

Towards Reasoning about Product Lines with Design Choices

Navpreet Kaur, Michalis Famelis

MoDeVva @ MODELS 2019
Munich, DE

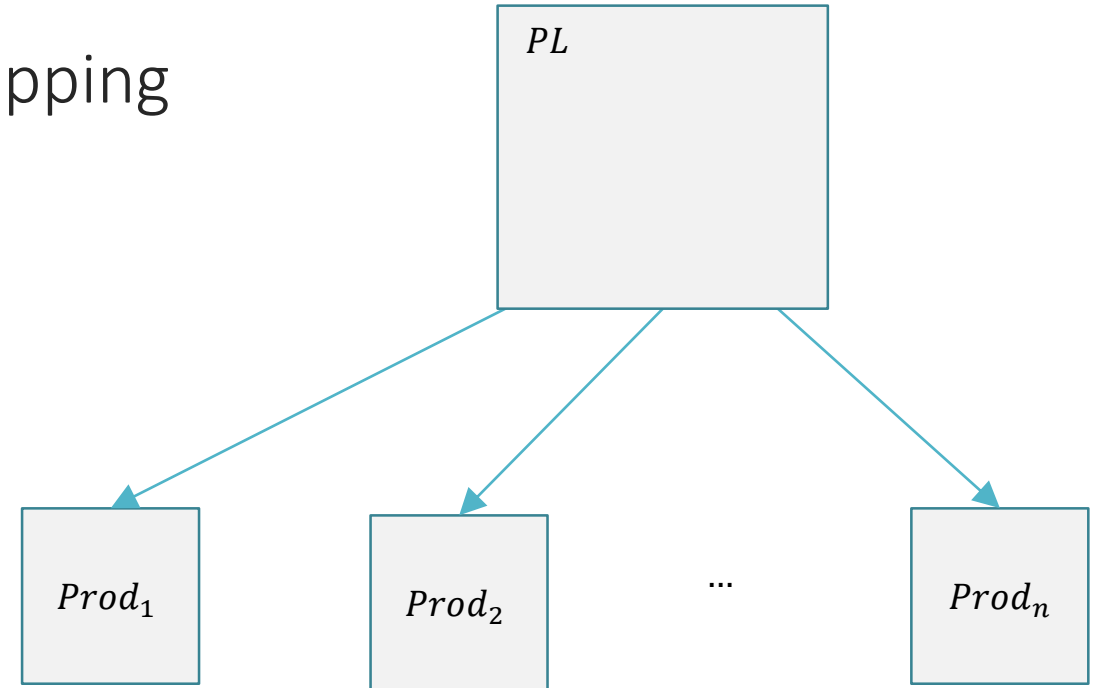


Software Product Line Basics

Feature model, Domain model, Feature mapping

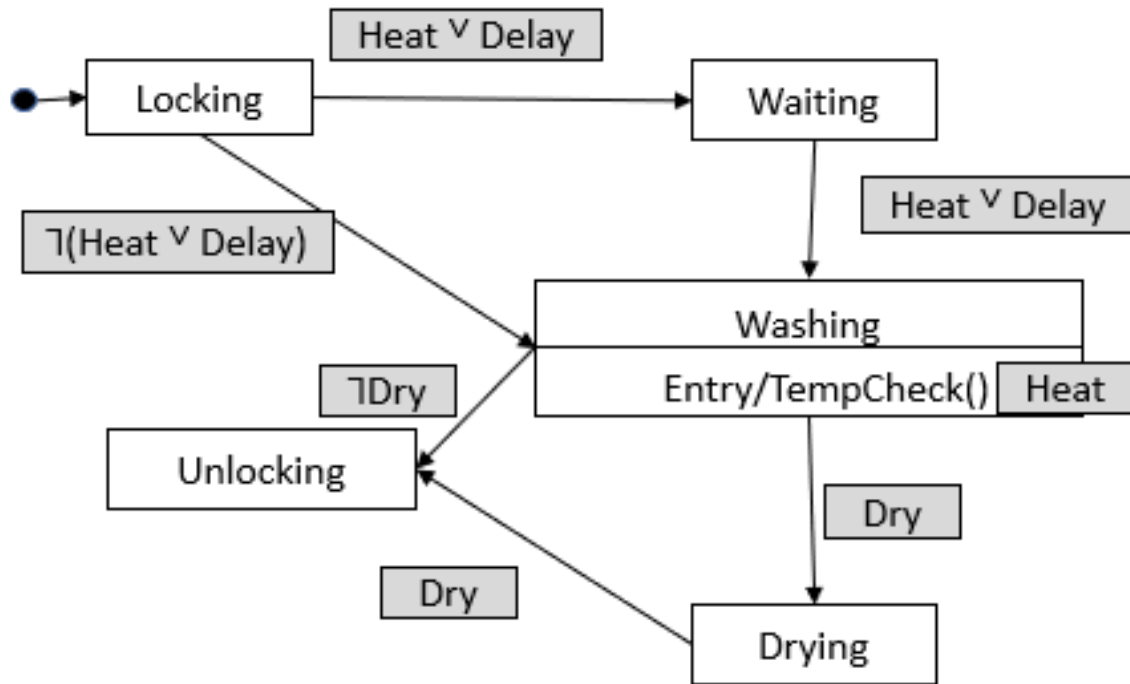
Different feature **configurations** result in different variants

PL models a **set** of related, but different products

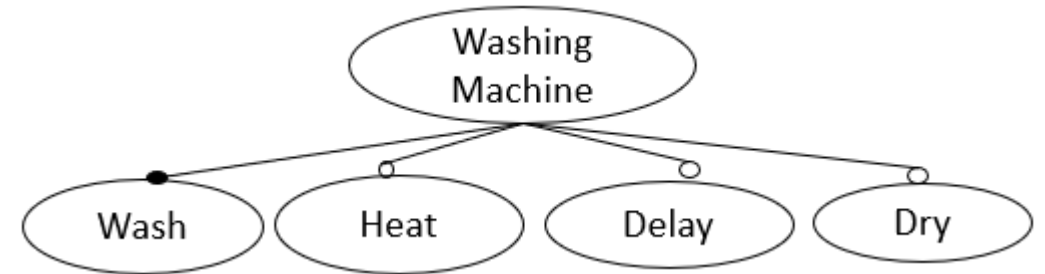


Washing Machine Product Line

Domain model



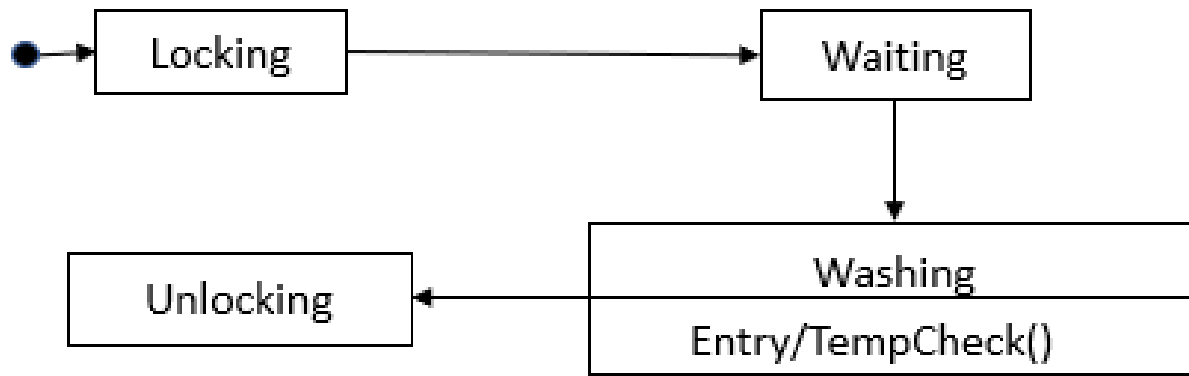
Feature model



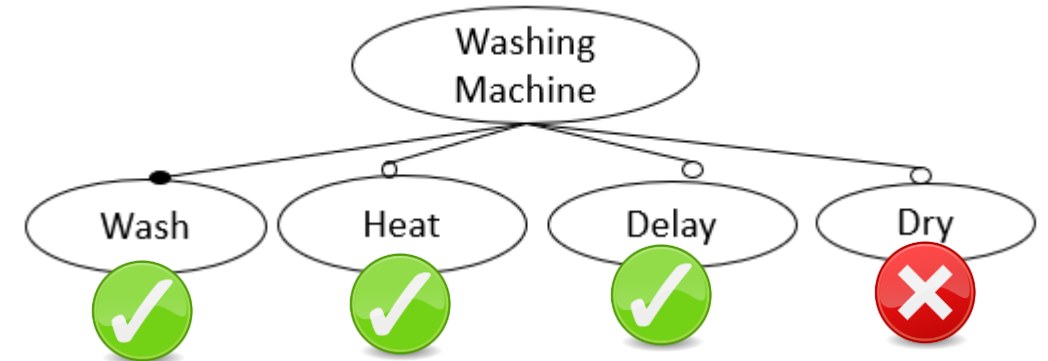
Presence conditions

Washing Machine Product Line

Variant



Feature model



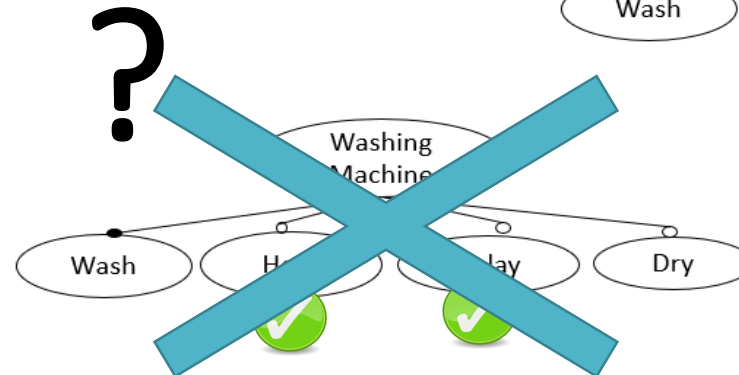
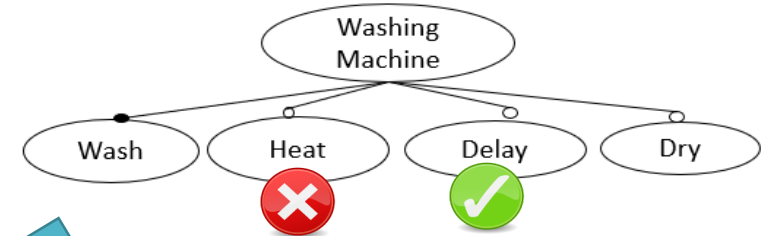
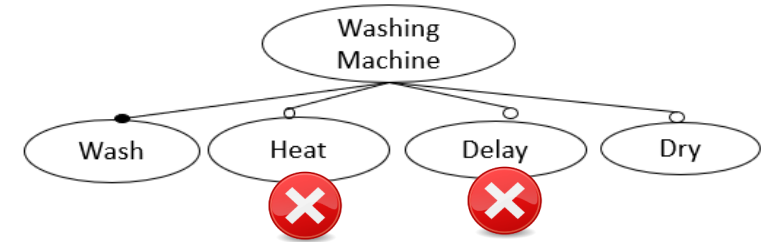
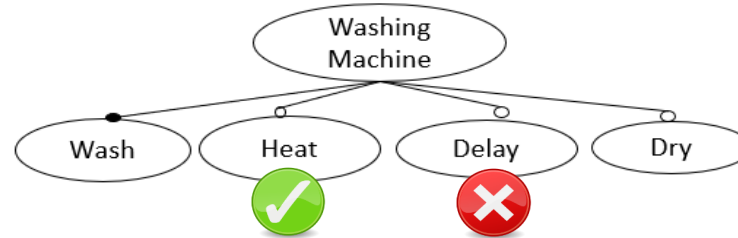
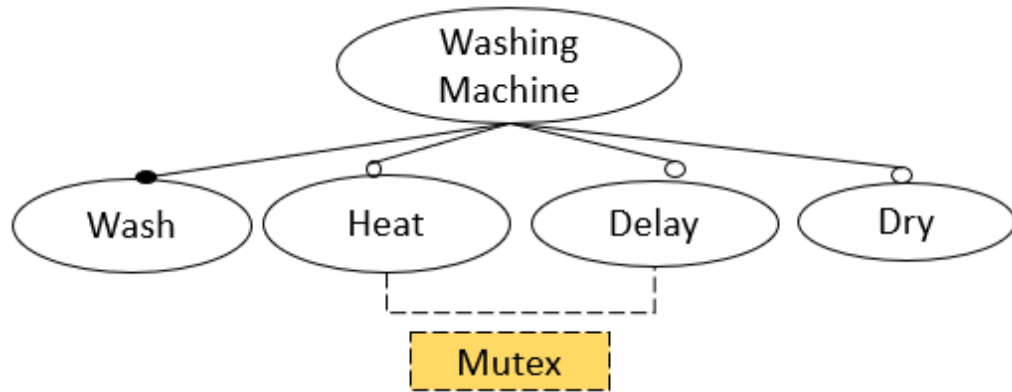
Two Different Kinds of Choices



	Variability	Design Uncertainty
Reason	Market demands for product variants	Incomplete information, design alternatives, stakeholder conflicts, etc.
Granularity	Features	Decisions
Expression	Product line (PL) models	Partial models
Semantics	Set of artifacts produced by combinations of features	Set of artifacts produced by combinations of decisions
Horizon	Long term	Short term

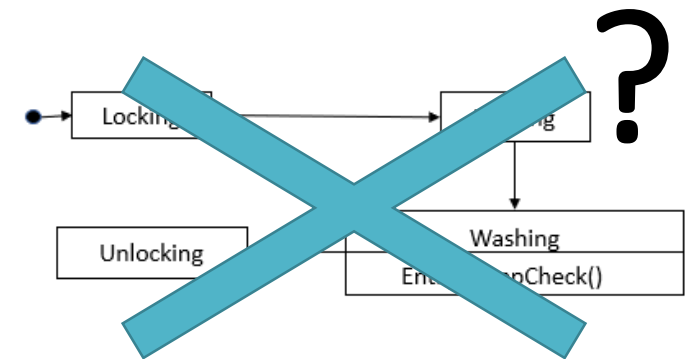
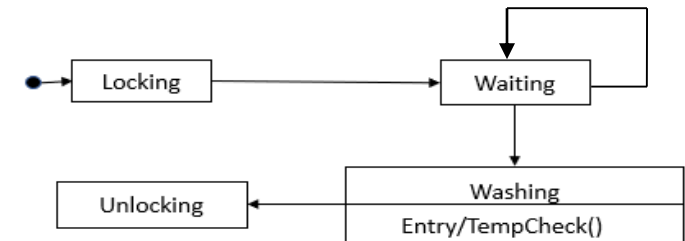
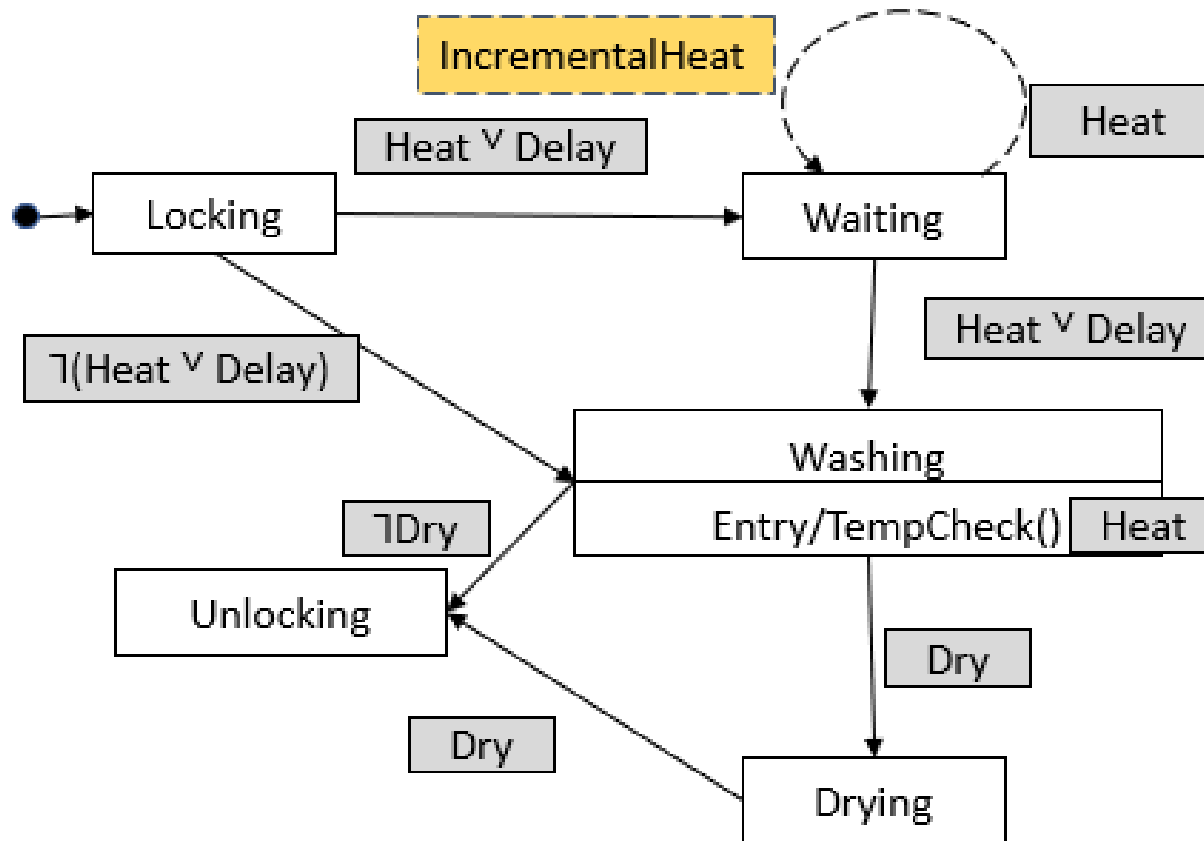
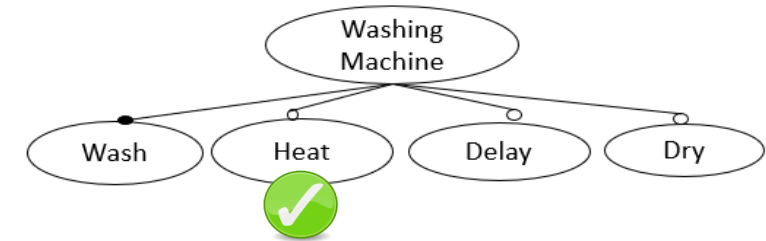
Vision paper
MODELS'17

Design 1: Mutex Features?



Uncertainty in the design of the feature model

Design 2: Incremental Heat?



Uncertainty in the design of the domain model

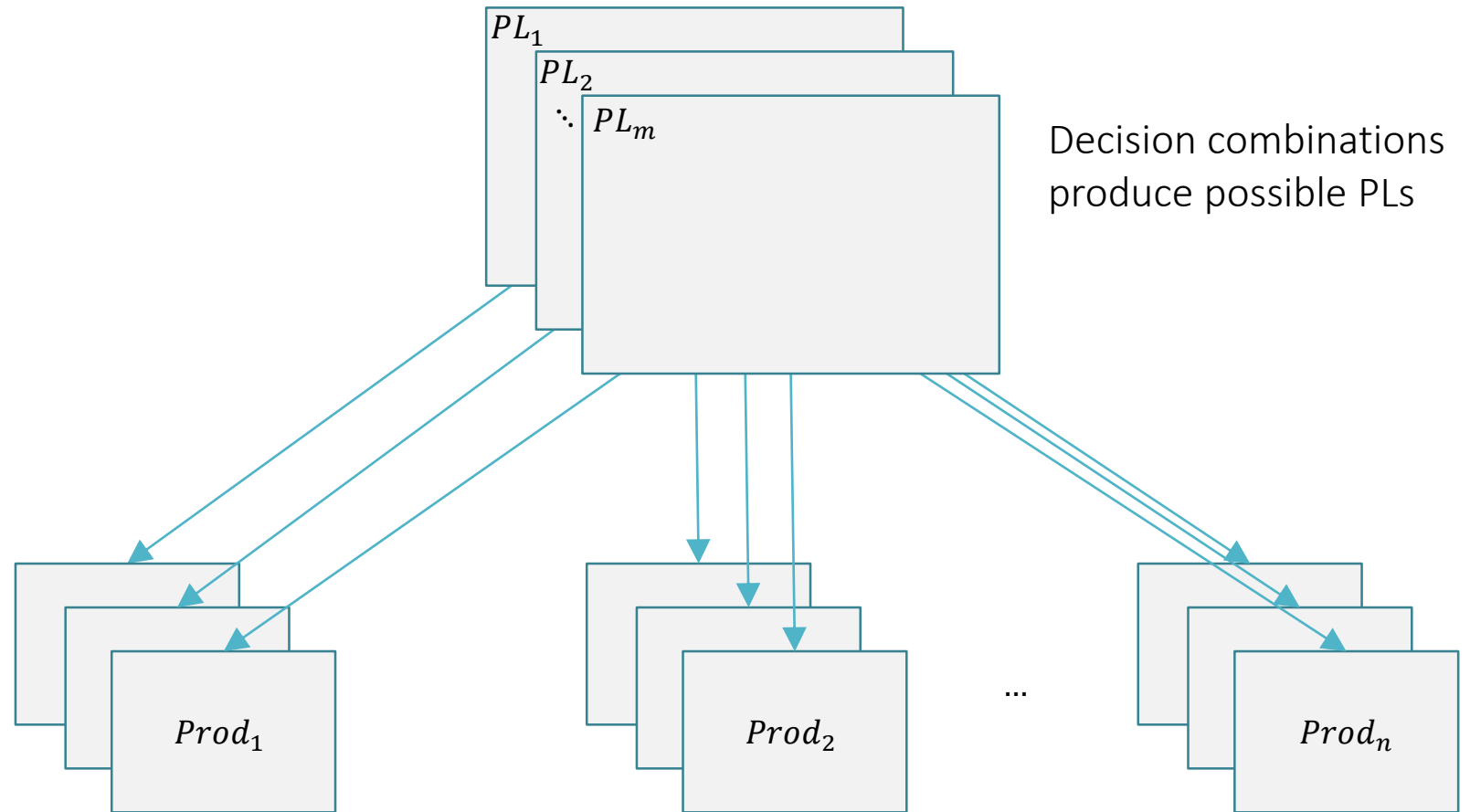
Software Product Lines with Design Choices

(SPLDCs)

Design choices can affect the Feature model, Domain model, Feature mapping

They define a **design space** of product lines

Given a space of product lines, which one should be selected (and why)?



Feature combinations produce possible products



Tyson: an SPLDC language

Textual Syntax

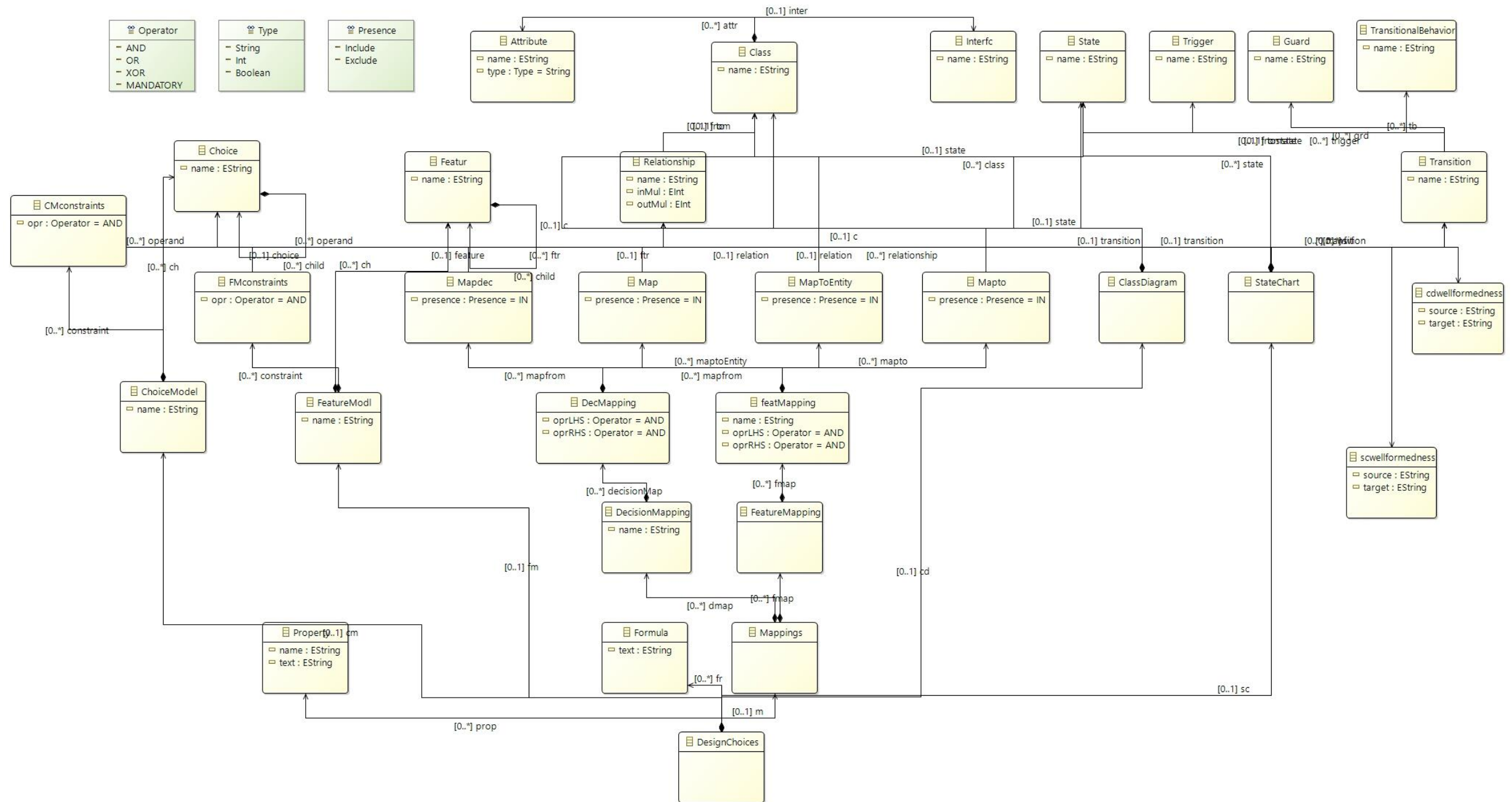
Supports Class Diagrams, Statecharts

Feature and Choice submodels (FM, CM)

Emphasis on expressing mappings

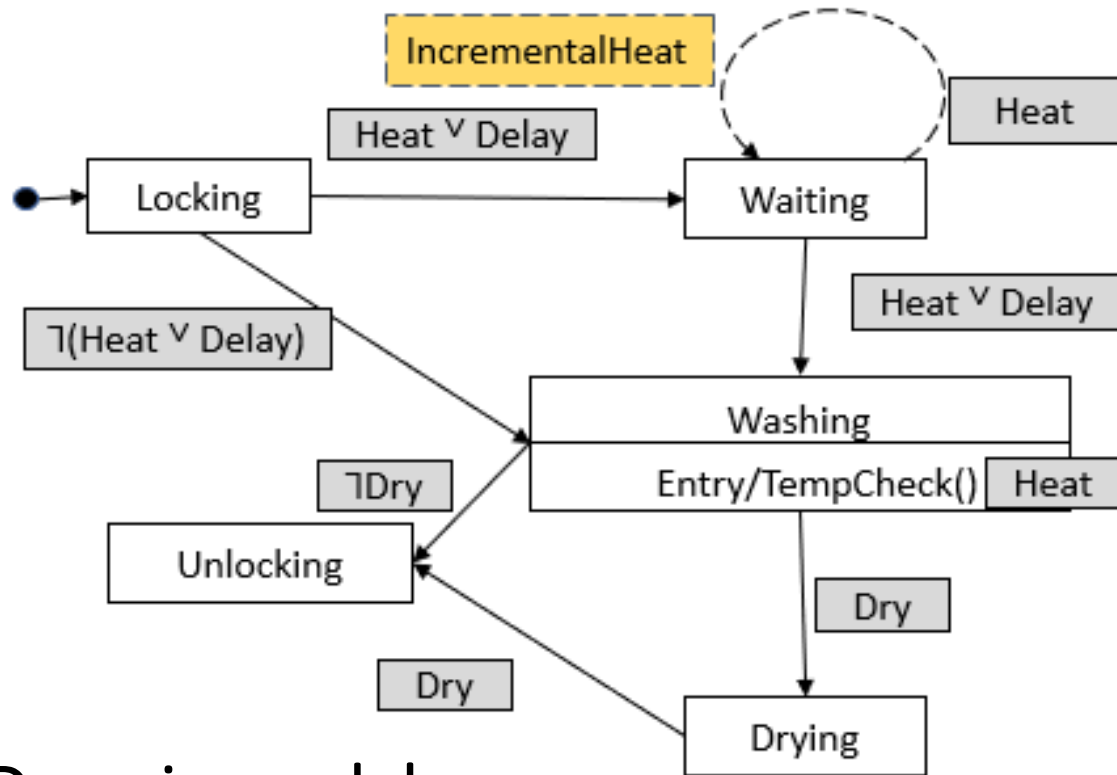
Alloy semantics

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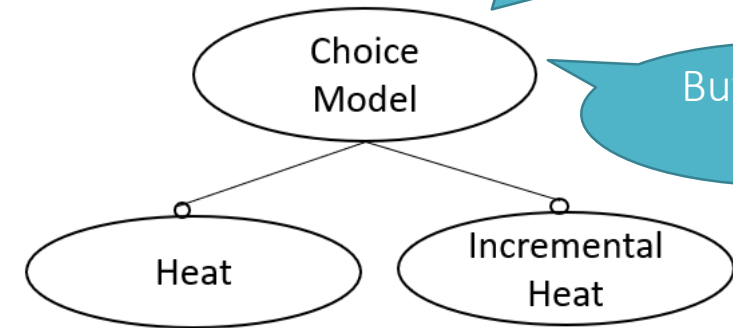
Currently: Limited Expressiveness

Looks an awful lot like a feature model!



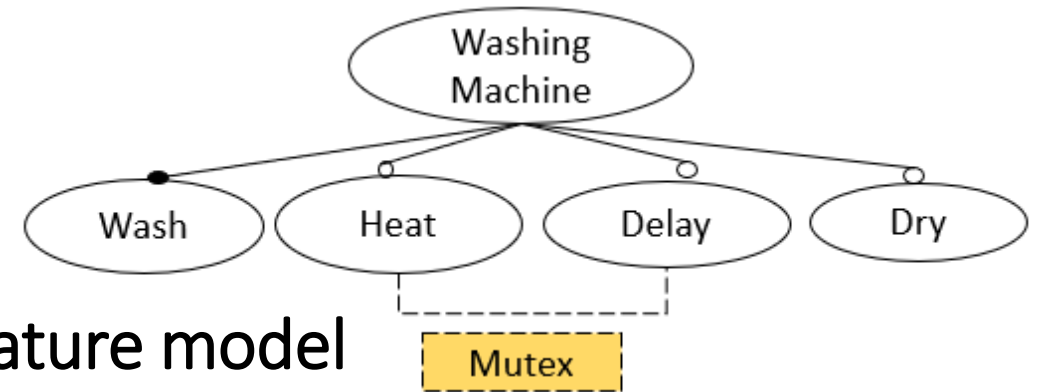
Domain model

Choice model



But not for long

Feature model



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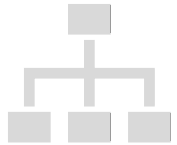
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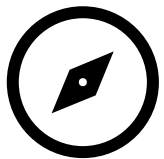
Software Product Lines with Design Choices



Motivation



How to model this design space?



What are relevant properties for exploring it?
How to check them?



What to do when properties are violated?

Constraining the Design Space using Properties

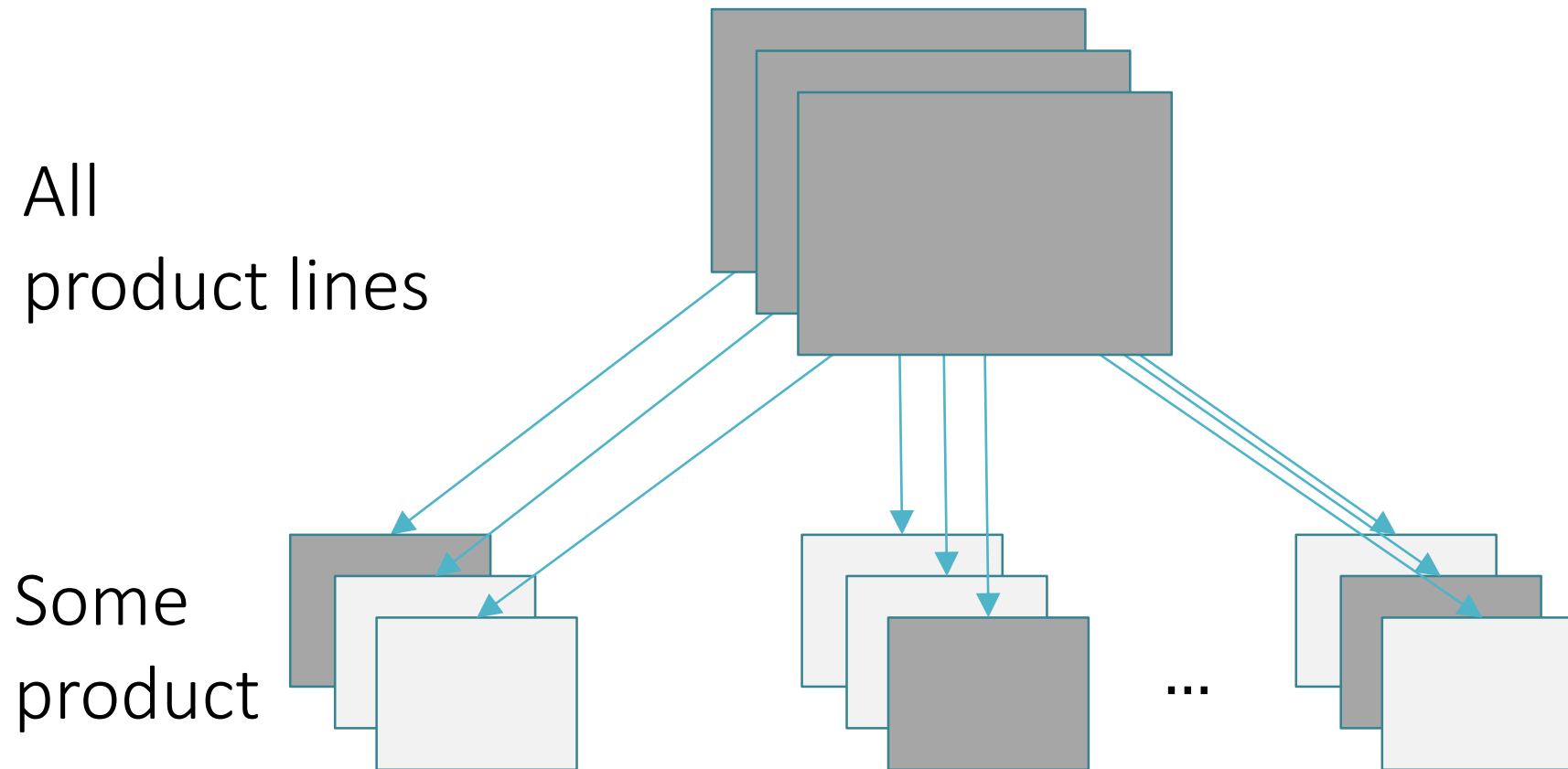
For a product-level property P, we define four SPLDC-level properties using the modalities:

Use **All** for **critical** properties and **Some** for **desirable** properties

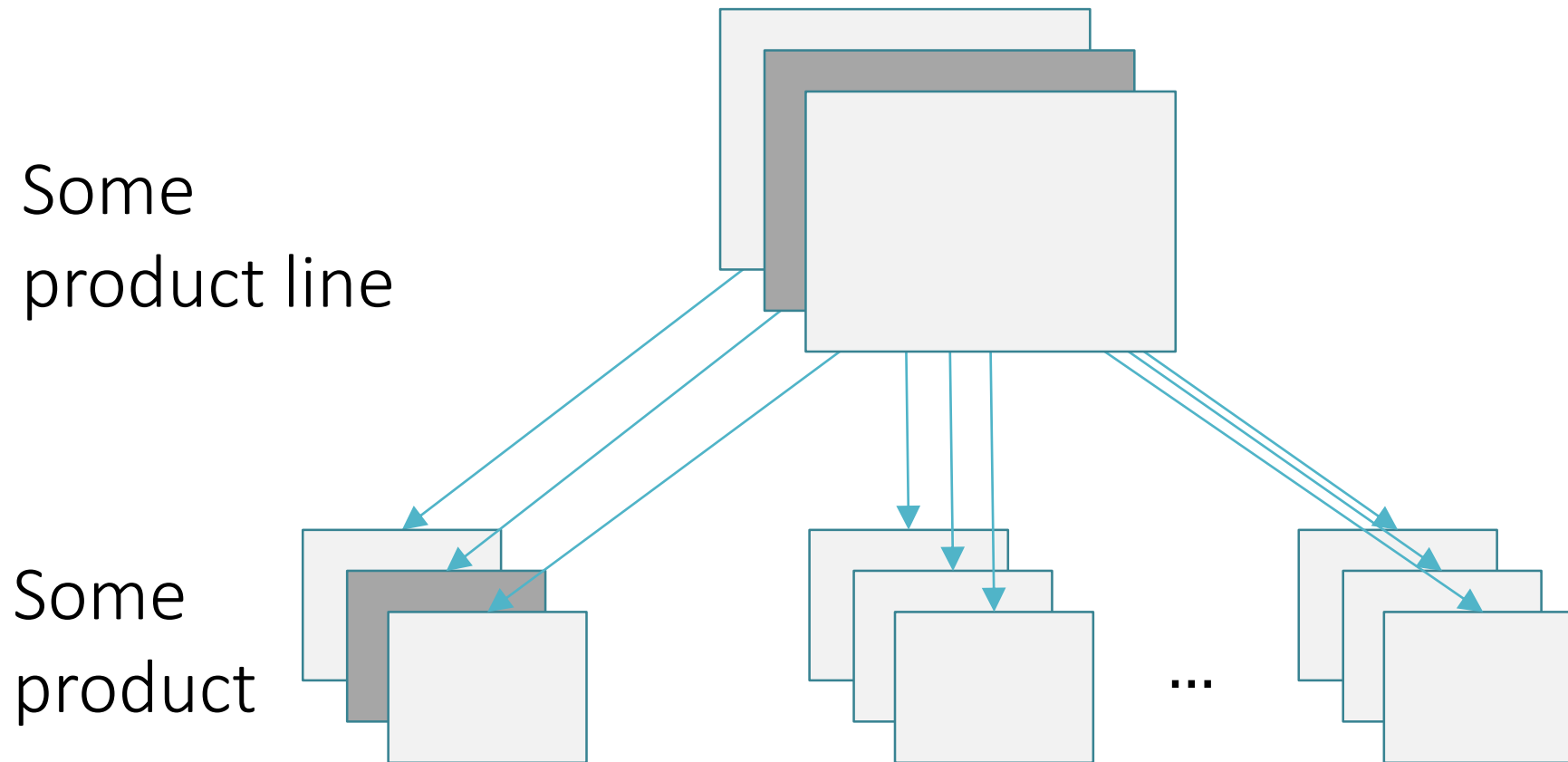
Use **Necessary** when you are **sure** it is needed and **Possible** when **unsure** but don't want to exclude the possibility

	Necessary for the product line	Possible for the product line
All products have P	All products in All product lines	All products in Some product line
Some products have P	Some product in All product lines	Some product in Some product line

Necessary-Some (*NS*)



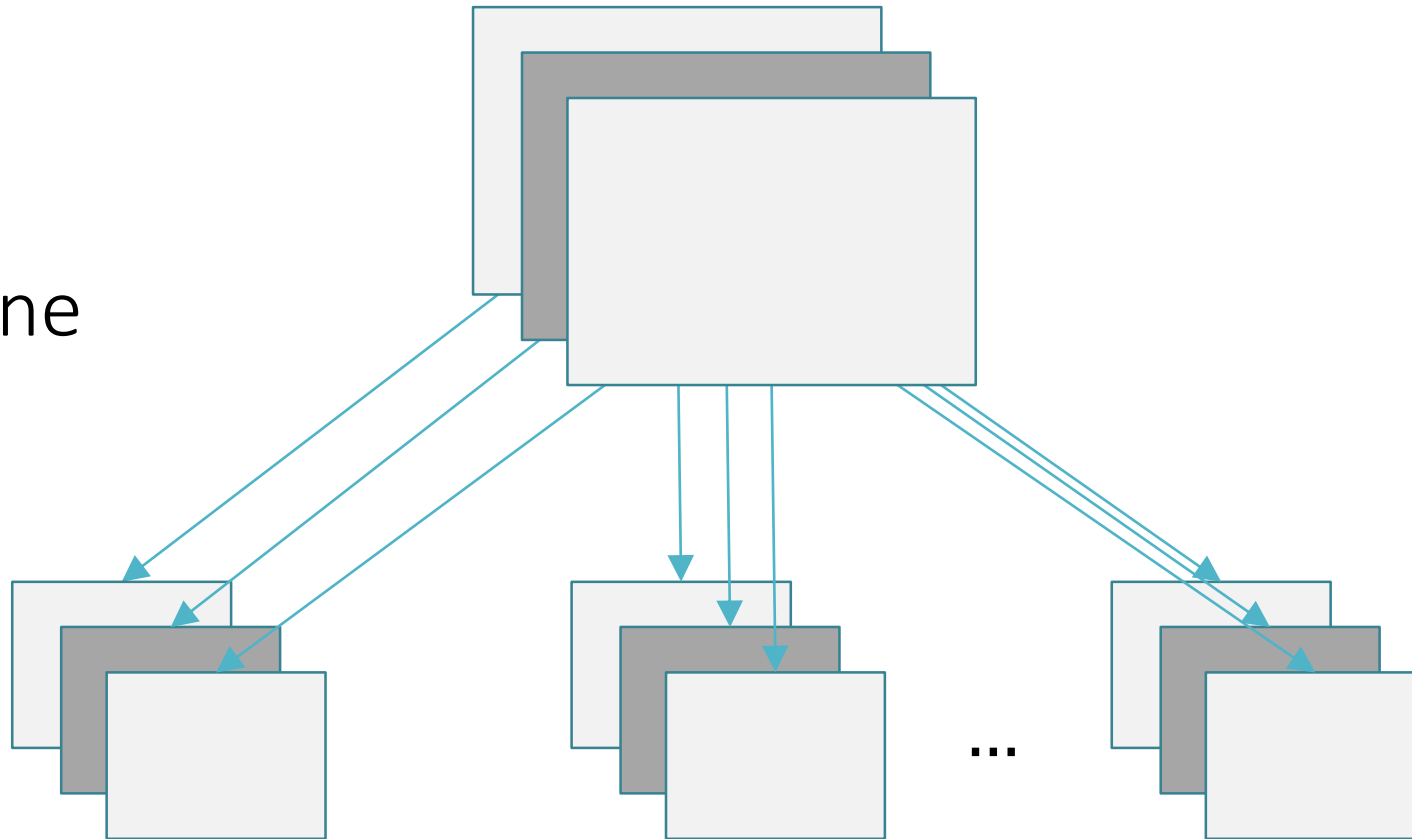
Possible-Some (PS)



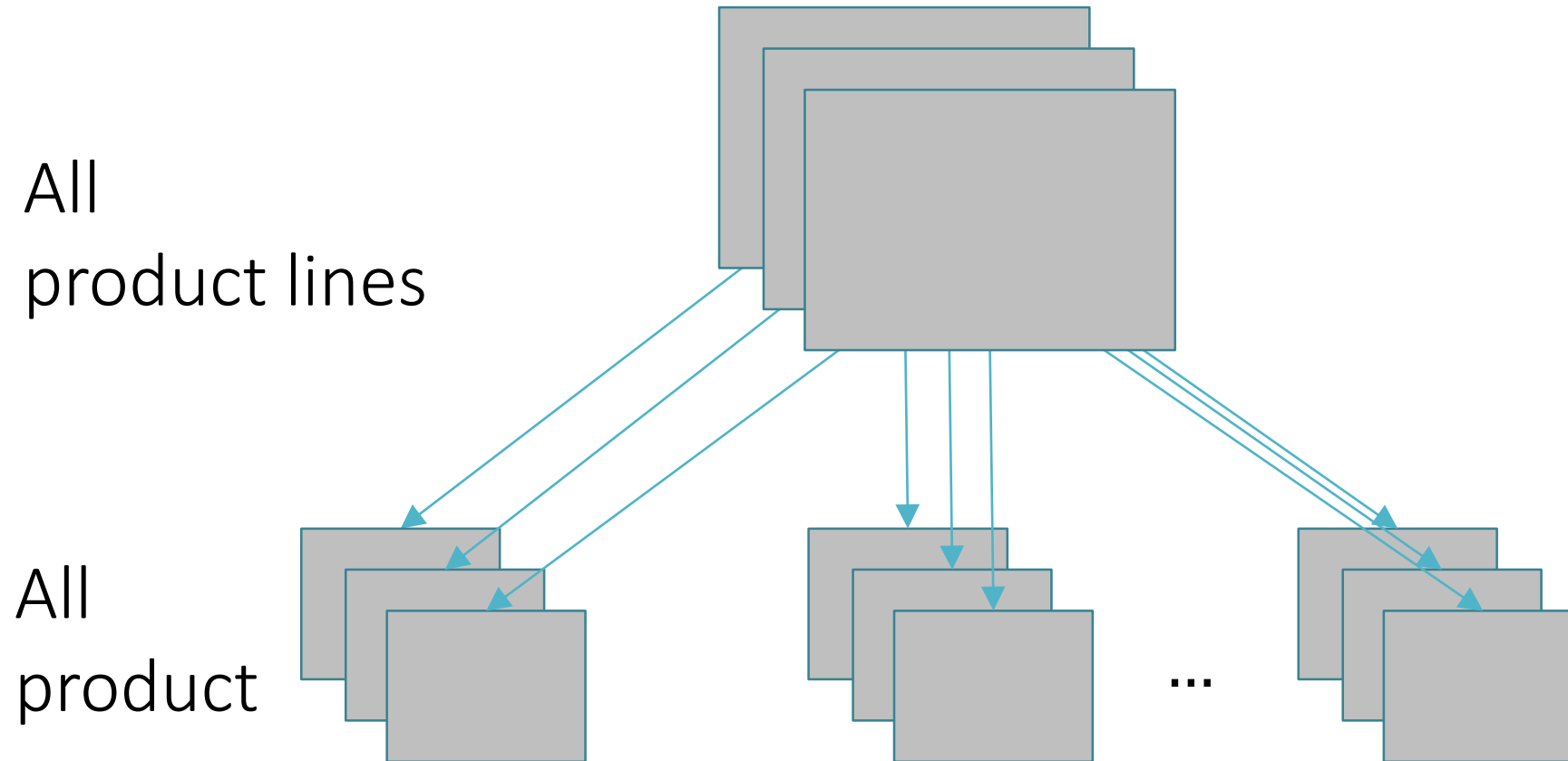
Possible-All (PA)

Some
product line

All
products

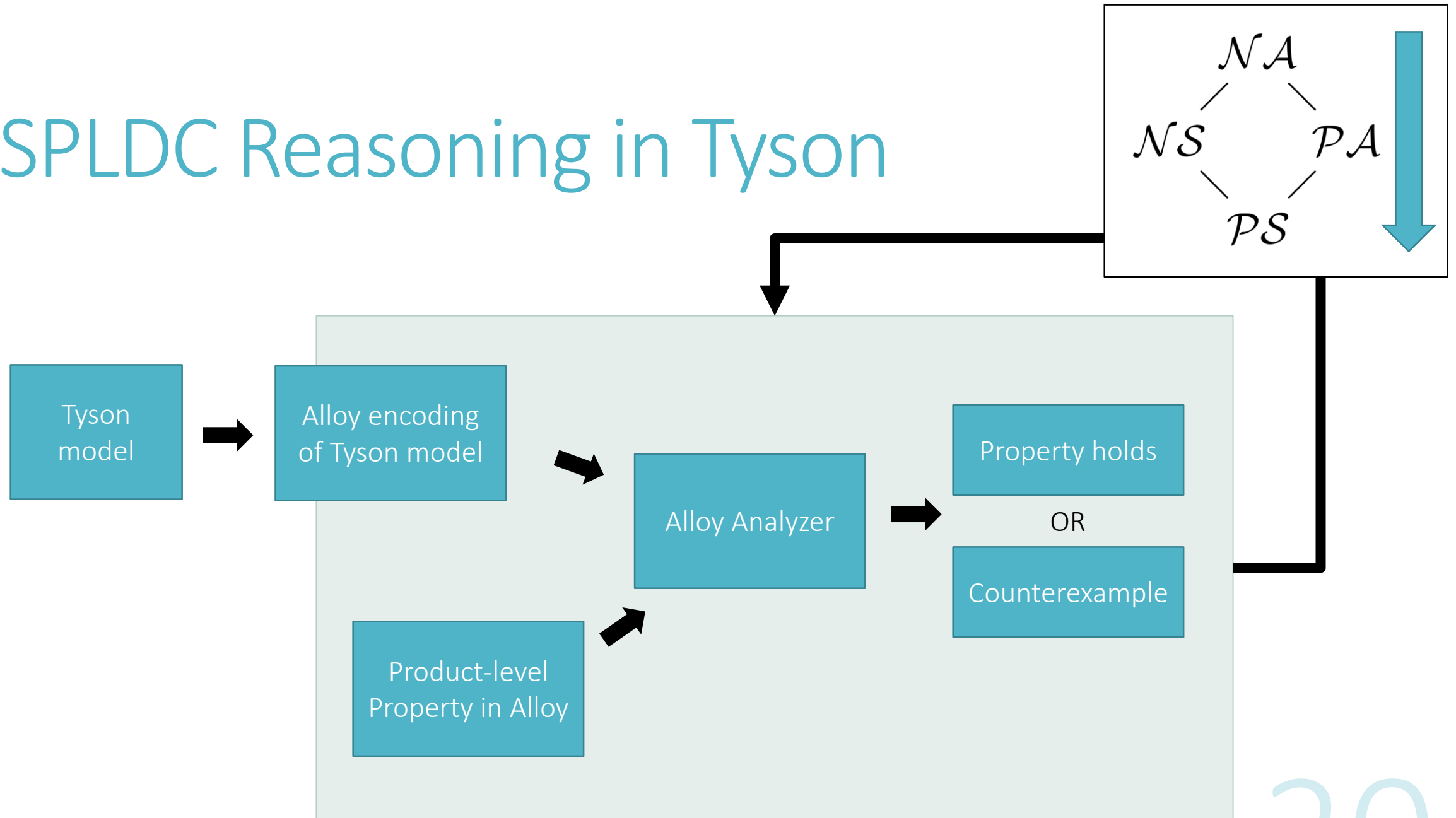


Necessary-All (NA)





SPLDC Reasoning in Tyson



Does property checking Tyson SPLDCs scale?

Reasonably

Evaluation

S.P.L.O.T.
Software Product Lines Online Tools

<http://splot-research.org/>

ATLANMOD

Metamodel zoo

30 Feature models

30 Choice models

30 Domain models

- a) Random combination
- b) Random mappings

Realistic
product lines

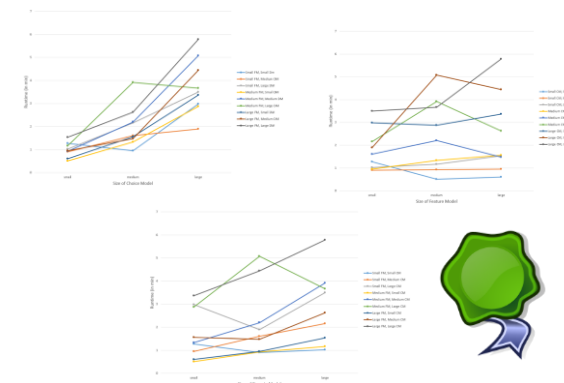
Fixed scope
(after pilots)

Alloy
Analyzer

$\mathcal{N}A$
 $\mathcal{N}S$ $\mathcal{P}A$
 $\mathcal{P}S$

Property check
result

Runtime



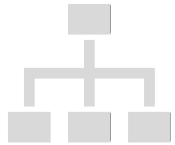
Using Description Logic to Maintain
Consistency between UML Models

Abstract. A software library is often modeled as a collection of UML
diagrams. These diagrams are used to describe the structure and behavior of the
library. In this paper, we propose a method for maintaining consistency between
these diagrams. We use Description Logic (DL) to represent the constraints
between the diagrams. We then use a DL reasoner to check for consistency.
If the library is inconsistent, the reasoner will return an error message.
This message can be used to identify the source of the inconsistency.

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between the diagrams. We then use a DL reasoner to check for consistency.
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3 Properties
Inspired from
Van Der Straeten et al. UML'03

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Next Steps

1. Improve expressiveness of choice models
 - Go beyond the closedness of feature modelling
 - Model the evolution/elicitation of uncertainty
2. Modularize Tyson
 - Who needs yet another DSL? UML Papyrus profile? MPS module?
3. Implement the property-based design space exploration vision of [MODELS'17]
 - Some very interesting properties of the lattice structure
4. Go beyond Alloy
 - Second order reasoners, Alloy*, QBF, ...
5. Apply to reuse of pull-based software development

Towards Reasoning about Product Lines with Design Choices



Navpreet Kaur



Michalis Famelis
@MFamelis



Tyson: <https://bitbucket.org/Navpreet15/dsl/>

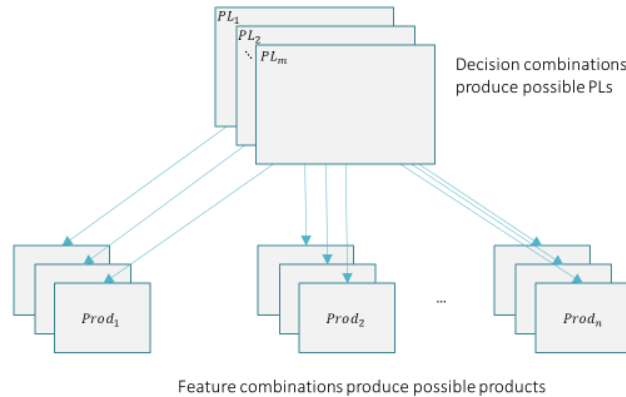
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