



INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO/IEC 1989:2002

TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 1

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Information technology — Programming languages — COBOL

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Technologies de l'information —Langages de programmation — COBOL

RECTIFICATIF TECHNIQUE 1

Technical Corrigendum 1 to ISO/IEC 1989:2002 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 22, *Programming languages, their environments and system software interfaces*. The defect reports associated with these changes are contained in Record of Response 1 for ISO/IEC 1989:2002. The related defect report number is indicated in brackets at the end of each change item. [DR-1], for example, is a reference to Defect Report 1989/001.

1. Page 1, Scope, third paragraph, third bullet, change “classes” to “classes and interfaces”.
[DR-10]
2. Page 68, 8.3.1.1.1, User-defined words, last paragraph (beginning “When a CALL statement, a CANCEL statement, …”), item 1, change in part to read:
“... determined by the entry convention indicated by the description of the program to be called, as specified in 12.2.7.3, REPOSITORY paragraph, General rule 10.” [DR-8]
3. Page 166, 9.3.12, Parameterized classes, third paragraph, first sentence, change in part to read:
“When a class is specified as the parameterized class in an EXPANDS phrase in the REPOSITORY paragraph, ...” [DR-10]

4. Page 166, 9.3.13, Parameterized interfaces, third paragraph, first sentence, change in part to read:
“When an interface is specified as the parameterized interface in an EXPANDS phrase in the REPOSITORY paragraph, a new interface ...” [DR-10]
5. Page 176, 11.2.2, CLASS-ID paragraph, Syntax rules, syntax rule 4, delete the second sentence (beginning “Class-name-2 shall not be the name ...”) [DR-10]
6. Page 206, 12.2.7.3, REPOSITORY paragraph, General rules, general rule 1, add a second paragraph as follows:
“If class-name-1 is a class described with the USING phrase, class-name-1 may be specified only in the REPOSITORY paragraph.” [DR-10]
7. Page 207, 12.2.7.3, REPOSITORY paragraph, General rules, general rule 7, add a second paragraph as follows:
“If interface-name-1 is an interface described with the USING phrase, interface-name-1 may be specified only in the REPOSITORY paragraph.” [DR-10]
8. Page 286, 13.16.22.3, FORMAT clause, General rules, delete general rule 2)c)3.d (beginning “If the literal is a fixed-point numeric ...”) and general rule 2)c)3.e (beginning “If the literal is a floating-point numeric ...”). [DR-3]
9. Page 356, 13.16.55.3, TYPE clause, General rules, general rule 1, delete the note that immediately follows the rule. [DR-17]
10. Page 359, 13.16.56.2, TYPEDEF clause, Syntax rules, add a new syntax rule after syntax rule 1 as follows:
“2) The description of the subject of the entry, including its subordinate items, shall not contain a TYPE clause that directly or indirectly references this type definition.” [DR-17]
11. Page 396, Table 14 — Exception-names and exception conditions, entry for EC-OO-RESOURCE, in the Description column, delete “or expand the object”. [DR-10]
12. Pages 407 and 408, 14.7.2.2, Elementary items, first paragraph, replace item 2 and its subitems a, b, c, d, and e with the following:
“2) If the returning item in the activated element is described with an ACTIVE-CLASS phrase, the conformance rules are the same as the conformance rules for a SET statement specified in the activating element with the following operands:
 - a) A receiving operand that is the returning item in the activating element.
 - b) A sending operand that is an object reference described as follows:
 - a) If the activated method is invoked with a class-name, the sending object reference is described with that same class-name and an ONLY phrase.
 - b) If the activated method is invoked with the predefined object reference SELF or SUPER, the sending object reference is described with an ACTIVE-CLASS phrase.
 - c) If the activated method is invoked with an object reference that is described with an interface-name, the sending object reference is a universal object reference.
 - d) If the activated method is invoked with any other object reference, the sending operand has the same description as that object reference.

If the sending operand defined above is described with a class-name or an ACTIVE-CLASS phrase, the presence or absence of the FACTORY phrase is the same as in the returning item of the activated element.” [DR-7]