



**HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
LOGIC SYSTEMS DIVISION**

**HP 64000
Logic Development
System**

SYSTEM RELEASE BULLETIN

HP STARS II

SOFTWARE RELEASE BULLETIN

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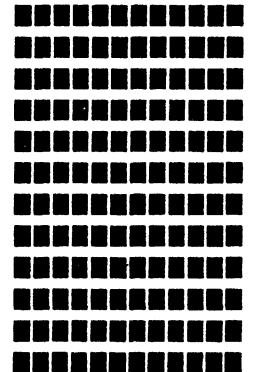
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P R E F A C E

This Software Release Bulletin documents all fixes and enhancements that are incorporated in the new release identified on the cover page. The SRB is provided as a benefit of Hewlett-Packard's Account Management Support, Response Center Support, and Software Materials Subscription.

Of the five sections contained in the SRB (not including the PREFACE), only the last section which contains the detailed reports has page numbers. These are referenced by the product, report number and keyword indexes in order to direct the user to a particular area or to an individual detailed report. The five sections are described below.

SOFTWARE RELEASE CONTENTS

This section lists the product names, numbers and update/fix levels of all products contained in this release. Products that have changed, or are new are denoted with an asterisk preceding the product name.

PRODUCT INDEX

Each unique product name/number has an entry listing the page number where the detailed report for that product begins.

REPORT NUMBER INDEX

This index is a sequential list of the individual report numbers with the corresponding page number where the report can be found.

KEYWORD INDEX

This index is sorted by product name, keyword, product number (including the update/fix level) and by report number in that order. In addition to the sort items, each entry has a brief description (one line) and the page number where the detailed report can be found. Note that a given report can be listed more than once in this section if it has more than one keyword assigned to it.

DETAILED REPORTS

Each report contains all the available information relevant to the problem being corrected or the enhancement being implemented.

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Keyword	Product number	uu.ff Description	Report #	page
*****none*****	64814S004	03.00 Incorrect code generated for assignment statement.	D200051219	153
	64814S004	03.00 Program reboots or aborts with too many errors (64000 / host).	D200051797	153
CODE GENERATOR	64814S004	03.00 \$SEPARATE_CONST OFF\$ USED WITH REAL # CONSTS. GENERATES POP CS/PUSH CS.	D200055517	153
	64814S004	03.10 Record members' addresses are calcul. incorrectly inside the WITH stmtnt	D200064097	154
PASS 2	64814S004	03.00 Too many errors, pass2: 80186 (PROCEDURE, WITH statement).	D200050245	153

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*****none*****	64814S001	02.00 Incorrect code generated for assignment statement.	D200030783	156
	64814S001	02.00 Program reboots or aborts with too many errors (64000 / host).	D200037333	156
CODE GENERATOR	64814S001	03.00 \$SEPARATE_CONST OFF\$ USED WITH REAL # CONSTS. GENERATES POP CS/PUSH CS.	D200055491	156
	64814S001	03.10 Record members' addresses are calcul. incorrectly inside the WITH stmtnt	D200064071	157
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Keyword	Product number	uu.ff Description	Report #	page
*****none*****	64814S003	02.00 Incorrect code generated for assignment statement.	D200030791	159
	64814S003	02.00 Program reboots or aborts with too many errors (64000 / host).	D200037341	159
CODE GENERATOR	64814S003	03.00 \$SEPARATE_CONST OFF\$ USED WITH REAL # CONSTS. GENERATES POP CS/PUSH CS.	D200055509	159
	64814S003	03.20 Record members' addresses are calcul. incorrectly inside the WITH stmt	D200064089	160
PASS 2	64814S003	01.10 Too many errors, pass 2: 80186 (PROCEDURE, WITH statement).	D200025916	159

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	64882	01.20 Transfer may not function across VAX-cluster.	D200046102	162
	64882	01.70 Misspellings in HPINSTALL.COM can cause %F-ERROR.	D200065880	163
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	64292	01.02 NSC800 cannot access the last 256 byte block of user memory.	D200067470	165
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Keyword	Product number	uu.ff Description	Report #	page
*****none*****	64851S004	01.00 Problem with timemark in hosted assemblers.	D200061614	168
	64851S004	01.00 EQU pseudo with OLLH for an operand may halt assembly.	D200062653	168
	64851S004	01.10 Assembler tries to assemble .A files.	D200065011	168
LINKER	64851S004	01.10 Assembler aborts when full path name is specified.	D200067454	168
	64851S004	01.10 Linker does not correctly handle "NO LOAD" files.	D200063248	168

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*****none*****	64851S001	01.30 ASM is unable to assemble a file accessed across lan via a netunam.	D200055384	170
	64851S001	01.40 Comma at the end of a HEX pseudo statement causes the assembler to hang.	5000149211	170
	64851S001	01.40 Problem with timemark in hosted assemblers.	D200061598	170

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Keyword	Product number	uu.ff Description	Report #	page
*****none*****	64851S001	01.50 Assembler trys to assemble .A files.	D200064840	171
LINKER	64851S001	01.50 Assembler aborts when full path name is specified.	D200067439	171
	64851S001	01.50 Linker does not correctly handle "NO LOAD" files.	D200063230	170

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Keyword	Product number	uu.ff Description	Report #	page
*****none*****	64851S003	01.50 EQU pseudo with OLLH for an operand may halt assembly.	D200062646	172
LINKER	64851S003	01.50 Assembler trys to assemble .A files.	D200065003	172
	64851S003	01.04 Linker does not correctly handle "NO LOAD" files.	5000143370	172
	64851S003	01.50 Displacement > 32K error being flagged when it should not be.	D200060830	172

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	64824	00.00 Certain single argument Rvalues will not compile correctly.	2700003939	174
	64824	00.00 Library routine REAL_SUB modifies DE register pair.	2700004093	174
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	64824	01.02 Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.	D200059865	180
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	64824	01.01 Operating on parm. in function call generates incorrect code.	D200022301	178
	64824	01.01 Pointer addressing wrong location after it has been updated.	D200022824	178
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	64824	01.00 Functions invoded via function pointers may JSR the wrong location.	D200011148	175
PASS 2	64824	01.00 Unsigned integers treated as signed when subtracted from pointers.	D200011221	176
	64824	01.01 Pass 2 error #1006 in if construct when subtracting a const. from a var.	D200015966	177

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	64824S004	01.00 Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.	D200059899	183
	64824S004	01.10 C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure	D200063602	185
	64824S004	01.10 Funct calls via pointers with parms cause subsequent stack ref errors	D200064873	185
	64824S004	01.10 Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.	D200066191	185
	64824S004	01.10 No error message for unimplemented processor name.	D200066522	186
CODE GENERATOR	64824S004	01.10 Character isn't converted to int before calculations use it	D200063289	184

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*****none*****	64824S001	01.20 Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop	D200040428	188
	64824S001	01.40 Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.	D200059873	188

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*****none*****	64824S001	01.50	C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure	D200063586	190
	64824S001	01.50	Funct calls via pointers with parms cause subsequent stack ref errors	D200064857	190
	64824S001	01.50	Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.	D200066175	190
	64824S001	01.50	No error message for unimplemented processor name.	D200066506	191
CODE GENERATOR	64824S001	01.10	Assigning a ptr. after its post incr/decr. gives incorrect value.	D200025726	187
	64824S001	01.50	Character isn't converted to int before calculations use it	D200063263	189
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*****none*****	64824S003	01.20	Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop	D200040436	193
	64824S003	01.50	Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.	D200059881	193
	64824S003	01.80	C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure	D200063594	195
	64824S003	01.80	Funct calls via pointers with parms cause subsequent stack ref errors	D200064865	195
	64824S003	01.80	Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.	D200066183	195
	64824S003	01.80	No error message for unimplemented processor name.	D200066514	196
CODE GENERATOR	64824S003	01.10	Assigning a ptr. after its post incr/decr. gives incorrect value.	D200025734	192
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	64823	01.02	Assignment to multi-dimensional array causes error 1006.	5000157180	198
	64823	01.03	Error #1009 using byte-sized ORG'ed variables in FOR loops	D200062976	200
	64823	01.03	32-bit unsigned divide and modulus may fail	D200062984	200
	64823	01.03	Library routine REAL_ROUND may fail.	D200062992	201
	64823	01.03	Set comparisons with the empty set may fail	D200063008	201
	64823	01.03	DEBUG byte division and modulus may incorrectly report division by zero	D200063016	202
	64823	01.03	Assignment of constant string of length 1 to string variable may fail.	D200065292	202
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	64823S004	01.10	32-bit unsigned divide and modulus may fail	D200064410	206
	64823S004	01.10	Library routine REAL_ROUND may fail.	D200064485	206
	64823S004	01.10	DEBUG byte division and modulus may incorrectly report division by zero	D200064550	206
	64823S004	01.10	Set comparisons with the empty set may fail	D200064949	207
	64823S004	01.10	Assignment of constant string of length 1 to string variable may fail.	D200065318	207
CODE GENERATOR	64823S004	01.00	Incorrect code generated for adding one char to another.	D200051854	205
IF	64823S004	01.00	IF B1 <rel-op> B2 THEN B1 := B1 - 1; {DOESN'T WORK}	D200051599	205

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	64823S001	01.40 32-bit unsigned divide and modulus may fail	D200064394	209
	64823S001	01.40 Library routine REAL_ROUND may fail.	D200064469	210
	64823S001	01.40 DEBUG byte division and modulus may incorrectly report division by zero	D200064535	210
	64823S001	01.40 Set comparisons with the empty set may fail	D200064923	211
	64823S001	01.40 Assignment of constant string of length 1 to string variable may fail.	D200065284	211
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IF	64823S001	01.20 IF B1 <rel-op> B2 THEN B1 := B1 - 1; {DOESN'T WORK}	D200036673	208
POINTERS	64823S001	01.10 Variables of type pointer may not be incremented correctly.	D200029777	208

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	64823S003	01.60 32-bit unsigned divide and modulus may fail	D200064402	214
	64823S003	01.60 Library routine REAL_ROUND may fail.	D200064477	215
	64823S003	01.60 DEBUG byte division and modulus may incorrectly report division by zero	D200064543	215
	64823S003	01.60 Set comparisons with the empty set may fail	D200064931	216
	64823S003	01.60 Assignment of constant string of length 1 to string variable may fail.	D200065300	216
CODE GENERATOR	64823S003	01.20 Incorrect code generated for adding one char to another.	D200040113	214
IF	64823S003	01.20 IF B1 <rel-op> B2 THEN B1 := B1 - 1; {DOESN'T WORK}	D200036681	213
POINTERS	64823S003	01.20 Variables of type pointer may not be incremented correctly.	D200029785	213

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*****none*****	64820	01.03 RANGE_ON	D200014498	219
	64820	01.03 Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop	D200040345	219
	64820	01.04 Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.	D200059741	220
	64820	01.05 C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure	D200063481	220
	64820	01.05 Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.	D200066043	220
PASS 1	64820	00.56 Unsigned integers treated as signed when subtracted from pointers	D200010132	218
	64820	00.56 Functions invoked via function pointers may JSR the wrong location.	D200011403	218

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	64820S004	01.00 Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.	D200059774	222
	64820S004	01.10 C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure	D200063495	223
	64820S004	01.10 Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.	D200066076	223
	64820S004	01.10 No error message for unimplemented processor name.	D200066431	224

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*****none*****	64820S001	01.20 Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop	D200040352	225
	64820S001	01.40 Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.	D200059758	225
	64820S001	01.50 C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure	D200063479	226
	64820S001	01.50 Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.	D200066050	226

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*****none*****	64820S001	01.50 No error message for unimplemented processor name.	D200066423	227

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*****none*****	64820S003	01.20 Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop	D200040360	228
	64820S003	01.50 Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.	D200059766	229
	64820S003	01.80 No error message for unimplemented processor name.	1650018804	228
	64820S003	01.80 C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure	D200063487	229
	64820S003	01.80 Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.	D200066068	229

Number: D200010140 Product: 6800 C 64821 00.56

Keywords: PASS 1

One-line description:

Unsigned integers treated as signed when subtracted from pointers

Problem:

When an unsigned short or integer is used as an offset to a pointer, the unsigned will be treated as a signed when doing pointer calculations. Offsets large enough to set the sign bit will be interpreted as a negative offset when the offset is subtracted from a pointer. The following code exhibits the problem if offset is greater than 32767 dec.

```
unsigned offset;
struct { int a,b,c;
        } *ptr;
unsigned long x;
```

main ()

```
{
  x = ptr - offset; /* The compiler will generate code negating */
}                  /* offset for the "-" operation. */
```

Temporary solution:

Cast the offset in the expression as the next larger integer.

ie. x = ptr - (unsigned long)offset;

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.07

Number: D200011379 Product: 6800 C 64821 00.56

Keywords: PASS 1

One-line description:

Functions invoked via function pointers may JSR the wrong location.

Problem:

When the typedef statement is used to define pointers to functions, and this pointer type is used in a cast of a variable array to invoke code stored in that array, program execution may transfer to the wrong location. For example, in the following code the simple call to code_array fails while the call and assignment to p works correctly:

```
typedef int(*PFI)(); /* PFI a pointer to int functions */
int code_array[100]; /* array contains code */
PFI p; /* p a pointer of type PFI */
```

pfibug()

```
{
  ((*((PFI) code_array))()); /* fails in JSR to code_array */
  ((*p=(PFI)code_array)()); /* assignment and JSR successful */
}
```

Temporary solution:

Set up a dummy variable and perform an assignment to it when doing this type of operation.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.07

Number: D200040378 Product: 6800 C 64821 01.04

One-line description:

Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop

Problem:

If you have nested switch statements and do not terminate the inner switch's cases with breaks the compiler generates an infinite loop.

"C"

"68000"

main(){

int c;

switch(c) {

case 1: break;

default: switch(c){

case 2: break;

}

```
/* A break is needed here because the break
above for 'case 2' generates a jump to
this location. If a break is not placed
here it falls into the code for
evaluating 'case 1' above. */
```

}

Temporary solution:

Close default statement with a break.

"C"

"68000"

main(){

int c;

switch(c){

case1: break;

default: switch(c){

case 2: break;

}

break;

}

}

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.07

Number: D200059782 Product: 6800 C 64821 01.05

One-line description:

Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.

Problem:

The customer reports that the program listed below causes the compiler to hang. I could not duplicate this problem, but, the compiler incorrectly reported no errors.

"C"

"processor"

```
main() {
  int i;
  struct undefined a[10][20];
}
```

The compiler should report that the type 'undefined' is undefined.

Temporary solution:
No temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.07

Number: D200063065 Product: 6800 C 64821 01.06

One-line description:
C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure

Problem:
Functions returning large (>2byte) result cannot be called as procedures.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.07

Number: D200066084 Product: 6800 C 64821 01.06

One-line description:
Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.

Problem:
"C"
"processor"

```
char badstring[] = {"Wont work"};
char string[] = "works fine";
```

```
main()
{
  int i;

  i = sizeof(string);
  i = sizeof(badstring); /* Error 117 flagged. */
}
```

Temporary solution:
Eliminate the braces when initializing a string.

"C"
"processor"

```
char string[] = "do it this way";
```

```
main()
```

```
{
  int i;
  i = sizeof(string);
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.07

Number: D200051946 Product: 6800 C 300 64821S004 01.00

One-line description:
Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop

Problem:
If you have nested switch statements and do not terminate the inner switch's cases with breaks the compiler generates an infinite loop.

"C"
"processor name"

```
main(){
    int c;
    switch(c) {
        case 1: break;
        default: switch(c){
                    case 2: break;
                }
        /* A break is needed here because the break
        above for 'case 2' generates a jump to
        this location. If a break is not placed
        here it falls into the code for
        evaluating 'case 1' above. */
    }
}
```

Temporary solution:
Close default statement with a break.

"C"
"processor name"

```
main(){
    int c;
    switch(c){
        case1: break;
        default: switch(c){
                    case 2: break;
                }
                break;
    }
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200059816 Product: 6800 C 300 64821S004 01.00

One-line description:
Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.

Problem:
The customer reports that the program listed below causes the compiler to hang. I could not duplicate this problem, but, the compiler incorrectly reported no errors.

"C"
"processor"

main() {

```
int i;
struct undefined a[10][20];
}
```

The compiler should report that the type 'undefined' is undefined.

Temporary solution:
No temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200063529 Product: 6800 C 300 64821S004 01.10

One-line description:
C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure

Problem:
Functions returning large (>2byte) result cannot be called as procedures.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200066118 Product: 6800 C 300 64821S004 01.10

One-line description:
Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.

Problem:
"C"
"processor"

```
char badstring[] = {"Wont work"};
char string[] = "works fine";
```

```
main()
{
    int i;

    i = sizeof(string);
    i = sizeof(badstring);    /* Error 117 flagged. */
}
```

Temporary solution:
Eliminate the braces when initializing a string.

"C"
"processor"

```
char string[] = "do it this way";
```

```
main()
{
    int i;
```

```

    i = sizeof(string);
}

```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

```

Number: D200066464 Product: 6800 C          300 64821S004          01.10

```

One-line description:

No error message for unimplemented processor name.

Problem:

Specifying an unimplemented processor name in a C source file will cause the compiler to go from pass 1 into C Nocode without an error message. The listing file also does not report the error.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

```

Number: D200040386 Product: 6800 C          500 64821S001          01.20

```

One-line description:

Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop

Problem:

If you have nested switch statements and do not terminate the inner switch's cases with breaks the compiler generates an infinite loop.

"C"

"68000"

```

main(){
    int c;
        switch(c) {
            case 1:    break;
            default:  switch(c){
                            case 2: break;
                        }
                /* A break is needed here because the break
                above for 'case 2' generates a jump to
                this location. If a break is not placed
                here it falls into the code for
                evaluating 'case 1' above. */
        }
}

```

Temporary solution:

Close default statement with a break.

"C"

"68000"

```

main(){
    int c;
        switch(c){
            case1:    break;
            default: switch(c){
                            case 2: break;
                        }
                    break;
        }
}

```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

```

Number: D200059790 Product: 6800 C          500 64821S001          01.40

```

One-line description:

Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.

Problem:

The customer reports that the program listed below causes the compiler to hang. I could not duplicate this problem, but, the compiler incorrectly reported no errors.

"C"

"processor"

main() {

```
int i;
struct undefined a[10][20];
}
```

The compiler should report that the type 'undefined' is undefined.

Temporary solution:
No temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200063503 Product: 6800 C 500 64821S001 01.50

One-line description:
C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure

Problem:
Functions returning large (>2byte) result cannot be called as procedures.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200066092 Product: 6800 C 500 64821S001 01.50

One-line description:
Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.

Problem:
"C"
"processor"

```
char badstring[] = {"Wont work"};
char string[] = "works fine";
```

```
main()
{
  int i;

  i = sizeof(string);
  i = sizeof(badstring);      /* Error 117 flagged. */
}
```

Temporary solution:
Eliminate the braces when initializing a string.

"C"
"processor"

```
char string[] = "do it this way";
```

```
main()
{
  int i;
```

```
  i = sizeof(string);
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200066449 Product: 6800 C 500 64821S001 01.50

One-line description:
No error message for unimplemented processor name.

Problem:
Specifying an unimplemented processor name in a C source file will cause the compiler to go from pass 1 into C Nocode without an error message. The listing file also does not report the error.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200040394 Product: 6800 C VAX 64821S003 01.20

One-line description:

Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop

Problem:

If you have nested switch statements and do not terminate the inner switch's cases with breaks the compiler generates an infinite loop.

"C"
"68000"

```
main(){
    int c;
    switch(c) {
        case 1: break;
        default: switch(c){
                    case 2: break;
                }
        /* A break is needed here because the break
        above for 'case 2' generates a jump to
        this location. If a break is not placed
        here it falls into the code for
        evaluating 'case 1' above. */
    }
}
```

Temporary solution:

Close default statement with a break.

"C"
"68000"

```
main(){
    int c;
    switch(c){
        case1: break;
        default: switch(c){
                    case 2: break;
                }
                break;
    }
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

Number: D200059808 Product: 6800 C VAX 64821S003 01.50

One-line description:

Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.

Problem:

The customer reports that the program listed below causes the compiler to hang. I could not duplicate this problem, but, the compiler incorrectly reported no errors.

"C"
"processor"

main() {

```
int i;
struct undefined a[10][20];
}
```

The compiler should report that the type 'undefined' is undefined.

Temporary solution:

No temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

Number: D200063511 Product: 6800 C VAX 64821S003 01.80

One-line description:

C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure

Problem:

Functions returning large (>2byte) result cannot be called as procedures.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

Number: D200066100 Product: 6800 C VAX 64821S003 01.80

One-line description:

Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.

Problem:

"C"
"processor"

```
char badstring[] = {"Wont work"};
char string[] = "works fine";
```

```
main()
{
    int i;

    i = sizeof(string);
    i = sizeof(badstring);    /* Error 117 flagged. */
}
```

Temporary solution:

Eliminate the braces when initializing a string.

"C"
"processor"

```
char string[] = "do it this way";
```

```
main()
{
    int i;
```

```
    i = sizeof(string);  
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

Number: D200066456	Product: 6800 C	VAX 64821S003	01.80
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One-line description:

No error message for unimplemented processor name.

Problem:

Specifying an unimplemented processor name in a C source file will cause the compiler to go from pass 1 into C Nocode without an error message. The listing file also does not report the error.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

Number: 2700002980	Product: 6800 PASCAL	64811	00.61
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Keywords: PASS 1

One-line description:

Functional type change for one char generates a null string.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.20

Number: D200010108	Product: 6800 PASCAL	64811	00.61
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Keywords: RUN-TIME LIBRARY

One-line description:

Real library routine INVALID may not be called on invalid real number.

Problem:

The real number library routine INVALID may not be called when an invalid floating point number is passed as a parameter to one of the floating point routines.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.20

Number: 5000146381 Product: 68000 ASSEMB 64845 01.10

One-line description:
Assembler allowing illegal instructions with address reg. indirect.

Problem:
The 68000 assembler allows the PC to be used in apparently all variations off the address register indirect mode of addressing.

"68000"

```
MOVE.W    DO,-[PC]      ;GENS CODE OF DO,-[A0]
MOVE.L    DO,[PC]
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 501.12

Number: 5000163626 Product: 68000 ASSEMB 64845 01.01

One-line description:
The assembler does not recognize invalid logical operators.

Problem:
If you use incorrect syntax for logical operators the assembler aborts the instruction, but, does not flag an error.

"68000"

```
PROG
MOVE.W    #10001B.or.01110B,D2    ;FLAGGED CORRECTLY
VALUE EQU 10001B.or.01110B      ;NOT FLAGGED
LABEL EQU 10101010B.AND.0FH.OR.30 ;NOT FLAGGED
EXAMPLE EQU OFFH.invalid.0AH     ;NOT FLAGGED
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 501.12

Number: 5000168872 Product: 68000 ASSEMB 64845 01.00

One-line description:
BRA.S Code does not generate properly.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 501.12

Number: 5000175976 Product: 68000 ASSEMB 64845 01.11

One-line description:
PC with index register and offset mode of addressing causing linker err.

Problem:
Relocatable file generated may be incorrect for certain instructions.

"68000"

MOVE.L -16[PC,D2],D1

This code assembles without errors, but, causes a linker error.
ERROR: Displacement > 32k.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 501.12

Number: D200061531 Product: 68000 ASSEMB 64845 01.10

One-line description:
External labels cannot be used in the "quick" type instructions.

Problem:
You cannot use an external label as data in the "quick" type instructions. If you have two files:

file: declare

```
"68000"
GLB      EXTLAB
EXTLAB EQU 4
```

file: refer

```
"68000"
EXTERNAL      EXTLAB
LABEL EQU     7
MOVEQ.L      #EXTLAB,D1 ;IO error is flagged
MOVEQ.L      #LABEL,D1 ;WORKS
```

Temporary solution:
Do not use external variables in the "quick" type instructions. You can possibly get around this by "including" the symbol (via an include file) rather than declaring it external.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 501.12

Number: D200062190 Product: 68000 ASSEMB 64845 01.10

One-line description:
MOVEQ instruction doesn't flag an error for illegal size appensions.

Problem:
Illegal size appension on the MOVEQ instruction are not flagged with a warning. If you have

```
"68000"
MOVEQ.W #1,D0
MOVEQ.B #1,D0
```

The assembler will not flag an error and generates code for a MOVEQ.L.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 501.12

Number: D200062208 Product: 68000 ASSEMB 64845 01.10

One-line description:

Illegal size appension allowed with addr reg indirect mode of addressing

Problem:

When using the address register with displacement and index reg. mode of addressing the assembler does not flag an error for an illegal size appension on the index reg.

"68000"

```
MOVE      8[A0,D4.B],D1    ;.B IS ILLEGAL
```

The assembler executes the instruction assuming a word appension on D4, but, fails to generate a warning or error message.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 501.12

Number: D200063206 Product: 68000 ASSEMB 64845 01.10

Keywords: ENHANCEMENT

One-line description:

Assembler generating external records for symbols which are not used.

Problem:

If an external symbol is declared in a source file and is not used then the assembler should not generate an external record.

"processor"

```
EXTERNAL  NOTUSED
END
```

If you do a link, NOTUSED can be found in the XREF.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 501.12

Number: D200065573 Product: 68000 ASSEMB 64845 01.11

One-line description:

Size appensions do not always generate the appropriate error message.

Problem:

Some instructions allow illegal size appensions while another flags an error for a legal appension. You may append the MOVEQ instruction with any size attribute and no error is reported. The correct code is generated for illegal appensions. Secondly, the DBcc instruction must always be of word size. If you try to assemble DBcc.W the assembler flags an error.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 501.12

Number: D200065599 Product: 68000 ASSEMB 64845 01.11

One-line description:

The immediate mode of addressing is not supported as a source operand.

Problem:

The BTST instruction should support the immediate data mode of addressing for its source operand. It doesn't.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 501.12

Number: D200066563 Product: 68000 ASSEMB 64845 01.11

One-line description:

EXT pseudo is not supported as stated in the Assembler reference manual.

Problem:

The Assembler/Linker Reference Manual states that either EXT or EXTERNAL may be used when declaring an external label. The 68000 assembler only accepts EXTERNAL.

Temporary solution:

Always use EXTERNAL.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 501.12

Number: D200066704 Product: 68000 ASSEMB 64845 01.11

One-line description:

LR ERROR FLAGGED WHEN USING EXPRESSION IN PC RELATIVE+IND+OFFSET ADDRing

Problem:

A legal range error will be flagged when using the PC relative mode of addressing with offset and index register, if, the offset is an expression.

"68000"

```
ORG      1000H                ;ORG PAST VECTOR TABLE
MOVE    LABEL+1[PC,D0],D0    ;LR ERROR FLAGGED
LABEL   1000H
```

Temporary solution:

Do not use an expression for the offset. You can avoid this by using the index register for offsetting.

"68000"

```
ORG      1000H
MOVE    OFFSET_VALUE,D0      ;OFFSET VALUE IS NOT INTENDED
                                       ;TO BE A CONSTANT.

MOVE    LABEL[PC,D0],D1      ;D0 CONTAINS OFFSET VALUE
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 501.12

Number: D200068650 Product: 68000 ASSEMB 64845 01.11

One-line description:

Assembler mangles displacement [PC,Xn] instructions

Problem:

Assembler incorrectly passes the value of absolute displacements to the Linker for operands of the form: displacement [PC,A0]. This is due to their being passed as relocatable code to the linker, where they are subsequently mangled.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 501.12

Number: D200065581 Product: 68000 ASSEMB 64845 01.11

Keywords: ENHANCEMENT

One-line description:

Include support for the ODD psuedo to align data on an odd boundry.

Problem:

The assembler includes support for the EVEN psuedo which alligns data on an even address. It should likewise support the ODD psuedo.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 501.12

Number: D200059451 Product: 68000 ASSEMB 300 64845S004 01.00

One-line description:

Link_sym file contains bad data in relocatable name record.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200059477 Product: 68000 ASSEMB 300 64845S004 01.00

One-line description:

Compiler generates duplicate symbols

Problem:

Given a procedure named "AA" and a symbol named "RAA" (or EAA or DAA), the R=label for procedure "AA", "RAA, will collide with the symbol named "RAA" and (at least in the past) no warning will be produced unless the procedure and symbol are GLOBAL, in which case the linker catches the error.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200059501 Product: 68000 ASSEMB 300 64845S004 01.00

One-line description:

"-v" option does not work with asm inside pmon

Problem:

Note that the status messages do not increment.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200061713 Product: 68000 ASSEMB 300 64845S004 01.00

One-line description:

External labels cannot be used in the "quick" type instructions.

Problem:

You cannot use an external label as data in the "quick" type instructions. If you have two files:

file: declare

```
"68000"
      GLB      EXTLAB
EXTLAB EQU      4
```

file: refer

```
"68000"
LABEL EXTERNAL      EXTLAB
      EQU            7
      MOVEQ.L      #EXTLAB,D1      ;IO error is flagged
      MOVEQ.L      #LABEL,D1      ;WORKS
```

Temporary solution:

Do not use external variables in the "quick" type instructions. You can possibly get around this by "including" the symbol (via an include file) rather than declaring it external.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200066605 Product: 68000 ASSEMB 300 64845S004 01.10

One-line description:
EXT pseudo is not supported as stated in the Assembler reference manual.

Problem:

The Assembler/Linker Reference Manual states that either EXT or EXTERNAL may be used when declaring an external label. The 68000 assembler only accepts EXTERNAL.

Temporary solution:
Always use EXTERNAL.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: 1650024349 Product: 68000 ASSEMB 500 64845S001 01.50

One-line description:
Assembler reports error if file is specified with full path name.

Problem:
If you try to assemble a file and you specify the file's full path name the assembler reports:

Cannot recover from errors on line 0.

asm /users/dave/file will cause the error.

Temporary solution:
Work in the same directory as the file is located in. In other words, assemble the file with its relative path name.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: 5000136796 Product: 68000 ASSEMB 500 64845S001 01.40

Keywords: ASSEMBLER

One-line description:
LR error flagged for correct offset using PC+INDEX+OFFSET mode of addr.

Temporary solution:
Temporary solution:

"68000"

```

                ORG     OFFH
                MOVE    TABLE-($+2)[PC,D0],D1
TABLE          DS      1

```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200061697 Product: 68000 ASSEMB 500 64845S001 01.40

One-line description:
External labels cannot be used in the "quick" type instructions.

Problem:
You cannot use an external label as data in the "quick" type instructions. If you have two files:

file: declare

```

"68000"
EXTLAB  GLB     EXTLAB
        EQU     4

```

file: refer

```

"68000"
        EXTERNAL      EXTLAB

```

```

LABEL EQU 7
      MOVEQ.L #EXTLAB,D1 ;IO error is flagged
      MOVEQ.L #LABEL,D1 ;WORKS

```

Temporary solution:

Do not use external variables in the "quick" type instructions. You can possibly get around this by "including" the symbol (via an include file) rather than declaring it external.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

```

Number: D200062851 Product: 68000 ASSEMB 500 64845S001 01.10

```

Keywords: LINKER

One-line description:

"Garbage" characters appear in load address statement with linker.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

```

Number: D200066589 Product: 68000 ASSEMB 500 64845S001 01.50

```

One-line description:

EXT pseudo is not supported as stated in the Assembler reference manual.

Problem:

The Assembler/Linker Reference Manual states that either EXT or EXTERNAL may be used when declaring an external label. The 68000 assembler only accepts EXTERNAL.

Temporary solution:
Always use EXTERNAL.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

```

Number: D200061705 Product: 68000 ASSEMB VAX 64845S003 01.50

```

One-line description:

External labels cannot be used in the "quick" type instructions.

Problem:

You cannot use an external label as data in the "quick" type instructions. If you have two files:

file: declare

```

"68000"
      GLB  EXTLAB
EXTLAB EQU 4

```

file: refer

```

"68000"
LABEL EXTERNAL EXTLAB
      EQU 7
      MOVEQ.L #EXTLAB,D1 ;IO error is flagged
      MOVEQ.L #LABEL,D1 ;WORKS

```

Temporary solution:

Do not use external variables in the "quick" type instructions. You can possibly get around this by "including" the symbol (via an include file) rather than declaring it external.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.80

```

Number: D200066597 Product: 68000 ASSEMB VAX 64845S003 01.70

```

One-line description:

EXT pseudo is not supported as stated in the Assembler reference manual.

Problem:

The Assembler/Linker Reference Manual states that either EXT or EXTERNAL may be used when declaring an external label. The 68000 assembler only accepts EXTERNAL.

Temporary solution:
Always use EXTERNAL.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.80

Number: 5000142331 Product: 68000 C 64819 01.08

One-line description:

Pass three error when an integer is assigned to a float.

Problem:

Compiler generates ERROR 1113 when a condition expression containing real and integer numbers is used.

"C"
"processor"

```
F() {
  float f1,f2,f3;
  f1=10;
  f2=20;
  f3= (f1<.5) ? 1 : f2; /* This line is flagged with error 1113. */
}
```

This program will also cause problems on the 6800 and 6809 cross-compilers.

Temporary solution:

In the ternary expression cast the integer '1' to a float or use 1.0.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 901.10

Number: 5000142448 Product: 68000 C 64819 01.08

One-line description:

Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.

Problem:

The customer reports that the program listed below causes the compiler to hang. I could not duplicate this problem, but, the compiler incorrectly reported no errors.

"C"
"processor"

```
main() {
  int i;
  struct undefined a[10][20];
}
```

The compiler should report that the type 'undefined' is undefined.

Temporary solution:

No temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 901.10

Number: 5000161935 Product: 68000 C 64819 01.09

One-line description:

Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.

Problem:

"C"
"processor"

```
char badstring[] = {"Wont work"};
char string[] = "works fine";

main()
{
  int i;

  i = sizeof(string);
  i = sizeof(badstring); /* Error 117 flagged. */
}
```

Temporary solution:

Eliminate the braces when initializing a string.

"C"
"processor"

char string[] = "do it this way";

```
main()
{
  int i;

  i = sizeof(string);
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 901.10

Number: D200010124 Product: 68000 C 64819 00.56

Keywords: PASS 1

One-line description:

Unsigned integers treated as signed when subtracted from pointers

Problem:

When an unsigned short or integer is used as an offset to a pointer, the unsigned will be treated as a signed when doing pointer calculations. Offsets large enough to set the sign bit will be interpreted as a negative offset when the offset is subtracted from a pointer. The following code exhibits the problem if offset is greater than 32767 dec.

```
unsigned offset;
struct { int a,b,c;
        } *ptr;
unsigned long x;
```

main ()

```
{
  x = ptr - offset; /* The compiler will generate code negating */
} /* offset for the "-" operation. */
```

Temporary solution:

Cast the offset in the expression as the next larger integer.

ie. x = ptr - (unsigned long)offset;

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 901.10

Number: D200032029 Product: 68000 C 64819 01.07

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

32 bit value is treated as 64 bit value w/o first extending.

Problem:

In the following C source line the compiler treats the variables as 32 bit values, then in the middle of the compare it treats them as 64 bit values without converting them.

```
"C"
"68000"
```

```
main()
{
  float temp;
  temp = ((temp >= 0) ? (temp): (-temp));
}
```

Temporary solution:

Use the alternate "if then" conditional expression.

```
"C"
"68000"
```

```
main()
{
  float temp;

  if (temp < 0)
    temp = -temp;
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 901.10

Number: D200033324 Product: 68000 C 64819 01.07

One-line description:

Defining a constant hex number typecast as a pointer may fail.

Problem:

The following generates incorrect code:

```
"C"
"68000"
typedef char byte;
struct read {
```

```
  byte int_1;
  byte int_2;
  byte int_3;
};
struct write {
  byte wrt_1;
  byte wrt_2;
  byte wrt_3;
};
union device {
  struct read rd;
  struct write wr;
};
#define PNT ((union device *) 0x80000)
main() {
  PNT->wr.wrt_1 = 1; /*Generates MOVE.B #00001H,00000H instead of
                    MOVE.B #00001H,080000H*/
```

This error only occurs when a value is assigned to the first member of either of the structures. It also occurs if PNT is defined as a pointer to a structure, like this:

```
#define PNT ((struct read *) 0x80000)
```

Temporary solution:

There are two possible temporary solutions to this problem. The first is to pad the structures with a dummy variable in the first field.

```
struct read {
  byte dummy;
  byte int_1;
  byte int_2;
  byte int_3;
};
```

The second possibility is to use a temporary variable of the appropriate type.

```
main() {
  byte *temp;
  temp = PNT;
  temp->wr.wrt_1 = 1;
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 901.10

Number: D200033555 Product: 68000 C 64819 01.07

One-line description:

Code generated for return statement inside nested if's is incorrect.

Problem:

In the example below, zero can never be returned due to the code generated (it also could not be generated due to logic of the if statements). In the expanded listing, the code for return zero branches back to the top of the "for" loop rather than exiting.

```
"C"
"68000"
```

```
main()
```

```

{
  int i;
    for (i=0; i<i+1; i++)
      if (i>6)
        if (i>4)
          return(1)
        else return(0) /* Code generated causes branch to
                       top of for loop rather than exiting
                       function. */
}

```

Temporary solution:

Enclose the body of the first if statement in braces.

```

"C"
"68000"

main()
{
  int i;
    for (i=0; i< i+1; i++)
      if (i>6) {
        if (i>4)
          return(1);
        else return(0);
      }
}

```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 901.10

Number: D200033597 Product: 68000 C 64819 01.07

Keywords: PASS 1

One-line description:

Cannot define a function which returns a pointer to a function.

Problem:

Unable to define a function which returns a pointer to another function.

```

"C"
"68000"

```

```
(* x() ) (); /* Compiler states "Function cannot return a function */
```

```
main(){}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 901.10

Number: D200036905 Product: 68000 C 64819 01.07

One-line description:

Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop

Problem:

If you have nested switch statements and do not terminate the inner switch's cases with breaks the compiler generates an infinite loop.

```

"C"
"68000"

main(){
  int c;
    switch(c) {
      case 1: break;
      default: switch(c){
                 case 2: break;
               }
    } /* A break is needed here because the break
       above for 'case 2' generates a jump to
       this location. If a break is not placed
       here it falls into the code for
       evaluating 'case 1' above. */
}

```

Temporary solution:

Close default statement with a break.

```

"C"
"68000"

main(){
  int c;
    switch(c){
      case1: break;
      default: switch(c){
                  case 2: break;
                }
              }
}

```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 901.10

Number: D200037358 Product: 68000 C 64819 01.07

Keywords: PASS 1

One-line description:

Wrong value calculated when scientific notation is used.

Problem:

The compiler is calculating incorrect values when scientific notation is used.

```
"C"
```

```
"Any Processor"
```

```

main(){
  unsigned long num;

  num = 50.0E+6; /* Wrong value assigned. */
  num = 50000000; /* Correct value assigned */
}

```

Temporary solution:

Use the long hand notation.

```
"C"
"Processor"
main(){
    unsigned long num;
    num = 50000000;
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 901.10

Number: D200052423 Product: 68000 C 64819 01.08

One-line description:
Compiler loads return value in two different locations.

Problem:
The location for the return values in the below program differ.
This problem is unique to the 68000 C compiler on the 64000.

```
"C"
"68000"
int a,b,x[5],y;
```

```
main() {
    int z;
    return(1);
    /* Problem statement. Generates code for different return location.*/
    if ((a=((x[b]-2)< 0 ? -1:2)&&(3<4))
        return(0);
}
```

Temporary solution:
Reduce the complexity of the 'if' statement.

```
"C"
"68000"
int a,b,x[5],y;
main()
{
    int z;

    a=(x[b]-2)<0?-1:0 ;
    if(a && (3<4))
        return(1);
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 901.10

Number: D200053173 Product: 68000 C 64819 01.08

One-line description:
Sign extension done when integer type cast to an unsigned long.

Temporary solution:
You can either typecast the integer to an "unsigned int" or not typecast it at all.

```
main() {
    int i;
    unsigned long ul;

    i = 0x8000;
    ul = i;
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 901.10

Number: D200055921 Product: 68000 C 64819 01.08

Keywords: PASS 3

One-line description:
Incrementing structure member results in incomplete code generation.

Problem:
Dereferencing a pointer within a structure and trying to increment that pointer causes incomplete code to be generated.

```
"C"
"68000"
main() {
    struct {
        int *i,*j;
    }*p;

    ((double*)(p->j))++;          /* Incomplete code is generated. The */
    ((double*)(p->j)) +=1;        /* The pointer is not incremented. */
    (double*)(p->j) = (double*)(p->j) + 1;
}
```

Temporary solution:
Define a temporary variable, increment the temporary and then reassign to the original pointer.

```
"C"
"68000"
```

```
main() {
    struct {
        int *i,*j;
    } *p;

    double *temp;

    temp = (double*)(p-j);
    temp++;
    (double*)(p->j) = temp;
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 901.10

Number: D200056002 Product: 68000 C 64819 01.08

One-line description:

\$INIT_ZEROES\$ may affect the addressing mode used for accessing var's.

Problem:

Turning \$INIT_ZEROES OFF\$ can change the way variables are accessed.

"C"
"68000"

```
static int a;
static int c;
```

```
$FAR$
extern b;
f()
{
    a=b;
}
```

If \$INIT_ZEROES OFF\$ is inserted above the declaration for variable 'a', 'a' will be accessed with a different addressing mode. In the above program 'a' is accessed with the A5 addressing mode, however, if \$INIT_ZEROES OFF\$ is inserted then 'a' is accessed with the FAR addressing mode.

Note: There appears to be an interaction between the directive INIT_ZEROES and the keyword 'static'. If the above program is written as

"C"
"68000"

```
$INIT_ZEROES OFF$
int a;
int c;
$FAR$
```

```
extern int b;
f()
{
    a=b;
}
```

the variable 'a' is accessed properly.

Temporary solution:
No temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 901.10

Number: D200063420 Product: 68000 C 64819 01.09

One-line description:

C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure

Problem:

Functions returning large (>2byte) result cannot be called as procedures.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 901.10

Number: D200065144 Product: 68000 C 64819 01.09

One-line description:

Compiler aborts with too many errors in pass 1.

Problem:

The following file will abort in Pass 1 and will report that it cannot recover from errors.

"C"
"processor"

extern ident_p();

```
char *curr_proc_name(pid_ptr)
    unsigned long pid;
```

```
{ char *proc_pcb;
  long dummy=0;
  char status;
```

```
    if (ident_p(&dummy1,&proc_pcb,&status))
        return 0L;
}
```

It is the &dummy1 which causes the abort. If you do not pass the parameter as an address and just misspell the name the correct error message is generated.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 901.10

Number: D200051458 Product: 68000 C 300 64819S004 01.00

One-line description:

Defining a constant hex number typecast as a pointer may fail.

Problem:

The following generates incorrect code:

```
"C"
"68000"
typedef char byte;
struct read {
    byte int_1;
    byte int_2;
    byte int_3;
};
struct write {
    byte wrt_1;
    byte wrt_2;
    byte wrt_3;
};
union device {
    struct read rd;
    struct write wr;
};
#define PNT ((union device *) 0x80000)
main() {
    PNT->wr.wrt_1 = 1; /*Generates MOVE.B #00001H,00000H instead of
                       MOVE.B #00001H,080000H*/
}
```

This error only occurs when a value is assigned to the first member of either of the structures. It also occurs if PNT is defined as a pointer to a structure, like this:

```
#define PNT ((struct read *) 0x80000)
```

Temporary solution:

There are two possible temporary solutions to this problem. The first is to pad the structures with a dummy variable in the first field.

```
struct read {
    byte dummy;
    byte int_1;
    byte int_2;
    byte int_3;
};
```

The second possibility is to use a temporary variable of the appropriate type.

```
main() {
    byte *temp;
    temp = PNT;
    temp->wr.wrt_1 = 1;
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200051920 Product: 68000 C 300 64819S004 01.00

One-line description:

Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop

Problem:

If you have nested switch statements and do not terminate the inner switch's cases with breaks the compiler generates an infinite loop.

```
"C"
"68000"
main(){
    int c;
    switch(c) {
        case 1: break;
        default: switch(c){
                    case 2: break;
                }
        /* A break is needed here because the break
        above for 'case 2' generates a jump to
        this location. If a break is not placed
        here it falls into the code for
        evaluating 'case 1' above. */
    }
}
```

Temporary solution:

Close default statement with a break.

```
"C"
"68000"
main(){
    int c;
    switch(c){
        case1: break;
        default: switch(c){
                    case 2: break;
                }
                break;
    }
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200059493 Product: 68000 C 300 64819S004 01.00

One-line description:

Line # labels emitted for #included files confuse analyzers

Problem:

Line # labels emitted for #include files are ambiguous - there is no indication to analysis tools what the original source file is, so source referencing does not work properly.

In addition, duplicate symbols in any file are debatably errors. As with most symbolic software, EDBUILD will be confused with this behavior.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

 Number: D200059733 Product: 68000 C 300 64819S004 01.00

One-line description:
 Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.

Problem:
 The customer reports that the program listed below causes the compiler to hang. I could not duplicate this problem, but, the compiler incorrectly reported no errors.

```
"C"
"processor"

main() {

int i;
struct undefined a[10][20];

}
```

The compiler should report that the type 'undefined' is undefined.

Temporary solution:
 No temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

 Number: D200063453 Product: 68000 C 300 64819S004 01.10

One-line description:
 C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure

Problem:
 Functions returning large (>2byte) result cannot be called as procedures.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

 Number: D200064634 Product: 68000 C 300 64819S004 01.10

One-line description:
 Byte parameters are pushed onto the stack incorrectly.

Problem:
 When passing a byte parameter it is not pushed onto the stack as the manual specifies it will be. The Pascal and C manual specify that a byte parameter will be pushed in the upper byte of the word which is pushed on the stack. The C compiler does a Move.W and pushes the char in the lower byte. The pascal compiler does the push correctly.

```
"C"
"68000"
```

```
char called_func();
calling_func() {
    char passed_parm;
    passed_parm = 'b';
    called_func(passed_parm);
}

char called_func(parm)
char parm;
{
    char local_var;
    local_var = parm;
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

 Number: D200066035 Product: 68000 C 300 64819S004 01.10

One-line description:
 Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.

Problem:
 "C"
 "processor"

```
char badstring[] = {"Wont work"};
char string[] = "works fine";

main()
{
    int i;

    i = sizeof(string);
    i = sizeof(badstring);      /* Error 117 flagged. */
}
```

Temporary solution:
 Eliminate the braces when initializing a string.

```
"C"
"processor"

char string[] = "do it this way";

main()
{
    int i;

    i = sizeof(string);
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

 Number: D200066415 Product: 68000 C 300 64819S004 01.10

One-line description:

No error message for unimplemented processor name.

Problem:

Specifying an unimplemented processor name in a C source file will cause the compiler to go from pass 1 into C Nocode without an error message. The listing file also does not report the error.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

 Number: 1650017491 Product: 68000 C 500 64819S001 01.50

One-line description:

List file contains control characters in a specific case.

Problem:

The following program will cause control characters to be inserted in the listing file. The lines which contain preprocessor substitutions will be effected.

```
"C"
"processor"

#define      varone      0xFE
#define      vartwo      0xFF

extern      int      direct_reg;

write_var()
{
    if (direct_reg == vartwo)      /* Add statement and error goes */
                                   /* away. */

    if (direct_reg != varone)

}

```

As noted in the comment above if the syntax error is removed the problem goes away.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

 Number: D200033530 Product: 68000 C 500 64819S001 01.10

One-line description:

Defining a constant hex number typecast as a pointer may fail.

Problem:

The following generates incorrect code:

```
"C"
"68000"
typedef char byte;
struct read {
    byte int_1;
    byte int_2;
    byte int_3;
};
struct write {
    byte wrt_1;
    byte wrt_2;
    byte wrt_3;
};
union device {
    struct read rd;
    struct write wr;
}

```

```

    };
#define PNT ((union device *) 0x80000)
main() {
    PNT->wr.wrt_1 = 1;    /*Generates MOVE.B #00001H,00000H instead of
                        MOVE.B #00001H,080000H*/
}

```

This error only occurs when a value is assigned to the first member of either of the structures. It does not occur if PNT is defined as a pointer to a structure, like this:

```

#define PNT ((struct read *) 0x80000)

```

Temporary solution:

There are two possible temporary solutions to this problem. The first is to pad the structures with a dummy variable in the first field.

```

struct read {
    byte dummy;
    byte int_1;
    byte int_2;
    byte int_3;
};

```

The second possibility is to use a temporary variable of the appropriate type.

```

main() {
    byte *temp;
    temp = PNT;
    temp->wr.wrt_1 = 1;
}

```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200040329 Product: 68000 C 500 64819S001 01.20

One-line description:

Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop

Problem:

If you have nested switch statements and do not terminate the inner switch's cases with breaks the compiler generates an infinite loop.

```

"C"
"68000"

```

```

main(){
    int c;
    switch(c) {
        case 1: break;
        default: switch(c){
                    case 2: break;
                }
                /* A break is needed here because the break
                above for 'case 2' generates a jump to
                this location. If a break is not placed
                here it falls into the code for
                evaluating 'case 1' above. */
    }
}

```

Temporary solution:

Close default statement with a break.

```

"C"
"68000"
main(){
    int c;
    switch(c){
        case1: break;
        default: switch(c){
                    case 2: break;
                }
                break;
    }
}

```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200059717 Product: 68000 C 500 64819S001 01.40

One-line description:

Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.

Problem:

The customer reports that the program listed below causes the compiler to hang. I could not duplicate this problem, but, the compiler incorrectly reported no errors.

```

"C"
"processor"

```

```

main() {
    int i;
    struct undefined a[10][20];
}

```

The compiler should report that the type 'undefined' is undefined.

Temporary solution:

No temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200063438 Product: 68000 C 500 64819S001 01.50

One-line description:

C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure

Problem:

Functions returning large (>2byte) result cannot be called as procedures.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200064618 Product: 68000 C 500 64819S001 01.50

One-line description:

Byte parameters are pushed onto the stack incorrectly.

Problem:

When passing a byte parameter it is not pushed onto the stack as the manual specifies it will be. The Pascal and C manual specify that a byte parameter will be pushed in the upper byte of the word which is pushed on the stack. The C compiler does a Move.W and pushes the char in the lower byte. The pascal compiler does the push correctly.

"C"
"68000"

```
char called_func();
calling_func() {
    char passed_parm;
    passed_parm = 'b';
    called_func(passed_parm);
}

char called_func(parm)
char parm;
{
    char local_var;
    local_var = parm;
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200066019 Product: 68000 C 500 64819S001 01.50

One-line description:

Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.

Problem:

"C"
"processor"

```
char badstring[] = {"Wont work"};
char string[] = "works fine";

main()
{
    int i;

    i = sizeof(string);
    i = sizeof(badstring);    /* Error 117 flagged. */
}
```

Temporary solution:

Eliminate the braces when initializing a string.

```
"C"
"processor"

char string[] = "do it this way";

main()
{
    int i;

    i = sizeof(string);
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200066399 Product: 68000 C 500 64819S001 01.50

One-line description:

No error message for unimplemented processor name.

Problem:

Specifying an unimplemented processor name in a C source file will cause the compiler to go from pass 1 into C Nocode without an error message. The listing file also does not report the error.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: 1650019109 Product: 68000 C VAX 64819S003 01.80

One-line description:
Listing file for submitted programs is incomplete.

Problem:
The listing file for the included files is incomplete. The output to standard error is more descriptive than the listing file.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

Number: 5000141127 Product: 68000 C VAX 64819S003 01.00

One-line description:
Error message are not consistent.

Problem:
If you have a symbol defined twice (it must be defined in an include file one of the times) different error messages will be flagged depending on the compiler options specified.

"C"
"processor"

```
#define byte char /*Actually defined in an included file. */
#define byte int /* Defined right in source file. */
```

```
main() {
```

```
int i;
```

```
i =5;
}
```

If the above program is compiled using the nocode option you will get a cannot recover from error message and may (depending on the processor) get warning 513. If nocode is not specified the warning 513 is correctly flagged.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

Number: D200033548 Product: 68000 C VAX 64819S003 01.20

One-line description:
Defining a constant hex number typecast as a pointer may fail.

Problem:
The following generates incorrect code:

```
"C"
"68000"
typedef char byte;
struct read {
    byte int_1;
    byte int_2;
    byte int_3;
```

```
};
struct write {
    byte wrt_1;
    byte wrt_2;
    byte wrt_3;
};
union device {
    struct read rd;
    struct write wr;
};
#define PNT ((union device *) 0x80000)
main() {
    PNT->wr.wrt_1 = 1; /*Generates MOVE.B #00001H,00000H instead of
                       MOVE.B #00001H,080000H*/
}
```

This error only occurs when a value is assigned to the first member of either of the structures. It does not occur if PNT is defined as a pointer to a structure, like this:
#define PNT ((struct read *) 0x80000)

Temporary solution:

There are two possible temporary solutions to this problem. The first is to pad the structures with a dummy variable in the first field.

```
struct read {
    byte dummy;
    byte int_1;
    byte int_2;
    byte int_3;
};
```

The second possibility is to use a temporary variable of the appropriate type.

```
main() {
    byte *temp;
    temp = PNT;
    temp->wr.wrt_1 = 1;
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

Number: D200040337 Product: 68000 C VAX 64819S003 01.20

One-line description:
Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop

Problem:
If you have nested switch statements and do not terminate the inner switch's cases with breaks the compiler generates an infinite loop.

"C"
"68000"

```
main(){
    int c;
    switch(c) {
        case 1: break;
        default: switch(c){
            case 2: break;
```

```

    }
    /* A break is needed here because the break
    above for 'case 2' generates a jump to
    this location. If a break is not placed
    here it falls into the code for
    evaluating 'case 1' above. */
}

```

Temporary solution:
Close default statement with a break.

```

"C"
"68000"

main(){
    int c;
    switch(c){
        case1:      break;
        default:    switch(c){
                        case 2: break;
                    }
                    break;
    }
}

```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

Number: D200059725 Product: 68000 C VAX 64819S003 01.50

One-line description:
Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.

Problem:
The customer reports that the program listed below causes the compiler to hang. I could not duplicate this problem, but, the compiler incorrectly reported no errors.

```

"C"
"processor"

main() {
    int i;
    struct undefined a[10][20];
}

```

The compiler should report that the type 'undefined' is undefined.

Temporary solution:
No temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

Number: D200063446 Product: 68000 C VAX 64819S003 01.80

One-line description:
C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure

Problem:
Functions returning large (>2byte) result cannot be called as procedures.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

Number: D200064626 Product: 68000 C VAX 64819S003 01.80

One-line description:
Byte parameters are pushed onto the stack incorrectly.

Problem:
When passing a byte parameter it is not pushed onto the stack as the manual specifies it will be. The Pascal and C manual specify that a byte parameter will be pushed in the upper byte of the word which is pushed on the stack. The C compiler does a Move.W and pushes the char in the lower byte. The pascal compiler does the push correctly.

```

"C"
"68000"

```

```

char called_func();

calling_func() {
    char passed_parm;
    passed_parm = 'b';
    called_func(passed_parm);
}

char called_func(parm)
char parm;
{
    char local_var;
    local_var = parm;
}

```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

Number: D200066027 Product: 68000 C VAX 64819S003 01.80

One-line description:
Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.

Problem:
"C"
"processor"

```

char badstring[] = {"Wont work"};

```

```
char string[] = "works fine";

main()
{
  int i;

  i = sizeof(string);
  i = sizeof(badstring);      /* Error 117 flagged. */
}
```

Temporary solution:
Eliminate the braces when initializing a string.

```
"C"
"processor"

char string[] = "do it this way";

main()
{
  int i;

  i = sizeof(string);
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

Number: D200066407 Product: 68000 C VAX 64819S003 01.80

One-line description:
No error message for unimplemented processor name.

Problem:
Specifying an unimplemented processor name in a C source file will cause the compiler to go from pass 1 into C Nocode without an error message. The listing file also does not report the error.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

Number: 1650019406 Product: 6809 C 64822 01.07

One-line description:
Return value of function call is being stored at loc. EMPTYSET.

Problem:
Returning from a function the compiler stores the result to location EMPTY_SET_.

```
"C"
"6809"
```

\$USER_DEFINED\$

```
struct { char value[4]; } typedef lint;
```

```
lint func1()
{
  lint x;
  return(x);
}
```

```
main()
{
  lint y;
  y = func1;
}
```

Return value should be stored at location 'y'. Instead it is stored at EMPTY_SET_.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 201.08

Number: D200010157 Product: 6809 C 64822 00.06

Keywords: PASS 1

One-line description:
Unsigned integers treated as signed when subtracted from pointers

Problem:
When an unsigned short or integer is used as an offset to a pointer, the unsigned will be treated as a signed when doing pointer calculations. Offsets large enough to set the sign bit will be interpreted as a negative offset when the offset is subtracted from a pointer. The following code exhibits the problem if offset is greater than 32767 dec.

```
unsigned offset;
struct { int a,b,c;
} *ptr;
unsigned long x;
```

```
main ()
{
  x = ptr - offset; /* The compiler will generate code negating */
}                  /* offset for the "-" operation. */
```

Temporary solution:

Cast the offset in the expression as the next larger integer.
ie. x = ptr - (unsigned long)offset;

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 201.08

Number: D200011387 Product: 6809 C 64822 00.56

Keywords: PASS 1

One-line description:

Functions invoked via function pointers may JSR the wrong location

Problem:

When the typedef statement is used to define pointers to functions, and this pointer type is used in a cast of a variable array to invoke code stored in that array, program execution may transfer to the wrong location. For example, in the following code the simple call to code_array fails while the call and assignment to p works correctly:

```
typedef int(*PFI)(); /* PFI a pointer to int functions */
int code_array[100]; /* array contains code */
PFI p; /* p a pointer of type PFI */

pfibug()
{
    ((*((PFI) code_array))()); /* fails in JSR to code_array */
    ((*p=(PFI)code_array))(); /* assignment and JSR successful */
}
```

Temporary solution:

Set up a dummy variable and perform an assignment to it when doing this type of operation.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 201.08

Number: D200040402 Product: 6809 C 64822 01.05

One-line description:

Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop

Problem:

If you have nested switch statements and do not terminate the inner switch's cases with breaks the compiler generates an infinite loop.

"C"
"68000"

```
main(){
    int c;
    switch(c) {
        case 1: break;
        default: switch(c){
                    case 2: break;
                }
    }
    /* A break is needed here because the break
    above for 'case 2' generates a jump to
    this location. If a break is not placed
    here it falls into the code for
```

evaluating 'case 1' above. */

}

Temporary solution:

Close default statement with a break.

"C"
"68000"

```
main(){
    int c;
    switch(c){
        case1: break;
        default: switch(c){
                    case 2: break;
                }
                break;
    }
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 201.08

Number: D200059824 Product: 6809 C 64822 01.06

One-line description:

Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.

Problem:

The customer reports that the program listed below causes the compiler to hang. I could not duplicate this problem, but, the compiler incorrectly reported no errors.

"C"
"processor"

```
main() {
    int i;
    struct undefined a[10][20];
}
```

The compiler should report that the type 'undefined' is undefined.

Temporary solution:

No temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 201.08

Number: D200063537 Product: 6809 C 64822 01.07

One-line description:

C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure

Problem:

Functions returning large (>2byte) result cannot be called as procedures.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 201.08

Number: D200066126 Product: 6809 C 64822 01.07

One-line description:

Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.

Problem:

"C"
"processor"

```
char badstring[] = {"Wont work"};
char string[] = "works fine";
```

```
main()
{
    int i;

    i = sizeof(string);
    i = sizeof(badstring);    /* Error 117 flagged. */
}
```

Temporary solution:

Eliminate the braces when initializing a string.

"C"
"processor"

```
char string[] = "do it this way";
```

```
main()
{
    int i;

    i = sizeof(string);
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 201.08

Number: D200051953 Product: 6809 C 300 64822S004 01.00

One-line description:

Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop

Problem:

If you have nested switch statements and do not terminate the inner switch's cases with breaks the compiler generates an infinite loop.

"C"
"6809"

```
main(){
    int c;
    switch(c) {
        case 1:    break;
        default:  switch(c){
                    case 2: break;
                }
                /* A break is needed here because the break
                above for 'case 2' generates a jump to
                this location. If a break is not placed
                here it falls into the code for
                evaluating 'case 1' above. */
    }
}
```

Temporary solution:

Close default statement with a break.

"C"
"6809"

```
main(){
    int c;
    switch(c){
        case1:    break;
        default:  switch(c){
                    case 2: break;
                }
                break;
    }
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200059857 Product: 6809 C 300 64822S004 01.00

One-line description:

Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.

Problem:

The customer reports that the program listed below causes the compiler to hang. I could not duplicate this problem, but, the compiler incorrectly reported no errors.

"C"
"processor"

main() {

```
int i;
struct undefined a[10][20];
}
```

The compiler should report that the type 'undefined' is undefined.

Temporary solution:
No temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200063560 Product: 6809 C 300 64822S004 01.10

One-line description:
C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure

Problem:
Functions returning large (>2byte) result cannot be called as procedures.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200066159 Product: 6809 C 300 64822S004 01.10

One-line description:
Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.

Problem:
"C"
"processor"

```
char badstring[] = {"Wont work"};
char string[] = "works fine";

main()
{
    int i;

    i = sizeof(string);
    i = sizeof(badstring);    /* Error 117 flagged. */
}
```

Temporary solution:
Eliminate the braces when initializing a string.

"C"
"processor"

```
char string[] = "do it this way";
```

```
main()
{
    int i;
```

```
    i = sizeof(string);
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200066498 Product: 6809 C 300 64822S004 01.10

One-line description:
No error message for unimplemented processor name.

Problem:
Specifying an unimplemented processor name in a C source file will cause the compiler to go from pass 1 into C Nocode without an error message. The listing file also does not report the error.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200059832 Product: 6809 C 500 64822S001 01.20

One-line description:
Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.

Problem:
The customer reports that the program listed below causes the compiler to hang. I could not duplicate this problem, but, the compiler incorrectly reported no errors.

```
"C"
"processor"

main() {
  int i;
  struct undefined a[10][20];
}
```

The compiler should report that the type 'undefined' is undefined.

Temporary solution:
No temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.40

Number: D200063545 Product: 6809 C 500 64822S001 01.30

One-line description:
C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure

Problem:
Functions returning large (>2byte) result cannot be called as procedures.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.40

Number: D200066134 Product: 6809 C 500 64822S001 01.30

One-line description:
Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.

Problem:
"C"
"processor"

```
char badstring[] = {"Wont work"};
char string[] = "works fine";

main()
{
  int i;

  i = sizeof(string);
```

```
  i = sizeof(badstring);      /* Error 117 flagged. */
}
```

Temporary solution:
Eliminate the braces when initializing a string.

```
"C"
"processor"

char string[] = "do it this way";

main()
{
  int i;

  i = sizeof(string);
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.40

Number: D200066472 Product: 6809 C 500 64822S001 01.30

One-line description:
No error message for unimplemented processor name.

Problem:
Specifying an unimplemented processor name in a C source file will cause the compiler to go from pass 1 into C Nocode without an error message. The listing file also does not report the error.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.40

Number: D200059840 Product: 6809 C VAX 64822S003 01.20

One-line description:
Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.

Problem:
The customer reports that the program listed below causes the compiler to hang. I could not duplicate this problem, but, the compiler incorrectly reported no errors.

```
"C"
"processor"

main() {
  int i;
  struct undefined a[10][20];
}
```

The compiler should report that the type 'undefined' is undefined.

Temporary solution:
No temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.60

Number: D200063552 Product: 6809 C VAX 64822S003 01.50

One-line description:
C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure

Problem:
Functions returning large (>2byte) result cannot be called as procedures.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.60

Number: D200066142 Product: 6809 C VAX 64822S003 01.50

One-line description:
Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.

Problem:
"C"
"processor"

```
char badstring[] = {"Wont work"};
char string[] = "works fine";

main()
{
  int i;

  i = sizeof(string);
```

```
  i = sizeof(badstring);      /* Error 117 flagged. */
}
```

Temporary solution:
Eliminate the braces when initializing a string.

```
"C"
"processor"

char string[] = "do it this way";

main()
{
  int i;

  i = sizeof(string);
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.60

Number: D200066480 Product: 6809 C VAX 64822S003 01.50

One-line description:
No error message for unimplemented processor name.

Problem:
Specifying an unimplemented processor name in a C source file will cause the compiler to go from pass 1 into C Nocode without an error message. The listing file also does not report the error.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.60

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Number: 5000098343 Product: 6809 PASCAL 64813 01.08

Keywords: VARIANT RECORDS

One-line description:
Variant records may not work.

Problem:
TYPE X = RECORD
CASE BOOLEAN OF
TRUE : (I : INTEGER);
FALSE : (A : ARRAY[0..1] OF BYTE)
END;
VAR L : X;
I2 : INTEGER;
BEGIN
L.I := I2; {THIS STORE IS MADE VIA THE D-REGISTER}
L.A[0] := 0; {MEMORY IS CLEARED DIRECTLY}
IF L.I = 5 THEN { THIS COMPARE IMMEDIATE IS DONE WITH THE D-REGISTER
NOT RECOGNIZING THE FACT THAT MEMORY CONTENTS AND
THE D-REGISTER ARE DIFFERENT}

Temporary solution:
\$AMNESIA ON\$ around the code.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.11

Number: 5000124065 Product: 6809 PASCAL 64813 01.08

One-line description:
The library routine called DISPOSE does not generate correct code

Problem:
The library routine, DISPOSE, destroys the contents of the U register
without restoring it. For example:

```
TYPE X = RECORD    A : INTEGER;  
                  B : ^X;  
                  end;  
VAR P : ^X;  
PROCEDURE TEST (R : X);  
BEGIN  
  R := P^;  
  NEW(P);  
  DISPOSE(P);  
  P := R.B;  
END;
```

In this example address of R is store in the U register. When the
program returns from DISPOSE(P), the U register no longer contains
the address of R.

This defect is also reported on the 8086/8 Pascal Compiler (
SR#5000124313). In this case, the ES register is being overwritten.

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Temporary solution:
No known temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.11

Number: D200051573 Product: 6809 PASCAL 300 64813S004 01.00

Keywords: VARIANT RECORDS

One-line description:
Variant records may not work.

Problem:

```

TYPE X = RECORD
  CASE BOOLEAN OF
    TRUE  : (I : INTEGER);
    FALSE : (A : ARRAY[0..1] OF BYTE)
  END;
VAR L : X;
      I2 : INTEGER;
BEGIN
  L.I := I2; {THIS STORE IS MADE VIA THE D-REGISTER}
  L.A[0] := 0; {MEMORY IS CLEARED DIRECTLY}
  IF L.I = 5 THEN { THIS COMPARE IMMEDIATE IS DONE WITH THE D-REGISTER
                  NOT RECOGNIZING THE FACT THAT MEMORY CONTENTS AND
                  THE D-REGISTER ARE DIFFERENT}

```

Temporary solution:

\$AMNESIA ON\$ around the code.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200036434 Product: 6809 PASCAL 500 64813S001 01.00

Keywords: VARIANT RECORDS

One-line description:
Variant records may not work.

Problem:

```

TYPE X = RECORD
  CASE BOOLEAN OF
    TRUE  : (I : INTEGER);
    FALSE : (A : ARRAY[0..1] OF BYTE)
  END;
VAR L : X;
      I2 : INTEGER;
BEGIN
  L.I := I2; {THIS STORE IS MADE VIA THE D-REGISTER}
  L.A[0] := 0; {MEMORY IS CLEARED DIRECTLY}
  IF L.I = 5 THEN { THIS COMPARE IMMEDIATE IS DONE WITH THE D-REGISTER
                  NOT RECOGNIZING THE FACT THAT MEMORY CONTENTS AND
                  THE D-REGISTER ARE DIFFERENT}

```

Temporary solution:

\$AMNESIA ON\$ around the code.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.30

Number: 1650007237 Product: 6809 PASCAL VAX 64813S003 00.00

Keywords: PASS 3

One-line description:

Offset to parameters is incorrect in nested procedure.

Problem:

The 6809 Pascal compiler is pushing parameters incorrectly. Specifically, if several parameters are pushed the 6809 loads the appropriate registers pushes them and begins reloading them. The problem is after pushing the registers the compiler forgets the location of the static link and assumes its at Stack+0.

"6809" PREPROCESS

```
$EXTENSIONS ON$
$RECURSIVE ON$
```

PROGRAM STACKBUILD;

```
CONST
  PATTERN_EVENT = UNSIGNED_8(138);
  NO = UNSIGNED_8(0);
```

TYPE

```
STRUCTURE = RECORD
  VAR1 : INTEGER;
  VAR2 : INTEGER;
END;
```

```
CHAN_PTR = ^STRUCTURE;
Q_PTR = ^STRUCTURE;
IO_PTR = ^STRUCTURE;
```

```
VAR
  P_PTR : Q-PTR;
```

```
PROCEDURE SEND_EVENT(A,B,C,D : UNSIGNED_8; E,F : INTEGER); EXTERNAL;
PROCEDURE LOG_EVENT(A,B,C,D,E,F : UNSIGNED_8); EXTERNAL;
```

PROCEDURE ONE_MINUTE_SCAN(P1 : Q_PTR; P2 : IO_PTR);

```
VAR
  P3 : CHAN_PTR;
  OS_TYPE : UNSIGNED_8;
  OS_ADDR : UNSIGNED_8;
  OS_CHAN : UNSIGNED_8;
  T7 : INTEGER;
  T10 : INTEGER;
```

```
PROCEDURE SEND_PATTERN(PATTERN_NO: UNSIGNED_8;
  X0,X1 : INTEGER;
  P1 : CHAN_PTR);
```

BEGIN

```
SEND_EVENT(PATTERN_EVENT, OS_ADDR, PATTERN_NO, OS_CHAN, X0, X1);
  LDU 07H,S ;X1
  LDY 05H,S ;X0
  LDX 00H,S ;STATIC LINK
  LDB 06H,X ;OS_CHAN
  LDA 04H,S ;PATTERN_NO
  PSHS B,A,Y,U,PC ;PUSH PARAMETERS
  LDY 00H,S ;COMPILER THINKS IT IS LOADING
  ; STATIC OFFSET. IT IS ACTUALLY
  ; LOADING THE VALUE OF B.
  LDB 0DH,Y ;GARBAGE
```

END; { SEND_PATTERN }

BEGIN

```
SEND_PATTERN(NO,1,2,P_PTR);
END; { ONE_MINUTE_SCAN }
```

BEGIN

ONE_MINUTE_SCAN(P_PTR,P_PTR)

END. { STACKBUILD }

Temporary solution:
No known work around at this time.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.40

Number: D200036442 Product: 6809 PASCAL VAX 64813S003 01.00

Keywords: VARIANT RECORDS

One-line description:
Variant records may not work.

Problem:

```
TYPE X = RECORD
  CASE BOOLEAN OF
    TRUE : (I : INTEGER);
    FALSE : (A : ARRAY[0..1] OF BYTE)
  END;
```

```
VAR L : X;
  I2 : INTEGER;
```

BEGIN

```
L.I := I2; {THIS STORE IS MADE VIA THE D-REGISTER}
L.A[0] := 0; {MEMORY IS CLEARED DIRECTLY}
IF L.I = 5 THEN { THIS COMPARE IMMEDIATE IS DONE WITH THE D-REGISTER
  NOT RECOGNIZING THE FACT THAT MEMORY CONTENTS AND
  THE D-REGISTER ARE DIFFERENT }
```

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Temporary solution:
\$AMNESIA ON\$ around the code.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.40

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Number: D200067561 Product: 80286B ASSEMB 64859 01.00

Keywords: LINKER

One-line description:
Error flag not set when file required by link is missing

Problem:
System error flag not set (command doesn't stop) when a file required by a link is missing.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 901.02

Number: D200067579 Product: 80286B ASSEMB 64859 01.00

Keywords: ENHANCEMENT

One-line description:
Separate linker outputs by adding several blank lines at the start

Problem:
The 64100 80286B linker output runs together when displayed. The beginning of each linker output should have several blank lines added so that the beginning of the new linker output can be determined. Another alternative would be to clear the screen at the beginning of each linker output.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 901.02

Number: D200067595 Product: 80286B ASSEMB 64859 01.00

Keywords: ENHANCEMENT

One-line description:
Change the linker to only accept 80286B link_sym files

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 901.02

Number: D200067603 Product: 80286B ASSEMB 64859 01.00

Keywords: ENHANCEMENT

One-line description:
File with unsupported processor name should be specified in error msg

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 901.02

Number: D200067611 Product: 80286B ASSEMB 64859 01.00

Keywords: ENHANCEMENT

One-line description:
Warning message should be generated when aliasing an alias

Problem:
Enhancement request to add a warning message when aliasing an alias.

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:
FSTSW/FNSTSW function incorrectly with two-byte memory operand

Problem:
FSTSW/FNSTSW (Store 80287 Status Word) instruction incorrectly results in Invalid Operand Error when used with two-byte memory operand. This instruction should accept a two-byte memory operand.

Temporary solution:
The FSTSW AX or FNSTSW AX versions of the FSTSW/FNSTSW instructions can be used followed immediately by the MOV mem,AX instruction.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.10

Number: D200055459 Product: 80286B ASSEMB 300 64859S004 01.00

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:
FSTENV instruction generates object code without required wait instr

Problem:
The object code for the FSTENV instruction is missing the required wait instruction. The code generated is D936001A, it should be 9BD936001A.

Temporary solution:
Precede all FSTENV instructions with the WAIT instruction.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.10

Number: D200055483 Product: 80286B ASSEMB 300 64859S004 01.00

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:
Obj. code generated for arithmetic instr. are incorrect.

Problem:
The object code produced for the arithmetic instructions FADD,FDIV, FDIVP, FDIVR, FDIVRP, FMUL, FSUB, FSUBP, FSUBR, FSUBRP is not correct. These problems occur only with the code generated for the 80287 coprocessor. The 8087 processor was changed in Feb. 1984. The opcodes generated are for 8087 processors manufactured prior to Feb. 1984.

instruction	opcode - valid prior to FEB. 1984
FADD	DCC1
FDIV	DCF1
FDIV ST[3],ST	DCF3
FDIVP ST[4],ST	DEF4
FDIVR	DCF9
FDIVR ST[4],ST	DCFC
FDIVRP ST[1],ST	DEF9

FMUL		DCC9
FSUB		DCE1
FSUB	ST[1],ST	DCE2
FSUBP	ST[2],ST	DEE2
FSUBR		DCE9
FSUBR	ST[1],ST	DCE9
FSUBRP	ST[1],ST	DEE9

The pseudo instruction NEW_8087 will cause the correct opcodes to be generated. This assembler should default to the new opcodes without the pseudo instruction.

Temporary solution:

The "NEW_8087" pseudo instruction should be included in any program using the 80287 arithmetic instructions. This pseudo instruction should precede all 80287 instructions.

ex. "80286B"

```

NEW_8087
PROG
DEC1      FADD
DEF9      FDIV
DCFB      FDIV   ST[3],ST
DEFC      FDIVP  ST[4],ST
DEF1      FDIVR
DCF4      FDIVR  ST[4],ST
DEF1      FDIVRP ST[1],ST
DEC9      FMUL
DEE9      FSUB
DCE9      FSUB  ST[1],ST
DEEA      FSUBP  ST[2],ST
DEE1      FSUBR
DCE1      FSUBR  ST[1],ST
DEE1      FSUBRP ST[1],ST

```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.10

Number: D200055400 Product: 80286B ASSEMB 500 64859S001 01.00

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

FSTSW/FNSTSW function incorrectly with two-byte memory operand

Problem:

FSTSW/FNSTSW (Store 80287 Status Word) instruction incorrectly results in Invalid Operand Error when used with two-byte memory operand. This instruction should accept a two-byte memory operand.

Temporary solution:

The FSTSW AX or FNSTSW AX versions of the FSTSW/FNSTSW instructions can be used followed immediately by the MOV mem,AX instruction.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.10

Number: D200055434 Product: 80286B ASSEMB 500 64859S001 01.00

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

FSTENV instruction generates object code without required wait instr

Problem:

The object code for the FSTENV instruction is missing the required wait instruction. The code generated is D936001A, it should be 9BD936001A.

Temporary solution:

Precede all FSTENV instructions with the WAIT instruction.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.10

Number: D200055467 Product: 80286B ASSEMB 500 64859S001 01.00

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

Obj. code generated for arithmetic instr. are incorrect.

Problem:

The object code produced for the arithmetic instructions FADD,FDIV,FDIVP,FDIVR,FDIVRP,FMUL,FSUB,FSUBP,FSUBR,FSUBRP is not correct. These problems occur only with the code generated for the 80287 coprocessor. The 8087 processor was changed in Feb. 1984. The opcodes generated are for 8087 processors manufactured prior to Feb. 1984.

instruction	opcode - valid prior to FEB. 1984
FADD	DCC1
FDIV	DCF1
FDIV ST[3],ST	DCF3
FDIVP ST[4],ST	DEF4
FDIVR	DCF9
FDIVR ST[4],ST	DCFC
FDIVRP ST[1],ST	DEF9

FMUL		DCC9
FSUB		DCE1
FSUB	ST[1],ST	DCE2
FSUBP	ST[2],ST	DEE2
FSUBR		DCE9
FSUBR	ST[1],ST	DCE9
FSUBRP	ST[1],ST	DEE9

The pseudo instruction NEW_8087 will cause the correct opcodes to be generated. This assembler should default to the new opcodes without the pseudo instruction.

Temporary solution:

The "NEW_8087" pseudo instruction should be included in any program using the 80287 arithmetic instructions. This pseudo instruction should precede all 80287 instructions.

ex. "80286B"

```

NEW_8087
PROG
DEC1      FADD
DEF9      FDIV
DCFB      FDIV  ST[3],ST
DEFC      FDIVP ST[4],ST
DEF1      FDIVR
DCF4      FDIVR  ST[4],ST
DEF1      FDIVRP ST[1],ST
DEC9      FMUL
DEE9      FSUB
DCE9      FSUB  ST[1],ST
DEEA      FSUBP ST[2],ST
DEE1      FSUBR
DCE1      FSUBR  ST[1],ST
DEE1      FSUBRP ST[1],ST

```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.10

- -0

Number: D200055418 Product: 80286B ASSEMB VAX 64859S003 01.00

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

FSTSW/FNSTSW function incorrectly with two-byte memory operand

Problem:

FSTSW/FNSTSW (Store 80287 Status Word) instruction incorrectly results in Invalid Operand Error when used with two-byte memory operand. This instruction should accept a two-byte memory operand.

Temporary solution:

The FSTSW AX or FNSTSW AX versions of the FSTSW/FNSTSW instructions can be used followed immediately by the MOV mem,AX instruction.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.10

Number: D200055442 Product: 80286B ASSEMB VAX 64859S003 01.00

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

FSTENV instruction generates object code without required wait instr

Problem:

The object code for the FSTENV instruction is missing the required wait instruction. The code generated is D936001A, it should be 9BD936001A.

Temporary solution:

Precede all FSTENV instructions with the WAIT instruction.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.10

Number: D200055475 Product: 80286B ASSEMB VAX 64859S003 01.00

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

Obj. code generated for arithmetic instr. are incorrect.

Problem:

The object code produced for the arithmetic instructions FADD,FDIV, FDIVP, FDIVR, FDIVRP, FMUL, FSUB, FSUBP, FSUBR, FSUBRP is not correct. These problems occur only with the code generated for the 80287 coprocessor. The 8087 processor was changed in Feb. 1984. The opcodes generated are for 8087 processors manufactured prior to Feb. 1984.

instruction	opcode - valid prior to FEB. 1984
FADD	DCC1
FDIV	DCF1
FDIV ST[3],ST	DCF3
FDIVP ST[4],ST	DEF4
FDIVR	DCF9
FDIVR ST[4],ST	DCFC
FDIVRP ST[1],ST	DEF9

- -0

FMUL		DCC9
FSUB		DCE1
FSUB	ST[1],ST	DCE2
FSUBP	ST[2],ST	DEE2
FSUBR		DCE9
FSUBR	ST[1],ST	DCE9
FSUBRP	ST[1],ST	DEE9

The pseudo instruction NEW_8087 will cause the correct opcodes to be generated. This assembler should default to the new opcodes without the pseudo instruction.

Temporary solution:

The "NEW_8087" pseudo instruction should be included in any program using the 80287 arithmetic instructions. This pseudo instruction should precede all 80287 instructions.

ex. "80286B"

```

NEW_8087
PROG
DEC1      FADD
DEF9      FDIV
DCFB      FDIV  ST[3],ST
DEFC      FDIVP ST[4],ST
DEF1      FDIVR
DCF4      FDIVR ST[4],ST
DEF1      FDIVRP ST[1],ST
DEC9      FMUL
DEE9      FSUB
DCE9      FSUB  ST[1],ST
DEEA      FSUBP ST[2],ST
DEE1      FSUBR
DCE1      FSUBR  ST[1],ST
DEE1      FSUBRP ST[1],ST

```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.10

Number: D200067546 Product: 80286B ASSEMB VAX 64859S003 01.00

One-line description:

Build files generated on the VAX will not work with the 286 linker

Problem:

The 286 builder does not function correctly when using build files that were created on the VAX. These files are record format which contains EOF errors; therefore, all build files generated on the VAX will fail. The build files generated on the 64100 are uploaded as streamlf format files and, therefore, do not contain this problem.

Temporary solution:

Temporary solution: Generate build files on the 64100 and upload to the VAX.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.10

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Number: D200016295 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 64825 01.01

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:
Compiler generates incorrect code (assignment to record variable).

Temporary solution:
Enable the compiler option AMNESIA before the assignment statement.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 501.04

Number: D200020081 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 64825 01.01

One-line description:
Compiler does not generate cross reference table.

Problem:
When compiling a program using the option 'xref', no cross reference table will be generated if the compilation completes without errors.

Temporary solution:
To generate a cross reference table simply edit the source file and introduce an error (syntax error will do). The error will cause the compiler to generate the cross reference table. Once the table has been generated simply edit the source file and remove the error.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 501.04

Number: D200029793 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 64825 01.01

Keywords: POINTERS

One-line description:
Variables of type pointer may not be incremented correctly.

Problem:
"PROCESSOR"
TYPE
PTR = ^BYTE;
TX = PTR;

VAR
RXOUT: TX;
TEMP1,TEMP2 : BYTE;

BEGIN
TEMP1 := RXOUT^;
LD HL,[RXOUT]
LD A,[HL]
LD [TEMP1], A ;HERE, TEMP1 IS CORRECTLY LOADED WITH THE BYTE
;THAT RXOUT IS POINTING TO

RXOUT := TX(SIGNED_16(RXOUT)+1); {INCREMENT RXOUT}
LD HL,[RXOUT]

- -0

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INC HL
LD [RXOUT],HL ;RXOUT IS CORRECTLY INCREMENTED

TEMP2 := RXOUT^; {TEMP2 SHOULD GET THE NEXT BYTE}
LD [TEMP2],A ;SINCE A WAS NOT DISTURBED, THE COMPILER DOES
;NOT REALIZE THAT THE POINTER WAS UPDATED.

Temporary solution:
Set \$AMNESIA ON\$ around the pointer referencing code.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 501.04

Number: D200036863 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 64825 01.01

Keywords: IF

One-line description:
IF B1 <rel-op> B2 THEN B1 := B1 - 1; {DOESN'T WORK}

Problem:
VAR B1, B2 : BYTE;

BEGIN
IF B1 (>|<|=|<|=) B2 THEN
B1 := B1 - 1; {THE REGISTER CONTAINING B1 IS DECREMENTED, THEN
OVERWRITTEN BEFORE IT IS SAVED IN MEMORY}

Temporary solution:
\$AMNESIA +\$

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 501.04

Number: D200040121 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 64825 01.01

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:
Incorrect code generated for adding one char to another.

Problem:
VAR
SRC, DEST : CHAR;

BEGIN
DEST := DEST + SRC; {GENERATES INCORRECT CODE}

Temporary solution:
None at this time.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 501.04

- -0

Number: D200041137 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 64825 01.01

Keywords: PASS 2

One-line description:
REBOOT DURING PASS 2

Problem:

The 64000 will reboot during pass 2 when compiling files where

- 1) The 105th external variable is an array, and
- 2) An element of the 105th external variable is accessed in the 19th procedure or function in the file (external and locally defined procedures count in this total).

Temporary solution:

Change the order of the external variable declarations, or change the order of the procedure declarations.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 501.04

Number: D200064329 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 64825 01.03

One-line description:

Error #1009 using byte-sized ORG'ed variables in FOR loops

Problem:

Error #1009 is generated when byte sized ORG'ed variables are used in FOR loops. The following code illustrates the problem.

```
"processor name"
PROGRAM TEST;
$EXTENSIONS ON$
PROCEDURE ERR;
VAR
$ORG 5000$
  B1,B2,X1: BYTE;
```

BEGIN

```
  FOR X1 := B1 to B2 DO;    (*Pass 2 Error 1009 - No free registers*)
END;
```

Temporary solution:

The error does not occur if the FOR loop variable is word sized instead of byte sized. It will also go away if the ORG statement is removed.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 501.04

Number: D200064428 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 64825 01.03

One-line description:

32-bit unsigned divide and modulus may fail

Problem:

The result of an unsigned 32-bit division or modulus operation may be incorrect if the dividend and the destination are the same

location. The problem is in the library routine Zdworddiv. The following code demonstrates the problem:

```
"processor name"
PROGRAM TEST;
$EXTENSIONS ON$
VAR
  B1,B2 : UNSIGNED_32;
BEGIN
  B1 := UNSIGNED_32(0E00000000);
  B2 := UNSIGNED_32(0900000000);
  B1 := B1/B2;
END.
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 501.04

Number: D200064493 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 64825 01.03

One-line description:

Library routine REAL_ROUND may fail.

Problem:

The library routine REAL_ROUND may fail, causing floating point numbers to be incorrectly rounded to integers.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 501.04

Number: D200064568 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 64825 01.03

One-line description:

DEBUG byte division and modulus may incorrectly report division by zero

Problem:

The DEBUG library routines for performing signed and unsigned byte division and modulus operations may fail and incorrectly report an attempted division by zero.

The following code fails in this manner:

```
"processor name"
PROGRAM TEST;
$EXTENSIONS ON$
VAR
  B1,B2,B3 : BYTE;
$ORG 5000H$
  BA : ARRAY[1..15] OF BYTE;
```

BEGIN

```
  B1 := 1;
  B2 := 1;
  B3 := 0;
  BA[B3] := B1 DIV B2;    (*DIV fails - reports division by zero*)
END.
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 501.04

Number: D200064956 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 64825 01.03

One-line description:

Set comparisons with the empty set may fail

Problem:

Set comparisons with the empty set may fail. The following code is an example of this problem:

"processor name"

PROGRAM TEST;
\$EXTENSIONS ON\$

TYPE
CH = 0..127;
SET1 = SET OF CH;

VAR

S1 : SET1;
PROCEDURE ERROR; EXTERNAL;
BEGIN

S1 := [];
IF S1 <> [] THEN (*In CONST_prog, not enough bytes are
ERROR; defined for the set*)

END.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 501.04

Number: D200065326 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 64825 01.03

One-line description:

Assignment of constant string of length 1 to string variable may fail.

Problem:

Assignment of a constant string of length 1 to a string variable that is itself a multidimensional array element may fail.

First, the address of the destination string is calculated in HL. Then the value of the string length resulting from the assignment, i.e. one (1), is loaded into the position reserved for the length of the string via a store indirect through HL. Up to this point all is as it should be; however, the value of the single character that comprises the string is then also stored HL indirect, overwriting the length and failing to correctly load the string value. The HL register should be incremented before the second store.

The following is an example:

"processor name"

PROGRAM TEST;

TYPE

STRING_15 = PACKED ARRAY[0..15] OF CHAR;

VAR

TWO_D_ARR : ARRAY[1..3,1..3] OF STRING_15;

BEGIN

TWO_D_ARR[2,1] := " ";
LD HL,0030H
PUSH HL
LD HL,00002H

- -0

PUSH HL
LD HL,00010H
PUSH HL
LD HL,00001H
PUSH HL
LD BC,DTEST-00040H
LD A,002H
CALL Zarrayref
LD A,001H
LD [HL],A (*or LD M,A *)
LD A,020H
LD [HL],A (*This is the error - should INC HL first*)

END.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 501.04

- -0

Number: D200050203 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 300 64825S004 01.00

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

Compiler generates incorrect code (assignment to record variable).

Problem:

The following program causes incorrect code to be generated for the second assignment statement.

```
PROGRAM SCAN;
$EXTENSIONS ON$
```

TYPE

```
INTEGER = SIGNED_16;
HEAD_STRUC = RECORD
    NUM: INTEGER;
    TFPSNO: INTEGER;
    TMSNO: INTEGER;
```

END;

VAR

```
HEAD: ARRAY[1..6] OF HEAD_STRUC;
```

BEGIN

```
HEAD[1].NUM:= 1;
HEAD[1].TFPSNO:= 3;
END.
```

Temporary solution:

Enable the compiler option AMNESIA before the assignment statement.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200051094 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 300 64825S004 01.00

Keywords: POINTERS

One-line description:

Variables of type pointer may not be incremented correctly.

Problem:

"PROCESSOR"

TYPE

```
PTR = ^BYTE;
TX = PTR;
```

VAR

```
RXOUT: TX;
TEMP1,TEMP2 : BYTE;
```

BEGIN

```
TEMP1 := RXOUT^;
LD HL,[RXOUT]
LD A,[HL]
LD [TEMP1], A ;HERE, TEMP1 IS CORRECTLY LOADED WITH THE BYTE
```

;THAT RXOUT IS POINTING TO

```
RXOUT := TX(SIGNED_16(RXOUT)+1); {INCREMENT RXOUT}
```

```
LD HL,[RXOUT]
INC HL
LD [RXOUT],HL ;RXOUT IS CORRECTLY INCREMENTED
```

```
TEMP2 := RXOUT^; {TEMP2 SHOULD GET THE NEXT BYTE}
```

```
LD [TEMP2],A ;SINCE A WAS NOT DISTURBED, THE COMPILER DOES
;NOT REALIZE THAT THE POINTER WAS UPDATED.
```

Temporary solution:

Set \$AMNESIA ON\$ around the pointer referencing code.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200051607 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 300 64825S004 01.00

Keywords: IF

One-line description:

IF B1 <rel-op> B2 THEN B1 := B1 - 1; {DOESN'T WORK}

Problem:

```
VAR B1, B2 : BYTE;
```

BEGIN

```
IF B1 (>|<|=|<=|>=) B2 THEN
B1 := B1 - 1; {THE REGISTER CONTAINING B1 IS DECREMENTED, THEN
OVERWRITTEN BEFORE IT IS SAVED IN MEMORY}
```

Temporary solution:

```
$AMNESIA +$
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200051862 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 300 64825S004 01.00

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

Incorrect code generated for adding one char to another.

Problem:

```
VAR
SRC, DEST : CHAR;
```

BEGIN

```
DEST := DEST + SRC; {GENERATES INCORRECT CODE}
```

Temporary solution:

None at this time.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200064352 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 300 64825S004 01.10

One-line description:

Error #1009 using byte-sized ORG'ed variables in FOR loops

Problem:

Error #1009 is generated when byte sized ORG'ed variables are used in FOR loops. The following code illustrates the problem.

"processor name"

```
PROGRAM TEST;
$EXTENSIONS ON$
PROCEDURE ERR;
VAR
$ORG 5000$
  B1,B2,X1: BYTE;
```

BEGIN

```
  FOR X1 := B1 to B2 DO;      (*Pass 2 Error 1009 - No free registers*)
END;
```

Temporary solution:

The error does not occur if the FOR loop variable is word sized instead of byte sized. It will also go away if the ORG statement is removed.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200064451 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 300 64825S004 01.10

One-line description:

32-bit unsigned divide and modulus may fail

Problem:

The result of an unsigned 32-bit division or modulus operation may be incorrect if the dividend and the destination are the same location. The problem is in the library routine Zdworrddiv. The following code demonstrates the problem:

"processor name"

```
PROGRAM TEST;
$EXTENSIONS ON$
VAR
  B1,B2 : UNSIGNED_32;
BEGIN
  B1 := UNSIGNED_32(0E00000000);
  B2 := UNSIGNED_32(0900000000);
  B1 := B1/B2;
END.
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200064527 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 300 64825S004 01.10

One-line description:

Library routine REAL_ROUND may fail.

Problem:

The library routine REAL_ROUND may fail, causing floating point numbers to be incorrectly rounded to integers.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200064592 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 300 64825S004 01.10

One-line description:

DEBUG byte division and modulus may incorrectly report division by zero

Problem:

The DEBUG library routines for performing signed and unsigned byte division and modulus operations may fail and incorrectly report an attempted division by zero.

The following code fails in this manner:

"processor name"

```
PROGRAM TEST;
$EXTENSIONS ON$
VAR
  B1,B2,B3 : BYTE;
$ORG 5000H$
  BA : ARRAY[1..15] OF BYTE;
```

BEGIN

```
  B1 := 1;
  B2 := 1;
  B3 := 0;
  BA[B3] := B1 DIV B2;  (*DIV fails - reports division by zero*)
END.
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200064980 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 300 64825S004 01.10

One-line description:

Set comparisons with the empty set may fail

Problem:

Set comparisons with the empty set may fail. The following code is an example of this problem:

"processor name"

```
PROGRAM TEST;
$EXTENSIONS ON$
TYPE
  CH = 0..127;
  SET1 = SET OF CH;
VAR
  S1 : SET1;
```

PROCEDURE ERROR; EXTERNAL;
BEGIN

```
S1 := [];
IF S1 <> [] THEN      (*In CONST_prog, not enough bytes are
ERROR;                defined for the set*)
END.
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200065359 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 300 64825S004 01.10

One-line description:

Assignment of constant string of length 1 to string variable may fail.

Problem:

Assignment of a constant string of length 1 to a string variable that is itself a multidimensional array element may fail.

First, the address of the destination string is calculated in HL. Then the value of the string length resulting from the assignment, i.e. one (1), is loaded into the position reserved for the length of the string via a store indirect through HL. Up to this point all is as it should be; however, the value of the single character that comprises the string is then also stored HL indirect, overwriting the length and failing to correctly load the string value. The HL register should be incremented before the second store.

The following is an example:

```
"processor name"
PROGRAM TEST;
TYPE
  STRING_15 = PACKED ARRAY[0..15] OF CHAR;
VAR
  TWO_D_ARR : ARRAY[1..3,1..3] OF STRING_15;
BEGIN
  TWO_D_ARR[2,1] := " ";
  LD HL,0030H
  PUSH HL
  LD HL,00002H
  PUSH HL
  LD HL,00010H
  PUSH HL
  LD HL,00001H
  PUSH HL
  LD BC,DTEST-00040H
  LD A,002H
  CALL Zarrayref
  LD A,001H
  LD [HL],A      (*or LD M,A *)
  LD A,020H
  LD [HL],A      (*This is the error - should INC HL first*)
END.
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

- -0

Number: D200016311 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 500 64825S001 01.10

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

Compiler generates incorrect code (assignment to record variable).

Temporary solution:

Enable the compiler option AMNESIA before the assignment statement.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.50

Number: D200029801 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 500 64825S001 01.10

Keywords: POINTERS

One-line description:

Variables of type pointer may not be incremented correctly.

Problem:

"PROCESSOR"

TYPE

PTR = ^BYTE;

TX = PTR;

VAR

RXOUT: TX;

TEMP1,TEMP2 : BYTE;

BEGIN

TEMP1 := RXOUT^;

LD HL,[RXOUT]

LD A,[HL]

LD [TEMP1], A ;HERE, TEMP1 IS CORRECTLY LOADED WITH THE BYTE
;THAT RXOUT IS POINTING TO

RXOUT := TX(SIGNED_16(RXOUT)+1); {INCREMENT RXOUT}

LD HL,[RXOUT]

INC HL

LD [RXOUT],HL ;RXOUT IS CORRECTLY INCREMENTED

TEMP2 := RXOUT^; {TEMP2 SHOULD GET THE NEXT BYTE}

LD [TEMP2],A ;SINCE A WAS NOT DISTURBED, THE COMPILER DOES
;NOT REALIZE THAT THE POINTER WAS UPDATED.

Temporary solution:

Set \$AMNESIA ON\$ around the pointer referencing code.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.50

Number: D200036848 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 500 64825S001 01.20

Keywords: IF

One-line description:

IF B1 <rel-op> B2 THEN B1 := B1 - 1; {DOESN'T WORK}

- -0

Problem:
VAR B1, B2 : BYTE;

```
BEGIN
IF B1 (>|<|=|<=>=) B2 THEN
B1 := B1 - 1; {THE REGISTER CONTAINING B1 IS DECREMENTED, THEN
              OVERWRITTEN BEFORE IT IS SAVED IN MEMORY}
```

Temporary solution:
\$AMNESIA +\$

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.50

Number: D200040139 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 500 64825S001 01.20

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:
Incorrect code generated for adding one char to another.

Problem:
VAR
SRC, DEST : CHAR;

```
BEGIN
DEST := DEST + SRC; {GENERATES INCORRECT CODE}
```

Temporary solution:
None at this time.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.50

Number: D200064337 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 500 64825S001 01.40

One-line description:
Error #1009 using byte-sized ORG'ed variables in FOR loops

Problem:
Error #1009 is generated when byte sized ORG'ed variables are used in FOR loops. The following code illustrates the problem.

```
"processor name"
PROGRAM TEST;
$EXTENSIONS ON$
PROCEDURE ERR;
VAR
$ORG 5000$
  B1,B2,X1: BYTE;
```

```
BEGIN
  FOR X1 := B1 to B2 DO; (*Pass 2 Error 1009 - No free registers*)
END;
```

Temporary solution:

The error does not occur if the FOR loop variable is word sized instead of byte sized. It will also go away if the ORG statement is removed.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.50

Number: D200064436 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 500 64825S001 01.40

One-line description:
32-bit unsigned divide and modulus may fail

Problem:
The result of an unsigned 32-bit division or modulus operation may be incorrect if the dividend and the destination are the same location. The problem is in the library routine Zdworddiv. The following code demonstrates the problem:

```
"processor name"
PROGRAM TEST;
$EXTENSIONS ON$
VAR
  B1,B2 : UNSIGNED_32;
BEGIN
  B1 := UNSIGNED_32(0E00000000);
  B2 := UNSIGNED_32(0900000000);
  B1 := B1/B2;
END.
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.50

Number: D200064501 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 500 64825S001 01.40

One-line description:
Library routine REAL_ROUND may fail.

Problem:
The library routine REAL_ROUND may fail, causing floating point numbers to be incorrectly rounded to integers.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.50

Number: D200064576 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 500 64825S001 01.40

One-line description:
DEBUG byte division and modulus may incorrectly report division by zero

Problem:
The DEBUG library routines for performing signed and unsigned byte division and modulus operations may fail and incorrectly report an attempted division by zero.

The following code fails in this manner:

```
"processor name"
PROGRAM TEST;
$EXTENSIONS ON$
VAR
  B1,B2,B3 : BYTE;
```

```

$ORG 5000H$
BA : ARRAY[1..15] OF BYTE;

BEGIN
  B1 := 1;
  B2 := 1;
  B3 := 0;
  BA[B3] := B1 DIV B2;  (*DIV fails - reports division by zero*)
END.

```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.50

Number: D200064964 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 500 64825S001 01.40

One-line description:
Set comparisons with the empty set may fail

Problem:
Set comparisons with the empty set may fail. The following code is an example of this problem:

```

"processor name"
PROGRAM TEST;
$EXTENSIONS ON$
TYPE
  CH = 0..127;
  SET1 = SET OF CH;
VAR
  S1 : SET1;
PROCEDURE ERROR; EXTERNAL;
BEGIN
  S1 := [];
  IF S1 <> [] THEN          (*In CONST_prog, not enough bytes are
    ERROR;                  defined for the set*)
END.

```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.50

Number: D200065334 Product: 8085 B PASCAL 500 64825S001 01.40

One-line description:
Assignment of constant string of length 1 to string variable may fail.

Problem:
Assignment of a constant string of length 1 to a string variable that is itself a multidimensional array element may fail.

First, the address of the destination string is calculated in HL. Then the value of the string length resulting from the assignment, i.e. one (1), is loaded into the position reserved for the length of the string via a store indirect through HL. Up to this point all is as it should be; however, the value of the single character that comprises the string is then also stored HL indirect, overwriting the length and failing to correctly load the string value. The HL register should be incremented before the second store.

The following is an example:

- -0

```

"processor name"
PROGRAM TEST;
TYPE
  STRING_15 = PACKED ARRAY[0..15] OF CHAR;
VAR
  TWO_D_ARR : ARRAY[1..3,1..3] OF STRING_15;
BEGIN
  TWO_D_ARR[2,1] := " ";
  LD HL,0030H
  PUSH HL
  LD HL,00002H
  PUSH HL
  LD HL,00010H
  PUSH HL
  LD HL,00001H
  PUSH HL
  LD BC,DTEST-00040H
  LD A,002H
  CALL Zarrayref
  LD A,001H
  LD [HL],A      (*or LD M,A *)
  LD A,020H
  LD [HL],A      (*This is the error - should INC HL first*)
END.

```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.50

- -0

Number: D200016303 Product: 8085 B PASCAL VAX 64825S003 01.10

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:
Compiler generates incorrect code (assignment to record variable).

Temporary solution:
Enable the compiler option AMNESIA before the assignment statement.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.70

Number: D200029819 Product: 8085 B PASCAL VAX 64825S003 01.20

Keywords: POINTERS

One-line description:
Variables of type pointer may not be incremented correctly.

Problem:
"PROCESSOR"
TYPE
PTR = ^BYTE;
TX = PTR;

VAR
RXOUT: TX;
TEMP1,TEMP2 : BYTE;

```
BEGIN
TEMP1 := RXOUT^;
  LD   HL,[RXOUT]
  LD   A,[HL]
  LD   [TEMP1], A ;HERE, TEMP1 IS CORRECTLY LOADED WITH THE BYTE
                ;THAT RXOUT IS POINTING TO
```

```
RXOUT := TX(SIGNED_16(RXOUT)+1); {INCREMENT RXOUT}
  LD   HL,[RXOUT]
  INC  HL
  LD   [RXOUT],HL ;RXOUT IS CORRECTLY INCREMENTED
```

```
TEMP2 := RXOUT^; {TEMP2 SHOULD GET THE NEXT BYTE}
  LD   [TEMP2],A ;SINCE A WAS NOT DISTURBED, THE COMPILER DOES
                ;NOT REALIZE THAT THE POINTER WAS UPDATED.
```

Temporary solution:
Set \$AMNESIA ON\$ around the pointer referencing code.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.70

Number: D200036855 Product: 8085 B PASCAL VAX 64825S003 01.20

Keywords: IF

One-line description:
IF B1 <rel-op> B2 THEN B1 := B1 - 1; {DOESN'T WORK}

Problem:
VAR B1, B2 : BYTE;

```
BEGIN
IF B1 (>|<|=|<|=) B2 THEN
B1 := B1 - 1; {THE REGISTER CONTAINING B1 IS DECREMENTED, THEN
              OVERWRITTEN BEFORE IT IS SAVED IN MEMORY}
```

Temporary solution:
\$AMNESIA +\$

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.70

Number: D200040147 Product: 8085 B PASCAL VAX 64825S003 01.20

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:
Incorrect code generated for adding one char to another.

Problem:
VAR
SRC, DEST : CHAR;

```
BEGIN
DEST := DEST + SRC; {GENERATES INCORRECT CODE}
```

Temporary solution:
None at this time.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.70

Number: D200058677 Product: 8085 B PASCAL VAX 64825S003 01.50

One-line description:
Using char and int. in control loop causes incorrect code to be gen'ed.

Problem:
If you use an integer and a char for the loop counters in a for loop incorrect code will be generated.

```
"processor"
$EXTENSIONS ON$
PROGRAM DOWNT0;
VAR
  I : SIGNED_16;
  N : SIGNED_16;
  J : BYTE;
  A : ARRAY[1..10] OF SIGNED_16;
```

```
BEGIN
J:= 11;
N:= 0;
FOR I:= J-1 DOWNT0 1 DO /* I is initialized incorrectly with
  BEGIN                an undefined by DOWNT0+019H */
  A[I]:=I;
```

```

      N:= N+1;
    END;
  END.

```

Temporary solution:
 Declare the initializing variable (J in this example) to be of the same type as the index (I in this example).

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.70

Number: D200059659 Product: 8085 B PASCAL VAX 64825S003 01.50

One-line description:
 \$Range ON\$ causes incorrect code to be generated for a test operation.

Problem:
 The following program when compiled with the \$RANGE ON\$ option will cause incorrect code to be generated.

```

"B8085" | "BZ80"
$EXTENSIONS$
$RANGE ON$

```

```

PROGRAM BOOLREAL;

```

```

VAR A,B,C   : REAL;
    L       : BOOLEAN;

```

```

BEGIN
  A := 10.0;
  B := 15.0;
  C := 12.0;

```

```

  L := (C < (B+.5)) AND ((C + .5) > A);
END.

```

The two intermediate results "(C < (B +.5))" and "((C+.5) >A)" are anded together and this result is compared with the value two. Thus the case is never true. With RANGE OFF correct code is generated.

Temporary solution:
 It is necessary to turn \$RANGE OFF\$ to obtain correct code. Simply breaking up the expression will not work.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.70

Number: D200060244 Product: 8085 B PASCAL VAX 64825S003 01.50

One-line description:
 Incorrect data offsets in listing file.

```

Problem:
"processor name"
PROGRAM PROVE;

```

```

VAR
  X,Y:INTEGER;
  A: ARRAY[0..99999] OF INTEGER;
BEGIN
$TESTS 1, LIST_CODE ON, LIST_OBJ ON$
(* Comment ON
  Y := A[0];
  Y := A[8000];
  Y := A[9000];
  Comment OFF *)
$TESTS 3$
  Y := A[16000];
  Y := A[17000];
$TESTS 7$
  Y := A[16000];
  Y := A[17000];
$TESTS 1$
(* Comment ON
  Y := A[32000];
  Y := A[33000];
  Comment OFF *)
END.

```

Temporary solution:
 If arrays of this size are required download the file to the 64100 and compile.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.70

Number: D200063925 Product: 8085 B PASCAL VAX 64825S003 01.60

One-line description:
 functional type change of a constant into multi-byte structure gen's err

Problem:
 Functional type casting of a constant into a multi-byte structure generates bad data.

```

"processor"

```

```

PROGRAM BAD_DATA;

```

```

TYPE EVENT = RECORD
  A : BYTE;
  B : BYTE;
  C : INTEGER;
  D : BYTE;
END;

```

```

VAR EVENT1 : EVENT;

```

```

PROCEDURE GENERATOR();
BEGIN
  EVENT1 := EVENT(0); { THIS ASSIGNMENT RESULTS IN BAD DATA }
END;

```

BEGIN
END.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.70

Number: D200064345 Product: 8085 B PASCAL VAX 64825S003 01.60

One-line description:

Error #1009 using byte-sized ORG'ed variables in FOR loops

Problem:

Error #1009 is generated when byte sized ORG'ed variables are used in FOR loops. The following code illustrates the problem.

```
"processor name"
PROGRAM TEST;
$EXTENSIONS ON$
PROCEDURE ERR;
VAR
$ORG 5000$
  B1,B2,X1: BYTE;
```

BEGIN

```
  FOR X1 := B1 to B2 DO;    (*Pass 2 Error 1009 - No free registers*)
END;
```

Temporary solution:

The error does not occur if the FOR loop variable is word sized instead of byte sized. It will also go away if the ORG statement is removed.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.70

Number: D200064444 Product: 8085 B PASCAL VAX 64825S003 01.60

One-line description:

32-bit unsigned divide and modulus may fail

Problem:

The result of an unsigned 32-bit division or modulus operation may be incorrect if the dividend and the destination are the same location. The problem is in the library routine Zdworddiv. The following code demonstrates the problem:

```
"processor name"
PROGRAM TEST;
$EXTENSIONS ON$
VAR
  B1,B2 : UNSIGNED_32;
BEGIN
  B1 := UNSIGNED_32(0E00000000);
  B2 := UNSIGNED_32(0900000000);
  B1 := B1/B2;
END.
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.70

Number: D200064519 Product: 8085 B PASCAL VAX 64825S003 01.60

One-line description:

Library routine REAL_ROUND may fail.

Problem:

The library routine REAL_ROUND may fail, causing floating point numbers to be incorrectly rounded to integers.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.70

Number: D200064584 Product: 8085 B PASCAL VAX 64825S003 01.60

One-line description:

DEBUG byte division and modulus may incorrectly report division by zero

Problem:

The DEBUG library routines for performing signed and unsigned byte division and modulus operations may fail and incorrectly report an attempted division by zero.

The following code fails in this manner:

```
"processor name"
PROGRAM TEST;
$EXTENSIONS ON$
VAR
  B1,B2,B3 : BYTE;
$ORG 5000H$
  BA : ARRAY[1..15] OF BYTE;
```

BEGIN

```
  B1 := 1;
  B2 := 1;
  B3 := 0;
  BA[B3] := B1 DIV B2;    (*DIV fails - reports division by zero*)
END.
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.70

Number: D200064972 Product: 8085 B PASCAL VAX 64825S003 01.60

One-line description:

Set comparisons with the empty set may fail

Problem:

Set comparisons with the empty set may fail. The following code is an example of this problem:

```
"processor name"
PROGRAM TEST;
$EXTENSIONS ON$
TYPE
  CH = 0..127;
  SET1 = SET OF CH;
```

```

VAR
  S1 : SET1;
PROCEDURE ERROR; EXTERNAL;
BEGIN
  S1 := [];
  IF S1 <> [] THEN          (*In CONST_prog, not enough bytes are
    ERROR;                  defined for the set*)
END.

```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.70

Number: D200065342 Product: 8085 B PASCAL VAX 64825S003 01.60

One-line description:
Assignment of constant string of length 1 to string variable may fail.

Problem:
Assignment of a constant string of length 1 to a string variable that is itself a multidimensional array element may fail.

First, the address of the destination string is calculated in HL. Then the value of the string length resulting from the assignment, i.e. one (1), is loaded into the position reserved for the length of the string via a store indirect through HL. Up to this point all is as it should be; however, the value of the single character that comprises the string is then also stored HL indirect, overwriting the length and failing to correctly load the string value. The HL register should be incremented before the second store.

The following is an example:

```

"processor name"
PROGRAM TEST;
TYPE
  STRING_15 = PACKED ARRAY[0..15] OF CHAR;
VAR
  TWO_D_ARR : ARRAY[1..3,1..3] OF STRING_15;
BEGIN
  TWO_D_ARR[2,1] := " ";
  LD HL,0030H
  PUSH HL
  LD HL,00002H
  PUSH HL
  LD HL,00010H
  PUSH HL
  LD HL,00001H
  PUSH HL
  LD BC,DTEST-00040H
  LD A,002H
  CALL Zarrayref
  LD A,001H
  LD [HL],A      (*or LD M,A *)
  LD A,020H
  LD [HL],A      (*This is the error - should INC HL first*)
END.

```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.70

Number: D200067447 Product: 8085 B PASCAL VAX 64825S003 01.60

One-line description:
Assignment of unsigned_8 variables to expression always assigns zero.

Problem:
The following example program generates incorrect code:

```
"processor name"
```

```
PROGRAM TEST;
```

```
VAR
  CP,DP,TP,SBS : UNSIGNED_8;
```

```
BEGIN
  CP:=TP;
  IF (CP > DP) THEN
    SBS:= CP - DP;  (*This always assigns zero to SBS*)
END.

```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.70

Number: D200067017 Product: 8085 B PASCAL VAX 64825S003 01.60

One-line description:
.A,.R, and listing files should reside in directory compile is executed.

Problem:
The output files from the compilers and assemblers (.A and .R) reside in the directory that the source file being operated on resides in. This was a change implemented in the October 1986 SMS in order to make the VAX hosted compilers consistent with the HP-UX hosted compilers. Problems occur if the source file resides in a read-only directory. Customer feels that the resultant files from the compile should reside in the directory the compiler is invoked from.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.70

Number: D200011262 Product: 8085 C

64826

01.00

Keywords: PASS 1

One-line description:

Functions invoked via function pointers may JSR the wrong location.

Problem:

When the typedef statement is used to define pointers to functions, and this pointer type is used in a cast of a variable array to invoke code stored in that array, program execution may transfer to the wrong location. For example, in the following code the simple call to code_array fails while the call and assignment to p works correctly:

```
typedef int(*PFI)(); /* PFI a pointer to int functions */
int code_array[100]; /* array contains code */
PFI p; /* p a pointer of type PFI */

pfibug()
{
    *((PFI) code_array)(); /* fails in JSR to code_array */
    *(p=(PFI)code_array)(); /* assignment and JSR successful */
}
```

Temporary solution:

Set up a dummy variable and perform an assignment to it when doing this type of operation.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 601.04

Number: D200011346 Product: 8085 C

64826

01.00

Keywords: PASS 1

One-line description:

Unsigned integers treated as signed when subtracted from pointers.

Problem:

When an unsigned short or integer is used as an offset to a pointer, the unsigned will be treated as a signed when doing pointer calculations. Offsets large enough to set the sign bit will be interpreted as a negative offset when the offset is subtracted from a pointer. The following code exhibits the problem if offset is greater than 32767 dec.

```
unsigned offset;
struct { int a,b,c;
        } *ptr;
unsigned long x;
```

main ()

```
{
    x = ptr - offset; /* The compiler will generate code negating */
} /* offset for the "-" operation. */
```

Temporary solution:

Cast the offset in the expression as the next larger integer.
ie. x = ptr - (unsigned long)offset;

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 601.04

Number: D200025742 Product: 8085 C

64826

01.01

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

Assigning a ptr. after its post incr/decr. gives incorrect value.

Problem:

Pointer assignment after a post increment or decrement to that pointer stores incorrect value. The following is an illustration:

```
"C"
"PROCESSOR_NAME"

unsigned short fct(g)
unsigned short *g;
{
    unsigned short a,b;
    b=*g;
    *g++;
    a=*g;
}
```

The first assignment statement stores the contents of what g is pointing to in the accumulator. Once the pointer is incremented, the compiler loads the accumulator (which still has the previous value) into the variable a. The compiler is false remembering the value in the accumulator as the current contents of what g is pointing to.

Temporary solution:

Turn \$AMNESIA ON\$ to force the reload of the accumulator from the BC register pair.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 601.04

Number: D200037622 Product: 8085 C

64826

01.01

One-line description:

IF statements involving return values and address calculations may fail.

Problem:

HP9000 compiler generates different code from 64000 and VAX, and both are wrong. If an if statement compares the value returned from a function with a value obtained via the structure pointer operator, the value returned from the function may be overwritten by the address of the structure element. This will cause the test to be erroneous.

Example:

```
"C"
"8085"
```

```
extern unsigned x();
struct
{long *ptr;
```

```

unsigned length;
} *now_string;

func_1()
{
if(x() < now_string->length) /* test fails */
return(5);
}

```

Temporary solution:
Use a temporary variable to hold the return result of the function.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 601.04

Number: D200040444 Product: 8085 C 64826 01.01

One-line description:
Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop

Problem:
If you have nested switch statements and do not terminate the inner switch's cases with breaks the compiler generates an infinite loop.

```

"C"
"68000"

main(){
int c;
switch(c) {
case 1: break;
default: switch(c){
case 2: break;
}
/* A break is needed here because the break
above for 'case 2' generates a jump to
this location. If a break is not placed
here it falls into the code for
evaluating 'case 1' above. */
}
}

```

Temporary solution:
Close default statement with a break.

```

"C"
"68000"

main(){
int c;
switch(c){
case1: break;
default: switch(c){
case 2: break;
}
break;
}
}

```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 601.04

Number: D200059907 Product: 8085 C 64826 01.02

One-line description:
Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.

Problem:
The customer reports that the program listed below causes the compiler to hang. I could not duplicate this problem, but, the compiler incorrectly reported no errors.

```

"C"
"processor"

main() {
int i;
struct undefined a[10][20];
}

```

The compiler should report that the type 'undefined' is undefined.

Temporary solution:
No temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 601.04

Number: D200062828 Product: 8085 C 64826 01.02

One-line description:
Incorrect code generated when function parameter is post incremented.

Problem:
Incorrect code is generated when a function argument is post incremented. The following code is an example of this problem:

```

"C"
"8085"
$RECURSIVE OFF$
void puts(buf);
char *buf;
{
while (*buf != '\0')
putchar(*buf++);
}

```

Temporary solution:
Pass the parameter to the function without post incrementing it, then increment it after the function call.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 601.04

Number: D200063297 Product: 8085 C 64826 01.03

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:
Character isn't converted to int before calculations use it

Problem:
Kernigan and Ritchie states that a character is converted to an integer before calculations use the char variable. Our compiler does not convert the character to an integer prior to any calculations.

For example:

```
"C"
"8086"
main() {
  char c;
  int i;
  i = ((c << 4) * 5) / i;
```

AX register if c = 0FFH

```
-----
xxxx  MOV  CL,#+00004H  {moves 4 into counter}
00xx  MOV  AH,#0        {00h into AH}
00FF  MOV  AL,SS:BYTE PTR[BP-00003H] {loads c into AL}
00FO  SHL  AL,CL       {shifts left 4 c ;however, it loses the upper
                        byte because it was not SHL AX,CL}
}
```

The character is not being treated as an integer. Making this SHL AX,CL would fix the problem.

Emulating the generated code confirmed that the high byte (4 places) was not being shifted into AH.

Temporary solution:
Type cast c to be an integer before using it in the expression.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 601.04

Number: D200063610 Product: 8085 C 64826 01.03

One-line description:
C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure

Problem:
Functions returning large (>2byte) result cannot be called as procedures.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 601.04

Number: D200064881 Product: 8085 C 64826 01.03

One-line description:
Funcnt calls via pointers with parms cause subsequent stack ref errors

Problem:

- -0

When functions are called via pointers and are passed parameters, subsequent references to stack relative objects will be incorrect. The following code is an example of this problem:

```
"C"
"processor name"
extern int called_func();
typedef int (*PFI)();
PFI call_ptr = called_func;

main()
{
  int local;

  local = 6;          (*variable is accessed correctly*)
  (*(call_ptr) (1,2)); (*function call via pointer with parameters*)
  local = 3;          (*wrong location accessed*)
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 601.04

Number: D200066209 Product: 8085 C 64826 01.03

One-line description:
Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.

Problem:
"C"
"processor"

```
char  badstring[] = {"Wont work"};
char  string[] = "works fine";
```

```
main()
{
  int i;

  i = sizeof(string);
  i = sizeof(badstring);      /* Error 117 flagged. */
}
```

Temporary solution:
Eliminate the braces when initializing a string.

"C"
"processor"

```
char  string[] = "do it this way";
```

```
main()
{
  int i;

  i = sizeof(string);
}
```

- -0

One-line description:
Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop

Problem:
If you have nested switch statements and do not terminate the inner switch's cases with breaks the compiler generates an infinite loop.

```
"C"  
"processor name"  
  
main(){  
    int c;  
        switch(c) {  
            case 1: break;  
            default: switch(c){  
                case 2: break;  
            }  
            /* A break is needed here because the break  
            above for 'case 2' generates a jump to  
            this location. If a break is not placed  
            here it falls into the code for  
            evaluating 'case 1' above. */  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Temporary solution:
Close default statement with a break.

```
"C"  
"68000"  
  
main(){  
    int c;  
        switch(c){  
            case1: break;  
            default: switch(c){  
                case 2: break;  
            }  
            break;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200059931 Product: 8085 C 300 64826S004 01.00

One-line description:
Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.

Problem:
The customer reports that the program listed below causes the compiler to hang. I could not duplicate this problem, but, the compiler incorrectly reported no errors.

```
"C"  
"processor"
```

```
main() {
int i;
struct undefined a[10][20];
}
```

The compiler should report that the type 'undefined' is undefined.

Temporary solution:
No temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200063321 Product: 8085 C 300 64826S004 01.10

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:
Character isn't converted to int before calculations use it

Problem:
Kernigan and Ritchie states that a character is converted to an integer before calculations use the char variable. Our compiler does not convert the character to an integer prior to any calculations.

For example:

```
"C"
"8086"
main() {
char c;
int i;
i = ((c << 4) * 5) / i;
```

AX register if c = 0FFH

```
-----
xxxx MOV CL,#+00004H {moves 4 into counter}
00xx MOV AH,#0 {00h into AH}
00FF MOV AL,SS:BYTE PTR[BP-00003H] {loads c into AL}
00F0 SHL AL,CL {shifts left 4 c; however, it loses the upper
byte because it was not SHL AX,CL}
}
```

The character is not being treated as an integer. Making this SHL AX,CL would fix the problem.

Emulating the generated code confirmed that the high byte (4 places) was not being shifted into AH.

Temporary solution:
Type cast c to be an integer before using it in the expression.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200063644 Product: 8085 C 300 64826S004 01.10

One-line description:
C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure

Problem:
Functions returning large (>2byte) result cannot be called as procedures.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200064915 Product: 8085 C 300 64826S004 01.10

One-line description:
Funcnt calls via pointers with parms cause subsequent stack ref errors

Problem:
When functions are called via pointers and are passed parameters, subsequent references to stack relative objects will be incorrect. The following code is an example of this problem:

```
"C"
"processor name"
extern int called_func();
typedef int (*PFI)();
PFI call_ptr = called_func;

main()
{
int local;

local = 6; /*variable is accessed correctly*/
*(call_ptr()) (1,2); /*function call via pointer with parameters*/
local = 3; /*wrong location accessed*/
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200066233 Product: 8085 C 300 64826S004 01.10

One-line description:
Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.

Problem:
"C"
"processor"

```
char badstring[] = {"Wont work"};
char string[] = "works fine";
```

```
main()
{
int i;

i = sizeof(string);
i = sizeof(badstring); /* Error 117 flagged. */
}
```

}

Temporary solution:

Eliminate the braces when initializing a string.

"C"

"processor"

char string[] = "do it this way";

main()

{

int i;

i = sizeof(string);

}

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200066555 Product: 8085 C 300 64826S004 01.10

One-line description:

No error message for unimplemented processor name.

Problem:

Specifying an unimplemented processor name in a C source file will cause the compiler to go from pass 1 into C Nocode without an error message. The listing file also does not report the error.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: 5000179028 Product: 8085 C 500 64826S001 01.05

One-line description:

Number of errors listed at bottom of the listing is incorrect.

Problem:

The following program, compiled with the -o option, does not correctly total the number of errors at the end of the listing

```
"C"
"8085"
int x,y;
main ()
{ a ++; x = val; v =0;
  funct1(x,y);
  if {func2()};
  if (var == 0);
}
```

If the line "if (var == 0);" is removed, the problem goes away. It appears only to happen when an undefined variable is used in an if statement.

A shorter example,

```
"C"
"8085"
main () { if (var == 0); }
^103,104^407
103:
104: etc.
407: etc.
```

End of compilation, number of errors= 0

Temporary solution:

Refer to the listing generated to determine errors.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200025759 Product: 8085 C 500 64826S001 01.10

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

Assigning a ptr. after its post incr/decr. gives incorrect value.

Problem:

Pointer assignment after a post increment or decrement to that pointer stores incorrect value. The following is an illustration:

```
"C"
"PROCESSOR_NAME"

unsigned short fct(g)
unsigned short *g;
{
```

```

unsigned short a,b;
b=*g;
*g++;
a=*g;
}

```

The first assignment statement stores the contents of what g is pointing to in the accumulator. Once the pointer is incremented, the compiler loads the accumulator (which still has the previous value) into the variable a. The compiler is false remembering the value in the accumulator as the current contents of what g is pointing to.

Temporary solution:

Turn \$AMNESIA ON\$ to force the reload of the accumulator from the BC register pair.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200040451 Product: 8085 C 500 64826S001 01.20

One-line description:

Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop

Problem:

If you have nested switch statements and do not terminate the inner switch's cases with breaks the compiler generates an infinite loop.

```

"C"
"68000"
main(){
  int c;
  switch(c) {
    case 1: break;
    default: switch(c){
               case 2: break;
             }
    /* A break is needed here because the break
    above for 'case 2' generates a jump to
    this location. If a break is not placed
    here it falls into the code for
    evaluating 'case 1' above. */
  }
}

```

Temporary solution:

Close default statement with a break.

```

"C"
"68000"
main(){
  int c;
  switch(c){
    case1: break;
    default: switch(c){
               case 2: break;
             }
            break;
  }
}

```

```

}
Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

```

Number: D200042085 Product: 8085 C 500 64826S001 01.20

One-line description:

IF statements involving return values and address calculations may fail.

Problem:

HP9000 compiler generates different code from 64000 and VAX, and both are wrong. If an if statement compares the value returned from a function with a value obtained via the structure pointer operator, the value returned from the function may be overwritten by the address of the structure element. This will cause the test to be erroneous.

Example:

```

"C"
"8085"
extern unsigned x();
struct
{long *ptr;
 unsigned length;
} *now_string;

func_1()
{
  if(x() < now_string->length) /* test fails */
  return(5);
}

```

Temporary solution:

Use a temporary variable to hold the return result of the function.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200059915 Product: 8085 C 500 64826S001 01.40

One-line description:

Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.

Problem:

The customer reports that the program listed below causes the compiler to hang. I could not duplicate this problem, but, the compiler incorrectly reported no errors.

```

"C"
"processor"
main() {
  int i;
  struct undefined a[10][20];
}

```

The compiler should report that the type 'undefined' is undefined.

Temporary solution:
No temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200063305 Product: 8085 C 500 64826S001 01.50

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:
Character isn't converted to int before calculations use it

Problem:
Kernigan and Ritchie states that a character is converted to an integer before calculations use the char variable. Our compiler does not convert the character to an integer prior to any calculations.

For example:
"C"
"8086"
main() {
char c;
int i;
i = ((c << 4) * 5) / i;

AX register if c = 0FFH

```
-----
xxxx  MOV  CL,#+00004H  {moves 4 into counter}
00xx  MOV  AH,#0        {00h into AH}
00FF  MOV  AL,SS:BYTE PTR[BP-00003H] {loads c into AL}
00F0  SHL  AL,CL      {shifts left 4 c ;however, it loses the upper byte because it was not SHL AX,CL}
}
```

The character is not being treated as an integer. Making this SHL AX,CL would fix the problem.

Emulating the generated code confirmed that the high byte (4 places) was not being shifted into AH.

Temporary solution:
Type cast c to be an integer before using it in the expression.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200063628 Product: 8085 C 500 64826S001 01.50

One-line description:
C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure

Problem:
Functions returning large (>2byte) result cannot be called as procedures.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200064899 Product: 8085 C 500 64826S001 01.50

One-line description:
Funcnt calls via pointers with parms cause subsequent stack ref errors

Problem:
When functions are called via pointers and are passed parameters, subsequent references to stack relative objects will be incorrect. The following code is an example of this problem:

```
"C"
"processor name"
extern int called_func();
typedef int (*PFI)();
PFI call_ptr = called_func;

main()
{
int local;

local = 6;          (*variable is accessed correctly*)
*(call_ptr()) (1,2); (*function call via pointer with parameters*)
local = 3;          (*wrong location accessed*)
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200066217 Product: 8085 C 500 64826S001 01.50

One-line description:
Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.

Problem:
"C"
"processor"

```
char badstring[] = {"Wont work"};
char string[] = "works fine";

main()
{
int i;

i = sizeof(string);
i = sizeof(badstring);      /* Error 117 flagged. */
}
```

Temporary solution:
Eliminate the braces when initializing a string.

"C"
"processor"


```
char string[] = "do it this way";
```

```
main()
{
  int i;
  i = sizeof(string);
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

```
Number: D200066530 Product: 8085 C 500 64826S001 01.50
```

One-line description:

No error message for unimplemented processor name.

Problem:

Specifying an unimplemented processor name in a C source file will cause the compiler to go from pass 1 into C Nocode without an error message. The listing file also does not report the error.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200025767 Product: 8085 C

VAX 64826S003

01.10

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

Assigning a ptr. after its post incr/decr. gives incorrect value.

Problem:

Pointer assignment after a post increment or decrement to that pointer stores incorrect value. The following is an illustration:

```
"C"
"PROCESSOR_NAME"

unsigned short fct(g)
unsigned short *g;
{
  unsigned short a,b;
  b=*g;
  *g++;
  a=*g;
}
```

The first assignment statement stores the contents of what g is pointing to in the accumulator. Once the pointer is incremented, the compiler loads the accumulator (which still has the previous value) into the variable a. The compiler is false remembering the value in the accumulator as the current contents of what g is pointing to.

Temporary solution:

Turn \$AMNESIA ON\$ to force the reload of the accumulator from the BC register pair.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

```
Number: D200040469 Product: 8085 C VAX 64826S003 01.20
```

One-line description:

Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop

Problem:

If you have nested switch statements and do not terminate the inner switch's cases with breaks the compiler generates an infinite loop.

```
"C"
"68000"
```

```
main(){
  int c;
  switch(c) {
    case 1: break;
    default: switch(c){
      case 2: break;
    }
  }
  /* A break is needed here because the break
  above for 'case 2' generates a jump to
  this location. If a break is not placed
  here it falls into the code for
```

```
        }
        evaluating 'case 1' above. */
```

Temporary solution:

Close default statement with a break.

```
"C"
"68000"
```

```
main(){
    int c;
    switch(c){
        case1:    break;
        default:  switch(c){
                    case 2: break;
                }
                break;
    }
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

```
Number: D200042093 Product: 8085 C VAX 64826S003 01.20
```

One-line description:

IF statements involving return values and address calculations may fail.

Problem:

HP9000 compiler generates different code from 64000 and VAX, and both are wrong. If an if statement compares the value returned from a function with a value obtained via the structure pointer operator, the value returned from the function may be overwritten by the address of the structure element. This will cause the test to be erroneous.

Example:

```
"C"
"8085"
```

```
extern unsigned x();
struct
{long *ptr;
 unsigned length;
} *now_string;

func_1()
{
 if(x() < now_string->length) /* test fails */
 return(5);
}
```

Temporary solution:

Use a temporary variable to hold the return result of the function.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

```
Number: D200059923 Product: 8085 C VAX 64826S003 01.60
```

One-line description:

Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.

Problem:

The customer reports that the program listed below causes the compiler to hang. I could not duplicate this problem, but, the compiler incorrectly reported no errors.

```
"C"
"processor"

main() {
    int i;
    struct undefined a[10][20];
}
```

The compiler should report that the type 'undefined' is undefined.

Temporary solution:

No temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

```
Number: D200063313 Product: 8085 C VAX 64826S003 01.80
```

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

Character isn't converted to int before calculations use it

Problem:

Kernigan and Ritchie states that a character is converted to an integer before calculations use the char variable. Our compiler does not convert the character to an integer prior to any calculations.

For example:

```
"C"
"8086"
main() {
    char c;
    int i;
    i = ((c<< 4) *5)/i;
```

AX register if c = 0FFH

```
-----
xxxx  MOV  CL,#+00004H  {moves 4 into counter}
00xx  MOV  AH,#0        {00h into AH}
00FF  MOV  AL,SS:BYTE PTR[BP-00003H] {loads c into AL}
00F0  SHL  AL,CL       {shifts left 4 c ;however, it loses the upper
                        byte because it was not SHL AX,CL}
}
```

The character is not being treated as an integer. Making this SHL AX,CL would fix the problem.

Emulating the generated code confirmed that the high byte (4 places) was not being shifted into AH.

Temporary solution:

Type cast c to be an integer before using it in the expression.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

Number: D200063636 Product: 8085 C VAX 64826S003 01.80

One-line description:

C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure

Problem:

Functions returning large (>2byte) result cannot be called as procedures.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

Number: D200064907 Product: 8085 C VAX 64826S003 01.80

One-line description:

Funct calls via pointers with parms cause subsequent stack ref errors

Problem:

When functions are called via pointers and are passed parameters, subsequent references to stack relative objects will be incorrect. The following code is an example of this problem:

```
"C"
"processor name"
extern int called_func();
typedef int (*PFI)();
PFI call_ptr = called_func;
```

```
main()
{
    int local;

    local = 6;           (*variable is accessed correctly*)
    (*(call_ptr) (1,2)); (*function call via pointer with parameters*)
    local = 3;          (*wrong location accessed*)
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

Number: D200066225 Product: 8085 C VAX 64826S003 01.80

One-line description:

Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.

Problem:

"C"
"processor"

```
char badstring[] = {"Wont work"};
char string[] = "works fine";
```

```
main()
{
    int i;

    i = sizeof(string);
    i = sizeof(badstring);      /* Error 117 flagged. */
}
```

Temporary solution:

Eliminate the braces when initializing a string.

"C"
"processor"

```
char string[] = "do it this way";
```

```
main()
{
    int i;

    i = sizeof(string);
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

Number: D200066548 Product: 8085 C VAX 64826S003 01.80

One-line description:

No error message for unimplemented processor name.

Problem:

Specifying an unimplemented processor name in a C source file will cause the compiler to go from pass 1 into C Nocode without an error message. The listing file also does not report the error.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

Number: 5000136093 Product: 8086/8 ASSEMB 64853 02.00

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:
Index addressing in MOV statement creates incorrect code

Problem:
The following program generates incorrect code:

```
"80186"
NNN      EQU      OEEH
          MOV      AL,NNN          ;line A
          MOV      AL,ES:BYTE PTR NNN[BX] ;line B
          MOV      AL,ES:BYTE PTR [NNN+BX] ;line C
          MOV      AL,ES:BYTE PTR [NNN][BX] ;line D
```

Line A generates B0EE which is correct; and line C and line D both generate 268A87EE00 which is also correct. As expected these two lines generate the same code. Line B, however, generates B0EE (same as line A) which appears incorrect. Line B can be interpreted as: the BYTE PTR of (the offset of NNN from ES + the contents of BX) should be moved into AL. This does not seem to be happening since the insertion of the statement MOV BX,#01H before line B does not change the value being moved into AL in line B (still generates B0EE).

Temporary solution:
No known temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 302.02

Number: 5000136226 Product: 8086/8 ASSEMB 64853 02.00

One-line description:
Corrupt file generated by assem. when large # of files are link. w/xref

Problem:
This problem can be demonstrated by using a customer tape that is available from Robin Barker-Chambers. This only occurs when generating a xref. Softfix must be run to resolve the problem. The absolute file generated is always correct.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 302.02

Number: 5000152090 Product: 8086/8 ASSEMB 64853 02.01

One-line description:
Assembler does not flag LR error when short jump > +/- 127 bytes

Problem:
When a short jump is used as follows:

```
"80186"
      JMP SHORT LABEL
      DBS      81H
      LABEL
```

This program does not generate a LR error (illegal range error) even

though the jump is greater than +/-127 bytes. According to Intel a short jump is only allowed a +/-127 byte range.

Temporary solution:
No known temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 302.02

Number: 5000154542 Product: 8086/8 ASSEMB 64853 02.01

One-line description:
OLD_8087 directive is ignored after the use of DQ pseudo

Problem:
The "OLD_8087" directive is ignored following the use of the pseudo DQ.

```
"8086"
      OLD_8087
      DQ      1
      FDIVRP ST[1],ST      generates 9BDEF1 -- wrong
      OLD_8087
      FDIVRP ST[1],ST      generates 9BDEF9 -- correct
      END
```

The DQ cancels the OLD_8087 directive.

Temporary solution:
Use OLD_8087 pseudo after using DQ pseudo.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 302.02

Number: 5000161836 Product: 8086/8 ASSEMB 64853 02.01

One-line description:
FMUL ST[3],ST[5] does not flag error

Problem:
8086 assembler does not generate an error for the following illegal instruction:
FMUL ST[3],ST[5]
Code for FMUL ST[3],ST is generated.

```
FMUL ST,ST      generates ---> 9BDCC8      (expected 9BD8C8)
FMUL ST[0],ST   generates ---> 9BDCC8      (expected 9BD8C8)
FMUL ST,ST[0]   generates ---> 9BD8C8
```

All three of these statements is equivalent
The two different opcodes generated do the same thing.

Temporary solution:
No known temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 302.02

Number: D200005116 Product: 8086/8 ASSEMB 64853 00.08

Keywords: LINKER

One-line description:

"Total # of bytes loaded" is incorrect if segment boundary is crossed.

Problem:

The linker listing indicates an incorrect number of bytes being loaded when a segment boundary is crossed.

```

ex.      "8086"
          ORG 00FFF0H
          DB 0H,1H,2H,3H,4H,5H,6H,7H,8H,9H
          DB 0AH,0BH,0CH,0DH,0EH,0FH
          PROG
          NOP
          END

```

Causes the following Linker listing:

FILE/PROG NAME	PROGRAM	DATA	COMMON	ABSOLUTE	DATE...
NAME:UID	00000000			0000FFF0-FFFFFFF	
next address	00000001				

XFER address= 00000000 Defined by DEFAULT
absolute & link_com file name=NAME:UID
Total# of bytes loaded= FFFF0011

Temporary solution:

Avoid crossing segment boundaries at link time.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 302.02

Number: D200033563 Product: 8086/8 ASSEMB 64853 02.00

One-line description:

STACKSEG pseudo op does not allocate space correctly.

Problem:

The STACKSEG pseudo instruction should allow the user to create a logical stack segment of a specified length in bytes. Instead, the assembler creates a segment where the number of bytes allocated is exactly the value of the current program counter.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 302.02

Number: D200042242 Product: 8086/8 ASSEMB 64853 02.00

One-line description:

Expression type errors occur for legal INC instructions.

Problem:

The following code generates errors as shown when assembled, although each of the instructions are legal.

```

"processor name"
  ASSUME  CS:PROG
  PROG

```

```

INC      [BX][SI]
          ^ET (Expression type)
INC      [BX+SI]
          ^ET,IE (Illegal expression)

```

Temporary solution:

Do not use INC instructions of this form.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 302.02

Number: D200043885 Product: 8086/8 ASSEMB 64853 02.00

One-line description:

Macro called with more parameters than declared generates error.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 302.02

Number: D200052100 Product: 8086/8 ASSEMB 300 64853S004 02.00

One-line description:

Expression type errors occur for legal INC instructions.

Problem:

The following code generates errors as shown when assembled, although each of the instructions are legal.

"processor name"

ASSUME	CS:PROG
PROG	
INC	[BX][SI]
	^ET (Expression type)
INC	[BX+SI]
	^ET,IE (Illegal expression)

Temporary solution:

Do not use INC instructions of this form.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 402.20

Number: D200042556 Product: 8086/8 ASSEMB 500 64853S001 02.00

One-line description:

Expression type errors occur for legal INC instructions.

Problem:

The following code generates errors as shown when assembled, although each of the instructions are legal.

"processor name"

ASSUME	CS:PROG
PROG	
INC	[BX][SI]
	^ET (Expression type)
INC	[BX+SI]
	^ET,IE (Illegal expression)

Temporary solution:

Do not use INC instructions of this form.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 102.30

Number: D200042564 Product: 8086/8 ASSEMB VAX 64853S003 02.00

One-line description:

Expression type errors occur for legal INC instructions.

Problem:

The following code generates errors as shown when assembled, although each of the instructions are legal.

"processor name"

```

ASSUME CS:PROG
PROG
INC [BX][SI]
      ^ET (Expression type)
INC [BX+SI]
      ^ET,IE (Illegal expression)

```

Temporary solution:

Do not use INC instructions of this form.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 302.40

Number: 5000108969 Product: 8086/8 C 64818 02.00

One-line description:

Dereferencing a structure is not working properly.

Temporary solution:

Use the alternate dereferencing structure (many.one) suggested above.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 803.02

Number: 5000135913 Product: 8086/8 C 64818 02.00

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

AX not loaded with constant prior to using it to calculate expression

Problem:

"C"

"8086"

```

char a[2][2];
char b;
char c[8];
bug() { char i,j,k;
        b=a[j][k];
        c[i*2]=b;
        MOV AL,#+00002H (AL CONTAINS 2H)
        MUL SS:BYTE PTR [BP-00003H] (AX CONTAINS i*2)
        ;
        b = c[i*2+1]; }
        MUL SS:BYTE PTR [BP-00003H] (AX CONTAINS i*i*2 -WRONG)
        (THIS OCCURED BECAUSE ax WAS ASSUMED TO CONTAIN 2H)

```

Temporary solution:

NO KNOWN TEMPORARY SOLUTION

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 803.02

Number: 5000160770 Product: 8086/8 C 64818 02.00

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

The compiler generates incorrect code for floating point constants

Problem:

The data generated by the compiler for floating point constants is not always correct. This problem does not occur on the 64100.

For example,

"C"

"8086"

```

float var1 = 32.0;      Assembly code generated
float var2 = 32/1;      DW 0000H, 4200H
float var3 = 32.0/1;    DW 0000H, 4200H
                        DW 0000H, 4280H

```

```
float var4 = 32/1.0;      DW 0000H, 4280H
float var5 = 32.0/1.0;   DW 0000h, 4280H
```

All of these expressions should generate: DW 0000H,4200H

Temporary solution:

The temporary solution is:

- (1) Compile on the 64100.
- or
- (2) Expressions with constant operand(s) that are floating point numbers may not be initialized in the declarations. They should be initialized in the main program and type cast.

For example,

```
float var1;

main () {
    var1 = (float)32/1.0;
    var1 = 32.0/(float)1;
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 803.02

Number: D200007831 Product: 8086/8 C 64818 00.56

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

Error #1006 generated when incorrect value returned from a function

Problem:

When a function is declared to return one type of value, but another type is actually returned, the compiler may generate Pass 2 error #1006. The following code exhibits this problem.

```
"C"
"8086"

char *char_ptr()
{
    int i;
    return((long)i);
}
```

Temporary solution:

Have the return statement in each function send back a value that matches the type declaration of the function.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 803.02

Number: D200010116 Product: 8086/8 C 64818 00.56

Keywords: PASS 1

One-line description:

Unsigned integers treated as signed when subtracted from pointers.

Problem:

When an unsigned short or integer is used as an offset to a pointer, the unsigned will be treated as a signed when doing pointer calculations. Offsets large enough to set the sign bit will be interpreted as a negative offset when the offset is subtracted from a pointer. The following code exhibits the problem if offset is greater than 32767 dec.

```
unsigned offset;
struct { int a,b,c;
        } *ptr;
unsigned long x;
```

```
main ()
```

```
{
    x = ptr - offset; /* The compiler will generate code negating */
                    /* offset for the "-" operation. */
}
```

Temporary solution:

Cast the offset in the expression as the next larger integer.

ie. x = ptr - (unsigned long)offset;

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 803.02

Number: D200011395 Product: 8086/8 C 64818 00.56

Keywords: PASS 1

One-line description:

Functions invoked via function pointers may JSR the wrong location.

Problem:

When the typedef statement is used to define pointers to functions, and this pointer type is used in a cast of a variable array to invoke code stored in that array, program execution may transfer to the wrong location. For example, in the following code the simple call to code_array fails while the call and assignment to p works correctly:

```
typedef int(*PFI)(); /* PFI a pointer to int functions */
int code_array[100]; /* array contains code */
PFI p; /* p a pointer of type PFI */

pfibug()
{
    ((*((PFI) code_array))()); /* fails in JSR to code_array */
    (*(p=(PFI)code_array))(); /* assignment and JSR successful */
}
```

Temporary solution:

Set up a dummy variable and perform an assignment to it when doing this type of operation.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 803.02

Number: D200040295 Product: 8086/8 C 64818 02.00

One-line description:
Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop

Problem:

If you have nested switch statements and do not terminate the inner switch's cases with breaks the compiler generates an infinite loop.

"C"
"68000"

```
main(){
    int c;
    switch(c) {
        case 1:    break;
        default:  switch(c){
                    case 2: break;
                }
        /* A break is needed here because the break
        above for 'case 2' generates a jump to
        this location. If a break is not placed
        here it falls into the code for
        evaluating 'case 1' above. */
    }
}
```

Temporary solution:

Close default statement with a break.

"C"
"68000"

```
main(){
    int c;
    switch(c){
        case1:    break;
        default:  switch(c){
                    case 2: break;
                }
                break;
    }
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 803.02

Number: D200059675 Product: 8086/8 C 64818 03.00

One-line description:
Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.

Problem:

The customer reports that the program listed below causes the compiler to hang. I could not duplicate this problem, but, the compiler incorrectly reported no errors.

"C"
"processor"

- -0

```
main() {
    int i;
    struct undefined a[10][20];
}
```

The compiler should report that the type 'undefined' is undefined.

Temporary solution:

No temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 803.02

Number: D200063388 Product: 8086/8 C 64818 03.01

One-line description:
C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure

Problem:

Functions returning large (>2byte) result cannot be called as procedures.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 803.02

Number: D200065979 Product: 8086/8 C 64818 03.01

One-line description:
Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.

Problem:

"C"
"processor"

```
char badstring[] = {"Wont work"};
char string[] = "works fine";
```

```
main()
{
    int i;

    i = sizeof(string);
    i = sizeof(badstring);    /* Error 117 flagged. */
}
```

Temporary solution:

Eliminate the braces when initializing a string.

"C"
"processor"

```
char string[] = "do it this way";
```

```
main()
```

- -0

```
{
  int i;
  i = sizeof(string);
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 803.02

Number: D200049973 Product: 8086/8 C 300 64818S004 03.00

One-line description:
With \$POINTER_SIZE 32\$ assigning an address + a sizeof in 1 line fails.

Problem:
The following code illustrates the problem:

```
"C"
"80186"
$POINTER_SIZE 32$
char *ptr;
fct(ptr);
{
  char *sptr;
  sptr = &ptr + sizeof(char *);
  sptr = &ptr;
  sptr += sizeof(char *);
}
```

Different data is assigned to the pointer if the assignment is written in one or two lines. The difference between both the loaded addresses should be 4.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 403.20

Number: D200051912 Product: 8086/8 C 300 64818S004 03.00

One-line description:
Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop

Problem:
If you have nested switch statements and do not terminate the inner switch's cases with breaks the compiler generates an infinite loop.

```
"C"
"processor name"
main(){
  int c;
  switch(c) {
    case 1: break;
    default: switch(c){
      case 2: break;
    }
    /* A break is needed here because the break
    above for 'case 2' generates a jump to
    this location. If a break is not placed
    here it falls into the code for
    evaluating 'case 1' above. */
  }
}
```

Temporary solution:
Close default statement with a break.

```
"C"
"processor name"
main(){
  int c;
  switch(c){
```

```

        case1:      break;
        default:    switch(c){
                    case 2: break;
                    }
                    break;
    }
}

```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 403.20

Number: D200059709 Product: 8086/8 C 300 64818S004 03.00

One-line description:
Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.

Problem:
The customer reports that the program listed below causes the compiler to hang. I could not duplicate this problem, but, the compiler incorrectly reported no errors.

```

"C"
"processor"

main() {

int i;
struct undefined a[10][20];

}

```

The compiler should report that the type 'undefined' is undefined.

Temporary solution:
No temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 403.20

Number: D200063412 Product: 8086/8 C 300 64818S004 03.10

One-line description:
C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure

Problem:
Functions returning large (>2byte) result cannot be called as procedures.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 403.20

Number: D200066001 Product: 8086/8 C 300 64818S004 03.10

One-line description:
Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.

Problem:
"C"
"processor"

```

char badstring[] = {"Wont work"};
char string[] = "works fine";

```

```

main()
{
    int i;

    i = sizeof(string);
    i = sizeof(badstring);      /* Error 117 flagged. */
}

```

Temporary solution:
Eliminate the braces when initializing a string.

```

"C"
"processor"

```

```

char string[] = "do it this way";

```

```

main()
{
    int i;

    i = sizeof(string);
}

```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 403.20

Number: D200066381 Product: 8086/8 C 300 64818S004 03.10

One-line description:
No error message for unimplemented processor name.

Problem:
Specifying an unimplemented processor name in a C source file will cause the compiler to go from pass 1 into C Nocode without an error message. The listing file also does not report the error.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 403.20

Number: 5000149773 Product: 8086/8 C 500 64818S001 03.00

One-line description:

Both operands of expression loaded into AX when calculating array index

Problem:

The following program loads both operands of an expression into AX and then tries to add them together by adding AX to AX.

```
"C"
"80188"
$FAR_EXTVAR$
$POINTER_SIZE 32$
$FAR_PROC$

struct Button_Obj {
    char button_code;
    char label_code;
    char button_parm;
    char button_attrib;
};

extern char Channel_Data[6][9];
#define Channel_Type 8
extern struct Button_obj Current_Buttons[60];
extern char S_D_Button_Codes[5][8];
extern struct Button_obj Stat_Btns[];

Copy_Buttons( Table_Ptr, Table_Size)
struct Button_obj (Table_ptr)[];
char Table_Size;
{ char counter;
  for (counteer=0; counteer < Table_size; counter++)
    { Current_Buttons[counter] = Table_ptr[counter];
    }
  return;
}

Setup_stat()
{
  char display_trace;
  char column;
  char btn_code;
  Copy_Buttons(Stat_Btns, 54);
  for (display_trace = 0; display_trace <= 5; display_trace++)
    {
      for (column =0; column < 8; column++)
        btn_code = S_D_Button_Codes[Channel_Data[display_trace]
          [Channel_Type][column];
        :
        MOV AL,SS:BYTE PTR [BP - 00004H]
        : (loads column into AX)
        Current_Buttons[column + display_trace*8].button_code = (btn_cod
e & 0x7F);
        MOV AL,#+00008H
        MUL SS:BYTE PTR [BP-00005H] (loads display_trace*8
          into AX over column)
    }
}
```

ADD AX,AX (tries to add display_trace*8 to column
not correct)

```
}
}
return; }
```

Temporary solution:

Use the compiler option, \$AMNESIA ON\$, around the incorrect statement. This will force the compiler to forget the register contents after each statement.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 103.30

Number: 5000152108 Product: 8086/8 C 500 64818S001 03.00

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

ES register is overwritten when loading a ptr. w/ addr. of a structure

Problem:

The following program overwrites the ES register when using two levels of indirection.

```
"C"
"80188"
$FAR_EXTVAR$
$POINTER_SIZE 32$

struct Button_Def {
    char button_char;
    char next;
    char *(*labels)[];
    int (*button_proc)();
    int (*setup_proc)();
};

struct Button_Obj {
    char butx1, buty1, butx2, buty2;
    char button_code;
    char label_code;
    char button_parm;
    char button_attrib;
};

#define BCont 0x04
#define BAccel 0.08
#define REPEAT0 80
#define DELAY 160
#define ENTER 0x0000
#define RTimer TP_Timer_Cnt

extern struct Button_Def Button_List[];
extern struct Button_Obj Current_Buttons[];
extern char UserState;
extern char RepeatInterval;
extern char TP_Timer_Cnt;
```

```
extern char cbutn;
extern char bchar;
extern Put_Button();
```

```
DebounceTimer()
```

```
{
  struct Button_Def *but_p;
  struct Button_Obj *obj_p;

  switch (UserState) {
  case 1:
    Put_Button(ENTER|(int)cbutn);
    Put_Button(0x0000|(int)cbutn);
    UserState = 2;
    obj_p = &Current_Buttons[cbutn];
    but_p = &Button_List[obj_p->button_code];
    :
    MOV AX,SEG Button_List
    MOV ES,AX ;ES contains segment of Button_List
    :
    LES SI,SS:DWORD PTR [BP-6H] ;ES contains seg. of obj_p
    :
    MOV SS:WORD PTR [BP-8H],ES ; moves segment of obj_p into but_p
    ; should be segment of Button_List

    obj_p = &Current_Buttons[cbutn];
    but_p = &Button_List[obj_p->button_code];
```

Temporary solution:

The temporary solution is to access the variable directly without using pointers.

```
but_p = &Button_list[Current_Buttons[cbutn].button_code];
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 103.30

Number: 5000154245 Product: 8086/8 C 500 64818S001 03.00

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

Compiler generates MOVSB without init. ES - POINTER -> member = VAR;

Problem:

The following code generates a MOVSB without loading the ES register prior to moving the data. The Source register, SI, uses the DS segment, but the destination register, DI, uses the ES register. In this case the ES register has unknown contents.

```
"C"
"8088"
$FAR_PROC ON$
$FAR_LIBRARIES ON$
$SEPARATE_CONST OFF$
```

```
struct str_1 { short instr1;
              short instr2;
              short instr3; };
struct str_2 { int instr_a;
              int instr_b;
              struct str_1 instr_c; };
extern struct str_1 data_1;
```

```
test()
{ struct str_2 *jp;
  jp->instr_c = data_1;
  LEA SI,DS:data_1
  MOV BX,SS:WORD PTR [BP-2H]
  LEA DI,DS:[BX+000004H]
  MOV CX,#+00003H
  CLD
  <-----Would expect PUSH DS
  REP MOVSB POP ES to be here

  MOVSB uses the ES:DI to calculate destination address,
  but ES has not been loaded
```

A similar example uses a temporary variable:

```
same declarations as above
test()
{ struct str_2 *jp;
  struct str_1 x;
  x = jp->instr_c;
  x = data_1;
}
```

In this example the ES register gets loaded with the value of the SS register. This is correct, but the DS register gets loaded with the value of the ES register. This is incorrect.

Temporary solution:

The temporary solution is to access the member directly. For example,

```
test()
{ struct str_1 y;
  y.instr_c = data_1;
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 103.30

Number: D200040303 Product: 8086/8 C 500 64818S001 02.01

One-line description:

Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop

Problem:

If you have nested switch statements and do not terminate the inner

switch's cases with breaks the compiler generates an infinite loop.

```
"C"
"processor name"
main(){
  int c;
  switch(c) {
    case 1:  break;
    default: switch(c){
              case 2: break;
            }
    /* A break is needed here because the break
       above for 'case 2' generates a jump to
       this location.  If a break is not placed
       here it falls into the code for
       evaluating 'case 1' above.  */
  }
}
```

Temporary solution:
Close default statement with a break.

```
"C"
"processor name"
main(){
  int c;
  switch(c){
    case1:  break;
    default: switch(c){
              case 2: break;
            }
            break;
  }
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 103.30

Number: D200045559 Product: 8086/8 C 500 64818S001 02.01

One-line description:
File will not compile on the 9000/500.

Temporary solution:
Download the source to the 64000 compile it and then upload the relocatable.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 103.30

Number: D200059683 Product: 8086/8 C 500 64818S001 03.10

One-line description:
Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.

Problem:
The customer reports that the program listed below causes the compiler to hang. I could not duplicate this problem, but, the compiler incorrectly reported no errors.

```
"C"
"processor"
main() {
  int i;
  struct undefined a[10][20];
}
```

The compiler should report that the type 'undefined' is undefined.

Temporary solution:
No temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 103.30

Number: D200063396 Product: 8086/8 C 500 64818S001 03.20

One-line description:
C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure

Problem:
Functions returning large (>2byte) result cannot be called as procedures.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 103.30

Number: D200065987 Product: 8086/8 C 500 64818S001 03.20

One-line description:
Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.

Problem:
"C"
"processor"

```
char badstring[] = {"Wont work"};
char string[] = "works fine";

main()
{
  int i;

  i = sizeof(string);
  i = sizeof(badstring);      /* Error 117 flagged. */
}
```

Temporary solution:
Eliminate the braces when initializing a string.

```
"C"
"processor"

char string[] = "do it this way";
```

```
main()
{
  int i;

  i = sizeof(string);
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 103.30

```
Number: D200066365 Product: 8086/8 C 500 64818S001 03.20
```

One-line description:
No error message for unimplemented processor name.

Problem:
Specifying an unimplemented processor name in a C source file will cause the compiler to go from pass 1 into C Nocode without an error message. The listing file also does not report the error.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 103.30

```
Number: 5000114645 Product: 8086/8 C VAX 64818S003 02.00
```

One-line description:
Data space cannot exceed 32K.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 303.50

```
Number: 5000128959 Product: 8086/8 C VAX 64818S003 02.01
```

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:
float/double vars. in a subroutine uses MOVESB without init. ES

Problem:
The following example demonstrates that float variables used in subroutines generate incorrect code. This problem also occurs with the use of double variables. The defect is present on all hosts.

```
"C"
"80186"
sub(a)
float a[];
{
  float b;
  a[1] = b;
}
```

The code assumes that DS=ES in near mode; however, the actual code that is generated never initializes ES to be equivalent to DS before the MOVESB instruction.

Temporary solution:
No known temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 303.50

```
Number: 5000129817 Product: 8086/8 C VAX 64818S003 03.10
```

One-line description:
Compiler aborts when incorrectly passing address of array as funct. para

Problem:
The following program gets the expected error (Lvalue expected error) when compiled on the 64100, but it generates a "Comp: c pass1 cannot recover from errors parsing stopped at line xxx" error on the 9000 and VAX.

```
"C"
"processor name"
$FAR_PROC ON$
$POINTER_SIZE 32$
extern int Reply();
extern int CF();
extern int HD();
main() { HD(&Reply,CF());}
```

Customer would like same error message on the 9000/VAX as on the 64100.

Temporary solution:

No known temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 303.50

Number: D200040311 Product: 8086/8 C VAX 64818S003 02.00

One-line description:

Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop

Problem:

If you have nested switch statements and do not terminate the inner switch's cases with breaks, the compiler generates an infinite loop.

"C"
"processor name"

```
main(){
    int c;
        switch(c) {
            case 1:  break;
            default: switch(c){
                        case 2: break;
                    }
            /* A break is needed here because the break
               above for 'case 2' generates a jump to
               this location.  If a break is not placed
               here, it falls into the code for
               evaluating 'case 1' above.  */
        }
    }
}
```

Temporary solution:

Close default statement with a break.

"C"
"processor name"

```
main(){
    int c;
        switch(c){
            case1:  break;
            default: switch(c){
                        case 2: break;
                    }
                    break;
        }
    }
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 303.50

Number: D200059691 Product: 8086/8 C VAX 64818S003 03.10

One-line description:

Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.

Problem:

- -0

The customer reports that the program listed below causes the compiler to hang. I could not duplicate this problem, but, the compiler incorrectly reported no errors.

```
"C"
"processor"

main() {
    int i;
    struct undefined  a[10][20];
}
}
```

The compiler should report that the type 'undefined' is undefined.

Temporary solution:

No temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 303.50

Number: D200063404 Product: 8086/8 C VAX 64818S003 03.40

One-line description:

C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure

Problem:

Functions returning large (>2byte) result cannot be called as procedures.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 303.50

Number: D200065995 Product: 8086/8 C VAX 64818S003 03.40

One-line description:

Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.

Problem:

"C"
"processor"

```
char  badstring[] = {"Wont work"};
char  string[] = "works fine";

main()
{
    int i;

    i = sizeof(string);
    i = sizeof(badstring);    /* Error 117 flagged. */
}
}
```

Temporary solution:

Eliminate the braces when initializing a string.

- -0


```
"C"
"processor"
char string[] = "do it this way";
main()
{
  int i;
  i = sizeof(string);
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 303.50

Number: D200066373 Product: 8086/8 C VAX 64818S003 03.40

One-line description:

No error message for unimplemented processor name.

Problem:

Specifying an unimplemented processor name in a C source file will cause the compiler to go from pass 1 into C Nocode without an error message. The listing file also does not report the error.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 303.50

Number: D200030775 Product: 8086/8 PASCAL 64814 02.00

One-line description:

Incorrect code generated for assignment statement.

Problem:

The following program illustrates a code generation problem.

```
PROGRAM test;
  VAR
    a, b, c : BYTE;
  BEGIN
    IF a <> 255 THEN
      b := (c * 10) + a;
    END.
```

The compiler assumes that a register value is valid and does not reload. Since the register value is NOT valid, this produces an error.

Temporary solution:

Use the compiler option \$AMNESIA ON\$.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 403.02

Number: D200037325 Product: 8086/8 PASCAL 64814 02.01

One-line description:

Program reboots or aborts with too many errors (64000 / host).

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 403.02

Number: D200055335 Product: 8086/8 PASCAL 64814 03.00

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

\$SEPARATE_CONST OFF\$ USED WITH REAL # CONSTS. GENERATES POP CS/PUSH CS.

Problem:

THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM GENERATES TWO ILLEGAL INSTRUCTIONS: POP CS AND PUSH CS.

```
"80186"
$POINTER_SIZE 32$
$SEPARATE_CONST OFF$
$GLOBPROC ON$
PROGRAM INIT;
$GLOBVAR ON$
VAR CPU : REAL;
PROCEDURE TEST;
  BEGIN
```

```
CPU := 9.8304E6;
END;
```

```
BEGIN
END.
```

THE PROBLEM ONLY OCCURS WHEN THE \$SEPARATE_CONST OFF\$ IS USED.

Temporary solution:

DO NOT USE \$SEPARATE_CONST OFF\$ WITH REAL CONSTANTS.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 403.02

Number: D200063990 Product: 8086/8 PASCAL 64814 03.01

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

Record members' addresses are calcul. incorrectly inside the WITH stmt

Problem:

The address of a record member accessed by a pointer is calculated incorrectly when use in a WITH statement.

```
"80186"
$POINTER SIZE 32$
PROGRAM PROG_INIT;
```

TYPE

```
INFO = RECORD
```

```
DUMMY1 : INTEGER;
DUMMY2 : INTEGER;
END;
```

```
CONTROL = RECORD
```

```
COMMAND : INTEGER;
NUMBER : INTEGER;
END;
```

```
ALL_INFOS = RECORD
```

```
SBO : INFO;
SBI : ARRAY [1..10] OF CONTROL;
END;
```

VAR

```
X_AL_INFOS : ^ALL_INFOS;
```

PROCEDURE PROC_INIT;

```
BEGIN
```

```
WITH X_AL_INFOS^ .SBI[1] DO
```

```
LES BX,DS:DWORD PTR DPROG_INIT (loads addr of record -
type all_infos)
```

```
ADD BX,#+00008H (loads addr of x_al_infos
.sbi[1].command)
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
NUMBER := 50;
```

```
PUSH #0
```

```
PUSH #+00032H
```

- -0

```
POP ES:[BX+0000CH]
```

(puts value into incorrec
location - should be
BX+00004)

```
POP ES:[BX+0000EH]
```

(should be BX+00006)

```
COMMAND := 20;
```

```
PUSH #0
```

```
PUSH #+00014H
```

```
POP ES:[BX+00008H]
```

(should be BX)

```
POP ES:[BX+0000AH]
```

(should be BX+00002)

```
END;
```

```
END;
```

Temporary solution:

The temporary solution is to not use the WITH statement.

Use the full path name to access the record member.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 403.02

Number: D200065078 Product: 8086/8 PASCAL 64814 03.01

Keywords: PASS 3

CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

SHORT JMP generated instead of NEAR JMP when jumping > 32K

Problem:

This problem generates different code on the 64100 than on the 9000 series 500. On the 9000, the code generated is larger than 32K. Whenever it passes 32K, an #1113 error (Program Counters do not agree) is flagged. A NEAR PTR JMP is generated.

On the 64100, the code generated does not cause any errors or warnings, but the jump generated is incorrect. A SHORT JMP has to be made within 32K. It should have been a NEAR PTR JMP.

The code is available on hpldsb!robin under users/robin/D.hotstite/D.BOR/fmt2_32k.p.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 403.02

- -0

Number: D200050245 Product: 8086/8 PASCAL 300 64814S004 03.00

Keywords: PASS 2

One-line description:

Too many errors, pass2: 80186 (PROCEDURE, WITH statement).

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 403.20

Number: D200051219 Product: 8086/8 PASCAL 300 64814S004 03.00

One-line description:

Incorrect code generated for assignment statement.

Problem:

The following program illustrates a code generation problem.

PROGRAM test;

VAR

a, b, c : BYTE;

BEGIN

IF a <> 255 THEN

b := (c * 10) + a;

END.

The compiler assumes that a register value is valid and does not reload. Since the register value is NOT valid, this produces an error.

Temporary solution:

Use the compiler option \$AMNESIA ON\$.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 403.20

Number: D200051797 Product: 8086/8 PASCAL 300 64814S004 03.00

One-line description:

Program reboots or aborts with too many errors (64000 / host).

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 403.20

Number: D200055517 Product: 8086/8 PASCAL 300 64814S004 03.00

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

\$SEPARATE_CONST OFF\$ USED WITH REAL # CONSTS. GENERATES POP CS/PUSH CS.

Problem:

THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM GENERATES TWO ILLEGAL INSTRUCTIONS: POP CS AND PUSH CS.

"80186"

\$POINTER_SIZE 32\$

\$SEPARATE_CONST OFF\$

\$GLOBPROC ON\$

PROGRAM INIT;

\$GLOBVAR ON\$

VAR CPU : REAL;

PROCEDURE TEST;

BEGIN

CPU := 9.8304E6;

END;

BEGIN

END.

THE PROBLEM ONLY OCCURS WHEN THE \$SEPARATE_CONST OFF\$ IS USED.

Temporary solution:

DO NOT USE \$SEPARATE_CONST OFF\$ WITH REAL CONSTANTS.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 403.20

Number: D200064097 Product: 8086/8 PASCAL 300 64814S004 03.10

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

Record members' addresses are calcul. incorrectly inside the WITH stmt

Problem:

The address of a record member accessed by a pointer is calculated incorrectly when use in a WITH statement.

"80186"

\$POINTER_SIZE 32\$

PROGRAM PROG_INIT;

TYPE

INFO = RECORD

DUMMY1 : INTEGER;

DUMMY2 : INTEGER;

END;

CONTROL = RECORD

COMMAND : INTEGER;

NUMBER : INTEGER;

END;

ALL_INFOS = RECORD

SBO : INFO;

SBI : ARRAY [1..10] OF CONTROL;

END;

VAR

X_AL_INFOS : ^ALL_INFOS;

PROCEDURE PROC_INIT;

BEGIN

WITH X_AL_INFOS^.SBI[1] DO

```

LES  BX,DS:DWORD PTR DPROG_INIT (loads addr of record -
ADD  BX,#+00008H                 type all_infos)
                                     (loads addr of x_al_infos
                                     .sbi[1].command)
BEGIN
NUMBER := 50;
PUSH  #0
PUSH  #+00032H
POP   ES:[BX+0000CH]              (puts value into incorrec
                                     location - should be
                                     BX+00004)
POP   ES:[BX+0000EH]              (should be BX+00006)
COMMAND := 20;
PUSH  #0
PUSH  #+00014H
POP   ES:[BX+00008H]              (should be BX)
POP   ES:[BX+0000AH]              (should be BX+00002)
END;

```

Temporary solution:

The temporary solution is to not use the WITH statement.
Use the full path name to access the record member.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 403.20

Number: D200025908 Product: 8086/8 PASCAL 500 64814S001 01.10

Keywords: PASS 2

One-line description:
Too many errors, pass2: 80186 (PROCEDURE, WITH statement).

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 103.20

Number: D200030783 Product: 8086/8 PASCAL 500 64814S001 02.00

One-line description:
Incorrect code generated for assignment statement.

Problem:
The following program illustrates a code generation problem.

```

PROGRAM test;
VAR
  a, b, c : BYTE;
BEGIN
  IF a <> 255 THEN
    b := (c * 10) + a;
END.

```

The compiler assumes that a register value is valid and does not reload. Since the register value is NOT valid, this produces an error.

Temporary solution:
Use the compiler option \$AMNESIA ON\$.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 103.20

Number: D200037333 Product: 8086/8 PASCAL 500 64814S001 02.00

One-line description:
Program reboots or aborts with too many errors (64000 / host).

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 103.20

Number: D200055491 Product: 8086/8 PASCAL 500 64814S001 03.00

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:
\$SEPARATE_CONST OFF\$ USED WITH REAL # CONSTS. GENERATES POP CS/PUSH CS.

Problem:
THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM GENERATES TWO ILLEGAL INSTRUCTIONS: POP CS
AND PUSH CS.
"80186"

```

$POINTER_SIZE 32$
$SEPARATE_CONST OFF$

```

```

$GLOBPROC ON$
PROGRAM INIT;
$GLOBVAR ON$
VAR CPU : REAL;
PROCEDURE TEST;
  BEGIN
    CPU := 9.8304E6;
  END;
BEGIN
END.

```

THE PROBLEM ONLY OCCURS WHEN THE \$SEPARATE_CONST OFF\$ IS USED.

Temporary solution:
DO NOT USE \$SEPARATE_CONST OFF\$ WITH REAL CONSTANTS.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 103.20

Number: D200064071 Product: 8086/8 PASCAL 500 64814S001 03.10

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:
Record members' addresses are calcul. incorrectly inside the WITH stmt

Problem:
The address of a record member accessed by a pointer is calculated incorrectly when use in a WITH statement.

```

"80186"
$POINTER SIZE 32$
PROGRAM PROG_INIT;

```

```

TYPE
  INFO = RECORD
    DUMMY1 : INTEGER;
    DUMMY2 : INTEGER;
  END;
  CONTROL = RECORD
    COMMAND : INTEGER;
    NUMBER : INTEGER;
  END;
  ALL_INFOS = RECORD
    SBO : INFO;
    SBI : ARRAY [1..10] OF CONTROL;
  END;

```

```

VAR
  X_AL_INFOS : ^ALL_INFOS;
PROCEDURE PROC_INIT;
  BEGIN
    WITH X_AL_INFOS^.SBI[1] DO

```

```

LES  BX,DS:DWORD PTR DPROG_INIT (loads addr of record -
                                  type all_infos)
ADD  BX,#+00008H (loads addr of x_al_infos
                  .sbi[1].command)
BEGIN
  NUMBER := 50;
  PUSH  #0;
  PUSH  #+00032H
  POP   ES:[BX+0000CH] (puts value into incorrec
                       location - should be
                       BX+00004)
                       (should be BX+00006)
  POP   ES:[BX+0000EH]
  COMMAND := 20;
  PUSH  #0;
  PUSH  #+00014H
  POP   ES:[BX+00008H] (should be BX)
  POP   ES:[BX+0000AH] (should be BX+00002)
END;

```

Temporary solution:
The temporary solution is to not use the WITH statement.
Use the full path name to access the record member.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 103.20

Number: D200025916 Product: 8086/8 PASCAL VAX 64814S003 01.10

Keywords: PASS 2

One-line description:

Too many errors, pass 2: 80186 (PROCEDURE, WITH statement).

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 303.30

Number: D200030791 Product: 8086/8 PASCAL VAX 64814S003 02.00

One-line description:

Incorrect code generated for assignment statement.

Problem:

The following program illustrates a code generation problem.

PROGRAM test;

```

VAR
  a, b, c : BYTE;

BEGIN
  IF a <> 255 THEN
    b := (c * 10) + a;
  END.

```

The compiler assumes that a register value is valid and does not reload. Since the register value is NOT valid, this produces an error.

Temporary solution:

Use the compiler option \$AMNESIA ON\$.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 303.30

Number: D200037341 Product: 8086/8 PASCAL VAX 64814S003 02.00

One-line description:

Program reboots or aborts with too many errors (64000 / host).

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 303.30

Number: D200055509 Product: 8086/8 PASCAL VAX 64814S003 03.00

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

\$SEPARATE_CONST OFF\$ USED WITH REAL # CONSTS. GENERATES POP CS/PUSH CS.

Problem:

THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM GENERATES TWO ILLEGAL INSTRUCTIONS: POP CS AND PUSH CS.

"80186"

```

$POINTER_SIZE 32$
$SEPARATE_CONST OFF$

```

\$GLOBPROC ON\$

PROGRAM INIT;

\$GLOBVAR ON\$

VAR CPU : REAL;

PROCEDURE TEST;

```

BEGIN
  CPU := 9.8304E6;
END;

```

BEGIN

END.

THE PROBLEM ONLY OCCURS WHEN THE \$SEPARATE_CONST OFF\$ IS USED.

Temporary solution:

DO NOT USE \$SEPARATE_CONST OFF\$ WITH REAL CONSTANTS.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 303.30

Number: D200064089 Product: 8086/8 PASCAL VAX 64814S003 03.20

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

Record members' addresses are calcul. incorrectly inside the WITH stmt

Problem:

The address of a record member accessed by a pointer is calculated incorrectly when use in a WITH statement.

```

"80186"
$POINTER_SIZE 32$
PROGRAM PROG_INIT;

```

TYPE

```

INFO = RECORD
  DUMMY1 : INTEGER;
  DUMMY2 : INTEGER;
END;
CONTROL = RECORD
  COMMAND : INTEGER;
  NUMBER : INTEGER;
END;
ALL_INFOS = RECORD
  SBO : INFO;
  SBI : ARRAY [1..10] OF CONTROL;
END;

```

VAR

X_AL_INFOS : ^ALL_INFOS;

PROCEDURE PROC_INIT;

```

BEGIN
  WITH X_AL_INFOS^.SBI[1] DO

```

```

LES  BX,DS:DWORD PTR DPROG_INIT (loads addr of record -
ADD  BX,#+00008H (loads addr of x_al_infos
                          .sbi[1].command)
BEGIN
NUMBER := 50;
PUSH  #0
PUSH  #+00032H
POP   ES:[BX+0000CH] (puts value into incorrec
                          location - should be
                          BX+00004)
                          (should be BX+00006)
POP   ES:[BX+0000EH]
COMMAND := 20;
PUSH  #0
PUSH  #+00014H
POP   ES:[BX+00008H] (should be BX)
POP   ES:[BX+0000AH] (should be BX+00002)
END;

```

Temporary solution:

The temporary solution is to not use the WITH statement.
Use the full path name to access the record member.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 303.30

Number: D200021790 Product: HOST SOFTWARE / VAX 64882 01.10

One-line description:

File name conversion (transfer) is inconsistent with COMP and ASM.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 202.00

Number: D200045088 Product: HOST SOFTWARE / VAX 64882 01.20

Keywords: TRANSFER

One-line description:

Insufficient examples in the HELP entry.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 202.00

Number: D200046102 Product: HOST SOFTWARE / VAX 64882 01.20

One-line description:

Transfer may not function across VAX-cluster.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 202.00

Number: D200047951 Product: HOST SOFTWARE / VAX 64882 01.20

Keywords: HIGH SPEED LINK

One-line description:

Initializing the HSL may require more than one shift/reset on the 64000.

Problem:

After CSIB is run, Mapbus (SYSTEM_1) is spawned, and the 64000 master is reset to allow the Mapbus to complete, it appears that the Mapbus has successfully completed. But, subsequently manually running a Mapbus does not work. Furthermore, when the HSL is in this state, transfers will not complete too.

Temporary solution:

It might be necessary to do two shift/resets on the 64000 master.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 202.00

Number: D200048017 Product: HOST SOFTWARE / VAX 64882 01.20

Keywords: HIGH SPEED LINK

One-line description:

HSLSTOP doesn't work if MAPBUS is pending.

Problem:

If MAPBUS(SYSTEM_1) is pending for CSIBn, HSLSTOP/HSL=n will not stop the CSIBn process.

Temporary solution:

Use "\$STOP PROCESS/ID= "

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 202.00

Number: D200048140 Product: HOST SOFTWARE / VAX 64882 01.50

Keywords: TRANSFER

One-line description:
CLUSTER-CLUSTER transfers don't work.Problem:
Cluster-Cluster transfers don't work and may crash the VAX.Temporary solution:
Transfer from a cluster to a temporary file on the VAX, then transfer
the temporary file to the second cluster.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 202.00

Number: D200054775 Product: HOST SOFTWARE / VAX 64882 01.60

Keywords: RCMAIN

One-line description:
RCMAIN/VERBOSE not described in the HELP file.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 202.00

Number: D200065680 Product: HOST SOFTWARE / VAX 64882 01.70One-line description:
Misspellings in HPINSTALL.COM can cause %F-ERROR.Problem:
Line # 272 has HPI\$PROTDUCTS instead of HPI\$PRODUCTS.Line # 281 has HPI_End_copy_Product instead of HPI_End_copy_Products
(page 394)

Line # 421 has an inconsequential misspelling of represesetative.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 202.00

Number: D200067512 Product: HOST SOFTWARE / VAX 64882 01.70One-line description:
HSL will not start with most 64000 printers (introduced in 1.7)

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 202.00

Number: D200047845 Product: HOST SOFTWARE / VAX 64882 01.20

Keywords: TRANSFER

One-line description:
TRANSFER does not timeout.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 202.00

Number: D200048041 Product: HOST SOFTWARE / VAX 64882 01.20

Keywords: HIGH SPEED LINK

One-line description:
IBDRIVER conflicts with existing driver on the system.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 202.00

Number: D200055012 Product: HOST SOFTWARE / VAX 64882 01.60

Keywords: MAPBUS

One-line description:
Define MAPBUS as a verb in HPTABLES.CLD instead of a symbol in HPSETUP.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 202.00

Number: D200060285 Product: NSC800 EMULATION 64292 01.02

One-line description:

Incorrect Inverse Assembly with State when restart active

Problem:

The inverse assembler for State gives incorrect IA when restart is active.

Example:

```
0019 LD A,**
0078 xx refresh (restart req)
001A 01 memory read (restart req)
```

Should be:

```
0019 LD A,01
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 201.03

Number: D200067470 Product: NSC800 EMULATION 64292 01.02

One-line description:

NSC800 cannot access the last 256 byte block of user memory.

Problem:

It is not possible to access the last 256 block of user memory under the following conditions:

- 1) running with a slow external oscillator, freq < 2MHz
- 2) the very last entry in the memory map is user memory.
- 3) you are using revision 1.02 of the NSC800 Emulation software.

When accessing the last block, typically you will always read zeros.

Temporary solution:

Two work-arounds exist for this problem.

- 1) Add a dummy entry to the memory map following the last block of user memory that was mapped previously. The dummy map entry should be the last entry in numerical order.
- 2) Modify the memory map so that the last entry is emulation memory rather than user memory, since this problem only appears if the last entry in the memory map is user memory.

If for example, you have memory mapped I/O located at 0FF00H - 0FFFFH, then the two work-arounds mentioned above will be of no help to you. In this special case, the best work-around is to operate with an older revision of NSC800 Emulation software, such as revision 1.01

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 201.03

Number: D200067488 Product: NSC800 EMULATION 64292 01.02

One-line description:

"modify register PC" immediately after "load <absolute_file>" fails

Problem:

"modify register PC" immediately after loading an absolute file will fail to modify the PC.

Temporary solution:

Since this problem only occurs when the "modify register PC" command is issued immediately after the "load" command, the best work-around is to use the "reset" command after the load, or simply repeat the modify register command until it does work.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 201.03

Number: D200072199 Product: OPERATING SYSTEM 64100 02.06

One-line description:

MAIN Assemb stops table interpretation for expressions delimited by "."

Problem:

The 68000 assembler was demonstrating problem with statements of the form

```
mov 0[A0,D0.L],2[A0,D0.L]
terminating on the first ".L" in the expression handler of the
64000 table interpreter. The table trace showed that table
interpretation had ceased in the EXPRESSION pseudoinstruction
of the table.
```

Dave Ritchie

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 002.07

Number: D200061614 Product: USER DEF ASSEMB 300 64851S004 01.00

One-line description:

Problem with timemark in hosted assemblers.

Problem:

The Hosted Assembler produces a timemark in the relocatable file which has an offset from the actual time i.e. minus 14 hours.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200062653 Product: USER DEF ASSEMB 300 64851S004 01.00

One-line description:

EQU pseudo with OLLH for an operand may halt assembly.

Problem:

When an EQU statement is followed by OLLH as an operand, the assembly process is halted. This should not happen. An error should be flagged to the affect of an invalid operand, but the assembly process should not halt. Assemble this file with listing on, and notice that the statements after the EQU OLLH statement are assembled. Then assemble test009 (attached to this document under the file name EQU) with listing on, and notice that there are only 107 lines listed (terminating with EQU OLLH) and there should be 271 lines listed.

```
EQU OLLH
STA 41H
LDA 41H
END
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200063248 Product: USER DEF ASSEMB 300 64851S004 01.10

Keywords: LINKER

One-line description:

Linker does not correctly handle "NO LOAD" files.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200067454 Product: USER DEF ASSEMB 300 64851S004 01.10

One-line description:

Assembler aborts when full path name is specified.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200065011 Product: USER DEF ASSEMB 300 64851S004 01.10

One-line description:

Assembler tries to assemble .A files.

Problem:

If you mistakenly try to assemble a .A file the assembler does not report an error and it hangs.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: 5000149211 Product: USER DEF ASSEMB 500 64851S001 01.40

One-line description:
Comma at the end of a HEX pseudo statement causes the assembler to hang.

Problem:
If a comma is incorrectly placed after a pseudo HEX instruction
the assembler hangs.

"processor"

HEX 00,

This is true only on the host machines.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200055384 Product: USER DEF ASSEMB 500 64851S001 01.30

One-line description:
ASM is unable to assemble a file accessed across lan via a netunam.

Problem:
asm on the series 500 when accessing a file across LAN using
netunam will not assemble the file. Example:

```
$netunam /net/remote_machine uid:  
Password:  
$cd /net/remote_machine/some_directory  
$asm file.s  
asm: Termination, Input file not found.(line 0)
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200061598 Product: USER DEF ASSEMB 500 64851S001 01.40

One-line description:
Problem with timemark in hosted assemblers.

Problem:
The Hosted Assembler produces a timemark in the relocatable file
which has an offset from the actual time i.e. minus 14 hours.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200063230 Product: USER DEF ASSEMB 500 64851S001 01.50

Keywords: LINKER

One-line description:
Linker does not correctly handle "NO LOAD" files.

Problem:

Temporary solution:

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200067439 Product: USER DEF ASSEMB 500 64851S001 01.50

One-line description:

Assembler aborts when full path name is specified.

Problem:

Specifying the full path name of a file when invoking the assembler causes the following error to be flagged.

asm: Can not recover from errors on line 1. (11)

Temporary solution:

Copy the file you wish to assemble to your current directory.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200064840 Product: USER DEF ASSEMB 500 64851S001 01.50

One-line description:

Assembler tries to assemble .A files.

Problem:

If you mistakenly try to assembler a .A file the assembler does not report an error and it hangs.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: 5000143370 Product: USER DEF ASSEMB VAX 64851S003 01.04

Keywords: LINKER

One-line description:

Linker does not correctly handle "NO LOAD" files.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.60

Number: D200060830 Product: USER DEF ASSEMB VAX 64851S003 01.50

Keywords: LINKER

One-line description:

Displacement > 32K error being flagged when it should not be.

Problem:

The problem is that their link contains a link_sym (.L) file. It appears that when a link is done with a link_sym file and the libraries are load at a location greater than 8000H this error (Displacement > 32K) is flagged. The errors are flagged at BSR instructions which are well within 32K.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.60

Number: D200062646 Product: USER DEF ASSEMB VAX 64851S003 01.50

One-line description:

EQU pseudo with OLLH for an operand may halt assembly.

Problem:

When an EQU statement is followed by OLLH as an operand, the assembly process is halted. This should not happen. An error should be flagged to the affect of an invalid operand, but the assembly process should not halt. Assemble this file with listing on, and notice that the statements after the EQU OLLH statement are assembled. Then assemble test009 (attached to this document under the file name EQU) with listing on, and notice that there are only 107 lines listed (terminating with EQU OLLH) and there should be 271 lines listed.

```
EQU OLLH
STA 41H
LDA 41H
END
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.60

Number: D200065003 Product: USER DEF ASSEMB VAX 64851S003 01.50

One-line description:

Assembler tries to assemble .A files.

Problem:

If you mistakenly try to assembler a .A file the assembler does not report an error and it hangs.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.60

Number: 2700003921 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 64824 00.00

One-line description:
Changes to pointers to unions does not work properly in C language.

Problem:
The compiler does not recognize changes in pointers to unions. The original value will be used as the new data if the compiler thinks it is still available. AMNESIA has no effect.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.04

Number: 2700003939 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 64824 00.00

One-line description:
Certain single argument Rvalues will not compile correctly.

Problem:
Single argument Rvalues which are operated on by the: ++, --, +=, -=, etc. operators, and assigned to an indirect structure member of an indirectly accessed structure will not compile correctly in certain cases.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.04

Number: 2700004093 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 64824 00.00

One-line description:
Library routine REAL_SUB modifies DE register pair.

Problem:
LIBRARY ROUTINE REAL_SUB MODIFIES DE REGISTER PAIR

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.04

Number: 2700005603 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 64824 01.01

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:
Registers used by Zbshift loaded incorrectly after structure reference.

Temporary solution:
MASK THE BITS BEFORE THE SHIFT IS EXECUTED. SEE EXAMPLE BELOW.

```
"C"
"Z80"
typedef struct {
    char hh, mm, ss;}
    time;

int
conv_time(tm_ptr)
time *tm_ptr;
{extern int tab_sH[], tab_mL[], tabmH[], tab_hL[], tab_hH[];
static int acc;
acc += tab_sH[(tm_ptr-> ss &0x50) >>4];
```

```
/*Use above line rather than this next line*/
acc += tab_sh[(tm_ptr-> ss >>4) & 0x05];
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.04

Number: 5000139204 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 64824 01.00

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:
Character isn't converted to int before calculations use it

Problem:
Kernigan and Ritchie states that a character is converted to an integer before calculations use the char variable. Our compiler does not convert the character to an integer prior to any calculations.

For example:

```
"C"
"8086"
main() {
  char c;
  int i;
  i = ((c<< 4) *5)/i;
```

AX register if c = 0FFH

```
-----
xxxx  MOV  CL,#+00004H  {moves 4 into counter}
00xx  MOV  AH,#0        {00h into AH}
00FF  MOV  AL,SS:BYTE PTR[BP-00003H] {loads c into AL}
00F0  SHL  AL,CL       {shifts left 4 c ;however, it loses the upper
                        r byte because it was not SHL AX,CL}
}
```

The character is not being treated as an integer. Making this SHL AX,CL would fix the problem.

Emulating the generated code confirmed that the high byte (4 places) was not being shifted into AH.

Temporary solution:
Type cast c to be an integer before using it in the expression.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.04

Number: D200011148 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 64824 01.00

Keywords: PASS 1

One-line description:
Functions invoded via function pointers may JSR the wrong location.

Problem:
When the typedef statement is used to define pointers to functions, and this pointer type is used in a cast of a variable array to invoke

code stored in that array, program execution may transfer to the wrong location. For example, in the following code the simple call to code_array fails while the call and assignment to p works correctly:

```
typedef int(*PFI)(); /* PFI a pointer to int functions */
int code_array[100]; /* array contains code */
PFI p; /* p a pointer of type PFI */

pfibug()
{
  (*(PFI) code_array)(); /* fails in JSR to code_array */
  (*(p=(PFI)code_array)()); /* assignment and JSR successful */
}
```

Temporary solution:
Set up a dummy variable and perform an assignment to it when doing this type of operation.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.04

Number: D200011221 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 64824 01.00

Keywords: PASS 1

One-line description:
Unsigned integers treated as signed when subtracted from pointers.

Problem:
When an unsigned short or integer is used as an offset to a pointer, the unsigned will be treated as a signed when doing pointer calculations. Offsets large enough to set the sign bit will be interpreted as a negative offset when the offset is subtracted from a pointer. The following code exhibits the problem if offset is greater than 32767 dec.

```
unsigned offset;
struct { int a,b,c;
        } *ptr;
unsigned long x;
```

```
main ()
{
  x = ptr - offset; /* The compiler will generate code negating */
                  /* offset for the "-" operation. */
}
```

Temporary solution:
Cast the offset in the expression as the next larger integer.
ie. x = ptr - (unsigned long)offset;

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.04

Number: D200013300 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 64824 01.00

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:
Assigning a ptr. after its post incr/decr. gives incorrect value.

Problem:

Pointer assignment after a post increment or decrement to that pointer stores incorrect value. The following is an illustration:

```
"C"
"PROCESSOR_NAME"
unsigned short fct(g)
unsigned short *g;
{
    unsigned short a,b;
    b=*g;
    *g++;
    a=*g;
}
```

The first assignment statement stores the contents of what g is pointing to in the accumulator. Once the pointer is incremented, the compiler loads the accumulator (which still has the previous value) into the variable a. The compiler is false remembering the value in the accumulator as the current contents of what g is pointing to.

Temporary solution:
Turn \$AMNESIA ON\$ to force the reload of the accumulator from the BC register pair.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.04

Number: D200015966 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 64824 01.01

Keywords: PASS 2

One-line description:
Pass 2 error #1006 in if construct when subtracting a const. from a var.

Problem:
The following code generates a Pass 2 error #1006.

```
"C"
"Z80"
#define NULL 0
fct(parm)
int parm;
{ if ( parm - NULL )
    parm = 10;
}
```

If "parm" is defined as an integer pointer, two loads are performed but no other code is generated to check for zero value.

Temporary solution:
Check for value of parm by using the "==" conditional operator.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.04

Number: D200022301 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 64824 01.01

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:
Operating on parm. in function call generates incorrect code.

Temporary solution:
Func_B(retain1)
The temporary fix is to pass a variable that is updated before the procedure call.

```
{int retain1
 int Func_B();

 if (parm_a != 0)
 {retain1 = !retain1
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.04

Number: D200022624 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 64824 01.01

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:
Pointer addressing wrong location after it has been updated.

Problem:
Using a pointer immediately after it has been updated results in an improper memory location being addressed. The block of code below demonstrates this.

```
"C"
"Z80"
{char
 *a,b;
 a= 0xC082;
 a= *a;
 b= *a; /*"b" is getting what "a" used to point. "a" is not being
 updated*/
```

Temporary solution:
Use \$AMNESIA ON\$ option directly after pointer is updated.

```
{char *a,b;
 a= 0xC082;
 a= *a;
 $AMNESIA ON$
 b= *a;
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.04

Number: D200034918 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 64824 01.01

One-line description:
Incorredt or NO listing file produced if fatal pass 2 errors (#10xx)

Problem:

```

C
Z80
#define NULL 0
ct(parm)
int parm;
if (parm - NULL)
    parm=10;
}

```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.04

```

Number: D200037697 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 64824 01.01

```

One-line description:
 DIF AND WRONG CODE PRODUCED IF ARRAY ELEMENT ASSIGNED RESULT OF INDIRECT

Problem:
 Situations where an array element is assigned the result of an array taken indirect may produce code on the 9000 that is different from th 64000 and the VAX, due to an unneeded reload of HL, however, in both c generated code is wrong because the HL register is overwritten by the preceding calculations.

Sample code:

```

C
Z80

typedef int = PTR_TYPE;
long *dest_array[2];
int index;
struct STRUCT_TYPE /* may be union or struct */
{ long filler; /* a pointer & one or more other items */
  int *i_ptr; /* requiring 4 or more bytes in any order */
}

func_1(param)
struct STRUCT_TYPE param; /* parameter must be of STRUCT_TYPE */
{
  structe STRUCT_TYPE local_struct[2]; /* must be local array of type
    /* STRUCT_TYPE - size >= 2 */

  /* line generating incorrect code */
  dest_array[index] = (* ((PTR_TYPE*) 0x0f1801) [33]);
  /* cast any type of ptr - Requires typedef */
  /* constant must be long */
}

```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.04

```

Number: D200040410 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 64824 01.01

```

One-line description:
 Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop

Problem:
 If you have nested switch statements and do not terminate the inner switch's cases with breaks the compiler generates an infinite loop.

```

"C"
"68000"

main(){
  int c;
  switch(c) {
    case 1: break;
    default: switch(c){
      case 2: break;
    }
    /* A break is needed here because the break
    above for 'case 2' generates a jump to
    this location. If a break is not placed
    here it falls into the code for
    evaluating 'case 1' above. */
  }
}

```

Temporary solution:
 Close default statement with a break.

```

"C"
"68000"

main(){
  int c;
  switch(c){
    case1: break;
    default: switch(c){
      case 2: break;
    }
    break;
  }
}

```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.04

```

Number: D200059865 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 64824 01.02

```

One-line description:
 Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.

Problem:
 The customer reports that the program listed below causes the compiler to hang. I could not duplicate this problem, but, the compiler incorrectly reported no errors.

```

"C"
"processor"

main() {
  int i;
  struct undefined a[10][20];
}

```

The compiler should report that the type 'undefined' is undefined.

Temporary solution:
No temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.04

Number: D200063032 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 64824 01.03

One-line description:
Funcnt calls via pointers with parms cause subsequent stack ref errors

Problem:
When functions are called via pointers and are passed parameters, subsequent references to stack relative objects will be incorrect. The following code is an example of this problem:

```
"C"
"processor name"
extern int called_func();
typedef int (*PFI)();
PFI call_ptr = called_func;

main()
{
    int local;

    local = 6;          (*variable is accessed correctly*)
    (*(call_ptr) (1,2); (*function call via pointer with parameters*)
    local = 3;          (*wrong location accessed*)
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.04

Number: D200063578 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 64824 01.03

One-line description:
C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure

Problem:
Functions returning large (>2byte) result cannot be called as procedures.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.04

Number: D200066167 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 64824 01.03

One-line description:
Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.

Problem:
"C"
"processor"

```
char badstring[] = {"Wont work"};
char string[] = "works fine";
```

```
main()
{
    int i;

    i = sizeof(string);
    i = sizeof(badstring);      /* Error 117 flagged. */
}
```

Temporary solution:
Eliminate the braces when initializing a string.

```
"C"
"processor"

char string[] = "do it this way";
```

```
main()
{
    int i;

    i = sizeof(string);
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.04

Number: D200051961 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 300 64824S004 01.00

One-line description:

Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop

Problem:

If you have nested switch statements and do not terminate the inner switch's cases with breaks the compiler generates an infinite loop.

"C"
"processor name"

```
main(){
    int c;
    switch(c) {
        case 1:  break;
        default: switch(c){
                    case 2: break;
                }
        /* A break is needed here because the break
           above for 'case 2' generates a jump to
           this location. If a break is not placed
           here it falls into the code for
           evaluating 'case 1' above. */
    }
}
```

Temporary solution:

Close default statement with a break.

"C"
"processor name"

```
main(){
    int c;
    switch(c){
        case1:  break;
        default: switch(c){
                    case 2: break;
                }
                break;
    }
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200059899 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 300 64824S004 01.00

One-line description:

Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.

Problem:

The customer reports that the program listed below causes the compiler to hang. I could not duplicate this problem, but, the compiler incorrectly reported no errors.

"C"
"processor"

```
main() {
    int i;
    struct undefined  a[10][20];
}
}
```

The compiler should report that the type 'undefined' is undefined.

Temporary solution:

No temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200063289 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 300 64824S004 01.10

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

Character isn't converted to int before calculations use it

Problem:

Kernigan and Ritchie states that a character is converted to an integer before calculations use the char variable. Our compiler does not convert the character to an integer prior to any calculations.

For example:

```
"C"
"8086"
main() {
    char c;
    int i;
    i = ((c<< 4) *5)/i;
```

AX register if c = 0FFH

```
-----
XXXX  MOV  CL,#+00004H  {moves 4 into counter}
00xx  MOV  AH,#0        {00h into AH}
00FF  MOV  AL,SS:BYTE PTR[BP-00003H] {loads c into AL}
00F0  SHL  AL,CL        {shifts left 4 c ;however, it loses the upper
                        byte because it was not SHL AX,CL}
}
```

The character is not being treated as an integer. Making this SHL AX,CL would fix the problem.

Emulating the generated code confirmed that the high byte (4 places) was not being shifted into AH.

Temporary solution:

Type cast c to be an integer before using it in the expression.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200063602 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 300 64824S004 01.10

One-line description:
C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure

Problem:
Functions returning large (>2byte) result cannot be called as procedures.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200064873 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 300 64824S004 01.10

One-line description:
Funcnt calls via pointers with parms cause subsequent stack ref errors

Problem:
When functions are called via pointers and are passed parameters, subsequent references to stack relative objects will be incorrect. The following code is an example of this problem:

```
"C"
"processor name"
extern int called_func();
typedef int (*PFI)();
PFI call_ptr = called_func;

main()
{
    int local;

    local = 6;          (*variable is accessed correctly*)
    (*(call_ptr()) (1,2); (*function call via pointer with parameters*)
    local = 3;          (*wrong location accessed*)
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200066191 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 300 64824S004 01.10

One-line description:
Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.

Problem:
"C"
"processor"

```
char badstring[] = {"Wont work"};
char string[] = "works fine";

main()
{
    int i;

    i = sizeof(string);
    i = sizeof(badstring);    /* Error 117 flagged. */
}
```

```
}

Temporary solution:
Eliminate the braces when initializing a string.
```

```
"C"
"processor"

char string[] = "do it this way";
```

```
main()
{
    int i;

    i = sizeof(string);
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200066522 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 300 64824S004 01.10

One-line description:
No error message for unimplemented processor name.

Problem:
Specifying an unimplemented processor name in a C source file will cause the compiler to go from pass 1 into C Nocode without an error message. The listing file also does not report the error.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200015982 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 500 64824S001 01.00

Keywords: PASS 2

One-line description:

Pass 2 Error #1006 when subtracting a const. from a var. in an if constr.

Problem:

The following code generates a Pass 2 error #1006.

```
"C"
"Z80"
#define NULL 0
fct(parm)
int parm;
{ if ( parm - NULL )
    parm = 10;
}
```

If "parm" is defined as an integer pointer, two loads are performed but no other code is generated to check for zero value.

Temporary solution:

Check for value of parm by using the "==" conditional operator.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200025726 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 500 64824S001 01.10

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

Assigning a ptr. after its post incr/decr. gives incorrect value.

Problem:

Pointer assignment after a post increment or decrement to that pointer stores incorrect value. The following is an illustration:

```
"C"
"PROCESSOR_NAME"
unsigned short fct(g)
unsigned short *g;
{
    unsigned short a,b;
    b=*g;
    *g++;
    a=*g;
}
```

The first assignment statement stores the contents of what g is pointing to in the accumulator. Once the pointer is incremented, the compiler loads the accumulator (which still has the previous value) into the variable a. The compiler is false remembering the value in the accumulator as the current contents of what g is pointing to.

Temporary solution:

Turn \$AMNESIA ON\$ to force the reload of the accumulator from the BC register pair.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200040428 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 500 64824S001 01.20

One-line description:

Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop

Problem:

If you have nested switch statements and do not terminate the inner switch's cases with breaks the compiler generates an infinite loop.

```
"C"
"68000"
main(){
    int c;
        switch(c) {
            case 1:    break;
            default:  switch(c){
                            case 2: break;
                        }
                /* A break is needed here because the break
                above for 'case 2' generates a jump to
                this location. If a break is not placed
                here it falls into the code for
                evaluating 'case 1' above. */
        }
}
```

Temporary solution:

Close default statement with a break.

```
"C"
"68000"
main(){
    int c;
        switch(c){
            case1:    break;
            default: switch(c){
                            case 2: break;
                        }
                    break;
        }
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200059873 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 500 64824S001 01.40

One-line description:

Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.

Problem:

The customer reports that the program listed below causes the compiler to hang. I could not duplicate this problem, but, the compiler incorrectly reported no errors.

"C"

"processor"

```
main() {
  int i;
  struct undefined a[10][20];
}
```

The compiler should report that the type 'undefined' is undefined.

Temporary solution:
No temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200063263 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 500 64824S001 01.50

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:
Character isn't converted to int before calculations use it

Problem:
Kernigan and Ritchie states that a character is converted to an integer before calculations use the char variable. Our compiler does not convert the character to an integer prior to any calculations.

For example:

```
"C"
"8086"
main() {
  char c;
  int i;
  i = ((c << 4) * 5) / i;
```

AX register if c = 0FFH

```
xxxx  MOV  CL,#+00004H  {moves 4 into counter}
00xx  MOV  AH,#0        {00h into AH}
00FF  MOV  AL,SS:BYTE PTR[BP-00003H] {loads c into AL}
00F0  SHL  AL,CL      {shifts left 4 c ;however, it loses the upper
                       r byte because it was not SHL AX,CL}
}
```

The character is not being treated as an integer. Making this SHL AX,CL would fix the problem.

Emulating the generated code confirmed that the high byte (4 places) was not being shifted into AH.

Temporary solution:
Type cast c to be an integer before using it in the expression.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200063586 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 500 64824S001 01.50

One-line description:
C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure

Problem:
Functions returning large (>2byte) result cannot be called as procedures.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200064857 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 500 64824S001 01.50

One-line description:
Funcnt calls via pointers with parms cause subsequent stack ref errors

Problem:
When functions are called via pointers and are passed parameters, subsequent references to stack relative objects will be incorrect. The following code is an example of this problem:

```
"C"
"processor name"
extern int called_func();
typedef int (*PFI)();
PFI call_ptr = called_func;

main()
{
  int local;

  local = 6;          (*variable is accessed correctly*)
  (*(call_ptr()) (1,2); (*function call via pointer with parameters*)
  local = 3;          (*wrong location accessed*)
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200066175 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 500 64824S001 01.50

One-line description:
Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.

Problem:
"C"
"processor"

```
char badstring[] = {"Wont work"};
char string[] = "works fine";
```

```
main()
{
  int i;

  i = sizeof(string);
  i = sizeof(badstring);      /* Error 117 flagged. */
}
```

}

Temporary solution:

Eliminate the braces when initializing a string.

```
"C"
"processor"

char string[] = "do it this way";
```

```
main()
{
    int i;

    i = sizeof(string);
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200066506 Product: Z80/NSC800 C 500 64824S001 01.50

One-line description:

No error message for unimplemented processor name.

Problem:

Specifying an unimplemented processor name in a C source file will cause the compiler to go from pass 1 into C Nocode without an error message. The listing file also does not report the error.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200015974 Product: Z80/NSC800 C VAX 64824S003 01.00

Keywords: PASS 2

One-line description:

Pass 2 Error #1006 when subtracting a const. from a var. in an if constr

Problem:

The following code generates a Pass 2 error #1006.

```
"C"
"Z80"
#define NULL 0
fct(parm)
int parm;
{ if ( parm - NULL )
    parm = 10;
}
```

If "parm" is defined as an integer pointer, two loads are performed but no other code is generated to check for zero value.

Temporary solution:

Check for value of parm by using the "==" conditional operator.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

Number: D200025734 Product: Z80/NSC800 C VAX 64824S003 01.10

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

Assigning a ptr. after its post incr/decr. gives incorrect value.

Problem:

Pointer assignment after a post increment or decrement to that pointer stores incorrect value. The following is an illustration:

```
"C"
"PROCESSOR_NAME"

unsigned short fct(g)
unsigned short *g;
{
    unsigned short a,b;
    b=*g;
    *g++;
    a=*g;
}
```

The first assignment statement stores the contents of what g is pointing to in the accumulator. Once the pointer is incremented, the compiler loads the accumulator (which still has the previous value) into the variable a. The compiler is false remembering the value in the accumulator as the current contents of what g is pointing to.

Temporary solution:

Turn \$AMNESIA ON\$ to force the reload of the accumulator from the BC register pair.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

Number: D200040436 Product: Z80/NSC800 C VAX 64824S003 01.20

One-line description:

Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop

Problem:

If you have nested switch statements and do not terminate the inner switch's cases with breaks the compiler generates an infinite loop.

```
"c"
"68000"
```

```
main(){
    int c;
    switch(c) {
        case 1:    break;
        default:  switch(c){
                    case 2: break;
                }
        /* A break is needed here because the break
           above for 'case 2' generates a jump to
           this location. If a break is not placed
           here it falls into the code for
           evaluating 'case 1' above. */
    }
}
```

Temporary solution:

Close default statement with a break.

```
"c"
"68000"
```

```
main(){
    int c;
    switch(c){
        case1:    break;
        default:  switch(c){
                    case 2: break;
                }
                break;
    }
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

Number: D200059881 Product: Z80/NSC800 C VAX 64824S003 01.50

One-line description:

Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.

Problem:

The customer reports that the program listed below causes the compiler to hang. I could not duplicate this problem, but, the compiler incorrectly reported no errors.

```
"c"
```

"processor"

```
main() {
    int i;
    struct undefined a[10][20];
}
```

The compiler should report that the type 'undefined' is undefined.

Temporary solution:

No temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

Number: D200063271 Product: Z80/NSC800 C VAX 64824S003 01.80

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

Character isn't converted to int before calculations use it

Problem:

Kernigan and Ritchie states that a character is converted to an integer before calculations use the char variable. Our compiler does not convert the character to an integer prior to any calculations.

For example:

```
"c"
"8086"
main() {
    char c;
    int i;
    i = ((c << 4) * 5) / i;
```

AX register if c = 0FFH

```
-----
xxxx  MOV  CL,#+00004H  {moves 4 into counter}
00xx  MOV  AH,#0        {00h into AH}
00FF  MOV  AL,SS:BYTE PTR[BP-00003H] {loads c into AL}
00F0  SHL  AL,CL       {shifts left 4 c ;however, it loses the upper
                       byte because it was not SHL AX,CL}
}
```

The character is not being treated as an integer. Making this SHL AX,CL would fix the problem.

Emulating the generated code confirmed that the high byte (4 places) was not being shifted into AH.

Temporary solution:

Type cast c to be an integer before using it in the expression.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

Number: D200063594 Product: Z80/NSC800 C VAX 64824S003 01.80

One-line description:
C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure

Problem:
Functions returning large (>2byte) result cannot be called as procedures.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

Number: D200064865 Product: Z80/NSC800 C VAX 64824S003 01.80

One-line description:
Funcnt calls via pointers with parms cause subsequent stack ref errors

Problem:
When functions are called via pointers and are passed parameters, subsequent references to stack relative objects will be incorrect. The following code is an example of this problem:

```
"C"
"processor name"
extern int called_func();
typedef int (*PFI)();
PFI call_ptr = called_func;

main()
{
    int local;

    local = 6;          (*variable is accessed correctly*)
    (*(call_ptr()) (1,2); (*function call via pointer with parameters*)
    local = 3;          (*wrong location accessed*)
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

Number: D200066183 Product: Z80/NSC800 C VAX 64824S003 01.80

One-line description:
Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.

Problem:
"C"
"processor"

```
char badstring[] = {"Wont work"};
char string[] = "works fine";
```

```
main()
{
    int i;

    i = sizeof(string);
    i = sizeof(badstring);          /* Error 117 flagged. */
}
```

```
}

Temporary solution:
Eliminate the braces when initializing a string.
```

```
"C"
"processor"

char string[] = "do it this way";
```

```
main()
{
    int i;

    i = sizeof(string);
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

Number: D200066514 Product: Z80/NSC800 C VAX 64824S003 01.80

One-line description:
No error message for unimplemented processor name.

Problem:
Specifying an unimplemented processor name in a C source file will cause the compiler to go from pass 1 into C Nocode without an error message. The listing file also does not report the error.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

Number: 5000099176 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 64823 01.01

Keywords: IF

One-line description:

IF B1 <rel-op> B2 THEN B1 := B1 - 1; {DOESN'T WORK}

Problem:

VAR B1, B2 : BYTE;

BEGIN

```
IF B1 (>|<|=|<=|>=) B2 THEN
B1 := B1 - 1; {THE REGISTER CONTAINING B1 IS DECREMENTED, THEN
              OVERWRITTEN BEFORE IT IS SAVED IN MEMORY}
```

Temporary solution:

\$AMNESIA +\$

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.04

Number: 5000105841 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 64823 01.01

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

Incorrect code generated for adding one char to another.

Problem:

VAR
SRC, DEST : CHAR;

BEGIN

DEST := DEST + SRC; {GENERATES INCORRECT CODE}

Temporary solution:

None at this time.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.04

Number: 5000146407 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 64823 01.02

One-line description:

Error #1006 when accessing an element of a two-dimensional array.

Problem:

The following code generates Error #1006:

"processor name"

PROGRAM ESSAI;

TYPE

```
STRING_20=PACKED ARRAY[0..20] OF CHAR;
TAB_1=ARRAY[1..10] OF STRING_20;
TAB=ARRAY[1..2] OF TAB_1;
```

VAR

V:TAB;

BEGIN

V[1,1]:="A"; (*Error 1006*)

END.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.04

Number: 5000157180 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 64823 01.02

One-line description:

Assignment to multi-dimensional array causes error 1006.

Problem:

Assignment to multi-dimensional arrays causes error 1006 to be generated. The following code is an example:

"BZ80"

PROGRAM TEST;

TYPE

```
TEST_TYPE = ARRAY[1..2] OF CHAR;
TABLE_TEST = ARRAY[1..2,1..2] OF TEST_TYPE;
```

VAR

```
MTABLE : TABLE_TYPE;
DUMMY : TEST_TYPE;
```

BEGIN

DUMMY := MTABLE[1,1] (*This causes Error 1006*)

END

.

Temporary solution:

Define the array as shown below:

"BZ80"

PROGRAM TEST;

TYPE

```
TEST_TYPE = ARRAY[1..2] OF CHAR;
TABLE_TWO = ARRAY[1..2] OF TEST_TYPE;
TABLE_TYPE = ARRAY[1..2] OF TABLE_TWO;
```

VAR

```
MTABLE : TABLE_TYPE;
DUMMY1 : TABLE_TWO;
DUMMY2 : TEST_TYPE;
```

BEGIN

DUMMY1 := MTABLE[1];
DUMMY2 := DUMMY1[1];

END

.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.04

Number: D200020099 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 64823 01.01

One-line description:

Compiler does not generate cross reference table.

Temporary solution:

To generate a cross reference table simply edit the source file and introduce an error (syntax error will do). The error will cause the compiler to generate the cross reference table. Once the table has been generated simply edit the source file and remove the error.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.04

Number: D200029744 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 64823 01.01

Keywords: POINTERS

One-line description:

Variables of type pointer may not be incremented correctly.

Problem:

"PROCESSOR"

TYPE

PTR = ^BYTE;

TX = PTR;

VAR

RXOUT: TX;

TEMP1,TEMP2 : BYTE;

BEGIN

TEMP1 := RXOUT^;

LD HL,[RXOUT]

LD A,[HL]

LD [TEMP1], A ;HERE, TEMP1 IS CORRECTLY LOADED WITH THE BYTE
;THAT RXOUT IS POINTING TO

RXOUT := TX(SIGNED_16(RXOUT)+1); {INCREMENT RXOUT}

LD HL,[RXOUT]

INC HL

LD [RXOUT],HL ;RXOUT IS CORRECTLY INCREMENTED

TEMP2 := RXOUT^; {TEMP2 SHOULD GET THE NEXT BYTE}

LD [TEMP2],A ;SINCE A WAS NOT DISTURBED, THE COMPILER DOES
;NOT REALIZE THAT THE POINTER WAS UPDATED.

Temporary solution:

Set \$AMNESIA ON\$ around the pointer referencing code.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.04

Number: D200037507 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 64823 01.01

Keywords: PASS 2

One-line description:

REBOOT DURING PASS 2 - related to position of variable declarations.

Problem:

The 64000 will reboot during pass 2 when compiling files where

- 1) The 105th external variable is an array, and
- 2) An element of the 105th external variable is accessed in the 19th procedure or function in the file (external and locally defined procedures count in this total).

Temporary solution:

Change the order of the external variable declarations, or change the order of the procedure declarations.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.04

Number: D200062976 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 64823 01.03

One-line description:

Error #1009 using byte-sized ORG'ed variables in FOR loops

Problem:

Error #1009 is generated when byte sized ORG'ed variables are used in FOR loops. The following code illustrates the problem.

"processor name"

PROGRAM TEST;

\$EXTENSIONS ON\$

PROCEDURE ERR;

VAR

\$ORG 5000\$

B1,B2,X1: BYTE;

BEGIN

FOR X1 := B1 to B2 DO; (*Pass 2 Error 1009 - No free registers*)

END;

Temporary solution:

The error does not occur if the FOR loop variable is word sized instead of byte sized. It will also go away if the ORG statement is removed.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.04

Number: D200062984 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 64823 01.03

One-line description:

32-bit unsigned divide and modulus may fail

Problem:

The result of an unsigned 32-bit division or modulus operation may be incorrect if the dividend and the destination are the same location. The problem is in the library routine Zdworrdiv. The following code demonstrates the problem:

```
"processor name"
PROGRAM TEST;
$EXTENSIONS ON$
VAR
  B1,B2 : UNSIGNED_32;
BEGIN
  B1 := UNSIGNED_32(0E00000000);
  B2 := UNSIGNED_32(0900000000);
  B1 := B1/B2;
END.
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.04

Number: D200062992 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 64823 01.03

One-line description:
Library routine REAL_ROUND may fail.

Problem:
The library routine REAL_ROUND may fail, causing floating point numbers to be incorrectly rounded to integers.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.04

Number: D200063008 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 64823 01.03

One-line description:
Set comparisons with the empty set may fail

Problem:
Set comparisons with the empty set may fail. The following code is an example of this problem:

```
"processor name"
PROGRAM TEST;
$EXTENSIONS ON$
TYPE
  CH = 0..127;
  SET1 = SET OF CH;
VAR
  S1 : SET1;
PROCEDURE ERROR; EXTERNAL;
BEGIN
  S1 := [];
  IF S1 <> [] THEN
    ERROR; (*In CONST_prog, not enough bytes are
            defined for the set*)
END.
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.04

Number: D200063016 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 64823 01.03

One-line description:
DEBUG byte division and modulus may incorrectly report division by zero

Problem:
The DEBUG library routines for performing signed and unsigned byte division and modulus operations may fail and incorrectly report an attempted division by zero.

The following code fails in this manner:

```
"processor name"
PROGRAM TEST;
$EXTENSIONS ON$
VAR
  B1,B2,B3 : BYTE;
$ORG 5000H$
  BA : ARRAY[1..15] OF BYTE;
BEGIN
  B1 := 1;
  B2 := 1;
  B3 := 0;
  BA[B3] := B1 DIV B2; (*DIV fails - reports division by zero*)
END.
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.04

Number: D200063214 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 64823 01.03

Keywords: PASS 3

One-line description:
Error 1113 generated during pass 3 when 23rd label is encountered.

Problem:
The compiler generates an error 1113 when it encounters the 23rd LABEL statement in a source file. The output listing shows that the compiler actually generates an internal label twice in the same code segment, which confuses the program counter.

Temporary solution:
Remove this label and write code which achieves the same function without using a GOTO statement.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.04

Number: D200065292 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 64823 01.03

One-line description:
Assignment of constant string of length 1 to string variable may fail.

Problem:
Assignment of a constant string of length 1 to a string variable that is itself a multidimensional array element may fail.

First, the address of the destination string is calculated in HL. Then the value of the string length resulting from the assignment, i.e. one (1), is loaded into the position reserved for the length of the string via a store indirect through HL. Up to this point all is as it should be; however, the value of the single character that comprises the string is then also stored HL indirect, overwriting the length and failing to correctly load the string value. The HL register should be incremented before the second store.

The following is an example:

```
"processor name"
PROGRAM TEST;
TYPE
  STRING_15 = PACKED ARRAY[0..15] OF CHAR;
VAR
  TWO_D_ARR : ARRAY[1..3,1..3] OF STRING_15;
BEGIN
  TWO_D_ARR[2,1] := " ";
  LD HL,0030H
  PUSH HL
  LD HL,00002H
  PUSH HL
  LD HL,00010H
  PUSH HL
  LD HL,00001H
  PUSH HL
  LD BC,DTEST-00040H
  LD A,002H
  CALL Zarrayref
  LD A,001H
  LD [HL],A (*or LD M,A *)
  LD A,020H
  LD [HL],A (*This is the error - should INC HL first*)
END.
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.04

Number: 5000136986 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 64823 01.01

Keywords: ENHANCEMENT

One-line description:

More accurate error message when wrong parm type is passed to STRWRITE.

Problem:

If you pass STRWRITE a two dimensional array (which is illegal) it will generate error 1106.

"BZ80"

\$EXTENSIONS ON\$

PROGRAM STWRITE;

TYPE STRING_4 = PACKED ARRAY[0..3] OF CHAR;

```
VAR Y : ARRAY[0..3,0..3] OF STRING_4;
    Z : ARRAY[0..3] OF STRING_4;
    E : STRING_4;
    T : SIGNED_16;
```

BEGIN

```
  E := 'TOTO';
  STRWRITE(Y[1,1],1,T,E:4);
```

END.

Passing a two dimensional array (Y[] in this example) is incorrect because STRWRITE expects a 'string' type variable. A 'string' type variable is defined as a packed array of [0..n] (note: one dimension). It would be nice, however, if a meaningful error message was generated.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.04

Number: D200051599 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 300 64823S004 01.00

Keywords: IF

One-line description:

IF B1 <rel-op> B2 THEN B1 := B1 - 1; {DOESN'T WORK}

Problem:

VAR B1, B2 : BYTE;

BEGIN

IF B1 (>|<|=|<=>=) B2 THEN

B1 := B1 - 1; {THE REGISTER CONTAINING B1 IS DECREMENTED, THEN
OVERWRITTEN BEFORE IT IS SAVED IN MEMORY}

Temporary solution:

\$AMNESIA +\$

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200051854 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 300 64823S004 01.00

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:

Incorrect code generated for adding one char to another.

Problem:

VAR

SRC, DEST : CHAR;

BEGIN

DEST := DEST + SRC; {GENERATES INCORRECT CODE}

Temporary solution:

None at this time.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200064311 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 300 64823S004 01.10

One-line description:

Error #1009 using byte-sized ORG'ed variables in FOR loops

Problem:

Error #1009 is generated when byte sized ORG'ed variables are used in FOR loops. The following code illustrates the problem.

"processor name"

PROGRAM TEST;

\$EXTENSIONS ON\$

PROCEDURE ERR;

VAR

\$ORG 5000\$

B1,B2,X1: BYTE;

BEGIN

FOR X1 := B1 to B2 DO; (*Pass 2 Error 1009 - No free registers*)
END;

Temporary solution:

The error does not occur if the FOR loop variable is word sized instead of byte sized. It will also go away if the ORG statement is removed.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200064410 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 300 64823S004 01.10

One-line description:

32-bit unsigned divide and modulus may fail

Problem:

The result of an unsigned 32-bit division or modulus operation may be incorrect if the dividend and the destination are the same location. The problem is in the library routine Zdworddiv. The following code demonstrates the problem:

"processor name"

PROGRAM TEST;

\$EXTENSIONS ON\$

VAR

B1,B2 : UNSIGNED_32;

BEGIN

B1 := UNSIGNED_32(0E00000000);

B2 := UNSIGNED_32(0900000000);

B1 := B1/B2;

END.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200064485 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 300 64823S004 01.10

One-line description:

Library routine REAL_ROUND may fail.

Problem:

The library routine REAL_ROUND may fail, causing floating point numbers to be incorrectly rounded to integers.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200064550 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 300 64823S004 01.10

One-line description:

DEBUG byte division and modulus may incorrectly report division by zero

Problem:

The DEBUG library routines for performing signed and unsigned byte division and modulus operations may fail and incorrectly report an attempted division by zero.

The following code fails in this manner:

```
"processor name"
PROGRAM TEST;
$EXTENSIONS ON$
VAR
  B1,B2,B3 : BYTE;
$ORG 5000H$
  BA : ARRAY[1..15] OF BYTE;
```

```
BEGIN
  B1 := 1;
  B2 := 1;
  B3 := 0;
  BA[B3] := B1 DIV B2;  (*DIV fails - reports division by zero*)
END.
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

```
Number: D200064949 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 300 64823S004 01.10
```

One-line description:
Set comparisons with the empty set may fail

Problem:
Set comparisons with the empty set may fail. The following code is an example of this problem:

```
"processor name"
PROGRAM TEST;
$EXTENSIONS ON$
TYPE
  CH = 0..127;
  SET1 = SET OF CH;
VAR
  S1 : SET1;
PROCEDURE ERROR; EXTERNAL;
BEGIN
  S1 := [];
  IF S1 <> [] THEN          (*In CONST_prog, not enough bytes are
    ERROR;                  defined for the set*)
END.
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

```
Number: D200065318 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 300 64823S004 01.10
```

One-line description:
Assignment of constant string of length 1 to string variable may fail.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

```
Number: D200029777 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 500 64823S001 01.10
```

Keywords: POINTERS

One-line description:
Variables of type pointer may not be incremented correctly.

```
Problem:
"PROCESSOR"
TYPE
PTR = ^BYTE;
TX = PTR;
```

```
VAR
RXOUT: TX;
TEMP1,TEMP2 : BYTE;
```

```
BEGIN
TEMP1 := RXOUT^;
  LD HL,[RXOUT]
  LD A,[HL]
  LD [TEMP1], A ;HERE, TEMP1 IS CORRECTLY LOADED WITH THE BYTE
                  ;THAT RXOUT IS POINTING TO
```

```
RXOUT := TX(SIGNED_16(RXOUT)+1); {INCREMENT RXOUT}
  LD HL,[RXOUT]
  INC HL
  LD [RXOUT],HL ;RXOUT IS CORRECTLY INCREMENTED
```

```
TEMP2 := RXOUT^; {TEMP2 SHOULD GET THE NEXT BYTE}
  LD [TEMP2],A ;SINCE A WAS NOT DISTURBED, THE COMPILER DOES
                ;NOT REALIZE THAT THE POINTER WAS UPDATED.
```

Temporary solution:
Set \$AMNESIA ON\$ around the pointer referencing code.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.50

```
Number: D200036673 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 500 64823S001 01.20
```

Keywords: IF

One-line description:
IF B1 <rel-op> B2 THEN B1 := B1 - 1; {DOESN'T WORK}

```
Problem:
VAR B1, B2 : BYTE;
```

```
BEGIN
IF B1 (>|<|=|<=|>=) B2 THEN
  B1 := B1 - 1; {THE REGISTER CONTAINING B1 IS DECREMENTED, THEN
                OVERWRITTEN BEFORE IT IS SAVED IN MEMORY}
```

Temporary solution:
\$AMNESIA +\$

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.50

Number: D200040105 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 500 64823S001 01.20

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:
Incorrect code generated for adding one char to another.

Problem:

```
VAR
SRC, DEST : CHAR;
```

```
BEGIN
DEST := DEST + SRC; (GENERATES INCORRECT CODE)
```

Temporary solution:
None at this time.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.50

Number: D200064295 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 500 64823S001 01.40

One-line description:
Error #1009 using byte-sized ORG'ed variables in FOR loops

Problem:
Error #1009 is generated when byte sized ORG'ed variables are used in FOR loops. The following code illustrates the problem.

```
"processor name"
PROGRAM TEST;
$EXTENSIONS ON$
PROCEDURE ERR;
VAR
$ORG 5000$
    B1,B2,X1: BYTE;
```

BEGIN

```
    FOR X1 := B1 to B2 DO;      (*Pass 2 Error 1009 - No free registers*)
END;
```

Temporary solution:
The error does not occur if the FOR loop variable is word sized instead of byte sized. It will also go away if the ORG statement is removed.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.50

Number: D200064394 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 500 64823S001 01.40

One-line description:
32-bit unsigned divide and modulus may fail

Problem:
The result of an unsigned 32-bit division or modulus operation may

be incorrect if the dividend and the destination are the same location. The problem is in the library routine Zdworddiv. The following code demonstrates the problem:

```
"processor name"
PROGRAM TEST;
$EXTENSIONS ON$
VAR
    B1,B2 : UNSIGNED_32;
BEGIN
    B1 := UNSIGNED_32(0E00000000);
    B2 := UNSIGNED_32(0900000000);
    B1 := B1/B2;
END.
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.50

Number: D200064469 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 500 64823S001 01.40

One-line description:
Library routine REAL_ROUND may fail.

Problem:
The library routine REAL_ROUND may fail, causing floating point numbers to be incorrectly rounded to integers.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.50

Number: D200064535 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 500 64823S001 01.40

One-line description:
DEBUG byte division and modulus may incorrectly report division by zero

Problem:
The DEBUG library routines for performing signed and unsigned byte division and modulus operations may fail and incorrectly report an attempted division by zero.

The following code fails in this manner:

```
"processor name"
PROGRAM TEST;
$EXTENSIONS ON$
VAR
    B1,B2,B3 : BYTE;
$ORG 5000H$
    BA : ARRAY[1..15] OF BYTE;
BEGIN
    B1 := 1;
    B2 := 1;
    B3 := 0;
    BA[B3] := B1 DIV B2; (*DIV fails - reports division by zero*)
END.
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.50

Number: D200064923 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 500 64823S001 01.40

One-line description:

Set comparisons with the empty set may fail

Problem:

Set comparisons with the empty set may fail. The following code is an example of this problem:

```
"processor name"
PROGRAM TEST;
$EXTENSIONS ON$
TYPE
  CH = 0..127;
  SET1 = SET OF CH;
VAR
  S1 : SET1;
PROCEDURE ERROR; EXTERNAL;
BEGIN
  S1 := [];
  IF S1 <> [] THEN      (*In CONST_prog, not enough bytes are
  ERROR;                defined for the set*)
END.
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.50

Number: D200065284 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL 500 64823S001 01.40

One-line description:

Assignment of constant string of length 1 to string variable may fail.

Problem:

Assignment of a constant string of length 1 to a string variable that is itself a multidimensional array element may fail.

First, the address of the destination string is calculated in HL. Then the value of the string length resulting from the assignment, i.e. one (1), is loaded into the position reserved for the length of the string via a store indirect through HL. Up to this point all is as it should be; however, the value of the single character that comprises the string is then also stored HL indirect, overwriting the length and failing to correctly load the string value. The HL register should be incremented before the second store.

The following is an example:

```
"processor name"
PROGRAM TEST;
TYPE
  STRING_15 = PACKED ARRAY[0..15] OF CHAR;
VAR
  TWO_D_ARR : ARRAY[1..3,1..3] OF STRING_15;
BEGIN
  TWO_D_ARR[2,1] := " ";
  LD HL,0030H
  PUSH HL
  LD HL,00002H
```

```
PUSH HL
LD HL,00010H
PUSH HL
LD HL,00001H
PUSH HL
LD BC,DTEST-00040H
LD A,002H
CALL Zarrayref
LD A,001H
LD [HL],A      (*or LD M,A *)
LD A,020H
LD [HL],A      (*This is the error - should INC HL first*)
```

END.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.50

Number: D200029785 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL VAX 64823S003 01.20

Keywords: POINTERS

One-line description:
Variables of type pointer may not be incremented correctly.

Problem:
"PROCESSOR"

TYPE
PTR = ^BYTE;
TX = PTR;

VAR
RXOUT: TX;
TEMP1,TEMP2 : BYTE;

```
BEGIN
TEMP1 := RXOUT^;
LD     HL,[RXOUT]
LD     A,[HL]
LD     [TEMP1], A ;HERE, TEMP1 IS CORRECTLY LOADED WITH THE BYTE
                    ;THAT RXOUT IS POINTING TO
```

```
RXOUT := TX(SIGNED_16(RXOUT)+1); {INCREMENT RXOUT}
LD     HL,[RXOUT]
INC    HL
LD     [RXOUT],HL ;RXOUT IS CORRECTLY INCREMENTED
```

```
TEMP2 := RXOUT^; {TEMP2 SHOULD GET THE NEXT BYTE}
LD     [TEMP2],A ;SINCE A WAS NOT DISTURBED, THE COMPILER DOES
                    ;NOT REALIZE THAT THE POINTER WAS UPDATED.
```

Temporary solution:
Set \$AMNESIA ON\$ around the pointer referencing code.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.70

Number: D200036681 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL VAX 64823S003 01.20

Keywords: IF

One-line description:
IF B1 <rel-op> B2 THEN B1 := B1 - 1; {DOESN'T WORK}

Problem:
VAR B1, B2 : BYTE;

```
BEGIN
IF B1 (>|<|=|<=|>=) B2 THEN
B1 := B1 - 1; {THE REGISTER CONTAINING B1 IS DECREMENTED, THEN
              OVERWRITTEN BEFORE IT IS SAVED IN MEMORY}
```

Temporary solution:
\$AMNESIA +\$

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.70

Number: D200040113 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL VAX 64823S003 01.20

Keywords: CODE GENERATOR

One-line description:
Incorrect code generated for adding one char to another.

Problem:
VAR
SRC, DEST : CHAR;

```
BEGIN
DEST := DEST + SRC; {GENERATES INCORRECT CODE}
```

Temporary solution:
None at this time.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.70

Number: D200064303 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL VAX 64823S003 01.60

One-line description:
Error #1009 using byte-sized ORG'ed variables in FOR loops

Problem:
Error #1009 is generated when byte sized ORG'ed variables are
used in FOR loops. The following code illustrates the problem.

```
"processor name"
PROGRAM TEST;
$EXTENSIONS ON$
PROCEDURE ERR;
VAR
$ORG 5000$
    B1,B2,X1: BYTE;
```

BEGIN

```
    FOR X1 := B1 to B2 DO;      (*Pass 2 Error 1009 - No free registers*)
END;
```

Temporary solution:
The error does not occur if the FOR loop variable is word sized instead
of byte sized. It will also go away if the ORG statement is removed.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.70

Number: D200064402 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL VAX 64823S003 01.60

One-line description:
32-bit unsigned divide and modulus may fail

Problem:
The result of an unsigned 32-bit division or modulus operation may

be incorrect if the dividend and the destination are the same location. The problem is in the library routine Zdworrdiv. The following code demonstrates the problem:

```
"processor name"
PROGRAM TEST;
$EXTENSIONS ON$
VAR
  B1,B2 : UNSIGNED_32;
BEGIN
  B1 := UNSIGNED_32(0E00000000);
  B2 := UNSIGNED_32(0900000000);
  B1 := B1/B2;
END.
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.70

Number: D200064477 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL VAX 64823S003 01.60

One-line description:
Library routine REAL_ROUND may fail.

Problem:
The library routine REAL_ROUND may fail, causing floating point numbers to be incorrectly rounded to integers.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.70

Number: D200064543 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL VAX 64823S003 01.60

One-line description:
DEBUG byte division and modulus may incorrectly report division by zero

Problem:
The DEBUG library routines for performing signed and unsigned byte division and modulus operations may fail and incorrectly report an attempted division by zero.

The following code fails in this manner:

```
"processor name"
PROGRAM TEST;
$EXTENSIONS ON$
VAR
  B1,B2,B3 : BYTE;
$ORG 5000H$
  BA : ARRAY[1..15] OF BYTE;
BEGIN
  B1 := 1;
  B2 := 1;
  B3 := 0;
  BA[B3] := B1 DIV B2; (*DIV fails - reports division by zero*)
END.
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.70

Number: D200064931 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL VAX 64823S003 01.60

One-line description:
Set comparisons with the empty set may fail

Problem:
Set comparisons with the empty set may fail. The following code is an example of this problem:

```
"processor name"
PROGRAM TEST;
$EXTENSIONS ON$
TYPE
  CH = 0..127;
  SET1 = SET OF CH;
VAR
  S1 : SET1;
PROCEDURE ERROR; EXTERNAL;
BEGIN
  S1 := [];
  IF S1 <> [] THEN (*In CONST_prog, not enough bytes are
    ERROR;          defined for the set*)
END.
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.70

Number: D200065300 Product: Z80/NSC800PASCAL VAX 64823S003 01.60

One-line description:
Assignment of constant string of length 1 to string variable may fail.

Problem:
Assignment of a constant string of length 1 to a string variable that is itself a multidimensional array element may fail.

First, the address of the destination string is calculated in HL. Then the value of the string length resulting from the assignment, i.e. one (1), is loaded into the position reserved for the length of the string via a store indirect through HL. Up to this point all is as it should be; however, the value of the single character that comprises the string is then also stored HL indirect, overwriting the length and failing to correctly load the string value. The HL register should be incremented before the second store.

The following is an example:

```
"processor name"
PROGRAM TEST;
TYPE
  STRING_15 = PACKED ARRAY[0..15] OF CHAR;
VAR
  TWO_D_ARR : ARRAY[1..3,1..3] OF STRING_15;
BEGIN
  TWO_D_ARR[2,1] := " ";
  LD HL,0030H
  PUSH HL
  LD HL,00002H
```

```

PUSH HL
LD HL,00010H
PUSH HL
LD HL,00001H
PUSH HL
LD BC,DTEST-00040H
LD A,002H
CALL Zarrayref
LD A,001H
LD [HL],A (*or LD M,A *)
LD A,020H
LD [HL],A (*This is the error - should INC HL first*)

```

END.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.70

Number: D200010132 Product: Z8000 C 64820 00.56

Keywords: PASS 1

One-line description:
Unsigned integers treated as signed when subtracted from pointers

Problem:
When an unsigned short or integer is used as an offset to a pointer, the unsigned will be treated as a signed when doing pointer calculations. Offsets large enough to set the sign bit will be interpreted as a negative offset when the offset is subtracted from a pointer. The following code exhibits the problem if offset is greater than 32767 dec.

```

unsigned offset;
struct { int a,b,c;
        } *ptr;
unsigned long x;

```

```

main ()
{
  x = ptr - offset; /* The compiler will generate code negating */
                  /* offset for the "-" operation.          */
}

```

Temporary solution:
Cast the offset in the expression as the next larger integer.
ie. x = ptr - (unsigned long)offset;

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 001.06

Number: D200011403 Product: Z8000 C 64820 00.56

Keywords: PASS 1

One-line description:
Functions invoked via function pointers may JSR the wrong location.

Problem:
When the typedef statement is used to define pointers to functions, and this pointer type is used in a cast of a variable array to invoke code stored in that array, program execution may transfer to the wrong location. For example, in the following code the simple call to code_array fails while the call and assignment to p works correctly:

```

typedef int(*PFI)(); /* PFI a pointer to int functions */
int code_array[100]; /* array contains code */
PFI p; /* p a pointer of type PFI */

pfbug()
{
  ((*((PFI) code_array))()); /* fails in JSR to code_array */
  ((*p=(PFI)code_array))(); /* assignment and JSR successful */
}

```

Temporary solution:
Set up a dummy variable and perform an assignment to it when doing this type of operation.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 001.06

Number: D200014498 Product: Z8000 C 64820 01.03

One-line description:
RANGE_ON

Problem:

With RANGE_ON, typecasting an integer and assigning it to an unsigned_integer produces a range error.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 001.06

Number: D200040345 Product: Z8000 C 64820 01.03

One-line description:
Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop

Problem:

If you have nested switch statements and do not terminate the inner switch's cases with breaks the compiler generates an infinite loop.

"C"
"68000"

```
main(){
    int c;
    switch(c) {
        case 1:    break;
        default:  switch(c){
                    case 2: break;
                }
        /* A break is needed here because the break
        above for 'case 2' generates a jump to
        this location. If a break is not placed
        here it falls into the code for
        evaluating 'case 1' above. */
    }
}
```

Temporary solution:

Close default statement with a break.

"C"
"68000"

```
main(){
    int c;
    switch(c){
        case1:    break;
        default:  switch(c){
                    case 2: break;
                }
                break;
    }
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 001.06

Number: D200059741 Product: Z8000 C 64820 01.04

One-line description:
Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.

Problem:

The customer reports that the program listed below causes the compiler to hang. I could not duplicate this problem, but, the compiler incorrectly reported no errors.

"C"
"processor"

```
main() {
    int i;
    struct undefined a[10][20];
}
```

The compiler should report that the type 'undefined' is undefined.

Temporary solution:

No temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 001.06

Number: D200063461 Product: Z8000 C 64820 01.05

One-line description:
C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure

Problem:

Functions returning large (>2byte) result cannot be called as procedures.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 001.06

Number: D200066043 Product: Z8000 C 64820 01.05

One-line description:
Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.

Problem:

"C"
"processor"

```
char badstring[] = {"Wont work"};
char string[] = "works fine";
```

```
main()
{
    int i;

    i = sizeof(string);
}
```

```
i = sizeof(badstring);      /* Error 117 flagged. */
}
```

Temporary solution:
Eliminate the braces when initializing a string.

```
"C"
"processor"

char string[] = "do it this way";

main()
{
  int i;

  i = sizeof(string);
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 001.06

Number: D200051938 Product: Z8000 C 300 64820S004 01.00

One-line description:
Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop

Problem:
If you have nested switch statements and do not terminate the inner switch's cases with breaks the compiler generates an infinite loop.

```
"C"
"processor name"

main(){
  int c;
  switch(c) {
    case 1:  break;
    default: switch(c){
              case 2: break;
            }
    /* A break is needed here because the break
       above for 'case 2' generates a jump to
       this location. If a break is not placed
       here it falls into the code for
       evaluating 'case 1' above. */
  }
}
```

Temporary solution:
Close default statement with a break.

```
"C"
"processor name"

main(){
  int c;
  switch(c){
    case1:  break;
    default: switch(c){
              case 2: break;
            }
            break;
  }
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200059774 Product: Z8000 C 300 64820S004 01.00

One-line description:
Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.

Problem:
The customer reports that the program listed below causes the compiler to hang. I could not duplicate this problem, but, the compiler incorrectly reported no errors.

```
"C"
"processor"
```

```
main() {
int i;
struct undefined a[10][20];
}
```

The compiler should report that the type 'undefined' is undefined.

Temporary solution:
No temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200063495 Product: Z8000 C 300 64820S004 01.10

One-line description:
C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure

Problem:
Functions returning large (>2byte) result cannot be called as procedures.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200066076 Product: Z8000 C 300 64820S004 01.10

One-line description:
Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.

Problem:
"C"
"processor"

```
char badstring[] = {"Wont work"};
char string[] = "works fine";
```

```
main()
{
int i;

i = sizeof(string);
i = sizeof(badstring); /* Error 117 flagged. */
}
```

Temporary solution:
Eliminate the braces when initializing a string.

"C"
"processor"

```
char string[] = "do it this way";
```

```
main()
```

```
{
int i;

i = sizeof(string);
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200066431 Product: Z8000 C 300 64820S004 01.10

One-line description:
No error message for unimplemented processor name.

Problem:
Specifying an unimplemented processor name in a C source file will cause the compiler to go from pass 1 into C Nocode without an error message. The listing file also does not report the error.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 401.20

Number: D200040352 Product: Z8000 C 500 64820S001 01.20

One-line description:
Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop

Problem:

If you have nested switch statements and do not terminate the inner switch's cases with breaks the compiler generates an infinite loop.

"C"
"68000"

```
main(){
    int c;
    switch(c) {
        case 1: break;
        default: switch(c){
                    case 2: break;
                }
        /* A break is needed here because the break
        above for 'case 2' generates a jump to
        this location. If a break is not placed
        here it falls into the code for
        evaluating 'case 1' above. */
    }
}
```

Temporary solution:

Close default statement with a break.

"C"
"68000"

```
main(){
    int c;
    switch(c){
        case1: break;
        default: switch(c){
                    case 2: break;
                }
                break;
    }
}
```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200059758 Product: Z8000 C 500 64820S001 01.40

One-line description:
Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.

Problem:

The customer reports that the program listed below causes the compiler to hang. I could not duplicate this problem, but, the compiler incorrectly reported no errors.

"C"
"processor"

```
main() {
```

```
int i;
struct undefined a[10][20];
}
```

The compiler should report that the type 'undefined' is undefined.

Temporary solution:

No temporary solution.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200063479 Product: Z8000 C 500 64820S001 01.50

One-line description:

C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure

Problem:

Functions returning large (>2byte) result cannot be called as procedures.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

Number: D200066050 Product: Z8000 C 500 64820S001 01.50

One-line description:

Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.

Problem:

"C"
"processor"

```
char badstring[] = {"Wont work"};
char string[] = "works fine";
```

```
main()
{
    int i;

    i = sizeof(string);
    i = sizeof(badstring); /* Error 117 flagged. */
}
```

Temporary solution:

Eliminate the braces when initializing a string.

"C"
"processor"

```
char string[] = "do it this way";
```

```
main()
{
    int i;
```

```

} i = sizeof(string);

```

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

```

Number: D200066423 Product: Z8000 C          500 64820S001      01.50

```

One-line description:

No error message for unimplemented processor name.

Problem:

Specifying an unimplemented processor name in a C source file will cause the compiler to go from pass 1 into C Nocode without an error message. The listing file also does not report the error.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 101.60

```

Number: 1650018804 Product: Z8000 C          VAX 64820S003      01.80

```

One-line description:

No error message for unimplemented processor name.

Problem:

Specifying an unimplemented processor name in a C source file will cause the compiler to go from pass 1 into C Nocode without an error message. The listing file also does not report the error.

Signed off 04/29/87 in release 301.90

```

Number: D200040360 Product: Z8000 C          VAX 64820S003      01.20

```

One-line description:

Nested switch statements may generate infinite loop

Problem:

If you have nested switch statements and do not terminate the inner switch's cases with breaks the compiler generates an infinite loop.

```

"C"
"68000"

main(){
    int c;
        switch(c) {
            case 1:    break;
            default:  switch(c){
                            case 2: break;
                        }
            /* A break is needed here because the break
               above for 'case 2' generates a jump to
               this location. If a break is not placed
               here it falls into the code for
               evaluating 'case 1' above. */
        }
}

```

Temporary solution:

Close default statement with a break.

```

"C"
"68000"

main(){
    int c;
        switch(c){
            case1:    break;
            default: switch(c){
                            case 2: break;
                        }
                    break;
        }
}

```

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Number: D200059766 Product: Z8000 C VAX 64820S003 01.50

One-line description:
Compiler is not flagging an undefined structure.

Problem:
The customer reports that the program listed below causes the compiler to hang. I could not duplicate this problem, but, the compiler incorrectly reported no errors.

```
"C"
"processor"

main() {

int i;
struct undefined a[10][20];

}
```

The compiler should report that the type 'undefined' is undefined.

Temporary solution:
No temporary solution.

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Number: D200063487 Product: Z8000 C VAX 64820S003 01.80

One-line description:
C Function returning large (>2bytes) result can't be called as procedure

Problem:
Functions returning large (>2byte) result cannot be called as procedures.

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Number: D200066068 Product: Z8000 C VAX 64820S003 01.80

One-line description:
Illegal forward reference flagged for legally defined string.

Problem:
"C"
"processor"

```
char badstring[] = {"Wont work"};
char string[] = "works fine";
```

```
main()
{
int i;

i = sizeof(string);
```

```
i = sizeof(badstring); /* Error 117 flagged. */
}
```

Temporary solution:
Eliminate the braces when initializing a string.

```
"C"
"processor"

char string[] = "do it this way";

main()
{
int i;

i = sizeof(string);
}
```

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