**Week 2: Annotated Bibliography**

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# Topic 1: Aspect Oriented Programming

## Kiczales, G; et. al. Aspect Oriented Programming (1997)

Modern software is written as a collection of objects that represent the various components of the system. This approach leads to modular designs that are loosely coupled and can be upgraded relatively easily.

However, there are ‘aspects’ of the system which are difficult to prevent tight coupling, an example might be logging. How can the logging framework be decoupled when nearly every method must call it? Similarly, challenges can be seen with object caching, unrolling loops, security assertions, and retry policy to name a few. To address these challenges AOP identifies these ‘cross-cutting concerns’ and attempts to centralize them.

Consider an image processing system that needs to apply several filters to a bitmap. Each filter must enumerate the pixels and perform some action.

If every filter runs sequentially then the program will require width\*height\*filters fetches. By encapsulating the fetching into a centralized dispatcher and broadcasting to the filters, then the program can be reduced to width\*height fetches.

This introduces its own set of challenges as our dispatch code can become too tightly coupled with the filter implementation. AOP addresses this by pipelining the system code either at compile or runtime.

The pipelining adds ‘joinpoint’ which are possible injection points throughout the code base. Examples could include before a method is called or after an exception is thrown. Next an ‘advice’ is represented as a callback behavior and bound to the joinpoint as a ‘pointcut’. This system provides a mechanism to push the complexity of ‘weaving’ functionality down to the compiler and away from the system engineer.

## Qu, L; Liu, D. Aspect Mining Using Method Call Trees (2007)

“Aspect mining tries to identify crosscutting concerns in legacy systems and thus supports the adaptation to an aspect-oriented design.” This is relevant anytime software needs to be promoted to new frameworks and technologies.

One of the challenges with legacy software is that it tends to be grey box, by which the details can be known but are expensive to extract. Previous efforts have tried to work around this by processing predefined workloads through the system and then taking snapshots of the application state at runtime.

However, this is not a complete solution as the workloads might not be representative of the entire system. The results can also be overfitted and misrepresent the priority to address certain results.

The authors mitigate this scenario by using static analysis instead of dynamic analysis. First, they extract the call graph from the application and label which methods call what other methods. As they traverse the graph they used a stack to build up the relationships of “A leads to B.” This is converted into a matrix and the summation of these state changes is provided.

Most of the matrix will have a low or zero valued score as most methods do not call most other methods. Where an aspect needs to exist, there will naturally be a higher score. For instance, the logging code is called from everywhere thus its methods will have a high score.

## Cojocar, G; et. al. Top-Down Aspect Mining Approach for Cross Cutting Concerns(2017)

The authors acknowledge that generically finding aspects within a program is complex and can have lots of false positives. They propose using several specialized search algorithms to find specific types of aspects.

The most frequently referenced aspect is logging and to no surprise they choose logging as their proof of concept. The algorithm looks at class metadata and attempts to find static fields are named “logger” or “tracer.” References to these objects are then tracked through the codebase. The results are sorted based on the number of references to the implementation class.

The biggest challenge with this approach is that it is overly specialized and is unlikely to work in most scenarios. If the logger was called “OutFile” or was an instance field it would be missed.

These challenges are briefly touched upon and dismissed by the authors as being non-issues. This belief is driven by the assumption that their four examples are representative of the entire Java ecosystem.

According to Table III clearly this cannot be the case as all projects use the same Apache logging framework. Instead the author should have identified the top four logging frameworks for Java and examples which used them. Another challenge with their approach is that the correct logger was frequently not identified within the top 5 results. For instance, the logger for Spoon was the 15th proposed class in the list.

The paper concludes by stating that the specialized searching method is highly scalable. However, this cannot be true as each aspect minor is overly specialized and is unlikely to work across a series of related libraries. At best this is glorified text extraction at worse this is not a fully thought out solution.

## Mens, K; Kellen, A. Pitfalls in Aspect Mining (2008)

“Most aspect mining techniques have not lived up to their expectations yet. In this paper [the authors] … provide a detailed accounting of root causes.” The authors continue to describe how aspect mining and aspect refactoring have attempted to automate their trade, however it is often immature.

The first challenge is identifying which crosscutting concerns should be migrated into aspects. Early aspect mining attempts to look at early versions of the code as these initial ideas are less likely to be well thought out, leading to poor design seeds. They also discuss special purpose code browsers and automated mining via seed points.

In the Top-Down Logging paper they could have used the mining seed approach to improve their efficiency. Often the developer knows which class implements the logger, and automated discovery is of minimal value. Instead the value-add is fully realized after the mining identifies the classes and their usages.

The authors state that aspect mining tends to be unreliable because (1) poor precision, (2) poor recall, (3) subjectivity, (4) scalability, (5) empirical validation, (6) comparability and composability, and (7) simple crosscutting concerns are not so simple.

This suggests that the entire field maybe immature and lacking the additional layers of abstraction. For instance, the poor precision and recall sounds like overly optimistic matching of examples. An alternative explanation might be imprecise definitions of the search criteria. No matter how much data is available, without proper search constraints the right answer will not be returned.

The authors conclude by describing methods to improve the quality of results. One solution is to move from simple pattern matching to semantic modeling. This is analogous to web crawling, where the advanced systems look for entities instead of simple words.

# Topic 2: Functional Programming

## Aliv, d; et.al. Comparative analysis of Functional and OO Programming (2016)

## Khanfor, A; Yang, Ye. Overview of Practical Impacts of Functional Programming (2017)