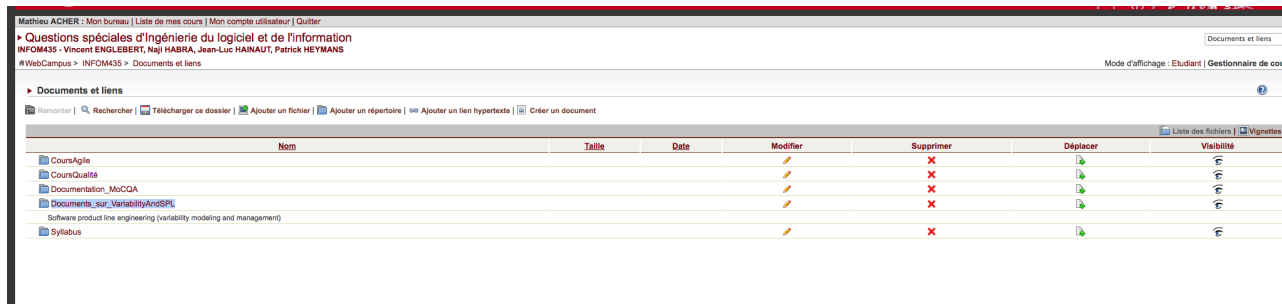




University of Namur
PReCISE Research Centre

Material

- http://www.fundp.ac.be/etudes/cours/page_view/INFOM435/
 - Folder: “Documents_sur_VariabilityAndSPL”
 - Slides, exercises, evaluation



- Email: macher@fundp.ac.be

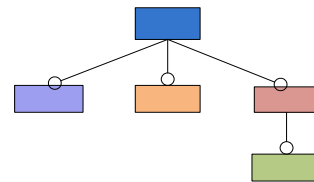
Previously

- **Variability Modeling**

- the importance of modeling variability
- the formalism of feature models
- feature models + other artefacts

- **Practice**

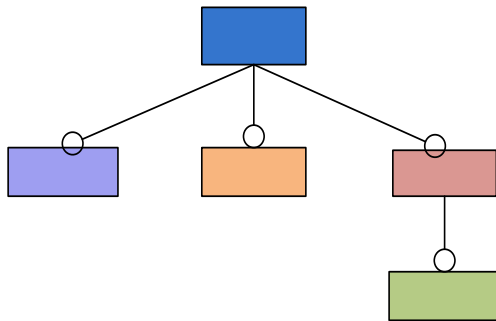
- Existing car configurators
- TVL (language)



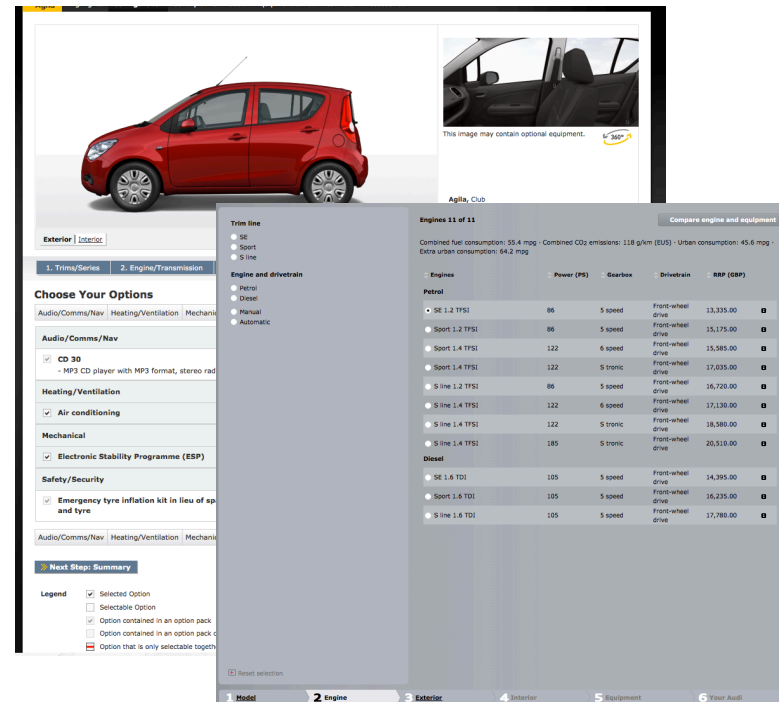
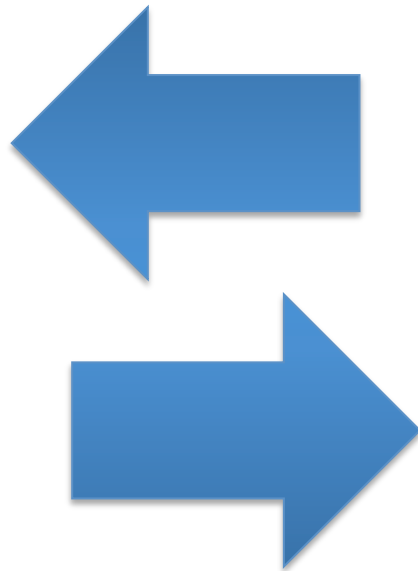
Feature Model

Running project

- Re-engineer a car configurator
 - we are making some progress, right?

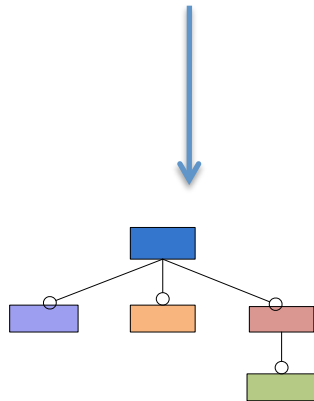


**Variability Model
(Feature Model)**

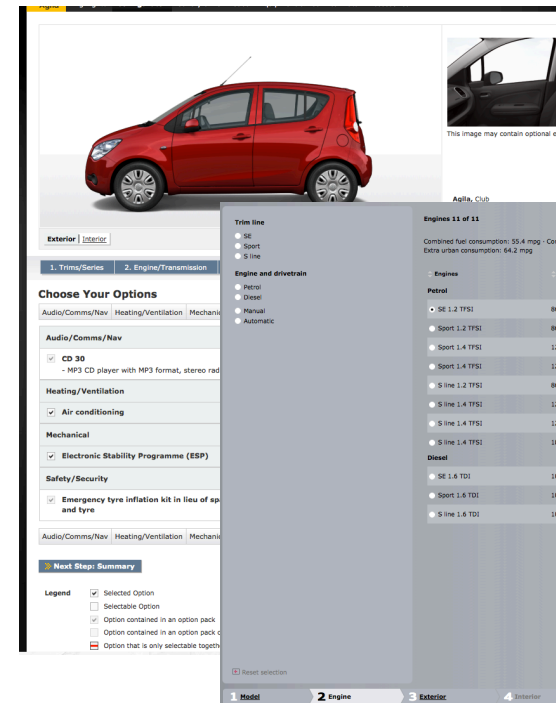
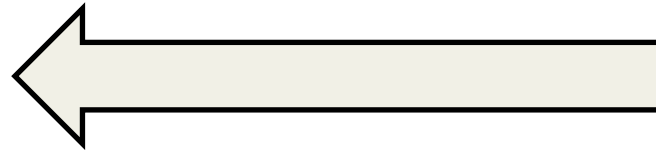


Previously

Language (TVL, FAMILIAR)



Feature Model



Automated reasoning



Open issues

- Quality of the feature model?
 - Completeness
 - Correctness

Support for validation

2.3 Validation

Right now, we have no tools for validating the built diagram. The syntax errors are reported with a little of meaningful information on what is wrong with the file. Also, typing errors are very hard to spot when there is just one different letter.

Visualizing the built feature diagram could be helpful if the diagram isn't too big. For bigger models, listing the possible configurations when some of the features are restrained could be helpful to debug the TVL.

de laboratoire. Par conséquent, notre modèle TVL n'est pas complet dans le sens où tous les configureurs n'ont pas été modélisés. Nous avons par contre bien compris la base de la modélisation TVL.

Quant à son exactitude, nous ne pouvons être sûr de nous. D'une part, nous sommes loin d'être des experts de la modélisation TVL, une meilleure implémentation est sans doute possible, d'autre part, nous savons juste, grâce au parser disponible, que notre code est syntaxiquement correct, mais nous ne savons comment nous pouvons le tester ou l'exécuter. A première vue et selon nous, notre code nous semble exact.

An advantage of the tool is the possibility to validate the created model with the little Java program. You can then see whether your features model is correct (by example, if the model is syntactically correct) or not, or how many possible instances you can have and so on.

Today: **Feature models in depth**

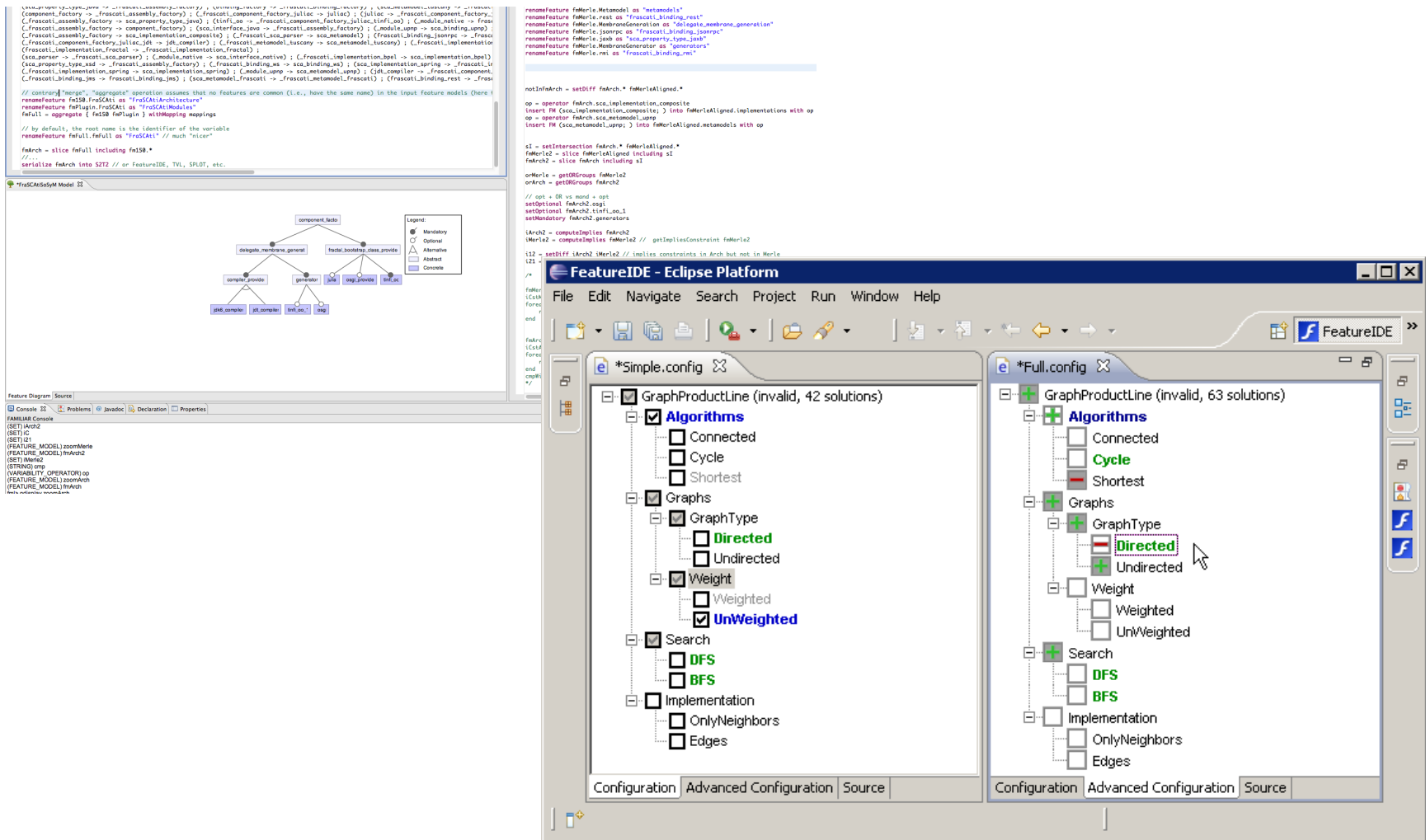
- **Automated reasoning**

- Support to better understand and play with your specification

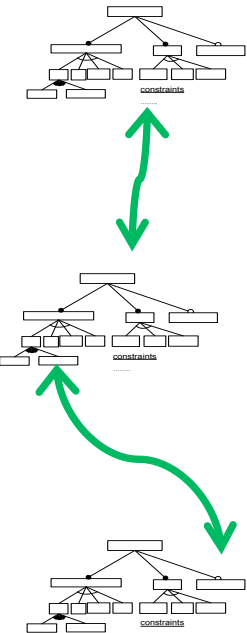
- **Feature model management**

- Existing techniques can be considered in your work (merging)

Reasoning operations implemented in a dedicated language



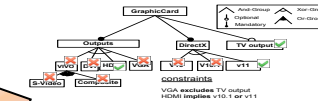
FAMILIAR language and environment



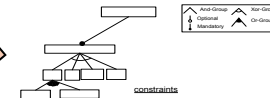
```
// foo.fml
fm1 = FM ("foo1.tvl")
fm2 = FM ("foo2.m")
fm3 = merge intersection { fm1 fm2 }
c3 = counting fm3
renameFeature fm3.TV as "OutputTV"
fm5 = aggregate { fm3 FM ("foo4.xml") }
assert (isValid fm5)
fm6 = slice fm5 including fm5.TV.*
export fm6
```



FAMILIAR



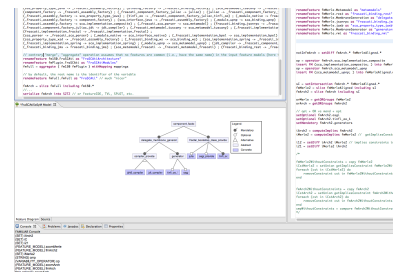
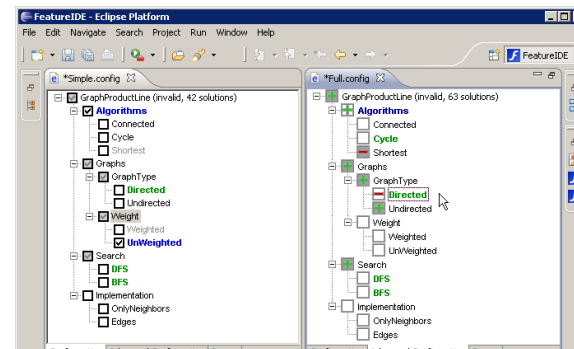
True/False
8759
"OutputTV", "TV"



Interoperability

Language facilities

Environment



- <https://nyx.unice.fr/projects/familiar/>
- <https://nyx.unice.fr/projects/familiar/wiki/readme>

No course: lab session

- Interactive of course
- 20% of the final mark
- Key idea: use, learn, criticize FAMILIAR while producing something at the end
- 3 mini-projects are proposed
 - FML Tutorial
 - Write a FAMILIAR tutorial (better than the existing one, you can be creative!), including the associated scripts
 - FML Manual
 - Modify, extend the existing one
 - Develop associated scripts and explanations
 - FML scripts repository
 - Collect all the scripts
 - Develop new scripts
 - For finding bugs + test regression script
 - Implement Benavides et al., 2010 operations (if possible)