Unified Ada Tutorial

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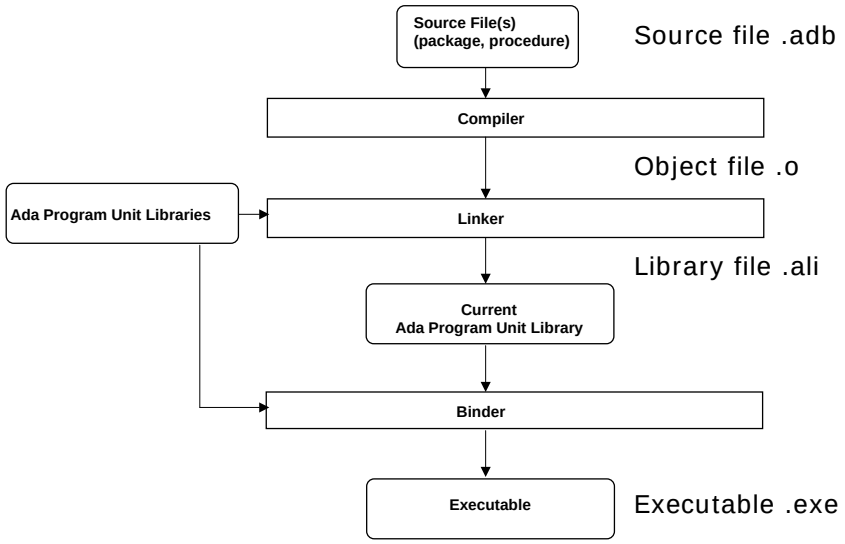
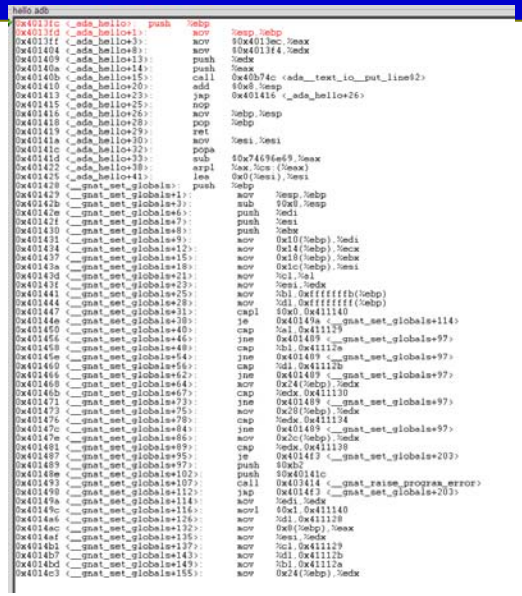
Compilation Process



A Simple Ada Program

```
with Ada.Text_Io;
use Ada.Text_Io ;

procedure Hello is
begin
   Put("Hello");
end Hello;
```



Operator Precedence

Precedence	*Operators*	*Notes*
Highest	** not abs	
operators	* / mod rem	Multiply
	+ -	Unary operators
	+ - &	Binary operators
Relational operators	= /= < <= > >=	
	in not in	Membership operators
operators	and or xor	Logical
Lowest	and then or else	Short-circuit

Operators

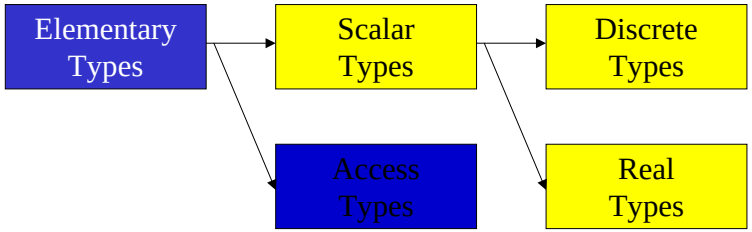
Sequential Control Statements

- assignment
- null
- block
- return
- procedure calls

```
declare  -- vars local to block
   Local_1 : Integer;
begin  -- code of the block
   Local_1 := 2;
   Value := Value / Local_1;
end;  -- end of the block
```

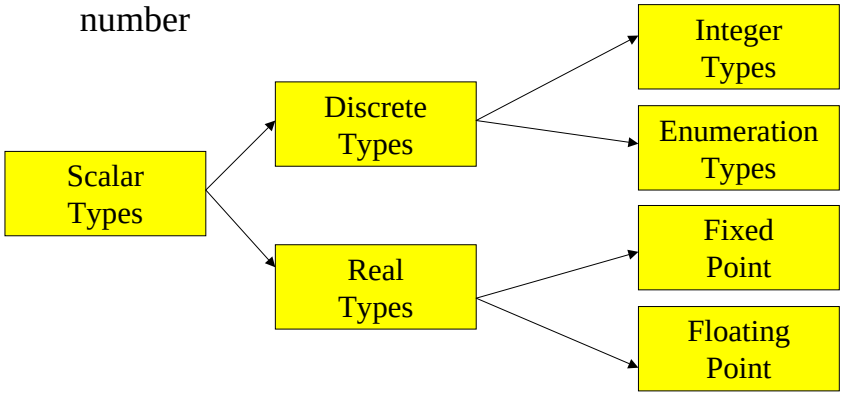

Type Classification

- **Elementary** Types : Values are logically indivisible
- **Composite** Types : Values composed from components



Scalar Types

- Ordered → relational operators are defined
- Each value of a discrete type has a position number



Attributes of Scalar Types

- S'First denotes the lower bound of the range of S.
- S'Last denotes the upper bound of the range of S
- S'Range is equivalent to the range S'First .. S'Last
- S'Min returns lower of two elements
- S'Max returns higher of two elements
- S'Value accepts a string and returns the value in the type
- S'Image converts the value into a string
- S'Pred and S'Succ

Operations on Scalar Types

- S'Min returns lower of two elements
- S'Max returns higher of two elements
- S'Value accepts a string and returns the value in the type
- S'Image converts the value into a string
- S'Pred and S'Succ – behavior depends on the scalar type
  - S'Pred (Integer) : returns (Integer -1)
  - S'Succ (Integer) : returns (Integer + 1)

Subtypes

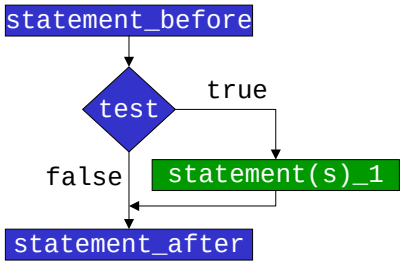
```
subtype Natural is Integer range 0..Integer'Last;

subtype Positive is Integer range 1..Integer'Last;

subtype NonNegativeFloat is Float range 0.0 .. Float'Last;


subtype SmallInt is Integer range -50..50;

subtype CapitalLetter is Character range 'A'..'Z';
X, Y, Z      : SmallInt;
NextChar     : CapitalLetter;
Hours_Worked : NonNegFloat;


X := 25;
Y := 26;
Z := X + Y;
```


Enumeration IO

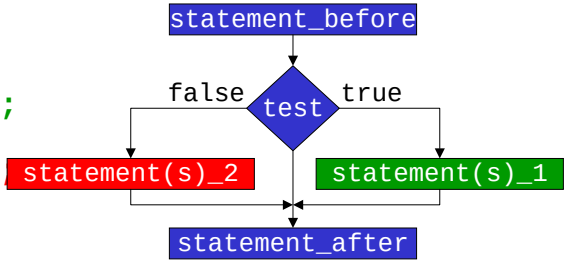
```
type Days is
  (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday,
   Saturday, Sunday);

package Day_IO is new Ada.Text_IO.Enumeration_IO(Enum=>Days);

if this_day in weekend_days then
   put("Holliday!");
end if;

Day_IO.Get(Item => Today);
Day_IO.Put(Item => Today, Width => 10);
```


Conditional Control Statements : if – then - else

```
if test then
    statement(s)_1;
end if;
```




```
if test then
    statement(s)_1;
else
    statement(s)_2;
end if;
```



Conditional Control Statements : elsif

```
if test_1 then
    statement(s)_1;
elsif test_2 then
    statement(s)_2;
else
    statement(s)_3;
end if;
```

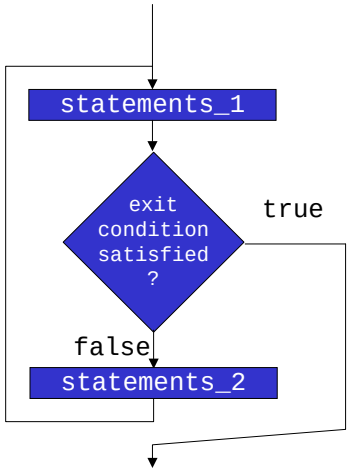
What does the flow chart look like?

Conditional Control Statements : case

```
case selector is
     when value_list_1 =>
        statement(s)_1;
     when value_list_2 =>
        statement(s)_2;
        …
     when others =>
        statement(s)_n;
  end case;
```

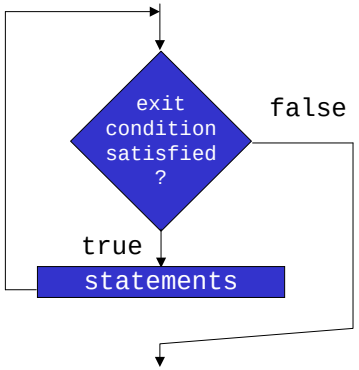

Iterative Control Statements: loop

-
```
loop
  statements_1;
  exit when test;
  statements_2;
end loop;
```



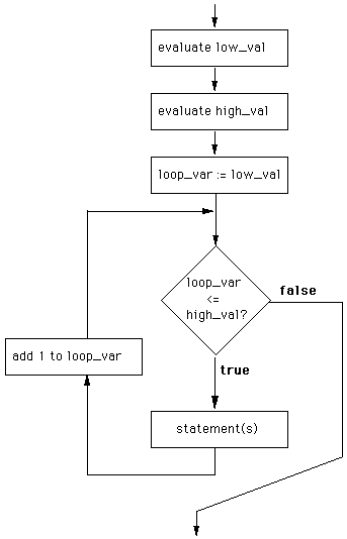
Iterative Control Statements: while

-
```
while condition loop
   statements;
end loop;
```



Iterative Control Statements: for

```
for loop_var in
  low_val .. high_val
loop
     statement(s);
end loop;
```



Functions

```
<function_header>
   <local_variables_and_constants>
begin
   <function_body>
end <function_name>;
```

- <function_header>
  - contains the function name and parameters.
- <local_variables>
  - variables used in the function (but nowhere else).
- <function_body>
  - the code the function executes.
- <function_name>
  - the name of the function.

Function Header

```
function <function name> (
 <formal parameter name> : <data type>;
 <formal parameter name> : <data type>;
. . . ) return <data type> is
```

```
function Fact (N : Integer) return Integer is
begin
     if N <= 1 then
            return 1;
     else
            return N * Fact (N-1);
     end if;
end Fact;
```


Procedures

```
<procedure_header>
   <local_variables_and_constants>
begin
   <procedure_body>
end <procedure_name>;
```

- <procedure_header>
  - contains the procedure name and parameters.
- <local_variables>
  - variables used in the procedure (but nowhere else).
- <procedure_body>
  - the code the procedure executes.
- <procedure_name>
  - the name of the procedure.

Procedure Header

No Information Flow (No Parameters)

```
procedure <procedure name> is
```

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;
procedure Hello is
begin
     Put_Line ("Hello");
end Hello;
```

With Information Flow (With Parameters)

```
procedure <procedure name> (
   <formal parameter name> : <mode> <data type>;
   <formal parameter name> : <mode> <data type>;
   . . . ) is
```

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;
procedure Increment (X : in out Integer;
                     Y : in out float) is
begin
   x:= x + 1; y := y + 1.4;
end Hello;
```


Procedure Calls

No Parameters

```
<procedure name>;
```

```
with Hello;
procedure Main is
begin
   Hello;
end Main;
```

With Parameters

```
<procedure name> (
   <formal parameter name> => <actual parameter name>;
   <formal parameter name> => <actual parameter name>,
   . . . );
```

```
with Increment;
procedure Main is
my_x : integer := 1;
my_y : float   := 2.0;
begin
   Increment(my_x, my_y);
end Main;
```


Arrays

```
type int_8_array  is array (1 .. 8) of Integer;
type CUBE6 is array (1..6, 1..6, 1..6) of Integer;
```

- Access elements using Indices
  - Single Dimension arrays A(I)
  - Two dimensional arrays A(I,J)
  - N dimensional array A(i_1, i_2,..,i_n)
- Loops can be used to access elements.

```
for I in 1 .. N loop
   for J in 1 .. N loop
      Put (B(I,J));
   end loop;
end loop;
```


Records

```
type My_Type_Record is
record
   my_boolean : Boolean;
   my_integer : Integer;
   my_real    : Float;
end record;
```

```
type My_Other_Type_Record is
record
   my_integer : Integer;
   my_real    : Float;
   my_boolean : Boolean;
end record;
```

```
Rec1 : my_type_record;
Rec2 : my_other_type_record;
```

- **Rec2 := Rec1;**
- **Rec1.my_boolean := Rec2.my_boolean;**
  Rec1.my_integer := Rec2.my_integer;
  Rec1.my_Real   := Rec2.my_real;

Arrays ADT

- Storage
- Retrieval
- Insertion
- Deletion
- Search
- Sort

```
My_Array_Max : constant Integer:=10;
My_Array_Min : constant Integer:=1;
type My_Integer_Array is array
(My_Array_Min .. My_Array_Max) of
Integer
```


Arrays: Linear Search

```
Procedure Linear_Search (  Input_Array,
                           Number_to_Search)
Begin
     Set Return_Index to -1
     For I:= 1 to size_of_array do
if (Input_Array(I) = Number_to_Search)
Return_Index := I;
Exit Loop
          endif
     end loop
     return Return_Index;
End Linear_Search;
```


Arrays: Binary Search

```
Procedure Binary_Search (    Input_Array,
                             Number_To_Search, Return_Index;
Begin
      Set Return_Index to –1;
      Set Current_Index to (Upper_Bound - Lower_Bound + 1) /2.
      Loop
            if the lower_bound > upper_bound
                  Exit;
            end if
if ( Input_Array(Current_Index) = Number_to_Search) then
                  Return_Index = Current_Index)
                  Exit;
            end if
if ( Input_Array(Current_Index) > Number_to_Search) then
                  Lower_Bound = Current_Index +1
            else
                  Upper_Bound = Current_Index – 1
            end if
      end loop
end Binary_Search;
```


Arrays: Bubble Sort

```
Procedure Bubble_Sort(Input_Output_Array)
Begin
for I in 1 .. My_Array_Max loop
                  for J in I+1 .. My_Array_Max loop
                  if (Input_Output_Array(I) <=
Input_Output_Array(J)) then
                        Temp := Input_Output_Array(I);
                        Input_Output_Array(I) :=
Input_Output_Array(J);
                        Input_Output__Array(J) := Temp;
                  end if;
                  end loop;
      end loop;
end Bubble_Sort;
```

Package Specification

```
package package_name is
  declarations

private
  type definitions
end package_name;
```

public portion

private portion

- Public:
  - What you need to know to use the package
- Private:
  - Implementation of data types

Package Body

- Implementation of the resources provided by the package
- The package is a "black box" to the user of the package.
- The package body is not visible to a package user.

```
package body package_name is

    declarations

end package_name;
```