Draft AspectJ Quick Reference

Aspects

at top-level or static in types

aspect *A* { ... } defines the aspect *A*

privileged aspect A { ... }
 A can access private fields

aspect A extends B { ... }
B is a class or abstract aspect
aspect A implements B { ... }
B is an interface
aspect A dominates (B // C) { ... }
advice in A has more precedence than advice in B or C

general form: [privileged] [Modifiers] aspect Id [extends Type] [implements TypeList] [dominates TypeList] { Body }

Pointcut definitions

in types

private pointcut pc() : call(void Foo.m());
 a pointcut visible only from the defining type
pointcut pc(int i) : set(int Foo.x) && args(i);
 a package-visible pointcut that exposes an int.

public abstract pointcut pc();

an abstract pointcut that can be referred to from anywhere. **abstract pointcut** *pc*(*Object o*);

an abstract pointcut visible from the defining package. Any pointcut that implements this must expose an *Object*.

general form:

abstract [Modifiers] **pointcut** Id (Formals); [Modifiers] **pointcut** Id (Formals): Pointcut;

Advice declarations

in aspects

before () : *get(int Foo.y)* { ... } runs before reading the field *int Foo.y*

after () returning : call(int Foo.m(int)) { ... }
runs after calls to int Foo.m(int) that return normally.
after () returning (int x) : call(int Foo.m(int)) { ... }
same, but the return value is named x in the body.

after () throwing : call(int Foo.m(int)) { ... }
 runs after calls to int Foo.m(int) that return abruptly by
 throwing an exception.
after () throwing (NotFoundException e) :
 call(int Foo.m(int)) { ... }
 runs after calls to int Foo.m(int) that return abruptly by
 throwing a NotFoundException. The thrown exception is
 named e in the body.

after () : *call(int Foo.m(int))* { ... } runs after calls to *int Foo.m(int)* regardless of how returned

before(int i) : set(int Foo.x) && args(i) { ... }
runs before field assignment to int Foo.x. The value to be
assigned is named i in the body

before(Object o) : set(* Foo.*) && args(o) { ... }
runs before field assignment to any field of Foo. The
value to be assigned is converted to an object type (int to
Integer, for example) and named o in the body

int around () : call(int Foo.m(int)) { ... }
runs instead of calls to int Foo.m(int), and returns an int.
In the body, continue the call by using proceed(), which
has the same signature as the around advice.

int **around** () **throws** *IOException* :

call(int Foo.m(int)) { ... }
same, but the body is allowed to throw IOException

Object **around** () : *call(int Foo.m(int))* { ... } same, but the value of **proceed**() is converted to an *Integer*, and the body should also return an *Integer* which

will be converted into an *int*

general form:

[strictfp] AdviceType : Pointcut { Body } where AdviceType is one of before (Formals) after (Formals) after (Formals) returning [(Formal)] after (Formals) throwing [(Formal)] Type around (Formals) [throws TypeList] Special forms

in advice

thisJoinPoint

reflective information about the join point.

this Join Point Static Part

the equivalent of **thisJoinPoint.getStaticPart()**, but may use fewer resources.

 $this {\it Enclosing Join Point Static Part}$

the static part of the join point enclosing this one.

proceed (*Arguments*)

only available in **around** advice. The *Arguments* must be the same number and type of the parameters of the advice.

Inter-type Member Declarations in aspects

int Foo.m(*int i*) { ... }

a method *int* m(int) owned by *Foo*, visible anywhere in the defining package. In the body, **this** refers to the instance of *Foo*, not the aspect.

private int Foo . m (int i) throws IOException { ... }
 a method int m(int) that is declared to throw IOException,
 only visible in the defining aspect. In the body, this refers
 to the instance of Foo, not the aspect.

abstract *int Foo* . *m* (*int i*); an abstract method *int m*(*int*) owned by *Foo*

Point . **new** (*int x, int y*) { ... }

a constructor owned by *Point*. In the body, **this** refers to the new *Point*, not the aspect.

private static *int Point* . *x* ;

a static *int* field named *x* owned by *Point* and visible only in the declaring aspect

private *int* Point $\cdot x = foo()$;

a non-static field initialized to the result of calling *foo()*. In the initializer, **this** refers to the instance of *Foo*, not the aspect.

general form:

[Modifiers] Type TypePat . Id (Formals)
 [throws TypeList] { Body }
abstract [Modifiers] Type TypePat . Id (Formals)
 [throws TypeList] ;
[Modifiers] TypePat . new (Formals)
 [throws TypeList] { Body }
[Modifiers] Type TypePat . Id [= Expression] ;

Other Inter-type Declarationsin aspectsdeclare parents : C extends D;
declares that the superclass of C is D. This is only legal if
D is declared to extend the original superclass of C.declare parents : C implements I, J ;
C implements I and Jdeclare warning : set(* Point.*) && !within(Point) :
"bad set" ;
the compiler warns "bad set" if it finds a set to any field
of Point outside of the code for Pointdeclare error : call(Singleton.new(..)) :
"bad construction" ;
the compiler signals an error "bad construction" if it finds
a call to any constructor of Singleton

general form

declare parents : *TypePat* **extends** *Type* ; **declare parents** : *TypePat* **implements** *TypeList* ; **declare warning** : *Pointcut* : *String* ; **declare error** : *Pointcut* : *String* ; **declare soft** : *TypePat* : *Pointcut* ;

Primitive Pointcuts

call (void Foo.m(int)) a call to the method *void Foo.m(int)* call (Foo.new(..)) a call to any constructor of Foo **execution** (* *Foo*.*(..) *throws IOException*) the execution of any method of Foo that is declared to throw IOException execution (!public Foo .new(..)) the execution of any non-public constructor of Foo initialization (*Foo.new(int*)) the initialization of any Foo object that is started with the constructor *Foo(int*) staticinitialization(Foo) when the type Foo is initialized, after loading **get** (*int Point.x*) when int Point.x is read

set (!private * Point.*)
 when any non-private field of Point is assigned
handler (IOException+)
 when an IOException or its subtype is handled with a catch
 block
within (com.bigboxco.*)
 any join point where the associated code is defined in the

package com.bigboxco
withincode (void Figure.move())
 any join point where the associated code is defined in the
 method void Figure.move()
withincode (com.bigboxco.*.new(..))

any join point where the associated code is defined in any constructor in the package *com.bigoxco*.

cflow (call(void Figure.move()))
 any join point in the control flow of each call to void
 Figure.move(). This includes the call itself.
cflowbelow (call(void Figure.move()))
 any join point below the control flow of each call to void
 Figure.move(). This does not include the call.

if (*Tracing.isEnabled()*) any join point where *Tracing.isEnabled()* is true. The boolean expression used can only access static members, variables bound in the same pointcut, and thisJoinPoint forms.

this (Point // Line)
 any join point where the currently executing object is an
 instance of either Point or Line
target (java.io.InputPort)
 any join point where the target object is an instance of
 java.io.InputPort
args (java.io.InputPort, int)
 any join point where there are two arguments, the first an

instance of *java.io.InputPort*, and the second an *int* **args** (*, *int*)

any join point where there are two arguments, the second of which is an *int*.

args (short, .., short)

any join point with at least two arguments, the first and last of which are *shorts*

any position in **this**, **target**, and **args** can be replaced with a variable bound in the advice or pointcut.

general form: call(MethodPat) call(ConstructorPat) execution(MethodPat) execution(ConstructorPat) initialization(ConstructorPat) staticinitialization(TypePat) get(FieldPat) set(FieldPat) handler(TypePat)

within(TypePat)
withincode(MethodPat)
withincode(ConstructorPat)

cflow(Pointcut) cflowbelow(Pointcut)

if(*Expression*)

this(*TypePat* | *Var*) target(*TypePat* | *Var*) args(*TypePat* | *Var*, ...)

where MethodPat: [ModifiersPat] TypePat [TypePat .] IdPat (TypePat , ...) [throws ThrowsPat] ConstructorPat: [ModifiersPat] [TypePat .] new (TypePat , ...) [throws ThrowsPat] FieldPat: [ModifiersPat] TypePat [TypePat .] IdPat TypePat: IdPat [+] [[] ...] ! TypePat TypePat && TypePat TypePat [TypePat (TypePat)

This is a draft reference sheet corresponding to AspectJ 1.0.6.

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