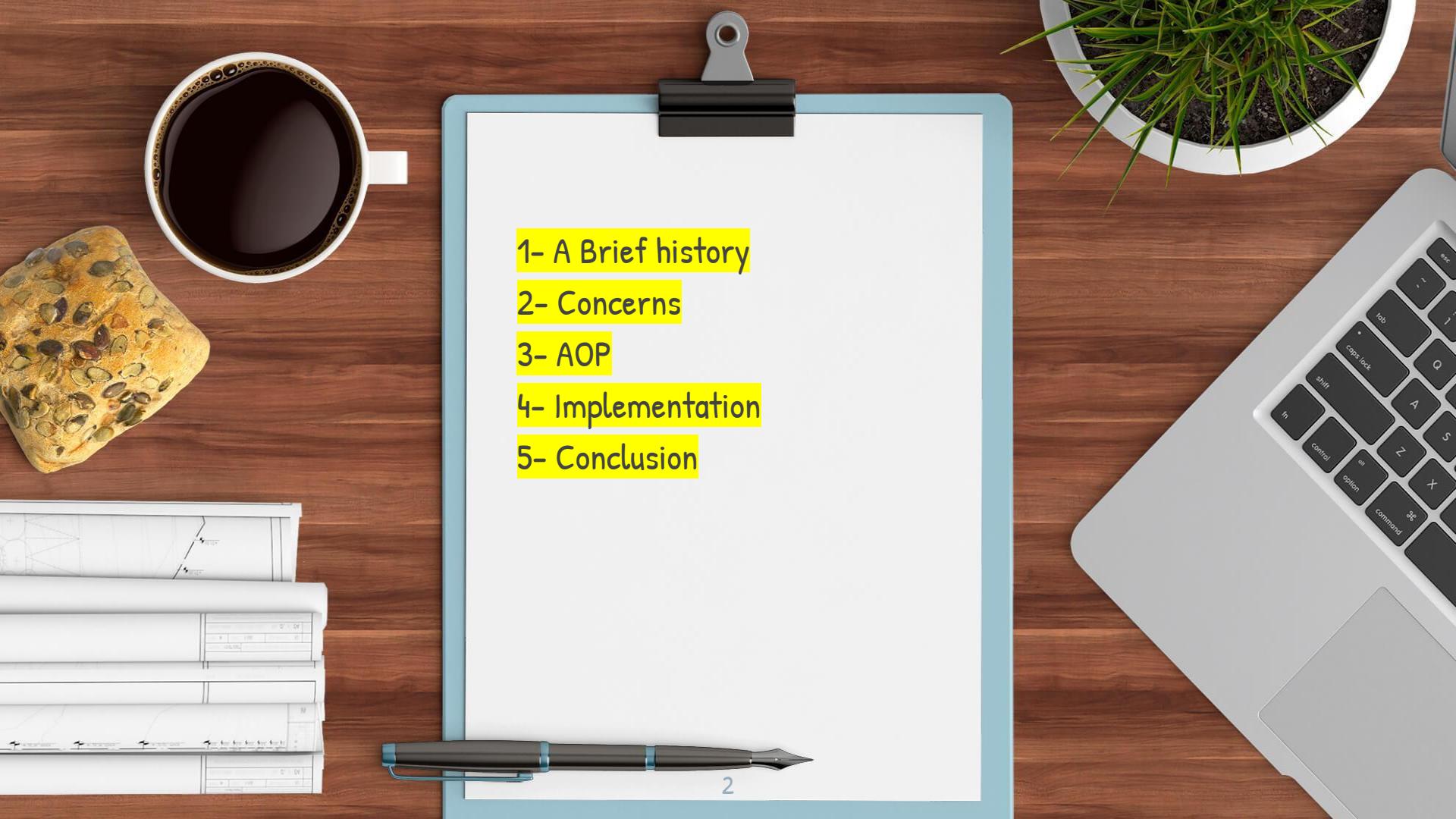


# ASPECT-ORIENTED PROGRAMMING

What does it mean?

What is this for?



- 
- 1- A Brief history
  - 2- Concerns
  - 3- AOP
  - 4- Implementation
  - 5- Conclusion

## A BRIEF HISTORY

### Machine Languages

010111010101010.....

Needs an operators

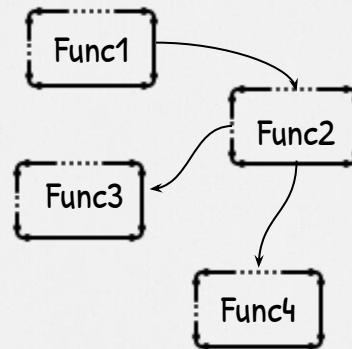
Which is really hard.

Higher level  
Programming paradigms

Result in Structured  
Programming

### POP

(Functional Programming)



### OOP

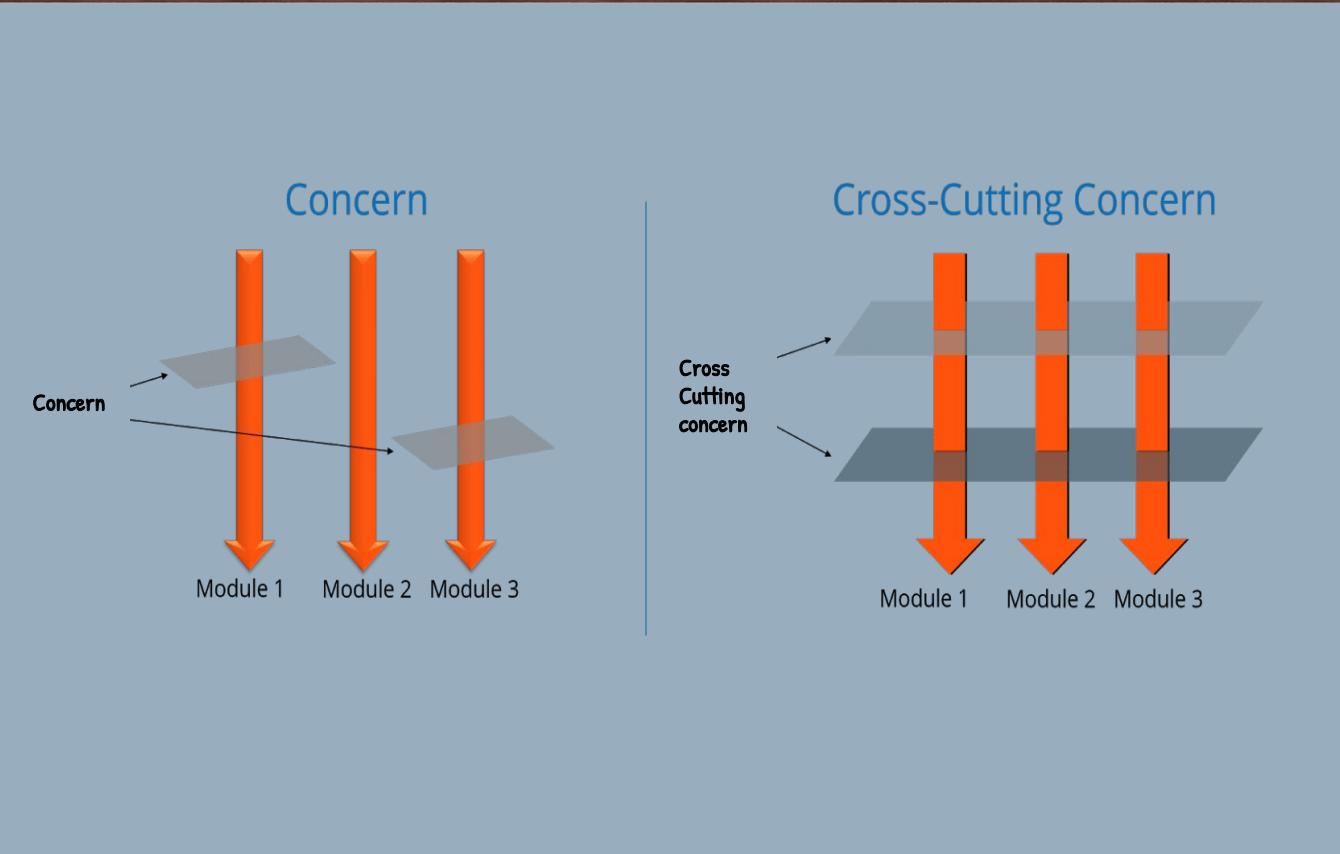


## CONCERNS

In short, a concern is a particular issue, concept, or area of interest for an application: typically a goal the application must meet.

We have two main types of concerns:

- **Core Concerns :** related to functionality of primary requirements like Business logics,...
- **Cross-cutting Concerns :** Cross cutting concerns are concerns that cut across multiple application modules. The goal is to respond to secondary requirements. Like transactions, logging, security,.....



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21

Example:

Consider we have three Object from different classes with their own Methods and Attributes. The goal is to log in one or more method(s) of each objects.

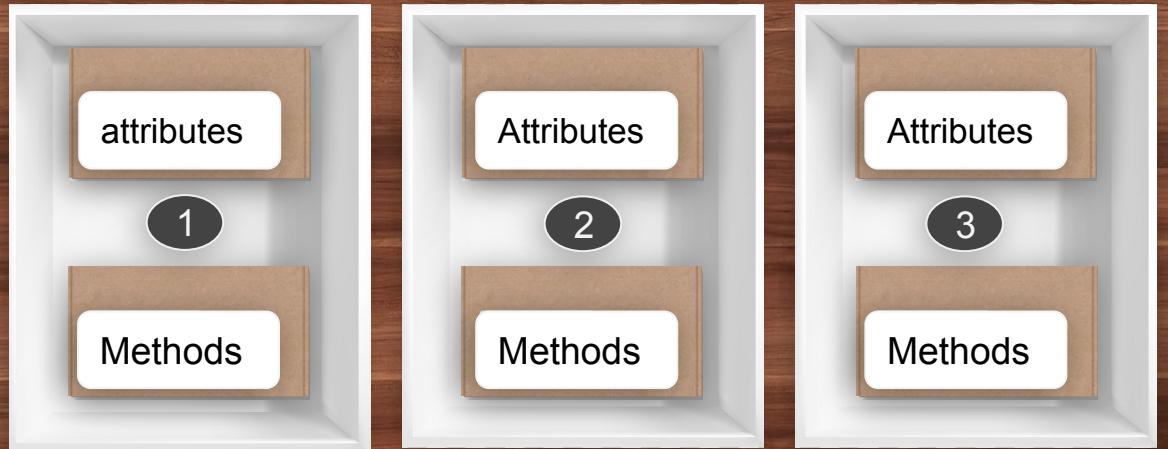
First solution : write code for each of the methods.

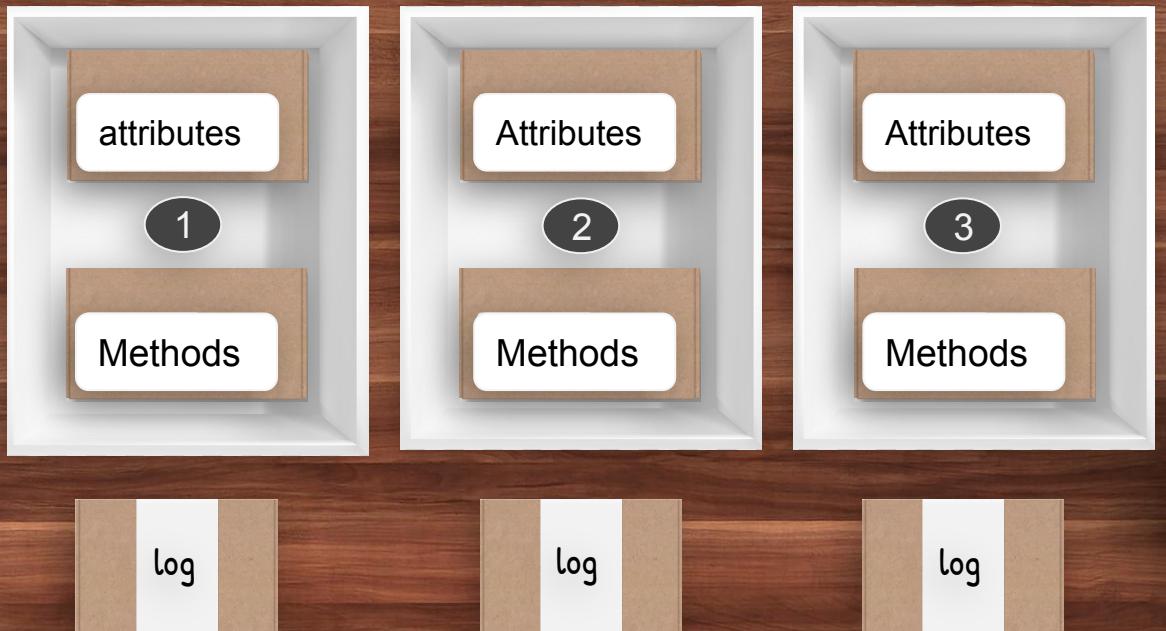
Which leads to duplicate of codes.

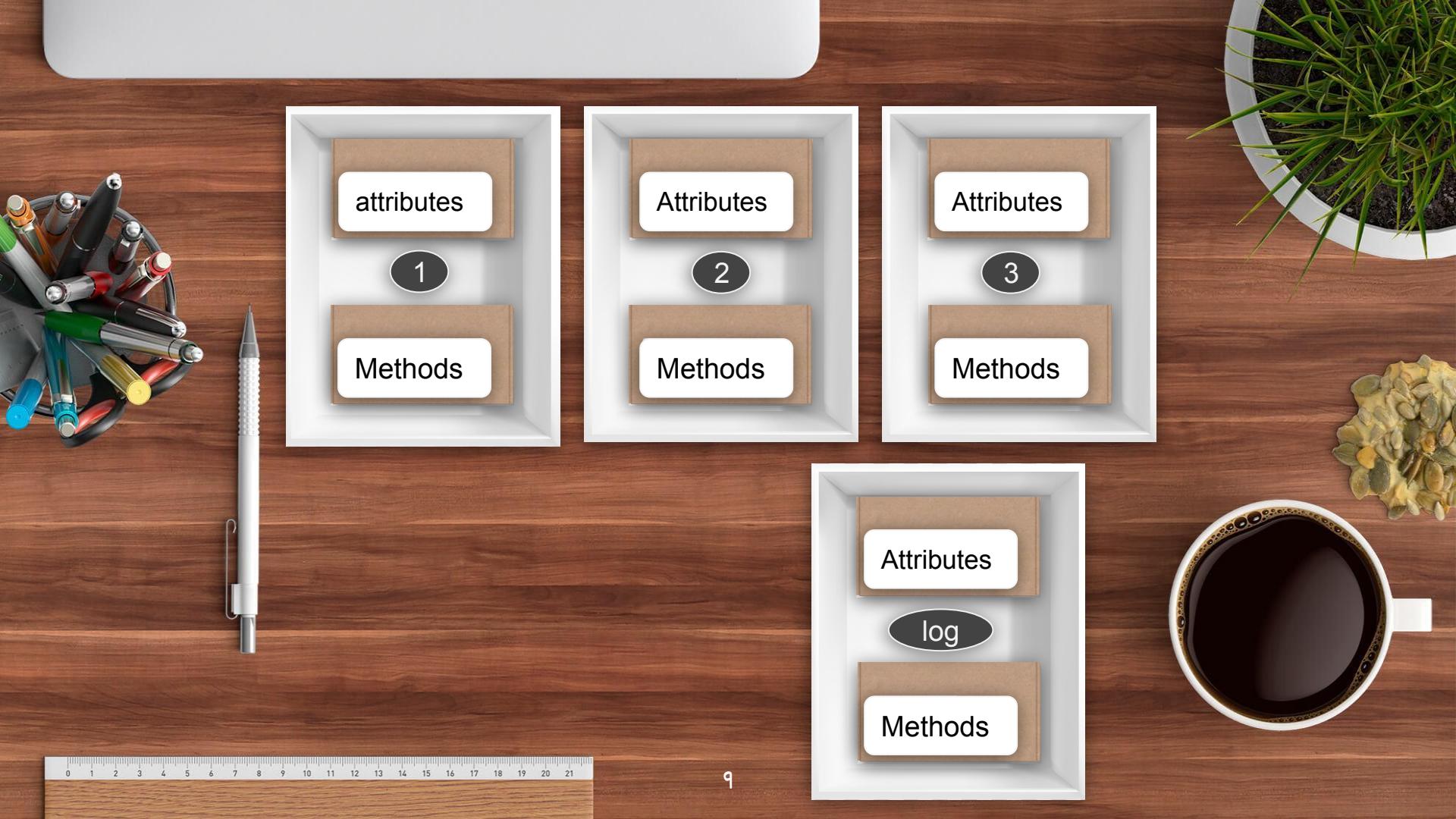
Second Solution : make a separated class for log.

Have some Downsides as well.

Real solution → AOP







0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21

## DOWNSIDES

- Too many relationships to CrossCutting object
- Code is still repeated in all methods
- Cannot all be changed at once

So WHAT'S  
THE  
SOLUTION?



# AOP

AOP is a programming approach that aims to solve crosscutting concerns throughout better modularization of the code.

It is often defined as a programming technique that promotes separation of crosscutting concerns with in a software system.

SOC





- **Aspect:** is a modularized implementation for a crosscutting concern. It amalgamates the distributed code that of a crosscutting concern in one module.
- **Join point:** A point during the execution of a program, such as the execution of a method or the handling of an exception.
- **Advice:** Action taken by an aspect at a particular joins point. Different types of advice include “around,” “before” and “after” advice.
- **Point cut:** A predicate that matches join points. Advice is associated with a pointcut expression and runs at any join point matched by the pointcut (for example, the execution of a method with a certain name).



## IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation steps:

- 1- modularize Cross-Cutting Concerns
- 2- Configure the advice to our Classes

Tools

AspectJ : it's a Java extension which can be downloaded a Java software development kit (SDK).

There are some Frameworks and Application servers to support AOP on already existed programming language like Spring.

# CONCLUSION

## Pros.

- 1- Smaller Code Size
- 2- Language Mechanism
- 3- Evolvability
- 4- Modularity

## Cons.

- 1- making the debugging process harder and requiring
- 2- more understanding of the core module and crosscutting concerns implementation.

Complexity

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- 1- G. Kiczales, J. Lamping, A. Mendhekar, C. Maeda, C. Videira Lopes, J.-M. Loingtier, J. Irwin, "Aspect Oriented Programming", In Proc. Europ. Conf. on Object-Oriented Prog.(ECOOP), Finnland, Springer Verlag LNCS 1241, June 1997.
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- 3-<https://medium.com/@mithunsasidharan/aspect-oriented-programming-overview-6c03235e666q>





CONTACT ME :

Give me feedback, i'll  
appreciate it so much.

Have a Nice Day!

