

European Component Oriented Architecture (ECOA®) Collaboration Programme: Architecture Specification Part 10: Ada Language Binding

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0 Introduction

This Architecture Specification provides the specification for creating ECOA®-based systems. It describes the standardised programming interfaces and data-model that allow a developer to construct an ECOA®-based system. It uses terms defined in the Definitions (Architecture Specification Part 2). The details of the other documents comprising the rest of this Architecture Specification can be found in Section 3.

This document is Part 10 of the Architecture Specification, and describes the Ada 95 (reference ISO/IEC 8652:1995(E) with COR.1:2000) language binding for the module and container APIs that facilitate communication between the module instances and their container in an ECOA® system.

The document is structured as follows:

- Section 6 describes the Module to Language Mapping;
- Section 7 describes the method of passing parameters;
- Section 8 describes the Module Context;
- Section 9 describes the pre-defined types that are provided and the types that can be derived from them;
- Section 10 describes the Module Interface;
- Section 11 describes the Container Interface;
- Section 12 describes the External Interface;
- Section 13 provides a reference Ada specification for the ECOA[®] package, usable in any Ada binding implementation;

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1 Scope

This Architecture Specification specifies a uniform method for design, development and integration of software systems using a component oriented approach.

2 Warning

This specification represents the output of a research programme and contains mature high-level concepts, though low-level mechanisms and interfaces remain under development and are subject to change. This standard of documentation is recommended as appropriate for limited lab-based evaluation only. Product development based on this standard of documentation is not recommended.

3 Normative References

Architecture Specification IAWG-ECOA-TR-001 / DGT 144474

Part 1 Issue 4

Architecture Specification Part 1 – Concepts

Architecture Specification IAWG-ECOA-TR-012 / DGT 144487

Part 2 Issue 4

Architecture Specification Part 2 - Definitions

Architecture Specification IAWG-ECOA-TR-007 / DGT 144482

Part 3 Issue 4

Architecture Specification Part 3 – Mechanisms

Architecture Specification IAWG-ECOA-TR-010 / DGT 144485

Part 4 Issue 4

Architecture Specification Part 4 - Software Interface

Architecture Specification IAWG-ECOA-TR-008 / DGT 144483

Part 5 Issue 4

Architecture Specification Part 5 – High Level Platform

Requirements

Architecture Specification IAWG-ECOA-TR-006 / DGT 144481

Part 6 Issue 4

Architecture Specification Part 6 – ECOA® Logical Interface

Architecture Specification IAWG-ECOA-TR-011 / DGT 144486

Part 7 legge 4

Architecture Specification Part 7 – Metamodel

Architecture Specification IAWG-ECOA-TR-004 / DGT 144477

Part 8 Issue 4

Architecture Specification Part 8 – C Language Binding

Architecture Specification IAWG-ECOA-TR-005 / DGT 144478

Part 9 Issue 4

Architecture Specification Part 9 – C++ Language Binding

Architecture Specification IAWG-ECOA-TR-003 / DGT 144476

Part 10 Issue 4

Architecture Specification Part 10 - Ada Language Binding

ISO/IEC 8652:1995(E) Ada95 Reference Manual

with COR.1:2000 Issue 1

ISO/IEC 9899:1999(E) Programming Languages – C
ISO/IEC 14882:2003(E) Programming Languages C++

4 Definitions

For the purpose of this standard, the definitions given in Architecture Specification Part 2 apply.

5 Abbreviations

API Application Programming Interface

ECOA European Component Oriented Architecture. ECOA® is a registered trademark.

PINFO Persistent Information

UK United Kingdom

UTC Coordinated Universal Time
XML eXtensible Markup Language

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6 Module to Language Mapping

This section gives an overview of the Module and Container APIs, in terms of filename and the overall structure of the files.

The Ada 95 language allows tagged types (which allow object-oriented behaviour), however the Ada bindings will not use tagged types. This corresponds to traditional use within the avionics industry in the UK. Therefore the mapping is similar to C, apart from support for proper namespacing using Packages. The filename mapping is specified in Table 1.

The Module Interface will be composed of a set of procedures corresponding to each entry-point of the Module Implementation. The declaration of these procedures will be accessible in a package spec file called #module impl name#.ads.

The Container Interface will be composed of a set of procedures corresponding to the required operations. The declaration of these procedures will be accessible in a package spec file called #module impl name# Container.ads.

A dedicated structure named Context_Type, and called Module Context structure in the rest of the document will be generated by the ECOA toolchain in the Module Container specification (#module_impl_name#_Container.ads) and shall be extended by the Module implementer to contain all the user variables of the Module. This structure will be allocated by the container before Module Instance start-up and passed to the Module Instance in each activation entry-point (i.e. received events, received request-response and asynchronous request-response sent call-back).

Filename Use #module impl name#.ads Package specifies the #module impl name# module interface. #module impl name#.adb Package body #module impl name# implements the module interface. **#module impl name#** Container.{ads|adb} Package #module_impl_name#_Container specifies and implements the container Interface (functions provided by the container and callable by the module). It also specifies the standard module context information. #module impl name# User Context.ads Extensions to Module Context.

Table 1 Filename Mapping for Ada 95

Templates for the files in Table 1 are provided below:

6.1 Module Interface Template

```
- Include container
with #module impl name# Container#;
package #module impl name# is
   -- Event operation handlers specifications
   #list_of_event_operations_specifications#
   -- Request-Response operation handlers specifications
   #list_of_request_response_operations_specifications#
   -- Versioned Data Notifying operation handlers specifications
   #list of versioned data notifying operations specifications#
   -- Lifecycle operation handlers specifications
   #list of lifecycle operations specifications#
   -- Availability Changed API call specification(s) if this is a supervision module
   -- and the component requires at least one service
   #list of service availability changed call specifications#
   -- Provider Changed API call specification(s) if this is a supervision module
   -- and the component requires at least one service
   #list of service provider changed call specifications#
   -- Error notification handlers specifications for supervised modules if this module is a
   -- supervision module
   #list of error notification operations specifications#
    - Error notification handler specification if this module is a Fault Handler
   #error notification operation specification#
end #module impl name#;
```

```
-- @file "#module impl name#.adb"
-- Module Interface package for Module #module impl name#
-- Generated automatically from specification; do not modify here
-- autogenerated by the ECOA toolset and filled in by the module
-- developer.
                   _____
 - Standard ECOA Types
with ECOA:
-- Additionally Created Types
with #additionally created_types#;
  Include container
with #module_impl_name#_Container#;
 - Additional children or other packages implementing the module
with #additional with clauses#;
package body #module impl name# is
   -- Event operation handlers
   #list of event operations#
   -- Request-Response operation handlers
   #list of request response operations#
   -- Lifecycle operation handlers
```

```
#list_of_lifecycle_operations#

-- Error notification handlers specifications for supervised modules if this module is a
-- supervision module

#list of error notification operations specifications#

-- Error notification handler specification if this module is a Fault Handler

#error_notification_operation_specification#

end module_impl_name#;
```

6.2 Container Interface Template

```
-- @file "#module_impl_name#_Container.ads"
-- Container package specification for Module #module impl name#
-- Generated automatically from specification; do not modify here
 - Standard ECOA Types
with ECOA;
 - Additionally Created Types
with #additionally created types#;
  - Include module user context
with #module impl name# User Context;
package #module_impl_name#_Container is
   -- Module Implementation Context data type is specified here. This enables a
   -- module instance to hold its own private data in a non-OO fashion.
   type Context Type is record
        -- Standard container context information
       Operation Timestamp : ECOA. Timestamp Type;
       -- A hook to implementation dependant private data
       Platform Hook : System. Address;
        -- Information that is private to a module implementation
                           : #module impl name# User Context.User Context Type;
       Warm Start Context : #module impl name# User Context.Warm Start Context Type;
   end record;
    -- Event operation call specifications
   #event operation call specifications#
   -- Request-response call specifications
   #request response call specifications#
   -- Versioned data call specifications
   #versioned data call specifications#
   -- Functional parameters call specifications
   #properties call specifications#
   -- Logging services API call specifications
   #logging services call specifications#
   -- Recovery action service API call specification if this is a Fault Handler module
   #recovery action call specification#
   -- Time Services API call specifications
   #time services call specifications#
```

```
-- Get Service Availability API call specification(s) if this is a supervision module
-- and the component requires at least one service
#list_of_get_service_availability_call_specifications#

-- Set Service Availability API call specification(s) if this is a supervision module
-- and the component provides at least one service
#list_of_set_service_availability_call_specifications#

-- Lifecycle operations if this is a supervision module
#list of lifecycle operations specifications#

-- Context management operation
#save_non_volatile_context_operation#

end #module_impl_name#_Container;
```

6.3 User Module Context Template

```
-- @file "#module impl name# User Context.ads"
-- This is the module implementation private user context data type
-- that is included in the module context.
-- Standard ECOA Types
with ECOA;
-- Additionally Created Types
with #additionally_created_types#;

package #module_impl_name#_User_Context is

type User_Context_Type is record
-- Declare the User Module Context "local" data here.

end record;

type Warm_Start_Context_Type is record
-- Declare the Module Warm Start Context "local" data here.

end record;

end module_impl_name#_User_Context;
```

Data declared within the Module User Context and the Module Warm Start Context can be of any type.

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7 Parameters

In the Ada programming language, the manner in which parameters are passed is specified as 'in', 'out' or 'in out'. 'in' Parameters are only passed into a procedure; 'out' parameters are only passed out from a procedure; and 'in out' parameters are passed in, modified and passed out from a procedure. The compiler then makes an appropriate choice as to whether to pass-by-value or pass-by-reference.

Table 2 Parameter Typing

	Input parameter	Output parameter	Input and Output parameter
Simple type	in	out	in out
Complex type	in	out	in out

Within the API bindings, parameters are passed as 'in' if the behaviour of the specific API warrants it, overriding the standard conventions defined above

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8 Module Context

In the Ada language binding, the Module Context is a structure which holds both the user local data (called "User Module Context") and Infrastructure-level technical data (which is implementation dependant). The structure is defined in the Container Interface.

The following shows the Ada syntax for the Module Context:

```
-- @file "#module impl name# Container.ads"
-- Container package specification for Module #module impl name#
-- Generated automatically from specification; do not modify here
with System;
-- Standard ECOA Types
with ECOA;
-- Additionally Created Types
with #additionally created types#;
  Include module user context
with #module impl name# User Context;
package #module impl name# Container is
   -- Module Implementation Context data type is specified here. This enables a
   -- module instance to hold its own private data in a non-OO fashion.
   type Context_Type is record
       - Standard container context information
     Operation Timestamp : ECOA. Timestamp Type;
      -- A hook to implementation dependant private data
     Platform Hook : System.Address;
       - Information that is private to a module implementation
     User Context: #module impl name# User Context.User Context Type;
     Warm Start Context : #module impl name# User Context.Warm Start Context Type;
   end record;
end #module_impl_name#_Container;
```

8.1 User Module Context

The Ada syntax for the user context is shown below (including an example data item; My_Counter) and the Module Warm Start Context (including an example data item My_Data and validity flag Warm Start Valid:

```
--- @file "#module_impl_name#_User_Context.ads"
-- This is the module implementation private user context data type
-- that is included in the module context.
--- Standard ECOA Types
with ECOA;
-- Additionally Created Types
with #additionally_created_types#;

package #module_impl_name#_User_Context is
```

```
type User_Context_Type is record
    -- Example user context
    My Counter : Integer;
end record;

type Warm_Start_Context_Type is record
    -- Example warm start context
    Warm_Start_Valid : ECOA.Boolean_8_Type; -- example of validity flag
    My_Data : Unsigned_Long;
end record;

end module_impl_name#_User_Context;
```

EXAMPLE The following illustrates the usage of the Module context in the entry-point corresponding to an event-received:

```
-- @file "#module impl name#.adb"
-- Generic operation implementation example
-- Standard ECOA Types
with ECOA;
-- Additionally Created Types
with #additionally created types#;
 - Include container
with #module impl name# Container#;
-- Additional children or other packages implementing the module
with #additional_with_clauses#;
package body #module impl name# is
   procedure #operation_name#_Received
     (Context : in out #module impl name# Container.Context Type;
      #parameters#)
  begin
   -- To be implemented by the module.
    - Increments a local user defined counter.
   Context.User_Context.My_Counter := Context.User_Context.My_Counter + 1;
   end #operation name# Received;
end module impl name#;
```

The user extensions to Module Context need to be known by the container in order to allocate the required memory area. This means that the component supplier is requested to provide the associated header file. If the supplier does not want to divulge the original contents of the header file, then:

- It may be replaced by an array with a size equivalent to the original data; or
- Memory management may be dealt with internally to the code, using memory allocation functions, however the current Architecture Specification does not specify any memory allocation function. So, this case may lead to non-portable code.

To extend the Module Context structure, the module implementer shall define the User Module Context structure, named #module_impl_name#_User_Context, in a package spec file called

#module_impl_name#_User_Context.ads. All the private data of the Module Implementation shall be added as members of this record, and will be accessible within the "User_Context" field of the Module Context.

The Module Context structure will be passed by the Container to the Module as the first parameter for each operation that will activate the Module instance (i.e. received events, received request-response and asynchronous request-response sent call-back). This structure shall be passed by the Module to all container interface API functions it can call.

The Module Context will also be used by the Container to automatically timestamp operations on the emitter/requester side using an ECOA-provided attribute called <code>operation_timestamp</code>. The Container also provides a utility function to retrieve this from the Module Instance Context. The way this structure is populated by the ECOA infrastructure is detailed in reference ISO/IEC 8652:1995(E) with COR.1:2000.

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9 Types

This section describes the convention for creating namespaces, and how the ECOA pre-defined types and derived types are represented in Ada.

9.1 Filenames and Namespace

The type definitons are contained within one or more namespaces: all types for specific namespace defined in $\#namespace1\#_\#namespace2\#_[...]$ #namespacen#.types.xml shall be placed in a file called $\#namespace1\#_\#namespace2\#_[...]$ #namespacen#.ads.

Below is an example of a simple type being defined within a nested namespace in Ada.

```
--
-- @file #namespace1# #namespace2# [...] #namespacen#.ads
-- Data-type declaration file
-- Generated automatically from specification; do not modify here
--

package #namespace1#.#namespace2#.[...].#namespacen# is

type #simple_type_name# is new #predef_type_name# range #min# .. #max#;

end #namespace1#.#namespace2#.[...].#namespacen#;
```

9.2 Basic Types

Basic types in Ada 95, shown in Table 3, shall be located in the "ECOA" namespace and hence in ECOA.ads.

ECOA Basic Type	Ada 95 Type
ECOA:boolean8	ECOA.Boolean_8_Type
ECOA:int8	ECOA.Signed_8_Type
ECOA:char8	ECOA.Character_8_Type
ECOA:byte	ECOA.Byte_Type
ECOA:int16	ECOA.Signed_16_Type
ECOA:int32	ECOA.Signed_32_Type
ECOA:int64	ECOA.Signed_64_Type
ECOA:uint8	ECOA.Unsigned_8_Type
ECOA:uint16	ECOA.Unsigned_16_Type
ECOA:uint32	ECOA.Unsigned_32_Type
ECOA:uint64	ECOA.Unsigned_64_Type
ECOA:float32	ECOA.Float_32_Type
ECOA:double64	ECOA.Float_64_Type

Table 3 Ada 95 Basic Types

Ada provides the 'First and 'Last attributes, so there is no requirement to refer to explicit constants for the maximum and minimum values of the type range.

All basic types shall be specified with a representation clause to ensure they occupy the correct number of bits, and have the correct alignment.

The data types described in the following sections are also defined in the ECOA namespace.

9.3 Derived Types

9.3.1 Simple Types

The Ada syntax for a Simple Type called "#simple_type_name#" with an optional restricted range, which is derived from a Predefined Type is:

```
type #simple_type_name# is new #predef_type_name# range #min# .. #max#;
```

9.3.2 Constants

The syntax for declaring a constant called "#constant name#" of type #type name# in Ada is as follows:

```
#constant_name# : constant #type_name# := #constant_value#;
```

Where #constant value# is either an integer or a floating-point value, compatible with the type.

9.3.3 Enumerations

For an enumerated type named <code>#enum_type_name#</code>, a set of constants named from <code>#enum_value_name_1#</code> to <code>#enum_value_name_n#</code> are defined with a set of optional values named <code>#enum_value_value_1#</code> to <code>#enum_value_value_n#</code>. The syntax is defined below.

The order of fields in the type shall follow the order of fields in the XML definition.

```
type #enum type name# is new #base type name#;
#enum type name# #enum value name 1# : constant #enum type name# := #enum value value 1#;
#enum type name# #enum value name 2# : constant #enum type name# := #enum value value 2#;
[...]
#enum_type_name#_#enum_value_name_n# : constant #enum_type_name# := #enum_value_value_n#;
```

Where:

- #enum value name X# is the name of a label
- #enum_value_value_X# is the optional value of the label. If not set, this value is computed from the previous label value, by adding 1 (or set to 0 if it is the first label of the enumeration).

9.3.4 Records

The Ada syntax for a record type named #record_type_name# with a set of fields named #field_name1# to #field_namen# of given types #data_type_1# to #data_type_n# is given below.

The order of fields in the Ada record shall follow the order of fields in the XML definition.

```
type #record type name# is
    record
    #field name1# : #data type 1#;
    #field_name2# : #data_type_2#;
    [...]
    #field_namen# : #data_type_n#;
    end record;
```

9.3.5 Variant Records

The syntax for a variant record named #variant record type name# containing:

- a set of fields (named #field_name1# to #field_namen#) of given types #data_type_1# to #data type n#
- optional fields (named #optional_field_name1# to #optional_field_namen#) of type
 (#optional_type_name1# to #optional_type_namen#) with selector #selector_name# of
 type #selector_type_name#

is given below.

The order of fields in the Ada record shall follow the order of fields in the XML definition.

```
-- #selector type name# can be of any simple predefined type, or an enumeration
type #variant_record_type_name# (#selector_name# : #selector type name#) is
   record
      #field name1# : #data type 1#;
      #field name2# : #data type 2#;
      #field namen# : #data type n#;
     case #selector name# is
        when #selector value constant1# =>
            #optional field name1# : #optional type name1#;
         when #selector value constant2# =>
            #optional_field_name2# : #optional_type_name2#;
         [...]
         when #selector value constantn# =>
           #optional field namen# : #optional type namen#;
     end case;
   end record;
```

9.3.6 Fixed Arrays

The Ada syntax for a fixed array named #array_type_name# of #max_number# elements with index range 0 to #max_number#-1, and with elements of type #data_type_name# is given below. The index to an array must be specified as a distinct type.

```
type #array type name# Index is new ECOA.Unsigned 32 Type range 0..#max number#-1;
type #array_type_name# is array (#array_type_name#_Index) of #data_type_name#;
```

9.3.7 Variable Arrays

The Ada syntax for a variable array (named #var_array_type_name#) of #max_number# elements with index range 0 to #max_number#, and with elements of type #data_type_name# and a current size of Current Size is given below.

```
type #var array type name# Index is new ECOA.Unsigned 32 Type range 0..#max number#-1;
type #var_array_type_name#_Data is array (#var_array_type_name#_Index) of #data_type_name#;

type #var_array_type_name# is
   record
        Current Size : #var array type name# Index;
        Data : #var_array_type_name#_Data;
end record;
```

9.4 Predefined Types

9.4.1 ECOA:return_status

In Ada ECOA: return_status translates to ECOA.Return_Status_Type, with the enumerated values shown below:

```
package ECOA is
   type Return Status Type is new Unsigned 32 Type;
     Return Status Type INVALID HANDLE : constant Return Status Type := 0;
                                                                : constant Return Status Type := 1;
                                                              : constant Return Status Type := 2;
     Return Status Type DATA NOT INITIALIZED
     Return_Status_Type_NO_DATA
                                                                 : constant Return_Status_Type := 3;
     Return_Status_Type_NO_DENTIFIER : constant Return_Status_Type := 4;
     Return_Status_Type_NO_RESPONSE
                                                                 : constant Return Status Type := 5;
     Return Status Type OPERATION ALREADY PENDING : constant Return Status Type := 6;
    Return Status Type INVALID SERVICE ID : constant Return Status Type := 0;
Return Status Type CLOCK_UNSYNCHRONIZED : constant Return Status Type := 8;
Return Status Type INVALID TRANSITION : constant Return Status Type := 9;
Return Status Type RESOURCE NOT_AVAILABLE : constant Return Status Type := 10;
Return Status Type OPERATION NOT AVAILABLE : constant Return Status Type := 11;
     Return Status Type PENDING STATE TRANSITION : constant Return Status Type := 12;
     Return Status Type INVALID PARAMETER
                                                         : constant Return Status Type := 13;
   -- ...
end ECOA;
```

9.4.2 ECOA:hr time

In Ada, Seconds and Nanosecond types¹ are defined as follows:

```
package ECOA is
-- ...
```

¹ With the difference of C and C++ bindings, the Ada binding defines new types suitable for time management by limiting the possible values of the considered temporal units.

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```
type Seconds_Type is mod 2 ** 32;
for Seconds_Type'Size use 32;
for Seconds Type'Alignment use 4;

type Nanoseconds_Type is range 0 .. 10 ** 9 - 1;
for Nanoseconds_Type'Size use 32;
for Nanoseconds_Type'Alignment use 4;
-- ...
end ECOA;
```

The binding for time is:

```
package ECOA is

-- ...

type HR Time Type is
   record
    Seconds : Seconds_Type;
    Nanoseconds : Nanoseconds Type;
   end record;
   for HR Time Type'size use 64;
   for HR_Time_Type'Alignment use 4;

-- ...
end ECOA;
```

9.4.3 ECOA:global_time

Global time is defined as:

```
package ECOA is

-- ...

type Global_Time_Type is
    record
        Seconds : Seconds_Type;
        Nanoseconds : Nanoseconds Type;
    end record;
    for Global Time Type'size use 64;
    for Global_Time_Type'Alignment use 4;
-- ...
end ECOA;
```

9.4.4 ECOA:duration

Duration is defined as:

```
package ECOA is
-- ...
```

```
type Duration_Type is
    record
    Seconds : Seconds Type;
    Nanoseconds : Nanoseconds Type;
    end record;
    for Duration Type'size use 64;
    for Duration_Type'Alignment use 4;
-- ...
end ECOA;
```

9.4.5 ECOA:timestamp

The syntax for defining a timestamp, for use by operations etc., is:

```
package ECOA is

-- ...

type Timestamp_Type is
    record
        Seconds : Seconds Type;
        Nanoseconds : Nanoseconds Type;
    end record;
    for Timestamp_Type'size use 64;
    for Timestamp Type'Alignment use 4;
-- ...
end ECOA;
```

9.4.6 ECOA:log

The syntax for a log is:

9.4.7 ECOA:module_states_type

In Ada ECOA: module_states_type translates to ECOA. Module_States_Type, with the enumerated values shown below:

```
package ECOA is

-- ...

type Module_States_Type is new Unsigned_32_Type;
   Module_States_Type_IDLE : constant Module_States_Type := 0;
   Module States Type READY : constant Module States Type := 1;
   Module States Type RUNNING : constant Module States Type := 2;
-- ...
end ECOA;
```

9.4.8 ECOA:module_error_type

In Ada ECOA: module_error_type translates to ECOA. Module_Error_Type, with the enumerated values shown below:

```
package ECOA is

-- ...

type Module Error Type is new Unsigned 32 Type;
   Module Error Type ERROR : constant Module Error Type := 0;
   Module Error Type FATAL ERROR : constant Module Error Type := 1;
-- ...
end ECOA;
```

9.4.9 ECOA:error_id

In Ada the syntax for an ECOA: error_id is:

```
package ECOA is

-- ...

type Error_Id_Type is new Unsigned_32_Type;

-- ...
end ECOA;
```

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9.4.10 ECOA:asset_id

In Ada the syntax for an ECOA: asset id is:

```
package ECOA is
-- ...
  type Asset Id Type is new Unsigned 32 Type;
-- ...
end ECOA;
```

9.4.11 ECOA:asset_type

In Ada ECOA: asset type translates to ECOA. Asset Type, with the enumerated values shown below:

```
package ECOA is

-- ...

type Asset_Type is new Unsigned_32_Type;
   Asset_Type_COMPONENT : constant Asset_Type := 0;
   Asset Type PROTECTION DOMAIN : constant Asset Type := 1;
   Asset Type NODE : constant Asset Type := 2;
   Asset Type PLATFORM : constant Asset Type := 3;
   Asset_Type_SERVICE : constant Asset_Type := 4;
   Asset_Type_DEPLOYMENT : constant Asset_Type := 5;
-- ...
end ECOA;
```

9.4.12 ECOA:error_type

In Ada ECOA: error type translates to ECOA. Error Type, with the enumerated values shown below:

```
type Error Type is new Unsigned 32 Type;
Error Type RESOURCE NOT AVAILABLE: constant Error Type := 0;
Error_Type_UNAVAILABLE: constant Error_Type := 1;
Error_Type_MEMORY_VIOLATION: constant Error_Type := 2;
Error_Type NUMERICAL ERROR: constant Error_Type := 3;
Error Type ILLEGAL INSTRUCTION: constant Error Type := 4;
Error Type STACK OVERFLOW: constant Error Type := 6;
Error_Type_DEADLINE VIOLATION: constant Error_Type := 6;
Error_Type_OVERFLOW: constant Error_Type := 7;
Error_Type_UNDERFLOW: constant Error_Type := 8;
Error_Type_UNDERFLOW: constant Error_Type := 8;
Error_Type_UNDERFLOW: constant Error_Type := 8;
Error_Type_UNDERFLOW: constant Error_Type := 10;
Error_Type_ERROR: constant Error_Type := 10;
Error_Type_ERROR: constant Error_Type := 11;
Error_Type_FATAL_ERROR: constant Error_Type := 12;
Error_Type_FATAL_ERROR: constant Error_Type := 13;
Error_Type_POWER_FAIL: constant Error_Type := 14;
Error_Type_OMMNICATION_ERROR: constant Error_Type := 14;
Error_Type_INVALID_CONFIG: constant Error_Type := 15;
Error_Type_INITIALISATION_PROBLEM: constant Error_Type := 17;
```

```
Error_Type_CLOCK_UNSYNCHRONIZED : constant Error_Type := 18;
Error_Type_UNKNOWN_OPERATION : constant Error_Type := 19;
Error Type OPERATION OVERRATED : constant Error Type := 20;
Error Type OPERATION UNDERRATED : constant Error Type := 21;
-- ...
end ECOA;
```

9.4.13 ECOA:recovery_action_type

In Ada ECOA: recovery_action_type translates to ECOA.Recovery_Action_Type, with the enumerated values shown below:

```
package ECOA is

-- ...

type Recovery Action Type is new Unsigned 32 Type;
Recovery_Action_Type_SHUTDOWN : constant Recovery_Action_Type := 0;
Recovery_Action_Type_COLD_RESTART : constant Recovery_Action_Type := 1;
Recovery_Action_Type_WARM_RESTART : constant Recovery_Action_Type := 2;
Recovery_Action_Type_CHANGE_DEPLOYMENT : constant Recovery_Action_Type := 3;
-- ...
end ECOA;
```

9.4.14 ECOA:seek_whence_type

In Ada ECOA: seek_whence_type translates to ECOA. Seek_Whence_Type, with the enumerated values shown below:

```
package ECOA is

-- ...

type Seek Whence Type is new Unsigned 32 Type;
Seek Whence Type SEEK SET : constant Seek Whence Type := 0;
Seek_Whence_Type_SEEK_CUR : constant Seek_Whence_Type := 1;
Seek_Whence_Type_SEEK_END : constant Seek_Whence_Type := 2;
-- ...
end ECOA;
```

10 Module Interface

10.1 Operations

This section contains details of the operations that comprise the module API i.e. the operations that can invoked by the container on a module.

10.1.1 Request-response

10.1.1.1 Request Received

The following is the Ada syntax for invoking a request received by a module instance, where <code>#module_impl_name#</code> is the name of the module implementation providing the service and <code>#operation_name#</code> is the operation name. The same syntax is applicable for both synchronous and asynchronous request-response operations.

10.1.1.2 Response received

The following is the Ada syntax for an operation used by the container to send a response to an asynchronous request response operation to the module instance that originally issued the request, where #module_impl_name# is the name of the module implementation providing the service and #operation_name# is the operation name. (The reply to a synchronous request response is provided by the return of the response).

The #parameters_out# are the 'out' parameters of the original procedure and are passed as 'in' parameters, so they are not modified by the container.

10.1.2 Versioned Data Updated

The following is the Ada syntax that is used by the container to inform a module instance that reads an item of versioned data that new data has been written.

```
package #module impl name# is

-- ...

procedure #operation_name#_Updated
  (Context : in out #module impl name# Container.Context Type;
  Status : in ECOA.Return_Status_Type;
```

```
Data_Handle : in  #module_impl_name#_Container.#operation_name#_Handle_Type);
-- ...
end #module_impl_name#;
```

10.1.3 Event Received

The following is the Ada syntax for an event received by a module instance.

```
package #module_impl_name# is

-- ...

procedure #operation_name#_Received
  (Context : in out #module impl name# Container.Context Type;
    #parameters#);

-- ...
end #module_impl_name#;
```

10.2 Module Lifecycle

10.2.1 Generic Module API

The following operations are applicable to supervision, non-supervision, trigger and dynamic-trigger module instances.

10.2.1.1 Initialize Received

The Ada syntax for a procedure to initialise a module instance is:

```
package #module impl name# is

-- ...

procedure INITIALIZE Received
  (Context : in out #module impl name# Container.Context Type);

-- ...
end #module_impl_name#;
```

10.2.1.2 Start_Received

The Ada syntax for a procedure to start a module instance is:

```
package #module_impl_name# is

-- ...

procedure START Received
   (Context : in out #module_impl_name#_Container.Context_Type);
-- ...
```

```
end #module_impl_name#;
```

10.2.1.3 Stop_Received

The Ada syntax for a procedure to stop a module instance is:

```
package #module impl name# is

-- ...

procedure STOP Received
   (Context : in out #module impl name# Container.Context Type);

-- ...
end #module_impl_name#;
```

10.2.1.4 Shutdown_Received

The Ada syntax for a procedure to shutdown a module instance is:

```
package #module_impl_name# is

-- ...

procedure SHUTDOWN Received
   (Context : in out #module_impl_name#_Container.Context_Type);

-- ...
end #module_impl_name#;
```

10.2.1.5 Reinitialize_Received

The Ada syntax for a procedure to reinitialise a module instance is:

```
package #module impl name# is

-- ...

procedure REINITIALIZE_Received
    (Context : in out #module_impl_name#_Container.Context_Type);
-- ...
end #module_impl_name#;
```

10.2.2 Supervision Module API

The Ada syntax for an operation that is used by the container to notify the supervision module that a module/trigger/dynamic trigger has changed state is:

```
package #supervision module impl name#
```

The supervision module API will contain a Lifecycle Notification procedure for every module/trigger/dynamic trigger in the Component i.e. the above API will be duplicated for every #module_instance_name# module/trigger/dynamic trigger in the Component.

ECOA. Module_States_Type is an enumerated type that contains all of the possible lifecycle states of the module instance: see section 9.4.7.

10.3 Service Availability

10.3.1 Service Availability Changed

The following is the Ada syntax for an operation used by the container to invoke a service availability changed operation to a supervision module instance. The operation will only be available if the component has one or more required services. The Reference_ID_Type is an enumeration type defined in the Container Interface (Section 11.4.4).

10.3.2 Service Provider Changed

The following is the Ada syntax for an operation used by the container to invoke a service provider changed operation to a supervision module instance. The operation will only be available if the component has one or more required services. The Reference_ID_Type is an enumeration type defined in the Container Interface (Section 11.4.4).

10.4 Error_notification binding at application level

The Ada syntax for the container to report an error to the supervision module instance is:

10.5 Error_notification binding at Fault Handler level

The Ada syntax for the container to report an error to a Fault Handler is:

11 Container Interface

This section contains details of the operations that comprise the container API i.e. the operations that can be called by a module.

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11.1 Operations

11.1.1 Request Response

11.1.1.1 Response Send

The Ada syntax, applicable to both synchronous and asynchronous request response operations, for sending a reply is:

The "#parameters_out# in the above code snippet are the out parameters of the original request, not of this operation: they are passed as 'in' values, as they should not be modified by the container. The ID parameter is that which was passed in during the invocation of the request received operation.

11.1.1.2 Synchronous Request

The Ada syntax for a module instance to perform a synchronous request response operation is:

```
package #module_impl_name#_Container is

-- ...

procedure #operation_name#_Request_Sync
   (Context : in out Context_Type;
    #parameters_in#;
    #parameters out#;
   Status : out ECOA.Return Status Type);

-- ...
end #module_impl_name#_Container;
```

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11.1.1.3 Asynchronous Request

The Ada syntax for a module instance to perform an asynchronous request response operation is:

```
package #module_impl_name#_Container is

-- ...

procedure #operation_name#_Request_Async
   (Context : in out Context_Type;
   ID : out ECOA.Unsigned_32_Type;
   #parameters in#;
   Status : out ECOA.Return_Status_Type);

-- ...
end #module_impl_name#_Container;
```

11.1.2 Versioned Data

This section contains the Ada syntax for versioned data operations, which allow a module instance to:

- Get (request) Read Access
- Release Read Access
- Get (request) Write Access
- Cancel Write Access (without writing new data)
- Publish (write) new data (automatically releases write access)

11.1.2.1 Get Read Access

```
package #module impl name# Container is
   #operation_name#_Handle_Platform_Hook_Size : constant := 32;
   type #operation name# Handle Platform Hook Type is array
                                (0.. #operation name# Handle Platform Hook Size-1) of ECOA.Byte Type;
   -- The following is the data handle structure associated to the data operation
   -- called #operation name# of data-type #type name#
  type #operation_name#_Data_Access_Type is access all #type_name#;
  type #operation name# Handle Type is
     record
       Data Access : #operation name# Data Access Type;
Timestamp : ECOA.Timestamp_Type;
       Platform Hook : #operation name# Handle Platform Hook Type;
     end record;
   -- ...
   procedure #operation_name#_Get_Read_Access
     Context : in out Context_Type;
Data Handle : Context_Type;
     (Context
                               : out #operation name# Handle Type;
                                  out ECOA.Return Status Type);
      Status
end #module impl name# Container;
```

11.1.2.2 Release Read Access

```
package #module_impl_name#_Container is

-- ...

procedure #operation_name#_Release_Read_Access
    (Context : in out Context_Type;
    Data_Handle : in #operation_name#_Handle_Type;
    Status : out ECOA.Return Status Type);

-- ...
end #module_impl_name#_Container;
```

11.1.2.3 Get Write Access

```
package #module impl name# Container is
  #operation name# Handle Platform Hook Size : constant := 32;
  type #operation_name#_Handle_Platform_Hook_Type is array
                              (0..#operation name# Handle Platform Hook Size-1) of ECOA.Byte Type;
  type #operation name# Data Access Type is access all #type name#
  type #operation_name#_Handle_Type is
    record
      Data_Access : #operation_name#_Data_Access_Type;
      Timestamp
                     : ECOA.Timestamp Type;
      Platform Hook : #operation name# Handle Platform Hook Type;
    end record;
  procedure #operation name# Get Write Access
                : in out Context Type;
     (Context
                             cout #operation_name#_Handle_Type;
     Data Handle
                                 out ECOA.Return Status Type);
     Status
end #module impl name# Container;
```

11.1.2.4 Cancel Write Access

```
package #module_impl_name#_Container is

-- ...

procedure #operation name# Cancel Write Access
   (Context : in out Context Type;
    Data_Handle : in #operation_name#_Handle_Type;
   Status : out ECOA.Return_Status_Type);

-- ...
end #module_impl_name#_Container;
```

11.1.2.5 Publish Write Access

```
package #module_impl_name#_Container is

-- ...

procedure #operation_name#_Publish_Write_Access
    (Context : in out Context_Type;
    Data_Handle : in #operation_name#_Handle_Type;
    Status : out ECOA.Return Status Type);

-- ...
end #module_impl_name#_Container;
```

11.1.3 **Events**

11.1.3.1 Send

The Ada syntax for a module instance to perform an event send operation is:

11.2 Properties

This section describes the syntax for the Get_Value operation to request the module properties.

11.2.1 Get Value

The syntax for Get_Value is shown below where:

- #property name# is the name of the property used in the component definition.
- #property_type_name# is the name of the data-type of the property.

```
package #module impl name# Container is

-- ...

procedure Get_#property_name#_Value
   (Context : in out Context_Type;
   Value : out #property type name#);

-- ...
end #module_impl_name#_Container;
```

11.2.2 Expressing Property Values

Not applicable to the Ada Binding.

11.2.3 Example of Defining and Using Properties

Not applicable to the Ada Binding.

11.3 Module Lifecycle

11.3.1 Non-Supervision Container API

Container operations are only available to supervision modules to allow them to manage the module lifecycle of non-supervision modules.

11.3.2 Supervision Container API

The Ada Syntax for the procedures that are called by the supervision to request the container to command a module/trigger/dynamic trigger instance to change (lifecycle) state is:

```
package #module_impl_name#_Container is

procedure Get Lifecycle State #module instance name#
   (Context : in out Context_Type;
    Current_State : out ECOA.Module_States_Type);

procedure Stop #module instance name#
   (Context : in out Context Type;
    Status : out ECOA.Return_Status_Type);

procedure Start_#module_instance_name#
   (Context : in out Context_Type;
    Status : out ECOA.Return Status Type);

procedure Initialize_#module_instance_name#
   (Context : in out Context_Type;
    Status : out ECOA.Return_Status_Type);

procedure Initialize_#module_instance_name#
   (Context : in out Context_Type;
    Status : out ECOA.Return_Status_Type);

procedure Shutdown #module instance name#
   (Context : in out Context_Type;
    Status : out ECOA.Return_Status_Type);

end #module_impl_name#_Container;
```

An instance of each of the above operations is created for each module/trigger/dynamic trigger instance in the component, where <code>#module_instance_name#</code> above represents the name of the module/trigger/dynamic trigger instance.

11.4 Service Availability

11.4.1 Set Service Availability (Server Side)

The following is the Ada syntax for invoking the set service availability operation by a supervision module instance. The operation will only be available if the component has one or more provided services. The

service instance is identified by the enumeration type <code>service_id</code> defined in the Container Interface (Section 11.4.3).

11.4.2 Get Service Availability (Client Side)

The following is the Ada syntax for invoking the get service availability operation by a supervision module instance. The operation will only be available if the component has one or more required services. The service instance is identified by the enumeration type reference_id defined in the Container Interface (Section 11.4.4).

```
package #supervision_module_impl_name#_Container is

-- ...

procedure Get Service Availability
   (Context : in out Context_Type;
   Instance : in    Reference_ID_Type;
   Available : out ECOA.Boolean_8_Type;
   Status : out ECOA.Return Status Type);

-- ...
end #module_impl_name#_Container;
```

11.4.3 Service ID Enumeration

In Ada service id translates to Service ID Type.

This enumeration has a value for each element service/> defined in the file .componentType, whose name is given by its attribute name and the numeric value is the position (starting at 0).

The service_id enumeration is only available if the component provides one or more services.

```
package #supervision_module_impl_name#_Container is

-- ...

type Service ID Type is new ECOA.Unsigned 32 Type;
   Service ID Type #service instance name# : constant Service ID Type := 0;
-- ...
end #supervision_module_impl_name#_Container;
```

11.4.4 Reference ID Enumeration

In Ada reference_id translates to Reference_ID_Type.

This enumeration has a value for each element <reference/> defined in the file .componentType, whose name is given by its attribute name and the numeric value is the position (starting at 0).

The reference id enumeration is only available if the component requires one or more services.

```
package #supervision module impl name# Container is

-- ...

type Reference_ID_Type is new ECOA.Unsigned_32_Type;
   Reference_ID_Type_#reference_instance_name# : constant Reference_ID_Type := 0;

-- ...
end #supervision_module_impl_name#_Container;
```

11.5 Logging and Fault Management

This section describes the Ada syntax for the logging and fault management procedures provided by the container. There are six procedures:

- Trace: a detailed runtime trace to assist with debugging
- Debug: debug information
- Info: to log runtime events that are of interest e.g. changes of module state
- Warning: to report and log warnings
- Raise_Error: to report an error from which the application may be able to recover
- Raise_Fatal_Error: to raise a severe error from which the application cannot recover.

11.5.1 Log_Trace Binding

```
package #module impl name# Container is

-- ...

procedure Log Trace
   (Context: in out Context Type;
   Log: in ECOA.Log_Type);

-- ...
end #module_impl_name#_Container;
```

11.5.2 Log_Debug Binding

```
package #module impl name# Container is

-- ...
procedure Log_Debug
```

```
(Context : in out Context_Type;
Log : in ECOA.Log_Type);
-- ...
end #module_impl_name#_Container;
```

11.5.3 Log_Info Binding

```
package #module_impl_name#_Container is

-- ...

procedure Log Info
   (Context : in out Context_Type;
   Log : in ECOA.Log_Type);

-- ...
end #module_impl_name#_Container;
```

11.5.4 Log_Warning Binding

```
package #module impl name# Container is

-- ...

procedure Log Warning
  (Context : in out Context Type;
   Log : in ECOA.Log Type);

-- ...
end #module_impl_name#_Container;
```

11.5.5 Raise_Error Binding

```
package #module impl name# Container is

-- ...

procedure Raise_Error
   (Context : in out Context_Type;
   Log : in ECOA.Log Type);

-- ...
end #module_impl_name#_Container;
```

11.5.6 Raise_Fatal_Error Binding

```
package #module impl name# Container is
-- ...
```

```
procedure Raise_Fatal_Error
  (Context : in out Context_Type;
  Log : in ECOA.Log Type);
-- ...
end #module_impl_name#_Container;
```

11.6 Time Services

11.6.1 Get_Relative_Local_Time

```
package #module_impl_name#_Container is

-- ...

procedure Get Relative Local Time
   (Context : in out Context_Type;
   Relative_Local_Time : out ECOA.HR_Time_Type;
   Status : out ECOA.Return_Status_Type);

-- ...
end #module_impl_name#_Container;
```

11.6.2 Get_UTC_Time

```
package #module_impl_name#_Container is

-- ...

procedure Get UTC Time
   (Context : in out Context_Type;
   UTC_Time : out ECOA.Global_Time_Type;
   Status : out ECOA.Return_Status_Type);

-- ...
end #module_impl_name#_Container;
```

11.6.3 Get_Absolute_System_Time

```
package #module_impl_name#_Container is

-- ...

procedure Get Absolute System Time
   (Context : in out Context_Type;
   Absolute_System_Time : out ECOA.Global_Time_Type;
   Status : out ECOA.Return_Status_Type);

-- ...
end #module_impl_name#_Container;
```

11.6.4 Get_Relative_Local_Time_Resolution

```
package #module impl name# Container is

-- ...

procedure Get_Relative_Local_Time_Resolution
    (Context : in out Context Type;
    Relative Local Time Resolution : out ECOA.Duration);

-- ...
end #module_impl_name#_Container;
```

11.6.5 Get_UTC_Time_Resolution

```
package #module impl name# Container is

-- ...

procedure Get_UTC_Time_Resolution
   (Context : in out Context Type;
   UTC Time Resolution : out ECOA.Duration);

-- ...
end #module_impl_name#_Container;
```

11.6.6 Get_Absolute_System_Time_Resolution

```
package #module_impl_name#_Container is

-- ...

procedure Get_Absolute_System_Time_Resolution
    (Context : in out Context_Type;
    Absolute_System_Time_Resolution : out ECOA.Duration);

-- ...
end #module_impl_name#_Container;
```

11.7 Persistent Information management (PINFO)

11.7.1 PINFO read

The Ada syntax for a module instance to read persistent data (PINFO) is:

```
package #module impl name# Container is

-- ...

procedure read_#PINFOname#
  (Context : in out Context Type;
   Memory Address : in System.Address;
   In_Size : in ECOA.Unsigned_32_Type;
```

```
Out_Size : out ECOA.Unsigned_32_Type;
Status : out ECOA.Return_Status_Type);
-- ...
end #module_impl_name#_Container;
```

11.7.2 PINFO write

The Ada syntax for a module instance to write persistent data (PINFO) is:

```
package #module impl name# Container is

-- ...

procedure write #PINFOname#
  (Context : in out Context Type;
  Memory Address : in System.Address;
  In Size : in ECOA.Unsigned 32 Type;
  Status : out ECOA.Return_Status_Type);

-- ...
end #module_impl_name#_Container;
```

11.7.3 PINFO seek

The Ada syntax for a module instance to seek within persistent data (PINFO) is:

```
package #module impl name# Container is

-- ...

procedure seek_#PINFOname#
  (Context : in out Context_Type;
   Offset : in ECOA.Signed_32_Type;
   Whence : in ECOA.Seek Whence Type;
   New_Position : out ECOA.Unsigned_32_Type;
   Status : out ECOA.Return_Status_Type);

-- ...
end #module_impl_name#_Container;
```

11.8 Recovery Action

This section contains the Ada syntax for the recovery action service provided to Fault Handlers by the container.

```
package #fault_handler_impl_name#_Container is

-- ...

procedure Recovery_Action
  (Context : in out Context_Type;
  Recovery_Action : in ECOA.Recovery_Action_Type;
```

```
Asset_Id : in ECOA.Asset_Id_Type;
Asset_Type : in ECOA.Asset_Type;
Status : out ECOA.Return Status Type);
-- ...
end #fault_handler_impl_name#_Container;
```

11.9 Save Non Volatile Context

The Ada syntax for a module instance to save it's non-volatile (warm start) context is:

```
package #module impl name# Container is

-- ...

procedure save non volatile context
   (Context : in Context Type);

-- ...
end #module_impl_name#_Container;
```

12 External Interface

This section contains the Ada syntax for the ECOA external interface provided to non-ECOA software by the container.

```
-- @file "#component implementation name# External Interface.ads"
-- External Interface specification for Component Implementation #component implementation name#
-- Generated automatically from specification; do not modify here

package #component_implementation_name#_External_Interface is

procedure #external operation name#(#parameters#);

end #component_implementation_name#_External_Interface;
```

13 Reference Ada Specification

```
package ECOA is
   type Boolean 8 Type is new Boolean;
   for Boolean 8 Type'Size use 8;
   type Character_8_Type is new Character;
for Character_8_Type'Size use 8;
   type Signed_8_Type is range -127 .. 127; for Signed_8_Type'Size use 8;
   type Signed \overline{16} Type is range -32767 .. 32767;
   for Signed 16 Type'Size use 16;
   type Signed_32_Type is range -2147483647 .. 2147483647;
   for Signed_32_Type'Size use 32;
   type Signed 6\overline{4} Type is range -9223372036854775807 .. 9223372036854775807;
   for Signed \overline{64} Type'Size use 64;
   type Unsigned 8 Type is mod 2 ** 8;
   for Unsigned 8 Type'Size use 8;
   type Unsigned_16_Type is mod 2 ** 16;
   for Unsigned 16 Type'Size use 16;
   type Unsigned 32 Type is mod 2 ** 32;
```

```
for Unsigned_32_Type'Size use 32;
type Unsigned 64 Type is mod 2 **
for Unsigned 64 Type'Size use 64;
type Float 32 Type is digits 6;
for Float 32 Type'Size use 32;
type Float 64 Type is digits 15;
for Float_64_Type'Size use 64;
type Byte_Type is mod 2 ** 8;
for Byte Type'Size use 8;
type Return Status Type is new Unsigned 32 Type;
 Return Status Type OK
                                                : constant Return Status Type := 0;
 Return_Status_Type_INVALID_HANDLE
                                                : constant Return Status Type := 1;
 Return Status Type_DATA_NOT_INITIALIZED
                                                : constant Return Status Type := 2;
 Return_Status_Type_NO_DATA
                                                : constant Return_Status_Type := 3;
 Return Status Type INVALID IDENTIFIER
                                                : constant Return Status Type := 4;
 Return Status Type NO RESPONSE
                                                 : constant Return Status Type := 5;
 Return Status Type OPERATION ALREADY PENDING : constant Return Status Type := 6;
 Return_Status_Type_INVALID_SERVICE_ID : constant Return_Status_Type := 7;
 Return Status Type CLOCK UNSYNCHRONIZED
                                                : constant Return Status Type := 8;
 Return Status Type INVALID TRANSITION
                                                : constant Return Status Type := 9;
 Return Status Type RESOURCE NOT AVAILABLE
                                                : constant Return Status Type := 10;
 Return_Status_Type_OPERATION_NOT_AVAILABLE : constant Return_Status_Type := 11;
Return_Status_Type_PENDING_STATE_TRANSITION : constant Return_Status_Type := 12;
 Return Status Type INVALID PARAMETER
                                               : constant Return Status Type := 13;
type Seconds Type is mod 2 ** 32;
for Seconds Type'Size use 32;
for Seconds Type'Alignment use 4;
type Nanoseconds Type is range 0 .. 999999999;
for Nanoseconds Type'Size use 32;
for Nanoseconds Type'Alignment use 4;
type HR_Time_Type is record
   Seconds : Seconds Type := 0;
   Nanoseconds : Nanoseconds Type := 0;
end record;
for HR Time Type'size use 64;
for HR_Time_Type'Alignment use 4;
type Global Time Type is record
   Seconds
              : Seconds Type := 0;
   Nanoseconds : Nanoseconds Type := 0;
end record;
for Global_Time_Type'size use 64;
for Global Time Type'Alignment use 4;
type Timestamp Type is record
               : Seconds Type := 0;
   Seconds
   Nanoseconds : Nanoseconds Type := 0;
end record;
for Timestamp Type'size use 64;
for Timestamp Type'Alignment use 4;
type Duration_Type is record
              : Seconds_Type := 0;
   Seconds
   Nanoseconds : Nanoseconds Type := 0;
end record;
for Duration Type'size use 64;
for Duration_Type'Alignment use 4;
type Log_Elements_Index_Type is range 0 .. 255;
for Log Elements Index Type'size use 32;
for Log Elements Index Type'Alignment use 4;
type Log_Elements_Type is array (Log_Elements_Index_Type) of ECOA.Character_8_Type;
for Log Elements Type'size use 2048;
for Log_Elements_Type'Alignment use 4;
```

```
type Log_Type is record
        Current_Size : Log_Elements_Index_Type := Log_Elements_Index_Type'First;
Data : Log Elements Type := (others => ECOA.Character 8 Type'First);
    end record;
    for Log_Type'size use 2080;
    for Log_Type'Alignment use 4;
    type Module States Type is new Unsigned 32 Type;
     Module States Type IDLE : constant Module States Type := 0;
Module States Type READY : constant Module States Type := 1;
     Module States Type RUNNING : constant Module States Type := 2;
    type Module Error Type is new Unsigned 32 Type;
     Module Error Type ERROR : constant Module Error Type := 0;
     Module Error Type FATAL ERROR : constant Module Error Type := 1;
    type Error Id Type is new Unsigned 32 Type;
    type Asset Id Type is new Unsigned 32 Type;
    type Asset Type is new Unsigned 32 Type;
     Asset_Type COMPONENT
                                             : constant Asset_Type := 0;
     Asset Type PROTECTION DOMAIN : constant Asset Type := 1;
     Asset Type NODE : constant Asset Type := 1;
Asset Type PLATFORM : constant Asset Type := 3;
Asset Type SERVICE : constant Asset Type := 4;
     Asset_Type_DEPLOYMENT
                                            : constant Asset_Type := 5;
    type Error Type is new Unsigned 32 Type;
     Error Type UNAVAILABLE : constant Error Type := 0;

Error Type MEMORY VIOLATION : constant Error Type := 2;

Error Type NUMERICAL ERROR : constant Error Type := 2;
     Error Type RESOURCE NOT AVAILABLE : constant Error Type := 0;
     Error_Type_NUMERICAL_ERROR : constant Error_Type := 3;
Error_Type_ILLEGAL_INSTRUCTION : constant Error_Type := 4;
     Error Type STACK OVERFLOW : constant Error Type := 5;
Error Type DEADLINE VIOLATION : constant Error Type := 6;
Error Type OVERFLOW : constant Error Type := 7;
Error Type UNDERFLOW : constant Error Type := 8:
    : constant Error Type := 7;

Error_Type_UNDERFLOW : constant Error_Type := 8;

Error_Type_ILLEGAL_INPUT_ARGS : constant Error_Type := 9;

Error Type ILLEGAL OUTPUT ARGS : constant Error Type := 10;

Error Type ERROR : constant Error Type := 11;

Error_Type_HARDWARE_FAULT : constant Error_Type := 12;

Error_Type_POWER_FAIL : constant Error_Type := 13;

Error_Type_COMMUNICATION_ERROR
     Error Type INVALID CONFIG : constant Error Type := 15;

Error Type INVALID CONFIG : constant Error Type := 15;
     Error Type INITIALISATION PROBLEM : constant Error Type := 17;
     Error Type CLOCK UNSYNCHRONIZED : constant Error Type := 18;
     Error_Type_UNKNOWN_OPERATION : constant Error_Type := 19;
Error_Type_OPERATION_OVERRATED : constant Error_Type := 20;
     Error_Type_OPERATION_UNDERRATED : constant Error_Type := 21;
    type Recovery Action Type is new Unsigned 32 Type;
     Recovery_Action_Type_SHUTDOWN : constant Recovery_Action_Type := 0;
     Recovery Action Type COLD RESTART
                                                              : constant Recovery Action Type := 1;
     Recovery_Action_Type_WARM_RESTART
                                                              : constant Recovery Action Type := 2;
     Recovery Action Type CHANGE DEPLOYMENT : constant Recovery Action Type := 3;
    type Seek Whence Type is new Unsigned 32 Type;
     Seek_Whence_Type_SEEK_SET
Seek_Whence_Type_SEEK_CUR
                                                               : constant Seek_Whence_Type := 0;
                                                                : constant Seek Whence Type := 1;
     Seek Whence Type SEEK END
                                                                : constant Seek Whence Type := 2;
end ECOA;
```