

# The SuperPascal User Manual

PER BRINCH HANSEN <sup>1</sup>

*School of Computer and Information Science  
Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244, USA*

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**Abstract:** This report explains how you compile and run *SuperPascal* programs [Brinch Hansen 1993a].

## 1 Command Aliases

If you are using *SuperPascal* under Unix, please define the following command aliases in the file *.cshrc* in your home directory:

```
alias sc <path name of an executable compiler sc>  
alias sr <path name of an executable interpreter sr>
```

## 2 Program Compilation

You compile a *SuperPascal* program by typing the command

```
sc
```

followed by a return. When the message

```
source =
```

appears, type the name of a program textfile followed by a return. After the message

```
code =
```

type the name of a new program codefile followed by a return.

*Example:*

```
sc  
source = sortprogram  
code = sortcode
```

If the compiler finds errors in a program text, the errors are reported both on the screen and in the textfile *errors*, but no program code is output.

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### 3 Program Execution

You run a compiled *SuperPascal* program by typing the command

*sr*

followed by a return. When the message

code =

appears, type the name of a program codefile followed by a return. After the message

select files?

you have a choice:

1. If you type *no* followed by a return, the program will be executed with text input from the *keyboard* and text output on the *screen*.
2. If you type *yes* followed by a return, you will first be asked to name the input file:

input =

Type the name of an existing textfile or the word *keyboard* followed by a return. Finally, you will be asked to name the output:

output =

Type the name of a new textfile or the word *screen* followed by a return.

*Examples:*

```
sr
code = sortcode
select files? no
```

```
sr
code = sortcode
select files? yes
input = testdata
output = screen
```

## 4 Compile-time Errors

During compilation, the following program errors are reported:

- *Ambiguous case constant*: Two case constants denote the same value.
- *Ambiguous identifier*: A program, a function declaration, a procedure declaration, or a record type introduces two named entities with the same identifier.
- *Forall statement error*: In a restricted *forall* statement, the element statement uses a target variable.
- *Function block error*: A procedure statement occurs in the statement part of a function block.
- *Function parameter error*: A function uses an explicit or implicit variable parameter.
- *Identifier kind error*: A named entity of the wrong kind is used in some context. (Constants, types, fields, variables, functions and procedures are different kinds of named entities.)
- *Incomplete comment*: The closing delimiter } of a comment is missing.
- *Index range error*: The index range of an array type has a lower bound that exceeds the upper bound.
- *Number error*: A constant denotes a number outside the range of integers or reals.
- *Parallel statement error*: In a restricted parallel statement, a target variable of one process statement is also a target or an expression variable of another process statement.
- *Procedure statement error*: In a restricted procedure statement, an entire variable is used more than once as a restricted actual parameter.
- *Recursion error*: A recursive function or procedure uses an implicit parameter.
- *Syntax error*: The program syntax is incorrect.
- *Type error*: The type of an operand is incompatible with its use.
- *Undefined identifier*: An identifier is used without being defined.

## 5 Run-time Errors

During program execution, the following program errors are reported:

- *Channel contention*: Two processes both attempt to send or receive through the same channel.
- *Deadlock*: Every process is delayed by a send or receive operation, but none of these operations match.
- *False assumption*: An assume statement denotes a false assumption.
- *Message type error*: Two processes attempt to communicate through the same channel, but the output expression and the input variable are of different message types.
- *Range error*: The value of an index expression or a *chr*, *pred*, or *succ* function designator is out of range.
- *Undefined case constant*: A case expression does not denote a case constant.
- *Undefined channel reference*: A channel expression does not denote a channel.

## 6 Software Limits

If a program is too large to be compiled or run, the software displays one of the following messages and stops. Each message indicates that the limit of a particular software array type has been exceeded:

- *Block limit exceeded*: The total number of blocks defined by the program and its function declarations, procedure declarations, *forall* statements, and process statements exceeds the limit *maxblock*.
- *Branch limit exceeded*: The total number of branches denoted by all statements in the program exceeds the limit *maxlabel*.
- *Buffer limit exceeded*: The size of the compiled code exceeds the limit *maxbuf*.
- *Case limit exceeded*: The number of case constants exceeds the limit *maxcase*.
- *Channel limit exceeded*: The number of channels opened exceeds the limit *maxchan*.
- *Character limit exceeded*: The total number of characters in all word symbols and identifiers exceeds the limit *maxchar*.

- *Memory limit exceeded*: The program execution exceeds the limit *maxaddr*.
- *Nesting limit exceeded*: The level of nesting of the program and its function declarations, procedure declarations, parallel statements, and *forall* statements exceeds the limit *maxlevel*.
- *String limit exceeded*: The number of characters in a word symbol, an identifier, or a character string exceeds the limit *maxstring*.

The standard *software limits* are:

maxaddr	=	100000	maxchar	=	10000
maxblock	=	200	maxlabel	=	1000
maxbuf	=	10000	maxlevel	=	10
maxcase	=	128	maxstring	=	80
maxchan	=	10000			

If these limits are too small for compilation or execution of a program, the limits must be increased by editing a common declaration file and recompiling both the compiler and the interpreter [Brinch Hansen 1993b].

## References

- [1] Brinch Hansen, P. (1993a) The programming language SuperPascal. School of Computer and Information Science, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY.
- [2] Brinch Hansen, P. (1993b) The SuperPascal software notes. School of Computer and Information Science, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY.