



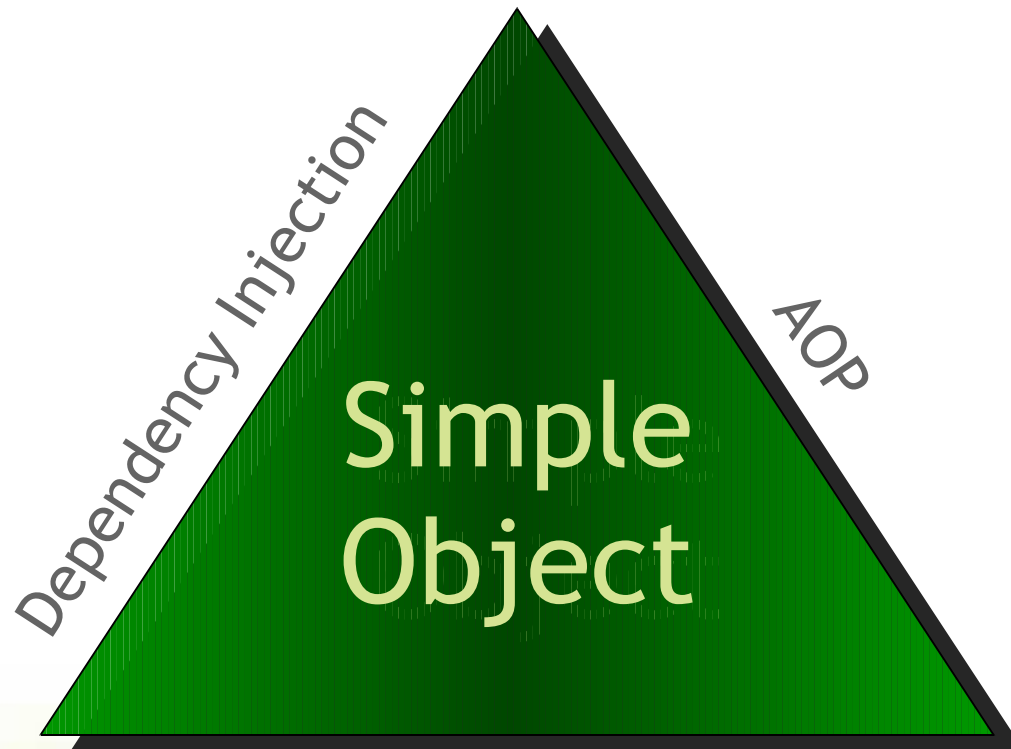
AOP in the Enterprise

Adrian Colyer
CTO
Interface21



Agenda

- Where does AOP fit?
- Matching requirements to implementation
- AOP in Spring 2.5



Portable Service Abstractions



the **vocabulary** of enterprise applications

business service

service layer

repository

dao

controller

web layer

data access layer



Requirements

- the **service layer** should be transactional
- when a Hibernate **dao operation** fails the exception should be translated
- a **business service** that fails with a concurrency related failure can be retried
- **service layer** objects should not call the **web layer**



It would be **simpler**...

and more *powerful*



if we could use these

~~terms.~~
abstractions

directly in the

implementation



terms -> abstractions

```
@Aspect
public class SystemArchitecture {

    @Pointcut("within(a.b.c.service..*)")
    public void inServiceLayer() {}

    @Pointcut("within(a.b.c.dao..*)")
    public void inDataAccessLayer() {}

    @Pointcut("execution(* a.b.c.service.*.*(..))")
    public void businessService() {}

    ...
}
```




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Transactional service layer...

```
<aop:config>  
  <aop:advisor  
    pointcut="SystemArchitecture.businessService()"  
    advice-ref="tx-demarcation"/>  
</aop:config>
```



Transaction metadata

```
<tx:advice id="tx-demarcation">  
  <method name="*"  
    propagation="REQUIRED"  
    isolation="DEFAULT"/>  
</tx:advice>
```

- Gives us TX-REQUIRED semantics for the service layer



Transactional annotation

```
/**
 * default to required, read-write for all
 * operations
 */
@Transactional
public class AccountService {
    /** this one is read-only... */
    @Transactional(readOnly=true)
    public Account getAccount(AccountNum accNo) {
        ...
    }
    ...
}
```



Transactional annotation

- Now the configuration just becomes...

```
<!-- tell Spring to perform transaction demarcation on  
bean operations based on @Transactional annotations
```

```
-->
```

```
<tx:annotation-driven/>
```



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Scenario...

- You have your own **data access layer** written using Hibernate 3
 - not using the Spring HibernateTemplate
- In the **service layer**, you want to insulate yourself from Hibernate exceptions, and take advantage of Spring's fine-grained DataAccessException hierarchy
- After throwing a hibernate exception from a **data access operation**, convert it into a DataAccessException...



Step 1: Define the abstraction

```
@Aspect
public class SystemArchitecture {

    ...

    @Pointcut("execution(* a.b.c.dao.*.*(..))")
    public void dataAccessOperation() {}

    ...
}
```




"After throwing a hibernate exception from a **data access operation**, convert it into a `DataAccessException`..."



Step 2: use the abstraction

```
@AfterThrowing(  
    throwing="hibernateEx",  
    pointcut="SystemArchitecture.dataAccessOperation()" )  
public void rethrowAsDataAccessException(  
    HibernateException hibernateEx) {  
    // convert exception and rethrow...  
}
```



Where does advice live?

- Advice is declared in an **aspect**
- Aspects are like classes
 - instances
 - state (fields)
 - behaviour (methods)
- Aspects can also have
 - pointcuts
 - advice
 - and a few other things...



Aspect

```
@Aspect
public class HibernateExceptionTranslator {
    // ...

    @AfterThrowing(
        throwing="hibernateEx",
        pointcut="SystemArchitecture.dataAccessOperation()"
    )
    public void rethrowAsDataAccessException(
        HibernateException hibernateEx) {
        // convert exception and rethrow...
    }
}
```



Step 3: Configuration

```
<aop:aspectj-autoproxy/>
```

```
<context:component-scan>
```

```
  <context:include-filter type="annotation"
```

```
    expression="org.aspectj.lang.annotation.Aspect"/>
```

```
</context:component-scan>
```



Schema alternative

- For JDK 1.4 and below
- The exact same aspect can be declared in Spring XML, backed by a plain Java class



Schema-based configuration

```
<aop:config>
```

```
  <aop:aspect ref="hibernateExceptionTranslator">
```

```
    <aop:after-throwing
```

```
      throwing="hibernateEx"
```

```
      pointcut="SystemArchitecture.dataAccessOperation()"
```

```
      method="rethrowAsDataAccessException"/>
```

```
  </aop:aspect>
```

```
</aop:config>
```



Bean Implementation

```
public class HibernateExceptionTranslator {
    private HibernateTemplate hibernateTemplate;

    public void setHibernateTemplate(
        HibernateTemplate aTemplate){
        this.hibernateTemplate = aTemplate;
    }

    public void rethrowAsDataAccessException(
        HibernateException hibernateEx) {
        throw this.hibernateTemplate
            .convertHibernateAccessException(hibernateEx);
    }
}
```

parameter bound
in pcut expression



@Repository

- This exception translation is available "out of the box" in Spring 2.0 and above
- Simply annotate repository / dao objects with `@Repository`
- Define the exception translation bean in your configuration
 - `PersistenceExceptionTranslationPostProcessor`



Requirements

- ✓ the **service layer** should be transactional
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- **a business service that fails with a deadlock loser failure can be retried**
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Retry

- One subtype of `DataAccessException` is...
 - `DeadlockLoserDataAccessException`
- Deadlock failures are potentially recoverable
 - If the operation is idempotent, we can retry it*
- We need a `DeadlockLoserRetry` aspect...



Deadlock Loser Recovery

```
@Aspect
public class DeadlockLoserRetry {
    private static final int DEFAULT_MAX_ATTEMPTS = 3;
    private int maxAttempts = DEFAULT_MAX_ATTEMPTS;

    /** configurable via dependency injection */
    public void setMaxAttempts(int newMax) {
        this.maxAttempts = newMax;
    }

    ...
}
```



Deadlock Loser Recovery

```
@Around("idempotentOperation()")
public Object retryDeadlockLosers(ProceedingJoinPoint pjp)
throws Throwable {
    int attempts = 0;
    DeadlockLoserDataAccessException loserEx = null;
    while (attempts++ < maxAttempts) {
        try {
            return pjp.proceed();
        }
        catch (DeadlockLoserDataAccessException ex) {
            loserEx = ex;
        }
    }
    throw loserEx;
}
```



Schema-based equivalent

```
<aop:config>
```

```
  <aop:aspect ref="deadlockLoserRetry">
```

```
    <aop:pointcut id="idempotentOperation"
```

```
      expression= "SystemArchitecture.businessService()"/>
```

```
    <aop:around
```

```
      pointcut-ref="idempotentOperation"
```

```
      method="doConcurrentOperation"/>
```

```
  </aop:aspect>
```

```
</aop:config>
```



Schema-based Equivalent

```
<bean id="deadlockLoserRetry"  
  class="DeadlockLoserRetry">  
  <property name="maxAttempts" value="2"/>  
</bean>
```



Recap:

- Created an abstraction: `idempotentOperation`
- Used `around` advice to retry failing `idempotentOperations`
- Packaged in a `ConcurrentOperationExecutor` `aspect`
- Configured using Spring



Idempotent operations

- It would be nice if all of our service layer operations were idempotent
- But what if some of them aren't?
- We'd need a way to identify and retry only the idempotent subset...



Idempotent operations

```
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
public @interface Idempotent {}
```

Idempotent operations

- Just update the abstraction (pointcut expression)...

```
<aop:pointcut id="idempotentOperation"  
  expression=  
    "SystemArchitecture.businessService()  
    and @annotation(Idempotent)"/>
```



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Permitted component interactions

```
/** ... */  
public aspect SystemArchitecture {  
    ...  
    /*  
     * no other module should depend on the  
     * web tier  
     */  
    declare warning  
        : callToWebTier() && !inWebTier()  
        : "no external dependencies on web tier";  
    ...  
}
```



Demo

- Hibernate usage guidelines...



AOP in Spring 2.5



Spring 2.5 AOP

- Aspects are defined in Spring configuration file
 - supports both XML based definition
 - and `@AspectJ` aspects
- XML defined aspects are backed by regular classes

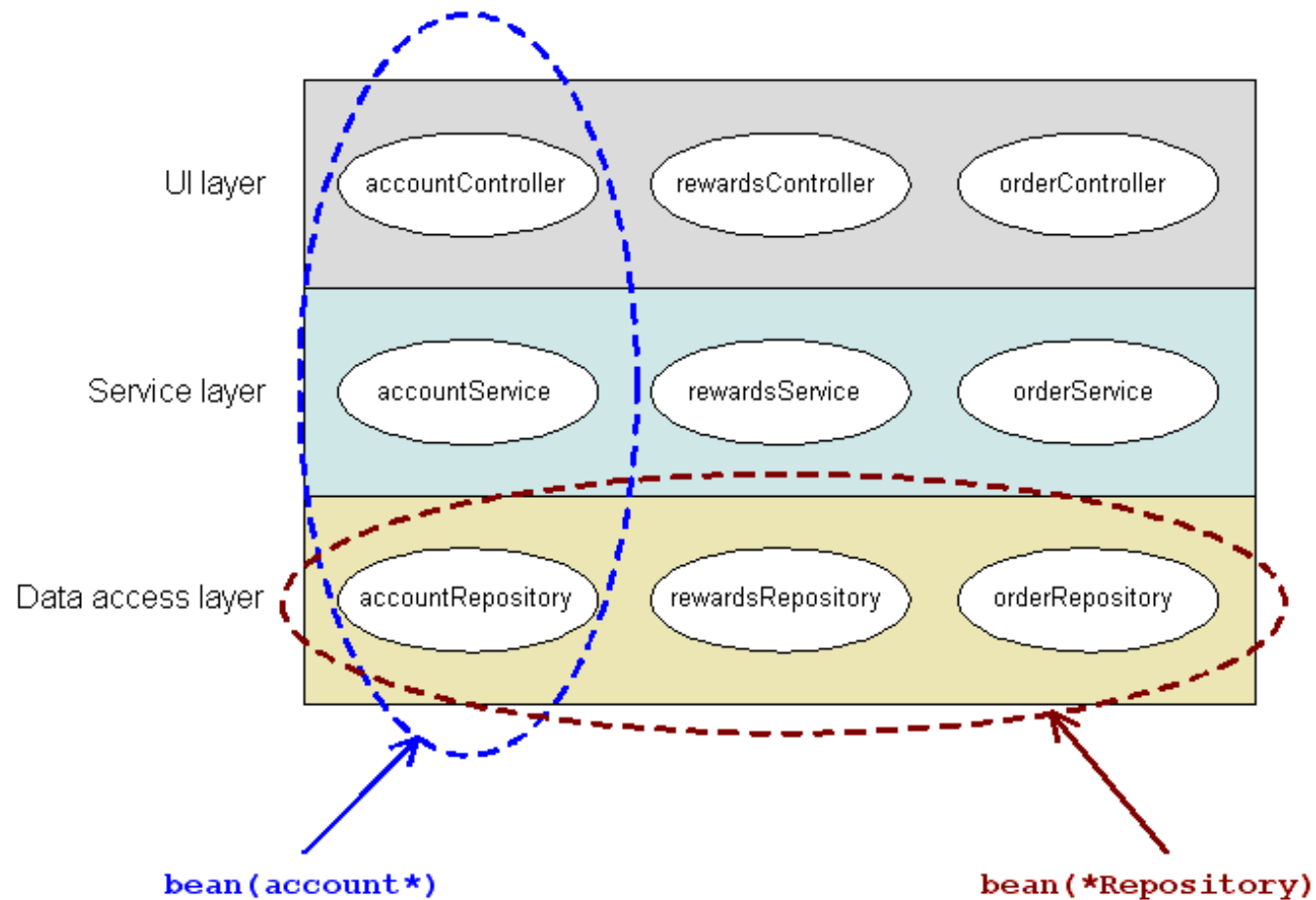


Spring 2.5 and AspectJ

- Spring and AspectJ are still distinct projects
- Spring just uses the AspectJ pointcut parsing and matching APIs
 - using AspectJ as a library, not as a weaving engine
- Gives the same syntax and semantics across Spring AOP and AspectJ
 - perfect if you are going to use both
 - or start out with Spring AOP, and then want to introduce AspectJ at some point

New in Spring 2.5

- `bean()`





New in Spring 2.5

- `<context:load-time-weaver/>`
 - `aspectj-weaving="on | off | autodetect"`



Summary

- We want to implement enterprise requirements in as simple and straightforward a manner as possible
 - use the appropriate implementation "vocabulary"
- AOP provides the necessary abstractions
- AspectJ and Spring AOP are the leading AOP implementations
 - tightly integrated
 - Can use together or independently



Questions?