



# Tech Info Library

## Pascal: Run-time errors

Run-time errors generate an error message, as well as a set of numbers that refer to the instruction during which the error occurred. "S" stands for "Segment", "P" for "Procedure" and "I" for "Instruction Count". These can be correlated with the textfile by using the System List options, (\*\$L+\*) or (\*\$L<filename>\*), while compiling. Doing so produces an annotated listing of the text, with the S, P and I numbers included.

For example, here's a very simple program compiled with the listing option:

(1)	(2)	(3:4)	(5)<--Text----->
1	1	1:D	1 (*\$LPrinter:*)
2	1	1:D	1 Program Example;
3	1	1:D	3
4	1	1:D	3 Var S:string;
5	1	1:D	44
6	1	1:0	0 Begin
7	1	1:1	0 Readln(S);
8	1	1:1	21 Writeln(S)
9	1	1:0	40 End.

Key:

- (1) Line number of text
- (2) Segment number (S#): When S# values do not appear in your listing, the error occurred in that segment of the operating system. S#0 is System.Pascal, while S#17-31 are usually SYSTEM.LIBRARY segments.
- (3) Procedure number (P#) is the number within the segment designated by the S#.
- (4) Nesting level (D=declaration)
- (5) Instruction count (I#) is the number of instructions counted from the beginning of the procedure. It indicates the count at the beginning of each line; a value between two lines, then, means the error occurred in the middle of the line.

Warning: When using Apple Pascal Version 1.0, do not use \$L+ as your listing option. Doing so will cause you to lose your code file, and possibly your operating system. Instead, specify a disk file on a volume other than the one that you wish to be the destination of your code file. Better yet, use

(\*\$LPrinter:\*) to put the listing directly onto your printer. The \$L+ option works correctly in later versions.

Apple Tech Notes

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