AOP with Metadata: Principles and patterns

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AOP and metadata: The need

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Signature-based pointcut

Utilize join point signatures

- Exploits inherent data associated with signature
- Wildcards select a wide range of join points

Work well in many cases

- Logging and tracing
- Profiling
- Policy enforcement
- Caching and pooling
- Fault tolerance
- Thread safety
- Business rules

Metadata based pointcuts

- Utilize join point metadata
 - Often along with join point signature
- Needed in certain cases
 - Transaction management
 - Authentication
 - Authorization
 - Concurrency control

— ...

Conventional transaction management

```
public class Account {
    public void credit(float amount) {
        UserTransaction ut = ...;
        try {
            ut.begin();
             ... business logic ...
            ut.commit()
        } catch (Exception ex) {
            ut.rollback();
            // rethrow after logging and wrapping
```

Conventional transaction management

```
public void debit(float amount)
    throws InsufficientBalanceException {
    UserTransaction ut = ...;
    try {
        ut.begin();
        ... business logic ...
        ut.commit()
    } catch (Exception ex) {
        ut.rollback();
        // rethrow after logging and wrapping
```

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Conventional transaction management

```
public float getBalance() {
    ... business logic ...
}
```

AOP transaction management

```
public class Account {
    public void credit(float amount) {
        ... business logic ...
    public void debit(float amount)
        throws InsufficientBalanceException {
        ... business logic ...
    public float getBalance() {
        ... business logic ...
```

```
public aspect BankingTransactionManagement {
    public pointcut transactedOps()
       : ???;
    Object around() : transactedOps()
                  && !cflowbelow(transactedOps()) {
        try {
            ut.begin();
            retValue = proceed();
            ut.commit();
        } catch (Exception ex) {
            ut.rollback();
        return retValue;
```

Reusable base aspect

```
public abstract aspect TransactionManagement {
    public abstract pointcut transactedOps();
    Object around()
       : transactedOps() && !cflowbelow(transactedOps()) {
        try {
            ut.begin();
            retValue = proceed();
            ut.commit();
        } catch (Exception ex) {
            ut.rollback();
        return retValue;
```

```
public aspect BankingTransactionManagement
    extends TransactionManagement {
    public pointcut transactedOps()
        : ???;
}
```

```
public aspect BankingTransactionManagement
    extends TransactionManagement {
    public pointcut transactedOps()
        : ???;
}
```

- Issue
 - Capturing operations with a transaction management need

- Issue
 - Maintaining the method list in the pointcut definition

System-specific subaspect: Metadata-based

```
public aspect BankingTransactionManagement
    extends TransactionManagement {
    public pointcut transactedOps()
        : @annotation(Transactional);
}
```

Account class with metadata

```
public class Account {
    @Transactional public void credit(float amount) {
        ... business logic ...
    @Transactional public void debit(float amount)
        throws InsufficientBalanceException {
        ... business logic ...
    }
    public float getBalance() {
        ... business logic ...
```

Multidimensional interfaces using metadata

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Tyranny of dominant signature

Simple signature

```
void credit(float amount);
```

- Business concern is dominating the signature
- Other concerns aren't apparent

Tangled signature

```
void transactional_authorized_credit(float amount);
```

- Ugh!
- All clients aware of all concerns
- Changes affect all clients
- Expressing values in crosscutting dimension even harder
 - transaction_required_authorized_accountModification_credit()

Untangling using metadata

```
@Transactional(Required)
@Authorized("accountModification")
public void credit(float amount);
```

- Each dimension expressed nicely
- Implementation need to understand only relevant dimensions
- Changed affect only the relevant concern
- Expressing values in crosscutting dimension trivial

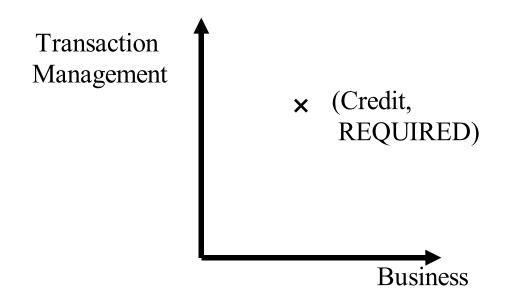
Multidimensional signature with metadata

x (Credit)



public void credit()

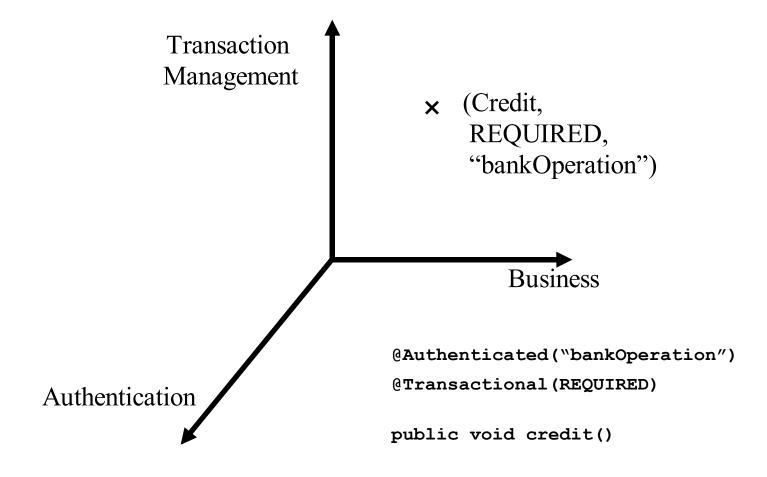
Multidimensional signature with metadata



@Transactional (REQUIRED)

public void credit()

Multidimensional signature with metadata



Annotated Account class

```
public class Account {
    @Transactional(kind=Required)
    public void credit(float amount) {
    @Transactional(kind=Required)
    public void debit(float amount) {
    @Transactional(kind=None)
    public float getBalance() {
```

Annotated Account class: Business client perspective

```
public class Account {
    public void credit(float amount) {
    public void debit(float amount) {
    public float getBalance() {
```

Annotated Account class

```
public class Account {
    @Transactional(kind=Required)
    public void credit(float amount) {
    @Transactional(kind=Required)
    public void debit(float amount) {
    @Transactional(kind=None)
    public float getBalance() {
```

Annotated Account class: Transaction management perspective

```
public class Account {
    @Transactional(kind=Required)
    * *.*(..) {
    @Transactional(kind=Required)
    * *.*(..) {
    @Transactional(kind=None)
    * *.*(..) {
```

Metadata-fortified AOP

Concern interface

Projection of a program element on a dimension

Each dimension

- Maps to a concern
- Business concerns
 - Implemented by classes
- Crosscutting concerns
 - Implemented by aspects
- Coupling between classes and aspects limited to metadata

Metadata and AOP best practices

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Metadata to capture join points vs. current mechanism

The upside

- Easy way to capture certain crosscutting concerns
- Limits collaboration between aspect and classes to just annotations

The downside

- Collaboration from classes is needed
- Overuse may obscure AOP's obliviousness property
 - Especially when a little extra design effort may obviate the need for annotations

Guidelines in using metadata

- Don't use when you can do without
 - Implicit data available in join point signature often suffice
 - All RMI operations

```
execution(* Remote+.*(..) throws RemoteException);
```

All thread safe Swing calls

```
call(void JComponent.revalidate())
|| call(void JComponent.repaint(..))
|| call(void add*Listener(EventListener))
|| call(void remove*Listener(EventListener));
```

- Bad idea for certain cases
 - @Trace
 - @Profile

Guidelines in using metadata

- Employ aspect inhertance
 - Push down decision
 - Multiple subaspects combined with earlier guideline
- Use annotation defined for other purposes
 - EJB, EMF, Hibernate

Guidelines in using metadata

Use abstract annotation types

- do not dictate implementation
 - @ReadOnly, not @ReadLock
 - @Transactional, not @JTATransactional
 - @Timing, not @WaitCursor
 - @Idempotent, not @RetryOnFailure

Meta-guideline

- Wisdom comes with experience!
- Start with something
 - Refactoring is often your best friend

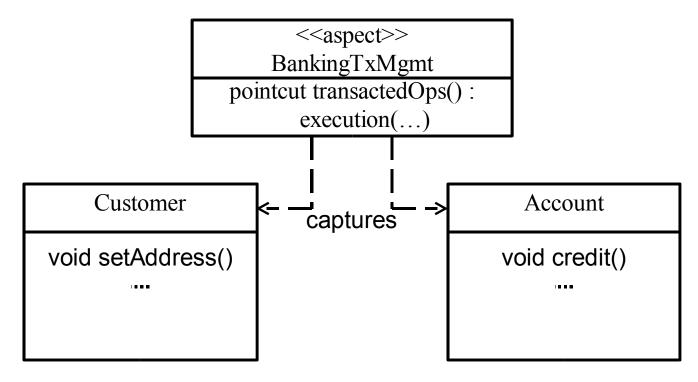
Metadata-fortified AOP: Effect on obliviousness

- Metadata is in eye of beholder!
 - Inherent data may be metadata
 - Is exception specification inherent data or metadata?
 - Public? Private? ...
 - Type specification?
 - Metadata may be inherent data
 - @OrderProcessing?
 - @Persistent?
- If guidelines are followed, obliviousness is preserved

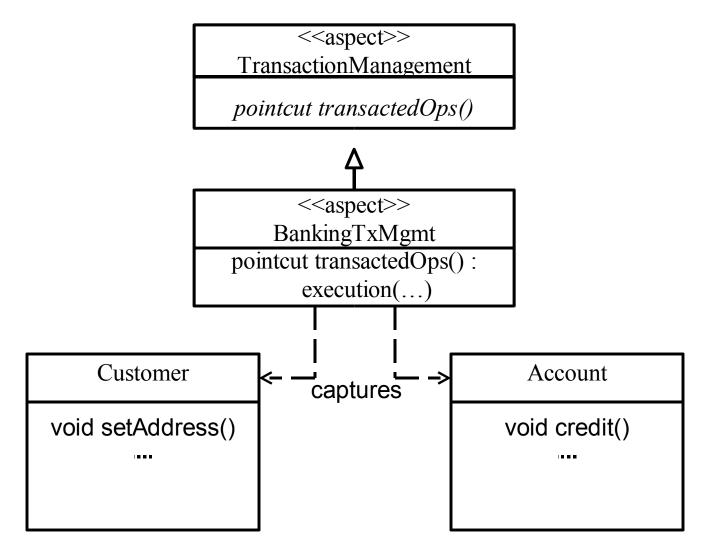
Design Evolution with Metadata-fortified AOP

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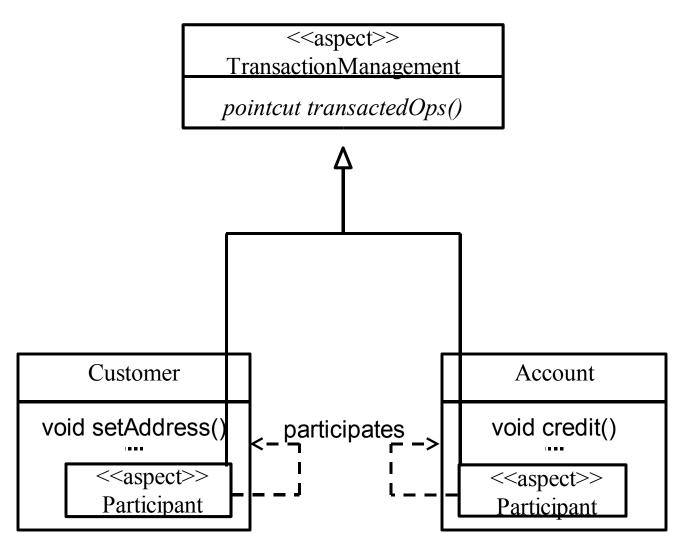
Naïve aspect implemenation



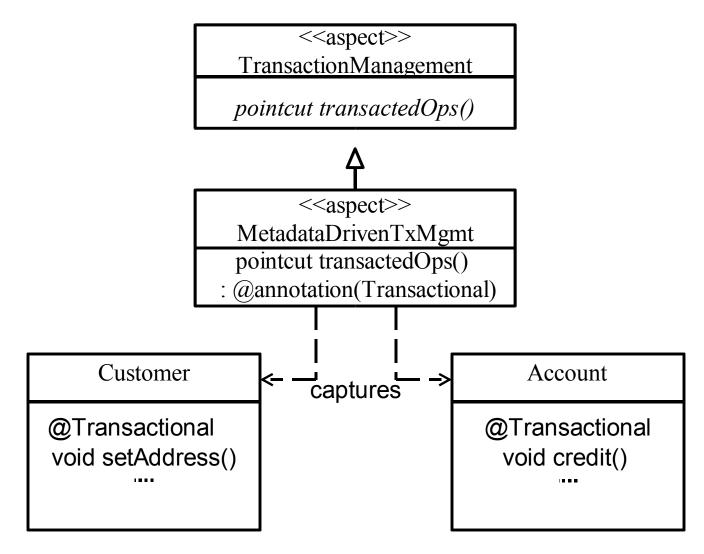
Extracting the base aspect



Using participant pattern: direct participation



Metadata-driven crosscutting



Using participant pattern: indirect participations

```
declare @annotation : * Account.credit(..)
                         || * Account.debit(..)
                       : @Transactional(Required);
                                 Or
declare @annotation :
                         * @PurchaseActivity Customer.*(..)
                       : @Transactional(Required);
               Customer
                                                  Account
                                captures
           void setAddress()
                                                void credit()
                               annotates
                <<aspect>>
                                               <<aspect>>
                 Annotator
                                                Annotator
```

Summary

- AOP is a powerful programming methodology
 - Fortifying it with metadata makes it more powerful
- Metadata and AOP combinations is synergistic
 - AOP can crosscut based metadata
 - Metadata get a principled consumer and supplier
- Projection onto multidimensional concern space is a systematic approach to view metadata
- Watch out for overuse of metadata undermining AOP principles

For More Information

- Ramnivas Laddad, Metadata and AOP: A Perfect Match
 - Part of AOP@Work series on IBM developerWorks
 - http://www.ibm.com/developerworks /java/library/j-aopwork3
 - http://www.ibm.com/developerworks /java/library/j-aopwork4 (To be published in April)
- AOP@Work series
 - http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/views/java/ libraryview.jsp?search_by=AOP@work:

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