

12.–15.09.2010
in Nürnberg



Herbstcampus

Wissenstransfer
par excellence

Aber sicher! Strategien für Typ-System-Erweiterungen

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Typ-Annotationen in Java

- Eine Typ-Annotation kann vor jeden Typ geschrieben werden

`@NonNull String`

- Das Objekt einer Methode (*this*) wird unmittelbar nach der Parameter-Liste annotiert

`void print() @ReadOnly { ... }`

Positionen von Typ-Annotationen

```
List<@Nonnull String> strings;
```

```
myGraph = (@Immutable Graph) tmpGraph;
```

```
class UnmodifiableList<T>
```

```
    implements @ReadOnly List<@ReadOnly T> { ... }
```

Typ-Annotationen und Flussanalyse

```
@Nullable Integer jsr;
```

```
...
```

```
// @NonNull Integer valueOf(String);
```

```
jsr = Integer.valueOf("308");
```

```
... jsr.toString() ... // Keine Null-Dereferenz-Warnung
```

Problematik bei generischen Typen

```
@PolymorphicQualifier  
public @interface PolyNull { }
```

```
@PolyNull T cast(@PolyNull Object obj)
```

Internalisierte Strings

String *s*;

@Interned String *is*;

if (*s* == *is*) { ... } // Warnung: Unsicherer Vergleich!

Sicheres Casten

`@ReadOnly Object x;`

`... (@ReadOnly Date) x ...`

`@ReadOnly Object x;`

`... (Date) x ...`

`// Warnung!`

Sicheres Casten

```
final Object x = new Object();
```

```
... (@NonNull Object) x ...
```


Abfragen von Typen

@ReadOnly Object x;

if (x instanceof Date) ...

// Fehler: inkompatibel

if (x instanceof @ReadOnly Date) ...

// OK

Object y;

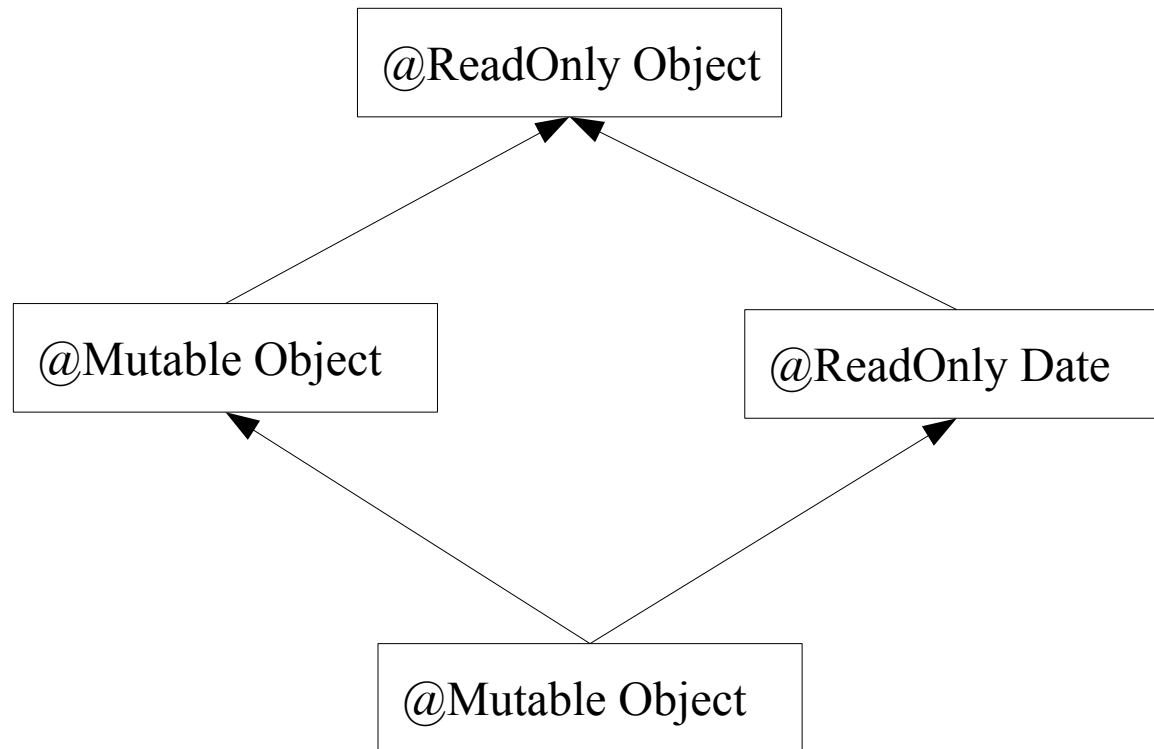
if (y instanceof Date) ...

// OK

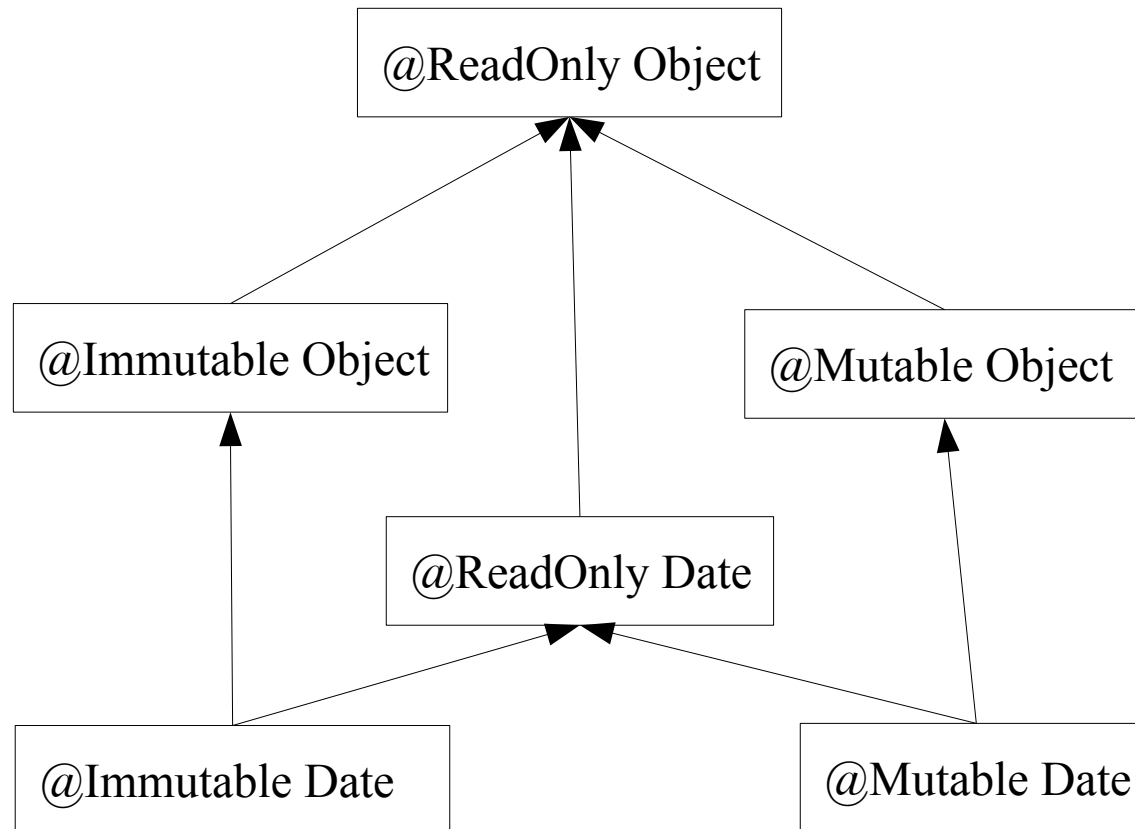
if (y instanceof @NonNull Date) ...

// Fehler: inkompatibel

Typ-Hierarchie (1/2)



Typ-Hierarchie (2/2)



Kompliziertere Typen

```
final class MyStringMap
  extends
    @ReadOnly Map<
      @NonNull String,
      @NotEmpty List<
        @NonNull @ReadOnly String
      >
    >
  {
    ...
  }
```

Was nicht funktioniert

```
class ArrayList<E> {  
  
    public  
    @Nonnull Object[]  
        toArray() ArrayList<@Nonnull T> { ... }  
  
    public  
    Object[]  
        toArray() @ReadOnly { ... }  
  
}
```

Was auch nicht funktioniert

```
interface List<T> {  
  
    // size ändert weder this noch eines der Elemente  
    public int size() @Readonly List<@Readonly T> { ... }  
  
}
```

Funktioniert leider auch nicht

```
class MyMap<T, U> {  
  
    // Werte sind nicht-null, Schlüssel sind beliebig  
    public  
    void requiresNonNullKeys()  
        MyMap<T, @NonNull U> { ... }  
  
}
```

Alternative (1/2)

```
public class Patient {  
  
    private int patientId;  
  
    @RolesAllowed( {"Doctor", "Patient"} )  
    public static Patient getPatient(int pid) { ... }  
  
    @RolesAllowed( {"Doctor", "Patient"} )  
    public List<String> getHistory() { ... }  
  
    @RolesAllowed( {"Doctor"} )  
    public void addPrescription(String prescription) { ... }  
    ...  
}
```


Alternative (2/2)

```
public class PatientServlet {  
  
    void displayHistory(int pid, Request rq, Response rsp) {  
        if (rq.isUserInRole("Patient")) {  
            if (rq.userId != pid) {  
                throw new AccessError("Cannot access");  
            }  
        }  
        Patient p = Patient.getPatient(pid);  
        List<String> hist = p.getHistory();  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

Typisierte Methoden (1/2)

```
public class Patient {  
  
    @RoleParam public final int patientId;  
  
    @Requires(  
-    roles={"DoctorOf", "Patient"},  
    params={"pid", "pid"})  
    @Returns(  
    roleparams="patientId",  
    vals="pid")  
    public static  
    Patient getPatient(@RoleParam final int pid) { ... }  
  
    ...  
}
```

Typisierte Methoden (2/2)

...

```
@Requires(  
    roles={"DoctorOf", "Patient"},  
    params={"this.patientId", "this.patientId"})  
public List<String> getHistory() { ... }
```

```
@Requires(  
    roles="DoctorOf",  
    params="this.patientId")  
public void addPrescription(String prescription) { ... }
```

...

Beispiel 2 (1/3)

```
public class PatientServlet {  
  
    @Requires(  
        roles={"DoctorOf", "Patient"},  
        params={"pid", "pid"})  
    public void displayHistory(  
        @RoleParam final int pid,  
        Request req, Response resp  
    ) {  
        Patient p = Patient.getPatient(pid);  
        List<String> hist = p.getHistory();  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

Beispiel 2 (2/3)

```
public class Request {  
  
    @RolePredicate(roles="Patient", params="pid")  
    public  
    boolean hasPatientRole(@RoleParam final int pid) {  
        ...  
    }  
  
    @RolePredicate(roles="DoctorOf", params="pid")  
    public  
    boolean hasDoctorOfRole(@RoleParam final int pid) {  
        ...  
    }  
  
}
```

Beispiel 2 (3/3)

```
public class PatientServlet {
    void displayHistory(
        @RoleParam final int pid, Request rq, Response rsp
    ) {
        if (!
            (rq.hasPatientRole(pid)
             ||
             rq.hasDoctorOfRole(pid))
        )) {
            throw AccessError("Cannot access this patient");
        }
        Patient p = Patient.getPatient(pid);
        List<String> hist = p.getHistory();
        ...
    }
}
```

Fragen?

Vielen Dank!

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