



The Vocabulary of Enterprise Applications

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Agenda

- The Spring Approach
- A common vocabulary
- Talk the talk... walk the walk
- AOP in Spring 2.0



The Spring approach

- Program simply using objects
 - aka "POJOs"
 - non-invasive
 - object-oriented
- Retain architectural choice
 - no environmental assumptions or dependencies in application objects
- Facilitate test-driven development
- Simple, Powerful, Proven



The Spring approach

Simple does not mean
simplistic



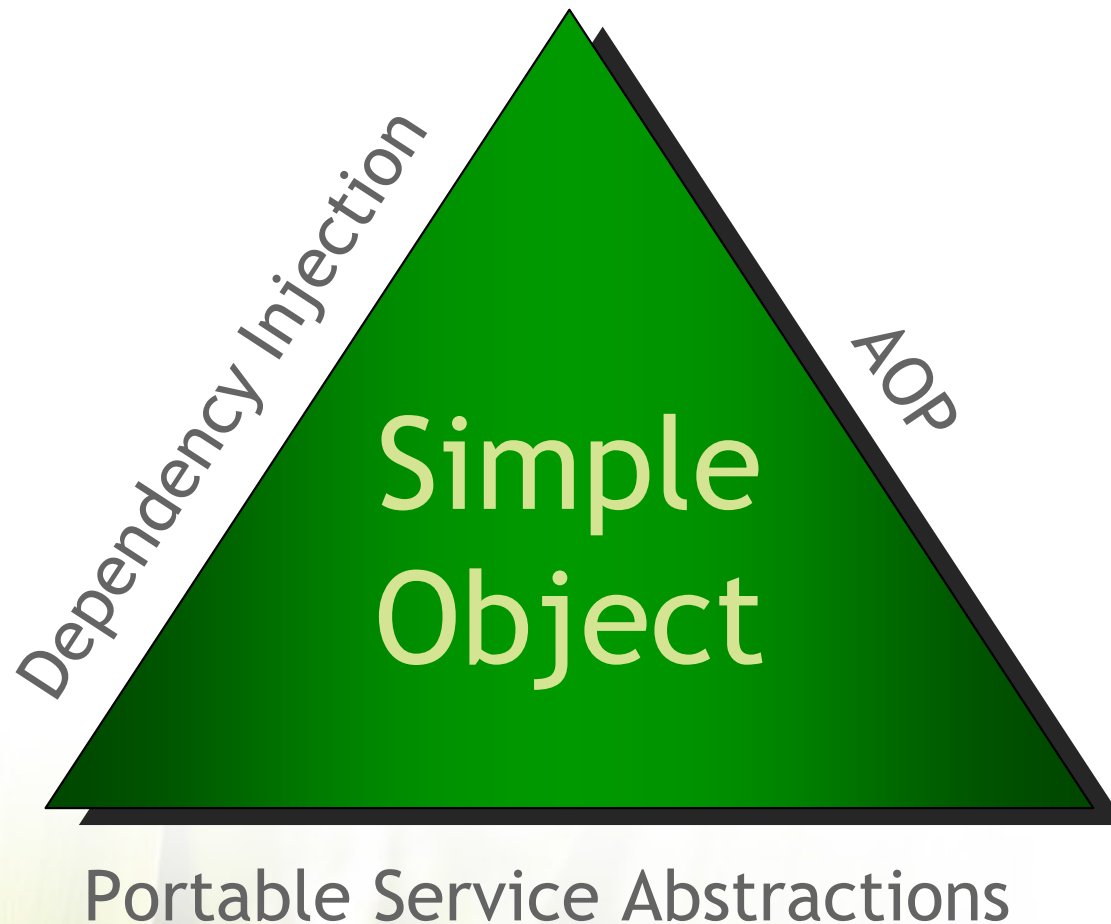
The Spring approach

Simpler can be more

powerful



Enabling Technologies





A Common Vocabulary



Enterprise application vocabulary

the **vocabulary** of enterprise applications

business service

service layer

repository

web layer

controller

dao

data access layer



Requirements

- Many requirements are expressed *in terms of this vocabulary*
 - the **service layer** should be transactional
 - when a Hibernate **dao operation** fails the exception should be translated
 - **service layer** objects should not call the **web layer**
 - a **business service** that fails with a concurrency related failure can be retried



Meaningful abstractions

It would be **simpler...**

and more *powerful*



Meaningful abstractions

if we could use these

~~abstractions~~

directly in the

implementation



Talk the talk... Walk the walk



System Architecture

```
@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() {}

    ...
}
```



Requirements

- Many requirements are expressed in terms of this vocabulary
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Transactions

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



Transactions

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

- Gives us TX-REQUIRED semantics for the service layer



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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() {}

    ...
}
```



Step 2: Use the abstraction

- How do we make use of this `dataAccessOperation` abstraction?
- Advice!
- Advice is associated with a pointcut expression
- Executes every time a join point matched by the expression occurs



Which advice kind?

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



After throwing

```
@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 HibernateExceptionHandler {
    // ...

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



Step 3: Configuration

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

```
<bean id="hibernateExceptionTranslator"  
      class="HibernateExceptionTranslator">  
  <property name="hibernateTemplate"  
            ref="hibernateTemplate"/>  
</bean>
```



Schema alternative

- For JDK 1.4 and below
 - and annophobes ;)
- 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



Demo



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Retry

- One subtype of `DataAccessException` is...
 - `ConcurrencyFailureException`
- Concurrency failures are potentially recoverable
 - If the operation is idempotent, we can retry it*
- We need a `ConcurrentOperationExecutor`...



Concurrent Operation Recovery

```
public class ConcurrentOperationExecutor {
    private static final int DEFAULT_MAX_RETRIES = 2;
    private int maxRetries = DEFAULT_MAX_RETRIES;

    /** configurable via dependency injection */
    public void setMaxRetries(int numTimesToRetry) {
        this.maxRetries = numTimesToRetry;
    }

    ...
}
```



Concurrent Operation Recovery

```
public Object doConcurrentOperation(ProceedingJoinPoint pjp)
    throws Throwable {
    int numAttempts = 0;
    ConcurrencyFailureException failureException;
    do {
        numAttempts++;
        try { return pjp.proceed(); }
        catch(ConcurrencyFailureException ex) {
            failureException = ex;
        }
    }
    while(numAttempts <= this.maxRetries);
    throw failureException;
}
}
```



Concurrent Operation Recovery

```
<aop:config>
```

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

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

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

```
<aop:around
```

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

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

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

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



Concurrent Operation Recovery

```
<bean id="concurrentOperationExecutor"  
  class="ConcurrentOperationExecutor">  
  <property name="maxRetries" value="3"/>  
</bean>
```



Demo



Recap:

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



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 - ❑ ***service layer objects should not call the web layer***



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";  
    ...  
}
```



AOP in Spring 2.0



Spring 2.0 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 2.0 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



Adoption Roadmap

1. Use the out-of-the-box Spring aspects
 - transactions etc.
2. Introduce your own Spring-AOP based aspects as needed
3. Add **enforcement** and **exploration** aspects using AspectJ
4. Add **infrastructure** aspects using AspectJ
5. Add **domain** aspects using AspectJ



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
- Adoption can proceed in phases
 - start simple, grow over time as needed



Questions...?