



Teaching 'Concepts of Programming Languages' with Ada

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Rosenheim:

**A small city (pop. ~ 60000)
in the southern part of Germany
close to Munich, close to the Alps**





Motivation

... for Doing this Course at the University

- promote usage of Ada
- being convinced that my students can learn a lot from studying Ada

... for this Contribution

- promote the inclusion of teaching topics in this conference series
- encourage teachers to *use Ada even under difficult circumstances*



A Few Initial Remarks

- **Just a personal experience report**
No claim that the presented method of teaching is better
(in what sense?) than yours
- **If you like it: Good! You may copy some of the presented ideas**



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- **If you don't like it: Also good!**
Present your contrasting ideas at next year's conference!



1 Introduction

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University of Applied Sciences (Fachhochschulen, Polytechnics, ...)

- **Degrees:**
 - 7 semester bachelor program**
 - 3 semester master program**
 - no doctorates awarded**
- **Typical course:**
 - 4 semester credit hours, 60 contact hours, 5 ECTS credit points**
 - 2 hours lecture or seminar-like tuition, 2 hours practical per week**
- **Very strong focus on practical applicability**
 - è teaching mostly centred on mainstream programming languages**
C, C++, C#, Java



1 Introduction

Practical applicability!



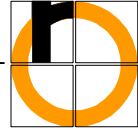
1 Introduction

Practical applicability!



1 Introduction

actical applicabil



1 Introduction

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1 Introduction



2 Design of the Course “Concepts of Programming Languages”

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- **Pre =>**
Students have a lot of programming experience
(6 semesters of C, Java, ..., various project assignments, etc.)
- **Post =>**
Students have a deep understanding of *some* of the concepts of programming languages



2 Design of the Course “Concepts of Programming Languages”

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- **Introductory chapters:**
history, COBOL, FORTRAN 77
- **Decision:**
Only one language in the practical
(consequently also to be used in the lectures as the central theme)
- **Decision:**
Ada is used as the central theme

Σ Single language approach to teaching “Concepts of Programming Languages”



2 Design of the Course “Concepts of Programming Languages”

Reasons for Choosing Ada

- Richness of concepts in Ada
- Bring a new, different world to the students
- Free excellent compiler, free ISO standard

Why not a functional language?

Separate elective module about functional languages

Biased towards applications in technical systems, esp. embedded and safety-critical systems



2 Design of the Course “Concepts of Programming Languages”

Emphasis on ...

- **Type systems**
- **Packages**
- **Generics**

Selection of these topics based on

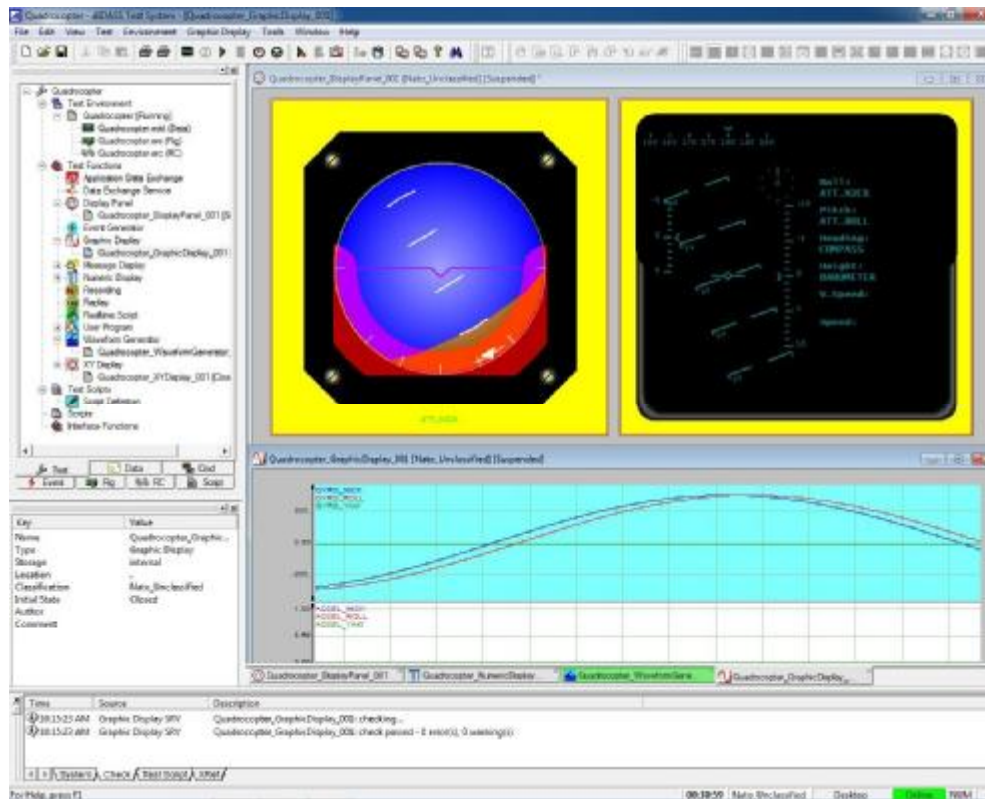
- **experience from industrial projects in the embedded domain**
- **25 years of teaching experience**

Example: Importance of type systems



2 Design of the Course “Concepts of Programming Languages”

Students Using a Test Tool of Aerospace Industry



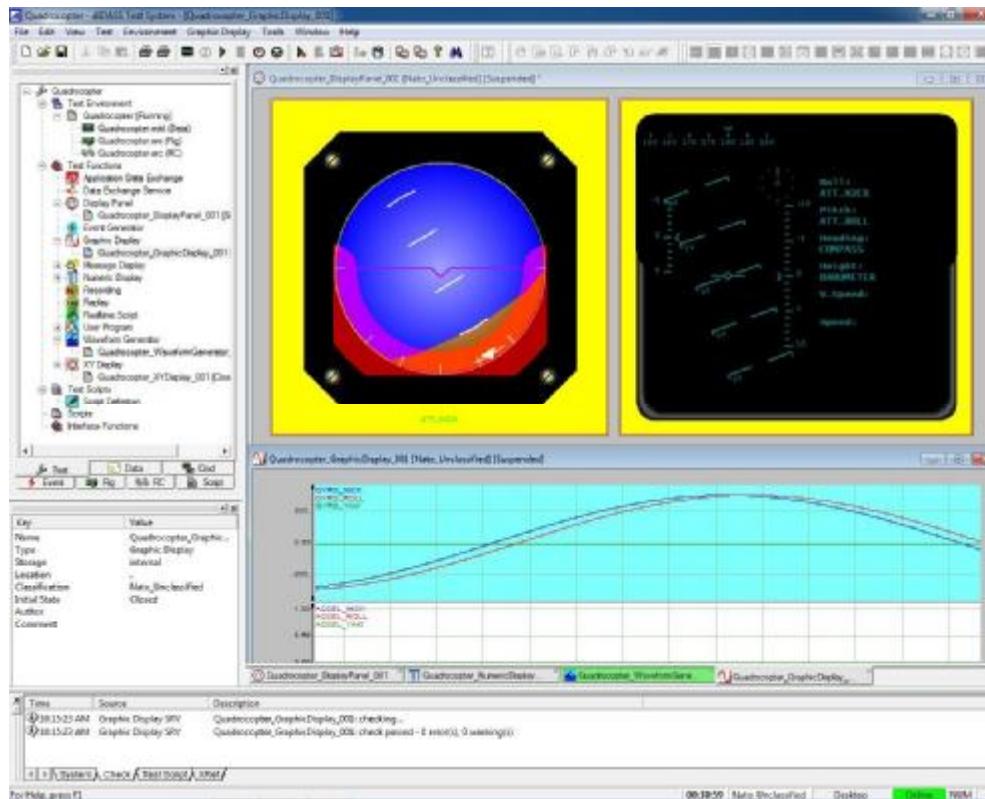
What is important?
What causes trouble?





2 Design of the Course “Concepts of Programming Languages”

Students Using a Test Tool of Aerospace Industry



What is important?
What causes trouble?
Get the data types right!



**Binary and decimal fixed point data types,
Integer and float data types,
Size and layout of data types, etc.**



2 Design of the Course “Concepts of Programming Languages”

Comparison to Other Languages

- **Course as described so far is only an Ada course at first glance, but ...**
- **All Ada concepts are always compared to other programming languages**
- **Many asides, discussions, etc.**
- **Self-directed learning (see next chapter)**
- **Cross-references to other courses (see chapter after the next)**



3 Course Segment “Questions and Discussions”

3 Course Segment “Questions and Discussions” (è Self-directed learning)



3 Course Segment “Questions and Discussions”

3 Course Segment “Questions and Discussions”

- Started a number of years ago with only a few items
- Now about fifty topics
- May now well be deemed **the most important part of the course**
- Idea behind it:
Guide the students **to think about (and discuss)**
these topics for themselves
- Examples: see next slides



3 Course Segment “Questions and Discussions”

Examples: easy level

A student's error in the first semester practical on programming - what is (probably) wrong?

```
for ( i=1; i<max; i++ );  
  {  
    ...  
  }
```



3 Course Segment “Questions and Discussions”

Examples: medium level

Which style guide is right?

- ***“A switch statement must always contain a default branch which handles unexpected cases.”***
- ***“Never use an others choice in a case statement.”***

What are the “best” strings of the three categories discussed (fixed-length, bounded-length, unbounded-length)?

Hint: Where are strings to be stored?

What should a pacemaker do when new raises storage error (or bad_alloc)?



3 Course Segment “Questions and Discussions”

Examples: medium level

What happens in $x := x + 1.23$; (Ada)

or in $x = x + 1.23$; (C, C++, Java) respectively?

(x be of type float)

How should $x + i$ be computed (x be float, i be integer)?

***Should the required type as in $variable_of_some_type := x + i$;
be considered?***

How about an overloaded function call in the expression?



3 Course Segment “Questions and Discussions”

Examples: difficult level

*In Ada the short-circuit operations **or else** and **and then** formally are no operators, and they cannot be overloaded – why?*

What does the following code do?

*How can it be that no code at all is generated
with optimizations turned on?*

```
inline unsigned64 Swap_64(unsigned64 x) {  
    unsigned64 tmp;  
    (*(unsigned32*)&tmp) = Swap_32(*(((unsigned32*)&x)+1));  
    (*(((unsigned32*)&tmp)+1)) = Swap_32(*(unsigned32*)&x);  
    return tmp;  
}
```



3 Course Segment “Questions and Discussions”

Examples: difficult level

*Why does Ada have two dots in a range (1 .. 10) ,
VHDL on the other side uses the reserved words **to** and **downto**,
e.g. (1 **to** 10) or (10 **downto** 1) ?*

*Why does Ada use **in out**, while VHDL uses **inout** (without blank)?*



3 Course Segment “Questions and Discussions”

Programs for Trying out and Discussing

- Execution of a loop

```
N := 4;  
for I in 1..N loop  
    put(I);  
    N := 10*N;  
end loop;
```

- “Evil Pointers” adapted from the book of John Barnes,
also in a C version (see proceedings)
- ...



4 Cross-References to other Courses

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- From the Section “Questions and Discussions”

Given a parameter of type

`access function (l,r : integer) return boolean,`

why is it not possible to use ">" 'access as an actual?

(Error message is "prefix of access attribute cannot be intrinsic")

- References to the course on safety-critical systems
- Quicksort in functional style in Scala – done in Ada



5 Evaluation of the Course

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- **How to Evaluate a University Course?**
 - **feedback from peers**
 - **feedback from industry**
 - **feedback from the students**
 - **self-reflection of the lecturer**
- **Comparing the success of the course to other courses on an objective scale: hard or impossible**



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5 Evaluation of the Course

Self-Reflection of the Lecturer

- + Course is specifically tailored to programmers of technical, embedded, and safety-critical systems, giving practical help in everyday programming, even including parts of VHDL**
- Functional and logic programming languages not treated
Mitigated by a separate course on Functional Programming**
- Omission of the synchronous programming paradigm**



6 Conclusion

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- **Using Ada as the central theme: successful, even with a focus on immediate practical applicability as demanded at Universities of Applied Sciences**
- **The presented course has a certain bias towards technical, embedded, real-time, safety-critical systems**
- **Good idea: complement such a course with a course on functional programming languages**



6 Conclusion

Thank you!

Questions?
Comments?



7 Supplements



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-- Quicksort in functional style in Scala [25]

```
-- def sort(xs: Array[Int]): Array[Int] = {  
--   if (xs.length <= 1) xs  
--   else {  
--     val pivot = xs(xs.length / 2)  
--     Array.concat(  
--       sort(xs filter (x => pivot > x)),  
--       xs filter (x => pivot == x),  
--       sort(xs filter (x => pivot < x)))  
--   }  
-- }
```




7 Supplements

```
with predicates; use predicates; -- not shown
with filters; use filters;      -- not shown
-- ArrayInt is defined with index type natural

function sort (xs : ArrayInt) return ArrayInt is
begin
    if xs'length <= 1 then return xs;
    else
        declare
            pivot : constant integer := xs(xs'length/2);
        begin
            return sort(filter(xs, pivot, greater)) &
                    filter(xs, pivot, equal)      &
                    sort(filter(xs, pivot, less));
        end;
    end if;
end sort;
```



7 Supplements

```
procedure Evil_Pointers is
  type P_Object_T is access all Integer;
  Evil_Obj_P : P_Object_T;
  procedure P (Objptr : access Integer) is
  begin
    Evil_Obj_P := Objptr;
  end P;
begin
  Put_Line ("Let's start!");
  declare ----- nested block
    An_Obj : aliased Integer; -- |
  begin -- |
    P (An_Obj'access); -- |
  end; ----- end of nested block
  Evil_Obj_P.All := 123;
end Evil_Pointers;
```



7 Supplements

- How to compile without errors?
- Maybe "p_objec_t" instead of "access integer" ??
- Maybe a type conversion ... := p_object_t(objptr) ??



7 Supplements

```
typedef int* object_p_t;
object_p_t evil_obj_p ;
void p(int* objptr){
    evil_obj_p = objptr;
}
int main (){
    void x (){          // local function instead of
        int an_obj;    // the nested block
        p(&an_obj);    // (possible in GNU C)
    }
    printf("Let's start!\n");
    x();
    *evil_obj_p = 123;
    printf("Result: %i\n", *evil_obj_p);
    return 0;
}
```



7 Supplements