



Introduction to Ada for Beginning and Experienced Programmers

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Brief History of Ada



- Named after Ada Byron, countess of Lovelace (1815-1852)
- 1983: The basis
 - First industrial language with exceptions, generics, tasking
- 1995: OOP, protected objects, hierarchical libraries
 - First standardized object-oriented language
- 2005: Interfaces, improving existing features
 - Putting it all together
- 2012 : Contracts, higher level expressions
 - Going formal

Ada 2022 coming soon !



A Free Language



- An international standard
 - ISO 8652:2012, freely available
 - Does not belong to any company
 - Entirely controlled by its users
- Free (and proprietary) compilers
- Many free resources
 - Components, APIs, tutorials...
 - <http://www.adaic.com>, <http://getadanow.com>,
<http://libre.adacore.com>...
- A dynamic community
 - Newgroups : `comp.lang.ada`, `fr.comp.lang.ada`
 - LinkedIn, Reddit, IRC, Identi.ca, Stack Overflow, GNU Go Ada Initiative...



Who Uses Ada?





Why Use Ada?

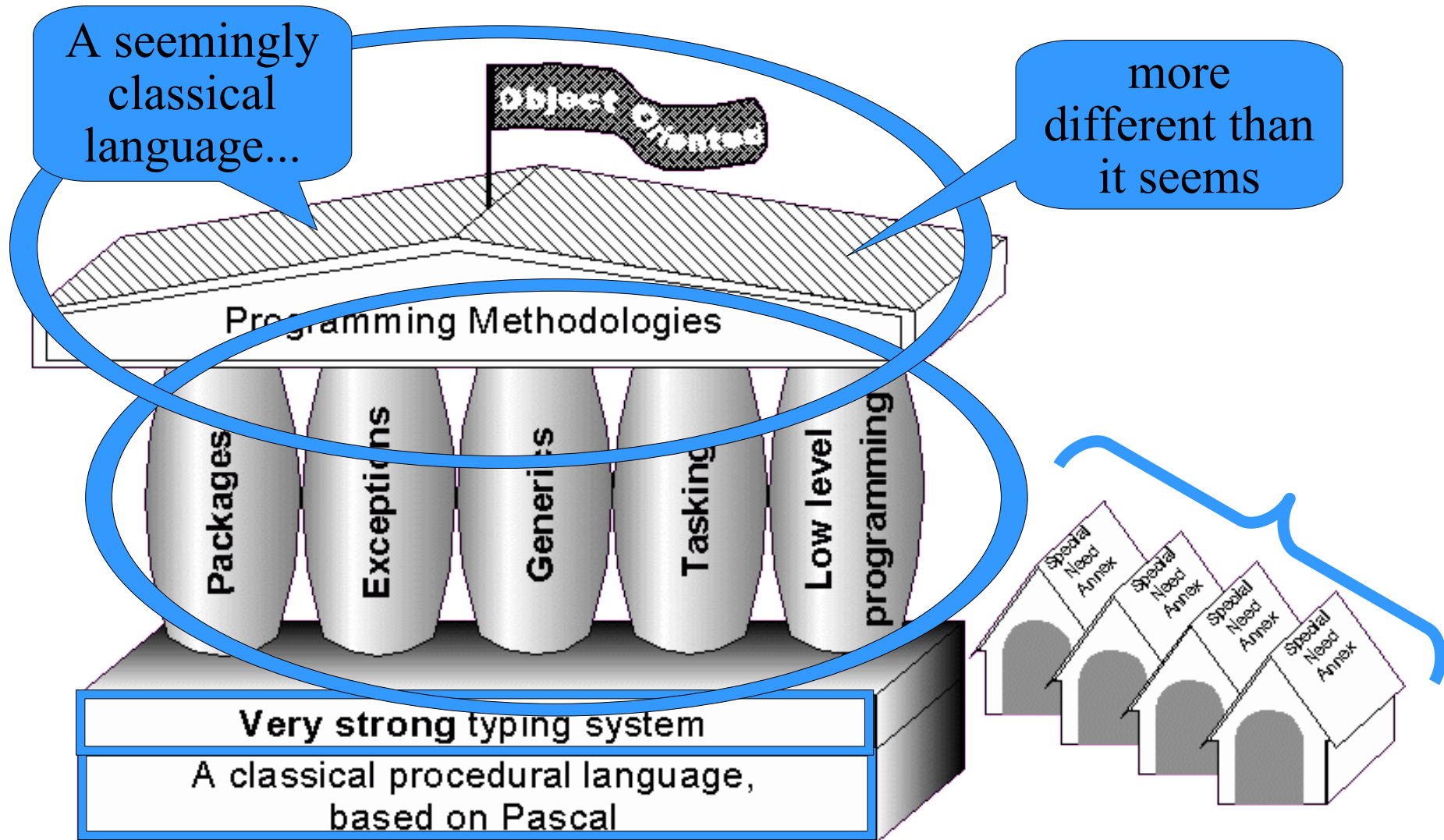
- When failure is not an option
 - Of course, Ada is used in safety critical systems...
- Other systems should not fail!
 - Buffer overflows are still the most common origin of security breaches
 - Arithmetic overflow, illegal pointers, memory leaks...
- Ada checks a lot at compile time
 - Bad design doesn't compile!

What's important in a language is not what it allows

What's important in a language is what it forbids

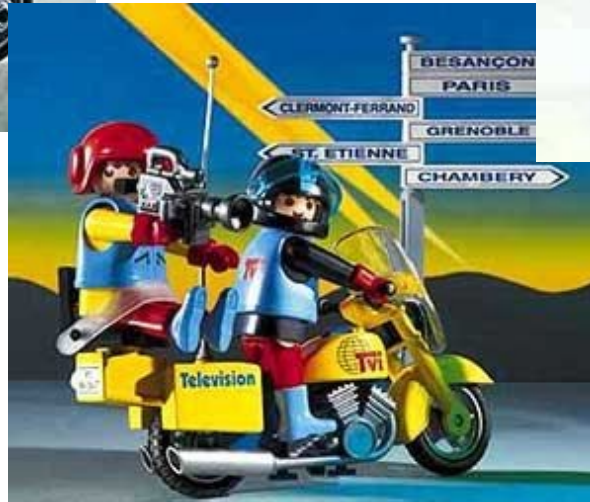


What's in Ada





The Building-Block Approach





The Building-Block Approach





Readable, Pascal-Like Syntax

```
for C in Colour loop
  I := I + 1;
end loop;
```

```
while I > 1 loop
  I := I - 1;
end loop;
```

```
Main_Loop :
loop
  I := I + 1;

  exit Main_Loop when I = 100;
  I := I + 2;
end loop Main_Loop;
```

Cannot cheat
with loop control

```
if I in 1 .. 10 then
  Result := Red;
elsif I in 11 .. 20 then
  Result := Green;
elsif I in 21 .. 30 then
  Result := Blue;
end if;
```

```
case I is
  when 1 .. 10 =>
    Result := Red;
  when 11 .. 20 =>
    Result := Green;
  when 21 .. 30 =>
    Result := Blue;
  when others =>
    Result := Red;
end case;
```

All possible cases
must be given

```
Mat := ((1, 0, 0),
        (0, 1, 0),
        (0, 0, 1));
```

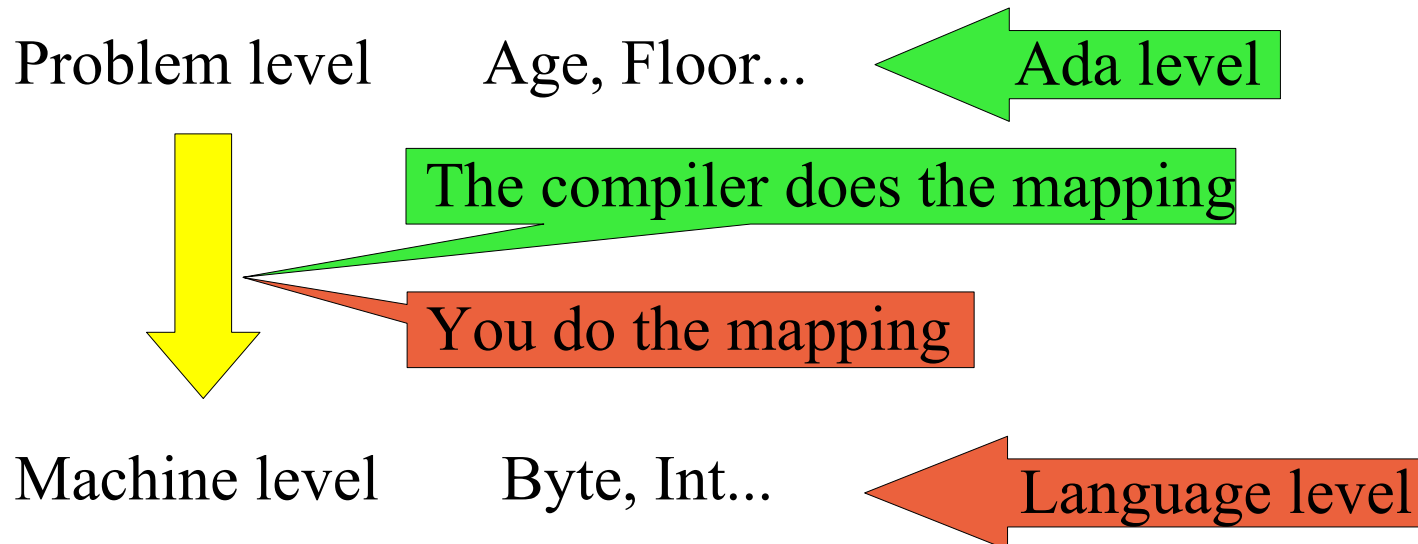
```
Head := new Node'(Value=> 10_000,
                   Next => new Node'(Value=> 2009, Next=> null);
```



Strong Typing System

```
type Age    is range 0..125;
type Floor  is range -5 .. 15;

My_Age     : Age;
My_Floor   : Floor;
...
My_Age     := 10;           -- OK
My_Floor   := 10;           -- OK
My_Age     := My_Floor;    -- FORBIDDEN !
```





Packages (1)

```
package Colour_Manager is
  type Colour is private;
  type Density is delta 1.0/256.0 range 0.0 .. 1.0;

  Red, Green, Blue : constant Colour;

  function "+" (Left, Right : Colour) return Colour;
  function "*" (Coeff: Density; Origin : Colour) return Colour;

private
  type Colour is
    record
      R_Density, G_Density, B_Density : Density;
    end record;
  Red   : constant Colour := (1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
  Green : constant Colour := (0.0, 1.0, 0.0);
  Blue  : constant Colour := (0.0, 0.0, 1.0);
end Colour_Manager;
```

```
package body Colour_Manager is
  ..
end Colour_Manager;
```



Packages (2)

```
with Colour_Manager;  
procedure Paint is  
  use Colour_Manager;  
  My_Colour : Colour := 0.5*Blue + 0.5*Red;  
begin  
  -- Make it darker  
  My_Colour := My_Colour * 0.5;  
  My_Colour := My_Colour / 2.0; -- Forbidden (or define "/")  
end Paint;
```

Abstractions are enforced

Dependencies are explicit
→ no makefiles!



Discriminated Types

```
type Major is (Letters, Sciences, Technology);  
type Grade is delta 0.1 range 0.0 .. 20.0;
```

```
type Student_Record (Name_Length : Positive;  
                      with_Major  : Major)
```

Discriminants

```
is record
```

```
  Name      : String(1 .. Name_Length); --Size depends on discriminant  
  English   : Grade;  
  Maths     : Grade;
```

```
  case with_Major is          -- Variant part, according to discriminant
```

```
    when Letters =>  
      Latin : Grade;
```

```
    when Sciences =>  
      Physics : Grade;  
      Chemistry : Grade;
```

```
    when Technology =>  
      Drawing : Grade;
```

```
  end case;
```

```
end record;
```

**Discriminants are to data
what parameters are to subprograms**



Object Oriented Programming

- Packages support encapsulation
- Tagged types support dynamic binding
- A class = Encapsulation + dynamic binding
 - Design pattern: a tagged type in a package

```
package widget is
  type Instance is tagged private;
  procedure Paint (Self : Instance);
  ...
private
  ...
end widget;
```

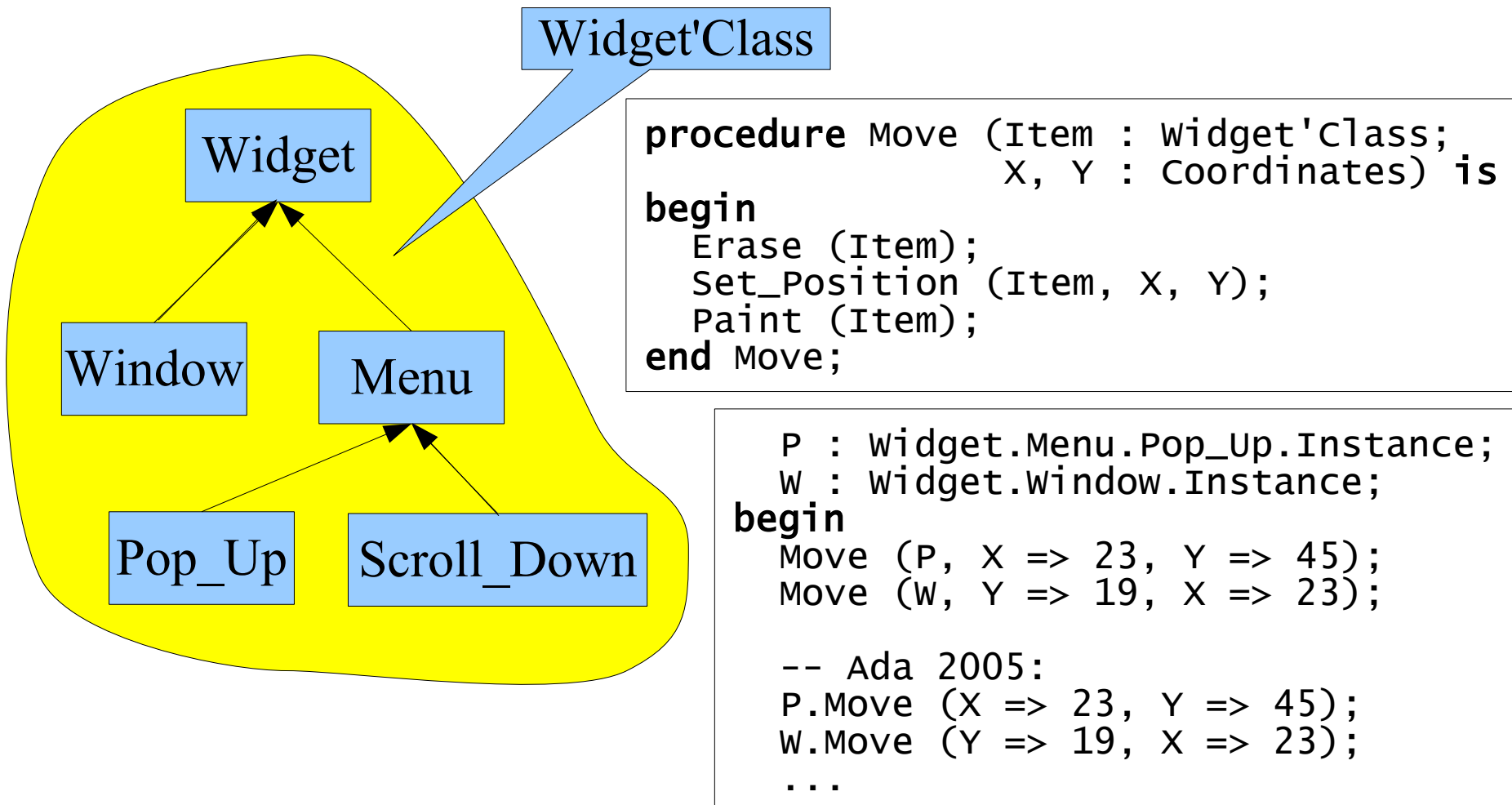
```
package Menu is
  type Instance is new widget.Instance with private;
  procedure Paint (Self : Instance);
  ...
private
  ...
end widget;
```



Object Oriented Programming



- Differentiate *specific* type from *class-wide* type





Interfaces (Ada 2005+)



- A type can be derived from one tagged type and several interfaces
 - Methods of an interface are abstract or null

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;
package Persistence is
  type Services is interface;

  procedure Read (F : File_Type; Item : out Services) is abstract;
  procedure Write (F : File_Type; Item : in Services) is abstract;
end Persistence;
```

```
type Persistent_Window is
  new Widget.Window.Instance and Persistence.Services;
```



Exceptions

- Every run-time error results in an exception
 - Buffer overflow
 - Dereferencing null
 - Device error
 - Memory violation (in C code!)
 - ...
- Every exception can be handled

Once you've taken care of the unexpected...

..take care of the unexpected unexpected



Generics

- Provide algorithms that work on any data type with a *required* set of properties

```
generic
  type Item is private;
  procedure Swap (X, Y : in out Item);

  procedure Swap (X, Y : in out Item) is
    Temp : Item;
  begin
    Temp := X;
    X     := Y;
    Y     := Temp;
  end Swap;
```

```
  procedure Swap_Age is new Swap (Age);
  My_Age, His_Age : Age;
begin
  Swap_Age (My_Age, His_Age);
```




Tasking

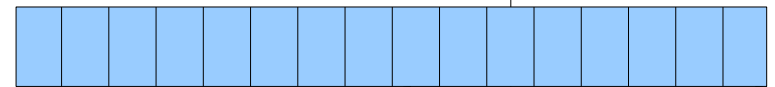
- Tasking is an integral part of the language
 - Not a library
- Tasks (*threads*) are high level objects
- High level communication and synchronization
 - Rendezvous (client/server model)
 - Protected objects (passive monitors)
- Tasking is easy to use
 - Don't hesitate to put tasks in your programs!



Access to Low Level

- Let the compiler do the hard work
 - You describe the high level view
 - You describe the low level view
 - You work at high level, and get what you want at low level

```
type BitArray is array (Natural range <>) of Boolean;  
type Monitor_Info is  
  record  
    On      : Boolean;  
    Count   : Natural range 0..127;  
    Status  : BitArray (0..7);  
  end record;  
  
for Monitor_Info use  
  record  
    On      at 0 range 0 .. 0;  
    Count   at 0 range 1 .. 7;  
    Status  at 0 range 8 .. 15;  
  end record;
```





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    Status  : BitArray (0..7);
  end record;

for Monitor_Info use
  record
    On      at 0 range 0 .. 0;
    Count   at 0 range 1 .. 7;
    Status  at 0 range 8 .. 15;
  end record;
```

```
MI : Monitor_info;
begin
  MI.Status(3) := False;
```



```
ANDB [BP-11],-9
```



Really Low Level

```
KBytes : constant := 1024;  
  
Memory : Storage_Array (0..640*KBytes-1);  
for Memory'Address use To_Address(0);  
  
procedure Poke (Value : Byte; Into : Storage_Offset) is  
begin  
    Memory (Into) := Value;  
end Poke;  
  
function Peek (From : Storage_Offset) return Byte is  
begin  
    return Memory (From);  
end Peek;
```

- You can include machine code...
- You can handle interrupts...

Everything can be done in Ada,
provided it is stated **clearly**



Special Needs Annexes

- An annex is an extension of the standardisation for specific problem domains.
 - An annex contains no new syntax. An annex may define only packages, pragmas or attributes.
- System Programming Annex
- Real-Time Annex
- Distributed Systems Annex
- Information Systems Annex
- Numerics Annex
- Safety and Security Annex



A Portable Language



- Really portable!
 - Configure/automake/conditional compilation... only compensate for the lack of portability
 - The virtual machine concept is just a workaround for the lack of portability of programming languages.
 - But there are Ada compilers for the JVM and .net as well...
- All compilers implement *exactly* the same language
 - and are checked by passing a conformity suite
- High level constructs protect from differences between systems

Linux, Windows: 100% same code



Ease of Writing

- Try GNAT's error messages!

```
procedure Error is
  Lines : Integer;
begin
  Line := 3;
  Lines = 3;
end Error;
```

error.adb:4:04: "Line" is undefined
error.adb:4:04: possible misspelling of "Lines"

error.adb:5:10: "=" should be ":="

- The language protects you from many mistakes
 - Strong typing is not a pain, it's a help!
 - If it compiles, it works...
 - Spend your time on *designing*, not chasing stupid bugs



Components and Tools



- Ada interfaces easily with other languages
 - Bindings are available for most usual components
 - Posix, Win32, X, Motif, Gtk, Qt, Tcl, Python, Lua, Ncurses, Bignums, Corba, MySQL, PostGres...
- Unique to Ada:
 - AWS (Ada Web Server)
 - A complete web development framework
 - ASIS (Ada Semantic Interface Specification)
 - Makes it easy to write tools to process and analyze Ada sources
 - Many more...



Conclusion



***Try* Ada !**

...and discover what higher level programming means