

# Introduction to Ada

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Raphael Amiard - Adacore  
amiard@adacore.com

- In the seventies, the DOD suffers from an explosion of the number of programming languages used.
- They launch an international competition to design a language that fulfils all the requirements (1974)

- Several propositions
- Winner: Jean Ichbiah's team, CII Honeywell Bull
- First standard of the language language (ANSI, ISO): 1983
- Major revisions in 1995, 2005, 2012.

# Requirements

- General purpose
  - Efficient
  - Simple
  - Implementable
- Safety critical
  - Results in maintainable code
  - Portable
  - Resilient/safe
- Standard should be clear and non ambiguous
- Should work on embedded platforms
- Should handle concurrency/parallelism
- Should allow low-level data handling/hardware interface

- Syntax: Algol/Pascal derivative
- Imperative (like Fortran, Cobol, C/C++, Java, Python...)
- Tasking/parallelism integrated into the language (par opposition aux API type pthread)
- Modular (packages, modules, libraries)
- A lot of static AND dynamic checking

## Priviledged markets

- Real time systems
- Safety critical/mission critical systems
- Security critical systems

## Exemples

- Arianne 6
- 787 Dreamliner (Common Core System)
- Airbus A350 XWB (Air Data Inertial Reference Unit)
- Sentinel 1 (Environmental Satellite System)
- Canadian Space Arm
- Meteor (metro line 14)

## Purpose

- Introduction to Ada and the GCC/GNAT toolchain
- Native programming and embedded (STM32F4)
- Project: develop an embedded app running on bare metal, on a STM32F4 board.

## Evaluation

- Midterm exam: 50%
- Project: 50%
- TP exercises: Bonus points!

## Example: Hello, World

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;  
  
-- Display a welcome message  
procedure Greet is  
begin  
    Put_Line ("Hello, world!");  
end Greet;
```

```
$ gnatmake greet.adb  
$ ./greet
```



## Imperative language

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## Imperative language - for loops

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;  
procedure Greet is  
begin  
  for I in 1 .. 10 loop  
    Put_Line("Hello, World!");  
  end loop;  
end Greet;
```

- I here denotes a constant that is only accessible in the loop.
- "1 .. 10" is a range.
- Put\_Line is a procedure call. procedure is like a fn returning void in C/C++.

## Imperative language - while loops

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;
procedure Greet is
  -- Variable declaration. Only legal in declarative
  -- parts.
  I : Integer := 1;
begin
  -- Condition. *Must* be of type boolean
  while I < 10 loop
    Put_Line("Hello, World!");

    -- Assignment
    I := I + 1;
  end loop;
end Greet;
```

## Imperative language - General loops

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;
procedure Greet is
  I : Integer := 1;
begin
  loop
    Put_Line("Hello, World!");
    exit when I = 5;
    -- Exit statement - takes a boolean condition
    I := I + 1;
  end loop;
end Greet;
```

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;  
procedure Greet is  
  I : Integer := 1;  
begin  
  loop  
    Put_Line("Hello, World!");  
    if I = 5 then  
      exit;  
    end if;  
    I := I + 1;  
  end loop;  
end Greet;
```

## Imperative language - If/Else

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;
procedure Greet is
  I : Integer := 1;
begin
  loop
    if I = 5 then
      exit;
    else
      Put_Line("Hello, World!");
    end if;
    I := I + 1;
  end loop;
end Greet;
```

## Imperative language - If/Elsif/Else

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;
procedure Greet is
  I : Integer := 0;
begin
  loop
    if I = 5 then
      exit;
    elsif I = 0 then
      Put_Line ("Starting...");
    else
      Put_Line ("Hello, World!");
    end if;
    I := I + 1;
  end loop;
end Greet;
```

## Imperative language - If/Else

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;
procedure Greet is
  I : Integer := 1;
begin
  loop
    -- "or else" is the short circuit or operator
    if I = 5 or else I = 2 then
      exit;
    else
      Put_Line("Hello, World!");
    end if;
    I := I + 1;
  end loop;
end Greet;
```



## Imperative language - If/Else

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;
procedure Greet is
  I : Integer := 1;
begin
  loop
    -- "and then" is the short circuit or operator
    if I < 5 and then I > 2 then
      exit;
    else
      Put_Line("Hello, World!");
    end if;
    I := I + 1;
  end loop;
end Greet;
```

## Imperative language - Case statement

```
procedure Greet is
  I : Integer := 0;
begin
  loop
    -- Expression must be of a discrete type. All the
    -- values must be covered.
    case I is
      when 0 => Put_Line ("Starting...");
      when 3 .. 4 => Put_Line ("Hello");
      when 7 | 9 => exit;
      -- 'when others' must be the last one and alone (if
      -- present)
      when others => Put_Line ("Hello, World!");
    end case;
    I := I + 1;
  end loop;
end Greet;
```

## Quizz: Imperative language

---

## Quizz 1: Is there a compilation error?

```
for I in 10 .. 1 loop  
  Put_Line("Hello, World!");  
end loop;
```

## Quizz 2: Is there a compilation error?

```
for I in reverse 1 .. 10 loop  
    Put_Line("Hello, World!");  
end loop;
```

## Quizz 3: Is there a compilation error?

```
procedure Hello is
  I : Integer;
begin
  for I in 1 .. 10 loop
    Put_Line ("Hello, World!");
  end loop;
end Hello;
```

## Quizz 4: Is there a compilation error?

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;

procedure Greet is
  I : Integer;
begin
  while I < 10 loop
    Put_Line("Hello, World!");
    I := I + 1;
  end loop;
end Greet;
```

## Quizz 5: Is there a compilation error?

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;

procedure Greet is
  I : Integer := 2;
begin
  while i < 10 loop
    Put_Line ("Hello, World!");
    i := i + 1;
  end loop;
end Greet;
```



## Quiz 6: Is there a compilation error?

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;  
with Tools;  
  
procedure Greet is  
begin  
  loop  
    Put_Line("Hello, World!");  
    Tools.My_Proc;  
  end loop;  
end Greet;
```

## Quiz 7: Is there a compilation error?

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;
procedure Greet is
  I : Integer := 0;
begin
  loop
    if I = 5 then
      exit;
    else
      if I = 0 then
        Put_Line ("Starting...");
      else
        Put_Line ("Hello, World!");
      end if;
    end if;
    I := I + 1;
  end loop;
end Greet;
```

## Quiz 8: Is there a compilation error?

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;
procedure Greet is
  I : Integer := 0;
begin
  loop
    case I is
      when 0 =>
        Put_Line ("Starting...");
      when 1 .. 4 =>
        Put_Line ("Hello");
      when 5 =>
        exit;
      end case;
    I := I + 1;
  end loop;
end Greet;
```

## Quiz 9: Is there a compilation error?

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;
procedure Greet is
begin
  loop
    case I is
      when 0 =>
        Put_Line ("Starting...");
      when 1 .. 4 =>
        Put_Line ("Hello");
      when others =>
        exit;
    end case;
    I := I + 1;
  end loop;
end Greet;
```

## Quiz 10: Is there a compilation error?

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;
procedure Greet is
  I : Integer := 0;
begin
  loop
    case I is
      when Integer'First .. 1 =>
        Put_Line ("Starting...");
      when 1 .. 4 =>
        Put_Line ("Hello");
      when others =>
        exit;
    end case;
    I := I + 1;
  end loop;
end Greet;
```

## Quizz 11: Which one is an error?

```
V      : Integer;  
1V     : Integer;  
V_     : Integer;  
_V     : Integer;  
V__1   : Integer;  
V_1    : Integer;
```

## Strongly typed language

---

**What is a type?**



- Integer types are just regular types (not a built-in)

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;

procedure Greet is
  type My_Int is range 1 .. 20;
  -- Declare a signed integer type, and give the bounds

  -- Like variables, declarations can only happen in
  -- declarative region
begin
  for I in My_Int loop
    Put_Line("Hello, World!");
  end loop;
end Greet;
```

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;

procedure Greet is
  type My_Int is range 1 .. 20;
begin
  -- Iterates on every value in the range of My_Int
  for I in My_Int loop
    if I = My_Int'Last then
      --           ^ Higher bound of the type
      -- 'First is the lower bound
      Put_Line ("Bye");
    else
      Put_Line("Hello, World!");
    end if;
  end loop;
end Greet;
```

```
procedure Greet is
  A : Integer := Integer'Last;
  B : Integer;
begin
  B := A + 5;
  -- This operation will overflow, eg. it will
  -- raise an exception at runtime.
end Greet;
```

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;

procedure Greet is
  type My_Int is range 1 .. 20;
  A : My_Int := 12;
  B : My_Int := 15;
  M : My_Int := (A + B) / 2;
  -- No overflow here, overflow checks are done at
  -- specific boundaries.
begin
  for I in 1 .. M loop
    Put_Line("Hello, World!");
  end loop;
end Greet;
```

# Enumerations

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;

procedure Greet is
  type Days is (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
               Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday);
  -- An enumeration type
begin
  for I in Days loop
    case I is
      when Saturday .. Sunday =>
        Put_Line ("Week end!");

        -- Completeness checking on enums
      when others =>
        Put_Line ("Hello on " & Days'Image (I));
        -- 'Image attribute, converts a value to a
        -- String
    end case;
  end loop;
end Greet;
```

```
type Date is record
  -- The following declarations are components of the record
  Day   : Integer range 1 .. 31;
  Month : Month_Name;
  Year  : Integer range 1 .. 3000; -- You can add custom constraints on fields
end record;
```

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;

procedure Greet is
  -- Declare two signed types
  type Meters is range 0 .. 10_000;
  type Miles is range 0 .. 5_000;

  Dist_Us : Miles;
  -- Declare a constant
  Dist_Eu : constant Meters := 100;
begin
  -- Not correct: types mismatch
  Dist_Us := Dist_Eu * 1609 / 1000;
  Put_Line (Miles'Image (Dist_Us));
end Greet;
```

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;
procedure Conv is
  type Meters is range 0 .. 10_000;
  type Miles is range 0 .. 5_000;
  Dist_Us : Miles;
  Dist_Eu : constant Meters := 100;
begin
  Dist_Us := Miles (Dist_Eu * 1609 / 1000);
  --      ^ Type conversion, from Meters to Miles
  -- Now the code is correct

  Put_Line (Miles'Image (Dist_Us));
end;
```



```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;

procedure Greet is
  C : Character;
  -- ^ Built-in character type (it's an enum)
begin
  C := '?';
  -- ^ Character literal (enumeration literal)

  C := 64;
  -- ^ Invalid: 64 is not an enumeration literal
end Greet;
```

## Strong typing

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;
procedure Greet is
  C : Character;
begin
  C := '?';
  Put_Line ("""Ascii"" code of ' & C & "' is"
    --      ^ Use "" to insert quote in a string
    & Integer'Image (Character'Pos (C)));
    --      ^ 'Pos converts a
    --      value to its position

  C := Character'Val (64);
    --      ^ 'Val converts a position to its value
end Greet;
```

# Subtypes

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;
procedure Greet is
  type Days is (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday,
               Friday, Saturday, Sunday);

  -- Declaration of a subtype
  subtype Weekend_Days is Days range Saturday .. Sunday;
  --           ^ Constraint of the subtype
begin
  for I in Days loop
    case I is
      -- Just like a type, a subtype can be used as a
      -- range
      when Weekend_Days =>
        Put_Line ("Week end!");
      when others =>
        Put_Line ("Hello on " & Days'Image (I));
    end case;
  end loop;
end Greet;
```

## A subtype doesn't define a type

- All subtypes are of the same type.

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;

procedure Greet is
  type Days is (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday,
               Friday, Saturday, Sunday);

  subtype Weekend_Days is Days range Saturday .. Sunday;
  Day : Days := Saturday;
  Weekend : Weekend_Days;
begin
  Weekend := Day;
  --           ^ Correct: Same type
  Weekend := Monday;
  --           ^ Wrong value for the subtype
  -- Compiles, but exception at runtime
end Greet;
```

## Quizz: Types

---

## Quizz 1: Is there a compilation error?

```
type My_Int is range 1 .. 20.5;
```

## Quizz 2: Is there a compilation error?

```
type My_Int is range 1 .. 20.0;
```

### Quizz 3: Is there a compilation error?

```
A : Integer := 5;  
type My_Int is range A .. 20;
```



## Quizz 4: Is there a compilation error?

```
type My_Int is range 1 .. Integer'Last;
```

## Quizz 5: Is there a compilation error?

```
type My_Int_1 is range 1 .. Integer'Last;  
type My_Int_2 is range Integer'First .. 0;  
type My_Int_3 is range My_Int_2'First .. My_Int_2'Last;
```

## Quiz 6: Is there a compilation error?

```
type My_Int_1 is range 1 .. Integer'Last;  
subtype My_Int_2 is My_Int_1 range 1 .. 100;  
  
V1 : My_Int_1 := 5;  
V2 : My_Int_2;  
V2 := V1;
```

## Quizz 7: Is there a compilation error?

```
type My_Int_1 is range 1 .. Integer'Last;  
type My_Int_2 is range 1 .. 100;  
  
V1 : My_Int_1 := 5;  
V2 : My_Int_2;  
V2 := V1;
```

## Quizz 8: Is there a compilation error?

```
type Enum is (E1, E2);  
type Enum2 is (E2, E3);
```

## Quizz 9: Is there a compilation error?

```
type Bit is ('0', '1');
```

## Arrays

---

## Array type declaration

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;

procedure Greet is
  type My_Int is range 0 .. 1000;
  type Index is range 1 .. 5;

  type My_Int_Array is array (Index) of My_Int;
  --                                     ^ Type of elements
  --                                     ^ Bounds of the array
  Arr : My_Int_Array := (2, 3, 5, 7, 11);
begin
  for I in Index loop
    Put (My_Int'Image (Arr (I)));
  end loop;
  New_Line;
end Greet;
```



## Array type declaration

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;

procedure Greet is
  type My_Int is range 0 .. 1000;
  type Index is range 1 .. 5;
  type My_Int_Array is array (Index) of My_Int;

  Arr : My_Int_Array := (2, 3, 5, 7, 11);
  --           ^ Aggregate (array literal)
begin
  for I in Index loop
    Put (My_Int'Image (Arr (I)));
  end loop;
  New_Line;
end Greet;
```

## Array index

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;

procedure Greet is
  type My_Int is range 0 .. 1000;
  type Index is range 11 .. 15;
  --           ^ Low bound can be any value
  type My_Int_Array is array (Index) of My_Int;
  Tab : My_Int_Array := (2, 3, 5, 7, 11);
begin
  for I in Index loop
    Put (My_Int'Image (Tab (I)));
  end loop;
  New_Line;
end Greet;
```

## Array index

```
procedure Greet is
  type My_Int is range 1 .. 31;
  type Month is (Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun,
                 Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec);

  type My_Int_Array is array (Month) of My_Int;
  --           ^ Can use an enum as the
  --           index

  Tab : constant My_Int_Array :=
  --   ^ constant is like a variable but cannot be
  --   modified
    (31, 28, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31);
  -- Maps months to number of days

  Feb_Days : My_Int := Tab (Feb);
  -- Number of days in February
begin
  for I in Month loop
    Put_Line (My_Int'Image (Tab (I)));
  end loop;
end Greet;
```

```
procedure Greet is
  type My_Int is range 0 .. 1000;
  type Index is range 1 .. 5;
  type My_Int_Array is array (Index) of My_Int;
  Tab : My_Int_Array := (2, 3, 5, 7, 11);
begin
  Indexation
  for I in 2 .. 6 loop
    Put (My_Int'Image (Tab (I)));
    --           ^ Indexation
    --           ^ Will raise an exception when
    --           I = 6
  end loop;
  New_Line;
end Greet;
```

```
procedure Greet is
  type My_Int is range 0 .. 1000;
  type Index is range 1 .. 5;
  type My_Int_Array is array (Index) of My_Int;
  Tab : My_Int_Array := (2, 3, 5, 7, 11);
begin
  for I in Integer range 1 .. 5 loop
    --      ^ We say that the type of I is Integer
    Put (My_Int'Image (Tab (I)));
    --      ^ Compile time error
  end loop;
  New_Line;
end Greet;
```

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;

procedure Greet is
  type My_Int is range 0 .. 1000;
  type My_Int_Array is array (1 .. 5) of My_Int;
  --                               ^ Subtype of Integer
  Tab : My_Int_Array := (2, 3, 5, 7, 11);
begin
  for I in 1 .. 5 loop
    --           ^ Likewise
    Put (My_Int'Image (Tab (I)));
  end loop;
  New_Line;
end Greet;
```

## Range attribute

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;

procedure Greet is
  type My_Int is range 0 .. 1000;
  type My_Int_Array is array (1 .. 5) of My_Int;
  Tab : My_Int_Array := (2, 3, 5, 7, 11);
begin
  for I in Tab'Range loop
    --      ^ Gets the range of Tab
    Put (My_Int'Image (Tab (I)));
  end loop;
  New_Line;
end Greet;
```

## Unconstrained arrays

```
procedure Greet is
  type Days is (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
               Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday);

  type Workload_Type is array (Days range <>) of Natural;
  -- Indefinite array type
  --           ^ Bounds are of type Days,
  --           but not known

  Workload : constant Workload_Type (Monday .. Friday) :=
  --           ^ Specify the bounds
  --           when declaring
    (Friday => 7, others => 8);
  --           ^ Default value
  -- ^ Specify element by name of index
begin
  for I in Workload'Range loop
    Put_Line (Integer'Image (Workload (I)));
  end loop;
end Greet;
```



## Declaring arrays

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;

procedure Greet is
  type Days is (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
               Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday);

  type Workload_Type is array (Days range <>) of Natural;

  Workload : constant Workload_Type :=
    (Monday .. Thursday => 8, Friday => 7);
  -- ^ More powerful association by name
  -- Here, no need to specify the bounds of the array
begin
  for I in Workload'Range loop
    Put_Line (Integer'Image (Workload (I)));
  end loop;
end Greet;
```

## Predefined array type: String

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;

procedure Greet is
  Message : String (1 .. 11) := "dlrow olleH";
  --      ^ Pre-defined array type.
  --      Component type is Character
begin
  for I in reverse 1 .. 11 loop
    ^ Iterate in reverse order
    Put (Message (I));
  end loop;
  New_Line;
end Greet;
```

## Predefined array type: String

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;

procedure Greet is
  Message : constant String := "Hello World";
  --           ^ Bounds are automatically computed
  --           from initialization value
begin
  for I in reverse Message'First .. Message'Last loop
    --           ^ 'First and 'Last return the low and
    --           high bound
    -- (But you should use 'Range most of the time)
    Put (Message (I));
  end loop;
  New_Line;
end Greet;
```

## Declaring arrays

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;

procedure Greet is
  type Days is (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
               Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday);

  subtype Day_Name is String (1 .. 2);
  -- Subtype of string with known size

  type Days_Name_Type
  is array (Days) of Day_Name;
  --      ^ Type of the index
  --      ^ Type of the element. Must be
  --      definite
begin
  null;
end Greet;
```

## Declaring arrays

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;

procedure Greet is
  type Days is (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
               Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday);
  subtype Day_Name is String (1 .. 2);
  type Days_Name_Type is array (Days) of Day_Name;
  Names : constant Days_Name_Type :=
    ("Mo", "Tu", "We", "Th", "Fr", "Sa", "Su");
  -- Initial value given by aggregate
begin
  for I in Names'Range loop
    Put_Line (Names (I));
  end loop;
end Greet;
```

## Declaring arrays

```
-- Those two declarations produce the same thing
A : String := "Hello World";
B : String (1 .. 11) := ('H', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o', ' ',
                        'W', 'o', 'r', 'l', 'd');
```

## Quizz: Arrays

---

## Quizz 1: Is there a compilation error ?

```
-- Natural is a pre-defined subtype.  
subtype Natural is Integer range 0 .. Integer'Last  
  
type Arr is array (Natural) of Integer;  
Name : Arr;
```



## Quizz 2: Is there a compilation error ?

```
type Arr is array (Natural range <>) of Integer;  
Name : Arr;
```

## Quizz 3: Is there a compilation error ?

```
type Str_Array is array (1 .. 10) of String;
```

## Quizz 4: Is there a compilation error ?

```
A : constant Integer := 5;
```

## Quizz 5: Is there a compilation error ?

```
A : constant String (1 .. 12);
```

## Quizz 6: Is there a compilation error ?

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;

procedure Greet is
  type Days is (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
               Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday);
  type WorkLoad_Type is array (Days range <>) of Natural;
  Workload : constant Workload_Type :=
    (Monday .. Friday => 8, Friday => 7, Saturday | Sunday => 0);
begin
  for I in Workload'Range loop
    Put_Line (Integer'Image (Workload (I)));
  end loop;
end Greet;
```

## Modular/Structured programming

---

```
package Week is  
end Week;
```

Packages:

- Group related declarations together
- Define an interface (API)
- Hide the implementation
- Provide a name space

```
package Week is

  -- This is a declarative part. You can put only
  -- declarations here, no statements

  type Days is (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
    Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday);
  type WorkLoad_Type is array (Days range <>) of Natural;
  Workload : constant Workload_Type :=
    (Monday .. Friday => 8, Friday => 7, Saturday | Sunday => 0);
end Week;
```

Different from header files in C/C++ because:

- Language level mechanism (not a preprocessor)
- Not text based
- With'ing a package does not “copy/paste” the content of the spec into your file
- With GNAT, packages specs go in .ads files (here, it would be week.ads)



## With-ing a package

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;

with Week;
-- references the package, and adds a dependency on
-- that package

procedure Greet is
begin
  for I in Week.Workload'Range loop
    --      ^ We reference items of the package by prefixing
    --      by package name
    Put_Line (Integer'Image (Workload (I)));
  end loop;
end Greet;
```

## Using a package

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;

with Week;
use Week;
-- Brings the content of the package in the current
-- namespace

procedure Greet is
begin
  for I in Workload'Range loop
    --      ^ We can reference items of the package directly
    --      now
    Put_Line (Integer'Image (Workload (I)));
  end loop;
end Greet;
```

## Package body

```
package body Week is

  -- The body contains additional declarations, not
  -- visible from the spec, or anywhere outside of the
  -- body
  type WorkLoad_Type is array (Days range <>) of Natural;
  Workload : constant Workload_Type :=
    (Monday .. Friday => 8, Friday => 7, Saturday | Sunday => 0);

  function Get_Workload (Day : Days) return Natural is
  begin
    return Workload (Day);
  end;
  -- This is a function. It has a return statement
  -- (mandatory for functions)
end Week;
```

- With GNAT, packages bodies go in .adb files (here, it would be week.adb)

## Subprograms

---

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;

-- Here we declare and define a procedure without
-- parameters
procedure Greet is
begin
    Put_Line("Hello, World!");
end Greet;
```

```
package Week is
  type Days is (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
                Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday);

  function Get_Workload (Day : Days) return Natural;
  -- We declare (but don't define) a function with one
  -- parameter, returning a Natural integer
end Week;
```

```
package Week is
  type Days is (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
                Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday);

  function Get_Day_Name
    (Day : Days := Monday) return String;
    --           ^ We can return any type,
    --           even indefinite ones
    --           ^ Default value for parameter
end Week;
```

```
package body Week is
  -- Implementation of the Get_Day_Name function
  function Get_Day_Name (Day : Days := Monday) return String is
  begin
    case Day is
      when Monday => return "Monday";
      when Tuesday => return "Tuesday";
      ...
      when Sunday => return "Sunday";
    end case;
  end Get_Day_Name;
end Week;
```



```
package Week is
  type Days is (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
                Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday);
  procedure Next_Day (Res : out Days;
    --           ^ Mode out: not initialized at
    --           the beginning, procedure body can
    --           assign it. (Like a return value)
    Day : Days);
    --           ^ No mode: defaults to "in",
    --           which is like a constant
end Week;
```

```
--          You can declare several params at the same
--          v time
procedure Swap (A, B : in out Integer)
--          ^ In out is initialized at the
--          beginning with value passed by
--          caller. procedure can assign it,
--          caller will get new value. Like
--          pass by reference
--          Use it instead of a pointer in C
is
    Tmp : Integer;
begin
    Tmp := A;
    A := B;
    B := Tmp;
    return;
    -- Return statement. Optional for procedures
end Swap;
```

## Subprogram call

```
procedure Test_Swap
is
    X, Y : Integer;
begin
    X := 5;
    Y := 7;
    Swap (X, Y);
    --      ^ Positional parameters
    Swap (A => X, B => Y);
    --      ^ Named parameters
    Swap (B => X, A => Y);
    --      ^ You can reverse the order
end Test_Swap;
```

## Function calls

```
function Double (I : Integer) return Integer is
begin
    return I * 2;
end Double;

function Quadruple (I : Integer) return Integer is
    Res : Integer := Double (Double (I));
    --           ^ Calling the double function
begin
    Double (I);
    -- ILLEGAL: You cannot ignore a function's return value

    return Res;
end Quadruple;
```

```
function Pi return Float is
--      ^ No parameters, no parentheses
begin
    return 3.1419;
end Pi;

A : Float := Pi;
--      ^ No parameters, no parentheses at call site
--      either!
```

## Mutually recursive subprograms

```
procedure Compute_A (V : Natural);  
-- Forward declaration of Compute_A  
  
procedure Compute_B (V : Natural) is  
begin  
    if V > 5 then  
        Compute_A (V - 1);  
        -- ^ Call to Compute_A  
    end if;  
end Compute_B;  
  
procedure Compute_A (V : Natural) is  
begin  
    if V > 2 then  
        Compute_B (V - 1);  
        -- ^ Call to Compute_B  
    end if;  
end Compute_A;
```

## Nested subprograms

```
function Quadruple (I : Integer) return Integer is

    function Double (I : Integer) return Integer is
    begin
        return I * 2;
    end Double;
    -- Nested function

begin
    return Double (Double (I));
end Quadruple;
```

## Quizz: Packages & subprograms

---



## Quizz 1: Is there a compilation error ?

```
package My_Type is
  type My_Type is range 1 .. 100;
end My_Type;
```

## Quizz 2: Is there a compilation error ?

```
package Pkg is  
  function F (A : Integer);  
end Pkg;
```

### Quizz 3: Is there a compilation error ?

```
package Pkg is  
  function F (A : Integer) return Integer;  
  function F (A : Character) return Integer;  
end Pkg;
```

## Quizz 4: Is there a compilation error ?

```
package Pkg is
  function F (A : Integer) return Integer;
  procedure F (A : Character);
end Pkg;
```

## Quizz 5: Is there a compilation error ?

```
package Pkg is
  subtype Int is Integer;
  function F (A : Integer) return Integer;
  function F (A : Int) return Integer;
end Pkg;
```

## Quizz 6: Is there a compilation error ?

```
package Pkg is
  procedure Proc (A : Integer);
  procedure Proc (A : in out Integer);
end Pkg;
```

## Quizz 7: Is there a compilation error ?

```
package Pkg is  
  procedure Proc (A : in out Integer := 7);  
end Pkg;
```

## Quizz 8: Is there a compilation error ?

```
package Pkg is
  procedure Proc (A : Integer := 7);
end Pkg;

package body Pkg is
  procedure Proc (A : Integer) is
    ...
  end Proc;
end Pkg;
```



## Quiz 9: Is there a compilation error ?

```
package Pkg is
  procedure Proc (A : in out Integer);
end Pkg;

package body Pkg is
  procedure Proc (A : in out Integer) is
    ...
  end Proc;

  procedure Proc (A : in out Character) is
    ...
  end Proc;
end Pkg;
```

## Quizz 10: Is there a compilation error ?

```
package Pkg is
  procedure Proc (A : in Integer);
end Pkg;

package body Pkg is
  procedure Proc (A : in Integer);
  procedure Proc (A : in Integer) is
    ...
  end Proc;
end Pkg;
```

## Quiz 11: Is there a compilation error ?

```
-- pkg1.ads
package Pkg1 is
    procedure Proc;
end Pkg1;

-- pkg2.ads
with Pkg1;
package Pkg2 is
    ...
end Pkg2;

-- main.adb
with Pkg2;

procedure Main is
begin
    Pkg1.Proc
end Main;
```

## Quiz 12: Is there a compilation error ?

```
-- pkg1.ads
package Pkg1 is
  procedure Proc;
  ...
end Pkg1;

-- pkg2.ads
with Pkg1; use Pkg1;
package Pkg2 is
  ...
end Pkg2;

-- pkg2.adb
package body Pkg2 is
  procedure Foo is
  begin
    Proc;
  end Foo;
end Pkg2;
```

## Quiz 13: Is there a compilation error ?

```
-- pkg1.ads
package Pkg1 is
procedure Proc;
...
end Pkg1;

-- pkg2.ads
with Pkg1; use Pkg1;
package Pkg2 is
...
end Pkg2;

-- pkg2.adb
with Pkg1; use Pkg1;
package body Pkg2 is
...
end Pkg2;
```

## Quiz 14: Is there a compilation error ?

```
-- pkg1.ads
package Pkg1 is
  procedure Proc;
  ...
end Pkg1;

-- pkg2.ads
with Pkg1;
package Pkg2 is
  ...
end Pkg2;

-- pkg2.adb
use Pkg1;

package body Pkg2 is
  procedure Foo is
  begin
    Proc;
  end Foo;
end Pkg2;
```

## More about types

---

```
Len : Natural := F (5);

-- The size of this array is not known at compile time. But the bounds are
-- fixed.
Buf : String (1 .. Len);

-- This does not change the size of the array.
Len := 3;
```



```
procedure Main is
  Buf : String := "Hello ...";

  Full_Name : "Raphael Amiard";
begin
  Buf (7 .. 9) := "Bob";
  Put_Line (Buf);  -- Prints "Hello Bob"

  Put_Line ("Hi " & Full_Name (1 .. 7)); -- Prints "Hi Raphael"
end;
```

```
type Date is record
  Day   : Integer range 1 .. 31;
  Month : Month_Name := January;

  -- This component has a default value
  Year  : Integer range 1 .. 3000 := 2012;
  --                                     ^ Default value
end record;
```

```
Today      : Date := (31, November, 2012);  
Birthday   : Date := (Day => 30, Month => February, Year => 2010);  
--          ^ By name
```

```
Today.Day := 29;
```

## Access types (pointers)

```
-- Declare an access type
type Date_Acc is access Date;

D : Date_Acc;
D := null;
-- ^ Literal for "access to nothing"
```

```
type Date_Acc is access Date;
D : Date_Acc;

Today : Date := D.all; -- Access dereference
J      : Day := D.Day
--           ^ Implicit dereference for record and array components
--           Equivalent to D.all.day
```

## Allocation (by type)

```
D : Date_Acc := new Date;  -- Allocation (using default values)
```

## Allocation (by type)

```
type String_Acc is access String;  
--      ^ Access to unconstrained array type  
Msg : String_Acc;  
--      ^ Default value is null  
  
Buffer : String_Acc := new String (1 .. 10);  
--      ^ Constraint required
```



## Allocation (by expression)

```
D    : Date_Acc := new Date'(30, November, 2011);  
Msg : String_Acc := new String'("Hello");
```

## Mutually recursive types

```
type Node;  
-- This is an incomplete type declaration, it must be  
-- completed in the same declarative region.  
  
type Node_Acc is access Node;  
  
type Node is record  
  Content    : Natural;  
  Prev, Next : Node_Acc;  
end record;
```

## More about records

```
Max_Len : constant Natural := Compute_Max_Len;  
--           ^ Not known at compile time  
  
type Person is record  
  First_Name : String (1 .. Max_Len);  
  Last_Name  : String (1 .. Max_Len);  
end record;
```

```
type Person (Max_Len : Natural) is record
  --      ^ Discriminant. Cannot be modified once initialized.
  First_Name : String (1 .. Max_Len);
  Last_Name  : String (1 .. Max_Len);
end record;
-- Person is an indefinite type (like an array)
```

## Records with variant

```
type Node_Acc is access Node;

type Op_Kind is (Bin_Op, Un_Op);
-- A regular enum

type Node (Op : Op_Kind) is record
--      ^ The discriminant is an enum
  Id : Natural;
  case Op is
    when Un_Op =>
      Operand : Node_Acc;
    when Bin_Op =>
      Left, Right : Node_Acc;
      -- Those fields only exist when Op is Bin_Op
  end case;
  -- Variant part. Only one, at the end of the record
  -- definition
end record;
```

## Quizz: More about types

---

## Quizz 1: Is there a compilation error?

```
Buf : String (1 .. 10);  
...  
Buf (2 .. 4) := "Ab";
```

## Quizz 2: Is there a compilation error?

```
type Person (Max_Len : Natural) is record
  First_Name : String (1 .. Max_Len);
  Last_Name  : String (1 .. Max_Len);
end record;

A : Person;
```



### Quizz 3: Is there a compilation error?

```
type Person (Max_Len : Natural) is record
  Name : String (1 .. Max_Len);
end record;

A : Person (20);
```

## Quizz 4: Is there a compilation error?

```
type Person (Max_Len : Natural) is record
  Name : String (1 .. Max_Len);
end record;

A : Person := Person'(6, "Pierre");
```

## Quizz 5: Is there a compilation error?

```
type Person (Max_Len : Natural) is record
  Name : String (1 .. Max_Len);
end record;

A : Person := Person'(20, "Pierre");
```

## Quizz 6: Is there a compilation error?

```
type Date1_Acc is access Date;  
type Date2_Acc is access Date;  
  
D1 : Date1_Acc;  
D2 : Date2_Acc;  
  
D1 := D2;
```

## Quizz 7: Is there a compilation error?

```
type Date_Acc is access Date;
```

```
D1 : Date_Acc := new Date;
```

```
D2 : Date_Acc;
```

```
D1 := D2;
```

## Quizz 8: Is there a compilation error?

```
type String_Acc is access String;  
  
S : String_Acc := new String'("Hello");  
C : Character;  
  
C := S.all (0);
```

## Quizz 9: Is there a compilation error?

```
type String_Acc is access String;  
S : String_Acc := new String'("Hello");  
C : Character;  
  
C := S.all (1);
```

## Quizz 10: Is there a compilation error?

```
type String_Acc is access String;  
S : String_Acc := new String'("Hello");  
C : Character;  
  
C := S (1);
```



## Quiz 11: Is there a compilation error?

```
type Node;  
type Node_Acc is access Node;  
type Op_Kind is (Bin_Op, Un_Op);  
  
type Node (Op : Op_Kind) is record  
  Id : Natural;  
  case Op is  
    when Un_Op =>  
      Operand : Node_Acc;  
    when Bin_Op =>  
      Left, Right : Node_Acc;  
  end case;  
end record;  
  
N : Node (Un_Op);
```

## Quiz 12: Is there a compilation error?

```
type Node;  
type Node_Acc is access Node;  
type Op_Kind is (Bin_Op, Un_Op);  
  
type Node (Op : Op_Kind) is record  
  Id : Natural;  
  case Op is  
    when Un_Op =>  
      Operand : Node_Acc;  
    when Bin_Op =>  
      Left, Right : Node_Acc;  
  end case;  
end record;  
  
N : Node := (Un_Op, 2, null);
```

## Quiz 13: Is there a compilation error?

```
type Node;  
type Node_Acc is access Node;  
type Op_Kind is (Bin_Op, Un_Op);  
  
type Node (Op : Op_Kind) is record  
  Id : Natural;  
  case Op is  
    when Un_Op =>  
      Operand : Node_Acc;  
    when Bin_Op =>  
      Left, Right : Node_Acc;  
  end case;  
end record;  
  
N : Node (Un_Op);  
  
N.Left.Id := 12;
```

## Quiz 14: Is there a compilation error?

```
type Node;  
type Node_Acc is access Node;  
type Op_Kind is (Bin_Op, Un_Op);  
  
type Node (Op : Op_Kind) is record  
  Id : Natural;  
  case Op is  
    when Un_Op =>  
      Operand : Node_Acc;  
    when Bin_Op =>  
      Left, Right : Node_Acc;  
  end case;  
end record;  
  
N : Node_Acc := ...  
  
Put_Line (N.Left.Op'Image);
```

## Privacy

---

```
package Stacks is
  procedure Hello;

private

  procedure Hello2;
  -- Not visible from external units
end Stacks;
```

## Abstract data types: Declaration

```
package Stacks is
  type Stack is private;
  -- Declare a private type: You cannot depend on its
  -- implementation. You can only assign and test for
  -- equality.

  procedure Push (S : in out Stack; Val : Integer);
  procedure Pop (S : in out Stack; Val : out Integer);
private

  subtype Stack_Index is Natural range 1 .. 10;
  type Content_Type is array (Stack_Index) of Natural;

  type Stack is record
    Top : Stack_Index;
    Content : Content_Type;
  end record;
end Stacks;
```

```
package Stacks is
  type Stack is private;
  -- Partial view

  procedure Push (S : in out Stack; Val : Integer);
  procedure Pop (S : in out Stack; Val : out Integer);
private
  subtype Stack_Index is Natural range 1 .. 10;
  type Content_Type is array (Stack_Index) of Natural;

  type Stack is record
    Top      : Stack_Index;
    Content : Content_Type;
  -- Full view
  end record;
end Stacks;
```



# Abstract data types

```
-- No need to read the private part to use the package
package Stacks is
  type Stack is private;

  procedure Push (S : in out Stack; Val : Integer);
  procedure Pop (S : in out Stack; Val : out Integer);
private
  ...
end Stacks;
```

```
-- Example of use
with Stacks; use Stacks;

procedure Test_Stack is
  S : Stack;
  Res : Integer;
begin
  Push (S, 5);
  Push (S, 7);
  Pop (S, Res);
end Test_Stack;
```

## Limited types

```
package Stacks is
  type Stack is limited private;
  -- Limited type. Cannot assign nor compare.

  procedure Push (S : in out Stack; Val : Integer);
  procedure Pop (S : in out Stack; Val : out Integer);
private
  subtype Stack_Index is Natural range 1 .. 10;
  type Content_Type is array (Stack_Index) of Natural;

  type Stack is limited record
    Top      : Stack_Index;
    Content  : Content_Type;
  end record;
end Stacks;
```

## Limited types

```
package Stacks is
  type Stack is limited private;
  ...
private
  type Stack is record -- Full view is not limited
    ...
  end record;
end Stacks;
```

```
package Stacks is
  type Stack is limited private;
  ...
private
  ...
  type Stack is limited record -- Full view is limited
    ...
  end record;
end Stacks;
```

## Quizz: Privacy

---

## Quizz 1: Is there a compilation error?

```
package Stacks is
  type Stack;
  procedure Push (S : in out Stack; Val : Integer);
  private
    subtype Stack_Index is Natural range 1 .. 10;
    type Content_Type is array (Stack_Index) of Natural;
    type Stack is record
      Top : Stack_Index;
      Content : Content_Type;
    end record;
end Stacks;
```

## Quizz 2: Is there a compilation error?

```
package Stacks is
  type Stack is private;
  procedure Push (S : in out Stack; Val : Integer);
  private
    type Stack is range 1 .. 100;
end Stacks;
```

### Quizz 3: Is there a compilation error?

```
package Stacks is
  type Stack is private;
  procedure Push (S : in out Stack; Val : Integer);
end Stacks;
```

## Quiz 4: Is there a compilation error?

```
-- stacks.ads
package Stacks is
  type Stack is private;
  procedure Push (S : in out Stack; Val : Integer);
  private
    type Stack is range 1 .. 100;
end Stacks;

-- test.adb
with Stacks; use Stacks;
procedure Test is
  T : Stack;
begin
  T := 3;
end Test;
```



## Quiz 5: Is there a compilation error?

```
-- stacks.ads
package Stacks is
  type Stack is private;
  procedure Push (S : in out Stack; Val : Integer);
private
  type Stack is range 1 .. 100;
end Stacks;

-- stacks2.ads
with Stacks; use Stacks;

package Stacks2 is
  type Stack2 is record
    S1 : Stack;
    S2 : Stack;
  end record;
end Stacks2;
```

## Quiz 6: Is there a compilation error?

```
-- stacks.ads
package Stacks is
  type Stack is limited private;
  procedure Push (S : in out Stack; Val : Integer);
  private
    type Stack is range 1 .. 100;
end Stacks;

-- test.adb
with Stacks; use Stacks;
procedure Test is
  T : Stack := 3;
begin
  ...
end Test;
```

## Quiz 7: Is there a compilation error?

```
-- stacks.ads
package Stacks is
  type Stack is limited private;
  procedure Push (S : in out Stack; Val : Integer);
  function Init return Stack;
private
  ...
end Stacks;

-- test.adb
with Stacks; use Stacks;
procedure Test is
  T : Stack := Init;
begin
  ...
end Test;
```

## Quiz 8: Is there a compilation error?

```
-- stacks.ads
package Stacks is
  type Stack is limited private;
  procedure Push (S : in out Stack; Val : Integer);
  function Init return Stack;
private
  ...
end Stacks;

-- test.adb
with Stacks; use Stacks;
procedure Test is
  T : Stack;
begin
  T := Init;
  ...
end Test;
```

## Quiz 9: Is there a compilation error?

```
-- stacks.ads
package Stacks is
  type Stack is limited private;
  procedure Push (S : in out Stack; Val : Integer);
  procedure Init (S : out Stack);
private
  ...
end Stacks;

-- test.adb
with Stacks; use Stacks;
procedure Test is
  T : Stack;
begin
  Init (T);
  ...
end Test;
```

## Quiz 10: Is there a compilation error?

```
-- stacks.ads
package Stacks is
  type Stack is limited private;
  procedure Push (S : in out Stack; Val : Integer);
  procedure Init (S : out Stack);
private
  subtype Stack_Index is Natural range 1 .. 10;
  type Content_Type is array (Stack_Index) of Natural;
  type Stack is record
    Top : Stack_Index;
    Content : Content_Type;
  end record;
end Stacks;

-- stacks.adb
package body Stacks is
  procedure Init (S : out Stack) is
  begin
    S := (Top => 1, Content => (others => <>));
  end Init;
  ...
end Stacks;
```

## Quiz 11: Is there a compilation error?

```
-- stacks.ads
package Stacks is
  type Stack is limited private;
  procedure Push (S : in out Stack; Val : Integer);
  procedure Init (S : out Stack);
private
  subtype Stack_Index is Natural range 1 .. 10;
  type Content_Type is array (Stack_Index) of Natural;
  type Stack is limited record
    Top : Stack_Index;
    Content : Content_Type;
  end record;
end Stacks;

-- stacks.adb
package body Stacks is
  procedure Init (S : out Stack) is
  begin
    S := (Top => 1, Content => (others => <>));
  end Init;
  ...
end Stacks;
```

## Quizz 12: Is there a compilation error?

```
package P1 is
  type Stack is limited private;
  ...
end P1;

with P1;
package P2 is
  type T2 is record
    A : P1.Stack;
  end record;
end P2;

with P2; use P2;
...
  V1, V2 : T2;
...
  V2 := V1;
...
```



## Generics

---

## Generic declaration

```
-- A generic subprogram is not a subprogram
generic
  -- Formal part
  type Elem is private;
procedure Exchange (A, B: in out Elem);

generic
  type Item is private;
  with function "*" (A, B : Item) return Item is <>;
function Squaring (X : Item) return Item;

-- A generic package is not a package
generic
  type Item is private;
package My_Pkg is
  procedure Exchange (A, B: in out Elem);
end My_Pkg;

-- Only packages and subprograms can be generic. Not types !
```

```
procedure Exchange (A, B: in out Elem) is
  T : Elem := A;
begin
  A := B;
  B := T;
end Exchange;
```

```
-- declare block: Introduces a declarative part in a
-- statements part
declare
    procedure Int_Exchange is new Exchange (Integer);

    A, B : Integer;
begin
    Int_Exchange (A, B);
end;
```

- Validity of the body is checked against the spec, not against the uses (not like C++)
- Not all operators are available with all types
- A formal type specifies the kind of types

```
type T (<>) is limited private; -- Any type
type T is limited private; -- Any definite type
type T (<>) is private; -- Any non-limited type
type T is private; -- Any non-limited definite type (most used)
type T is (<>); -- Discrete types (enum, int, modular)
type T is range <>; -- Signed integer types
type T is mod <>; -- Modular types
type T is digits <>; -- Floating point types
type T is delta <>; -- Fixed point types
type T is array ... -- Array type
type T is access ... -- Access type
```

## Examples

```
type Item is private;  
type Index is (<>);  
type Vector is array (Index range <>) of Item;  
type Link is access Item;
```

```
generic
  type Element_Type is private;
  Max_Size : Integer;
  -- This is a formal object
package Stacks is
  ...
end Stacks;
```

```
generic
  type Element_Type is private;
  with function Less_Than (L, R: Element_Type) return Boolean;
  -- This is a formal subprogram. Expands the operation
  -- you can do on Element_Type.
package Ordered_Maps is
  type Ordered_Map is private;
  ...
end Stacks;
```



## Quizz

---

## Quizz 1: Is there a compilation error?

```
generic
  type Elem is private;
procedure P;

procedure P1 is new P (Elem => String);
```

## Quizz 2: Is there a compilation error?

```
generic
  type Elem (<>) is private;
procedure P;

procedure P is
  Var : Elem;
begin
  null;
end P;
```

## Quiz 3: Is there a compilation error?

```
-- p.ads
generic
  type Elem is private;
procedure P;

-- p.adb
procedure P is
  Var : Elem;
begin
  null;
end P;

-- main.adb
with P;

procedure Main is
  procedure Str_P is new P (String);
begin
  null;
end P;
```

## Quiz 4: Is there a compilation error?

```
-- p.ads
generic
  type Elem is private;
procedure P;

-- p.adb
procedure P is
  Var : Elem;
begin
  null;
end P;

-- main.adb
with P;

procedure Main is
  procedure Str_P is new P (String (1 .. 10));
begin
  null;
end P;
```

## Quiz 5: Is there a compilation error ?

```
-- g.ads
generic
  type T is private;
package G is
  V : T;
end G;

-- p.adb
with G;

procedure P is
  type My_Integer is new Integer;

  package I1 is new G (Integer);
  package I2 is new G (My_Integer);

  use I1, I2;
begin
  V := 0;
end P;
```

## Quiz 6: Is there a compilation error ?

```
-- g.ads
generic
  type T is private;
package G is
  V : T;
end G;

-- p.adb
with G;

procedure P is
  type My_Integer is new Integer;

  package I1 is new G (Integer);
  package I2 is new G (My_Integer);

  use I1;
begin
  V := 0;
end P;
```

## Quizz 7: Is there a compilation error ?

```
generic
  type Element_Type is private;
  procedure P (El : Element_Type);

procedure P (El : Element_Type) is
begin
  Put_Line ("El = " & Element_Type'Image (El));
end P;
```



## Exceptions

---

```
My_Except : exception;
```

- Like an object. *NOT* a type !

## Raising an exception

```
raise My_Except;  
-- Execution of current control flow abandoned
```

## Handling an exception

```
-- Block (sequence of statements)
begin
  Open (File, In_File, "input.txt");
exception
  when E : Name_Error =>
    --      ^ Exception to be handled
    Put ("Cannot open input file : ");
    Put_Line (Exception_Message (E));
    raise;
    -- Reraise current occurrence
end;
```

## Handling an exception

```
procedure Main is
begin
  Open (File, In_File, "input.txt");
  -- Exception block can be added to any block
exception
  when Name_Error =>
    Put ("Cannot open input file");
end;
```

## Handling an exception

```
procedure Main is
begin
  Open (File, In_File, "input.txt");
exception
  when Name_Error | Constraint_Error =>
    -- ^ Can handle several occurrences in the same block
  when others =>
    -- ^ Catch-all
end;
```

- `Constraint_Error`
  - raised when bounds or subtype doesn't match
  - raised in case of overflow (-gnato for GNAT)
  - null dereferenced
  - division by 0
- `Program_Error`
  - weird stuff (eg: elaboration, erroneous execution)
- `Storage_Error`
  - not enough memory (allocator)
  - not enough stack
- `Tasking_Error`

## Quizz: Exceptions

---



## Quizz 1: Is there a compilation error

```
procedure P is
  Ex : exception;
begin
  raise Ex;
end;
```

## Quiz 2: What will be printed

```
with Text_IO; use Text_IO;
procedure E is
begin
  declare
    A : Positive;
  begin
    A := -5;
  exception
    when Constraint_Error =>
      Put_Line ("caught it");
  end;
exception
  when others =>
    Put_Line ("last chance handler");
end;
```

### Quizz 3: What will be printed

```
with Text_IO; use Text_IO;
procedure E is
begin
  declare
    A : Positive;
  begin
    A := -5;
  exception
    when Constraint_Error =>
      Put_Line ("caught it");
      raise;
  end;
exception
  when others =>
    Put_Line ("last chance handler");
end;
```

## Quiz 4: What will be printed

```
with Text_IO; use Text_IO;
procedure E is
begin
  declare
    A : Positive := -1;
  begin
    A := -5;
  exception
    when Constraint_Error =>
      Put_Line ("caught it");
  end;
exception
  when others =>
    Put_Line ("last chance handler");
end;
```

## Quiz 4: What will be printed

```
with Text_IO; use Text_IO;
procedure E is
begin
  declare
    A, B, C : Positive;
  begin
    A := 10;
    B := 9;
    C := 2;
    A := B - A + C;
  exception
    when Constraint_Error =>
      Put_Line ("caught it");
  end;
exception
  when others =>
    Put_Line ("last chance handler");
end;
```

## Tasking

---

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;

procedure Main is
  task T;

  task body T is
  begin
    Put_Line ("In task T");
  end;
begin
  Put_Line ("In main");
end Main;
```

```
procedure P is
  task T;
  task body T is
  begin
    for I in 1 .. 10 loop
      Put_Line ("hello");
    end loop;
  end;
begin
  null;
  -- Will wait here until all tasks have terminated
end;
```



```
procedure P is
  task T;
  task body T is
  begin
    for I in 1 .. 10 loop
      Put_Line ("hello");
    end loop;
  end;
begin
  null;
  -- Will wait here until all tasks have terminated
end;
```

## Simple synchronization

```
-- p.ads
package P is
  task T;
end P;

-- p.adb
package body P is
  task body T is
  begin
    for I in 1 .. 10 loop
      Put_Line ("hello");
    end loop;
  end;
end;

-- main.adb
with P;
procedure Main is
begin
  null;
  -- Will wait here until all tasks have terminated
end;
```

```
task T;  
  
task body T is  
begin  
  for I in 1 .. 10 loop  
    Put_Line ("hello");  
    delay 1.0;  
    --      ^ Wait 1.0 seconds  
  end loop;  
end;
```

```
task T is
  entry Start;
end T;

task body T is
begin
  accept Start; -- Waiting for somebody to call the entry
  Put_Line ("In T");
end T;

procedure Main is
begin
  Put_Line ("In Main");
  T.Start -- Calling T's entry
end Main;
```

```
task T is
  entry Start;
end T;

task body T is
begin
  accept Start; -- Waiting for somebody to call the entry
  Put_Line ("In T");
end T;

procedure Main is
begin
  Put_Line ("In Main");
  T.Start -- Calling T's entry
end Main;
```

```
task T is
  entry Start;
end T;

task body T is
begin
  loop
    accept Start;
    Put_Line ("In T's loop");
  end loop;
end T;
```

## Synchronization: rendez-vous

```
procedure Main is
  task T is
    entry Start (M : String);
    --          ^ Entry parameter
  end T;

  task T1;

  task body T is
  begin
    accept Start (M : String) do
      Put_Line (M);
    end Start;
  end T;

  task body T1 is
  begin
    T.Start ("Hello");
    --          ^ Pass parameter to entry
  end;
begin
  null;
end Main;
```

```
with Ada.Real_Time; use Ada.Real_Time;

procedure Main is
  task T;

  task body T is
    Next : Time := Clock;
    Cycle : constant Time_Span := Milliseconds (100);
  begin
    while True loop
      delay until Next;
      Next := Next + Cycle;
    end loop;
  end;
begin
  null;
end Main;
```



Provides Exclusive access/mutual exclusion

```
protected Obj is
  -- Operations go here (only subprograms)
  procedure Set (V: Integer);
  function Get return Integer;
private
  -- Data goes here
  Local : Integer;
end Obj;
```

## Protected objects: body

Provides Exclusive access/mutual exclusion

```
protected Obj is
  procedure Set (V: Integer);
  function Get return Integer;
private
  Local : Integer;
end Obj;

protected body Obj is
  -- procedures can modify the data
  procedure Set (V: Integer) is
  begin
    Local := V;
  end Set;

  -- functions cannot modify the data
  function Get return Integer is
  begin
    return Local;
  end Get;
end Obj;
```

## Protected objects: entries

```
protected Obj is
  procedure Set (V: Integer);
  entry Get (V : out Integer);
private
  Value : Integer;
  Is_Set : Boolean := False;
end Obj;

protected body Obj is
  procedure Set (V: Integer) is
  begin
    Local := V;
    Is_Set := True;
  end Set;

  entry Get (V : out Integer) when Is_Set is -- Barrier
  begin
    V := Local;
    Is_Set := False;
  end Get;
end Obj;
```

## Protected objects: entries

```
protected body Obj is
  procedure Set (V: Integer) is
  begin
    Local := V;
    Is_Set := True;
  end Set;

  entry Get (V : out Integer)
  when Is_Set is
    -- Entry will be blocked until the condition is true.
    -- Barrier is evaluated at call of entry, and at exit of
    -- procedures and entries.
    -- Calling task will sleep until the barrier is relieved
  begin
    V := Local;
    Is_Set := False;
  end Get;
end Obj;
```

```
protected type Obj is
  procedure Set (V: Integer);
  function Get return Integer;
  entry Get_Non_Zero (V : out Integer);
private
  Local : Integer;
end Obj;
```

## Quizz

---

## Quizz 1: Is there a compilation error ?

```
task type T;  
...  
type T_array is array (Natural range <>) of T;
```

## Quizz 2: Is there a compilation error ?

```
task type T;  
...  
type Rec is record  
  N : Natural;  
  P : T;  
end record;  
  
P1, P2: Rec;  
...  
P1 := P2;
```



## Quiz 3: Does this code terminate ?

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;

procedure Main is
  Ok : Boolean := False;
  protected O is
    entry P;
  end O;

  protected body O
    entry P when Ok is
    begin
      Put_Line ("OK");
    end P;
  end O;

  task T;

  task body T is begin
    delay 1.0;
    Ok := True;
  end T;
begin
  O.P;
end;
```

## Quiz 4: Does this code terminate ?

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;

procedure Main is
  Ok : Boolean := False;
  protected O is
    entry P;
    procedure P2;
  end O;
  protected body O is
    entry P when Ok is begin
      Put_Line ("OK");
    end P;
    procedure P2 is begin
      null;
    end P2;
  end O;
  task T;
  task body T is begin
    delay 1.0;
    Ok := True;
    O.P2;
  end T;
begin
  O.P;
end;
```

## Quiz 5: How does this code terminate ?

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;
procedure Main is
  task T is
    entry Start;
  end T;

  task body T is
  begin
    accept Start;
    Put_Line ("I'm out");
  end T;
begin
  T.Start;
  T.Start;
end Main;
```

## Quiz 6: When does this procedure terminate ?

```
procedure Main is
  task type T;
  task body T is
  begin
    delay 2.0;
  end T;
  type T_Acc is access T;
  T1 : T_Acc;
begin
  T1 := new T;
end Main;
```

## Quizz 7: What does this code print ?

```
procedure Main is
  task T is
    entry Start;

  task body T is
  begin
    accept Start do
      Put_Line ("In start");
    end Start;
    Put_Line ("Out of start");
  end T;
begin
  Put_Line ("In main");
  T.Start;
  Put_Line ("In main 2");
end Main;
```

## Quiz 8: Is there a compilation error ?

```
procedure Main is
  Ok : Boolean := False;

  protected O is
    function F return Boolean;
  end O;

  protected body O is
    function F return Boolean is
      begin
        Ok := not Ok;
        return Ok;
      end F;
    end O;

  V : Boolean;
begin
  V := O.F;
end;
```

## Quiz 9: Is there a compilation error ?

```
procedure Main is
  protected O is
    function F return Boolean;
  private
    Ok : Boolean := False;
  end O;

  protected body O is
    function F return Boolean is
    begin
      Ok := not Ok;
      return Ok;
    end F;
  end O;

  V : Boolean;
begin
  V := O.F;
end;
```

## Interfacing

---



```
type Enum is (A, B, C);  
pragma Convention (C, Enum);  
--           ^ Use C convention for Enum
```

```
with Interfaces.C; use Interfaces.C;  
-- Provides C-compatible declarations  
  
type C_Type is record  
  A : int;  
  B : long;  
  C : unsigned;  
end record;
```

```
int my_func (int a);
```

```
with Interfaces.C; use Interfaces.C;
```

```
function my_func (a : int) return int
```

```
  with Import      => True,
```

```
    Convention     => C;
```

```
-- Imports function 'my_func' from C. You can now call it from Ada.
```

## Foreign subprograms

```
void my__func (int a);
```

```
with Interfaces.C; use Interfaces.C;
```

```
procedure my_func (a : int)
  with Import      => True,
       Convention  => C,
       External_Name => "my__func";
-- Imports function 'my__func' from C.
```

## Foreign subprograms

```
-- c_api.ads
with Interfaces.C; use Interfaces.C;

package C_API is
  procedure My_Func (a : int)
    with Export => True, Convention => C, External_Name => "my_func";
end C_API;

-- c_api.adb
package body C_API is
  procedure My_Func (a : int) is
  begin
    Put_Line (int'Image (a));
  end My_Func;
end C_API;
```

```
extern void my_func (int a);
```

```
extern int my_var;
```

```
with Interfaces.C; use Interfaces.C;
```

```
my_var : int;
```

```
pragma Export (C, my_var);
```

```
project Multilang is

  for Languages use ("ada", "c");

  for Source_Dirs use ("src");
  for Main use ("main.adb");
  for Object_Dir use "obj";

end Multilang;
```

- Ada Reference Manual annex. B
- [http://www.adaic.org/resources/add\\_content/standards/05aarm/html/AA-B.html](http://www.adaic.org/resources/add_content/standards/05aarm/html/AA-B.html)



## Quizz

---

## Quizz 1: Is there a compilation error

```
procedure P;  
  with Import => True,  
       Convention => C;  
  
procedure P is  
begin  
  null;  
end;
```

## Quizz 2: Is there a compilation error

```
procedure P
  with Export => True, Convention => C
is
begin
  null;
end;
```

## Quizz 3: Is there a compilation error

```
procedure P is
  procedure P1;
    with Export => True, Convention => C;

  procedure P1 is
  begin
    null;
  end P1;

begin
  null;
end;
```

## Quizz 4: Is there a compilation error

```
function Get_Version return String  
  with Import => True, Convention => C;
```

## Quizz 5: Is there a compilation error

```
procedure Put_Str (S : String)
  with Import => True, Convention => C;
```

**Low level**

---

```
with Ada.Unchecked_Deallocation;  
  
procedure Dealloc is  
  type My_Acc is access My_Type;  
  procedure Deallocate is new  
    Ada.Unchecked_Deallocation (My_Type, My_Acc);  
  V : My_Acc;  
begin  
  V := new My_Type;  
  Deallocate (V);  
  -- Release the memory, and set V to null (noop if V is already null)  
end Dealloc;
```



```
with System; use System;

package P is
  V : Integer;
  V_Addr : Address := V'Address;
  --           ^ Address of V
end P;
```

```
package P is
  V : Integer;
  V_Alignment : Integer := V'Alignment;
  --           ^ Alignment of V
end P;
```

```
package P is
  V : Integer;

  Typ_Size : Integer := Integer'Size;
  --           ^ Minimum size for an Integer, in
  --           bits (== 32)

  Typ_Size : Integer := Natural'Size;
  --           ^ Minimum size for a Natural, in
  --           bits (== 31)

end P;
```

```
package P is
  Instance_Size : Integer := V'Size;
  --                ^ Actual size, in bits

  Typ_Size : Integer := Integer'Max_Size_In_Storage_Elements;
  --                ^ Max size, in storage elements,
  --                used to store an Int
  --                (storage element -> byte)
end P;
```

## Specifying address

```
with System; use System;

package P is
  V : Integer;

  for V'Address
    use System.Storage_Elements.To_Address (16#fff_0000#);
    -- ^ Must be correctly aligned
end P;
```

## Specifying address

```
with System; use System;

package P is
  V : Integer
  with Address => System'To_Address (16#fff_0000#);
  --                ^ GNAT specific attribute

  pragma Import (Ada, V);
  -- Prevents initialization
end P;
```

## Specifying address

```
procedure Pouet is
  A : array (1 .. 32) of Integer;

  B : array (1 .. 32 * 4) of Character
  with Address => A'Address;
  -- B is now an overlay for A, except you manipulate
  -- memory in bytes.

  type Rec is record
    A, B : Integer;
  end Rec;

  Inst : Rec;

  C : Integer
  with Address => Inst'Address;
begin
  null;
end Pouet;
```

```
with System; use System;

package P is
  V : Natural
  with Size => 32;
  --      ^ Must be large enough.
  --      ^ Compiler can choose bigger size.
end P;
```



```
with System; use System;

package P is
  V : Integer;
  with Alignment => 1;
  --      ^ Address must be a multiple of this.
  --      So compiler can over align.
end P;
```

```
procedure BV is
  type Bit_Vector is array (0 .. 31) of Boolean;
  pragma Pack (Bit_Vector);

  B : Bit_Vector;
begin
  Put_Line (Integer'Image (B'Size));
  -- Prints 32
end;
```

## Packing records

```
procedure Packed_Rec is
  type My_Rec is record
    A : Boolean;
    C : Natural;
  end record
  with Pack;

  R : My_Rec;
begin
  Put_Line (Integer'Image (R'Size));
  -- Prints 32
end Packed_Rec;
```

## Specifying record layout

```
type Register is range 0 .. 15;
  with Size => 4;
-- Size on type only affects components

type Opcode is (Load, Inc, Dec, ..., Mov);
  with Size => 8;

type RR_370_Instruction is record
  Code : Opcode;
  R1   : Register;
  R2   : Register;
end record;

for RR_370_Instruction use record
  Code at 0 range 0 .. 7;
  R1 at 1 range 0 .. 3;
  R2 at 1 range 4 .. 7;
end record;
```

```
with Ada.Unchecked_Conversion;

procedure Unconv is
  subtype Str4 is String (1 .. 4);
  function To_Str4 is new Ada.Unchecked_Conversion (Integer, Str4);

  V : Integer;
  S : Str4;
  S := To_Str4 (V)
begin
  null;
end Unconv;
```

```
type Video_Buffer is array (Natural range <>) of RGB_Value;  
pragma Volatile (Video_Buffer);
```

```
Device_Status : Status_Register;  
pragma Atomic (Device_Status);  
for Device_Status'Address use System.Storage_Elements.To_Address (16#8010_FF74#);
```

```
package P is
  procedure Proc (A : Integer);
  pragma Inline (Proc);
  -- Compiler can read the body
end P;
```



## Object oriented programming

---

```
package P is
  type My_Class is tagged null record;
  -- Just like a regular record, but with tagged qualifier

  -- Methods are outside of the type definition

  procedure Do_Something (Self : in out My_Class);
end P;
```

```
package P is
  type My_Class is tagged null record;

  type Derived is new My_Class with record
    A, B : Integer;
    -- You can add field in derived types.
  end record;
end P;
```

```
package P is
  type My_Class is tagged record
    Id : Integer;
  end record;

  procedure Foo (Self : My_Class);
  -- If you define a procedure taking a My_Class argument,
  -- in the same package, it will be a method.

  type Derived is new My_Class with null record;

  overriding procedure Foo (Self : My_Class);
  -- overriding qualifier is optional, but if it is here,
  -- it must be valid.
end P;
```

## Dispatching calls

```
with P; use P;

procedure Main is
  Instance   : My_Class;
  Instance_2 : Derived;
begin
  Foo (Instance);
  -- Static (non dispatching) call to Foo of My_Class

  Foo (Instance_2);
  -- Static (non dispatching) call to Foo of Derived
end Main;
```

## Dispatching calls

```
with P; use P;

procedure Main is
  Instance   : My_Class'Class := My_Class'(12);
  --         ^ Denotes the classwide type
  --           Needs to be initialized
  --
  -- Classwide type can be My_Class or any descendent of
  -- My_Class
  Instance_2 : My_Class'Class := Derived'(12);
begin
  Foo (Instance);
  -- Dynamic (dispatching) call to Foo of My_Class

  Foo (Instance_2);
  -- Dynamic (dispatching) call to Foo of Derived
end Main;
```

## Dispatching calls

```
with P; use P;

procedure Main is
  Instance   : My_Class'Class := My_Class'(12);
  Instance_2 : My_Class'Class := Derived'(12);
begin
  Foo (Instance);
  -- Dynamic (dispatching) call to Foo of My_Class

  Foo (Instance_2);
  -- Dynamic (dispatching) call to Foo of Derived
end Main;
```

# Conversions

```
with P; use P;

procedure Main is
  Instance   : Derived'Class := Derived'(12);
  Instance_2 : My_Class'Class := Instance;
  -- Implicit conversion from Derived'Class to My_Class'Class
  Instance   : My_Class := My_Class (Instance_2);
  --               ^ Can convert from 'Class to definite
  Instance_2 : Derived;
begin
  Instance := My_Class (Instance_2);
  --       ^ Explicit conversion from definite derived
  --       object to definite My_Class (called view
  --       conversion)
  Instance_2 := Derived (Instance);
  --       ^ COMPILE ERROR, from definite base to definite subclass
  declare
    D : Derived'Class := Derived'Class (Instance_2);
    --               ^ From classwide base to classwide subclass
  begin
    null;
  end;
end Main;
```



```
with P;  
  
procedure Main is  
  Instance   : P.My_Class'Class := My_Class'(12);  
begin  
  Instance.Foo;  
  -- Call to procedure Foo, with dot notation.  
  -- Procedure is visible even though not in scope.  
end Main;
```

## Quizz: Object oriented programming

---

## Quiz 1: Is there a compilation error?

```
-- p.ads
package P is
  type T is tagged null record;
  procedure Proc (V : T);
end P;

-- main.adb
with P;
procedure Main is
  V : P.T;
begin
  Proc (V);
  V.Proc;
end Main;
```

## Quizz 2: Is there a compilation error?

```
package P is
  type T1 is record
    F1 : Integer;
  end record;

  type T2 is new T1 with record
    F2 : Integer;
  end record;
end P;
```

## Quizz 3: Is there a compilation error?

```
package P is
  type T1 is range 1 .. 10;
  procedure Proc (V : T1);

  type T2 is new T1;

  type T3 is new T2;
  overriding procedure Proc (V : T3);
end P;
```

## Quizz 4: Who is called ?

```
-- pck.ads
package Pck is
  type Root is tagged null record;
  procedure P (V : Root);

  type Child is new Root with null record;
  overriding procedure P (V : Child);

  type Grand_Child is new Child with null record;
  overriding procedure P (V : Grand_Child);
end Pck;

-- main.adb
with Pck;
procedure Main is
  V : Pck.Child;
begin
  V.P;
end;
```

## Quizz 5: Who is called ?

```
-- pck.ads
package Pck is
  type Root is tagged null record;
  procedure P (V : Root);

  type Child is new Root with null record;
  overriding procedure P (V : Child);

  type Grand_Child is new Child with null record;
  overriding procedure P (V : Grand_Child);
end Pck;

-- main.adb
with Pck;
procedure Main is
  V : Child'Class := Grand_Child'(others => <>);
begin
  V.P;
end;
```

## Quizz 6: Who is called ?

```
-- pck.ads
package Pck is
  type Root is tagged null record;
  procedure P (V : Root);

  type Child is new Root with null record;
  overriding procedure P (V : Child);

  type Grand_Child is new Child with null record;
  overriding procedure P (V : Grand_Child);
end Pck;

-- main.adb
with Pck;
procedure Main is
  W : Grand_Child;
  V : Child := Child (W);
begin
  V.P;
end;
```



## Quizz 7: Who is called ?

```
-- pck2.ads
with Pck; use Pck;
package body Pck2 is
  procedure Call (V : Root) is
  begin
    V.P;
  end Call;
end Pck2;

-- main.adb
with Pck, Pck2; use Pck, Pck2;
procedure Main is
  V : Child;
begin
  Call (Root (V));
end;
```

## Quizz 8: Who is called ?

```
-- pck2.adb/s
with Pck; use Pck;
package body Pck2 is
  procedure Call (V : Root'Class) is
  begin
    V.P;
  end Call;
end Pck2;

-- main.adb
with Pck, Pck2; use Pck, Pck2;
procedure Main is
  V : Child;
begin
  Call (V);
end;
```