

Jinline

A Tool for Altering Java Semantics

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- introduction to alteration and Java
- Jinline
- example
- conclusion

Altering semantics

The need to alter semantics

- component integration
- adaptation, customization
- SOC
- AOP, custom extensions...

Approaches to alteration

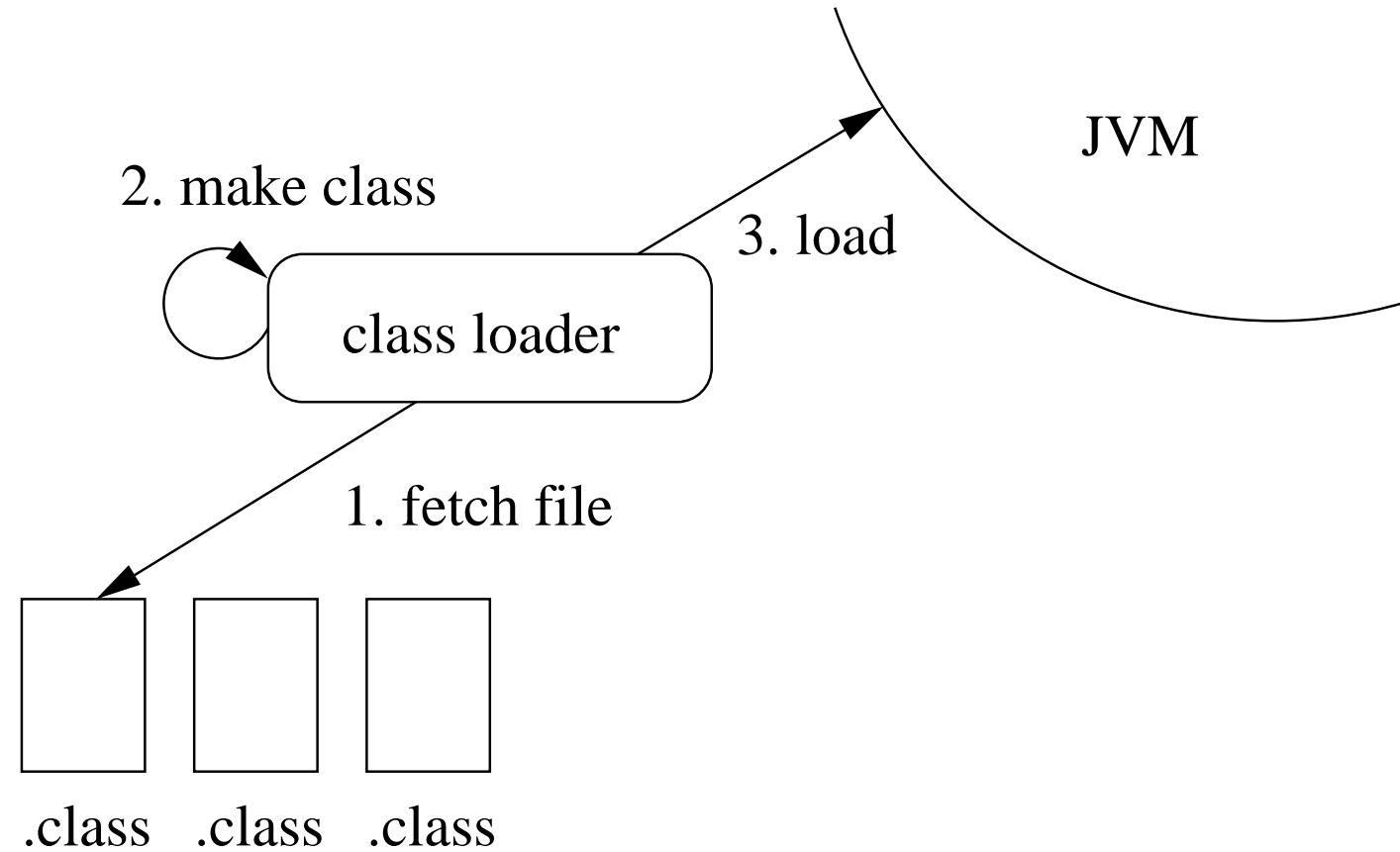
- source editing ;-)
- macro system
- reflection
 - specialization of the class model
 - modification of the interpreter
 - code transformation

Altering semantics in Java

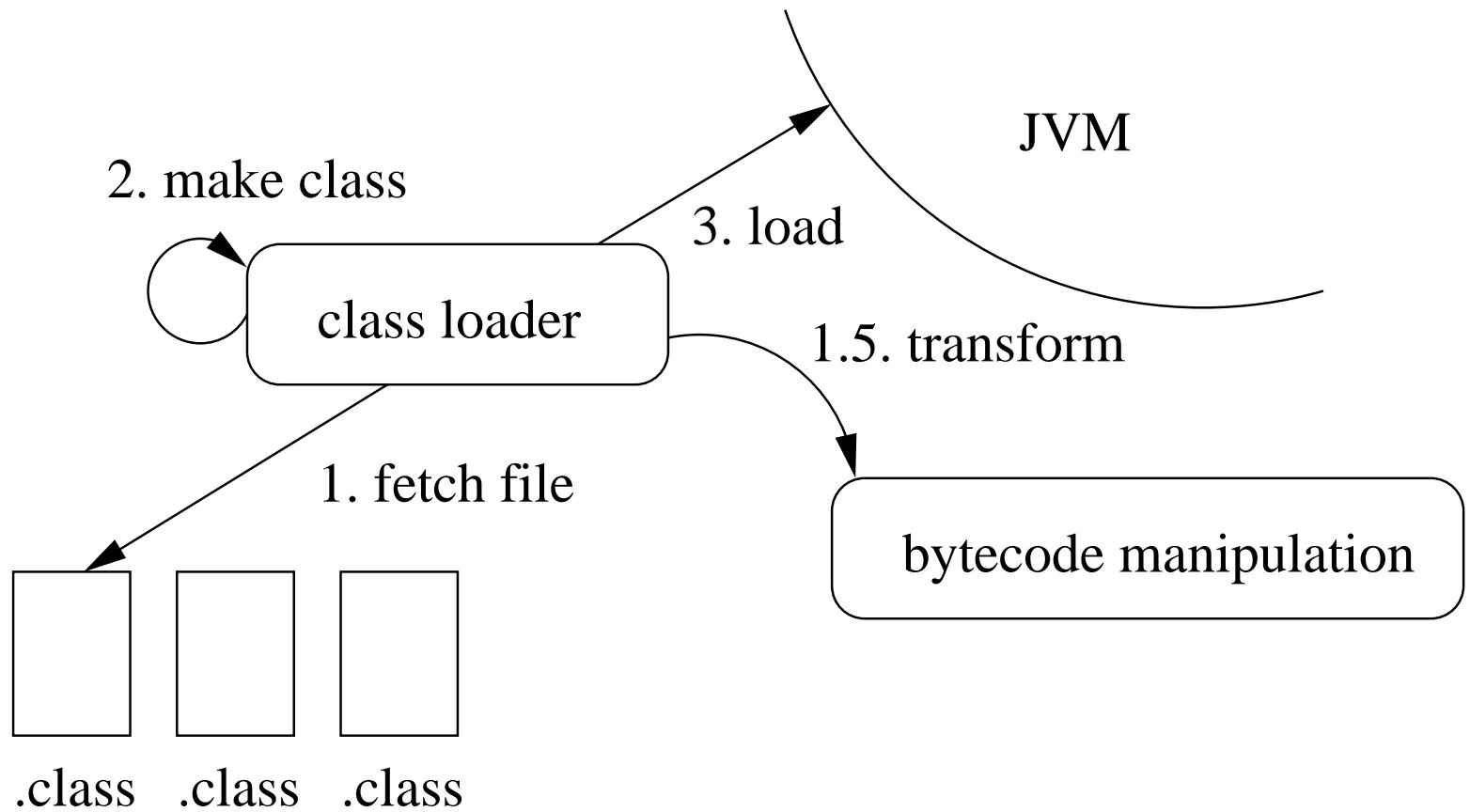
Our context: Java

- class model is closed
- keep portability
- no need for source code
- \implies bytecode transformation

Java load time



Load-time transformation



Existing proposals

- bytecode-level abstractions
 - restricted scope proposals: BIT, BCA, ...
 - general-purpose proposals: BCEL, JikesBT, JOIE
 - intermediate representation
 - powerful but low-level
- source-level abstractions
 - run-time MOPs: Reflex, Kava
 - load-time MOP: Javassist
 - Javassist's code converter

An example (unsatisfied)

install a factory pattern

- factory method:

```
public Object getInstance(String classname, Object[] args)...
```

- replace:

```
new Point(1, 2);    ==> Factory.getInstance("Point", [1, 2]);
```

- code converter of Javassist is not general enough:

```
new Point(1, 2);    ==> Factory.getPoint(1, 2);
```

- not trivial with low-level tools

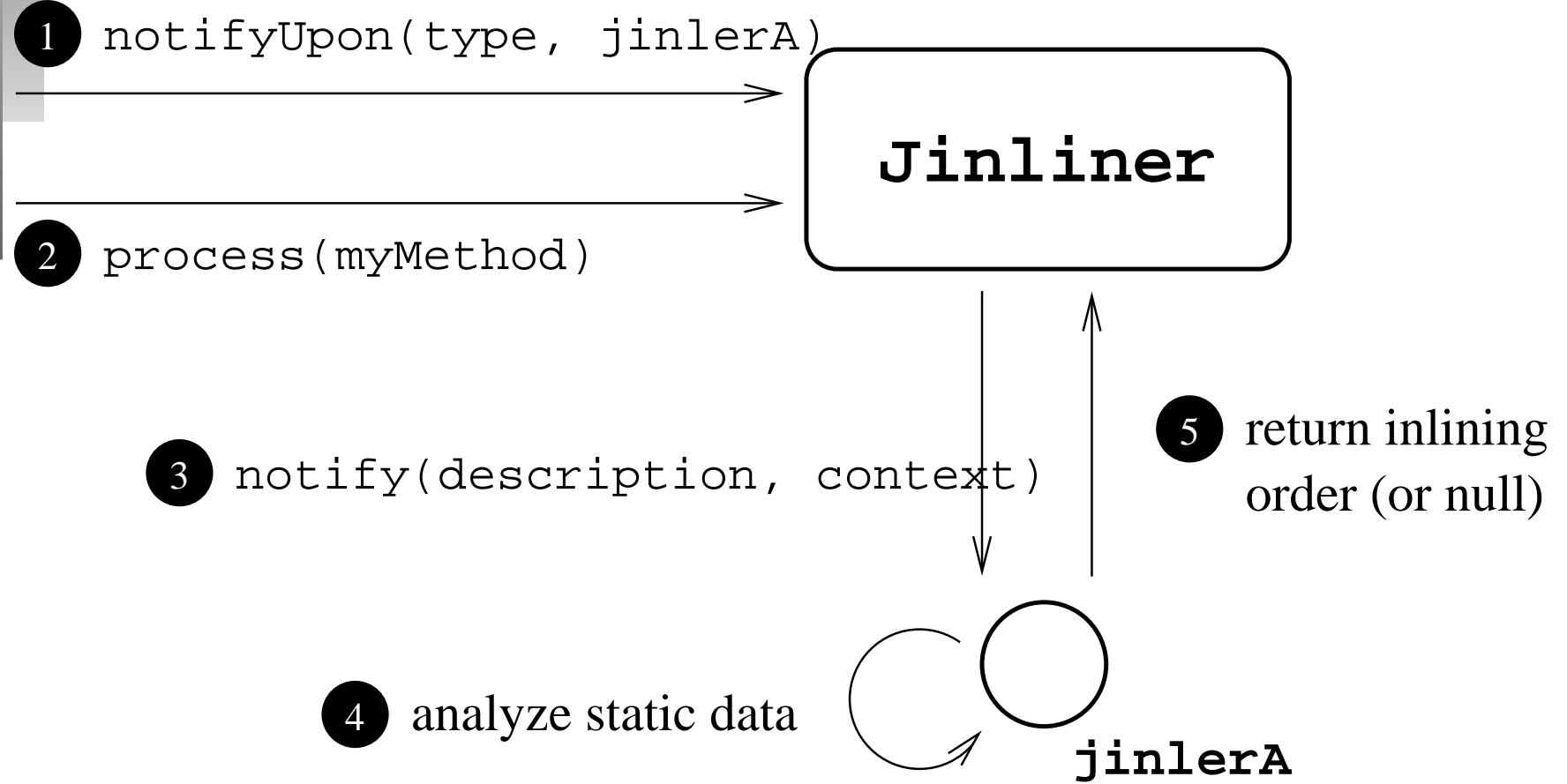
Our proposal: Jinline

- unit of transformation: a method
- triggers: occurrences of language mechanisms
- transformation: inline a piece of code before/after/instead
- “piece of code” = a compiled method body (Javassist)
- information provided:
 - static info about the occurrence (drive inlining process)
 - run-time info is packed and passed to the inlined code

Language mechanisms

- message send, constructor send
- field access (read, write)
- array (create, length, access read & write)
- local var access (read, write)
- type identification (casts, RTTI)
- termination (return, throw)
- synchronization (lock grab, release)
- enter method, try, catch

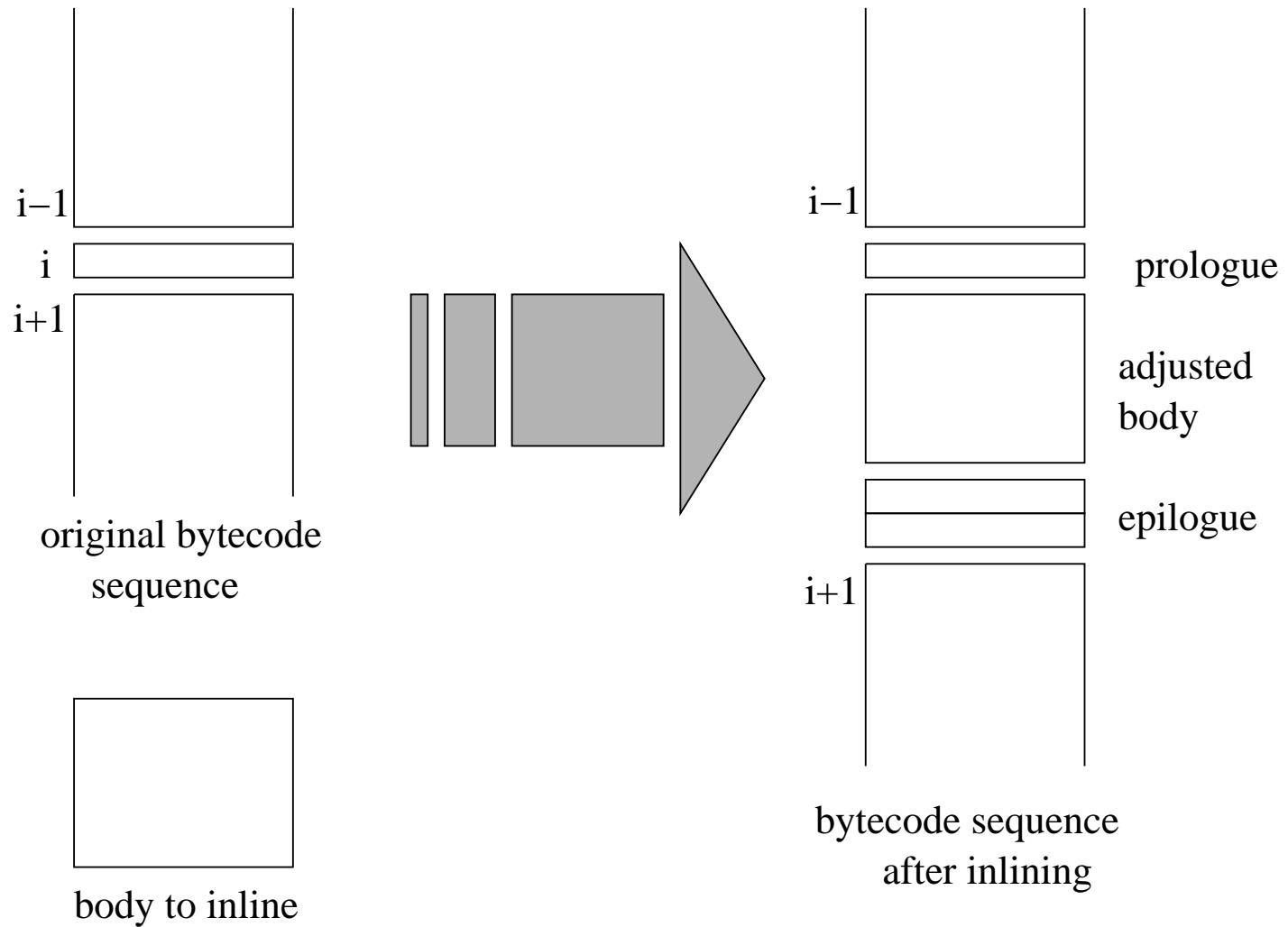
The process

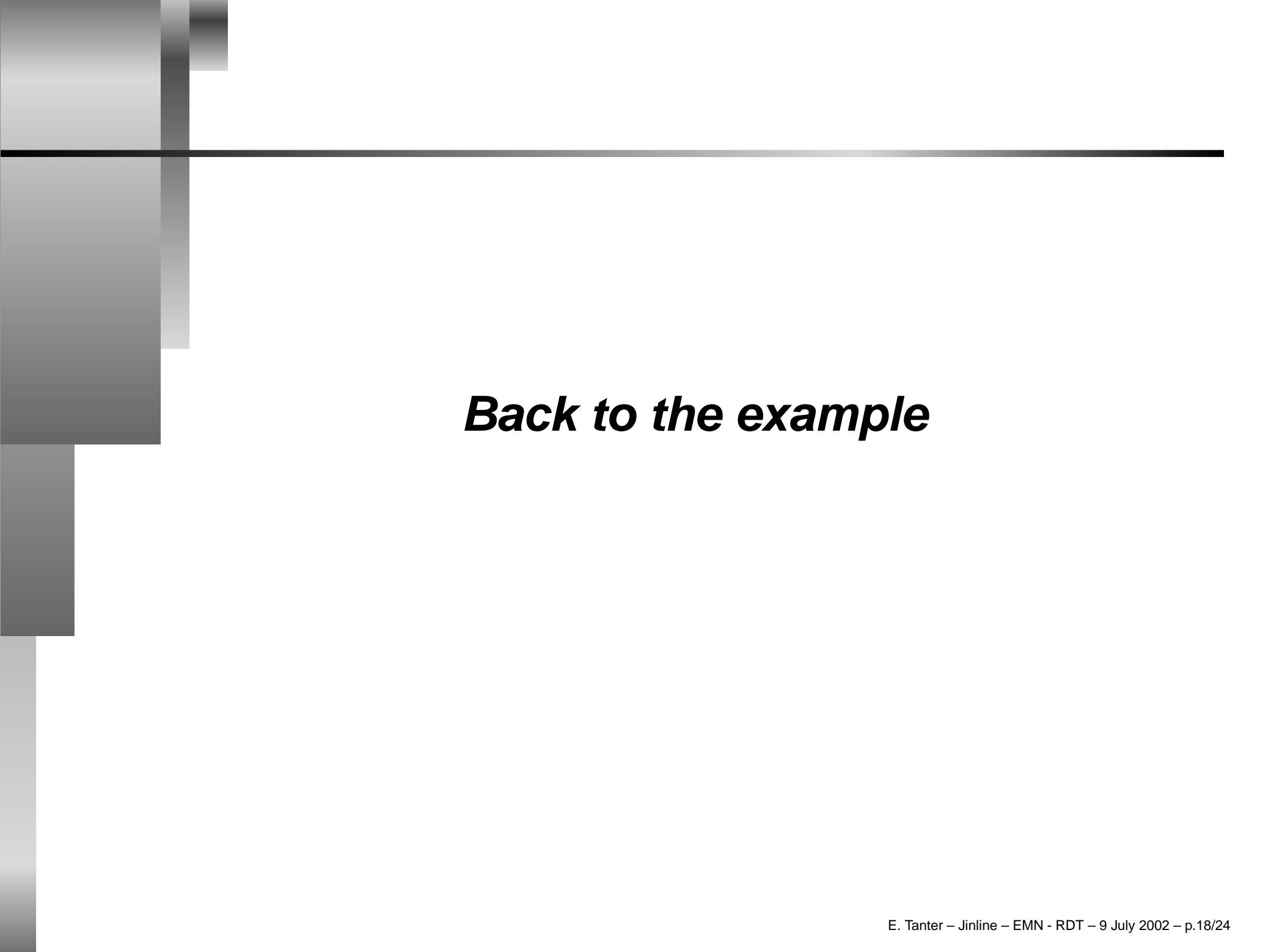


Implementation

- reification of bytecode: BytecodeSequence
- connection with the Javassist framework
- process:
 - MethodParser notifies upon occurrences
 - user returns a ToInline object
 - MethodInliner performs the transformation

Illustration





Back to the example

Code to *inline*

```
public class FactorySample {  
    public Object newMethod(Object[] jinArgs){  
        (1) String classname = (String) jinArgs[2];  
        (2) Object[] args = (Object[]) jinArgs[3];  
        (3) return Factory.getInstance(classname, args);  
    }  
}
```

```
public class FactoryJinler implements Jinler {  
    CtMethod newMethod;  
  
    FactoryJinler() {  
        (1)    newMethod =  
                ClassPool.getDefault()  
                    .get("FactorySample")  
                    .getDeclaredMethod("newMethod");  
    }  
  
    public ToInline notify(Description desc, Context con)  
    (2)    if(desc instanceof ConstructorSend)  
    (3)        return new ToInline(newMethod);  
    (4)    return null;  
    } }
```

Connecting to Javassist

```
public class FactoryTranslator
    implements javassist.Translator {
    Jinliner inliner = new Jinliner();
    Jinler jinler = new FactoryJinler();

    public void start(ClassPool pool){
(1)    inliner.notifyUpon(ConstructorSend.class, jinler);
    }

    public void onWrite(ClassPool pool, String classname)
(2)    CtClass clazz = pool.get(classname);
(3)    inliner.process(clazz);
    }
}
```

Conclusion

Achievements

- fine-grained alterations
- high-level abstractions
- simple and powerful
- complements Javassist

- code explosion problem
 - optimizing generated code
 - use of subroutines
 - straightforward optimization
- application
 - library of transformers for Reflex