

AN IMPLEMENTATION OF
SEAL ON MULTICS

by

PAUL ADRIAN GREEN II

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Signature of Author Paul Adrian Green II
Department of Electrical Engineering, May 22, 1973

Certified by Michael A. Schwedler
Thesis Supervisor

Accepted by David Allen
Chairman, Departmental Committee on Theses



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Thesis Supervisor: Professor Michael D. Schroeder.
Title: Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering.

ABSTRACT

This thesis describes the implementation of a code generator for the Seal language on the Multiplexed Information and Computing Service. The implementation developed extensive error handling techniques for both the code generator itself, and the Seal programs it compiles.

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Part I: Introduction.

Section I.1: Outline of the Thesis.

This thesis is concerned with the implementation of a code generator for a language which performs extensive error checking. The language implemented is Seal, (1) and the implementation was performed on the Multiplexed Information and Computing Service (Multics), (2) a prototype computer utility developed jointly by MIT and Honeywell.

Sections of the thesis discuss how the goal of controlling errors influenced the design and implementation of the Multics Seal compiler. The compiler is a simple, two-pass program, with an optional optimizing pass. While the first pass (the parse) and the internal representation were completely designed and implemented before this thesis was begun, they are compatible with this thesis. This thesis influenced the design and implementation of the Multics Seal code generator and runtime support routines.

(1) "A Language for Virtual Memory Systems," by R. A. Freiburghouse, Honeywell, Inc., to be published.

(2) "Multics Programmers' Manual," MIT Project MAC and Honeywell Information Systems, Inc., 1973.

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Consideration is given to errors arising in the compiler itself, accidental errors in the user's Seal program, and deliberately malicious Seal programs. A compiler might accidentally generate incorrect code due to internal errors, or a user might accidentally use an undefined variable, and occasionally users try to tamper with the underlying support mechanisms. The thesis proposes error handling mechanisms which are simple extensions of the base protection mechanisms provided by the Multics operating system and associated hardware (the Honeywell 6180 processor). A major conclusion of the thesis is that a very small number of mechanisms are needed to effectively control errors, if they are used methodically.

The error handling mechanisms proposed are justified on the same basis as general access controlling facilities. The desire to shield the user from accidental programming errors, the desire to make the over-all system as well-defined as possible, and the desire to control malicious users are all relevant. Earlier attempts to provide mechanisms for access control often gave little more real protection than a smoke screen; knowledgeable programmers could always find a loophole. Today most system designers realize that effective protection requires that every reference be validated, and that assumptions of ignorance or secrecy are inadequate to solve the problem. Recent more emphasis has

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been placed on designing appropriate hardware mechanisms for implementing protection mechanisms. The Honeywell 6180 hardware is the direct result of research into such mechanisms. (1) Hardware assistance assures that every reference is validated, and it also minimizes the overhead associated with the validation process. This thesis proposes similar mechanisms for error control.

This thesis describes error controlling mechanisms which have been implemented with a combination of hardware and software support. Some of the mechanisms could benefit from additional hardware capabilities, but none of them were impossible or prohibitively expensive on the H6180 machine. A comparison of the Seal implementation to the Multics PL/I implementation shows that Seal is no slower than PL/I for execution of similar programs, when performing similar error checking. While obtaining execution speed comparable to PL/I was not a direct object of this thesis, several early error handling designs were discarded or modified due to their excessive cost.

The Seal code generator is a simple, table-driven program. It accepts the output of the Seal parser and generates Multics standard object programs. At the present time, the code genera-

(1) "A Hardware Architecture for Implementing Protection Rings," by Michael D. Schroeder and Jerome H. Sauer, Comm ACM 15, 3 (March 1972), p157-170.

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tor correctly implements a large subset of the Seal language. This thesis concerns the development of:

1. A code generator for Seal on Multics.
2. Methods for controlling the design and implementation errors which would lead to compiler bugs.
3. Methods for catching all language violations, either at compile time or execution time.

This partial implementation has demonstrated that the methods chosen by this thesis are adequate. A final, complete implementation at a more leisurely schedule is planned.

Section I.2: A Brief Description of Seal.

Seal stands for "simple extensible algorithmic language." Seal is derived from Algol 68, Euler, and list processing languages. It contains very simple, but generalized facilities for constructing and manipulating data structures either as local values or as permanent, global values, residing in a hierarchically structured, segmented, virtual memory. Because the global data structures created by a Seal program are operated upon exactly as if they were the values of local variables, no complicated I/O language is needed.

The language is designed to facilitate construction of sound, well-structured programs built from collections of sepa-

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rately compiled procedures, each of which may contain nested procedures. All procedures are potentially recursive and use a stack model of storage for their local variables.

Seal allows the programmer to build up an infinite set of data types (modes) from a set of seven basic data types. Complete data type checking is always performed, normally at compile time, but dynamic type checking is provided for variables declared to possess values of unrestricted mode. Procedures can be invoked as functions or as infix or prefix operators. The ability to create new data types and to define procedures which can be invoked as operators provides limited language extensibility without loss of program readability.

The design objectives of Seal which influenced this thesis are:

1. It must be compilable into non-interpretive code, but it must allow some variables to possess values of unrestricted mode (called "any mode" by Seal).
2. It must provide for separate compilation of program modules and must have a uniform method of referencing global variables.
3. Its implementation must be so secure that no program, legal or illegal, can destroy its or its supporting mechanisms.

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Part II: Error Controlling Methods.

Section II.1: Why Control Errors?

Error control, in a general sense, pervades all aspects of computing. In hierarchically organized systems the correct operation of each level depends on the correct operation of all lower levels. Applications programs written in a compiled language depend on the correct operation of the compiler; the compiler depends on the correct operation of the operating system; the operating system depends on the hardware. As systems designers and programmers begin to get tired of fixing the same sorts of bugs over and over with each new system, they are beginning to search for ways to build correct systems from the outset.

Various error controlling schemes have been proposed thus far: structured programming, goto-less programming, "chief programmer," automatic verification, etc. That almost all such efforts have brought favorable results is evidence of the magnitude of the problem. But attempts to write correct programs are doomed from the start in many languages. Most of the computer languages in use today were designed before the problem was so great. If new solutions are not found, software costs will con-

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tinue to rise. It is indeed ironic that hardware costs are fast becoming negligible compared to software costs. (1)

Seal, however, was designed from the start to aid error control. Seal provides a simple language for writing sound programs, and is able to catch and diagnose all illegal programs, either at compile time or execution time. This philosophy of complete error checking pervaded the entire project, and each phase of it will be discussed in the sections that follow.

Section II.2: Language Design.

The Seal language restricts the user to seven basic data types, and completely defines the operations allowed upon each type. It specifies that type-checking must be performed, either at compile time or execution time. Although the language allows pointer variables (in the PL/I sense) it restricts them sufficiently so that it can completely define their correct usage. The language does not incorporate any feature which enables the programmer to perform an undefined action.

The shortcomings of only partial error checking become obvious in large subsystems composed of separately compiled programs.

(1) "Software and Its Impact: A Quantitative Assessment," Barry W. Boehm, DATAMATION 19, 5 (May 1973), page .

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Large subsystems are usually composed of many smaller programs, for reasons of modularity, maintainability, transportability (sensitive code is usually isolated), economy, and readability. Nearly all programming languages offer subroutine-type programming in some form.

Unfortunately, separate programs usually mean separate compilations, and separate compilations mean that the error checking capabilities of the compiler are greatly reduced. Only a few languages have attempted to define, for all cases, the semantics of separately compiled programs. While PL/I, for example, defines how separately compiled programs shall behave, it does not require an implementation to perform the checks. Multics PL/I has no provision for validating arguments on a call between separately compiled programs, and many subtle bugs have been difficult to track down by this omission. (1) By design, Seal requires that an implementation perform these checks. Seal has no undefined cases, or illegal programs which can "sneak by" the compiler.

(1) Multics PL/I is forced to give the following disclaimer: "A program that violates the constraint[s listed in this manual] may or may not be compiled by the Multics PL/I compiler. If compiled, it may or may not execute. If executed, it may or may not produce consistent results in the current or future versions of the implementation." Multics PL/I Language, Document AG94, Honeywell Information Systems, Inc., 1972, page 1-5.

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Another area of trouble in modern languages is the very general "address variable" capability known as "pointers" (PL/I) or "references" (Algol). Unfortunately, PL/I gives the programmer the ability to easily perform, within PL/I, actions which are undefined by the language. Hence, the compiler cannot diagnose, or even attempt to diagnose, constructs which have undefined actions, or would cause the runtime support programs to perform incorrectly. For example, a Multics PL/I program can easily destroy the data in the stack segment, either accidentally or on purpose. The programmer can just as easily write constructs that are syntactically correct, but whose semantics are undefined. Such constructs may execute, and may even yield some "meaningful" result. The compiler writer and language designer would very much like to catch all illegal uses of the language, and further, would like to provide a language which has no uncheckable constructs. Also, most users would like to be assured that they cannot fall into the trap of accidentally using such quirks.

Seal provides address variables, but instead of using the more general PL/I-type definition, it uses an Algol-like approach. A Seal "reference variable" not only specifies an address, but also completely specifies the data type. Stated in PL/I terms, it is possible to have a pointer to an integer, or a pointer to a character string, but they are interchangeable;

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pointers in Seal are specific, not general. Thus it isn't possible for a user to twiddle bits in his character strings or numbers by overlaying them with bit strings. And it is possible for the compiler to check for such illegal uses of reference variables and issue an error message. A consequence of this restriction is that it is not possible to write a garbage collector or storage allocator in Seal. The Seal programmer can only refer to Seal values; it is not possible to manage storage. This is not a severe limitation since storage management of the Seal values themselves is provided by the language and implementation.

Section II.3: Code Generator Design.

There is nothing radically new about the implementation itself. Rather, already proven methods were used to build the Seal code generator. This has left time to explore and develop methods for dealing with the other parts of the thesis.

The code generator is a one-pass, table-driven program. The output of the first pass of the compiler, the parser, is in the form of triples. Each triple consists of an opcode and two operands. The code generator expands each triple into Multics machine code by interpreting a small table. This table describes the code sequences and code generator state changes necessary for each triple. Some triples have several possible different inter-

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pretations, depending on operand type. The table is also used to separate these sub-cases automatically, and at the same time, check for illegal operand types.

The lowest levels of the code generator were designed first. The Seal data-types and control structures were mapped onto the Multics base system. Then the Seal operators were mapped into sequences of H6180 machine instructions. In this manner, the allowed operand types and the code sequences necessary to implement the operators were collected in a table. Then the table was augmented to include special commands describing the code generator state changes necessary to generate an object program. These commands are also used to request special actions to be performed by the code generator. Refer to Appendix B for a listing of the Multics Seal code generator, and to Appendix C for a listing of its table.

This table was almost completely designed and written before any code generator programs were started. It is the central force behind the code generator and the desire to control the design and implementation errors which would lead to bugs. The code sequence generated for any language construct may be determined (given the output of the parser) by going to the table entry for the language operator and reading a few lines of information. All code generating decisions are made by the table.

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Some of these decisions are expressed as direct H6180 machine code, some as state changes or requested actions in the code generator program. Nevertheless, by merely reading a few lines in the table, one may get most of the information necessary to determine the behavior of the code generator. This technique is in direct contrast to procedural-type code generators which tend to distribute such decisions over a large number of modules. Experience indicates that such an approach may be necessary for complicated languages such as PL/I, but it leads to rather esoteric bugs and manageability problems. The simplicity of the Seal language permitted the table approach, and hence, its easier control of errors.

The only major disadvantage of the table approach is that more complicated constructs cause the table to become a programming language of its own. The table used by the Seal code generator is only a small step above a macro-assembler language, yet it has "if-then-else" clauses, symbolic variables, and a limited form of subroutine call. The compiler writer must be careful that his internal language does not become too unwieldy itself. Otherwise, too much effort will be spent debugging it, when the real task is to correctly compile the user's program.

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Section II.4: Code Generator Implementation.

The design and implementation of the Seal code generator was guided by the desire to keep the number of compiler bugs to a minimum. Several techniques served as the primary means used to achieve this goal. They are:

- 1) Modularity,
- 2) Simplicity,
- 3) Limiting optimizations,
- 4) Self-checking,
- 5) Programming style.

Section II.4.1: Modularity.

The procedures which comprise the Seal code generator are quite modular. Once again, this design decision follows from the desire to localize the decision-making process in the hopes of controlling errors. Modularity also simplifies the whole compiler-building process, from design through coding to debugging. Experience with other compilers suggests that the major cause of compiler bugs is unanticipated side-effects between modules. Often they arise only under special circumstances, and thus are very hard to track down. Needless to say, much careful work is required to keep the compiler truly modular but the reward is that the thousands of decisions made during the compilation pro-

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cess are much better organized, and much more likely to be correct in all cases.

Section II.4.2: Simplicity.

The area of simplicity is often taken for granted, and is one of the first to get out of hand in any large system. It is often compromised in the name of efficiency. Unfortunately, the Seal code generator is no exception. However, the division of labor between a table and interpreting program has simplified matters. The table is designed to enumerate the many, many code patterns in a uniform, simple manner. The table is structured as a strictly diverging tree; cases are divided first by triple operator, then by operand type, then by predicates. Since each case is listed completely separately, and since the decision making "predicates" (if-then-else statements) are specified per case, it is not possible for decisions made by one case to affect another; each entry is physically and logically separate. See Appendix C for a listing of the table. The interpreting program, on the other hand, is designed to make only general decisions which are valid for all cases. Examples of decisions made by the program are putting literal constants into instructions via the H6180 "direct" modifiers, or using the H6180 instruction-counter

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modifier. (1) The division of the compiler into a table and driving program greatly simplifies the handling of special cases, thus reducing the likelihood of errors.

Other major design decisions helped to achieve simplicity. The use of triples as the internal representation forced a table representation that localized decisions, and kept the enumerating of cases uniform and simple. It also allowed the code generator to be non-recursive, which simplified its overall design and implementation.

Section II.4.3: Limiting Optimizations.

The decision to limit the optimizations performed by the code generator is the most radical departure from previous compilers. In the case of the Multics Seal implementation, only optimizations which could be done systematically and in a generalized fashion were permitted. This limited the implementation to three optimization methods, which are:

- 1) Optimize by combining redundant triples (which compute the same value),
- 2) Optimize by remembering the machine state during code

(1) In assembler notation, these decisions
'ldq constant_address' is changed to 'ldq constant_value,d1'
'ldq constant_address' is changed to 'ldq constant_address-*,ic'
In the first example, the constant must be less than 2^{**18} , in the second example it may be any value.

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generation,

3) Optimize by sub-casing a given triple case.

No optimizations are performed via any look-ahead or look-behind, other than those implied by the machine state (i.e., register contents).

The sole task of the optional optimizer pass (between the parse and the code generator) is to perform the first optimization. This optimization is quite simple; Gries (1) estimates that a half-page of code is all that is required to implement it. An example of this optimization is:

Triple #.	Triple operator.	Operands.
#1.	add	i, j
#2.	assign	k, #1
#3.	add	i, j
#4.	assign	m, #3

into the following:

#1.	add	i, j
#2.	assign	k, #1
#3.	assign	m, #1

The second optimization is performed by the code generator as it expands each triple into machine code. It is perhaps the

(1) Compiler Construction for Digital Computers, David Gries, p379.

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most error-prone optimization, due to the fact that commands to change the register state information must be explicitly entered in the table. An example of this optimization in the expression "i * j + k" is:

Machine Instruction.

```
load  i
mult  j
store t1
load  t1
add   k
```

into the following:

```
load  i
mult  j
add   k
```

The third optimization is performed only by the table, and it is localized to a given triple-operand combination. The following diagram is an example of the optimization of the expression "x / (y + 1)", by using an inverted divide instruction.

```
load  y
add   1
store t1
load  x
divide t1
```

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is optimized into:

```
load   y
add    1
divinv x
```

The limiting of the optimizations performed is another major method for controlling the implementation errors. Experience has shown that look-ahead and look-behind is very sensitive to special cases, and a frequent cause of esoteric bugs. It is the author's opinion that such look-ahead and look-behind (effectively combining triples) is symptomatic of poor communication between the parser and code generator of a compiler, and in a broader sense, between the programming language and the host computer. There seems to be no general method for optimizing adjacent triples in a foolproof manner. It would certainly not be possible to tabulate all of the possible triple pairs which might be optimized, much less higher numbers of triples. Requiring communication between triples to be via the registers may hinder code optimization, but it keeps the compiler well-defined in terms of its pre-specified tables. The real solution, when such look-ahead or look-behind appears to be necessary, is to change the parser (or language) to define a new construct having the desired properties of the old pair of constructs. This has the advantage of remaining within the existing code generator mecha-

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nism, and it states explicitly what the code generator was previously trying to do implicitly. In this way, there can be no misunderstanding about the meaning of a given construct in any context, and the code generator can easily optimize it. Achieving such a design takes a lot of communication between the code generator designer, language designer, and machine designer.

It is sometimes difficult to define new triples which are combinations of old ones because triples have only two operands. The solution has been to produce an invariant sequence of triples when a single triple is insufficient. Thus it is possible to express constructs which have more than two operands, but still use only two-operand triples. This produces a certain amount of complexity in the compiler (more code is required to recognize and handle the invariant sequences of triples as a unit), but it states exactly what is desired by a given construct.

Optimal code is achieved by picking triple operators which map well into H6180 machine code. Some iteration is necessary to achieve this (i.e., a change to the language or parser) but for the short term, or for infrequently used constructs, it is often easier to suffer with a few extra instructions.

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Section II.4.4: Self-checking.

Self-checking is an integral part of the compiler; it is not optional. The checks are designed to prevent the code generator from producing incorrect code due to internal errors which cause the code generator to enter an undefined state, or "mess up" its tables. Most of the tests are simple checks on the validity and consistency of its internal data bases. For example, reference counts are handled very carefully. A reference count is a number associated with a computed result, or triple output in Seal's case, which informs the code generator how many operands use this output. They are provided solely for optimization purposes. They enable the compiled code to evaluate an expression a minimum number of times, and then throw it away when it is no longer needed. If the reference count is too high, the evaluated result will never be discarded. If the reference count is too low, the result will be discarded too soon, and a compiler addressing error will occur. The Seal code generator checks the reference count each time it is decremented to ensure that it does not go too low, and it checks for the erroneous existence of saved values at predetermined points, in combination with the optimizer, which never uses a saved result across a transfer-of-control point.

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Other checks are for undefined addresses, undefined operands, unhandled triple cases, and failing to save a result whose reference count was non-zero. These checks, however, neither prevent mistakes nor guarantee perfection. Bugs not caught automatically include destroying a register without so indicating in the table, and incorrect code sequences.

Section II.4.5: Programming Style.

Programming style is an increasingly popular issue. The author is firmly convinced that consistency and readability are not only virtuous, they are absolutely necessary! Powerful languages such as Algol and PL/I offer very convenient control structures for writing readable, understandable programs. Newer languages are refining existing, overly general constructs like "goto" into less error-prone ones such as "case."

Four years of experience programming in PL/I has produced a short list of rules for producing consistent, readable programs. (1) Refer to Appendix A for a list of the rules and to Appendix B for an example of how they were used in this implementation.

(1) For a similar set of rules for FORTRAN, see "How to Write a Readable FORTRAN Program," by Daniel D. McJannet and Gerald M. Weinberg, DATAMATION 18, 10 (October 1972), p73-77.

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Section II.5: Detection of User-Program Errors.

Returning to the previous example of subsystems, it has been the author's experience that subsystems on Multics are very rarely "stable." In fact, the experience has been that changes can't be made fast enough; a subsystem may be neglected for a relatively long period of time only because there is no one to work on it. Such artificial stability is beyond the scope of this discussion.

Any subsystem which has a more-than-fleeting time span is likely to change hands several times. It may be designed, coded, debugged, enhanced and maintained by five different people. Until inter-programmer communication is improved, a great deal of information will be lost in each transfer, and will have to be regained, often at much expense of time and labor. Since the proper place for such communication is in the programs themselves, much attention must be given to writing programs which are as readable and understandable as possible.

The very need to change, and the "hand-me-down" programming management philosophy create a situation in which no subsystem is ever fully debugged. Each person who modifies the subsystem runs the risk of adding a bug along with his "fix." Every programmer

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has his own "war stories" about programs so sensitive that merely "looking at it" is likely to add a bug. Various schemes have been proposed in recent years to cure the evils of programming languages and programmers, but most of them have been quite restricted in their scope. (Prominent are the goto controversy, and the call for "structured programming"). Without dismissing the validity of such approaches, it is evident that Seal's solution is both non-trivial and global. Seal has "thrown in the towel" as far as believing the programmer when he claims that his program or subsystem is debugged. Seal has no separate debugging compiler, debugging interpreter, or debugging options.

Section II.5.1: Compile Time Checks.

Experience with the Multics PL/I compiler has proven the worth of comprehensive compile time error diagnosis. The Seal compiler has over 100 specific compile time error messages. (Perhaps the fact that PL/I has over four times as many messages is some indication of its added complexity). Compilation errors generally do not halt the compiler; every attempt is made to continue. Severe errors detected during the first pass (parse), however, will suppress the second pass (code generation). Compile time error messages print the source statement, its line number, and a short (10-20 word) explanation. No attempt is made

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to correct the error.

The following checks are performed at compile-time:

- syntax errors,
- undefined labels,
- invalid selectors applied to user-defined modes (in PL/I terms, invalid structure member names used in a reference),
- mode errors with builtin operators,
- assignment to input-only parameters.

Section II.5.2: Execution Time Checks.

Execution time errors abort the faulty program and print a diagnostic message giving the name of the program and, when fully implemented, the source line number. In general, execution time errors are unrecoverable, so the user is not allowed to restart the program from the point of interruption.

The following errors are caught at execution time:

- subscript range errors,
- attempt to use an undefined value,
- exponent underflow and overflow,
- division by zero,
- integer overflow during arithmetic operations and con-

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versions,
mode violations of builtin operators by Any-mode operands,
mismatched modes between arguments and formal parameters,
improperly activated procedure values,
attempt to use null reference values,
range errors in arguments to builtin functions.

Some of the checks are automatically performed by the hardware (division by zero, underflow, overflow), some by adding a few in-line instructions (subscript errors, conversion errors), some by explicit operator calls (mode violation at run-time), and some are caught by the entry operator when the program is invoked (mismatched parameters). Undefined value is the most difficult error to catch. Ideally, this error would be caught by appropriate hardware assistance. This check must be performed at each reference to the value, and the easiest way to do it would be to provide a unique state for each machine word, distinguishable from a legal value, which would cause a hardware fault (trap) upon any attempt to load (read) the value, and which would be reset by any attempt to store into the value. Most simulators provide this capability "for free," but without hardware assistance of some sort it is usually prohibitively expensive in

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compiled code. Fortunately, even though the H6180 hardware does not provide the above, ideal solution, it does come close enough. The hardware takes a fault when it recognizes a special indirect word in an indirect chain. Thus, this implementation of Seal references all of its values through an indirect word (pointer) which is initialized to the faulting tag. Using a method suggested by D. A. Moon, (1) the compiled code changes the indirect word to a normal indirect tag at each assignment to a value. This prevents correct programs from faulting, and allows all further references to proceed normally. However, any attempt to use a value before it has been defined by an assignment will cause a fault, and an error-handling program will stop the program and print a message.

The undefined value check is the only one which causes any appreciable overhead. It requires an initialization operation at block entry, an extra instruction at every assignment, and an extra memory reference at each value reference. Other languages which check for undefined values use similar methods. One implementation of WATFOR actually uses the "ideal" method described above. It initializes the storage locations for every value to have a bad parity bit. Upon a read-type reference, the program

(1) Undergraduate member of Computer Systems Research Division at Project MAC.

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faults. WATFIV uses a less machine-dependent check; it initializes each value to a predefined constant, and compares the value to the constant at run-time. This has the major disadvantage that the programmer can accidentally run across this value in a legal program. PL/C, (1) checks for undefined values by initializing them to the most negative integer (which has no positive representation in two's complement), and then loading the absolute value into a register set aside for this sole purpose each time the value is referenced in a computation. If the value was undefined, a fault results; if not, execution proceeds. Their checking method could be used by the Multics Seal implementation, but the H6180 architecture severely limits the number of registers, and further, it seemed to the author that an extra instruction at each assignment was preferable to an extra instruction at each reference. The IBM PL/I Checkout compiler (2) checks for undefined values as it interpretively executes the program. It also checks for misusing pointer variables (c.f. section II.2 of this thesis).

Undefined procedure values are detected through a method

(1) "Design and Implementation of a Diagnostic Compiler for PL/I," by Richard W. Conway and Thomas R. Wilcox, Comm ACM 16, 3 (March 1973), p176.

(2) "A Conversational Compiler for Full PL/I" by R. N. Cuff, British Computer Society Journal 15, 2 (May 1972), p99-104.

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described by Fenichel. (3) Basically, each activation record is labeled with a unique number (possibly the value of a hardware microsecond clock), as is each procedure value derived from that activation. This enables the implementation to diagnose the case where an internal procedure is activated (called) after its parent block has returned. This can happen in Seal because procedure values may be stored in static storage, but it is in error to use them unless they are either external (have no parent) or their parent is still active (i.e., on the activation record stack). At each usage of the procedure value (attempt to activate the procedure it represents) the unique number in the value is compared to the unique number in the activation to ensure that it represents the same activation.

(3) "On Implementation of Label Variables," by Robert R. Fenichel, Comm ACM 14, 5 (May 1971), p349-

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Part III: Summary and Suggestions for Further Work.

Section III.1: Summary.

The Multics Seal implementation currently compiles a large number of Seal constructs, and generates an executable Multics object program. The error controlling mechanisms described in this thesis were successful; the code generator and its table were debugged in about eight weeks of part-time work. The high modularity of the code generator enabled each section to be independently debugged, and the simple design kept the problems simple. The self-checking features of the compiler caught many oversights in the early phases of the compiler debugging, and later on they caught and clearly diagnosed problems which would have created obscure errors in the compiled programs.

Most of the compile time and execution time checks mentioned in this thesis have been implemented and tested; all of them have been designed. To the knowledge of the author, the Seal implementation is the only compiled Multics language to offer checking for undefined values.

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Section III.2: Problems and Suggestions.

One restriction had to be placed on undefined values in Seal; this implementation does not allow them to be passed as arguments. This decision is primarily due to the implementation method, namely, not only is the value undefined, but so is its address. Since argument passing is implemented on Multics via passing the address of each argument, Seal can not pass undefined values. Fortunately, this decision also has a positive result; Seal programs may call a program in any other language on Multics which follows the standard Multics conventions (e.g. PL/I, FORTRAN, BCPL, etc.). Extending the Seal implementation to allow passing of undefined values would have required a non-standard mechanism.

Section III.3: Suggestions for Hardware Extensions.

The problems mentioned in the preceding section are evidence that more work is needed to define appropriate hardware mechanisms which would remove such restrictions and much of the present overhead. The following section describes H6180 hardware modifications which would benefit the Multics Seal implementation.

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Undefined Value.

The following mechanism is proposed for implementing undefined value checking in the hardware:

Each machine word (or byte, or character, or other basic addressing unit) has two states: "defined" and "undefined," distinguishable from any value.

Load-type instructions will fault if the state is undefined.

Store-type instructions will change the state of the word to defined, and complete the store instruction normally.

Instructions will be provided to force the state of a word (or block of words) to either defined or undefined.

Instructions will be provided to test the state of a word (or block of words) without faulting.

Since the address of each value is still perfectly well-defined, argument passing would be possible. Very little overhead would be required to initialize storage locations used for program variables to the undefined state, and no additional instructions would be required. Since the state is independent of the value, any data type (character, bit string, arithmetic) could be stored, and no value would be illegal or likely to be confused with

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the undefined state. This could be implemented by adding one bit per word (since error-correcting codes already add several bits per word, the additional cost should not be too great).

Multiplication.

Seal integers occupy a single machine word on the H6180. The Seal multiply operator is defined to take two such single precision integers and return an integer. However, the H6180 has no single precision multiply instruction; all integer multiplications produce a double-precision result. Adding a single precision multiply would eliminate 4 instructions which now follow every integer multiplication in Seal.

Subscript Checking.

The instruction sequence to check a subscript to ensure that it lies between the lower and upper bounds of an array is very cumbersome, and has several undesired side effects. The bounds must be in the only two 36-bit arithmetic registers on the H6180, even though the final index can have no more than 18 bits of precision. The compiler must use these registers to compute all arithmetic results, and having them serve double duty causes excessive, unnecessary loading and storing. The proposed solution

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defines a new instruction (1) which takes the upper and lower bound in a pair of 18-bit index registers, compares them to a subscript in storage, and skips the next instruction if the subscript is within the bounds. In this manner, the compiler can leave the index registers loaded with the bounds, rather than continually loading the 36-bit arithmetic registers. This extension would save at least three instructions for each subscript usage, and possibly more due to the elimination of the dependence on the arithmetic registers.

Section III.4: Further Work.

This section presents some brief ideas for further work in the areas related to this thesis. These ideas assume that the implementation has been completed; once this is done it will be possible to investigate the viability of the new and unique features of the Seal language, such as: Does eliminating file I/O help programs which have used it in the past? What kind of improvements can be achieved by reprogramming some typical data-base management applications (heavy file I/O users) in Seal? Do the extensive checks provided by Seal prove valuable over the

(1) Due to the H6180 architecture, 4 opcodes would be required to specify the 4 possible even/odd index registers (0-1, 2-3, 4-5, and 6-7). This may still be thought of as one instruction, however.

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life of a subsystem or only at the beginning? Can these checks be implemented cheaply enough to satisfy the needs of the users? Are most of the errors found at compile time or execution time? (As many checks as possible are performed at compile time, for example, only "any mode" variables and parameters need to be type-checked at execution time).

Appendix A. Rules for Formatting PL/I Programs.

The following is a consistent set of rules for formatting PL/I programs to maximize readability and emphasize program structure and flow of control.

Syntactic Rules.

1. A statement group is defined as all of the statements within "procedure; ... end;", "do; ... end;", or "begin; ... end;". All statements within such a group shall be indented 5 spaces or 1 tab. The opening keyword (procedure, begin, do) shall be aligned in the same column as the closing keyword (end).
2. The "then" and "else" keywords shall each be on a separate line, and shall each begin in the same column as the "if" keyword.
3. No more than one statement shall be on the same line.
4. All labels will begin in column 1, preceded by a blank line, and on their own line.
5. One blank is used before and after the following operators:
=, infix -, infix +, *, /, ||, |, &, ^=, <, >, <=, >=, ^=, ^<.

One blank precedes, and none follow, these operators:

~, prefix -, prefix +.

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One blank follows, and none precede, the comma.

No blanks precede or follow these delimiters:

"(", ")", "->", ".", ";".

Semantic Rules.

1. Variable names are as specific as possible and not abbreviated or "acronymed" (unless acceptable in normal English usage). Overly general names such as "i", or "switch" are restricted to a very local context (a few statements).
2. Goto statements are used only to construct a case statement (using a label vector and an indexed goto to enter a case, and another goto to leave the case), or to perform a non-local goto when aborting further processing.
3. Comments are encouraged, but should not be so trivial as to be merely "noise" (e.g. "i = i + 1; /* increment index */"). The real documentation is always the program; the comments should serve to give a global overview (of a procedure or a section of code), point out an obscure point, or give a simple explanation. Each procedure block has a global comment describing its function, calling sequence, side effect etc. This comment comes immediately before the procedure statement, beginning in column 1, and surrounded by blank lines. Comments

Appendix A. Rules for Formatting PL/I Programs.

giving important information are placed on the line before the statement to which they refer, beginning in the same column. Comments giving trivial, yet useful information about a statement are placed on the same line in the right-hand margin, starting in column 50 or 60.

4. Blank lines are used to improve readability by grouping similar statements and separating dissimilar ones. Page ejects and vertical tabs provide the same service for internal procedures or large sections of code. If an internal procedure is referenced only in a small section of code, it may be placed nearby; otherwise it is placed at the end of the containing block.
5. All declarations come before any statements in a block. Each storage class uses a separate declare statement, in which the declarations are grouped alphabetically or logically (named constants might be sorted by initial value). Structures are indented 2 spaces per level, and the attributes of each member are aligned in the same column. Include files are used for declarations needed by more than one program.

Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```

(subscriprange):
seal_code_generator_:
  procedure(work_seg_ptr, error_printer):

    dcl subscriprange condition;
    on subscriprange
    begin;
      call loa_("Subscriprange in cg. debug:");
      call debug;
    end;

/* Code generation program for the SEAL compiler.
   Paul Green, January 1973. */

/* Last Modified by PG on 5/17/73 */

/* parameters */

dcl error_printer entry(ptr, fixed, fixed, fixed, fixed, fixed, fixed) returns(bit(1)) parameter,
work_seg_ptr ptr parameter;

/* entries */

dcl debug entry(), /* temporary */
loa_entry options(variable); /* temporary */

dcl com_err_entry options(variable),
establish_cleanup_proc_entry(entry),
hcs_3make_seg entry(char(*) aligned, char(*) aligned, char(*) aligned, fixed bin, ptr, fixed bin(35)),
hcs_terminate_noname entry(ptr, fixed bin(35)),
hcs_truncate_seg entry(ptr, fixed, fixed bin(35)),
seal_display_macro entry(ptr, fixed, bit(1));

/* automatic items */

dcl (defs, defs_rel, link, link_rel, name, object_seg, operand_info_ptr, operator_info_ptr,
p, pattern_base, previous_definition, scratch(8),
sp, stack_base, symb, symb_rel, text, text_rel, vp) pointer,
(defs_ic, link_ic, object_ic, position, saved_symb_ic,
stack_offset, symb_ic, text_ic, value_offset) fixed bin(18),
(argument_index, o, bitlen, count, dims, element_size, i, jr, j, l, m,
n, opcode, operand(10), output, pattern_ic, s, scratch_index, stack_end, temporary_count) fixed bin,
(left_relocation, name_definition, operands, rel_code,
segname_definition, zero_definition) bit(18) aligned,
use fixed initial(0), /* temp */
code fixed bin(35),

```

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```

(before_first_flowchange, done, found, on_heap) bit(1) aligned,
arg bit(2) aligned,
(type1, type2) bit(9) aligned,
address bit(36) aligned,
1 value_temp aligned like value;

/* builtin functions */

dcl      (addr, addrel, binary, bit, divide, fixed, hbound, index, lbound, length,
max, mod, null, pointer, rel, size, string, substr) builtin;

/* based items */

dcl      1 temporary_seal_name      based aligned,
         2 value_header            bit(36),
         2 make_offset_even        unal bit,
         2 runtime_allocate        unal bit,
         2 element_size            unal fixed bin,

image based bit(biffn) aligned,
word_copy_image dim(n) fixed bin(35) aligned based,
based_string char(262144) aligned based,

1 unpacked_relocation      aligned based,
  2 half_word              dim(51m-1) unaligned bit(18),

1 word                    aligned based,
  2 left_half              unal bit(18),
  2 right_half             unal bit(18),

1 words                   aligned based,
  2 first                  bit(36),
  2 second                 bit(36),
  2 third                  bit(36);

oct 1 operator_info      aligned based(operator_info_ptr),
    2 offset              unal fixed bin(17),
    2 type1               unal bit(3),
    2 type2               unal bit(3),
    2 length              unal fixed bin(11),

1 operand_semantics      dim(20) aligned based(operand_info_ptr),
  2 operands              unal,
  3 opnd1                 bit(9),
  3 opnd2                 bit(9),
  2 pattern_offset       unal fixed bin(17).

```


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```
/* NB: mode_length(K) is the number of 36-bit words necessary to hold a SEAL value
with mode K=[1,7] (any_type to symbol_type). The number is derived from
mode_length(1) = size(any_model), etc. */
```

```
mode_length(7) fixed static init(1,1,1,1,6,2,64),
max_no_dims fixed init(15) aligned static,
my_name char(4) aligned internal static initial("seal"),
(activation_record_up_zero_indirect    initial("11000000000000000000000000000000001010000"b), /* pr610,* */
activation_record_up_zero              initial("11000000000000000000000000000000001000000"b), /* pr610 */
linkage_section_up_zero_indirect       initial("10000000000000000000000000000000000000001010000"b), /* pr410,* */
arg_list_up_zero_indirect              initial("00100000000000000000000000000000000000001010000"b), /* pr110,* */
ltp_to_activation_record_ft3          initial("1100000000000000000000000000000000000000100111"b),
lts_to_temporary_storage_ft3         initial("0000000000000000000000000000000000000000100111"b),
                                     bit(36) aligned static;
```

```
dcl store_op bit(10) dim(20) static aligned
      initial( "1111011010"b, /* sta 755(0) */
              "1111011100"b, /* sta 756(0) */
              "1001011110"b, /* dfst 457(0) */
              (10)"0"b,
              "1001000000"b, /* sx10 440(0) */
              "1001000010"b, /* sx11 441(0) */
              "1001000100"b, /* sx12 442(0) */
              "1001000110"b, /* sx13 443(0) */
              "1001001000"b, /* sx14 444(0) */
              "1001001010"b, /* sx15 445(0) */
              "1001001100"b, /* sx16 446(0) */
              "1001001110"b, /* sx17 447(0) */
              "0101010000"b, /* spr10 250(0) */
              "0101010011"b, /* spr11 251(1) */
              "0101010100"b, /* spr12 252(0) */
              "0101010111"b, /* spr13 253(1) */
              "1101010000"b, /* spr14 650(0) */
              "1101010011"b, /* spr15 651(1) */
              "1100100100"b, /* spr16 652(0) */
              "1101010111"b); /* spr17 653(1) */
```

```
/* These codes are for use with the register information entries. */
```

```
dcl ( A_reg    initial(1),
      Q_reg    initial(2),
      EAQ_reg  initial(3),
      Any_reg  initial(4),
      X0_reg   initial(5),
      X1_reg   initial(6),
      X2_reg   initial(7),
      X3_reg   initial(8),
```

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```

X4_reg    initial(9),
X5_reg    initial(10),
X6_reg    initial(11),
X7_reg    initial(12),
AP_reg    initial(13),
AB_reg    initial(14),
BP_reg    initial(15),
BB_reg    initial(16),
LP_reg    initial(17),
LB_reg    initial(18),
SP_reg    initial(19),
SB_reg    initial(20),
constant  initial(21) fixed static;

/* external static */

dcl      (seal_patterns_$operator_table,
        seal_patterns_$entry_control_word1_offset fixed bin,
        seal_patterns_$undefined_label_instruction bit(36) aligned,
        seal_code_generator_$symbol_table,
        seal_version_$ character(256) varying aligned) external static;

/* Include files */

/* Declarations for the Multics Standard Object Segment */
/* Reference Multics Programmer's Manual, Part III */

dcl      mapp ptr,
        object_map_offset bit(18) unaligned based;

/* BEGIN INCLUDE SEGMENT ... obj_map.incl.pl1
coded February 8, 1972 by Michael J. Spier      */
/* last modified May, 1972 by M. Weaver */

declare  1 map aligned based(mapp),           /* structure describing standard object map */
        2 decl_vers fixed bin,               /* version number or current structure format */
        2 identifier char(8) aligned,        /* must be the constant "obj_map" */
        2 text_offset bit(18) unaligned,     /* offset rel to base of object segment of base of text section */
        2 text_length bit(18) unaligned,     /* length in words of text section */
        2 def_offset bit(16) unaligned,      /* offset rel to base of object seg of base of definition section */
        2 def_length bit(18) unaligned,      /* length in words of definition section */
        2 link_offset bit(18) unaligned,     /* offset rel to base of object seg of base of linkage section */
        2 link_length bit(18) unaligned,     /* length in words of linkage section */
        2 symb_offset bit(16) unaligned,     /* offset rel to base of object seg of base of symbol section */
        2 symb_length bit(18) unaligned,     /* length in words of symbol section */
        2 bmap_offset bit(18) unaligned,     /* offset rel to base of object seg of base of break map */
        2 bmap_length bit(18) unaligned,    /* length in words of break map */

```

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```

2 format aligned,          /* word containing bit flags about object type */
3 bound bit(1) unaligned, /* on if segment is bound */
3 relocatable bit(1) unaligned, /* on if seg has relocation info in its first symbol block */
3 procedure bit(1) unaligned, /* on if segment is an executable object program */
3 standard bit(1) unaligned, /* on if seg is in standard format (more than just standard map) */
3 unused bit(14) unaligned; /* not currently used */

/* END INCLUDE SEGMENT ... obj_map.incl.pl1 */

dcl      1 std_symbol_header based aligned,
2 dcl_version      fixed bin,
2 identifier       char(8),
2 gen_number       fixed bin,
2 gen_created      fixed bin(71),
2 object_created   fixed bin(71),
2 generator        char(8),
2 gen_version      unaligned,
3 offset          bit(18),
3 size            bit(18),
2 userid          unaligned,
3 offset          bit(18),
3 size            bit(18),
2 comment         unaligned,
3 offset          bit(18),
3 size            bit(18),
2 text_boundary   bit(18) unaligned,
2 stat_boundary   bit(18) unaligned,
2 source_map      bit(18) unaligned,
2 area_pointer    bit(18) unaligned,
2 backpointer     bit(18) unaligned,
2 block_size      bit(18) unaligned,
2 next_block      bit(18) unaligned,
2 rel_text        bit(18) unaligned,
2 rel_def         bit(18) unaligned,
2 rel_link        bit(18) unaligned,
2 rel_symbol      bit(18) unaligned,
2 mini_truncate   bit(18) unaligned,
2 maxi_truncate   bit(18) unaligned;

dcl      1 seal_symbol_block aligned based,
2 symo_header     like std_symbol_header;

dcl      1 definition_header aligned based,
2 definition_list unal bit(18),
2 unused         unal bit(36),
2 flags          unal,
3 new           bit,          /* always on */

```

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```

        3 ignore      bit,          /* always on in header */
        3 unused      bit(16);

dcl     1 definition  aligned based,
        2 forward     unal bit(18), /* offset of next def */
        2 backward    unal bit(18), /* offset of previous def */
        2 value        unal bit(18),
        2 flags        unal,
        3 new          bit(1),
        3 ignore       bit(1),
        3 entry        bit(1),
        3 retain       bit(1),
        3 descriptors  bit(1),
        3 unused       bit(10),
        2 class        unal bit(3),
        2 symbol       unal bit(18), /* offset of ACC for symbol */
        2 segname      unal bit(18); /* offset of segname.def */

dcl     1 expression_word aligned based,
        2 type_pair    unal bit(18),
        2 expression   unal bit(18);

dcl     1 type_pair    aligned based,
        2 type         unal bit(18),
        2 trap         unal bit(18),
        2 segname      unal bit(18),
        2 entryname    unal bit(18);

dcl     1 source_map   aligned based,
        2 version      fixed bin,
        2 number        fixed bin,
        2 map(n refer(source_map.number)) aligned,
        3 pathname      unaligned,
        4 offset        bit(18),
        4 size          bit(18),
        3 uid           bit(36),
        3 dtm           fixed bin(71);

dcl     1 relocation   aligned based,
        2 left         unal bit(18),
        2 right        unal bit(18),

        1 packed_relocation aligned based,
        2 dcl_version  fixed bin,
        2 string        bit(36*65536) varying,

(reloc_absolute      initial("00000"),

```


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```

rel_text      initial("15000"b),
rel_link18    initial("10010"b),
rel_negative_link18 initial("10011"b),
rel_link15    initial("10100"b),
rel_defs      initial("10101"b),
rel_symbol    initial("10110"b),
rel_negative_symbol initial("10111"b),
rel_int_storage18 initial("11000"b),
rel_int_storage15 initial("11001"b),
rel_self      initial("11010"b),
rel_exp_absolute initial("11110"b) bit(5) static aligned;

dcl          1 entry_sequence    aligned based,
            2 entry_definition  unal bit(18),
            2 unused            unal bit(18);

dcl          1 control_words     aligned based,
            2 stack_offset      unal bit(18),
            2 stack_size        unal bit(18);
/* words which immediately follow entry instructions */
/* offset (rel to base of text) of template stack frame */
/* size of template stack frame in words */

dcl          1 linkage_header     aligned based,
            2 unused_1           bit(36),
            2 definitions_offset unal bit(18),
            2 first_reference_offset unal bit(18),
            2 unused_2           pointer,
            2 linkage_section    pointer,
            2 links_offset       unal bit(18),
            2 linkage_length     unal bit(18),
            2 object_segment     unal bit(18),
            2 unused_3           unal bit(18);

dcl (        du_mod    init("000011"b),    /* 03 */ /* Instruction Modifiers */
            dl_mod     init("000111"b),    /* 07 */
            lc_mod     init("000100"b),    /* 04 */
            in_mod     init("010000"b),    /* 20 */
            au_mod     init("000001"b),    /* 01 */
            al_mod     init("000101"b),    /* 05 */
            qu_mod     init("000010"b),    /* 02 */
            ql_mod     init("100110"b),    /* 06 */

            no_mod     init("000000"b),    /* 00 */
            x0_mod     init("001000"b),    /* 10 */
            x1_mod     init("0001001"b),   /* 11 */
            x2_mod     init("001010"b),    /* 12 */
            x3_mod     init("0001011"b),   /* 13 */
            x4_mod     init("001100"b),    /* 14 */
            x5_mod     init("001101"b),    /* 15 */

```

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```

x6_mod    Init("001110"b),    /* 16 */
x7_mod    Init("001111"b),    /* 17 */

its_mod   Init("100011"b),    /* 43 */ /* Pointer Modifiers */
itp_mod   Init("100001"b),    /* 41 */
if2_mod   Init("100110"b),    /* 46 */
if3_mod   Init("100111"b))    /* 47 */
bit(6) aligned internal static;

dcl (     r_tag    Init("00"b),          /* First 2 bits of Modifier field */
         rl_tag   Init("01"b),          /* du, dl not allowed */
         lr_tag   Init("11"b),
         it_tag   Init("10"b))
         bit(2) aligned static;

dcl (     ap_mod   Init("000"b),        /* 0 */ /* Pointer Registers */
         ab_mod   Init("001"b),        /* 1 */
         bp_mod   Init("010"b),        /* 2 */
         bb_mod   Init("011"b),        /* 3 */
         lp_mod   Init("100"b),        /* 4 */
         lb_mod   Init("101"b),        /* 5 */
         sp_mod   Init("110"b),        /* 6 */
         sb_mod   Init("111"b))        /* 7 */
         bit(3) aligned static;

dcl 1 its_model aligned based,
   2 (unused1 bit(3),
      segment bit(15),
      ring    bit(3),
      unused2 bit(3),
      its     bit(6),
      offset bit(18),
      unused3 bit(3),
      bit     bit(6),
      unused4 bit(9)) unaligned;

dcl 1 packed_ptr_model aligned based,
   2 (bit     bit(6),
      segment bit(12),
      offset  bit(18)) unaligned;

dcl 1 itp_model aligned based,
   2 (ptr_reg bit(3),
      unused1 bit(27),
      itp     bit(6),
      offset bit(18),
      unused2 bit(3),

```

Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```

bit      bit(6),
unused3  bit(9)) unaligned;

/* Declarations for the SEAL compiler's internal storage */

/* This declaration must describe the same storage as is described by the declaration of opcodes. */

declare  opcode_table dim(127) fixed based(addr(opcodes));

/* In the comment defining each operator: i is an index to another macro or to
a symbol node, s is an index to a symbol node, n is an integer constant,
and b is an index to a block.
An index to another macro is always negative. An index to a symbol or block node
is always positive. */

declare  1 opcodes          int static,
/* opcodes 1 thru 15 must be in the
same order as their token codes. */

2 assign          fixed initial(1), /* assign i,i */
2 add             fixed initial(2), /* add i,i */
2 sub            fixed initial(3), /* sub i,i */
2 divide         fixed initial(4), /* divide i,i */
2 mult           fixed initial(5), /* mult i,i */
2 and            fixed initial(6), /* and i,i */
2 or             fixed initial(7), /* or i,i */
2 concatenate     fixed initial(8), /* concatenate i,i */
2 concatenate_symbol fixed initial(9), /* concatenate_symbol i,i */
2 less_than      fixed initial(10), /* less_than i,i */
2 greater_than   fixed initial(11), /* greater_than i,i */
2 less_or_equal  fixed initial(12), /* less_or_equal i,i */
2 greater_or_equal fixed initial(13), /* greater_or_equal i,i */
2 equal          fixed initial(14), /* equal i,i */
2 not_equal      fixed initial(15), /* not_equal i,i */
2 shape         fixed initial(16), /* shape i,i */
2 exponentiate   fixed initial(17), /* exponentiate i,i */
2 complement     fixed initial(18), /* complement i */
2 deref         fixed initial(19), /* deref i */
2 negate        fixed initial(20), /* negate i */
2 lock          fixed initial(21), /* lock i */
2 unlock        fixed initial(22), /* unlock i */
2 test_lock     fixed initial(23), /* test_lock i,s */
2 case_of       fixed initial(24), /* case_of n,i */
2 caselimit     fixed initial(25), /* caselimit n,i */
2 casejump      fixed initial(26), /* casejump i,n */
2 branch        fixed initial(27), /* branch s */
2 branch_true   fixed initial(28), /* branch_true s,i */
2 branch_false  fixed initial(29), /* branch_false s,i */

```

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```

2 label          fixed initial(30), /* label s          */
2 procedure     fixed initial(31), /* procedure s     */
2 end           fixed initial(32), /* end             */
2 link         fixed initial(33), /* link l         */
2 unused_34    fixed initial(34),
2 element      fixed initial(35), /* element l      */
2 list         fixed initial(36), /* list n        */
2 arg          fixed initial(37), /* arg l         */
2 call        fixed initial(38), /* call l,l      */
2 ret         fixed initial(39), /* ret l        */
2 reduce      fixed initial(40), /* reduce s,i    */
2 block       fixed initial(41), /* block b       */
2 select      fixed initial(42), /* select s,l    */
2 nop         fixed initial(43), /* nop l         */
2 mode_select fixed initial(44), /* mode_select s,l */
2 line_number fixed initial(45), /* line_number n */
2 addr        fixed initial(46), /* addr l        */
2 encode_dims fixed initial(47), /* encode_dims i,n */
2 encode_value fixed initial(48), /* encode_value l,i */
2 arg_list    fixed initial(49), /* arg_list n    */
2 encode_mode fixed initial(50), /* encode_mode s,n */
2 split_prep fixed initial(51), /* split_prep l,i */
2 unused_op   fixed dim(52:59),

/* built-in opcodes follow */
/* zero or one argument bifs */
2 current     fixed initial(60), /* current [i]   */
2 errortrap   fixed initial(61), /* errortrap [i] */
2 incolumn    fixed initial(62), /* incolumn [i]  */
2 infilemark  fixed initial(63), /* infilemark [i] */
2 initem      fixed initial(64), /* initem [i]    */
2 initemmark  fixed initial(65), /* initemmark [i] */
2 inlinemark  fixed initial(66), /* inlinemark [i] */
2 inpagemark  fixed initial(67), /* inpagemark [i] */
2 instream    fixed initial(68), /* instream [i]  */
2 linesize   fixed initial(69), /* linesize [i]  */
2 outcolumn   fixed initial(70), /* outcolumn [i] */
2 outfilemark fixed initial(71), /* outfilemark [i] */
2 outitem     fixed initial(72), /* outitem [i]   */
2 outitemmark fixed initial(73), /* outitemmark [i] */
2 outlinemark fixed initial(74), /* outlinemark [i] */
2 outpagemark fixed initial(75), /* outpagemark [i] */
2 outstream   fixed initial(76), /* outstream [i] */
2 pagesize    fixed initial(77), /* pagesize [i]  */
2 unused_bif0 fixed dim(78:79),

/* single argument bifs */
2 abs         fixed initial(80), /* abs l         */
2 atan        fixed initial(81), /* atan l        */

```

Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```

2 boolean      fixed initial(82), /* boolean i      */
2 ceil        fixed initial(83), /* ceil i       */
2 cos         fixed initial(84), /* cos i        */
2 delete      fixed initial(85), /* delete i     */
2 deletedir   fixed initial(86), /* deletedir i  */
2 detach      fixed initial(87), /* detach i     */
2 exp         fixed initial(88), /* exp i        */
2 find        fixed initial(89), /* find i       */
2 floor       fixed initial(90), /* floor i      */
2 integer     fixed initial(91), /* integer i    */
2 isvoid      fixed initial(92), /* isvoid i     */
2 length      fixed initial(93), /* length i     */
2 log         fixed initial(94), /* log i        */
2 log10       fixed initial(95), /* log10 i      */
2 rank        fixed initial(96), /* rank i       */
2 real        fixed initial(97), /* real i       */
2 sign        fixed initial(98), /* sign i       */
2 sin         fixed initial(99), /* sin i        */
2 size        fixed initial(100), /* size i       */
2 sqrt        fixed initial(101), /* sqrt i       */
2 symbol      fixed initial(102), /* symbol i     */
2 tan         fixed initial(103), /* tan i        */
2 trunc       fixed initial(104), /* trunc i      */
2 unused_bif1 fixed dim(105:109), /* multiple arg bifs */
2 create      fixed initial(110), /* create i,i   */
2 ls          fixed initial(111), /* ls i,i       */
2 get         fixed initial(112), /* get [i]      */
2 put         fixed initial(113), /* put [i]      */
2 void        fixed initial(114), /* void i [i]   */
2 split       fixed initial(115), /* split i,i    */
2 unused_bifn fixed dim(116:119), /* two argument bifs */
2 attach      fixed initial(120), /* attach i,i   */
2 createdir   fixed initial(121), /* createdir i,i */
2 edit        fixed initial(122), /* edit i,i     */
2 max         fixed initial(123), /* max i,i      */
2 min         fixed initial(124), /* min i,i      */
2 mod         fixed initial(125), /* mod i,i      */
2 rename      fixed initial(126), /* rename i,i   */
2 round       fixed initial(127), /* round i,i    */

```

/* This variable defines the first optional argument bif. */

```
declare first_bif0 fixed int static initial(60):
```

/* This variable defines the first single argument bif. */

Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```

declare first_blf1 fixed int static initial(80);

/* This variable defines the first two argument blf. */

declare first_blf2 fixed int static initial(120);

/* This declaration describes the working segment used to contain all tables as well as
the macro file produced by pass one of the compiler. */

declare (os, ws) pointer, k fixed bin;
declare
  1 storage based(ws),
  2 command_options,
    3 brief_option bit,
    3 debug_option bit,
    3 list_option bit,
    3 stop_cg_option bit,
    3 parse_option bit,
  2 stop_on_macro fixed,
  2 stop_on_line fixed,
  2 invocation fixed,
  2 greatest_severity fixed,
  2 severity_plateau fixed,
  2 constant_list dim(3) fixed,
  2 last_block fixed,
  2 last_symbol fixed,
  2 last_free fixed,
  2 last_ir fixed,
  2 list_seg_index fixed,
  2 source_seg_limit fixed(24),
  2 output_seg_length fixed(24),
  2 source_seg pointer,
  2 list_seg pointer,
  2 output_seg pointer,
  2 options pointer,
  2 user_id pointer,

  2 object_info aligned,
    3 pathname pointer,
    3 segname pointer,
    3 clock_time fixed bin(71),
    3 dtm fixed bin(71),
    3 uid bit(36),

  2 free_space dim(1663) fixed,

  2 block dim(0:127),
  /* number of activations of the compiler */
  /* greatest severity error encountered */
  /* cutoff for error printing */
  /* index to the chain of symbol nodes that represent literal constants. */
  /* The index of the last block */
  /* The index of the last symbol */
  /* The index of the last free_space */
  /* The index of the last macro */
  /* index in listing segment */
  /* length of source segment */
  /* length of object segment */
  /* pointer to source segment */
  /* pointer to listing segment */
  /* pointer to output segment */
  /* options used in compilation */
  /* name of user compiling */

  /* pathname of source segment */
  /* name of source segment */
  /* clock reading for compilation */
  /* dtm of segment being compiled */
  /* uid of segment being compiled */

  /* storage used to hold the internal representation of literal constants
and the character-string representation of identifiers and keywords. */

```

Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```

3 identifiers      dim(97:122) fixed, /* index to a chain of symbol nodes denoting identifiers of this block. */
3 keywords        dim(65:90) fixed, /* index to a chain of symbol nodes denoting keywords of this block. */
3 level          fixed, /* the nesting level of this block. */
3 free_temps      dim(3) fixed, /* list of available temporaries, ordered by number of words. */
3 stack_base      unal pointer, /* base of template stack frame for this block */
3 stack_end       fixed(18), /* size in words of template stack frame for this block */
3 stack_size      fixed(18), /* size in words of stack frame for this block (includes temporaries)
3 temporary_end   fixed(18), /* last temporary location in use */
3 entry_location  fixed(18), /* offset in text of first executable instruction in this block */

2 symbol          dim(2048), /* Each element represents an identifier, keyword or literal. */
3 name            pointer, /* ptr to the character-string representation of the symbol. */
3 value           pointer, /* ptr to of the value of a literal constant. */
3 cross_refs      fixed, /* index to the chain of cross-references to this name
3 cross_end       fixed, /* index to the end of the cross-reference chain. */
3 def_line        fixed, /* line on which this item was defined. */
3 mode           fixed, /* index to the declaration of this item's mode. */
3 next            fixed, /* index to the next item in this chain of symbol nodes. */
3 location        bit(36), /* position of a formal parameter or address of an item. */
3 count          fixed, /* For variables and mode components, this is the dimensionality.
                        For infix operators, this is the precedence. */
3 general         fixed, /* For external procedure constants, this is the index to the link macro.
                        For named constants, this is the index to the macros produced
                        by value_parser. For operator definitions, this is the index to the
                        macros produced by procedure_body_parser. For mode definitions, this
                        is the index to the chain of symbols representing the components. */

3 left_relocation bit(5), /* relocation for "location" field */
3 attributes,
4 ref            bit,
4 list_ref       bit,
4 label          bit,
4 variable       bit,
4 constant       bit,
4 component      bit,
4 mode_def       bit,
4 infix_def     bit,
4 prefix_def     bit,
4 external       bit,
4 input          bit,
4 output         bit,
4 defined        bit,
4 set            bit,
4 referenced     bit,
4 runtime_allocate bit,
4 passed_as_arg bit,

```

Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```

2 register      dim(20),
3 mode         unal fixed,      /* mode of value */
3 contents     unal fixed,      /* macro output<J, empty=0, symbol>0 */

2 temporary    dim(100),
3 mode         unal fixed,      /* mode of this temporary or next free temporary */
3 size         unal fixed,      /* number of words in temporary */
3 location     bit(36) aligned, /* address of temporary */

/* This is the internal representation output by pass one of the compiler. */

2 macro        dim(10000),
3 count        unal fixed,      /* reference count of macro.output */
3 opcode       unal fixed,      /* operation to perform on operands */
3 opnd1        unal fixed,      /* macro output<J, empty=0, (symbol | block | constant) */
3 opnd2        unal fixed,      /* same */
3 output       unal fixed,      /* register<0, empty=0, temporary>0 */
3 unused       unal fixed;

/* Each cross_ref occupies one word of the free_space at the head of
the working segment. The variable is is the index that identifies the
last used location in the free_space. */

declare 1 cross_ref    dim(1663) based(addr(free_space)) aligned,
2 line      fixed unaligned,
2 next      fixed unaligned;

/* The token array is produced for each call to next_line. It occupies
the segment that eventually will contain the object code. */

declare 1 token        dim(10000) based(os),
2 name      pointer,
2 type      fixed,
2 size      fixed,
2 keyword   bit,
2 constant  bit;

declare tstring        char(token(x).size) unaligned based;

declare vstring        char(256) aligned varying based;

/* Declarations for the Multics SEAL runtime data representations */

dcl 1 mode              aligned based,
2 ptr_reg              unal bit(3),
2 word                 unal fixed bin(14),
2 char                 unal bit(2),

```


Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```

2 bit          unal bit(4),
2 unused1     unal bit(6),
2 length_neg  unal bit(6),
2 string      aligned varying bit(2359296);

dcl 1 value    aligned based,
2 mode        unal bit(18),
2 reference   unal bit,
2 list_reference unal bit,
2 external    unal bit,          /* value is in external format */
2 constant    unal bit,
2 used        unal bit,          /* for garbage collector */
2 input       unal bit,
2 output      unal bit,
2 user_mode   unal bit,
2 restricted  unal bit,
2 unused     unal bit(5),
2 dims       unal bit(4);          /* number of dimensions in list */

dcl  any_model  based pointer aligned,
integer_model based fixed binary(35,0),
real_model    based float binary(63),
boolean_model based bit(1) aligned,
gate_model    based bit(36) aligned,

1 procedure_model based structure,
2 text          pointer,
2 stack        pointer,
2 creation     fixed bin(71),

symbol_model   based character(256) varying aligned,

1 list_model   based structure,    /* internal list */
2 bound       unal fixed bin(17), /* current size in words */
2 size        unal fixed bin(17), /* maximum size in words */
2 element     unaligned ptr dim(asize refer(list_model.bound)),

1 ext_list_model based structure,
2 bound       unal fixed bin(17), /* current size in words */
2 size        unal fixed bin(17), /* maximum size in words */
2 ext_element dim(asize refer(ext_list_model.bound)),
3 offset     unal fixed bin(17),
3 unused     unal bit(18),

ref_model     based aligned ptr, /* internal reference */

1 ext_ref_model based structure,

```

Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```

2 unique_id      bit(36),
2 offset        unal fixed bin(17),
2 unused        unal bit(18),

asize           fixed bin;          /* allocation size of structure elements */

dcl (
  any_type      initial(1),
  boolean_type  initial(2),
  gate_type    initial(3),
  integer_type  initial(4),
  proc_type    initial(5),
  real_type    initial(6),
  symbol_type   initial(7); fixed static;

dcl
  seal_parser_  entry(ptr, entry);
                /* arg 1 (input) work seg ptr */
                /* arg 2 (input) error printing routine */

dcl
  seal_code_generator_  entry(ptr, entry);
                        /* arg 1 (input) work seg ptr */
                        /* arg 2 (input) error printing routine */

dcl
  seal_listing_  entry(ptr, char(*));
                /* arg 1 (input) work seg ptr */
                /* arg 2 (input) string to be printed */

dcl
  seal_listing_$source  entry(ptr, fixed, fixed, fixed);
                        /* arg 1 (input) work seg ptr */
                        /* arg 2 (input) line number */
                        /* arg 3 (input) first source character index */
                        /* arg 4 (input) last source character index */

```

Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```
/* program */

ws = work_seg_ptr;
text = storage.output_seg;

/* create scratch segments */

scratch_index = 0;
if ~storage.debug_option
then call establish_cleanup_proc_(clean_up);

defs = create_scratch_("defs");
defs_rel = create_scratch_("defs_rel");
link = create_scratch_("link");
link_rel = create_scratch_("link_rel");
symb = create_scratch_("symb");
symb_rel = create_scratch_("symb_rel");
text_rel = create_scratch_("text_rel");
block(1).stack_base = create_scratch_("stack_template");

/* Initialize text section */

text_ic = 1; /* zero addresses are illegal */

/* Initialize definitions section */

defs_ic = 0;
defs = pointer(defs, defs_ic);
defs_rel = pointer(defs_rel, defs_ic);
defs_ic = size(defs->definition_header);

zero_definition = bit(defs_ic, 18); /* all-zero word for list termination */
defs_ic = defs_ic + 1;

defs->definition_header.definition_list = bit(defs_ic, 18); /* N8: knows that first def is next */
defs_rel->definition_header.definition_list = rel_defs;

defs->definition_header.new,
defs->definition_header.ignore = "1"b;

/* generate segname definition */

previous_definition = null;
call allocate_definition;

segname_definition = rel(defs);
name_definition = store_def(storage.segname->vstring);
```

Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```
defs->definition.value = zero_definition;      /* for class 3 this is the segname thread */
defs_rel->definition.value = rel_defs;

defs->definition.class = "011"b;                /* class 3 is a segname definition */

defs->definition.symbol = name_definition;
defs_rel->definition.symbol = rel_defs;

defs->definition.segname = bit(defs_lc, 18);     /* NB: knows that next def is next */
defs_rel->definition.segname = rel_defs;       /* for class 3 segname field is offset of
                                                first non-class-3 definition */

/* Initialize symbol section */
symb_lc = 0;

/* Initialize linkage section */
link_lc = size(link->linkage_header);

/* Initialize variables */
temporary_count = 0;

do l = 1 to nbound(operand(*), 1);
  operand(l) = 0;
end;
```

Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```
create_scratch_: proc(name) returns(pointer);
dcl      name char(*) aligned,
        code fixed bin(35),
        p pointer;

call hcs_$make_seg("", "seal."||substr("123456789",storage.invocation,1)||"."||name||".",
        "",1012,p,code);
if p = null
then do;
        call com_err_(code, my_name, "Trying to create scratch segment in process directory.");
        call print(112);          /* fatal error -- abort & unwind */
    end;

call hcs_$truncate_seg(p,0,code);

scratch_index = scratch_index + 1;
scratch(scratch_index) = p;

return(p);
end create_scratch_;

clean_up: procedure;
dcl      i fixed bin;

do i = 1 to scratch_index;
    call hcs_$truncate_seg(scratch(i), 0, code);
    call hcs_$terminate_noname(scratch(i), code);
end;

return;
end clean_up;
```

Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```

/* Allocate all constants in the text section */
do j = 3 to 1 by -1;
do s = constant_list(j) repeat symbol(s).next while(s != 0);
  vp = symbol(s).value;

  if symbol(s).passed_as_arg
  then do;
    string(value_temp) = "0"b;
    value_temp.mode = allocate_mode_(symbol(s).mode);
    value_temp.constant = "1"b;
    value_temp.input = "1"b;

    if j = 2 /* even value offset required on this list */
    then if text_ic = 2 * divide(text_ic, 2, 18, 0)
    then text_ic = text_ic + 1;

    text = pointer(text, text_ic);
    text_rel = pointer(text_rel, text_ic);
    text_ic = text_ic + 1;
    string(text->value) = string(value_temp);
    text_rel->relocation.left = rel_text;
  end;

  if j = 2
  then text_ic = 2 * divide(text_ic + 1, 2, 18, 0);

  symbol(s).location = bit(text_ic, 18);
  symbol(s).left_relocation = rel_text;

  if symbol(s).mode = symbol_type
  then do;
    i = 2;
    n, l = length(vp->vstring) - 2;
    text = pointer(text, text_ic);
    text_ic = text_ic + 1;

    do while(i < l);
      m = index(substr(vp->vstring, 1, n), "*****");

      if m != 0
      then n = m;

      text->vstring = text->vstring || substr(vp->vstring, 1, n);
      i = i + n + 1;
      l = l - n - 1;
      n = l - n;
    end;
  end;
end;

```

Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```
end;  
text_ic = text_ic + divide(length(text->vstring) + 3, 4, 17, 0);  
end;  
else do;  
n = mode_length(symbol(s).mode);  
pointer(text, text_ic)->word_copy_image = vp->word_copy_image;  
text_ic = text_ic + n;  
end;  
end;  
end;
```

Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```
/* The SEAL stack frame is organized into the following units, in order:
   standard Multics stack frame header.
   seal_operators_ work space.
   an array of ITP/ITS pointers, one per allocated name.
   space for the value associated with each ITP pointer.
   space for compiler temporaries.
```

```
The format of the stack template (stored at the base of the text section) is, in order:
   template ITP/ITS pointers (initialized with fault_tag_3's).
   value headers
```

The pointers & value headers are in 1 to 1 correspondance. The template pointers are copied as a block into the runtime frame, and then the value headers are individually copied into the runtime frame.

The storage allocator must make two passes--one to compute the offsets of the pointer array, and one to compute the offsets of the values. The pointers are kept separate only to improve the runtime copy operation.

ITP pointers are used for values on the stack (this lets us compute the offset at runtime and still fault on undefined values), while ITS pointers are used for values in Temporary storage (since the offset must be computed at runtime anyway). An operator call is generated to allocate values in Temporary storage. */

```
do b = 1 to last_block;
  /* Begin pass one. */

  stack_offset = stack_frame_first_available_location;
  stack_base = block(b).stack_base;
  do i = lbound(block(b).identifiers(*), 2) to hbound(block(b).identifiers(*), 2);
    do s = block(b).identifiers(i) repeat symbol(s).next while(s~=0);
      string(value_temp) = "0"b;
      if symbol(s).referenced
        then if symbol(s).variable
          then if symbol(s).input | symbol(s).output
            then do;
              /* Allocate a parameter */

              symbol(s).defined = "1"b;          /* suppress sx11/txxl instruction */
              position = binary(substr(symbol(s).location, 19, 18), 18) * 2;
              symbol(s).location = bit(position, 18) | arg_list_up_zero_indirect;
            end;
          else do;
              /* Allocate a variable */

              if ~symbol(s).ref
```


Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```

then if ~symbol(s).list_ref
  then if symbol(s).mode <= symbol_type
    then element_size = mode_length(symbol(s).mode);
    else do;
      value_temp.user_mode = "1"b;
      element_size = compute_size_(symbol(s).mode);
    end;
  else do;
    value_temp.list_reference = "1"b;
    element_size = size(p->packed_ptr_model);
  end;
else do;
  value_temp.reference = "1"b;
  element_size = size(p->ref_model);
end;
if symbol(s).count ^= 0
then do;
  dims = symbol(s).count;
  if dims > max_no_dims
  then do;
    call print(100);          /* too many dimensions */
    dims = max_no_dims;
    symbol(s).count = max_no_dims;
  end;
  value_temp.dims = bit(binary(dims, 4), 4);
  symbol(s).runtime_allocate = "1"b;
  /* symbol(s).element_size = element_size; */
end;
value_temp.mode = allocate_mode_(symbol(s).mode);

/* Allocate name pointer on stack */
symbol(s).location = bit(stack_offset, 16)
  | activation_record_up_zero_indirect;
p = addrel(stack_base, stack_offset - stack_frame_first_available_location);
p->temporary_seal_name.value_header = string(value_temp);
p->temporary_seal_name.element_size = element_size;
if symbol(s).mode > symbol_type
then k = hbound(even_offset_required(*), 1);
else k = symbol(s).mode;
p->temporary_seal_name.make_offset_even = even_offset_required(k);
p->temporary_seal_name.runtime_allocate = symbol(s).runtime_allocate;
stack_offset = stack_offset + size(p->temporary_seal_name);
end;
else if symbol(s).constant & symbol(s).mode ^= proc_type
then do;
  /* Allocate a named constant */

```

Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```

        ] = symbol(s).general;
        symbol(s).location = symbol(j).location;
        symbol(s).left_relocation = symbol(j).left_relocation;
    end;
end;
end;
block(b).stack_end = stack_offset - stack_frame_first_available_location;

/* Begin pass two. */

value_offset, i, stack_end = stack_offset;
stack_offset = stack_frame_first_available_location;
do while(stack_offset < stack_end);
    name = addrel(stack_base, stack_offset - stack_frame_first_available_location);
    p = addrel(stack_base, i - stack_frame_first_available_location);
    string(p->value) = name->temporary_seal_name.value_header;
    element_size = name->temporary_seal_name.element_size;
    if name->temporary_seal_name.runtime_allocate
    then do;
        string(name->its_model) = its_to_temporary_storage_ft3 !! bit(binary(1, 18), 18);
        name->its_model.segment = bit(binary(rel(p), 15), 15);
    end;
    else do;
        if name->temporary_seal_name.make_offset_even
        then if value_offset = 2 * divide(value_offset, 2, 18, 0)
        then do;
            /* this value must begin on an even boundary, but the
            value header for it must be in the preceeding word,
            which is odd. Since the offset is now even, add 1
            to get the desired odd boundary for the value header. */
            value_offset = value_offset + 1;
        end;
        value_offset = value_offset + 1;
        string(name->itp_model) = itp_to_activation_record_ft3 !! bit(value_offset, 16);
        value_offset = value_offset + element_size;
    end;
    stack_offset = stack_offset + size(name->itp_model);
    i = i + size(p->value);
end;
block(b).temporary_end = value_offset;
block(b).stack_size = value_offset;
block(b+1).stack_base = addrel(stack_base, 2 * divide(i-stack_frame_first_available_location+1, 2, 18, 0));
end;

s = last_symbol;

```

Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```

/* This function encodes the mode of a variable into a (hopefully) unique bit string.
   It calls itself recursively to process components of user-defined modes. */

allocate_mode_:
    procedure(mode_index) recursive returns(bit(18) unaligned);

dcl (c,cm,c1,i,m,mode_index) fixed,
    (cp, p) ptr,
    mode_offset bit(18);

/* Codes 1 through 7 are reserved for builtin modes */

dcl (left_parn    init("1000"b),
     right_parn   init("1001"b)) bit(4) static aligned;

/* The list, list_ref, and # of dims must still be encoded. This will take 6 more
   bits for each element (one for list, one for list_ref, and four for # dims (15 is maximum # dims)

    m = mode_index;

/* If this Mode has already been encoded, return its offset. */

    if symbol(m).location ^= ""b
        then return(substr(symbol(m).location,1,18));

/* To encode this mode, first encode each of its components */

    do c = symbol(m).general repeat symbol(c).general while(c^=0);
        cm = symbol(c).mode;
        if symbol(cm).location = ""b
            then mode_offset = allocate_mode_(cm);
    end;

/* If this mode has no sub-components it must be a builtin mode. Encode it now. */

    if symbol(m).general = 0
        then if symbol(m).location = ""b
            then do;
                p = pointer(text, text_ic);
                text_rel = pointer(text_rel, text_ic);
                text_ic = text_ic + 2;
                text_rel->rel.location.left = rel_text;
                p->mode.word = text_ic;
                p->mode.length_reg = ql_mod; /* really EIS Q register code */
                p->mode.string = bit(binary(m,4),4);
                text_ic = text_ic + 1;
                symbol(m).location = rel(p);
            end;

```

Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```

        symbol(m).left_relocation = rel_text;
    end;
    else;
        /* already encoded */
    else do;

/* This mode has sub-components: Concatenate their mode strings together to form
the mode string of the parent. */

        p = pointer(text, text_ic);
        text_rel = pointer(text_rel, text_ic);
        text_ic = text_ic + 2;
        text_rel->relocation.left = rel_text;
        p->mode.word = text_ic;
        p->mode.length_reg = al_mod;
        p->mode.string = left_parn;
        bitlen = length(symbol(m).name->vstring)*9;
        p->mode.string = p->mode.string || addrel(symbol(m).name,1)->image;

        do c = symbol(m).general repeat symbol(c).general while(c~=0);
            cm = symbol(c).mode;
            cp = pointer(text, substr(symbol(cm).location,1,18));
            p->mode.string = p->mode.string || cp->mode.string;
            bitlen = length(symbol(c).name->vstring) * 9;
            p->mode.string = p->mode.string || addrel(symbol(c).name,1)->image;
        end;

        p->mode.string = p->mode.string || right_parn;
        text_ic = text_ic + divide(length(p->mode.string)+35,36,17,0);
        symbol(m).location = rel(p);
        symbol(m).left_relocation = rel_text;
    end;

    return(rel(p));

end allocate_mode;

```

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```

/* compile the program! */

do ir = 1 to storage.last_ir;
  opcode = macro(ir).opcode;
  operand(1) = macro(ir).opnd1;
  operand(2) = macro(ir).opnd2;
  output = macro(ir).output;
  count, macro(ir).count = macro(ir).count + 1;
  /* Normalize the reference counts. */

  if opcode = use
  then do;
    /* use just causes the output of its argument (another macro) to be "used" as the output
      of this macro. Just share its temporary/register location, and decrement reference count. */
    i = - operand(1);
    output = macro(ir).output;
    count, macro(ir).count = macro(ir).count - 1;
  end;
else if macro(ir).opcode = line_number
then if stop_on_line = operand(1)
then do;
  call loa_("stop on line ~d~/debug:", stop_on_line);
  call debug;
end;
else;
else do;
  /* Get information about this triple operator */

  operator_info_ptr = addr1(addr(seal_patterns.$operator_table), opcode);

  if stop_on_macro = ir
  then do;
    call loa_("stop on macro ~d~/debug:", ir);
    call debug;
  end;

  /* Get the modes of each operand and type check them in the table. */

  type1 = get_type(operand(1), operator_info.type1);
  type2 = get_type(operand(2), operator_info.type2);
  operands = type1 || type2;

  operand_info_ptr = pointer(operator_info_ptr, operator_info.offset);
  done, found = "0"b;

  do i = 1 to operator_info.length while (~found);
    if string(operand_semantics.operands(i)) = operands
    then found = "1"b;
  end;
end;
end;
end;

```

Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```

end;

if ~found
then do:
    /* One or more of the operands are of the wrong mode for this operator */

    if type1 = user_mode_code ! type2 = user_mode_code
    then call print(102);
    else call print(101);
    done = "1"b;          /* don't try to generate code */
    end;

/* Get pointer to the code pattern for this operator-operand combination.

pattern_base = pointer(operator_info_ptr, operand_semantics.pattern_offset(1)

do pattern_ic = 1 by 1 while(~done);
    p = addr(pattern_base->pattern(pattern_ic));
    if p->pattern_word.flag
    then call interpret_pattern;
    else do;
        arg = p->instruction_word.arg;
        if arg = "00"b
        then do;
            text = pointer(text, text_ic);
            text_rel = pointer(text_rel, text_ic);
            text_ic = text_ic + 1;
            string(text->instruction) = string(p->instruction);
            left_relocation = rel_absolute;

            end;
        else do;
            /* Until a better way is found, assume duid1 is OK. */

            call get_address(operand(binary(arg, 2)), "1"b);
            text = pointer(text, text_ic);
            text_rel = pointer(text_rel, text_ic);
            text_ic = text_ic + 1;
            string(text->instruction) = address;
            text->instruction.opcode = p->instruction.opcode;

            end;
            text_rel->relocation.left = left_relocation;
        end;
    end;
end;

end;

/* and do the next triple */
end;

```

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```
/* This procedure encodes the macro's operands so that they table of
   allowable operand types may be searched. */
```

```
get_type: proc(macro_operand,type) returns(bit(9) aligned);
```

```
  dcl      (macro_operand, mop) fixed bin,
           type bit(3) unaligned;
```

```
  dcl (    index_      initial("001"b),
           constant_  initial("010"b),
           symbol_    initial("011"b)) bit(3) aligned static;
```

```
/* program */
```

```
  if type = constant_
  then return(constant_code);
```

```
  if type = symbol_
  then return(no_check_code);
```

```
  if type = index_
  then return(no_check_code);
```

```
  mop = macro_operand;
```

```
  if mop = 0
  then do;
```

```
    /* no operand */
```

```
    return(no_check_code);
  end;
```

```
  if mop > 0
  then do;
```

```
    /* operand is a symbol node */
```

```
    if symbol(mop).count > 0
    then return(list_code);
```

```
    if symbol(mop).ref
    then return(ref_code);
```

```
    if symbol(mop).mode > symbol_type
    then return(user_mode_code);
```

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```
return(bit(binary(symbol(mop).mode,9),9));
end;
else do:

  /* operand is the output of another macro */
  mop = -mop;

  if macro(mop).count <= 0
  then call print(103);          /* reference count too low */

  mop = macro(mop).output;

  if mop = 0
  then call print(104);        /* no output available */

  if mop < 0
  then do:

    /* macro output is in a register */
    return(bit(binary(register(-mop).mode,9),9));
  end;

  /* macro output is in a temporary */
  return(bit(binary(temporary(mop).mode, 9), 9));
end;

end get_type;
```


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```

/* This subroutine is called every time the code generator wishes to address
   a macro operand (which may be a constant, symbol, temporary, or register). */

get_address: proc(macro_operand, direct_modifier_allowed);

/*      (input)  macro_operand      macro operand to be addressed.
   (input)  direct_mod_allowed  N,dl or N,du may be used as address.
   (output) address              address of the operand, in a form suitable for a 6180 instruction.
   (output) left_relocation      relocation code for this address */

dcl      (1, macro_operand, opnd, temp) fixed bin,
         direct_modifier_allowed bit(1) aligned parameter,
         p pointer;

/* program */

opnd = macro_operand;

if opnd = 0
then do;
    /* no operand available to address! */

    call print(105);
    address = (18)"1"b;
    left_relocation = "0"o;
    return;
end;

if opnd > 0
then do;
    /* operand is a symbol node */

    if symbol(opnd).label & ~symbol(opnd).defined
    then do;
        /* push this address onto the usage chain of the label! */

        address = symbol(opnd).location;
        symbol(opnd).location = bit(text_lc, 18);

        /* use special relocation code so that undefined labels can be diagnosed later. */

        left_relocation = (6)"1"b !! bit(binary(opnd, 12), 12);
        return;
    end;
    else if symbol(opnd).constant & direct_modifier_allowed
    then if symbol(opnd).mode = boolean_type | symbol(opnd).mode = integer_type
    then do:

```

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```
/* try to use a du or dl modifier */

p = symbol(opnd).value;
if p->word.left_half = "J"b
then do;
    address = p->word.right_half || (12)"0"b || dl_mod;
    left_relocation = rel_absolute;
    return;
end;
else if p->word.right_half = "0"b
then do;
    address = p->word.left_half || (12)"0"b ||
    left_relocation = rel_absolute;
    return;
end;
end;

/* normal case */
address = symbol(opnd).location;
left_relocation = symbol(opnd).left_relocation;

if address = "0"b
then call print(110); /* undefined address */
return;
end;
else do;
/* operand is the output of another macro */

i = -opnd;
if macro(i).count > 0
then macro(i).count = macro(i).count - 1;
else do;
    /* reference count <= 0 */

    call print(106);
    address = (18)"1"b;
    left_relocation = "0"b;
    return;
end;

opnd = macro(i).output;

if opnd = 0
then do;
    /* macro has no output at this point */
```

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```

    call print(107);
    address = (18)"1"b;
    left_relocation = "0"b;
    return;
end;

If opnd > 0
then do:
    /* output is in a temporary in storage */

    address = temporary(opnd).location;
    left_relocation = rel_absolute;
    if macro(i).count = 0
    then do:
        /* this is the last reference to the temporary */

        call free_temporary(opnd);
        macro(i).output = 0;
    end;
    return;
end;
else do:
    /* output is in a register; in order to provide an address,
       the register will have to be stored into a temporary. */

    temp = register(-opnd).contents;
    call save_register(-opnd);

    if temp > 0
    then do:
        /* register contained a symbol node */

        address = symbol(temp).location;
        left_relocation = symbol(temp).left_relocation;
    end;
    else do:
        /* register contained a macro output */

        opnd = macro(-opnd).output;
        address = temporary(opnd).location;
        left_relocation = rel_absolute;
    end;
    return;
end;
end;
end get_address;

```

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```
/* This procedure is called to force a value out of a register.  
If the value is simply a loaded symbol, it is not stored, merely thrown away.  
If the value is a macro output, it is stored in a temporary, and the macro changed to reflect this. */
```

```
save_register: proc(register_index);  
  decl      (register_index, temporary_index, value) fixed;  
  /* program */  
  value = register(register_index).contents;  
  if value = empty_register  
  then return;  
  if value > 0  
  then do;                                     /* symbol node */  
    register(register_index).mode = 0;  
    register(register_index).contents = empty_register;  
    return;  
  end;  
  if macro(-value).count > 0  
  then do;  
    temporary_index = get_temporary(mode_length(register(register_index).mode));  
    temporary(temporary_index).mode = register(register_index).mode;  
    macro(-value).output = temporary_index;  
    text = pointer(text, text_lc);  
    text_lc = text_lc+1;  
    string(text->instruction) = temporary(temporary_index).location;  
    text->instruction.opcode = store_op(register_index);  
  end;  
  register(register_index).mode = 0;  
  register(register_index).contents = empty_register;  
  return;  
end save_register;
```


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```

/* program */

if p->pattern_word.index_with_arg1
then arg1 = operand(binary(p->pattern_word.arg1, 8));
else arg1 = binary(p->pattern_word.arg1, 8);

if p->pattern_word.index_with_arg2
then arg2 = operand(binary(p->pattern_word.arg2, 8));
else arg2 = binary(p->pattern_word.arg2, 8);

arg3 = binary(p->pattern_word.arg3);
p_op = binary(p->pattern_word.pattern_op);
go to operator(p_op);

operator(1):                /* LOAD - Register, Value */
operator(5):                /* LOADC - Register, Value */
if p_op = 1
then load_complement = "0"b;
else load_complement = "1"b;

/* LOAD places values in registers. As far as the machine state is concerned, it is a copying
operation -- the machine state does not indicate that a symbol node has been LOADED; the
assumption is that all patterns change the value in the register, once it is LOADED.

Triple outputs (and associated temporaries) are kept track of by the machine state however.
So before LOADING, save the old register contents, if necessary. */

if register(arg1).contents = arg2
then do;

    /* value to be loaded is already in the register */

    j = -register(arg1).contents;
    if j > 0                /* decrement reference count because we have */
    then macro(j).count = macro(j).count - 1;          /* made arg1 addressable */
    return;
end;
else if arg1 = A_reg
then call save_register((EAQ_reg));
else if arg1 = Q_reg
then call save_register((EAQ_reg));
else if arg1 = EAQ_reg
then do;
    call save_register((A_reg));
    call save_register((Q_reg));
end;
call save_register(arg1);

```

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```

call get_address(arg2, (arg1 < AP_reg));

if arg2 > 0 & arg1 < AP_reg
then if symbol(arg2).constant
    then if symbol(arg2).mode = integer_type
        then do;

            /* try to generate lq N,dI for ldq -N */

            q = symbol(arg2).value;
            if q->word.left_half = (18)"1"b
            then do;
                address = bit(binary(- q->integer_model, 18), 18) || (12)"0"b
                left_relocation = rel_absolute;
                load_complement = ~load_complement;
            end;
        end;

text = pointer(text, text_ic);
text_rel = pointer(text_rel, text_ic);
text_ic = text_ic + 1;

string(text->instruction) = address;

if load_complement
then text->instruction.opcode = load_complement_op(arg1);
else text->instruction.opcode = load_op(arg1);

text_rel->relocation.left = left_relocation;
return;

operator(2):                /* INREG - Register, Value, failure label */
operator(3):                /* NOT_INREG - Register, Value */
if op_op = 2
then not_flag = "0"b;
else not_flag = "1"b;

if ((register(arg1).contents = arg2) = not_flag)
then pattern_ic = pattern_ic + arg3 - 1;          /* increment interpretation loop index to failure label - 1 */
                                                /* (because do loop will add 1 back) */
else do;
    j = -register(arg1).contents;
    if j > 0
    then macro(j).count = macro(j).count - 1;    /* decrement reference count because we have */
                                                /* made arg1 addressable */
end;
return;

```

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```

operator(3):
    j = register(arg1).contents;          /* RESULT - Register, Mode */
    if j < 0                               /* see if this is anyone's output */
    then do:
        if macro(-j).count > 0
        then call print(109);             /* macro output destroyed even though ref count != 0 */
        macro(-j).output = 0;
    end;
    if macro(lr).count > 0                 /* save register value only if it will be used */
    then do:
        register(arg1).mode = arg2;
        register(arg1).contents = -lr;    /* chain register to macro */
        macro(lr).output = -arg1;        /* chain macro to register */
    end;
    return;

operator(4):
    b = arg1;                               /* SET_BLOCK - block Index */
    return;

operator(5):
    call get_address(arg2, "0"b);          /* SETUP - Mode, Value */
    text = pointer(text, text_ic);
    text_rel = pointer(text_rel, text_ic);
    text_ic = text_ic + 1;
    string(text->instruction) = address;
    text->instruction.opcode = load_op(BP_reg);
    text_rel->relocation.left = left_relocation;
    return;

operator(7):
    call save_register(arg1);              /* ERASE - Register */
    return;

operator(9):
    j = macro(-arg2).output;              /* CASE_USAGE - Case #, Index of caselimit macro */
    offset = binary(substr(symbol(j).location, 1, 18)) + arg1;
    text = pointer(text, offset);
    text_rel = pointer(text_rel, offset);
    string(text->instruction) = bit(text_ic, 18);
    text->instruction.opcode = tra;
    text_rel->relocation.left = symbol(j).left_relocation;
    return;

operator(10):
    s = s + 1;                             /* ALLOCATE_CASE - Number of Cases */
    symbol(s).location = bit(text_ic, 18);

```


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```

symbol(s).left_relocation = rel_text;
macro(ir).output = s;
text = pointer(text, text_ic);
text_rel = pointer(text_rel, text_ic);
string(text->instruction) = bit(text_ic, 18); /* generate tra *,qi */
text_ic = text_ic + 1;
text->instruction.opcode = tra;
text->instruction.tag = qi_mod;
text_rel->relocation.left = rel_text;
text_ic = text_ic + arg1;
return;

operator(i1): /* FILL_USAGE - index of label */
do j = 1 to hbound(register(*), 1);
    call save_register(j);
end;
offset = binary(substr(symbol(arg1).location, 1, 18));
if offset ^= 0 /* has the label been used yet? */
then do;
    text = pointer(text, offset);
    text_rel = pointer(text_rel, offset);
    do offset = binary(text->instruction.offset, 15) repeat binary(text->instruction.offset, 15)
    while(offset ^= 0);
        text->instruction.offset = bit(binary(text_ic, 15), 15);
        text_rel->relocation.left = rel_text;
        text = pointer(text, offset);
        text_rel = pointer(text_rel, offset);
    end;
    text->instruction.offset = bit(binary(text_ic, 15), 15);
    text_rel->relocation.left = rel_text;
end;
symbol(arg1).defined = "1"b;
symbol(arg1).location = bit(text_ic, 18);
symbol(arg1).left_relocation = rel_text;
if "0"b then call flush_all_temporaries; /* TURNED OFF */
return;

operator(i2): /* NOP - no arguments */
text = pointer(text, text_ic);
text_ic = text_ic + 1;
string(text->instruction) = nop_instruction;
return;

operator(i3): /* GEN_LINK - index of symbol node */
symbol(arg1).location = bit(link_ic, 18) | linkage_section_up_zero_indirect;
symbol(arg1).left_relocation = rel_link15;
link = pointer(link, link_ic);

```

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```

link_rel = pointer(link_rel, link_ic);

/* Form the negative offset of this link in the linkage section, */
/* in two's complement form, naturally. */
substr(string(link->its_model), 1, 18) = ~bit(binary(link_ic - 1, 18), 18);
link_rel->relocation.left = rel_negative_link18;
link_ic = link_ic + size(link->its_model);

link->its_model.its = ft2_mod;
link->its_model.offset = bit(defs_ic, 18);      /* offset of expression_word */
link_rel->its_model.offset = rel_defs;

defs = pointer(defs, defs_ic);
defs_rel = pointer(defs_rel, defs_ic);
defs_ic = defs_ic + size(defs->expression_word);

defs->expression_word.type_pair = bit(defs_ic, 18);      /* offset of type_pair */
defs_rel->expression_word.type_pair = rel_defs;

defs = pointer(defs, defs_ic);
defs_rel = pointer(defs_rel, defs_ic);
defs_ic = defs_ic + size(defs->type_pair);

defs->type_pair.type = "000000000000000100"b;      /* type 4 is segname$entryname */
defs->type_pair.segname,
defs->type_pair.entryname = store_def(symbol(arg1).name->vstring);
defs_rel->type_pair.segname,
defs_rel->type_pair.entryname = rel_defs;
return;

operator(14):      /* GEN_DEF - index of symbol node      */
text_ic = text_ic + 1;      /* leave space for entry_sequence structure */
symbol(arg1).location = bit(text_ic, 18);
symbol(arg1).left_relocation = rel_text;
block(b).entry_location = text_ic;

call allocate_definition;
name_definition = store_def(symbol(arg1).name->vstring);

defs->definition.value = bit(text_ic, 18);
defs_rel->definition.value = rel_text;

text = pointer(text, text_ic - 1);      /* points to entry_sequence structure */
text_rel = pointer(text_rel, text_ic - 1);
text->entry_sequence.entry_definition = rel(defs);
text_rel->entry_sequence.entry_definition = rel_defs;

```

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```

if symbol(arg1).external
then defs->definition.entry = "1"b;

defs->definition.retain = "1"b;
defs->definition.class = "000"b; /* class 0 is a value relative to the text section */

defs->definition.symbol = name_definition;
defs_rei->definition.symbol = rei_defs;

defs->definition.segname = segname_definition;
defs_rei->definition.segname = rei_defs;

return;

operator(15): /* FILL_LIST - Index of expression to put on list */
return;

operator(16): /* ALLOCATE_LIST - */
return;

operator(17): /* ARG_PTR - Register, Index of arg_list macro */
text = pointer(text, text_ic);
text_ic = text_ic + 1;

call get_address(arg2, "0"b);
position = binary(substr(address, 4, 15), 15) + 2 * argument_index;
address = bit(position, 18) ! activation_record_up_zero;
string(text->instruction) = address;
text->instruction.opcode = store_op(arg1);

argument_index = argument_index + 1;
return;

operator(18): /* ALLOCATE_ARG_LIST - number of arguments */
macro(ir).output = get_temporary(2 * (arg1 + 1));
argument_index = 1;
text = pointer(text, text_ic);
text_ic = text_ic + 1;
/* construct an 8-bit number which is 2 * number of args.
The fld instruction will left-shift this number 8 places into the au, which is where we want it. */
substr(string(text->instruction), 1, 18) = bit(binary(2 * arg1, 8), 8);
text->instruction.opcode = fld;
text->instruction.tag = dl_mod;

text = pointer(text, text_ic);
text_ic = text_ic + 1;
text->instruction.offset = "00000000000100"b; /* 4 */

```

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```

text->instruction.opcode = ora;
text->instruction.tag = dl_mod;

text = pointer(text, text_ic);
text_ic = text_ic + 1;
string(text->instruction) = temporary(macro(lr).output).location + activation_record_up_zero;
text->instruction.opcode = stad;
return;

operator(19):                               /* CALL */
operator(20):                               /* TYPE_CHECK */
    return;

operator(21):                               /* RETURN */
    done = "1"b;
    return;

operator(22):                               /* MODE_SELECT */
    return;

operator(23):                               /* GOTO */
    pattern_ic = pattern_ic + arg3 - 1;      /* Increment loop index (do loop will add 1 back...) */
    return;

operator(24):                               /* SET_STACK_SIZE */
    text = pointer(text, block(b).entry_location);
    offset = block(b).stack_size;
    offset = 16 * divide(offset + 15, 16, 18, 0); /* make stack size mod 16 */
    text->instruction.offset = bit(olinary(offset, 15), 15);
    return;

operator(25):                               /* DEFINE - Value */
    if arg1 > 0                               /* try to eliminate sxi1 instruction */
    then if ~symbol(arg1).defined
    then if before_first_flowchange
    then symbol(arg1).defined = "1"b;
    else;
    else return;
    call get_address(arg1, "j"b);
    substr(address, 31, 6) = no_mod;          /* turn off ,* --- we want to store into the name */
    text = pointer(text, text_ic);
    text_rel = pointer(text_rel, text_ic);
    text_ic = text_ic + 1;
    string(text->instruction) = address;
    text->instruction.opcode = sxi1;          /* this register always contains an ITP tag */
    text_rel->relocation.left = left_relocation;

```

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```
return;

operator(26):                                /* ADD_REFERENCE - value */
  if arg1 < 0                                /* macro output ? */
  then if macro(-arg1).count <= 0
    then call print(111);                    /* attempt to add to reference count which is <= 0 */
    else macro(-arg1).count = macro(-arg1).count + 1;
  return;

operator(27):                                /* NOTE_FLOWCHANGE */
  before_first_flowchange = "0"b;
  return;

operator(28):                                /* IF_OPERAND - Value, check code */
  if arg2 = is_zero
  then do:
    if arg1 ^= 0
    then pattern_lc = pattern_lc + arg3 - 1;  /* take failure label */
  end;
  return;

end Interpret_pattern;
```

Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```

/* This function is called to get an n-word temporary on the stack frame */
get_temporary: proc(n) returns(fixed);

dcl      n fixed parameter,
        (even_offset, l, l) fixed;

        if n > 2
        then l = 3;
        else l = n;

        if block(b).free_temps(l) ^= 0
        then do;
            l = block(b).free_temps(l);
            block(b).free_temps(l) = temporary(l).mode;      /* remove temporary(l) from list */
            return(l);
        end;
        else do;
            l = block(b).temporary_end;
            if n = 2 * divide(n + 1, 2, 17, 0)                /* if n is an even number.*/
            then do;
                /* all temporaries which are an even length must be on an even boundary */
                even_offset = 2 * divide(l + 1, 2, 18, 0);
                if l ^= even_offset
                then do;
                    /* save extra word as a temporary */

                    temporary_count = temporary_count + 1;
                    if temporary_count > hbound(temporary(*), 1)
                    then call print(114);
                    temporary(temporary_count).location =
                        bit(binary(l, 18), 18) ! activation_record_up_zero;
                    temporary(temporary_count).size = 1;
                    block(b).temporary_end = l + 1;
                    temporary(temporary_count).mode = block(b).free_temps(l);
                    block(b).free_temps(l) = temporary_count;
                end;
            end;

            temporary_count = temporary_count + 1;
            if temporary_count > hbound(temporary(*), 1)
            then call print(114);
            temporary(temporary_count).location = bit(block(b).temporary_end, 18) ! activation_record_up_zero;
            temporary(temporary_count).size = n;
            block(b).temporary_end = block(b).temporary_end + n;
            block(b).stack_size = max(block(b).stack_size, block(b).temporary_end);
        end;
end;

```

Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```
end get_temporary;  
end;  
return(temporary_count);  
end get_temporary;
```

Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```
/* This subroutine is called to place a no-longer-needed stack temporary on the free list. */
free_temporary: proc(ft):
dc!      ft fixed parameter,
         (l,n) fixed;

         n = temporary(ft).size;
         if n > 2
         then l = 3;
         else l = n;

         temporary(ft).mode = block(b).free_temps(l);          /* push onto free list */
         block(b).free_temps(l) = ft;
         return;

end free_temporary;

/* This subroutine is called to check that all temporaries have been freed at this point.
   If they haven't, then someone's reference count was too high! */
flush_all_temporaries: proc;

/* Check to see that all temporaries have been freed, then reset temporary allocation offset + lists.
   Must also check to see that any values in the registers have ref count = 0 */
         temporary_count = 0;
         block(b).free_temps(1) = 0;
         block(b).free_temps(2) = 0;
         block(b).free_temps(3) = 0;
         block(b).temporary_end = block(b).stack_end;

end flush_all_temporaries;
```


Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```
/* Copy the template stack frame for each block into the text section, and
set the control word for each block to contain the offset & size of its template stack frame */

do b = 1 to last_block;
  text_lc = 2 * divide(text_lc + 1, 2, 18, 0);
  text = pointer(text, text_lc);
  j = block(b).stack_end;
  n = j * 1.5;          /* copy both pointers and value headers */
  stack_base = block(b).stack_base;

  text->word_copy_image = stack_base->word_copy_image;

  do j = 1 to n - 1;          /* fill in relocation for value headers */
    text_rel = pointer(text_rel, text_lc + j);
    text_rel->relocation.left = rel_text;
  end;

  j = block(b).entry_location + seal_patterns_sentry_control_word1_offset;
  text = pointer(text, j);
  text_rel = pointer(text_rel, j);

  text->control_words.stack_offset = bit(text_lc, 18);
  text_rel->control_words.stack_offset = rel_text;

  text->control_words.stack_size = bit(divide(j, 2, 18, 0), 13);
  text_lc = text_lc + n;
end;
```

Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```
/* The text section is finished. make it an even number of words long. Reference MPM Part III, Section 11.2 */
    text_lc = 2 * divide(text_lc + 1, 2, 18, 0);
/* Finish the definitions section. */
/* Generate symbol_table definition */
    call allocate_definition;
    name_definition = store_def("symbol_table");
    defs->definition.value = "0"b;                /* symbol block starts at symbol!0 */
    defs_rel->definition.value = rel_symbol;
    defs->definition.class = "010"b;              /* class 2 is a value relative to symbol section */
    defs->definition.symbol = name_definition;
    defs_rel->definition.symbol = rel_defs;
    defs->definition.segname = segname_definition;
    defs_rel->definition.segname = rel_defs;
```

Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```
/* Procedure to store a character string in the definitions section and return an offset to it */
```

```
store_def: proc(def_string) returns(bit(18) unaligned);
```

```
dcl      def_string char(*) varying aligned,  
         d pointer,  
         1 name    aligned based,  
         2 size    unal fixed bin(8),  
         2 string  unal character(n refer(name.size));
```

```
    if def_string = ""  
    then return(zero_definition);
```

```
    d = pointer(defs, defs_ic);  
    defs_ic = defs_ic + divide(length(def_string) + 3 + 1, 4, 17, 3); /* length + roundup + size of pointer /  
    d->name.size = length(def_string);  
    d->name.string = def_string;  
    return(rel(d));
```

```
end store_def;
```

```
/* Procedure to allocate a definition block and thread it into the chain. */
```

```
allocate_definition: proc;
```

```
    if previous_definition /= null  
    then previous_definition->definition.forward = bit(defs_ic, 18);
```

```
    defs = pointer(defs, defs_ic);  
    defs_rel = pointer(defs_rel, defs_ic);  
    defs_ic = defs_ic + size(defs->definition);
```

```
    defs->definition.forward = zero_definition;  
    defs_rel->definition.forward = rel_defs;
```

```
    if previous_definition /= null  
    then defs->definition.backward = rel(previous_definition);  
    else defs->definition.backward = zero_definition;  
    defs_rel->definition.backward = rel_defs;
```

```
    defs->definition.new = "1"b;  
    previous_definition = defs;  
    return;
```

```
end allocate_definition;
```

Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```

/* Fill in the linkage header.      Reference MPM Part III, Chapter 11.4 */
/* The first few words of the linkage section have been reserved for the linkage_header */
/* SEAL does not use either the internal storage area, or the first-reference traps. */

link = pointer(link, 0);
link_rel = pointer(link_rel, 0);

link->linkage_header.definitions_offset = bit(text_ic, 18); /* since defs follow text section in object */
link_rel->linkage_header.definitions_offset = rel_text;

link->linkage_header.links_offset = bit(binary(size(link->linkage_header), 18), 18);
link_rel->linkage_header.links_offset = rel_link18;

link->linkage_header.linkage_length = bit(link_ic, 18);
link_rel->linkage_header.linkage_length = rel_link18;

/* Create the symbol section.      Reference MPM Part III, Chapter 11.5 */
/* N.B. Because all items in the symbol_block are relative to the base of the symbol_block, and not the symbol section,
they have absolute relocation codes. The one exception is symbol_header.backpointer, which is relative to
the base of the symbol section, and therefore has negative_symbol relocation. */

symb_ic = 0;
symb = pointer(symb, symb_ic);
symb_rel = pointer(symb_rel, symb_ic);
symb_ic = symb_ic + size(symb->seal_symbol_block);

symb->seal_symbol_block.dcl_version = 1;
symb->seal_symbol_block.identifier = "symbtree";
symb->seal_symbol_block.gen_number = 1; /* temp, for now */
symb->seal_symbol_block.gen_created = addr(seal_code_generator_$symbol_table)->std_symbol_header.gen_created;
symb->seal_symbol_block.object_created = storage.clock_time;
symb->seal_symbol_block.generator = "seal";

string(symb->seal_symbol_block.gen_version) = store_symbol(seal_version_3);
string(symb->seal_symbol_block.userid) = store_symbol(storage.user_id->vstring);
if storage.options != null
then string(symb->seal_symbol_block.comment) = store_symbol(storage.options->vstring);

symb->seal_symbol_block.text_boundary = "0000000000000000010"b;
symb->seal_symbol_block.stat_boundary = "0000000000000000010"b;

symb_ic = 2 * divide(symb_ic + 1, 2, 18, 0); /* source_map must start on an even boundary */
symb->seal_symbol_block.source_map = bit(symb_ic, 18); /* source_map is logically part of this symbol block */
symb->seal_symbol_block.backpointer = "0"b;
symb_rel->seal_symbol_block.backpointer = rel_negative_symbol;
symb->seal_symbol_block.block_size = bit(binary(size(symb->seal_symbol_block), 18), 18);

```

Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```
/* Procedure to store a character string in the symbol section and return  
a "stringpointer" to it. */
```

```
store_symbol: proc(symbol_string) returns(bit(36) unaligned);
```

```
decl  
  symbol_string char(*) varying,  
  s pointer,  
  based_string char(length(symbol_string)) based aligned,  
  1 string_pointer structure,  
  2 offset unal bit(18),  
  2 size unal bit(18);  
  
  s = pointer(symb, symb_ic);  
  s->based_string = symbol_string;  
  string_pointer.offset = bit(symb_ic, 18);  
  string_pointer.size = bit(binary(length(symbol_string), 18), 18);  
  symb_ic = symb_ic + divide(length(symbol_string) + 3, 4, 17, 0);  
  
  return(string(string_pointer));  
  
end store_symbol;
```

Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```

/* Create the source map. */

symb = pointer(symb, symb_ic);
symb->source_map.version = 1;
n, symb->source_map.number = 1;
symb_ic = symb_ic + size(symb->source_map);

/* the order of the next 3 statements is critical! */
/* this one sets n to be the number of source files */
/* this one uses n to allocate the source_map */
/* this one uses symb_ic to allocate the pathname */

string(symb->source_map.map(1).pathname) = store_symbol(storage.pathname->vstring);
symb->source_map.map(1).uid = storage.uid;
symb->source_map.map(1).dtm = storage.dtm;

/* Make all Sections an even number of words long. Reference MPH Part III, Sections 11.3 and 11.4 */

defs_ic = 2 * divide(defs_ic + 1, 2, 18, 0);
link_ic = 2 * divide(link_ic + 1, 2, 18, 0);
symb_ic = 2 * divide(symb_ic + 1, 2, 18, 0);

/* Pack the relocation bits. All code which sets the relocation bits must come before this point. */

sp, symb = pointer(symb, 0);
symb->seal_symbol_block.mini_truncate,
symb->seal_symbol_block.maxi_truncate = bit(symb_ic, 18); /* save block & source_map, but not relocation bits */

saved_symb_ic = symb_ic; /* don't generate relocation bits for the relocation bits! */

l = 1;
do p = text_rel, defs_rel, link_rel, symb_rel;
    p = pointer(p, 0); /* point to base of section */
    go to section(l);

section(1):
    m = text_ic;
    sp->seal_symbol_block.rel_text = bit(symb_ic, 18);
    go to begin_packing;

section(2):
    m = defs_ic;
    sp->seal_symbol_block.rel_def = bit(symb_ic, 18);
    go to begin_packing;

section(3):
    m = link_ic;
    sp->seal_symbol_block.rel_link = bit(symb_ic, 18);
    go to begin_packing;

section(4):
    m = saved_symb_ic;

```

Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```

sp->seal_symbol_block.rel_symbol = bit(symb_ic, 18);

begin_packing:
k = 0;
m = m * 2;
symb = pointer(symb, symb_ic);
symb->packed_relocation.dcl_version = 2;

do ; = 0 to m-1;
  rel_code = p->unpacked_relocation.half_word();
  if rel_code ^= ""b
  then do;
    if k ^= 0
    then do;
      /* have "k" consecutive absolute half-words, try to use expanded absolute */
      call expanded_absolute;
      k = 0;
    end;
    if substr(rel_code, 1, 6) = (6)"1"b
    then do;
      /* Address is on a usage chain which was never filled...undefined label. */
      /* Temporarily call loa_ until seal error routine can take symbolic args. */

      n = binary(substr(rel_code, 7, 12));
      call loa_("seal_code_generator_! The label ""a"" is undefined!",
              symbol(n).name->vstring);
      call print(113);
      text = pointer(text, divide(), 2, 18, 0); /* J is even */

      string(text->instruction) = seal_patterns_$undefined_label_instruction;
      rel_code = rel_absolute;
    end;
    symb->packed_relocation.string = symb->packed_relocation.string || substr(rel_code, 1, 5);
  else k = k + 1;
end;

if k ^= 0
then call expanded_absolute;

i = i + 1;
symb_ic = symb_ic + divide(length(symb->packed_relocation.string) + 35, 36, 24, 0) + 1 + 1;
end;

symb = pointer(symb, 0);
symb->seal_symbol_block.block_size = bit(symb_ic, 18);

```

Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```
/* This procedure uses the expanded absolute code when it is more efficient */
expanded_absolute: proc;
  if k < 16
  then symb->packed_relocation.string = symb->packed_relocation.string || substr("0000000000000000"b, 1, k);
  else do;
    do while(k > 1023);
      symb->packed_relocation.string = symb->packed_relocation.string
        || rel_exp_absolute || "111111111"b;
      k = k - 1023;
    end;
    symb->packed_relocation.string = symb->packed_relocation.string
      || rel_exp_absolute || bit(binary(k, 10), 10);
  end;
  return;
end expanded_absolute;
```


Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```
/* Create the object segment by concatenating the 4 sections.      Reference MPM Part III, Section 11 */
```

```
/* The text section has been constructed in place in the object segment.  
Append the definitions, linkage and symbol sections to it.  
Finally, create the object map, and the object map pointer.
```

```
The definitions section must start on an even boundary, and must be an even number of words long. (MPM III, 11.3) */
```

```
object_seg = pointer(text, text_ic);  
defs = pointer(defs, 0);
```

```
n = defs_ic;
```

```
object_seg->word_copy_image = defs->word_copy_image;  
object_ic = text_ic + defs_ic;
```

```
/* The linkage section must be an even number of words long. It automatically starts on an even boundary,  
because the definitions ends on an even boundary... (MPM III, 11.4) */
```

```
object_seg = pointer(object_seg, object_ic);  
link = pointer(link, 0);
```

```
n = link_ic;
```

```
object_seg->word_copy_image = link->word_copy_image;  
object_ic = object_ic + link_ic;
```

```
/* The symbol section begins on an even boundary, and has been made an even number of words long,  
although the MPM does not require it. (MPM III, 11.5) */
```

```
object_seg = pointer(object_seg, object_ic);  
symb = pointer(symb, 0);
```

```
n = symb_ic;
```

```
object_seg->word_copy_image = symb->word_copy_image;  
object_ic = object_ic + symb_ic;
```

```
/* Now fill in the object map, in place in the object segment.      Reference MPM Part III, Section 11.6 */
```

```
mapp = pointer(object_seg, object_ic);  
object_ic = object_ic + size(mapp->map);
```

```
map.decl_verb = 1;  
map.identifier = "obj_map";
```

```
map.text_offset = "0";
```

Appendix B. Multics Seal Code Generator Program.

```
map.text_length = bit(text_lc, 18);
map.def_offset = bit(text_lc, 18);
map.def_length = bit(defs_lc, 18);

map.link_offset = bit(binary(text_lc + defs_lc, 18), 18);
map.link_length = bit(link_lc, 18);

map.symb_offset = bit(binary(text_lc + defs_lc + link_lc, 18), 18);
map.symb_length = bit(symb_lc, 18);

map.format.relocatable,
map.format.procedure,
map.format.standard = "1"b;

/* Fill in the object map pointer in the very last word of the object segment. */

object_seg = pointer(object_seg, object_lc);
object_seg->object_map_offset = rel(mapp);
object_lc = object_lc + 1;

storage.output_seg_length = object_lc * 36;
storage.last_symbol = s;

/* That's all, folks! */

if ~storage.debug_option
then call clean_up;

return;

/* Temporary procedure to print error message and call debug. Will be replaced by final version later. */
print: proc(error_number);
dcl error_number fixed bin,
character builtin,
(debug, print) external entry options(variable);

call print("error_messages", character(error_number), character(error_number));
call io_1("lr = ~d~/debug:", lr);
call debug;

end print;

end seal_code_generator_;
```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

" Interpretive table for Seal code generator.

"

" Paul A. Green

" 15 November 1972.

"

" Last Modified by PS on 5/9/73

"

```

followon
name      seal_patterns_
segdef    operator_table
    
```

" This is a list of the possible operand types.

```

equ      V,0          No check
equ      A,1          Any
equ      B,2          Boolean
equ      G,3          Gate
equ      I,4          Integer
equ      P,5          Proc
equ      R,6          Real
equ      S,7          Symbol
equ      Re,8         Ref
equ      Li,9         List
equ      C,10         Constant
equ      J,11         User-defined mode
    
```

" Constants taken from assembly of seal_operators_

```

bool     lt_to_bool,0
bool     gt_to_bool,3
bool     lt_or_eq_to_bool,6
bool     gt_or_eq_to_bool,11
bool     eq_to_bool,14
bool     ne_to_bool,17
bool     null_arg_list,24
bool     null_pointer,26
bool     vec,30

equ      add_any_operator,vec+1
equ      subtract_any_operator,vec+2
equ      divide_any_operator,vec+3
equ      multiply_any_operator,vec+4
equ      and_any_operator,vec+5
equ      or_any_operator,vec+6
equ      subscript_error_operator,vec+7
equ      entry_operator,vec+8
equ      complement_any_operator,vec+9
    
```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```
equ negate_any_operator,vec+10
equ return_operator,vec+11
equ check_mode_operator,vec+12
equ less_than_any_operator,vec+13
equ Integer_to_Real,vec+14
equ Real_to_Integer,vec+15
equ call_operator,vec+16
equ get_operator,vec+17
equ put_operator,vec+18
equ fixedoverflow_operator,vec+19
equ reload_registers_operator,vec+20
equ undefined_label_operator,vec+21
```

" This list defines all of the pattern operators.

" It must correspond to a similar list in the program.

```
equ LOAD_OP,1
equ INREG_OP,2
equ RESULT_OP,3
equ SET_BLOCK_OP,4
equ SETUP_OP,5
equ _OADC_OP,6
equ ERASE_OP,7
equ NOT_INREG_OP,8
equ CASE_USAGE_OP,9
equ ALLOCATE_CASE_OP,10
equ FILL_USAGE_OP,11
equ NOP_OP,12
equ GEN_LINK_OP,13
equ GEN_DEF_OP,14
equ FILL_LIST_OP,15
equ ALLOCATE_LIST_OP,16
equ ARG_PTR_OP,17
equ ALLOCATE_ARG_LIST_OP,18
equ CALL_OP,19
equ TYPE_CHECK_OP,20
equ RETURN_OP,21
equ MODE_SELECT_OP,22
equ GOTO_OP,23
equ SET_STACK_SIZE_OP,24
equ DEFINE_OP,25
equ ADD_REFERENCE_OP,26
equ NOTE_FLOWCHANGE_OP,27
equ OPERAND_OP,28
```

" These symbols are used by the OPERAND pattern.

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```
equ      is_zero,0
```

" This is a list of registers used by the code patterns.

```
equ      A_reg,1
equ      1,2
equ      EQ,3
equ      Any,4
equ      K0,5
equ      K1,6
equ      K2,7
equ      K3,8
equ      K4,9
equ      K5,10
equ      K6,11
equ      K7,12
equ      AP,13
equ      AB,14
equ      BP,15
equ      BB,16
equ      -P,17
equ      -B,18
equ      SP,19
equ      SB,20
```

" This list defines the possible operand types of a
" triple opcode. They are derived from a similar
" list given in seal_operators.incl.pl1

" index type: implies mode check must be made on operand.

```
equ      i,1
```

" optional index: implies operand may not be present.

```
equ      oi,1
```

" index, without mode check.

```
equ      ri,3
```

" constant: no mode check, operand type must be "C".

```
equ      r,2
```

" symbol: no mode check, operand is symbol index

```
equ      s,3
```

" block: no mode check, operand is block index

```
equ      b,3
```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

"" These names are used to cause references to be
 "" made to triple operands at interpretation time.
 "" The upper 2 bits of the 15-bit address field of an
 "" instruction are reserved for this purpose.
 "" Therefore these names may be used in either a 15-bit or
 "" 18-bit address context.

```

    bool    arg1,020000
    bool    arg2,040000
  
```

"" These names are the 9-bit encodings of "arg1" and
 "" "arg2". They are used as arguments to the pattern operators.

```

    bool    jarg1,401
    bool    jarg2,402
  
```

"" The following instruction is inserted by the code generator
 "" into the compiled program whenever an attempt is made to
 "" reference an undefined label. It will cause a transfer to
 "" a diagnostic routine at execution time.

```

    segdef  undefined_label_instruction
    undefined_label_instruction:
    tsx0    aplundefined_label_operator
  
```

""

"" BEGIN INCLUDE FILE ... stack_frame.incl.asm

""

```

    equ    stack_frame.prev_sp,16
    equ    stack_frame.condition_word,16
    bool   stack_frame.condition_bit,000100    (DL)
    bool   stack_frame.cross_ring_bit,001000    (DL)
    equ    stack_frame.next_sp,18
    equ    stack_frame.signaller_word,18
    bool   stack_frame.signaller_bit,001000    (DL)
    equ    stack_frame.return_ptr,20
    equ    stack_frame.entry_ptr,22
    equ    stack_frame.operator_ptr,24
    equ    stack_frame.lp_ptr,24
    equ    stack_frame.arg_ptr,26
    equ    stack_frame.on_unit_rel_ptrs 0
    equ    stack_frame.operator_ret_ptr 01
    equ    stack_frame.translator_id
    equ    stack_frame.regs,32
    equ    stack_frame.min_length,48
  
```

""

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```

"      END INCLUDE FILE ... stack_frame.incl.asm
"
" This list defines offsets in a Seal program's stack frame.

      equ      seal_frame.saved_lb,10
      equ      seal_frame.text_base_ptr,40
      equ      seal_frame.linkage_ptr,42
      equ      seal_frame.runtime_arglist,44
      equ      seal_frame.runtime_arg1,46
      equ      seal_frame.stack_ptr,48
      equ      seal_frame.arg1,50
      equ      seal_frame.arg2,52

" offset of first allocated name pointer.
      equ      seal_frame.first_free,56

```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

" This is a list of all of the triple operators produced
" by the parse, in the same order as in seal_operators.incl.pl1

" OPCODE,TYPE1,TYPE2,LENGTH

```
operator_table:
define      unused_0,0,0,0
define      assign,i,i,10
define      add,i,i,5
define      sub,i,i,5
define      divide,i,i,5
define      mult,i,i,5
define      and,i,i,2
define      or,i,i,2
define      concatenate,i,i,1
define      concatenate_symbol,i,i,2
define      less_than,i,i,5
define      greater_than,i,i,5
define      less_or_equal,i,i,5
define      greater_or_equal,i,i,5
define      equal,i,i,8
define      not_equal,i,i,8
define      shape,i,i,8
define      exponentiate,i,i,5
define      complement,i,0,2
define      deref,i,0,1
define      negate,i,0,3
define      lock,i,0,2
define      unlock,i,0,2
define      test_lock,i,s,2
define      case_of,n,i,1
define      case_limit,n,i,1
define      case_jump,i,n,1
define      branch,s,0,1
define      branch_true,s,i,2
define      branch_false,s,i,2
define      label,s,0,1
define      procedure,s,b,1
define      and,b,0,1
define      link,i,0,1
define      unused_34,0,0,0
define      element,i,0,1
define      list,n,0,1
define      arg,ni,0,1
define      call,i,i,1
define      set,i,0,9
define      reduce,s,i,1
```


Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```
define block,b,0,1
define select,s,i,2
define top,i,0,1
define node_select,s,i,1
define line_number,n,0,1
define addr,i,0,1
define encode_dims,i,n,1
define encode_value,i,i,1
define arg_list,n,0,1
define encode_mode,s,n,1
define split_prep,i,i,0
define unused_52,0,0,0
define unused_53,0,0,0
define unused_54,0,0,0
define unused_55,0,0,0
define unused_56,0,0,0
define unused_57,0,0,0
define unused_58,0,0,0
define unused_59,0,0,0
define current,oi,0,0
define errortrap,oi,0,0
define incolumn,oi,0,0
define infilemark,oi,0,0
define initem,oi,0,0
define initemmark,oi,0,0
define inlinemark,oi,0,0
define inpagemark,oi,0,0
define instream,oi,0,0
define linesize,oi,0,0
define outcolumn,oi,0,0
define outfilemark,oi,0,0
define outitem,oi,0,0
define outitemmark,oi,0,0
define outlinemark,oi,0,0
define outpagemark,oi,0,0
define outstream,oi,0,0
define pagesize,oi,0,0
define unused_78,0,0,0
define unused_79,0,0,0
define abs,i,0,3
define atan,i,0,0
define boolean,i,0,3
define ceil,i,0,3
define cos,i,0,0
define delete,i,0,0
define deletedir,i,0,0
define detach,i,0,0
```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```
define      exp,i,0,0
define      find,i,0,2
define      floor,i,0,3
define      integer,i,0,5
define      isvoid,i,0,0
define      length,i,0,1
define      log,i,0,0
define      log10,i,0,0
define      ^ank,i,0,0
define      ^eal,i,0,5
define      sign,i,0,3
define      sin,i,0,0
define      size,i,0,2
define      sqrt,i,0,0
define      symbol,i,0,7
define      tan,i,0,0
define      trunc,i,0,1
define      Jnused_105,0,0,0
define      Jnused_106,0,0,0
define      Jnused_107,0,0,0
define      Jnused_108,0,0,0
define      Jnused_109,0,0,0
define      create,i,i,2
define      is,i,i,1
define      get,ni,0,1
define      out,ni,0,1
define      void,i,0,1
define      split,i,i,0
define      Jnused_116,0,0,0
define      Jnused_117,0,0,0
define      Jnused_118,0,0,0
define      Jnused_119,0,0,0
define      attach,i,i,0
define      createdir,i,i,0
define      edit,i,i,3
define      max,i,i,5
define      min,i,i,5
define      nod,i,i,5
define      ^ename,i,i,0
define      ^ound,i,i,2
```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

" The following entries are the operand checking definitions.
 " They are scanned top down until the first match
 " is found on both operands. Then the associated pattern is
 " interpreted by the code generator program.

" OPERAND_1, OPERAND_2, PATTERN_OFFSET

```

unused_0: def 0

assign:  def I,I,assign_II
         def I,R,assign_IR
         def R,I,assign_RI
         def R,R,assign_RR
         def B,B,assign_BB
         def P,P,assign_PP
         def S,S,assign_SS
         def Re,Re,assign_ReRe
         def _i,Li,assign_LiLi
         def A,A,assign_AA

add:     def I,I,add_II
         def I,R,add_IR
         def R,I,add_RI
         def R,R,add_RR
         def A,A,add_AA

sub:     def I,I,sub_II
         def I,R,sub_IR
         def R,I,sub_RI
         def R,R,sub_RR
         def A,A,sub_AA

divide:  def I,I,divide_II
         def I,R,divide_IR
         def R,I,divide_RI
         def R,R,divide_RR
         def A,A,divide_AA

mult:    def I,I,multiply_II
         def I,R,multiply_IR
         def R,I,multiply_RI
         def R,R,multiply_RR
         def A,A,multiply_AA

and:     def B,B,and_BB
         def A,A,and_AA
    
```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```
or?      def      3,B,or_BB
         def      A,A,or_AA
```

```
catenate: def      Li,Li,catenate_LiLi
```

```
catenate_symbol:
         def      S,S,catenate_symbol_SS
         def      A,A,catenate_symbol_AA
```

" These triples perform the indicated relational test, and give a
 " boolean output = "1"b if the test was true.
 " In all cases, the comparison is operand1 :: operand2.

```
less_than:
         def      I,I,less_than_II
         def      I,R,less_than_IR
         def      R,I,less_than_RI
         def      R,R,less_than_RR
         def      A,A,less_than_AA
```

```
greater_than:
         def      I,I,greater_than_II
         def      I,R,greater_than_IR
         def      R,I,greater_than_RI
         def      R,R,greater_than_RR
         def      A,A,greater_than_AA
```

```
less_or_equal:
         def      I,I,less_or_equal_II
         def      I,R,less_or_equal_IR
         def      R,I,less_or_equal_RI
         def      R,R,less_or_equal_RR
         def      A,A,less_or_equal_AA
```

```
greater_or_equal:
         def      I,I,greater_or_equal_II
         def      I,R,greater_or_equal_IR
         def      R,I,greater_or_equal_RI
         def      R,R,greater_or_equal_RR
         def      A,A,greater_or_equal_AA
```

```
equal:   def      I,I,equal_II
         def      I,R,equal_IR
         def      R,I,equal_RI
         def      R,R,equal_RR
         def      B,B,equal_BB
         def      P,P,equal_PP
```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```

def      S,S,equal_SS
def      A,A,equal_AA

not_equal:
def      I,I,not_equal_II
def      I,R,not_equal_IR
def      R,I,not_equal_RI
def      R,R,not_equal_RR
def      B,B,not_equal_BB
def      P,P,not_equal_PP
def      S,S,not_equal_SS
def      A,A,not_equal_AA

shape:
def      Li,Li,shape_LiLi
def      Li,I,shape_LiI
def      _i,R,shape_LiR
def      _i,B,shape_LiB
def      Li,P,shape_LiP
def      _i,S,shape_LiS
def      Li,G,shape_LiG
def      _i,A,shape_LiA

exponentiate:
def      I,I,exponentiate_II
def      I,R,exponentiate_IR
def      R,I,exponentiate_RI
def      R,R,exponentiate_RR
def      A,A,exponentiate_AA

complement:
def1     B,complement_B
def1     A,complement_A

deref:   def1     Re,deref_Re

negate:  def1     I,negate_I
         def1     R,negate_R
         def1     A,negate_A

lock:    def1     S,lock_G
         def1     A,lock_A

unlock:  def1     S,unlock_G
         def1     A,unlock_A

test_lock:
def      S,N,test_lock_GN

```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```
def      A,N,test_lock_AN

" fill in Nth slot in transfer vector I.
" operand 1 is case number.
" operand 2 is caselimit triple, transfer vector.

case_of: def      C,N,case_of_CN

" This triple generates code to test expression.
" operand 1 is number of cases.
" operand 2 is case expression.
" output is True if the expression lies within
" the case range.
" False if it does not.

caselimit:
def      C,I,caselimit_CI

" This triple actually performs the case transfer.
" operand 1 is case expression.
" operand 2 is number of cases.
" output is the transfer vector and case transfer instructions.

casejump: def      I,C,casejump_IC

" This triple generates a transfer.
" operand 1 is the label.

branch:  def1      V,branch_N

" This triple generates a conditional transfer.
" operand 1 is the label.
" operand 2 is the boolean expression.

branch_true:
def      V,B,branch_true_NB
def      V,A,branch_true_NA

branch_false:
def      V,B,branch_false_NB
def      V,A,branch_false_NA

" This triple defines a label's address.
" operand1 is the symbol node of the label.

label:  def1      V,label_N
```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

" This triple generates a SEAL entry sequence for a procedure.
" operand 1 is the symbol node of the procedure.
" output is an entry sequence.

procedure: def V,N,procedure_NN

" This triple marks the end of a procedure.
" operand 1 is the block index of this block.

end: def1 V,end_N

" This triple generates a Multics link to an external name.
" operand 1 is the symbol node of the name.

link: def1 P,link_P

unused_34: def0 0

" The next two triples are used to create lists.
" USAGE: LIST(n), ELEMENT(exp)..
" This triple generates code to fill in an element of the list.
" operand 1 is the expression representing the element.

element: def1 V,element_N

" This triple defines the size of the list to be created.
" operand 1 is the number of element triples to follow.

list: def1 C,list_C

" form is: ADDR... CALL ARG..
" operand 1 is output of addr triple (value in storage
" output is arg list pointer(i)

arg: def1 V,arg_N

" This triple generates a call.
" operand 1 is entry to call.
" operand 2 is arg_list triple.

call: def P,N,call_PN
 def A,N,call_AN

ret: def1 I,ret_I
 def1 R,ret_R

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```
def1      3,ret_B
def1      2,ret_P
def1      3,ret_S
def1      Re,ret_Re
def1      _i,ret_Li
def1      A,ret_A
def1      N,ret_N

" if operand 1 < 0 it is the index of a user-supplied operator,
" otherwise, operand 1 is the opcode of the language
" builtin infix operator.

reduce:   def      2,Li,reduce_PLi
          def      C,Li,reduce_CLi

" operand 1 is the index of the current block.

block:    def1     V,block_N

" This triple performs subscript checking
" and then subscript evaluation.
" operand 1 is the symbol node of the list.
" operand 2 is the subscript expression.
" output is the 'select'ed element.

select:   def      V,I,select_NI
          def      A,I,select_AI

" The output of this triple is just its input.

nop:      def1     V,nop_N

" This triple computes the index of a selector on a mode name.
" operand 1 is the symbol node of the Mode name.
" operand 2 is the selector.
" output is not yet determined.

mode_select:
          def      V,N,mode_select_NN

" operand 1 is line number of source program.
" no output.

line_number:
          def1     C,line_number_C

" This triple is currently unused.
```


Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```
addr:      def1      N,addr_N
" operand 1 is the encode_mode triple.
" operand 2 is the number of dimensions.

encode_dims:
      def          N,C,encode_dims_NC
" operand 1 is the encode_dims triple.
" operand 2 is the expression to be encoded.

encode_value:
      def          N,C,encode_value_NC
" This triple allocates space for an argument list.
" operand 1 is the number of arguments.
" output is the address of the arg list.

arg_list:
      def1        C,arg_list_C
" operand 1 is the symbol node which identifies this mode.
" operand 2 is a literal constant describing the
" Reference and List combinations.

encode_mode:
      def          N,C,encode_mode_NC

split_prep:
      def0        0

unused_52:
unused_53:
unused_54:
unused_55:
unused_56:
unused_57:
unused_58:
unused_59:
      def0        ]
```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

" Zero or one-argument builtin functions.

```
current:
errortrap:
incolumn:
infilemark:
initem:
initemmark:
inlinemark:
inpagemark:
instream:
linesize:
outcolumn:
outfilemark:
outitem:
outitemmark:
outlinemark:
outpagemark:
outstream:
pagesize:
unused_78:
unused_79:
      def0      ]
```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

" Single argument builtin functions.

abs:	def1	I,abs_I
	def1	R,abs_R
	def1	A,abs_A
atan:	def1	I,atan_I
	def1	R,atan_R
	def1	A,atan_A
boolean:	def1	I,boolean_I
	def1	R,boolean_R
	def1	A,boolean_A
ceil:	def1	R,ceil_R
	def1	I,ceil_I
	def1	A,ceil_A
cos:	def1	I,cos_I
	def1	R,cos_R
	def1	A,cos_A
delete:	def1	S,delete_S
deletedir:	def1	S,deletedir_S
detach:	def1	S,detach_S
exp:	def1	I,exp_I
	def1	R,exp_R
	def1	A,exp_A
find:	def1	S,find_S
	def1	A,find_A
floor:	def1	R,floor_R
	def1	I,floor_I
	def1	A,floor_A
integer:	def1	R,integer_R
	def1	I,integer_I
	def1	B,integer_B
	def1	S,integer_S
	def1	A,integer_A
isvoid:	def0	J

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```

length:  def1      _1,length_Li

log:     def1      I,log_I
         def1      R,log_R
         def1      A,log_A

log10:   def1      I,log10_I
         def1      R,log10_R
         def1      A,log10_A

rank:    def0      J

real:    def1      I,real_I
         def1      R,real_R
         def1      B,real_B
         def1      S,real_S
         def1      A,real_A

sign:    def1      I,sign_I
         def1      R,sign_R
         def1      A,sign_A

sin:     def1      I,sin_I
         def1      R,sin_R
         def1      A,sin_A

size:    def1      S,size_S
         def1      A,size_A

sqrt:    def1      I,sqrt_I
         def1      R,sqrt_R
         def1      A,sqrt_A

symbol:  def1      I,symbol_I
         def1      R,symbol_R
         def1      B,symbol_B
         def1      S,symbol_S
         def1      Re,symbol_Re
         def1      Li,symbol_Li
         def1      A,symbol_A

tan:     def1      I,tan_I
         def1      R,tan_R
         def1      A,tan_A

trunc:   def1      R,trunc_R
         def1      A,trunc_A
    
```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```
unused_105:  
unused_106:  
unused_107:  
unused_108:  
unused_109:  
    def0    ]
```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```
" Multi-argument argument builtin functions.
" operand 1 is the encode_value triple.
" operand 2 is 0 or is the pathname.

create:  def      V,0,create_NO
         def      V,S,create_NS

" operand 1 is the expression to be tested.
" operand 2 is the encode_dims triple.

is:      def      V,N,is_NN

" operand 1 is the target to assign to.

get:     def1     V,get_N

" operand 1 is the expression to print out.

put:     def1     V,put_N

" operand 1 is the value.
" operand 2 is ?

void:    def      V,N,void_NN

split:   def0     J

unused_116:
unused_117:
unused_118:
unused_119:
         def0     0
```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

" Two argument builtin functions.

```
attach:  def      S,S,attach_SS

createdir:
          def      S,S,createdir_SS

edit:    def      I,S,edit_IS
          def      R,S,edit_RS
          def      A,A,edit_AA

max:     def      I,I,max_II
          def      I,R,max_IR
          def      R,I,max_RI
          def      R,R,max_RR
          def      A,A,max_AA

min:     def      I,I,min_II
          def      I,R,min_IR
          def      R,I,min_RI
          def      R,R,min_RR
          def      A,A,min_AA

mod:     def      I,I,mod_II
          def      I,R,mod_IR
          def      R,I,mod_RI
          def      R,R,mod_RR
          def      A,A,mod_AA

rename:  def      S,S,rename_SS

round:   def      R,C,round_RC
          def      A,C,round_AC
```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

" PATTERNS TO BE INTERPRETED BY THE CODE GENERATOR.

flatten:

" How reference counts are handled:

"
" The parser sets the reference count to the number of
" triple operands which reference the output of a triple.
" The code generator decrements the reference count each
" by one each time it makes the triple output addressable.
" The parser assumes that each triple operand is exactly one
" reference, so if in reality, some pattern makes an
" operand addressable more than once, it must first add one
" to the reference count.

" The reference count is also decremented if the
" INREG pattern-op succeeds (or NOT_INREG fails),
" since by doing so it has effectively made its argument
" addressable.

" N.B. Patterns consisting of only NOP and RETURN
" have not yet been written.

assign_II:

```
ADD_REFERENCE      arg1
LOAD               1,arg2
DEFINE            arg1
stq               arg1
RESULT            1,I
RETURN
```

assign_IR:

```
ADD_REFERENCE      arg1
LOAD               3AQ,arg2
tsx0              ap!Real_to_Integer
DEFINE            arg1
stq               arg1
RESULT            1,I
RETURN
```

assign_RI:

```
ERASE             A_reg
ADD_REFERENCE      arg1
LOAD               1,arg2
tsx0              ap!Integer_to_Real
DEFINE            arg1
dfst              arg1
```


Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```

RESULT      EQ,R
RETURN

assign_RR:
ADD_REFERENCE      arg1
LOAD              EQ, arg2
DEFINE            arg1
dfst              arg1
RESULT            EQ,R
RETURN

assign_dB:
LOAD              A_reg, arg2
DEFINE            arg1
sta              arg1
RESULT            A_reg, B
RETURN

assign_PP:
assign_SS:
assign_ReRe:
assign_LiLi:
assign_AA:
NOP
RETURN

add_II:
IF_INREG Q, arg1
then {
  add      arg2      }
else {
  IF_INREG Q, arg2
  then {
    add      arg1      }
  else {
    LOAD     Q, arg1
    add      arg2      }}

RESULT      Q, I
RETURN

add_IR:
IF_INREG Q, arg1
then {
  ERASE
  tsx0
  dfad      A_reg
              aplInteger_to_Real
              arg2      }
else {
  LOAD     Q, arg1
  ERASE
  tsx0
  dfad      A_reg
              aplInteger_to_R
              arg2      }

RESULT      EQ,R
RETURN

```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```

add_RI:
    IF_INREG Q, arg2
    then { ERASE      A_reg
           tsx0      aplInteger_to_Real
           dfad      arg1      }
    else { LOAD      Q, arg2
           ERASE      A_reg
           tsx0      aplInteger_to_Real
           dfad      arg1      }
    RESULT EQ, R
    RETURN

add_RR:
    IF_INREG EQ, arg1
    then { dfad      arg2      }
    else { IF_INREG EQ, arg2
           then { dfad      arg1      }
           else { LOAD      EQ, arg1
                  dfad      arg2      }}
    RESULT EQ, R
    RETURN

add_AA:
    IF_INREG Any, arg1
    then { SETUP      Any, arg2
           tsx0      apladd_any_operator }
    else { IF_INREG Any, arg2
           then { SETUP      Any, arg1
                  tsx0      apladd_any_operator }
           else { LOAD      Any, arg1
                  SETUP      Any, arg2
                  tsx0      apladd_any_operator }}
    RESULT Any, Any
    RETURN

sub_II:
    LOAD      Q, arg1
    sbq      arg2
    RESULT   Q, I
    RETURN

sub_IR:
    ERASE      A_reg
    LOAD      Q, arg1
    tsx0      aplInteger_to_Real
    dfsb      arg2
    RESULT   EQ, R

```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

RETURN

sub_RI:

```

IF_INREG  Q, arg2
then {
  ERASE    A_reg
  tsx0    aplInteger_to_Real
  dfs0    arg1
  fneg    0      }
else {
  LOAD    Q, arg2
  ERASE    A_reg
  tsx0    aplInteger_to_Real
  dfad    arg1  }
RESULT   EAQ,R
RETURN

```

sub_RR:

```

IF_INREG  EAQ, arg1
then {
  dfsb    arg2      }
else {
  IF_INREG EAQ, arg2
  then {
    dfsb    arg1
    fneg    0      }
    else {
      LOAD    EAQ, arg1
      dfsb    arg2  }}
RESULT   EAQ,R
RETURN

```

sub_AA:

```

LOAD      Any, arg2
SETUP     Any, arg1
tsx0     aplsubtract_any_operator
RESULT   Any, Any
RETURN

```

divide_II:

```

ERASE    A_reg
LOAD     Q, arg1
div      arg2
RESULT   Q, I
RETURN

```

divide_IR:

```

ERASE    A_reg
LOAD     Q, arg1
tsx0     aplInteger_to_Real
dfdv    arg2
RESULT   EAQ,R

```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```

RETURN

divide_RI:
ERASE      A_reg
LOAD       ],arg2
tsx0       aplInteger_to_Real
afdi       arg1
RESULT     =AQ,R
RETURN

divide_RR:
IF_INREG   =AQ,arg1
then {    dfdv      arg2      }
else {    IF_INREG  EAQ,arg2
          then {    dfdi      arg1      }
          else {    LOAD      EAQ,arg1
                   dfdv      arg2      }}

RESULT     =AQ,R
RETURN

divide_AA:
LOAD       Any,arg2
SETUP      Any,arg1
tsx0       apldivide_any_operator
RESULT     Any,Any
RETURN

multiply_II:
ERASE      A_reg
IF_INREG   ],arg1
then {     mpy      arg2      }
else {     IF_INREG Q,arg2
          then {     mpy      arg1      }
          else {     LOAD      Q,arg1
                   mpy      arg2      }}

" next instruction sets the carry bit = 1 if bit 0 ever
" changes during shift, else sets it = 0.
    lls      36
" and the next instruction transfers if carry = 0,
" meaning that all of the bits in the A register,
" and the sign bit of the Q were equal, meaning that
" the number in the AQ was single precision.
    tnc      2,ic
    tsx0     aplfixedoverflow_operator
    lrs      36
RESULT     Q,I
RETURN

```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```

multiply_IR:
    ERASE      A_reg
    LOAD       Q, arg1
    tsx0      ap!Integer_to_Real
    dfmp      arg2
    RESULT    EAQ,R
    RETURN

multiply_RI:
    ERASE      A_reg
    LOAD       2, arg2
    tsx0      ap!Integer_to_Real
    dfmp      arg1
    RESULT    EAQ,R
    RETURN

multiply_RR:
    IF_INREG  EAQ, arg1
    then {    dfmp      arg2      }
    else {    IF_INREG  EAQ, arg2
              then {    dfmp      arg1      }
              else {    LOAD      EAQ, arg1
                        dfmp      arg2      }}

    RESULT    EAQ,R
    RETURN

multiply_AA:
    IF_INREG  Any, arg1
    then {    SETUP     Any, arg2
              tsx0     ap!multiply_any_operator }
    else {    IF_INREG  Any, arg2
              then {    SETUP     Any, arg1
                        tsx0     ap!multiply_any_operator }
              else {    LOAD      Any, arg1
                        SETUP     Any, arg2
                        tsx0     ap!multiply_any_operator }}

    RESULT    Any, Any
    RETURN

and_BB:
    IF_INREG  A_reg, arg1
    then {    ana      arg2      }
    else {    IF_INREG  A_reg, arg2
              then {    ana      arg1      }
              else {    LOAD      A, arg
                        ana      arg      }}

    RESULT    A_reg, B

```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

RETURN

and_AA:

```

IF_INREG Any, arg1
then {
  SETUP Any, arg2
  tsx0 apland_any_operator }
else {
  IF_INREG Any, arg2
  then {
    SETUP Any, arg1
    tsx0 apland_any_operator }
    else {
      LOAD Any, arg1
      SETUP Any, arg2
      tsx0 apland_any_operator }}
RESULT Any, B
RETURN

```

or_BB:

```

IF_INREG A_reg, arg1
then {
  ora arg2 }
else {
  IF_INREG A_reg, arg2
  then {
    ora arg1 }
    else {
      LOAD A, arg1
      ora arg2 }}
RESULT A_reg, B
RETURN

```

or_AA:

```

IF_INREG Any, arg1
then {
  SETUP Any, arg2
  tsx0 aplor_any_operator }
else {
  IF_INREG Any, arg2
  then {
    SETUP Any, arg1
    tsx0 aplor_any_operator }
    else {
      LOAD Any, arg1
      SETUP Any, arg2
      tsx0 aplor_any_operator }}
RESULT Any, B
RETURN

```

catenate_LiLi:

catenate_symbol_SS:

```

catenate_symbol_AA:
  NOP
  RETURN

```

less_than_II:

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```

ERASE      A_reg
LOAD      2, arg1
cmpq      arg2
tsx0      apilit_to_bool
RESULT    A_reg, B
RETURN

less_than_IR:
LOAD      2, arg1
ERASE     A_reg
tsx0      aplInteger_to_Real
dfcmp     arg2
tsx0      apilit_to_bool
RESULT    A_reg, B
RETURN

less_than_RII:
LOAD      2, arg2
ERASE     A_reg
tsx0      aplInteger_to_Real
dfcmp     arg1
tsx0      aplgt_to_bool
RESULT    A_reg, B
RETURN

less_than_RR:
IF_INREG  EQ, arg1
then (
dfcmp     arg2
tsx0      apilit_to_bool
)
else (
IF_INREG  EQ, arg2
then (
dfcmp     arg1
tsx0      aplgt_to_bool
)
else (
LOAD      EQ, arg1
dfcmp     arg2
tsx0      apilit_to_bool
))
RESULT    A_reg, B
RETURN

less_than_AA:
ERASE     A_reg
LOAD      Any, arg1
SETUP     Any, arg2
tsx0      aplless_than_any_operator
RESULT    A_reg, B
RETURN

greater_than_II:

```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```

ERASE      A_reg
LOAD      Q, arg1
cmpq      arg2
tsx0      apigt_to_bool
RESULT    A_reg, B
RETURN

greater_than_IR:
LOAD      Q, arg1
ERASE     A_reg
tsx0      apiInteger_to_Real
dfcmp     arg2
tsx0      apigt_to_bool
RESULT    A_reg, B
RETURN

greater_than_RI:
LOAD      Q, arg2
ERASE     A_reg
tsx0      apiInteger_to_Real
dfcmp     arg1
tsx0      apilt_to_bool
RESULT    A_reg, B
RETURN

greater_than_RR:
IF_INREG  EQ, arg1
then {
dfcmp     arg2
tsx0      apigt_to_bool      }
else {
IF_INREG  EQ, arg2
then {
dfcmp     arg1
tsx0      apilt_to_bool      }
else {
LOAD      EQ, arg1
dfcmp     arg2
tsx0      apigt_to_bool      }}
RESULT    A_reg, B
RETURN

greater_than_AA:
ERASE     A_reg
NOP
RETURN

less_or_equal_II:
ERASE     A_reg

```


Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```

IF_INREG Q, arg1
then (   cmpq      arg2
        tsx0      apllt_or_eq_to_bool )
else (   IF_INREG Q, arg2
        then (   cmpq      arg1
                 tsx0      aplgt_or_eq_to_bool )
        else (   LOAD      Q, arg1
                 cmpq      arg2
                 tsx0      apllt_or_eq_to_bool )))

RESULT  A_reg, B
RETURN

less_or_equal_IR:
LOAD    Q, arg1
ERASE   A_reg
tsx0    aplInteger_to_Real
dfcmp   arg2
tsx0    apllt_or_eq_to_bool
RESULT  A_reg, B
RETURN

less_or_equal_RI:
LOAD    Q, arg2
ERASE   A_reg
tsx0    aplInteger_to_Real
dfcmp   arg1
tsx0    aplgt_or_eq_to_bool
RESULT  A_reg, B
RETURN

less_or_equal_RR:
IF_INREG EAQ, arg1
then (   dfcmp      arg2
        tsx0      apllt_to_bool      )
else (   IF_INREG EAQ, arg2
        then (   dfcmp      arg1
                 tsx0      aplgt_to_bool      )
        else (   LOAD      EAQ, arg1
                 dfcmp      arg2
                 tsx0      apllt_to_bool      )))

RESULT  A_reg, B
RETURN

less_or_equal_AA:
ERASE   A_reg
NOP
RETURN

```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```
greater_or_equal_II:
    ERASE      A_reg
    IF_INREG   Q,arg1
    then {
        cmpq      arg2
        tsx0      aplgt_or_eq_to_bool }
    else {
        IF_INREG   Q,arg2
        then {
            cmpq      arg1
            tsx0      aplit_or_eq_to_bool }
        else {
            LOAD      Q,arg1
            cmpq      arg2
            tsx0      aplgt_or_eq_to_bool }}
    RESULT    A_reg,B
    RETURN
```

```
greater_or_equal_IR:
    LOAD      Q,arg1
    ERASE     A_reg
    tsx0      aplInteger_to_Real
    dfcmp     arg2
    tsx0      aplgt_or_eq_to_bool
    RESULT    A_reg,B
    RETURN
```

```
greater_or_equal_RI:
    LOAD      Q,arg2
    ERASE     A_reg
    tsx0      aplInteger_to_Real
    dfcmp     arg1
    tsx0      aplit_or_eq_to_bool
    RESULT    A_reg,B
    RETURN
```

```
greater_or_equal_RR:
    IF_INREG   EAQ,arg1
    then {
        dfcmp     arg2
        tsx0      aplgt_or_eq_to_bool }
    else {
        IF_INREG   EAQ,arg2
        then {
            dfcmp     arg1
            tsx0      aplit_or_eq_to_bool }
        else {
            LOAD      EAQ,arg1
            dfcmp     arg2
            tsx0      aplgt_or_eq_to_bool }}
    RESULT    A_reg,B
    RETURN
```

```
greater_or_equal_AA:
    ERASE     A_reg
```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

NOP
RETURN

equal_II:

```

ERASE      A_reg
IF_INREG   Q,arg1
then {     cmpq      arg2      }
else {     IF_INREG   Q,arg2
           then {     cmpq      arg1      }
           else {     LOAD      Q,arg1
                       cmpq      arg2      }}
tsx0      apleq_to_bool
RESULT     A_reg,B
RETURN

```

equal_IR:

```

ERASE      A_reg
LOAD       Q,arg1
tsx0      aplInteger_to_Real
dfcmp     arg2
tsx0      apleq_to_bool
RESULT     A_reg,B
RETURN

```

equal_RI:

```

ERASE      A_reg
LOAD       Q,arg2
tsx0      aplInteger_to_Real
dfcmp     arg1
tsx0      apleq_to_bool
RESULT     A_reg,B
RETURN

```

equal_RR:

```

IF_INREG   EAQ,arg1
then {     dfcmp     arg2      }
else {     IF_INREG   EAQ,arg2
           then {     dfcmp     arg1      }
           else {     LOAD      EAQ,arg1
                       dfcmp     arg2      }}
tsx0      apleq_to_bool
RESULT     A_reg,B
RETURN

```

equal_33:

```

IF_INREG   A_reg,arg1
then {     cmpa      arg2      }

```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```

else ( IF_INREG A_reg,arg2
      then ( cmpa arg1 )
      else ( LOAD A_reg,arg1
             cmpa arg2 ))
" tight fit here: eq_to_bool will destroy A_reg,
" out ERASE operation won't destroy machine indicators.
" Might be safer to always ERASE then LOAD arg1 into A_reg.
ERASE A_reg
tsx0 ap!eq_to_bool
RESULT A_reg,B
RETURN

equal_PP:
equal_SS:
equal_AA:
NOP
RETURN

not_equal_II:
ERASE A_reg
IF_INREG Q,arg1
then ( cmpq arg2 )
else ( IF_INREG Q,arg2
      then ( cmpq arg1 )
      else ( LOAD Q,arg1
             cmpq arg2 ))
tsx0 ap!ne_to_bool
RESULT A_reg,B
RETURN

not_equal_IR:
LOAD Q,arg1
ERASE A_reg
tsx0 ap!Integer_to_Real
dfcmp arg2
tsx0 ap!ne_to_bool
RESULT A_reg,B
RETURN

not_equal_RI:
LOAD Q,arg2
ERASE A_reg
tsx0 ap!Integer_to_Real
dfcmp arg1
tsx0 ap!ne_to_bool
RESULT A_reg,B
RETURN

```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```

not_equal_RR:
  IF_INREG  EQ, arg1
  then {
    dfcmp   arg2      }
  else {
    IF_INREG  EQ, arg2
    then {
      dfcmp   arg1      }
    else {
      LOAD    EQ, arg1
             dfcmp   arg2  }}
  tsx0     apine_to_bool
  RESULT   A_reg, B
  RETURN

```

```

not_equal_BB:
  IF_INREG  A_reg, arg1
  then {
    cmpa    arg2      }
  else {
    IF_INREG  A_reg, arg2
    then {
      cmpa    arg1      }
    else {
      LOAD    A_reg, arg1
             cmpa    arg2  }}
  ERASE    A_reg
  tsx0     apine_to_bool
  RESULT   A_reg, B
  RETURN

```

```

not_equal_PP:
not_equal_SS:
not_equal_AA:
  NOP
  RETURN

```

```

shape_LiLi:
shape_LiI:
shape_LiR:
shape_LiB:
shape_LiP:
shape_LiS:
shape_LiG:
shape_LiA:
  NOP
  RETURN

```

```

exponentiate_II:
exponentiate_IR:
exponentiate_RI:
exponentiate_RR:
exponentiate_AA:
  NOP
  RETURN

```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```

complement_B:
    LOAD      A_reg, arg1
    era      =o400000, du
    RESULT   A_reg, B
    RETURN

complement_A:
    LOAD      A_reg, arg1
    tsx0     ap|complement_any_operator
    RESULT   Any, B
    RETURN

deref_Ra:
    NOP
    RETURN

negate_I:
    LOADC    Q, arg1
    RESULT   Q, I
    RETURN

negate_R:
    IF_INREG EQ, arg1
    then {   fneg      0      }
    else {   LOADC    EQ, arg1 }
    RESULT   EQ, R
    RETURN

negate_A:
    LOAD      Any, arg1
    tsx0     ap|negate_any_operator
    RESULT   Any, Any
    RETURN

lock_G:
lock_A:
unlock_G:
unlock_A:
test_lock_GN:
test_lock_AN:
    NOP
    RETURN

case_of_CN:
    CASE_USAGE      arg1, arg2
    RETURN

```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```
caselimit_CI:
    ERASE      A
    lda       1,d1
    LOAD      1,arg1
    cwl       arg2
    tsx0      apleq_to_pool
    RESULT    A_reg,B
    RETURN

casejump_IC:
    LOAD      Q,arg1
    ALLOCATE_CASE arg2
    " no RESULT pattern-op; output will be set directly
    " by the ALLOCATE_CASE pattern operator.
    RETURN

branch_N:
    NOTE_FLOWCHANGE
    tra      arg1
    RETURN

branch_true_NB:
    NOTE_FLOWCHANGE
    LOAD     A_reg,arg2
    tmi     arg1
    RETURN

branch_true_NA:
    NOTE_FLOWCHANGE
    ADD_REFERENCE      arg2
    TYPE_CHECK         B,arg2
    LOAD     A_reg,arg2
    tmi     arg1
    RETURN

branch_false_NB:
    NOTE_FLOWCHANGE
    LOAD     A_reg,arg2
    tpl     arg1
    RETURN

branch_false_NA:
    NOTE_FLOWCHANGE
    ADD_REFERENCE      arg2
    TYPE_CHECK         B,arg2
    LOAD     A_reg,arg2
```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```

        tpl      arg1
        RETURN

label_N:
        NOTE_FLOWCHANGE
        FILL_USAGE      arg1
        RETURN

procedure_NN:
        GEN_DEF      arg1
entry_location:
        eax7      ]      " will be stack size.
        eppbp     sb!40,*  " seal_operators_$operator_table
        tspab     op!entry_operator
entry_control_word1:
        oct      ]      " filled in later. will be
                   " stack template offset & size.
        RETURN

        segdef      entry_control_word1_offset
entry_control_word1_offset:
        zero      0,entry_control_word1-entry_location

end_N:
        SET_STACK_SIZE      arg1
        RETURN

link_P:
        GEN_LINK      arg1
        RETURN

element_N:
        FILL_LIST      arg1
        RETURN

list_C:
        ALLOCATE_LIST      arg1
        RETURN

arg_list_C:
        ALLOCATE_ARG_LIST      arg1
        RETURN

arg_N:
        LOAD      3P,arg1
        ARG_PTR   3P,arg2
        RETURN

```


Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```

call_AN:
    ADD_REFERENCE      arg1
    TYPE_CHECK        P,arg1
    " fall through into CALL_PN code.

call_PN:
    ERASE             3B
    ERASE             3B
    ERASE             -P
    IF_OPERAND        arg2,is_zero
    then {           appab      apinull_arg_list  }
    else {           _OAD      AB,arg2          }
    epplp             spiseal_frame.linkage_ptr,*
    LOAD              3P,arg1
    tsx0              apicall_operator
    " This pattern has no RESULT pattern-op because there is
    " currently no way to talk about a return value.
    " Perhaps CALL can do it in the future.
    "
    CALL              arg1,arg2          unused.
    tsx0              apireload_registers_operator
    RETURN

ret_I:
ret_R:
ret_B:
ret_P:
ret_S:
ret_Re:
ret_Li:
ret_A:
    NOP
    RETURN

ret_N:
    tra              apireturn_operator
    RETURN

reduce_PLi:
reduce_CLi:
    NOP
    RETURN

block_N:
    SET_BLOCK arg1
    RETURN

select_AI:

```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```

        TYPE_CHECK          Li, arg1
" fall into select_NI code.

select_NI:
        ERASE              A_reg
        lda                1, di
        LOAD                2, arg1
        qri                18
        cwi                arg2
        tze                2, ic
        tsx0               ap: subscript_error_operator
        LOAD                2, arg2
        eppbp              arg1, *q1
        RESULT             3P, Re
        RETURN

nop_N:
        nop                J, di
        RETURN

mode_select_NN:
        MODE_SELECT        arg1, arg2
        RETURN

line_number_C:
        RETURN

addr_N:
        RETURN

encode_dims_NC:

encode_value_NC:

encode_mode_NC:
        NOP
        RETURN

abs_I:
        ERASE              J
        LOAD               A_reg, arg1
        cmpa               J, di
        tpi                2, ic
        neg                J
        lrs                36
    
```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```

RESULT    1,I
RETURN

abs_R:
LOAD      EQ,arg1
cmpa     J,dl
tpl      2,ic
fneg     0
RESULT   EQ,R
RETURN

abs_A:
NOP
RETURN

atan_I:
atan_R:
atan_A:
NOP
RETURN

boolean_I:
ERASE    A_reg
LOAD     1,arg1
cmpq     0,dl
tze      2,ic
ldq      =0400000,du
lir      36
RESULT   A_reg,B
RETURN

boolean_R:
LOAD     EQ,arg1
dfcmp    =0.0e0,du
" Next instruction assumes that a floating point zero
" leaves the A_reg = 0.
tze      2,ic
lda      =0400000,du
RESULT   A_reg,B
RETURN

boolean_A:

ceil_R:
ceil_I:
ceil_A:

```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

cos_I:
cos_R:
cos_A:

delete_S:
deletedir_S:
detach_S:

exp_I:
exp_R:
exp_A:

find_S:
find_A:

floor_R:
floor_I:
floor_A:

integer_I:
 LOAD Q,arg1
 RESULT Q,I
 RETURN

integer_R:
 LOAD E AQ,arg1
 tsx0 ap!Real_to_Integer
 RESULT Q,I
 RETURN

integer_B:
 LOAD A_reg,arg1
 lri 71
 RESULT Q,I
 RETURN

integer_S:
integer_A:

length_Li:
 NOP
 RETURN

log_I:
log_R:
log_A:

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

log10_I:
log10_R:
log10_A:

NOP
RETURN

real_I:

ERASE A_reg
LOAD Q,arg1
tsx0 ap!Integer_to_Real
RESULT ≡AQ,R
RETURN

real_R:

LOAD ≡AQ,arg1
RESULT ≡AQ,R
RETURN

real_B:

ERASE Q
LOAD A_reg,arg1
lrl 71
tsx0 ap!Integer_to_Real
RESULT ≡AQ,R
RETURN

real_S:
real_A:

NOP
RETURN

sign_I:

ERASE	Q		
ldq	J,dl		
szn	arg1		
tze	5,ic	" =0	0
tmi	3,ic	" <0	-1
ldq	1,dl	" >0	1
tra	2,ic		
lcq	1,dl		
RESULT	Q,I		
RETURN			

sign_R:

ERASE ≡AQ
ldq D,dl

** The next instruction will correctly test a double precision

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

" number for being <0, =0, or >0, which is all we need.
" (there is no dfszn instruction).

fszn	arg1
fze	5,ic
fmi	3,ic
ldq	1,d1
fra	2,ic
lcq	1,d1
RESULT	2,I
RETURN	

sign_A:

sin_I:

sin_R:

sin_A:

size_S:

size_A:

sqrt_I:

sqrt_R:

sqrt_A:

symbol_I:

symbol_Re:

symbol_Li:

symbol_R:

symbol_B:

symbol_S:

symbol_A:

tan_I:

tan_R:

tan_A:

trunc_R:

trunc_A:

create_N0:

create_NS:

is_NN:

NOP

RETURN

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```

get_N:
    ERASE    _P
    ERASE    SB
    IF_OPERAND    arg1,is_zero
    then C    appbp    apinull_pointer,*    }
    else C    _OAD    BP,arg1    }
    tsx0    apiget_operator
    RETURN

```

```

put_N:
    ERASE    _P
    ERASE    SB
    IF_OPERAND    arg1,is_zero
    then C    appbp    apinull_pointer,*    }
    else C    LOAD    BP,arg1    }
    tsx0    apiput_operator
    RETURN

```

void_NN:

attach_SS:

createdir_SS:

edit_IS:

edit_RS:

edit_AA:

```

    NOP
    RETURN

```

max_II:

```

    ADD_REFERENCE    arg2
    LOAD    1,arg1
    cmpq    arg2
    tpl    2,ic
    LOAD    1,arg2
    RESULT    1,I
    RETURN

```

max_IR:

```

    ADD_REFERENCE    arg2
    LOAD    1,arg1
    ERASE    A_reg
    tsx0    apiInteger_to_Real
    ofcmp    arg2
    tpl    2,ic
    LOAD    1,AQ,arg2

```

Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```

RESULT      EQ,R
RETURN

max_RI:
ADD_REFERENCE      arg1
ERASE      A_reg
LOAD      1,arg2
tsx0      ap!Integer_to_Real
dfcmp      arg1
tmi      2,ic
LOAD      EQ,arg1
RESULT      EQ,R
RETURN

max_RR:
ADD_REFERENCE      arg2
LOAD      EQ,arg1
dfcmp      arg2
tpl      2,ic
LOAD      EQ,arg2
RESULT      EQ,R
RETURN

max_AA:
NOP
RETURN

min_II:
ADD_REFERENCE      arg2
LOAD      1,arg1
cmpq      arg2
tmi      2,ic
LOAD      1,arg2
RESULT      1,I
RETURN

min_IR:
ADD_REFERENCE      arg2
ERASE      A_reg
LOAD      1,arg1
tsx0      ap!Integer_to_Real
dfcmp      arg2
tmi      2,ic
LOAD      EQ,arg2
RESULT      EQ,R
RETURN

```


Appendix C. Multics Seal Code Generator Table.

```

min_RI:
    ADD_REFERENCE      arg1
    ERASE              A_reg
    LOAD               1,arg2
    tsx0              ap:Integer_to_Real
    dfcmp             arg1
    tpi               2,ic
    LOAD              EQ,arg1
    RESULT            EQ,R
    RETURN

```

```

min_RR:
    ADD_REFERENCE      arg2
    LOAD              EQ,arg1
    dfcmp            arg2
    tmi              2,ic
    LOAD              EQ,arg2
    RESULT            EQ,R
    RETURN

```

```

min_AA:
    NOP
    RETURN

```

```

mod_II:
    ERASE            A_reg
    LOAD             1,arg1
    div             arg2
    lri             36
    RESULT          1,I
    RETURN

```

```

mod_IR:
mod_RI:
mod_RR:
mod_AA:

```

```

rename_SS:

```

```

round_RC:
round_AC:

```

```

    NOP
    RETURN

```

```

end

```

An Implementation of Seal on Multics.

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