : boolean;
  d : char;
begin
  a:=6*2+3;
  b:=3.14159*2;
  c:=(a=15);
  d:='Z';
  writeln(' PASS...6.4.2.2-1')
end.
```

{TEST 6.4.2.2-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ The Pascal Standard specifies that the values an integer may take are within the range -maxint..+maxint. This program checks this. }

```
program t6p4p2p2d2(output);
type
  natural = 0..maxint;
  whole = -maxint..+maxint;
var
  i : natural;
  j : whole;
  k : integer;
begin
  i:=maxint;
  j:=-maxint;
  k:=maxint;
  writeln(' PASS...6.4.2.2-2')
end.
```

{TEST 6.4.2.2-3, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ The Pascal Standard states that type BOOLEAN has truth values denoted by the identifiers true and false, and that they are such that false is less than true. This program tests if the compiler allows this. }

```
program t6p4p2p2d3(output);
begin
  if false < true then
    writeln(' PASS...6.4.2.2-3')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.4.2.2-3')
end.
```

00143100  
00143200  
00143300  
00143400  
00143500  
00143600  
00143700  
00143800  
00143900  
00144000  
00144100  
00144200  
00144300  
00144400  
00144500  
00144600  
00144700  
00144800  
00144900

00145000  
00145100  
00145200  
00145300  
00145400  
00145500  
00145600  
00145700  
00145800  
00145900  
00146000  
00146100  
00146200  
00146300  
00146400  
00146500  
00146600  
00146700  
00146800  
00146900

00147000  
00147100  
00147200  
00147300  
00147400  
00147500  
00147600  
00147700  
00147800  
00147900  
00148000  
00148100  
00148200  
00148300

```
{TEST 6.4.2.2-4, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
{ The Pascal Standard states that the character values representing
the digits 0..9 are ordered and contiguous.
The program tests these two criteria for these characters. }
```

```
program t6p4p2p2d4(output);
var
  a,b : boolean;
begin
  a:=(succ('0') = '1') and
    (succ('1') = '2') and
    (succ('2') = '3') and
    (succ('3') = '4') and
    (succ('4') = '5') and
    (succ('5') = '6') and
    (succ('6') = '7') and
    (succ('7') = '8') and
    (succ('8') = '9') ;

  b:=('0' < '1') and
    ('1' < '2') and
    ('2' < '3') and
    ('3' < '4') and
    ('4' < '5') and
    ('5' < '6') and
    ('6' < '7') and
    ('7' < '8') and
    ('8' < '9') ;

  if a and b then
    writeln(' PASS...6.4.2.2-4')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.4.2.2-4')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.4.2.2-5, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
{ The Pascal Standard states that the upper-case letters A-Z are
ordered, but not necessarily contiguous.
This program determines if this is so, and prints
a message as to whether the compiler passes or not . }
```

```
program t6p4p2p2d5(output);
begin
  if ('A' < 'B') and ('B' < 'C') and ('C' < 'D') and
    ('D' < 'E') and ('E' < 'F') and ('F' < 'G') and
    ('G' < 'H') and ('H' < 'I') and ('I' < 'J') and
    ('J' < 'K') and ('K' < 'L') and ('L' < 'M') and
    ('M' < 'N') and ('N' < 'O') and ('O' < 'P') and
    ('P' < 'Q') and ('Q' < 'R') and ('R' < 'S') and
    ('S' < 'T') and ('T' < 'U') and ('U' < 'V') and
    ('V' < 'W') and ('W' < 'X') and ('X' < 'Y') and
    ('Y' < 'Z') then
    writeln(' PASS...6.4.2.2-5')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.4.2.2-5: NO ORDERING')
end.
```

00148400  
00148500  
00148600  
00148700  
00148800  
00148900  
00149000  
00149100  
00149200  
00149300  
00149400  
00149500  
00149600  
00149700  
00149800  
00149900  
00150000  
00150100  
00150200  
00150300  
00150400  
00150500  
00150600  
00150700  
00150800  
00150900  
00151000  
00151100  
00151200  
00151300  
00151400  
00151500  
00151600  
00151700

00151800  
00151900  
00152000  
00152100  
00152200  
00152300  
00152400  
00152500  
00152600  
00152700  
00152800  
00152900  
00153000  
00153100  
00153200  
00153300  
00153400  
00153500  
00153600  
00153700  
00153800  
00153900

```
{TEST 6.4.2.2-6, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
{ The Pascal Standard states that the lower-case letters a-z are
ordered, but not necessarily contiguous.
This program determines if this is so, and prints
a message as to whether the compiler passes or not .
NOTE: this program uses lower-case char constants and may
fail for this reason. The test is also irrelevant for
one-case compilers. }
```

```
program t6p4p2p2d6(output);
begin
  if ('a' < 'b') and ('b' < 'c') and ('c' < 'd') and
    ('d' < 'e') and ('e' < 'f') and ('f' < 'g') and
    ('g' < 'h') and ('h' < 'i') and ('i' < 'j') and
    ('j' < 'k') and ('k' < 'l') and ('l' < 'm') and
    ('m' < 'n') and ('n' < 'o') and ('o' < 'p') and
    ('p' < 'q') and ('q' < 'r') and ('r' < 's') and
    ('s' < 't') and ('t' < 'u') and ('u' < 'v') and
    ('v' < 'w') and ('w' < 'x') and ('x' < 'y') and
    ('y' < 'z') then
    writeln(' PASS...6.4.2.2-6')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.4.2.2-6: NO ORDERING')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.4.2.2-7, CLASS=IMPLEMENTATIONDEFINED}
{ The Pascal Standard states that the value of maxint is
dependent on the implementation.
This program prints out the implementation defined value
of maxint. }
```

```
program t6p4p2p2d7(output);
begin
  writeln(' THE IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED VALUE OF MAXINT IS
maxint')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.4.2.3-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
{ This program checks the possible syntax productions for
enumerated types, as specified by the Pascal Standard.
The compiler fails if the program does not compile. }
```

```
program t6p4p2p3d1(output);
type
  singularitytype = (me);
  switch          = (on,off);
  maritalstatus  = (married,divorced,widowed,single);
  colour         = (red,pink,orange,yellow,green);
  cardsuit       = (heart,diamond,spade,club);
var
  i : singularitytype;
begin
  i:=me;
  writeln(' PASS...6.4.2.3-1')
end.
```

00154000  
00154100  
00154200  
00154300  
00154400  
00154500  
00154600  
00154700  
00154800  
00154900  
00155000  
00155100  
00155200  
00155300  
00155400  
00155500  
00155600  
00155700  
00155800  
00155900  
00156000  
00156100  
00156200  
00156300  
00156400  
  
00156500  
00156600  
00156700  
00156800  
00156900  
00157000  
00157100  
00157200  
00157300  
00157400  
00157500  
00157600  
  
00157700  
00157800  
00157900  
00158000  
00158100  
00158200  
00158300  
00158400  
00158500  
00158600  
00158700  
00158800  
00158900  
00159000  
00159100  
00159200  
00159300  
00159400  
00159500

```

{TEST 6.4.2.3-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
{ The Pascal Standard states that the ordering of the values
of the enumerated type is determined by the sequence in which
the constants are listed, the first being before the last.
The compiler fails if the program does not compile. }

program t6p4p2p3d2(output);
var
  suit : (club,spade,diamond,heart);
  a     : boolean;
  b     : boolean;
begin
  a:=(succ(club)=spade) and
      (succ(spade)=diamond) and
      (succ(diamond)=heart);

  b:=(club < spade) and
      (spade < diamond) and
      (diamond < heart);

  if a and b then
    writeln(' PASS...6.4.2.3-2')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.4.2.3-2')
  end.

{TEST 6.4.2.4-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
{ This program tests that a type may be defined as a subrange
of another ordinal-type (host-type).
The compiler fails if one or more of the cases below are rejected. }

program t6p4p2p4d1(output);
type
  colour      = (red,pink,orange,yellow,green,blue);
  somecolour  = red..green;
  century     = 1..100;
  twentyone  = -10..+10;
  digits      = '0'..'9';
  zero       = 0..0;
  logical     = false..true;
var
  tf : logical;
begin
  tf:=true;
  writeln(' PASS...6.4.2.4-1')
end.

```

```

00159600
00159700
00159800
00159900
00160000
00160100
00160200
00160300
00160400
00160500
00160600
00160700
00160800
00160900
00161000
00161100
00161200
00161300
00161400
00161500
00161600
00161700
00161800
00161900
00162000
00162100

00162200
00162300
00162400
00162500
00162600
00162700
00162800
00162900
00163000
00163100
00163200
00163300
00163400
00163500
00163600
00163700
00163800
00163900
00164000
00164100
00164200
00164300

```

```

{TEST 6.4.2.4-2, CLASS=DEVIANCE}
{ This program tests to see if real constants are permitted
in a subrange declaration. The Pascal Standard states that
a subrange definition must be of a subrange of another ordinal
type. This rules out real constants in the definition. }

program t6p4p2p4d2(output);
type
  wiregauge = 0.001..0.2;
begin
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.4.2.4-2')
end.

{TEST 6.4.2.4-3, CLASS=DEVIANCE}
{ The Pascal Standard states that the first constant in a definition
specifies the lower bound, which is less than or equal to the
upper bound.
This program tests the compilers' conformance to this point.
The compiler conforms if both the cases are rejected. }

program t6p4p2p4d3(output);
type
  mixedup = 100..0;
  reverse = 'Z'..'A';
begin
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.4.2.4-3 : EMPTY SUBRANGES ALLOWED')
end.

{TEST 6.4.3.1-1, CLASS=DEVIANCE}
{ The Pascal Standard states that only structured types may be
PACKED (array, set, file and record types).
This program tests this point. The compiler conforms if
the program will not compile. }

program t6p4p3p1d1(output);
type
  switch = packed(on,off);
  state  = packed(high,low,invalid);
  decade = packed(0..10);
begin
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.4.3.1-1 : IMPROPER USE OF PACKED')
end.

```

```

00164400
00164500
00164600
00164700
00164800
00164900
00165000
00165100
00165200
00165300
00165400
00165500
00165600

00165700
00165800
00165900
00166000
00166100
00166200
00166300
00166400
00166500
00166600
00166700
00166800
00166900
00167000
00167100

00167200
00167300
00167400
00167500
00167600
00167700
00167800
00167900
00168000
00168100
00168200
00168300
00168400
00168500
00168600

```

```
{TEST 6.4.3.1-2, CLASS=DEVIANCE}
{ The Pascal Standard states that a structured type identifier
may not be used in a PACKED type definition.
The compiler passes if the program fails to compile. }
```

```
program t6p4p3pld2(output);
type
  complex = record
    realpart : real;
    imagpart : real;
  end;
  packcom = packed complex;
begin
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.4.3.1-2 : IMPROPER USE OF PACKED')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.4.3.1-3, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
```

```
{ The Pascal Standard allows array, set, file and
record types to be declared as PACKED.
The program simply tests that all these are
permitted.
The compiler fails if the program will not compile. }
```

```
program t6p4p3pld3(output);
type
  urray   = packed array[1..10] of char;
  rekord  = packed record
    bookcode : integer;
    authorcode : integer;
  end;
  fyle    = packed file of urray;
  card    = (heart,diamond,spade,club);
  sett    = packed set of card;
begin
  writeln(' PASS...6.4.3.1-3')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.4.3.2-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
```

```
{ This program tests all the valid productions for an
array declaration from the syntax specified by the
Pascal Standard.
The compiler fails if one or more cases are rejected. }
```

```
program t6p4p3p2d1(output);
type
  cards   = (two,three,four,five,six,seven,eight,nine,ten,jack,
    queen,king,ace);
  suit    = (heart,diamond,spade,club);
  hand    = array[cards] of suit;
  picturecards= array[jack..king] of suit;
  played  = array[cards] of array[heart..diamond] of boolean;
  playedtoo = array[cards,heart..diamond] of boolean;
begin
  writeln(' PASS...6.4.3.2-1')
end.
```

00168700  
00168800  
00168900  
00169000  
00169100  
00169200  
00169300  
00169400  
00169500  
00169600  
00169700  
00169800  
00169900  
00170000  
00170100  
00170200

00170300  
00170400  
00170500  
00170600  
00170700  
00170800  
00170900  
00171000  
00171100  
00171200  
00171300  
00171400  
00171500  
00171600  
00171700  
00171800  
00171900  
00172000  
00172100  
00172200  
00172300

00172400  
00172500  
00172600  
00172700  
00172800  
00172900  
00173000  
00173100  
00173200  
00173300  
00173400  
00173500  
00173600  
00173700  
00173800  
00173900  
00174000  
00174100  
00174200

```
{TEST 6.4.3.2-2, CLASS=DEVIANCE}
```

```
{ The Pascal Standard states that an index-type must be an
ordinal-type. This does not include REAL.
This program tests if the compiler will allow real bounds. }
```

```
program t6p4p3p2d2(output);
type
  reeltest = array[1.5..10.1] of real;
begin
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.4.3.2-2')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.4.3.2-3, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
```

```
{ An index type may be an ordinal type, This allows
the use of BOOLEAN, INTEGER and some userdefined type
names to be used as an index type.
This program tests if the compiler will permit these
except for INTEGER, which is included in a separate program. }
```

```
program t6p4p3p2d3(output);
type
  digits  = '0'..'9';
  colour  = (red,pink,orange,yellow);
  intensity = (bright,dull);
var
  alltoo  : array[boolean] of boolean;
  numeric : array[digits] of integer;
  colours : array[colour] of intensity;
  code    : array[char] of digits;
begin
  numeric['0']:=0;
  colours[pink]:=bright;
  alltoo[true]:=false;
  code['A']:= '0';
  writeln(' PASS...6.4.3.2-3')
end.
```

00174300  
00174400  
00174500  
00174600  
00174700  
00174800  
00174900  
00175000  
00175100  
00175200  
00175300  
00175400

00175500  
00175600  
00175700  
00175800  
00175900  
00176000  
00176100  
00176200  
00176300  
00176400  
00176500  
00176600  
00176700  
00176800  
00176900  
00177000  
00177100  
00177200  
00177300  
00177400  
00177500  
00177600  
00177700  
00177800  
00177900

```
{TEST 6.4.3.2-4, CLASS=QUALITY}
{ As mentioned in 6.4.3.2-3, an index type is an ordinal type,
thus INTEGER may appear as an index type. However on most
machines this would represent an unusually large array, and
thus may not be allowed by the compiler.
This program tests if such a declaration is permitted, and if
not, is the diagnostic appropriate. }
```

```
program t6p4p3p2d4(output);
type
  everything = array[integer] of integer;
var
  all : everything;
begin
  all[maxint]:=1;
  all[0]:=1;
  all[-maxint]:=1;
  writeln(' QUALITY...6.4.3.2-4: -->INTEGER BOUNDS PERMITTED')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.4.3.2-5, CLASS=DEVIANCE}
```

```
{ Strings must have a subrange of integers as an index type.
The compiler deviates if this program compiles and
prints DEVIATES. }
```

```
program t6p4p3p2d5(output);
type
  colour = (red,blue,yellow,green);
  c11 = blue..green;
var
  s:packed array[c11] of char;
begin
  s:='ABC';
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.4.3.2-5, INDEX TYPE')
end.
```

```
00178000
00178100
00178200
00178300
00178400
00178500
00178600
00178700
00178800
00178900
00179000
00179100
00179200
00179300
00179400
00179500
00179600
00179700
00179800
00179900
```

```
00180000
00180100
00180200
00180300
00180400
00180500
00180600
00180700
00180800
00180900
00181000
00181100
00181200
00181300
00181400
00181500
```

```
{TEST 6.4.3.3-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
```

```
{ This program simply tests that all valid productions from
the syntax for record types (as specified by the Pascal Standard)
are accepted by this compiler.
The compiler fails if one or more cases are rejected. }
```

```
program t6p4p3p3d1(output);
type
  string = packed array[1..25] of char;
  married = (false,true);
  shape = (triangle,rectangle,square,circle);
  angle = 0..90;
  a = record
    year : integer;
    month : 1..12;
    day : 1..31
  end;
  b = record
    name,firstname : string;
    age : 0..99;
    case married of
      true : (spousename : string);
      false : ();
    end;
  c = record
    case s : shape of
      triangle : (side : real;
                  inclination,angle1,angle2 : angle);
      square,rectangle : (side1,side2 : real;
                          skew,angle3 : angle);
      circle : (diameter : real)
    end;
  d = record ; end;
  e = record
    case married of
      true : (spousename : string);
      false : ();
    end;
begin
  writeln(' PASS...6.4.3.3-1')
end.
```

```
00181600
00181700
00181800
00181900
00182000
00182100
00182200
00182300
00182400
00182500
00182600
00182700
00182800
00182900
00183000
00183100
00183200
00183300
00183400
00183500
00183600
00183700
00183800
00183900
00184000
00184100
00184200
00184300
00184400
00184500
00184600
00184700
00184800
00184900
00185000
00185100
00185200
00185300
00185400
00185500
00185600
00185700
```

```
{TEST 6.4.3.3-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
{ The Pascal Standard states that the occurrence of a field
  identifier within the identifier list of a record section is
  its defining occurrence as a field identifier for the record
  type in which the record section occurs.
  This should allow redefinition of a field identifier in another
  type declaration.
  The compiler fails if the program does not compile. }
```

```
program t6p4p3p3d2(output);
type
  a      = record
    realpart : real;
    imagpart : real
  end;
  realpart = (notimaginary,withbody,withsubstance);
begin
  writeln(' PASS...6.4.3.3-2')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.4.3.3-3, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
{ The Pascal Standard permits the declaration of an empty record,
  this empty record serves little purpose, and for this reason
  some compilers will not allow it to be used.
  The compiler fails if the program does not compile. }
```

```
program t6p4p3p3d3(output);
type
  statuskind = (defined,undefined);
  emptykind  = record end;
var
  empty : emptykind;
  number: record
    case status:statuskind of
      defined : (i : integer);
      undefined: (e : emptykind)
    end;
begin
  with number do
    begin
      status:=defined;
      i:=7
    end;
  writeln(' PASS...6.4.3.3-3')
end.
```

00185800  
00185900  
00186000  
00186100  
00186200  
00186300  
00186400  
00186500  
00186600  
00186700  
00186800  
00186900  
00187000  
00187100  
00187200  
00187300  
00187400  
00187500  
00187600  
00187700

00187800  
00187900  
00188000  
00188100  
00188200  
00188300  
00188400  
00188500  
00188600  
00188700  
00188800  
00188900  
00189000  
00189100  
00189200  
00189300  
00189400  
00189500  
00189600  
00189700  
00189800  
00189900  
00190000  
00190100  
00190200  
00190300

```
{TEST 6.4.3.3-4, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
{ Similarly to 6.4.3.3-2, a tag-field may be redefined
  elsewhere in the declaration part.
  The compiler fails if the program will not compile. }
```

```
program t6p4p3p3d4(output);
type
  which = (white,black,warlock,sand);
var
  polex : record
    case which:boolean of
      true: (realpart:real;
            imagpart:real);
      false:(theta:real;
            magnit:real)
    end;
begin
  polex.which:=true;
  polex.realpart:=0.5;
  polex.imagpart:=0.8;
  writeln(' PASS...6.4.3.3-4')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.4.3.3-5, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}
{ The Pascal Standard states that if a change of variant occurs
  (by assigning a value associated with a variant to the
  tag-field), then the fields associated with the previous variants
  cease to exist. This program causes the error to occur. }
```

```
program t6p4p3p3d5(output);
type
  two = (a,b);
var
  variant : record
    case tagfield:two of
      a: (m:integer);
      b: (n:integer);
    end;
  i : integer;
begin
  variant.tagfield:=a;
  variant.m:=1;
  i:=variant.n; {illegal}
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.4.3.3-5')
end.
```

00190400  
00190500  
00190600  
00190700  
00190800  
00190900  
00191000  
00191100  
00191200  
00191300  
00191400  
00191500  
00191600  
00191700  
00191800  
00191900  
00192000  
00192100  
00192200  
00192300  
00192400  
00192500  
00192600  
  
00192700  
00192800  
00192900  
00193000  
00193100  
00193200  
00193300  
00193400  
00193500  
00193600  
00193700  
00193800  
00193900  
00194000  
00194100  
00194200  
00194300  
00194400  
00194500  
00194600  
00194700  
00194800  
00194900

```
{TEST 6.4.3.3-6, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}
{ The program causes an error by accessing a field with
  an undefined value. The undefinition arises because
  when a change of variant occurs, those fields associated with
  the new variant come into existence with undefined
  values. }
```

```
program t6p4p3p3d6 (output);
type
  two = (a,b);
var
  variant : record
    case tagfield:two of
      a : (m : integer;
           l : integer);
      b : (n : integer;
           o : integer)
    end;
  i : integer;
begin
  variant.tagfield:=a;
  variant.m:=1;
  variant.l:=1;
  variant.tagfield:=b;
  variant.n:=1;
  i:=variant.o;      { illegal }
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.4.3.3-6')
end.
```

```
00195000
00195100
00195200
00195300
00195400
00195500
00195600
00195700
00195800
00195900
00196000
00196100
00196200
00196300
00196400
00196500
00196600
00196700
00196800
00196900
00197000
00197100
00197200
00197300
00197400
00197500
00197600
00197700
00197800
```

```
{TEST 6.4.3.3-7, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}
{ This test is similar to 6.4.3.3-5, except that no tagfield is
  used.
  Variant changes occur implicitly as a result of
  assignment to fields. The fields associated with the new
  variant come into existence with undefined values. }
```

```
program t6p4p3p3d7 (output);
type
  two = (a,b);
var
  variant : record
    case two of
      a : (m : integer);
      b : (n : integer);
    end;
  i : integer;
begin
  variant.m:=2;
  i:=variant.n;      { illegal }
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.4.3.3-7')
end.
```

```
00197900
00198000
00198100
00198200
00198300
00198400
00198500
00198600
00198700
00198800
00198900
00199000
00199100
00199200
00199300
00199400
00199500
00199600
00199700
00199800
00199900
00200000
00200100
```

```
{TEST 6.4.3.3-8, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}
{ Similar to 6.4.3.3-5, except that no tag-field is used.
  A change of variant occurs by reference to a field associated
  with a new variant. Again, these fields come into existence
  undefined.
  The compiler conforms if the program does not compile. }
```

```
program t6p4p3p3d8 (output);
type
  two = (a,b);
var
  variant : record
    case two of
      a:(m:integer;
         l:integer);
      b:(n:integer;
         o:integer)
    end;
  i : integer;
begin
  variant.n:=1;
  variant.o:=1;
  variant.m:=1;
  i:=variant.l;      {illegal}
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.4.3.3-8')
end.
```

```
00200200
00200300
00200400
00200500
00200600
00200700
00200800
00200900
00201000
00201100
00201200
00201300
00201400
00201500
00201600
00201700
00201800
00201900
00202000
00202100
00202200
00202300
00202400
00202500
00202600
00202700
00202800
```



[TEST 6.4.3.3-9, CLASS=QUALITY]  
 { Note this program relies on the compiler deviating for tests 6.4.3.3-5 to 6.4.3.3-8.  
 If the compiler conforms for these tests, this program will not compile/run.  
 The method of storage for fields of variants may differ, depending on the method of definition.  
 Programmers should not rely on the VALUES of fields under one variant still being accessible from another. However, the relationships between the two variants in this example may be determined by the output of the program. }

```

program t6p4p3p3d9 (output);
type
  two = (a,b);
var
  variant : record
    case tagfield : two of
      a: (i,j,k : integer);
      b: (l : integer;
         m : integer;
         n : integer);
    end;
begin
  variant.tagfield:=a;
  variant.i:=1;
  variant.j:=2;
  variant.k:=3;
  variant.tagfield:=b;
  if (variant.l=1) and (variant.m=2) then
    writeln(' EXACT CORRELATION— I:L J:M K:N')
  else
    if (variant.l=3) and (variant.m=2) then
      writeln(' REVERSE CORRELATION — I:N J:M K:L')
    else
      writeln(' UNKNOWN CORRELATION - lmn are:',
        variant.l,variant.m,variant.n)
  end.
    
```

00202900  
 00203000  
 00203100  
 00203200  
 00203300  
 00203400  
 00203500  
 00203600  
 00203700  
 00203800  
 00203900  
 00204000  
 00204100  
 00204200  
 00204300  
 00204400  
 00204500  
 00204600  
 00204700  
 00204800  
 00204900  
 00205000  
 00205100  
 00205200  
 00205300  
 00205400  
 00205500  
 00205600  
 00205700  
 00205800  
 00205900  
 00206000  
 00206100  
 00206200  
 00206300  
 00206400  
 00206500  
 00206600  
 00206700

{TEST 6.4.3.3-10, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}  
 { The Pascal Standard states that case constants must be distinct, and are of an ordinal type which is compatible with the tag-field.  
 This program tests to see if the compiler will permit case constants outside the tag-field subrange - it should .  
 The compiler passes if the program runs.  
 A warning might be appropriate, however, as fields outside the tagfield subrange are not accessible. }

```

program t6p4p3p3d10 (output);
type
  a = 0..3;
  b = record
    case c:a of
      0: (d:array[1..2] of boolean);
      1: (e:array[1..3] of boolean);
      2: (f:array[1..4] of boolean);
      3: (g:array[1..5] of boolean);
      4: (h:array[1..6] of boolean);
    end;
begin
  writeln(' PASS...6.4.3.3-10')
end.
    
```

00206800  
 00206900  
 00207000  
 00207100  
 00207200  
 00207300  
 00207400  
 00207500  
 00207600  
 00207700  
 00207800  
 00207900  
 00208000  
 00208100  
 00208200  
 00208300  
 00208400  
 00208500  
 00208600  
 00208700  
 00208800  
 00208900  
 00209000  
 00209100  
 00209200

{TEST 6.4.3.3-11, CLASS=DEVIANCE}  
 { This program is similar to 6.4.3.3-3, except here, an empty record is assigned a value. This should not be possible. The program conforms if the program does not compile or run. }

```

program t6p4p3p3d11 (output);
type
  statuskind = (defined,undefined);
  emptykind = record end;
var
  empty : emptykind;
  number: record
    case status:statuskind of
      defined : (i : integer);
      undefined: (e : emptykind);
    end;
begin
  with number do
    begin
      status:=undefined;
      e:=666
    end;
  writeln(' PASS...6.4.3.3-11')
end.
    
```

00209300  
 00209400  
 00209500  
 00209600  
 00209700  
 00209800  
 00209900  
 00210000  
 00210100  
 00210200  
 00210300  
 00210400  
 00210500  
 00210600  
 00210700  
 00210800  
 00210900  
 00211000  
 00211100  
 00211200  
 00211300  
 00211400  
 00211500  
 00211600  
 00211700

```
{TEST 6.4.3.3-12, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}
{ This program is similar to 6.4.3.3-3, except here
an error is caused by assigning the undefined value
of the variable empty to the field e.
This error should be detected. }
```

```
program t6p4p3p3d12(output);
type
  statuskind = (defined,undefined);
  emptykind = record end;
var
  empty : emptykind;
  number: record
    case status:statuskind of
      defined : (i : integer);
      undefined: (e : emptykind)
    end;
begin
  with number do
    begin
      status:=undefined;
      e:=empty { undefined despite being empty }
    end;
    writeln(' PASS...6.4.3.3-12')
  end.
```

```
{TEST 6.4.3.3-13, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
```

```
{ This test checks that nested variants are allowed
with the appropriate syntax. The compiler fails if the
program does not compile and print PASS. }
```

```
program t6p4p3p3d13(output);
type
  a=record
    case b:boolean of
      true: (c:char);
      false: (case d:boolean of
        true: (e:char);
        false: (f:integer))
    end;
var
  g:a;
begin
  g.b:=false;
  g.d:=false;
  g.f:=1;
  writeln(' PASS...6.4.3.3-13, VARIANTS')
end.
```

```
00211800
00211900
00212000
00212100
00212200
00212300
00212400
00212500
00212600
00212700
00212800
00212900
00213000
00213100
00213200
00213300
00213400
00213500
00213600
00213700
00213800
00213900
00214000
00214100
00214200
00214300
```

```
00214400
00214500
00214600
00214700
00214800
00214900
00215000
00215100
00215200
00215300
00215400
00215500
00215600
00215700
00215800
00215900
00216000
00216100
00216200
00216300
00216400
00216500
00216600
```

```
{TEST 6.4.3.4-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
```

```
{ This program simply tests that set types as described in the
Pascal Standard are permitted.
The compiler fails if the program will not compile. }
```

```
program t6p4p3p4d1(output);
type
  colour = (red,blue,pink,green,yellow);
  setone = set of colour;
  settwo = set of blue..green;
  setthree = set of boolean;
  setfour = set of 1..10;
  setfive = set of 0..3;
  setsix = set of (heart,diamond,spade,club);
begin
  writeln(' PASS...6.4.3.4-1')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.4.3.4-2, CLASS=IMPLEMENTATIONDEFINED}
```

```
{ This program tests if a set of char is permitted by the
compiler. }
```

```
program t6p4p3p4d2(output);
var
  s : set of char;
begin
  s:=[';',',',' ','9','z'];
  if ([';',',',' ','9','z'] <= s) then
    writeln(' IMPLEMENTATION ALLOWS SET OF CHAR')
  else
    writeln(' IMPLEMENTATION DOES NOT ALLOW SET OF CHAR')
  end.
```

```
{TEST 6.4.3.4-3, CLASS=DEVIANCE}
```

```
{ The Pascal Standard states that the base-type of the range
of a set must be an ordinal-type. This should eliminate sets with
real and structured ranges. Some compilers may allow these and
hence will deviate for those cases not flagged as errors. }
```

```
program t6p4p3p4d3(output);
type
  legalset = set of 1..3;
  urray = array[1..4] of integer;
  setone = set of real;
  settwo = set of record a : 0..3 end;
  setthree = set of array[1..5] of real;
  setfour = set of urray;
  setfive = set of legalset;
  setsix = set of set of 1..4;
begin
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.4.3.4-3')
end.
```

```
00216700
00216800
00216900
00217000
00217100
00217200
00217300
00217400
00217500
00217600
00217700
00217800
00217900
00218000
00218100
00218200
00218300
00218400
```

```
00218500
00218600
00218700
00218800
00218900
00219000
00219100
00219200
00219300
00219400
00219500
00219600
00219700
00219800
00219900
```

```
00220000
00220100
00220200
00220300
00220400
00220500
00220600
00220700
00220800
00220900
00221000
00221100
00221200
00221300
00221400
00221500
00221600
00221700
00221800
00221900
```

```
{TEST 6.4.3.4-4, CLASS=IMPLEMENTATIONDEFINED}
00222000
00222100
00222200
00222300
00222400
00222500
00222600
00222700
00222800
00222900
00223000
00223100
00223200
00223300
00223400
00223500
00223600
00223700
00223800
00223900
00224000
00224100
00224200
00224300
00224400
00224500
00224600

{ The Pascal Standard states that the largest and smallest values
permitted in the base-type of a set-type are implementation
defined.
The size of the base-type permitted may be determined by
examining which of the cases below are accepted by the compiler. }

program t6p4p3p4d4(output);
type
  setone  = set of -1..+1;
  settwo  = set of char;
  setthree = set of 0..1000;
  setfour  = set of 0..10;
  setfive  = set of 0..20;
  setsix   = set of 0..30;
  setseven = set of 0..40;
  seteight = set of 0..50;
  setnine  = set of 0..60;
  setten   = set of 0..70;
var
  s : setthree;
begin
  s:=1000;
  writeln(' IMPLEMENTATIONDEFINED...6.4.3.4-4 -->',
    'GOOD IMPLEMENTATION OF SETS')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.4.3.4-5, CLASS=QUALITY}
00224700
00224800
00224900
00225000
00225100
00225200
00225300
00225400
00225500
00225600
00225700
00225800
00225900
00226000
00226100
00226200
00226300
00226400
00226500
00226600
00226700
00226800
00226900
00227000
00227100
00227200
00227300
00227400
00227500
00227600
00227700
00227800
00227900
00228000
00228100
00228200
00228300
00228400
00228500
00228600
00228700
00228800
00228900
00229000
00229100
00229200
00229300
00229400
00229500
00229600
00229700
00229800
00229900
00230000
00230100
00230200
00230300
00230400
00230500
00230600
00230700

{ This test is an implementation of Warshall's algorithm
in Pascal. It serves to give a program which can be used both
to time a simple procedure using sets, and which can measure
the space requirements. In both cases the measurements of the
procedure Warshall are to be compared.

By way of comparison, the Tasmanian compiler on the Burroughs
B6700 yielded
  space = 143 bytes ( 6864 bits)
  time = 0.816461 seconds
}
program t6p4p3p4d5(output);
const
  size = 79; {array is (size+1) by (size+1) square}
  words = 4; {size div 16}
  bitsperword = 16; {assume everyone allows this}
  bitsminus1 = 15; {bitsperword-1}
type
  btype = array [0..size] of array [0..words]
    of set of 0..bitsminus1;
var
  seed:integer;
  t1,t2:real;
  original,closure:btype;

function generate:integer;
begin
  seed:=57*seed+1;
  generate := (seed mod (size+1));
  seed:=seed mod 571
end; {of generate}

procedure fill(var a:btype; p:integer);
var
  i:0..size;
  j:0..bitsminus1;
  k,l:0..maxint;
begin
  for j:=0 to words do a[0][j]:=[];
  for i:=1 to size do a[i]:=a[0];
  for k:=1 to p do begin
    i:=generate;
    l:=generate;
    j:=1 div bitsperword;
    a[i][j] := a[i][j]+{(l mod bitsperword)}
  end
end; {of fill}

procedure print(var b:btype);
var
  i,j:0..size;
begin
  for i:=0 to size do begin
    write(' ');
    for j:=0 to size do begin
      if (j mod bitsperword) in b[i][j div bitsperword] then
        write('+')
      else
        write('-')
    end
  end
end.
```

```

end;
writeln
end
end; {of print}

procedure warshallsalgorithm(var a,b:btype);
{examine the code to see how many bytes of 8-bits are required}
var
i,j:0..size;
k:0..words;
begin
b:=a;
for i:=0 to size do
for j:=0 to size do
if (i mod bitsperword) in b[j][i div bitsperword] then
for k:=0 to words do
b[j][k] := b[j][k]+b[i][k];
end; {of warshallsalgorithm}

begin {of main program}
seed:=1;
fill(original,125);
t1:=processtime; {ie begin timing however you do it}
warshallsalgorithm(original,closure);
t2:=processtime; {ie stop timing}
writeln(' TIME=',t2-t1);
writeln(' ORIGINAL MATRIX');
print(original);
writeln(' TRANSITIVE CLOSURE');
print(closure)
end.

```

```

{TEST 6.4.3.5-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ A file-type is a structured type consisting of a sequence of
components which are all one type. All cases in this program
should pass.
The compiler fails if one or more cases are rejected. }

```

```

program t6p4p3p5d1(output);
type
i = integer;
var
ptrtoi: ↑i;
file1 : file of char;
file2 : file of real;
file3 : file of
record
a : integer;
b : boolean
end;
file4 : file of set of (red,blue,green,purple);
file5 : file of ptrtoi;
begin
writeln(' PASS...6.4.3.5-1')
end.

```

00230800  
00230900  
00231000  
00231100  
00231200  
00231300  
00231400  
00231500  
00231600  
00231700  
00231800  
00231900  
00232000  
00232100  
00232200  
00232300  
00232400  
00232500  
00232600  
00232700  
00232800  
00232900  
00233000  
00233100  
00233200  
00233300  
00233400  
00233500  
00233600  
00233700  
00233800

00233900  
00234000  
00234100  
00234200  
00234300  
00234400  
00234500  
00234600  
00234700  
00234800  
00234900  
00235000  
00235100  
00235200  
00235300  
00235400  
00235500  
00235600  
00235700  
00235800  
00235900  
00236000  
00236100  
00236200

```

{TEST 6.4.3.5-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ The Pascal Standard provides for a predefined filetype, type
TEXT. Variables of type TEXT are called TEXT FILES. This program
tests that such a type is permitted and that the type adheres
to the structure laid down in the Standard. The compiler fails
if the program will not compile and run. }

program t6p4p3p5d2(output);
var
file1 : text;
chare : char;
procedure ahaa;
begin
writeln(' FAIL...6.4.3.5-2')
end;

begin
rewrite(file1);
writeln(file1); { no characters, but a linemarker}
writeln(file1,'ABC'); { characters and linemarker}
reset(file1);
if eoln(file1) then get(file1)
else ahaa;
if file1#='A' then get(file1)
else ahaa;
if file1#='B' then get(file1)
else ahaa;
if file1#='C' then get(file1)
else ahaa;
if eoln(file1) and (file1#=' ') then get(file1)
else ahaa;
if eof(file1) then
writeln(' PASS...6.4.3.5-2')
else ahaa
end.

```

```

{TEST 6.4.3.5-3, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program tests if an end of line marker is inserted at the
end of the line, if not explicitly done in the program.
The structure of a text file requires a closing linemarker.
Conforming compilers will either insert the linemarker, or
report a run-time error. }

```

```

program t6p4p3p5d3(output);
var
file1 : text;
chare : char;
begin
rewrite(file1);
write(file1,'A');
reset(file1);
get(file1);
if eoln(file1) then writeln(' PASS...6.4.3.5-3')
else writeln(' FAIL...6.4.3.5-3')
end.

```

00236300  
00236400  
00236500  
00236600  
00236700  
00236800  
00236900  
00237000  
00237100  
00237200  
00237300  
00237400  
00237500  
00237600  
00237700  
00237800  
00237900  
00238000  
00238100  
00238200  
00238300  
00238400  
00238500  
00238600  
00238700  
00238800  
00238900  
00239000  
00239100  
00239200  
00239300  
00239400  
00239500  
00239600  
00239700  
00239800

00239900  
00240000  
00240100  
00240200  
00240300  
00240400  
00240500  
00240600  
00240700  
00240800  
00240900  
00241000  
00241100  
00241200  
00241300  
00241400  
00241500  
00241500  
00241700  
00241800

{TEST 6.4.3.5-4, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program tests if an end-of-line marker is inserted at the end of the line on the predefined file output, if not explicitly done in the program (i.e. is the buffer flushed). See also test 6.4.3.5-3. }

```
program t6p4p3p5d4(output);
begin
  write(' PASS...6.4.3.5-4')
end.
```

{TEST 6.4.4-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program simply tests that pointer types as described in the Pascal Standard are permitted. }

```
program t6p4p4d1(output);
type
  sett    = set of 1..2;
  urray  = array[1..3] of integer;
  rekord = record
    a : integer;
    b : boolean;
  end;
  ptr9    = ↑sett;
  pureptr = ↑pureptr;
var
  ptr1 : ↑integer;
  ptr2 : ↑real;
  ptr3 : ↑boolean;
  ptr4 : ↑sett;
  ptr5 : ↑urray;
  ptr6 : ↑rekord;
  ptr7 : pureptr;
  ptr8 : ptr9;
begin
  new(ptr1);
  new(ptr2);
  new(ptr3);
  new(ptr4);
  new(ptr5);
  new(ptr6);
  new(ptr7);
  new(ptr8);
  writeln(' PASS...6.4.4-1')
end.
```

00241900  
00242000  
00242100  
00242200  
00242300  
00242400  
00242500  
00242600  
00242700  
00242800  
00242900

00243000  
00243100  
00243200  
00243300  
00243400  
00243500  
00243600  
00243700  
00243800  
00243900  
00244000  
00244100  
00244200  
00244300  
00244400  
00244500  
00244600  
00244700  
00244800  
00244900  
00245000  
00245100  
00245200  
00245300  
00245400  
00245500  
00245600  
00245700  
00245800  
00245900  
00246000  
00246100  
00246200  
00246300  
00246400

{TEST 6.4.4-2, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ This program tests the diagnostic that should be produced by the compiler if the type to which a pointer points is not found. }

```
program t6p4p4d2(output);
var
  pointer1 : ↑real;
  pointer2 : ↑rekord;
begin
  new(pointer1);
  pointer1:=nil;
  new(pointer2);
  pointer2:=nil;
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.4.4-2')
end.
```

{TEST 6.4.4-3, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ Pointers to items in the stack are not allowed. The ↑ symbol is not permitted to act as an operator giving the reference to a variable. The compiler deviates if the program compiler and prints DEVIATES. }

```
program t6p4p4d3(output);
var
  p: ↑integer;
  x: integer;
begin
  x:=10;
  p:=↑x;
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.4.4-3, POINTER')
end.
```

00246500  
00246600  
00246700  
00246800  
00246900  
00247000  
00247100  
00247200  
00247300  
00247400  
00247500  
00247600  
00247700  
00247800  
00247900  
00248000  
00248100

00248200  
00248300  
00248400  
00248500  
00248600  
00248700  
00248800  
00248900  
00249000  
00249100  
00249200  
00249300  
00249400  
00249500  
00249600  
00249700

{TEST 6.4.5-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ The Pascal Standard states that types designated at two or more different places in the program text are identical if the same type identifier is used at these places, or if different identifiers are used which have been defined to be equivalent to each other. This program simply tests that the compiler conforms to the Standard's description of identity. The compiler fails if the program does not compile. }

```
program t6p4p5d1(output);
type
  t1 = array[1..5] of boolean;
  t2 = t1;
  t3 = t2;
var
  a : t1;
  b : t2;
  c : t3;
procedure identical(var a : t1; var b : t2; var c : t3);
begin
  a[1]:=true;
  b[1]:=false;
  c[1]:=true;
end;
begin
  a[1]:=true;
  b[1]:=false;
  c[1]:=false;
  identical(a,b,c);
  identical(c,a,b);
  identical(b,c,a);
  writeln(' PASS...6.4.5-1')
end.
```

00249800  
00249900  
00250000  
00250100  
00250200  
00250300  
00250400  
00250500  
00250600  
00250700  
00250800  
00250900  
00251000  
00251100  
00251200  
00251300  
00251400  
00251500  
00251600  
00251700  
00251800  
00251900  
00252000  
00252100  
00252200  
00252300  
00252400  
00252500  
00252600  
00252700  
00252800  
00252900  
00253000  
00253100  
00253200

{TEST 6.4.5-2, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ This program simply tests that the compiler does not deviate from the Standard in the case of subranges of the same host being treated as identical. The program should fail to compile/execute if the compiler conforms. }

```
program t6p4p5d2(output);
type
  colour = (red,pink,orange,yellow,green,blue);
  subone = red..yellow;
  subtwo = pink..blue;
var
  colour1 : subone;
  colour2 : subtwo;
procedure test(var coll : subone);
begin
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.4.5-2')
end;
begin
  { Although colour1 and colour2 are compatible (i.e. subone and
  subtwo are compatible), they are not identical, and the call
  to TEST should fail. }
  colour2:=pink;
  test(colour2)
end.
```

{TEST 6.4.5-3, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ This test is similar to 6.4.5-2, except that deviance in the case of arrays is tested. The program should not compile/execute if the compiler conforms. }

```
program t6p4p5d3(output);
type
  urrayone = array[1..10] of char;
  urraytwo = array[1..10] of char;
var
  arrayone : urrayone;
  arraytwo : urraytwo;
procedure test(var urray : urrayone);
begin
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.4.5-3')
end;
begin
  { The two arraytypes, urrayone and urraytwo, are not identical
  and hence the call to TEST should fail. }
  test(arraytwo)
end.
```

00253300  
00253400  
00253500  
00253600  
00253700  
00253800  
00253900  
00254000  
00254100  
00254200  
00254300  
00254400  
00254500  
00254600  
00254700  
00254800  
00254900  
00255000  
00255100  
00255200  
00255300  
00255400  
00255500  
00255600  
00255700  
00255800  
00255900  
00256000  
00256100  
  
00256200  
00256300  
00256400  
00256500  
00256600  
00256700  
00256800  
00256900  
00257000  
00257100  
00257200  
00257300  
00257400  
00257500  
00257600  
00257700  
00257800  
00257900  
00258000  
00258100  
00258200  
00258300  
00258400  
00258500  
00258600

{TEST 6.4.5-4, CLASS=DEVIANC}

{ This program is similar to 6.4.5-3, except that deviance in the case of records is tested. The program should fail to compile/execute if the compiler conforms. }

```
program t6p4p5d4(output);
type
  recone = record
    a : integer;
    b : boolean
  end;
  rectwo = record
    c : integer;
    d : boolean
  end;
var
  recordone : recone;
  recordtwo : rectwo;
procedure test(var rec : recone);
begin
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.4.5-4')
end;
begin
  { Although the two record types are compatible, they
  are not identical, and hence the call to TEST
  should fail. }
  recordtwo.c:=0;
  recordtwo.d:=true;
  test(recordtwo)
end.
```

00258700  
00258800  
00258900  
00259000  
00259100  
00259200  
00259300  
00259400  
00259500  
00259600  
00259700  
00259800  
00259900  
00260000  
00260100  
00260200  
00260300  
00260400  
00260500  
00260600  
00260700  
00260800  
00260900  
00261000  
00261100  
00261200  
00261300  
00261400  
00261500  
00261600  
00261700  
00261800  
00261900  
00262000

{TEST 6.4.5-5, CLASS=DEVIANC}

{ Again, this test is similar to 6.4.5-4, except that deviance for pointers is tested. Although the two pointers in this example point to the same type, they are not identical. The compiler conforms if the program does not compile/execute. }

```
program t6p4p5d5(output);
type
  rekord = record
    a : integer;
  end;
  ptrone = ^rekord;
  ptrtwo = ^rekord;
var
  ptrtorec : ptrone;
  ptrtorectoo : ptrtwo;
procedure test(var ptr : ptrone);
begin
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.4.5-5')
end;
begin
  new(ptrtorectoo);
  ptrtorectoo:=nil;
  test(ptrtorectoo)
end.
```

{TEST 6.4.5-6, CLASS=CONFORMANC}

{ Two types are compatible if they are identical or if one is a subrange of the other, or if both are subranges of the same type. This program tests these points, but with only subranges of the same type having some overlap. If the message produced is incomplete, or the program does not compile, then the compiler fails. }

```
program t6p4p5d6(output);
type
  colour = (red,pink,orange,yellow,green,blue,brown);
  colourtoo= colour;
var
  coll : colour;
  col2 : colourtoo;
  subcoll : red..yellow;
  subcol2 : orange..blue;
begin
  coll:=red;
  col2:=red;
  if coll = col2 then write(' PA');
  subcoll:=red;
  if coll = subcoll then write(' S');
  subcoll:=yellow;
  subcol2:=yellow;
  if subcoll = subcol2 then writeln(' S...6.4.5-6')
end.
```

00262100  
00262200  
00262300  
00262400  
00262500  
00262600  
00262700  
00262800  
00262900  
00263000  
00263100  
00263200  
00263300  
00263400  
00263500  
00263600  
00263700  
00263800  
00263900  
00264000  
00264100  
00264200  
00264300  
00264400  
00264500  
00264600  
00264700  
00264800  
00264900

00265000  
00265100  
00265200  
00265300  
00265400  
00265500  
00265600  
00265700  
00265800  
00265900  
00266000  
00266100  
00266200  
00266300  
00266400  
00266500  
00266600  
00266700  
00266800  
00266900  
00267000  
00267100  
00267200  
00267300  
00267400  
00267500  
00267600  
00267700

{TEST 6.4.5-7, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}	00267800	{TEST 6.4.5-9, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}	00271700
{ This program tests that two subranges of the same type with no overlap are considered as compatible by the compiler. The compiler fails if the program does not compile. }	00267900	{ The Pascal Standard states that set types of compatible base-types are compatible. This program tests that this is so for this compiler. The compiler fails if the program does not compile. }	00271800
program t6p4p5d7(output);	00268000	program t6p4p5d9(output);	00271900
type	00268100	type	00272000
color = (red,pink,orange,yellow,green,blue,brown);	00268200	colour = (red,pink,orange,yellow,green,blue,brown);	00272100
var	00268300	var	00272200
col1 : red..yellow;	00268400	set1 : set of red..orange;	00272300
col2 : green..brown;	00268500	set2 : set of orange..brown;	00272400
begin	00268600	begin	00272500
col1:=yellow;	00268700	set1:=[orange];	00272600
col2:=green;	00268800	set2:=[orange];	00272700
if col1 < col2 then writeln(' PASS...6.4.5-7')	00268900	if set1=set2 then writeln(' PASS...6.4.5-9')	00272800
else writeln(' FAIL...6.4.5-7')	00269000	else writeln(' FAIL...6.4.5-9')	00272900
end.	00269100	end.	00273000
	00269200		00273100
	00269300		00273200
	00269400		00273300
	00269500		00273400
			00273500
{TEST 6.4.5-8, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}	00269600	{TEST 6.4.5-10, CLASS=DEVIANC}	00273600
{ The Pascal Standard states that string types with the same number of components are compatible. The compiler fails if the program does not compile. }	00269700	{ Some implementations may have an implicit ordering between different types, and allow these to be compared etc., thus not conforming to the compatibility rules of the Pascal Standard. The compiler conforms if the program does not compile, or fails to run. }	00273700
program t6p4p5d8(output);	00269800	program t6p4p5d10(output);	00273800
var	00269900	var	00273900
string1 : packed array[1..4] of char;	00270000	colour : (red,green,blue);	00274000
string2 : packed array[1..4] of char;	00270100	begin	00274100
begin	00270200	if red < 0 then writeln(' DEVIATES...6.4.5-10')	00274200
string1:='ABCD';	00270300	else writeln(' DEVIATES...6.4.5-10')	00274300
string2:='EFGH';	00270400	end.	00274400
if 'ABC' = 'ABC' then	00270500		00274500
if string1 <> string2 then	00270600		00274600
writeln(' PASS...6.4.5-8')	00270700		00274700
else	00270800		00274800
writeln(' FAIL...6.4.5-8')	00270900		00274900
else	00271000		00275000
writeln(' FAIL...6.4.5-8')	00271100		00275100
end.	00271200		
	00271300		
	00271400		
	00271500		
	00271600		
		{TEST 6.4.5-11, CLASS=DEVIANC}	00275200
		{ The Pascal Standard permits compatibility only between string types of the same number of components. Some compilers may allow compatibility between string types with different numbers of components. (see 6.1.7-4 and 6.....) The compiler conforms if the program does not compile. }	00275300
		program t6p4p5d11(output);	00275400
		begin	00275500
		if 'CAT' < 'HOUND' then writeln(' DEVIATES...6.4.5-11')	00275600
		end.	00275700
			00275800
			00275900
			00276000
			00276100
			00276200
			00276300



00282000  
 00282100  
 00282200  
 00282300  
 00282400  
 00282500  
 00282600  
 00282700  
 00282800  
 00282900  
 00283000  
 00283100  
 00283200  
 00283300  
 00283400  
 00283500  
 00283600  
 00283700  
 00283800  
 00283900  
 00284000  
 00284100  
 00284200  
 00284300  
 00284400  
 00284500  
 00284600  
 00284700  
 00284800  
 00284900  
 00285000  
 00285100  
 00285200  
 00285300  
 00285400  
 00285500  
 00285600  
 00285700  
 00285800  
 00285900  
 00286000  
 00286100

{TEST 6.4.6-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program tests that all assignment compatible types as described by the Pascal Standard, are permitted by this compiler. This program tests only those uses in assignment statements. All cases have been tested elsewhere, but are included here together for consistency. The compiler fails if one or more of the cases below are rejected. }

```

program t6p4p6d1(output);
type
  colour = (red,pink,yellow);
  rekord = record
    a : integer;
    b : boolean;
  end;
var
  i      : integer;
  j      : real;
  coll   : colour;
  col2   : pink..yellow;
  col3   : set of colour;
  col4   : set of red..pink;
  urray1 : array[1..6] of integer;
  urray2 : array[1..4] of integer;
  record1 : rekord;
  record2 : rekord;
begin
  i:=2;
  j:=i;
  coll:=yellow;
  col2:=coll;
  col3:=[pink];
  col4:=col3;
  urray2[1]:=0;
  urray1[6]:=urray2[1];
  record1.a:=2;
  record1.b:=true;
  record2:=record1;
  writeln(' PASS...6.4.6-1')
end.
```

00276400  
 00276500  
 00276600  
 00276700  
 00276800  
 00276900  
 00277000  
 00277100  
 00277200  
 00277300  
 00277400  
 00277500  
 00277600  
 00277700  
 00277800  
 00277900  
 00278000  
 00278100  
 00278200  
 00278300  
 00278400  
 00278500  
 00278600  
 00278700  
 00278800  
 00278900  
 00279000  
 00279100  
 00279200  
 00279300  
 00279400

{TEST 6.4.5-12, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ If two types are declared equivalent, they inherit all properties in common, including operators and special attributes. This is checked by an analogue of type boolean. The compiler passes if the program compiles and prints PASS. }

```

program t6p4p5d12(output);
const
  on=true;
  off=false;
type
  logical=boolean;
var
  test:integer;
  b1,b2:boolean;
  l1,l2:logical;
begin
  test:=0;
  b1:=true;  b2:=off;
  l1:=true;  l2:=off;
  if l2 then test:=test+1;
  l2:=b2;
  if b1=b2 then test:=test+1;
  b2:=l2;
  if b2 or l2 then test:=test+1;
  if test=0 then
    writeln(' PASS...6.4.5-12, TYPES')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.4.5-12, TYPES')
end.
```

00279500  
 00279600  
 00279700  
 00279800  
 00279900  
 00280000  
 00280100  
 00280200  
 00280300  
 00280400  
 00280500  
 00280600  
 00280700  
 00280800  
 00280900  
 00281000  
 00281100  
 00281200  
 00281300  
 00281400  
 00281500  
 00281600  
 00281700  
 00281800  
 00281900

{TEST 6.4.5-13, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ This test is similar to 6.4.5-2, except that deviance in the case of arrays is tested. The program should not compile/execute if the compiler conforms. }

```

program t6p4p5d13(output);
type
  urrayone = array[1..10] of boolean;
  urraytwo = array[1..10] of boolean;
var
  urrayone : urrayone;
  urraytwo : urraytwo;
procedure test(var urray : urrayone);
begin
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.4.5-13')
end;
begin
  { The two arraytypes, urrayone and urraytwo, are not identical
  and hence the call to TEST should fail. }
  test(urraytwo)
end.
```

{ The two arraytypes, urrayone and urraytwo, are not identical and hence the call to TEST should fail. }

```
{TEST 6.4.6-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This test is similar to 6.4.6-1, except that it tests the use
of assignment compatibility in actual and formal parameters.
The compiler fails if the program does not compile. }

program t6p4p6d2(output);
type
  colour = (red,pink,yellow,green);
  subcol1 = yellow..green;
  subcol2 = set of colour;
  subcol3 = set of pink..green;
var
  a      : integer;
  b      : real;
  colour1 : colour;
  colour2 : pink..green;
  colour3 : set of colour;
  colour4 : set of yellow..green;

procedure compat(i : integer; j : real;
                coll : colour; col2 : subcol1;
                col3 : subcol2; col4 : subcol3);

begin
end;

begin
  compat(2,2.4,yellow,yellow,[pink],[pink]);
  a:=2;
  b:=3.1;
  colour1:=pink;
  colour2:=green;
  colour3:=[yellow];
  colour4:=[yellow];
  compat(a,b,colour1,colour2,colour3,colour4);
  compat(a,a,colour2,colour2,colour4,colour4);
  writeln(' PASS...6.4.6-2')
end.
```

```
00286200
00286300
00286400
00286500
00286600
00286700
00286800
00286900
00287000
00287100
00287200
00287300
00287400
00287500
00287600
00287700
00287800
00287900
00288000
00288100
00288200
00288300
00288400
00288500
00288600
00288700
00288800
00288900
00289000
00289100
00289200
00289300
00289400
00289500
00289600
00289700
00289800
00289900
```

```
{TEST 6.4.6-3, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program tests a part of 6.5.2.1, that states that an index
expression is assignment compatible with the index type
specified in the definition of the array type.
The compiler fails if the program does not compile. }

program t6p4p6d3(output);
type
  colour = (red,pink,orange,yellow,green);
  intensity = (bright,dull);
var
  array1 : array[yellow..green] of boolean;
  array2 : array[colour] of intensity;
  array3 : array[1..99] of integer;
  colour1 : red..yellow;
  i      : integer;
begin
  array1[yellow]:=true;
  colour1:=yellow;
  array1[colour1]:=false;
  array2[colour1]:=bright;
  array3[1]:=0;
  i:=2;
  array3[i*3+2]:=1;
  writeln(' PASS...6.4.6-3')
end.

{TEST 6.4.6-4, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ The Pascal standard says that if the two types in an assignment
compatibility test (T1 and T2) are compatible ordinal types
and the value of the expression E which is of type T2 is not in
the closed interval specified by the type T1, an error occurs.
Does this compiler detect this. }

program t6p4p6d4(output);
type
  subrange = 0..5;
var
  i : subrange;
begin
  i:=5;
  i:=i*2; { error }
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.4.6-4')
end.
```

```
00290000
00290100
00290200
00290300
00290400
00290500
00290600
00290700
00290800
00290900
00291000
00291100
00291200
00291300
00291400
00291500
00291600
00291700
00291800
00291900
00292000
00292100
00292200
00292300
00292400
00292500
00292600

00292700
00292800
00292900
00293000
00293100
00293200
00293300
00293400
00293500
00293600
00293700
00293800
00293900
00294000
00294100
00294200
00294300
00294400
```

```
{TEST 6.4.6-5, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ This program is similar to 6.4.6-4, except that parameter
assignment compatibility is tested.
The program causes an error to occur which should be detected. }

program t6p4p6d5(output);
type
  subrange = 0..5;
var
  i : subrange;
procedure test(a : subrange);
begin
  a:=5
end;

begin
  i:=5;
  test(i*2);      { error }
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.4.6-5')
end.
```

```
00294500
00294600
00294700
00294800
00294900
00295000
00295100
00295200
00295300
00295400
00295500
00295600
00295700
00295800
00295900
00296000
00296100
00296200
00296300
00296400
00296500
```

```
{TEST 6.4.6-6, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ This program is similar to 6.4.6-4, except that array
subscript assignment compatibility is tested.
The program causes an error, which should be detected. }

program t6p4p6d6(output);
type
  colour = (red,pink,orange,yellow,green);
var
  v      : colour;
  urray : array[red..orange] of boolean;
begin
  v:=orange;
  urray[succ(v)]:=true;      { error }
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.4.6-6')
end.
```

```
00296600
00296700
00296800
00296900
00297000
00297100
00297200
00297300
00297400
00297500
00297600
00297700
00297800
00297900
00298000
00298100
00298200
```

```
{TEST 6.4.6-7, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ Similarly for 6.4.6-4, if two types are compatible set types,
and any of the members of the set expression E (of type T2)
is not in the closed interval specified by the base-type of the
type T1, an error occurs.
Again, does the compiler detect this. }

program t6p4p6d7(output);
type
  colour = (red,pink,orange,yellow,green,blue);
  subone = red..orange;
  subtwo = pink..yellow;
var
  setone : set of subone;
  settwo : set of subtwo;
begin
  settwo:=[pink,yellow];
  setone:=settwo;          { should be an error }
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.4.6-7')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.4.6-8, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ This test is similar to 6.4.6-7, except that assignment
compatibility for sets passed as parameters is tested.
The program causes an error which should be detected. }

program t6p4p6d8(output);
type
  colour = (red,pink,orange,yellow,green,blue);
  subone = red..green;
  settwo = set of yellow..blue;
var
  setone : set of subone;
procedure test(a : settwo);
begin
end;

begin
  setone:=[red,pink,orange];
  test(setone);
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.4.6-8')
end.
```

```
00298300
00298400
00298500
00298600
00298700
00298800
00298900
00299000
00299100
00299200
00299300
00299400
00299500
00299600
00299700
00299800
00299900
00300000
00300100
00300200
00300300
```

```
00300400
00300500
00300600
00300700
00300800
00300900
00301000
00301100
00301200
00301300
00301400
00301500
00301600
00301700
00301800
00301900
00302000
00302100
00302200
00302300
00302400
00302500
```

{TEST 6.4.6-9, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ The Pascal Standard allows assignment of integers to reals, but not reals to integers. Does this compiler allow assignment of reals to integers. If so, it does not conform to the Standard. The compiler conforms if the program does not compile. }

```
program t6p4p6d9(output);
var
  i : real;
  j : integer;
procedure test(a:integer);
begin
end;

begin
  i:=6.345;
  j:=i;
  test(6.345);
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.4.6-9')
end.
```

00302600
00302700
00302800
00302900
00303000
00303100
00303200
00303300
00303400
00303500
00303600
00303700
00303800
00303900
00304000
00304100
00304200
00304300
00304400
00304500
00304600
00304700

{TEST 6.4.6-10, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ The Pascal Standard states that the two types T1 and T2 (in determining assignment compatibility) must neither be a file type nor a structured type with a file component. This program tests the first part of this statement. The compiler conforms if the program does not compile. }

```
program t6p4p6d10(output);
var
  file1 : text;
  file2 : text;
begin
  reset(file1);
  rewrite(file2);
  writeln(file1,'ABC');
  file2:=file1;
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.4.6-10')
end.
```

00304800
00304900
00305000
00305100
00305200
00305300
00305400
00305500
00305600
00305700
00305800
00305900
00306000
00306100
00306200
00306300
00306400
00306500
00306600

{TEST 6.4.6-11, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ This program tests the latter half of the statement in 6.4.6-10. The compiler conforms if the program does not compile. }

```
program t6p4p6d11(output);
type
  rekord = record
    f : text;
    a : integer;
  end;
var
  record1 : rekord;
  record2 : rekord;
begin
  record1.a:=1;
  reset(record1.f);
  rewrite(record2.f);
  writeln(record1.f);
  record2:=record1;
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.4.6-11')
end.
```

{TEST 6.4.6-12, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ The standard specifies that a filetype T2 cannot be assignment-compatible with an identical type T1, nor can a structure containing such a filetype. This precludes any assignments involving files. The compiler deviates if the program compiles and prints DEVIATES. }

```
program t6p4p6d12(output);
var
  f1,f2:text;
begin
  rewrite(f1);
  writeln(f1,' DEVIATES');
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.4.6-12, FILES');
  f2:=f1;
end.
```

00306700
00306800
00306900
00307000
00307100
00307200
00307300
00307400
00307500
00307600
00307700
00307800
00307900
00308000
00308100
00308200
00308300
00308400
00308500
00308600
00308700
00308800
00308900

00309000
00309100
00309200
00309300
00309400
00309500
00309600
00309700
00309800
00309900
00310000
00310100
00310200
00310300
00310400
00310500
00310600

[TEST 6.5.1-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE]

[ Here is included two examples from the Pascal Standard.  
The first is from section 6.4.7, and consists of legal type declarations. The second is from section 6.5.1, and consists of legal variable declarations.  
The compiler fails if the program does not compile. ]

```

program t6p5pld1(output);
type
  count = integer;
  range = integer;
  colour = (red,yellow,green,blue);
  sex = (male,female);
  year = 1900..1999;
  shape = (triangle,rectangle,circle);
  card = array[1..80] of char;
  str = file of char;
  angle = real;
  polar = record
    r : real;
    theta : angle
  end;
  person = ↑ persondetails;
  persondetails = record
    name,firstname : str;
    age : integer;
    married : boolean;
    father,child,sibling : person;
    case s:sex of
      male : (enlisted,bearded : boolean);
      female : (pregnant : boolean)
    end;
  tape = file of persondetails;
  intfile = file of integer;

var
  x,y,z : real;
  i,j : integer;
  k : 0..9;
  p,q,r : boolean;
  operator : (plus,minus,times);
  a : array[0..63] of real;
  c : colour;
  f : file of char;
  huel,hue2 : set of colour;
  pl,p2 : person;
  m,m1,m2 : polar;
  pooltape : array[1..4] of tape;
begin
  writeln(' PASS...6.5.1-1')
end.

```

00310700  
00310800  
00310900  
00311000  
00311100  
00311200  
00311300  
00311400  
00311500  
00311600  
00311700  
00311800  
00311900  
00312000  
00312100  
00312200  
00312300  
00312400  
00312500  
00312600  
00312700  
00312800  
00312900  
00313000  
00313100  
00313200  
00313300  
00313400  
00313500  
00313600  
00313700  
00313800  
00313900  
00314000  
00314100  
00314200  
00314300  
00314400  
00314500  
00314600  
00314700  
00314800  
00314900  
00315000  
00315100  
00315200  
00315300  
00315400  
00315500  
00315600  
00315700  
00315800

{TEST 6.5.1-2, CLASS=QUALITY}

{ This test checks that long declaration lists are allowed by the compiler. The test may detect a small compiler limit . }

```

program t6p5pld2(output);
var
  i0,i1,i2,i3,i4,i5,i6,i7,i8,i9,
  i10,i11,i12,i13,i14,i15,i16,i17,i18,i19,
  i20,i21,i22,i23,i24,i25,i26,i27,i28,i29,
  i30,i31,i32,i33,i34,i35,i36,i37,i38,i39,
  i40,i41,i42,i43,i44,i45,i46,i47,i48,i49,
  i50,i51,i52,i53,i54,i55,i56,i57,i58,i59,
  i60,i61,i62,i63,i64,i65,i66,i67,i68,i69,
  i70,i71,i72,i73,i74,i75,i76,i77,i78,i79,
  i80,i81,i82,i83,i84,i85,i86,i87,i88,i89,
  i90,i91,i92,i93,i94,i95,i96,i97,i98,i99
  : integer;
begin
  i0:=0; i1 :=1; i2:=2; i3:=3; i4:=4; i5:=5; i6:=6; i7:=7; i8:=8; i9:=9;
  i10:=i0+1; i11:=i1+1; i12:=i2+1; i13:=i3+1; i14:=i4+1;
  i15:=i5+1; i16:=i6+1; i17:=i7+1; i18:=i8+1; i19:=i9+1;
  i20:=i10+i0; i21:=i11+i1; i22:=i12+i2; i23:=i13+i3; i24:=i14+i4;
  i25:=i15+i5; i26:=i16+i6; i27:=i17+i7; i28:=i18+i8; i29:=i19+i9;
  i30:=i20+i10; i31:=i21+i11; i32:=i22+i12; i33:=i23+i13; i34:=i24+i14;
  i35:=i25+i15; i36:=i26+i16; i37:=i27+i17; i38:=i28+i18; i39:=i29+i19;
  i40:=i30+i20; i41:=i31+i21; i42:=i32+i22; i43:=i33+i23; i44:=i34+i24;
  i45:=i35+i25; i46:=i36+i26; i47:=i37+i27; i48:=i38+i28; i49:=i39+i29;
  i50:=i40+i30; i51:=i41+i31; i52:=i42+i32; i53:=i43+i33; i54:=i44+i34;
  i55:=i45+i35; i56:=i46+i36; i57:=i47+i37; i58:=i48+i38; i59:=i49+i39;
  i60:=i50+i40; i61:=i51+i41; i62:=i52+i42; i63:=i53+i43; i64:=i54+i44;
  i65:=i55+i45; i66:=i56+i46; i67:=i57+i47; i68:=i58+i48; i69:=i59+i49;
  i70:=i60+i50; i71:=i61+i51; i72:=i62+i52; i73:=i63+i53; i74:=i64+i54;
  i75:=i65+i55; i76:=i66+i56; i77:=i67+i57; i78:=i68+i58; i79:=i69+i59;
  i80:=i70+i60; i81:=i71+i61; i82:=i72+i62; i83:=i73+i63; i84:=i74+i64;
  i85:=i75+i65; i86:=i76+i66; i87:=i77+i67; i88:=i78+i68; i89:=i79+i69;
  i90:=i80+i70; i91:=i81+i71; i92:=i82+i72; i93:=i83+i73; i94:=i84+i74;
  i95:=i85+i75; i96:=i86+i76; i97:=i87+i77; i98:=i88+i78; i99:=i89+i79;
  i0:=i90+i91+i92+i93+i94+i95+i96+i97+i98+i99;
  if (i0=2815) then
    writeln(' LONG DECLARATIONS ALLOWED...6.5.1-2')
  else
    writeln(' LONG DECLARATIONS NOT ALLOWED...6.5.1-2');
end.

```

00315900  
00316000  
00316100  
00316200  
00316300  
00316400  
00316500  
00316600  
00316700  
00316800  
00316900  
00317000  
00317100  
00317200  
00317300  
00317400  
00317500  
00317600  
00317700  
00317800  
00317900  
00318000  
00318100  
00318200  
00318300  
00318400  
00318500  
00318600  
00318700  
00318800  
00318900  
00319000  
00319100  
00319200  
00319300  
00319400  
00319500  
00319600  
00319700  
00319800  
00319900  
00320000  
00320100  
00320200

```
{TEST 6.5.3.2-1, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}
```

```
{ This test is similar to 6.4.5-6, except that a two dimensional array is used. This may present some problems to particular implementations. }
```

```
program t6p5p3p2d1(output);
var
  ury : array[1..10,1..10] of integer;
  i    : integer;
begin
  i:=3;
  ury[i*2,i*4]:=0;
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.5.3.2-1')
end.
```

```
00320300
00320400
00320500
00320600
00320700
00320800
00320900
00321000
00321100
00321200
00321300
00321400
00321500
00321600
00321700
```

```
{TEST 6.5.3.2-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
```

```
{ This test checks that the two ways of indexing a multi-dimensional array are equivalent. The compiler fails if the program does not compile and print PASS.}
```

```
program t6p5p3p2d2(output);
var
  a:array[1..4,1..4] of integer;
  b:array[1..4] of
    array[1..4] of integer;
  p:packed array [1..4,1..4]of char;
  q:packed array[1..4] of
    packed array [1..4] of char;
  i,j,counter:integer;
begin
  counter:=0;
  for i:= 1 to 4 do
    for j:=1 to 4 do
      begin
        a[i,j] := j;
        b[i,j] := j;
        case j of
          1:
            begin
              p[i,j]:='F';
              q[i,j]:='F';
            end;
          2:
            begin
              p[i,j]:='A';
              q[i,j]:='A';
            end;
          3:
            begin
              p[i,j]:='I';
              q[i,j]:='I';
            end;
          4:
            begin
              p[i,j]:='L';
              q[i,j]:='L';
            end;
        end;
      end;
    end;
  for i:=1 to 4 do
    for j:=1 to 4 do
      begin
        if a[i][j] <> a[i,j] then
          counter:=counter+1;
        if b[i][j] <> b[i,j] then
          counter:=counter+1;
        if p[i][j] <> p[i,j] then
          counter:=counter+1;
        if q[i][j] <> q[i,j] then
          counter:=counter+1;
        end;
      end;
    end;
  if counter=0 then
    writeln(' PASS...6.5.3.2-2, INDEXING')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.5.3.2-2, INDEXING')
```

```
00321800
00321900
00322000
00322100
00322200
00322300
00322400
00322500
00322600
00322700
00322800
00322900
00323000
00323100
00323200
00323300
00323400
00323500
00323600
00323700
00323800
00323900
00324000
00324100
00324200
00324300
00324400
00324500
00324600
00324700
00324800
00324900
00325000
00325100
00325200
00325300
00325400
00325500
00325600
00325700
00325800
00325900
00326000
00326100
00326200
00326300
00326400
00326500
00326600
00326700
00326800
00326900
00327000
00327100
00327200
00327300
00327400
00327500
00327600
00327700
00327800
```

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```

end.
00327900

{TEST 6.5.3.4-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
00328000
00328100
00328200
00328300
00328400
00328500
00328600
00328700
00328800
00328900
00329000
00329100
00329200
00329300
00329400
00329500
00329600
00329700
00329800
00329900
00330000
00330100
00330200
00330300
00330400
00330500
00330600
00330700
00330800
00330900
00331000
00331100
00331200
00331300
00331400
00331500
00331600

{ The Pascal Standard states that the existence of a file
variable f with components of type T implies the existence
of a buffer variable of type T.
Only the one component of a file variable determined by the
current file position is directly accessible.
The program tests that file buffers may be referenced in this
implementation.
The compiler fails if the program does not compile. }

program t6p5p3p4d1(output);
type
  rekord = record
    uryarray : array[1..2] of char;
    a : integer;
    b : real
  end;
var
  fyle : file of rekord;
begin
  rewrite(fyle);
  fyle^.uryarray[1]:='O';
  fyle^.uryarray[2]:='K';
  fyle^.a:=10;
  fyle^.b:=2.345;
  put(fyle);
  with fyle^ do
  begin
    uryarray[1]:='O';
    uryarray[2]:='K';
    a:=4;
    b:=3.456
  end;
  put(fyle);
  writeln(' PASS...6.5.3.4-1')
end.

```

```

{TEST 6.5.4-1, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}
00331700
00331800
00331900
00332000
00332100
00332200
00332300
00332400
00332500
00332600
00332700
00332800
00332900
00333000
00333100
00333200
00333300
00333400
00333500
00333600
00333700

{ The Pascal Standard states that an error occurs if a pointer
variable has a value NIL at the time it is dereferenced.
This program tests that the error is detected. The diagnostic
should be checked for suitability. }

program t6p5p4d1(output);
type
  rekord = record
    a : integer;
    b : boolean
  end;
var
  pointer : ^rekord;
begin
  pointer:=nil;
  pointer^.a:=1;
  pointer^.b:=true;
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.5.4-1')
end.

{TEST 6.5.4-2, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}
00333800
00333900
00334000
00334100
00334200
00334300
00334400
00334500
00334600
00334700
00334800
00334900
00335000
00335100
00335200
00335300
00335400
00335500

{ Similarly to 6.5.4-1, an error occurs if a pointer variable
has an undefined value when it is dereferenced. }

program t6p5p4d2(output);
type
  rekord = record
    a : integer;
    b : boolean
  end;
var
  pointer : ^rekord;
begin
  pointer^.a:=1;
  pointer^.b:=true;
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.5.4-2')
end.

```

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{TEST 6.6.1-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program simply tests the syntax for procedures as defined  
by the Pascal Standard.  
The compiler fails if the program does not compile. }

program t6p6pld1(output);

var  
  a : integer;  
  b : real;  
procedure withparameters(g : integer; h : real);

var  
  c : integer;  
  d : real;

begin  
  c:=g;  
  d:=h  
end;

procedure parameterless;

begin  
  write(' PASS')  
end;

begin  
  a:=1;  
  b:=2;  
  withparameters(a,b);  
  parameterless;  
  writeln('...6.6.1-1')  
end.

00335600  
00335700  
00335800  
00335900  
00336000  
00336100  
00336200  
00336300  
00336400  
00336500  
00336600  
00336700  
00336800  
00336900  
00337000  
00337100  
00337200  
00337300  
00337400  
00337500  
00337600  
00337700  
00337800  
00337900  
00338000  
00338100  
00338200  
00338300  
00338400  
00338500  
00338600

{TEST 6.6.1-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program tests the implementation of FORWARD declaration,  
recursive activation, and multilevel referencing of a var  
parameter in procedures.  
The compiler fails if the program will not compile. }

program t6p6pld2(output);

var  
  c : integer;

procedure one(var a : integer);  
  forward;

procedure two(var b : integer);  
begin  
  b:=b+1;  
  one(b)  
end;

procedure one;  
begin  
  a:=a+1;  
  if a = 1 then two(a)  
end;

begin  
  c:=0;  
  one(c);  
  if c = 3 then  
    writeln(' PASS...6.6.1-2')  
end.

00338700  
00338800  
00338900  
00339000  
00339100  
00339200  
00339300  
00339400  
00339500  
00339600  
00339700  
00339800  
00339900  
00340000  
00340100  
00340200  
00340300  
00340400  
00340500  
00340600  
00340700  
00340800  
00340900  
00341000  
00341100  
00341200  
00341300  
00341400  
00341500  
00341600  
00341700  
00341800



TEST 6.6.1-4, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

This program tests if the compiler allows the formal parameter list to be included in the subsequent procedure declaration of a forward procedure.  
The compile conforms to the Standard if the program does not compile. }

```

rogram t6p6pld4(output);
ar
  c : integer;

rocedure one(var a : integer);
  forward;

rocedure two(var b : integer);
egin
  b:=b+1;
  one(b)
nd;

rocedure one(var a : integer);
egin
  a:=a+1;
  if a = 1 then two(a)
nd;

egin
  c:=0;
  one(c);
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.6.1-4')
nd.

```

```

00341900
00342000
00342100
00342200
00342300
00342400
00342500
00342600
00342700
00342800
00342900
00343000
00343100
00343200
00343300
00343400
00343500
00343600
00343700
00343800
00343900
00344000
00344100
00344200
00344300
00344400
00344500
00344600
00344700
00344800
00344900
00345000

```

{TEST 6.6.1-5, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ If the compiler permits the formal parameter list to be included in the subsequent procedure declaration of a forward procedure (6.6.1-4), does it check the parameter list is the same ?  
The compiler deviates if the program compiles, and only conforms if the second formal parameter list is flagged as an error. }

```

program t6p6pld5(output);
var
  c : integer;

procedure one(var a : integer);
  forward;

procedure two(var b : integer);
begin
  b:=b+1;
  one(b)
end;

procedure one(a : integer);
begin
  a:=a+1;
  if a = 1 then two(a)
end;

begin
  c:=0;
  one(c);
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.6.1-5')
end.

```

```

00345100
00345200
00345300
00345400
00345500
00345600
00345700
00345800
00345900
00346000
00346100
00346200
00346300
00346400
00346500
00346600
00346700
00346800
00346900
00347000
00347100
00347200
00347300
00347400
00347500
00347600
00347700
00347800
00347900
00348000
00348100
00348200

```

{TEST 6.6.1-6, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ This program tests the compilers actions for a procedure declared as forward, but no matching subsequent procedure declaration for the forward procedure occurs. }

```

program t6p6pld6(output);
var
  c : integer;

procedure two(var b : integer);
  forward;

procedure one(var a : integer);
begin
  a:=a+1;
  if a = 1 then two(a)
end;

begin
  c:=0;
  one(c)
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.6.1-6, FORWARD PROCEDURE');
end.

```

```

00348300
00348400
00348500
00348600
00348700
00348800
00348900
00349000
00349100
00349200
00349300
00349400
00349500
00349600
00349700
00349800
00349900
00350000
00350100
00350200
00350300
00350400
00350500
00350600

```

{TEST 6.6.1-7, CLASS=QUALITY}

{ This test checks that procedures may be nested to 15 levels.  
The test may detect a small compiler limit. The limit may  
arise due to failure of a register allocation scheme, a limited  
reserved size for a display, or a field set aside for lexical  
level information, or some combination of these. }

program t5p6pld7(output);

var

i:integer;

procedure p1;

  procedure p2;

    procedure p3;

      procedure p4;

        procedure p5;

          procedure p6;

            procedure p7;

              procedure p8;

                procedure p9;

                  procedure p10;

                    procedure p11;

                      procedure p12;

                        procedure p13;

                          procedure p14;

                            procedure p15;

                              begin

                                i:=i+1;

                              end;

                            begin

                              p15

                              end;

                            begin

                              p14

                              end;

                            begin

                              p13

                              end;

                            begin

                              p12

                              end;

                            begin

                              p11

                              end;

                            begin

                              p10

                              end;

                            begin

                              p9

                              end;

                            begin

                              p8

                              end;

                            begin

                              p7

                              end;

                            begin

                              p6

                              end;

                            begin

00350700  
00350800  
00350900  
00351000  
00351100  
00351200  
00351300  
00351400  
00351500  
00351600  
00351700  
00351800  
00351900  
00352000  
00352100  
00352200  
00352300  
00352400  
00352500  
00352600  
00352700  
00352800  
00352900  
00353000  
00353100  
00353200  
00353300  
00353400  
00353500  
00353600  
00353700  
00353800  
00353900  
00354000  
00354100  
00354200  
00354300  
00354400  
00354500  
00354600  
00354700  
00354800  
00354900  
00355000  
00355100  
00355200  
00355300  
00355400  
00355500  
00355600  
00355700  
00355800  
00355900  
00356000  
00356100  
00356200  
00356300  
00356400  
00356500  
00356600  
00356700

                            end;  
                          end;  
                        end;  
                      end;  
                    end;  
                  end;  
                end;  
              end;  
            end;  
          end;  
        end;  
      end;  
    end;  
  end;  
end.  
  writeln(' NESTED PROCEDURES TO 15 LEVELS IMPLEMENTED...6.6.1-7');  
end.

00356800  
00356900  
00357000  
00357100  
00357200  
00357300  
00357400  
00357500  
00357600  
00357700  
00357800  
00357900  
00358000  
00358100  
00358200  
00358300  
00358400

```
{TEST 6.6.2-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
```

```
{ This program simply tests the syntax for functions as defined
  by the Pascal Standard.
  The compiler fails if the program does not compile. }
```

```
program t6p6p2d1(output);
```

```
var
  a ,
  twopisquared : real;
  b : integer;
```

```
function power(x : real; y : integer):real; { y>=0 }
```

```
var
  w,z : real;
  i : 0..maxint;
begin
  w:=x;
  z:=1;
  i:=y;
  while i > 0 do
  begin
    { z*(w tothepower i)=x tothepower y }
    if odd(i) then z:=z*w;
    i:=i div 2;
    w:=sqr(w)
  end;
  { z=x tothepower y }
  power:=z
end;
```

```
function twopi : real;
```

```
begin
  twopi:=6.283185
end;
```

```
begin
  a:=twopi;
  b:=2;
  twopisquared:=power(a,b);
  writeln(' PASS...6.6.2-1')
end.
```

```
00358500
00358600
00358700
00358800
00358900
00359000
00359100
00359200
00359300
00359400
00359500
00359600
00359700
00359800
00359900
00360000
00360100
00360200
00360300
00360400
00360500
00360600
00360700
00360800
00360900
00361000
00361100
00361200
00361300
00361400
00361500
00361600
00361700
00361800
00361900
00362000
00362100
00362200
00362300
00362400
00362500
00362500
```

```
{TEST 6.6.2-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
```

```
{ Similarly to 6.6.1-2, functions may be declared as forward.
  This program tests that forward declaration and recursion in
  functions is permitted.
  The compiler fails if the program does not compile. }
```

```
program t6p6p2d2(output);
```

```
var
  c : integer;
function one(a : integer) : integer;
  forward;
```

```
function two(b : integer) : integer;
```

```
var
  x : integer;
begin
  x:=b+1;
  x:=one(x);
  two:=x
end;
```

```
function one;
```

```
var
  y : integer;
begin
  y:=a+1;
  if y=1 then y:=two(y);
  one:=y
end;
```

```
begin
```

```
  c:=0;
  c:=one(c);
  if c = 3 then
    writeln(' PASS...6.6.2-2')
end.
```

```
00362700
00362800
00362900
00363000
00363100
00363200
00363300
00363400
00363500
00363600
00363700
00363800
00363900
00364000
00364100
00364200
00364300
00364400
00364500
00364600
00364700
00364800
00364900
00365000
00365100
00365200
00365300
00365400
00365500
00365600
00365700
00365800
00365900
00366000
00366100
00366200
00366300
```

```
{TEST 6.6.2-3, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ The Pascal Standard specifies that the result type of a function
can only be a simple type or a pointer type.
This program checks that the simple types and pointer types are
permitted.
The compiler fails if the program does not compile. }

program t6p6p2d3(output);
type
  subrange = 0..3;
  enumerated = (red,yellow,green);
  rectype = record
    a : integer
  end;
  ptrtype = ^rectype;
var
  a : real;
  b : integer;
  c : boolean;
  d : subrange;
  e : enumerated;
  f : char;
  g : ptrtype;

function one : real;
begin
  one:=2.63
end;
function two : integer;
begin
  two:=2
end;
function three : boolean;
begin
  three:=false
end;
function four : subrange;
begin
  four:=2
end;
function five : enumerated;
begin
  five:=yellow
end;
function six : char;
begin
  six:='6'
end;
function seven : ptrtype;
begin
  seven:=nil
end;

begin
  a:=one;
  b:=two;
  c:=three;
  d:=four;
  e:=five;
  f:=six;
```

00366400  
00366500  
00366600  
00366700  
00366800  
00366900  
00367000  
00367100  
00367200  
00367300  
00367400  
00367500  
00367600  
00367700  
00367800  
00367900  
00368000  
00368100  
00368200  
00368300  
00368400  
00368500  
00368600  
00368700  
00368800  
00368900  
00369000  
00369100  
00369200  
00369300  
00369400  
00369500  
00369600  
00369700  
00369800  
00369900  
00370000  
00370100  
00370200  
00370300  
00370400  
00370500  
00370600  
00370700  
00370800  
00370900  
00371000  
00371100  
00371200  
00371300  
00371400  
00371500  
00371600  
00371700  
00371800  
00371900  
00372000  
00372100  
00372200  
00372300  
00372400

```
g:=seven;
writeln(' PASS...6.6.2-3')
end.
```

00372500  
00372600  
00372700

```
{TEST 6.6.2-4, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ This program tests the compilers actions when the type of
result returned by a function is not a simple type.
All the cases should be rejected by the compiler if it
conforms to the Standard. }
```

00372800  
00372900  
00373000  
00373100  
00373200  
00373300  
00373400

```
program t6p6p2d4(output);
type
  wrekind = record
    a : integer;
    b : boolean
  end;
  sett = set of 0..3;
  urray = array[1..3] of char;
var
  record1 : wrekind;
  set1 : sett;
  array1 : urray;
```

00373500  
00373600  
00373700  
00373800  
00373900  
00374000  
00374100  
00374200  
00374300  
00374400  
00374500  
00374600

```
function one : sett;
begin
  one:={0..3}
end;
```

00374700  
00374800  
00374900  
00375000  
00375100  
00375200

```
function two : urray;
begin
  two:='ABC'
end;
```

00375300  
00375400  
00375500  
00375600  
00375700

```
function three : wrekind;
var
  rekord : wrekind;
begin
  rekord.a:=1;
  rekord.b:=true;
  three:=rekord
end;
```

00375800  
00375900  
00376000  
00376100  
00376200  
00376300  
00376400  
00376500  
00376600

```
begin
  record1:=one;
  set1:=two;
  array1:=three;
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.6.2-4')
end.
```

00376700  
00376800  
00376900  
00377000  
00377100  
00377200

{TEST 6.6.2-5, CLASS=DEVIANC}

{ The Pascal Standard specifies that at least one assignment statement which assigns a value to the function identifier must occur in the function block. Does the compiler permit a function declaration with no assignment to the function identifier? The compiler deviates if it does. }

```
program t6p6p2d5(output);
var
  a : integer;
function illegal(var b : integer) : integer;
var
  x : integer;
begin
  x:=b*2
end;

begin
  a:=2;
  a:=illegal(a);
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.6.2-5')
end.
```

{TEST 6.6.2-6, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ The Pascal Standard states that the result of a function will be the last value assigned to its identifier. If no assignment occurs then the result is undefined. This program contains a function with an assignment to its identifier, however the assignment is never executed. An error should occur during execution. }

```
program t6p6p2d6(output);
var
  radius ,
  circlearea : real;
function area(a : real) : real;
var
  x : real;
begin
  if a > 0 then x:=3.1415926*a*a
  else area:=0
end;

begin
  radius:=2;
  circlearea:=area(radius);
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.6.2-6')
end.
```

00377300  
00377400  
00377500  
00377600  
00377700  
00377800  
00377900  
00378000  
00378100  
00378200  
00378300  
00378400  
00378500  
00378600  
00378700  
00378800  
00378900  
00379000  
00379100  
00379200  
00379300  
00379400  
00379500  
00379600

00379700  
00379800  
00379900  
00380000  
00380100  
00380200  
00380300  
00380400  
00380500  
00380600  
00380700  
00380800  
00380900  
00381000  
00381100  
00381200  
00381300  
00381400  
00381500  
00381600  
00381700  
00381800  
00381900  
00382000  
00382100  
00382200

{TEST 6.6.2-7, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This test checks that functions are not prohibited from altering their environment (ie. side effects). Though side effects are generally not to be encouraged, they are part of standard Pascal and do have genuine uses. Functions with side effect occur elsewhere in the validation suite. }

```
program t6p6p2d7(output);
type
  ptrtochar = ^char;
var
  c1,c2,c3,dummy:char;
  p1,p2:ptrtochar;

function testa(ptr:ptrtochar):char;
  {sneakiest, uses pointers}
var
  pp:ptrtochar;
begin
  pp:=ptr;
  pp↑ := 'P';
  testa:='1'
end;

procedure assign;
  {used by testb}
begin
  c1:='A'
end;

function testb:char;
  {sneaky, calls a procedure}
begin
  assign;
  testb:='2'
end;

function testc:char;
  {blatantly changes the environment via write}
begin
  write(' ',p1↑,c1,c2,c3,p2↑);
  testc:='6'
end;

function testd:ptrtochar;
  {blatantly sneaky: modifying the environment via new
  and then passing it out}
var
  pp:ptrtochar;
begin
  new(pp);
  pp↑:='.';
  testd:=pp
end;

function teste:char;
  {the most used side effect:global access}
begin
  c2:='S';
  teste:='3'
```

00382300  
00382400  
00382500  
00382600  
00382700  
00382800  
00382900  
00383000  
00383100  
00383200  
00383300  
00383400  
00383500  
00383600  
00383700  
00383800  
00383900  
00384000  
00384100  
00384200  
00384300  
00384400  
00384500  
00384600  
00384700  
00384800  
00384900  
00385000  
00385100  
00385200  
00385300  
00385400  
00385500  
00385600  
00385700  
00385800  
00385900  
00386000  
00386100  
00386200  
00386300  
00386400  
00386500  
00386600  
00386700  
00386800  
00386900  
00387000  
00387100  
00387200  
00387300  
00387400  
00387500  
00387600  
00387700  
00387800  
00387900  
00388000  
00388100  
00388200  
00388300

```

end;
function testf(var c:char):char;
  {straightforward}
begin
  c:='S';
  testf:='4'
end;

begin {of main program}
  new(p1);
  plf:='F'; cl:='A'; c2:='I'; c3:='L';
  p2:=nil;
  {which defines all variables}
  dummy:=testa(p1);
  dummy:=testb;
  dummy:=teste;
  dummy:=testf(c3);
  p2:=testd;
  dummy:=testc;
  writeln('..6.6.2-7, ENVIRONMENT')
end.

```

```

00388400
00388500
00388600
00388700
00388800
00388900
00389000
00389100
00389200
00389300
00389400
00389500
00389600
00389700
00389800
00389900
00390000
00390100
00390200
00390300
00390400
00390500

```

```

{TEST 6.6.3.1-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program tests that parameters as described by the Pascal
Standard are permitted by the compiler, especially long
identifier lists. A parameter list with 30 elements is thought
long enough to test most applications using procedure/function
parameter lists. This test occurs elsewhere in the suite, but
is included here for consistency.
The compiler fails if the program does not compile. }

program t6p6p3pldl(output);
type
  colour = (red,orange,yellow,green,blue,brown);
  subrange = red..blue;
  rekord = record
    a : integer
    end;
  ptrtype = ^rekord;
var
  a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j,
  k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t : integer;
  colone : colour;
  coltwo : colour;
  colthree : colour;
  u,v,w,x : real;
  y,z : boolean;
  ptr : ptrtype;

procedure testone(al,bl,cl,dl,el,fl,gl,hl,il,jl,kl,
  ll,ml,nl,ol,pl,ql,rl,sl,tl : integer;
  colourone : subrange;
  colourtwo,colourthree : colour;
  ul,vl,wl,xl : real;
  yl,zl : boolean;
  ptr : ptrtype);
begin
  write(' PASS')
end;

procedure testtwo(var al,bl,cl,dl,el,fl,gl,hl,il,jl,kl,
  ll,ml,nl,ol,pl,ql,rl,sl,tl : integer;
  var colourone : subrange;
  var colourtwo,colourthree : colour;
  var ul,vl,wl,xl : real;
  var yl,zl : boolean;
  var ptr : ptrtype);
begin
  writeln('...6.6.3.1-1')
end;

begin
  a:=0; b:=0; c:=0; d:=0; e:=0; f:=0; g:=0;
  h:=0; i:=0; j:=0; k:=0; l:=0; m:=0; n:=0;
  o:=0; p:=0; q:=0; r:=0; s:=0; t:=0;
  colone:=orange;
  coltwo:=brown;
  colthree:=red;
  u:=0; v:=0; w:=0; x:=0;
  y:=true;
  z:=false;
  new(ptr);
  testone(a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,

```

```

00390600
00390700
00390800
00390900
00391000
00391100
00391200
00391300
00391400
00391500
00391600
00391700
00391800
00391900
00392000
00392100
00392200
00392300
00392400
00392500
00392600
00392700
00392800
00392900
00393000
00393100
00393200
00393300
00393400
00393500
00393600
00393700
00393800
00393900
00394000
00394100
00394200
00394300
00394400
00394500
00394600
00394700
00394800
00394900
00395000
00395100
00395200
00395300
00395400
00395500
00395600
00395700
00395800
00395900
00396000
00396100
00396200
00396300
00396400
00396500
00396600

```

```

        colone,coltwo,colthree,u,v,w,x,y,z,ptr);
testtwo(a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,
        colone,coltwo,colthree,u,v,w,x,y,z,ptr);
end.

{TEST 6.6.3.1-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program is similar to 6.6.3.1-1, except that set,
record and array parameter lists are tested.
The compiler fails if the program does not compile. }

program t6p6p3pld2(output);
type
  sett      = set of 0..20;
  rekord    = record
    a : integer
  end;
  urray     = array[boolean] of boolean;
var
  setone, settwo, setthree, setfour, setfive, setsix : sett;
  recone, rectwo, recthree, recfour, recfive : rekord;
  urrayone, urraytwo, urraythree, urrayfour : urray;

procedure testone(set1,set2,set3,set4,set5,set6 : sett;
  recl,rec2,rec3,rec4,rec5 : rekord;
  urray1,urray2,urray3,urray4 : urray);
begin
  write(' PASS')
end;

procedure testtwo(var set1,set2,set3,set4,set5,set6 : sett;
  var recl,rec2,rec3,rec4,rec5 : rekord;
  var urray1,urray2,urray3,urray4 : urray);
begin
  writeln('...6.6.3.1-2')
end;

begin
  setone:=[]; settwo:=[]; setthree:=[];
  setfour:=[]; setfive:=[]; setsix:=[];
  recone.a:=1; rectwo.a:=1; recthree.a:=1;
  recfour.a:=1; recfive.a:=1;
  urrayone[true]:=false; urraytwo[true]:=false;
  urraythree[true]:=false; urrayfour[true]:=false;

  testone(setone,settwo,setthree,setfour,setfive,setsix,
  recone,rectwo,recthree,recfour,recfive,
  urrayone,urraytwo,urraythree,urrayfour);
  testtwo(setone,settwo,setthree,setfour,setfive,setsix,
  recone,rectwo,recthree,recfour,recfive,
  urrayone,urraytwo,urraythree,urrayfour);
end.

```

```

00396700
00396800
00396900
00397000

00397100
00397200
00397300
00397400
00397500
00397600
00397700
00397800
00397900
00398000
00398100
00398200
00398300
00398400
00398500
00398600
00398700
00398800
00398900
00399000
00399100
00399200
00399300
00399400
00399500
00399600
00399700
00399800
00399900
00400000
00400100
00400200
00400300
00400400
00400500
00400600
00400700
00400800
00400900
00401000
00401100
00401200
00401300
00401400
00401500
00401500
00401700

```

```

{TEST 6.6.3.1-3, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program tests that files may be passed to
procedures as parameters, as a file is a type, and any
type may be passed as a parameter.
The compiler fails if the program does not compile. }

```

```

program t6p6p3pld3(output);
type
  fyle = text;
var
  elyf : fyle;
procedure test(var anyfile : fyle);
begin
  rewrite(anyfile);
  writeln(anyfile,'THIS FILE WAS A PARAMETER');
  writeln(' PASS...6.6.3.1-3')
end;
begin
  test(elyf)
end.

```

```

{TEST 6.6.3.1-4, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

```

```

{ The occurrence of an identifier within an identifier list of
a parameter group is its defining occurrence as a parameter
identifier for the formal parameter list in which it occurs
and any corresponding procedure block or function block.
This precludes the declaration of a local variable with the same
name as an identifier in the formal parameter list.
Does the compiler detect this as an error, or allow it
to occur with some form of side effect?
The compiler conforms if the program does not compile. }

```

```

program t6p6p3pld4(output);
var
  i : integer;
procedure deviates(var x : integer);
  var x : integer;
begin
  x:=2*x;
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.6.3.1-4 : x=',x)
end;
procedure deviates1(x : integer);
  var x : integer;
begin
  x:=0;
  x:=2*x;
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.6.3.1-4 : x=',x)
end;

begin
  i:=5;
  deviates(i);
  i:=5;
  deviates1(i)
end.

```

```

00401800
00401900
00402000
00402100
00402200
00402300
00402400
00402500
00402600
00402700
00402800
00402900
00403000
00403100
00403200
00403300
00403400
00403500
00403600
00403700
00403800

```

```

00403900
00404000
00404100
00404200
00404300
00404400
00404500
00404600
00404700
00404800

```

```

00404900
00405000
00405100
00405200
00405300
00405400
00405500
00405600
00405700
00405800
00405900
00406000
00406100
00406200
00406300
00406400
00406500
00406600
00406700
00406800
00406900
00407000
00407100
00407200
00407300

```

```
{TEST 6.6.3.1-5, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
{ When a procedure (or function) with a parameter list is
  included in the formal parameter list of another procedure
  (or function), the identifiers in the parameter list of the
  procedure parameter have defining occurrences for that list
  and the corresponding block for the procedure only, and not
  for the block of the procedure to which it is passed.
  The example in this program should be passed by the compiler. }
```

```
program t6p6p3pld5(output);
var
  i : integer;
procedure alsoconforms(x : integer);
begin
  writeln(' PASS...6.6.3.1-5')
end;

procedure conforms(procedure alsoconforms(x : integer));
  var x : boolean;
begin
  x:=true;
  alsoconforms(1)
end;

begin
  i:=2;
  conforms(alsoconforms(i))
end.
```

```
00407400
00407500
00407600
00407700
00407800
00407900
00408000
00408100
00408200
00408300
00408400
00408500
00408600
00408700
00408800
00408900
00409000
00409100
00409200
00409300
00409400
00409500
00409600
00409700
00409800
00409900
00410000
00410100
00410200
```

```
{TEST 6.6.3.2-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
{ This program would have tested that the actual parameters to
  a procedure/function are assignment compatible with the type
  of the formal parameter.
  However, this test is carried out by test 6.4.6-2, and the
  user is referred to there. }
program t6p6p3p2d1;
begin
end.
```

```
00410300
00410400
00410500
00410600
00410700
00410800
00410900
00411000
00411100
00411200
```

```
{TEST 6.6.3.3-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
{ This program would have tested that the actual parameters to
  a procedure/function are identical to the type of the formal
  parameters.
  This test is carried out by program 6.4.5-1, and the user is
  referred to there. }
program t6p6p3p3d1;
begin
end.
```

```
00411300
00411400
00411500
00411600
00411700
00411800
00411900
00412000
00412100
00412200
```

```
{TEST 6.6.3.3-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
{ The Pascal Standard states that any operation involving the
  formal parameter is performed immediately on the actual
  parameter. Depending on how variable parameter passing is
  implemented, this test may cause some compilers to fail.
  The compiler fails if the program does not compile, or the
  program states that this is so. }

program t6p6p3p3d2(output);
var
  direct : integer;
  pass : boolean;
procedure indirection(var indirect : integer; var result : boolean);
begin
  indirect:=2;
  if indirect<>direct then
    result:=false
  else
    result:=true
  end;
begin
  direct:=1;
  pass:=false;
  indirection(direct,pass);
  if pass then
    writeln(' PASS...6.6.3.3-2')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.6.3.3-2')
end.
```

```
00412300
00412400
00412500
00412600
00412700
00412800
00412900
00413000
00413100
00413200
00413300
00413400
00413500
00413600
00413700
00413800
00413900
00414000
00414100
00414200
00414300
00414400
00414500
00414600
00414700
00414800
00414900
00415000
00415100
00415200
```



{TEST 6.6.3.3-3, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ If the variable passed as a parameter involves the indexing of an array, or the dereferencing of a pointer, then these actions are executed before the activation of the block. The compiler fails if the program does not compile or the program states that this is so. }

```

program t6p6p3p3d3(output);
type
  rekord = record
    a : integer;
    link : ↑rekord;
    back : ↑rekord
  end;
var
  urray : array[1..2] of integer;
  i : integer;
  temptr,ptr : ↑rekord;
procedure call(arrayloctn : integer;
  ptrderef : integer);
begin
  i:=i+1;
  ptr:=ptr↑.link;
  if (urray[i-1] <> arrayloctn) or
    (ptr↑.back↑.a <> ptrderef) then
    writeln(' FAIL...6.6.3.3-3')
  else
    writeln(' PASS...6.6.3.3-3')
  end;
begin
  urray[1]:=1;
  urray[2]:=2;
  i:=1;
  new(ptr);
  ptr↑.a:=1;
  new(temptr);
  temptr↑.a:=2;
  ptr↑.link:=temptr;
  temptr↑.back:=ptr;
  call(urray[i],ptr↑.a)
end.

```

00415300  
00415400  
00415500  
00415600  
00415700  
00415800  
00415900  
00416000  
00416100  
00416200  
00416300  
00416400  
00416500  
00416600  
00416700  
00416800  
00416900  
00417000  
00417100  
00417200  
00417300  
00417400  
00417500  
00417600  
00417700  
00417800  
00417900  
00418000  
00418100  
00418200  
00418300  
00418400  
00418500  
00418600  
00418700  
00418800  
00418900  
00419000  
00419100  
00419200  
00419300  
00419400

{TEST 6.6.3.4-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program tests that procedures may be passed to other procedures and functions as parameters. The compiler fails if the program does not compile and run. }

```

program t6p6p3p4d1(output);
var
  i : integer;
procedure a(procedure b);
begin
  write(' PASS');
  b
end;
procedure c;
begin
  write('.')
end;
function d(procedure b) : integer;
begin
  b;
  d:=2
end;
begin
  a(c);
  i:=d(c);
  if i=2 then
    writeln('.6.6.3.4-1')
end.

```

00419500  
00419600  
00419700  
00419800  
00419900  
00420000  
00420100  
00420200  
00420300  
00420400  
00420500  
00420600  
00420700  
00420800  
00420900  
00421000  
00421100  
00421200  
00421300  
00421400  
00421500  
00421600  
00421700  
00421800  
00421900  
00422000  
00422100  
00422200  
00422300  
00422400

{TEST 6.6.3.4-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program tests that the environment of procedure parameters is as stated in the Pascal Standard. The compiler fails if the program does not compile, or the program states that this is so. }

```
program t6p6p3p4d2(output);
var
  globalone, globaltwo : integer;
procedure p(procedure f(procedure a,b);procedure g);
var
  localtop : integer;
procedure r;
begin
  if globalone=1 then
  begin
    if (globaltwo<>2) or (localtop<>1) then
      writeln(' FAIL1...6.6.3.4-2')
    end
  else
    if globalone=2 then
    begin
      if (globaltwo<>2) or (localtop<>2) then
        writeln(' FAIL2...6.6.3.4-2')
      else
        writeln(' PASS...6.6.3.4-2')
      end
    else
      writeln(' FAIL3...6.6.3.4-2');
    globalone:=globalone+1;
  end;
  { of r }
begin
  { of p }
  globaltwo:=globaltwo+1;
  localtop:=globaltwo;
  if globaltwo=1 then
    p(f,r)
  else
    f(g,r)
  end;
  { of p }
end;
procedure q(procedure f,g);
begin
  f;
  g
end;
procedure dummy;
begin
  writeln(' FAIL4...6.6.3.4-2')
end;

begin
  globalone:=1;
  globaltwo:=0;
  p(q,dummy)
end.
```

00422500  
00422600  
00422700  
00422800  
00422900  
00423000  
00423100  
00423200  
00423300  
00423400  
00423500  
00423600  
00423700  
00423800  
00423900  
00424000  
00424100  
00424200  
00424300  
00424400  
00424500  
00424600  
00424700  
00424800  
00424900  
00425000  
00425100  
00425200  
00425300  
00425400  
00425500  
00425600  
00425700  
00425800  
00425900  
00426000  
00426100  
00426200  
00426300  
00426400  
00426500  
00426600  
00426700  
00426800  
00426900  
00427000  
00427100  
00427200  
00427300  
00427400  
00427500  
00427600  
00427700  
00427800  
00427900

{TEST 6.6.3.5-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ Similarly to 6.6.3.4-1, this program tests that functions may be passed to procedures and functions as parameters. The compiler fails if the program does not compile and run. }

```
program t6p6p3p5d1(output);
var
  j : integer;
procedure a(function b : integer);
var
  i : integer;
begin
  i:=b;
  write(' PASS')
end;
function c : integer;
begin
  c:=2
end;
function d(function b : integer) : integer;
begin
  d:=b
end;
begin
  a(c);
  j:=d(c);
  if j=2 then
    writeln('...6.6.3.5-1')
  end.
```

{TEST 6.6.3.5-2, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ This test checks functional compatibility in that function types are required to be identical. The compiler deviates if the program compiles and prints DEVIATES. }

```
program t6p6p3p5d2(output);
type
  natural=0..maxint;
var
  k:integer;

function actual(i:natural):natural;
begin
  actual:=i
end;

procedure p(function formal(i:natural):integer);
begin
  k:=formal(10)
end;

begin
  p(actual);
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.6.3.5-2, FUNC TYPES NOT IDENTICAL')
end.
```

00428000  
00428100  
00428200  
00428300  
00428400  
00428500  
00428600  
00428700  
00428800  
00428900  
00429000  
00429100  
00429200  
00429300  
00429400  
00429500  
00429600  
00429700  
00429800  
00429900  
00430000  
00430100  
00430200  
00430300  
00430400  
00430500  
00430600  
00430700  
00430800  
00430900

00431000  
00431100  
00431200  
00431300  
00431400  
00431500  
00431600  
00431700  
00431800  
00431900  
00432000  
00432100  
00432200  
00432300  
00432400  
00432500  
00432600  
00432700  
00432800  
00432900  
00433000  
00433100  
00433200  
00433300  
00433400  
00433500

{TEST 6.6.3.6-1, CLASS=DEVIANCE}	00433600	{TEST 6.6.3.6-3, CLASS=DEVIANCE}	00438400
{ This test checks that constants are not permitted	00433700	{ This test checks that parameter list compatibility is correctly	00438500
as var parameters. The compiler deviates if the program	00433800	implemented. The compiler deviates if the program compiles	00438600
compiles and prints DEVIATES. }	00433900	and prints DEVIATES. }	00438700
	00434000		00438800
	00434100		00438900
program t6p6p3p6d1(output);	00434200	program t6p6p3p6d3(output);	00439000
const	00434300	type	00439100
x=1;	00434400	natural = 0..maxint;	00439200
var	00434500		00439300
y:integer;	00434600	procedure actual(i:integer; n:natural);	00439400
procedure assign(var p:integer);	00434700	begin	00439500
begin	00434800	i:=n	00439600
p:=100	00434900	end;	00439700
end;	00435000		00439800
	00435100	procedure p(procedure formal(var a:integer;b:natural));	00439900
begin	00435200	var	00440000
assign(y);	00435300	k,l:integer;	00440100
assign(x); {disallowed}	00435400	begin	00440200
writeln(' DEVIATES...6.6.3.6-1, VAR PARAMS')	00435500	k:=1; l:=2;	00440300
end.	00435600	formal(k,l)	00440400
		end;	00440500
			00440600
{TEST 6.6.3.6-2, CLASS=DEVIANCE}	00435700	begin	00440700
{ This test checks that parameter list compatibility is correctly	00435800	p(actual);	00440800
implemented. The compiler deviates if the program compiles	00435900	writeln(' DEVIATES...6.6.3.6-3, VALUE/VAR MISMATCH')	00440900
and prints DEVIATES. }	00436000	end.	00441000
	00436100		
	00436200	{TEST 6.6.3.6-4, CLASS=DEVIANCE}	00441100
program t6p6p3p6d2(output);	00436300	{ This test checks that parameter list compatibility is correctly	00441200
type	00436400	implemented. The compiler deviates if the program compiles	00441300
natural = 0..maxint;	00436500	and prints DEVIATES. }	00441400
	00436600		00441500
procedure actual(i:integer; n:natural);	00436700		00441600
begin	00436800	program t6p6p3p6d4(output);	00441700
i:=n	00436900	type	00441800
end;	00437000	natural = 0..maxint;	00441900
	00437100		00442000
procedure p(procedure formal(a:integer;b:integer));	00437200	procedure actual(var i:integer;var n:natural);	00442100
var	00437300	begin	00442200
k,l:integer;	00437400	i:=n	00442300
begin	00437500	end;	00442400
k:=1; l:=2;	00437600		00442500
formal(k,l)	00437700	procedure p(procedure formal(var a:integer;var b:integer));	00442600
end;	00437800	var	00442700
	00437900	k,l:integer;	00442800
begin	00438000	begin	00442900
p(actual);	00438100	k:=1; l:=2;	00443000
writeln(' DEVIATES...6.6.3.6-2, VALUE PARS NOT IDENT TYPES')	00438200	formal(k,l)	00443100
end.	00438300	end;	00443200
			00443300
		begin	00443400
		p(actual);	00443500
		writeln(' DEVIATES...6.6.3.6-4, VAR PARS NOT IDENT TYPES')	00443600
		end.	00443700

```

{TEST 6.6.3.6-5, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ This test checks that parameter list compatibility is correctly
  implemented. The compiler deviates if the program compiles
  and prints DEVIATES. }

program t6p6p3p6d5 (output);
type
  natural = 0..maxint;

procedure actual(i:integer; j:integer; n:natural);
begin
  i:=n
end;

procedure p(procedure formal(a:integer;b:integer));
var
  k,l:integer;
begin
  k:=1; l:=2;
  formal(k,l)
end;

begin
  p(actual);
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.6.3.6-5, NO OF PARS DIFFERENT')
end.

{TEST 6.6.4.1-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program tests that predefined standard procedures may
  be redefined with no conflict.
  The compiler fails if the program does not compile and run. }

program t6p6p4p1d1 (output);
var
  i : integer;
procedure write(var a : integer);
begin
  a:=a+2
end;
procedure get(var a : integer);
begin
  a:=a*2
end;

begin
  i:=0;
  write(i);
  get(i);
  if i=4 then
    writeln(' PASS...6.6.4.1-1')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.6.4.1-1')
end.

```

```

00443800
00443900
00444000
00444100
00444200
00444300
00444400
00444500
00444600
00444700
00444800
00444900
00445000
00445100
00445200
00445300
00445400
00445500
00445600
00445700
00445800
00445900
00446000
00446100
00446200
00446300
00446400

00446500
00446600
00446700
00446800
00446900
00447000
00447100
00447200
00447300
00447400
00447500
00447600
00447700
00447800
00447900
00448000
00448100
00448200
00448300
00448400
00448500
00448600
00448700
00448800
00448900
00449000
00449100

```

```

{TEST 6.6.5.2-1, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ This program causes an error to occur, as eof(f) does
  not yield true prior to execution of a put on the file f.
  The error should be detected at compile-time or run-time. }

program t6p6p5p2d1 (output);
var
  fyle : text;
begin
  rewrite(fyle);
  writeln(fyle,'ABC');
  reset(fyle);      { eof is false and f='A' }
  put(fyle);        { causes an error }
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.6.5.2-1')
end.

{TEST 6.6.5.2-2, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ This program causes an error to occur as eof(f) does
  not yield false prior to execution of a get on the file f.
  The error should be detected at compile-time or run-time. }

program t6p6p5p2d2 (output);
var
  fyle : text;
begin
  rewrite(fyle);
  writeln(fyle,'ABC');
  reset(fyle);
  get(fyle);        { fyle='A' }
  get(fyle);        { fyle='B' }
  get(fyle);        { fyle='C' }
  get(fyle);        { fyle undefined...eof is true }
  get(fyle);        { error since eof is true }
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.6.5.2-2')
end.

{TEST 6.6.5.2-3, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program tests if true is assigned to eof if the file f
  is empty when reset. }

program t6p6p5p2d3 (output);
var
  fyle : text;
begin
  reset(fyle);
  if eof(fyle) then
    writeln(' PASS...6.6.5.2-3')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.6.5.2-3')
end.

```

```

00449200
00449300
00449400
00449500
00449600
00449700
00449800
00449900
00450000
00450100
00450200
00450300
00450400
00450500
00450600
00450700

00450800
00450900
00451000
00451100
00451200
00451300
00451400
00451500
00451600
00451700
00451800
00451900
00452000
00452100
00452200
00452300
00452400
00452500
00452600
00452700

00452800
00452900
00453000
00453100
00453200
00453300
00453400
00453500
00453600
00453700
00453800
00453900
00454000
00454100
00454200

```

```
{TEST 6.6.5.2-4, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
{ This program tests that the first element of a file f
  is assigned to the buffer variable f↑ when the procedure
  reset is used with the file f. }
```

```
program t6p6p5p2d4(output);
var
  fyle : text;
begin
  rewrite(fyle);
  writeln(fyle,'ABC');
  writeln(fyle,'DEF');
  reset(fyle);
  if fyle↑='A' then
    writeln(' PASS...6.6.5.2-4')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.6.5.2-4')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.6.5.2-5, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
```

```
{ This program checks that a rewrite on the file f sets
  eof to be true. }
```

```
program t6p6p5p2d5(output);
var
  fyle : text;
begin
  rewrite(fyle);
  if eof(fyle) then
    writeln(' PASS...6.6.5.2-5')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.6.5.2-5')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.6.5.2-6, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}
```

```
{ This program causes an error to occur by changing the
  current file position of a file f, while the buffer
  variable is an actual parameter to a procedure.
  The error should be detected by the compiler, or at
  run-time. }
```

```
program t6p6p5p2d6(output);
var
  fyle : text;
  procedure naughty(f : char);
  begin
    if f='G' then
      put(fyle)
    end;
  begin
    rewrite(fyle);
    fyle↑:='G';
    naughty(fyle↑);
    writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.6.5.2-6')
  end.
```

```
00454300
00454400
00454500
00454600
00454700
00454800
00454900
00455000
00455100
00455200
00455300
00455400
00455500
00455600
00455700
00455800
00455900
00456000
00456100
```

```
00456200
00456300
00456400
00456500
00456600
00456700
00456800
00456900
00457000
00457100
00457200
00457300
00457400
00457500
00457600
```

```
00457700
00457800
00457900
00458000
00458100
00458200
00458300
00458400
00458500
00458600
00458700
00458800
00458900
00459000
00459100
00459200
00459300
00459400
00459500
00459600
00459700
00459800
```

```
{TEST 6.6.5.2-7, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}
```

```
{ This test is similar to 6.6.5.2-6, except that the
  buffer variable is an element of the record variable list
  of a with statement.
  The error should be detected by the compiler or at
  run-time. }
```

```
program t6p6p5p2d7(output);
type
  sex = (male,female,notgiven);
  socialsecuritynumber = 0..10000;
  rekord = record
    a : socialsecuritynumber;
    b : sex
  end;
var
  fyle : file of rekord;
begin
  rewrite(fyle);
  with fyle↑ do
    begin
      a:=9999;
      b:=notgiven;
      put(fyle)
    end;
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.6.5.2-7')
end.
```

```
00459900
00460000
00460100
00460200
00460300
00460400
00460500
00460600
00460700
00460800
00460900
00461000
00461100
00461200
00461300
00461400
00461500
00461600
00461700
00461800
00461900
00462000
00462100
00462200
00462300
00462400
00462500
00462600
```

```

{TEST 6.6.5.3-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program checks that the procedure new has
  been implemented. Both forms of new are tested
  and both should pass. }

program t6p6p5p3d1(output);
type
  two      = (a,b);
  recone   = record
    i : integer;
    j : boolean
  end;
  rectwo   = record
    c : integer;
    case tagfield : two of
      a : (m : integer);
      b : (n : boolean)
    end;
  recthree = record
    c : integer;
    case tagfield : two of
      a : (case tagfeeld : two of
          a : (o : real);
          b : (p : char));
      b : (q : integer)
    end;
  end;
var
  ptrone : ↑recone;
  ptrtwo : ↑rectwo;
  ptrthree : ↑recthree;
begin
  new(ptrone);
  new(ptrtwo,a);
  ptrtwo↑.tagfield:=a;
  new(ptrthree,a,b);
  ptrthree↑.tagfield:=a;
  ptrthree↑.tagfeeld:=a;
  writeln(' PASS...6.6.5.3-1')
END.

```

```

00462700
00462800
00462900
00463000
00463100
00463200
00463300
00463400
00463500
00463600
00463700
00463800
00463900
00464000
00464100
00464200
00464300
00464400
00464500
00464600
00464700
00464800
00464900
00465000
00465100
00465200
00465300
00465400
00465500
00465600
00465700
00465800
00465900
00466000
00466100
00466200
00466300
00466400
00466500
00466600

```

```

{TEST 6.6.5.3-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program tests that new and dispose operate as described
  in the Standard, however the undefinition of the pointer
  variable by dispose is not tested.
  The compiler fails if the program does not compile
  and run to completion. }

program t6p6p5p3d2(output);
var
  ptr : ↑integer;
  i : integer;
begin
  for i:=1 to 10 do
  begin
    new(ptr);
    ptr↑:=i;
    dispose(ptr)
  end;
  writeln(' PASS...6.6.5.3-2')
end.

{TEST 6.6.5.3-3, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ This program causes an error to occur as the pointer
  parameter of dispose is nil. The error should be detected
  by the compiler or at run-time. }

program t6p6p5p3d3(output);
type
  rekord = record
    a : integer;
    b : boolean
  end;
var
  ptr : ↑rekord;
begin
  ptr:=nil;
  dispose(ptr);
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.6.5.3-3')
end.

```

```

00466700
00466800
00466900
00467000
00467100
00467200
00467300
00467400
00467500
00467600
00467700
00467800
00467900
00468000
00468100
00468200
00468300
00468400
00468500
00468600
00468700

00468800
00468900
00469000
00469100
00469200
00469300
00469400
00469500
00469600
00469700
00469800
00469900
00470000
00470100
00470200
00470300
00470400
00470500
00470600

```

{TEST 6.6.5.3-4, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ Similarly to 6.6.5.3-3, an error is caused by the pointer variable of dispose being used. The error should be detected by the compiler or at run-time. }

```
program t6p6p5p3d4 (output);
type
  rekord = record
    a : integer;
    b : boolean;
  end;
var
  ptr : ↑rekord;
begin
  dispose(ptr);
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.6.5.3-4')
end.
```

{TEST 6.6.5.3-5, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ This program causes an error to occur as a variable which is currently an actual variable parameter is referred to by the pointer parameter of dispose. The error should be detected by the compiler or at run-time. }

```
program t6p6p5p3d5 (output);
var
  ptr : ↑integer;
procedure error(a:integer);
var
  x : integer;
begin
  x:=a*2;
  dispose(ptr)
end;
begin
  new(ptr);
  ptr↑:=6;
  error(ptr↑);
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.6.5.3-5')
end.
```

00470700  
00470800  
00470900  
00471000  
00471100  
00471200  
00471300  
00471400  
00471500  
00471600  
00471700  
00471800  
00471900  
00472000  
00472100  
00472200  
00472300  
00472400  
00472500

00472600  
00472700  
00472800  
00472900  
00473000  
00473100  
00473200  
00473300  
00473400  
00473500  
00473600  
00473700  
00473800  
00473900  
00474000  
00474100  
00474200  
00474300  
00474400  
00474500  
00474600  
00474700  
00474800  
00474900

{TEST 6.6.5.3-6, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ This program causes an error to occur as a variable which is an element of the record-variable-list of a with statement is referred to by the pointer parameter of dispose. }

```
program t6p6p5p3d6 (output);
type
  subrange = 0..9999;
  rekord = record
    name : packed array[1..15] of char;
    employeeno : subrange;
  end;
var
  ptr : ↑rekord;
begin
  new(ptr);
  with ptr↑ do
  begin
    name:='HARRY M. MULLER';
    employeeno:=9998;
    dispose(ptr)
  end;
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.6.5.3-6')
end.
```

{TEST 6.6.5.3-7, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ This program causes an error to occur, as a variable created by the use of the variant form of new is used as an operand in an expression. The error should be detected by the compiler, or at run-time. }

```
program t6p6p5p3d7 (output);
type
  two = (a,b);
  rekord = record
    case tagfield:two of
      a : (m : boolean);
      b : (n : char);
    end;
var
  ptr : ↑rekord;
  r : rekord;
begin
  new(ptr,a);
  ptr↑.m:=true;
  r:=ptr↑;
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.6.5.3-7')
end.
```

00475000  
00475100  
00475200  
00475300  
00475400  
00475500  
00475600  
00475700  
00475800  
00475900  
00476000  
00476100  
00476200  
00476300  
00476400  
00476500  
00476600  
00476700  
00476800  
00476900  
00477000  
00477100  
00477200  
00477300  
00477400  
00477500

00477600  
00477700  
00477800  
00477900  
00478000  
00478100  
00478200  
00478300  
00478400  
00478500  
00478600  
00478700  
00478800  
00478900  
00479000  
00479100  
00479200  
00479300  
00479400  
00479500  
00479600  
00479700  
00479800  
00479900  
00480000

{TEST 6.6.5.3-8, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ This test is similar to 6.6.5.3-7, except that the variable created is used as the variable in an assignment statement. The error should be detected by the compiler or at run-time. }

```
program t6p6p5p3d8(output);
type
  two      = (a,b);
  rekord   = record
    case tagfield:two of
      a : (m : boolean);
      b : (n : char)
    end;
var
  ptr : ^rekord;
  r   : rekord;
begin
  new(ptr,b);
  r.tagfield:=b;
  r.n:='A';
  ptr:=r;
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.6.5.3-8')
end.
```

{TEST 6.6.5.3-9, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ This test is similar to 6.6.5.3-7, except that the variable created is used as an actual parameter. The error should be detected by the compiler or at run-time. }

```
program t6p6p5p3d9(output);
type
  two      = (a,b);
  rekord   = record
    case tagfield:two of
      a : (m : boolean);
      b : (n : char)
    end;
var
  ptr : ^rekord;
procedure error(c : rekord);
begin
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.6.5.3-9')
end;
begin
  new(ptr,a);
  ptr^.m:=true;
  error(ptr)
end.
```

00480100  
00480200  
00480300  
00480400  
00480500  
00480600  
00480700  
00480800  
00480900  
00481000  
00481100  
00481200  
00481300  
00481400  
00481500  
00481600  
00481700  
00481800  
00481900  
00482000  
00482100  
00482200  
00482300  
00482400  
00482500  
00482600

00482700  
00482800  
00482900  
00483000  
00483100  
00483200  
00483300  
00483400  
00483500  
00483600  
00483700  
00483800  
00483900  
00484000  
00484100  
00484200  
00484300  
00484400  
00484500  
00484600  
00484700  
00484800  
00484900  
00485000  
00485100  
00485200

{TEST 6.6.5.4-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program tests that pack and unpack are implemented in this compiler as according to the Standard. The compiler fails if the program does not compile. }

```
program t6p6p5p4d1(output);
type
  colourtype = (red,pink,orange,yellow,green,blue);
var
  unone      : array[3..24] of char;
  pacone     : packed array[1..4] of char;
  untwo      : array[4..8] of colourtype;
  pactwo     : packed array[6..7] of colourtype;
  i          : integer;
  colour     : colourtype;
begin
  pacone:='ABCD';
  unpack(pacone,unone,5);
  colour:=red;
  for i:=4 to 8 do
  begin
    untwo[i]:=colour;
    colour:=succ(colour)
  end;
  pack(untwo,5,pactwo);
  if unone[5]='A' then
    writeln(' PASS...6.6.5.4-1')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.6.5.4-1')
  end.
```

00485300  
00485400  
00485500  
00485600  
00485700  
00485800  
00485900  
00486000  
00486100  
00486200  
00486300  
00486400  
00486500  
00486600  
00486700  
00486800  
00486900  
00487000  
00487100  
00487200  
00487300  
00487400  
00487500  
00487600  
00487700  
00487800  
00487900  
00488000  
00488100  
00488200  
00488300  
00488400



```
{TEST 6.6.6.1-1, CLASS=IMPLEMENTATIONDEPENDENT}
```

```
{ The Pascal Standard does not state what action takes place
when a standard function is used as a functional
parameter. The effect is implementation dependent.
This program uses a standard function as a parameter to a
procedure. The compiler may reject this as an error, or
may permit it as it should other functional parameters. }
```

```
program t6p6p6p1dl(output);
procedure quidnunk(function a(b : integer):boolean);
  var
    x : integer;
    y : boolean;
  begin
    x:=5;
    y:=a(x);
    if x=1 then
      writeln(' STANDARD FUNCTIONS PERMITTED AS PARAMETERS',
        '...6.6.6.1-1')
    else
      writeln(' STANDARD FUNCTIONS NOT PERMITTED AS ',
        'PARAMETERS...6.6.6.1-1')
    end;
  begin
    quidnunk(odd)
  end.
end.
```

```
00488500
00488600
00488700
00488800
00488900
00489000
00489100
00489200
00489300
00489400
00489500
00489600
00489700
00489800
00489900
00490000
00490100
00490200
00490300
00490400
00490500
00490600
00490700
00490800
00490900
00491000
00491100
```

```
{TEST 6.6.6.2-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
```

```
{ This program tests the implementation of the arithmetic
function abs. Both real and integer expressions are used.
The compiler fails if the program does not compile and run. }
```

```
program t6p6p6p2dl(output);
const
  pi = 3.1415926;
var
  i, counter : integer;
  r : real;
function myabs1(i : integer):integer;
begin
  if i<0 then
    myabs1:=-i
  else
    myabs1:=i
  end;
function myabs2(r:real):real;
begin
  if r<0 then
    myabs2:=-r
  else
    myabs2:=r
  end;
begin
  counter:=0;
  for i:=-10 to 10 do
    begin
      if abs(i)=myabs1(i) then
        counter:=counter+1
      end;
    r:=-10.3;
    while r<10.3 do
      begin
        if abs(r)=myabs2(r) then
          counter:=counter+1;
          r:=r+0.9
        end;
      if counter=44 then
        writeln(' PASS...6.6.6.2-1')
      else
        writeln(' FAIL...6.6.6.2-1:ABS')
      end.
end.
```

```
00491200
00491300
00491400
00491500
00491500
00491700
00491800
00491900
00492000
00492100
00492200
00492300
00492400
00492500
00492600
00492700
00492800
00492900
00493000
00493100
00493200
00493300
00493400
00493500
00493600
00493700
00493800
00493900
00494000
00494100
00494200
00494300
00494400
00494500
00494600
00494700
00494800
00494900
00495000
00495100
00495200
00495300
00495400
00495500
00495600
00495700
00495800
```

```

{TEST 6.6.6.2-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program tests the implementation of the arithmetic
function sqr. Both real and integer expressions are used.
The compiler fails if the program does not compile and run. }

program t6p6p6p2d2(output);
var
  i,counter : integer;
  variable : real;
begin
  counter := 0;
  for i:= -10 to 10 do
  begin
    if sqr(i) = i*i then
      counter := counter + 1;
    end;
  end;
  variable := -10.3;
  while (variable < 10.3) do
  begin
    if (sqr(variable) = variable*variable) then
      counter := counter+1;
      variable := variable + 0.9;
    end;
  end;
  if (counter = 44) then
    writeln(' PASS...6.6.6.2-2')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.6.6.2-2:SQR')
  end.

```

```

00495900
00496000
00496100
00496200
00496300
00496400
00496500
00496600
00496700
00496800
00496900
00497000
00497100
00497200
00497300
00497400
00497500
00497600
00497700
00497800
00497900
00498000
00498100
00498200
00498300
00498400
00498500
00498600
00498700

```

```

{TEST 6.6.6.2-3, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program tests the implementation of the arithmetic
functions sin, cos, exp, ln, sqrt, and arctan.
A rough accuracy test is done, but is not the purpose
of this program.
The compiler fails if the program does not compile and run. }

program t6p6p6p2d3(output);
const
  pi = 3.1415926;
var
  counter : integer;
begin
  counter:=0;
  if (sin(pi)<0.000001) and
    ((0.70710<sin(pi/4)) and (sin(pi/4)<0.70711)) then
    counter:=counter+1
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.6.6.2-3 : SIN');
  if (cos(pi)<-0.99999) and
    ((0.70710<cos(pi/4)) and (cos(pi/4)<0.70711)) then
    counter:=counter+1
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.6.6.2-3 : COS');
  if ((2.71828<exp(1)) and (exp(1)<2.71829)) and
    ((0.36787<exp(-1)) and (exp(-1)<0.36788)) and
    ((8103.08392<exp(9)) and (exp(9)<8103.08393)) then
    counter:=counter+1
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.6.6.2-3 : EXP');
  if (ln(exp(1))>0.99999) and
    ((0.69314<ln(2)) and (ln(2)<0.69315)) then
    counter:=counter+1
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.6.6.2-3 : LN');
  if (sqrt(25)=5) and
    ((5.09901<sqrt(26)) and (sqrt(26)<5.09902)) then
    counter:=counter+1
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.6.6.2-3 : SQR');
  if ((0.09966<arctan(0.1)) and (arctan(0.1)<0.09967)) and
    (arctan(0)=0) then
    counter:=counter+1
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.6.6.2-3 : ARCTAN');
  if counter=6 then
    writeln(' PASS...6.6.6.2-3')
  end.

```

```

00498800
00498900
00499000
00499100
00499200
00499300
00499400
00499500
00499600
00499700
00499800
00499900
00500000
00500100
00500200
00500300
00500400
00500500
00500600
00500700
00500800
00500900
00501000
00501100
00501200
00501300
00501400
00501500
00501600
00501700
00501800
00501900
00502000
00502100
00502200
00502300
00502400
00502500
00502600
00502700
00502800
00502900
00503000
00503100
00503200
00503300
00503400
00503500
00503600
00503700
00503800
00503900
00504000
00504100
00504200

```

{TEST 6.6.6.2-4, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ This program causes an error to occur as an expression with a negative value is used as an argument for the arithmetic function ln.  
The error should be detected at run-time. }

```
program t6p6p6p2d4(output);
var
  m : real;
begin
  m:=-2.71828;
  m:=ln(m*2);
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.6.6.2-4')
end.
```

{TEST 6.6.6.2-5, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ This program causes an error to occur as a negative argument is used for the sqrt function.  
The error should be detected at run-time. }

```
program t6p6p6p2d5(output);
var
  m : real;
  i, j : integer;
begin
  i:=256;
  j:=i*2;
  j:=j-257;
  m:=sqrt(j-i);
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.6.6.2-5')
end.
```

00504300  
00504400  
00504500  
00504600  
00504700  
00504800  
00504900  
00505000  
00505100  
00505200  
00505300  
00505400  
00505500  
00505600  
00505700

00505800  
00505900  
00506000  
00506100  
00506200  
00506300  
00506400  
00506500  
00506600  
00506700  
00506800  
00506900  
00507000  
00507100  
00507200  
00507300  
00507400

{TEST 6.6.6.2-6, CLASS=QUALITY}

{ This test checks the implementation of the sqrt function. }

program t6p6p6p2d6(output);

var

{ data required

none

other subprograms in this package

machar - An environmental inquiry program providing information on the floating-point arithmetic system. Note that the call to machar can be deleted provided the following five parameters are assigned the values indicated

ibeta - the radix of the floating-point system  
it - the number of the base-beta digits in the significand of a floating-point number

eps - the smallest positive floating-point number such that 1.0+eps <> 1.0

xmin - the smallest positive floating-point number

xmax - the largest finite floating-point no.

randl(x) - A function subprogram returning logarithmically distributed random real numbers. In particular, a \* randl(ln(b/a)) is logarithmically distributed over (a,b)

random - A function subprogram returning random real numbers uniformly distributed over (0,1)

standard subprograms required

abs, ln, exp, sqrt

i, ibeta, iexp, irnd, it, j, k, kl, machep, maxexp, iy, minexp, n, negep, ngrd : integer;  
a, albeta, b, beta, c, eps, epsneg, r5, r6, r7, sqbeta, w, x, xmax, xmin, xn, xl, y, z : real;  
procedure machar (var ibeta, it, irnd, ngrd, machep, negep, iexp, minexp, maxexp : integer; var eps, epsneg, xmin, xmax : real);

var

{ This subroutine is intended to determine the characteristics of the floating-point arithmetic system that are specified below. The first three are determined according to an algorithm due to M. Malcolm, CACM 15 (1972), pp. 949-951, incorporating some, but not all, of the improvements suggested by M. Gentleman and S. Marovich, CACM 17 (1974), pp. 276-277. The version given here is for single precision.

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00507600  
00507700  
00507800  
00507900  
00508000  
00508100  
00508200  
00508300  
00508400  
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00508600  
00508700  
00508800  
00508900  
00509000  
00509100  
00509200  
00509300  
00509400  
00509500  
00509600  
00509700  
00509800  
00509900  
00510000  
00510100  
00510200  
00510300  
00510400  
00510500  
00510600  
00510700  
00510800  
00510900  
00511000  
00511100  
00511200  
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00511400  
00511500  
00511600  
00511700  
00511800  
00511900  
00512000  
00512100  
00512200  
00512300  
00512400  
00512500  
00512600  
00512700  
00512800  
00512900  
00513000  
00513100  
00513200  
00513300  
00513400  
00513500

```

Latest revision - October 1, 1976.
Author - W. J. Cody
        Argonne National Laboratory
Revised for Pascal - R. A. Freak
        University of Tasmania
        Hobart
        Tasmania
ibeta  is the radix of the floating-point representation
it     is the number of base ibeta digits in the floating-point
       significand
irnd   = 0 if the arithmetic chops,
       1 if the arithmetic rounds
ngrd   = 0 if irnd=1, or if irnd=0 and only it base ibeta
       digits participate in the post normalization shift
       of the floating-point significand in multiplication
       1 if irnd=0 and more than it base ibeta digits
       participate in the post normalization shift of the
       floating-point significand in multiplication
machep is the exponent on the smallest positive floating-point
       number eps such that 1.0+eps <> 1.0
negeps is the exponent on the smallest positive fl. pt. no.
       negeps such that 1.0-negeps <> 1.0, except that
       negeps is bounded below by it-3
iexp   is the number of bits (decimal places if ibeta = 10)
       reserved for the representation of the exponent of
       a floating-point number
minexp is the exponent of the smallest positive fl. pt. no.
       xmin
maxexp is the exponent of the largest finite floating-point
       number xmax
eps    is the smallest positive floating-point number such
       that 1.0+eps <> 1.0. in particular,
       eps = ibeta**machep
epsneg is the smallest positive floating-point number such
       that 1.0-eps <> 1.0 (except that the exponent
       negeps is bounded below by it-3). in particular
       epsneg = ibeta**negep
xmin   is the smallest positive floating-point number. in
       particular, xmin = ibeta ** minexp
xmax   is the largest finite floating-point number. in
       particular xmax = (1.0-epsneg) * ibeta ** maxexp
       note - on some machines xmax will be only the
       second, or perhaps third, largest number, being
       too small by 1 or 2 units in the last digit of
       the significand.

i , iz , j , k , mx : integer ;
a , b , beta , betain , betaml , one , y , z , zero : real ;
underflo : boolean;

begin
  irnd := 1 ;
  one := ( irnd );
  a := one + one ;
  b := a ;

```

```

00513600
00513700
00513800
00513900
00514000
00514100
00514200
00514300
00514400
00514500
00514600
00514700
00514800
00514900
00515000
00515100
00515200
00515300
00515400
00515500
00515600
00515700
00515800
00515900
00516000
00516100
00516200
00516300
00516400
00516500
00516600
00516700
00516800
00516900
00517000
00517100
00517200
00517300
00517400
00517500
00517600
00517700
00517800
00517900
00518000
00518100
00518200
00518300
00518400
00518500
00518600
00518700
00518800
00518900
00519000
00519100
00519200
00519300
00519400
00519500
00519600

```

```

zero := 0.0 ;
{
  determine ibeta,beta ala Malcolm
}
while ( ( ( a + one ) - a ) - one = zero ) do begin
  a := a + a ;
end ;
while ( ( a + b ) - a = zero ) do begin
  b := b + b ;
end ;
ibeta := trunc ( ( a + b ) - a );
beta := ( ibeta );
betaml := beta - one ;
{
  determine irnd,ngrd,it
}
if ( ( a + betaml ) - a = zero ) then irnd := 0 ;
it := 0 ;
a := one ;
repeat begin
  it := it + 1 ;
  a := a * beta ;
end until ( ( ( a + one ) - a ) - one <> zero ) ;
{
  determine negep, epsneg
}
negep := it + 3 ;
a := one ;
for i := 1 to negep do begin
  a := a / beta ;
end ;
while ( ( one - a ) - one = zero ) do begin
  a := a * beta ;
  negep := negep - 1 ;
end ;
negep := - negep ;
epsneg := a ;
{
  determine machep, eps
}
machep := negep ;
while ( ( one + a ) - one = zero ) do begin
  a := a * beta ;
  machep := machep + 1 ;
end ;
eps := a ;
{
  determine ngrd
}
ngrd := 0 ;
if(( irnd = 0) and((( one + eps) * one - one) <> zero)) then
ngrd := 1 ;
{
  determine iexp, minexp, xmin
}
loop to determine largest i such that
(1/beta) ** (2**(i))
does not underflow
exit from loop is signall by an underflow

```

```

00519700
00519800
00519900
00520000
00520100
00520200
00520300
00520400
00520500
00520600
00520700
00520800
00520900
00521000
00521100
00521200
00521300
00521400
00521500
00521600
00521700
00521800
00521900
00522000
00522100
00522200
00522300
00522400
00522500
00522600
00522700
00522800
00522900
00523000
00523100
00523200
00523300
00523400
00523500
00523600
00523700
00523800
00523900
00524000
00524100
00524200
00524300
00524400
00524500
00524600
00524700
00524800
00524900
00525000
00525100
00525200
00525300
00525400
00525500
00525600
00525700

```

```

i := 0 ;
betain := one / beta ;
z := betain ;
underflo := false;
repeat begin
  y := z ;
  z := y * y ;
{
  check for underflow
  if ( ( z * one = zero ) or ( abs ( z ) > y ) ) then begin
    underflo := true;
  end else begin
    i := i + 1 ;
  end;
end until underflo ;
k := 1 ;
{
  determine k such that (1/beta)**k does not underflow
  first set k = 2 ** i
  for j := 1 to i do begin
    k := k + k ;
  end ;
  iexp := i + 1 ;
  mx := k + k ;
  if ( ibeta = 10 ) then begin
  {
    for decimal machines only
    iexp := 2 ;
    iz := ibeta ;
    while ( k >= iz ) do begin
      iz := iz * ibeta ;
      iexp := iexp + 1 ;
    end ;
    mx := iz + iz - 1 ;
  end;
  underflo := false;
  repeat begin
  {
    loop to construct xmin
    exit from loop is signalled by an underflow
    xmin := y ;
    y := y * betain ;
    if ( ( ( y * one ) = zero ) or ( abs ( y ) > xmin ) )
    then begin
      underflo := true;
    end else begin
      k := k + 1 ;
    end;
  end until underflo ;
  minexp := - k ;
  { determine maxexp, xmax
  if ( ( mx <= k + k - 3 ) and ( ibeta <> 10 ) ) then begin
    mx := mx + mx ;
    } 00525800
      00525900
      00526000
      00526100
      00526200
      00526300
      00526400
      00526500
      00526600
      00526700
      00526800
      00526900
      00527000
      00527100
      00527200
      00527300
      00527400
      00527500
      00527600
      00527700
      00527800
      00527900
      00528000
      00528100
      00528200
      00528300
      00528400
      00528500
      00528600
      00528700
      00528800
      00528900
      00529000
      00529100
      00529200
      00529300
      00529400
      00529500
      00529600
      00529700
      00529800
      00529900
      00530000
      00530100
      00530200
      00530300
      00530400
      00530500
      00530600
      00530700
      00530800
      00530900
      00531000
      00531100
      00531200
      00531300
      00531400
      00531500
      00531600
      00531700
      00531800
    iexp := iexp + 1 ;
    end;
    maxexp := mx + minexp ;
    { adjust for machines with implicit leading
    bit in binary significand and machines with
    radix point at extreme right of significand
    }
    i := maxexp + minexp ;
    if ( ( ibeta = 2 ) and ( i = 0 ) ) then maxexp := maxexp - 1 ;
    if ( i > 20 ) then maxexp := maxexp - 3 ;
    xmax := one - epsneg ;
    if ( xmax * one <> xmax ) then xmax := one - beta * epsneg ;
    xmax := ( xmax * betain * betain * betain ) / xmin ;
    i := maxexp + minexp + 3 ;
    if ( i > 0 ) then begin
      for j := 1 to i do begin
        xmax := xmax * beta ;
      end ;
    end;
  end;
function random : real ;
{
  random number generator - based on algorithm 266
  by Pike and Hill (modified by Hansson)
  collected Alg. from CACM.
  This subprogram is intended for use on computers with
  fixed point wordlength of at least 29 bits. it is
  best if the floating point significand has at most
  29 bits. }
{
  The quality of the random numbers is not important.
  If recoding is needed for small wordlength computers,
  even returning a constant value or zero is possible. }
{
  The value iy is global, and is initialized in the driver }
begin
  iy := (iy*125) mod 2796203;
  random := ( iy ) / 2796203.0e0 ;
end;
function randl ( x : real ) : real ;
{
  returns pseudo random numbers logarithmically distributed
  over (1,exp(x)). thus a*randl(ln(b/a)) is logarithmically
  distributed in (a,b).
  other subroutines required
  exp(x) - the exponential routine
  random - a function program returning random real
  numbers uniformly distributed over (0,1).
} 00531900
00532000
00532100
00532200
00532300
00532400
00532500
00532600
00532700
00532800
00532900
00533000
00533100
00533200
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00536000
00536100
00536200
00536300
00536400
00536500
00536600
00536700
00536800
00536900
00537000
00537100
00537200
00537300
00537400
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00537700
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00537900
```

```

begin
  randl := exp ( x * random );
end;

procedure printtestrun (n:integer; lb,ub:real;
  big,small : integer;
  mean,maxerror,xmaxerror,rmserror:real);
begin
  writeln(' :5,n:4,' RANDOM ARGUMENTS WERE TESTED FROM THE INTERVAL')
  ;
  writeln(' :10,'(,lb:15,',',ub:15,')');
  writeln;
  writeln(' :5,'THE RESULT WAS TOO LARGE',big:5,' TIMES, AND');
  writeln(' :10,'TOO SMALL',small:5,' TIMES');
  writeln;
  if (mean <> 0.0) then begin
    writeln(' :5,'MEAN RELATIVE ERROR =',mean:15,'=',
      IBETA:4,' ** ',LN(ABS(mean))/ALBETA:7:2);
  end;
  if (maxerror<> 0.0) then begin
    writeln(' :5,'THE MAXIMUM RELATIVE ERROR OF',maxerror:15,'=',
      IBETA:4,' ** ',LN(ABS(maxerror))/ALBETA:7:2);
    writeln(' :10,'OCCURRED FOR X =',xmaxerror:15);
  end;
  if (rmserror <> 0.0) then begin
    writeln(' :5,'ROOT-MEAN-SQUARE RELATIVE ERROR =',rmserror:15,
      '=',IBETA:4,' ** ',LN(ABS(rmserror))/ALBETA:7:2);
  end;
  writeln;
end; { OF PRINT TEST RUN }

begin
  machar ( ibeta , it , irnd , ngrd , machep , negep , iexp , minexp ,
    maxexp , eps , epsneg , xmin , xmax );
  beta := ( ibeta );
  sqbeta := sqrt ( beta );
  albeta := ln ( beta );
  a := 1.0 / sqbeta ;
  b := 1.0 ;
  n := 2000 ;
  iy := 100001;
{
  random argument accuracy tests
}
  for j := 1 to 2 do begin
    c := ln ( b / a );
    k := 0 ;
    k1 := 0 ;
    x1 := 0.0 ;
    r5 := 0.0 ;
    r6 := 0.0 ;
    r7 := 0.0 ;

    for i := 1 to n do begin
      x := a * randl ( c );
      y := x * x ;
      z := sqrt ( y );
      w := ( z - x ) / x ;

      if ( w > 0.0 ) then k := k + 1 ;
      if ( w < 0.0 ) then k1 := k1 + 1 ;
      r5 := r5 + w ;
      w := abs ( w );
      if ( w > r6 ) then begin
        r6 := w ;
        x1 := x ;
      end;
      r7 := r7 + w * w ;
    end ;

    xn := ( n );
    r5 := r5 / xn ;
    r7 := sqrt ( r7 / xn );
    writeln(' TEST OF SQRT(X*X) - X');
    writeln;
    printtestrun(n,a,b,k,k1,r5,r6,x1,r7);
    a := 1.0 ;
    b := sqbeta ;
  end ;

  {
    special tests

    writeln(' TEST OF SPECIAL ARGUMENTS');
    writeln;
    x := xmin ;
    y := sqrt ( x );
    writeln(' SQRT(XMIN) = SQRT(',x:15,') = ',y:15);
    writeln;
    x := 1.0 - epsneg ;
    y := sqrt ( x );
    writeln(' SQRT(1-EPSNEG) = SQRT(1-', epsneg:15, ') = ',y:15);
    writeln;
    x := 1.0 ;
    y := sqrt ( x );
    writeln(' SQRT(1.0) = SQRT(', x:15, ') = ', y:15);
    writeln;
    x := 1.0 + eps ;
    y := sqrt ( x );
    writeln(' SQRT(1+EPS) = SQRT(1+',eps:15, ') = ', y:15);
    writeln;
    x := xmax ;
    y := sqrt ( x );
    writeln(' SQRT(XMAX) = SQRT(', x:15, ') = ', y:15);
    writeln;
    x := 0.0 ;
    y := sqrt ( x );
    writeln(' SQRT(0.0) = SQRT(',x:15,') = ', y:15);
    writeln;

    {
      No tests for error conditions are made here.
      Test 6.6.6.2-5 calls sqrt with a negative argument.
    }

    writeln(' THIS CONCLUDES THE TESTS');
  end.

```

00538000  
00538100  
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00539900  
00540000  
00540100  
00540200  
00540300  
00540400  
00540500  
00540600  
00540700  
00540800  
00540900  
00541000  
00541100  
00541200  
00541300  
00541400  
00541500  
00541600  
00541700  
00541800  
00541900  
00542000  
00542100  
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00542300  
00542400  
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00542700  
00542800  
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00543000  
00543100  
00543200  
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00544000

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00546000  
00546100  
00546200  
00546300  
00546400  
00546500  
00546600  
00546700  
00546800  
00546900  
00547000  
00547100  
00547200  
00547300  
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00547500  
00547600  
00547700  
00547800  
00547900  
00548000  
00548100  
00548200  
00548300  
00548400  
00548500  
00548600  
00548700  
00548800  
00548900  
00549000  
00549100  
00549200  
00549300  
00549400  
00549500  
00549600

```

{TEST 6.6.6.2-7, CLASS=QUALITY}
{ This test checks the implementation of the function arctan. }
program t6p6p6p2d7 (output);
var
  {
    data required
      none
    subprograms required from this package
      machar - as for sqrtest
      random - as for sqrtest
    standard subprograms required
      abs, ln, arctan, sqrt
  }
  i, ibeta, iexp, irnd, ii, it, il, j, k, kl, machep,
  iy, maxexp, minexp, n, negep, ngrd : integer;
  a, albeta, b, beta, betap, del, em, eps, epsneg, expon,
  half, ob32, one, r5, r6, r7, sum, w, x, xl, xmax, xmin,
  xn, xsq, yl, y, z, zero, zz : real;
procedure machar (var ibeta, it, irnd, ngrd, machep, negep, iexp,
  minexp, maxexp : integer; var eps, epsneg, xmin, xmax : real);
var
  {
    This subroutine is intended to determine the characteristics
    of the floating-point arithmetic system that are specified
    below. The first three are determined according to an
    algorithm due to M. Malcolm, CACM 15 (1972), pp. 949-951,
    incorporating some, but not all, of the improvements
    suggested by M. Gentleman and S. Marovich, CACM 17 (1974),
    pp. 276-277. The version given here is for single precision.
  }
  Latest revision - October 1, 1976.
  Author - W. J. Cody
    Argonne National Laboratory
  Revised for Pascal - R. A. Freak
    University of Tasmania
    Hobart
    Tasmania
  ibeta is the radix of the floating-point representation
  it is the number of base ibeta digits in the floating-point
    significand
  irnd = 0 if the arithmetic chops,
    1 if the arithmetic rounds
  ngrd = 0 if irnd=1, or if irnd=0 and only it base ibeta
    digits participate in the post normalization shift
    of the floating-point significand in multiplication
    1 if irnd=0 and more than it base ibeta digits
    participate in the post normalization shift of the
    floating-point significand in multiplication
  machep is the exponent on the smallest positive floating-point
    number eps such that 1.0+eps <> 1.0
  negeps is the exponent on the smallest positive fl. pt. no.
    negeps such that 1.0-negeps <> 1.0, except that
    negeps is bounded below by it-3
  iexp is the number of bits (decimal places if ibeta = 10)
    reserved for the representation of the exponent of
    a floating-point number
  minexp is the exponent of the smallest positive fl. pt. no.
    xmin
  maxexp is the exponent of the largest finite floating-point
    number xmax
  eps is the smallest positive floating-point number such
    that 1.0+eps <> 1.0. in particular,
    eps = ibeta**machep
  epsneg is the smallest positive floating-point number such
    that 1.0-eps <> 1.0 (except that the exponent
    negeps is bounded below by it-3). in particular
    epsneg = ibeta**negep
  xmin is the smallest positive floating-point number. in
    particular, xmin = ibeta ** minexp
  xmax is the largest finite floating-point number. in
    particular xmax = (1.0-epsneg) * ibeta ** maxexp
    note - on some machines xmax will be only the
    second, or perhaps third, largest number, being
    too small by 1 or 2 units in the last digit of
    the significand.
  i, iz, j, k, mx : integer;
  a, b, beta, betain, betaml, one, y, z, zero : real;
  underflo : boolean;
begin
  irnd := 1;
  one := ( irnd );
  a := one + one;
  b := a;
  zero := 0.0;
  {
    determine ibeta,beta ala Malcolm
  }
  while ( ( ( a + one ) - a ) - one = zero ) do begin
    a := a + a;
  end;
  while ( ( a + b ) - a = zero ) do begin
    b := b + b;
  end;
  ibeta := trunc ( ( a + b ) - a );
  beta := ( ibeta );
  betaml := beta - one;
  {
    determine irnd,ngrd,it
  }
  if ( ( a + betaml ) - a = zero ) then irnd := 0;
  it := 0;
  a := one;
  repeat begin

```

```

it := it + 1 ;
a := a * beta ;
end until ( ( a + one ) - a ) - one <> zero ) ;
{
  determine negep, epsneg
negep := it + 3 ;
a := one ;
for i := 1 to negep do begin
  a := a / beta ;
end ;
while ( ( one - a ) - one = zero ) do begin
  a := a * beta ;
  negep := negep - 1 ;
end ;
negep := - negep ;
epsneg := a ;
{
  determine machep, eps
machep := negep ;
while ( ( one + a ) - one = zero ) do begin
  a := a * beta ;
  machep := machep + 1 ;
end ;
eps := a ;
{
  determine ngrd
ngrd := 0 ;
if(( irnd = 0) and((( one + eps) * one - one) <> zero)) then
ngrd := 1 ;
{
  determine iexp, minexp, xmin
loop to determine largest i such that
(1/beta) ** (2**(i))
does not underflow
exit from loop is signalled by an underflow
i := 0 ;
betain := one / beta ;
z := betain ;
underflo := false ;
repeat begin
  y := z ;
  z := y * y ;
{
  check for underflow
if ( ( z * one = zero ) or ( abs ( z ) >> y ) ) then begin
  underflo := true ;
end else begin
  i := i + 1 ;
end ;
end until underflo ;
k := 1 ;
{
  determine k such that (1/beta)**k does not underflow

```

```

00561900
00562000
00562100
00562200
00562300
00562400
00562500
00562500
00562700
00562800
00562900
00563000
00563100
00563200
00563300
00563400
00563500
00563600
00563700
00563800
00563900
00564000
00564100
00564200
00564300
00564400
00564500
00564600
00564700
00564800
00564900
00565000
00565100
00565200
00565300
00565400
00565500
00565600
00565700
00565800
00565900
00566000
00566100
00566200
00566300
00566400
00566500
00566600
00566700
00566800
00566900
00567000
00567100
00567200
00567300
00567400
00567500
00567600
00567700
00567800
00567900

```

```

first set k = 2 ** i
}
for j := 1 to i do begin
  k := k + k ;
end ;
iexp := i + 1 ;
mx := k + k ;
if ( ibeta = 10 ) then begin
{
  for decimal machines only
  iexp := 2 ;
  iz := ibeta ;
  while ( k >= iz ) do begin
    iz := iz * ibeta ;
    iexp := iexp + 1 ;
  end ;
  mx := iz + iz - 1 ;
end ;
underflo := false ;
repeat begin
{
  loop to construct xmin
  exit from loop is signalled by an underflow
}
  xmin := y ;
  y := y * betain ;
  if ( ( ( y * one ) = zero ) or ( abs ( y ) > xmin ) )
  then begin
    underflo := true ;
  end else begin
    k := k + 1 ;
  end ;
end until underflo ;
minexp := - k ;
{
  determine maxexp, xmax
}
if ( ( mx <= k + k - 3 ) and ( ibeta <> 10 ) ) then begin
  mx := mx + mx ;
  iexp := iexp + 1 ;
end ;
maxexp := mx + minexp ;
{
  adjust for machines with implicit leading
  bit in binary significand and machines with
  radix point at extreme right of significand
}
i := maxexp + minexp ;
if ( ( ibeta = 2 ) and ( i = 0 ) ) then maxexp := maxexp - 1 ;
if ( i > 20 ) then maxexp := maxexp - 3 ;
xmax := one - epsneg ;
if ( xmax * one <> xmax ) then xmax := one - beta * epsneg ;
xmax := ( xmax * betain * betain ) / xmin ;
i := maxexp + minexp + 3 ;
if ( i > 0 ) then begin
  for j := 1 to i do begin
    xmax := xmax * beta ;
  end ;
end ;

```

```

00568000
00568100
00568200
00568300
00568400
00568500
00568600
00568700
00568800
00568900
00569000
00569100
00569200
00569300
00569400
00569500
00569600
00569700
00569800
00569900
00570000
00570100
00570200
00570300
00570400
00570500
00570600
00570700
00570800
00570900
00571000
00571100
00571200
00571300
00571400
00571500
00571600
00571700
00571800
00571900
00572000
00572100
00572200
00572300
00572400
00572500
00572600
00572700
00572800
00572900
00573000
00573100
00573200
00573300
00573400
00573500
00573600
00573700
00573800
00573900
00574000

```



```

end;
function random : real ;
{
  random number generator - based on algorithm 266
  by Pike and Hill (modified by Hansson)
  collected Alg. from CACM.
  This subprogram is intended for use on computers with
  fixed point wordlength of at least 29 bits. it is
  best if the floating point significand has at most
  29 bits. }
{
  The quality of the random numbers is not important.
  If recoding is needed for small wordlength computers,
  even returning a constant value or zero is possible. }
{
  The value iy is global, and is initialized in the driver }
begin
  iy := (iy*125) mod 2796203;
  random := ( iy )/ 2796203.0e0 ;
end;
procedure printtestrun (n:integer; lb,ub:real;
  big,small : integer;
  mean,maxerror,xmaxerror,rmserror:real);
begin
  writeln(' :5,n:4,' RANDOM ARGUMENTS WERE TESTED FROM THE INTERVAL')
  ;
  writeln(' :10,'(,lb:15,',',ub:15,')');
  writeln;
  writeln(' :5,'THE RESULT WAS TOO LARGE',big:5,' TIMES, AND');
  writeln(' :10,'TOO SMALL',small:5,' TIMES');
  writeln;
  if (mean <> 0.0) then begin
    writeln(' :5,'MEAN RELATIVE ERROR =',mean:15,'=',
      IBETA:4,' ** ',LN(ABS(mean))/ALBETA:7:2);
  end;
  if (maxerror<> 0.0) then begin
    writeln(' :5,'THE MAXIMUM RELATIVE ERROR OF',maxerror:15,'=',
      IBETA:4,' ** ',LN(ABS(maxerror))/ALBETA:7:2);
    writeln(' :10,'OCCURRED FOR X =',xmaxerror:15);
  end;
  if (rmserror <> 0.0) then begin
    writeln(' :5,'ROOT-MEAN-SQUARE RELATIVE ERROR =',rmserror:15,
      '= ',IBETA:4,' ** ',LN(ABS(rmserror))/ALBETA:7:2);
  end;
  writeln;
end; { OF PRINT TEST RUN }
begin
  iy := 100001;
  machar ( ibeta , it , irnd , ngrd , machep , negep , iexp , minexp ,
    maxexp , eps , epsneg , xmin , xmax );
  beta := ( ibeta );
  albeta := ln ( beta );

```

```

00574100
00574200
00574300
00574400
00574500
00574600
00574700
00574800
00574900
00575000
00575100
00575200
00575300
00575400
00575500
00575600
00575700
00575800
00575900
00576000
00576100
00576200
00576300
00576400
00576500
00576600
00576700
00576800
00576900
00577000
00577100
00577200
00577300
00577400
00577500
00577600
00577700
00577800
00577900
00578000
00578100
00578200
00578300
00578400
00578500
00578600
00578700
00578800
00578900
00579000
00579100
00579200
00579300
00579400
00579500
00579600
00579700
00579800
00579900
00580000
00580100

```

```

one := 1.0 ;
half := 0.5 ;
zero := 0.0 ;
a := - 0.0625 ;
b := - a ;
ob32 := b * half ;
n := 2000 ;
xn := ( n );
il := 0 ;
{
  random argument accuracy tests
for j := 1 to 4 do begin
  k := 0 ;
  kl := 0 ;
  xl := zero ;
  r5 := zero ;
  r6 := zero ;
  r7 := zero ;
  del := ( b - a ) / xn ;
  xl := a ;
for i := 1 to n do begin
  x := del * random + xl ;
  if ( j = 2 ) then x := ( ( 1.0 + x * a ) - one ) * 16.0 ;
  z := arctan ( x );
  case j of
  1:
    begin
      xsq := x * x ;
      em := 17.0 ;
      sum := xsq / em ;
      for ii := 1 to 7 do begin
        em := em - 2.0 ;
        sum := ( one / em - sum ) * xsq ;
      end ;
      zz := x - x * sum ;
    end;
  2:
    begin
      y := x - 0.0625 ;
      y := y / ( one + x * a ) ;
      zz := ( arctan ( y ) - 8.1190004042651526021e-5 ) +
        ob32 ;
      zz := zz + ob32 ;
    end;
  3,4:
    begin
      z := z + z ;
      y := x / ( ( half + x * half ) * ( ( half - x ) + half )
        );
      zz := arctan ( y );
    end;
  end;
w := ( z - zz ) / z ;
if ( w > zero ) then k := k + 1 ;
if ( w < zero ) then kl := kl + 1 ;
r5 := r5 + w ;
w := abs ( w );

```

```

00580200
00580300
00580400
00580500
00580600
00580700
00580800
00580900
00581000
00581100
00581200
} 00581300
00581400
00581500
00581600
00581700
00581800
00581900
00582000
00582100
00582200
00582300
00582400
00582500
00582600
00582700
00582800
00582900
00583000
00583100
00583200
00583300
00583400
00583500
00583600
00583700
00583800
00583900
00584000
00584100
00584200
00584300
00584400
00584500
00584600
00584700
00584800
00584900
00585000
00585100
00585200
00585300
00585400
00585500
00585600
00585700
00585800
00585900
00586000
00586100
00586200

```

```

if ( w > r6 ) then begin
  r6 := w ;
  xl := x ;
end;
r7 := r7 + w * w ;
xl := xl + del ;
end ;

r5 := r5 / xn ;
r7 := sqrt ( r7 / xn );
if ( j = 1 ) then begin
  writeln(' TEST OF ARCTAN(X) VS TRUNCATED TAYLOR SERIES');
  writeln;
end;
if ( j = 2 ) then begin
  write(' TEST OF ARCTAN(X) VS ARCTAN(1/16) + ');
  writeln(' ARCTAN((X-1/16)/(1+X/16))');
  writeln;
end;
if ( j > 2 ) then begin
  writeln(' TEST OF 2*ARCTAN(X) VS ARCTAN(2X/(1-X*X))');
  writeln;
end;
printtestrun(n,a,b,k,l,r5,r6,xl,r7);
a := b ;
if ( j = 1 ) then b := 2.0 - sqrt ( 3.0 );
if ( j = 2 ) then b := sqrt ( 2.0 ) - one ;
if ( j = 3 ) then b := one ;
end ;
{
  special tests
}
writeln(' THE IDENTITY ARCTAN(-X) = -ARCTAN(X) WILL BE TESTED');
writeln(' :7, 'X', ' :9, 'F(X) + F(-X)');
writeln;
a := 5.0 ;

for i := 1 to 5 do begin
  x := random * a ;
  z := arctan ( x ) + arctan ( - x );
  writeln(x:14, z:15);
end ;
writeln;

writeln(' THE IDENTITY ARCTAN(X) = X, X SMALL, WILL BE TESTED');
writeln(' :7, 'X', ' :9, 'X - F(X)');
writeln;
betap := exp ( it * ln( beta ));
x := random / betap ;

for i := 1 to 5 do begin
  z := x - arctan ( x );
  writeln(x:14, z:15);
  x := x / beta ;
end ;
writeln;
writeln;

writeln(' TEST OF UNDERFLOW FOR A VERY SMALL ARGUMENT');
writeln;
expon := ( minexp ) * 0.75 ;

```

```

00586300
00586400
00586500
00586600
00586700
00586800
00586900
00587000
00587100
00587200
00587300
00587400
00587500
00587600
00587700
00587800
00587900
00588000
00588100
00588200
00588300
00588400
00588500
00588600
00588700
00588800
00588900
00589000
00589100
00589200
00589300
00589400
00589500
00589600
00589700
00589800
00589900
00590000
00590100
00590200
00590300
00590400
00590500
00590600
00590700
00590800
00590900
00591000
00591100
00591200
00591300
00591400
00591500
00591600
00591700
00591800
00591900
00592000
00592100
00592200
00592300

```

```

x := exp ( expon * ln( beta ));
y := arctan ( x );
writeln(' :5, ' ARCTAN(' , x:13, ' ) = ' , y:13);
writeln;
write(' THE FUNCTION WILL BE CALLED WITH THE ARGUMENT');
writeln(xmax:15);
z := arctan ( xmax );
writeln(' :5, ' ARCTAN(' , xmax:13, ' ) = ' , z:13);
writeln;
writeln(' THIS CONCLUDES THE TESTS');
end.

```

```

00592400
00592500
00592600
00592700
00592800
00592900
00593000
00593100
00593200
00593300
00593400

```

```

{TEST 6.6.6.2-8, CLASS=QUALITY}
{ This test checks the implementation of the exp function. }
program t6p6p6p2d8(output);
var
{
  data required
    none
  other subprograms in this package
    machar - as for sqrtest
    random - as for sqrtest
  standard subprograms required
    abs, ln, exp, sqrt
  i, ibeta, iexp, irnd, it, il, j, k, kl, machep,
  iy, maxexp, minexp, n, negexp, ngrd : integer;
  a, albeta, b, beta, d, del, eps, epsneg, r5, r6, r7, v,
  w, x, xl, xmax, xmin, xn, xl, y, z, zz : real;
}
procedure machar (var ibeta, it, irnd, ngrd, machep, negexp, iexp,
  minexp, maxexp : integer; var eps, epsneg, xmin, xmax : real);
var
{
  This subroutine is intended to determine the characteristics
  of the floating-point arithmetic system that are specified
  below. The first three are determined according to an
  algorithm due to M. Malcolm, CACM 15 (1972), pp. 949-951,
  incorporating some, but not all, of the improvements
  suggested by M. Gentleman and S. Marovich, CACM 17 (1974),
  pp. 276-277. The version given here is for single precision.
  Latest revision - October 1, 1976.
  Author - W. J. Cody
    Argonne National Laboratory
  Revised for Pascal - R. A. Freak
    University of Tasmania
    Hobart
    Tasmania
  ibeta is the radix of the floating-point representation
  it is the number of base ibeta digits in the floating-point
  significand
  irnd = 0 if the arithmetic chops,
  1 if the arithmetic rounds
  ngrd = 0 if irnd=1, or if irnd=0 and only it base ibeta
  digits participate in the post normalization shift
  of the floating-point significand in multiplication
}

```

```

00593500
00593600
00593700
00593800
00593900
00594000
00594100
00594200
00594300
00594400
00594500
00594600
00594700
00594800
00594900
00595000
00595100
00595200
00595300
00595400
00595500
00595600
00595700
00595800
00595900
00596000
00596100
00596200
00596300
00596400
00596500
00596600
00596700
00596800
00596900
00597000
00597100
00597200
00597300
00597400
00597500
00597600
00597700
00597800
00597900
00598000
00598100
00598200
00598300
00598400
00598500
00598600
00598700
00598800
00598900
00599000
00599100
00599200
00599300
00599400
00599500

```

```

1 if irnd=0 and more than it base ibeta digits
  participate in the post normalization shift of the
  floating-point significand in multiplication
machep is the exponent on the smallest positive floating-point
  number eps such that 1.0+eps <> 1.0
negexp is the exponent on the smallest positive fl. pt. no.
  negeps such that 1.0-negeps <> 1.0, except that
  negeps is bounded below by it-3
iexp is the number of bits (decimal places if ibeta = 10)
  reserved for the representation of the exponent of
  a floating-point number
minexp is the exponent of the smallest positive fl. pt. no.
  xmin
maxexp is the exponent of the largest finite floating-point
  number xmax
eps is the smallest positive floating-point number such
  that 1.0+eps <> 1.0. in particular,
  eps = ibeta**machep
epsneg is the smallest positive floating-point number such
  that 1.0-eps <> 1.0 (except that the exponent
  negeps is bounded below by it-3). in particular
  epsneg = ibeta**negep
xmin is the smallest positive floating-point number. in
  particular, xmin = ibeta ** minexp
xmax is the largest finite floating-point number. in
  particular xmax = (1.0-epsneg) * ibeta ** maxexp
  note - on some machines xmax will be only the
  second, or perhaps third, largest number, being
  too small by 1 or 2 units in the last digit of
  the significand.
}
i, iz, j, k, mx : integer;
a, b, beta, betain, betaml, one, y, z, zero : real;
underflo : boolean;
begin
  irnd := 1;
  one := ( irnd );
  a := one + one;
  b := a;
  zero := 0.0;
{
  determine ibeta,beta ala Malcolm
}
while ( ( ( a + one ) - a ) - one = zero ) do begin
  a := a + a;
end;
while ( ( a + b ) - a = zero ) do begin
  b := b + b;
end;
ibeta := trunc ( ( a + b ) - a );
beta := ( ibeta );
betaml := beta - one;
{
  determine irnd,ngrd,it
}
if ( ( a + betaml ) - a = zero ) then irnd := 0;
it := 0;
a := one;

```

```

00599600
00599700
00599800
00599900
00600000
00600100
00600200
00600300
00600400
00600500
00600600
00600700
00600800
00600900
00601000
00601100
00601200
00601300
00601400
00601500
00601600
00601700
00601800
00601900
00602000
00602100
00602200
00602300
00602400
00602500
00602600
00602700
00602800
00602900
00603000
00603100
00603200
00603300
00603400
00603500
00603600
00603700
00603800
00603900
00604000
00604100
00604200
00604300
00604400
00604500
00604600
00604700
00604800
00604900
00605000
00605100
00605200
00605300
00605400
00605500
00605600

```

```

repeat begin
  it := it + 1 ;
  a := a * beta ;
end until ( ( a + one ) - a ) - one <> zero ) ;
{
  determine negep, epsneg

negep := it + 3 ;
a := one ;

for i := 1 to negep do begin
  a := a / beta ;
end ;

while ( ( one - a ) - one = zero ) do begin
  a := a * beta ;
  negep := negep - 1 ;
end ;
negep := - negep ;
epsneg := a ;
{
  determine machep, eps

machep := negep ;
while ( ( one + a ) - one = zero ) do begin
  a := a * beta ;
  machep := machep + 1 ;
end ;
eps := a ;
{
  determine ngrd

ngrd := 0 ;
if(( irnd = 0) and((( one + eps) * one - one) <> zero)) then
ngrd := 1 ;
{
  determine iexp, minexp, xmin

loop to determine largest i such that
(1/beta) ** (2**(i))
does not underflow
exit from loop is signalled by an underflow

i := 0 ;
betain := one / beta ;
z := betain ;
underflo := false;
repeat begin
  y := z ;
  z := y * y ;
{
  check for underflow

if ( ( z * one = zero ) or ( abs ( z ) > y ) ) then begin
  underflo := true;
end else begin
  i := i + 1 ;
end;
end until underflo ;
k := 1 ;
{

```

```

00605700
00605800
00605900
00606000
00606100
00606200
00606300
00606400
00606500
00606600
00606700
00606800
00606900
00607000
00607100
00607200
00607300
00607400
00607500
00607600
00607700
00607800
00607900
00608000
00608100
00608200
00608300
00608400
00608500
00608600
00608700
00608800
00608900
00609000
00609100
00609200
00609300
00609400
00609500
00609600
00609700
00609800
00609900
00610000
00610100
00610200
00610300
00610400
00610500
00610600
00610700
00610800
00610900
00611000
00611100
00611200
00611300
00611400
00611500
00611600
00611700

```

```

determine k such that (1/beta)**k does not underflow
first set k = 2 ** i
}
for j := 1 to i do begin
  k := k + k ;
end ;

iexp := i + 1 ;
mx := k + k ;
if ( ibeta = 10 ) then begin
{
  for decimal machines only
  iexp := 2 ;
  iz := ibeta ;
  while ( k >= iz ) do begin
    iz := iz * ibeta ;
    iexp := iexp + 1 ;
  end ;
  mx := iz + iz - 1 ;
end;
underflo := false;
repeat begin
{
  loop to construct xmin
  exit from loop is signalled by an underflow

xmin := y ;
y := y * betain ;
if ( ( y * one ) = zero ) or ( abs ( y ) > xmin ) )
then begin
  underflo := true;
end else begin
  k := k + 1 ;
end;
end until underflo ;
minexp := - k ;
{ determine maxexp, xmax

if ( ( mx <= k + k - 3 ) and ( ibeta <> 10 ) ) then begin
  mx := mx + mx ;
  iexp := iexp + 1 ;
end;
maxexp := mx + minexp ;
{ adjust for machines with implicit leading
bit in binary significand and machines with
radix point at extreme right of significand
}
i := maxexp + minexp ;
if ( ( ibeta = 2 ) and ( i = 0 ) ) then maxexp := maxexp - 1 ;
if ( i > 20 ) then maxexp := maxexp - 3 ;
xmax := one - epsneg ;
if ( xmax * one <> xmax ) then xmax := one - beta * epsneg ;
xmax := ( xmax * betain * betain * betain ) / xmin ;
i := maxexp + minexp + 3 ;
if ( i > 0 ) then begin

for j := 1 to i do begin
  xmax := xmax * beta ;
end ;

```

```

00611800
00611900
00612000
00612100
00612200
00612300
00612400
00612500
00612600
00612700
00612800
00612900
00613000
00613100
00613200
00613300
00613400
00613500
00613600
00613700
00613800
00613900
00614000
00614100
00614200
00614300
00614400
00614500
00614600
00614700
00614800
00614900
00615000
00615100
00615200
00615300
00615400
00615500
00615600
00615700
00615800
00615900
00616000
00616100
00616200
00616300
00616400
00616500
00616600
00616700
00616800
00616900
00617000
00617100
00617200
00617300
00617400
00617500
00617600
00617700
00617800

```

```

end;
end;
function random : real ;
{   random number generator - based on algorithm 266
    by Pike and Hill (modified by Hansson)
    collected Alg. from CACM.

    This subprogram is intended for use on computers with
    fixed point wordlength of at least 29 bits.  it is
    best if the floating point significand has at most
    29 bits. }
{   The quality of the random numbers is not important.
    If recoding is needed for small wordlength computers,
    even returning a constant value or zero is possible. }
{   The value iy is global, and is initialized in the driver }
begin
    iy := (iy*125) mod 2796203;
    random := ( iy )/ 2796203.0e0 ;
end;
procedure printttestrun (n:integer; lb,ub:real;
    big,small : integer;
    mean,maxerror,xmaxerror,rmserror:real);
begin
    writeln(' :5,n:4,' RANDOM ARGUMENTS WERE TESTED FROM THE INTERVAL' )
    ;
    writeln(' :10,' (' ,lb:15,' ,',ub:15,' )' );
    writeln;
    writeln(' :5,'THE RESULT WAS TOO LARGE',big:5,' TIMES, AND' );
    writeln(' :10,'TOO SMALL',small:5,' TIMES' );
    writeln;
    if (mean <> 0.0) then begin
        writeln(' :5,'MEAN RELATIVE ERROR =' ,mean:15,' =',
            IBETA:4,' ** ',LN (ABS (mean) )/ALBETA:7:2);
    end;
    if (maxerror<> 0.0) then begin
        writeln(' :5,'THE MAXIMUM RELATIVE ERROR OF',maxerror:15,' =',
            IBETA:4,' ** ',LN (ABS (maxerror) )/ALBETA:7:2);
        writeln(' :10,'OCCURRED FOR X =' ,xmaxerror:15);
    end;
    if (rmserror <> 0.0) then begin
        writeln(' :5,'ROOT-MEAN-SQUARE RELATIVE ERROR =' ,rmserror:15,
            '=' ,IBETA:4,' ** ',LN (ABS (rmserror) )/ALBETA:7:2);
    end;
    writeln;
end; { OF PRINT TEST RUN }
begin
    iy := 100001;
    machar ( ibeta , it , irnd , ngrd , machep , negep , iexp , minexp ,
        maxexp , eps , epsneg , xmin , xmax );
    beta := ( ibeta );

```

```

00617900
00618000
00618100
00618200
00618300
00618400
00618500
00618600
00618700
00618800
00618900
00619000
00619100
00619200
00619300
00619400
00619500
00619600
00619700
00619800
00619900
00620000
00620100
00620200
00620300
00620400
00620500
00620600
00620700
00620800
00620900
00621000
00621100
00621200
00621300
00621400
00621500
00621600
00621700
00621800
00621900
00622000
00622100
00622200
00622300
00622400
00622500
00622600
00622700
00622800
00622900
00623000
00623100
00623200
00623300
00623400
00623500
00623600
00623700
00623800
00623900

```

```

    albeta := ln ( beta );
    v := 0.0625 ;
    a := 2.0 ;
    b := ln ( a ) * 0.5 ;
    a := - b + v ;
    d := 0.9 * xmax ;
    d := ln ( d );
    n := 2000 ;
    xn := ( n );
    il := 0 ;
{
    random argument accuracy tests
for j := 1 to 3 do begin
    k := 0 ;
    k1 := 0 ;
    x1 := 0.0 ;
    r5 := 0.0 ;
    r6 := 0.0 ;
    r7 := 0.0 ;
    del := ( b - a ) / xn ;
    x1 := a ;
for i := 1 to n do begin
    x := del * random + x1 ;
    y := x - v ;
    if ( y < 0.0 ) then x := y + v ;
    z := exp ( x );
    zz := exp ( y );
    if ( j = 1 ) then begin
        z := z - z * 6.058693718652421388e-2 ;
    end else begin
        if ( ibeta = 10 ) then z := z * 6.0e-2 + z *
            5.466789530794296106e-5
        else z := z * 0.0625 - z *
            2.4453321046920570389e-3 ;
    end;
    w := ( z - zz ) / zz ;
    if ( w < 0.0 ) then k := k + 1 ;
    if ( w > 0.0 ) then k1 := k1 + 1 ;
    r5 := r5 + w ;
    w := abs ( w );
    if ( w > r6 ) then begin
        r5 := w ;
        x1 := x ;
    end;
    r7 := r7 + w * w ;
    x1 := x1 + del ;
end ;
r5 := r5 / xn ;
r7 := sqrt ( r7 / xn );
writeln(' TEST OF EXP(X-', v:7:4, ') VS EXP(X)/EXP(', v:7:4, ')' );
writeln;
printttestrun(n,a,b,k,k1,r5,r6,x1,r7);
if ( j = 2 ) then begin
    a := - 2.0 * a ;
    b := 10.0 * a ;
    if ( b < d ) then b := d ;
end else begin
    v := 45.0 / 16.0 ;
}

```

```

00624000
00624100
00624200
00624300
00624400
00624500
00624600
00624700
00624800
00624900
00625000
00625100
00625200
00625300
00625400
00625500
00625600
00625700
00625800
00625900
00626000
00626100
00626200
00626300
00626400
00626500
00626600
00626700
00626800
00626900
00627000
00627100
00627200
00627300
00627400
00627500
00627600
00627700
00627800
00627900
00628000
00628100
00628200
00628300
00628400
00628500
00628600
00628700
00628800
00628900
00629000
00629100
00629200
00629300
00629400
00629500
00629600
00629700
00629800
00629900
00630000

```

```

a := - 10.0 * b ;
b := 4.0 * xmin * exp ( it * ln( beta )) ;
b := ln ( b ) ;
end ;
end ;
{
special tests
writeln(' THE IDENTITY EXP(X) * EXP(-X) - 1.0 WILL BE TESTED. ');
writeln(' ':7,'X', ' ':9, 'F(X)*F(-X) - 1');
writeln;

for i := 1 to 5 do begin
x := random * beta ;
y := - x ;
z := exp ( x ) * exp ( y ) - 1.0 ;
writeln(x:15, z:15);
end ;
writeln;
writeln(' TEST OF SPECIAL ARGUMENTS ');
writeln;
x := 0.0 ;
y := exp ( x ) - 1.0 ;
writeln(' EXP(0.0) - 1.0 = ', y:15);
writeln;
x := trunc ( ln ( xmin )) ;
y := exp ( x ) ;
writeln(' EXP(', x:13, ') = ', z:15);
writeln;
x := trunc ( ln ( xmax )) ;
y := exp ( x ) ;
writeln(' EXP(', x:13, ') = ', y:15);
writeln;
x := x / 2.0 ;
v := x / 2.0 ;
y := exp ( x ) ;
z := exp ( v ) ;
z := z * z ;
writeln(' IF EXP(', x:13, ') = ', y:15, ' IS NOT ABOUT ');
write(' EXP(', v:13, '**2 = ', z:15, ' THERE IS AN ARGUMENT ');
writeln(' REDUCTION ERROR ');
writeln;
{
test of error returns
writeln(' TEST OF ERROR RETURNS ');
writeln;
x := - 1.0 / sqrt ( xmin );
writeln(' EXP WILL BE CALLED WITH THE ARGUMENT ', x:15);
writeln(' THIS SHOULD UNDERFLOW AND MAYBE PRODUCE ZERO OR AN ERROR ');
;
writeln;
y := exp ( x ) ;
writeln(' EXP RETURNED THE VALUE ', y:15);
writeln;
writeln(' THIS CONCLUDES THE TESTS ');
end.

```

```

00630100
00630200
00630300
00630400
00630500
00630600
00630700
} 00630800
00630900
00631000
00631100
00631200
00631300
00631400
00631500
00631600
00631700
00631800
00631900
00632000
00632100
00632200
00632300
00632400
00632500
00632600
00632700
00632800
00632900
00633000
00633100
00633200
00633300
00633400
00633500
00633600
00633700
00633800
00633900
00634000
00634100
00634200
00634300
00634400
} 00634500
00634600
00634700
00634800
00634900
00635000
00635100
00635200
00635300
00635400
00635500
00635600
00635700

```

```

{TEST 6.6.6.2-9, CLASS=QUALITY}
{ This test checks the implementation of the sin and cos functions. }
program t5p6p6p2d9(output);
var
{
data required
none
other subprograms in this package
machar - as for sqrtest
random - as for sqrtest
standard subprograms required
abs, ln, exp, cos, sin, sqrt
i, ibeta, iexp, irnd, it, il, j, k, kl, machep,
iy, maxexp, minexp, n, negexp, ngrd : integer ;
a, albeta, b, beta, betap, c, del, eps, epsneg, expon, r5,
r6, r7, w, x, xl, xmax, xmin, xn, xl, y, z, zz : real ;
procedure machar (var ibeta, it, irnd, ngrd, machep, negexp, iexp,
minexp, maxexp : integer ; var eps, epsneg, xmin, xmax : real ) ;
var
{
This subroutine is intended to determine the characteristics
of the floating-point arithmetic system that are specified
below. The first three are determined according to an
algorithm due to M. Malcolm, CACM 15 (1972), pp. 949-951,
incorporating some, but not all, of the improvements
suggested by M. Gentleman and S. Marovich, CACM 17 (1974),
pp. 276-277. The version given here is for single precision.
Latest revision - October 1, 1976.
Author - W. J. Cody
Argonne National Laboratory
Revised for Pascal - R. A. Freak
University of Tasmania
Hobart
Tasmania
ibeta is the radix of the floating-point representation
it is the number of base ibeta digits in the floating-point
significand
irnd = 0 if the arithmetic chops,
1 if the arithmetic rounds
ngrd = 0 if irnd=1, or if irnd=0 and only it base ibeta
digits participate in the post normalization shift
of the floating-point significand in multiplication

```

```

00635800
00635900
00636000
00636100
00636200
00636300
00636400
00636500
00636600
00636700
00636800
00636900
00637000
00637100
00637200
00637300
00637400
00637500
00637600
00637700
00637800
00637900
} 00638000
00638100
00638200
00638300
00638400
00638500
00638600
00638700
00638800
00638900
00639000
00639100
00639200
00639300
00639400
00639500
00639600
00639700
00639800
00639900
00640000
00640100
00640200
00640300
00640400
00640500
00640600
00640700
00640800
00640900
00641000
00641100
00641200
00641300
00641400
00641500
00641600
00641700
00641800

```

```

1 if irnd=0 and more than it base ibeta digits 00641900
participate in the post normalization shift of the 00642000
floating-point significand in multiplication 00642100
machep is the exponent on the smallest positive floating-point 00642200
number eps such that 1.0+eps <> 1.0 00642300
negeps is the exponent on the smallest positive fl. pt. no. 00642400
negeps such that 1.0-negeps <> 1.0, except that 00642500
negeps is bounded below by it-3 00642600
iexp is the number of bits (decimal places if ibeta = 10) 00642700
reserved for the representation of the exponent of 00642800
a floating-point number 00642900
minexp is the exponent of the smallest positive fl. pt. no. 00643000
xmin 00643100
maxexp is the exponent of the largest finite floating-point 00643200
number xmax 00643300
eps is the smallest positive floating-point number such 00643400
that 1.0+eps <> 1.0. in particular, 00643500
eps = ibeta**machep 00643600
epsneg is the smallest positive floating-point number such 00643700
that 1.0-eps <> 1.0 (except that the exponent 00643800
negeps is bounded below by it-3). in particular 00643900
epsneg = ibeta**negep 00644000
xmin is the smallest positive floating-point number. in 00644100
particular, xmin = ibeta ** minexp 00644200
xmax is the largest finite floating-point number. in 00644300
particular xmax = (1.0-epsneg) * ibeta ** maxexp 00644400
note - on some machines xmax will be only the 00644500
second, or perhaps third, largest number, being 00644600
too small by 1 or 2 units in the last digit of 00644700
the significand. 00644800
} 00644900
00645000
00645100
i , iz , j , k , mx : integer ; 00645200
a , b , beta , betain , betaml , one , y , z , zero : real ; 00645300
underflo : boolean; 00645400
begin 00645500
irnd := 1 ; 00645600
one := ( irnd ); 00645700
a := one + one ; 00645800
b := a ; 00645900
zero := 0.0 ; 00646000
{ 00646100
determine ibeta,beta ala Malcolm 00646200
} 00646300
while ( ( ( a + one ) - a ) - one = zero ) do begin 00646400
a := a + a ; 00646500
end ; 00646600
while ( ( a + b ) - a = zero ) do begin 00646700
b := b + b ; 00646800
end ; 00646900
ibeta := trunc ( ( a + b ) - a ); 00647000
beta := ( ibeta ); 00647100
betaml := beta - one ; 00647200
{ 00647300
determine irnd,ngrd,it 00647400
} 00647500
if ( ( a + betaml ) - a = zero ) then irnd := 0 ; 00647600
it := 0 ; 00647700
a := one ; 00647800
00647900

repeat begin 00648000
it := it + 1 ; 00648100
a := a * beta ; 00648200
end until ( ( ( a + one ) - a ) - one <> zero ) ; 00648300
{ 00648400
determine negep, epsneg 00648500
} 00648600
negep := it + 3 ; 00648700
a := one ; 00648800
for i := 1 to negep do begin 00648900
a := a / beta ; 00649000
end ; 00649100
while ( ( one - a ) - one = zero ) do begin 00649200
a := a * beta ; 00649300
negep := negep - 1 ; 00649400
end ; 00649500
negep := - negep ; 00649600
epsneg := a ; 00649700
{ 00649800
determine machep, eps 00649900
} 00650000
machep := negep ; 00650100
while ( ( one + a ) - one = zero ) do begin 00650200
a := a * beta ; 00650300
machep := machep + 1 ; 00650400
end ; 00650500
eps := a ; 00650600
{ 00650700
determine ngrd 00650800
} 00650900
ngrd := 0 ; 00651000
if(( irnd = 0) and((( one + eps) * one - one) <> zero)) then 00651100
ngrd := 1 ; 00651200
{ 00651300
determine iexp, minexp, xmin 00651400
} 00651500
loop to determine largest i such that 00651600
(1/beta) ** (2**(i)) 00651700
does not underflow 00651800
exit from loop is signal1 by an underflow 00651900
} 00652000
i := 0 ; 00652100
betain := one / beta ; 00652200
z := betain ; 00652300
underflo := false; 00652400
repeat begin 00652500
y := z ; 00652600
z := y * y ; 00652700
} 00652800
check for underflow 00652900
} 00653000
if ( ( z * one = zero ) or ( abs ( z ) > y ) ) then begin 00653100
underflo := true; 00653200
end else begin 00653300
i := i + 1 ; 00653400
end; 00653500
end until underflo ; 00653600
k := 1 ; 00653700
} 00653800
00653900
00654000

```





```

albeta := ln ( beta );
a := 0.0 ;
b := 1.570796327 ;
c := b ;
n := 2000 ;
xn := ( n ) ;
il := 0 ;
}
    random argument accuracy tests
for j := 1 to 3 do begin
k := 0 ;
k1 := 0 ;
x1 := 0.0 ;
r5 := 0.0 ;
r6 := 0.0 ;
r7 := 0.0 ;
del := ( b - a ) / xn ;
x1 := a ;
for i := 1 to n do begin
x := del * random + x1 ;
y := x / 3.0 ;
y := ( x + y ) - x ;
x := 3.0 * y ;
if ( j = 3 ) then begin
z := cos ( x ) ;
zz := cos ( y ) ;
w := ( z + zz * ( 3.0 - 4.0 * zz * zz ) ) / z ;
end else begin
z := sin ( x ) ;
zz := sin ( y ) ;
w := ( z - zz * ( 3.0 - 4.0 * zz * zz ) ) / z ;
end ;
if ( w > 0.0 ) then k := k + 1 ;
if ( w < 0.0 ) then k1 := k1 + 1 ;
r5 := r5 + w ;
w := abs ( w ) ;
if ( w > r6 ) then begin
r6 := w ;
x1 := x ;
end ;
r7 := r7 + w * w ;
x1 := x1 + del ;
end ;
r5 := r5 / xn ;
r7 := sqrt ( r7 / xn ) ;
if ( j = 3 ) then begin
writeln(' TEST OF COS(X) VS 4*COS(X/3)**3-3*COS(X/3)');
writeln;
end else begin
writeln(' TEST OF SIN(X) VS 3*SIN(X/3)-4*SIN(X/3)**3');
writeln;
end ;
printtestrun(n,a,b,k,k1,r5,r6,x1,r7);
a := 18.84955592 ;
if ( j = 2 ) then a := b + c ;
b := a + c ;
end ;
}

```

```

00666300
00666400
00666500
00666600
00666700
00666800
00666900
00667000
00667100
00667200
00667300
00667400
00667500
00667600
00667700
00667800
00667900
00668000
00668100
00668200
00668300
00668400
00668500
00668600
00668700
00668800
00668900
00669000
00669100
00669200
00669300
00669400
00669500
00669600
00669700
00669800
00669900
00670000
00670100
00670200
00670300
00670400
00670500
00670600
00670700
00670800
00670900
00671000
00671100
00671200
00671300
00671400
00671500
00671600
00671700
00671800
00671900
00672000
00672100
00672200
00672300

```

```

special tests
c := 1.0 / exp ( ( it div 2 ) * ln( beta ) );
z := ( sin ( a + c ) - sin ( a - c ) ) / ( c + c ) ;
write(' IF ', z:15, ' IS NOT ALMOST 1.0 THEN SIN HAS THE WRONG ');
writeln('PERIOD');
writeln;
writeln(' THE IDENTITY -SIN(X) = -SIN(X) WILL BE TESTED');
writeln(' ':7, 'X', ' ':9, 'F(X) + F(-X)');
writeln;
for i := 1 to 5 do begin
x := random * a ;
z := sin ( x ) + sin ( - x ) ;
writeln(x:14, z:15);
end ;
writeln;
writeln(' THE IDENTITY SIN(X) = X, X SMALL, WILL BE TESTED. ');
writeln(' ':7, 'X', ' ':9, 'X - F(X)');
writeln;
betap := exp ( it * ln( beta ) );
x := random / betap ;
for i := 1 to 5 do begin
z := x - sin ( x ) ;
writeln(x:14, z:15);
x := x / beta ;
end ;
writeln;
writeln(' THE IDENTITY COS(-X) = COS(X) WILL BE TESTED. ');
writeln(' ':7, 'X', ' ':9, 'F(X) - F(-X)');
writeln;
for i := 1 to 5 do begin
x := random * a ;
z := cos ( x ) - cos ( - x ) ;
writeln(x:14, z:15);
end ;
writeln;
writeln(' TEST OF UNDERFLOW FOR VERY SMALL ARGUMENTS');
writeln;
expon := ( minexp ) * 0.75 ;
x := exp ( expon * ln( beta ) );
y := sin ( x ) ;
writeln(' ':5, 'SIN(', x:15, ') = ', y:15);
writeln;
writeln(' THE FOLLOWING THREE LINES ILLUSTRATE THE LOSS IN');
writeln(' SIGNIFICANCE FOR LARGE ARGUMENTS. THE ARGUMENTS');
writeln(' USED ARE CONSECUTIVE. ');
writeln;
z := sqrt ( betap ) ;
x := z * ( 1.0 - epsneg ) ;
y := sin ( x ) ;
writeln(' ':5, 'SIN(', x:15, ') = ', y:15);
writeln;
y := sin ( z ) ;
writeln(' ':5, 'SIN(', z:15, ') = ', y:15);

```

```

} 00672400
00672500
00672600
00672700
00672800
00672900
00673000
00673100
00673200
00673300
00673400
00673500
00673600
00673700
00673800
00673900
00674000
00674100
00674200
00674300
00674400
00674500
00674600
00674700
00674800
00674900
00675000
00675100
00675200
00675300
00675400
00675500
00675600
00675700
00675800
00675900
00676000
00676100
00676200
00676300
00676400
00676500
00676600
00676700
00676800
00676900
00677000
00677100
00677200
00677300
00677400
00677500
00677600
00677700
00677800
00677900
00678000
00678100
00678200
00678300
00678400

```

```

writeln;
x := z * ( 1.0 + eps );
y := sin ( x );
writeln( ' :5, 'SIN(', x:15, ') = ', y:15);
writeln;
x := betap ;
writeln( ' SIN(X) WILL BE CALLED WITH THE ARGUMENT ', x:15);
y := sin ( x );
writeln( ' SIN RETURNED THE VALUE ', y:15);
writeln( ' THIS CONCLUDES THE TESTS.' );
end.

```

```

00678500
00678600
00678700
00678800
00678900
00679000
00679100
00679200
00679300
00679400
00679500

```

```

{TEST 6.6.6.2-10, CLASS=QUALITY}
{ This test checks the implementation of the ln function. }
program t5p6p6p2d10(output);
var
{
  data required
      none
  other subprograms in this package
      machar - as for sqrtest
      ran(k) - as for sqrtest
  standard subprograms required
      abs, ln, sqrt
}
i , ibeta , iexp , irnd , it , il , j , k , kl , machep ,
iy , maxexp , minexp , n , negexp , ngrd : integer ;
a , albeta , b , beta , d , del , eight , eps , epsneg , half , r5 ,
r6 , r7 , tenth , w , x , xl , xmax , xmin , xn , xl , y , z , zz :
real ;
procedure machar (var ibeta , it , irnd , ngrd , machep , negexp , iexp,
minexp , maxexp : integer ; var eps , epsneg , xmin , xmax : real ) ;
var
{
  This subroutine is intended to determine the characteristics
  of the floating-point arithmetic system that are specified
  below. The first three are determined according to an
  algorithm due to M. Malcolm, CACM 15 (1972), pp. 949-951,
  incorporating some, but not all, of the improvements
  suggested by M. Gentleman and S. Marovich, CACM 17 (1974),
  pp. 276-277. The version given here is for single precision.
  Latest revision - October 1, 1976.
  Author - W. J. Cody
      Argonne National Laboratory
  Revised for Pascal - R. A. Freak
      University of Tasmania
      Hobart
      Tasmania
  ibeta is the radix of the floating-point representation
  it is the number of base ibeta digits in the floating-point
  significand
  irnd = 0 if the arithmetic chops,
      1 if the arithmetic rounds
  ngrd = 0 if irnd=1, or if irnd=0 and only it base ibeta
      digits participate in the post normalization shift
}

```

```

00679600
00679700
00679800
00679900
00680000
00680100
00680200
00680300
00680400
00680500
00680600
00680700
00680800
00680900
00681000
00681100
00681200
00681300
00681400
00681500
00681600
00681700
00681800
00681900
00682000
00682100
00682200
00682300
00682400
00682500
00682600
00682700
00682800
00682900
00683000
00683100
00683200
00683300
00683400
00683500
00683600
00683700
00683800
00683900
00684000
00684100
00684200
00684300
00684400
00684500
00684600
00684700
00684800
00684900
00685000
00685100
00685200
00685300
00685400
00685500
00685600

```

```

of the floating-point significand in multiplication 00685700
1 if irnd=0 and more than it base ibeta digits 00685800
participate in the post normalization shift of the 00685900
floating-point significand in multiplication 00685000
machep is the exponent on the smallest positive floating-point 00686100
number eps such that 1.0+eps <> 1.0 00686200
negeps is the exponent on the smallest positive fl. pt. no. 00686300
negeps such that 1.0-negeps <> 1.0, except that 00686400
negeps is bounded below by it-3 00686500
iexp is the number of bits (decimal places if ibeta = 10) 00686600
reserved for the representation of the exponent of 00686700
a floating-point number 00686800
minexp is the exponent of the smallest positive fl. pt. no. 00686900
xmin 00687000
maxexp is the exponent of the largest finite floating-point 00687100
number xmax 00687200
eps is the smallest positive floating-point number such 00687300
that 1.0+eps <> 1.0. in particular, 00687400
eps = ibeta*machep 00687500
epsneg is the smallest positive floating-point number such 00687600
that 1.0-eps <> 1.0 (except that the exponent 00687700
negeps is bounded below by it-3). in particular 00687800
epsneg = ibeta**negep 00687900
xmin is the smallest positive floating-point number. in 00688000
particular, xmin = ibeta ** minexp 00688100
xmax is the largest finite floating-point number. in 00688200
particular xmax = (1.0-epsneg) * ibeta ** maxexp 00688300
note - on some machines xmax will be only the 00688400
second, or perhaps third, largest number, being 00688500
too small by 1 or 2 units in the last digit of 00688600
the significand. 00688700
00688800
} 00688900
i , iz , j , k , mx : integer ; 00689000
a , b , beta , betain , betaml , one , y , z , zero : real ; 00689100
underflo : boolean; 00689200
begin 00689300
  irnd := 1 ; 00689400
  one := ( irnd ); 00689500
  a := one + one ; 00689600
  b := a ; 00689700
  zero := 0.0 ; 00689800
{ 00689900
  determine ibeta,beta ala Malcolm 00690000
} 00690100
while ( ( ( a + one ) - a ) - one = zero ) do begin 00690200
  a := a + a ; 00690300
end ; 00690400
while ( ( a + b ) - a = zero ) do begin 00690500
  b := b + b ; 00690600
end ; 00690700
ibeta := trunc ( ( a + b ) - a ); 00690800
beta := ( ibeta ); 00690900
betaml := beta - one ; 00691000
{ 00691100
  determine irnd,ngrd,it 00691200
} 00691300
if ( ( a + betaml ) - a = zero ) then irnd := 0 ; 00691400
it := 0 ; 00691500
00691600
00691700

```

```

a := one ;
repeat begin
  it := it + 1 ;
  a := a * beta ;
end until ( ( ( a + one ) - a ) - one <> zero ) ;
{
  determine negep, epsneg
}
negep := it + 3 ;
a := one ;
for i := 1 to negep do begin
  a := a / beta ;
end ;
while ( ( one - a ) - one = zero ) do begin
  a := a * beta ;
  negep := negep - 1 ;
end ;
negep := - negep ;
epsneg := a ;
{
  determine machep, eps
}
machep := negep ;
while ( ( one + a ) - one = zero ) do begin
  a := a * beta ;
  machep := machep + 1 ;
end ;
eps := a ;
{
  determine ngrd
}
ngrd := 0 ;
if(( irnd = 0) and((( one + eps) * one - one) <> zero)) then
ngrd := 1 ;
{
  determine iexp, minexp, xmin
}
loop to determine largest i such that
(1/beta) ** (2**(i))
does not underflow
exit from loop is signal by an underflow
}
i := 0 ;
betain := one / beta ;
z := betain ;
underflo := false;
repeat begin
  y := z ;
  z := y * y ;
}
check for underflow
}
if ( ( z * one = zero ) or ( abs ( z ) > y ) ) then begin
  underflo := true;
end else begin
  i := i + 1 ;
end;
end until underflo ;
k := 1 ;

```

```

00591800
00591900
00592000
00592100
00592200
00592300
00592400
00592500
00592600
00592700
00592800
00592900
00593000
00593100
00593200
00593300
00593400
00593500
00593600
00593700
00593800
00593900
00594000
00594100
00594200
00594300
00594400
00594500
00594600
00594700
00594800
00594900
00595000
00595100
00595200
00595300
00595400
00595500
00595600
00595700
00595800
00595900
00596000
00596100
00596200
00596300
00596400
00596500
00596600
00596700
00596800
00596900
00597000
00597100
00597200
00597300
00597400
00597500
00597600
00597700
00597800

```

```

{
  determine k such that (1/beta)**k does not underflow
  first set k = 2 ** i

for j := 1 to i do begin
  k := k + k ;
end ;

iexp := i + 1 ;
mx := k + k ;
if ( ibeta = 10 ) then begin
{
  for decimal machines only
  iexp := 2 ;
  iz := ibeta ;
  while ( k >= iz ) do begin
    iz := iz * ibeta ;
    iexp := iexp + 1 ;
  end ;
  mx := iz + iz - 1 ;
end;
underflo := false;
repeat begin
{
  loop to construct xmin
  exit from loop is signalled by an underflow

  xmin := y ;
  y := y * betain ;
  if ( ( y * one ) = zero ) or ( abs ( y ) > xmin ) )
  then begin
    underflo := true;
  end else begin
    k := k + 1 ;
  end;
end until underflo ;
minexp := - k ;
{ determine maxexp, xmax

if ( ( mx <= k + k - 3 ) and ( ibeta <> 10 ) ) then begin
  mx := mx + mx ;
  iexp := iexp + 1 ;
end;
maxexp := mx + minexp ;
{ adjust for machines with implicit leading
bit in binary significand and machines with
radix point at extreme right of significand

i := maxexp + minexp ;
if ( ( ibeta = 2 ) and ( i = 0 ) ) then maxexp := maxexp - 1 ;
if ( i > 20 ) then maxexp := maxexp - 3 ;
xmax := one - epsneg ;
if ( xmax * one <> xmax ) then xmax := one - beta * epsneg ;
xmax := ( xmax * betain * betain * betain ) / xmin ;
i := maxexp + minexp + 3 ;
if ( i > 0 ) then begin

  for j := 1 to i do begin
    xmax := xmax * beta ;

```

```

00697900
00698000
00698100
00698200
} 00698300
00698400
00698500
00698600
00698700
00698800
00698900
00699000
00699100
00699200
} 00699300
00699400
00699500
00699600
00699700
00699800
00699900
00700000
00700100
00700200
00700300
00700400
00700500
00700600
} 00700700
00700800
00700900
00701000
00701100
00701200
00701300
00701400
00701500
00701600
00701700
00701800
} 00701900
00702000
00702100
00702200
00702300
00702400
00702500
00702600
00702700
} 00702800
00702900
00703000
00703100
00703200
00703300
00703400
00703500
00703600
00703700
00703800
00703900

```

```

end ;
end;

end;

function random : real ;

{
  random number generator - based on algorithm 266
  by Pike and Hill (modified by Hansson)
  collected Alg. from CACM.

  This subprogram is intended for use on computers with
  fixed point wordlength of at least 29 bits. it is
  best if the floating point significand has at most
  29 bits. }

{
  The quality of the random numbers is not important.
  If recoding is needed for small wordlength computers,
  even returning a constant value or zero is possible. }

{
  The value iy is global, and is initialized in the driver }

begin
  iy := (iy*125) mod 2796203;
  random := ( iy ) / 2796203.0e0 ;
end;

procedure printtestrun (n:integer; lb,ub:real;
  big,small : integer;
  mean,maxerror,xmaxerror,rmserror:real);
begin
  writeln(' ':5,n:4,' RANDOM ARGUMENTS WERE TESTED FROM THE INTERVAL')
  ;
  writeln(' ':10,(' ',lb:15,',',' ',ub:15,','));
  writeln;
  writeln(' ':5,'THE RESULT WAS TOO LARGE',big:5,' TIMES, AND');
  writeln(' ':10,'TOO SMALL',small:5,' TIMES');
  writeln;
  if (mean <> 0.0) then begin
    writeln(' ':5,'MEAN RELATIVE ERROR =',mean:15,'=',
      IBETA:4,' ** ',LN (ABS (mean))/ALBETA:7:2);
  end;
  if (maxerror <> 0.0) then begin
    writeln(' ':5,'THE MAXIMUM RELATIVE ERROR OF',maxerror:15,'=',
      IBETA:4,' ** ',LN (ABS (maxerror))/ALBETA:7:2);
    writeln(' ':10,'OCCURRED FOR X =',xmaxerror:15);
  end;
  if (rmserror <> 0.0) then begin
    writeln(' ':5,'ROOT-MEAN-SQUARE RELATIVE ERROR =',rmserror:15,
      '=','IBETA:4,' ** ',LN (ABS (rmserror))/ALBETA:7:2);
  end;
  writeln;
end; { OF PRINT TEST RUN }

function sign(a1 , a2 : real) : real;
begin
  if (a2 < 0) then
    sign := -abs(a1)
  else

```

```

00704000
00704100
00704200
00704300
00704400
00704500
00704600
00704700
00704800
00704900
00705000
00705100
00705200
00705300
00705400
00705500
00705600
00705700
00705800
00705900
00706000
00706100
00706200
00706300
00706400
00706500
00706600
00706700
00706800
00706900
00707000
00707100
00707200
00707300
00707400
00707500
00707600
00707700
00707800
00707900
00708000
00708100
00708200
00708300
00708400
00708500
00708600
00708700
00708800
00708900
00709000
00709100
00709200
00709300
00709400
00709500
00709600
00709700
00709800
00709900
00710000

```

```

sign := abs(al)
end;

begin
  iy := 100001;
  machar ( ibeta , it , irnd , ngrd , machep , negexp , iexp , minexp ,
    maxexp , eps , epsneg , xmin , xmax );
  beta := ( ibeta );
  albeta := ln ( beta );
  j := it div 3 ;
  a := 1.0 ;

  for i := 1 to j do begin
    a := a / beta ;
  end ;

  n := 2000 ;
  xn := ( n );
  b := 1.0 + a ;
  a := 1.0 - a ;
  d := 1.0 + sqrt ( eps );
  half := 0.5 ;
  eight := 8.0 ;
  tenth := 0.1 ;
  il := 0 ;

  {
    random argument accuracy tests
  }
  for j := 1 to 4 do begin
    case j of
      1:
        begin
          writeln(' TEST OF LN(X) VS TAYLOR SERIES EXPANSION');
          writeln(' OF LN(1+Y)');
        end;
      2:
        begin
          writeln(' TEST OF LN(X) VS LN(17X/16)-LN(17/16)');
          writeln;
          a := sqrt ( half );
          b := 15.0 / 16.0 ;
        end;
      3:
        begin
          writeln(' TEST OF LN(X) VS LN(11X/10)-LN(11/10)');
          writeln;
          a := sqrt ( tenth );
          b := 0.9;
        end;
      4:
        begin
          writeln(' TEST OF LN(X*X) VS 2 * LN(X)');
          writeln;
          a := 16.0 ;
          b := 240.0 ;
        end;
    end;
    del := ( b - a ) / xn ;
    k := 0 ;
    k1 := 0 ;

```

```

00710100
00710200
00710300
00710400
00710500
00710600
00710700
00710800
00710900
00711000
00711100
00711200
00711300
00711400
00711500
00711600
00711700
00711800
00711900
00712000
00712100
00712200
00712300
00712400
00712500
00712600
00712700
00712800
00712900
00713000
00713100
00713200
00713300
00713400
00713500
00713600
00713700
00713800
00713900
00714000
00714100
00714200
00714300
00714400
00714500
00714600
00714700
00714800
00714900
00715000
00715100
00715200
00715300
00715400
00715500
00715600
00715700
00715800
00715900
00716000
00716100

```

```

x1 := 0.0 ;
r5 := 0.0 ;
r6 := 0.0 ;
r7 := 0.0 ;
x1 := a ;

for i := 1 to n do begin
  x := del * random * d + x1 ;
  case j of
    1:
      begin
        y := ( x - 0.5 ) - half ;
        z := ln ( x );
        zz := 1.0 / 3.0 ;
        zz := y * ( zz - y / 4.0 ) ;
        zz := ( zz - half ) * y * y + y ;
      end;
    2:
      begin
        x := ( x + 8.0 ) - eight ;
        y := x + x / 16.0 ;
        z := ln ( x );
        zz := ln ( y ) - 7.7746816434842581e-5 ;
        zz := zz - 31.0 / 512.0 ;
      end;
    3:
      begin
        x := ( x + 8.0 ) - eight ;
        y := x + x * tenth ;
        z := ln ( x ) / ln(10) ;
        zz := ln ( y ) / ln(10) - 3.7706015822504075e-4 ;
        zz := zz - 21.0 / 512.0 ;
      end;
    4:
      begin
        z := ln ( x * x );
        zz := ln ( x );
        zz := zz + zz ;
      end;
      w := ( z - zz ) / z ;
      z := sign ( w , z );
      if ( z > 0.0 ) then k := k + 1 ;
      if ( z < 0.0 ) then k1 := k1 + 1 ;
      r5 := r5 + w ;
      w := abs ( w );
      if ( w > r6 ) then begin
        r5 := w ;
        x1 := x ;
      end;
      r7 := r7 + w * w ;
      x1 := x1 + del ;
    end ;
    r5 := r5 / xn ;
    r7 := sqrt ( r7 / xn );
    printtestrun(n,a,b,k,k1,r5,r6,x1,r7);
  end ;
  {
    special tests
  }

```

```

00716200
00716300
00716400
00716500
00716600
00716700
00716800
00716900
00717000
00717100
00717200
00717300
00717400
00717500
00717600
00717700
00717800
00717900
00718000
00718100
00718200
00718300
00718400
00718500
00718600
00718700
00718800
00718900
00719000
00719100
00719200
00719300
00719400
00719500
00719600
00719700
00719800
00719900
00720000
00720100
00720200
00720300
00720400
00720500
00720600
00720700
00720800
00720900
00721000
00721100
00721200
00721300
00721400
00721500
00721600
00721700
00721800
00721900
00722000
00722100
00722200

```

```
writeln(' THE IDENTITY LN(X) = - LN(1/X) WILL BE TESTED');
writeln;
writeln('      X      F(X) + F(1/X)');
writeln;
for i := 1 to 5 do begin
  x := random ;
  x := x + x + 15.0 ;
  y := 1.0 / x ;
  z := ln ( x )+ ln ( y );
  writeln(x:15,z:15);
end ;

writeln;
writeln(' TEST OF SPECIAL ARGUMENTS');
writeln;
x := 1.0 ;
y := ln ( x );
writeln(' LN(1.0) = ', y:15);
writeln;
x := xmin ;
y := ln ( x );
writeln(' LN(XMIN) = LN(', x:15, ') = ', y:15);
writeln;
x := xmax ;
y := ln ( x );
writeln(' LN(XMAX) = LN(', x:15, ') = ', y:15);
writeln;
{
  Test 6.6.6.2-4 checks that an error is produced
  when ln is called with a negative argument.
}
writeln(' THIS CONCLUDES THE TESTS');
end.
```

00722300  
00722400  
00722500  
00722600  
00722700  
00722800  
00722900  
00723000  
00723100  
00723200  
00723300  
00723400  
00723500  
00723600  
00723700  
00723800  
00723900  
00724000  
00724100  
00724200  
00724300  
00724400  
00724500  
00724600  
00724700  
00724800  
00724900  
00725000  
00725100  
00725200  
00725300  
00725400  
00725500  
00725600

```
{TEST 6.6.6.2-11, CLASS=IMPLEMENTATIONDEFINED}

{ This program determines some of the characteristics of the
floating-point arithmetic system of the host machine.
If the program fails or the printed results do not agree
with the known data for the machine then the program
should be checked because some of the assumptions made
about floating-point arithmetic may be invalid for that
machine. }

program t6p6p6p2d11(output);

{ If the results from this test are not in conformity with
the known data for the implementation, then all copies of
MACHAR should be replaced by an equivalent that assigns
the appropriate values to the parameters. }

var
  eps , epsneg , xmax , xmin : real;
  ibeta , iexp , irnd , it , machep , maxexp , minexp , negexp , ngrd :
  integer;

procedure machar (var ibeta , it , irnd , ngrd , machep , negexp , iexp ,
  minexp , maxexp : integer ; var eps , epsneg , xmin , xmax : real ) ;

var
{ This subroutine is intended to determine the characteristics
of the floating-point arithmetic system that are specified
below. The first three are determined according to an
algorithm due to M. Malcolm, CACM 15 (1972), pp. 949-951,
incorporating some, but not all, of the improvements
suggested by M. Gentleman and S. Marovich, CACM 17 (1974),
pp. 276-277. The version given here is for single precision.

Latest revision - October 1, 1976.

Author - W. J. Cody
      Argonne National Laboratory

Revised for Pascal - R. A. Freak
      University of Tasmania
      Hobart
      Tasmania

ibeta  is the radix of the floating-point representation
it     is the number of base ibeta digits in the floating-point
      significand
irnd   = 0 if the arithmetic chops,
      1 if the arithmetic rounds
ngrd   = 0 if irnd=1, or if irnd=0 and only it base ibeta
      digits participate in the post normalization shift
      of the floating-point significand in multiplication
      1 if irnd=0 and more than it base ibeta digits
      participate in the post normalization shift of the
      floating-point significand in multiplication
machep is the exponent on the smallest positive floating-point
      number eps such that 1.0+eps <> 1.0
```

00725700  
00725800  
00725900  
00726000  
00726100  
00726200  
00726300  
00726400  
00726500  
00726600  
00726700  
00726800  
00726900  
00727000  
00727100  
00727200  
00727300  
00727400  
00727500  
00727600  
00727700  
00727800  
00727900  
00728000  
00728100  
00728200  
00728300  
00728400  
00728500  
00728600  
00728700  
00728800  
00728900  
00729000  
00729100  
00729200  
00729300  
00729400  
00729500  
00729600  
00729700  
00729800  
00729900  
00730000  
00730100  
00730200  
00730300  
00730400  
00730500  
00730600  
00730700  
00730800  
00730900  
00731000  
00731100  
00731200  
00731300  
00731400  
00731500  
00731500  
00731700

```

negeps  is the exponent on the smallest positive fl. pt. no.
         negeps such that 1.0-negeps <> 1.0, except that
         negeps is bounded below by it-3
iexp    is the number of bits (decimal places if ibeta = 10)
         reserved for the representation of the exponent of
         a floating-point number
minexp  is the exponent of the smallest positive fl. pt. no.
         xmin
maxexp  is the exponent of the largest finite floating-point
         number xmax
eps     is the smallest positive floating-point number such
         that 1.0+eps <> 1.0. in particular,
         eps = ibeta**machep
epsneg  is the smallest positive floating-point number such
         that 1.0-eps <> 1.0 (except that the exponent
         negeps is bounded below by it-3). in particular
         epsneg = ibeta**negep
xmin    is the smallest positive floating-point number. in
         particular, xmin = ibeta ** minexp
xmax    is the largest finite floating-point number. in
         particular xmax = (1.0-epsneg) * ibeta ** maxexp
         note - on some machines xmax will be only the
         second, or perhaps third, largest number, being
         too small by 1 or 2 units in the last digit of
         the significand.

i , iz , j , k , mx : integer ;
a , b , beta , betain , betaml , one , y , z , zero : real ;
underflo : boolean;

begin
  irnd := 1 ;
  one := ( irnd ) ;
  a := one + one ;
  b := a ;
  zero := 0.0 ;
{
  determine ibeta,beta ala Malcolm
while ( ( ( a + one ) - a ) - one = zero ) do begin
  a := a + a ;
end ;
while ( ( a + b ) - a = zero ) do begin
  b := b + b ;
end ;
ibeta := trunc ( ( a + b ) - a ) ;
beta := ( ibeta ) ;
betaml := beta - one ;
{
  determine irnd,ngrd,it
if ( ( a + betaml ) - a = zero ) then irnd := 0 ;
it := 0 ;
a := one ;
repeat begin
  it := it + 1 ;
  a := a * beta ;
end until ( ( ( a + one ) - a ) - one <> zero ) ;
}

```

```

00731800
00731900
00732000
00732100
00732200
00732300
00732400
00732500
00732600
00732700
00732800
00732900
00733000
00733100
00733200
00733300
00733400
00733500
00733600
00733700
00733800
00733900
00734000
00734100
00734200
00734300
} 00734400
00734500
00734600
00734700
00734800
00734900
00735000
00735100
00735200
00735300
00735400
00735500
00735600
00735700
} 00735800
00735900
00736000
00736100
00736200
00736300
00736400
00736500
00736600
00736700
00736800
00736900
} 00737000
00737100
00737200
00737300
00737400
00737500
00737600
00737700
00737800

```

```

         determine negep, epsneg
} 00737900
00738000
00738100
00738200
00738300
00738400
00738500
00738600
00738700
00738800
00738900
00739000
00739100
00739200
00739300
00739400
00739500
} 00739600
00739700
00739800
00739900
00740000
00740100
00740200
00740300
00740400
} 00740500
00740600
00740700
00740800
00740900
00741000
00741100
00741200
00741300
00741400
00741500
} 00741600
00741700
00741800
00741900
00742000
00742100
00742200
00742300
00742400
} 00742500
00742600
00742700
00742800
00742900
00743000
00743100
00743200
00743300
00743400
} 00743500
00743600
00743700
00743800
00743900

```

```

determine negep, epsneg
negep := it + 3 ;
a := one ;

for i := 1 to negep do begin
  a := a / beta ;
end ;

while ( ( one - a ) - one = zero ) do begin
  a := a * beta ;
  negep := negep - 1 ;
end ;
negep := - negep ;
epsneg := a ;
{
  determine machep, eps
}
machep := negep ;
while ( ( one + a ) - one = zero ) do begin
  a := a * beta ;
  machep := machep + 1 ;
end ;
eps := a ;
{
  determine ngrd
}
ngrd := 0 ;
if(( irnd = 0 ) and((( one + eps ) * one - one ) <> zero)) then
ngrd := 1 ;
{
  determine iexp, minexp, xmin
}
loop to determine largest i such that
  (1/beta) ** (2**i))
does not underflow
exit from loop is signal by an underflow
}
i := 0 ;
betain := one / beta ;
z := betain ;
underflo := false;
repeat begin
  y := z ;
  z := y * y ;
{
  check for underflow
}
if ( ( z * one = zero ) or ( abs ( z ) > y ) ) then begin
  underflo := true;
end else begin
  i := i + 1 ;
end;
end until underflo ;
k := 1 ;
{
  determine k such that (1/beta)**k does not underflow
}
first set k = 2 ** i
}

```

```

for j := 1 to i do begin
  k := k + k ;
end ;

iexp := i + 1 ;
mx := k + k ;
if ( ibeta = 10 ) then begin
{
  for decimal machines only
  iexp := 2 ;
  iz := ibeta ;
  while ( k >= iz ) do begin
    iz := iz * ibeta ;
    iexp := iexp + 1 ;
  end ;
  mx := iz + iz - 1 ;
end;
underflo := false;
repeat begin
{
  loop to construct xmin
  exit from loop is signalled by an underflow

  xmin := y ;
  y := y * betain ;
  if ( ( ( y * one ) = zero ) or ( abs ( y ) > xmin ) )
  then begin
    underflo := true;
  end else begin
    k := k + 1 ;
  end;
end until underflo ;
minexp := - k ;
{ determine maxexp, xmax
}
if ( ( mx <= k + k - 3 ) and ( ibeta <> 10 ) ) then begin
  mx := mx + mx ;
  iexp := iexp + 1 ;
end;
maxexp := mx + minexp ;
{ adjust for machines with implicit leading
bit in binary significand and machines with
radix point at extreme right of significand
}
i := maxexp + minexp ;
if ( ( ibeta = 2 ) and ( i = 0 ) ) then maxexp := maxexp - 1 ;
if ( i > 20 ) then maxexp := maxexp - 3 ;
xmax := one - epsneg ;
if ( xmax * one <> xmax ) then xmax := one - beta * epsneg ;
xmax := ( xmax * betain * betain * betain ) / xmin ;
i := maxexp + minexp + 3 ;
if ( i > 0 ) then begin

  for j := 1 to i do begin
    xmax := xmax * beta ;
  end ;
end;
end;

```

```

00744000
00744100
00744200
00744300
00744400
00744500
00744600
00744700
} 00744800
00744900
00745000
00745100
00745200
00745300
00745400
00745500
00745600
00745700
00745800
00745900
} 00746000
00746100
00746200
00746300
00746400
00746500
00746600
00746700
00746800
00746900
00747000
00747100
00747200
00747300
} 00747400
00747500
00747600
00747700
00747800
00747900
00748000
00748100
00748200
} 00748300
00748400
00748500
00748600
00748700
00748800
00748900
00749000
00749100
00749200
00749300
00749400
00749500
00749600
00749700
00749800
00749900
00750000

```

```

begin
  machar ( ibeta , it , irnd , ngrd , machep , negep , iexp , minexp ,
    maxexp , eps , epsneg , xmin , xmax );
  writeln(' OUTPUT FROM MACHAR');
  writeln;
  writeln;
  writeln(' BETA =',ibeta:5);
  writeln;
  writeln(' T =',it:5);
  writeln;
  writeln(' RND =',irnd:5);
  writeln;
  writeln(' NGRD =',ngrd:5);
  writeln;
  writeln(' MACHEP =',machep:5);
  writeln;
  writeln(' NEGEP =',negep:5);
  writeln;
  writeln(' IEXP =',iexp:5);
  writeln;
  writeln(' MINEXP =',minexp:5);
  writeln;
  writeln(' MAXEXP =',maxexp:5);
  writeln;
  writeln(' EPS =',eps:15);
  writeln;
  writeln(' EPSNEG =',epsneg:15);
  writeln;
  writeln(' XMIN =',xmin:15);
  writeln;
  writeln(' XMAX =',xmax:15);
end.

```

```

00750100
00750200
00750300
00750400
00750500
00750600
00750700
00750800
00750900
00751000
00751100
00751200
00751300
00751400
00751500
00751600
00751700
00751800
00751900
00752000
00752100
00752200
00752300
00752400
00752500
00752600
00752700
00752800
00752900
00753000
00753100
00753200
00753300

```



```

{TEST 6.6.6.3-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program checks the implementation of the transfer
  functions trunc and round.
  The compiler fails if the program does not compile and run. }

program t6p6p6p3d1(output);
var
  i,
  truncstatus,
  roundstatus : integer;
  j : real;
begin
  truncstatus:=0;
  roundstatus:=0;
  if (trunc(3.7)=3) and (trunc(-3.7)=-3) then
    truncstatus:=truncstatus+1
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.6.6.3-1 : TRUNC');
  if (round(3.7)=4) and (round(-3.7)=-4) then
    roundstatus:=roundstatus+1
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.6.6.3-1 : ROUND');

  j:=0;
  for i:=-333 to 333 do
  begin
    j:=j+i div 100;
    if j<0 then
      if (trunc(j-0.5)=round(j)) then
        begin
          truncstatus:=truncstatus+1;
          roundstatus:=roundstatus+1
        end
      else
        writeln(' FAIL...6.6.6.3-1 : TRUNC ROUND')
    else
      if (trunc(j+0.5)=round(j)) then
        begin
          truncstatus:=truncstatus+1;
          roundstatus:=roundstatus+1
        end
      else
        writeln(' FAIL...6.6.6.3-1 : TRUNC ROUND')
    end;

  if (truncstatus=668) and (roundstatus=668) then
    writeln(' PASS...6.6.6.3-1')
  end.

```

```

00753400
00753500
00753600
00753700
00753800
00753900
00754000
00754100
00754200
00754300
00754400
00754500
00754600
00754700
00754800
00754900
00755000
00755100
00755200
00755300
00755400
00755500
00755600
00755700
00755800
00755900
00756000
00756100
00756200
00756300
00756400
00756500
00756600
00756700
00756800
00756900
00757000
00757100
00757200
00757300
00757400
00757500
00757600
00757700
00757800
00757900
00758000
00758100
00758200
00758300

```

```

{TEST 6.6.6.3-2, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ This program causes an error to occur as the result
  returned by the trunc function is not a value of the
  type integer.
  The error should be detected at run-time. }

program t6p6p6p3d2(output);
var
  reel : real;
  i : integer;
  ok : boolean;
begin
  reel:=11111.11111;
  ok:=true;
  while ok do
  begin
    i:=trunc(reel);
    if (i<0) then
      ok:=false
    else
      reel:=reel*2
    end;
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.6.6.3-2')
  end.

{TEST 6.6.6.3-3, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ This program causes an error to occur as the result
  returned by the round function is not a value of the
  type integer.
  The error should be detected at run-time. }

program t6p6p6p3d3(output);
var
  reel : real;
  i : integer;
  ok : boolean;
begin
  reel:=11111.11111;
  ok:=true;
  while ok do
  begin
    i:=round(reel);
    if (i<0) then
      ok:=false
    else
      reel:=reel*2
    end;
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.6.6.3-3')
  end.

```

```

00758400
00758500
00758600
00758700
00758800
00758900
00759000
00759100
00759200
00759300
00759400
00759500
00759600
00759700
00759800
00759900
00760000
00760100
00760200
00760300
00760400
00760500
00760600
00760700
00760800

```

```

00760900
00761000
00761100
00761200
00761300
00761400
00761500
00761600
00761700
00761800
00761900
00762000
00762100
00762200
00762300
00762400
00762500
00762600
00762700
00762800
00762900
00763000
00763100
00763200
00763300

```

{TEST 6.6.6.3-4, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ This test checks that neither trunc nor round are permitted to have integer parameters. The Standard requires these to be real. The compiler deviates if the program compiles and prints DEVIATES. }

program t6p6p6p3d4(output);

```
var
  i:integer;
  x:real;
begin
  i:=1979;
  x:=trunc(i)+round(i+1);
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.6.6.3-4, TRUNC/ROUND')
end.
```

00763400  
00763500  
00763600  
00763700  
00763800  
00763900  
00764000  
00764100  
00764200  
00764300  
00764400  
00764500  
00764600  
00764700  
00764800  
00764900

{TEST 6.6.6.4-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program checks that the implementation of the ord function is as described by the Standard.  
The compiler fails if the program does not compile and run. }

program t6p6p6p4d1(output);

```
type
  colourtype = (red,orange,yellow,green,blue);
```

```
var
  colour : colourtype;
  some : orange..green;
  i : integer;
  counter : integer;
  ok : boolean;
```

```
begin
  counter:=0;
  if (ord(false)=0) and (ord(true)=1) then
    counter:=counter+1
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.6.6.4-1 : FALSE/TRUE');

  if (ord(red)=0) and (ord(orange)=1) and
    (ord(yellow)=2) and (ord(green)=3) and
    (ord(blue)=4) then
    counter:=counter+1
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.6.6.4-1 : COLOURTYPE');
```

```
i:=-11;
ok:=true;
while ok do
begin
  i:=i+1;
  if i>10 then
    ok:=false
  else
    if ord(i)=i then
      counter:=counter+1
    else
      begin
        ok:=false;
        writeln(' FAIL...6.6.6.4-1 : I')
      end
end
```

```
end;

colour:=blue;
some:=orange;
if ord(colour)=4 then
  counter:=counter+1
else
  writeln(' FAIL...6.6.6.4-1 : COLOUR');
```

```
if ord(some)=1 then
  counter:=counter+1
else
  writeln(' FAIL...6.6.6.4-1 : SOME');
```

```
if counter=25 then
  writeln(' PASS...6.6.6.4-1')
end.
```

00765000  
00765100  
00765200  
00765300  
00765400  
00765500  
00765600  
00765700  
00765800  
00765900  
00766000  
00766100  
00766200  
00766300  
00766400  
00766500  
00766600  
00766700  
00766800  
00766900  
00767000  
00767100  
00767200  
00767300  
00767400  
00767500  
00767600  
00767700  
00767800  
00767900  
00768000  
00768100  
00768200  
00768300  
00768400  
00768500  
00768600  
00768700  
00768800  
00768900  
00769000  
00769100  
00769200  
00769300  
00769400  
00769500  
00769600  
00769700  
00769800  
00769900  
00770000  
00770100  
00770200  
00770300  
00770400  
00770500  
00770600  
00770700  
00770800  
00770900  
00771000

```
{TEST 6.6.6.4-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
{ This program checks the implementation of chr.
  The compiler fails if the program does not compile and run. }
```

```
program t6p6p6p4d2(output);
var
  letter : char;
  counter : integer;
begin
  counter:=0;

  for letter:='0' to '9' do
    if chr(ord(letter))=letter then
      counter:=counter+1;

  if counter=10 then
    writeln(' PASS...6.6.6.4-2')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.6.6.4-2')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.6.6.4-3, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
```

```
{ This program tests the function pred only. The user is
referred to tests 6.4.2.2-4 and 6.4.2.3-2 for tests of
succ.
The compiler fails if the program does not compile and run. }
```

```
program t6p6p6p4d3(output);
type
  colourtype = (red,orange,yellow,green,blue);
var
  colour : colourtype;
  counter: integer;
begin
  counter:=0;
  colour:=blue;
  colour:=pred(colour);
  colour:=pred(colour);
  colour:=pred(succ(colour));
  if colour=yellow then
    counter:=1
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.6.6.4-3 : COLOUR');

  if pred(-10)=-11 then
    counter:=counter+1
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.6.6.4-3 : -VE NUMBERS');

  if counter=2 then
    writeln(' PASS...6.6.6.4-3')
end.
```

```
00771100
00771200
00771300
00771400
00771500
00771600
00771700
00771800
00771900
00772000
00772100
00772200
00772300
00772400
00772500
00772600
00772700
00772800
00772900
00773000
00773100
```

```
00773200
00773300
00773400
00773500
00773600
00773700
00773800
00773900
00774000
00774100
00774200
00774300
00774400
00774500
00774600
00774700
00774800
00774900
00775000
00775100
00775200
00775300
00775400
00775500
00775600
00775700
00775800
00775900
00776000
00776100
00776200
00776300
```

```
{TEST 6.6.6.4-4, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}
```

```
{ This program causes an error to occur as the
function succ is applied to the last value
of an ordinal type.
The error should be detected by the compiler
or at run-time. }
```

```
program t6p6p6p4d4(output);
type
  enumerated = (first,second,third,last);
var
  ordinal : enumerated;
begin
  ordinal:=succ(last);
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.6.6.4-4')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.6.6.4-5, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}
```

```
{ This program causes an error to occur as the function PRED
is applied to the first value of an ordinal type.
The error should be detected by the compiler or at run-time. }
```

```
program t6p6p6p4d5(output);
type
  enumerated = (first,second,third,fourth,last);
var
  ordinal : enumerated;
begin
  ordinal:=first;
  ordinal:=pred(ordinal);
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.6.6.4-5, PRED')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.6.6.4-6, CLASS=DEVIANC}
```

```
{ This test checks that succ and pred cannot be applied to
real values. The compiler deviates if the program compiler
and prints DEVIATES. }
```

```
program t6p6p6p4d6(output);
var
  x:real;
begin
  x:=0.3;
  if (succ(x)>x) and (pred(x)<x) then
    writeln(' DEVIATES...6.6.6.4-6, REAL SUCC/PRED')
  else
    writeln(' DEVIATES...6.6.6.4-6, MESS')
end.
```

```
00776400
00776500
00776600
00776700
00776800
00776900
00777000
00777100
00777200
00777300
00777400
00777500
00777600
00777700
00777800
00777900
00778000
```

```
00778100
00778200
00778300
00778400
00778500
00778600
00778700
00778800
00778900
00779000
00779100
00779200
00779300
00779400
00779500
00779600
```

```
00779700
00779800
00779900
00780000
00780100
00780200
00780300
00780400
00780500
00780600
00780700
00780800
00780900
00781000
00781100
00781200
```

{TEST 6.6.6.4-7, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ This test evokes an error by pushing chr past the limits of the char type. It assumes that no char type has more than 10000+ord('0') values. }

```
program t6p6p6p4d7(output);
var
  i:0..10000;
  c:char;
begin
  for i:=0 to 10000 do
    c:=chr(i+ord('0'));
    writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.6.6.4-7, CHR')
  end.
```

{TEST 6.6.6.5-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program would have tested the function of the eof and eoln predicates. However, the test is carried out elsewhere, and the user is referred to tests 6.4.3.5-2 and 6.4.3.5-3. }

```
program t6p6p6p5d1;
begin
end.
```

{TEST 6.6.6.5-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program tests the predicate odd. The compiler fails if the program does not compile or the program states that this is so. }

```
program t6p6p6p5d2(output);
var
  i,counter : integer;
function myodd(i:integer):boolean;
begin
  myodd := (abs(i mod 2) = 1);
end;
begin
  counter:=0;
  for i:=-10 to 10 do
    if odd(i) then
      begin
        if myodd(i) then counter := counter+1
      end else begin
        if not myodd(i) then counter := counter+1
      end;
    if counter=21 then
      writeln(' PASS...6.6.6.5-2')
    else
      writeln(' FAIL...6.6.6.5-2')
  end.
```

00781300  
00781400  
00781500  
00781600  
00781700  
00781800  
00781900  
00782000  
00782100  
00782200  
00782300  
00782400  
00782500  
00782600  
00782700

00782800  
00782900  
00783000  
00783100  
00783200  
00783300  
00783400  
00783500  
00783600

00783700  
00783800  
00783900  
00784000  
00784100  
00784200  
00784300  
00784400  
00784500  
00784600  
00784700  
00784800  
00784900  
00785000  
00785100  
00785200  
00785300  
00785400  
00785500  
00785600  
00785700  
00785800  
00785900  
00786000  
00786100  
00786200  
00786300

{TEST 6.6.6.5-3, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ This test checks that the function odd is restricted to integer parameters. The compiler deviates if the program compiles and prints DEVIATES. }

```
program t6p6p6p5d3(output);
var
  x:real;
begin
  x:=1.0;
  if odd(x) then
    writeln(' DEVIATES...6.6.6.5-3, REAL ODD')
  else
    writeln(' DEVIATES...6.6.6.5-3, MESS')
end.
```

{TEST 6.7.1-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program tests that the precedence of the boolean operators is as described in the Pascal Standard. The compiler fails if the program does not compile, or the program states that this is so. }

```
program t6p7p1d1(output);
var
  a, b, c, w, x : boolean;
  counter:integer;
begin
  counter := 0;
  for a := false to true do
    for b:= false to true do
      for c := false to true do
        begin
          w := (a and b) < c;
          x := c > b and a;
          if (w=x) then counter := counter+1;
        end;
      if (counter=8) then
        writeln(' PASS...6.7.1-1')
      else
        writeln(' FAIL...6.7.1-1')
    end.
```

00786400  
00786500  
00786600  
00786700  
00786800  
00786900  
00787000  
00787100  
00787200  
00787300  
00787400  
00787500  
00787600  
00787700  
00787800  
00787900

00788000  
00788100  
00788200  
00788300  
00788400  
00788500  
00788600  
00788700  
00788800  
00788900  
00789000  
00789100  
00789200  
00789300  
00789400  
00789500  
00789600  
00789700  
00789800  
00789900  
00790000  
00790100  
00790200  
00790300  
00790400  
00790500

{TEST 6.7.1-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program tests that the precedence of the arithmetic operators is as described by the Pascal Standard. The compiler fails if the program does not compile, or the program states that this is so. }

```
program t6p7p1d2(output);
var
  a,b,c,d,e,f,g : integer;
  h,i,j,k,l,m,n : real;
begin
  a:=1;
  b:=2;
  c:=3;
  d:=4;
  e:=5;
  f:=a-b+c-d;
  g:=e-d div b*c;
  h:=1;
  i:=2;
  j:=3;
  k:=4;
  l:=5;
  m:=h/i*j/k;
  n:=1+k/i-3*j;
  if (f=-2) and (g=-1) and (n=-2) and
    ((m<0.38) and (m>0.37)) then
    writeln(' PASS...6.7.1-2')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.7.1-2')
end.
```

{TEST 6.7.2.2-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program checks the operation of the operators + - and \*. The compiler fails if the program does not compile, or the program states that this is so. }

```
program t6p7p2p2d1(output);
var
  i, x, y, counter : integer;
begin
  counter := 0;
  for x := -10 to 10 do
  begin
    if (succ(x)=x+1) then
      counter := counter+1;
    if (pred(x) = x-1) then
      counter := counter+1;
    if (x*x=sqr(x)) then
      counter:= counter+1;
  end;
  if (counter=63) then
    writeln(' PASS...6.7.2.2-1')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.2-1')
end.
```

00790600  
00790700  
00790800  
00790900  
00791000  
00791100  
00791200  
00791300  
00791400  
00791500  
00791600  
00791700  
00791800  
00791900  
00792000  
00792100  
00792200  
00792300  
00792400  
00792500  
00792600  
00792700  
00792800  
00792900  
00793000  
00793100  
00793200  
00793300  
00793400  
00793500  
00793600  
00793700

00793800  
00793900  
00794000  
00794100  
00794200  
00794300  
00794400  
00794500  
00794600  
00794700  
00794800  
00794900  
00795000  
00795100  
00795200  
00795300  
00795400  
00795500  
00795600  
00795700  
00795800  
00795900  
00796000  
00796100  
00796200

{TEST 6.7.2.2-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program checks that DIV and MOD are implemented by the rule specified by the Pascal Standard. The compiler fails if the program does not compile, or the program states that this is so. }

```
program t6p7p2p2d2(output);
var
  i, j, counter : integer;
begin
  counter:=0;
  for i:=0 to 6 do
    for j:=1 to 4 do
      if ((i-j)<((i div j)*j)) and (((i div j)*j)<=i) then
        counter:=counter+1;
  for i:=0 to 6 do
    for j:=1 to 4 do
      if (i mod j)=(i-(i div j)*j) then
        counter:=counter+1;
  if counter=56 then
    writeln(' PASS...6.7.2.2-2')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.2-2: DIV MOD')
end.
```

{TEST 6.7.2.2-3, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ This program causes an error to occur as the second operand of the DIV operator is 0. The error should be detected at run-time. }

```
program t6p7p2p2d3(output);
var
  i, j, k : integer;
begin
  i:=6;
  j:=0;
  k:=i div j;      { an error as j=0 }
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.7.2.2-3: ZERO DIVIDE (DIV)')
end.
```

00796300  
00796400  
00796500  
00796600  
00796700  
00796800  
00796900  
00797000  
00797100  
00797200  
00797300  
00797400  
00797500  
00797600  
00797700  
00797800  
00797900  
00798000  
00798100  
00798200  
00798300  
00798400  
00798500  
00798600  
00798700

00798800  
00798900  
00799000  
00799100  
00799200  
00799300  
00799400  
00799500  
00799600  
00799700  
00799800  
00799900  
00800000  
00800100  
00800200

```

{TEST 6.7.2.2-4, CLASS=QUALITY}

{ This program checks that constant and variable operands for DIV
  produce the same result, and if negative operands are permitted. }

program t6p7p2p2d4(output);
var
  i, j, k, l, m, counter : integer;
begin
  { The next few statements may cause a run-time error. }

  writeln(' THIS PROGRAM ATTEMPTS DIVISION WITH NEGATIVE OPERANDS');
  counter := 0;
  j:=2;
  for i:= -10 to 10 do
  begin
    l:=i div j;
    m:= i div 2;
    if (l=m) then counter := counter+1;
    l:=i mod j;
    m:= i mod 2;
    if (l=m) then counter := counter+1;
    if (i-i div 2 * 2 = i mod 2) then counter := counter+1;
  end;
  if counter = 63 then
  begin
    write(' DIVISION INTO NEGATIVE OPERANDS IMPLEMENTED AND ');
    writeln('CONSISTENT');
  end else
    writeln(' INCONSISTENT DIVISION INTO NEGATIVE OPERANDS');
  counter := 0;
  j:=2;
  for i:= -10 to 10 do
  begin
    l:=i div j;
    m:= i div (-2);
    if (l=m) then counter := counter+1;
    l:=i mod j;
    m:= i mod (-2);
    if (l=m) then counter := counter+1;
  end;
  if counter = 42 then
  begin
    write(' DIVISION BY NEGATIVE OPERANDS IMPLEMENTED AND ');
    writeln('CONSISTENT');
  end else
    writeln(' INCONSISTENT DIVISION BY NEGATIVE OPERANDS');
  i:=3;
  if (i div 2 = -1) then
    writeln(' QUOTIENT = TRUNC(A/B) FOR NEGATIVE OPERANDS')
  else
    writeln(' QUOTIENT = TRUNC(A/B-1) FOR NEGATIVE OPERANDS');
  if (i mod 2 = 1) then
    writeln(' MOD(A,B) LIES IN (0,B-1)')
  else
    writeln(' MOD RETURNS REMAINDER OF DIV');
end.

```

```

00800300
00800400
00800500
00800600
00800700
00800800
00800900
00801000
00801100
00801200
00801300
00801400
00801500
00801600
00801700
00801800
00801900
00802000
00802100
00802200
00802300
00802400
00802500
00802600
00802700
00802800
00802900
00803000
00803100
00803200
00803300
00803400
00803500
00803600
00803700
00803800
00803900
00804000
00804100
00804200
00804300
00804400
00804500
00804600
00804700
00804800
00804900
00805000
00805100
00805200
00805300
00805400
00805500
00805600
00805700
00805800
00805900

```

```

{TEST 6.7.2.2-5, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program checks that maxint satisfies the conditions laid
  down in the Pascal Standard.
  The compiler fails if the program does not compile, or does
  not print pass. }

program t6p7p2p2d5(output);
var
  i : integer;
begin
  i := (-maxint);
  i := -maxint;
  if odd(maxint) then
    i := (maxint - ((maxint div 2) + 1)) * 2;
  else
    i := (maxint - (maxint div 2)) * 2;
  if i <= maxint then
    writeln(' PASS...6.7.2.2-5')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.2-5: MAXINT')
end.

{TEST 6.7.2.2-6, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ This program causes an error to occur as the result of a binary
  integer operation is not in the interval 0 -> +maxint. }

program t6p7p2p2d6(output);
var
  i : integer;
begin
  i := (maxint - (maxint div 2)) * 2 + 2;
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.7.2.2-6')
end.

{TEST 6.7.2.2-7, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ This program causes an error to occur as the result of a binary
  integer operation is not in the interval 0 -> -maxint. }

program t6p7p2p2d7(output);
var
  i : integer;
begin
  i := (-maxint + (maxint div 2)) * 2 - 2;
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.7.2.2-7')
end.

```

```

00806000
00806100
00806200
00806300
00806400
00806500
00806600
00806700
00806800
00806900
00807000
00807100
00807200
00807300
00807400
00807500
00807600
00807700
00807800
00807900
00808000
00808100

00808200
00808300
00808400
00808500
00808600
00808700
00808800
00808900
00809000
00809100
00809200
00809300

00809400
00809500
00809600
00809700
00809800
00809900
00810000
00810100
00810200
00810300
00810400
00810500

```

{TEST 6.7.2.2-8, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ This program causes an error to occur as the second operand of the MOD operator is 0. The error should be detected at run-time. }

program t6p7p2p2d8(output);

```
var
  i, j, k : integer;
begin
  i:=6;
  j:=0;
  k:=i mod j;      { an error as j=0 }
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.7.2.2-8: MOD ZERO')
end.
```

{TEST 6.7.2.2-9, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ The unary operator plus can clearly only be applied to numeric operands. Hence this program should fail to compile. The compiler deviates if the program compiles and prints DEVIATES. }

program t6p7p2p2d9(output);

```
const
  capa = 'A';
begin
  writeln(+capa);
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.7.2.2-9, UNARY OPERATOR')
end.
```

00810600  
00810700  
00810800  
00810900  
00811000  
00811100  
00811200  
00811300  
00811400  
00811500  
00811600  
00811700  
00811800  
00811900  
00812000

00812100  
00812200  
00812300  
00812400  
00812500  
00812600  
00812700  
00812800  
00812900  
00813000  
00813100  
00813200  
00813300  
00813400

{TEST 6.7.2.3-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This test checks the operation of the boolean operators. The compiler fails if the program does not compile, or the program states that this is so. }

program t6p7p2p3d1(output);

```
var
  a,b,c : boolean;
  counter : integer;
begin
  counter:=0;
  a:=false;
  b:=false;
  { OR truth table }

  if a or b then
    writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.3-1: OR')
  else
    begin
      b:=true;
      if a or b then
        begin
          a:=true;
          b:=false;
          if a or b then
            begin
              b:=true;
              if a or b then
                counter:=counter+1
              else
                writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.3-1: OR')
            end
          else
            writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.3-1: OR')
        end
      else
        writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.3-1: OR')
    end;

  { AND truth table }
  a:=false;
  b:=false;
  if a and b then
    writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.3-1: AND')
  else
    begin
      b:=true;
      if a and b then
        writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.3-1: AND')
      else
        begin
          a:=true;
          b:=false;
          if a and b then
            writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.3-1: AND')
          else
            begin
              b:=true;
              if a and b then
                counter:=counter+1
```

00813500  
00813600  
00813700  
00813800  
00813900  
00814000  
00814100  
00814200  
00814300  
00814400  
00814500  
00814600  
00814700  
00814800  
00814900  
00815000  
00815100  
00815200  
00815300  
00815400  
00815500  
00815600  
00815700  
00815800  
00815900  
00816000  
00816100  
00816200  
00816300  
00816400  
00816500  
00816600  
00816700  
00816800  
00816900  
00817000  
00817100  
00817200  
00817300  
00817400  
00817500  
00817600  
00817700  
00817800  
00817900  
00818000  
00818100  
00818200  
00818300  
00818400  
00818500  
00818600  
00818700  
00818800  
00818900  
00819000  
00819100  
00819200  
00819300  
00819400  
00819500

```

else
  writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.3-1: AND')
end
end
end;
{ NOTE: NOT is sometimes badly implemented by wordwise
  complementation, and for this reason the following
  two tests may fail. }
if (not false)=true then
  counter:=counter+1
else
  writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.3-1: NOT FALSE');
if (not true)=false then
  counter:=counter+1
else
  writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.3-1: NOT TRUE');
c:=false;
a:=true;
b:=false;
if (a or b)=(b or a) then
  counter:=counter+1
else
  writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.3-1: COMMUTATION');
if ((a or b) or c)=(a or (b or c)) then
  counter:=counter+1
else
  writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.3-1: ASSOCIATIVITY');
if (a and (b or c))=((a and b) or (a and c)) then
  counter:=counter+1
else
  writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.3-1: DISTRIBUTION');
if not(a or b)=((not a) and (not b)) then
  counter:=counter+1
else
  writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.3-1: DEMORGAN1');
if not(a and b)=((not a) or (not b)) then
  counter:=counter+1
else
  writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.3-1: DEMORGAN2');
if not(not a)= a then
  counter:=counter+1
else
  writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.3-1: INVERSION');
if counter=10 then
  writeln(' PASS...6.7.2.3-1')
end.

```

```

00819600
00819700
00819800
00819900
00820000
00820100
00820200
00820300
00820400
00820500
00820600
00820700
00820800
00820900
00821000
00821100
00821200
00821300
00821400
00821500
00821600
00821700
00821800
00821900
00822000
00822100
00822200
00822300
00822400
00822500
00822600
00822700
00822800
00822900
00823000
00823100
00823200
00823300
00823400
00823500
00823600
00823700
00823800
00823900
00824000
00824100
00824200
00824300
00824400
00824500
00824600
00824700
00824800
00824900
00825000
00825100

```

```

{TEST 6.7.2.3-2, CLASS=IMPLEMENTATIONDEFINED}
{ This program determines if a boolean expression is partially
  evaluated if the value of the expression is determined before
  the expression is fully evaluated }
program t6p7p2p3d2(output);
var
  a:boolean;
  k,l:integer;
function sideeffect(var i:integer; b:boolean):boolean;
begin
  i:=i+1;
  sideeffect:=b;
end;
begin
  writeln(' TEST OF SHORT CIRCUIT EVALUATION OF (A AND B)');
  k:=0;
  l:=0;
  a:=sideeffect(k,false) and sideeffect(l,false);
  if (k=0) and (l=1) then
    writeln(' SECOND EXPRESSION EVALUATED...6.7.2.3-2')
  else
    if (k=1) and (l=0) then
      writeln(' FIRST EXPRESSION EVALUATED...6.7.2.3-2')
    else
      if (k=1) and (l=1) then
        writeln(' BOTH EXPRESSIONS EVALUATED...6.7.2.3-2')
      else
        writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.3-2');
end.

```

```

00825200
00825300
00825400
00825500
00825600
00825700
00825800
00825900
00826000
00826100
00826200
00826300
00826400
00826500
00826600
00826700
00826800
00826900
00827000
00827100
00827200
00827300
00827400
00827500
00827600
00827700
00827800
00827900
00828000
00828100
00828200
00828300

```



```
{TEST 6.7.2.3-3, CLASS=IMPLEMENTATIONDEFINED}

{ This program determines if a boolean expression is partially
  evaluated if the value of the expression is determined before
  the expression is fully evaluated }

program t6p7p2p3d3(output);
var
  a:boolean;
  k,l:integer;

function sideeffect(var i:integer; b:boolean):boolean;
begin
  i:=i+1;
  sideeffect:=b;
end;

begin
  writeln(' TEST OF SHORT CIRCUIT EVALUATION OF (A OR B)');
  k:=0;
  l:=0;
  a:=sideeffect(k,true) or sideeffect(l,true);
  if (k=0) and (l=1) then
    writeln(' SECOND EXPRESSION EVALUATED...6.7.2.3-3')
  else
    if (k=1) and (l=0) then
      writeln(' FIRST EXPRESSION EVALUATED...6.7.2.3-3')
    else
      if (k=1) and (l=1) then
        writeln(' BOTH EXPRESSIONS EVALUATED...6.7.2.3-3')
      else
        writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.3-3');
  end.

{TEST 6.7.2.3-4, CLASS=DEVIANC}

{ Are logical operators allowed to be performed on integers?
  The compiler deviates if the program compiles and prints
  DEVIATES. }

program t6p7p2p3d4(output);
var
  i,j:integer;
begin
  i:=1; j:=2;
  i:=i and j;
  i:=i and l;
  i:= i or j;
  i:=i or j;
  i:= not j;
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.7.2.3-4, LOGICAL OPS.')
```

```
00828400
00828500
00828600
00828700
00828800
00828900
00829000
00829100
00829200
00829300
00829400
00829500
00829600
00829700
00829800
00829900
00830000
00830100
00830200
00830300
00830400
00830500
00830600
00830700
00830800
00830900
00831000
00831100
00831200
00831300
00831400
00831500
00831600

00831700
00831800
00831900
00832000
00832100
00832200
00832300
00832400
00832500
00832600
00832700
00832800
00832900
00833000
00833100
00833200
00833300
00833400
```

```
{TEST 6.7.2.4-1, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ This test checks that operations on overlapping sets are detected.
  An error should be detected by the compiler or produced
  at run time. }

program t6p7p2p4d1(output);
var
  a,d : set of 0..10;
  b,c : set of 5..15;
begin
  b:=[5,10];
  a:=[0,5,10];
  d:=a+b; {ok}
  b:=[5,10,15];
  c:=a+b; {should be an error}
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.7.2.4-1: OVERLAPPING SETS');
end.

{TEST 6.7.2.4-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This test checks the operation of set operators.
  The compiler fails if the program does not compile, or the
  program states that this is so. }

program t6p7p2p4d2(output);
var
  a,b,c,d:set of 0..10;
  counter:integer;
begin
  counter :=0;
  a:=[0,2,4,6,8,10];
  b:=[1,3,5,7,9];
  c:=[];
  d:=[0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10];
  if (a+b=d) then
    counter:=counter+1;
  if (d-b=a) then
    counter := counter+1;
  if (d*b=b) then
    counter:=counter+1;
  if (d*b-b=c) then
    counter:=counter+1;
  if (a+b+c=d) then
    counter:=counter+1;
  if(counter=5) then
    writeln(' PASS...6.7.2.4-2, SET OPERATORS')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.4-2, SET OPERATORS');
```

```
00833500
00833600
00833700
00833800
00833900
00834000
00834100
00834200
00834300
00834400
00834500
00834600
00834700
00834800
00834900
00835000
00835100
00835200

00835300
00835400
00835500
00835600
00835700
00835800
00835900
00836000
00836100
00836200
00836300
00836400
00836500
00836600
00836700
00836800
00836900
00837000
00837100
00837200
00837300
00837400
00837500
00837600
00837700
00837800
00837900
00838000
00838100
00838200
00838300
```

{TEST 6.7.2.4-3, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program checks the operations of set operators on sets of constants and variables. The compiler fails if the program does not compile or the program states that this is so. }

```
program t6p7p2p4d3(output);
var
  a,b,c:set of 0..10;
  counter:integer;
begin
  counter:=0;
  a:=[0,2,4,6,8,10];
  b:=[1,3,5,7,9];
  c:=[0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10];
  if(a+[]=a) then
    counter:=counter+1;
  if(a+b=c) then
    counter:=counter+1;
  if(a+[1,3,5,7,9]=c) then
    counter:=counter+1;
  if(a-[]=a) then
    counter:=counter+1;
  if(c-a=b) then
    counter:=counter+1;
  if(c-[0,2,4,6,8,10]=b) then
    counter:=counter+1;
  if(a*a=a) then
    counter:=counter+1;
  if(a*[]=[]) then
    counter:=counter+1;
  if(a*b=[] then
    counter:=counter+1;
  if(a*c=a) then
    counter:=counter+1;
  if(counter=10) then
    writeln(' PASS...6.7.2.4-3 SET OPERATORS')
  else
    writeln('FAIL...6.7.2.4-3 SET OPERATORS');
end.
```

00838400  
00838500  
00838600  
00838700  
00838800  
00838900  
00839000  
00839100  
00839200  
00839300  
00839400  
00839500  
00839600  
00839700  
00839800  
00839900  
00840000  
00840100  
00840200  
00840300  
00840400  
00840500  
00840600  
00840700  
00840800  
00840900  
00841000  
00841100  
00841200  
00841300  
00841400  
00841500  
00841600  
00841700  
00841800  
00841900  
00842000  
00842100  
00842200  
00842300

{TEST 6.7.2.5-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program tests the use of relational operators on strings. The operators denote lexicographic ordering according to the ordering of the character set. The compiler fails if the program does not compile, or the program states that this is so. }

```
program t6p7p2p5d1(output);
type
  string=packed array[1..7] of char;
var
  string1,
  string2 : string;
begin
  string1:='STRING1';
  string2:='STRING2';
  if (string1<>string2) and (string1<string2) then
    begin
      string1:='STRINGS';
      string2:='STRINGZ';
      if (string1<>string2) and (string1<string2) then
        writeln(' PASS...6.7.2.5-1')
      else
        writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.5-1')
    end
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.5-1')
end.
```

00842400  
00842500  
00842600  
00842700  
00842800  
00842900  
00843000  
00843100  
00843200  
00843300  
00843400  
00843500  
00843600  
00843700  
00843800  
00843900  
00844000  
00844100  
00844200  
00844300  
00844400  
00844500  
00844600  
00844700  
00844800  
00844900  
00845000  
00845100  
00845200

```
{TEST 6.7.2.5-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
{ This test checks the use of relational operators on sets.
  The compiler fails if the program does not compile, or the
  program states that this is so. }
```

```
program t6p7p2p5d2(output);
var
  a,b:set of 0..10;
  c,counter:integer;
begin
  counter:=0;
  a:=[0,1,2,3,4,5];
  b:=[2,3,4];
  c:=3;
  if(a=[0,1,2,3,4,5]) then
    counter:=counter+1;
  if(a<>b) then
    counter:=counter+1;
  if(b<>[1,2,3,4,5]) then
    counter:=counter+1;
  if(b<=a) then
    counter:=counter+1;
  if(a>=b) then
    counter:=counter+1;
  if([0,1]<=a) then
    counter:=counter+1;
  if([1,2,3,4,5,6,10]>=b) then
    counter:=counter+1;
  if (1 in a) then
    counter:=counter+1;
  if(c in b) then
    counter:=counter+1;
  if(counter=9) then
    writeln(' PASS...6.7.2.5-2 SET RELATIONAL OPERATORS')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.5-2 SET RELATIONAL OPERATORS');
end.
```

```
00845300
00845400
00845500
00845600
00845700
00845800
00845900
00846000
00846100
00846200
00846300
00846400
00846500
00846600
00846700
00846800
00846900
00847000
00847100
00847200
00847300
00847400
00847500
00847600
00847700
00847800
00847900
00848000
00848100
00848200
00848300
00848400
00848500
00848600
00848700
00848800
00848900
00849000
```

```
{TEST 6.7.2.5-3, CLASS=DEVIANCCE}
{ This test checks that file comparisons are not allowed.
  The semantics of this situation are particularly ill-defined,
  and not within standard Pascal. The compiler deviates if the
  program compiles and prints DEVIATES. }
```

```
program t6p7p2p5d3(output);
var
  f:text;
begin
  rewrite(f);
  if f=output then
    writeln(' FAIL1...6.7.2.5-3, CONTENTS COMPARED')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL2...6.7.2.5-3, DESCRIPTORS COMPARED')
end.
```

```
00849100
00849200
00849300
00849400
00849500
00849600
00849700
00849800
00849900
00850000
00850100
00850200
00850300
00850400
00850500
00850600
00850700
```

```
{TEST 6.7.2.5-4, CLASS=DEVIANCCE}
{ Are relational operators permitted to concatenate?
  The compiler deviates if the program compiles and
  prints DEVIATES. }
```

```
program t6p7p2p5d4(output);
var
  x,y,z:integer;
  b:boolean;
begin
  x:=1;
  y:=2;
  z:=3;
  b:=(x<y<z);
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.7.2.5-4, REL. OPS. ')
end.
```

```
00850800
00850900
00851000
00851100
00851200
00851300
00851400
00851500
00851600
00851700
00851800
00851900
00852000
00852100
00852200
00852300
00852400
```

```

{TEST 6.8.2.1-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
{ Does the compiler allow all the possible empty clauses?
The compiler fails if the program does not compile and print
PASS. }

program t6p8p2p1d1(output);
var
  b:boolean;
  r1:record
    x:real;
    a:integer; {1}
  end;
  r2:record
    case b:boolean of
      true:(
        c:real;
        d:char; {2}
      );
      false:
        (e:integer); {3}
    end;
begin
  b:=true;
  if b then; {4}
  if b then else; {5}
  repeat
    b:= not b; {6}
  until b;
  while b do
  begin
    b:=not b; {7}
  end;
  with r1 do; {8}
  r1.a:=1;
  case r1.a of
  0: b:=false;
  1: ; {9}
  2: b:=true; {10}
  end;
  writeln(' PASS...6.8.2.1-1, EMPTY STATEMENT'); {11}
end.

```

```

00852500
00852600
00852700
00852800
00852900
00853000
00853100
00853200
00853300
00853400
00853500
00853600
00853700
00853800
00853900
00854000
00854100
00854200
00854300
00854400
00854500
00854600
00854700
00854800
00854900
00855000
00855100
00855200
00855300
00855400
00855500
00855600
00855700
00855800
00855900
00856000
00856100
00856200
00856300
00856400
00856500
00856600

```

```

{TEST 6.8.2.2-1, CLASS=IMPLEMENTATIONDEFINED}
{ This program determines whether selection of a variable involving
the indexing of an array occurs before or after the evaluation
of the expression in an assignment statement. }

program t6p8p2p2d1(output);
var
  i : integer;
  a : array[1..3] of integer;
function sideeffect(var i:integer) : integer;
begin
  i:=i+1;
  sideeffect:=i
end;

begin
  writeln(' TEST OF BINDING ORDER (A[I] := EXP)');
  i:=1;
  a[1]:=0;
  a[2]:=0;
  a[i]:=sideeffect(i);
  if a[1]=2 then
    writeln(' SELECTION THEN EVALUATION...6.8.2.2-1')
  else
    if a[2]=2 then
      writeln(' EVALUATION THEN SELECTION...6.8.2.2-1')
end.

```

```

00856700
00856800
00856900
00857000
00857100
00857200
00857300
00857400
00857500
00857600
00857700
00857800
00857900
00858000
00858100
00858200
00858300
00858400
00858500
00858600
00858700
00858800
00858900
00859000
00859100
00859200
00859300
00859400

```

```

{TEST 6.8.2.2-2, CLASS=IMPLEMENTATIONDEFINED}

{ This program is similar to 6.8.2.2-1, except that the
  selection of the variable involves the dereferencing of
  a pointer. }

program t6p8p2p2d2(output);
type
  rekord=record
    a : integer;
    b : boolean;
    link : ↑rekord
  end;
  poynter=↑rekord;
var
  temp, ptr : poynter;
function sideeffect(var p : poynter) : integer;
begin
  p:=p↑.link;
  sideeffect:=2;
end;
begin
  writeln(' TEST OF BINDING ORDER (P↑ := EXP)');
  new(ptr);
  ptr↑.a:=1;
  ptr↑.b:=true;
  new(temp);
  ptr↑.link:=temp;
  temp↑.a:=0;
  temp↑.b:=false;
  temp:=ptr;
  ptr↑.a:=sideeffect(ptr);
  if temp↑.a=2 then
    writeln(' SELECTION THEN EVALUATION...6.8.2.2-2')
  else
    if temp↑.link↑.a=2 then
      writeln(' EVALUATION THEN SELECTION...6.8.2.2-2')
    end.
end.

```

```

00859500
00859600
00859700
00859800
00859900
00860000
00860100
00860200
00860300
00860400
00860500
00860600
00860700
00860800
00860900
00861000
00861100
00861200
00861300
00861400
00861500
00861600
00861700
00861800
00861900
00862000
00862100
00862200
00862300
00862400
00862500
00862600
00862700
00862800
00862900
00863000
00863100
00863200
00863300

```

```

{TEST 6.8.2.4-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This test checks that non-local goto statements are allowed }

program t6p8p2p4d1(output);
label l;
var
  b:boolean;
procedure q;
begin
  b:=true;
  goto l;
end; {of q}

begin {main}
  q;
  b:=false;
  l: if b then
    writeln(' PASS...6.8.2.4-1 NON-LOCAL GOTO')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.8.2.4-1 NON-LOCAL GOTO');
end.

{TEST 6.8.2.4-2, CLASS=DEVIANC}

{ This test checks whether jumps between branches of an if
  statement are allowed.
  The compiler deviates if the program compiles and the
  program prints DEVIATES. }

program t6p8p2p4d2(output);
label
  l,2;
var
  i:integer;
begin
  i:=5;
  if (i<10) then
    goto l
  else
    l:writeln(' DEVIATES...6.8.2.4-2');
    if (i>10) then
      2: writeln(' DEVIATES...6.8.2.4-2')
    else
      goto 2;
end.

```

```

00863400
00863500
00863600
00863700
00863800
00863900
00864000
00864100
00864200
00864300
00864400
00864500
00864600
00864700
00864800
00864900
00865000
00865100
00865200
00865300
00865400
00865500

00865600
00865700
00865800
00865900
00866000
00866100
00866200
00866300
00866400
00866500
00866600
00866700
00866800
00866900
00867000
00867100
00867200
00867300
00867400
00867500
00867600
00867700
00867800

```

```
{TEST 6.8.2.4-3, CLASS=DEVIATES}
```

```
{ This test checks whether jumps between branches of a  
case statement are allowed. The compiler deviates if the  
program compiles and the program prints DEVIATES. }
```

```
program t6p8p2p4d3(output);  
label  
4;  
var  
i:1..3;  
begin  
for i:=1 to 2 do  
case i of  
1: ;  
2: goto 4;  
3:4:  
writeln(' DEVIATES...6.8.2.4-3');  
end;  
end.  
end.
```

```
00867900  
00868000  
00868100  
00868200  
00868300  
00868400  
00868500  
00868600  
00868700  
00868800  
00868900  
00869000  
00869100  
00869200  
00869300  
00869400  
00869500  
00869600  
00869700  
00869800
```

```
{TEST 6.8.2.4-4, CLASS=DEVIANCE}
```

```
{ This test checks that a goto statement causes an error  
when the statement(S) to which control is transferred is  
not activated either by S or a statement in the statement  
sequence of which S is an immediate constituent.  
The compiler deviates if the compiler prints DEVIATES. }
```

```
program t6p8p2p4d4(output);  
var  
flag:boolean;  
procedure a(i:integer;b:boolean);  
label 99;  
procedure r;  
begin  
goto 99;  
end;  
begin  
case i of  
0:99: if (b) then  
writeln(' DEVIATES...6.8.2.4-4')  
else  
if flag then  
writeln(' PASS...6.8.2.4-4')  
else begin  
flag := true;  
a(1,false);  
end;  
1:  
a(2,true);  
2:  
r;  
end;  
end;  
begin  
flag := false;  
a(0,false);  
end.
```

```
00869900  
00870000  
00870100  
00870200  
00870300  
00870400  
00870500  
00870600  
00870700  
00870800  
00870900  
00871000  
00871100  
00871200  
00871300  
00871400  
00871500  
00871600  
00871700  
00871800  
00871900  
00872000  
00872100  
00872200  
00872300  
00872400  
00872500  
00872600  
00872700  
00872800  
00872900  
00873000  
00873100  
00873200  
00873300  
00873400  
00873500  
00873600  
00873700  
00873800
```

{TEST 6.8.3.4-1 CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This test checks a nested if statement whose syntax is apparently ambiguous. The compiler fails if the program does not compile or the program states this by writing FAIL. }

```
program t6p8p3p4d1(output);
const
  off=false;
var
  b:boolean;
begin
  for b:=false to true do
  begin
    if b then
      if off then
        writeln(' FAIL...6.8.3.4-1')
      else
        begin
          if not b then
            writeln(' FAIL...6.8.3.4-1')
          else
            writeln(' PASS...6.8.3.4-1');
        end;
      end;
  end;
end.
```

{TEST 6.8.3.5-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This test checks that a minimal case statement will compile. The compiler fails if the program does not compile. }

```
program t6p8p3p5d1(output);
var
  i:integer;
begin
  i:=1;
  case i of
  1:
  end;
  writeln(' PASS...6.8.3.5-1, CASE');
end.
```

00873900  
00874000  
00874100  
00874200  
00874300  
00874400  
00874500  
00874600  
00874700  
00874800  
00874900  
00875000  
00875100  
00875200  
00875300  
00875400  
00875500  
00875600  
00875700  
00875800  
00875900  
00876000  
00876100  
00876200  
00876300  
00876400

00876500  
00876600  
00876700  
00876800  
00876900  
00877000  
00877100  
00877200  
00877300  
00877400  
00877500  
00877600  
00877700  
00877800  
00877900

{TEST 6.8.3.5-2, CLASS=QUALITY}

{ This test checks that the case constants are of the same type as the case index. A compiler of good quality will detect that one path of the case statement cannot be taken and issue a warning message. The case-index in this test is a subrange and the case-constants are of the base type of the subrange. }

```
program t6p8p3p5d2(output);
type
  day=(mon,tue,wed);
var
  a:integer;
  d:mon..tue;
begin
  for d:=mon to tue do
  case d of
  mon: a:=1;
  tue: a:=2;
  wed: a:=3; { could give a warning }
  end;
  writeln(' QUALITY TEST - WARNINGS FOR IMPOSSIBLE CASES!');
  writeln(' PASS...6.8.3.5-2, CASE CONSTANTS');
end.
```

{TEST 6.8.3.5-3, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ This test checks that the constants of a case statement cannot be strings. The compiler deviates if the program compiles and prints DEVIATES. }

```
program t6p8p3p5d3(output);
var
  a:char;
  i:integer;
begin
  for a:= 'a' to 'd' do
  case a of
  'a': i:=1;
  'b': i:=i+1;
  'c': i:=i+1;
  'de': i:=i+1;
  end;
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.8.3.5-3, CASE');
end.
```

00878000  
00878100  
00878200  
00878300  
00878400  
00878500  
00878600  
00878700  
00878800  
00878900  
00879000  
00879100  
00879200  
00879300  
00879400  
00879500  
00879600  
00879700  
00879800  
00879900  
00880000  
00880100  
00880200  
00880300  
00880400

00880500  
00880600  
00880700  
00880800  
00880900  
00881000  
00881100  
00881200  
00881300  
00881400  
00881500  
00881600  
00881700  
00881800  
00881900  
00882000  
00882100  
00882200  
00882300  
00882400

```
{TEST 6.8.3.5-4, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
00882500
00882600
00882700
00882800
00882900
00883000
00883100
00883200
00883300
00883400
00883500
00883600
00883700
00883800
00883900
00884000
00884100
00884200
00884300
00884400

{ This test checks that a compiler handles a sparse case adequately
Most compilers issue a jump table for a case, regardless
of its structure. It is easy to optimise case statements
to generate conditional statements if this is more compact.
The compiler fails if the program does not compile
or the program fails in execution. }

program t6p8p3p5d4(output);
var
  i,j:integer;
begin
  i:=1000;
  for j:=1 to 2 do
    case i of
      -1000: i:=-i;
      1000: writeln(' PASS...6.8.3.5-4, SPARSE CASE');
    end;
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.8.3.5-5, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}
00884500
00884600
00884700
00884800
00884900
00885000
00885100
00885200
00885300
00885400
00885500
00885600
00885700
00885800
00885900
00886000

{ This test checks the type of error produced when the case
statement does not contain a constant of the selected value.
An execution error should be produced. }

program t6p8p3p5d5(output);
var
  i:integer;
begin
  i:=0;
  case i of
    -3,3: writeln(' FAIL...6.8.3.5-5, CASE');
  end;
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.8.3.5-5, CASE CONSTANT');
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.8.3.5-6, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}
00886100
00886200
00886300
00886400
00886500
00886600
00886700
00886800
00886900
00887000
00887100
00887200
00887300
00887400
00887500
00887600
00887700

{ This test is similar to the previous one - a case statement
is given without a case-constant of the selected value. This
time the value is a long way outside the case. An error should
be produced at execution time. }

program t6p8p3p5d6(output);
var
  i:integer;
begin
  i:=1000;
  case i of
    -3,3: writeln(' FAIL...6.8.3.5-6, CASE');
  end;
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.8.3.5-6, CASE CONSTANT');
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.8.3.5-7,CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}
00887800
00887900
00888000
00888100
00888200
00888300
00888400
00888500
00888600
00888700
00888800
00888900
00889000
00889100
00889200
00889300
00889400
00889500
00889600

{ This test contains an invalid real case-constant with an integer
case expression. If the program compiles the effect at run-time
could be curious. }

program t6p8p3p5d7(output);
var
  a,i:integer;
begin
  for i:=1 to 4 do
    case i of
      1,2: a:=1;
      2.5: writeln(' DEVIATES...6.8.3.5-7. CASE');
      3: a:=2;
      4e0: writeln(' DEVIATES...6.8.3.5-7, CASE');
    end;
    writeln(' DEVIATES...6.8.3.5-7, CASE');
  end.
```



{TEST 6.8.3.5-8, CLASS=QUALITY}

{ This test checks a large populated case statement to check the limit on the size of code is not a serious one. The compiler has a small limit on the size of the case statement if the program does not compile and print PASS. }

program t6p8p3p5d8 (output);  
var

```
sum:integer;  
i:0..255;  
begin  
  sum :=0;  
  for i:=0 to 255 do  
    case i of  
      0 : sum := sum + i;  
      1 : sum := sum + i;  
      2 : sum := sum + i;  
      3 : sum := sum + i;  
      4 : sum := sum + i;  
      5 : sum := sum + i;  
      6 : sum := sum + i;  
      7 : sum := sum + i;  
      8 : sum := sum + i;  
      9 : sum := sum + i;  
      10 : sum := sum + i;  
      11 : sum := sum + i;  
      12 : sum := sum + i;  
      13 : sum := sum + i;  
      14 : sum := sum + i;  
      15 : sum := sum + i;  
      16 : sum := sum + i;  
      17 : sum := sum + i;  
      18 : sum := sum + i;  
      19 : sum := sum + i;  
      20 : sum := sum + i;  
      21 : sum := sum + i;  
      22 : sum := sum + i;  
      23 : sum := sum + i;  
      24 : sum := sum + i;  
      25 : sum := sum + i;  
      26 : sum := sum + i;  
      27 : sum := sum + i;  
      28 : sum := sum + i;  
      29 : sum := sum + i;  
      30 : sum := sum + i;  
      31 : sum := sum + i;  
      32 : sum := sum + i;  
      33 : sum := sum + i;  
      34 : sum := sum + i;  
      35 : sum := sum + i;  
      36 : sum := sum + i;  
      37 : sum := sum + i;  
      38 : sum := sum + i;  
      39 : sum := sum + i;  
      40 : sum := sum + i;  
      41 : sum := sum + i;  
      42 : sum := sum + i;  
      43 : sum := sum + i;  
      44 : sum := sum + i;  
      45 : sum := sum + i;
```

00889700  
00889800  
00889900  
00889900  
00890000  
00890100  
00890200  
00890300  
00890400  
00890500  
00890600  
00890700  
00890800  
00890900  
00891000  
00891100  
00891200  
00891300  
00891400  
00891500  
00891600  
00891700  
00891800  
00891900  
00892000  
00892100  
00892200  
00892300  
00892400  
00892500  
00892600  
00892700  
00892800  
00892900  
00893000  
00893100  
00893200  
00893300  
00893400  
00893500  
00893500  
00893700  
00893800  
00893900  
00894000  
00894100  
00894200  
00894300  
00894400  
00894500  
00894600  
00894700  
00894800  
00894900  
00895000  
00895100  
00895200  
00895300  
00895400  
00895500  
00895600  
00895700

```
46 : sum := sum + i;  
47 : sum := sum + i;  
48 : sum := sum + i;  
49 : sum := sum + i;  
50 : sum := sum + i;  
51 : sum := sum + i;  
52 : sum := sum + i;  
53 : sum := sum + i;  
54 : sum := sum + i;  
55 : sum := sum + i;  
56 : sum := sum + i;  
57 : sum := sum + i;  
58 : sum := sum + i;  
59 : sum := sum + i;  
60 : sum := sum + i;  
61 : sum := sum + i;  
62 : sum := sum + i;  
63 : sum := sum + i;  
64 : sum := sum + i;  
65 : sum := sum + i;  
66 : sum := sum + i;  
67 : sum := sum + i;  
68 : sum := sum + i;  
69 : sum := sum + i;  
70 : sum := sum + i;  
71 : sum := sum + i;  
72 : sum := sum + i;  
73 : sum := sum + i;  
74 : sum := sum + i;  
75 : sum := sum + i;  
76 : sum := sum + i;  
77 : sum := sum + i;  
78 : sum := sum + i;  
79 : sum := sum + i;  
80 : sum := sum + i;  
81 : sum := sum + i;  
82 : sum := sum + i;  
83 : sum := sum + i;  
84 : sum := sum + i;  
85 : sum := sum + i;  
86 : sum := sum + i;  
87 : sum := sum + i;  
88 : sum := sum + i;  
89 : sum := sum + i;  
90 : sum := sum + i;  
91 : sum := sum + i;  
92 : sum := sum + i;  
93 : sum := sum + i;  
94 : sum := sum + i;  
95 : sum := sum + i;  
96 : sum := sum + i;  
97 : sum := sum + i;  
98 : sum := sum + i;  
99 : sum := sum + i;  
100 : sum := sum + i;  
101 : sum := sum + i;  
102 : sum := sum + i;  
103 : sum := sum + i;  
104 : sum := sum + i;  
105 : sum := sum + i;  
106 : sum := sum + i;
```

00895800  
00895900  
00896000  
00896100  
00896200  
00896300  
00896400  
00896500  
00896600  
00896700  
00896800  
00896900  
00897000  
00897100  
00897200  
00897300  
00897400  
00897500  
00897600  
00897700  
00897800  
00897900  
00898000  
00898100  
00898200  
00898300  
00898400  
00898500  
00898600  
00898700  
00898800  
00898900  
00899000  
00899100  
00899200  
00899300  
00899400  
00899500  
00899600  
00899700  
00899800  
00899900  
00900000  
00900100  
00900200  
00900300  
00900400  
00900500  
00900600  
00900700  
00900800  
00900900  
00901000  
00901100  
00901200  
00901300  
00901400  
00901500  
00901600  
00901700  
00901800

107 : sum := sum + i;  
108 : sum := sum + i;  
109 : sum := sum + i;  
110 : sum := sum + i;  
111 : sum := sum + i;  
112 : sum := sum + i;  
113 : sum := sum + i;  
114 : sum := sum + i;  
115 : sum := sum + i;  
116 : sum := sum + i;  
117 : sum := sum + i;  
118 : sum := sum + i;  
119 : sum := sum + i;  
120 : sum := sum + i;  
121 : sum := sum + i;  
122 : sum := sum + i;  
123 : sum := sum + i;  
124 : sum := sum + i;  
125 : sum := sum + i;  
126 : sum := sum + i;  
127 : sum := sum + i;  
128 : sum := sum + i;  
129 : sum := sum + i;  
130 : sum := sum + i;  
131 : sum := sum + i;  
132 : sum := sum + i;  
133 : sum := sum + i;  
134 : sum := sum + i;  
135 : sum := sum + i;  
136 : sum := sum + i;  
137 : sum := sum + i;  
138 : sum := sum + i;  
139 : sum := sum + i;  
140 : sum := sum + i;  
141 : sum := sum + i;  
142 : sum := sum + i;  
143 : sum := sum + i;  
144 : sum := sum + i;  
145 : sum := sum + i;  
146 : sum := sum + i;  
147 : sum := sum + i;  
148 : sum := sum + i;  
149 : sum := sum + i;  
150 : sum := sum + i;  
151 : sum := sum + i;  
152 : sum := sum + i;  
153 : sum := sum + i;  
154 : sum := sum + i;  
155 : sum := sum + i;  
156 : sum := sum + i;  
157 : sum := sum + i;  
158 : sum := sum + i;  
159 : sum := sum + i;  
160 : sum := sum + i;  
161 : sum := sum + i;  
162 : sum := sum + i;  
163 : sum := sum + i;  
164 : sum := sum + i;  
165 : sum := sum + i;  
166 : sum := sum + i;  
167 : sum := sum + i;

00901900  
00902000  
00902100  
00902200  
00902300  
00902400  
00902500  
00902600  
00902700  
00902800  
00902900  
00903000  
00903100  
00903200  
00903300  
00903400  
00903500  
00903600  
00903700  
00903800  
00903900  
00904000  
00904100  
00904200  
00904300  
00904400  
00904500  
00904600  
00904700  
00904800  
00904900  
00905000  
00905100  
00905200  
00905300  
00905400  
00905500  
00905600  
00905700  
00905800  
00905900  
00906000  
00906100  
00906200  
00906300  
00906400  
00906500  
00906600  
00906700  
00906800  
00906900  
00907000  
00907100  
00907200  
00907300  
00907400  
00907500  
00907600  
00907700  
00907800  
00907900

168 : sum := sum + i;  
169 : sum := sum + i;  
170 : sum := sum + i;  
171 : sum := sum + i;  
172 : sum := sum + i;  
173 : sum := sum + i;  
174 : sum := sum + i;  
175 : sum := sum + i;  
176 : sum := sum + i;  
177 : sum := sum + i;  
178 : sum := sum + i;  
179 : sum := sum + i;  
180 : sum := sum + i;  
181 : sum := sum + i;  
182 : sum := sum + i;  
183 : sum := sum + i;  
184 : sum := sum + i;  
185 : sum := sum + i;  
186 : sum := sum + i;  
187 : sum := sum + i;  
188 : sum := sum + i;  
189 : sum := sum + i;  
190 : sum := sum + i;  
191 : sum := sum + i;  
192 : sum := sum + i;  
193 : sum := sum + i;  
194 : sum := sum + i;  
195 : sum := sum + i;  
196 : sum := sum + i;  
197 : sum := sum + i;  
198 : sum := sum + i;  
199 : sum := sum + i;  
200 : sum := sum + i;  
201 : sum := sum + i;  
202 : sum := sum + i;  
203 : sum := sum + i;  
204 : sum := sum + i;  
205 : sum := sum + i;  
206 : sum := sum + i;  
207 : sum := sum + i;  
208 : sum := sum + i;  
209 : sum := sum + i;  
210 : sum := sum + i;  
211 : sum := sum + i;  
212 : sum := sum + i;  
213 : sum := sum + i;  
214 : sum := sum + i;  
215 : sum := sum + i;  
216 : sum := sum + i;  
217 : sum := sum + i;  
218 : sum := sum + i;  
219 : sum := sum + i;  
220 : sum := sum + i;  
221 : sum := sum + i;  
222 : sum := sum + i;  
223 : sum := sum + i;  
224 : sum := sum + i;  
225 : sum := sum + i;  
226 : sum := sum + i;  
227 : sum := sum + i;  
228 : sum := sum + i;

00908000  
00908100  
00908200  
00908300  
00908400  
00908500  
00908600  
00908700  
00908800  
00908900  
00909000  
00909100  
00909200  
00909300  
00909400  
00909500  
00909600  
00909700  
00909800  
00909900  
00910000  
00910100  
00910200  
00910300  
00910400  
00910500  
00910600  
00910700  
00910800  
00910900  
00911000  
00911100  
00911200  
00911300  
00911400  
00911500  
00911600  
00911700  
00911800  
00911900  
00912000  
00912100  
00912200  
00912300  
00912400  
00912500  
00912600  
00912700  
00912800  
00912900  
00913000  
00913100  
00913200  
00913300  
00913400  
00913500  
00913600  
00913700  
00913800  
00913900  
00914000

```

229 : sum := sum + i;
230 : sum := sum + i;
231 : sum := sum + i;
232 : sum := sum + i;
233 : sum := sum + i;
234 : sum := sum + i;
235 : sum := sum + i;
236 : sum := sum + i;
237 : sum := sum + i;
238 : sum := sum + i;
239 : sum := sum + i;
240 : sum := sum + i;
241 : sum := sum + i;
242 : sum := sum + i;
243 : sum := sum + i;
244 : sum := sum + i;
245 : sum := sum + i;
246 : sum := sum + i;
247 : sum := sum + i;
248 : sum := sum + i;
249 : sum := sum + i;
250 : sum := sum + i;
251 : sum := sum + i;
252 : sum := sum + i;
253 : sum := sum + i;
254 : sum := sum + i;
255 : sum := sum + i;
end;
writeln(' QUALITY TEST - SIZE OF CASE STATEMENT');
if sum = 32640 then
  writeln(' PASS...6.8.3.5-8')
else
  writeln(' FAIL...6.8.3.5-8');
end.

{TEST 6.8.3.5-9, CLASS=DEVIANC}

{ This test checks that the compiler detects that case-constants
and the case-index are of different types.
The compiler deviates if the program compiles and the program
prints deviates. }

program t6p8p3p5d9(output);
var
  i,counter:integer;
begin
  counter:= 0;
  for i:= 1 to 4 do
    case i of
      1: counter:=counter+1;
      2.0: counter:=counter+1;
      3: counter:=counter+1;
      4e0: counter:=counter+1;
    end;
  if counter=4 then
    writeln(' DEVIATES...6.8.3.5-9, CASE CONSTANTS')
  else
    writeln(' FAILS...6.8.3.5-9, CASE CONSTANTS');
  end.

```

```

00914100
00914200
00914300
00914400
00914500
00914600
00914700
00914800
00914900
00915000
00915100
00915200
00915300
00915400
00915500
00915600
00915700
00915800
00915900
00916000
00916100
00916200
00916300
00916400
00916500
00916600
00916700
00916800
00916900
00917000
00917100
00917200
00917300
00917400

00917500
00917600
00917700
00917800
00917900
00918000
00918100
00918200
00918300
00918400
00918500
00918600
00918700
00918800
00918900
00919000
00919100
00919200
00919300
00919400
00919500
00919600
00919700
00919800

```

```
{TEST 6.8.3.5-10, CLASS=DEVIANC}
```

```

{ This test checks that the compiler detects real case constants
and a real case index, even when the values are integers.
The compiler fails if the program compiles and the program
prints FAILS. }

```

```

program t6p8p3p5d10(output);
var
  i,counter:integer;
  r:real;
begin
  counter:= 0;
  for i:= 1 to 4 do
    begin
      r:=i;
      case r of
        1.0: counter:=counter+1;
        2.0: counter:=counter+1;
        3.0: counter:=counter+1;
        4e0: counter:=counter+1;
      end;
    end;
  if counter=4 then
    writeln(' DEVIANC...6.8.3.5-10, CASE CONSTANTS')
  else
    writeln(' FAILS...6.8.3.5-10, CASE CONSTANTS');
  end.

```

```
{TEST 6.8.3.5-11, CLASS=DEVIANC}
```

```

{ This test checks that the compiler detects that a case index
and the case constants are of different types.
The compiler deviates if the program compiles and the program
prints DEVIATES. }

```

```

program t6p8p3p5d11(output);
var
  i,counter:integer;
  r:real;
begin
  counter:= 0;
  for i:= 1 to 4 do
    begin
      r:=i;
      case r of
        1: counter:=counter+1;
        2: counter:=counter+1;
        3: counter:=counter+1;
        4: counter:=counter+1;
      end;
    end;
  if counter=4 then
    writeln(' DEVIATES...6.8.3.5-11, CASE CONSTANTS')
  else
    writeln(' PASS...6.8.3.5-11, CASE CONSTANTS');
  end.

```

```

00919900
00920000
00920100
00920200
00920300
00920400
00920500
00920600
00920700
00920800
00920900
00921000
00921100
00921200
00921300
00921400
00921500
00921600
00921700
00921800
00921900
00922000
00922100
00922200
00922300
00922400
00922500
00922600

00922700
00922800
00922900
00923000
00923100
00923200
00923300
00923400
00923500
00923600
00923700
00923800
00923900
00924000
00924100
00924200
00924300
00924400
00924500
00924600
00924700
00924800
00924900
00925000
00925100
00925200
00925300
00925400

```

```
{TEST 6.8.3.5-12, CLASS=DEVIANC}
00925500
00925600
{ Some processors allow subrange-like lists to be used as case-constant
00925700
elements. This test checks to see if this is allowed. It is
00925800
not standard Pascal. The compiler deviates if the program
00925900
compiles and prints DEVIATES. }
00925000
00925100
program t6p8p3p5d12(output);
00925200
var
00925300
  thing:(a,b,c,d,e,f);
00925400
begin
00925500
  thing:=a;
00925600
  while thing<>f do begin
00925700
    case thing of
00925800
      a..d: thing := succ(thing);
00925900
      e:   thing:=f
00927000
    end
00927100
  end;
00927200
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.8.3.5-12, CASE CONSTANTS')
00927300
end.
00927400
```

```
{TEST 6.8.3.5-13, CLASS=DEVIANC}
00927500
00927600
{ Similar to test 6.8.3.5-12, this test checks the subrange
00927700
case extension, which may not be safely implemented. This program
00927800
is utter confused garbage and indicates the kinds of checks
00927900
needed. The compiler deviates if the program compiles and
00928000
prints DEVIATES. }
00928100
00928200
program t6p8p3p5d13(output);
00928300
var
00928400
  t,thing:(a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h);
00928500
begin
00928600
  for thing:=a to g do begin
00928700
    case thing of
00928800
      a..e: t:=thing;
00928900
      d..g: t:=succ(thing);
00929000
      b:   t:=pred(thing)
00929100
    end
00929200
  end;
00929300
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.8.3.5-13, CASE CONSTANTS')
00929400
end.
00929500
```

```
{TEST 6.8.3.5-14, CLASS=EXTENSION, SUBCLASS=CONFORMANCE}
00929600
00929700
{ This test checks whether an otherwise clause in a case statement
00929800
is accepted. The convention is that adopted at the UCSD Pascal
00929900
workshop in July 1978. The extension is accepted if the program
00930000
compiles and prints EXTENSION - PASS }
00930100
00930200
program t6p8p3p5d14(output);
00930300
var
00930400
  i,j,k,counter:integer;
00930500
begin
00930600
  counter:=0;
00930700
  for i:=0 to 10 do
00930800
    case i of
00930900
      1,3,5,7,9:
00931000
        counter:=counter+1;
00931100
      otherwise
00931200
        j:=counter;
00931300
        k:=j;
00931400
    end;
00931500
    if (counter = 5) then
00931600
      writeln(' EXTENSION - PASS...6.8.3.5-14, OTHERWISE')
00931700
    else
00931800
      writeln(' EXTENSION - FAIL...6.8.3.5-14, OTHERWISE');
00931900
    end.
00932000
```

```
{TEST 6.8.3.7-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
00932100
00932200
{ This test checks that a repeat loop is executed at least once.
00932300
The compiler fails if the program prints FAILS. }
00932400
00932500
program t6p8p3p7d1(output);
00932600
var
00932700
  counter:integer;
00932800
  bool:boolean;
00932900
begin
00933000
  bool:=true;
00933100
  counter:=0;
00933200
  repeat
00933300
    counter:=counter+1
00933400
  until bool;
00933500
  if(counter=1) then
00933600
    writeln(' PASS...6.8.3.7-1, REPEAT')
00933700
  else
00933800
    writeln(' FAIL...6.8.3.7-1, REPEAT');
00933900
  end.
00934000
```

```

{TEST 6.8.3.7-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This test checks that a loop containing no statements
  is executed until the expression is true.
  The compiler fails if the program does not compile or the
  program prints FAIL. }

program t6p8p3p7d2(output);
var
  a:integer;

function bool : boolean;
begin
  a:=a+1;
  bool := a>=5;
end;

begin
  a:=0;
  repeat
  until bool;
  if (a=5) then
    writeln(' PASS...6.8.3.7-2, EMPTY REPEAT')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.8.3.7-2, EMPTY REPEAT');
end.

{TEST 6.8.3.7-3, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This test checks that an apparently infinite loop is allowed
  by the compiler. Some compilers may detect the loop as being
  infinite. The compiler fails if the program does not compile. }

program t5p8p3p7d3(output);
label
  100;
const
  eternity = false;
var
  i:integer;
begin
  i:=0;
  repeat
    i:=i+1;
    if (i>50) then
      goto 100;
  until eternity;
100:
  writeln(' PASS...6.8.3.7-3, REPEAT');
end.

```

```

00934100
00934200
00934300
00934400
00934500
00934600
00934700
00934800
00934900
00935000
00935100
00935200
00935300
00935400
00935500
00935600
00935700
00935800
00935900
00936000
00936100
00936200
00936300
00936400
00936500
00936600

00936700
00936800
00936900
00937000
00937100
00937200
00937300
00937400
00937500
00937600
00937700
00937800
00937900
00938000
00938100
00938200
00938300
00938400
00938500
00938600
00938700
00938800
00938900

```

```

{TEST 6.8.3.8-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This test checks that a while loop is not entered
  if the initial value of the boolean expression is false.
  The compiler fails if the program prints FAIL. }

program t6p8p3p8d1(output);
var
  bool:boolean;
  counter:integer;
begin
  counter:=0;
  bool:=false;
  while bool do
  begin
    counter:=counter+1;
    bool:=false;
  end;
  if (counter=0) then
    writeln(' PASS...6.8.3.8-1, WHILE')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.8.3.8-1, WHILE');
end.

{TEST 6.8.3.8-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This test checks that the compiler will accept a while
  loop containing no statements. The compiler fails if the
  program does not compile or the program prints FAIL. }

program t5p8p3p8d2(output);
var
  a:integer;

function bool:boolean;
begin
  a:=a+1;
  bool:= (a>=5);
end;

begin
  a:=0;
  while not bool do ;
  if (a=5) then
    writeln(' PASS...6.8.3.8-2, EMPTY WHILE')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.8.3.8-2, EMPTY WHILE');
end.

```

```

00939000
00939100
00939200
00939300
00939400
00939500
00939600
00939700
00939800
00939900
00940000
00940100
00940200
00940300
00940400
00940500
00940600
00940700
00940800
00940900
00941000
00941100
00941200

00941300
00941400
00941500
00941600
00941700
00941800
00941900
00942000
00942100
00942200
00942300
00942400
00942500
00942600
00942700
00942800
00942900
00943000
00943100
00943200
00943300
00943400
00943500
00943600

```

{TEST 6.8.3.9-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program checks that assignment follows the evaluation of both expressions in a for statement. The compiler fails if the program prints FAIL. }

```
program t6p8p3p9d1(output);
var
  i,j:integer;
begin
  i:=1;
  j:=0;
  for i:= (i+1) to (i+10) do
  begin
    j:=j+1;
    writeln(i);
  end;
  if (j=10) then
    writeln(' PASS...6.8.3.9-1, FOR')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.8.3.9-1, FOR');
end.
```

00943700
00943800
00943900
00944000
00944100
00944200
00944300
00944400
00944500
00944600
00944700
00944800
00944900
00945000
00945100
00945200
00945300
00945400
00945500
00945600
00945700
00945800

{TEST 6.8.3.9-2, CLASS=DEVIANC}

{ This program checks that an assignment cannot be made to a for statement control variable. The compiler deviates if the program compiles and prints DEVIATES. }

```
program t6p8p3p9d2(output);
var
  i,j:integer;
begin
  j:=0;
  for i:=1 to 10 do
  begin
    j:=j+1;
    i:=i+1;
    writeln(j,i);
  end;
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.8.3.9-2, FOR');
end.
```

00945900
00946000
00946100
00946200
00946300
00946400
00946500
00946600
00946700
00946800
00946900
00947000
00947100
00947200
00947300
00947400
00947500
00947600
00947700
00947800

{TEST 6.8.3.9-3, CLASS=DEVIANC}

{ This test checks that an error is produced when an assignment is made to a for statement control variable. The compiler deviates if the program compiles and prints DEVIATES. }

```
program t6p8p3p9d3(output);
var
  i,j:integer;
procedure nasty (var n:integer);
begin
  n:=n+1;
end;
begin
  j:=0;
  for i:=1 to 10 do
  begin
    j:=j+1;
    nasty(i);
  end;
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.8.3.9-3, FOR');
end.
```

{TEST 6.8.3.9-4, CLASS=DEVIANC}

{ This program tests that an error is produced when an assignment is made to a for statement control variable. The compiler deviates if the program compiles and prints DEVIATES. }

```
program t6p8p3p9d4(output);
var
  i,j:integer;
procedure verynasty;
begin
  i:=i+1;
end;
begin
  j:=0;
  for i:= 1 to 10 do
  begin
    j:=j+1;
    verynasty;
  end;
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.8.3.9-4, FOR');
end.
```

00947900
00948000
00948100
00948200
00948300
00948400
00948500
00948600
00948700
00948800
00948900
00949000
00949100
00949200
00949300
00949400
00949500
00949600
00949700
00949800
00949900
00950000
00950100
00950200
00950300

00950400
00950500
00950600
00950700
00950800
00950900
00951000
00951100
00951200
00951300
00951400
00951500
00951600
00951700
00951800
00951900
00952000
00952100
00952200
00952300
00952400
00952500
00952600
00952700
00952800

{TEST 6.8.3.9-5, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ This test checks that the use of a for statement control variable after the completion of the for statement, and without an intervening assignment is detected. }

```
program t6p8p3p9d5 (output);
var
  i,j,k,m:integer;
begin
  i:=100;
  j:=1;
  k:=10;
  m:=0;
  for i:=j to k do
  begin
    m:=m+1;
  end;
  writeln(' THE VALUE OF I =',i);
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.8.3.9-5, FOR');
end.
```

00952900  
00953000  
00953100  
00953200  
00953300  
00953400  
00953500  
00953600  
00953700  
00953800  
00953900  
00954000  
00954100  
00954200  
00954300  
00954400  
00954500  
00954600  
00954700  
00954800  
00954900

{TEST 6.8.3.9-6, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ This program uses a for statement control variable after a for loop which is not entered. The control variable should be undefined after the for statement. }

```
program t6p8p3p9d6 (output);
var
  i,j,k,m:integer;
begin
  i:=100;
  k:=1;
  m:=0;
  j:=10;
  for i:=j to k do
  begin
    m:=m+1;
  end;
  writeln(' THE VALUE OF I =',i);
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.8.3.9-6, FOR');
end.
```

00955000  
00955100  
00955200  
00955300  
00955400  
00955500  
00955600  
00955700  
00955800  
00955900  
00956000  
00956100  
00956200  
00956300  
00956400  
00956500  
00956600  
00956700  
00956800  
00956900  
00957000

{TEST 6.8.3.9-7, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This test checks that extreme values may be used in a for loop. This will break a simply implemented for loop. In some compilers the succ test may fail at the last increment and cause wraparound(overflow) - leading to an infinite loop. }

```
program t5p8p3p9d7 (output);
var
  i,j:integer;
begin
  j:=0;
  for i:= (maxint-10) to maxint do
    j:=j+1;
  for i:= (-maxint+10) downto -maxint do
    j:=j+1;
  if j = 22 then
    writeln(' PASS...6.8.3.9-7, FOR LOOP')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.8.3.9-7, FOR LOOP');
end.
```

00957100  
00957200  
00957300  
00957400  
00957500  
00957600  
00957700  
00957800  
00957900  
00958000  
00958100  
00958200  
00958300  
00958400  
00958500  
00958600  
00958700  
00958800  
00958900  
00959000  
00959100

{TEST 6.8.3.9-8, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program checks that a control variable of a for statement is not undefined if the for statement is left via a goto statement. The compiler fails if the program does not compile or the program prints FAIL. }

```
program t6p8p3p9d8 (output);
label 100;
var
  i,j:integer;
begin
  j:=1;
  for i:=1 to 10 do
  begin
    if (j=5) then
      goto 100;
    j:=j+1;
  end;
100:
  if i=j then
    writeln(' PASS...6.8.3.9-8, FOR')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.8.3.9-8, FOR');
end.
```

00959200  
00959300  
00959400  
00959500  
00959600  
00959700  
00959800  
00959900  
00960000  
00960100  
00960200  
00960300  
00960400  
00960500  
00960600  
00960700  
00960800  
00960900  
00961000  
00961100  
00961200  
00961300  
00961400  
00961500  
00961600

```
{TEST 6.8.3.9-9, CLASS=DEVIANCE}
{ This program tests whether a non local variable at an intermediate
level can be used as a for statement control variable.
The program deviates if the program compiles and prints
DEVIATES. }
```

```
program t6p8p3p9d9 (output);
```

```
procedure p;
var
  i:integer;

  procedure loop;
  var
    j:integer;
  begin
    j:=0;
    for i:=1 to 10 do
      j:=j+1;
    end;
  begin
    loop
  end;
begin
  p;
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.8.3.9-9, FOR');
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.8.3.9-10, CLASS=DEVIANCE}
```

```
{ This program tests whether a real number can be assigned to
a for statement control variable. The compiler deviates
if the program compiles and prints DEVIATES. }
```

```
program t6p8p3p9d10 (output);
```

```
var
  i:integer;
  counter:integer;
begin
  counter:=0;
  for i:=0.0 to 3.5 do
    counter:=counter+1;
  if(counter=4) then
    writeln(' DEVIATES...6.8.3.9-10, FOR EXPRESSION ROUNDED')
  else
    writeln(' DEVIATES...6.8.3.9-10, FOR EXPRESSION TRUNCATED');
end.
```

```
00961700
00961900
00961900
00962000
00962100
00962200
00962300
00962400
00962500
00962600
00962700
00962800
00962900
00963000
00963100
00963200
00963300
00963400
00963500
00963600
00963700
00963800
00963900
00964000
00964100
00964200
00964300
00964400
00964500
```

```
00964600
00964700
00964800
00964900
00965000
00965100
00965200
00965300
00965400
00965500
00965600
00965700
00965800
00965900
00966000
00966100
00966200
00966300
00966400
```

```
{TEST 6.8.3.9-11, CLASS=DEVIANCE}
```

```
{ This test checks whether a for statement control variable
can be a component variable.
The compiler deviates if the program compiles and prints
DEVIATES. }
```

```
program t6p8p3p9d11 (output);
```

```
var
  rec:record
    i,j:integer;
  end;
begin
  for rec.i:=0 to 10 do
    rec.j := rec.i;
  with rec do
    for i := 0 to 10 do
      j:=i;
    writeln(' DEVIATES...6.8.3.9-11, FOR');
  end.
```

```
{TEST 6.8.3.9-12, CLASS=DEVIATES}
```

```
{ This test checks whether a for statement control variable
can be a pointer variable.
The compiler deviates if the program compiles and prints
DEVIATES. }
```

```
program t6p8p3p9d12 (output);
```

```
type
  int = ^integer;
var
  ptr:int;
  j:integer;
begin
  j:=0;
  new(ptr);
  for ptr↑ := 0 to 10 do
    j:=j+1;
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.8.3.9-12, FOR');
end.
```

```
00966500
00966600
00966700
00966800
00966900
00967000
00967100
00967200
00967300
00967400
00967500
00967600
00967700
00967800
00967900
00968000
00968100
00968200
00968300
00968400
```

```
00968500
00968600
00968700
00968800
00968900
00969000
00969100
00969200
00969300
00969400
00969500
00969600
00969700
00969800
00969900
00970000
00970100
00970200
00970300
00970400
```



{TEST 6.8.3.9-13, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ This program tests whether a formal parameter can be used  
as a for statement control variable.  
The program deviates if the program compiles and prints  
DEVIATES. }

program t6p8p3p9d13(output);

procedure p;

var  
i:integer;

procedure loop(var i:integer);

var  
j:integer;

begin  
j:=0;  
for i:=1 to 10 do  
j:=j+1;

end;

begin  
i:=10;  
loop(i);  
end;

begin  
p;  
writeln(' DEVIATES...6.8.3.9-13, FOR');  
end.

00970500  
00970600  
00970700  
00970800  
00970900  
00971000  
00971100  
00971200  
00971300  
00971400  
00971500  
00971600  
00971700  
00971800  
00971900  
00972000  
00972100  
00972200  
00972300  
00972400  
00972500  
00972600  
00972700  
00972800  
00972900  
00973000  
00973100  
00973200  
00973300  
00973400

{TEST 6.8.3.9-14, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ This program tests whether a global variable (at program level)  
can be used as a for statement control variable.  
The program deviates if the program compiles and prints  
DEVIATES. }

program t6p8p3p9d14(output);

var  
i:integer;

procedure p;

procedure loop;

var  
j:integer;

begin  
j:=0;  
for i:=1 to 10 do  
j:=j+1;

end;

begin  
loop  
end;

begin  
p;  
writeln(' DEVIATES...6.8.3.9-14, FOR');  
end.

{TEST 6.8.3.9-15, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program checks the order of evaluation of the limit expressions  
in a for statement.  
The compiler fails if the program prints FAIL. }

program t6p8p3p9d15(output);

var  
i,j,k:integer;

function f(var k:integer) : integer;

begin  
k:=k+1;  
f:=k;  
end;

begin  
k:=0;  
j:=0;  
for i:=f(k) to f(k)+10 do  
begin  
j:=j+1;  
writeln(i);  
end;  
if (j=12) then  
writeln(' PASS...6.8.3.9-15, FOR')  
else  
writeln(' FAIL...6.8.3.9-15, FOR');  
end.

00973500  
00973600  
00973700  
00973800  
00973900  
00974000  
00974100  
00974200  
00974300  
00974400  
00974500  
00974600  
00974700  
00974800  
00974900  
00975000  
00975100  
00975200  
00975300  
00975400  
00975500  
00975600  
00975700  
00975800  
00975900  
00976000  
00976100  
00976200  
00976300

00976400  
00976500  
00976600  
00976700  
00976800  
00976900  
00977000  
00977100  
00977200  
00977300  
00977400  
00977500  
00977600  
00977700  
00977800  
00977900  
00978000  
00978100  
00978200  
00978300  
00978400  
00978500  
00978600  
00978700  
00978800  
00978900  
00979000  
00979100  
00979200

{TEST 6.8.3.9-16, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ This test checks the type of error produced when a for statement control variable value is read during the execution of the for statement. The compiler deviates if the program compiles and prints DEVIATES. }

```
program t6p8p3p9d16(output,f);
var
  f:text;
  i,j:integer;
begin
  j:=0;
  rewrite(f);
  writeln(f,5,5,5,5,5);
  reset(f);
  for i := 1 to 10 do
  begin
    if (i<5) then
      read(f,i);
    j:=j+1;
  end;
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.8.3.9-16, FOR');
end.
```

{TEST 6.8.3.9-17, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ This test checks the type of error produced when two nested for statements use the same control variable. }

```
program t6p8p3p9d17(output);
var
  i,j:integer;
begin
  j:=0;
  for i:=1 to 10 do
    for i:=1 to 10 do
      j:=j+1;
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.8.3.9-17, FOR');
end.
```

00979300  
00979400  
00979500  
00979600  
00979700  
00979800  
00979900  
00980000  
00980100  
00980200  
00980300  
00980400  
00980500  
00980600  
00980700  
00980800  
00980900  
00981000  
00981100  
00981200  
00981300  
00981400  
00981500  
00981600

00981700  
00981800  
00981900  
00982000  
00982100  
00982200  
00982300  
00982400  
00982500  
00982600  
00982700  
00982800  
00982900  
00983000  
00983100

{TEST 6.8.3.9-18, CLASS=QUALITY}

{ This test checks that the undefined state of a for-statement controlled variable when the loop is left has one or both of the following properties:

- (a) Range checks are not omitted on these variables in the supposition that its value is permissible, or
- (b) the value of the variable is in range of its type (in this specific implementation).

This test is not relevant if the use of the variable is prohibited. }

```
program t6p8p3p9d18(output);
type
  t=(red,green,blue,pink);
var
  i,j,k:t;
  m:integer;
begin
  { i is a finite scalar. }
  i:=green;
  j:=red;
  k:=pink;
  m:=0;
  for i:=j to k do
  begin
    m:=m+1;
  end;
  writeln(' THE UNDEFINED ORDINAL VALUE OF I IS ',ord(i));
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED');
  write(' ITS SYMBOLIC VALUE IS ');

  { A possible omission of the range check on the case statement
  may be disastrous if a wild jump occurs. }

  case i of
    red: writeln('RED');
    green: writeln('GREEN');
    blue: writeln('BLUE');
    pink: writeln('PINK');
  end;
  writeln(' JUST IN CASE THE RANGE ISNT CHECKED');
end.
```

PASCAL NEWS #16  
00983200  
00983300  
00983400  
00983500  
00983600  
00983700  
00983800  
00983900  
00984000  
00984100  
00984200  
00984300  
00984400  
00984500  
00984600  
00984700  
00984800  
00984900  
00985000  
00985100  
00985200  
00985300  
00985400  
00985500  
00985600  
00985700  
00985800  
00985900  
00986000  
00986100  
00986200  
00986300  
00986400  
00986500  
00986600  
00986700  
00986800  
00986900  
00987000  
00987100  
00987200  
00987300  
00987400

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```
{TEST 6.8.3.9-19, CLASS=DEVIANCE}
00987500
00987600
00987700
00987800
00987900
00988000
00988100
00988200
00988300
00988400
00988500
00988600
00988700
00988800
00988900
00989000
00989100
00989200
00989300
00989400
00989500
00989600
00989700
00989800
00989900
00990000
00990100
00990200
00990300
00990400
00990500
00990600
00990700
00990800
00990900
00991000
00991100
00991200

{ This test checks that compilers that permit the deviation
(extension?) of allowing non-local control variables do so
responsibly and do not introduce new insecurities.
This test checks that a nested for statement using the same control
variable is detected. It is similar to test 6.8.3.9-14 but
requires a degree of sophistication to detect this condition.
The compiler deviates if the program prints DEVIATES.
The program may loop endlessly under some compilers. }

program t6p8p3p9d19(output);
var
  i:integer;

procedure p;
  procedure q;
    procedure r;
      procedure s(var i:integer);
        begin
          writeln(i);
        end;
      begin
        for i:= 5 downto 2 do
          s(i);
        end;
      end;
    end;
  end;
begin
  q;
end;

begin
  for i:= 1 to 6 do
    p;
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.8.3.9-19, FOR')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.8.3.9-20, CLASS=QUALITY}
00991300
00991400
00991500
00991600
00991700
00991800
00991900
00992000
00992100
00992200
00992300
00992400
00992500
00992600
00992700
00992800
00992900
00993000
00993100
00993200
00993300
00993400
00993500
00993600
00993700
00993800
00993900
00994000
00994100

{ This test checks that for statements may be nested to 15 levels
The test may detect a small compiler limit, particularly
those compilers that use a register for a control variable. }

program t6p8p3p9d20(output);
var
  i1,i2,i3,i4,i5,i6,i7,i8,i9,i10,i11,i12,i13,i14,i15:integer;
  j:integer;
begin
  for i1:=1 to 2 do
    for i2:=1 to 2 do
      for i3:=1 to 2 do
        for i4:=1 to 2 do
          for i5:=1 to 2 do
            for i6:=1 to 2 do
              for i7:=1 to 2 do
                for i8:=1 to 2 do
                  for i9:=1 to 2 do
                    for i10:=1 to 2 do
                      for i11:=1 to 2 do
                        for i12:=1 to 2 do
                          for i13:=1 to 2 do
                            for i14:=1 to 2 do
                              for i15:=1 to 2 do
                                j:=10;
                                writeln(' FOR STATEMENT NESTED TO > 15 LEVELS...6.8.3.9-20')
                              end.
                            end.
                          end.
                        end.
                      end.
                    end.
                  end.
                end.
              end.
            end.
          end.
        end.
      end.
    end.
  end.
```

{TEST 6.8.3.10-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program checks the implementation of the with statement.  
The compiler fails if the program does not compile or it  
compiles and prints FAILS. }

```
program t6p8p3p10d1(output);
var
  r1:record
    a,b:integer
  end;
  r2:record
    c,d:integer
  end;
  r3:record
    e,f:integer
  end;
  counter:integer;
begin
  counter:=0;
  with r1 do
    a:=5;
  with r1,r2,r3 do
    begin
      e:=a;
      c:=a
    end;
  with r2 do
    if c=5 then
      counter:=counter+1;
  if r2.c=5 then
    counter:=counter+1;
  if counter=2 then
    writeln(' PASS 6.8.3.10-1, WITH')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL 6.8.3.10-1, WITH');
end.
```

00994200  
00994300  
00994400  
00994500  
00994600  
00994700  
00994800  
00994900  
00995000  
00995100  
00995200  
00995300  
00995400  
00995500  
00995600  
00995700  
00995800  
00995900  
00996000  
00996100  
00996200  
00996300  
00996400  
00996500  
00996600  
00996700  
00996800  
00996900  
00997000  
00997100  
00997200  
00997300  
00997400  
00997500  
00997600  
00997700  
00997800

{TEST 6.8.3.10-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This test checks that a field identifier is correctly  
identified when a with statement is invoked.  
The compiler fails if the program does not compile or the  
program prints FAILS. }

```
program t6p8p3p10d2(output);
var
  r:record
    i,j:integer
  end;
  i:integer;
begin
  i:=10;
  with r do
    i:=5;
  if (i=10) and (r.i=5) then
    writeln(' PASS 6.8.3.10-2, WITH')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL 6.8.3.10-2, WITH');
end.
```

00997900  
00998000  
00998100  
00998200  
00998300  
00998400  
00998500  
00998600  
00998700  
00998800  
00998900  
00999000  
00999100  
00999200  
00999300  
00999400  
00999500  
00999600  
00999700  
00999800  
00999900  
01000000

{TEST 6.8.3.10-3, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This test checks that the record-variable-list is evaluated in the correct order. The compiler fails if the program does not compile or the program prints FAILS. }

program t6p8p3p10d3(output);

```
var
  r1:record
    i,j,k:integer
  end;
  r2:record
    i,j:integer
  end;
  r3:record
    i:integer
  end;
begin
  with r1 do
  begin
    i:=0;
    j:=0;
    k:=0
  end;
  with r2 do
  begin
    i:=0;
    j:=0
  end;
  with r3 do
  begin
    i:=0;
  end;
  with r1,r2,r3 do
  begin
    i:=5;
    j:=6;
    k:=7
  end;
  if(r1.i=0) and (r1.j=0) and (r2.i=0) and (r1.k=7)
  and (r2.j=6) and (r3.i=5) then
    writeln(' PASS 6.8.3.10-3, WITH EVALUATION')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL 6.8.3.10-3, WITH EVALUATION');
end.
```

01000100  
01000200  
01000300  
01000400  
01000500  
01000600  
01000700  
01000800  
01000900  
01001000  
01001100  
01001200  
01001300  
01001400  
01001500  
01001600  
01001700  
01001800  
01001900  
01002000  
01002100  
01002200  
01002300  
01002400  
01002500  
01002600  
01002700  
01002800  
01002900  
01003000  
01003100  
01003200  
01003300  
01003400  
01003500  
01003600  
01003700  
01003800  
01003900  
01004000  
01004100  
01004200  
01004300

{TEST 6.8.3.10-4, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This test checks that the selection of a variable in the record-variable-list is performed before the component statement is executed. The compiler fails if the program does not compile or the program prints FAIL. }

program t6p8p3p10d4(output);

```
var
  a:array[1..2] of record
    i,j:integer
  end;
  k:integer;
begin
  a[2].i:=5;
  k:=1;
  with a[k] do
  begin
    j:=1;
    k:=2;
    i:=2
  end;
  if (a[2].i=5) and (a[1].i=2) then
    writeln(' PASS...6.8.3.10-4, WITH')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.8.3.10-4, WITH');
end.
```

01004400  
01004500  
01004600  
01004700  
01004800  
01004900  
01005000  
01005100  
01005200  
01005300  
01005400  
01005500  
01005600  
01005700  
01005800  
01005900  
01006000  
01006100  
01006200  
01006300  
01006400  
01006500  
01006600  
01006700  
01006800  
01006900  
01007000

{TEST 6.8.3.10-5, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This test checks that the selection of a variable in the record-variable-list is performed before the component statement is executed. The compiler fails if the program does not compile or the program prints FAIL. }

```
program t6p8p3p10d5(output);
type
  pointer = ↑recordtype;
  recordtype = record
    data:integer;
    link:pointer
  end;
var
  counter:integer;
  p,q:pointer;
begin
  counter:=0;
  new(p);
  p↑.data:=0;
  new(q);
  q↑.data:=1;
  q↑.link:=nil;
  p↑.link:=q;
  q:=p;
  with q↑ do
  begin
    q:=link;
    if (data=0) and (q↑.data=1) then
      counter:=counter+1;
  end;
  with p↑ do
  begin
    p:=link;
    { The first record now has no reference, so it could
      be deleted prematurely. }
    if (data=0) and (p↑.data=1) then
      counter:=counter+1;
  end;
  if counter=2 then
    writeln(' PASS...6.8.3.10-5, WITH')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.8.3.10-5, WITH');
end.
```

01007100  
01007200  
01007300  
01007400  
01007500  
01007600  
01007700  
01007800  
01007900  
01008000  
01008100  
01008200  
01008300  
01008400  
01008500  
01008600  
01008700  
01008800  
01008900  
01009000  
01009100  
01009200  
01009300  
01009400  
01009500  
01009600  
01009700  
01009800  
01009900  
01010000  
01010100  
01010200  
01010300  
01010400  
01010500  
01010600  
01010700  
01010800  
01010900  
01011000  
01011100  
01011200  
01011300  
01011400  
01011500

{TEST 6.8.3.10-6, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This test checks that the order of evaluation of the record-variable-list in a with statement is correctly implemented. The compiler fails if the program prints FAIL. }

```
program t5p8p3p10d6(output);
type
  pp = ↑ptr;
  ptr = record
    i:integer;
    link:pp;
  end;
var
  p,q,r : pp;
begin
  new(p);
  p↑.i := 0;
  new(q);
  q↑.i := 0;
  p↑.link := q;
  new(r);
  r↑.i := 0;
  r↑.link := nil;
  q↑.link := r;
  with p↑, link↑, link↑ do
  begin
    i:=5;
  end;
  if ((r↑.i=5) and (q↑.i=0) and (p↑.i=0)) then
    writeln('PASS...6.8.3.10-6, WITH')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.8.3.10-6, WITH');
end.
```

01011600  
01011700  
01011800  
01011900  
01012000  
01012100  
01012200  
01012300  
01012400  
01012500  
01012600  
01012700  
01012800  
01012900  
01013000  
01013100  
01013200  
01013300  
01013400  
01013500  
01013600  
01013700  
01013800  
01013900  
01014000  
01014100  
01014200  
01014300  
01014400  
01014500  
01014600  
01014700  
01014800  
01014900

{TEST 6.8.3.10-7, CLASS=QUALITY}

{ This test checks that with statements may be nested to 15 levels. The test may break a compiler limit in some compilers, particularly if a register is allocated for every selected variable. }

program t6p8p3p10d7(output);

```
type
  rec1 = record
    i:integer
  end;
  rec2 = record
    i:integer
  end;
  rec3 = record
    i:integer
  end;
  rec4 = record
    i:integer
  end;
  rec5 = record
    i:integer
  end;
  rec6 = record
    i:integer
  end;
  rec7 = record
    i:integer
  end;
  rec8 = record
    i:integer
  end;
  rec9 = record
    i:integer
  end;
  rec10 = record
    i:integer
  end;
  rec11 = record
    i:integer
  end;
  rec12 = record
    i:integer
  end;
  rec13 = record
    i:integer
  end;
  rec14 = record
    i:integer
  end;
  rec15 = record
    i:integer
  end;
  p1 = ↑rec1;
  p2 = ↑rec2;
  p3 = ↑rec3;
  p4 = ↑rec4;
  p5 = ↑rec5;
  p6 = ↑rec6;
  p7 = ↑rec7;
```

```
01015000
01015100
01015200
01015300
01015400
01015500
01015600
01015700
01015800
01015900
01016000
01016100
01016200
01016300
01016400
01016500
01016600
01016700
01016800
01016900
01017000
01017100
01017200
01017300
01017400
01017500
01017600
01017700
01017800
01017900
01018000
01018100
01018200
01018300
01018400
01018500
01018600
01018700
01018800
01018900
01019000
01019100
01019200
01019300
01019400
01019500
01019600
01019700
01019800
01019900
01020000
01020100
01020200
01020300
01020400
01020500
01020600
01020700
01020800
01020900
01021000
```

```
  p8 = ↑rec8;
  p9 = ↑rec9;
  p10 = ↑rec10;
  p11 = ↑rec11;
  p12 = ↑rec12;
  p13 = ↑rec13;
  p14 = ↑rec14;
  p15 = ↑rec15;
var
  ptr1 : p1;
  ptr2 : p2;
  ptr3 : p3;
  ptr4 : p4;
  ptr5 : p5;
  ptr6 : p6;
  ptr7 : p7;
  ptr8 : p8;
  ptr9 : p9;
  ptr10 : p10;
  ptr11 : p11;
  ptr12 : p12;
  ptr13 : p13;
  ptr14 : p14;
  ptr15 : p15;
begin
  new(ptr1); ptr1↑.i:=0;
  new(ptr2); ptr2↑.i:=0;
  new(ptr3); ptr3↑.i:=0;
  new(ptr4); ptr4↑.i:=0;
  new(ptr5); ptr5↑.i:=0;
  new(ptr6); ptr6↑.i:=0;
  new(ptr7); ptr7↑.i:=0;
  new(ptr8); ptr8↑.i:=0;
  new(ptr9); ptr9↑.i:=0;
  new(ptr10); ptr10↑.i:=0;
  new(ptr11); ptr11↑.i:=0;
  new(ptr12); ptr12↑.i:=0;
  new(ptr13); ptr13↑.i:=0;
  new(ptr14); ptr14↑.i:=0;
  new(ptr15); ptr15↑.i:=0;
  with ptr1↑ do
    with ptr2↑ do
      with ptr3↑ do
        with ptr4↑ do
          with ptr5↑ do
            with ptr6↑ do
              with ptr7↑ do
                with ptr8↑ do
                  with ptr9↑ do
                    with ptr10↑ do
                      with ptr11↑ do
                        with ptr12↑ do
                          with ptr13↑ do
                            with ptr14↑ do
                              with ptr15↑ do
                                i:=5;
                                writeln(' >15 LEVELS OF WITH STATEMENTS ALLOWED...6.8.3.10-7');
                              end.
```

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{TEST 6.9.1-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program checks that the functions eoln and eof are correctly implemented. The compiler fails if the program does not compile or the program prints FAIL. }

```
program t6p9p1d1(f,output);
var
  f:text;
  counter:integer;
  c:char;
begin
  rewrite(f);
  counter:=0;
  writeln(f,l);
  writeln(f,'A');
  reset(f);
  while not eoln(f) do
    read(f,c);
  read(f,c);
  if (c=' ') then
    counter:=counter+1;
  read(f,c);
  if (c='A') then
    counter:=counter+1;
  if eoln(f) then
    counter:=counter+1;
  read(f,c);
  if eof(f) then
    counter:=counter+1;
  if (counter=4) then
    writeln(' PASS...6.9.1-1, EOLN AND EOF')
  else
    writeln('FAIL...6.9.1-1, EOLN AND EOF');
end.
```

01025900  
01027000  
01027100  
01027200  
01027300  
01027400  
01027500  
01027600  
01027700  
01027800  
01027900  
01028000  
01028100  
01028200  
01028300  
01028400  
01028500  
01028600  
01028700  
01028800  
01028900  
01029000  
01029100  
01029200  
01029300  
01029400  
01029500  
01029600  
01029700  
01029800  
01029900  
01030000  
01030100  
01030200  
01030300

{TEST 6.9.2-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This test checks that a single read statement with many variables is equivalent to many read statements containing one variable each. The compiler fails if the program does not compile or the program prints FAIL. }

```
program t6p9p2d1(f,output);
var
  f:text;
  a,b,c,d,e:integer;
  al,bl,cl,dl,el:integer;
begin
  rewrite(f);
  writeln(f,' 1 2 3 4 5 ');
  reset(f);
  read(f,a,b,c,d,e);
  reset(f);
  read(f,al);
  read(f,bl);
  read(f,cl);
  read(f,dl);
  read(f,el);
  if(a=al) and (b=bl) and (c=cl) and (d=dl) and (e=el) then
    writeln(' PASS...6.9.2-1, READ')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.9.2-1, READ');
end.
```

{TEST 6.9.2-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This test checks that a read of a character variable is equivalent to correctly positioning the buffer variable. The compiler fails if the program does not compile or the program prints FAIL. }

```
program t6p9p2d2(f,output);
var
  f:text;
  a,b,al,bl:char;
begin
  rewrite(f);
  writeln(f,'ABC');
  reset(f);
  read(f,a);
  read(f,b);
  reset(f);
  al:=f↑; get(f);
  bl:=f↑; get(f);
  if(a=al) and (b=bl) then
    writeln(' PASS...6.9.2-2, READ')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.9.2-2, READ');
end.
```

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01030400  
01030500  
01030500  
01030700  
01030800  
01030900  
01031000  
01031100  
01031200  
01031300  
01031400  
01031500  
01031500  
01031700  
01031700  
01031800  
01031900  
01032000  
01032100  
01032200  
01032300  
01032400  
01032500  
01032600  
01032700  
01032800  
01032900  
01033000  
01033100  
01033200  
01033300  
01033400  
01033500  
01033600  
01033700  
01033800  
01033900  
01034000  
01034100  
01034200  
01034300  
01034400  
01034500  
01034600  
01034700  
01034800  
01034900  
01035000  
01035100  
01035200  
01035300  
01035400  
01035500  
01035600



```

{TEST 6.9.2-3, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This test checks that integers and reals are read correctly
  from a file. The compiler fails if the program does not
  compile or the program prints FAIL. }

program t5p9p2d3(f,output);
var
  f:text;
  i,j:integer;
  r,s:real;
begin
  { Internal (compile-time conversions) and run-time conversions
    should result in the same value, hence justifying the
    equality tests on real numbers. }

  rewrite(f);
  writeln(f,' 123 123.456 5 123E6 ');
  reset(f);
  read(f,i,r,j,s);
  if(i=123)and(r=123.456) and (j=5) and (s=123E6) then
    writeln(' PASS...6.9.2-3, READ')
  else
    begin
      if (i=123) and (j=5) then
        writeln(' FAIL...6.9.2-3, READ REAL CONVERSIONS')
      else
        writeln(' FAIL...6.9.2-3, READ')
    end;
end.

```

```

{TEST 6.9.2-4, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ This test checks that an error is produced when an attempt
  is made to read an integer but the sequence of characters
  on the input file does not form a valid signed integer. }

program t5p9p2d4(f,output);
var
  f:text;
  i:integer;
begin
  rewrite(f);
  writeln(f,'ABC123');
  reset(f);
  read(f,i); {should cause an error}
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.9.2-4');
end.

```

```

01035700
01035800
01035900
01036000
01036100
01036200
01036300
01036400
01036500
01036600
01036700
01036800
01036900
01037000
01037100
01037200
01037300
01037400
01037500
01037600
01037700
01037800
01037900
01038000
01038100
01038200
01038300
01038400
01038500
01038600
01038700

```

```

01038800
01038900
01039000
01039100
01039200
01039300
01039400
01039500
01039600
01039700
01039800
01039900
01040000
01040100
01040200
01040300
01040400
01040500

```

```

{TEST 6.9.2-5, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ This test checks that an error is produced when an attempt
  is made to read a real but the sequence of characters
  on the input file does not form a valid real. }

program t5p9p2d5(f,output);
var
  f:text;
  r:real;
begin
  rewrite(f);
  writeln(f,'ABC123.456');
  reset(f);
  read(f,r); {should cause an error}
  writeln(' ERROR NOT DETECTED...6.9.2-5');
end.

```

```

{TEST 6.9.3-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This test checks that readln is correctly implemented.
  The compiler fails if the program does not compile or the
  program prints FAIL. }

program t5p9p3d1(output);
var
  f:text;
  a,b,c:char;
  counter:integer;
begin
  counter:=0;
  rewrite(f);
  writeln(f,'ABC');
  writeln(f,'DE');
  reset(f);
  readln(f,a,b,c);
  read(f,a);
  if (a='D') then counter:=counter+1;
  reset(f);
  read(f,a,b,c);
  readln(f);
  read(f,a);
  if (a='D') then counter:=counter+1;
  reset(f);
  read(f,a);
  while not eoln(f) do get(f);
  get(f);
  if (f='D') then counter:=counter+1;
  if (counter=3) then
    writeln(' PASS...6.9.3-1, READLN')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.9.3-1, READLN');
end.

```

```

01040600
01040700
01040800
01040900
01041000
01041100
01041200
01041300
01041400
01041500
01041600
01041700
01041800
01041900
01042000
01042100
01042200

01042300
01042400
01042500
01042600
01042700
01042800
01042900
01043000
01043100
01043200
01043300
01043400
01043500
01043600
01043700
01043800
01043900
01044000
01044100
01044200
01044300
01044400
01044500
01044600
01044700
01044800
01044900
01045000
01045100
01045200
01045300
01045400
01045500
01045600
01045700

```

{TEST 6.9.4-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This test checks that a write procedure with many parameters is equivalent to many write procedures with one parameter each. The compiler fails if the program does not compile or the program prints FAIL. }

```
program t6p9p4d1(f,output);
var
```

```
  f:text;
  a,b,c,d,e:char;
  al,bl,cl,d1,el:char;
  counter:integer;
```

```
begin
```

```
  counter:=0;
  rewrite(f);
  a:='A';
  b:='B';
  c:='C';
  d:='D';
  e:='E';
```

```
  write(f,a,b,c,d,e);
```

```
  writeln(f);
```

```
  reset(f);
```

```
  read(f,al,bl,cl,d1,el);
```

```
  if (a=al) and (b=bl) and (c=cl) and (d=d1) and (e=el) then
    counter:=counter+1;
```

```
  rewrite(f);
```

```
  write(f,a);
```

```
  write(f,b);
```

```
  write(f,c);
```

```
  write(f,d);
```

```
  write(f,e);
```

```
  writeln(f);
```

```
  reset(f);
```

```
  read(f,al,bl,cl,d1,el);
```

```
  if (al=a) and (bl=b) and (cl=c) and (d1=d) and (el=e) then
    counter:=counter+1;
```

```
  if (counter=2) then
```

```
    writeln(' PASS...6.9.4-1, WRITE')
```

```
  else
```

```
    writeln(' FAIL...6.9.4-1, WRITE');
```

```
end.
```

01045800

01045900

01046000

01046100

01046200

01046300

01046400

01046500

01046600

01046700

01046800

01046900

01047000

01047100

01047200

01047300

01047400

01047500

01047600

01047700

01047800

01047900

01048000

01048100

01048200

01048300

01048400

01048500

01048600

01048700

01048800

01048900

01049000

01049100

01049200

01049300

01049400

01049500

01049600

01049700

01049800

01049900

01050000

{TEST 6.9.4-2, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This test checks that the default value for the field width of a character type is one. The compiler fails if the program does not compile or the program prints FAIL. }

```
program t6p9p4d2(f,output);
```

```
var
```

```
  f:text;
  a,b:char;
```

```
begin
```

```
  rewrite(f);
```

```
  a:='A';
```

```
  b:='B';
```

```
  writeln(f,a,b);
```

```
  reset(f);
```

```
  read(f,a,b);
```

```
  if (a='A') and (b='B') then
```

```
    writeln(' PASS...6.9.4-2, WRITE')
```

```
  else
```

```
    write(' FAIL...6.9.4-2, WRITE');
```

```
end.
```

{TEST 6.9.4-3, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This test checks the implementation of integer output.

The compiler fails if the program does not compile or the program prints FAIL. }

```
program t6p9p4d3(f,output);
```

```
var
```

```
  f:text;
```

```
  a:char;
```

```
  b:packed array [1..26] of char;
```

```
  i:integer;
```

```
begin
```

```
  rewrite(f);
```

```
  writeln(f,0:3,1:3,-1:3,10:3,99:3,100:3,-100:3,1111:3);
```

```
  reset(f);
```

```
  for i:=1 to 26 do
```

```
    read(f,b[i]);
```

```
    if (b=' 0 1 -1 10 99100-1001111') then
```

```
      writeln(' PASS...6.9.4-3, WRITE INTEGERS')
```

```
    else
```

```
      writeln(' FAIL...6.9.4-3, WRITE INTEGERS');
```

```
end.
```

01050100  
01050200  
01050300  
01050400  
01050500  
01050600  
01050700  
01050800  
01050900  
01051000  
01051100  
01051200  
01051300  
01051400  
01051500  
01051600  
01051700  
01051800  
01051900  
01052000  
01052100  
01052200  
01052300

01052400  
01052500

01052600

01052700

01052800

01052900

01053000

01053100

01053200

01053300

01053400

01053500

01053600

01053700

01053800

01053900

01054000

01054100

01054200

01054300

01054400

01054500

01054600

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```

{TEST 6.9.4-4, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program checks that real numbers are correctly written to
text files. The compiler fails if the program does not compile
or the program prints FAIL. }

program t5p9p4d4(f,output);
var
  f:text;
  a:packed array [1..26] of char;
  b:packed array [1..24] of char;
  i:integer;
  counter:integer;
begin
  rewrite(f);
  counter:=0;
  writeln(f,0.0:6,1.0:6,1.0:10);
  reset(f);
  for i:=1 to 25 do
    read(f,a[i]);
  if (a=' 0.0 1.0 1.000E+00') then
    counter:=counter+1;
  rewrite(f);
  writeln(f,0.0:4:1,1.0:6:1,-1.0:6:1,123.456:7:3);
  reset(f);
  for i:=1 to 24 do
    read(f,b[i]);
  if (b=' 0.0 1.0 -1.0 123.456') then
    counter:=counter+1;
  if (counter=2) then
    writeln(' PASS...6.9.4-4, WRITE REALS')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.9.4-4, WRITE REALS');
end.

```

```

01054700
01054800
01054900
01055000
01055100
01055200
01055300
01055400
01055500
01055600
01055700
01055800
01055900
01056000
01056100
01056200
01056300
01056400
01056500
01056600
01056700
01056800
01056900
01057000
01057100
01057200
01057300
01057400
01057500
01057600
01057700
01057800
01057900
01058000

```

```

{TEST 6.9.4-5, CLASS=IMPLEMENTATIONDEFINED}

{ This program determines the implementation defines value which
represents the number of digit characters written in an exponent. }

program t6p9p4d5(f,output);
var
  f:text;
  c:char;
  i:integer;
begin
  rewrite(f);
  writeln(f,1.0:10,'ABC');
  reset(f);
  repeat
    read(f,c);
  until (c='E');
  read(f,c);
  i:=1;
  repeat
    read(f,c);
    i:=i+1;
  until (c='A');
  writeln(' THE NUMBER OF DIGITS WRITTEN IN AN EXPONENT IS',i:5);
end.

```

```

01058100
01058200
01058300
01058400
01058500
01058600
01058700
01058800
01058900
01059000
01059100
01059200
01059300
01059400
01059500
01059600
01059700
01059800
01059900
01060000
01060100
01060200
01060300
01060400
01060500

```

{TEST 6.9.4-6, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This test checks that strings are correctly written onto a text file. The compiler fails if the program does not compile or the program prints FAIL. }

```
program t6p9p4d6(f,output);
var
f:text;
i,j,k,counter:integer;
c:char;
begin
  rewrite(f);
  counter:=0;
  for i := 1 to 10 do
    writeln(f,'AAAAA':i,'B':1);
  writeln(f,'BBBBB','C':1);
  reset(f);
  for i:=1 to 10 do
  begin
    for j:=6 to i do begin
      read(f,c);
      if (c=' ') then
        counter:=counter+1;
    end;
    if (i>5) then k:=5 else k:=i;
    for j:=1 to k do
    begin
      read(f,c);
      if(c='A') then
        counter:=counter+1;
    end;
    read(f,c);
    if (c='B') then
      counter:=counter+1;
    readln(f);
  end;
  for i:=1 to 5 do
  begin
    read(f,c);
    if (c='B') then
      counter:=counter+1;
  end;
  read(f,c);
  if (c='C') then
    counter:=counter+1;
  if(counter=71) then
    writeln(' PASS...6.9.4-6, WRITE STRINGS')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.9.4-6, WRITE STRINGS');
end.
```

01060600  
01060700  
01060800  
01060900  
01061000  
01061100  
01061200  
01061300  
01061400  
01061500  
01061600  
01061700  
01061800  
01061900  
01062000  
01062100  
01062200  
01062300  
01062400  
01062500  
01062600  
01062700  
01062800  
01062900  
01063000  
01063100  
01063200  
01063300  
01063400  
01063500  
01063600  
01063700  
01063800  
01063900  
01064000  
01064100  
01064200  
01064300  
01064400  
01064500  
01064600  
01064700  
01064800  
01064900  
01065000  
01065100  
01065200  
01065300  
01065400  
01065500  
01065600

{TEST 6.9.4-7, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This test checks that boolean variables are correctly written to text files. The compiler fails if the program does not compile or the program prints FAIL. }

```
program t6p9p4d7(f,output);
var
  f:text;
  b,c:boolean;
  a:packed array[1..10] of char;
  i:integer;
begin
  { This treatment is believed to be very dubious and may be
  altered in the future versions of the standard:
  A.H.J. Sale 1979 June 1 }
  rewrite(f);
  b:=true;
  c:=not b;
  writeln(f,b:5,c:5);
  reset(f);
  for i:=1 to 10 do
    read(f,a[i]);
  if (a='TRUE FALSE') then
    writeln(' PASS...6.9.4-7, WRITE BOOLEAN')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.9.4-7, WRITE BOOLEAN');
end.
```

{TEST 6.9.4-8, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ This program attempts to output an integer number using a real format. The compiler deviates if the program prints DEVIATES. }

```
program t6p9p4d8(output);
var
  i:integer;
begin
  i:=123;
  writeln(i:6:1);
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.9.4-8, WRITE');
end.
```

{TEST 6.9.4-9, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ This test attempts to output integers whose field width parameter are zero or negative. The compiler deviates if the program prints DEVIATES. }

```
program t6p9p4d9(output);
var
  i:integer;
begin
  for i:=10 downto -1 do
    writeln(' ',':',i, 'REP=',i);
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.9.4-9, WRITE');
end.
```

01065700  
01065800  
01065900  
01066000  
01066100  
01066200  
01066300  
01066400  
01066500  
01066600  
01066700  
01066800  
01066900  
01067000  
01067100  
01067200  
01067300  
01067400  
01067500  
01067600  
01067700  
01067800  
01067900  
01068000  
01068100  
01068200  
01068300  
01068400  
  
01068500  
01068600  
01068700  
01068800  
01068900  
01069000  
01069100  
01069200  
01069300  
01069400  
01069500  
01069600  
01069700  
  
01069800  
01069900  
01070000  
01070100  
01070200  
01070300  
01070400  
01070500  
01070600  
01070700  
01070800  
01070900  
01071000  
01071100

```
{TEST 6.9.4-10, CLASS=QUALITY}
```

```
{ This program checks that data written appears on the output  
file regardless of the omission of a line marker. The common  
error is to buffer output and fail to flush the buffers at  
end of job. }
```

```
program t6p9p4d10(output);
```

```
begin
```

```
  write(' OUTPUT IS FLUSHED AT END_OF_JOB...6.9.4-10')
```

```
end.
```

```
01071200  
01071300  
01071400  
01071500  
01071600  
01071700  
01071800  
01071900  
01072000  
01072100  
01072200
```

```
{TEST 6.9.4-11, CLASS=IMPLEMENTATIONDEFINED}
```

```
{ This program determines the implementation defined default  
field width for writing integer, boolean and real types. }
```

```
program t6p9p4d11(f,output);
```

```
var
```

```
  f:text;
```

```
  c:char;
```

```
  i,j:integer;
```

```
function readfield:integer;
```

```
var
```

```
  i:integer;
```

```
begin
```

```
  i:=0;
```

```
  repeat
```

```
    read(f,c);
```

```
    i:=i+1;
```

```
  until (c='Z');
```

```
  readfield:=i-1;
```

```
end;
```

```
begin
```

```
  rewrite(f);
```

```
  writeln(f,1,'Z',100,'Z');
```

```
  writeln(f,false,'Z',true,'Z');
```

```
  writeln(f,1.0,'Z',1000.0,'Z');
```

```
  reset(f);
```

```
  writeln(' IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED DEFAULT FIELD WIDTH VALUES');
```

```
  i:=readfield;
```

```
  j:=readfield;
```

```
  if (i=j) then
```

```
    writeln(' INTEGERS:',i:5,' CHARACTERS')
```

```
  else
```

```
    writeln(' THE VALUE VARIES ACCORDING TO THE SIZE OF THE INTEGER');
```

```
  readln(f);
```

```
  i:=readfield;
```

```
  j:=readfield;
```

```
  if (i=j) then
```

```
    writeln(' BOOLEAN:',i:5,' CHARACTERS')
```

```
  else
```

```
    writeln(' THE VALUE VARIES ACCORDING TO THE BOOLEAN VALUE');
```

```
  readln(f);
```

```
  i:=readfield;
```

```
  j:=readfield;
```

```
  if (i=j) then
```

```
    writeln(' REAL:',i:5,' CHARACTERS')
```

```
  else
```

```
    writeln(' THE VALUE VARIES ACCORDING TO THE SIZE OF THE REAL');
```

```
end.
```

```
01072300  
01072400  
01072500  
01072600  
01072700  
01072800  
01072900  
01073000  
01073100  
01073200  
01073300  
01073400  
01073500  
01073600  
01073700  
01073800  
01073900  
01074000  
01074100  
01074200  
01074300  
01074400  
01074500  
01074600  
01074700  
01074800  
01074900  
01075000  
01075100  
01075200  
01075300  
01075400  
01075500  
01075600  
01075700  
01075800  
01075900  
01076000  
01076100  
01076200  
01076300  
01076400  
01076500  
01076600  
01076700  
01076800  
01076900  
01077000  
01077100  
01077200  
01077300
```

01082900  
 01083000  
 01083100  
 01083200  
 01083300  
 01083400  
 01083500  
 01083600  
 01083700  
 01083800  
 01083900  
 01084000  
 01084100  
 01084200  
 01084300  
 01084400  
 01084500  
 01084600  
  
 01084700  
 01084800  
 01084900  
 01085000  
 01085100  
 01085200  
 01085300  
 01085400  
 01085500  
 01085600  
 01085700  
 01085800  
 01085900  
 01086000  
 01086100  
 01086200  
 01086300  
 01086400  
 01086500  
 01086600  
 01086700  
 01086800  
 01086900  
 01087000  
 01087100  
 01087200  
 01087300

```
{TEST 6.9.4-15, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This test checks that a write that does not specify the file
  always writes on the default file at the program level, not
  any local variable with the same name. }

program t6p9p4d15(output);
  procedure p;
    var
      output:text;
    begin
      rewrite(output);
      writeln(output,' FAIL...6.9.4-15');
      writeln(' PASS...6.9.4-15')
    end;
  begin
    p
  end.

{TEST 6.9.5-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program checks the implementation of procedure writeln.
  The compiler fails if the program prints FAIL or the program
  does not compile. }

program t6p9p5d1(f,output);
  var
    f:text;
    a,b:packed array[1..10] of char;
    i:integer;
  begin
    rewrite(f);
    writeln(f,1:5,'ABCDE');
    write(f,1:5,'ABCDE');
    writeln(f);
    reset(f);
    for i:=1 to 10 do
      read(f,a[i]);
    reset(f);
    for i:=1 to 10 do
      read(f,b[i]);
    if (a=b) then
      writeln(' PASS...6.9.5-1, Writeln')
    else
      writeln(' FAIL...6.9.5-1, Writeln');
  end.
```

01077400  
 01077500  
 01077600  
 01077700  
 01077800  
 01077900  
 01078000  
 01078100  
 01078200  
 01078300  
 01078400  
 01078500  
 01078600  
 01078700  
  
 01078800  
 01078900  
 01079000  
 01079100  
 01079200  
 01079300  
 01079400  
 01079500  
 01079600  
 01079700  
 01079800  
 01079900  
 01080000  
 01080100  
 01080200  
 01080300  
 01080400  
 01080500  
 01080600  
 01080700  
 01080800  
  
 01080900  
 01081000  
 01081100  
 01081200  
 01081300  
 01081400  
 01081500  
 01081600  
 01081700  
 01081800  
 01081900  
 01082000  
 01082100  
 01082200  
 01082300  
 01082400  
 01082500  
 01082600  
 01082700  
 01082800

```
{TEST 6.9.4-12, CLASS=DEVIANC}

{This program checks whether an unpacked array of characters
  can be output. The compiler deviates if the program prints
  DEVIATES. }

program t6p9p4d12(output);
  var
    s:array[1..3] of char;
  begin
    s[1]:='R'; s[2]:='A'; s[3]:='N';
    writeln(' RAN=',s);
    writeln(' DEVIATES...6.9.4-12, WRITE');
  end.

{TEST 6.9.4-13, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program attempts to perform recursive I/O using a
  different file for the second I/O action. }

program t6p9p4d13(f,output);
  var
    f:text;

  function a(i:integer):integer;
  begin
    writeln(f,i);
    a:=i;
  end;

  begin
    rewrite(f);
    writeln(a(1));
    writeln(' RECURSIVE I/O ALLOWED USING DIFFERENT FILES');
    writeln(' PASS...6.9.4-13, RECURSIVE I/O');
  end.

{TEST 6.9.4-14, CLASS=QUALITY}

{ This program attempts to perform recursive I/O using the
  same file for the second I/O action.
  The semantics of write are not sufficiently well-defined to
  establish what should occur. It depends on evaluation orders,
  etc., which is why this test is in the quality section. }

program t6p9p4d14(f,output);

  function a(i:integer):integer;
  begin
    writeln(i);
    a:=i;
  end;

  begin
    writeln(a(1));
    writeln('RECURSIVE I/O ALLOWED USING THE SAME FILE...6.9.4-14');
  end.
```

{TEST 6.9.6-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ This program checks that the procedure page is implemented.  
This conformance test is unable to determine whether the compiler  
passes or fails - the user must check that a page has been  
generated. }

program t6p9p6d1(output);

begin  
  writeln(' PAGE GENERATION TEST');  
  page(output);  
  writeln(' IF THIS LINE IS PRINTED ON THE TOP OF A NEW PAGE');  
  writeln(' THEN PASS...6.9.6-1, PAGE');  
  writeln(' ELSE FAIL...6.9.6-1, PAGE');  
end.

{TEST 6.10-1, CLASS=DEVIANC}

{ This test checks the effect of using a default file not declared in  
the program heading. The compiler deviates if the program  
prints DEVIATES. }

program t6p10d1(input);

begin  
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.10-1, FILE DECLARATION');  
end.

{TEST 6.10-2, CLASS=IMPLEMENTATIONDEFINED}

{ This program checks the effect of doing a rewrite on the  
standard file output. The effect is implementation dependent. }

program t6p10d2(output);

begin  
  rewrite(output);  
  writeln(' IMPLEMENTATION DEPENDENT...6.10-2');  
  writeln(' A REWRITE HAS BEEN PERFORMED ON FILE OUTPUT');  
end.

{TEST 6.10-3, CLASS=DEVIANC}

{ This program checks that the default file output is  
implicitly declared at the program level by attempting to  
redefine it. The file input should be identical, of course.  
The test should not compile. }

program t6p10d3(output);

var  
  output:integer;  
begin  
  output:=1;  
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.10-3, OUTPUT REDEFINED')  
end.

01087400  
01087500  
01087600  
01087700  
01087800  
01087900  
01088000  
01088100  
01088200  
01088300  
01088400  
01088500  
01088600  
01088700  
01088800

01088900  
01089000  
01089100  
01089200  
01089300  
01089400  
01089500  
01089600  
01089700  
01089800

01089900  
01090000  
01090100  
01090200  
01090300  
01090400  
01090500  
01090600  
01090700  
01090800  
01090900

01091000  
01091100  
01091200  
01091300  
01091400  
01091500  
01091600  
01091700  
01091800  
01091900  
01092000  
01092100  
01092200  
01092300

{TEST 6.10-4, CLASS=DEVIANC}

{ This program has no program statement. Some compilers may  
assume the existence of such a statement if none is present.  
The compiler deviates if the program compiles and prints  
DEVIATES. }

var

  i:integer;  
begin  
  i:=5;  
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.10-4, PROGRAM')  
end.

{TEST 6.11-1, CLASS=IMPLEMENTATIONDEFINED}

{ This program checks whether equivalent symbols can be used for  
the standard reference representation. The equivalent symbols  
for comment delimiters are tested. They are implemented if  
the program prints ALTERNATE COMMENT DELIMITERS IMPLEMENTED. }

program t6p11d1(output);

(\* Test of alternate comment delimiters \*)  
begin  
  (\* test of alternate comment delimiters. If these delimiters  
  are not implemented the compiler will give a syntax error. \*)  
  writeln(' ALTERNATE COMMENT DELIMITERS IMPLEMENTED...6.11-1');  
end.

01092400  
01092500  
01092600  
01092700  
01092800  
01092900  
01093000  
01093100  
01093200  
01093300  
01093400  
01093500  
01093600

01093700  
01093800  
01093900  
01094000  
01094100  
01094200  
01094300  
01094400  
01094500  
01094600  
01094700  
01094800  
01094900  
01095000

# THREE SAMPLE VALIDATION REPORTS

{ A fourth report came to hand very late in the preparation of this issue, and it is also included. }

{TEST 6.11-2, CLASS=IMPLEMENTATIONDEFINED}

{ This program checks whether equivalent symbols can be used for the standard reference representation. The equivalent symbols for the up-arrow, :, ;, :=, and [ ] are tested. The equivalent symbols are implemented if the program prints EQUIVALENT SYMBOLS ARE IMPLEMENTED. }

```
program t6plld2(output);
type
```

```
  rec = record
    a,b:integer
  end;
  ptr1=@rec;
  ptr2=↑rec;
```

{ The above two statements use the equivalent symbols for the up-arrow }

```
var
  arr:array (. 1..10 .) of integer;
  i % integer;
  r:real;
  s:real;
  j,k,l : integer;
begin
  j := 5;
  k % 6;
  s:=1.0;
  l := 7 ..
  s:=1.0;
  writeln(' EQUIVALENT SYMBOLS ARE IMPLEMENTED...6.11-2');
end.
```

{TEST 6.11-3, CLASS=IMPLEMENTATIONDEFINED}

{ This program checks whether equivalent symbols can be used for the standard reference representation. The equivalent symbols for the arithmetic operators <, >, <=, >=, <> are checked. They are implemented if the program prints EQUIVALENT SYMBOLS ARE IMPLEMENTED. }

```
program t6plld3(output);
```

```
var
  j,k,l : integer;
  b : boolean;
```

```
begin
  j:=1;
  k:=2;
  b := j GT k;
  b := j LT k;
  b := j GE k;
  b := j LE k;
  b := j NE k;
  writeln(' EQUIVALENT SYMBOLS ARE IMPLEMENTED...6.11-3');
end.
```

01095100  
01095200  
01095300  
01095400  
01095500  
01095600  
01095700  
01095800  
01095900  
01096000  
01096100  
01096200  
01096300  
01096400  
01096500  
01096600  
01096700  
01096800  
01096900  
01097000  
01097100  
01097200  
01097300  
01097400  
01097500  
01097600  
01097700  
01097800  
01097900  
01098000  
01098100  
01098200  
01098300

01098400  
01098500  
01098600  
01098700  
01098800  
01098900  
01099000  
01099100  
01099200  
01099300  
01099400  
01099500  
01099600  
01099700  
01099800  
01099900  
01100000  
01100100  
01100200  
01100300  
01100400  
01100500

## Introduction

In this section we present three samples of Validation Reports on processors. Care is needed in the interpretation of these Reports for several reasons. Firstly, they are a snapshot in time of the processor concerned; some of the reported flaws will be fixed by the maintainers, perhaps even before this is printed. Secondly, some processors contain intended extensions, or have an interpretation which anticipates a change in the draft Standard in its route to finalization. Nevertheless, it is felt that publication of these Reports will

- (a) encourage other users to test processors accessible to them and publish the results in Pascal News,
- (b) indicate likely portability problem areas, and
- (c) illustrate the type of report which will be meaningful to users of Pascal.

It must be emphasized that these reports are simply of processors which were reasonably convenient for us to test. The report on the Burroughs B6700 compiler originating at the University of California is a user's viewpoint of an unmodified system. There is no good reason to suspect that the report is particularly bad (or particularly good). It is likely to be representative of the results other users will achieve with their processors.

The report on the Burroughs B6700/7700 compiler originating at the University of Tasmania is somewhat different. Firstly, it is our own processor, and the report is therefore prepared with greater knowledge of what is happening (not simply noting a bald failure for unknown reasons as we have had to record in other situations). Secondly, and more importantly, it has been the prime testbed for the validation suite which has resulted in most of the minor faults being fixed as soon as they are detected. Consequently, only a few of the more difficult areas remain to be reported by the Validation Suite.

The report of the P4 compiler gives an indication of how the portable Pascal systems conform to the standard.

The test runs which led to these reports were carried out by:

R.A. Freak  
C.D. Keen

Annotation and analysis were carried out by:

R.A. Freak  
A.H.J. Sale  
C.D. Keen

(For the benefit of Pascal users who want to carry out similar Validation Tests on their processors, we estimate the time required to do this as about 1-5 man days, depending on familiarity with the processor, turn-around time, etc. Fixing the flaws, of course, takes a lot longer).



# B6700 - UC

## PASCAL VALIDATION SUITE REPORT

### Pascal Processor Identification

Computer: Burroughs B6700  
Processor: B6700 Pascal version 2.9.178.008  
(University of California at San Diego compiler)

### Test Conditions

Tester: R.A. Freak (a user at the University of Tasmania)  
Date: August 1979  
Validation Suite Version: 2.2

### Conformance Tests

Number of tests passed: 118  
Number of tests failed: 21 (13 basic causes)

#### Details of failed tests:

Test 6.1.5-2 failed because long numbers are not accepted by the compiler.

Tests 6.4.3.2-3, 6.6.3.1-2 and 6.8.2.1-1 failed because booleans are not permitted to be used as array indexes.

Tests 6.4.3.3-1 and 6.4.3.3-3 fail because empty records or empty fields are not permitted by the compiler.

Test 6.4.3.5-1 shows that a file of pointer is not allowed.

Tests 6.4.3.5-2, 6.6.5.2-3, 6.6.5.2-4, 6.6.5.2-5, 6.9.1-1 all fail because the implementation of textfiles is non standard - particularly the handling of *eof* and *eoln*.

Test 6.4.3.5-4 indicates that the file output is not flushed at the end of a program.

Test 6.5.1-1 shows that a *file of char* is not permitted in a record.

Test 6.6.3.1-5 failed because of an inconsistency in the implementation of procedure parameters.

Test 6.6.5.4-1 failed because the procedures pack and unpack have not been implemented according to the standard.

Test 6.8.3.5-4 fails because the maximum range of case labels is 1000.

Tests 6.9.4-4 and 6.9.4-7 fail because I/O involving reals and booleans is not standard.

Test 6.9.4-13 fails because a file variable is expected in a write statement.

Test 6.9.4-15 fails because a local file *output* is used for the default file.

### Deviance Tests

Number of deviations correctly detected: 62  
Number of tests showing true extensions: 5  
Number of tests not detecting erroneous deviations: 28 (11 basic causes)

#### Details of extensions:

Test 6.1.5-6 shows that a lower case e may be used in real numbers (e.g. 1.602e-20).

Test 6.1.7-6 shows that strings can have bounds other than 1..n.

Test 6.1.7-11 shows that a null string is accepted by the compiler.

Tests 6.8.3.9-9 and 6.8.3.9-14 indicate that a non-local variable or a global variable may be used for a for statement control variable.

#### Details of deviations not detected:

Test 6.1.2-1 shows that the reserved word nil may be redefined.

Tests 6.2.2-4, 6.2.2-9, 6.3-5, 6.3-6, 6.4.1-3 contain a scope error which is not detected by the compiler.

Tests 6.4.5-2, 6.4.5-3, 6.4.5-4, 6.4.5-5 and 6.4.5-13 indicate that type compatibility is used with var parameters rather than enforcing identical types.

Test 6.6.1-6 shows that a forward procedure declaration without a procedure body is not detected.

Test 6.6.2-5 shows that a function without an assignment to the function value variable in its block compiles and runs.

Tests 6.6.3.5-2, 6.6.3.6-2 and 6.6.3.6-4 show that function parameters are assignment compatible.

Test 6.6.6.5-3 shows that the function *odd* may be used with a real parameter.

Test 6.7.2.2-9 shows that a unary plus sign may be used with character operands.

Tests 6.8.2.4-2, 6.8.2.4-3 and 6.8.2.4-4 show that a goto between branches of a statement is permitted.

Tests 6.8.3.8-2, 6.8.3.8-3, 6.8.3.8-4, 6.8.3.8-5, 6.8.3.8-16 and 6.8.3.8-19 show that a for statement control variable may be altered during the execution of the for loop.

Test 6.9.4-9 indicates that a negative field width may be used in a write statement.

#### Error handling

Number of errors correctly detected: 18

Number of errors not detected: 27 (12 basic causes)

#### Details of errors not detected

Tests 6.4.3.3-5, 6.4.3.3-6, 6.4.3.3-7 and 6.4.3.3-8 indicate that no checking is performed on the tag field of variant records.

Test 6.4.3.3-12 shows that an assignment to an empty record is not detected.

Test 6.4.6-4 indicates that no bounds checking is performed on subranges.

Tests 6.4.6-7 and 6.4.6-8 indicate that no bounds checking is performed on set operations.

Test 6.6.2-6 shows that the use of a function without an assignment to the function-value-variable is permitted.

Tests 6.6.5.2-1, 6.6.5.2-2, 6.6.5.2-6 and 6.6.5.2-7 fail because I/O has not been implemented strictly according to the standard - particularly the handling of *eof* and *eoln*.

Tests 6.6.5.3-3, 6.6.5.3-5 and 6.6.5.3-6 fail because no check is performed on the pointer parameter of *dispose*.

Tests 6.6.5.3-7, 6.6.5.3-8 and 6.6.5.3-9 fail because no checks are inserted to check pointers after they have been assigned a value using the variant form of *new*.

Tests 6.6.6.4-4, 6.6.6.4-5 and 6.6.6.4-7 fail because no bounds checks are inserted for the *succ*, *pred* or *chr* functions.

Tests 6.7.2.2-6 and 6.7.2.2-7 fail because integer overflow/underflow is not detected.

Test 6.7.2.4-1 fails because operations on overlapping sets are not detected.

Tests 6.8.3.9-6 and 6.8.3.9-17 fail because a for control variable is not invalid after the execution of the for loop.

#### Implementation defined

Number of tests run: 15

Number of tests incorrectly handled: 1

#### Details of implementation-dependence

Test 6.4.2.2-7 shows *maxint* to be 549755813887.

Tests 6.4.3.4-2 and 6.4.3.4-4 show that all set bounds must be positive. A set of *char* is permitted.

Test 6.6.6.1-1 shows that no standard functions may be used as parameters.

Test 6.6.6.2-11 details some machine characteristics regarding number formats.

Tests 6.7.2.3-2 and 6.7.2.3-3 show that boolean expressions are fully evaluated.

Tests 6.8.2.2-1 and 6.8.2.2-2 show that a variable is selected before the expression is evaluated in an assignment statement.

Test 6.9.4-11 details the default field width specifications: 10 for integers and booleans. The output format for reals fails in test 6.9.4-5.

Test 6.10-2 indicates that a rewrite on the standard file output is permissible.

Tests 6.11-1, 6.11-2 and 6.11-3 show that the alternative comment delimiters have been implemented, as have the alternative pointer symbols. No other equivalent symbols have been implemented.

#### Quality Measurement

Number of tests run: 23

Number of tests incorrectly handled: 0

#### Results of tests:

Test 5.2.2-1 shows that identifiers are not distinguished over their whole length; only the first 12 characters are used.

Test 6.1.3-3 shows the number of significant characters in an identifier to be 12.

Test 6.1.8-4 shows that no warning is given if a valid statement or a semicolon is detected in a comment.

Tests 6.2.1-8, 6.2.1-9 and 6.5.1-2 indicate that large lists of declarations may be made in each block.

An array with an integer indextype is not permitted (test 6.4.3.2-4).

Test 6.4.3.3-9 shows that variant fields of a record occupy the same space, using the declared order.

Test 6.4.3.4-5 (Warshall's algorithm) took 10.497744 seconds CPU time and 169 bytes on the Burroughs B6700.

Test 6.6.1-7 shows that procedures cannot be nested to a level greater than 8.

Tests 6.6.6.2-6, 6.6.6.2-7, 6.6.6.2-8, 6.6.6.2-9 and 6.6.6.2-10 tested the sqrt, atan, exp, sin/cos and ln functions and all tests were completed successfully, without any significant errors in the values.

Test 6.7.2.2-4 shows that div and mod have been implemented consistently. mod returns the remainder of div.

Test 6.8.3.5-2 shows that case constants do not have to be of the same type as the case-index, if the case-index is a subrange, but the constants must be compatible with the case-index.

Test 6.8.3.5-8 shows that a large case statement (>256 selections) is permissible.

Test 6.8.3.9-18 indicates that range checking is always used in a case statement after a for statement to check the for variable.

Tests 6.8.3.9-20 and 6.8.3.10-7 indicate that for and with statements may be nested to a depth greater than 15.

Test 6.9.4-10 shows that file buffers are flushed at the end of the program.

Test 6.9.4-14 indicates that recursive I/O is permitted, using the same file.

## Extensions

Number of tests run: 1

### Details of test:

Test 6.8.3.5-14 shows that the *otherwise* clause in a case statement has not been implemented. However, a construct using an ELSE: label has been implemented.

# B6700 - Tas

PASCAL VALIDATION SUITE REPORT

## Pascal Processor Identification

Computer: Burroughs B6700  
Processor: B6700 Pascal version 2.9.001  
(University of Tasmania compiler)

## Test Conditions

Tester: R.A. Freak (implementation/maintenance team member)  
Date: August 1979  
Validation Suite Version: 2.2

## Conformance Tests

Number of tests passed: 117  
Number of tests failed: 22

### Details of failed tests:

Most of the failed tests fall into two categories - the B6700 Pascal I/O is non-standard and the passing of procedure/function parameters has not been implemented.

Tests 6.4.3.1-3, 6.4.3.5-1, 6.4.3.5-2, 6.4.3.5-3, 6.5.1-1, 6.5.3.4-1, 6.6.5.2-3, 6.6.5.2-4, 6.6.5.2-5, 6.9.1-1, 6.9.2-2, 6.9.3-1, 6.9.4-3, 6.9.4-4, 6.9.4-7, 6.9.4-15, all fail because *text* has not been predefined, or the *eof* action or output format is not strictly standard-conforming.

Tests 6.6.3.1-3, 6.6.3.1-5, 6.6.3.4-1, 6.6.3.4-2 and 6.6.3.5-1 fail because the passing of procedure/function parameters has not yet been implemented.

Test 6.4.3.3-1 fails because an empty record containing a semi-colon produces a syntax error.

## Deviance Test

Number of deviations correctly detected:	71
Number of tests showing true extensions:	5
Number of tests not detecting erroneous deviations:	13 (5 basic causes)
Number of tests failed:	6 (2 basic causes)

## Details of extensions:

Test 6.1.5-6 shows that the lower case *e* may be used in real numbers (for example 1.602e-20).

Test 6.6.2-5 shows that a function without an assignment to the function variable in its block compiles - the error is detected at run time as an uninitialized value.

Test 6.9.3-8 shows that integers may be written using real formats.

Test 6.10-1 shows that the file parameters in the program heading are ignored in B6700 Pascal.

Test 6.10-3 shows that the file output may be redefined at the program level.

## Details of deviations not detected:

Test 6.1.2-1 shows that *nil* may be redefined.

Tests 6.2.2-4, 6.3-6 and 6.4.1-3 show that a common scope error was not detected by the compiler.

Tests 6.4.5-2, 6.4.5-3, 6.4.5-4, 6.4.5-5 and 6.4.5-13 indicate that type compatibility is used with *var* parameter elements rather than enforcing identical types.

Tests 6.8.2.4-2, 6.8.2.4-3 and 6.8.2.4-4 show that a *goto* between branches of a statement is permitted.

Test 6.9.4-9 shows that integers may be written even though the field width is too small, but the format used is non-standard.

## Details of failed tests:

Tests 6.6.3.5-2, 6.6.3.6-2, 6.6.3.6-3, 6.6.3.6-4 and 6.6.3.6-5 fail because procedure/function parameters have not been implemented.

Test 6.9.4-15 fails because *text* has not been defined.

## Error Handling

Number of errors correctly detected:	22
Number of errors not detected:	23 (6 basic causes)

Details of errors not detected: The errors not detected fall into a number of categories:

Tests 6.4.3.3-5, 6.4.3.3-6, 6.4.3.3-7 and 6.4.3.3-8 indicate that no checking is performed on the tag field of variant records.

An assignment to an empty record is not detected in test 6.4.3.3-12.

Tests 6.4.6-4, 6.4.6-5, 6.4.6-7, 6.4.6-8, 6.5.3.2-1, 6.6.6.4-7 and 6.7.2.4-1 indicate that no bounds checking is performed on array subscripts, subranges, set operations or the CHR function.

Tests 6.6.5.2-1, 6.6.5.2-2, 6.6.5.2-6 and 6.6.5.2-7 fail because I/O has not been implemented strictly according to the standard.

Tests 6.6.5.3-3, 6.6.5.3-4, 6.6.5.3-5 and 6.6.5.3-6 fail because dispose always returns a nil pointer in B6700 Pascal and no check is performed on the pointer parameter.

Tests 6.6.5.3-7, 6.6.5.3-8 and 6.6.5.3-9 fail because no checks are inserted to check pointers after they have been assigned a value using the variant form of new.

#### Implementation defined

Number of tests run: 15

Number of tests incorrectly handled: 1

#### Details of implementation-dependence:

Test 6.4.2.2-7 shows maxint to be 549755813887.

Tests 6.4.3.4-2 and 6.4.3.4-4 show that the set bounds are 0 and 47. A set of char is not permitted.

Test 6.6.6.2-11 details some machine characteristics regarding number formats.

Tests 6.7.2.3-2 and 6.7.2.3-3 show that boolean expressions are fully evaluated.

Tests 6.8.2.2-1 and 6.8.2.2-2 show that a variable is selected before the expression is evaluated in an assignment statement.

Tests 6.9.4-5 and 6.9.4-11 show that the default size for an exponent field on output is 2; for a real number it is 15 and the size varies for integers and booleans according to the value being written.

Test 6.10-2 indicates that a rewrite on the standard file output is permissible.

Tests 6.11-1, 6.11-2 and 6.11-3 show that the alternative comment delimiters have been implemented, as have the alternative pointer symbols. No other equivalent symbols have been implemented.

Test 6.6.6.1-1 fails because function parameters have not been implemented, and therefore standard functions cannot be used as procedure/function parameters.

#### Quality Measurement

Number of tests run = 23

Number of tests incorrectly handled = 0

#### Results of tests:

Test 5.2.2-1 shows that identifiers are distinguished over their whole length.

Test 6.1.3-3 shows that more than 20 significant characters may appear in an identifier, in fact, the number of characters in a line is allowed.

A warning is produced if a semicolon is detected in a comment (test 6.1.8-4).

Tests 6.2.1-8, 6.2.1-9 and 6.5.1-2 indicate that large lists of declarations may be made in each block.

Tests 6.6.1-7, 6.8.3.9-20 and 6.8.3.10-7 show that procedures, for statements and with statements may each be nested to a depth greater than 15.

An array with an integer indextype is not permitted (test 6.4.3.2-4).

Test 6.4.3.3-9 shows that variant fields of a record occupy the same space, using the declared order.

Test 6.4.3.4-5 (Warshall's algorithm) took 0.816461 secs CPU and 143 bytes on the Burroughs B6700.

Tests 6.6.6.2-6, 6.6.6.2-7, 6.6.6.2-8, 6.6.6.2-9, and 6.6.6.2-10, tested the sqrt, atan, exp, sin/cos and ln functions and all tests were completed successfully, without any significant errors in the values.

Test 6.7.2.2-4 shows that div has been implemented consistently for negative operands, returning trunc. mod returns the remainder of div.

Tests 6.8.3.5-2 shows that case constants do not have to be of the same type as the case-index, if the case-index is a subrange, but the constants must be compatible with the case-index.

Test 6.8.3.5-8 shows that a large case statement (>256 selections) is permissible.

Test 6.8.3.9-18 indicates that range checking is always used in a case statement after a for statement to check the for variable.

Test 6.9.4-10 shows that file buffers are flushed at the end of a block but test 6.9.3-14 indicates that recursive I/O using the same file may produce unexpected results.

## Extensions

Number of tests run = 1

Test 6.8.3.5-14 shows that the *otherwise* clause in a *case* statement has been implemented according to the accepted convention.

## B6700 Pascal - Future Plans and Commentary on Results

The Validation Suite has shown up a number of flaws in the Tasmania B6700 compiler, as documented in the preceding report. We expect that other compilers will typically fare worse in the number of different flaws detected because we have had the benefit of experience (and fixing bugs) as we were developing the suite. This brief document outlines what we expect to do about them.

### (1) Minor Flaws

Some of the reported flaws are easy to fix, and have survived to be reported to you only by an oversight, or because the relevant test has only recently been added to the suite. Examples are semicolons in empty records, and incorrect *var* parameter typing. These will be fixed as soon as possible, and probably before this document is released.

### (2) Substantial flaws

Two major flaws have survived because they require a reasonable amount of work to repair. These are the deviations of the i/o system, which seem to indicate a revision of the i/o run-time system, and procedure and function parameters which could not have been implemented until the draft standard solution was published due to the insecurities in the original version. These are under revision, and will be fixed shortly. Procedure and function parameters particularly should not take long.

### (3) Long-term and medium-term improvements

In the long term, we plan to implement techniques which we have evolved or borrowed for improving the security of Pascal in our compiler, such as checking bounds efficiently outside the B6700 hardware checks, providing correct scoping checks, checking the validity of goto-statements, etc.



August 1979

R.A. Freak & A.H.J. Sale

# PDP-11 OMSI 1

## VALIDATION REPORT

*MACHINE:* DEC PDP-11 running RSTS V06C-03  
*COMPILER:* OMSI Pascal-1 (Field Test Version X1.2)  
*DATE:* 1979 September 9 & 10  
*TESTS BY:* Barry Smith, Oregon Software  
(Implementation/maintenance team)  
*ANNOTATED BY:* A.H.J.Sale (1979 September 19)

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## CONFORMANCE TESTS

*Number of tests attempted:* 137  
*Number of tests passed:* 122  
*Number of tests failed:* 15 (13 causes)  
*Invalid tests discovered:* 2

6.1.8-3 Comment delimiters are not required to be pairwise matching; this makes {This part of the scanner looks for a \*} delimiter} a disallowed comment.

6.2.2-3 Pointer scope is not handled correctly, so that correct programs fail to compile.

6.2.2-8 Assignment to function-identifier from within nested procedure or function generates bad code.

6.4.3.3-1 Empty record types with semicolons and empty case variants are not permitted.

6.4.3.5-2 and -3 An unknown interaction between RSTS I/O on temporary files and the implementation of the run-time support.

6.4.5-9 Equal compatible sets of different basetypes do not compare equal. (Pascal-1 scales the basetype to force a representation of bit 0 on the lowerbound, giving errors in comparisons as shifts are not inserted to compensate. Also set of char is implemented as set of '┘'..'┘' (64 chars),)

6.6.3.1-5 and 6.6.3.4-2 Only J&W procedural parameters allowed, not the N462 versions. The second test is relevant to the feature actually implemented, but has not been run with modifications.

6.6.5.2-3 Does not check eof on an empty temporary file.

6.6.5.4-1 Pack and unpack not implemented.

6.8.2.1-1 Empty field specifications not allowed in record declarations.

6.9-1 Eoln and eof not correct: relation between RSTS and implementation causes unknown fault.

6.9.2-3 Conversions on reading real numbers are not identical to the conversions performed by the compiler.

6.9.4-7 Writing boolean values is incorrectly right-justified. (AHJS comments that the new draft may change this or tighten up wording.)

#### DEVIANCE TESTS

Number of tests attempted: 95

Number of extensions: 2 (as stated by B. Smith)

Number of deviations: 41 (25 causes)

6.1.5-4 Allows real number constants without digits after point.

6.1.7-5 and 6.9.4-12 Packed is ignored so that packed array of char is identical to array of char, and similarly with other structures.

6.1.7-6 and -7 The requirements to be a string-type are not checked, allowing deviant programs to execute.

6.1.7-8 The requirements to be a string-type are not checked, together with an obvious error, allows erroneous values to be given to a type.

6.1.7-11 Allows empty string: ie '' is equivalent to packed array[1..0] of char.

6.2.2-4 Incorrec scope allows incorrect program to compile.

6.2.2-7 Invalid program executes with (a) function whose identifier is inaccessible and (b) another function has an attempted assignment outside its block.

6.2.2-9 A function-identifier may be assigned to outside its block.

6.3-2, -3, -4, -5, 6.7.2.2-9 Signed characters, strings and enumerated types are allowed.

6.4.3.1-1 Allows packed scalars, subranges, ie not restricted to structures.

6.4.3.1-2 Allows "packed" type-identifier.

6.4.3.2-5 String types are allowed to have non-integer subrange indextypes.

6.4.3.4-3 Set of real erroneously not detected.

6.4.5-2 Var parameters which are compatible but not identical are allowed.

6.4.5-3 and -13 Non-identical array types allowed as var parameters.

6.4.5-5 Non-identical pointer types allowed as var parameters.

6.4.6-10, -11 and -12 Compiles file assignment as descriptor copy, and similarly for records containing file components.

6.6.2-5 Allows function definitions without any assignment to function-identifier.

6.8.2.4-2, -3 and -4 Allows goto statements to transfer into structured statement components.

6.8.3.9-2, -3, -4 and -16 Any assignment to a for-control-variable is allowed inside the controlled statement, and it in fact changes the value.

6.8.3.9-9, -13 and -14 Allows a for-control-variable to be program-global, non-local, or a var parameter.

6.8.3.9-19 Two loops using same variable interact to produce infinite loop construction, and other insecurities.

6.10-1 Ignore program parameters, allowing use of external file not stated.

6.10-3 The files input and output are not implicitly declared at the program level, but at a lexically enclosing level.

6.10-4 The entire program heading, including the reserved word program, may be omitted.

#### Claimed Extensions:

6.7.2.3-4 And, or and not are overloaded to be a representation-dependent set of operators on integer type.

6.9.4-9 Negative field widths in writes of integers produces octal interpretation in field of abs(width).

#### ERRORHANDLING TESTS

Number of tests attempted: 48

Number of errors detected: 11 (9 causes)

Number of tests failed: 2

#### Tests failed:

6.4.3.3-12 Crash at run-time due to empty record-field.

6.6.5.2-2 Relation between RSTS I/O and implementation run-time support.

#### Errors detected:

6.4.6-6, 6.5.3.2-1 Assignment compatibility: indextype vs subscript value.

6.6.5.2-1 Put not allowed if eof false.

6.6.6.2-4 ln(0.0) or ln(negative)

6.6.6.2-5 sqrt(negative), but continues execution!!

6.6.6.2-2 trunc(largereal)

6.6.6.2-3 round(largereal)

6.7.2.2-3, -8 Div and mod by 0, but continues execution!!  
6.9.2-4 Read of textfile, but chars do not represent integer value.  
6.9.2-5 Read of textfile, but chars do not represent real value.

Errors not detected:

Use of undefined values.  
Variant undefinition.  
All assignment compatibility except indextype in arrays.  
Nil or undefined pointer dereferencing.  
Undefined function result.  
File buffer aliasing and use of file.  
Dispose of nil or undefined pointer value.  
Dispose of variable currently var parameter or with aliased.  
Dynamic variant record used in expression or assignment.  
Succ or pred of limiting value in type.  
Chr of very large integer.  
Overflow of integer type.  
Assignment compatibility with overlapping sets.  
Case expression with no matching label (falls through).  
Use of for-control-variable after loop termination.  
Nested loops using same control-variable.

IMPLEMENTATION-DEFINED TESTS

Maxint = 32767.  
Set of char not implemented, but taken as equivalent to set of '!'..'@'.  
Set limits are 0..63.  
Standard functions not allowed as functional parameters.  
Real representation has 24-bit mantissa, rounds on arithmetic,  
eps=5.96e-8; xmin=2.93e-39; xmax=1.70e+38.  
Full evaluation of boolean expressions.  
Selection then evaluation in a[i] := exp.  
Evaluation then dereferencing in p↑ := exp.  
Writes two exponent digits in real numbers.  
Default field widths integer 7  
boolean 5  
real 13  
Rewrite permitted on output.  
Both comment delimiters allowed, no others

Ran 16 implementation-defined tests successfully.

QUALITY TESTS

Number of tests attempted: 24  
Number of tests failed: 3

Tests failed:

6.2.1-9 Compiler loops when presented with program with 50 labels.  
6.6.6.2-9 Compiler refuses to compile a real expression in sin/cos test due to "lack of registers".  
6.8.3.9-20 Compiler crashes after compiling 11 nested for-loops.

Quality measurements:

5.2.2-1, 6.1.3-3 Any length identifiers allowed; disallows all mis-spellings.  
6.1.8-4 Unclosed comments swallow text without trace.  
6.2.1-8 Allowable number of types  $\geq 50$ .  
6.4.3.2-4 Array[integer] diagnosed but message not good.  
6.4.3.3-9 Record fields allocated representation space in declaration order.  
6.4.3.4-5 Warshall's algorithm timing/space test not yet run.  
6.5.1-2 Allowable number of variable declarations  $\geq 100$ .  
6.6.1-7 Allowable number of nested procedures must be  $\leq 10$ .  
6.6.6.2-6, -7, -8 and -9 Quality tests on sqrt, arctan, exp and ln carried out. Some minor inconsistencies.  
6.7.2.2-4 Mod inconsistently implemented for negative operands.  
6.8.3.5-2 No warnings for impossible case clauses.  
6.8.3.5-8 Allowable number of case-constants  $\geq 256$ .  
6.5.3.9-18 Undefined (out-of-range) values of case expressions are possible and are undetected but do no violent damage.  
6.8.3.10-7 Allowable number of nested with-statements must be  $\leq 3$ .  
6.9.4-10 Textfile without eol at end is still printed.  
6.9.4-11 Recursive I/O allowed on same file, and still works.

-----



# Pascal P4 on B6700 at Tas

## PASCAL VALIDATION SUITE REPORT

### Pascal Processor Identification:

Computer: Burroughs B6700  
Processor: Pascal-P4 compiler received from Sydney, (March 1979) updated as described below.  
The Pascal-P4 compiler was compiled with the B6700 Pascal version 2.9.001 (university of Tasmania) compiler.  
The Pascal-P4 interpreter was compiled with the B6700 Pascal version 2.9.178.008 (UCSD) compiler.

### Test Conditions:

Tester: C.D. Keen  
Date: August 1979  
Validation Suite: Version 2.2

### Details of Update to Compiler

The original P4 compiler was updated to the level described in the Pascal Newsletter, 13 (Dec 1978).

The compiler and interpreter were both reformatted into 72 character lines.

The declaration of the file 'PRR' was included in the compiler.

The maximum length of constant strings, 'STRGLGTH' was increased to 60 in both the compiler and interpreter.

The compiler was extended to accept both upper and lower case identifiers, with conversion to all upper case characters in 'INSYMBOL'.

The compiler was extended to recognise the alternative form of comment delimiters: '{ ... }'.

The sizes of the integer, real and set constant tables, and the bounds table in the interpreter were extended to 100 words each.

During the processing of the validation suite the following errors in the compiler were corrected:

- a) In the procedure 'GEN2T' the field width of bounds variables was increased.

Replace: WRITELN(PRR,FP1:3+ORD(ABS(FP1)>99)\*5,FP2:8);  
by: WRITELN(PRR,FP1:14,FP2:14);

- b) The assignment 'FSP := LSP' near the end of the procedure 'TYP' causes an error if 'LSP' is undefined. This can occur if the type commences with 'packed', but does not have the subsequent symbol in 'TYPEDELS'.

Replace: ERROR(10); SKIP(FSYS+TYPEDELS);  
by: ERROR(10); SKIP(FSYS+TYPEDELS); LSP := nil

- c) Fix number 17, proposed by Jim Miner (PN, Feb 1978, p71) to prevent comparisons of arrays and records within the procedure 'EXPRESSION' can result in 'TYPIND' not being defined. This also prevents comparisons of strings.

Replace: if not STRING(LATTR.TYPTR)  
and (LOP in [LTOP,LEOP,GTOP,GEOP]) then  
ERROR(131);  
ERROR(134);

by: if not STRING(LATTR.TYPTR) then ERROR(134);  
TYPIND := 'M';

Replace: ERROR(134);

by: ERROR(134); TYPIND := 'M';

- d) If the bounds of a for statement are not parsed correctly then the name of the label at the commencement of the for statement will not be defined. This causes the generation of a jump to this label to crash at:  
... GENUJPXJP( .. ,LADDR); ...

To ensure that 'LADDR' is defined, even when syntax errors occur in 'FORSTATEMENT', insert the following statement at the commencement of the body of that procedure:

LADDR := INTLABEL + 1;

### Conformance Tests:

Number of tests passed: 93  
Number of tests failed: 46 (22 basic causes)

### Details of failed tests:

Test 6.1.2-3 fails because only the first 8 characters of an identifier are significant, and not the identifier's actual length.

Test 6.1.7-2 fails because the maximum length of strings is restricted.

Test 6.2.2-3 fails because the domain of a pointer type ↑T is not permitted to have its defining occurrence anywhere in the type-declaration-part in which it occurs.

Test 6.2.2-8 fails because assignment is not permitted to a function identifier at a lower level than the level at which the function is declared.

Tests 6.4.2.2-2, 6.7.2.2-5 and 6.8.3.9-7 fail because 'maxint' is not predeclared.

Tests 6.4.3.1-3, 6.4.3.5-1, 6.5.1-1 and 6.5.3.4-1 fail because declarations of files are not permitted.

Test 6.4.3.2-3 fails because the character set differed between the compiler and interpreter, so that integer checks on subranges of char are invalid.

Test 6.4.3.3-1 fails because variant parts without tag fields are not permitted.

Test 6.4.3.3-1 fails because a record containing only a semicolon produces a syntax error.

Tests 6.4.3.5-2, 6.6.3.1-3 and 6.9.4-15 could not be completed because 'text' is not predeclared.

Tests 6.4.3.5-3, 6.6.3.1-3, 6.6.5.2-3, 6.6.5.2-4, 6.6.5.2-5, 6.9.1-1, 6.9.2-1, 6.9.2-2, 6.9.2-3, 6.9.3-1, 6.9.4-1, 6.9.4-2, 6.9.4-3, 6.9.4-4, 6.9.4-6, 6.9.4-7 and 6.9.5-1 could not be completed because 'reset' and 'rewrite' are not implemented.

Test 6.4.3.5-4 fails because the output line is not flushed at the program's completion. This is not explicitly performed by the interpreter, but is dependent on the processor used to compile the interpreter.

Tests 6.6.3.1-5, 6.6.3.4-1, 6.6.3.4-2 and 6.6.3.5-1 could not be completed because procedure and function parameters are not permitted.

Test 6.6.5.3-2 could not be completed because 'dispose' is not permitted.

Test 6.6.5.4-1 could not be completed because 'pack' and 'unpack' are not implemented.

Test 6.6.6.3-1 could not be completed because 'round' is not permitted.

Test 6.8.2.1-1 could not be completed because the implementation of scalar types is dependent on the processor which compiled the interpreter, and the UCSD B6700 Pascal compiler does not correctly implement operations on boolean variables. (not is implemented as one's complement)

Test 6.8.2.4-1 fails because nonlocal goto's are not permitted.

Test 6.8.3.5-4 fails because the maximum range of case labels is 1000. (CIXMAX)

Test 6.8.3.9-1 fails because the assignment to a control variable in a for loop precedes the evaluation of the second expression in the for statement.

Test 6.9.4-7 fails because the writing of boolean variables to text files is not implemented.

Test 6.9.6-1 fails because 'page' is not permitted.

#### Deviance Tests

Number of deviations correctly detected:	52
Number of tests showing true extensions:	4
Number of tests not detecting erroneous deviations:	25 (13 basic causes)
Number of tests failed:	12 (6 basic causes)

#### Details of extensions:

Tests 6.8.3.9-9, 6.8.3.9-14 and 6.8.3.9-19 show that a for control variable can be globally declared.

Test 6.10-1 shows that file parameters in the program heading are ignored.

#### Details of deviations not detected:

Test 6.1.2-1 shows that 'nil' is a predeclared identifier, rather than a reserved word.

Tests 6.1.7-6 and 6.4.3.2-5 show that the index bounds of a string are not restricted to 1..n.

Tests 6.1.7-7 and 6.1.7-8 show that strings are permitted to be an array of a subrange of char.

Tests 6.2.2-4, 6.3-6 and 6.4.1-3 show that common scope errors are not detected.

Tests 6.3-5 and 6.7.2.2-9 show that a signed string is permitted as a factor.

Tests 6.4.5-2, 6.4.5-3, 6.4.5-4, 6.4.5-5 and 6.4.5-13 show that type compatibility is used with var parameters, rather than enforcing identical types.

Test 6.6.2-5 shows that no check is made to ensure that an assignment to a function identifier exists in the code of that function.

Test 6.6.6.4-6 shows that 'succ' and 'pred' can be applied to real arguments.

Tests 6.8.2.4-2 and 6.8.2.4-3 show that a goto is permitted between branches of an if or case statement.

Tests 6.8.3.9-2, 6.8.3.9-3 and 6.8.3.9-4 show that an assignment to a for control variable is permitted within a loop.

Test 6.9.4-9 shows that an output field width can be negative.

Test 6.10-3 shows that 'output' can be redefined at the program level, and yet still exist as a file.

Test 6.10-4 shows that a program heading is not required.

#### Details of failed tests:

Tests 6.1.7-5 and 6.9.4-12 fail because the reserved word packed is ignored.

Tests 6.4.6-11 and 6.4.6-12 fail because declarations of files are not permitted.

Test 6.8.3.9-16 fails because 'reset' and 'rewrite' are not implemented.

Test 6.6.1-6 fails because no check is made to ensure that forward declared procedures and functions are actually present.

Tests 6.6.3.5-2, 6.6.3.6-2, 6.6.3.6-3, 6.6.3.6-4 and 6.6.3.6-5 fail because procedure and function parameters are not permitted.

Test 6.6.6.3-4 fails because 'round' is not permitted.

#### Error Handling

Number of errors correctly detected:	13
Number of errors not detected:	33 (16 basic causes)

#### Details of errors not detected:

Test 6.2.1-7 shows that variables are not preset to 'undefined' at interpretation time.

Tests 6.4.3.3-5 and 6.4.3.3-6 indicate that no runtime checks are performed on the tag field of variant records.

Tests 6.4.3.3-7 and 6.4.3.3-8 could not be completed because variant records without tag fields are not permitted.

Tests 6.4.6-7 and 6.4.6-8 show that the determination of compatibility between set types is incorrect.

Test 6.6.2-6 shows that the use of a function without assignment to the function-value-variable is permitted.

Tests 6.6.5.2-1, 6.6.5.2-2, 6.6.5.2-6, 6.9.2-4 and 6.9.2-5 could not be completed because 'reset' and 'rewrite' are not implemented.

Test 6.6.5.2-7 could not be completed because declarations of files are not permitted.

Tests 6.6.5.3-3, 6.6.5.3-4, 6.6.5.3-5 and 6.6.5.3-6 could not be completed because 'dispose' is not permitted.

Tests 6.6.5.3-7, 6.6.5.3-8 and 6.6.5.3-9 fail because no checks are made on pointer variables after they have been assigned a value using the variant of 'new'.

Tests 6.6.6.2-4, 6.6.6.2-5 and 6.7.2.2-3 show that no explicit checks are made by the interpreter for invalid arguments to 'alog', 'sqrt', '/', div and mod.

Test 6.6.6.3-2 shows that no check is made to ensure that the result of a call to 'trunc' is in the range -maxint..maxint.

Test 6.6.6.3-3 could not be completed because 'round' is not permitted.

Tests 6.7.2.2-6 and 6.7.2.2-7 could not be completed because 'maxint' is not predeclared.

Test 6.7.2.4-1 fails because operations on overlapping sets are not detected.

Tests 6.8.3.9-5 and 6.8.3.9-6 show that the use of a for control variable immediately after the loop termination is not prevented.

Test 6.8.3.9-17 shows that two nested for statements with the same control variable are permitted.

#### Implementation defined

Number of tests run: 15

Number of tests incorrectly handled: 9 (5 basic causes)

#### Details of implementation-dependence:

Only implementation details fixed in the compiler are considered, and not details dependent on the processor which compiled the interpreter.

Test 6.4.2.2-7 shows that 'maxint' is not predeclared.

Tests 6.4.3.4-2 and 6.4.3.4-4 show that the maximum permitted range of set values is 0..47. This is the minimum required to parse the P4 compiler.

Test 6.6.6.1-1 could not be completed because procedure and function parameters are not permitted.

Tests 6.7.2.3-2 and 6.7.2.3-3 show that boolean expressions are fully evaluated.

Tests 6.8.2.2-1 and 6.8.2.2-2 show that a variable is selected before the expression is evaluated in an assignment statement.

Tests 6.9.4-5, 6.9.4-11 and 6.10-2 could not be completed because 'reset' and 'rewrite' are not implemented. The default field width specifications are: 10 for integers, 20 for reals (floating point notation only) and 1 for characters.

Tests 6.11-1, 6.11-2 and 6.11-3 show that no alternative symbols have been implemented.

#### Quality Measurement

Number of tests run: 23

Number of tests incorrectly handled: 11

#### Results of tests:

Test 5.2.2-1 shows that only the first 8 characters of an identifier are significant.

Test 6.1.8-4 shows that no warning is given of semicolons within comments.

Tests 6.2.1-8, 6.2.1-9 and 6.5.1-2 indicate that long lists of declarations can be made in each block, depending on the maximum extent of the heap in the compiler.

Test 6.4.3.2-4 shows that an array with 'integer' index type is not permitted.

Test 6.4.3.3-9 shows that variant fields of a record occupy the same space, using 'reverse correlation'.

Test 6.4.3.4-5 (Warshall's algorithm) took 172.530 seconds CPU interpretation time. (cf. 10.498 seconds CPU execution with UCSD B6700 compiler)

Test 6.6.1-7 shows that the maximum depth of procedure nesting is 10. (MAXLEVEL)

Tests 6.6.6.2-6, 6.6.6.2-7, 6.6.6.2-8, 6.6.6.2-9, 6.6.6.2-10 and 6.7.2.2-4 are only relevant to the implementation of 'sqrt', 'atan', 'exp', 'sin', 'cos', 'ln', div and mod in the processor which compiled the interpreter.

Test 6.8.3.5-2 shows that case constants must be compatible with the case index, but do not have to be of the same type if the case index is a subrange.

Test 6.8.3.5-8 shows that a large case statement is permitted.

Test 6.8.3.9-18 shows that a range check is performed in a case statement after a for statement to check the value of the for control variable.

Test 6.8.3.9-20 and 6.8.3.10-7 show that for and with statements can be nested to a depth exceeding 15.

Test 6.9.4-10 shows that the flushing of the output line buffer depends on the processor which compiled the interpreter.

Test 6.9.4-14 shows that recursive I/O is permitted, using the same file.

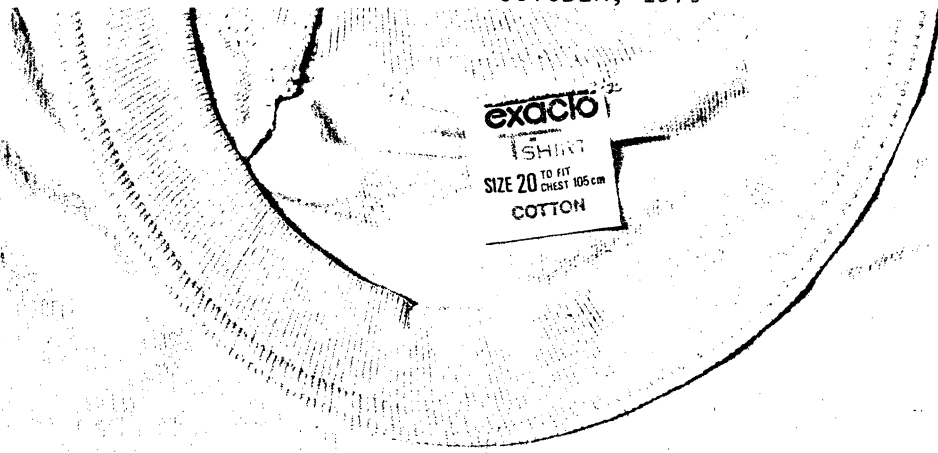
#### Extensions

Number of tests run: 1

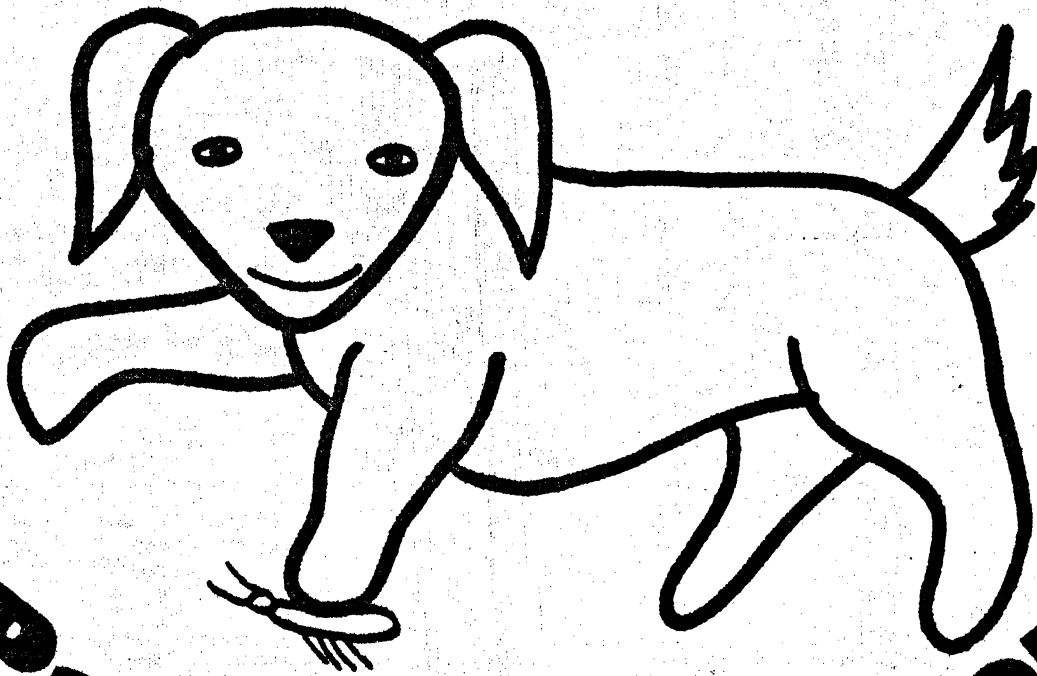
#### Details of test:

Test 6.8.3.5-14 shows that no extensions have been made to the standard syntax of the case statement.

(\* Hurry and send a Validation Report on the Pascal Compiler you use to Pascal News! \*)



**Stamp out Bugs**



**Pascal Validator**

## POLICY: PASCAL USER'S GROUP (79/09/01)

Purposes: Pascal User's Group (PUG) tries to promote the use of the programming language Pascal as well as the ideas behind Pascal through the vehicle of Pascal News. PUG is intentionally designed to be non-political, and as such, it is not an "entity" which can take stands on issues or support causes or other efforts however well-intentioned. Informality is our guiding principle; there are no officers or meetings of PUG.

The increasing availability of Pascal makes it a viable alternative for software production and justifies its further use. We all strive to make using Pascal a respectable activity.

Membership: Anyone can join PUG: particularly the Pascal user, teacher, maintainer, implementor, distributor, or just plain fan. Memberships from libraries are also encouraged.

See the ALL-PURPOSE COUPON for details.

### FACTS ABOUT Pascal, THE PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE:

Pascal is a small, practical, and general purpose (but not all-purpose) programming language possessing algorithmic and data structures to aid systematic programming. Pascal was intended to be easy to learn and read by humans, and efficient to translate by computers.

Pascal has met these design goals and is being used quite widely and successfully for:

- \* teaching programming concepts
- \* developing reliable "production" software
- \* implementing software efficiently on today's machines
- \* writing portable software

Pascal is a leading language in computer science today and is being used increasingly in the world's computing industry to save energy and resources and increase productivity.

Pascal implementations exist for more than 62 different computer systems, and the number increases every month. The Implementation Notes section of Pascal News describes how to obtain them.

The standard reference and tutorial manual for Pascal is:

Pascal - User Manual and Report (Second, study edition)

by Kathleen Jensen and Niklaus Wirth

Springer-Verlag Publishers: New York, Heidelberg, Berlin  
1978 (corrected printing), 167 pages, paperback, \$7.90.

Introductory textbooks about Pascal are described in the Here and There Books section of Pascal News.

The programming language Pascal was named after the mathematician and religious fanatic Blaise Pascal (1623-1662). Pascal is not an acronym.

Pascal User's Group is each individual member's group. We currently have more than 3357 active members in more than 41 countries. This year Pascal News is averaging more than 120 pages per issue.

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Permit No. 155

This special issue was prepared by

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