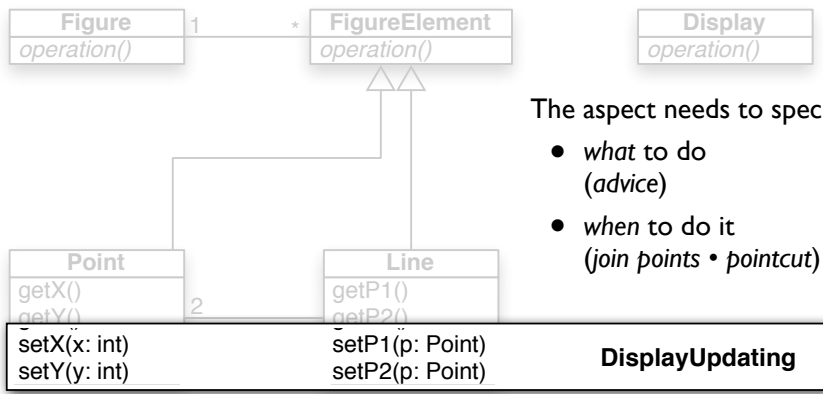


An Aspect

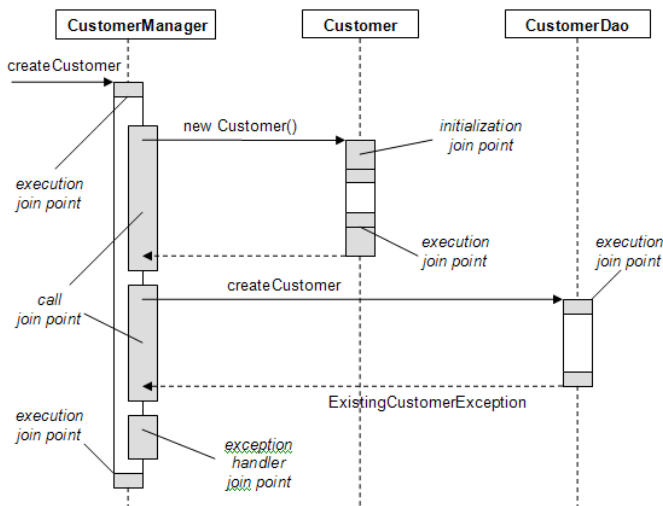


The aspect needs to specify

- what to do (advice)
- when to do it (join points • pointcut)

1

Join Point Types



2

A Logging Aspect

```

aspect Logging {
    pointcut move():
        call(void FigureElement.setXY(int,int)) ||
        call(void Point.setX(int)) ||
        call(void Point.setY(int)) ||
        call(void Line.setP1(Point)) ||
        call(void Line.setP2(Point));

    after() returning: move() {
        System.out.println("just moved");
    }
}
    
```

pointcut: when to call the advice

advice: code called at pointcuts

3

Patterns

```
aspect PublicErrorLogging {
  Log log = new Log();
  pointcut publicMethodCall():
    call (public * com.xerox.*(..));
  after() throwing (Error e):
    publicMethodCall() { log.write(e); }
}
```

*all calls to xerox
functions (all
types, all args)*

- logs all exceptions being thrown from Xerox

4

Flow

```
aspect SetsInRotateCounting { use for profiling
  int rotateCount = 0;
  int setCount = 0; aspects are singletons
  before(): call(void Line.rotate(double)) {
    rotateCount++;
  }
  before(): call(void Point.set*(int)) /
    && cflow(call(void Line.rotate(double))) {
    setCount++;
  }
}
```

function is active

- counts all calls to set*() while rotate() is active

5

Context

```
aspect Logging {
  pointcut move(Line a_line, Point p):
    call(void Line.setP*(Point))
    && target(a_line)
    && args(p);
  after(Line a_line, Point p)
    returning: move(a_line, p) {
    System.out.println(
      "Line " + a_line + " moved to " + p + ". ");
  }
}
```

object being called
call arguments

target() is used to access the object whose method is being called; args() allows to access the arguments.

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