

[Notes]

R20TS0379EJ0100

Rev.1.00

Jan. 16, 2019

C Compiler Package for RH850 Family

Outline

When using the C compiler package for RH850 family CC-RH, note the following points.

1. Point for caution regarding constant expressions that include type conversion from the floating-point type to the 64-bit integer type (No.23)
2. Point for caution when the -Xmisra2012 option is specified (No.24)

Note: The number following the note is an identifying number for the precautionary note.

1. Point for caution regarding constant expressions that include type conversion from the floating-point type to the 64-bit integer type (No.23)

1.1 Applicable Products

CC-RH V1.02.00 to V2.00.00

1.2 Details

The result of a constant expression that includes type conversion from the floating-point type to the 64-bit integer type may be incorrect.

1.3 Conditions

An error occurs when all of the following conditions (1) through (5) are met.

- (1) The -Xround=zero option is specified.
- (2) A constant expression is written.
- (3) A subexpression in (2) ^(Note1) includes a constant expression of the float, double, or long double floating-point type.
Note 1: Cases where (2) itself is a constant expression of the float, double, or long double type are included.
- (4) There is a type conversion from the subexpression in (3) to the signed long long or unsigned long long 64-bit integer type, including implicit type conversion.
- (5) The value of the subexpression in (3) falls within the following range:
 - (5-1) When converting a float-type constant expression or a double- or long double-type constant expression with the -Xdbl_size=4 option specified to the following type:
 - (5-1-a) When converting to the signed long long type:
 - 2.147483e+09 to 3.602880e+16
 - or
 - -2.147483e+09 to -3.602880e+16
 - (5-1-b) When converting to the unsigned long long type:
 - 4.294967e+09 to 3.602880e+16
 - (5-2) When converting a double-type constant expression with the -Xdbl_size=8 option specified or a long double-type constant expression to the following type:
 - (5-2-a) When converting to the signed long long type:
 - 2.147483e+09 or more
 - or
 - -2.147483e+09 or less
 - (5-2-b) When converting to the unsigned long long type:
 - 4.294967e+09 or more

1.4 Example

The example of an error is shown below.

```
long long ll = (long long)(123456789123.0+123+456); // Condition (2)(3)(4)(5)
```

-Condition (2) is met because a constant expression “(long long)(123456789123.0+123+456)” is written.

-Condition (3) is met because a subexpression of the constant expression includes the double type (123456789123.0).

-Condition (4) is met because conversion to the long long type is included.

-Condition (5-2-a) is met because the calculation result (123456789702.0) of the constant expression falls within the range.

[Assembler source code (wrong compilation result)]

```
1:  _ll:
2:      . ddw 0xFFFFFFFFBE991CC6
```

-Line 2: Compilation result applicable to this note is produced when condition (1) and condition (2) through (5) in the example above are met.

[Assembler source code (correct compilation result)]

```
1:  _ll:
2:      . ddw 0x0000001CBE991CC6
```

-Line2: The correct result of compilation is shown above.

1.5 Workaround

To avoid this problem, take either of the following steps.

- (1) Describe the constant expression in (2) as a converted integer-type constant. Refer to [Workaround example of C source code (1)] below.
- (2) Describe conversion as code-based runtime processing using either (2-1) or (2-2) below instead of a constant expression.
 - (2-1) Assign the value to the 64-bit integer type variable via double-type variable. Refer to [Workaround example of C source code (2-1)] below.
 - (2-2) Replace the variable with an inline function call that returns a double type value. Refer to [Workaround example of C source code (2-2)] below.

[Workaround example of C source code (1)]

```
long long ll = 123456789702ll;
```

[Workaround example of C source code (2-1)]

```
1:  void func(){
2:      double la = 123456789123.0+123+456; //Define la of a double type variable
3:      long long ll = la;                  //Assign the value of la to the 64-bit
4:                                          //integer type
5:  }
```

[Workaround example of C source code (2-2)]

1:	#pragma inline dvalue	
2:	static double dvalue(){	
3:	return 123456789123.0+123+456;	//Define the inline function returning double
4:		//type value
5:	}	
6:		
7:	void func(){	
8:	long long ll = dvalue();	//Call the inline function and assign it to the
9:		//variable II
10:	}	

1.6 Schedule for Fixing the Problem

This problem is fixed in CC-RH V2.01.00 and V1.07.01. (Scheduled to be released on January 21.)

2. Point for caution when the -Xmisra2012 option is specified. (No.24)

2.1 Applicable Products

CC-RH V1.04.00 to V2.00.00 [Professional edition] (Rule 16.1 and 16.4)

CC-RH V1.07.00 to V2.00.00 [Professional edition] (Rule 15.6, 15.7, 16.1, and 16.2)

2.2 Details

When checking source code against MISRA-C:2012 rules by specifying -Xmisra2012 option, the compiler may output a message for a code which does not violate the rules and may not output a message for a code which violates the rules.

MISRA-C is a set of software development guidelines whose purpose is to maintain the safety, portability and reliability of embedded systems programmed in the C language.

2.3 Conditions

An error occurs when the following rule numbers are specified to be checked.

- Rule 15.6
No message is output for a code that violates the rule if the -lang=c99 option is specified.
- Rule 15.7
No message is output for a code that violates the rule if the -lang=c99 option is specified.
- Rule 16.1
No message is output for a code that violates the rule if all of the following conditions are met:
 - (1) “{“ is written immediately after a switch statement (controlling expression).
 - (2) Both a case clause and a default clause are written in the switch statement (1).
 - (3) Each case clause and default clause in (2) ends with a break statement or a compound statement ^(Note1) (block) which includes a break statement at the end.
 - (4) At least one of the case clauses or default clauses in (3) meets all the conditions below.
 - (4-1) A compound statement (block) which is neither a selection statement (if or switch) nor a repeat statement (while, do-while, or for) is written at the end.
 - (4-2) A statement is written before the compound statement (block) in (4-1).

Note 1: A compound statement is a statement enclosed with “{ }”. An if statement enclosed with “{ }” is also a compound statement.
- Rule 16.2
No message is output for a code that violates the rule if all of the following conditions are met.
 - (1) The -lang=c99 option is specified.
 - (2) A case or default label is written immediately after switch (controlling expression) without “{”.
- Rule 16.4
A message may be output for a code that does not violate the rule if either of the following conditions is met:
 - (1) -lang=c is specified and a compound statement (block) is written in the function definition.
 - (2) -lang=c99 is specified, and a compound statement (block), selection statement (if or switch), or repeat statement (while, do-while, or for) is written in the function definition.

This includes a case where a selection statement or repeat statement is written without “{ }”.

2.4 Example

The example of an error is shown below. Characters in red are the parts corresponding to the conditions.

[C source code] (rule 16.1)

1:	int x;	
2:	void func(void) {	
3:	switch(x) {	// Condition (1)
4:	case 1:	// Condition (2)
5:	++x;	// Condition (4-2)
6:	{	// Condition (4-1)
7:	--x;	
8:	break;	// Condition (3)
9:	}	// Condition (4-1)
10:	default:	// Condition (2)
11:	break;	// Condition (3)
12:	}	// Condition (1)
13:	}	

Although the C source code above violates rule 16.1 of MISRA C: 2012, no message is output.

Lines 3 and 12: Condition (1) is met because “{” is written immediately after switch (controlling expression).

Lines 4 and 10: Condition (2) is met because both a case clause and a default clause are written.

Lines 8 and 11: Condition (3) is met because the case clause and default clause end with a break statement.

Lines 6 and 9: Condition (4-1) is met because the case clause ends with a compound statement (block).

Line 5: Condition (4-2) is met because a statement is written before a compound statement (block).

[C source code] (for rule 16.2)

1:	int x;	
2:	void func(void) {	
3:	switch(x)	// Condition (2)
4:	case 1:	// Condition (2)
5:	break;	
6:	}	

The C source code above violates rule 16.2 of MISRA C:2012. Although a message is output when -lang=c is specified, no message is output when -lang=c99 is specified.

Lines 3 and 4: Condition (2) is met because a case label is written without “{” immediately after switch (controlling expression).

2.5 Workaround

There is no workaround for this problem.

2.6 Schedule for Fixing the Problem

This problem is fixed in CC-RH V2.01.00 and V1.07.01. (Scheduled to be released on January 21.)

Revision History

Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
1.00	Jan. 16, 2019	-	First edition issued

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