

Aspect Orientation: An introduction

A Tutorial conducted at NCOOT-2004

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Abstractions

events

types

D-structures

variables

structures

functions

exceptions

classes

objects

connectors

components

processes

continuations

packages

threads

agents

ambients

files

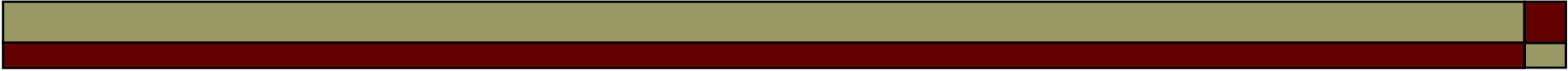
synchronizers

Abstractions, Related Processes

events
modularity
variables
types
structures
functions
reuse
exceptions
connectors
encapsulation
objects
continuations
classes
components
composition
decomposition
processes
services
agents
threads
synchronizers
ambients
packages
files

Abstractions, Related Processes and Properties





Is this space enough for today's computations?

- Maybe enough

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but ...

- Do you have a clean organized view of all aspects of your software that is traceable from architecture to implementations?

- Do you maximize reuse?

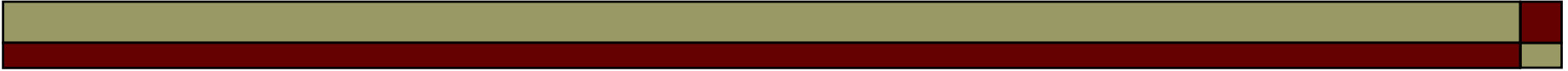
- And Eliminate All Redundancies?

- we may be asking for too much, but let's make a beginning...



■ Separation of concerns?

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- Separation of concerns is fine, but...

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- Separation of concerns is fine, but...where is the integration?

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- The key is to separate but be integrated



Let's Take a look at Some Research Results

- ❑ Code redundancies reported (an old research)
 - Application projects: 75%
 - System programs: 50%
 - Telecommunication projects: 70%
- ❑ Reengineering projects find redundancies and eliminate them: 20-50%
- ❑ A latest study: 60% code in one Java class library was redundant



Is it easy to say ‘Eliminate Redundancies’?

- So how will you eliminate redundancies and still address the concerns handled by them?

- Can't I keep one copy of the redundant code and simply use it as a black box using conventional techniques?
 - Not always! – It depends on your technology choices

Programming paradigms influence the way we organize software

- ❑ They provide rules on structuring
- ❑ They provide varying flexibility
- ❑ They provide ways to represent organized logical ideas into organized physical manifestations

- ❑ We select paradigms based on our needs
- ❑ New paradigms open up new possibilities
 - Opcodes -- assembly language -- fortran – lists – logic programming
--- procedural programming – functional programming -- object oriented – distributed – parallel – real time – constraint based – event based – service oriented – component oriented ...



Single abstraction languages

- Limitations on what you can express without cross-cutting

- E.g.
 - invariants across objects in OOPLs

 - Whenever function `pop()` is invoked, print the return value to a file

Most design Pattern implementations cannot be reused as it is

- E.g. singleton:
 - Private constructor
 - A class variable
 - A class method

- Method names are specific and cannot be reused as there is no way to rename method names automatically



Adding persistence to your executing process

- Is it possible to express this requirement on top of an executing process and simply turn it into a persistent image?
- What about an object oriented program executable in Java/C++ runtime environment?



Since Programming paradigms influence the way we organize software

- The problem can be attacked at programming level
 - But that's not done..



There are models too!

- The problem can be attacked at programming level
- And also at modeling level
- Architecture and even at Requirements level



Pattern language Approach

Pattern descriptions in keywords related to patterns

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Application specific code

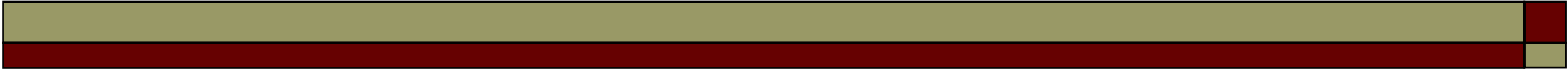
→ code for one pattern

But the problem is that patterns do not occur isolated!



The AOP approach

- Express each of the system's aspect in a separate and natural form
 - Capture aspects
- Then automatically combine these forms into one executable form
 - Aspect Weaving

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- Thus focus in AOP approaches is on ‘Expression’ :
Separate but meant for integration
 - Code tangling
 - (mixup of multiple concerns at one place)
 - Code scattering
 - (a concern is scattered over many places)
 - Execution environments take care of the actual interactions/integration



AOP constructs summary

- Join points: A point in a source program
 - Method call
 - Constructor call
 - Variable read/write
 - Exception handler
 - Variable initializer
 - Destructor



AOP constructs summary

- Point Cuts: a set of join points + optionally some of the execution context values
 - Call (void Point.setX(int))
 - A call to a specific function
 - Call (public * Figure.*(..))
 - Calls to all public functions on Figure
 - Pointcut move: call ... || call ...
 - Any of the above calls
 - !instanceof (X) && call ...
 - Call originates not from instance of X and to specified method



AOP constructs summary

- ❑ Advices: that is executed at the code at joinpoints for given pointcuts
 - Before advice
 - ❑ After reaching a join point, but before the computation proceeds
 - After advice
 - ❑ After the computation at join point has completed
 - Around advice
 - ❑ Run first. Proceed() inside around advice makes the computation proceed
 - After returning
 - After throwing
- ❑ Introductions: add new fields to classes, change relationships



Singleton again

- Is it possible to capture the singleton requirement on many classes at one place?
 - Possible in an AOP paradigm



Some more examples

- Aspects in a distributed objects domain
 - Object's functionality
 - It's location
 - It's itinerary
 - Communication and synchronization
 - Its persistence
 - Its security



Some more examples

- Aspects in an OS kernel
 - Process related attributes
 - Scheduling algorithm
 - Memory allocation policies
 - Memory allocated to a process
 - Locality of reference policies
- Will modifying one need modification of the other?



Early Aspects

- Crosscutting properties at requirements and architectural level
 - Security
 - Deadlines
 - Persistence
 - Mobility
 - Replication



Aspect Orientation in middleware

- Write objects in your application first
- Add on services to the application later
 - Use AOP techniques (interceptor/static transformation) techniques



Feature interaction problem

- Effects of one aspect may interfere with that of another
- Careful ordering of aspect application is important



Product Line Approaches

High level transformation code

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High level Base code

→ Actual Variant



Base-Meta Separation

- Meta-object protocols

- Reflection
 - Ideas are quite old
 - Some of the recent technologies have discovered them only now!



Filter Objects Approach

- ❑ Message based paradigm
- ❑ Based on interfaces and capture on messages
- ❑ Dynamic and First class aspects
- ❑ Pluggability at runtime
- ❑ Weaving not possible
- ❑ Filter objects for C++/Java/CORBA/COM, patterns, configurations



Open Problems

- ❑ Static vs. Dynamic aspects
 - Commercial Tools and Technologies are picking up
- ❑ Early aspects and traceability into code
- ❑ Aspects in processes
- ❑ Large scale applications and actual practice
- ❑ Impact on Systems design and software Engineering lifecycle in general
- ❑ Impact on Modeling Languages
- ❑ Formal Models