# **Draft AspectJ Quick Reference**

## **Aspects**

at top-level or static in types

```
aspect A \{ \dots \}
    defines the aspect A
privileged aspect A \{ \dots \}
    A can access private fields
aspect A extends B \{ \dots \}
    B is a class or abstract aspect
aspect A implements B \{ \dots \}
    B is an interface
aspect A dominates (B \mid\mid C) \{ \dots \}
    advice in A has more precedence than advice in B or C
general form:
    [privileged] [Modifiers]
    aspect Id
    [extends Type]
    [implements TypeList]
    [dominates TypeList]
    { Body }
```

# **Pointcut definitions**

private pointcut pc() : call(void Foo.m()) ;

in types

```
a pointcut visible only from the defining type

pointcut pc(int i): set(int Foo.x) && args(i);
a package-visible pointcut that exposes an int.

public abstract pointcut pc();
an abstract pointcut that can be referred to from anywhere.

abstract pointcut pc(Object o);
an abstract pointcut visible from the defining package.
Any pointcut that implements this must expose an Object.
```

```
general form: abstract [Modifier
```

```
abstract [Modifiers] pointcut Id (Formals); [Modifiers] pointcut Id (Formals): Pointcut;
```

### **Advice declarations**

in aspects

```
before () : get(int Foo.y) { ... }
    runs before reading the field int Foo.y
after () returning : call(int Foo.m(int)) { ... }
    runs after calls to int Foo.m(int) that return normally.
after () returning (int x) : call(int Foo.m(int)) { ... }
    same, but the return value is named x in the body.
after () throwing : call(int Foo.m(int)) { ... }
    runs after calls to int Foo.m(int) that return abruptly by
    throwing an exception.
after () throwing (NotFoundException e):
        call(int Foo.m(int)) { ... }
    runs after calls to int Foo.m(int) that return abruptly by
    throwing a NotFoundException. The thrown exception is
    named e in the body.
after (): call(int Foo.m(int)) { ... }
    runs after calls to int Foo.m(int) regardless of how returned
before(int i): set(int\ Foo.x) && args(i) { ... }
    runs before field assignment to int Foo.x. The value to be
    assigned is named i in the body
before(Object o) : set(* Foo. *) && args(o) { ... }
    runs before field assignment to any field of Foo. The
    value to be assigned is converted to an object type (int to
    Integer, for example) and named o in the body
int around () : call(int Foo.m(int)) { ... }
    runs instead of calls to int Foo.m(int), and returns an int.
    In the body, continue the call by using proceed(), which
    has the same signature as the around advice.
int around () throws IOException:
        call(int Foo.m(int)) { ... }
    same, but the body is allowed to throw IOException
Object around (): call(int Foo.m(int)) { ... }
    same, but the value of proceed() is converted to an
    Integer, and the body should also return an Integer which
    will be converted into an int
general form:
    [ strictfp ] AdviceType : Pointcut { Body }
where AdviceType is one of
    before ( Formals )
    after (Formals)
    after ( Formals ) returning [ ( Formal ) ]
    after ( Formals ) throwing [ ( Formal ) ]
    Type around (Formals) [ throws TypeList ]
```

# **Special forms**

in advice

#### this.JoinPoint

reflective information about the join point.

#### thisJoinPointStaticPart

the equivalent of **thisJoinPoint.getStaticPart()**, but may use fewer resources.

## thisEnclosingJoinPointStaticPart

the static part of the join point enclosing this one.

```
proceed ( Arguments )
```

only available in **around** advice. The *Arguments* must be the same number and type of the parameters of the advice.

# **Inter-type Member Declarations** in aspects

```
int Foo . m ( int i ) { ... }
  a method int m(int) owned by Foo, visible anywhere in the
  defining package. In the body, this refers to the instance
  of Foo, not the aspect.
```

private int Foo. m (int i) throws IOException { ... }
a method int m(int) that is declared to throw IOException,
only visible in the defining aspect. In the body, this refers
to the instance of Foo, not the aspect.

```
abstract int Foo . m ( int i ); an abstract method int m(int) owned by Foo
```

```
Point . new ( int x, int y ) { ... }
  a constructor owned by Point. In the body, this refers to
  the new Point, not the aspect.
```

#### **private static** int Point . x :

a static *int* field named *x* owned by *Point* and visible only in the declaring aspect

```
private int Point x = foo();
```

a non-static field initialized to the result of calling foo(). In the initializer, **this** refers to the instance of Foo, not the aspect.

```
general form:
```

```
[ Modifiers ] Type TypePat . Id ( Formals )
        [ throws TypeList ] { Body }

abstract [ Modifiers ] Type TypePat . Id ( Formals )
        [ throws TypeList ] ;

[ Modifiers ] TypePat . new ( Formals )
        [ throws TypeList ] { Body }

[ Modifiers ] Type TypePat . Id [ = Expression ] ;
```

# **Other Inter-type Declarations** in aspects declare parents : C extends D: declares that the superclass of C is D. This is only legal if D is declared to extend the original superclass of C. declare parents: C implements I, J; C implements I and J**declare warning**: set(\* Point.\*) &&!within(Point): "bad set": the compiler warns "bad set" if it finds a set to any field of *Point* outside of the code for *Point* **declare error** : call(Singleton.new(..)) : "bad construction"; the compiler signals an error "bad construction" if it finds a call to any constructor of Singleton **declare soft** : *IOException* || *NotFoundException* : execution(Foo.new(..)): any IOException or NotFoundException thrown from executions of the constructors of *Foo* are wrapped in org.aspectj.SoftException declare parents: TypePat extends Type; declare parents: TypePat implements TypeList; **declare warning**: Pointcut: String; **declare error**: Pointcut: String; **declare soft**: TypePat: Pointcut;

when int Point.x is read

```
general form
Primitive Pointcuts
call (void Foo.m(int))
    a call to the method void Foo.m(int)
call (Foo.new(..))
    a call to any constructor of Foo
execution (* Foo. *(..) throws IOException)
    the execution of any method of Foo that is declared to
    throw IOException
execution (!public Foo .new(..))
    the execution of any non-public constructor of Foo
initialization ( Foo.new(int) )
    the initialization of any Foo object that is started with the
    constructor Foo(int)
staticinitialization(Foo)
    when the type Foo is initialized, after loading
get (int Point.x)
```

```
set ( !private * Point.* )
    when any non-private field of Point is assigned
handler ( IOException+ )
    when an IOException or its subtype is handled with a catch
    block
within (com.bigboxco.*)
    any join point where the associated code is defined in the
    package com.bigboxco
withincode ( void Figure.move() )
    any join point where the associated code is defined in the
    method void Figure.move()
withincode (com.bigboxco.*.new(..))
    any join point where the associated code is defined in any
    constructor in the package com.bigoxco.
cflow ( call(void Figure.move()) )
    any join point in the control flow of each call to void
    Figure.move(). This includes the call itself.
cflowbelow ( call(void Figure.move()) )
    any join point below the control flow of each call to void
    Figure.move(). This does not include the call.
if (Tracing.isEnabled())
    any join point where Tracing.isEnabled() is true. The
    boolean expression used can only access static members.
    variables bound in the same pointcut, and this Join Point
    forms.
this (Point || Line)
    any join point where the currently executing object is an
    instance of either Point or Line
target ( java.io.InputPort )
    any join point where the target object is an instance of
   java.io.InputPort
args ( java.io.InputPort, int )
    any join point where there are two arguments, the first an
    instance of java.io.InputPort, and the second an int
args ( *, int )
    any join point where there are two arguments, the second
    of which is an int.
args (short, ..., short)
    any join point with at least two arguments, the first and last
    of which are shorts
any position in this, target, and args can be replaced with a
variable bound in the advice or pointcut.
```

```
general form:
   call(MethodPat)
   call(ConstructorPat)
   execution(MethodPat)
   execution(ConstructorPat)
   initialization(ConstructorPat)
   staticinitialization(TypePat)
   get(FieldPat)
   set(FieldPat)
   handler(TvpePat)
   within(TypePat)
   withincode(MethodPat)
   withincode(ConstructorPat)
   cflow(Pointcut)
   cflowbelow(Pointcut)
   if(Expression)
   this(TypePat | Var)
   target(TypePat | Var)
   args(TypePat \mid Var, ...)
where
MethodPat:
   [ModifiersPat] TypePat [TypePat . ] IdPat (TypePat , ...)
       [ throws ThrowsPat ]
ConstructorPat:
   [ModifiersPat] [TypePat.] new (TypePat,...)
       [ throws ThrowsPat ]
FieldPat:
   [ModifiersPat] TypePat [TypePat . ] IdPat
TypePat:
   IdPat [ + ] [ [] ... ]
   ! TvpePat
    TypePat && TypePat
    TypePat || TypePat
   ( TypePat )
```

This is a draft reference sheet corresponding to AspectJ 1.0.4.

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