

Relaxing Type Restrictions of Around Advice in Aspect-Oriented Programming

Hidehiko Masuhara (University of Tokyo)

Observation:

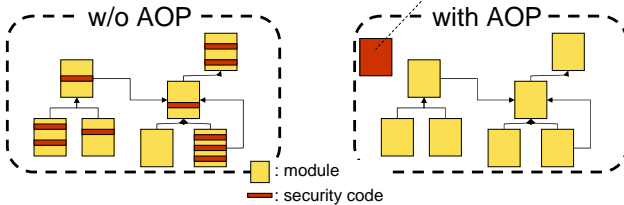
AspectJ's type system is too restrictive wrt around advice

Proposal:

A less restrictive weaving algorithm based on type inference

Introduction to AOP and around advice

AOP can modularize crosscutting concerns (e.g., security, logging) by defining aspects



AspectJ is an AOP language based on Java

Around advice

- runs aspect code **instead of** matching join points
 - aka method interceptors
- is useful for e.g.
 - object pooling: “upon new Session(), return an object from the object pool”
 - injecting augmented/different functionality: “return a stream to console instead of creating a file stream”
- is type checked (in AspectJ)

join point (return type: T_j)

advice return type (T_a)

```
pointcut openFile(String fn):
call(FileOutputStream.new(String)) && args(fn);

OutputStream around(String fn) : openFile(fn) {
if (fn.equals("stdout"))
return System.out;
else return proceed(fn); }
```

Print Stream

FileOutput Stream

```
OutputStream s = new FileOutputStream(fn);
StorableOutput output = new StorableOutput(s);
output.writeStorable(d);
```

used as OutputStream (T_u)

a code fragment in JHotDraw that stores figures into a file

Problem: AspectJ compiler rejects around advice that returns objects of different type

– even if it is safe to do so by editing text

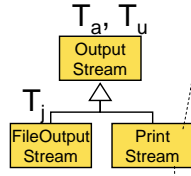
```
OutputStream s = new FileOutputStream(fn);
StorableOutput output = new StorableOutput(s);
output.writeStorable(d);
```

Analysis: too strict typing rules

- AspectJ's typing rules require $T_a <: T_j$
- But we want to allow $T_a <: T_u$ if return values are used as T_u object

Proposal: Type Relaxed Weaving

- as an extended AspectJ weaver
- while preserving type safety
- Weaving algorithm is to
 - infer most specific type usage (T_u)
 - apply advice only when $T_a <: T_u$



When is Type Relaxed Weaving useful?

- In OO-based AOP languages
 - Many chances (see below)
 - Often in practice, when creating anonymous objects like event handlers

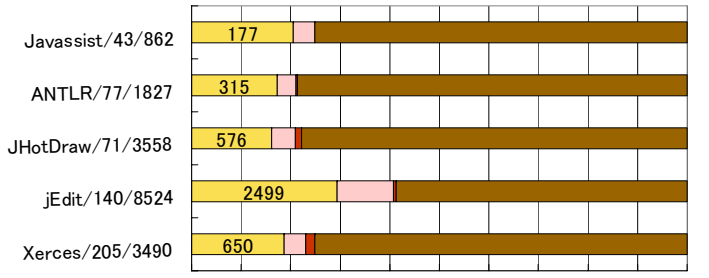
```
button1.addActionListener(new ActionListener() {
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
/* do something */
}
});
```

Compiled into creation of a class that implements ActionListener

- Could also be useful in non-AOP languages with interceptor-like mechanisms

Preliminary assessment: 15–30% locations can be relaxed in real world apps

- We dynamically profiled type usages of objects in 5 real world Java applications
- Usages are classified by usage type is
 - more general than,
 - more specific than,
 - incompatible to, or
 - same to creation type
- Result: 15–30% of locations can be relaxed



Note: a few classes are excluded from jEdit and ANTLR due to “too large code size”. / Javassist 3.4 with two sample programs. / ANTLR 2.7.7 generating a Java parser. / JHotDraw 6.0b1 standalone application with manual operations. / jEdit 4.2 final with manual operations. / Xerces 2.9.0 with 8 DOM&SAX samples.