

Towards Ada2012: an interim report from the Ada Rapporteur Group

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Ada-Europe 2010 Valencia, Spain



The ARG in the greater scheme of things

- The ARG is in charge of Ada language maintenance and design. Its technical decisions are examined and ratified by
 - WG9, which has national representations, and is Working group nine of
 - SC22, the International Standardization Committee for Programming Languages,
 which is part of
 - JTC1: the joint (ISO/IEC) technical committee for Information Technology
 - which answers to two galactic entities:
 - ISO (International Standards Organization) and
 - IEC (International Electrotechnical Committee)



Activities and decisions of the ARG

- Driven by user queries/comments and by internal design activities: Ada Issues (AI's)
- Ada Comment (a gloss on a technical point)
- No Action (live with it)
- Confirmation (the RM is correct and clear)
- Ramification (the RM is correct but obscure)
- Binding Interpretation (The RM has a gap or is wrong)
- Amendment: for the next standard of the language
- Ongoing: editing the RM and the Annotated RM



Current scope of activities

- regular AI's : processed on a rolling basis
- Review of ASIS 2005 standard : complete
- New amendment: time-bound.
 - Need to demonstrate language evolution
 - Need to limit size of amendment (workload, ISO issues)

WG9 guidelines:

- All amendment AI's received by June 2009
- All corrective AI's received by June 2010
- Preliminary standard distributed by Nov. 2010
- Then draft to WG9, vote, SC22, etc.
- Tentative publication date of new document: Q2 2012.



Amendment highlights

Certain to be adopted

- Pre- and Post-conditions for subprograms
- In-out parameters for functions
- Bounded containers, proper concurrent queues, holder container
- Better accessibility rules for anonymous access types
- New concurrency constructs for multicores
- Conditional and case expressions
- Quantified expressions



- Program correctness
- Containers
- Constructs for expressiveness
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Program Correctness

- Need a general mechanism to introduce new checkable properties of entities: subprograms, types, subtypes.
- Checking may be static (compiler) or dynamic (assertions)

- AI05-0145 Pre- and Postconditions
- AI05-0146 Type Invariants
- AI05-0153 Subtype predicates
- AI05-0183 Aspect Specifications



Pre- and Postconditions



Pre- and Postconditions (2)

- Unified syntax for aspect specifications
- Semantic analysis of conditions is done at end of package (freeze point of subprogram)
- Conditions can be verified dynamically like assertions, or statically by analysis tools and/or clever compilers
- Can specify classwide conditions and type-specific conditions. Classwide conditions are inherited by the corresponding primitive of each descendant type.
- Dynamic condition checking is controlled by assertion mode
- Check can be in caller or in callee.



Pre- and postconditions (3)

- New Attributes, mostly for use in postconditions:
- X'Old denotes the value of X before subprogram starts execution (X can be an arbitrary expression)
- F'Result denotes the result of the current function call.

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Type invariants

```
package Q is
  type T(...) is private
  with Invariant => Is_Valid (T);
  type T2(...) is abstract tagged private
  with Invariant'Class => Is_Valid (T2);
  function Is_Valid (X : T) return Boolean;
  function Is_Valid (X2 : T2) return Boolean is abstract;
end Q;
```



Type Invariants (2)

- For private types and type extensions.
- Classwide invariants and type-specific invariants
- Inheritance follows Liskov's rules
- Invariants are checked:
 - On object initialization
 - On conversion to the type
 - On return from function that creates object of the type
 - On return from subprogram that has (in)- out parameter of the type
- Not bullet-proof:
 - Still possible to modify object through access values
 - If invariant for private extension depends on visible inherited component, invariant is at risk.



Subtype Predicates

Under discussion

```
type Rec is record
   A : Natural;
end record;
subtype Decimal_Rec is Rec
   with Predicate => Rec.A mod 10 = 0;
```

- A predicate can be specified for any subtype
- A predicate is not a constraint (akin to a null exclusion)
- Most common use: non-contiguous enumeration types.



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Containers

- The Ada2005 library is sparse, compared with those of other languages, and with the state of the art in data-structure design.
- AI05-0001 Bounded containers
- AI05-0069 Holder container
- AI05-0136 Multiway tree container
- AI05-0159 Queue containers
- AI05-0212 Accessors and Iterators for Ada. Containers



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Programming expressiveness

- More powerful functions
- Better iterators on all containers
- AI05-0139 Syntactic sugar for accessors, containers, and iterators
- AI05-0142 Explicitly aliased parameters
- AI05-0143 In Out parameters for functions
- AI05-0144 Detecting dangerous order dependences
- AI05-0177 Renaming expressions as functions



Syntactic sugar for iterators

 Interface with implicit dereference on access discriminant:

```
package Ada.References is
    type Reference is limited interface;
end Ada.References;
```

• Allows indexing over containers:

```
for Cursor in Iterate (Container) loop
   Container (Cursor) := Container (Cursor) + 1;
end loop;
```



Detecting dangerous order dependences

- In-out parameters for functions and unspecified order of evaluation are a bad combination!
- F (Obj) + G (Obj)
- Is problematic if F and / or G have side-effects on their actuals
- AI provides a precise statically checkable definition of identity and overlap between objects. Compiler can then verify that:
- in a complex expression involving a function call with a modifiable parameter, there is no other component of the expression that denotes the same object or a portion of it.



Renaming expressions as functions

- Under discussion
- To simplify the writing of pre/postconditions and predicates, allow parametrized expressions (aka function bodies in package specs):
- **function** Cube (X : integer) **is** (X ** 3) ;



Programming expressiveness (2)

- Flexible syntactic forms for predicates in contracts and elsewhere
- AI05-0147 Conditional expressions
- AI05-0158 Generalizing membership tests
- AI05-0176 Quantified expressions
- AI05-0177 Parametrized expressions
- AI05-0188 Case expressions
- AI05-0191 Aliasing predicates



Conditional Expressions

```
Value:= (if X > Y then F(X) else G(Y));
```

- If result type is Boolean, *else_part* can be omitted.
- Generally parenthesized
- Must work with classwide types and anonymous access types.



Extending membership operations

- The argument of a membership test can be a set of values:
- If (C not in 'A' | 'B' | 'O') then
- Put_Line ("invalid blood type");
- else ...



Quantified expressions

A is sorted:

```
(for all I in A'First .. T'Pred(A'Last) \mid A(I) \le A(T'Succ(I)))
```

N is composite:

```
(for some X in 2 .. N / 2 | N mod X \neq 0)
```

Computation is short-circuited.

some is not a reserved word



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Visibility mechanisms

- Need more flexible ways to name entities in the rather complex environment in which a unit is compiled.
- Incomplete types can be useful in additional contexts

- AI05-0135 "Integrated" nested packages
- AI05-0150 Use all type clause
- AI05-0151 Allow incomplete types as parameter and result types
- AI05-0162 Allow incomplete types to be completed by partial views



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Concurrency and real-time features

- Need to address the multicore revolution
- Better scheduling tools justify more elaborate constructs
- AI05-0117 Memory barriers and Volatile objects
- AI05-0167 Managing affinities on multiprocessors
- AI05-0169 Defining group budgets for multiprocessors
- AI05-0171 Ravenscar Profile for Multiprocessor Systems
- AI05-0166 Yield for non-preemptive dispatching
- AI05-0168 Extended suspension objects
- AI05-0170 Monitoring the time spent in Interrupt Handlers
- AI05-0174 Implement Task barriers in Ada



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Anonymous access types and storage management

- Need to simplify accessibility rules for anonymous types
- Need more flexible storage reclamation mechanisms
- AI05-0148 Accessibility of anonymous access stand-alone objects
- AI05-0149 Access types conversion and membership
- AI05-0152 Restriction No_Anonymous_Allocators
- AI05-0189 Restriction No Allocators After Elaboration
- AI05-0190 Global storage pool controls
- AI05-0193 Alignment of allocators



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Syntactic sweeteners

- What, no "continue" statement?
- Where are pragmas legal?

- AI05-0100 Placement of pragmas
- AI05-0163 Pragmas instead of null
- AI05-0179 Labels at end of a sequence_of_statements



The language design imperative

 "You boil it in sawdust: you salt it in glue: You condense it with locusts and tape: Still keeping one principal object in view— To preserve its symmetrical shape."

The Hunting of the snark

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Discards

- AI05-0074-2 Allowing an explicit "end private;" in a package spec
- AI05-0074-3 Deferred instance freezing
- AI05-0140-1 Identity functions
- AI05-0175-1 Cyclic fixed point types
- AI05-0187-1 Shorthand for assignments with expressions naming target (a += 1)



TO BE CONTINUED!

- Details at
- http://www.ada-auth.org/AI05-SUMMARY.HTML
- Implementors: start your compilers!

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