

Advanced Software Engineering

• • •

Product Line Engineering in Software-Intensive Systems

Variable Products



(Software) Products are getting increasingly variable,
requiring flexible configuration and
development/manufacturing

Product Configuration - Car



NEW MONDEO

Recommended OTR Price Range from £22,000 †

[Build & Price](#)

[Buy Online](#)

[Hybrid](#)

Model

Diesel (7) ▲

MANUAL TRANSMISSION ▼

AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION ▲

2.0 Duratorq TDCi 150PS PowerShift Auto i

2.0 Duratorq TDCi 180PS PowerShift Auto ⚠

2.0 Duratorq TDCi 180PS PowerShift Auto AWD ⚠

Show All Diesel



Exterior

Interior



Product Configuration - Computer



[View gallery](#)

Can't decide? We're here to help.

Processor
Which processor is right for you?

2.4GHz quad-core
8th-generation Intel Core i5 processor, Turbo Boost up to 4.1GHz

2.8GHz quad-core
8th-generation Intel Core i7 processor, Turbo Boost up to 4.7GHz + \$300.00

Memory
How much memory is right for you?

8GB 2133MHz LPDDR3 memory

16GB 2133MHz LPDDR3 memory + \$200.00

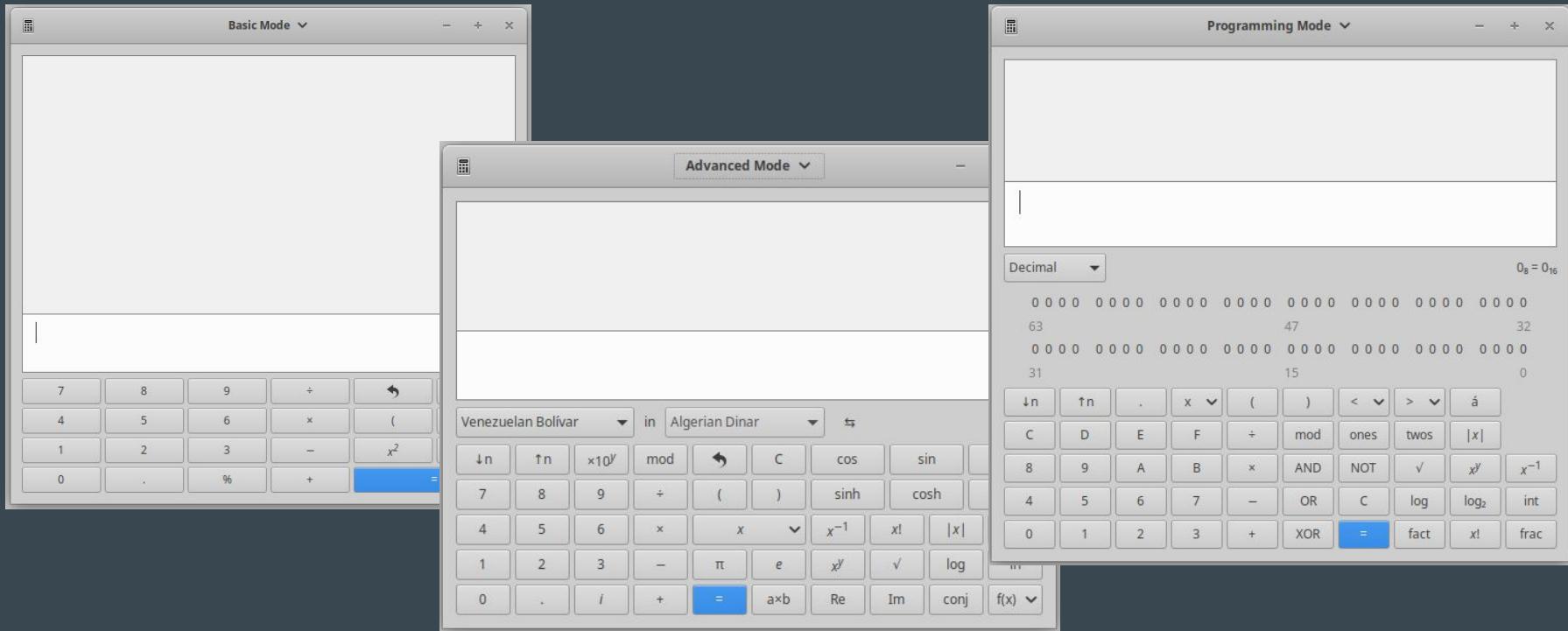
Storage
How much storage is right for you?

256GB SSD storage

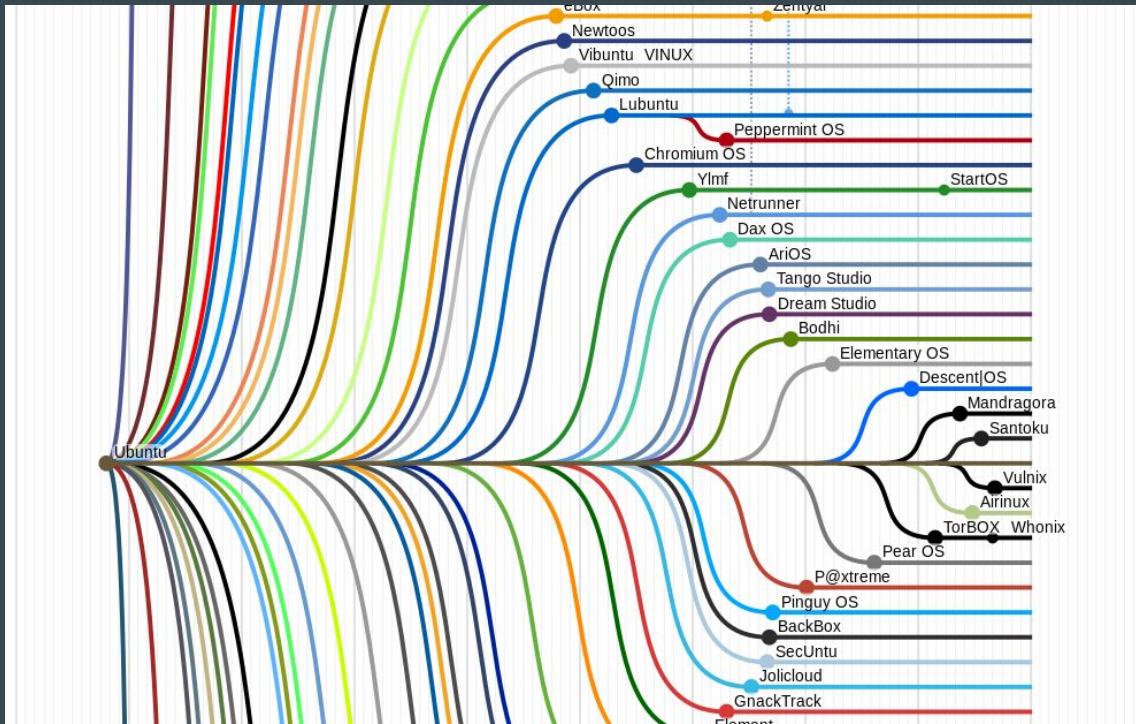
512GB SSD storage + \$200.00

Variability in Software

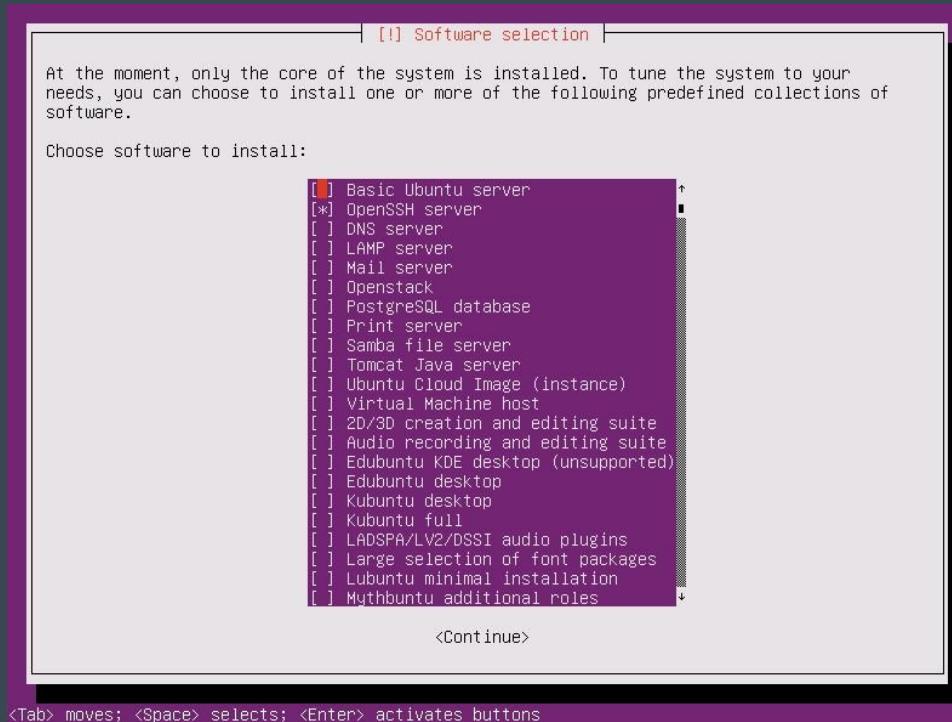
Calculator Variants



Ubuntu Family Tree



Ubuntu Server Configuration



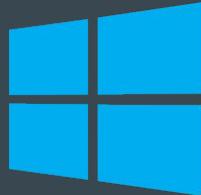
Spring (Boot) Initializer

The screenshot shows the Spring Initializr web application interface. The top navigation bar includes the Spring logo and the text "Spring Initializr" and "Bootstrap your application". Below the header, there are tabs for "Project" (selected), "Maven Project" (highlighted in green), and "Gradle Project". Under "Language", "Java" is selected. Under "Spring Boot", version "2.2.2" is selected. In the "Project Metadata" section, the "Group" is set to "com.example" and the "Artifact" is "demo". There is an "Options" link. The "Dependencies" section has a search icon and a filter icon. The "Developer Tools" section is expanded and lists three options: "Spring Boot DevTools" (described as providing fast application restarts, LiveReload, and configurations for enhanced development experience), "Lombok" (described as a Java annotation library for reducing boilerplate code), and "Spring Configuration Processor" (described as generating metadata for developers to offer contextual help and code completion when working with custom configuration keys). Each developer tool has a circular selection button to its right.

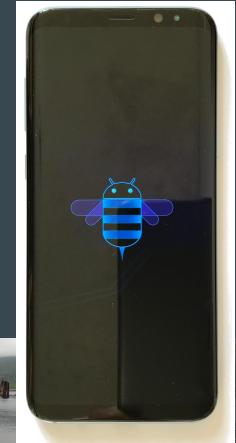
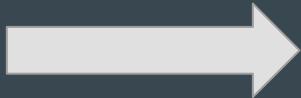
<https://start.spring.io/>

Software-Intensive Systems

Many variants of Software-Intensive Systems



GnuPG



(Software) Product Line Engineering

What is a Software Product Line?

“A **software product line** is a set of **software-intensive systems** that **share a common, managed set of features** satisfying the specific needs of a **particular market segment** or mission and that are developed from a **common set of core assets** in a prescribed way.”

What is a Software Product Line?

“A **set of programs** is **considered** to constitute **a family**, whenever it is **worthwhile** to study programs from the set by **first studying the common properties** of the set and **then determining the special properties** of the individual family members.”

What is a Feature?

“A prominent or distinctive **user-visible/-perceivable aspect**, quality, or characteristic of a (software) system.”

Sidenote: Several definitions of a feature, Rabiser 2016 states 28 definitions

What is Software Product Line Engineering?

“Software product line engineering refers to software engineering methods, tools and techniques for creating a **collection of similar software systems** from a **shared set of software assets** using a common means of production.”

Software Product Line Characteristics

collection of similar software systems - family

- operating system, ERP system, ...

shared set of software assets - reuse of commonalities

- code, architecture, requirements, ...

for a specific domain - domain engineering

- steel milling, calculator, cell phone OS, ...

Benefits

- Improved productivity
- Increased quality
- Increased reliability
- Decreased cost
- Decreased certification costs - Really? -> Boeing 737Max disaster
- Decreased labor needs
- Decreased time to market

SPLs induce Complexity

- 33 independent, optional features construct a **unique variant** for **every person on this planet**
- 320 independent, optional features construct **more variants** than **atoms estimated in the universe**



Types of Variability

Variability in Time vs. in Space

Variability in Time - **Releases**

- Different **versions** of an artifact that are **valid from a different point in time**

Variability in Space - **Variants**

- An **artifact** that comes in **different forms** at the **same time**

Variability by Time

Compile Time - e.g. variability within the source code

Build Time - e.g. variability via build tools

Linking/Binding Time - e.g. variability via Dependency Injection

Runtime - dynamic variability via e.g. OSGI or service discovery

Implementing Variability

Implementing Variability

Parameterization

Configuration Constants

Object Orientation

Dependency Injection

Aspect Orientation

Parameterization

```
ls --help
Usage: ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...
List information about the FILEs (the current directory by default).
Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
 -a, --all            do not ignore entries starting with .
 -A, --almost-all    do not list implied . and ..
 --author            with -l, print the author of each file
```

```
public void ls(String... args) {
    List<String> arguments = Arrays.asList(args);
    if (arguments.contains("-a")) {
        doSomething();
    } else if (arguments.contains("-b")) {
        doSomethingElse();
    }
}
```

Clone & Own ‘Variability’



```
List<String> readFile(String fileName) throws IOException {  
    List<String> lines = new ArrayList<>();  
    Path filePath = Paths.get(fileName);  
    lines = Files.readAllLines(filePath);  
    return lines;  
}
```



```
List<String> readFile1(String fileName) throws IOException {  
    List<String> lines = new ArrayList<>();  
    Path filePath = Paths.get(fileName);  
    Charset charSet = Charset.forName("UTF-8");  
    lines = Files.readAllLines(filePath, charSet);  
    return lines;  
}
```

Build Tool Variability

```
● ● ●  
<profile>  
  <id>distribution</id>  
  <properties>  
    <provided.by>Provided by CDLFlex</provided.by>  
    <distribution.release.url>http://cdl.at/arti/libs-release-local</distribution.release.url>  
    <distribution.snapshot.url>http://cdl.at/arti/libs-snapshot-local</distribution.snapshot.url>  
    <download.url>http://cdl.at/arti/libs-release-local/org/cdlflex/ahy/cdlflex-ahy</download.url>  
    <download.user>ahy_update</download.user>  
    <download.pw>XXX</download.pw>  
  </properties>  
  <activation>  
    <activeByDefault>true</activeByDefault>  
  </activation>  
</profile>
```



```
mvn clean install -Pdistribution -DskipTests=true
```

Conditional Compilation



```
public final static boolean FEATURE_1 = true;
public final static boolean FEATURE_2 = false;

public void doSomething() {
    if (FEATURE_1) {
        doSomethingElse();
    } else if (FEATURE_2) {
        doAnotherThing();
    }
}
```

Configuration Constants

```
public static final long BASE = 100;

public boolean doSomething() {
    if (pressure * BASE > boilingPoint) {
        return true;
    } else {
        return false;
    }
}
```

E.g. in combination with external definition files

Object Orientation

Template

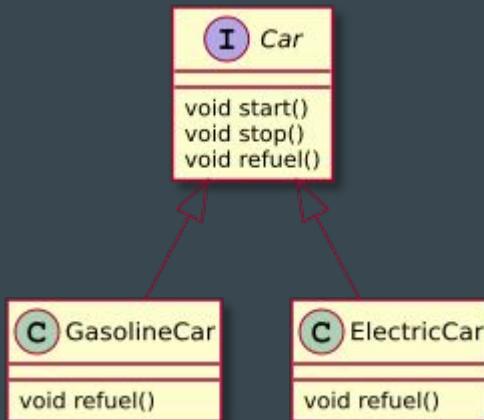
Interface

Factory

Strategy

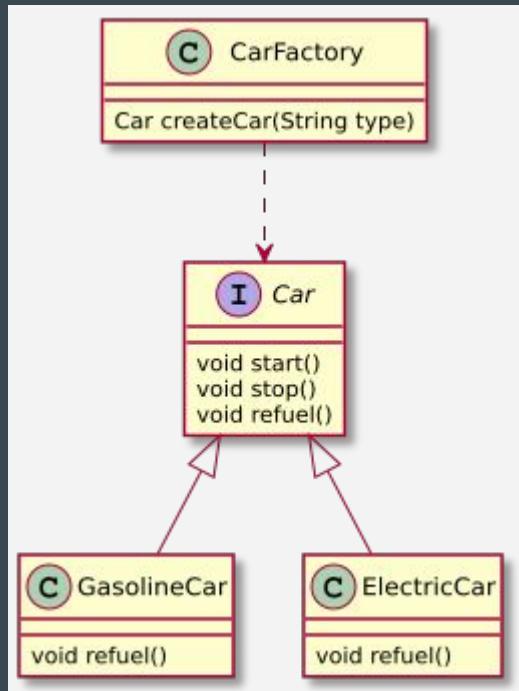
Decorator

Interface



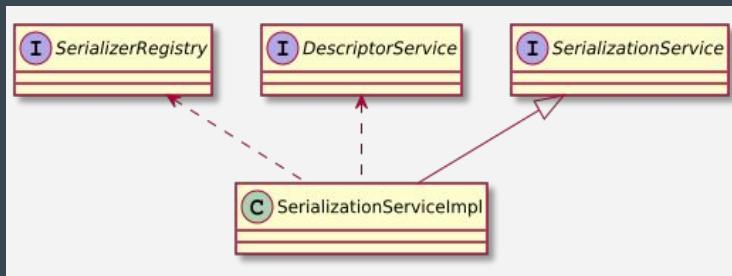
```
● ● ●  
interface Car {  
    void start();  
    void stop();  
    void refuel();  
}  
  
public class ElectricCar implements Car {  
    void refuel() {  
        chargeBattery();  
    }  
}  
  
public class GasolineCar implements Car {  
    void refuel() {  
        fillupTank();  
    }  
}
```

Factory Pattern



```
public class CarFactory {  
    Car createCar(String type) {  
        if (type.equals("Electric")) {  
            return new ElectricCar();  
        } else if (type.equals("Gasoline")) {  
            return new GasolineCar();  
        } else { }  
    }  
  
    interface Car {  
        void refuel();  
    }  
  
    public class ElectricCar implements Car {  
        @Override  
        public void refuel() {  
            doSomething();  
        }  
    }  
  
    public class GasolineCar implements Car {  
        @Override  
        public void refuel() {  
            doSomething();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Dependency Injection



```
<bean id="serializationService"
      class="org.openengsb.SerializationServiceImpl">
    <property name="serializerRegistry" ref="serializerRegistry"/>
    <property name="descriptorService" ref="descriptorService"/>
</bean>
```

But wait... there's more

Variability Modeling

Variability Modeling

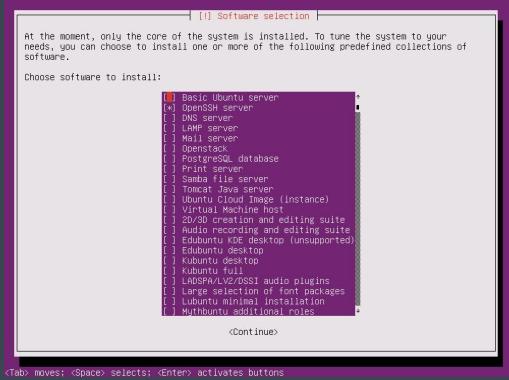
Feature Modeling - Kang et. al. 1990

Decision Modeling - McCabe et.al. 1993

Orthogonal Variability Modeling - Pohl et.al. 2005

UML-based Variability Modeling

Other approaches - Superimposed Modeling, Delta Modeling, CVL, TVL



The screenshot shows a terminal window with three colored window buttons (red, yellow, green) at the top. The terminal displays the following Java code:

```
public void ls(String... args) {
    List<String> arguments = Arrays.asList(args);
    if (arguments.contains("-a")) {
        doSomething();
    } else if (arguments.contains("-b")) {
        doSomethingElse();
    }
}
```

Base Artifacts e.g. code

Variability Model



Configuration



Software Generation

The 2 Lifecycles

Domain Engineering

- Domain Analysis
- Domain representation
- Domain implementation
- Development **for Reuse**

Application Engineering

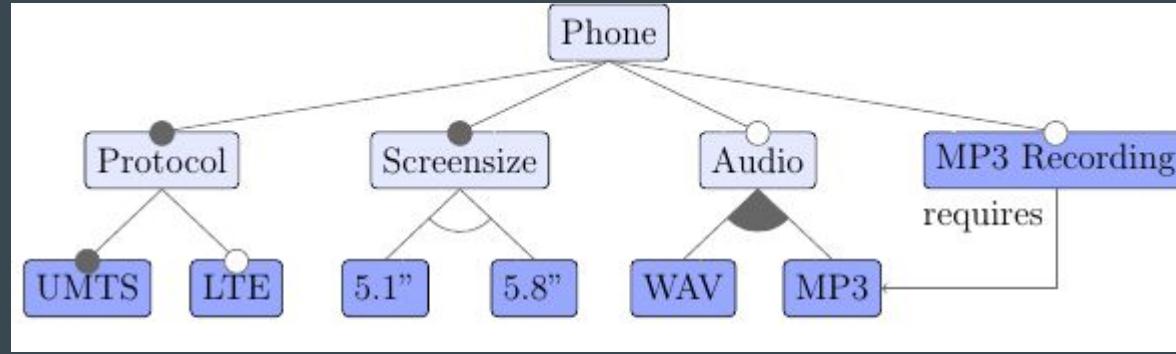
- Product selection
- Product derivation
- Development **by Reuse**

Decision Modeling

| Name | Description | Range | Cardinality | Relevancy/Constraints |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| LTE | Is LTE supported? | true false | | |
| Screensize | How big is the screen? | 5.1" 5.8" | | |
| Audio | Which audio types are supported? | WAV MP3 | 1:2 | |
| Recording | Is MP3 recording supported? | true false | | requires Audio.MP3 |

Decision models cover **variability only**

Feature Modeling

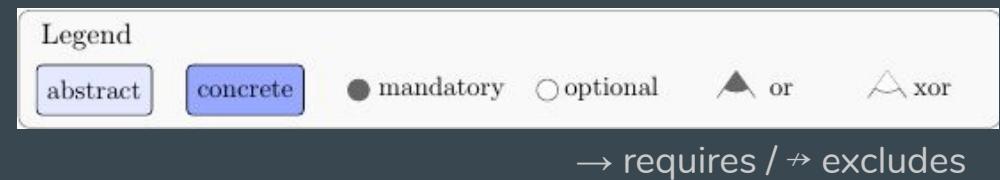
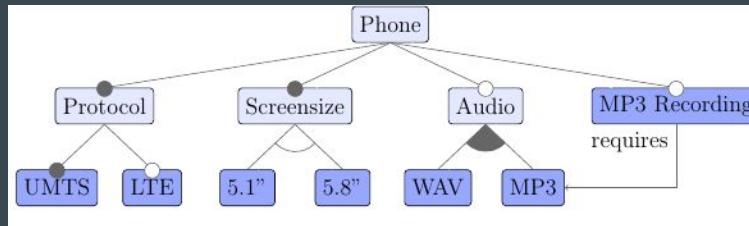


Feature Models

Feature Models

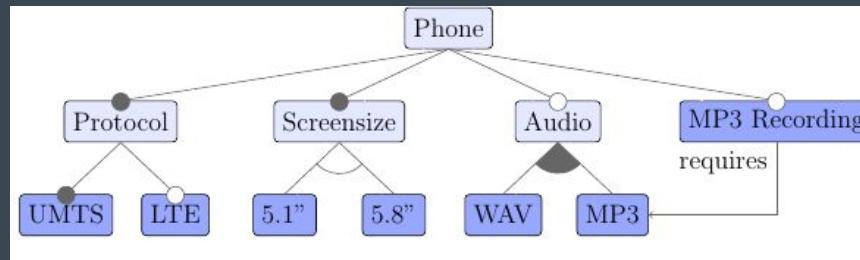
Feature Models

- Family of visual description languages
- allows to describe a set of features and their dependencies
- depict a set of valid combinations of features = **configurations**
- → requires / $\not\rightarrow$ excludes



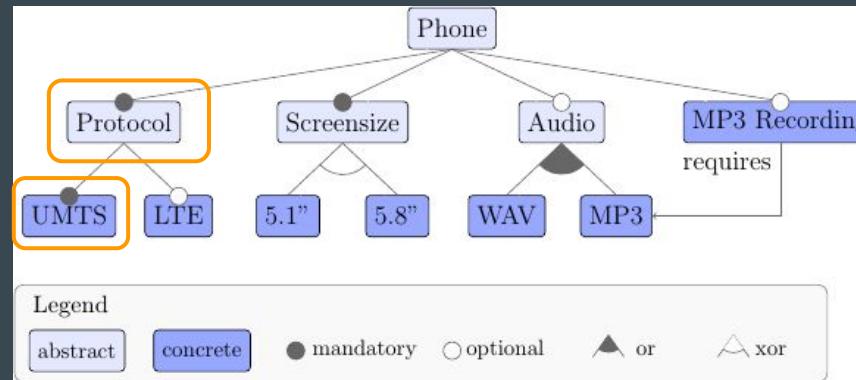
Feature Tree

- structure hierarchically the set of features in a tree = **feature tree**
- **root feature** = name of the modeled system
- (top to bottom) from most generalised features to most specialized one
- describe the system in several level of increasing details
- express refinement relationships



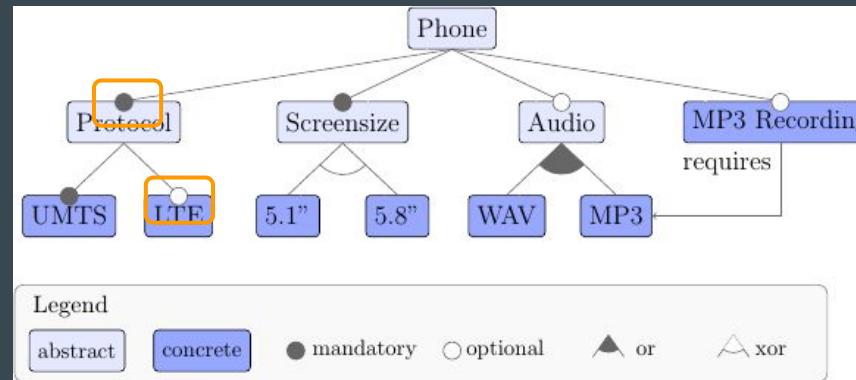
Feature Models

- Abstract Features
 - Act as **nodes for structuring** the feature tree
 - **Cannot be selected** in a configuration
- Concrete Features
 - Represent specific features that **can be selected** in a configuration



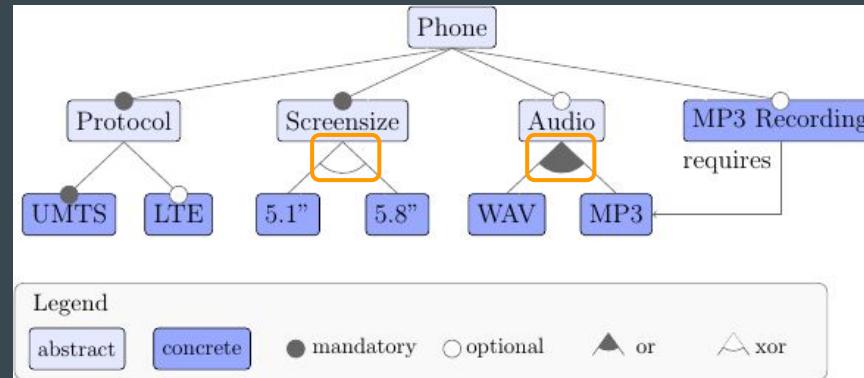
Feature Models

- Mandatory features
 - if the parent is selected, the **child feature is necessarily selected**
- Optional Features
 - if the parent is selected, the **child feature can be selected**, or not



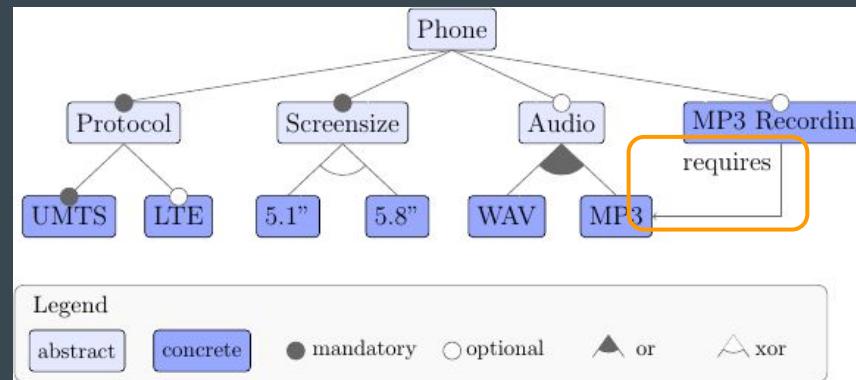
Feature Models

- OR Features
 - if the parent is selected, **at least one feature** involved in the group **has to be selected**
- XOR Features
 - if the parent is selected, **exactly one feature** involved in the group **has to be selected**



Feature Models

- → requires
 - if the premise is selected, the **conclusion is also selected**
- ↗ excludes
 - the two features are **mutually exclusive**



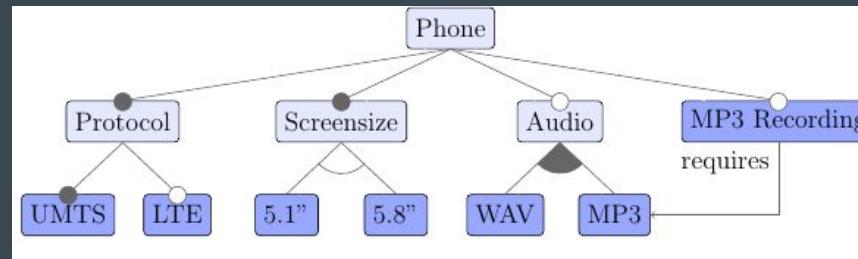
Configurations

1. {phone, protocol, umts, screensize, 5.1}
2. {phone, protocol, umts, screensize, 5.8}
3. {phone, protocol, umts, lte, screensize, 5.1}
4. {phone, protocol, umts, lte, screensize, 5.8}
5. {phone, protocol, umts, screensize, 5.1, audio, wav}
6. {phone, protocol, umts, screensize, 5.8, audio, wav}
7. {phone, protocol, umts, lte, screensize, 5.1, audio, wav}
8. {phone, protocol, umts, lte, screensize, 5.8, audio, wav}

- Configurations are validated using SAT Solvers
- Problems to solve are NP-complete

Feature Models

- **understandable and compact** way to express variability
- **combinatorial explosion** of the possible software variants
- **potentially large number** of represented software systems
- **mapping** to artifacts needs to be **defined explicitly**
- **Software generator** needs to be implemented



Take away messages

- **Variability is everywhere**
 - Like software is everywhere
 - Numerous artefacts, domains, kinds of systems are subject to customization
- **Engineering variability can be hard**
 - Exponential number of products
 - Basic or sophisticated techniques (than span your entire cursus) exist
- **You're now aware of that!**
 - Recognize variability
 - Re-visit your cursus and body of knowledge under the angle of variability
 - Apply state-of-the-art techniques