

---

---

## **Information technology — Programming languages — Guide for the use of the Ada Ravenscar Profile in high integrity systems**

*Technologies de l'information — Langages de programmation — Guide pour l'usage de «Ada Ravenscar Profile» dans les systèmes de haute intégrité*

This is a preview of "ISO/IEC TR 24718:200...". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

**PDF disclaimer**

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

© ISO/IEC 2005

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office  
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20  
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11  
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47  
E-mail [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Web [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

Published in Switzerland

This is a preview of "ISO/IEC TR 24718:200...". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

In exceptional circumstances, the joint technical committee may propose the publication of a Technical Report of one of the following types:

- type 1, when the required support cannot be obtained for the publication of an International Standard, despite repeated efforts;
- type 2, when the subject is still under technical development or where for any other reason there is the future but not immediate possibility of an agreement on an International Standard;
- type 3, when the joint technical committee has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard ("state of the art", for example).

Technical Reports of types 1 and 2 are subject to review within three years of publication, to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards. Technical Reports of type 3 do not necessarily have to be reviewed until the data they provide are considered to be no longer valid or useful.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC TR 24718, which is a Technical Report of type 3, was prepared by the University of York for the British Standards Institution (BSI) as guidelines published in 2003, and was adopted (without modifications) by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 22, *Programming languages, their environments and system software interfaces*.

## Introduction

The use of Ada has proven to be of great value within high integrity and real-time applications, albeit via language subsets of deterministic constructs, to ensure full analysability of the code. Such subsets have been defined for Ada 83, but these have excluded tasking on the grounds of its non-determinism and inefficiency. Advances in the area of schedulability analysis currently allow hard deadlines to be checked, even in the presence of a run-time system that enforces preemptive task scheduling based on multiple priorities. This valuable research work has been mapped onto a number of new Ada constructs and rules that have been incorporated into the Real-Time Annex of the Ada language standard. This has opened the way for these tasking constructs to be used in high integrity subsets whilst retaining the core elements of predictability and reliability.

The Ravenscar Profile is a subset of the tasking model, restricted to meet the real-time community requirements for determinism, schedulability analysis and memory-boundedness, as well as being suitable for mapping to a small and efficient run-time system that supports task synchronization and communication, and which could be certifiable to the highest integrity levels. The concurrency model promoted by the Ravenscar Profile is consistent with the use of tools that allow the static properties of programs to be verified. Potential verification techniques include information flow analysis, schedulability analysis, execution-order analysis and model checking. These techniques allow analysis of a system to be performed throughout its development life cycle, thus avoiding the common problem of finding only during system integration and testing that the design fails to meet its non-functional requirements.

The Ravenscar Profile has been designed such that the restricted form of tasking that it defines can be used even for software that needs to be verified to the very highest integrity levels. The aim of this guide is to give a complete description of the motivations behind the Profile, to show how conformant programs can be analysed and to give examples of usage.

This is a preview of "ISO/IEC TR 24718:200...". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

# Information technology — Programming languages — Guide for the use of the Ada Ravenscar Profile in high integrity systems

## 1 Scope

This Technical Report provides a description of the motivations behind the Ravenscar Profile, to show how Ada programs using the profile can be analysed, and gives examples of usage.

## 2 Recommendations

The technical recommendations are those made in the following publication (reproduced on the following pages), which is adopted as a Technical Report:

*Guide for the use of the Ada Ravenscar Profile in high integrity systems*, Alan Burns, Brian Dobbing, and Tullio Vardanega, University of York Technical Report YCS-2003-348, January 2003.

For the purposes of international standardization, the modifications outlined below shall apply to the specific clause and paragraphs of the University of York publication.

*Page i to ii (of the University of York publication)*

This is information relevant to the University of York publication only.

*Page 73*

*Clause 9*

Substitute the following for the corresponding reference

[GA] ISO/IEC TR 15942:2000, *Information technology — Programming languages — Guide for the use of the Ada programming language in high integrity systems*

[RM] ISO/IEC 8652, *Information technology — Programming languages — Ada*

## 3 Revision of the University of York publication

It has been agreed with the University of York that ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 22 will be consulted in the event of any revision or amendment of this University of York publication. To this end, the British Standards Institution (BSI) will act as a liaison body between the University of York and ISO/IEC.