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# Discovering AOP

An introduction to AOP and  
AspectJ

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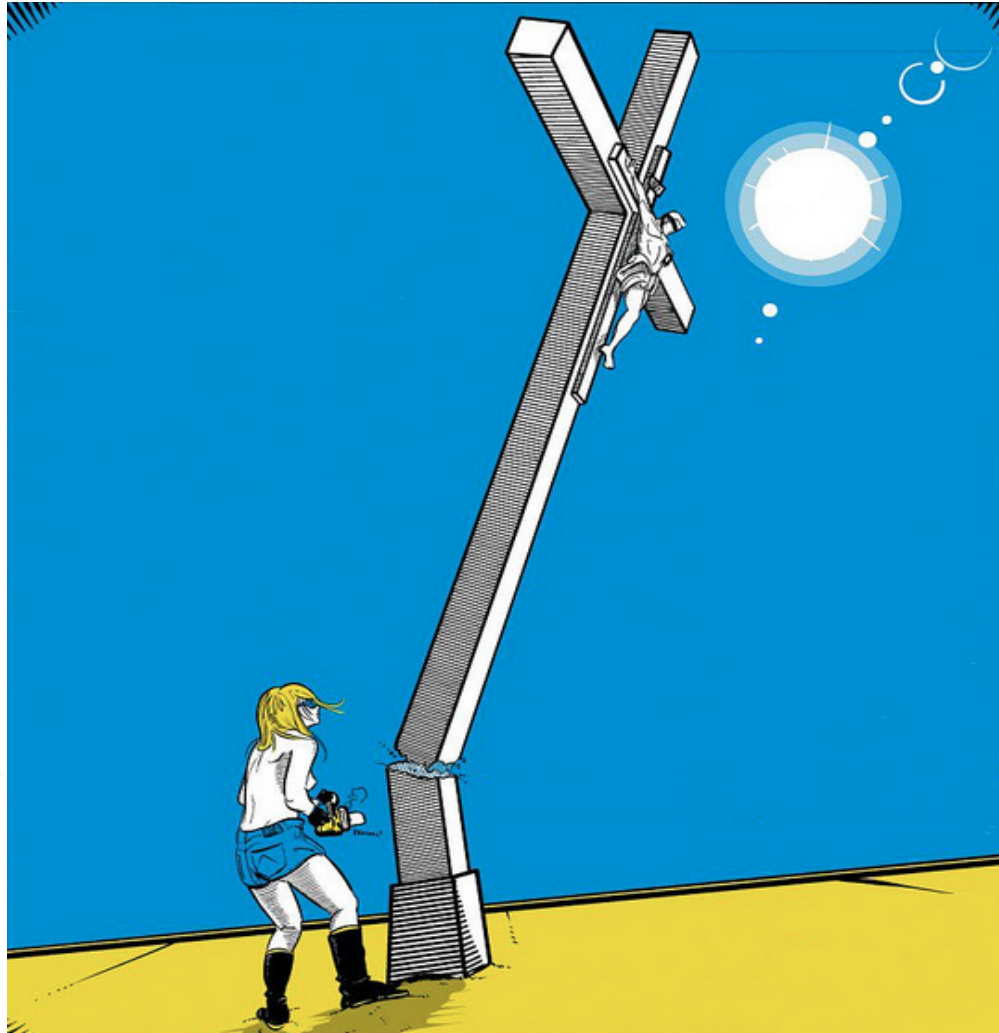
# Introduction

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- Addressing complexity through modularization
  - **Core Concerns** - core functionality of the system (business logic, data access, presentation logic)
  - **Cross-Cutting Concerns (C3)?**
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# Introduction

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# Introduction

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- C3 = Concerns that cut across many modules
    - e.g. security, logging, transaction management, caching
  - OOP
    - support to model core concerns (classes)
  - AOP
    - new programming methodology
    - support to model c3 (aspect)
-

# Use Case - example

---

```
public SomeClass {
```

```
    public void operation(<args>) {
```

```
        ... Perform core operation
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

---

# Use Case - example

---

```
public SomeClass {
```

```
    public void operation(<args>) {
```

```
        ... Start transaction
```

```
        ... Perform core operation
```

```
        ... Commit or rollback transaction
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

**Transaction  
Management**



The diagram consists of a red rectangular box on the right side of the slide. Inside the box, the text 'Transaction Management' is written in bold red font. Two red arrows originate from the left side of the box. The top arrow points to the text '... Start transaction' in the code block. The bottom arrow points to the text '... Commit or rollback transaction' in the code block.

# Use Case - example

---

```
public SomeClass {
```

```
    ... Log stream
```

Tracing

```
    public void operation(<args>) {
```

```
        ... Log operation start
```

```
        ... Start transaction
```

```
        ... Perform core operation
```

```
        ... Commit or rollback transaction
```

```
        ... Log operation completion
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

Transaction  
Management

# Terminology

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- **Aspect**
    - AOP's unit of modularity
  - **Join Point**
    - an identifiable execution point in a system (e.g. a call to a method, a field access)
  - **Pointcut**
    - mechanism for selecting a join point
  - **Advice**
    - adds behavior before, after or around the selected joint points
  - **Weaving**
    - composing the final system from core modules and aspects
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# AspectJ

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- aspect oriented extension for the Java programming language
  - well known AOP implementation
  - traditional AspectJ syntax(a set of new keywords) & @ApectJ syntax
  - Build-time weaving (AJC) -> Compile-time
  - Load-time weaving (JVM TI agent) -> Run-time
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# Pointcuts in AspectJ

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- pointcut\_type( signature )
  - signature = [access\_modifier] [method\_return\_type] [@annotation\_type]  
*type* [ *.field* | *method(params)* ]
  - e.g.:
    - execution( \* **UserRepository+.\*(..)** )
    - call( **public int Calculator.add(int,int)** )
    - set( **private String User.name** )
    - within( **@Transactional\* UserRepository+** )
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# Demo + Q&A

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*Github* - **tmjug-aop-demo**

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# Spring AOP

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An introduction to the Spring  
AOP implementations

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# Spring AOP - intro

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- implemented in pure Java - no need for a special compiler;
  - proxy based implementation (classes / interfaces);
  - supported frameworks:
    - AspectJ (limited support for it) - since Spring 2.0;
    - Spring AOP (Spring 1.2);
  - currently supports only method join-points;
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# AspectJ support

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- enabled through the `<aop:aspectj-autoproxy/>` tag;
  - autoproxying - Spring generates a proxy for the advised beans;
  - aspects:
    - declarative - schema-based approach (aop:\* tags in XML);
    - programmatic - `@AspectJ` annotation style;
  - `@Aspect` annotated classes:
    - classpath scanning (`@Component` is required);
    - declared as beans;
  - supported pointcut designators: *execution*, *within*, *this*, *target*, *args*, *@target*, *@args*, *@within*
-

# Use cases - overview

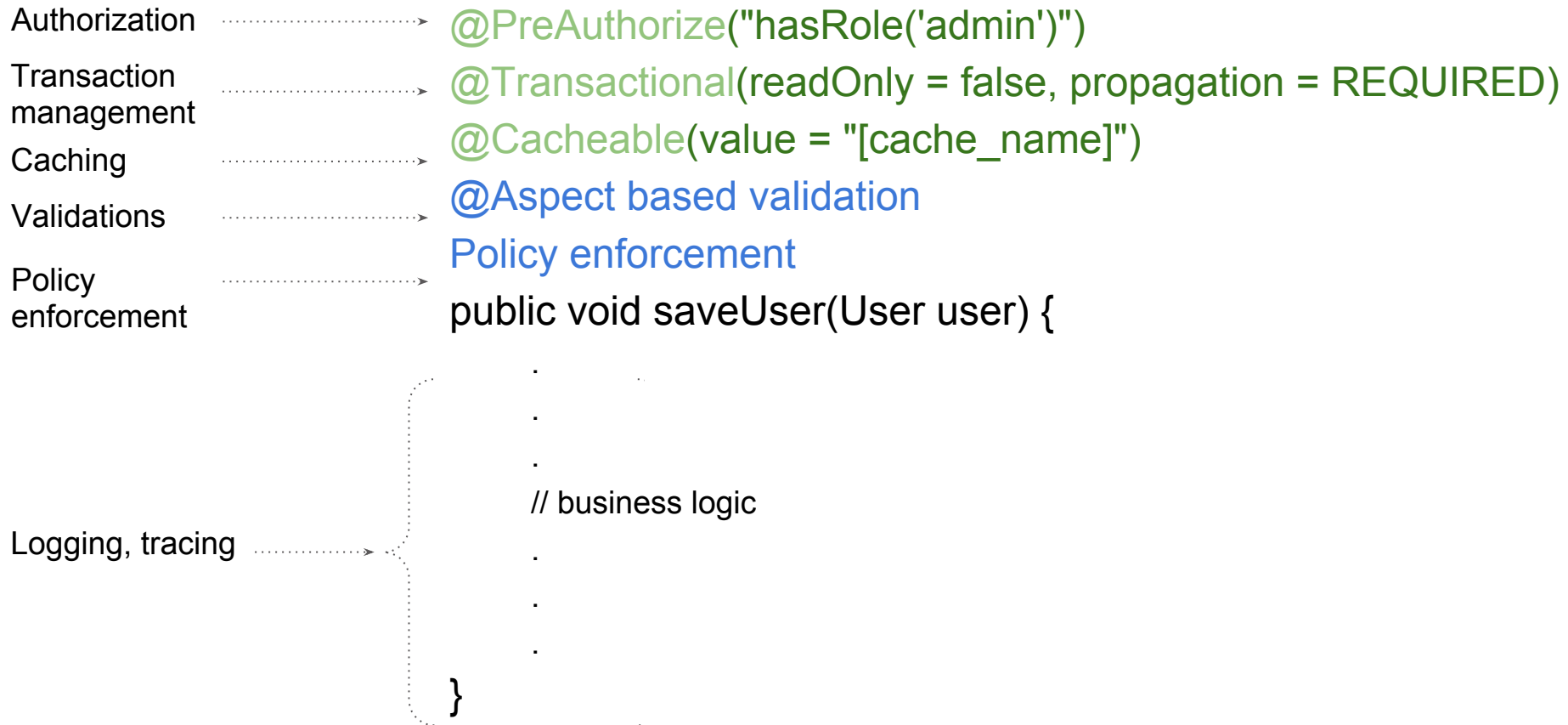
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Common use cases:

- policy and security enforcement - restrict access to modules;
  - authorization [`@PreAuthorize`, `@PostAuthorize`, `@Pre/PostFilter`];
  - transactionality [`@Transactional`];
  - caching [`@Cacheable`, `@CacheEvict`];
  - asynchronous processing [`@Async`];
  - custom validations;
  - custom logging / tracing;
-

# Use case - example

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# Declarative vs programmatic

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- declarative:

```
<aop:config>  
  <aop:aspect id="aspectId" ref="bean">  
    ...  
  </aop:aspect>  
  
  <aop:pointcut id="businessService" expression="execution(* com.service.*(..))"/>  
</aop:config>
```

- programmatic:

```
@Pointcut("execution(* save(..))")  
public void onSave() {}
```

```
@Before("onSave() && args(userTO)")  
public void validateUser(UserTO userTO) throws ValidationException;
```

# Usage examples

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```
@Pointcut("execution(* get*(..))")
```

```
public void onExecution() {}
```

-> matches for the execution of methods which start with 'get'

```
@Pointcut("within(org.tmjug.aop.demo..*)")
```

```
public void fromDemoPackage() {}
```

-> matches for the execution of methods from the 'org.tmjug.aop.demo' package

```
@Before("onExecution() && args(name)")
```

```
public void traceAccess(String name) {
```

```
    //...
```

```
}
```

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# Authorization

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- enabled through Spring Security's **<global-method-security pre-post-annotations="enabled">** configuration tag;
- authorize access to classes / methods, through annotations;
- support's Spring Expression Language (SpEL) for configuration;
- used annotations:
  - `@PreAuthorize`, `@PostAuthorize`;
  - `@PreFilter` `@PostFilter`;

## Examples:

```
@PreAuthorize("hasRole('admin') && isAuthenticated()")
```

```
public void deleteUser(String userName);
```

```
@PreAuthorize("isAuthenticated()")
```

```
public void getUser(String userName);
```

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# Transaction management

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- enabled by the `<tx:annotation-driven>` tag;
- supported annotations:
  - Spring's `@Transactional`;
  - EJB's `@TransactionAttribute` (if used);
- `@Transactional` configuration options:
  - **Isolation**;
  - **Propagation**;
  - `readOnly`;
  - `rollbackFor`;
  - `noRollbackFor`;

# @Transactional usage examples

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@Transactional(readOnly = false, propagation = REQUIRED)

public void saveUser(User user);

@Transactional(readOnly = true, propagation = PROPAGATION\_SUPPORTS)

public void loadUser(String userName);

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# Cache management

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- enabled by the **<cache:annotation-driven>** tag;
- currently defined managers:
  - SimpleCacheManager - basic cache manager from Spring;
  - EhCacheCacheManager - cache manager from EhCache;

## Examples:

- adding to the cache:  
`@Cacheable(value = "users")`  
`public void saveUser(User user);`
  - removing from the cache:  
`@CacheEvict(value = "users")`  
`public void deleteUser(String userName);`
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# Spring AOP

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- **pointcuts** - implementations of the `org.springframework.aop.Pointcut` interface;
- **advices**:
  - interception around advice - `org.aopalliance.intercept.MethodInterceptor`;
  - `org.springframework.aop.BeforeAdvice`;
  - `org.springframework.aop.ThrowsAdvice`;
  - `org.springframework.aop.AfterReturningAdvice`;
- **usage** - through AOP proxies, created by the `org.springframework.aop.framework.ProxyFactoryBean` class;

# Demo + Q&A

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Source code & PDF  
*Github* - **tmjug-aop-demo**

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