

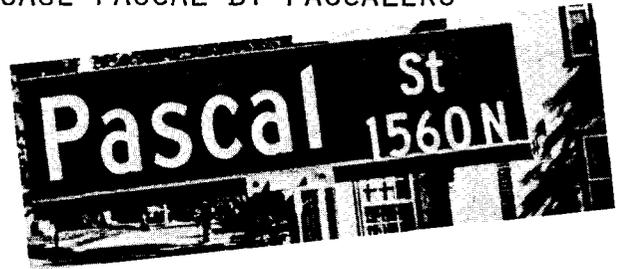
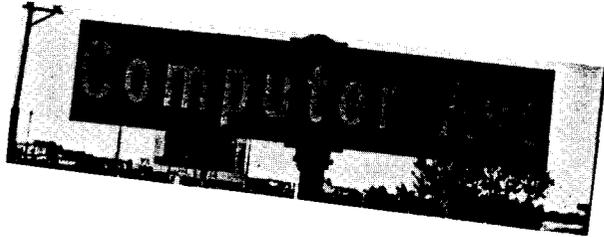
Pascal News

October, 1979

Number 16

SPECIAL ISSUE ON THE PASCAL VALIDATION SUITE

COMMUNICATIONS ABOUT THE PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE PASCAL BY PASCALERS



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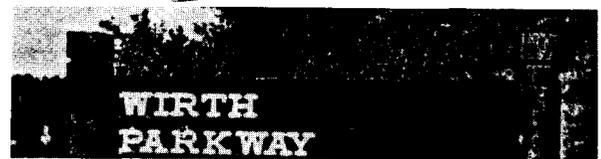
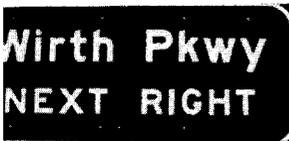
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EX LIBRIS: David T. Craig
736 Edgewater
[# _____] Wichita, Kansas 67230 (USA)

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.

[] 1 year ending June 30, 1980

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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 to the contrary.



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
TWIN CITIES

University Computer Center
227 Experimental Engineering Building
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

Special Issue

This special issue on the Pascal Validation Suite was prepared primarily by Jenny Mizieliński (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

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 Minnicipins 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

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

A particular processor noted that *esquared* 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:='ABCDEFGHJIJ';
```

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.

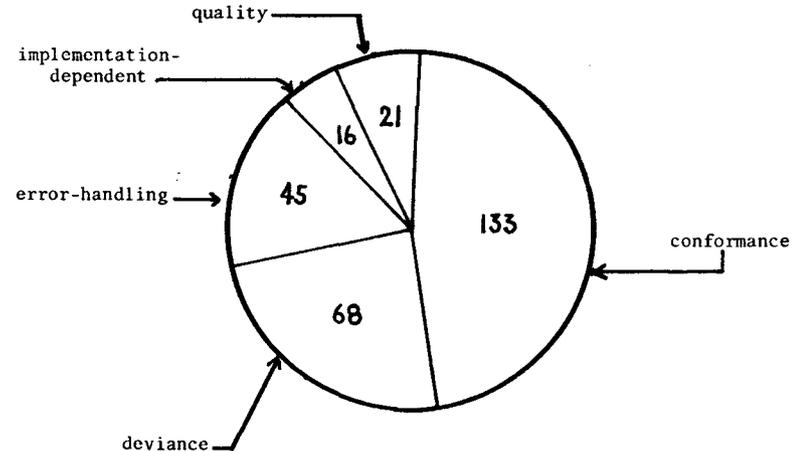
Of course, a processor may fail even a quality test by totally mishandling it. For example, if the compiler goes into an infinite loop, or gets its lexical levels screwed up. But this is not the intention, and is rare.

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

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,
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February '80 onwards:

Professor A.H.J. Sale,
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 `abcdefg hijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~- 00000400
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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.
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 FILE 1 CONTAINS UPPER CASE LETTERS ONLY EXCEPT FOR THE SPECIFICATION OF THE CHARACTER SET.

VERSION 2.2

JULY 1979

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JULY 1979

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OCTOBER, 1979

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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"|"DEVIANCE"|"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=DEVIANCE

The next simplest category is CLASS=DEVIANCE. 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[†]

```

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

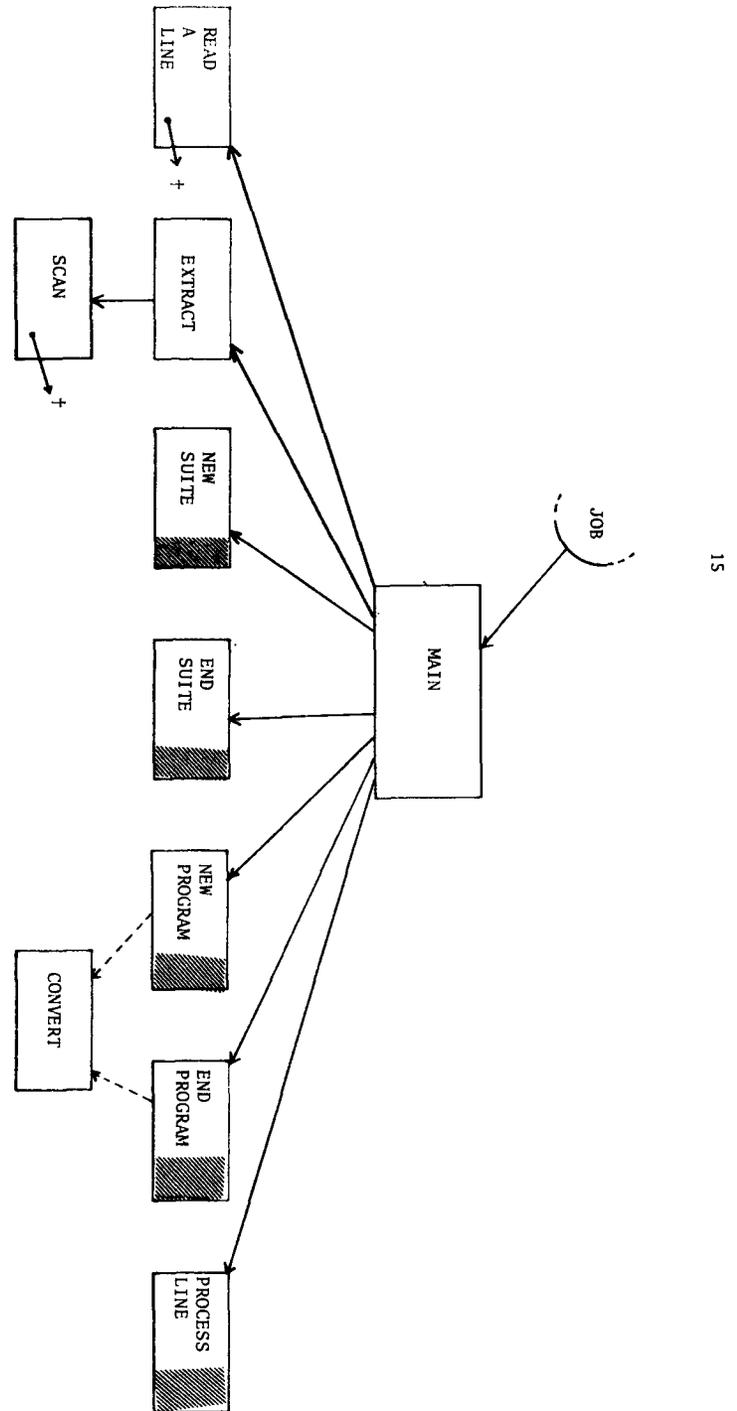
As distributed the skeleton program prints all the test programs, one per page, in sequence. The headings simply illustrate some features of the package. Warning: this takes a lot of paper, so be prepared.

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-alphabetic, 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}
{
```

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July 1979

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Tasmania
Australia.

```
}
{ 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. }
```

```
program t5p2p2d1(output);
const
  valueofaverylongidentifier1 = 10;
procedure p;
var
  valueofaverylongidentifier2:integer;
begin
  valueofaverylongidentifier2:=11;
  if valueofaverylongidentifier1 <
    valueofaverylongidentifier2 then
    writeln(' IDENTIFIERS DISTINGUISHED...5.2.2-1')
  else
    writeln(' IDENTIFIERS NOT DISTINGUISHED...5.2.2-1')
end;

begin
  p
end.
```

```
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
```

```
{TEST 6.1.2-1, CLASS=DEVIANCE}
```

```
{ 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}
```

```
{ 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}
```

```
{ 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
  procedurex,procedurf,procedur:char;
  functionx,functionom,functionio:integer;
  iffy:boolean;
begin
  procedurex:='0';
  procedurf:='1';
  procedur:='2';
  functionx:=0;
  functionom:=1;
  functionio:=2;
  iffy:=true;
  writeln(' PASS...6.1.2-3, IDENTIFIERS')
end.
```

```
00005500
00005600
00005700
00005800
00005900
00006000
00006100
00006200
00006300
00006400
00006500
00006600
00006700
```

```
00006800
00006900
00007000
00007100
00007200
00007300
00007400
00007500
00007600
00007700
00007800
00007900
```

```
00008000
00008100
00008200
00008300
00008400
00008500
00008600
00008700
00008800
00008900
00009000
00009100
00009200
00009300
00009400
00009500
00009600
00009700
00009800
00009900
00010000
00010100
```

```

{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.

{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.

```

```

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

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. }

program t6plp3d3(output);
const
  i3i = 3;
  i4ii = 1;
  i5iii = 1;
  i6iiii = 1;
  i7iiiii = 1;
  i8iiiiii = 1;
  i9iiiiiii = 1;
  i10iiiiiiii = 1;
  i11iiiiiii = 1;
  i12iiiiiiii = 1;
  i13iiiiiiii = 1;
  i14iiiiiiii = 1;
  i15iiiiiiii = 1;
  i16iiiiiiii = 1;
  i17iiiiiiii = 1;
  i18iiiiiiii = 1;
  i19iiiiiiii = 1;
  i20iiiiiiii = 1;

procedure signif;
const
  i3j = 0;
  i4ij = 0;
  i5ij = 0;
  i6iij = 0;
  i7iiij = 0;
  i8iiiij = 0;
  i9iiiii = 0;
  i10iiiiij = 0;
  i11iiiiij = 0;
  i12iiiiij = 0;
  i13iiiiij = 0;
  i14iiiiij = 0;
  i15iiiiij = 0;
  i16iiiiij = 0;
  i17iiiiij = 0;
  i18iiiiij = 0;
  i19iiiiij = 0;
  i20iiiiij = 0;

var
  x : integer;
begin
  x:=i3i + i4ii + i5iii + i6iiii + i7iiiii + i8iiiiii +
    i9iiiiiii + i10iiiiiii + i11iiiiiiii + i12iiiiiii +
    i13iiiiiiii + i14iiiiiiii + i15iiiiiiii +
    i16iiiiiiii + i17iiiiiiii + i18iiiiiiii +
    i19iiiiiiii + i20iiiiiiii;

```

```

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

```

```

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

begin
  signif;
end.

{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. }

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.

{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.

```

```

00021300
00021400
00021500
00021600
00021700
00021800
00021900
00022000
00022100
00022200

00022300
00022400
00022500
00022600
00022700
00022800
00022900
00023000
00023100
00023200
00023300
00023400
00023500
00023600
00023700
00023800
00023900
00024000
00024100
00024200
00024300
00024400
00024500
00024600
00024700
00024800
00024900

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. }

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

{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. }

program t6plp5d4(output);
var
  i : real;
begin
  i:=0123.;
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.1.5-4');
end.

{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. }

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.

```

```

00026100
00026200
00026300
00026400
00026500
00026600
00026700
00026800
00026900
00027000
00027100
00027200
00027300
00027400
00027500
00027600
00027700
00027800
00027900
00028000

00028100
00028200
00028300
00028400
00028500
00028600
00028700
00028800
00028900
00029000
00029100
00029200
00029300
00029400
00029500
00029600
00029700

00029800
00029900
00030000
00030100
00030200
00030300
00030400
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.
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:=
'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNORSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNORSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOR';
  i:='IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII';
  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}

{ The Pascal standard allows quotes to appear as char
constants and permits them to appear in strings.
If this is desired, they must be written twice.
This program tests that the compiler will allow this.
The compiler fails if the program will not compile. }

program t6plp7d3(output);
const
  quote = ''';
  strquote = 'CAN''T';
begin
  writeln(' PASS...6.1.7-3')
end.

{TEST 6.1.7-4, CLASS=DEVIANC}

{ This program tests that strings of different lengths are
not compatible (i.e. l..m and l..n).
The compiler fails if the program compiles. }

program t6plp7d4(output);
const
  string1 = 'STRING1';
var
  string2 : packed array[1..5] of char;
begin
  string2:=string1;
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.1.7-4')
end.

{TEST 6.1.7-5, CLASS=DEVIANC}

{ The Pascal Standard specifically states that character
strings are constants of the type
packed array[1..n] of char
This program tests that this type is not compatible
with unpacked arrays.
The compiler conforms if the program fails to compile. }

program t6plp7d5(output);
var
  string1 : packed array[1..4] of char;
  string2 : array[1..4] of char;
begin
  string1:='STR1';
  string2:='STR2';
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.1.7-5')
end.
```

```
00041800
00041900
00042000
00042100
00042200
00042300
00042400
00042500
00042600
00042700
00042800
00042900
00043000
00043100
00043200

00043300
00043400
00043500
00043600
00043700
00043800
00043900
00044000
00044100
00044200
00044300
00044400
00044500
00044600
00044700

00044800
00044900
00045000
00045100
00045200
00045300
00045400
00045500
00045600
00045700
00045800
00045900
00046000
00046100
00046200
00046300
00046400
00046500
```

```
{TEST 6.1.7-6, CLASS=DEVIANC}

{ Again, a character string is a constant of the type
packed array[1..n] of char.
This program tests that strings are not compatible
with bounds other than l..n.
The compiler conforms if the program fails to compile. }

program t6plp7d6(output);
var
  string1 : packed array[1..4] of char;
  string2 : packed array[0..3] of char;
  string3 : packed array[2..5] of char;
begin
  string1:='STR1';
  string2:='STR2';
  string3:='STR3';
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.1.7-6')
end.

{TEST 6.1.7-7, CLASS=DEVIANC}

{ Again, as character strings are constants of the type
packed array[1..n] of char,
they should not be compatible with packed arrays of
subranges of char.
The compiler conforms if the program will not compile. }

program t6plp7d7(output);
type
  alpha = 'A'..'Z';
var
  string1 : packed array[1..4] of char;
  string2 : packed array[1..4] of alpha;
begin
  string1:='FOUR';
  string2:='FOUR';
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.1.7-7')
end.
```

```
00046600
00046700
00046800
00046900
00047000
00047100
00047200
00047300
00047400
00047500
00047600
00047700
00047800
00047900
00048000
00048100
00048200
00048300
00048400

00048500
00048600
00048700
00048800
00048900
00049000
00049100
00049200
00049300
00049400
00049500
00049600
00049700
00049800
00049900
00050000
00050100
00050200
00050300
```

{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.
```

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

{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.
```

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:='ABCDEF'; { 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 }:=1{ assignment }
  to1{ initial value }to10{ STEP 1 UNTIL }10{ 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 t6p1p8d2(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 t6p1p8d3(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 t6p1p8d4(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
00061500
```

```
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 t6p1p8d5(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 t6p2p1d1(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
```

```
{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;
  soso : 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(soso); goto 1;
3: if (tiny=one) and (soso=two) and (big=three) then
    writeln(' PASS...6.2.1-2')
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
```

```
{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.
```

```
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

```

```
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.

```

```

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
00101500
00101700
00101800

```

```
{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.

```

```
{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.

```

```

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

```

```

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 precludes 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 such 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.
```

00109600
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(1)
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

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

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```

{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 that 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 t5p4p2p3d2(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 t5p4p2p4d1(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 t5p4p2p4d2(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 t5p4p2p4d3(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 t5p4p3p1d1(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=DEVIANC}
{ 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=DEVIANC}
{ 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.
```

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

{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.
```

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
  pplex : record
    case which:boolean of
      true: (realpart:real;
            imagpart:real);
      false:(theta:real;
            magnit:real);
    end;
begin
  pplex.which:=true;
  pplex.realpart:=0.5;
  pplex.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.
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.
```

{TEST 6.4.3.3-11, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ This program is similar to 6.4.3.3-3, except here, the 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.
```

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

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.
```

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

```
{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.
```

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=DEVIANC}
{ 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; { case 1 }
  settwo = set of record a : 0..3 end; { case 2 }
  setthree = set of array[1..5] of real; { case 3 }
  setfour = set of urray; { case 4 }
  setfive = set of legalset; { case 5 }
  setsix = set of set of 1..4; { case 6 }
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}
{ 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.

```

```

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

```

```
{TEST 6.4.3.4-5, CLASS=QUALITY}
```

```

{ 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 (.123456789));
  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:=l 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.

```

```

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

```

```

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
file : text;
chare : char;
procedure ahaa;
begin
writeln(' FAIL...6.4.3.5-2')
end;

begin
rewrite(file);
writeln(file); { no characters, but a linemarker}
writeln(file,'ABC'); { characters and linemarker}
reset(file);
if eoln(file) then get(file)
else ahaa;
if filel='A' then get(file)
else ahaa;
if filel='B' then get(file)
else ahaa;
if filel='C' then get(file)
else ahaa;
if eoln(file) and (filel=' ') then get(file)
else ahaa;
if eof(file) 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
file : text;
chare : char;
begin
rewrite(file);
write(file,'A');
reset(file);
get(file);
if eoln(file) 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
00237500
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 : ↑array;
  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

urarrayone = array[1..10] of char;
urarraytwo = array[1..10] of char;

var

arrayone : urarrayone;
arraytwo : urarraytwo;

procedure test(var urarray : urarrayone);

begin

writeln(' DEVIATES...6.4.5-3')

end;

begin

{ The two arraytypes, urarrayone and urarraytwo, 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=DEVIANCE}

{ 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=DEVIANCE}

{ 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=CONFORMANCE}

{ 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 6.4.6-2, 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);
  subcoll = 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 : subcoll;
  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:=1;
  test(6.345);
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.4.6-9')
end.
```

```
{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.
```

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

```
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;
  hue1,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
  urray : array[1..10,1..10] of integer;
  i      : integer;
begin
  i:=3;
  urray[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

end.
{TEST 6.5.3.4-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}

{ 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
    urrekord : array[1..2] of char;
    a : integer;
    b : real
  end;
var
  fyle : file of rekord;
begin
  rewrite(fyle);
  fyle.urrekord[1]:='O';
  fyle.urrekord[2]:='K';
  fyle.a:=10;
  fyle.b:=2.345;
  put(fyle);
  with fyle do
  begin
    urrekord[1]:='O';
    urrekord[2]:='K';
    a:=4;
    b:=3.456
  end;
  put(fyle);
  writeln(' PASS...6.5.3.4-1')
end.
```

00327900
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

{TEST 6.5.4-1, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ 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}

{ 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.
```

00331700
00331800
00331900
00332000
00332100
00332200
00332300
00332400
00332500
00332600
00332700
00332800
00332900
00333000
00333100
00333200
00333300
00333400
00333500
00333600
00333700

00333800
00333900
00334000
00334100
00334200
00334300
00334400
00334500
00334600
00334700
00334800
00334900
00335000
00335100
00335200
00335300
00335400
00335500

{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 t6p6pld7(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  
          p5  
        end;  
      begin  
        p4  
      end;  
    begin  
      p3  
    end;  
  begin  
    p2  
  end;  
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
```

```
                                p5  
                                end;  
                                begin  
                                p4  
                                end;  
                                begin  
                                p3  
                                end;  
                                begin  
                                p2  
                                end;  
                                begin  
                                i:=0;  
                                p1;  
                                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
00362600

```

```

{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.
```

{TEST 6.6.2-4, CLASS=DEVIANC}

{ 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. }

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

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

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

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

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

00372500
00372600
00372700

00372800
00372900
00373000
00373100
00373200
00373300
00373400
00373500
00373600
00373700
00373800
00373900
00374000
00374100
00374200
00374300
00374400
00374500
00374600
00374700
00374800
00374900
00375000
00375100
00375200
00375300
00375400
00375500
00375600
00375700
00375800
00375900
00376000
00376100
00376200
00376300
00376400
00376500
00376600
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;
  ppf := '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(' ',p1f,c1,c2,c3,p2f);
  testc:='6'
end;

function testd:ptrtochar;
  {blatantly sneaky: modifying the environment via new
  and then passing it out}
var
  pp:ptrtochar;
begin
  new(pp);
  ppf:='.';
  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(pl);
  plf:='F'; c1:='A'; c2:='I'; c3:='L';
  p2:=nil;
  {which defines all variables}
  dummy:=testa(pl);
  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 t6p6p3p1d1(output);
type
  colour = (red,orange,yellow,green,blue,brown);
  subrange = red..blue;
  rekord = record
    a : integer
    end;
  ptrtype = fрекord;
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.

```

```

00396700
00396800
00396900
00397000

```

```

{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;

```

```

00397100
00397200
00397300
00397400
00397500
00397600
00397700
00397800
00397900
00398000
00398100
00398200
00398300
00398400
00398500
00398600
00398700
00398800

```

```

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

```

```

00398900
00399000
00399100
00399200
00399300
00399400
00399500
00399600
00399700
00399800
00399900
00400000

```

```

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;

```

```

00400100
00400200
00400300
00400400
00400500
00400600
00400700
00400800
00400900
00401000
00401100
00401200

```

```

begin
  setone:=1; settwo:=1; setthree:=1;
  setfour:=1; setfive:=1; setsix:=1;
  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;

```

```

00401300
00401400
00401500
00401600
00401700

```

```

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.

```

```

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

```

```

{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 t6p6p3p1d5(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.
```

```
{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.
```

```
{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.
```

```
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
```

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

```
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
          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)
      { 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}

{ This test checks that constants are not permitted
  as var parameters. The compiler deviates if the program
  compiles and prints DEVIATES. }

program t6p6p3p6d1(output);
const
  x=1;
var
  y:integer;
procedure assign(var p:integer);
begin
  p:=100;
end;

begin
  assign(y);
  assign(x); {disallowed}
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.6.3.6-1, VAR PARAMS')
end.

{TEST 6.6.3.6-2, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ This test checks that parameter list compatibility is correctly
  implemented. The compiler deviates if the program compiles
  and prints DEVIATES. }

program t6p6p3p6d2(output);
type
  natural = 0..maxint;

procedure actual(i: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...6.6.3.6-2, VALUE PARS NOT IDENT TYPES')
end.

```

```

00433600
00433700
00433800
00433900
00434000
00434100
00434200
00434300
00434400
00434500
00434600
00434700
00434800
00434900
00435000
00435100
00435200
00435300
00435400
00435500
00435600

00435700
00435800
00435900
00436000
00436100
00436200
00436300
00436400
00436500
00436600
00436700
00436800
00436900
00437000
00437100
00437200
00437300
00437400
00437500
00437600
00437700
00437800
00437900
00438000
00438100
00438200
00438300

```

```

{TEST 6.6.3.6-3, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ This test checks that parameter list compatibility is correctly
  implemented. The compiler deviates if the program compiles
  and prints DEVIATES. }

program t6p6p3p6d3(output);
type
  natural = 0..maxint;

procedure actual(i:integer; n:natural);
begin
  i:=n;
end;

procedure p(procedure formal(var a:integer;b:natural));
var
  k,l:integer;
begin
  k:=1; l:=2;
  formal(k,l)
end;

begin
  p(actual);
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.6.3.6-3, VALUE/VAR MISMATCH')
end.

{TEST 6.6.3.6-4, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ This test checks that parameter list compatibility is correctly
  implemented. The compiler deviates if the program compiles
  and prints DEVIATES. }

program t6p6p3p6d4(output);
type
  natural = 0..maxint;

procedure actual(var i:integer;var n:natural);
begin
  i:=n;
end;

procedure p(procedure formal(var a:integer;var b:integer));
var
  k,l:integer;
begin
  k:=1; l:=2;
  formal(k,l)
end;

begin
  p(actual);
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.6.3.6-4, VAR PARS NOT IDENT TYPES')
end.

```

```

00438400
00438500
00438600
00438700
00438800
00438900
00439000
00439100
00439200
00439300
00439400
00439500
00439600
00439700
00439800
00439900
00440000
00440100
00440200
00440300
00440400
00440500
00440600
00440700
00440800
00440900
00441000

00441100
00441200
00441300
00441400
00441500
00441600
00441700
00441800
00441900
00442000
00442100
00442200
00442300
00442400
00442500
00442600
00442700
00442800
00442900
00443000
00443100
00443200
00443300
00443400
00443500
00443600
00443700

```

```
{TEST 6.6.3.6-5, CLASS=DEVIANC}
{ 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[1]='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[1]='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;
  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 t6p6p6p1d1(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.
```

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 t6p6p6p2d1(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.
```

00491200
00491300
00491400
00491500
00491600
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 sqrt. 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 sqrt(i) = i*i then
      counter := counter + 1;
    end;
  end;
  variable := -10.3;
  while (variable < 10.3) do
  begin
    if (sqrt(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:SQRT')
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
00498500
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 : SQRT');

  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-ibeta 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.
```

00507500
00507600
00507700
00507800
00507900
00508000
00508100
00508200
00508300
00508400
00508500
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
00511300
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.

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Tasmania

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

ibeta is the radix of the floating-point representation
it is the number of base ibeta digits in the floating-point significant
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 significant in multiplication
1 if irnd=0 and more than it base ibeta digits participate in the post normalization shift of the floating-point significant 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 significant.

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 signal 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 u*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
00533300
00533400
00533500
00533600
00533700
00533800
00533900
00534000
00534100
00534200
00534300
00534400
00534500
00534600
00534700
00534800
00534900
00535000
00535100
00535200
00535300
00535400
00535500
00535600
00535700
00535800
00535900
00536000
00536100
00536200
00536300
00536400
00536500
00536600
00536700
00536800
00536900
00537000
00537100
00537200
00537300
00537400
00537500
00537600
00537700
00537800
00537900

```

```

begin
  randl := exp ( x * random );
end;

procedure printttestrun (n:integer; lb,ub:real;
  big,small : integer;
  mean,maxerror,xmaxerror,rmerror: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 (rmerror <> 0.0) then begin
    writeln(' :5,'ROOT-MEAN-SQUARE RELATIVE ERROR =',rmerror:15,
      '= ',IBETA:4,' ** ',LN(ABS(rmerror))/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 ;

```

```

00538000
00538100
00538200
00538300
00538400
00538500
00538600
00538700
00538800
00538900
00539000
00539100
00539200
00539300
00539400
00539500
00539600
00539700
00539800
00539900
00540000
00540100
00540200
00540300
00540400
00540500
00540600
00540700
00540800
00540900
00541000
00541100
00541200
00541300
00541400
00541500
00541600
00541700
00541800
00541900
00542000
00542100
00542200
00542300
00542400
00542500
} 00542600
00542700
00542800
00542900
00543000
00543100
00543200
00543300
00543400
00543500
00543600
00543700
00543800
00543900
00544000

```

```

    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;
  printttestrun(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 5.6.6.2-5 calls sqrt with a negative argument.
  }

  writeln(' THIS CONCLUDES THE TESTS');
end.

```

```

00544100
00544200
00544300
00544400
00544500
00544600
00544700
00544800
00544900
00545000
00545100
00545200
00545300
00545400
00545500
00545600
00545700
00545800
00545900
00546000
00546100
00546200
} 00546300
00546400
00546500
00546600
00546700
00546800
00546900
00547000
00547100
00547200
00547300
00547400
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.
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    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

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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

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    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
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
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00564000
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00566200
00566300
00566400
00566500
00566600
00566700
00566800
00566900
00567000
00567100
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    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;
00568000
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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 RELAT-SQUARE 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 );

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00574100
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00575300
00575400
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00578000
00578100
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00578500
00578600
00578700
00578800
00578900
00579000
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00579200
00579300
00579400
00579500
00579600
00579700
00579800
00579900
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```

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 ;
  k1 := 0 ;
  x1 := zero ;
  r5 := zero ;
  r6 := zero ;
  r7 := zero ;
  del := ( b - a ) / xn ;
  x1 := a ;

  for i := 1 to n do begin
    x := del * random + x1 ;
    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 k1 := k1 + 1 ;
    r5 := r5 + w ;
    w := abs ( w );

```

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00580200
00580300
00580400
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00580600
00580700
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00581000
00581100
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} 00581300
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00582000
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00582800
00582900
00583000
00583100
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00583900
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00584800
00584900
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00585900
00586000
00586100
00586200

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00592400
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 00592800
 00592900
 00593000
 00593100
 00593200
 00593300
 00593400

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    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,k1,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 ;

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 00592100
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 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.

```

```

{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
  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.
  negexp such that 1.0-negexp <> 1.0, except that
  negexp 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
  negexp is bounded below by it-3). in particular
  epsneg = ibeta**negexp
  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;
}

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00593500
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00594200
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00603100
00603200
00603300
00603400
00603500
00603600
00603700
00603800
00603900
00604000
00604100
00604200
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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 signall 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 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 );

```

```

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;
  printtestrun(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 5.6.6.2-9, 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, negep, 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, 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
significant
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 significant 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 signal 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

```



```

alpha := 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 ;
    z := ( 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.');
```

```

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 , negep , 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 , 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.

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           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
00689000
i , iz , j , k , mx : integer ; 00689100
a , b , beta , betain , betaml , one , y , z , zero : real ; 00689200
underflo : boolean; 00689300
00689400
begin 00689500
irnd := 1 ; 00689600
one := ( irnd ); 00689700
a := one + one ; 00689800
b := a ; 00689900
zero := 0.0 ; 00690000
{ 00690100
determine ibeta,beta ala Malcolm 00690200
} 00690300
while ( ( ( a + one ) - a ) - one = zero ) do begin 00690400
a := a + a ; 00690500
end ; 00690600
while ( ( a + b ) - a = zero ) do begin 00690700
b := b + b ; 00690800
end ; 00690900
ibeta := trunc ( ( a + b ) - a ); 00691000
beta := ( ibeta ); 00691100
betaml := beta - one ; 00691200
{ 00691300
determine irnd,ngrd,it 00691400
} 00691500
if ( ( a + betaml ) - a = zero ) then irnd := 0 ; 00691600
it := 0 ; 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 signall 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 ;

```

00691800
00691900
00692000
00692100
00692200
00692300
00692400
00692500
00692600
00692700
00692800
00692900
00693000
00693100
00693200
00693300
00693400
00693500
00693600
00693700
00693800
00693900
00694000
00694100
00694200
00694300
00694400
00694500
00694600
00694700
00694800
00694900
00695000
00695100
00695200
00695300
00695400
00695500
00695600
00695700
00695800
00695900
00696000
00696100
00696200
00696300
00696400
00696500
00696600
00696700
00696800
00696900
00697000
00697100
00697200
00697300
00697400
00697500
00697600
00697700
00697800

```

{
  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 , negep , 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
          write(' 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

```

```

xl := 0.0 ;
r5 := 0.0 ;
r6 := 0.0 ;
r7 := 0.0 ;
xl := a ;

for i := 1 to n do begin
  x := del * random * d + xl ;
  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 ;
        xl := x ;
      end;
      r7 := r7 + w * w ;
      xl := xl + del ;
    end ;

    r5 := r5 / xn ;
    r7 := sqrt ( r7 / xn );
    printtestrun(n,a,b,k,k1,r5,r6,xl,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}
00725700
00725800
{ 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. }
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
00731600
00731700

program t6p6p2d11(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.

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Argonne National Laboratory

Revised for Pascal - R. A. Freak
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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 ;

```

```

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
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
}

```

```

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

```

```

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 ;
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(' 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')
        end
      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
    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;

  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...6.5.5.4-6, 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.
end.
```

00781300
00781400
00781500
00781500
00781700
00781800
00781900
00782000
00782100
00782200
00782300
00782400
00782500
00782600
00782700

{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.
```

00782800
00782900
00783000
00783100
00783200
00783300
00783400
00783500
00783600

{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.
end.
```

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. This 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.
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 t6p7pld2(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=DEVIANC}E
```

```
{ 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
        end
      else
        writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.3-1: OR')
      end
    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
            end
          end
        end
      end
    end;
end;
```

```
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');
end

if (not true)=false then
  counter:=counter+1
else
  writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.3-1: NOT TRUE');
end

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');
end

if ((a or b) or c)=(a or (b or c)) then
  counter:=counter+1
else
  writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.3-1: ASSOCIATIVITY');
end

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');
end

if not(a or b)=((not a) and (not b)) then
  counter:=counter+1
else
  writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.3-1: DEMORGAN1');
end

if not(a and b)=((not a) or (not b)) then
  counter:=counter+1
else
  writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.3-1: DEMORGAN2');
end

if not(not a)= a then
  counter:=counter+1
else
  writeln(' FAIL...6.7.2.3-1: INVERSION');
end

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.
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}
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

{ 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=DEVIANCE}
00831700
00831800
00831900
00832000
00832100
00832200
00832300
00832400
00832500
00832600
00832700
00832800
00832900
00833000
00833100
00833200
00833300
00833400

{ 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.')
end.

```

```

{TEST 6.7.2.4-1, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}
00833500
00833600
00833700
00833800
00833900
00834000
00834100
00834200
00834300
00834400
00834500
00834600
00834700
00834800
00834900
00835000
00835100
00835200

{ 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}
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

{ 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');
end.

```

{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+[1]=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-[1]=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*[1]=[1]) then
    counter:=counter+1;
  if(a*b=[1]) 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.
```

{TEST 6.7.2.5-3, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ 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.
```

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

00849100
00849200
00849300
00849400
00849500
00849600
00849700
00849800
00849900
00850000
00850100
00850200
00850300
00850400
00850500
00850600
00850700

{TEST 6.7.2.5-4, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{ 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.
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=DEVIANCANCE}

{ 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
  1,2;
var
  i:integer;
begin
  i:=5;
  if (i<10) then
    goto 1
  else
    1: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.
```

00867900
00868000
00868100
00868200
00868300
00868400
00868500
00868600
00868700
00868800
00868900
00869000
00869100
00869200
00869300
00869400
00869500
00869600
00869700
00869800

{TEST 5.8.2.4-4, CLASS=DEVIANC}

{ 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;
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}

{ 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.
```

00882500
00882600
00882700
00882800
00882900
00883000
00883100
00883200
00883300
00883400
00883500
00883600
00883700
00883800
00883900
00884000
00884100
00884200
00884300
00884400

{TEST 6.8.3.5-5, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ 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.
```

00884500
00884600
00884700
00884800
00884900
00885000
00885100
00885200
00885300
00885400
00885500
00885600
00885700
00885800
00885900
00886000

{TEST 6.8.3.5-6, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ 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.
```

00886100
00886200
00886300
00886400
00886500
00886600
00886700
00886800
00886900
00887000
00887100
00887200
00887300
00887400
00887500
00887600
00887700

{TEST 6.8.3.5-7, CLASS=ERRORHANDLING}

{ 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.
```

00887800
00887900
00888000
00888100
00888200
00888300
00888400
00888500
00888600
00888700
00888800
00888900
00889000
00889100
00889200
00889300
00889400
00889500
00889600

{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
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
00893600
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
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 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
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 00910700
 00910800
 00910900
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 00911200
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 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(' DEVIATES...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=DEVIANCE}
                                00925500
                                00925600
{ Some processors allow subrange-like lists to be used as case-constant
elements. This test checks to see if this is allowed. It is
not standard Pascal. The compiler deviates if the program
compiles and prints DEVIATES. }
                                00925700
                                00925800
                                00925900
                                00926000
                                00926100
                                00926200
                                00926300
                                00926400
                                00926500
                                00926500
                                00926700
                                00926800
                                00926900
                                00927000
                                00927100
                                00927200
                                00927300
                                00927400

program t6p8p3p5d12(output);
var
  thing:(a,b,c,d,e,f);
begin
  thing:=a;
  while thing<>f do begin
    case thing of
      a..d: thing := succ(thing);
      e:   thing:=f
    end
  end;
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.8.3.5-12, CASE CONSTANTS')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.8.3.5-13, CLASS=DEVIANCE}
                                00927500
                                00927600
{ Similar to test 6.8.3.5-12, this test checks the subrange
case extension, which may not be safely implemented. This program
is utter confused garbage and indicates the kinds of checks
needed. The compiler deviates if the program compiles and
prints DEVIATES. }
                                00927700
                                00927800
                                00927900
                                00928000
                                00928100
                                00928200
                                00928300
                                00928400
                                00928500
                                00928600
                                00928700
                                00928800
                                00928900
                                00929000
                                00929100
                                00929200
                                00929300
                                00929400
                                00929500

program t6p8p3p5d13(output);
var
  t,thing:(a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h);
begin
  for thing:=a to g do begin
    case thing of
      a..e: t:=thing;
      d..g: t:=succ(thing);
      b:   t:=pred(thing)
    end
  end;
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.8.3.5-13, CASE CONSTANTS')
end.
```

```
{TEST 6.8.3.5-14, CLASS=EXTENSION, SUBCLASS=CONFORMANCE}
                                00929600
                                00929700
{ This test checks whether an otherwise clause in a case statement
is accepted. The convention is that adopted at the UCSD Pascal
workshop in July 1978. The extension is accepted if the program
compiles and prints EXTENSION - PASS }
                                00929800
                                00929900
                                00930000
                                00930100
                                00930200
                                00930300
                                00930400
                                00930500
                                00930600
                                00930700
                                00930800
                                00930900
                                00931000
                                00931100
                                00931200
                                00931300
                                00931400
                                00931500
                                00931600
                                00931700
                                00931800
                                00931900
                                00932000

program t6p8p3p5d14(output);
var
  i,j,k,counter:integer;
begin
  counter:=0;
  for i:=0 to 10 do
    case i of
      1,3,5,7,9:
        counter:=counter+1;
      otherwise
        j:=counter;
        k:=j;
      end;
    if (counter = 5) then
      writeln(' EXTENSION - PASS...6.8.3.5-14, OTHERWISE')
    else
      writeln(' EXTENSION - FAIL...6.8.3.5-14, OTHERWISE');
    end;
  end.
```

```
{TEST 6.8.3.7-1, CLASS=CONFORMANCE}
                                00932100
                                00932200
                                00932300
                                00932400
                                00932500
                                00932600
                                00932700
                                00932800
                                00932900
                                00933000
                                00933100
                                00933200
                                00933300
                                00933400
                                00933500
                                00933600
                                00933700
                                00933800
                                00933900
                                00934000

{ This test checks that a repeat loop is executed at least once.
The compiler fails if the program prints FAILS. }

program t6p8p3p7d1(output);
var
  counter:integer;
  bool:boolean;
begin
  bool:=true;
  counter:=0;
  repeat
    counter:=counter+1
  until bool;
  if(counter=1) then
    writeln(' PASS...6.8.3.7-1, REPEAT')
  else
    writeln(' FAIL...6.8.3.7-1, REPEAT');
  end.
```

{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 t6p8p3p7d3(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 t6p8p3p8d2(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.
```

{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.
```

00943700
00943800
00943900
00944000
00944100
00944200
00944300
00944400
00944500
00944600
00944700
00944800
00944900
00945000
00945100
00945200
00945300
00945400
00945500
00945600
00945700
00945800

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.
```

{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.
```

00952900
00953000
00953100
00953200
00953300
00953400
00953500
00953600
00953700
00953800
00953900
00954000
00954100
00954200
00954300
00954400
00954500
00954600
00954700
00954800
00954900

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.
```

{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.
```

00957100
00957200
00957300
00957400
00957500
00957600
00957700
00957800
00957900
00958000
00958100
00958200
00958300
00958400
00958500
00958600
00958700
00958800
00958900
00959000
00959100

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
00961800
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 t5p8p3p9d11(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 t5p8p3p9d12(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.

```

```

00965500
00966600
00966700
00966800
00965900
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.
```

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

{TEST 6.8.3.9-19, CLASS=DEVIANC}

{ 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;
    begin
      r;
    end;
  begin
    q;
  end;
begin
  for i:= 1 to 6 do
    p;
  writeln(' DEVIATES...6.8.3.9-19, FOR')
end.
```

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

{TEST 6.8.3.9-20, CLASS=QUALITY}

{ 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.
```

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

{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 t5p8p3p10d3(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 t5p8p3p10d4(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 t6p8p3p10d6(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,1);
  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.
```

01026900
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,d1,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,d1);
  read(f,el);
  if(a=al) and (b=bl) and (c=cl) and (d=d1) 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.
```

01030400
01030500
01030600
01030700
01030800
01030900
01031000
01031100
01031200
01031300
01031400
01031500
01031600
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 t6p9p2d3(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 t6p9p2d4(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 t6p9p2d5(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 t6p9p3d1(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

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{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,dl,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,dl,el);
  if (a=al) and (b=bl) and (c=cl) and (d=dl) 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,dl,el);
  if(al=a) and (bl=b) and (cl=c) and (dl=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

{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 t6p9p4d4(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 26 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

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```
{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.
end.
```

```
01060500
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

{TEST 6.9.4-12, CLASS=DEVIANCE}

{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.
```

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 6.9.4-15, 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.
```

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 6.9.6-1, 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 t6p11d2(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 t6p11d3(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

- encourage other users to test processors accessible to them and publish the results in Pascal News,
- indicate likely portability problem areas, and
- 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 *evln*.

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 *ordl* 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 *coln*.

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.

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.

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.

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 13)

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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 'J'..'←' (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. (AHWS 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 Incorrect 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.

6.8.3.9-3, -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.

6.6.6.2-1 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 'L'..'4'.

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, 6.1.3-2 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 ≥ 50 .

6.4.3.1-4 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 Marshall's algorithm timing/space test not yet run.

6.5.1-2 Allowable number of variable declarations ≥ 100 .

6.6.1-7 Allowable number of nested procedures must be ≤ 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 ≥ 256 .

6.5.3.9-18 Undefined (out-of-range) values of case expressions are possible and are undetected but do no violent damage.

6.9.3.10-7 Allowable number of nested with-statements must be ≤ 9 .

6.9.4-10 Textfile without eol at end is still printed.

6.9.4-11 Recursive I/O allowed on name 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, 'STRGLGTI' 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 fieldwidth 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.

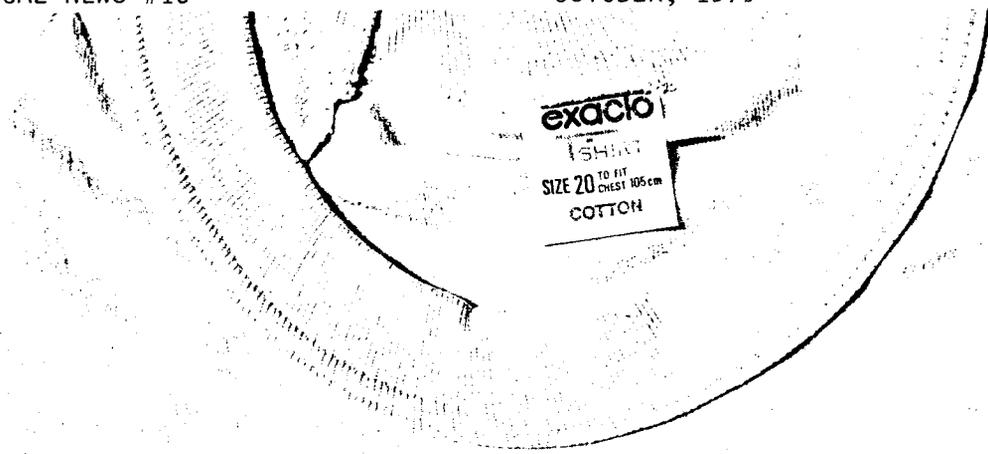
Test 6.9.4-14 shows that recursive I/O is permitted, using the same file.

Extensions

Number of tests run: 1

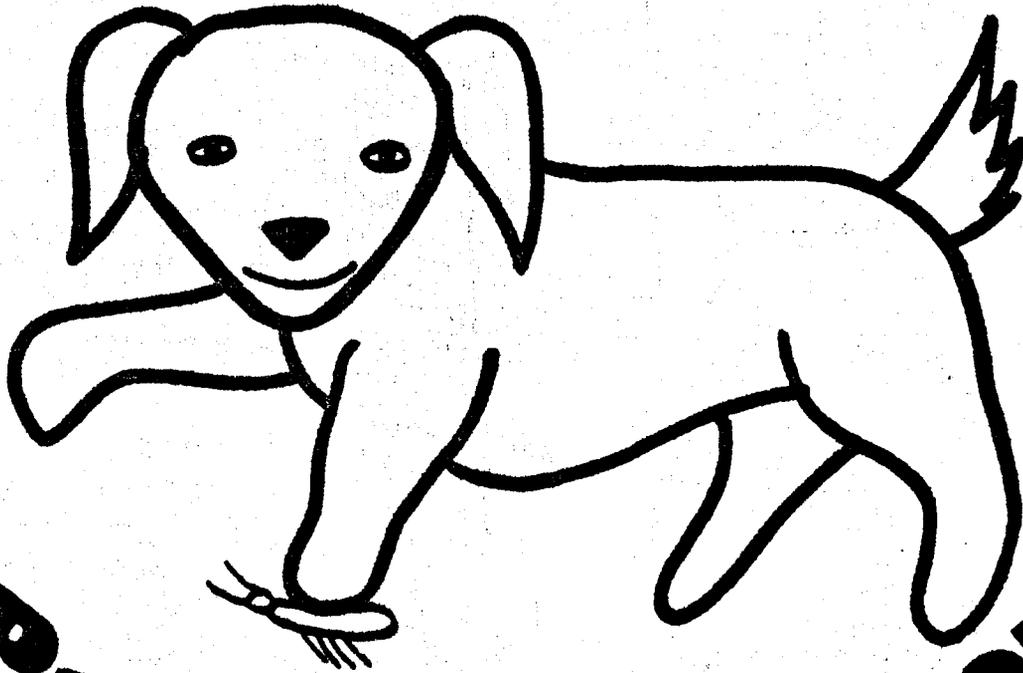
Details of test:

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.