

# Making Applications Persistent at Run-time

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Cluster4

<http://prose.ethz.ch>

- Persistence has become a common requirement in many applications
- Persistence is an orthogonal concern typically implemented by the underlying middleware infrastructure and not by the application developer
- In existing systems, persistence is added to an application either at compile or deployment time by using a variety of mechanisms

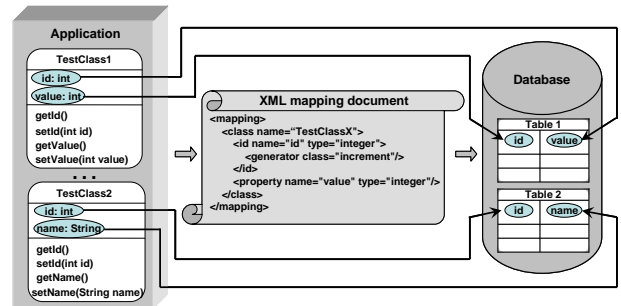
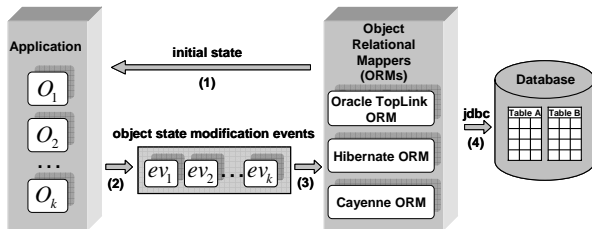
- **Orthogonal Persistence** – implemented as:
  - Language extensions
  - A development time property (e.g., ORMs)
  - A deployment time property (e.g., container)
  - A compile time property

- **Contributions – Dynamic Persistence:**
  - A Java-based dynamic AOP infrastructure where persistence functionality can be dynamically added or removed from running applications
  - Persistence as a run-time property
  - Persistence behavior can be added to existing applications without requiring to modify their original code
  - Making the application independent of the container
  - Application can be made persistent at run-time without having to stop or redeploy the code

## Dynamic Persistence

### Architecture for object persistence

### Mapping application objects to tables



### Persistence as an aspect

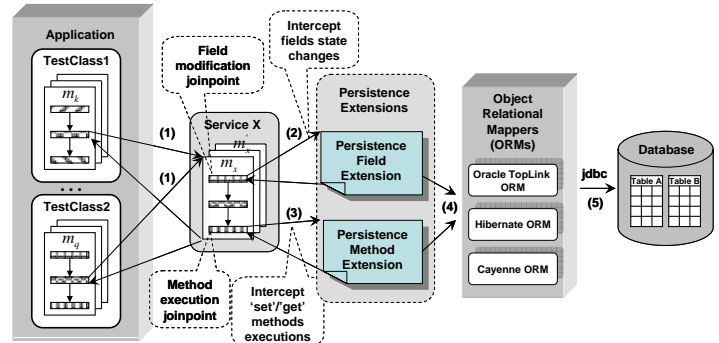
### Adapting running applications

```

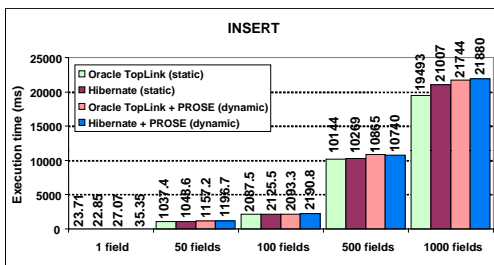
public class PersistenceAspect extends DefaultAspect {
    public SessionFactory sf;

    public Crosscut makePersistent = new SetCut() {
        // advice method: runs before field modifications of type "Integer"
        public void SET_ARGS(Object obj, Integer f) {
            Session ses = sf.openSession(); // session handling
            ses.saveOrUpdate(obj); // object writes or updates
            ses.flush();
            ses.connection().commit(); // commit the changes into the database
            ses.close();
        }
        before field modification: declaredInClass("Service.*") && named("field.*")
    };

    protected PointCutter pointCutter() {
        return ( (Fields.declaredInClass("Service.*")) .AND
            (Fields.named("field.*")) );
    }
}
    
```

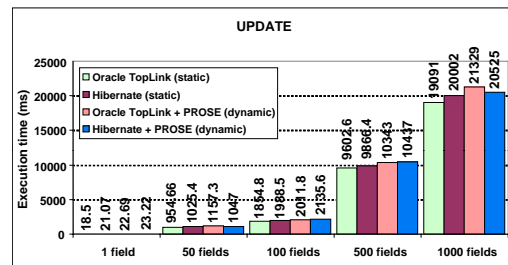


## Performance evaluation



INSERT measurements with Oracle TopLink, Hibernate and PROSE with Sun JVM

- Performance penalty: the AOP support leads to an average overhead of 8.92 % in case of Oracle TopLink



UPDATE measurements with Oracle TopLink, Hibernate and PROSE with Sun JVM

- Performance penalty: the AOP support leads to an average overhead of 14.35 % in case of Oracle TopLink