

Examples [A]

This appendix presents examples of some typical loads and segment tree structures with their corresponding sets of directives.

Basic case

A.1

The Fortran program in this example is compiled, loaded, and executed beginning at entry point *START*. The loader produces a full load map. Its source is in file *source.f*. The loaded program is nonsegmented.

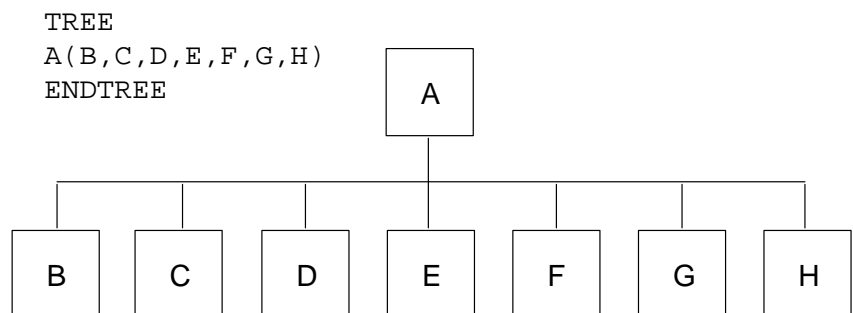
```
cft77 source.f
segldr -o ftest -M,f -e START source.o > mapfile
ftest
```

Tree structure examples

A.2

The following two examples show two legal tree structures generated by the loader.

Example 1:

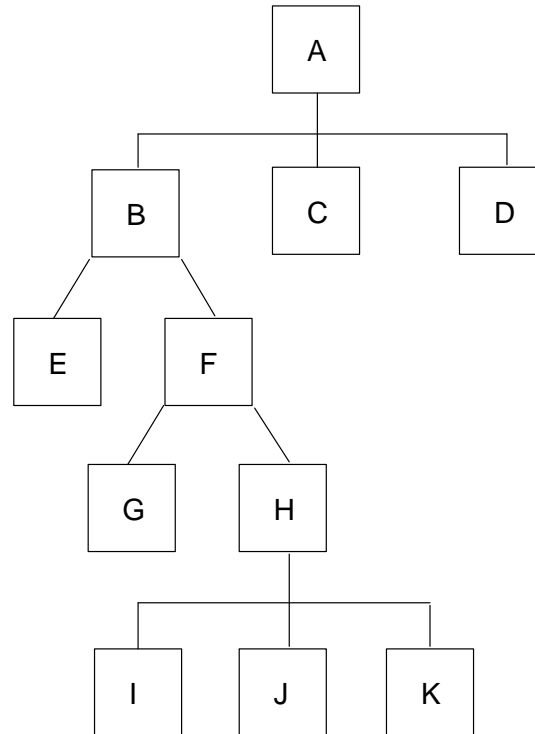


Example 2:

```

TREE
B(E,F)
H(I,J,K)
A(B,C,D)
F(G,H)
ENDTREE

```



Tree structure with expandable common block

A.3

Given the tree structure shown in Figure 12, assume that dynamic common block /DYN/ is used and expanded at execution time. All modules are obtained from mybin.o, blib.a, and baselib.a. Common block /AA/ is to be assigned to segment J. A full load map on file map is desired.

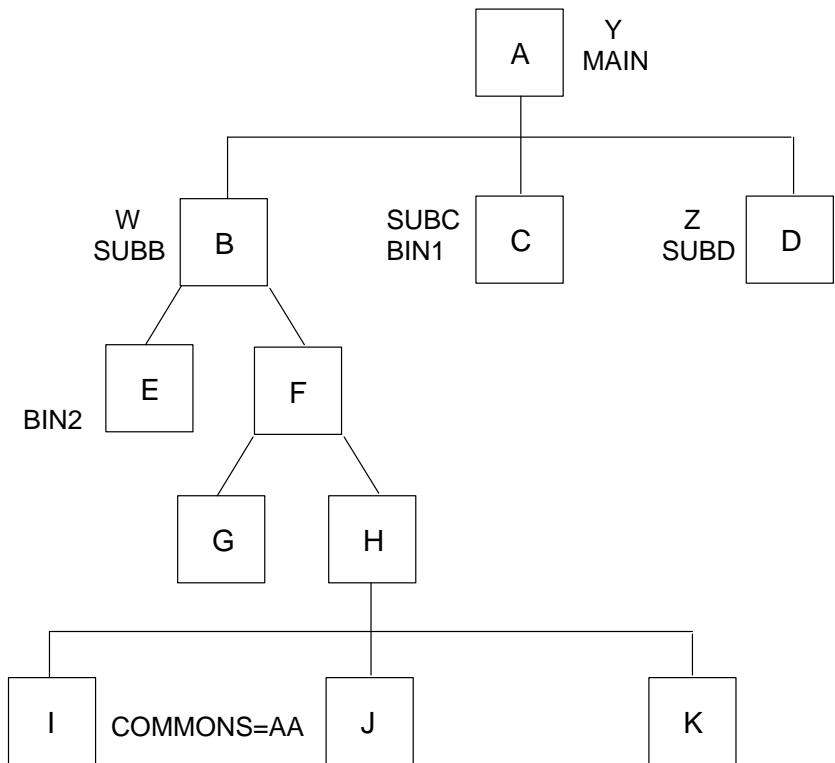


Figure 12. Example tree structure

The control statement and directives required are as follows:

```
segldr -i ins -M map,full -l./bilib.a -l./baselib.a mybin.o
```

The following directives are used:

```
DYNAMIC=DYN
TREE
A(B,C,D)
B(E,F)
F(G,H)
H(I,J,K)
ENDTREE
SEGMENT=A
MODULES=MAIN
ENDSEG
SEGMENT=B
MODULES=SUBB
ENDSEG SEGMENT=C
MODULES=SUBC ENDSEG
SEGMENT=D
MODULES=SUBD
ENDSEG
SEGMENT=E
MODULES=SUBE
ENDSEG
SEGMENT=F
MODULES=SUBF
ENDSEG
SEGMENT=G
MODULES=SUBG
ENDSEG
SEGMENT=H
MODULES=SUBH
ENDSEG
SEGMENT=I
MODULES=SUBI
ENDSEG
SEGMENT=J
COMMONS=AA ; MODULES=SUBJ
ENDSEG
SEGMENT=K
MODULES=SUBK
ENDSEG
```

Segmented load with duplicated modules

A.4

This example is based on the tree structure in Figure 13. Given this tree structure, assume that all modules in object file `bin1.o` are to be loaded in segment C and all modules in `bin2.o` in segment E. All other modules are to be obtained from global bin files `bin3.o` and `bin4.o`, and the default libraries. Modules Y, W, and Z are in segments A, B, and D, respectively. Also assume that segments B and C contain large data arrays whose updated values are needed each time they are executed. Assume that version 1 of module X (in `bin3.o`) is needed in segment D, and version 2 (in `bin4.o`) is needed in segment F. All calls to entry points Y1, Y2, and Y3 are to be linked to entry point Y. Also assume that the module name and the entry name in a subroutine are the same.

The control statements and directives included are as follows:

```
segldr -i inpts
```

INPTS contains the following directives:

```
BIN=bin3.o, bin4.o; EQUIV=Y (Y1,Y2,Y3)
TREE
A(B,C)
C(D,E,F)
ENDTREE
DUP=X(D,F)
SEGMENT=A
MODULES=Y
ENDSEG
SEGMENT=B; SAVE=ON
MODULES=W
ENDSEG
SEGMENT=C; SAVE=ON
BIN=bin1.o
ENDSEG
SEGMENT=D
MODULES=Z,X: bin3.o
ENDSEG
SEGMENT=E
BIN=bin2.o
ENDSEG
SEGMENT=F
MODULES=X:bin4.o
ENDSEG
```

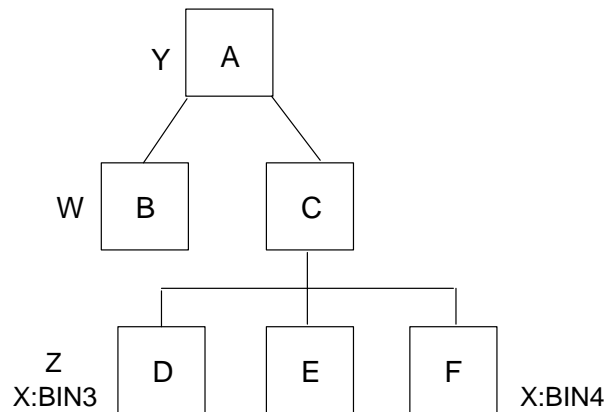


Figure 13. Tree structure

Comprehensive Fortran program example

A.5

This example provides a set of loader directives, block maps and associated output, and related entry point and common block reference maps for the sample Fortran program that follows.

Fortran source code

A.5.1

The following Fortran program consists of 10 subroutines. The loader directives described in the following subsection load the 10 separate modules of this program into separate segments.

```

PROGRAM EXAMPLE
DATA I /0/
CALL SUBR1(I)
CALL SUBR2(I)
PRINT *, ' VALUE OF I IS ',I
END

SUBROUTINE SUBR1(I)
COMMON /SPACE/ SPACE(100)
COMMON COMMON
I=I+1
CALL SUBR1A(I)
CALL SUBR1B(I)
CALL SUBR1C(I)
RETURN
END
  
```

```
SUBROUTINE SUBR1A(I)
COMMON COMMON
PRINT *, ' EXECUTION OF SUBR1A' I=I+1
RETURN
END
```

```
SUBROUTINE SUBR1B(I)
COMMON /STATUS/ STATUS
COMMON COMMON
PRINT *, ' EXECUTION OF SUBR1B'
I=I+1
RETURN
END
```

```
SUBROUTINE SUBR1C(I)
COMMON /STATUS/ STATUS
PRINT *, ' EXECUTION OF SUBR1C'
I=I+1
RETURN
END
```

```
SUBROUTINE SUBR2(I)
COMMON /SPACE/ SPACE(100)
I=I+1
CALL SUBR2A(I)
RETURN
END
```

```
SUBROUTINE SUBR2A(I)
PRINT *, ' EXECUTION OF SUBR2A'
I=I+1
CALL SUBR2B(I)
RETURN
END
```

```
SUBROUTINE SUBR2B(I)
PRINT *, ' EXECUTION OF SUBR2B'
I=I+1
CALL SUBR2C(I)
RETURN
END
```

```
SUBROUTINE SUBR2C(I)
PRINT *, ' EXECUTION OF SUBR2C'
I=I+1
CALL SUBR2D(I)
RETURN
END
```

```

SUBROUTINE SUBR2D(I)
PRINT *, ' EXECUTION OF SUBR2D'
I=I+1
RETURN
END

```

Loader directives

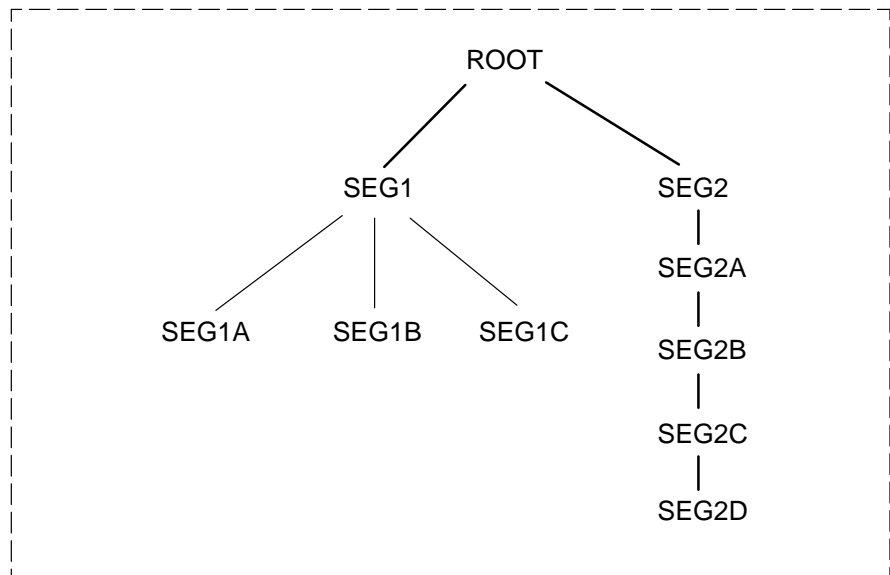
A.5.2

The following loader directive input sample specifies and diagrams the construction of the segmented object module.

```

ECHO=ON
MAP=FULL
HEAP=5000+0

```



```

TREE
  ROOT( SEG1 , SEG2 )
  SEG1( SEG1A , SEG1B , SEG1C )
  SEG2( SEG2A )
  SEG2A( SEG2B )
  SEG2B( SEG2C )
  SEG2C( SEG2D )
ENDTREE
SEGMENT=ROOT
  MODULES=EXAMPLE
ENDSEG
*
* Left-hand segment tree branch

```



```
*
SEGMENT=SEG1
    MODULES=SUBR1
ENDSEG
SEGMENT=SEG1A
    MODULES=SUBR1A
ENDSEG
SEGMENT=SEG1B
    MODULES=SUBR1B
ENDSEG
SEGMENT=SEG1C
    MODULES=SUBR1C
ENDSEG
*
* Right-hand segment tree branch
*
SEGMENT=SEG2
    MODULES=SUBR2
ENDSEG
SEGMENT=SEG2A
    MODULES=SUBR2A
ENDSEG SEGMENT=SEG2B
    MODULES=SUBR2B
ENDSEG
SEGMENT=SEG2C
    MODULES=SUBR2C
ENDSEG
SEGMENT=SEG2D
    MODULES=SUBR2D
ENDSEG
```

SEGLDR map output

A.5.3

The following SEGLDR output sample is an example of the general information preceding the block maps. Word addresses and block lengths are in octal.

```

Program statistics
Segmented object module written to- a.out
Allocation order- XMP.EMA
Movable block positioning- ANY
Actual SLT requirement- 16
Program origin-          0 octal          0 decimal
Program length-        110403 octal      37123 decimal
Dynamic common block- //
    Origin-            110402 octal      37122 decimal
    Length-             1 octal          1 decimal
Maximum segment chain address-          110402 octal      37122 decimal
ending with segment- SEG2D
Transfer is to entry point- EXAMPLE at address- 340a

Managed Memory Statistics
    Initial stack size-          4000 octal      2048 decimal
    Stack increment size-        400 octal       256 decimal
    Initial managed memory size- 11610 octal     5000 decimal
    Managed memory increment size- 0 octal       0 decimal
    Managed memory epsilon-      0 octal       0 decimal
    Base address of managed memory/stack- 76572
    Base address of pad area-     76367

Segment numbers
    0- ROOT      1- SEG1      2- SEG1A      3- SEG1B
    4- SEG1C     5- SEG2      6- SEG2A      7- SEG2B
    8- SEG2C     9- SEG2D

```

Program block maps

A.5.4

The segment summary is followed by two block maps for each segment in this example; one sorted by address, and another sorted by block name. This is an abbreviated sample. Library routines have been omitted, and block maps for only the first three segments are present.

```
Segment Summary
Segment Address Length Save Histogram (bar == 884 words decimal)

ROOT          0      75763  -----
SEG1          7576       46      -
SEG1A         76031       67      -
SEG1B         76031       67      -
SEG1C         76031        6      -
SEG2          7576       34      -
SEG2A         76017       73      -
SEG2B         76112       73     --
SEG2C         76205       73      -
SEG2D         76300       67      -
```

Segment 'ROOT' Block Map - sorted by address

Module	Block	Address	Length	Source	Date
\$START		0	22	/lib/libc.o	02/16/88 07:43
	TRBK	22	7		
\$SEGRES		31	73	/lib/libu.o	02/16/88 07:46
		124	57		
	CALLIST	203	115		
	CALLIST	320	1		
	TRBK	321	16		
\$EXAMPLE		337	27	t/example.o	01/22/87 16:16
	#TB	366	7		
	#CL	375	22		
	\$TRBK	417	7		
	/SPACE/	74365	144		
	/WAVARS/	74531	1232		

(continued)

```

Segment 'ROOT' Block Map - sorted by block name
Module  Block      Address  Length  Source      Date

$SEGRES CALLIST      320        1  /lib/libu.o 02/16/88 07:46
          124        57
        /$SEGRES/ 20633      462
          21357     363
        CALLIST    203        115
        TRBK       321         16
          31         73
$START   21317      40  /lib/libc.o 02/16/88 07:43
          0          22
        TRBK       22          7
$EXAMPLE 337        27  t/example.o 01/22/87 16:16
        $TRBK     417          7
        #CL       375         22
        #TB       366          7
        #DA      61303         7

```

```

Segment 'SEG1' Block Map - sorted by address
Module  Block      Address  Length  Source      Date

SUBR1   75763      17  t/example.o 01/22/87 16:16
        #TB       76002         6
        #CL       76010         6
        $TRBK     76016         7
        #DA       76025         3
        /STATUS/  76030         1

```

```

Segment 'SEG1' Block Map - sorted by block name
Module  Block      Address  Length  Source      Date

SUBR1   /STATUS/    76030         1
        #CL       76010         6  t/example.o 01/22/87 16:16
        $TRBK     76016         7
        #DA       76025         3
        #TB       76002         6
          75763      17

```

(continued)

```
Segment 'SEG1A' Block Map - sorted by address
Module Block      Address  Length  Source      Date
SUBR1A          76031     25  t/example.o 01/22/87 16:16
      #TB          76056     10
      #CL          76066     14
      $TRBK        76102      7
      #DA          76111      7
```

```
Segment 'SEG1A' Block Map - sorted by block name
Module Block      Address  Length  Source      Date
SUBR1A #CL          76066     14  t/example.o 01/22/87 16:16
      #TB          76056     10
      $TRBK        76102      7
      #DA          76111      7
      #DA          76031     25
```

**Program entry-point
cross-reference map**

A.5.5

This sample entry-point cross-reference map shows entry-point values, segments to which modules are assigned, and the segment tree in caller/callee form.

When you specify MAP=FULL or MAP=EPXRF, this is the resulting output. (This sample is abbreviated for readability.)

```

Entry point references
EXAMPLE from t/example.o in ROOT      calls...  SUBR1 SUBR2 $WLI $WLA
                                         $WLV% $WLF $END
                                         $SEGCALL
      EXAMPLE          340a

SUBR1 from t/example.o in SEG1        calls...  SUBR1A SUBR1B SUBR1C
SUBR1          75764a  called by...EXAMPLE

SUBR1A from t/example.o in SEG1A      calls...  $WLI $WLA $WLF
SUBR1A          76032a  called by...      SUBR1

SUBR1B from t/example.o in SEG1B      calls...  $WLI $WLA $WLF
SUBR1B          76032a  called by...SUBR1

SUBR1C from t/example.o in SEG1C      calls...  $WLI $WLA $WLF
SUBR1C          76032a  called by...SUBR1

SUBR2 from t/example.o in SEG2        calls...  SUBR2A
SUBR2          75764a  called by...EXAMPLE

SUBR2A from t/example.o in SEG2A      calls...  $WLI $WLA $WLF SUBR2B
SUBR2A          76020a  called by...SUBR2

SUBR2B from t/example.o in SEG2B      calls...  $WLI $WLA $WLF SUBR2C
SUBR2B          76113a  called by...SUBR2A

SUBR2C from t/example.o in SEG2C      calls...  $WLI $WLA $WLF SUBR2C
SUBR2C          76206a  called by...SUBR2B

SUBR2D from t/example.o in SEG2D      calls...  $WLI $WLA $WLF
SUBR2D          76301a  called by...SUBR2C

```

**Program common block
reference map**

A.5.6

When you specify MAP=FULL or MAP=CBXRF, the output contains the common block cross-reference.

Common Block References				
Block	Segment	Address	Length	Module references
\$SEGRES	ROOT	20633	462	\$SEGRES
//		110402	1	SUBR1 SUBR1A SUBR1B
SPACE	ROOT	74365	144	SUBR1 SUBR2
STATUS	SEG1	76030	1	SUBR1B SUBR1C

