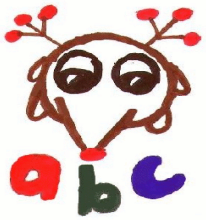


AspectJ as a Polyglot extension

- the frontend of abc -



Roadmap

- What is Polyglot?
- Brief overview of the AspectJ extension
- Sketch of disambiguation of “this” in ITDs
- Summary



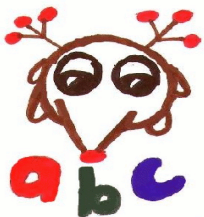
What is Polyglot?

An *extensible* Java compiler

Sample extensions:

- Jif : Java information flow and program partitioning
- PolyJ 2.0 : Java with parameterized types
- JMatch : Abstract iterable pattern matching for Java
- Jx: Nested inheritance in Java
- Jedd: BDD-based analyses
- JPred : Practical predicate dispatch

Produced by Andrew Myers, Nate Nystrom *et al.* at Cornell



How does Polyglot do it?

- Structured as a series of visitors
- Each visitor pass rewrites AST; about 15 such visitors
- Rigorous use of interfaces and factories makes it easy to change type system, environment, ...
- Delegates for overriding members of non-final AST classes (*cf.* intertype decls)



The AspectJ extension

Like any other Polyglot extension, five new packages:

- AST: new ast nodes (89 classes)
 - Extension: overrides of existing Java AST nodes (13 classes)
 - Parse: new lexer and grammar (2 files)
 - Types: new types and type system (8 classes)
 - Visit: new passes (35 classes)
- Includes Java/AspectInfo separator
 - Many AST classes in pointcut language are light-weight
 - The tricky bits are the type rules for ITDs, and the separator into Java & AspectInfo

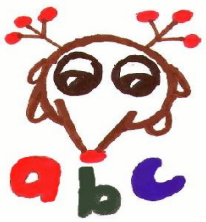


Example: intertype scope rules

```
public class A {  
    int x;  
    class B { int x; }  
}  
  
aspect Aspect {  
    static int x;  
    static int y;  
    int A.B.foo() {  
        class C {  
            int x = 3;  
            int bar() {return x + A.this.x;}  
        }  
        return this.x + (new C()).bar() + y;  
    }  
}
```

The diagram illustrates intertype scope resolution with arrows pointing from the code to the variables they refer to:

- A solid arrow points from `int x;` in class `A` to the `int x;` declaration in class `B`.
- A solid arrow points from `int x = 3;` in class `C` to the `int x;` declaration in class `B`.
- A solid arrow points from `A.this.x` in the `bar()` method of class `C` to the `int x;` declaration in class `A`.
- A solid arrow points from `A.B.foo()` in the `Aspect` to the `int x;` declaration in class `A`.
- A solid arrow points from `A.B.foo()` in the `Aspect` to the `int y;` declaration in the `Aspect`.
- A dashed arrow points from `(new C()).bar()` in the `Aspect` to the `int bar()` method in class `C`.



Example: intertype scope rules

```
public class A {  
    int x;  
    class B { int x; }  
}  
  
aspect Aspect {  
    static int x;  
    static int y;  
    int A.B.foo() {  
        class C {  
            int x = 3;  
            int bar() {return x + A.this.x;}  
        }  
        return this.x + (new C()).bar() + y;  
    }  
}
```

need to disambiguate field references:

- *may be a reference to aspect fields,*
- *local class fields,*
- *or host (=target) of intertype declaration*

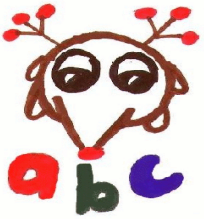
Rules:

- no explicit receiver? if it was introduced into environment by the host, give it “**this**” from host.
- explicit “**this**” or “**super**”? if there is no qualifier and we're not inside a local class, it refers to the host. If there is a qualifier Q, and there is no enclosing instance of type Q nested inside the ITD, it refers to the host if the host has an enclosing instance of type Q.



How to disambiguate “*this*”

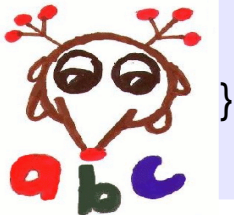
- Extend *context* type in Polyglot
- Test to determine whether *this* refers to host
- Override *disambiguate* for Polyglot *this*.



New context type

types.Context:

```
public interface AJContext extends Context {  
    Context pushHost(ClassType ct, boolean declaredStatic);  
                                // called when entering itd  
    ClassType hostClass(); // return target of current itds  
    boolean inInterType(); // are we inside an intertype declaration?  
    boolean nested(); // are we inside a local class in an intertype declaration?  
  
    // other itd-related members...  
    boolean varInHost(String name);  
    boolean methodInHost(String name);  
    ClassType findFieldScopeInHost(String name);  
    ClassType findMethodScopeInHost(String name) throws SemanticException;  
    // ... more for advice and declare decls ...  
}
```



Does “*this*” refer to host of ITD?

types.AJTypeSystem_c

```
public boolean refHostOfITD(AJContext c, Typed qualifier) {  
    if (!c.inInterType())           // if not inside an ITD, cannot refer to a host  
        return false;  
    if (qualifier == null)           // if there is no qualifier  
        return !c.nested();         // it refers to the host if we're not in a local class  
    else                             // otherwise look for enclosing instance in host  
        return c.hostClass().hasEnclosingInstance(qualifier.type().toClass());  
}
```



Override disambiguate

extension.AJSpecial_c (*Special is the Polyglot class to represent “this”*):

```
public Node disambiguate(AmbiguityRemover ar) throws SemanticException {
    AJContext c = (AJContext) ar.context();
    AJTypeSystem ts = (AJTypeSystem) ar.typeSystem();
    if (!(ts.refHostOfITD(c,qualifier())) {
        // this is an ordinary special, it does not refer to the host
        return super.disambiguate(ar);
    } else {
        // this is a host special
        AJNodeFactory nf = (AJNodeFactory) ar.nodeFactory();
        HostSpecial_c hs = (HostSpecial_c) nf.hostSpecial(position,kind,
                                                    qualifier,((AJContext)c).hostClass());
        return hs.type(type()).disambiguate(ar);
    }
}
```



Frontend summary

- ✓ Extensible in all dimensions:
 - syntax, type system, visitors
- ✓ Potential merge problems with pure Java compiler only occur in extension dir and type system
- ✓ Extensions to *abc* have same structure as *abc* itself

