

Aspect Oriented Programming

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 - Emerging Programming Problems
 - Advanced Separation of Concerns
 - Programming Paradigms

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 - Composition Filters
 - Adaptive Programming

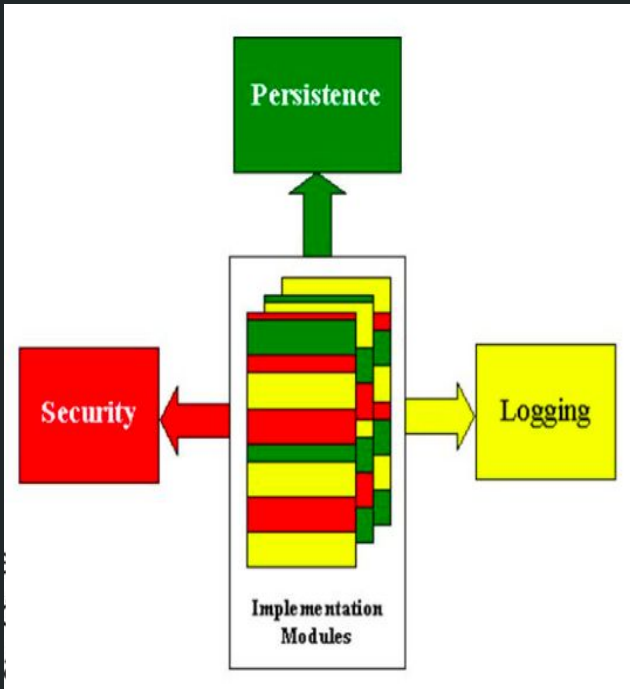
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INTRODUCTION

AOP OBJECTIVE

- The main goal of this paradigm is to separate into well-defined modules the core functionalities and logic data details of the whole system and its components from those of common use across them.



```
public class SomeBusinessClass extends
```

```
OtherBusinessClass {
```

```
    // Core data members
```

```
    // Other data members: Log stream,  
data-consistency flag
```

```
    // Override methods in the base class
```

```
    public void
```

```
performSomeOperation(OperationInformation info) {
```

```
    // Ensure authentication
```

```
    // Ensure info satisfies contracts
```

```
    // Lock the object to ensure data-consistency in
```

```
case other
```

```
    // threads access it
```

```
    // Ensure the cache is up to date
```

```
    // Log the start of operation
```

```
    // ==== Perform the core operation ====
```

```
    // Log the completion of operation
```

```
    // Unlock the object
```

```
}
```

```
// More operations similar to above
```

```
public void save(PersistenceStorage ps) {
```

```
}
```

```
public void load(PersistenceStorage ps) {
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Programming Problematic

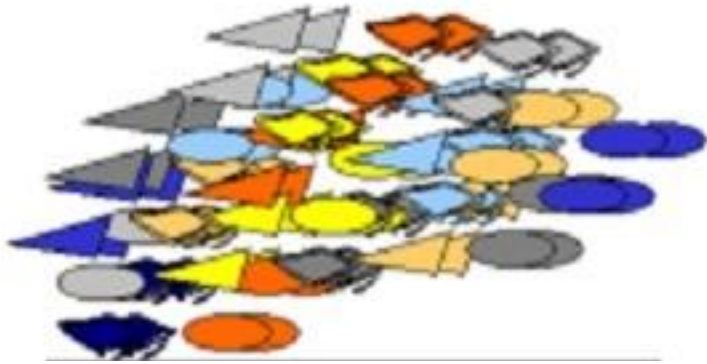


Fig 2. http://ferestrepoca.github.io/paradigmas-de-programacion/poa/poa_teoría/index.html

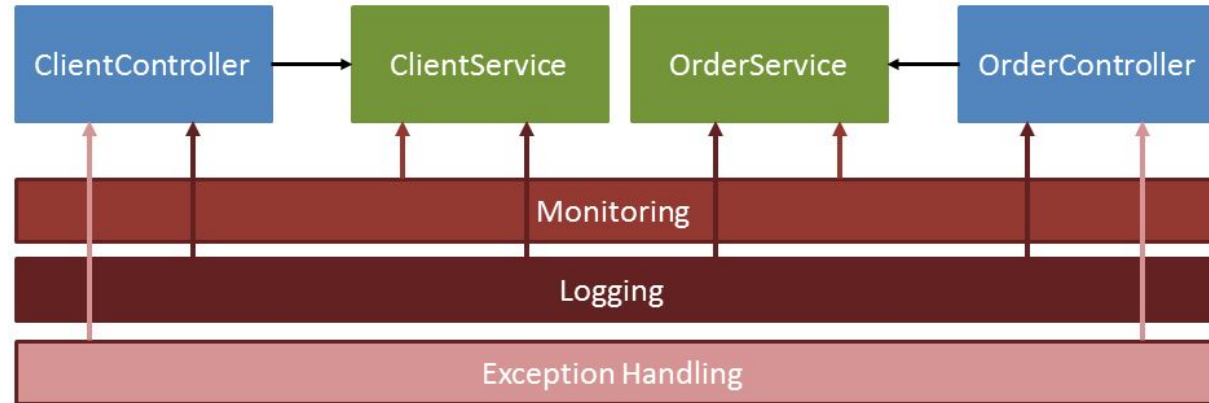
- Scattered Code
 - Functionalities that appear on more than one class, method or entity
 - Security-operations
- Tangled Code
 - Different mixes of code across basic functionality-line that imply a hard-to-follow execution flow
 - Transactions, logging

***Concern :=** set of information (from data or processes) that has an effect on the code of a computer application

Advanced Separation of Concerns (ASoC)

- Concerns
 - Main Functionality
 - Common Functionality - Crosscutting Concerns

- Advantages
 - Clarity
 - Adaptability
 - Maintainability
 - Scalability
 - Reusability



Programming Paradigms

- 1st: Procedural
- 2nd and 3rd: Functional Decomposition;
- 4th: POO

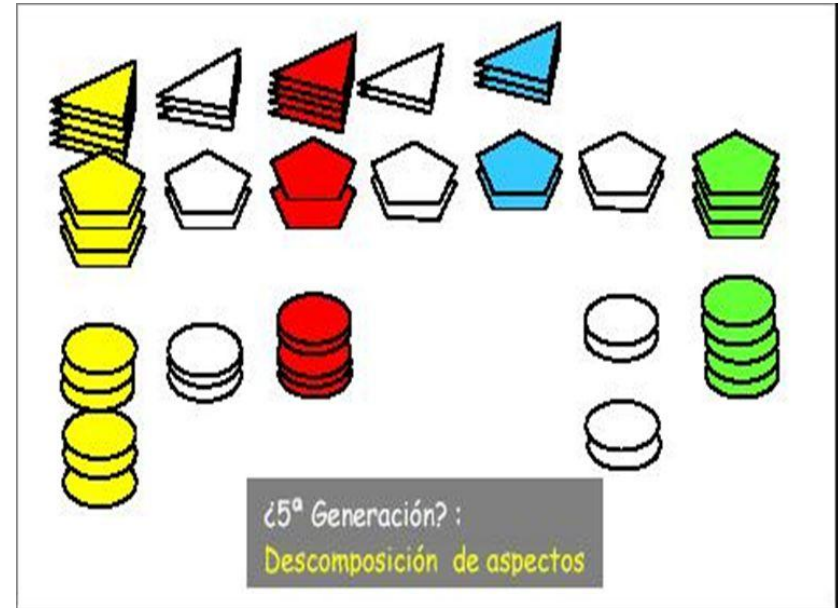
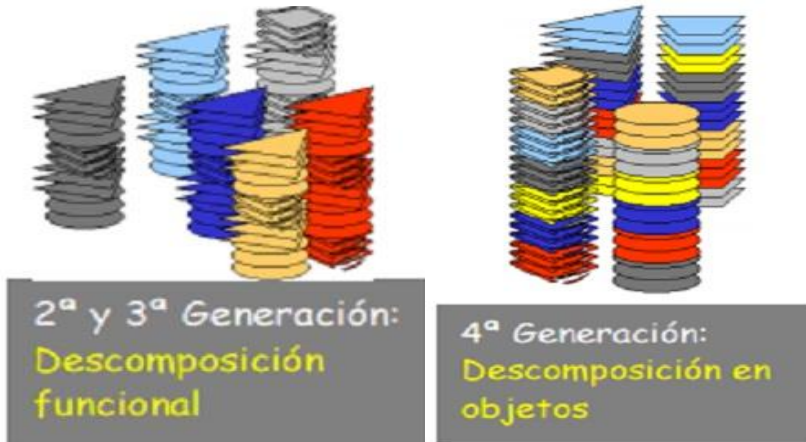


Fig 3 . http://images.slideplayer.es/12/3583443/slides/slide_4.jpg

Fig 4 & 5 http://images.slideplayer.es/12/3583443/slides/slide_4.jpg

HISTORY & PREVIOUS WORK

Timeline

1980:
SmallTalk-80
introducing
Meta Object
Protocol.

1982:
Introduction of
Reflection in
Procedural
PL.

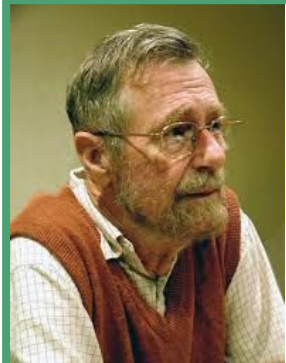
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2001:
Xerox PARC
designed
AspectJ

2001:
AspectC++
Aspect (Perl)
2006:
phpAspect



1970:
Edsger W.
Dijkstra.
Introduced
the concept
“Separation
of Concerns”

1993:
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Oriented
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1997:
Gregor
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concepts



2001: IBM
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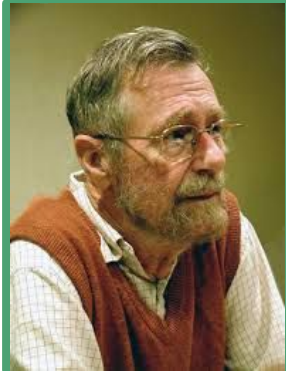
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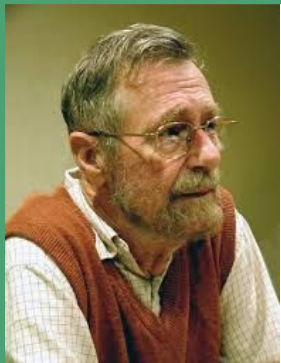
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Meta-Object Protocol

A 'MOP' Provides the vocabulary (protocol) to access and manipulate the structure and behaviour of systems of objects

- Create or delete a new class
- Create a new property or method
- Cause a class to inherit from a different class ("change the class structure")
- Generate or change the code defining the methods of a class

How many levels of Depth levels can recursively declare a MetaObject?

- **None, a metaobject cannot declare anything recursively**
- **Several**
- **Depends on meta-details nature specification**



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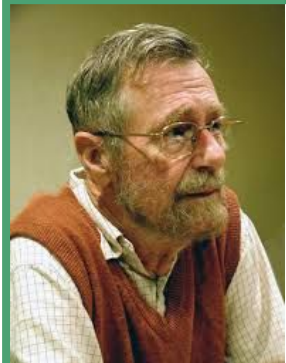
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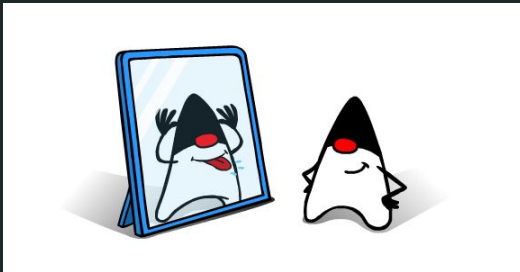
Reflection

“Reflection is the ability of a computer program to examine, introspect and modify its own structure or behavior at runtime”^[1]

In OO programming languages reflection allows:

- Inspection:
 - Classes
 - Interfaces
 - Fields
 - Methods
- Instantiation of Objects
- Invocation of Methods

[1] J. Malenfant, M. Jacques and F.-N. Demers, A Tutorial on Behavioral Reflection and its Implementation.





PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES

Is It possible to add dynamic code after compile time only using reflection in Java?

- Yes
- No



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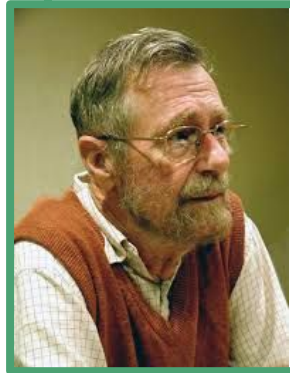
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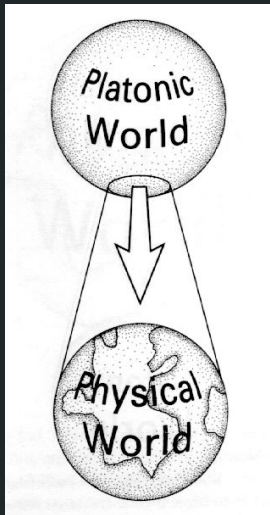
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Subject Oriented Programming

“It is an object-oriented software paradigm in which the state and behavior of objects are not seen as plain objects, but the perceptions of themselves”^[1]

Philosophical analogy of Plato over ideal & real world applied to software.

- An object exists because is perceived by another object => Subjects.



[1] William Harrison and Harold Ossher, Subject-Oriented Programming - A Critique of Pure Objects, Proceedings of 1993 Conference on Object-Oriented Programming Systems, Languages, and Applications, September 1993

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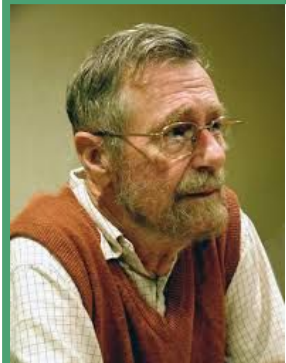
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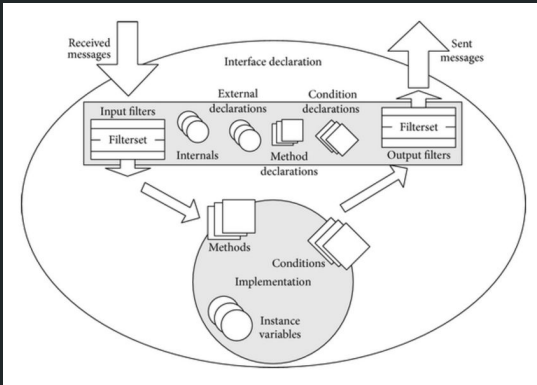
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Composition Filters

“Composition filters changes the behavior of an object through the manipulation of incoming and outgoing messages.”

- Design of a Composition Filter
 - Kernel or Implementation Part
 - Outer layer or Interface Part



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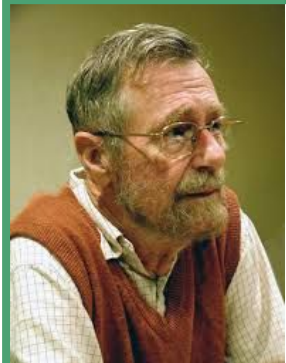
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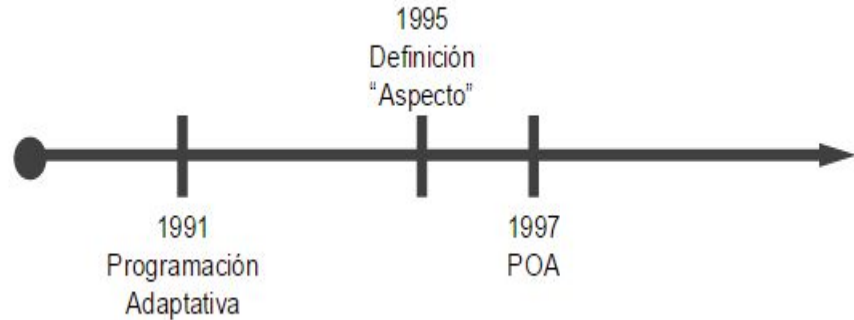
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Adaptive Programming

Finite state machine graph flow for efficiently move through sets of paths.

“communicate only to nearby neighbors”

- Shy system concerns
- Loose Coupling
- Previous to POO
- DEMETER LAW



http://ferestrepoca.github.io/paradigmas-de-programacion/poa/poa_teoría/Pages/historia.html

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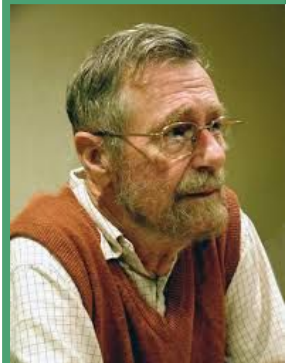
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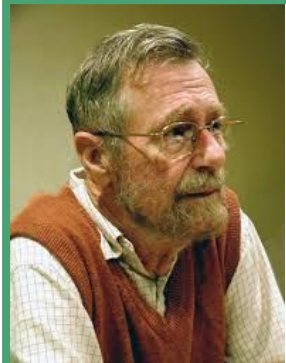
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Is it true that AP evolves from AOP?

- Yes
- No



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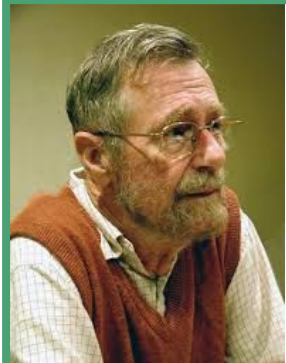
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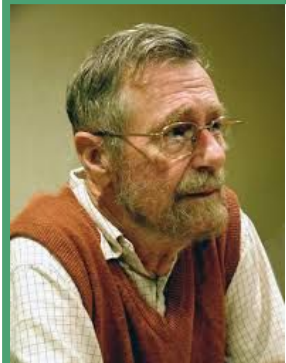
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Who was the founder of the **Aspect Oriented Programming**?

- **Edsger W. Dijkstra**
- **IBM**
- **Gregor Kiczales**



Forms

Main Concepts

Aspect

What is an Aspect?

- A component that can not be fully **encapsulated** into a generalized procedure that can either be:
 - Method
 - Object
 - API.
- Tend to be **non-functional decomposition** of the system, that usually affects performance or semantic of the System.

Aspect

- A **modular unit** that disseminate through different **functional unit** of a system(**Crosscut**).
- Are the implementation of what is known as **CrossCut Concerns**.
- Identifying **Aspects** and applying **Aspect Oriented Programming techniques** an adequate **Concern Separation** can be accomplished easier.

What is an Aspect?

Join Point

what is a Join Point?

- Possible places of actual business logic execution flow where advices can be executed
 - Defined on **object component** Class
-

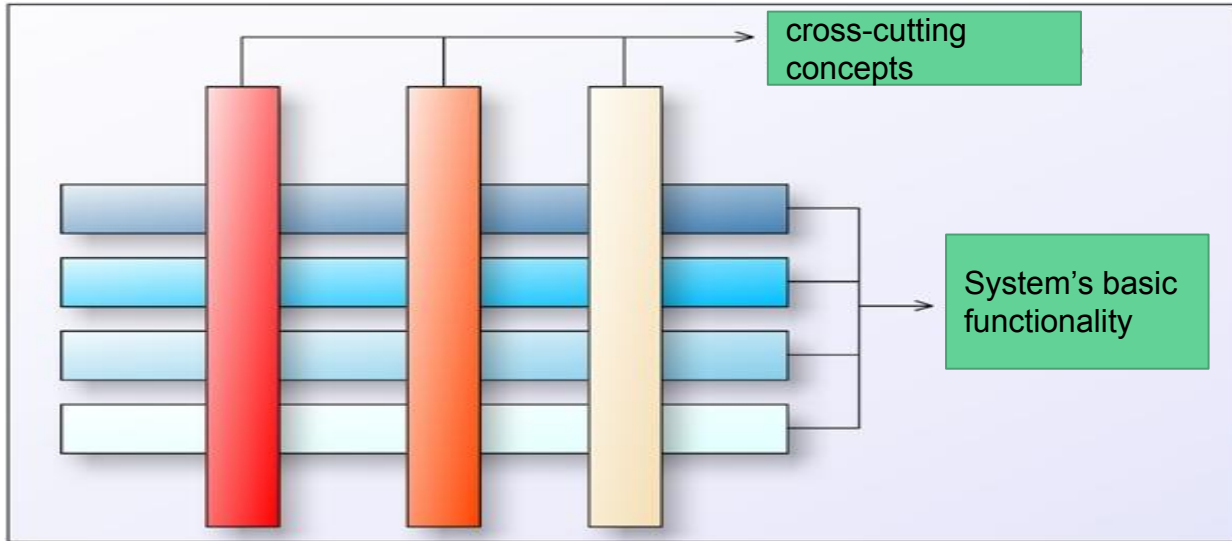


Fig 5. <http://2.bp.blogspot.com/-KPr3lQ2BMgE/TatFHx8Dzbl/AAAAAAAAABIM/wFV0h4M1gbY/s1600/poa3.JPG>

Advices

What is an Advice?

- Actions taken at a given **Join Point**.
 - Can be seen as methods that are executed when a certain **Join Point** with matched **Cut Point** is reached in the application to add extra code.
-

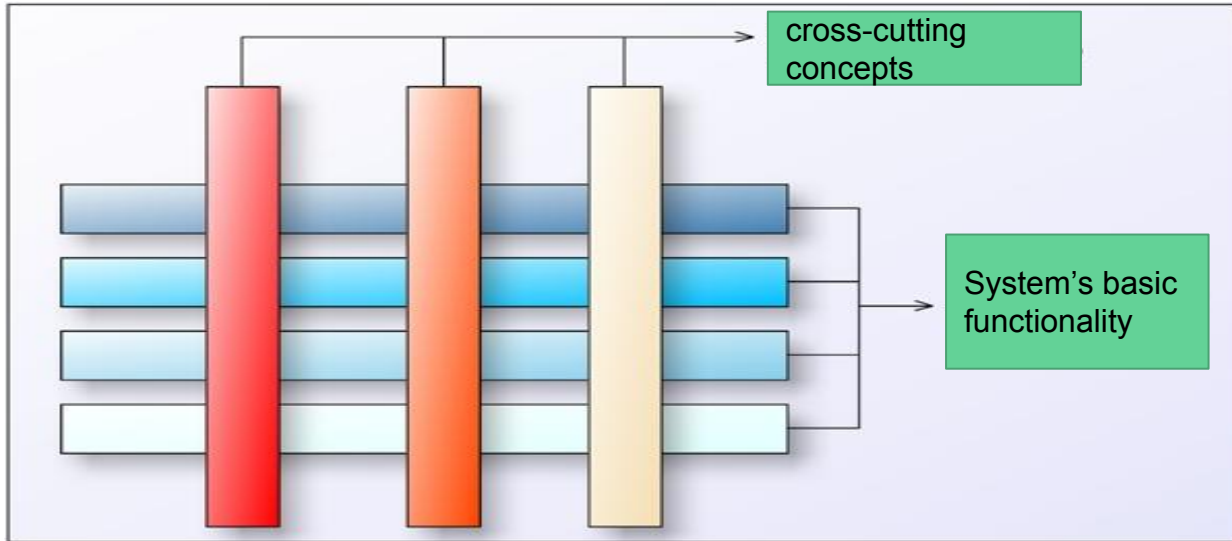


Fig 5. <http://2.bp.blogspot.com/-KPr3IQ2BMgE/TatFHx8Dzbl/AAAAAAAAABIM/wFV0h4M1gbY/s1600/poa3.JPG>

Advice Types

- **Before Advice**
 - Executed before the **Join Point** method.
- **After Advice**
 - Executed when the **Join Point** method finished whether normally or by an exception.
- **Return Advice**
 - Executed when the **Join Point** method finished normally.
- **Throwing Advice**
 - Executed when the **Join Point** method finished by an exception.
- **Around Advice**
 - Can be seen as the All-In-Advice. Can manage **Join Point** methods call and advices surrounding them

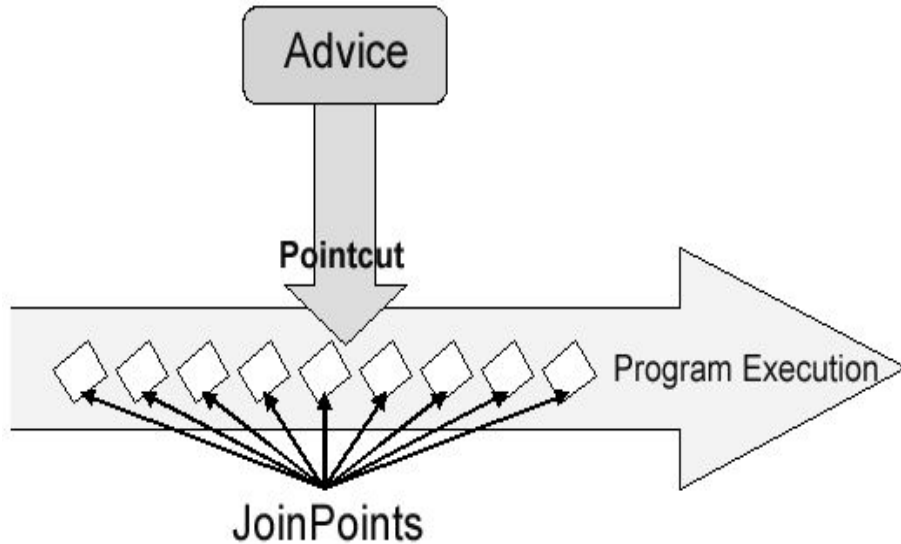
What type of advice would you use to apply authentication?

- **Before Advice**
- **After Advice**
- **Return Advice**
- **Throwing Advice**
- **Around Advice**



Forms

Cut Point



- Instruction that matches a **JoinPoint** by regular expressions
- Defined on **Aspect Class**

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/15447397/spring-aop-whats-the-difference-between-joinpoint-and-pointcut>

```
class ExampleBussinessClass {  
public Object doYourBusiness() { return new Object(); } }
```

@Aspect

```
class SomeAspect {
```

```
@Pointcut("execution(*  
com.amanu.example.ExampleBussinessClass.doYourBusiness())")  
public void somePointCut() { } //Empty body suffices
```

```
@After("somePointCut()")  
public void afterSomePointCut() { //Do what you want to do  
before the joint point is executed }
```

```
@Before("execution(* *(*))") public void beforeSomePointCut() {  
//Do what you want to do before the joint point is executed }
```

Table 1. Call to methods and constructors pointcuts

Pointcut	Description
<code>call(public void MyClass.myMethod(String))</code>	Call to <code>myMethod()</code> in <code>MyClass</code> taking a <code>String</code> argument, returning <code>void</code> , and with <code>public</code> access
<code>call(void MyClass.myMethod(..))</code>	Call to <code>myMethod()</code> in <code>MyClass</code> taking any arguments, with <code>void</code> return type, and any access modifiers
<code>call(* MyClass.myMethod(..))</code>	Call to <code>myMethod()</code> in <code>MyClass</code> taking any arguments returning any type
<code>call(* MyClass.myMethod*(..))</code>	Call to any method with name starting in " <code>myMethod</code> " in <code>MyClass</code>
<code>call(* MyClass.myMethod*(String,..))</code>	Call to any method with name starting in " <code>myMethod</code> " in <code>MyClass</code> and the first argument is of <code>String</code> type
<code>call(* *.myMethod(..))</code>	Call to <code>myMethod()</code> in any class in default package
<code>call(MyClass.new())</code>	Call to any <code>MyClass</code> ' constructor taking no arguments
<code>call(MyClass.new(..))</code>	Call to any <code>MyClass</code> ' constructor with any arguments
<code>call(MyClass+.new(..))</code>	Call to any <code>MyClass</code> or its subclass's constructor. (Subclass indicated by use of '+' wildcard)
<code>call(public * com.mycompany..*.*(..))</code>	All public methods in all classes in any package with <code>com.mycompany</code> the root package

According to the Join Points model, the behaviour of system methods can be altered by advices at:

- **Precompile time only**
- **Mostly at runtime**



Forms

Introduction

What is an Introduction?

- Allows adding new attributes or methods to existing classes.
 - Python Example.
-



PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES

```
from Logging import Logger
```

```
class User:
```

```
    def __init__(self,name,password):  
        self.name = name  
        self.password = password
```

```
    @Logger.logMethod  
    def sayHi(self):  
        return "Hi"
```

→ Consejo
→ Puntos de Corte

```
    @Logger.logMethod  
    def sayGoodBye(self):  
        return "Goodbye"
```

→ Consejo
→ Puntos de Corte

PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES

import functools

class Logger:

@staticmethod

def logMethod(func):

@functools.wraps(func)

def decorator(self, *args, **kwargs):

func(self, *args, **kwargs)

attr = dir(self)

if "logger" not in attr:

self.logger = []  **Introducción**

if func.func_name == **"sayHi"**:

self.logger.append(self.name + **" said Hi"**)

if func.func_name == **"sayGoodBye"**:

self.logger.append(self.name + **" said GoodBye"**)

return decorator

PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES


```
from User import User  
from Logging import Logger
```

```
logger = Logger()
```

```
neill = User("Neill", 1234)
```

```
ivan = User("Ivan", 1234)
```

```
pancho = User("Pancho", 1234)
```

```
ignacio = User("Ignacio", 1234)
```

```
sara_abril = User("Sara Abril", 1234)
```

```
neill.sayGoodBye()
```

```
sara_abril.sayHi()
```

```
pancho.sayGoodBye()
```

```
ivan.sayHi()
```

```
sara_abril.sayGoodBye()
```

```
pancho.sayHi()
```

```
ivan.sayGoodBye()
```

```
logger.get_logs(pancho)
```

```
neill.sayHi()
```

```
ivan.sayHi()
```

```
pancho.sayHi()
```

```
ivan.sayGoodBye()
```

```
ignacio.sayHi()
```

→ Punto de Corte

PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES

What crosscut-concerns were present at the previous example

- **User Method SayHi**
- **Logging**
- **LogMethod Advice**



Forms

Target

What is a Target?

They are the object on which advices are applied. Spring AOP is implemented using runtime proxies so this object is always a proxied object. What is means is that a subclass is created at runtime where the target method is overridden and advices are included based on their configuration.

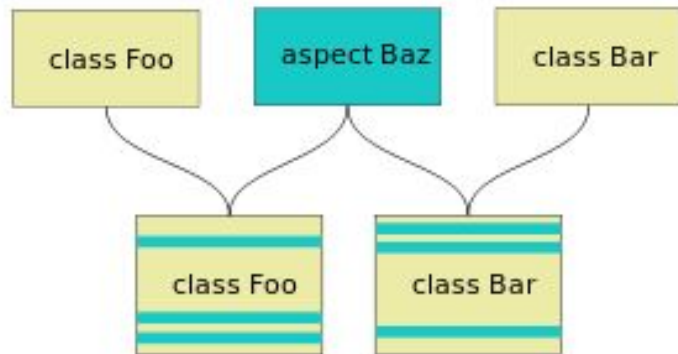
Proxy

What is a Proxy?

A Proxy is the object that is created or extended by adding an advice to a **Target Object** in a **Join Point**.

Weaving

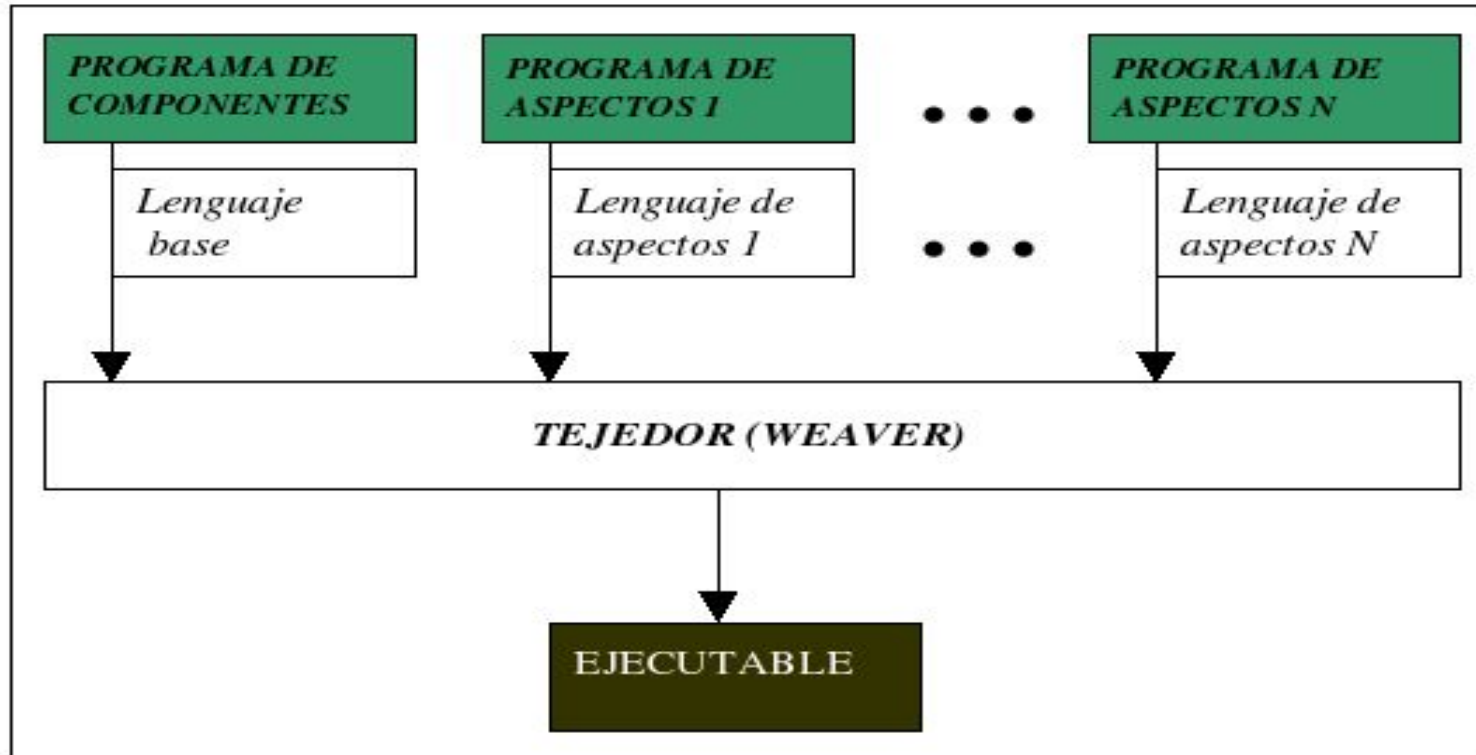
what is a weaver?



<https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/0/03/AspectWeaver.svg/300px-AspectWeaver.svg.png>

Metaprogramming utility

It is the process of linking **aspects** with other objects to create the advised **proxy** objects. This can be done at compile time, load time or at runtime.



It doesn't matter which language is used for specifying and implementing aspects and components ?

- **True**
- **False**



Forms

Development Example

spring



PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES

```
<bean id="customerService" class="example.com.CustomerService">  
  <property name="name" value="Neill Giraldo" />  
  <property name="url" value="www.neillgiraldo.com" />  
</bean>
```

```
<bean id="customerService2" class="example.com.CustomerService">  
  <property name="name" value="Ivan Vanegas" />  
  <property name="url" value="www.ivanvanegas.org" />  
</bean>
```

```
package example.com;
```

```
public class CustomerService {  
  private String name;  
  private String url;
```

```
  public void printName() {  
    System.out.println("Customer name : " + this.name);  
  }  
}
```

→ Punto de Enlace

```
  public void printURL() {  
    System.out.println("Customer website : " + this.url);  
  }  
}
```

→ Punto de Enlace

PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES

```
import java.lang.reflect.Method;
```

```
import example.com.CustomerService;
```

```
import org.springframework.aop.MethodBeforeAdvice;
```

```
public class CheckUrl implements MethodBeforeAdvice
```

```
{
```

```
    @Override
```

```
    public void before(Method method, Object[] args, Object target)
```

```
        throws Throwable {
```

```
        if(method.getName().equals("printURL")) {
```

```
            CustomerService h = (CustomerService) target;
```

```
            String[] values = (h.getUrl()).split("\\.");
```

```
            if(values[2].equals("com")){
```

```
                System.out.println("Valid URL: "+h.getUrl());
```

```
            }else{
```

```
                System.out.println("Invalid URL: "+h.getUrl());
```

```
                h.setUrl("");
```

```
            }}}
```

PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    ApplicationContext appContext = new ClassPathXmlApplicationContext(  
        new String[] { "Spring-Customer.xml" });
```

```
String[] ids = {"customerServiceProxy", "customerServiceProxy2"};
```

```
for(String id: ids) {
```

```
    CustomerService cust = (CustomerService) appContext.getBean(id);
```

```
    System.out.println("*****");
```

```
    cust.printName(); _____> Punto de Corte
```

```
    System.out.println("*****");
```

```
    cust.printURL(); _____> Punto de Corte
```

```
    System.out.println("*****");
```

```
    try {cust.printThrowException();
```

```
    } catch (Exception e) { e.printStackTrace()}}
```

PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES

```
<bean id="CheckUrlBean" class="advices.CheckUrl" />
```

```
<bean id="customerServiceProxy"  
  class="org.springframework.aop.framework.ProxyFactoryBean">
```

```
  <property name="target" ref="customerService" />
```

```
  <property name="interceptorNames">
```

```
    <list>
```

```
      <value>CheckUrlBean</value>
```

```
    </list>
```

```
  </property>
```

```
</bean>
```

```
<bean id="customerServiceProxy2"  
  class="org.springframework.aop.framework.ProxyFactoryBean">
```

```
  <property name="target" ref="customerService2" />
```

```
  <property name="interceptorNames">
```

```
    <list>
```

```
      <value>CheckUrlBean</value>
```

```
    </list>
```

```
  </property>
```

```
</bean>
```

PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES

Advantages & Disadvantages

Advantages

- High Modularity, easy coupling of components and aspects
- High quality software development, permitting sophisticated methodologies such as run-time system redesign

Disadvantages

- Cost of new technologies introduction on development processes
- Not yet known or accepted commercially

Criticism

Criticism

- Obscure Control Flow - Come From Statement.
 - Code not as easy to read
- Undermines
 - Code Structure
- Impedes
 - Code understandability
 - Independent Development

Conclusions

Conclusions

- AOP is a very new programming paradigm which challenges old-fashioned abstraction and design approaches for software development while providing an extension for clear modularization of functional and nonfunctional requirements concerns
- AOP takes into consideration such important features of a system as data-details and execution flow of basic functionalities for achieving high separation of responsibilities but letting them, at the same time, be coupled interactively via the weavers technology language specifications.

Thank you

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Exercise Review

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