

Aspect-Oriented Programming with AspectJ™

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Xerox PARC

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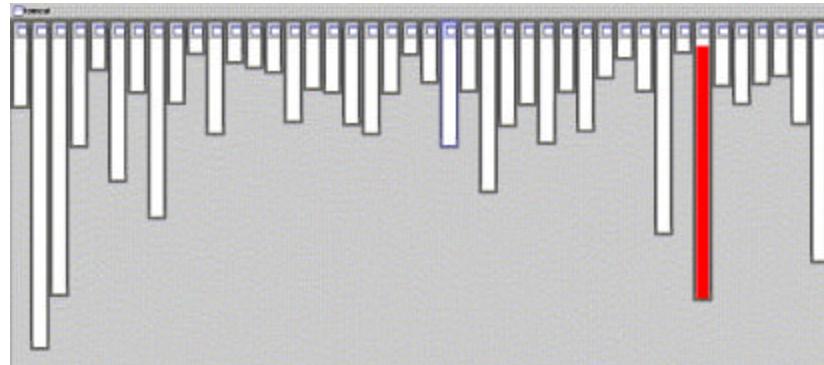
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this tutorial is about...

- **using AOP and AspectJ to:**
 - improve the modularity of crosscutting concerns
 - design modularity
 - source code modularity
 - development process
- **aspects are two things:**
 - concerns that crosscut [design level]
 - a programming construct [implementation level]
 - enables crosscutting concerns to be captured in modular units
- **AspectJ is:**
 - is an aspect-oriented extension to Java™ that supports general-purpose aspect-oriented programming

good modularity

XML parsing



- **XML parsing in org.apache.tomcat**
 - red shows relevant lines of code
 - nicely fits in one box

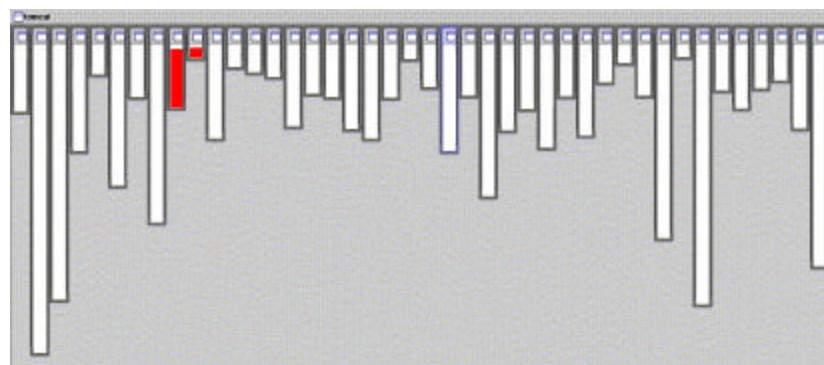
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good modularity

URL pattern matching



- **URL pattern matching in org.apache.tomcat**
 - red shows relevant lines of code
 - nicely fits in two boxes (using inheritance)

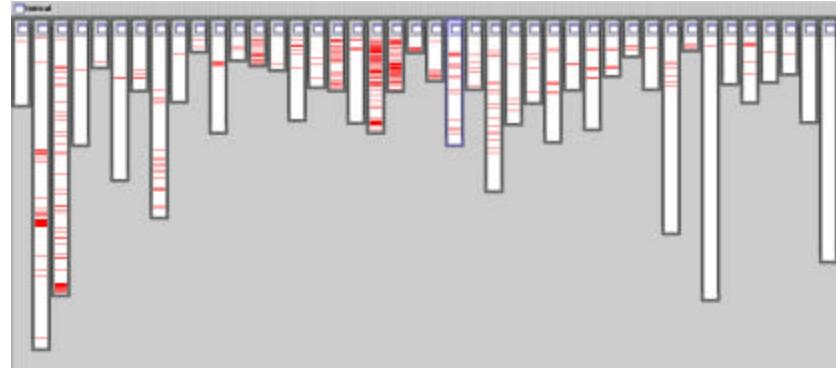
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problems like...

logging is not modularized



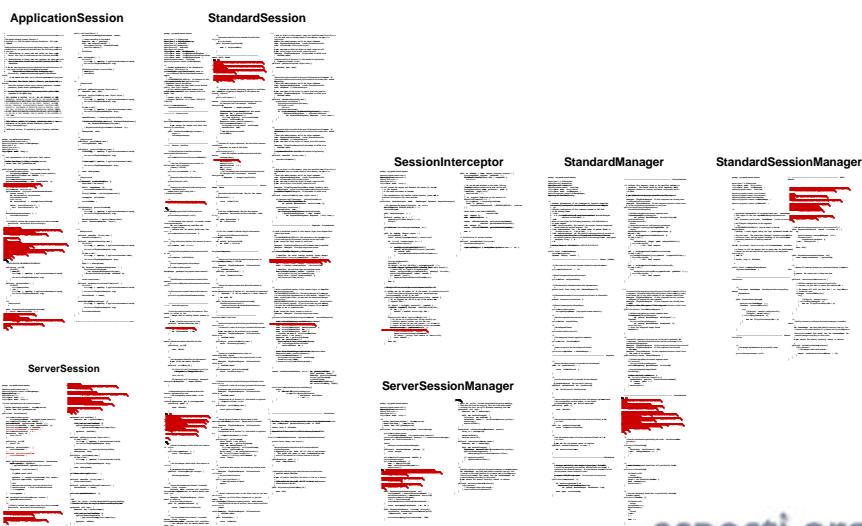
- **where is logging in org.apache.tomcat**
 - red shows lines of code that handle logging
 - not in just one place
 - not even in a small number of places

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problems like...

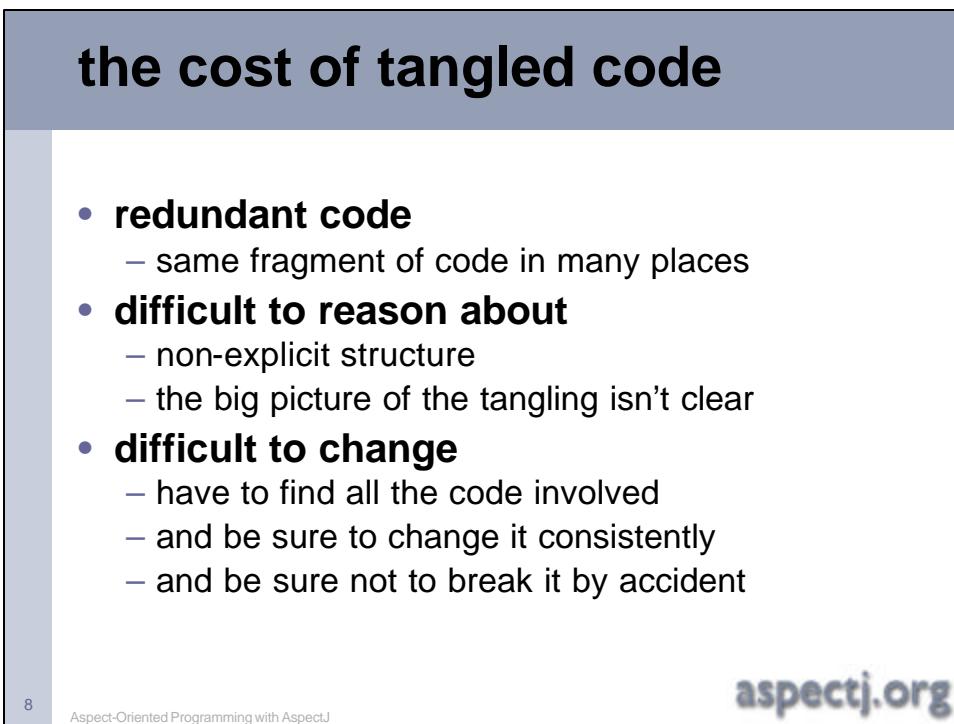
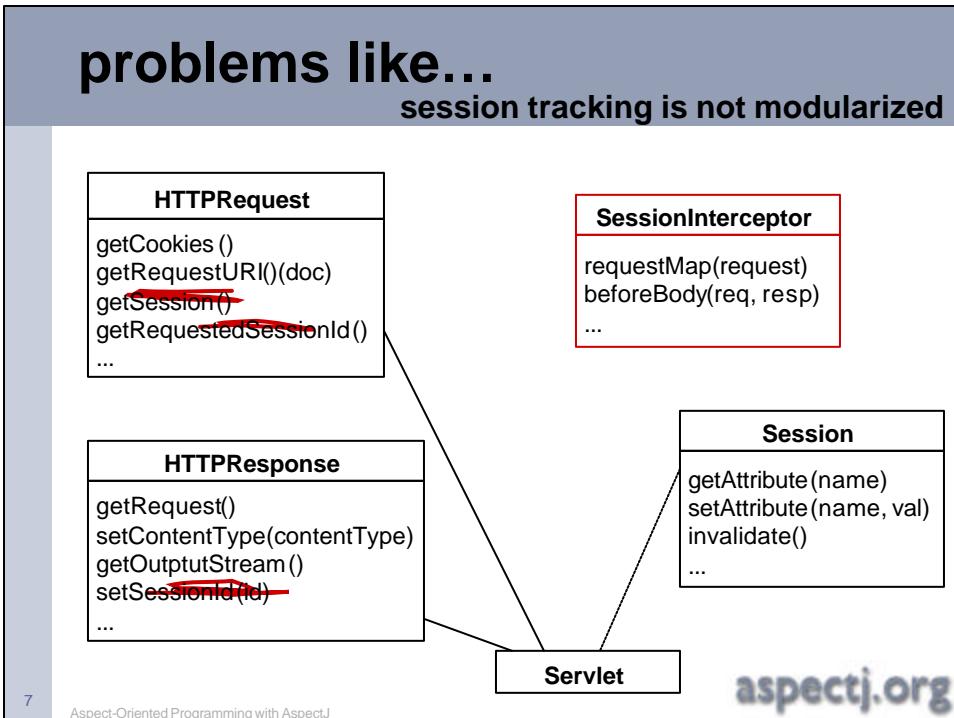
session expiration is not modularized



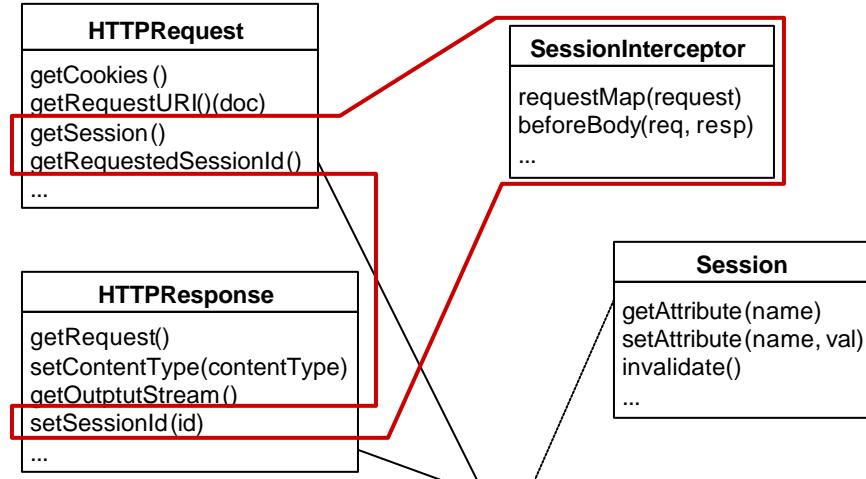
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crosscutting concerns



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the AOP idea

aspect-oriented programming

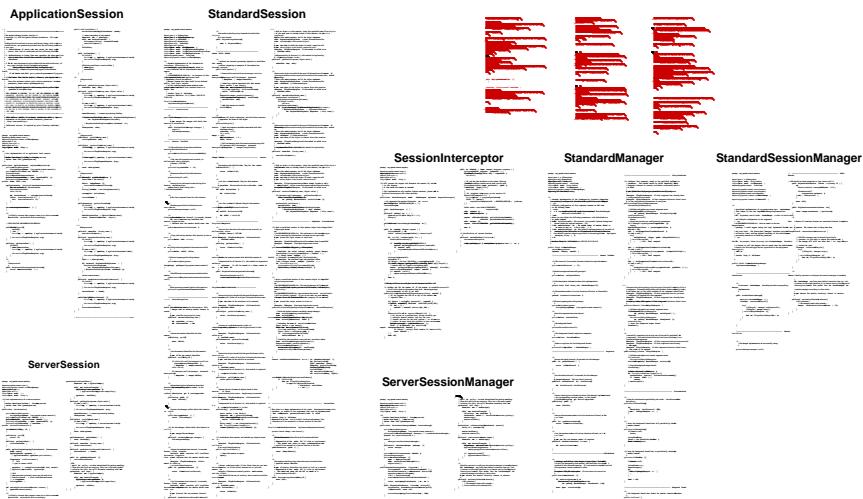
- **crosscutting is inherent in complex systems**
- **crosscutting concerns**
 - have a clear purpose
 - have a natural structure
 - defined set of methods, module boundary crossings, points of resource utilization, lines of dataflow...
- **so, let's capture the structure of crosscutting concerns explicitly...**
 - in a modular way
 - with linguistic and tool support
- **aspects are**
 - well-modularized crosscutting concerns

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language support to...

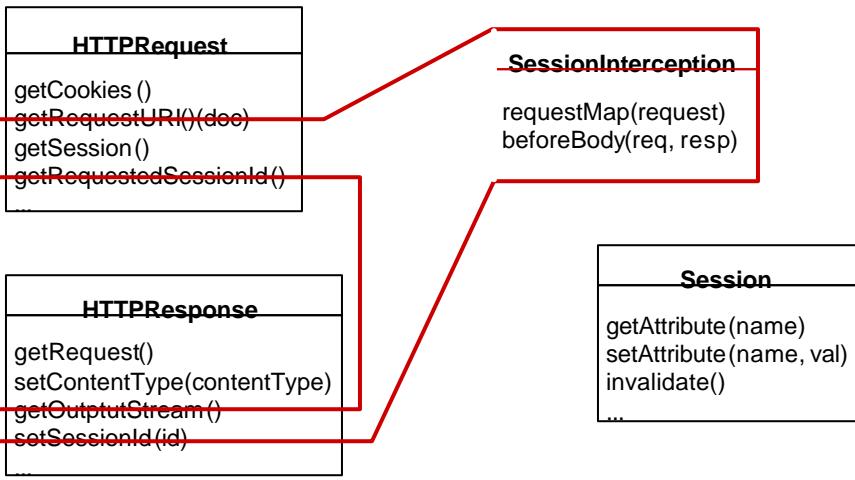


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modular aspects



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AspectJ™ is...

- **a small and well-integrated extension to Java**
- **a general-purpose AO language**
 - just as Java is a general-purpose OO language
- **freely available implementation**
 - compiler is Open Source
- **includes IDE support**
 - emacs, JBuilder, Forte
- **user feedback is driving language design**
 - users@aspectj.org
 - support@aspectj.org
- **currently at 1.0b1 release**

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expected benefits of using AOP

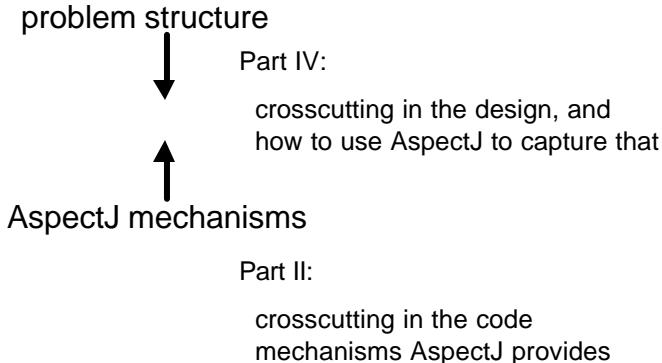
- **good modularity,
even for crosscutting concerns**
 - less tangled code
 - more natural code
 - shorter code
 - easier maintenance and evolution
 - easier to reason about, debug, change
 - more reusable
 - library aspects
 - plug and play aspects when appropriate

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looking ahead



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outline

- **I AOP overview**
 - brief motivation, essence of AOP idea
- **II AspectJ language mechanisms**
 - basic concepts, language semantics
- **III development environment**
 - IDE support, running the compiler, debugging etc.
- **IV using aspects**
 - aspect examples, how to use AspectJ to program aspects, exercises to solidify the ideas
- **V related work**
 - survey of other activities in the AOP community

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Part II

Basic Mechanisms of AspectJ

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goals of this chapter

- **present basic language mechanisms**
 - using one simple example
 - emphasis on what the mechanisms do
 - small scale motivation
- **later chapters elaborate on**
 - environment, tools
 - larger examples, design and SE issues

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basic mechanisms

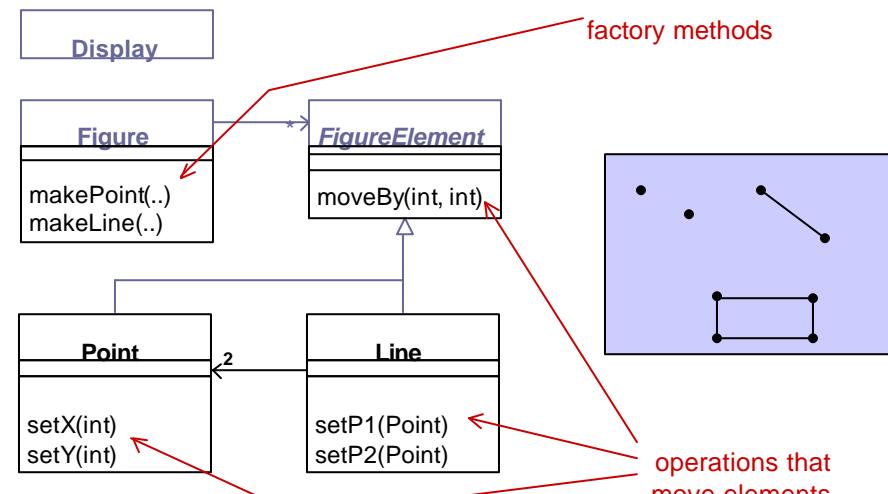
- **1 overlay onto Java**
 - dynamic join points
 - “points in the execution” of Java programs
- **4 small additions to Java**
 - pointcuts
 - pick out join points and values at those points
 - primitive pointcuts
 - user-defined pointcuts
 - advice
 - additional action to take at join points in a pointcut
 - inter-class declarations (aka “open classes”)
 - aspect
 - a modular unit of crosscutting behavior
 - comprised of advice, inter-class declarations, field, constructor and method declarations

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a simple figure editor



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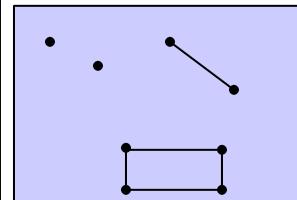
a simple figure editor

```

class Line implements FigureElement{
    private Point p1, p2;
    Point getP1() { return p1; }
    Point getP2() { return p2; }
    void setP1(Point p1) { this.p1 = p1; }
    void setP2(Point p2) { this.p2 = p2; }
    void moveBy(int dx, int dy) { ... }
}

class Point implements FigureElement {
    private int x = 0, y = 0;
    int getX() { return x; }
    int getY() { return y; }
    void setX(int x) { this.x = x; }
    void setY(int y) { this.y = y; }
    void moveBy(int dx, int dy) { ... }
}

```



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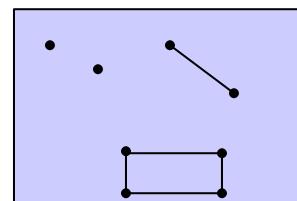
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display updating

- **collection of figure elements**
 - that move periodically
 - must refresh the display as needed
 - complex collection
 - asynchronous events

- **other examples**
 - session liveness
 - value caching



we will initially assume just a single display

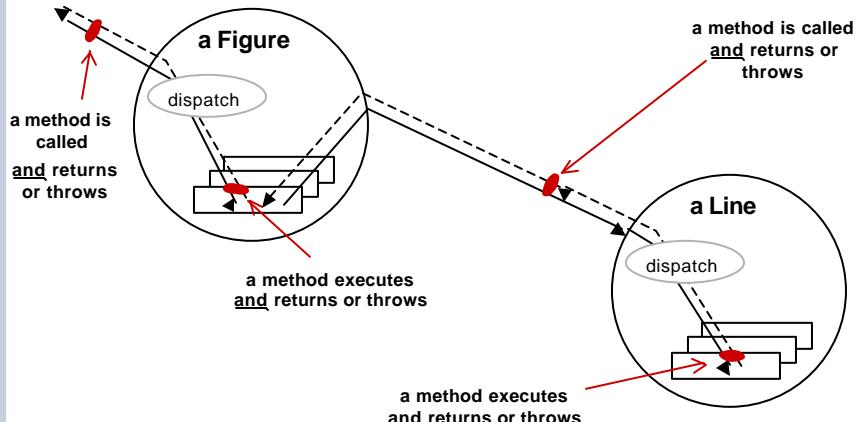
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join points

key points in dynamic call graph

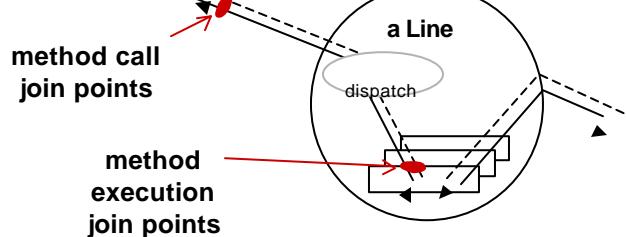


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join point terminology



- **several kinds of join points**

- method & constructor call join points
- method & constructor execution join points
- field get & set join points
- exception handler execution join points
- static & dynamic initialization join points

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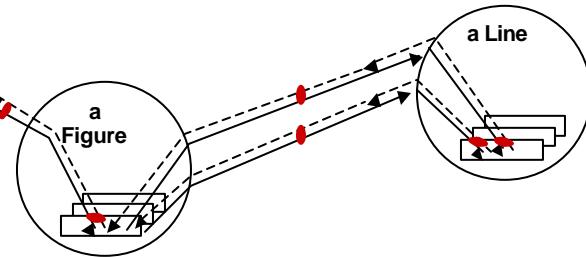
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join point terminology

key points in dynamic call graph

all join points on this slide are
within the control flow of
this join point



repeated calls result in new join points

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primitive pointcuts

“a means of identifying join points”

a pointcut is a kind of predicate on join points that:

- can match or not match any given join point and
- optionally, can pull out some of the values at that join point

```
call(void Line.setP1(Point))
```

matches if the join point is a method call with this signature

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pointcut composition

pointcuts compose like predicates, using &&, || and !

a “void Line.setP1(Point)” call
call(**void** Line.setP1(Point)) || **or**
call(**void** Line.setP2(Point));
a “void Line.setP2(Point)” call

each time a Line receives a
“**void setP1(Point)**” or “**void setP2(Point)**” method call

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user-defined pointcuts

defined use the pointcut construct

user-defined (aka named) pointcuts

- can be used in the same way as primitive pointcuts

name → parameters
pointcut move():
call(**void** Line.setP1(Point)) ||
call(**void** Line.setP2(Point));

*more on parameters
and how pointcut can
expose values at join
points in a few slides*

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pointcuts

```
pointcut move():
    call(void Line.setP1(Point)) ||
    call(void Line.setP2(Point));
```

user-defined pointcut designator

primitive pointcut designator, can also be:

- call, execution - this, target
- get, set - within, withincode
- handler - cflow, cflowbelow
- initialization, staticinitialization

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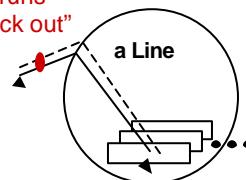
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after advice

action to take after
computation under join points

after advice runs
“on the way back out”



```
pointcut move():
    call(void Line.setP1(Point)) ||
    call(void Line.setP2(Point));

    after() returning: move() {
        <code here runs after each move>
    }
```

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a simple aspect

DisplayUpdating v1

an aspect defines a special class
that can crosscut other classes

```
aspect DisplayUpdating {
    pointcut move():
        call(void Line.setP1(Point)) ||
        call(void Line.setP2(Point));

    after() returning: move() {
        Display.update();
    }
}
```

box means complete running code

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without AspectJ

DisplayUpdating v1

```
class Line {
    private Point p1, p2;

    Point getP1() { return p1; }
    Point getP2() { return p2; }

    void setP1(Point p1) {
        this.p1 = p1;
        Display.update();
    }
    void setP2(Point p2) {
        this.p2 = p2;
        Display.update();
    }
}
```

- **what you would expect**
 - update calls are tangled through the code
 - “what is going on” is less explicit

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pointcuts

can cut across multiple classes

```
pointcut move():
    call(void Line.setP1(Point)) ||
    call(void Line.setP2(Point)) ||
    call(void Point.setX(int)) ||
    call(void Point.setY(int));
```

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pointcuts

can use interface signatures

```
pointcut move():
    call(void FigureElement.moveBy(int, int)) ||
    call(void Line.setP1(Point)) ||
    call(void Line.setP2(Point)) ||
    call(void Point.setX(int)) ||
    call(void Point.setY(int));
```

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a multi-class aspect

DisplayUpdating v2

```
aspect DisplayUpdating {
    pointcut move():
        call(void FigureElement.moveBy(int, int))
        ||| call(void Line.setP1(Point))
        ||| call(void Line.setP2(Point))
        ||| call(void Point.setX(int))
        ||| call(void Point.setY(int));

    after() returning: move() {
        Display.update();
    }
}
```

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using values at join points

demonstrate first, explain in detail afterwards

- pointcut can explicitly expose certain values
- advice can use value

```
pointcut move(FigureElement figElt):  
    target(figElt) &&  
    (call(void FigureElement.moveBy(int, int))  
    ||| call(void Line.setP1(Point))  
    ||| call(void Line.setP2(Point))  
    ||| call(void Point.setX(int))  
    ||| call(void Point.setY(int)));

after(FigureElement fe) returning: move(fe) {  
    <fe is bound to the figure element>
}
```

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explaining parameters...

of user-defined pointcut designator

- **variable in place of type name in pointcut designator**
 - pulls corresponding value out of join points
- **variable bound in user-defined pointcut designator**
 - makes value accessible on pointcut

```
pointcut move(Line l):
    target(l) &&
    (call(void Line.setP1(Point)) ||
     call(void Line.setP2(Point)));
}

after(Line line): move(line) {
    <line is bound to the line>
}
```

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explaining parameters...

of advice

- **variable bound in advice**
- **variable in place of type name in pointcut designator**
 - pulls corresponding value out of join points
 - makes value accessible within advice

```
pointcut move(Line l):
    target(l) &&
    (call(void Line.setP1(Point)) ||
     call(void Line.setP2(Point)));
}

advice parameters
after(Line line): move(line) {
    <line is bound to the line>
}
```

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explaining parameters...

- **value is ‘pulled’**
 - right to left across ‘:’ left side : right side
 - from pointcut designators to user-defined pointcut designators
 - from pointcut to advice

```
pointcut move(Line l):
    target(l) &&
    (call(void Line.setP1(Point)) ||
     call(void Line.setP2(Point)));
```

```
after(Line line): move(line) {
    <line is bound to the line>
}
```

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target

primitive pointcut designator

```
target(<type name>)
```

**any join point at which
target object is an instance of type (or class) name**

```
target(Point)
target(Line)
target(FigureElement)
```

“any join point” means it matches join points of all kinds

- method & constructor call join points
- method & constructor execution join points
- field get & set join points
- exception handler execution join points
- static & dynamic initialization join points

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an idiom for...

getting target object in a polymorphic pointcut

```
target(<supertype name>) &&
```

- does not further restrict the join points
- does pick up the target object

```
pointcut move(FigureElement figElt):
    target(figElt) &&
    (call(void Line.setP1(Point)) ||
     call(void Line.setP2(Point)) ||
     call(void Point.setX(int)) ||
     call(void Point.setY(int)));

after(FigureElement fe): move(fe) {
    <fe is bound to the figure element>
}
```

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context & multiple classes

DisplayUpdating v3

```
aspect DisplayUpdating {

    pointcut move(FigureElement figElt):
        target(figElt) &&
        (call(void FigureElement.moveBy(int, int)) ||
         call(void Line.setP1(Point)) ||
         call(void Line.setP2(Point)) ||
         call(void Point.setX(int)) ||
         call(void Point.setY(int)));

    after(FigureElement fe): move(fe) {
        Display.update(fe);
    }
}
```

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without AspectJ

```

class Line {
    private Point p1, p2;

    Point getP1() { return p1; }
    Point getP2() { return p2; }

    void setP1(Point p1) {
        this.p1 = p1;
    }
    void setP2(Point p2) {
        this.p2 = p2;
    }
}

class Point {
    private int x = 0, y = 0;

    int getX() { return x; }
    int getY() { return y; }

    void setX(int x) {
        this.x = x;
    }
    void setY(int y) {
        this.y = y;
    }
}

```

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without AspectJ

DisplayUpdating v1

```

class Line {
    private Point p1, p2;

    Point getP1() { return p1; }
    Point getP2() { return p2; }

    void setP1(Point p1) {
        this.p1 = p1;
        Display.update();
    }
    void setP2(Point p2) {
        this.p2 = p2;
        Display.update();
    }
}

class Point {
    private int x = 0, y = 0;

    int getX() { return x; }
    int getY() { return y; }

    void setX(int x) {
        this.x = x;
    }
    void setY(int y) {
        this.y = y;
    }
}

```

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without AspectJ

DisplayUpdating v2

```
class Line {
    private Point p1, p2;

    Point getP1() { return p1; }
    Point getP2() { return p2; }

    void setP1(Point p1) {
        this.p1 = p1;
        Display.update();
    }
    void setP2(Point p2) {
        this.p2 = p2;
        Display.update();
    }
}

class Point {
    private int x = 0, y = 0;

    int getX() { return x; }
    int getY() { return y; }

    void setX(int x) {
        this.x = x;
        Display.update();
    }
    void setY(int y) {
        this.y = y;
        Display.update();
    }
}
```

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DisplayUpdating v3

```
class Line {
    private Point p1, p2;

    Point getP1() { return p1; }
    Point getP2() { return p2; }

    void setP1(Point p1) {
        this.p1 = p1;
        Display.update(this);
    }
    void setP2(Point p2) {
        this.p2 = p2;
        Display.update(this);
    }
}

class Point {
    private int x = 0, y = 0;

    int getX() { return x; }
    int getY() { return y; }

    void setX(int x) {
        this.x = x;
        Display.update(this);
    }
    void setY(int y) {
        this.y = y;
        Display.update(this);
    }
}
```

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- **no locus of “display updating”**
 - evolution is cumbersome
 - changes in all classes
 - have to track & change all callers

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with AspectJ

```
class Line {
    private Point p1, p2;

    Point getP1() { return p1; }
    Point getP2() { return p2; }

    void setP1(Point p1) {
        this.p1 = p1;
    }
    void setP2(Point p2) {
        this.p2 = p2;
    }
}

class Point {
    private int x = 0, y = 0;

    int getX() { return x; }
    int getY() { return y; }

    void setX(int x) {
        this.x = x;
    }
    void setY(int y) {
        this.y = y;
    }
}
```

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DisplayUpdating v1

```
class Line {
    private Point p1, p2;

    Point getP1() { return p1; }
    Point getP2() { return p2; }

    void setP1(Point p1) {
        this.p1 = p1;
    }
    void setP2(Point p2) {
        this.p2 = p2;
    }
}

class Point {
    private int x = 0, y = 0;

    int getX() { return x; }
    int getY() { return y; }

    void setX(int x) {
        this.x = x;
    }
    void setY(int y) {
        this.y = y;
    }
}
```

```
aspect DisplayUpdating {

    pointcut move():
        call(void Line.setP1(Point)) ||
        call(void Line.setP2(Point));

    after() returning: move() {
        Display.update();
    }
}
```

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DisplayUpdating v2

```
class Line {
    private Point p1, p2;

    Point getP1() { return p1; }
    Point getP2() { return p2; }

    void setP1(Point p1) {
        this.p1 = p1;
    }
    void setP2(Point p2) {
        this.p2 = p2;
    }
}

class Point {
    private int x = 0, y = 0;

    int getX() { return x; }
    int getY() { return y; }

    void setX(int x) {
        this.x = x;
    }
    void setY(int y) {
        this.y = y;
    }
}
```

```
aspect DisplayUpdating {
    pointcut move():
        call(void FigureElement.moveBy(int, int)) ||
        call(void Line.setP1(Point)) ||
        call(void Line.setP2(Point)) ||
        call(void Point.setX(int)) ||
        call(void Point.setY(int));

    after() returning: move() {
        display.update();
    }
}
```

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DisplayUpdating v3

```
class Line {
    private Point p1, p2;

    Point getP1() { return p1; }
    Point getP2() { return p2; }

    void setP1(Point p1) {
        this.p1 = p1;
    }
    void setP2(Point p2) {
        this.p2 = p2;
    }
}

class Point {
    private int x = 0, y = 0;

    int getX() { return x; }
    int getY() { return y; }

    void setX(int x) {
        this.x = x;
    }
    void setY(int y) {
        this.y = y;
    }
}
```

```
aspect DisplayUpdating {
    pointcut move(FigureElement figElt):
        target(figElt) &&
        (call(void FigureElement.moveBy(int, int)) ||
        call(void Line.setP1(Point)) ||
        call(void Line.setP2(Point)) ||
        call(void Point.setX(int)) ||
        call(void Point.setY(int)));

    after(FigureElement fe) returning: move(fe) {
        moveees.add(fe);
    }
}
```

- **clear display updating module**
 - all changes in single aspect
 - evolution is modular

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advice is

additional action to take at join points

- **before** before proceeding at join point
- **after returning** a value to join point
- **after throwing** a throwable to join point
- **after** returning to join point either way
- **around** on arrival at join point gets explicit control over when&if program proceeds

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contract checking

simple example of before/after/around

- **pre-conditions**
 - check whether parameter is valid
- **post-conditions**
 - check whether values were set
- **condition enforcement**
 - force parameters to be valid

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pre-condition

using before advice

```
aspect PointBoundsPreCondition {
    before(int newX):
        call(void Point.setX(int)) && args(newX) {
            assert(newX >= MIN_X);
            assert(newX <= MAX_X);
        }
    before(int newY):
        call(void Point.setY(int)) && args(newY) {
            assert(newY >= MIN_Y);
            assert(newY <= MAX_Y);
        }
    private void assert(boolean v) {
        if (!v)
            throw new RuntimeException();
    }
}
```

what follows the ‘:’ is
always a pointcut –
primitive or user-defined

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post-condition

using after advice

```
aspect PointBoundsPostCondition {
    after(Point p, int newX):
        call(void Point.setX(int)) && target(p) && args(newX) {
            assert(p.getX() == newX);
        }
    after(Point p, int newY):
        call(void Point.setY(int)) && target(p) && args(newY) {
            assert(p.getY() == newY);
        }
    private void assert(boolean v) {
        if (!v)
            throw new RuntimeException();
    }
}
```

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condition enforcement

using around advice

```
aspect PointBoundsEnforcement {  
  
    void around(Point p, int newX):  
        call(void Point.setX(int)) && target(p) && args(newX) {  
            proceed(p, clip(newX, MIN_X, MAX_X));  
        }  
  
    void around(Point p, int newY):  
        call(void Point.setY(int)) && target(p) && args(newY) {  
            proceed(p, clip(newY, MIN_Y, MAX_Y));  
        }  
  
    private int clip(int val, int min, int max) {  
        return Math.max(min, Math.min(max, val));  
    }  
}
```

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special static method

```
<result type> proceed(arg1, arg2, ...)
```

available only in around advice

means “run what would have run if this around advice had not been defined”

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other primitive pointcuts

```
this(<type name>)
within(<type name>)
withincode(<method/constructor signature>)
```

any join point at which
 currently executing object is an instance of type or class name
 currently executing code is contained within class name
 currently executing code is specified method or constructor

```
get(int Point.x)
set(int Point.x)
```

field reference or assignment join points

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fine-grained protection

a runtime error

```
class Figure {
    public Point makeLine(Line p1, Line p2) { new Line... }
    public Point makePoint(int x, int y) { new Point... }
    ...
}

aspect FactoryEnforcement {
    pointcut illegalNewFigElt():
        (call(Point.new(..)) || call(Line.new(..))) &&
        !withincode(* Figure.make*(..));

    before(): illegalNewFigElt() {
        throw new Error("Use factory method instead.");
    }
}
```

want to ensure that any creation of figure elements goes through the factory methods

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fine-grained protection

a **compile-time** error

```
class Figure {
    public Point makeLine(Line p1, Line p2) { new Line... }
    public Point makePoint(int x, int y)    { new Point... }
    ...
}

aspect FactoryEnforcement {
    pointcut illegalNewFigElt():
        (call(Point.new(..)) || call(Line.new(..))) &&
        !withincode(* Figure.make*(..));

    declare error: illegalNewFigElt()
        "Use factory method instead.";
}
```

want to ensure that any creation of
figure elements goes through the
factory methods

must be a “static pointcut”
(more on this later)

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fine-grained protection

as a static inner class

```
class Line implements FigureElement{
    private Point p1, p2;
    Point getP1() { return p1; }
    Point getP2() { return p2; }
    void setP1(Point p1) { this.p1 = p1; }
    void setP2(Point p2) { this.p2 = p2; }
    void moveBy(int dx, int dy) { ... }

    static aspect SetterEnforcement {
        declare error: set(Point Line.*)
            && !withincode(void Line.setP*(Point))
            "Use setter method, even inside Line class.";
    }
}
```

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special value

reflective* access to the join point

```
thisJoinPoint.  
    Signature  getSignature()  
    Object[]   getArgs()  
    ...
```

available in any advice

thisJoinPoint is abbreviated to 'tjp' in these slides to
save slide space

* introspective subset of reflection consistent with Java

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using thisJoinPoint

in highly polymorphic advice

```
aspect PointCoordinateTracing {  
  
    before(Point p, int newVal): set(int Point.* ) &&  
        target(p) &&  
        args(newVal) {  
        System.out.println("At " +  
            tjp.getSignature() +  
            " field is set to " +  
            newVal +  
            ".");  
    }  
}
```

*using thisJoinPoint makes it possible
for the advice to recover information
about where it is running*

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other primitive pointcuts

execution(void Point.setX(int))
method/constructor execution join points (actual running method)

initialization(Point)
object initialization join points

staticinitialization(Point)
class initialization join points (as the class is loaded)

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other primitive pointcuts

cflow(*pointcut designator*)
all join points within the dynamic control flow of any join point in *pointcut designator*

cflowbelow(*pointcut designator*)
all join points within the dynamic control flow below any join point in *pointcut designator*

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context sensitive aspects

DisplayUpdating v4

```
aspect DisplayUpdating {
    pointcut move(FigureElement figElt):
        target(figElt) &&
        (call(void FigureElem...
        call(void Line.setP1...
        call(void Line.setP2... ptc && !cflowbelow(ptc)
        call(void Point.setX(int)) ||
        call(void Point.setY(int)));
    pointcut topLevelMove(FigureElement figElt):
        move(figElt) && !cflowbelow(move(FigureElement));
    after(FigureElement fe) returning: topLevelMove(fe) {
        Display.update(fe);
    }
}
```

the non-reentrant calls idiom:

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Aspect-Oriented Programming with AspectJ

wildcarding in pointcuts

```
target(Point)
target(graphics.geom.Point)
target(graphics.geom.*)
target(graphics..*)
```

“*” is wild card
“..” is multi-part wild card

any type in graphics.geom
any type in any sub-package
of graphics

```
call(void Point.setX(int))
call(public * Point.*(..))
call(public * *(..))
```

any public method on Point
any public method on any type

```
call(void Point.getX())
call(void Point.getY())
call(void Point.get*)
call(void get*())
```

any getter

```
call(Point.new(int, int))
call(new(..))
```

any constructor

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Aspect-Oriented Programming with AspectJ

property-based crosscutting

```
package com.xerox.pri;
public class C1 {
...
    public void foo() {
        A.doSomething(...);
    }
...
}
```

```
package com.xerox.scan;
public class C2 {
...
    public int frotz()
        A.doSomething(...);
    ...
    public int bar()
        A.doSomething(...);
    ...
}
```

```
package com.xerox.copy;
public class C3 {
...
    public String s1()
        A.doSomething(...);
    ...
}
```

- **crosscuts of methods with a common property**
 - public/private, return a certain value, in a particular package
- **logging, debugging, profiling**
 - log on entry to every public method

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property-based crosscutting

```
aspect PublicErrorLogging {
    Log log = new Log();

    pointcut publicInterface():
        call(public * com.xerox....*(..));

    after() throwing (Error e): publicInterface() {
        log.write(e);
    }
}
```

neatly captures public interface of mypackage

consider code maintenance

- another programmer adds a public method
 - i.e. extends public interface – this code will still work
- another programmer reads this code
 - “what’s really going on” is explicit

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inter-type declarations¹

DisplayUpdating v5

```
aspect DisplayUpdating {           adds members to target interface/class
    private Display FigureElement.display;

    static void setDisplay(FigureElement fe, Display d) {
        fe.display = d;
    }

    pointcut move(FigureElement figEl):           <as before>;
    after(FigureElement fe): move(fe) {
        fe.display.update(fe);
    }
}
```

1. recently termed “open classes”

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field/getter/setter idiom

```
aspect DisplayUpdating {           private with respect to
    private Display FigureElement.display;           enclosing aspect declaration

    static void setDisplay(FigureElement fe, Display d) {
        fe.display = d;
    }

    pointcut               <as bef
    after(FigureElement fe): move(fe) {
        fe.display.update(fe);
    }
}
```

the display field

- is a field of FigureElement, but
- belongs to DisplayUpdating aspect
- DisplayUpdating aspect should provide getter/setter

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inheritance & specialization

- **pointcuts can have additional advice**
 - aspect with
 - concrete pointcut
 - perhaps no advice on the pointcut
 - in figure editor
 - `move()` can have advice from multiple aspects
 - module can expose certain well-defined pointcuts
- **abstract pointcuts can be specialized**
 - aspect with
 - abstract pointcut
 - concrete advice on the abstract pointcut

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a shared pointcut

```
public class FigureEditor {
    ...
    pointcut move(FigureElement figElt):
        target(figElt) && ...;
    ...

aspect DisplayUpdating {
    ...
    after(FigureElement fe) returning:
        FigureEditor.move(fe) {
    ...
}
...
}
```

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a reusable aspect

```
abstract public aspect RemoteExceptionLogging {
    abstract pointcut logPoint(); ← abstract

    after() throwing (RemoteException e): logPoint() {
        log.println("Remote call failed in: " +
            thisJoinPoint.toString() +
            "(" + e + ")");
    }
}

public aspect MyRMILogging extends RemoteExceptionLogging {
    pointcut logPoint():
        call(* RegistryServer.*.*(..)) ||
        call(private * RMIMessageBrokerImpl.*.*(..));
}
```

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an aspect as a reusable pattern

```
aspect RWSynchronization {
    abstract pointcut readers(..): ...;
    abstract pointcut writers(..): ...;

    before(..): readers(..) { beforeReader(..); }
    after (...): readers(..) { afterWriter(..); }
    before(..): writers(..) { beforeWriter(..); }
    after (...): writers(..) { afterWriter(..); }

    <helper methods as before>
}
```

```
aspect MumbleRWSynchronization extends RWSynchronization {
    abstract pointcut readers(..): ...;
    abstract pointcut writers(..): ...;
```

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aspect instances

```

aspect PublicErrorLogging
    pertarget(PublicErrorLogging.publicInterface()) {
        Log log = new Log();
    }

    pointcut publicInterface():
        call(public * com.xerox....*.*(...));

    after() throwing (Error e): publicInterface() {
        log.write(e);
    }

```

one instance of the aspect for each object
that ever executes at these points

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looking up aspect instances

```

:
static Log getLog(Object obj) {
    return (PublicErrorLogging.aspectOf(obj)).log;
}

```

- **static method of aspects**
 - for default aspects takes no argument
 - for aspects of pertarget/perthis takes an Object
 - for aspects of perflow takes no arguments
- **returns aspect instance**

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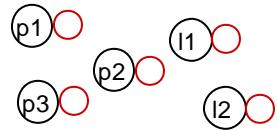
aspect relations

```

pertarget(<pointcut>)
perthis(<pointcut>)
one aspect instance for each object that is ever “this” at the join points

percflow(<pointcut>)
percflowbelow(<pointcut>)
one aspect instance for each join point in pointcut, is available at all joinpoints in cflow or cflowbelow

```



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context sensitive aspects

DisplayUpdating v4

```

aspect DisplayUpdating {
    List movers = new LinkedList();
    List movees = new LinkedList();
    // ...

    pointcut moveCall(Object mover, FigureElement movee):
        this(mover) && target(movee) &&
        (call(void Line.setP1(Point)) ||
         call(void Line.setP2(Point)) ||
         call(void Point.setX(int)) ||
         call(void Point.setY(int)));

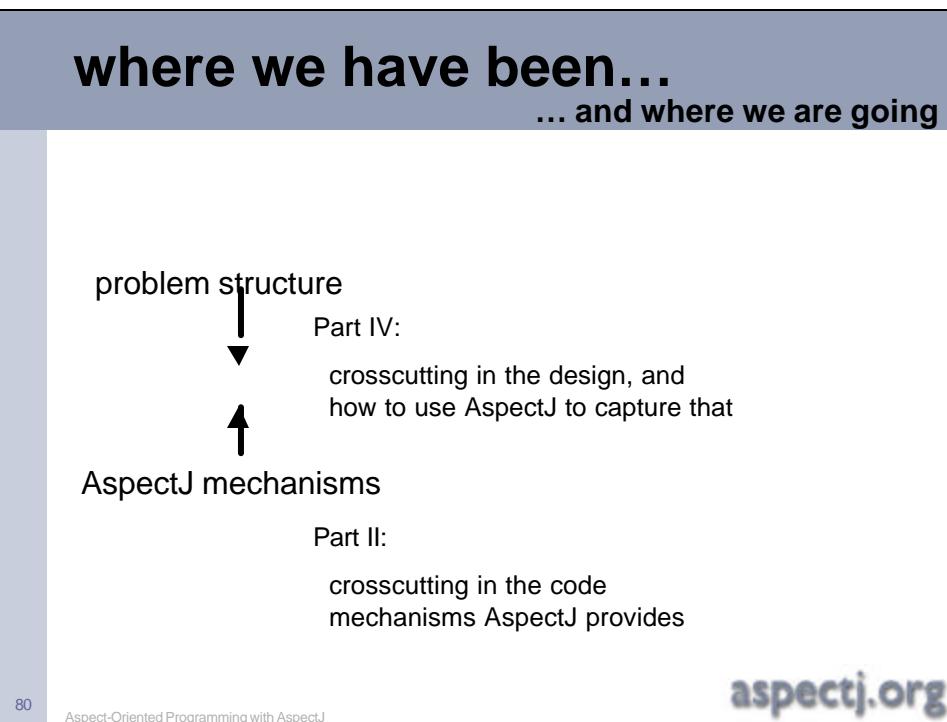
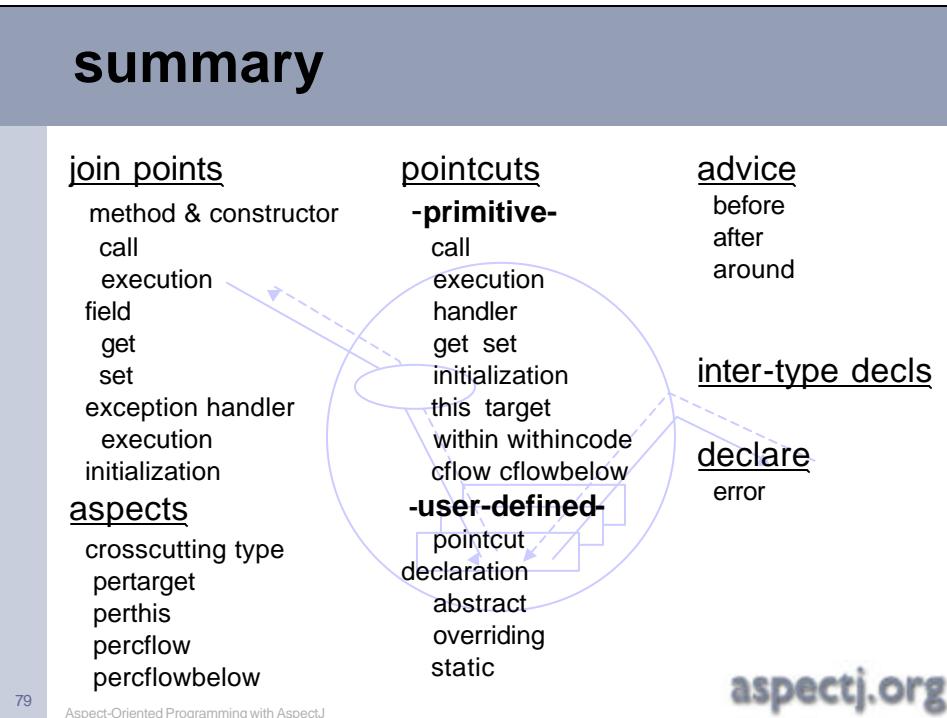
    after(Object mover, FigureElement movee) returning:
        moveCall(mover, movee) {
        movers.add(mover);
        movees.add(movee);
    }
}

```

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Part III

AspectJ IDE support

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programming environment

- **AJDE support for**
 - emacs, JBuilder, Forte
- **navigating AspectJ code**
- **compiling**
- **tracking errors**
- **debugging**
- **ajdoc**

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Part IV

Using Aspects

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goals of this chapter

- **present examples of aspects in design**
 - intuitions for identifying aspects
- **present implementations in AspectJ**
 - how the language support can help
- **work on implementations in AspectJ**
 - putting AspectJ into practice
- **raise some style issues**
 - objects vs. aspects
- **when are aspects appropriate?**

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example 1

plug & play tracing

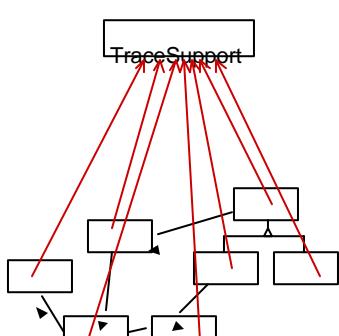
- **simple tracing**
 - exposes join points and uses very simple advice
- **an unpluggable aspect**
 - core program functionality is unaffected by the aspect

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tracing without AspectJ



```

class TraceSupport {
    static int TRACELEVEL = 0;
    static protected PrintStream stream = null;
    static protected int callDepth = -1;

    static void init(PrintStream _s) {stream=_s;}

    static void traceEntry(String str) {
        if (TRACELEVEL == 0) return;
        callDepth++;
        printEntering(str);
    }

    static void traceExit(String str) {
        if (TRACELEVEL == 0) return;
        callDepth--;
        printExiting(str);
    }
}

class Point {
    void set(int x, int y) {
        TraceSupport.traceEntry("Point.set");
        _x = x; _y = y;
        TraceSupport.traceExit("Point.set");
    }
}

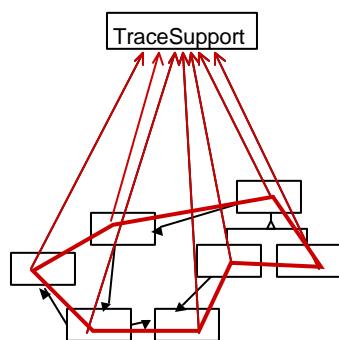
```

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a clear crosscutting structure



*this line is about
interacting with
the trace facility*

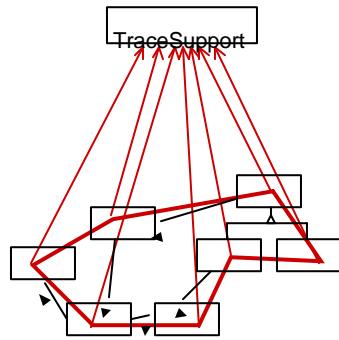
all modules of the system use the trace facility in a consistent way:
entering the methods and exiting the methods

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tracing as an aspect



```
aspect PointTracing {
    pointcut trace():
        within(com.bigboxco.boxes.*)
        && execution(* *(..));

    before(): trace() {
        TraceSupport.traceEntry(
            thisJoinPoint.getSignature());
    }
    after(): trace() {
        TraceSupport.traceExit(
            thisJoinPoint.getSignature());
    }
}
```

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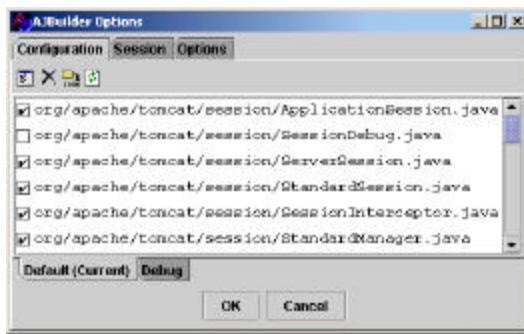
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plug and debug

- **plug in:** `ajc Point.java Line.java`
`TraceSupport.java` `PointTracing.java`

- **unplug:** `ajc Point.java Line.java`

- **or...**



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plug and debug

```
//From ContextManager

public void service( Request rrequest , Response rresponse ) {
    // log( "New request " + rrequest );
    try {
        // System.out.print("A");
        rrequest.setContextManager( this );
        rrequest.setResponse( rresponse );
        rresponses.setRequest( rrequest );
        // wrong request - parsing error
        int status=rresponse.getStatus();
        if( status < 400 )
            status=processRequest( rrequest );
        if( status == 401 )
            statusauthenticate( rrequest, rresponse );
        if( status == 0 )
            status=processRequest( rrequest, rresponse );
        if( status > 0 ) {
            rrequest.getWrapper().handleRequest( rrequest ,
                rresponse );
        }
        // something went wrong
        handleError( rrequest, rresponse, null, status );
    } catch ( Throwable t ) {
        handleFront( rrequest, t, 0 );
    }
    // System.out.print("B");
    try {
        rresponse.finish();
        rrequest.recycle();
        rresponses.recycle();
    } catch ( Throwable ex ) {
        if(debug>0)
            log("Error closing request " + ex);
    }
    // log( "Done with request " + rrequest );
    // System.out.print("C");
}
```

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plug and debug

- turn debugging on/off without editing classes
- debugging disabled with no runtime cost
- can save debugging code between uses
- can be used for profiling, logging
- easy to be sure it is off

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aspects in the design

have these benefits

- objects are no longer responsible for using the trace facility
 - trace aspect encapsulates that responsibility, for appropriate objects
- if the Trace interface changes, that change is shielded from the objects
 - only the trace aspect is affected
- removing tracing from the design is trivial
 - just remove the trace aspect

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aspects in the code

have these benefits

- **object code contains no calls to trace functions**
 - trace aspect code encapsulates those calls, for appropriate objects
- **if the trace interface changes, there is no need to modify the object classes**
 - only the trace aspect class needs to be modified
- **removing tracing from the application is trivial**
 - compile without the trace aspect class

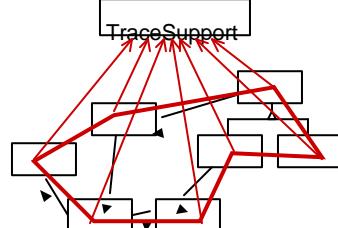
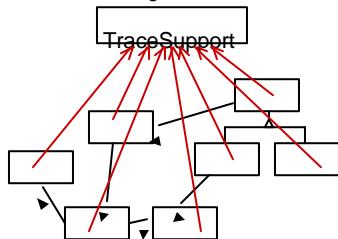
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tracing: object vs. aspect

- **using an object captures tracing support, but does not capture its consistent usage by other objects**
- **using an aspect captures the consistent usage of the tracing support by the objects**



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tracing

exercises

1. **Make a Tracing library aspect, and redefine PointTracing as extension of it.**
2. **The original after advice runs whether computation returned normally or threw an exception. Instead, define one advice for normal return, and a second for abrupt return that also prints the exception.**

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exercise

refactor TraceMyClasses into a reusable (library) aspect and an extension equivalent to TraceMyClasses

```
abstract aspect Tracing {
    // what goes here?
}
```

```
aspect PointTracing extends Tracing {
    // what goes here?
}
```

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discussion

- what, at the design level, does each of these aspects implement?
- did you retain TraceSupport class?
- what do you think of the names Tracing and PointTracing for these aspects? what did you name the abstract pointcut
- can you combine the techniques of OO frameworks with these aspects to make the Tracing aspect even more flexible? is it a good idea to do so?
- ...

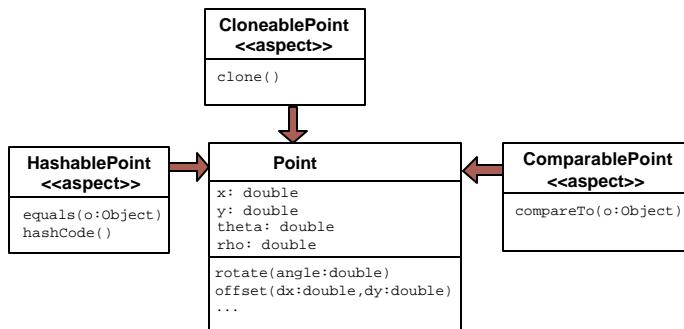
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example 2

roles/views



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CloneablePoint

```
aspect CloneablePoint {  
    declare parents: Point implements Cloneable;  
  
    public Object Point.clone() throws CloneNotSupportedException {  
        // we choose to bring all fields up to date before cloning  
        makeRectangular();          // defined in class Point  
        makePolar();                // defined in class Point  
        return super.clone();  
    }  
}
```

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roles/views

exercise/discussion

- Write the HashablePoint and ComparablePoint aspects.
- Consider a more complex system. Would you want the HashablePoint aspect associated with the Point class, or with other HashableX objects, or both?

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example 3

counting bytes

```

interface OutputStream {
    public void write(byte b);
    public void write(byte[] b);
}

/**
 * This SIMPLE aspect keeps a global count of all
 * the bytes ever written to an OutputStream.
 */
aspect ByteCounting {

    int count = 0;
    int getCount() { return count; }

    //
    // what goes here?
    //
}

```

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exercise

complete the code
for ByteCounting

```

/**
 * This SIMPLE aspect keeps a global count of all
 * all the bytes ever written to an OutputStream.
 */
aspect ByteCounting {

    int count = 0;
    int getCount() { return count; }

    //
    // what goes here?
    //
}

```

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counting bytes v1

a first attempt

```
aspect ByteCounting {
    int count = 0;
    int getCount() { return count; }

    after() returning:
        call(void OutputStream.write(byte)) {
            count = count + 1;
        }

    after(byte[] bytes) returning:
        call(void OutputStream.write(bytes)) {
            count = count + bytes.length;
        }
}
```

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counting bytes

some stream implementations

```
class SimpleOutputStream implements OutputStream {
    public void write(byte b) { ... }

    public void write(byte[] b) {
        for (int i = 0; i < b.length; i++) write(b[i]);
    }
}

class OneOutputStream implements OutputStream {
    public void write(byte b) { ... }

    public void write(byte[] b) { ... }
}
```

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counting bytes

another implementation

```
class OtherOutputStream implements OutputStream {
    public void write(byte b) {
        byte[] bs = new byte[1] { b };
        write(bs);
    }

    public void write(byte[] b) { ... }
}
```

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counting bytes v2

using cflowbelow for more robust counting

```
aspect ByteCounting {
    int count = 0;
    int getCount() { return count; }

    pointcut write(): call(void OutputStream.write(byte)) ||
                      call(void OutputStream.write(byte[]));

    pointcut writeCflow(): cflowbelow(write());

    after() returning:
        !writeCflow() && call(void OutputStream .write(byte)) {
            count++;
        }

    after(byte[] bytes) returning:
        !writeCflow() && call(void OutputStream .write(bytes)) {
            count = count + bytes.length;
        }
}
```

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counting bytes v3

per-stream counting

```

aspect ByteCounting {
    /* put declarations here that provide per-stream count state */

    pointcut write(): call(void OutputStream.write(byte)) ||
        call(void OutputStream.write(byte[]));

    /* ... and show how to properly increment the count state */
    ...
}
```

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counting bytes v3

per-stream counting

```

aspect ByteCounting {
    /* put declarations here that provide per-stream count state */

    private int OutputStream.count = 0;

    static public int getCount(OutputStream os) { return os.count; }

    /* or ??? */
    public int OutputStream.getCount() { return count; }

    pointcut write(): call(void OutputStream.write(byte))
        call(void OutputStream.write(byte[]));

    /* ... and show how to properly increment the count state */
    ...
}
```

third party perspective:
`s.getCount();`

`ByteCounting.getCount(s);`

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counting bytes

exercises

- How do the aspects change if the method `void write(Collection c)` is added to the `OutputStream` interface?
- How would you change `v2` to handle byte generators:

```
interface ByteGenerator {
    int getLength();
    void generateTo(OutputStream s);
}
```

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example 4

context-passing aspects

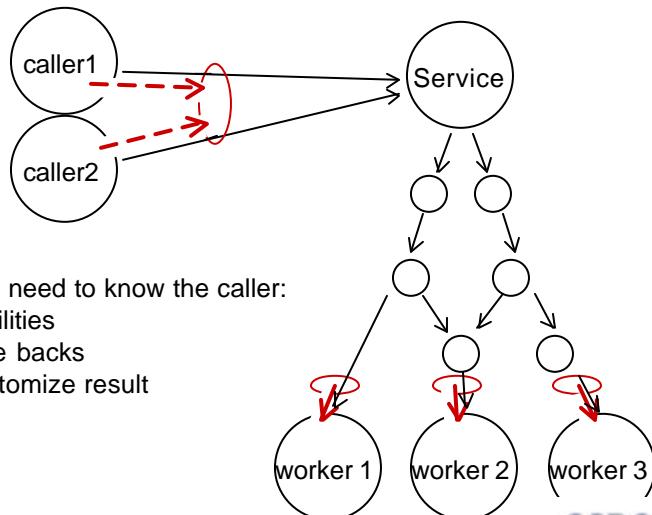
-
- workers need to know the caller:
- capabilities
 - charge backs
 - to customize result

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context-passing aspects



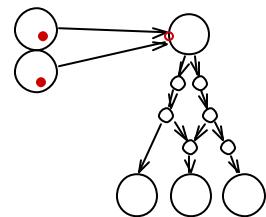
111

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context-passing aspects

```
pointcut invocations(Caller c):
    this(c) && call(void Service.doService(String));
```



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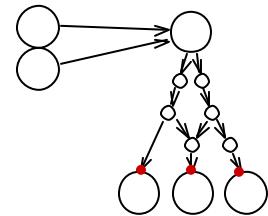
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context-passing aspects

```
pointcut invocations(Caller c):
    this(c) && call(void Service.doService(String));

pointcut workPoints(Worker w):
    target(w) && call(void Worker.doTask(Task));
```



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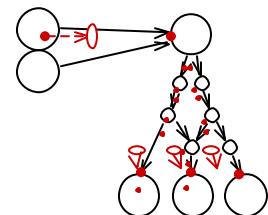
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context-passing aspects

```
pointcut invocations(Caller c):
    this(c) && call(void Service.doService(String));

pointcut workPoints(Worker w):
    target(w) && call(void Worker.doTask(Task));

pointcut perCallerWork(Caller c, Worker w):
    cflow(invocations(c)) && workPoints(w);
```



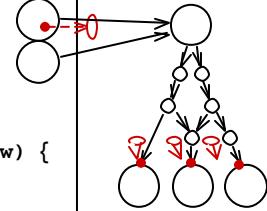
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context-passing aspects

```
abstract aspect CapabilityChecking {  
  
    pointcut invocations(Caller c):  
        this(c) && call(void Service.doService(String));  
  
    pointcut workPoints(Worker w):  
        target(w) && call(void Worker.doTask(Task));  
  
    pointcut perCallerWork(Caller c, Worker w):  
        cflow(invocations(c)) && workPoints(w);  
  
    before (Caller c, Worker w): perCallerWork(c, w) {  
        w.checkCapabilities(c);  
    }  
}
```



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Aspect-Oriented Programming with AspectJ

example 5

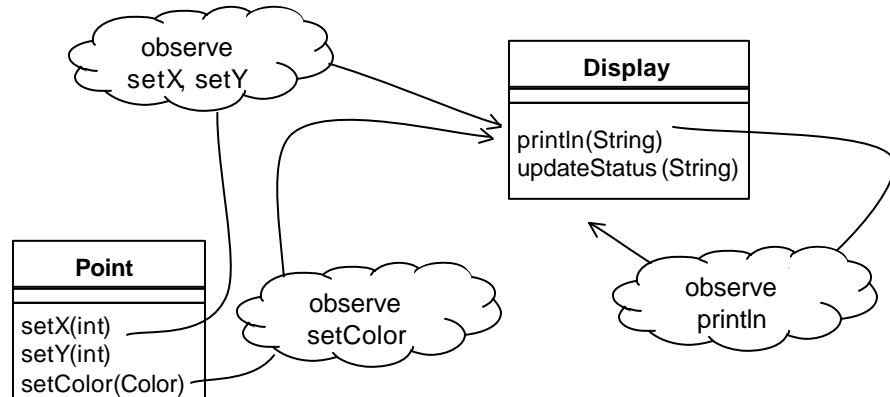
- **points**
 - with location and color
- **a screen**
 - that monitors location changes
 - that monitors color changes
 - that monitors screen changes

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observer

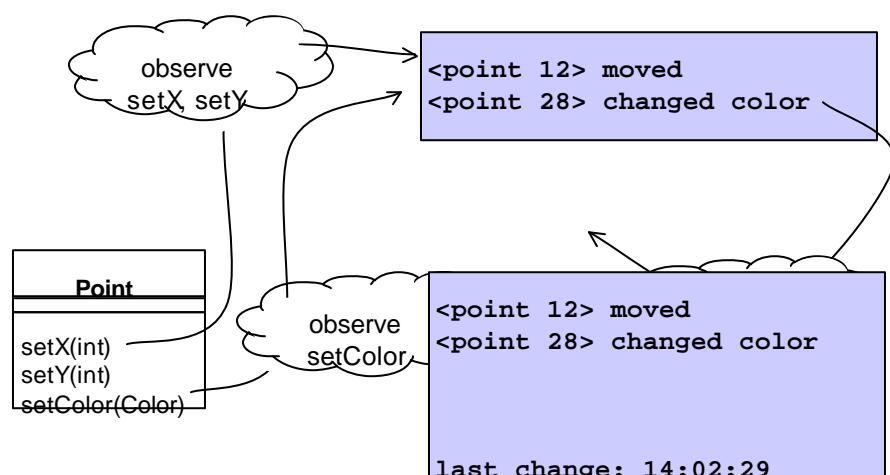


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observer



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exercise**complete the code**

```

aspect CoordinateObserving {
    HashMap perPointObservers = new WeakHashMap();
    static void addObserver(Point p, Display d) { ... }
    static void removeObserver(Point p, Display d) { ... }
    Iterator getObservers(Point p) { ... }

    pointcut change(): (call(void Point.setX(int)) || 
                         call(void Point.setY(int))) &&
                         target(p);

    after(Point p) returning: change() {
        // iterate for each display in observers...
        update(p, d);
    }
    void update(Point p, Display d) {
        d.println("Point " + p + "has moved" ...);
    }
}

```

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exercise**complete the code**

```

aspect Observing {
    HashMap perPointObservers = new WeakHashMap();
    static void addObserver(Object p, Object d) { ... }
    static void removeObserver(Point p, Display d) { ... }
    Iterator getObservers(Point p) { ... }

    abstract pointcut change();

    after(Point p) returning: change() {
        // iterate for each display in observers...
        update(p, d);
    }
    abstract void update(Point p, Display d);
}

```

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exercise

complete the code

```
aspect ColorObserving {  
    Display d; // assume this is set up for you  
}
```

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exercise

complete the code
for DisplayXXX

```
aspect DisplayObserving {  
    Display d; // assume this is set up for you  
}
```

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exercise

abstract these into
a reusable aspect

```
aspect Observing {  
}  
}
```

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exercise

abstract these into
a reusable aspect

```
abstract aspect Observing {  
  
    private WeakHashMap perSubjectObservers = new WeakHashMap();  
  
    private Collection getObservers(Subject s) {  
        Collection observers = (Collection)perSubjectObservers.get(s);  
        if ( observers == null ) {  
            observers = new LinkedList();  
            perSubjectObservers.put(s, observers);  
        }  
        return observers;  
    }  
  
    protected interface Subject {}  
    protected interface Observer {}  
  
    public void addObserver(Subject s, Observer o) { getObservers(s).add(o); }  
    public void removeObserver(Subject s, Observer o) { getObservers(s).remove(o); }  
  
    abstract pointcut change();  
  
    after(Subject s): change() {  
        Iterator iter = getObservers(s).iterator();  
        while ( iter.hasNext() ) {  
            updateObserver(s, ((Observer)iter.next()));  
        }  
    }  
  
    abstract void updateObserver(Subject s, Observer o);  
}
```

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exercise

abstract these into
a reusable aspect

```
public aspect ColorObserving extends Observing {  
  
    declare parents: Point implements Subject;  
    declare parents: Screen implements Observer;  
  
    pointcut changes(Subject s): call(void Point.setColor(Color)) && target(s);  
  
  
    void updateObserver(Subject s, Observer o) {  
        ((Screen)o).display("Screen updated because color changed.");  
    }  
}
```

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exercise

abstract these into
a reusable aspect

```
public aspect CoordinateObserving extends Observing {  
  
    declare parents: Point implements Subject;  
    declare parents: Screen implements Observer;  
  
    pointcut changes(Subject s): (call(void Point.setX(int)) ||  
                                    call(void Point.setY(int)) ) &&  
                                target(s);  
  
    void updateObserver(Subject s, Observer o) {  
        ((Screen)o).display("Screen updated because coordinates changed.");  
    }  
}
```

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exercise

abstract these into
a reusable aspect

```
public aspect ScreenObserving extends Observing {
    declare parents: Screen implements Subject;
    declare parents: Screen implements Observer;

    pointcut changes(Subject s): call(void Screen.display(String)) &&
        target(s);

    void updateObserver(Subject s, Observer o) {
        ((Screen)o).display("Screen updated because screen displayed.");
    }
}
```

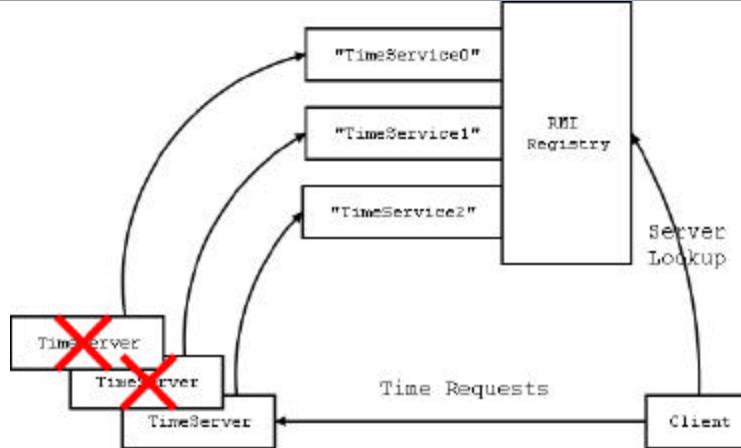
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example 6

RMI exception aspects



client reactions to failures:

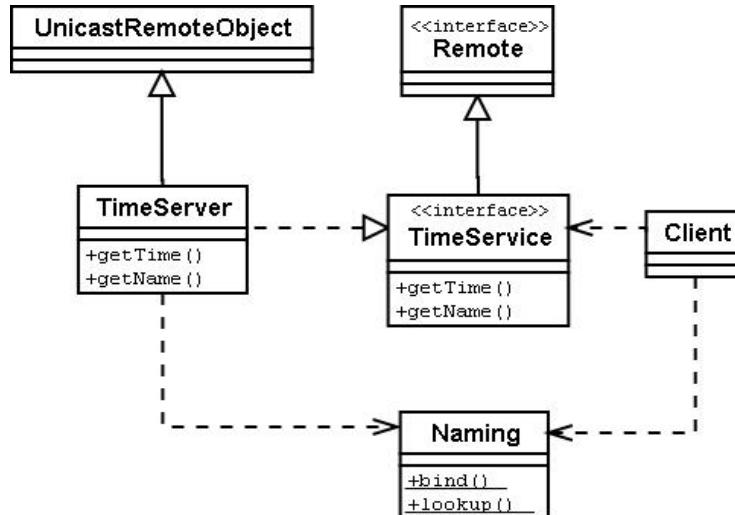
- abort
- try another server

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a TimeServer design



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the TimeService

```

public interface TimeService extends Remote {
    /**
     * What's the time?
     */
    public Date getTime() throws RemoteException;

    /**
     * Get the name of the server
     */
    public String getName() throws RemoteException;

    /**
     * Exported base name for the service
     */
    public static final String nameBase = "TimeService";
}
  
```

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the TimeServer

```

public class TimeServer extends UnicastRemoteObject
    implements TimeService {
    /**
     * The remotely accessible methods
     */
    public Date getTime() throws RemoteException {return new Date();}
    public String getName() throws RemoteException {return toString();}
    /**
     * Make a new server object and register it
     */
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        TimeServer ts = new TimeServer();
        Naming.bind(TimeService.nameBase, ts);
    }
    /**
     * Exception pointcuts. Code is not complete without advice on them.
     */
    pointcut create():
        within(TimeServer) && call(TimeServer.new());

    pointcut bind(): within(TimeServer) && call(void Naming.bind(String,...));
    pointcut bindName(String name): args(name, ..) && bind();
}

```

no exception
catching here,
but notice >

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AbortMyServer

```

aspect AbortMyServer {
    TimeServer around(): TimeServer.create() {
        TimeServer result = null;
        try {
            result = proceed();
        } catch (RemoteException e){
            System.out.println("TimeServer err: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(2);
        }
        return result;
    }
    declare soft: RemoteException: TimeServer.create();

    void around(String name): TimeServer.bindName(name) {
        try {
            proceed(name);
            System.out.println("TimeServer: bound name.");
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("TimeServer: error " + e);
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
    declare soft: Exception: TimeServer.bind();
}

```

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RetryMyServer

```

aspect RetryMyServer {
    TimeServer around(): TimeServer.create() {
        TimeServer result = null;
        try { result = proceed(); }
        catch (RemoteException e){
            System.out.println("TimeServer error."); e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return result;
    }
    declare soft: RemoteException: TimeServer.create();

    void around(String name): TimeServer.bindName(name) {
        for (int tries = 0; tries < 3; tries++) {
            try {
                proceed(name + tries);
                System.out.println("TimeServer: Name bound in registry.");
                return;
            } catch (AlreadyBoundException e) {
                System.err.println("TimeServer: name already bound");
            }
            System.err.println("TimeServer: Giving up."); System.exit(1);
        }
        declare soft: Exception: TimeServer.bind();
    }
}

```

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the Client

```

public class Client {
    TimeService server = null;
    /**
     * Get a server and ask it the time occasionally
     */
    void run() {
        server = (TimeService)Naming.lookup(TimeService.nameBase);
        System.out.println("\nRemote Server=" + server.getName() + "\n\n");
        while (true) {
            System.out.println("Time: " + server.getTime());
            pause();
        }
    }
    /**
     * Exception pointcuts. Code is not complete without advice on them.
     */
    pointcut setup(): call(Remote Naming.lookup(..));
    pointcut setupClient(Client c): this(c) && setup();

    pointcut serve(): call(* TimeService.*(..));
    pointcut serveClient(Client c, TimeService ts):
        this(c) && target(ts) && serve();

    ... other methods ...
}

```

again, no
exception
catching here

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AbortMyClient

```

aspect AbortMyClient {
    Remote around(Client c): Client.setupClient(c) {
        Remote result = null;
        try {
            result = proceed(c);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println("Client: No server. Aborting.");
            System.exit(0);
        }
        return result;
    }
    declare soft: Exception: Client.setup();
}

Object around(Client c, TimeService ts): Client.serveClient(c, ts) {
    Object result = null;
    try {
        result = proceed(c, ts);
    } catch (RemoteException e) {
        System.out.println("Client: Remote Exception. Aborting.");
        System.exit(0);
    }
    return result;
}
declare soft: RemoteException: Client.serve();
}

```

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RetryMyClient

```

aspect RetryMyClient {

    Remote around(Client c): Client.setupClient(c) {
        Remote result = null;
        try { result = proceed(c); }
        catch (NotBoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Client: Trying alternative name...");
            result = findNewServer(TimeService.nameBase, c.server, 3);
            if (result == null) System.exit(1); /* No server found */
        } catch (Exception e2) { System.exit(2); }
        return result;
    }
    declare soft: Exception: Client.setup();

    Object around(Client c, TimeService ts): Client.serveClient(c, ts) {
        try { return proceed(c, ts); }
        catch (RemoteException e) {
            c.server = findNewServer(TimeService.nameBase, c.server, 3);
            if (c.server == null) System.exit(1); /* No server found */
            try { return proceed(c, c.server); }
            catch (RemoteException e2) { System.exit(2); }
            return null;
        }
    }
    declare soft: RemoteException: Client.serve();

    static TimeService findNewServer(String baseName,
        Object currentServer, int nservers) { ... }
}

```

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building the client

- **abort mode:**

```
ajc Client.java TimeServer_Stub.java AbortMyClient.java
```

- **retry mode:**

```
ajc Client.java TimeServer_Stub.java RetryMyClient.java
```

- **switch to different failure handling modes without editing**
- **no need for subclassing or delegation**
- **reusable failure handlers**

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RMI exception handling

exercises

- **Write another exception handler that, on exceptions, gives up the remote mode and instantiates a local TimeServer.**
- **How would this client look like if the exception handling were not designed with aspects? Can you come up with a flexible OO design for easily switching between exception handlers?**
- **Compare the design of exception handlers with aspects vs. with your OO design**

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exercise

```
aspect UseLocalClient {  
  
    Object around(Client c, TimeService ts): Client.serveClient(c, ts) {  
        Object result = null;  
        try {  
            result = proceed(c, ts);  
        } catch (RemoteException e) {  
            c.s = new TimeServer();  
            proceed(c, s);  
        }  
        return result;  
    }  
    declare soft: RemoteException: Client.serve();  
}
```

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example 7

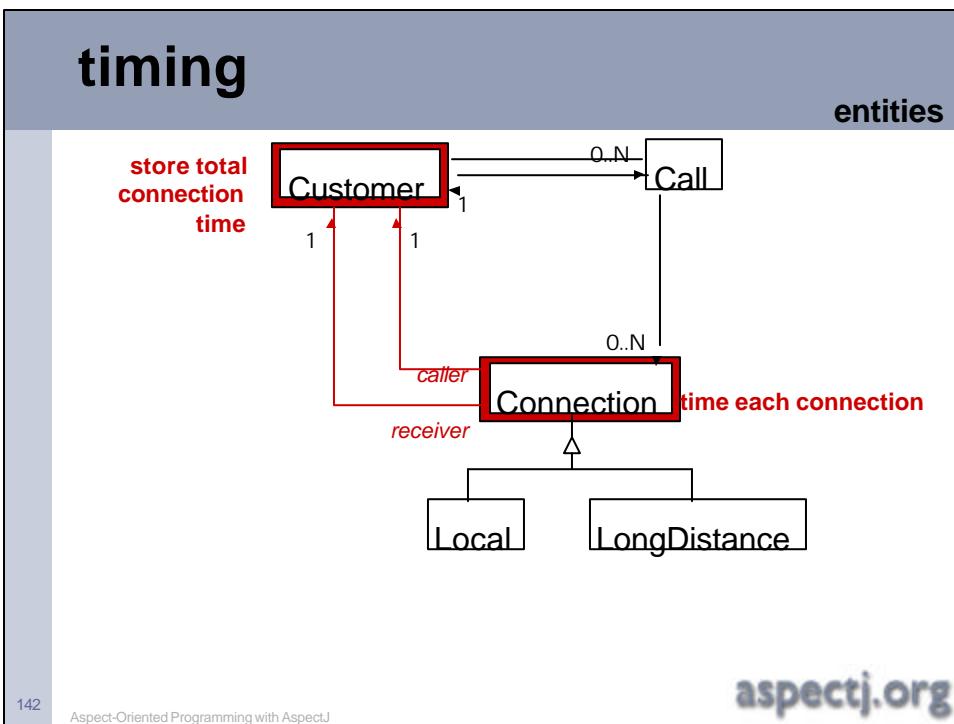
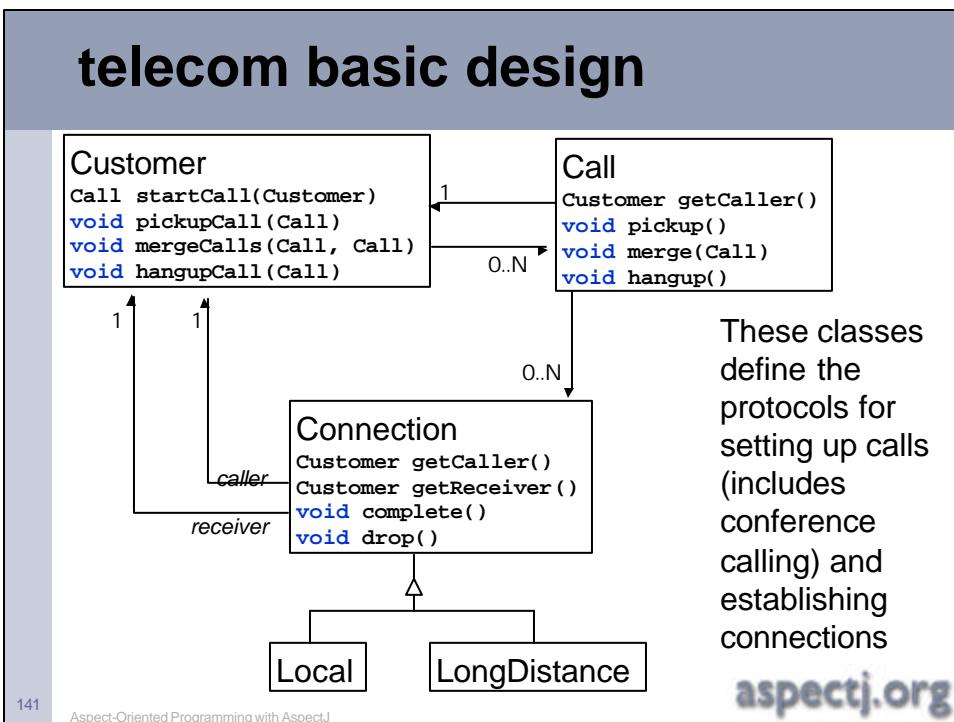
layers of functionality

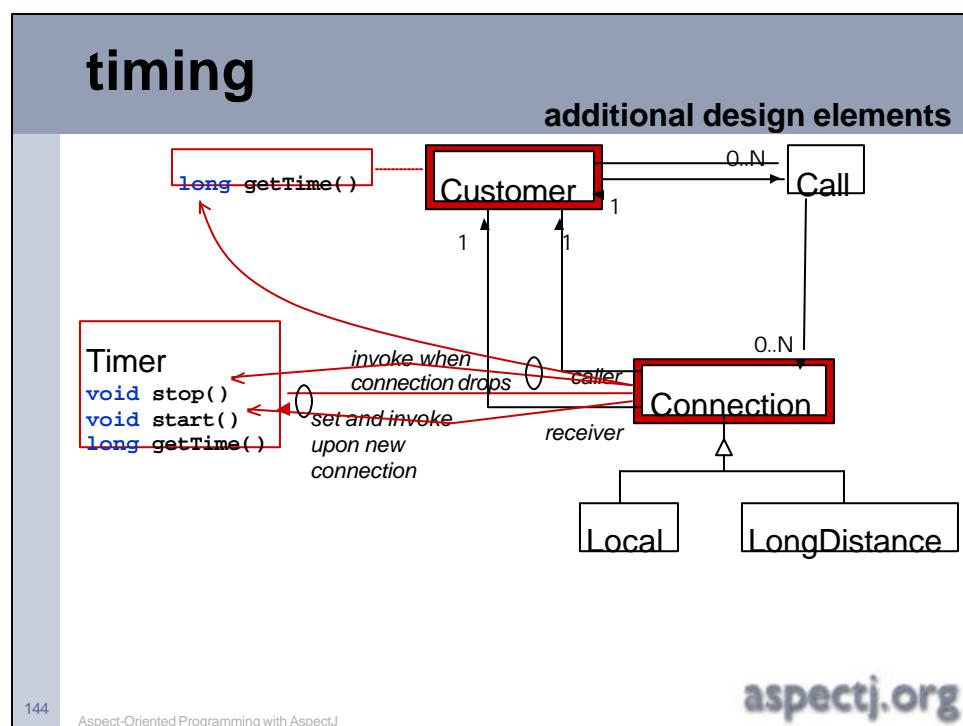
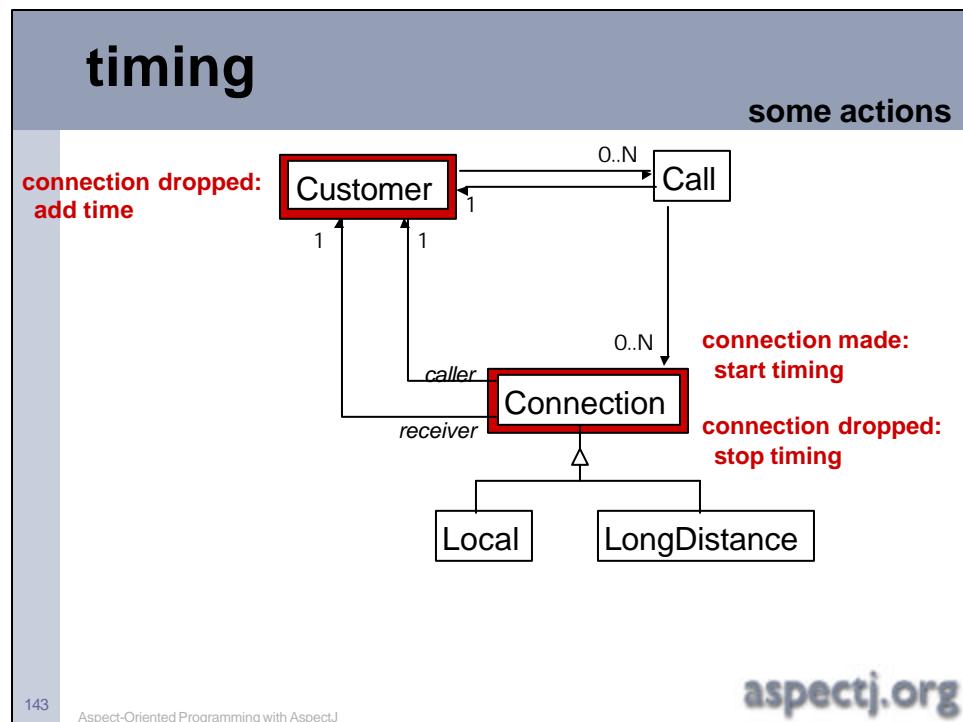
- given a basic telecom operation, with customers, calls, connections
- model/design/implement utilities such as
 - timing
 - consistency checks
 - ...

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timing

exercise

- Write an aspect representing the timing protocol.

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timing

what is the nature of the crosscutting?

- connections and calls are involved
- well defined protocols among them
- pieces of the timing protocol must be triggered by the execution of certain basic operations. e.g.
 - when connection is completed, set and start a timer
 - when connection drops, stop the timer and add time to customers' connection time

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timing

an aspect implementation

```
aspect Timing {
    private Timer Connection.timer = new Timer();

    private long Customer.totalConnectTime = 0;
    public static long getTotalConnectTime(Customer c) {
        return c.totalConnectTime;
    }

    pointcut startTiming(Connection c): target(c) && call(void c.complete());
    pointcut endTiming(Connection c): target(c) && call(void c.drop());

    after(Connection c): startTiming(c) {
        c.timer.start();
    }

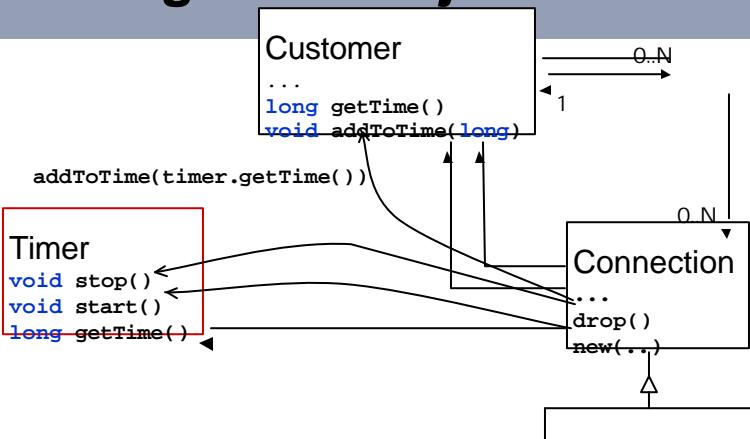
    after(Connection c): endTiming(c) {
        Timer timer = c.timer;
        timer.stop();
        long currTime = timer.getTime();
        c.getCaller().totalConnectTime += currTime;
        c.getReceiver().totalConnectTime += currTime;
    }
}
```

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timing as an object

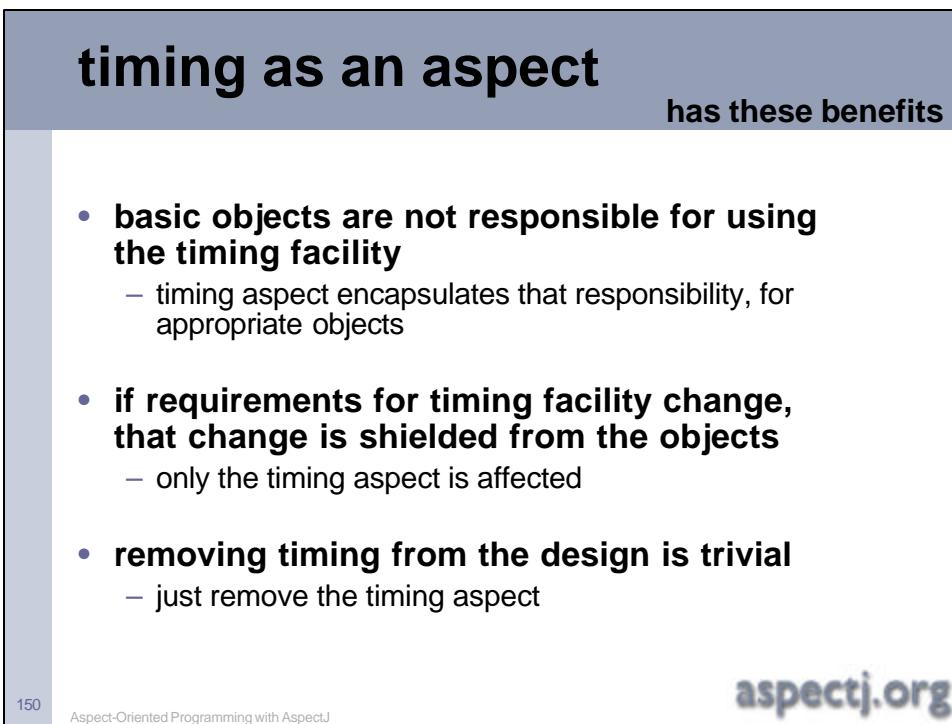
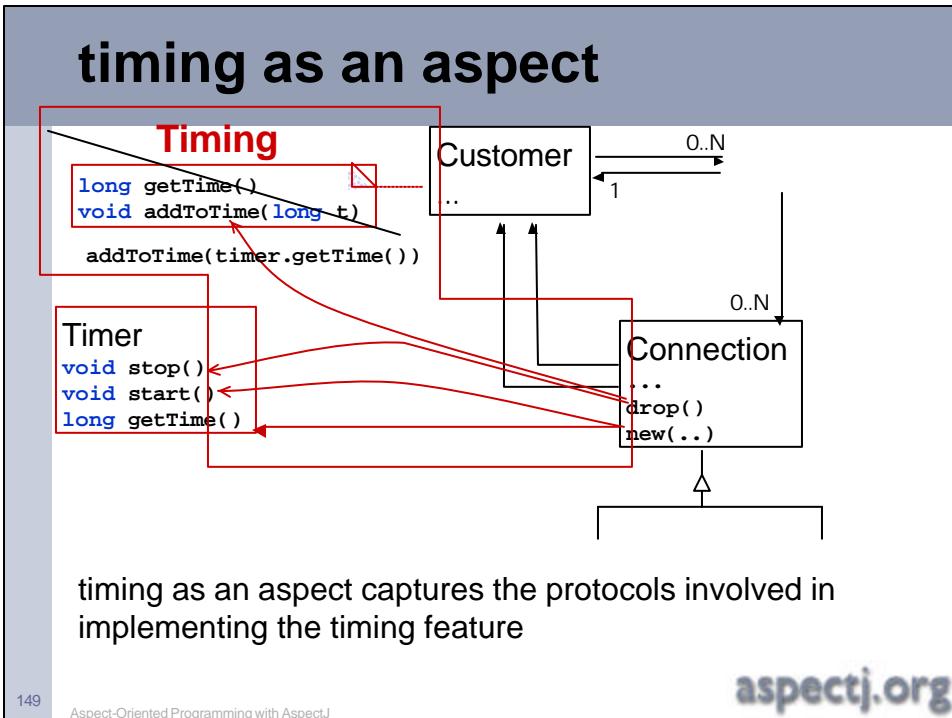


timing as an object captures timing support, but does not capture the protocols involved in implementing the timing feature

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timing with AspectJ

has these benefits

- **object code contains no calls to timing functions**
 - timing aspect code encapsulates those calls, for appropriate objects
- **if requirements for timing facility change, there is no need to modify the object classes**
 - only the timing aspect class and auxiliary classes needs to be modified
- **removing timing from the application is trivial**
 - compile without the timing aspect class

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timing

exercises

- **How would you change your program if the interface to Timer objects changed to**

```
Timer
void start()
long stopAndGetTime()
```
- **What changes would be necessary without the aspect abstraction?**

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telecom, continued

layers of functionality: consistency

- ensure that all calls and connections are being shut down in the simulation

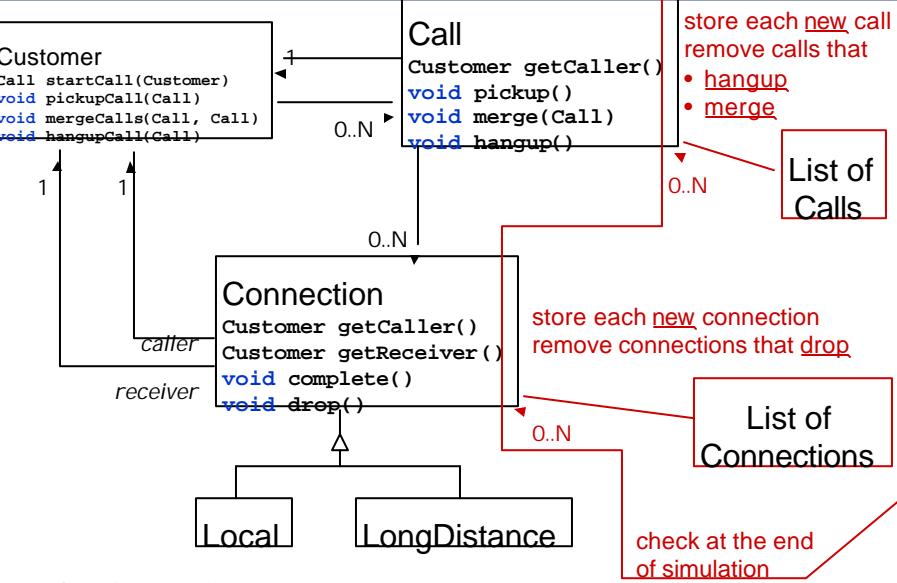
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consistency checking

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consistency checking

```
aspect ConsistencyChecker {
    Vector calls = new Vector(), connections = new Vector();
    /* The lifecycle of calls */
    after(Call c): target(c) && call(Call.new(...)) {
        calls.addElement(c);
    }
    after(Call c): target(c) && call(* Call.hangup(...)) {
        calls.removeElement(c);
    }
    after(Call other): args(other) && (void Call.merge(Call)) {
        calls.removeElement(other);
    }

    /* The lifecycle of connections */
    after(Connection c): target(c) && call(Connection.new(...)) {
        connections.addElement(c);
    }
    after(Connection c): target(c) && call(* Connection.drop(...)) {
        connections.removeElement(c);
    }
    after(): within(TelecomDemo) && executions(void main(..)) {
        if (calls.size() != 0) println("ERROR on calls clean up.");
        if (connections.size()!=0) println("ERROR on connections clean up.");
    }
}
```

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summary so far

- **presented examples of aspects in design**
 - intuitions for identifying aspects
- **presented implementations in AspectJ**
 - how the language support can help
- **raised some style issues**
 - objects vs. aspects

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when are aspects appropriate?

- **is there a concern that:**
 - crosscuts the structure of several objects or operations
 - is beneficial to separate out

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... crosscutting

- **a design concern that involves several objects or operations**
- **implemented without AOP would lead to distant places in the code that**
 - do the same thing
 - e.g. traceEntry("Point.set")
 - try grep to find these [Griswold]
 - do a coordinated single thing
 - e.g. timing, observer pattern
 - harder to find these

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... beneficial to separate out

- **does it improve the code in real ways?**
 - separation of concerns
 - e.g. think about service without timing
 - clarifies interactions, reduces tangling
 - e.g. all the traceEntry are really the same
 - easier to modify / extend
 - e.g. change the implementation of tracing
 - e.g. abstract aspect re-use
 - plug and play
 - tracing aspects unplugged but not deleted

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good designs

summary

- **capture “the story” well**
- **may lead to good implementations, measured by**
 - code size
 - tangling
 - coupling
 - etc.

learned through
experience, influenced
by taste and style

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expected benefits of using AOP

- **good modularity, even in the presence of crosscutting concerns**
 - less tangled code, more natural code, smaller code
 - easier maintenance and evolution
 - easier to reason about, debug, change
 - more reusable
 - more possibilities for plug and play
 - abstract aspects

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Part V

References, Related Work, Conclusion

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AOP and AspectJ on the web

- aspectj.org
- aasd.net (www.parc.xerox.com/aop)

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Workshops

- **ECOOP'97**
 - <http://wwwtrese.cs.utwente.nl/aop-ecoop97>
- **ICSE'98**
 - <http://www.parc.xerox.com/aop/icse98>
- **ECOOP'98**
 - <http://wwwtrese.cs.utwente.nl/aop-ecoop98>
- **ECOOP'99**
 - <http://wwwtrese.cs.utwente.nl/aop-ecoop99>
- **OOPSLA'99**
 - <http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~murphy/multid-workshop-oopsla99/index.htm>
- **ECOOP'00**
 - <http://trese.cs.utwente.nl/Workshops/adc2000/>
- **OOPSLA'00**
 - <http://trese.cs.utwente.nl/Workshops/OOPSLA2000/>
- **ECOOP'01**
- **OOPSLA'01**

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growing interest

in separation of crosscutting concerns

- see workshop proceedings
- upcoming AOSD conference

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AOP future – idea, language, tools

- **objects are**
 - code and state
 - “little computers”
 - message as goal
 - hierarchical structure
- **languages support**
 - encapsulation
 - polymorphism
 - inheritance
- **tools**
 - browser, editor, debuggers
 - preserve object abstraction
- **aspects are**
 -
 -
 -
 -
 - crosscutting structure
- **languages support**
 -
 -
 -
 - crosscutting
- **tools**
 -
 -
 - preserve aspect abstraction

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AOP future

- **language design**
 - more dynamic crosscuts, type system ...
- **tools**
 - more IDE support, aspect discovery, re-factoring, re-cutting...
- **software engineering**
 - finding aspects, modularity principles, ...
- **metrics**
 - measurable benefits, areas for improvement
- **theory**
 - type system for crosscutting, fast compilation, advanced crosscut constructs

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AspectJ & the Java platform

- **AspectJ is a small extension to the Java programming language**
 - all valid programs written in the Java programming language are also valid programs in the AspectJ programming language
- **AspectJ has its own compiler, ajc**
 - ajc runs on Java 2 platform
 - ajc is available under Open Source license
 - ajc produces Java platform compatible .class files

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AspectJ status

- **release status**
 - 3 major, ~18 minor releases over last year (1.0rc2 is current)
 - tools
 - IDE extensions: Emacs, JBuilder 4, Forte4J
 - ajdoc to parallel javadoc
 - debugger: command line, GUI, & IDE
 - license
 - compiler, runtime and tools are free for any use
 - compiler and tools are Open Source
- **aspectj.org**
 - May 1999: 90 downloads/mo, 20 members on users list
 - Feb 2001: 600 downloads/mo, 600 members on users list

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AspectJ future

continue building language, compiler & tools

- **1.1**
 - incremental compiler
- **1.2**
 - source of target classes not required?
- **2.0**
 - new dynamic crosscut constructs

commercialization decision after 1.0

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credits

AspectJ.org is a Xerox PARC project:

**Bill Griswold, Erik Hilsdale, Jim Hugunin,
Wes Isberg, Mik Kersten, Gregor Kiczales**

slides, compiler, tools & documentation are available at aspectj.org

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