Language Oriented Modularity: From Theory to Practice

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Language Oriented Modularity (LOM)

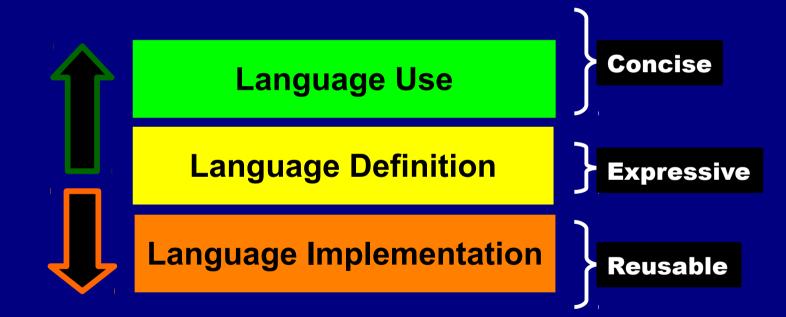
LOM is a programming methodology that puts DSALs at the center of the software modularization process

Traditional Process

- Modularize your concerns with an (aspect) programming language
- The LOM Process
 - Design (domain specific aspect) programming languages for your concerns

The Language Oriented Process

- Works middle-out
 - Languages are tailored to the problem at hand



- Similar to LOP
 - But with DSALs

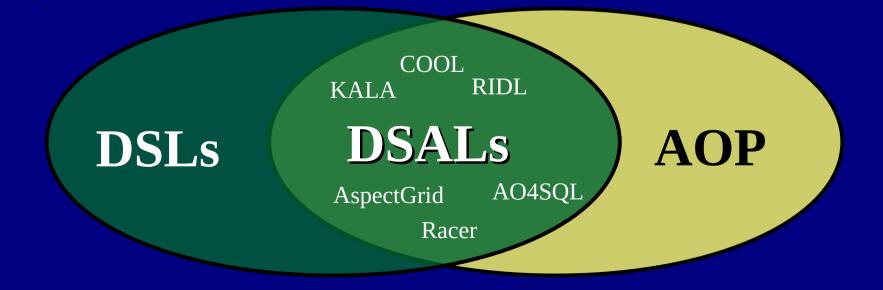
DSALs

• Domain Specific

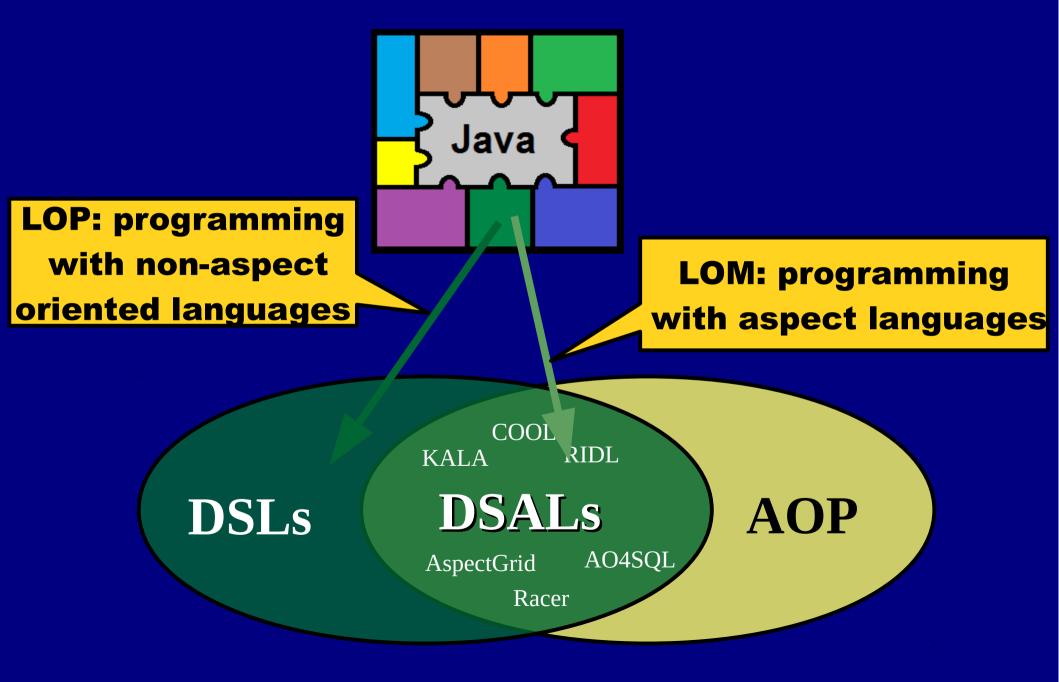
Domain-specific abstractions

Aspect Oriented

Modularization (weaving) mechanism



In Principle: LOM is similar to LOP



In Practice: LOM is not Cost-Effective

- LOM is more costly than LOP
 DSALs are more complex to implement
- LOM is less effective than LOP
 - The ease of using DSALs (w.r.t. GPALs) is lower than the ease using DSLs (w.r.t. GPLs)

	DSL	DSAL
Implementation cost		
Effective programming		

In Practice: LOM is not Cost-Effective

- LOM is more costly that
 DSALs are more complex
- LOM is less effective t

This Work: Making LOM Practical

- The ease of using DSALs (w.n., Or ALS) is lower than the ease using DSLs (w.r.t. GPLs)

	DSL	DSAL
Implementation cost		
Effective programming		

Outline

- Motivation
- Problem
- Approach
- Validation
- Evaluation

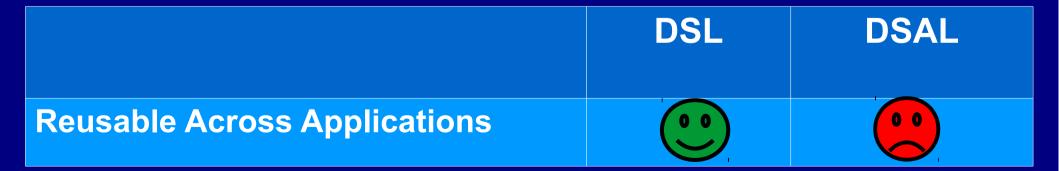
The Need for DSALs

- Separation of crosscutting concerns
 - Often the right tool for crosscutting concerns found in modern software projects
- Domain-specific abstractions and notations
 - Simpler than general-purpose aspect languages

	DSL	GPAL	DSAL
Improved Modularity			
Declarative & Simple Syntax			

Why On-Demand DSALs?

- DSALs tend to be tightly coupled with the app
 - Depend on the code structure
 - Depend on the representation of data
- Less reusable across apps
 - DSALs are typically application-specific

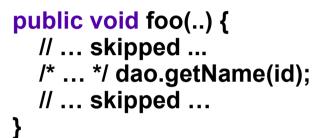


DSL Reuse

Application 1

public void logName(Guid id) {
 String name = dao.getName(id);
 logger.log("user " + id + ": " + name);
}

Application 2



DSL code

SELECT name_FROM users WHERE user_id=<id>;

DSL can be reused

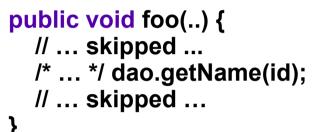
across applications

DSL Reuse

Application 1

public void logName(Guid id) {
 String name = dao.getName(id);
 logger.log("user " + id + ": " + name);
}

Application 2



DSL code

SELECT name_FROM users WHERE user_id=<id>;

DSL can be reused

across applications

Aspect in a DSAL called muAudit

```
📄 jobs.audit 🖾
  1⊖logs for com.mucommander.job.impl.CopyJob:
     case start log COPY STARTED with nbFiles baseSourceFolder baseDest
  2
     case finish log COPY FINISHED with nbFiles baseSourceFolder baseDe
  3
     case interrupt log COPY INTERRUPTED with baseSourceFolder baseDest
  4
     case pause log COPY PAUSED with baseSourceFolder baseDestFolder nb
  5
     case resume log COPY RESUMED with baseSourceFolder baseDestFolder
  6
  7
  8
🝕 🗩 🖉 😔 😔 😔 😔 😔 🕺 😔 😔 😔 😔 😔
      case start & mkfileMode log MKFile STARTED with files
 10
     case start log MKDIR STARTED with files
 11
     case finish & mkfileMode log MKFile FINISHED with files
 12
     case finish log MKDIR FINISHED with files
 13
     case interrupt & mkfileMode log MKFile INTERRUPTED with files
 14
     case interrupt log MKDIR_INTERRUPTED with files
 15
      case pause & mkfileMode log MKFile PAUSED with files
 16
     case pause log MKDIR PAUSED with files
 17
     case resume & mkfileMode log MKFile RESUMED with files
 18
     case resume log MKDIR RESUMED with files
 19
 20
```

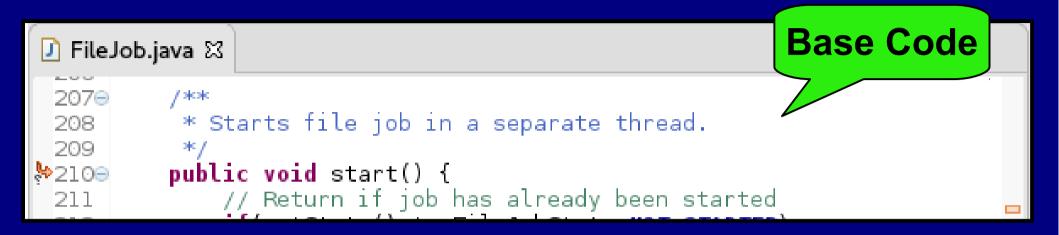
Aspect in a DSAL called muAudit

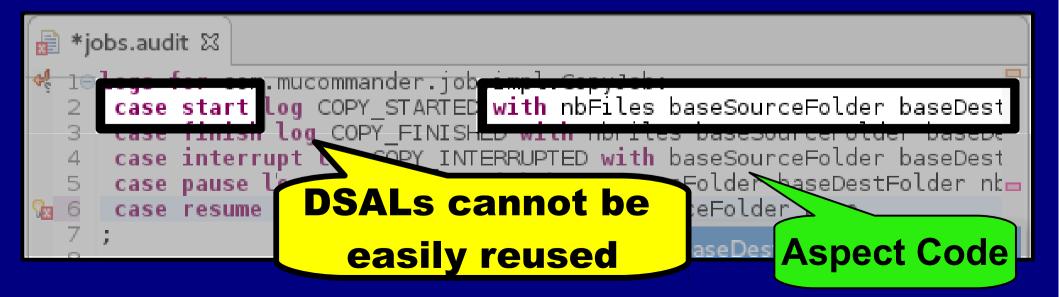
```
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  2
      Case TINISH LOU COPT FINISHED WITH HDFILES DASESUULCEFULGET DASEDE
      case interrupt log COPY INTERRUPTED with baseSourceFolder baseDest
  4
      case pause log COPY PAUSED with baseSourceFolder baseDestFolder nb
  5
      case resume log COPY RESUMED with baseSourceFolder baseDestFolder
  6
  7
  8
🝕 90 logs for com.mucommander.job.impl.MkdirJob:
      case start & mkfileMode log MKFile_STARTED with files
 10
      case start log MKDIR STARTED with files
 11
      case finish & mkfileMode log MKFile FINISHED with files
 12
      case finish log MKDIR FINISHED with files
 13
      case interrupt & mkfileMode log MKFile INTERRUPTED with files
 14
      case interrupt log MKDIR INTERRUPTED with files
 15
      case pause & mkfileMode log MKFile PAUSED with files
 16
      case pause log MKDIR PAUSED with files
 17
      case resume & mkfileMode log MKFile RESUMED with files
 18
      case resume log MKDIR RESUMED with files
 19
 20
```

The Method that Starts File Jobs

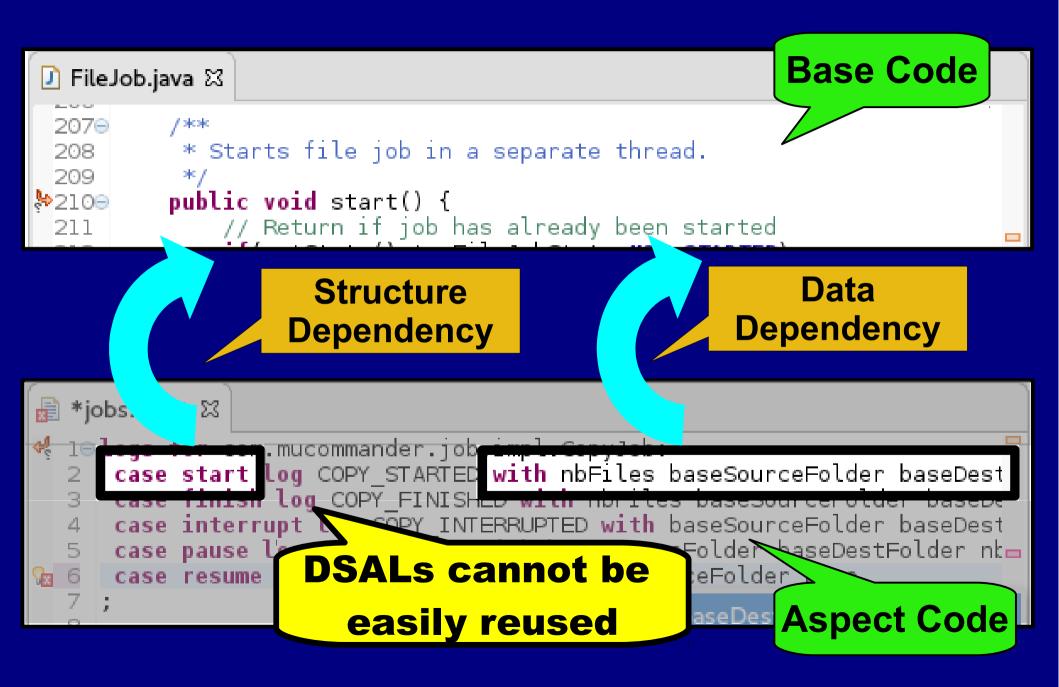
	lob.java ⊠
2079	/**
208	* Starts file job in a separate thread.
209	*/
<mark>≫</mark> 210⊝	<pre>public void start() {</pre>
211	// Return if job has already been started
212	if(getState() != FileJobState. <i>NOT_STARTED</i>)
213	return;
214	
215	// Pause auto-refresh during file job as it potentially mc
216	// and would potentially cause folder panel to auto-refree
217	<pre>getMainFrame().getLeftPanel().getFolderChangeMonitor().set</pre>
218	getMainFrame().getRightPanel().getFolderChangeMonitor().set
219	$a + C + a + a / (\Box + a + a + a + a + a + a + a + a + a + $
220 221	<pre>setState(FileJobState.RUNNING); stantData = Sustem suscentTimeMillis();</pre>
222	<pre>startDate = System.currentTimeMillis();</pre>
223	<pre>jobThread = new Thread(this, getClass().getName());</pre>
223	jobThread.start();
225	}
226	,

Coupling of DSALs with the Base Code





Coupling of DSALs with the Base Code



The Need for LOM

- The need for application specific DSALs calls for LOM
 - Having LOM for DSALs is even more crucial than having LOP for DSLs
- The main obstacle
 - Cost-effectiveness

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DSALs are Second-Class

- Second-class DSLs
 - More costly than ordinary DSLs
- Second-class aspect languages
 - Less effective than ordinary DSLs
- Results in poor cost-effectiveness of LOM

Why DSALs are Second-Class DSLs

- Language workbenches ease DSLs creation
 - Produce a parser for the custom syntax
 - Produce a transformation to some GPL
- But LWs do not help with creation of DSALs
 - Transformations of DSALs typically do not preserve the join-point "finger print" (not semantic-preserving)
 - Without a transformation, the weaving semantics are hard to implement

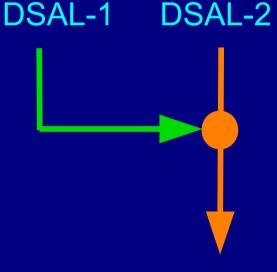
Multi-DSAL Conflicts

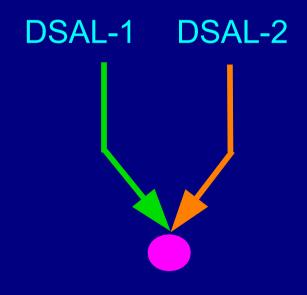
Foreign Advising

 Advise written in one DSAL advises a join point located within an aspect written in a different DSAL

Co-Advising

 Multiple pieces of advice written in different DSALs advise the same join point within the base code





Why DSALs are 2nd-Class Aspect Langs

- DSALs lack development tools
 - Thus complex to edit, browse and compile
- Hinders effective use of DSALs
 - Despite being simple and declarative

	GPALs	DSALs
Common Editing Tools		
Aspect Development Tools		
Build Tools		

Tool Support for DSALs

This Work

Language	Support	CF	LW+ GPAL	LW+ CF	Practical LOM
Domain-	DSAL interoperability	\checkmark		\checkmark	\checkmark
specific	Development process		\checkmark		\checkmark
Aspect-	Editing tools		\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
oriented	Aspect development tools				\checkmark
oriented	Compilation				\checkmark

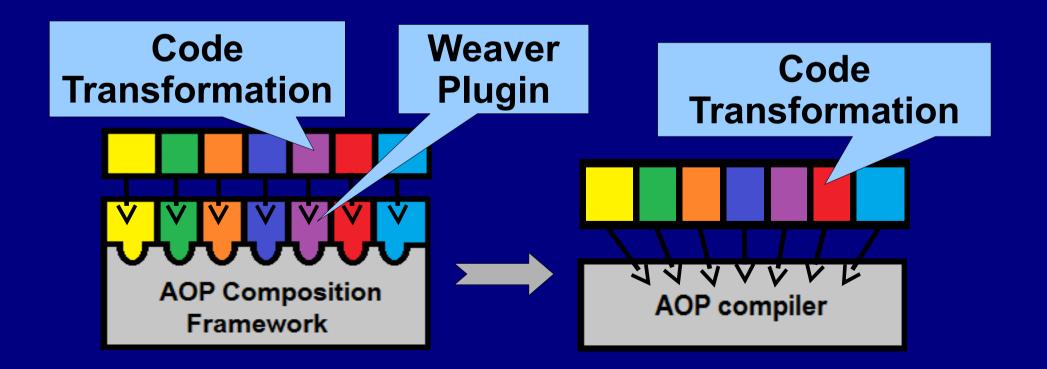
CF = aspect Composition Framework LW = Language Workbench GPAL = General Purpose Aspect Language

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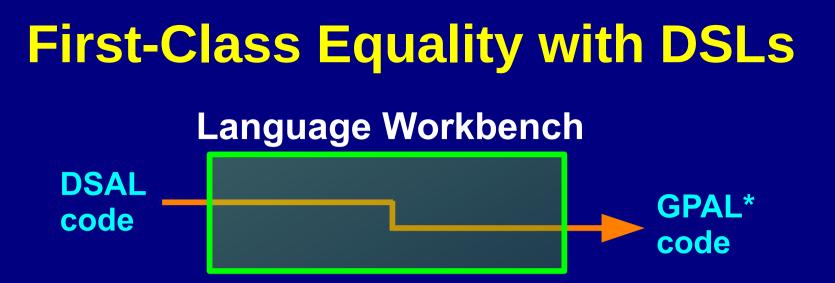
Key Idea

- Transformation of DSALs into a GPAL annotated with metadata
 - DSL-like development process for DSALs
 - The use of tools available for the GPAL



(1) Metadata for Handling Multi-DSAL Conflicts

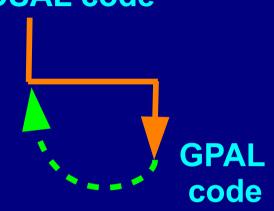
- Hide join points from other DSALs
 - Forgoing complete obliviousness to prevent foreign advising conflicts
- Define advice-level ordering values
 - Fine-grained advice ordering to prevent coadvising conflicts

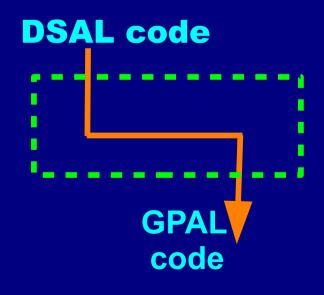


- DSL-like Implementation process for DSALs
 - Parsing the DSAL code
 - Transforming DSAL code to a GPAL* code
 - No compiler (weaver) modification
- DSL-like development tools for DSALs
 - Leverage supportive tools by an existing language workbench

(2) Metadata for Compatibility with GPAL Tools

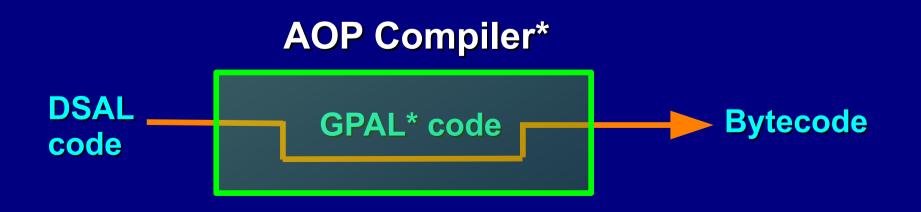
- Preserve source code location DSAL code of advice during the transformation
 - To enable browsing and navigation using GPAL tools
- Produce transformations that can be invoked internally by the compiler
 - To enable compilation using GPAL tools





First-Class Equality with Aspect Langs

- Leverage aspect development tools for GPAL
 Provide browsing and navigation for DSALs
- Leverage compilation tools for the GPAL
 Enable to build the app the same way with DSALs
- The language workbench produces IDE plugin
 - Providing editing tools for DSALs



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Extending AspectJ with Metadata

- We extended AspectJ

 Small set of annotations and interface
- We modified the ajc compiler
 - One-time effort
 - Minimal and optional modifications in case they need to be redone in future releases
- We modified AJDT
 - Minor adjustment



Suppress join-points associated with a particular program element

@Target(ElementType.TYPE)

public @interface HideType {

TypeJoinpoint[] joinpoints() default { TypeJoinpoint.PRE_INIT, TypeJoinpoint.INIT, TypeJoinpoint.STATIC_INIT, TypeJoinpoint.WITHIN INIT, TypeJoinpoint.WITHIN STATIC INIT };

}

@Target(ElementType.METHOD)

public @interface HideMethod {
 MethodJoinpoint[] joinpoints() default { MethodJoinpoint.CALL,

MethodJoinpoint. **EXECUTION**, MethodJoinpoint. **WITHIN** };

}

@Target(ElementType.FIELD)
public @interface HideField {
 FieldJoinpoint[] joinpoints() default { FieldJoinpoint.SET,

FieldJoinpoint.SET,
FieldJoinpoint.GET };



public @interface Order { double value();

Order advice according to the value of the @Order annotation

@BridgedSourceLocation

Store the original location of advice in the generated code

public @interface BridgedSourceLocation {
 public String file();
 public int line();
 public String module();

AJDT uses the location pointed to by this annotation, if it exists, as the source location of advise

Transformation

public interface Transformation { String extension(); File convert2java(File input) throws Exception;

The compiler uses this interface to identify which files should be transformed (using the extension method) and to transform them internally (convert2java)

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Evaluation

- Experimental evaluation
 - Implementing new crosscutting feature in the *muCommander* project
 - Separating existing crosscutting concerns in the oVirt project
- Comparative evaluation

- Comparing the implementation of COOL with its implementation in AWESOME

Case Study I: LOM for muCommander

- We applied LOM to muCommander
 - Implemented a new DSAL for an auditing named *muAudit*
 - Implemented aspect solution for auditing of two file operations



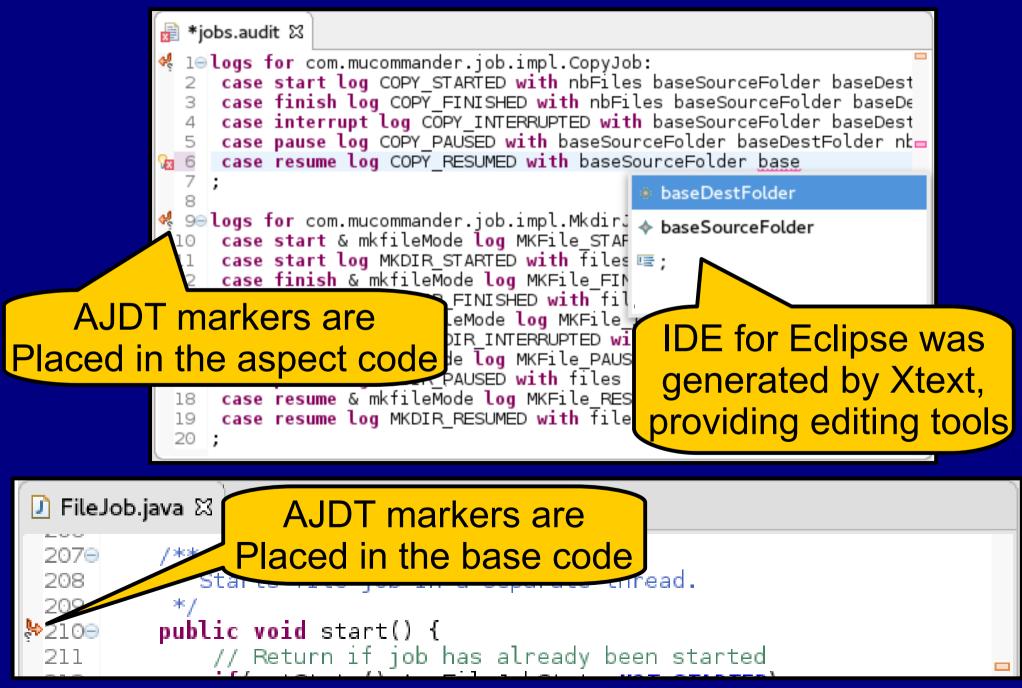
About muCommander

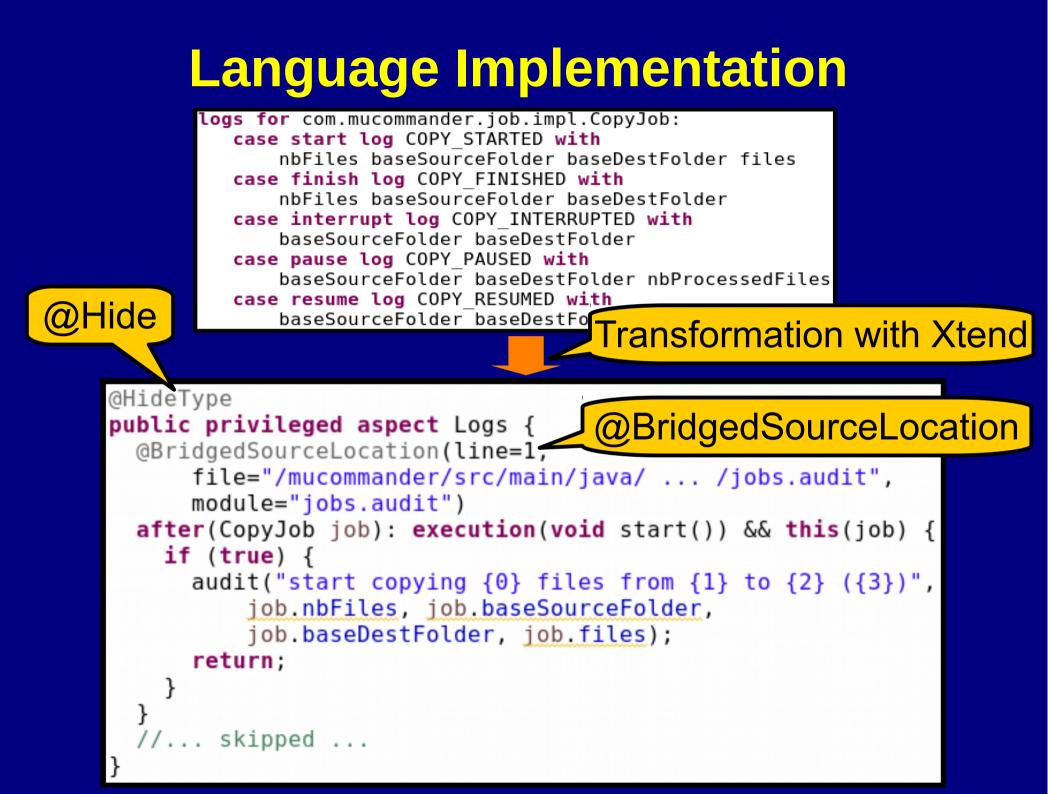
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Language Definition

```
Model: (commands+=Command)*;
Command:
  'logs for' type=[types::JvmDeclaredType|QualifiedName] ':' (cases+=Case)* ';'
;
Case:
  'case' state=State ('&' (fields+=[types::JvmField]))*
  'log' msg=[types::JvmEnumerationLiteral] ('with' (vars+=[types::JvmField])+)?
;
enum State: start | finish | interrupt | pause | resume;
QualifiedName: ID ("." ID)*;
   Defined in the language grammar
              definition of Xtext
```

Language Use





Lessons from Case Study I

Implementation in Xtext

 Complete implementation in an existing language workbench, like that of a DSL

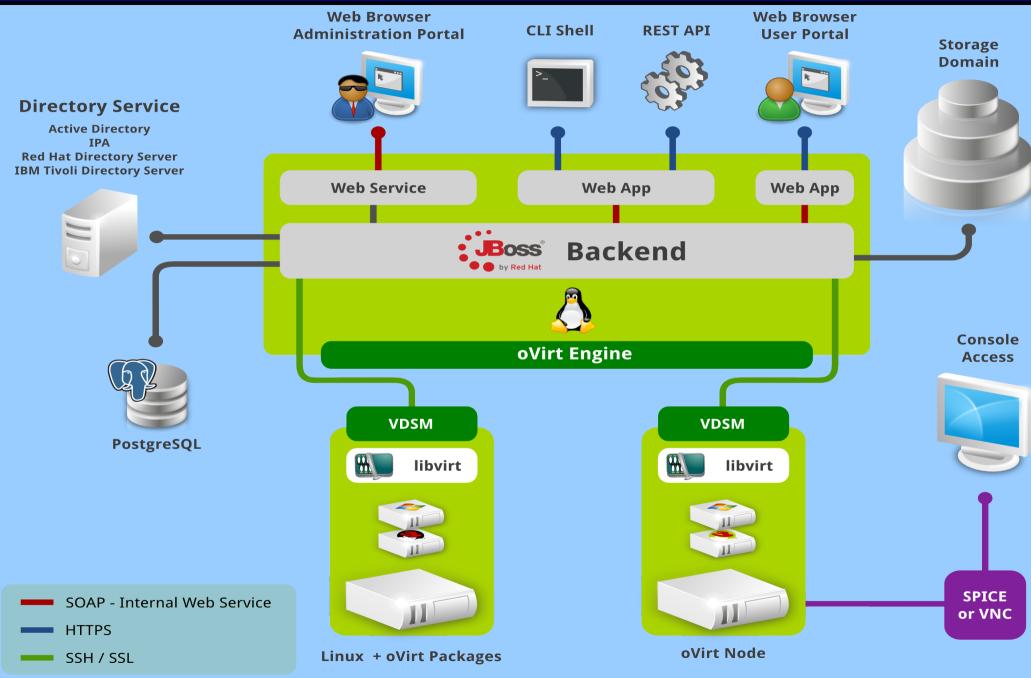
- Development tools for programming with muAudit, like those available for a GPAL
 - Editing tools and aspect dev. tools
 - The project is compiled as if using AspectJ
- Cost-effective LOM process for a new crosscutting feature (compared to LOP)

Case Study II: LOM for oVirt

- We implemented DSALs for 3 crosscutting concerns found in the oVirt project
 - Synchronization
 - Permission checks
 - Auditing

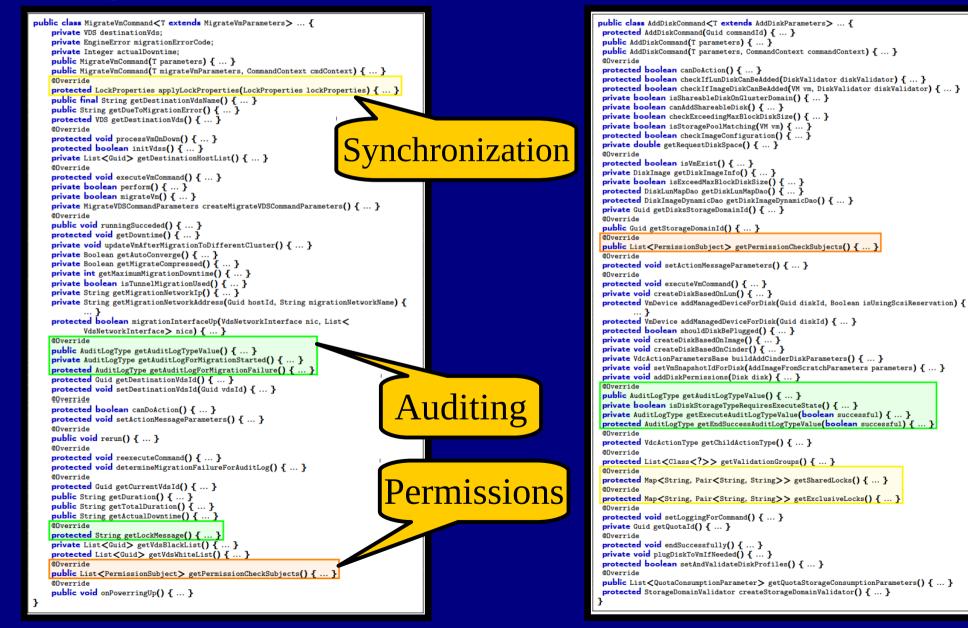


About oVirt



Scattered Code in oVirt

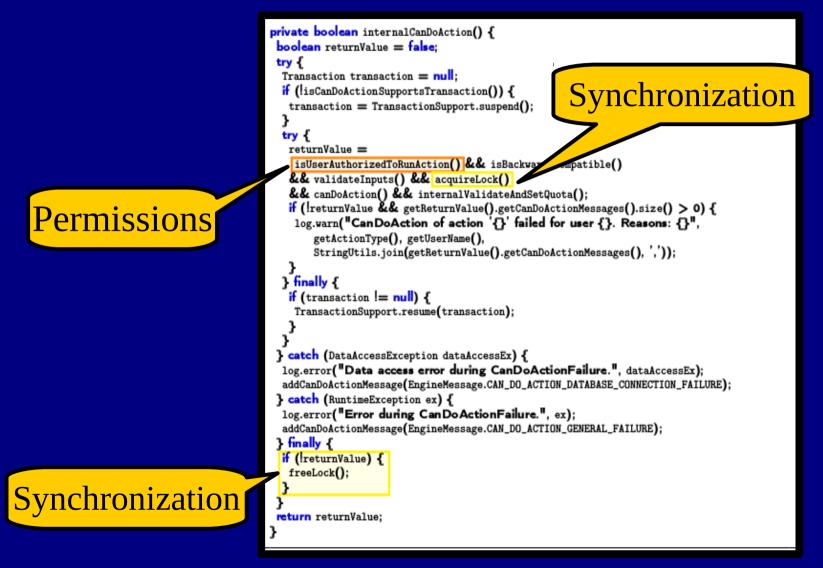
MigrateVmCommand



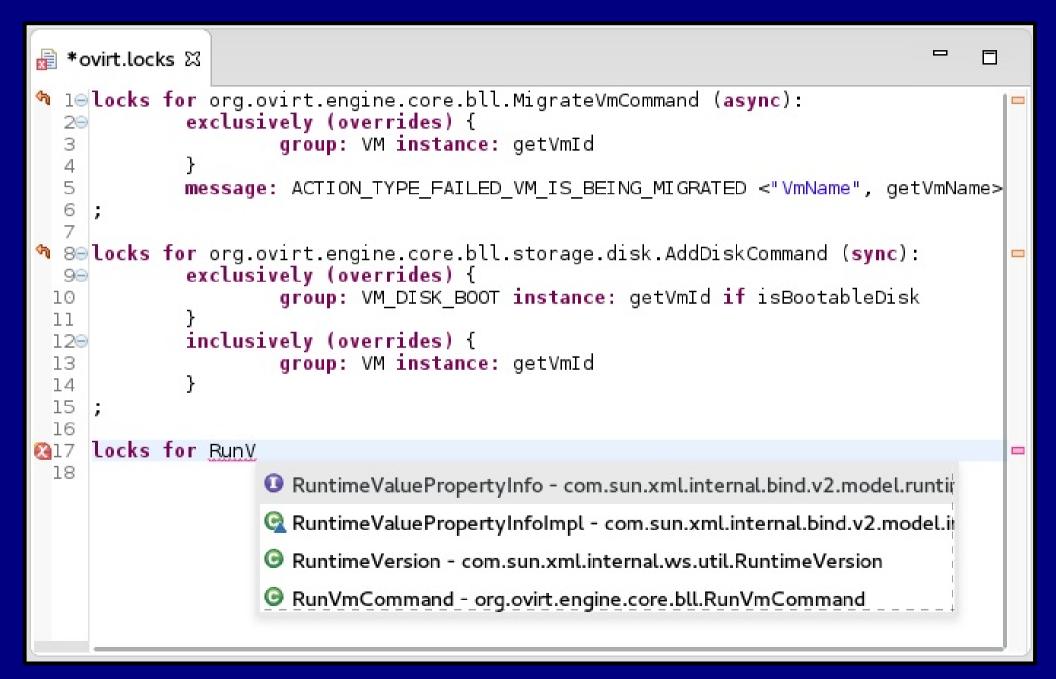
AddDiskCommand

Tangled Code in oVirt

CommandBase



Example: Using ovirtSync



Lessons from Case Study II

- Separated out crosscutting concerns
 - Scattered code (over 25% of some classes) is encapsulated in a separate module
 - Tangled code is extracted from the root class (over 12% from its LOC)
- Practical language development
 - Few hours per DSAL with supportive tools
- Effective programming with multiple DSALs simultaneously
 - In a large-scale and complex project

Implementing COOL

Language implementation

 Implementation of a complex third-party DSAL for thread synchronization

Language use

 Implementation of an aspect solution for the bounded-stack benchmark example

Baseline for comparison

The implementation of COOL in the AWESOME composition framework

Synchronizing a Bounded-Stack

```
] BoundedStack.java 🛛
    package base;
    public class BoundedStack implements Stack {
        protected Object[] buffer;
        private int usedSlots = 0;
        public BoundedStack(int capacity) {
             this.buffer = new Object[capacity];
        public Object pop() {
             Object result = buffer[usedSlots - 1];
            usedSlots
             buffer[usedSlots] = null:
             return result:
         }
        public void push(Object obj) {
   Multiple markers at this line
     - implements base.Stack.push

    advised by injar aspect: BoundedStackCoord.cool
```

```
👄 BoundedStackCoord.cool 🕱
    package base;
   ecoordinator base.BoundedStack {
      selfex {push(java.lang.Object), pop()};
      mutex {push(java.lang.Object), pop()};
      condition full = false, empty = true;
      int top = 0;
      push(java.lang.Object):
          requires (!full):
          on entry {top = top + 1;}
          on exit {
   \bigcirc
            empty = false;
            if (top == buffer.length) full = true;
      pop():
          requires (!empty);
          on_entry {top = top - 1;}
          on_exit {
   \Theta
            full = false:
            if (top == 0) empty = true:
```

Avoid Multi-DSAL Conflicts

• Without @Hide

Known multi-DSAL conflicts reproduced

• With @Hide

Multi-DSAL conflicts not observed

Implementation Effort

Implementation	Grammar	Code Trans	Weaver	
Implementation	Grannia	EV	Other	Plugin
Language	SDF	Stratego (AST)	Stratego (AST)	Java
CF Approach	34	761 (4168)	297 (3001)	1557
Our Approach	34	0	382 (3008)	0

- Our implementation vs. the alternative
 - Significantly less code required
 - More high-level
 - AspectJ vs bytecode manipulation
 - Language Workbench compatible
 - Done completely in Spoofax

Related Work

- Domain Specific Aspect Languages
 - [Fabry at al., 2015] A Taxonomy of Domain-Specific Aspect Languages.

Transformation-based AOP Composition Frameworks

- [Shonle at al., 2003] XAspects: An extensible system for domain specific aspect languages.
- [Tanter, 2006] Aspects of composition in the Reflex AOP kernel.

The AWESOME Composition Framework

- [Kojarski and Lorenz, 2007] Identifying feature interaction in aspectoriented frameworks.
- [Kojarski and Lorenz, 2007] Awesome: An aspect co-weaving system for composing multiple aspect-oriented extensions.

SpecTackle

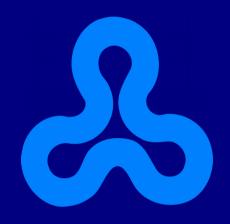
 [Lorenz and Mishali, 2012] SpecTackle: Toward a specification based DSAL composition process.

Conclusion

- LOM can follow a similar process to LOP
 - For a class of DSALs that are in a sense reducible to a GPAL
- DSALs become cost-effective
 - The implementation cost is reduced
 - The effectiveness of using them is increased
- LOM becomes practical for real-world software development process

The code is available on GitHub: https://github.com/OpenUniversity/

Thank You!



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