



[Elbe, Magdeburg]

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

FOSD 2025 — March 25–28 — Köthen

Elias Kuiter<sup>1</sup>, Thomas Thüm<sup>2</sup>, Gunter Saake<sup>1</sup>

University of Magdeburg<sup>1</sup>, TU Braunschweig<sup>2</sup>



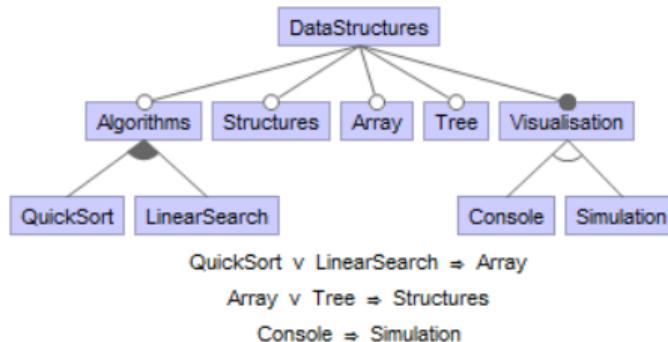
# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

## Implementierungstechniken für Software-Produktlinien

### Übung 10: Analyse von Produktlinien

#### 1. Feature-Modell-Analyse

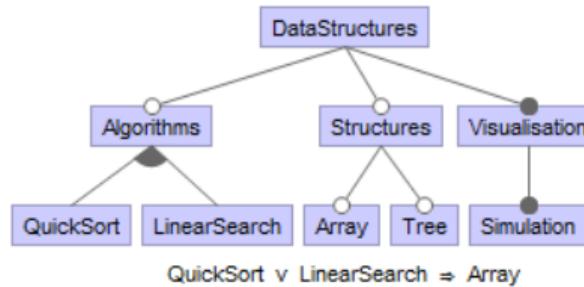
Gegeben sei das folgende Feature-Modell  $FM$ .



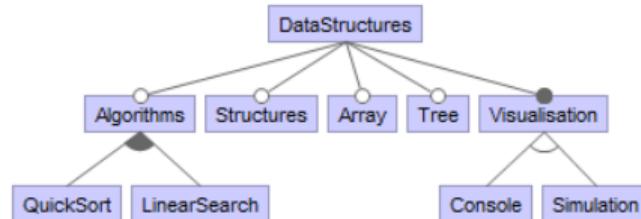
# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

## 2. Evolution von Feature-Modellen

- (a) Welche semantischen Änderungen an Feature-Modellen können vorgenommen werden?
- (b) Gegeben sei das folgende Feature-Modell  $FM'$ . Welche Änderung gegenüber dem obigen Modell  $FM$  wurden vorgenommen? Was bringen diese Änderungen?



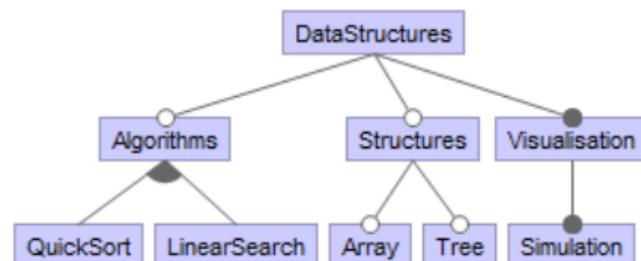
# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models



$\text{QuickSort} \vee \text{LinearSearch} \Rightarrow \text{Array}$

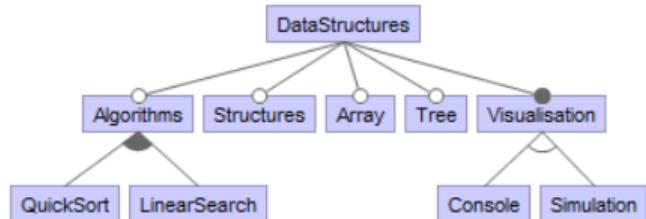
$\text{Array} \vee \text{Tree} \Rightarrow \text{Structures}$

$\text{Console} \Rightarrow \text{Simulation}$



$\text{QuickSort} \vee \text{LinearSearch} \Rightarrow \text{Array}$

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

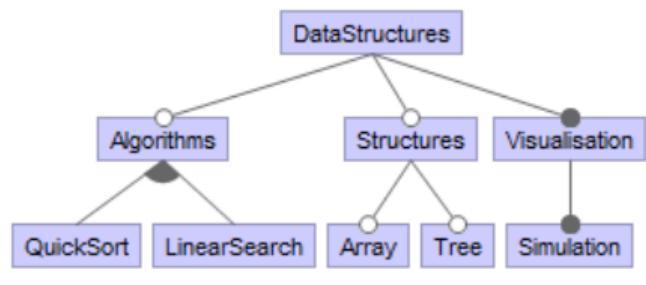


QuickSort v LinearSearch  $\Rightarrow$  Array

Array v Tree  $\Rightarrow$  Structures

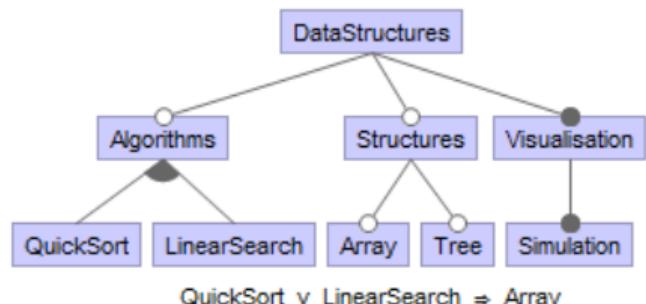
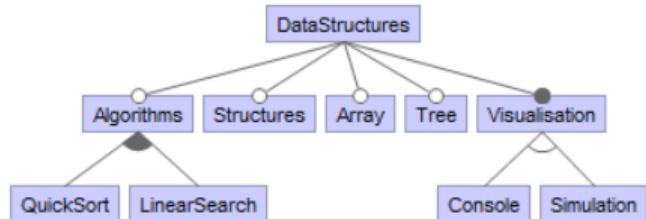
Console  $\Rightarrow$  Simulation

What Happens to the Configuration Space?



QuickSort v LinearSearch  $\Rightarrow$  Array

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models



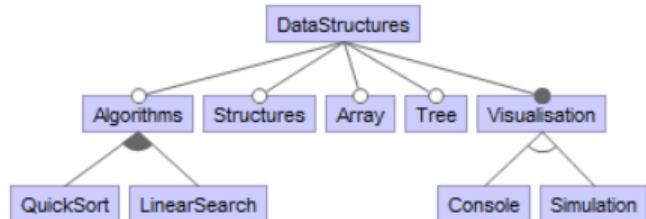
## What Happens to the Configuration Space?

No Products Added	Products Added
-------------------	----------------

No Products Deleted

Products Deleted

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models



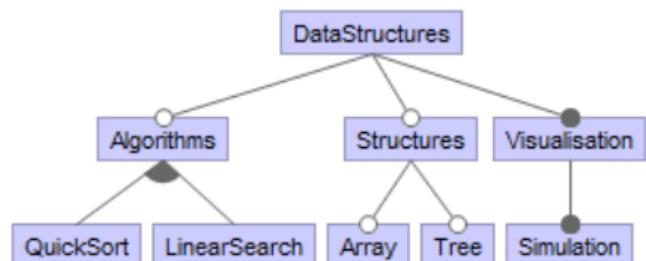
QuickSort v LinearSearch  $\Rightarrow$  Array

Array v Tree  $\Rightarrow$  Structures

Console  $\Rightarrow$  Simulation

?

---



QuickSort v LinearSearch  $\Rightarrow$  Array

## What Happens to the Configuration Space?

No Products  
Added

Products  
Added

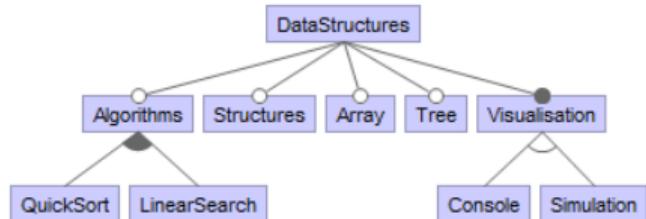


No Products  
Deleted

Refactoring

Products  
Deleted

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

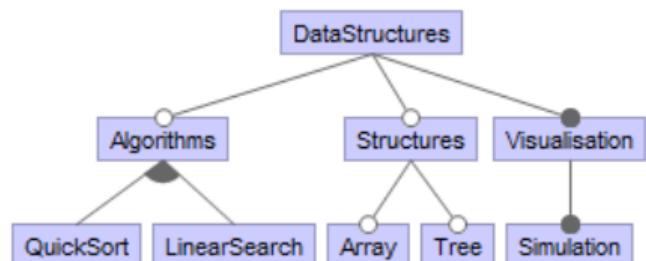


QuickSort v LinearSearch  $\Rightarrow$  Array

Array v Tree  $\Rightarrow$  Structures

Console  $\Rightarrow$  Simulation

? = ?  
C



QuickSort v LinearSearch  $\Rightarrow$  Array

## What Happens to the Configuration Space?

No Products  
Added

Products  
Added



No Products  
Deleted

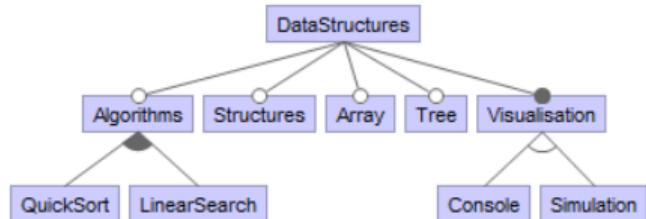


Refactoring

Generalization

Products  
Deleted

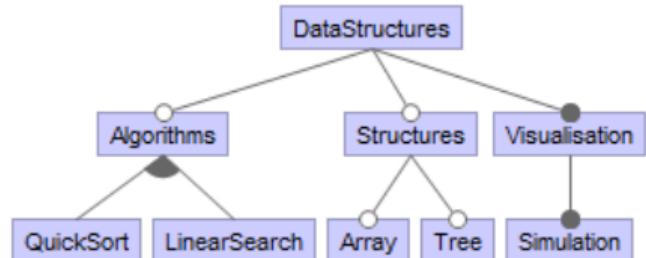
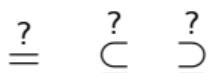
# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models



QuickSort v LinearSearch  $\Rightarrow$  Array

Array v Tree  $\Rightarrow$  Structures

Console  $\Rightarrow$  Simulation

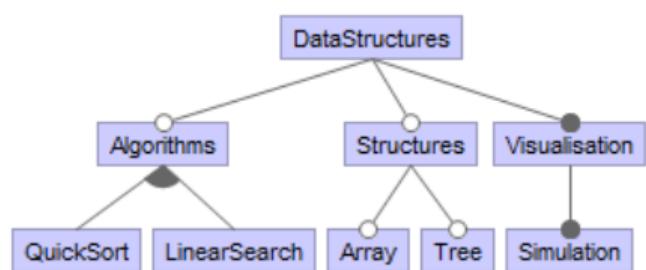
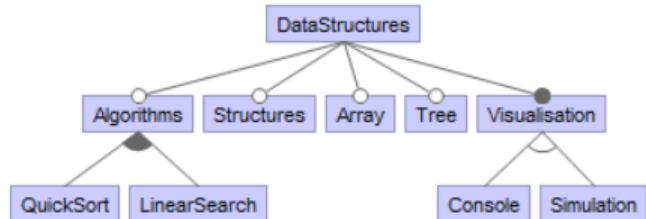


QuickSort v LinearSearch  $\Rightarrow$  Array

## What Happens to the Configuration Space?

No Products Added	Products Added	
No Products Deleted	Refactoring	Generalization
Products Deleted	Specialization	

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

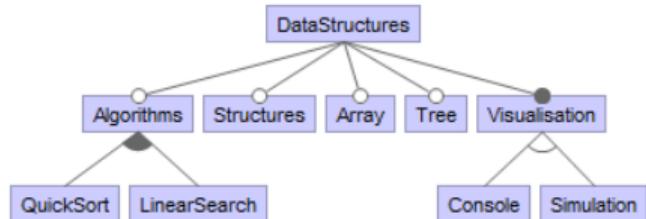


**QuickSort v LinearSearch  $\Rightarrow$  Array**

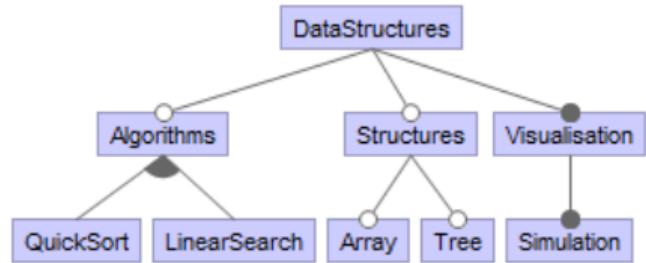
## What Happens to the Configuration Space?

No Products Added	Products Added
No Products Deleted	Refactoring
Products Deleted	Generalization
Specialization	Arbitrary Edit

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models



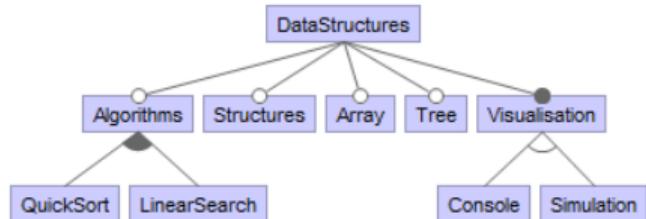
$$= \quad ? \subseteq \quad ? \supseteq \quad \cap = ? = \emptyset$$



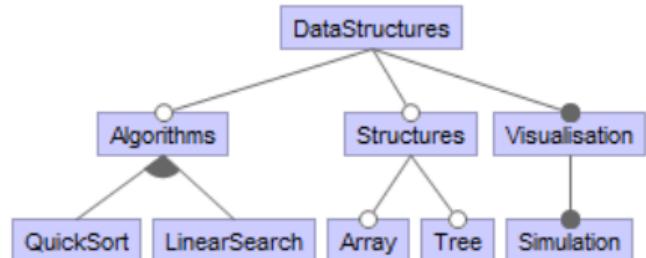
## What Happens to the Configuration Space?

No Products Added	Products Added
No Products Deleted	Refactoring
Products Deleted	Generalization
Specialization	Arbitrary Edit

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models



$$= \quad ? \subseteq \quad ? \supseteq \quad \cap = ? = \emptyset$$



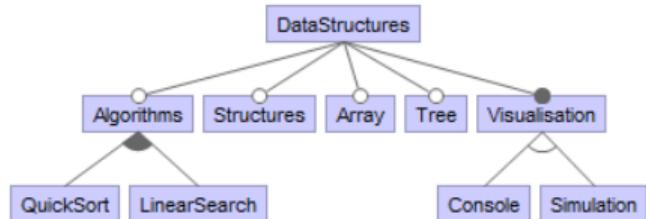
**QuickSort v LinearSearch  $\Rightarrow$  Array**

## Feature-Model Edits

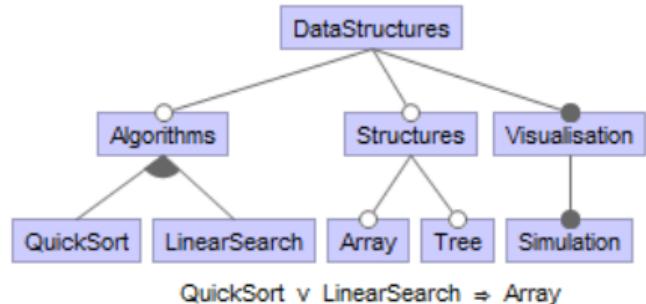
[Thüm et al. '09]

No Products Added	Products Added
No Products Deleted	Refactoring
	Generalization
Products Deleted	Specialization
	Arbitrary Edit

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models



$$= \quad ? \subseteq \quad ? \supseteq \quad \cap = ? = \emptyset$$



## Feature-Model Edits

[Thüm et al. '09]

No Products Added	Products Added
No Products Deleted	Refactoring
Products Deleted	Generalization
Specialization	Arbitrary Edit

- goal**: compare versions of a feature model
- use cases**: e.g., to avoid unintentional changes, understand patterns in evolution, or support continuous integration  $\Rightarrow$  **quality assurance**

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

## SAT-Based: Simplified Reasoning

[Thüm et al. '09]

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

## SAT-Based: Simplified Reasoning

[Thüm et al. '09]

- **idea:** ideally, make two calls to a SAT solver

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

## SAT-Based: Simplified Reasoning

[Thüm et al. '09]

- **idea:** ideally, make two calls to a SAT solver
  - $\psi$  **generalizes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \phi \rightarrow \psi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\phi \wedge \neg \psi)$

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

## SAT-Based: Simplified Reasoning

[Thüm et al. '09]

- **idea:** ideally, make two calls to a SAT solver
  - $\psi$  **generalizes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \phi \rightarrow \psi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\phi \wedge \neg \psi)$
  - $\psi$  **specializes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \psi \rightarrow \phi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\psi \wedge \neg \phi)$

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

## SAT-Based: Simplified Reasoning

[Thüm et al. '09]

- **idea:** ideally, make two calls to a SAT solver
  - $\psi$  **generalizes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \phi \rightarrow \psi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\phi \wedge \neg \psi)$
  - $\psi$  **specializes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \psi \rightarrow \phi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\psi \wedge \neg \phi)$
- **but:** SAT requires conjunctive normal form (CNF), and  $\neg \psi$  is large and explodes 

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

## SAT-Based: Simplified Reasoning

[Thüm et al. '09]

- **idea:** ideally, make two calls to a SAT solver
  - $\psi$  **generalizes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \phi \rightarrow \psi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\phi \wedge \neg \psi)$
  - $\psi$  **specializes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \psi \rightarrow \phi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\psi \wedge \neg \phi)$
- **but:** SAT requires conjunctive normal form (CNF), and  $\neg \psi$  is large and explodes 
- **solution:** split into many smaller SAT calls

## Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

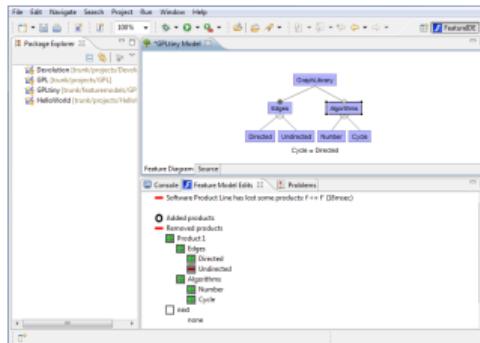
## SAT-Based: Simplified Reasoning

[Thüm et al., '09]

- **idea:** ideally, make two calls to a SAT solver
    - $\psi$  **generalizes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \phi \rightarrow \psi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\phi \wedge \neg \psi)$
    - $\psi$  **specializes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \psi \rightarrow \phi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\psi \wedge \neg \phi)$
  - **but:** SAT requires conjunctive normal form (CNF), and  $\neg \psi$  is large and explodes 
  - **solution:** split into many smaller SAT calls



Implemented in FeatureIDE



Formal tool demonstration tomorrow at 4:30pm  
Available open source at <http://www.fosd.de/featureide>



# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

## SAT-Based: Simplified Reasoning

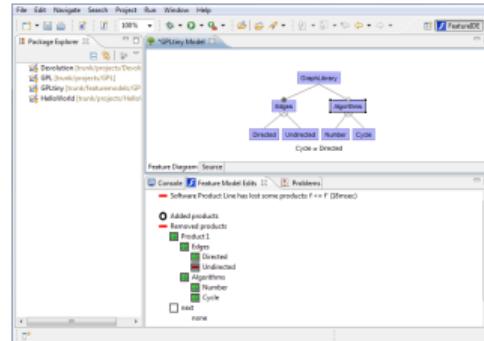
[Thüm et al. '09]

- **idea:** ideally, make two calls to a SAT solver
  - $\psi$  **generalizes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \phi \rightarrow \psi$  iff  $\neg\text{SAT}(\phi \wedge \neg\psi)$
  - $\psi$  **specializes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \psi \rightarrow \phi$  iff  $\neg\text{SAT}(\psi \wedge \neg\phi)$
- **but:** SAT requires conjunctive normal form (CNF), and  $\neg\psi$  is large and explodes  $\bullet^*$
- **solution:** split into many smaller SAT calls

## Weaknesses

let's see ...

Implemented in FeatureIDE



Formal tool demonstration tomorrow at 4:30pm  
Available open source at <http://www.fosd.de/featureide>



# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

## Remarks on Significance (Only 1 Day Old)

### Tobias Heß in Home Office

"Hey Thomas,

I have good news!

I checked every commit in the history of Busybox, Fiasco, Soletta, uclibc, Toybox, and FinancialServices.

We can **significantly** simplify your classification algorithm, as 100 % of the changes are arbitrary edits:"

### The New Algorithm

```
String classify(FM f, FM g) {  
    return "Arbitrary Edit";  
}
```

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

## SAT-Based: Simplified Reasoning

[Thüm et al. '09]

- **idea:** ideally, make two calls to a SAT solver
  - $\psi$  **generalizes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \phi \rightarrow \psi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\phi \wedge \neg \psi)$
  - $\psi$  **specializes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \psi \rightarrow \phi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\psi \wedge \neg \phi)$
- **but:** SAT requires conjunctive normal form (CNF), and  $\neg \psi$  is large and explodes ⚡
- **solution:** split into many smaller SAT calls

## Weaknesses

implemented in  fIDE feature

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

## SAT-Based: Simplified Reasoning

[Thüm et al. '09]

- **idea:** ideally, make two calls to a SAT solver
  - $\psi$  **generalizes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \phi \rightarrow \psi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\phi \wedge \neg \psi)$
  - $\psi$  **specializes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \psi \rightarrow \phi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\psi \wedge \neg \phi)$
- **but:** SAT requires conjunctive normal form (CNF), and  $\neg \psi$  is large and explodes ⚡
- **solution:** split into many smaller SAT calls

## Weaknesses

- all nontrivial edits are arbitrary 😬

implemented in  fIDE feature

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

## SAT-Based: Simplified Reasoning

[Thüm et al. '09]

- **idea:** ideally, make two calls to a SAT solver
  - $\psi$  **generalizes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \phi \rightarrow \psi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\phi \wedge \neg \psi)$
  - $\psi$  **specializes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \psi \rightarrow \phi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\psi \wedge \neg \phi)$
- **but:** SAT requires conjunctive normal form (CNF), and  $\neg \psi$  is large and explodes ⚡
- **solution:** split into many smaller SAT calls

## Weaknesses

- all nontrivial edits are arbitrary 🤯
- requires  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  SAT calls given length  $n$  of  $\phi \wedge \psi$

implemented in  fIDE feature

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

## SAT-Based: Simplified Reasoning

[Thüm et al. '09]

- **idea:** ideally, make two calls to a SAT solver
  - $\psi$  **generalizes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \phi \rightarrow \psi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\phi \wedge \neg \psi)$
  - $\psi$  **specializes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \psi \rightarrow \phi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\psi \wedge \neg \phi)$
- **but:** SAT requires conjunctive normal form (CNF), and  $\neg \psi$  is large and explodes 
- **solution:** split into many smaller SAT calls

## Weaknesses

- all nontrivial edits are arbitrary 
- requires  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  SAT calls given length  $n$  of  $\phi \wedge \psi$
- assumes added and removed features to be dead

implemented in  fIDE  
feature

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

## SAT-Based: Simplified Reasoning

[Thüm et al. '09]

- **idea:** ideally, make two calls to a SAT solver
  - $\psi$  **generalizes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \phi \rightarrow \psi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\phi \wedge \neg \psi)$
  - $\psi$  **specializes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \psi \rightarrow \phi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\psi \wedge \neg \phi)$
- **but:** SAT requires conjunctive normal form (CNF), and  $\neg \psi$  is large and explodes ⚡
- **solution:** split into many smaller SAT calls

## Weaknesses

- all nontrivial edits are arbitrary 🤦
- requires  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  SAT calls given length  $n$  of  $\phi \wedge \psi$
- assumes added and removed features to be dead

implemented in  f feature IDE

## BDD-Based: Semantic Differencing

[Acher et al. '12]

## Weaknesses

implemented in  FAMILIAR

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

## SAT-Based: Simplified Reasoning

[Thüm et al. '09]

- **idea:** ideally, make two calls to a SAT solver
  - $\psi$  **generalizes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \phi \rightarrow \psi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\phi \wedge \neg \psi)$
  - $\psi$  **specializes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \psi \rightarrow \phi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\psi \wedge \neg \phi)$
- **but:** SAT requires conjunctive normal form (CNF), and  $\neg \psi$  is large and explodes ⚡
- **solution:** split into many smaller SAT calls

### Weaknesses

- all nontrivial edits are arbitrary 🤦
- requires  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  SAT calls given length  $n$  of  $\phi \wedge \psi$
- assumes added and removed features to be dead

implemented in  f feature IDE

## BDD-Based: Semantic Differencing

[Acher et al. '12]

- **idea:** reify differences as another feature model

### Weaknesses

implemented in  FAMILIAR

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

## SAT-Based: Simplified Reasoning

[Thüm et al. '09]

- **idea:** ideally, make two calls to a SAT solver
  - $\psi$  **generalizes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \phi \rightarrow \psi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\phi \wedge \neg \psi)$
  - $\psi$  **specializes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \psi \rightarrow \phi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\psi \wedge \neg \phi)$
- **but:** SAT requires conjunctive normal form (CNF), and  $\neg \psi$  is large and explodes ⚡
- **solution:** split into many smaller SAT calls

### Weaknesses

- all nontrivial edits are arbitrary 🤯
- requires  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  SAT calls given length  $n$  of  $\phi \wedge \psi$
- assumes added and removed features to be dead

implemented in  f feature IDE

## BDD-Based: Semantic Differencing

[Acher et al. '12]

- **idea:** reify differences as another feature model
- compile  $\phi \wedge \neg \psi$  into a **binary decision diagram** (BDD)

### Weaknesses

implemented in  FAMILIAR

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

## SAT-Based: Simplified Reasoning

[Thüm et al. '09]

- **idea:** ideally, make two calls to a SAT solver
  - $\psi$  **generalizes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \phi \rightarrow \psi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\phi \wedge \neg \psi)$
  - $\psi$  **specializes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \psi \rightarrow \phi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\psi \wedge \neg \phi)$
- **but:** SAT requires conjunctive normal form (CNF), and  $\neg \psi$  is large and explodes ⚡
- **solution:** split into many smaller SAT calls

### Weaknesses

- all nontrivial edits are arbitrary 🤯
- requires  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  SAT calls given length  $n$  of  $\phi \wedge \psi$
- assumes added and removed features to be dead

implemented in  f feature IDE

## BDD-Based: Semantic Differencing

[Acher et al. '12]

- **idea:** reify differences as another feature model
- compile  $\phi \wedge \neg \psi$  into a **binary decision diagram** (BDD)
- perfectly captures differences between versions

### Weaknesses

implemented in  FAMILIAR

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

## SAT-Based: Simplified Reasoning

[Thüm et al. '09]

- **idea:** ideally, make two calls to a SAT solver
  - $\psi$  **generalizes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \phi \rightarrow \psi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\phi \wedge \neg \psi)$
  - $\psi$  **specializes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \psi \rightarrow \phi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\psi \wedge \neg \phi)$
- **but:** SAT requires conjunctive normal form (CNF), and  $\neg \psi$  is large and explodes ⚡
- **solution:** split into many smaller SAT calls

### Weaknesses

- all nontrivial edits are arbitrary 🤦
- requires  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  SAT calls given length  $n$  of  $\phi \wedge \psi$
- assumes added and removed features to be dead

implemented in  IDE

## BDD-Based: Semantic Differencing

[Acher et al. '12]

- **idea:** reify differences as another feature model
- compile  $\phi \wedge \neg \psi$  into a **binary decision diagram** (BDD)
- perfectly captures differences between versions

### Weaknesses

- same coarse-grained classification as Thüm et al.

implemented in  FAMILIAR

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

## SAT-Based: Simplified Reasoning

[Thüm et al. '09]

- **idea:** ideally, make two calls to a SAT solver
  - $\psi$  **generalizes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \phi \rightarrow \psi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\phi \wedge \neg \psi)$
  - $\psi$  **specializes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \psi \rightarrow \phi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\psi \wedge \neg \phi)$
- **but:** SAT requires conjunctive normal form (CNF), and  $\neg \psi$  is large and explodes ⚡
- **solution:** split into many smaller SAT calls

### Weaknesses

- all nontrivial edits are arbitrary 🤦
- requires  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  SAT calls given length  $n$  of  $\phi \wedge \psi$
- assumes added and removed features to be dead

implemented in  IDE

## BDD-Based: Semantic Differencing

[Acher et al. '12]

- **idea:** reify differences as another feature model
- compile  $\phi \wedge \neg \psi$  into a **binary decision diagram** (BDD)
- perfectly captures differences between versions

### Weaknesses

- same coarse-grained classification as Thüm et al.
- requires a BDD, which currently does not scale to very large feature models

implemented in  FAMILIAR

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

## SAT-Based: Simplified Reasoning

[Thüm et al. '09]

- **idea:** ideally, make two calls to a SAT solver
  - $\psi$  **generalizes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \phi \rightarrow \psi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\phi \wedge \neg \psi)$
  - $\psi$  **specializes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \psi \rightarrow \phi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\psi \wedge \neg \phi)$
- **but:** SAT requires conjunctive normal form (CNF), and  $\neg \psi$  is large and explodes ⚡
- **solution:** split into many smaller SAT calls

### Weaknesses

- all nontrivial edits are arbitrary 🤦
- requires  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  SAT calls given length  $n$  of  $\phi \wedge \psi$
- assumes added and removed features to be dead

implemented in  IDE

## BDD-Based: Semantic Differencing

[Acher et al. '12]

- **idea:** reify differences as another feature model
- compile  $\phi \wedge \neg \psi$  into a **binary decision diagram** (BDD)
- perfectly captures differences between versions

### Weaknesses

- same coarse-grained classification as Thüm et al.
- requires a BDD, which currently does not scale to very large feature models
- no empirical evaluation

implemented in  FAMILIAR

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

## SAT-Based: Simplified Reasoning

[Thüm et al. '09]

- **idea:** ideally, make two calls to a SAT solver
  - $\psi$  **generalizes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \phi \rightarrow \psi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\phi \wedge \neg \psi)$
  - $\psi$  **specializes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \psi \rightarrow \phi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\psi \wedge \neg \phi)$
- **but:** SAT requires conjunctive normal form (CNF), and  $\neg \psi$  is large and explodes ⚡
- **solution:** split into many smaller SAT calls

### Weaknesses

- all nontrivial edits are arbitrary 🤦
- requires  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  SAT calls given length  $n$  of  $\phi \wedge \psi$
- assumes added and removed features to be dead

implemented in  IDE

## BDD-Based: Semantic Differencing

[Acher et al. '12]

- **idea:** reify differences as another feature model
- compile  $\phi \wedge \neg \psi$  into a **binary decision diagram** (BDD)
- perfectly captures differences between versions

### Weaknesses

- same coarse-grained classification as Thüm et al.
- requires a BDD, which currently does not scale to very large feature models
- no empirical evaluation
- assumes added and removed features to be dead

implemented in  FAMILIAR

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

## SAT-Based: Simplified Reasoning

[Thüm et al. '09]

- **idea:** ideally, make two calls to a SAT solver
  - $\psi$  **generalizes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \phi \rightarrow \psi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\phi \wedge \neg \psi)$
  - $\psi$  **specializes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \psi \rightarrow \phi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\psi \wedge \neg \phi)$
- **but:** SAT requires conjunctive normal form (CNF), and  $\neg \psi$  is large and explodes ⚡
- **solution:** split into many smaller SAT calls

### Weaknesses

- all nontrivial edits are arbitrary 🤦
- requires  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  SAT calls given length  $n$  of  $\phi \wedge \psi$
- assumes added and removed features to be dead

implemented in  IDE  
feature

**SAT-Based** (efficient, but coarse-grained)

## BDD-Based: Semantic Differencing

[Acher et al. '12]

- **idea:** reify differences as another feature model
- compile  $\phi \wedge \neg \psi$  into a **binary decision diagram** (BDD)
- perfectly captures differences between versions

### Weaknesses

- same coarse-grained classification as Thüm et al.
- requires a BDD, which currently does not scale to very large feature models
- no empirical evaluation
- assumes added and removed features to be dead

implemented in  FAMILIAR

**BDD-Based** (fine-grained, but inefficient)

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

## SAT-Based: Simplified Reasoning

[Thüm et al. '09]

- **idea:** ideally, make two calls to a SAT solver
  - $\psi$  **generalizes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \phi \rightarrow \psi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\phi \wedge \neg \psi)$
  - $\psi$  **specializes**  $\phi$  iff  $\models \psi \rightarrow \phi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\psi \wedge \neg \phi)$
- **but:** SAT requires conjunctive normal form (CNF), and  $\neg \psi$  is large and explodes ⚡
- **solution:** split into many smaller SAT calls

### Weaknesses

- all nontrivial edits are arbitrary 🤦
- requires  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  SAT calls given length  $n$  of  $\phi \wedge \psi$
- assumes added and removed features to be dead

implemented in  fIDE  
feature

## BDD-Based: Semantic Differencing

[Acher et al. '12]

- **idea:** reify differences as another feature model
- compile  $\phi \wedge \neg \psi$  into a **binary decision diagram** (BDD)
- perfectly captures differences between versions

### Weaknesses

- same coarse-grained classification as Thüm et al.
- requires a BDD, which currently does not scale to very large feature models
- no empirical evaluation
- assumes added and removed features to be dead

implemented in  FAMILIAR

**SAT-Based** (efficient, but coarse-grained) < **#SAT-Based (?)** < **BDD-Based** (fine-grained, but inefficient)

## Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models – Contribution

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models – Contribution

Improving SAT-Based Reasoning



# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models – Contribution

## Improving SAT-Based Reasoning

$\psi$  generalizes  $\phi$



# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models – Contribution

## Improving SAT-Based Reasoning

$\psi$  generalizes  $\phi$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \models \phi \rightarrow \psi$



# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models – Contribution

## Improving SAT-Based Reasoning

$\psi$  generalizes  $\phi$

$\Leftrightarrow \models \phi \rightarrow \psi$

$\Leftrightarrow \neg \text{SAT}(\theta_D(\phi \wedge \neg \psi))$  exponential 



Generalization

## CNF Transformation $\theta_D$ : Distributive

apply laws of logic: **De Morgan** + **distributivity**

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models – Contribution

## Improving SAT-Based Reasoning

$\psi$  generalizes  $\phi$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \models \phi \rightarrow \psi$



$\Leftrightarrow \neg \text{SAT}(\theta_D(\phi \wedge \neg \psi))$  exponential 🌐  
 $\Leftrightarrow \neg \text{SAT}(\theta_T(\phi \wedge \neg \psi))$  linear + quasi-equiv. 😊

## CNF Transformation $\theta_D$ : Distributive

apply laws of logic: **De Morgan** + **distributivity**

## CNF Transformation $\theta_T$ : Tseitin [‘83]

abbreviate every subformula  $\chi$  with an **auxiliary variable** defined as  $\text{aux}_\chi \leftrightarrow \chi$

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models – Contribution

## Improving SAT-Based Reasoning

$\psi$  generalizes  $\phi$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \models \phi \rightarrow \psi$



$\Leftrightarrow \neg \text{SAT}(\theta_D(\phi \wedge \neg \psi))$  exponential 🎯

$\Leftrightarrow \neg \text{SAT}(\theta_T(\phi \wedge \neg \psi))$  linear + quasi-equiv. 😊

$\mathcal{O}(n) * \text{SAT} \Rightarrow \mathcal{O}(n)$  transformation +  $\mathcal{O}(1) * \text{SAT}$

## CNF Transformation $\theta_D$ : Distributive

apply laws of logic: **De Morgan** + **distributivity**

## CNF Transformation $\theta_T$ : Tseitin

[‘83]

abbreviate every subformula  $\chi$  with an **auxiliary variable** defined as  $\text{aux}_\chi \leftrightarrow \chi$

## Introducing #SAT-Based Reasoning



# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models – Contribution

## Improving SAT-Based Reasoning

$\psi$  generalizes  $\phi$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \models \phi \rightarrow \psi$

$\Leftrightarrow \neg \text{SAT}(\theta_D(\phi \wedge \neg \psi))$  exponential   
 $\Leftrightarrow \neg \text{SAT}(\theta_T(\phi \wedge \neg \psi))$  linear + quasi-equiv. 



Generalization

$\mathcal{O}(n) * \text{SAT} \Rightarrow \mathcal{O}(n)$  transformation +  $\mathcal{O}(1) * \text{SAT}$

## CNF Transformation $\theta_D$ : Distributive

apply laws of logic: **De Morgan** + **distributivity**

## CNF Transformation $\theta_T$ : Tseitin

[‘83]

abbreviate every subformula  $\chi$  with an **auxiliary variable** defined as  $\text{aux}_\chi \leftrightarrow \chi$

## Introducing #SAT-Based Reasoning

the degree of removed configurations is

$$(\text{none}) \quad 0 \leq \frac{\#\text{SAT}(\theta_T(\phi \wedge \neg \psi))}{\#\text{SAT}(\theta_T(\phi))} \leq 1 \quad (\text{all})$$



# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models – Contribution

## Improving SAT-Based Reasoning

$\psi$  generalizes  $\phi$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \models \phi \rightarrow \psi$

$\Leftrightarrow \neg \text{SAT}(\theta_D(\phi \wedge \neg \psi))$  exponential 

$\Leftrightarrow \neg \text{SAT}(\theta_T(\phi \wedge \neg \psi))$  linear + quasi-equiv. 

$\mathcal{O}(n) * \text{SAT} \Rightarrow \mathcal{O}(n)$  transformation +  $\mathcal{O}(1) * \text{SAT}$



Generalization

## Introducing #SAT-Based Reasoning

the degree of removed configurations is

$$(\text{none}) \quad 0 \leq \frac{\#\text{SAT}(\theta_T(\phi \wedge \neg \psi))}{\#\text{SAT}(\theta_T(\phi))} \leq 1 \quad (\text{all})$$



#SAT = DPLL-style exhaustive search or d-DNNF

## CNF Transformation $\theta_D$ : Distributive

apply laws of logic: **De Morgan** + **distributivity**

## CNF Transformation $\theta_T$ : Tseitin

[‘83]

abbreviate every subformula  $\chi$  with an **auxiliary variable** defined as  $\text{aux}_\chi \leftrightarrow \chi$

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models – Contribution

## Improving SAT-Based Reasoning

$\psi$  generalizes  $\phi$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \models \phi \rightarrow \psi$

$\Leftrightarrow \neg \text{SAT}(\theta_D(\phi \wedge \neg \psi))$  exponential   
 $\Leftrightarrow \neg \text{SAT}(\theta_T(\phi \wedge \neg \psi))$  linear + quasi-equiv. 

$\mathcal{O}(n) * \text{SAT} \Rightarrow \mathcal{O}(n)$  transformation +  $\mathcal{O}(1) * \text{SAT}$



## Introducing #SAT-Based Reasoning

the degree of removed configurations is

$$(\text{none}) \quad 0 \leq \frac{\#\text{SAT}(\theta_T(\phi \wedge \neg \psi))}{\#\text{SAT}(\theta_T(\phi))} \leq 1 \quad (\text{all})$$



#SAT = DPLL-style exhaustive search or d-DNNF  
we can now **quantify** the degree of generalization!

## CNF Transformation $\theta_D$ : Distributive

apply laws of logic: **De Morgan** + **distributivity**

## CNF Transformation $\theta_T$ : Tseitin

[‘83]

abbreviate every subformula  $\chi$  with an **auxiliary variable** defined as  $\text{aux}_\chi \leftrightarrow \chi$

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models – Contribution

## Improving SAT-Based Reasoning

$\psi$  generalizes  $\phi$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \models \phi \rightarrow \psi$

$\Leftrightarrow \neg \text{SAT}(\theta_D(\phi \wedge \neg \psi))$  exponential   
 $\Leftrightarrow \neg \text{SAT}(\theta_T(\phi \wedge \neg \psi))$  linear + quasi-equiv. 

$\mathcal{O}(n) * \text{SAT} \Rightarrow \mathcal{O}(n)$  transformation +  $\mathcal{O}(1) * \text{SAT}$



Generalization

## CNF Transformation $\theta_D$ : Distributive

apply laws of logic: **De Morgan** + **distributivity**

## CNF Transformation $\theta_T$ : Tseitin

[‘83]

abbreviate every subformula  $\chi$  with an **auxiliary variable** defined as  $\text{aux}_\chi \leftrightarrow \chi$

## Introducing #SAT-Based Reasoning

the degree of removed configurations is

$$(\text{none}) \quad 0 \leq \frac{\#\text{SAT}(\theta_T(\phi \wedge \neg \psi))}{\#\text{SAT}(\theta_T(\phi))} \leq 1 \quad (\text{all})$$



#SAT = DPLL-style exhaustive search or d-DNNF  
we can now **quantify** the degree of generalization!

## How to Handle Added and Removed Features?

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models – Contribution

## Improving SAT-Based Reasoning

$\psi$  generalizes  $\phi$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \models \phi \rightarrow \psi$

$\Leftrightarrow \neg \text{SAT}(\theta_D(\phi \wedge \neg \psi))$  exponential 

$\Leftrightarrow \neg \text{SAT}(\theta_T(\phi \wedge \neg \psi))$  linear + quasi-equiv. 



Generalization

$\mathcal{O}(n) * \text{SAT} \Rightarrow \mathcal{O}(n)$  transformation +  $\mathcal{O}(1) * \text{SAT}$

## CNF Transformation $\theta_D$ : Distributive

apply laws of logic: **De Morgan** + **distributivity**

## CNF Transformation $\theta_T$ : Tseitin

[<sup>'83</sup>]

abbreviate every subformula  $\chi$  with an **auxiliary variable** defined as  $\text{aux}_\chi \leftrightarrow \chi$

## Introducing #SAT-Based Reasoning

the degree of removed configurations is

$$(\text{none}) \quad 0 \leq \frac{\#\text{SAT}(\theta_T(\phi \wedge \neg \psi))}{\#\text{SAT}(\theta_T(\phi))} \leq 1 \quad (\text{all})$$



#SAT = DPLL-style exhaustive search or d-DNNF  
we can now **quantify** the degree of generalization!

## How to Handle Added and Removed Features?

depends on the use case: 
$$\frac{\#\text{SAT}(\theta_T(\pi_1 \phi \wedge \pi_2 \psi))}{\#\text{SAT}(\theta_T(\pi_1 \phi))}$$

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models – Contribution

## Improving SAT-Based Reasoning

$\psi$  generalizes  $\phi$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \models \phi \rightarrow \psi$

$\Leftrightarrow \neg \text{SAT}(\theta_D(\phi \wedge \neg \psi))$  exponential   
 $\Leftrightarrow \neg \text{SAT}(\theta_T(\phi \wedge \neg \psi))$  linear + quasi-equiv. 



$\mathcal{O}(n) * \text{SAT} \Rightarrow \mathcal{O}(n)$  transformation +  $\mathcal{O}(1) * \text{SAT}$

## CNF Transformation $\theta_D$ : Distributive

apply laws of logic: **De Morgan** + **distributivity**

## CNF Transformation $\theta_T$ : Tseitin

[<sup>'83</sup>]

abbreviate every subformula  $\chi$  with an **auxiliary variable** defined as  $\text{aux}_\chi \leftrightarrow \chi$

## Introducing #SAT-Based Reasoning

the degree of removed configurations is

$$(\text{none}) \quad 0 \leq \frac{\#\text{SAT}(\theta_T(\phi \wedge \neg \psi))}{\#\text{SAT}(\theta_T(\phi))} \leq 1 \quad (\text{all})$$



#SAT = DPLL-style exhaustive search or d-DNNF  
we can now **quantify** the degree of generalization!

## How to Handle Added and Removed Features?

depends on the use case: 
$$\frac{\#\text{SAT}(\theta_T(\pi_1 \phi \wedge \pi_2 \psi))}{\#\text{SAT}(\theta_T(\pi_1 \phi))}$$

e.g.,  $\pi_1 = \exists(V_\phi \setminus V_\psi) \theta_D$  removed f's

# Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models – Contribution

## Improving SAT-Based Reasoning

$\psi$  generalizes  $\phi$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \models \phi \rightarrow \psi$

$\Leftrightarrow \neg \text{SAT}(\theta_D(\phi \wedge \neg \psi))$  exponential 



Generalization

$\mathcal{O}(n) * \text{SAT} \Rightarrow \mathcal{O}(n)$  transformation +  $\mathcal{O}(1) * \text{SAT}$

## CNF Transformation $\theta_D$ : Distributive

apply laws of logic: **De Morgan** + **distributivity**

## CNF Transformation $\theta_T$ : Tseitin

[<sup>83</sup>]

abbreviate every subformula  $\chi$  with an **auxiliary variable** defined as  $\text{aux}_\chi \leftrightarrow \chi$

## Introducing #SAT-Based Reasoning

the degree of removed configurations is

$$(\text{none}) \quad 0 \leq \frac{\#\text{SAT}(\theta_T(\phi \wedge \neg \psi))}{\#\text{SAT}(\theta_T(\phi))} \leq 1 \quad (\text{all})$$



#SAT = DPLL-style exhaustive search or d-DNNF  
we can now **quantify** the degree of generalization!

## How to Handle Added and Removed Features?

depends on the use case: 
$$\frac{\#\text{SAT}(\theta_T(\pi_1 \phi \wedge \pi_2 \psi))}{\#\text{SAT}(\theta_T(\pi_1 \phi))}$$

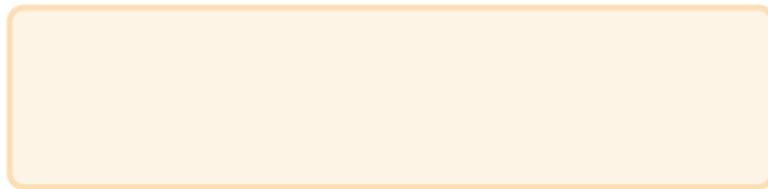
e.g.,  $\pi_1 = \exists(V_\phi \setminus V_\psi) \theta_D$  removed f's

e.g.,  $\pi_2 = \bigwedge_{v \in V_\psi \setminus V_\phi} (v \leftrightarrow \text{def}(v)) \wedge \neg$  added f's

# Future Work – Where Do We Go From Here?

# Future Work – Where Do We Go From Here?

## Applications



# Future Work – Where Do We Go From Here?

## Applications

- measure inadvertent **variability reduction**

# Future Work – Where Do We Go From Here?

## Applications

- measure inadvertent **variability reduction**
- measure inadvertent **variability growth**

# Future Work – Where Do We Go From Here?

## Applications

- measure inadvertent **variability reduction**
- measure inadvertent **variability growth**
- **reify differences** to explore them and lift analyses

# Future Work – Where Do We Go From Here?

## Applications, Evaluations

- measure inadvertent **variability reduction**
- measure inadvertent **variability growth**
- **reify differences** to explore them and lift analyses



# Future Work – Where Do We Go From Here?

## Applications, Evaluations

- measure inadvertent **variability reduction**
- measure inadvertent **variability growth**
- **reify differences** to explore them and lift analyses

- compare to **SAT-based reasoning** [Thüm et al. '09]

# Future Work – Where Do We Go From Here?

## Applications, Evaluations

- measure inadvertent **variability reduction**
- measure inadvertent **variability growth**
- **reify differences** to explore them and lift analyses

- compare to **SAT-based reasoning** [Thüm et al. '09]
- and to **BDD-based differencing** [Acher et al. '12]

# Future Work – Where Do We Go From Here?

## Applications, Evaluations

- measure inadvertent **variability reduction**
- measure inadvertent **variability growth**
- **reify differences** to explore them and lift analyses

- compare to **SAT-based reasoning** [Thüm et al. '09]
- and to **BDD-based differencing** [Acher et al. '12]
- and to **syntactic differencing** [Dintzner et al. '18]

# Future Work – Where Do We Go From Here?

## Applications, Evaluations

- measure inadvertent **variability reduction**
- measure inadvertent **variability growth**
- **reify differences** to explore them and lift analyses

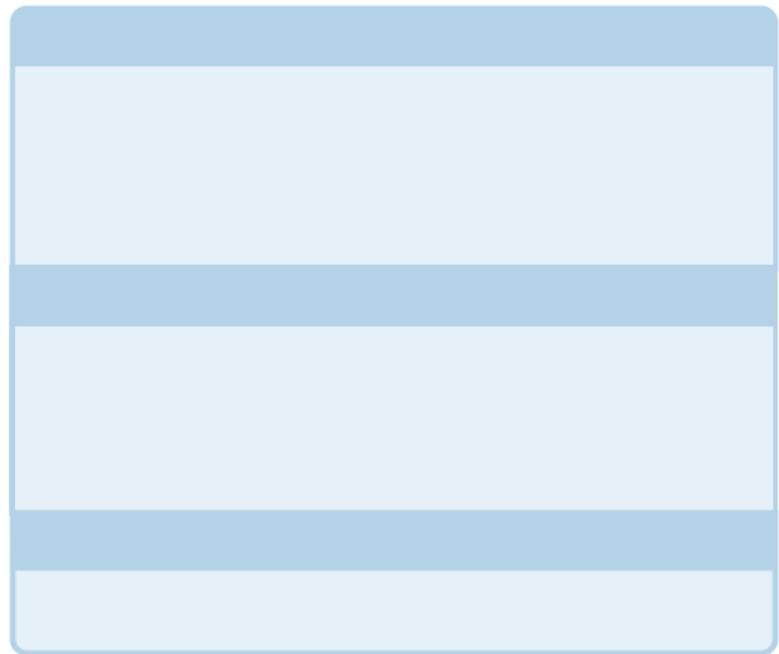
- compare to **SAT-based reasoning** [Thüm et al. '09]
- and to **BDD-based differencing** [Acher et al. '12]
- and to **syntactic differencing** [Dintzner et al. '18]
- evaluate on models + investigate their **evolution**

# Future Work – Where Do We Go From Here?

## Applications, Evaluations, and Algorithmic Improvements

- measure inadvertent **variability reduction**
- measure inadvertent **variability growth**
- **reify differences** to explore them and lift analyses

- compare to **SAT-based reasoning** [Thüm et al. '09]
- and to **BDD-based differencing** [Acher et al. '12]
- and to **syntactic differencing** [Dintzner et al. '18]
- evaluate on models + investigate their **evolution**



# Future Work – Where Do We Go From Here?

## Applications, Evaluations, and Algorithmic Improvements

- measure inadvertent **variability reduction**
- measure inadvertent **variability growth**
- **reify differences** to explore them and lift analyses

- compare to **SAT-based reasoning** [Thüm et al. '09]
- and to **BDD-based differencing** [Acher et al. '12]
- and to **syntactic differencing** [Dintzner et al. '18]
- evaluate on models + investigate their **evolution**

## Total Vs. Partial Tseitin Transformation

- **total**: abbreviate every subformula  
⇒ negation in  $\mathcal{O}(1)$ , greenuces transform effort
- **partial**: abbreviate only selected subformulas  
⇒ introduces fewer auxiliary variables

# Future Work – Where Do We Go From Here?

## Applications, Evaluations, and Algorithmic Improvements

- measure inadvertent **variability reduction**
- measure inadvertent **variability growth**
- **reify differences** to explore them and lift analyses

- compare to **SAT-based reasoning** [Thüm et al. '09]
- and to **BDD-based differencing** [Acher et al. '12]
- and to **syntactic differencing** [Dintzner et al. '18]
- evaluate on models + investigate their **evolution**

### Total Vs. Partial Tseitin Transformation

- **total**: abbreviate every subformula  
⇒ negation in  $\mathcal{O}(1)$ , greenuces transform effort
- **partial**: abbreviate only selected subformulas  
⇒ introduces fewer auxiliary variables

### Projected Model Counting (# $\exists$ SAT)

$$\frac{\# \exists \text{SAT}(\theta_T(\phi \wedge \bigwedge_{v \in V_\psi \setminus V_\phi} (v \leftrightarrow \text{def}(v)) \wedge \neg \psi), V_\pi)}{\# \exists \text{SAT}(\theta_T(\phi), V_\pi)}$$

where  $V_\pi = (V_\phi \setminus V_\psi) \cup \text{aux}$  [Sundermann et al. '24]

# Future Work – Where Do We Go From Here?

## Applications, Evaluations, and Algorithmic Improvements

- measure inadvertent **variability reduction**
- measure inadvertent **variability growth**
- **reify differences** to explore them and lift analyses

- compare to **SAT-based reasoning** [Thüm et al. '09]
- and to **BDD-based differencing** [Acher et al. '12]
- and to **syntactic differencing** [Dintzner et al. '18]
- evaluate on models + investigate their **evolution**

### Total Vs. Partial Tseitin Transformation

- **total**: abbreviate every subformula  
⇒ negation in  $\mathcal{O}(1)$ , greenuces transform effort
- **partial**: abbreviate only selected subformulas  
⇒ introduces fewer auxiliary variables

### Projected Model Counting (# $\exists$ SAT)

$$\frac{\# \exists \text{SAT}(\theta_T(\phi \wedge \bigwedge_{v \in V_\psi \setminus V_\phi} (v \leftrightarrow \text{def}(v)) \wedge \neg \psi), V_\pi)}{\# \exists \text{SAT}(\theta_T(\phi), V_\pi)}$$

where  $V_\pi = (V_\phi \setminus V_\psi) \cup \text{aux}$  [Sundermann et al. '24]

### Non-Clausal Slicing

$$\pi_1 = \exists(V_\phi \setminus V_\psi) \theta_D \longrightarrow \pi_1 = \exists(V_\phi \setminus V_\psi)$$

# Future Work – Where Do We Go From Here?

## Applications, Evaluations, and Algorithmic Improvements

- measure inadvertent **variability reduction**
- measure inadvertent **variability growth**
- **reify differences** to explore them and lift analyses

- compare to **SAT-based reasoning** [Thüm et al. '09]
- and to **BDD-based differencing** [Acher et al. '12]
- and to **syntactic differencing** [Dintzner et al. '18]
- evaluate on models + investigate their **evolution**

## Eliminate Tseitin and Negation

$$\frac{\#SAT(\theta_T(\phi \wedge \neg\psi))}{\#SAT(\theta_T(\phi))} = 1 - \frac{\#SAT(\theta_D(\phi \wedge \psi))}{\#SAT(\theta_D(\phi))}$$

## Total Vs. Partial Tseitin Transformation

- **total**: abbreviate every subformula  
⇒ negation in  $\mathcal{O}(1)$ , greenuces transform effort
- **partial**: abbreviate only selected subformulas  
⇒ introduces fewer auxiliary variables

## Projected Model Counting (# $\exists$ SAT)

$$\frac{\#\exists SAT(\theta_T(\phi \wedge \bigwedge_{v \in V_\psi \setminus V_\phi} (v \leftrightarrow \text{def}(v)) \wedge \neg\psi), V_\pi)}{\#\exists SAT(\theta_T(\phi), V_\pi)}$$

where  $V_\pi = (V_\phi \setminus V_\psi) \cup \text{aux}$  [Sundermann et al. '24]

## Non-Clausal Slicing

$$\pi_1 = \exists(V_\phi \setminus V_\psi) \theta_D \longrightarrow \pi_1 = \exists(V_\phi \setminus V_\psi)$$

## Implementation – Meet Two Enthusiastic Researchers (and Their Tools)

# Implementation – Meet Two Enthusiastic Researchers (and Their Tools)



MME TORTUE

renowned feature-model historian  
studies evolution for a living

# Implementation – Meet Two Enthusiastic Researchers (and Their Tools)



MME TORTUE

renowned feature-model historian  
studies evolution for a living

torte 🍰

[tɔrtə]

- extracts **feature-model histories**
- extends KConfigReader, KClause (+ ConfigFix)
- reproducible + fully automated

# Implementation – Meet Two Enthusiastic Researchers (and Their Tools)



MME TORTUE

renowned feature-model historian  
studies evolution for a living



SIR KLAUS

practiced feature-model surgeon  
always eager to slice and diff

torte

[tɔrtə]

- extracts **feature-model histories**
- extends KConfigReader, KClause (+ ConfigFix)
- reproducible + fully automated

# Implementation – Meet Two Enthusiastic Researchers (and Their Tools)



MME TORTUE

renowned feature-model historian  
studies evolution for a living

torte 🍰

[@/ekuiter/torte]

- extracts **feature-model histories**
- extends KConfigReader, KClause (+ ConfigFix)
- reproducible + fully automated



SIR KLAUS

practiced feature-model surgeon  
always eager to slice and diff

clausy 😊

[@/ekuiter/clausy]

- transforms feature models **into CNF**
- competes with Z3 in performance
- supports diffing (slicing planned)

# Conclusion

	No Products Added	Products Added
No Products Deleted	Refactoring	Generalization
Products Deleted	Specialization	Arbitrary Edit

## Improving SAT-Based Reasoning

$\psi$  generalizes  $\phi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\theta_D(\phi \wedge \neg\psi))$

$\psi$  generalizes  $\phi$  iff  $\neg \text{SAT}(\theta_T(\phi \wedge \neg\psi))$

## Introducing #SAT-Based Reasoning

the degree of removed configurations is

$$(\text{none}) \quad 0 \leq \frac{\# \text{SAT}(\theta_T(\pi_1 \phi \wedge \pi_2 \psi))}{\# \text{SAT}(\theta_T(\pi_1 \phi))} \leq 1 \quad (\text{all})$$

e.g.,  $\pi_1 = \exists(V_\phi \setminus V_\psi) \theta_D$

removed f's

e.g.,  $\pi_2 = \bigwedge_{v \in V_\psi \setminus V_\phi} (v \leftrightarrow \text{def}(v)) \wedge \neg$  added f's



@ekuiter/torte 🍰



@ekuiter/clausy 🎅

⚠ Disclaimer: No penguins were AI-generated in the making of this presentation. All were returned to TIKZPINGUS, their natural habitat.



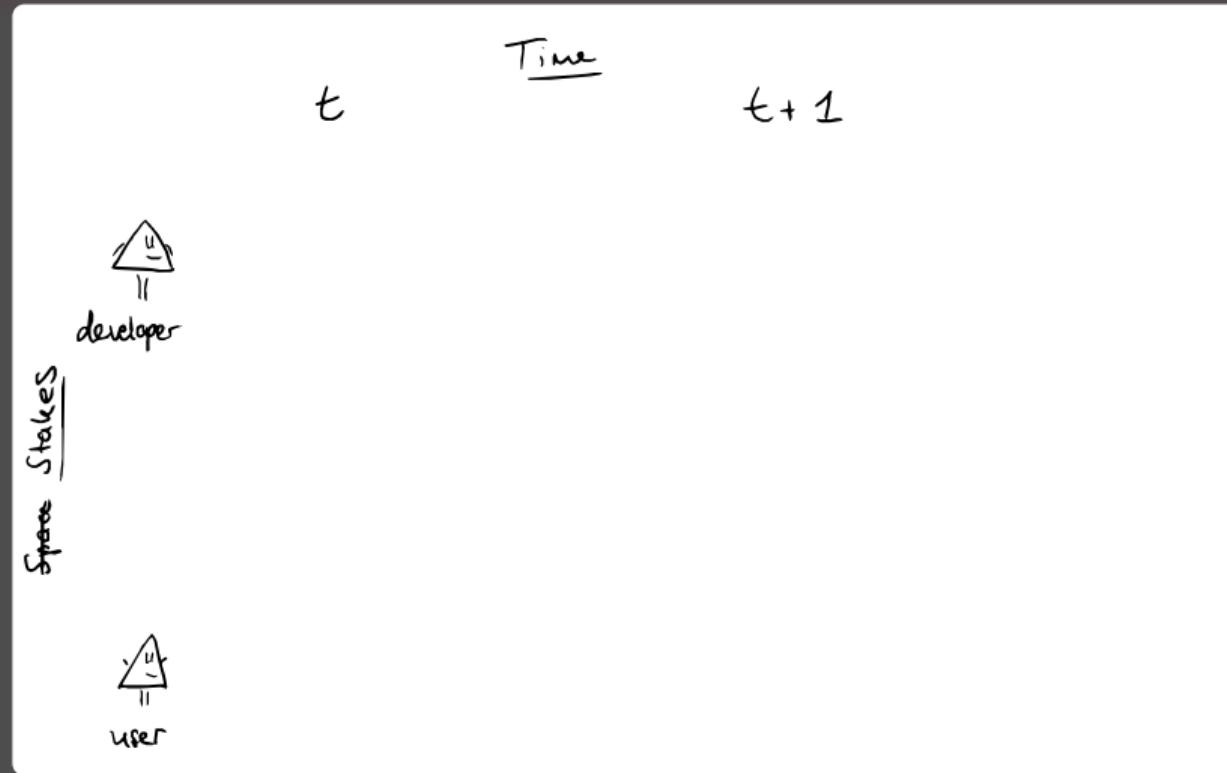
# Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Use Case

# Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Use Case

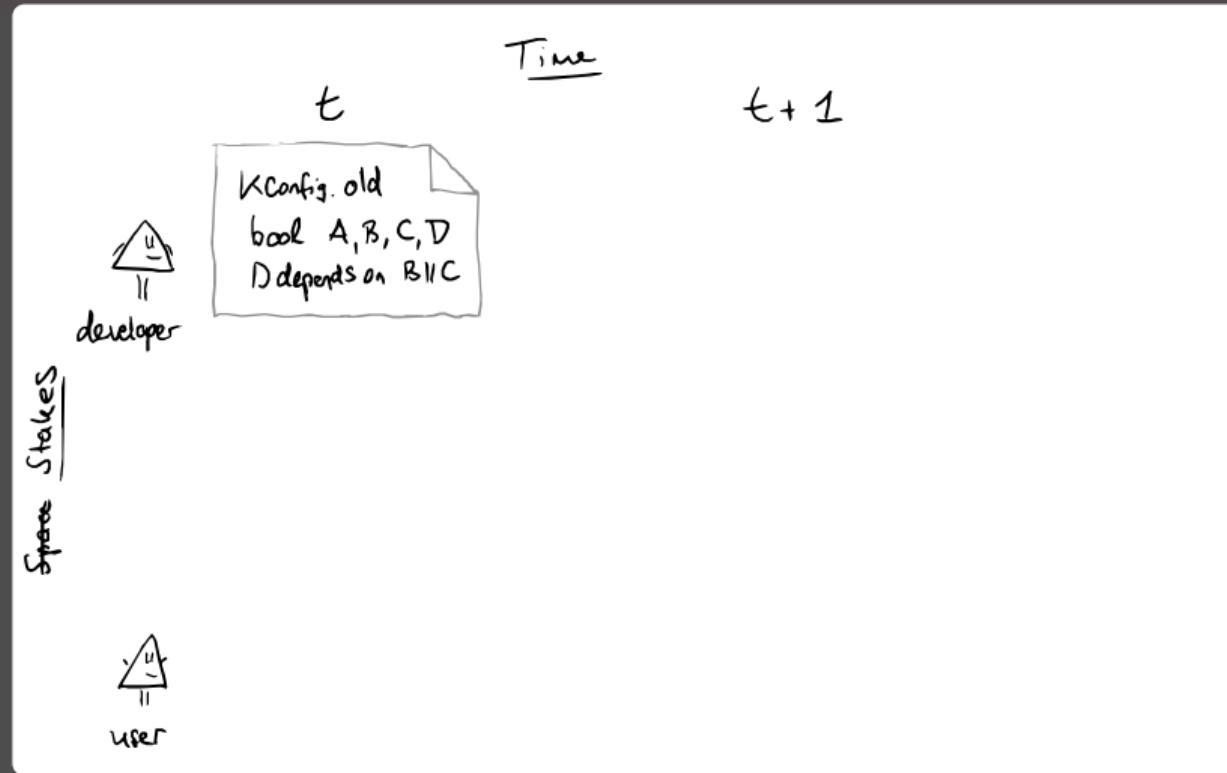
Space Stakes

Time

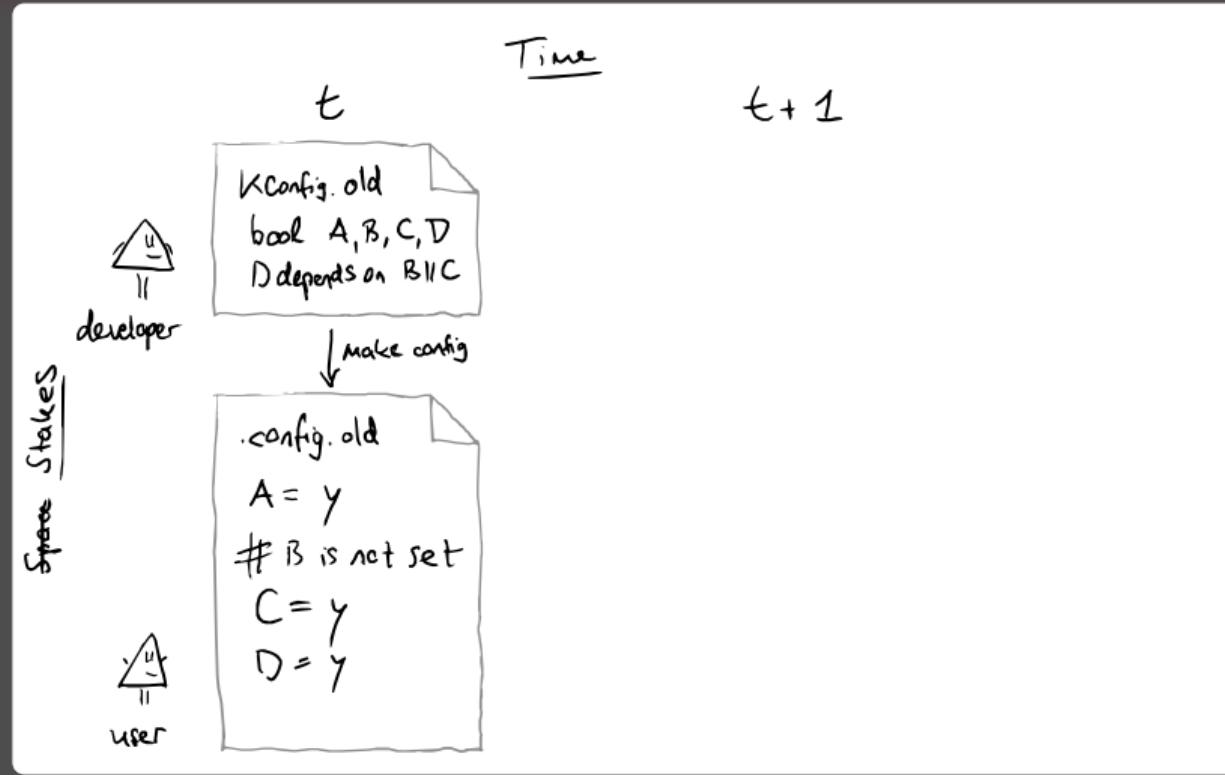
# Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Use Case



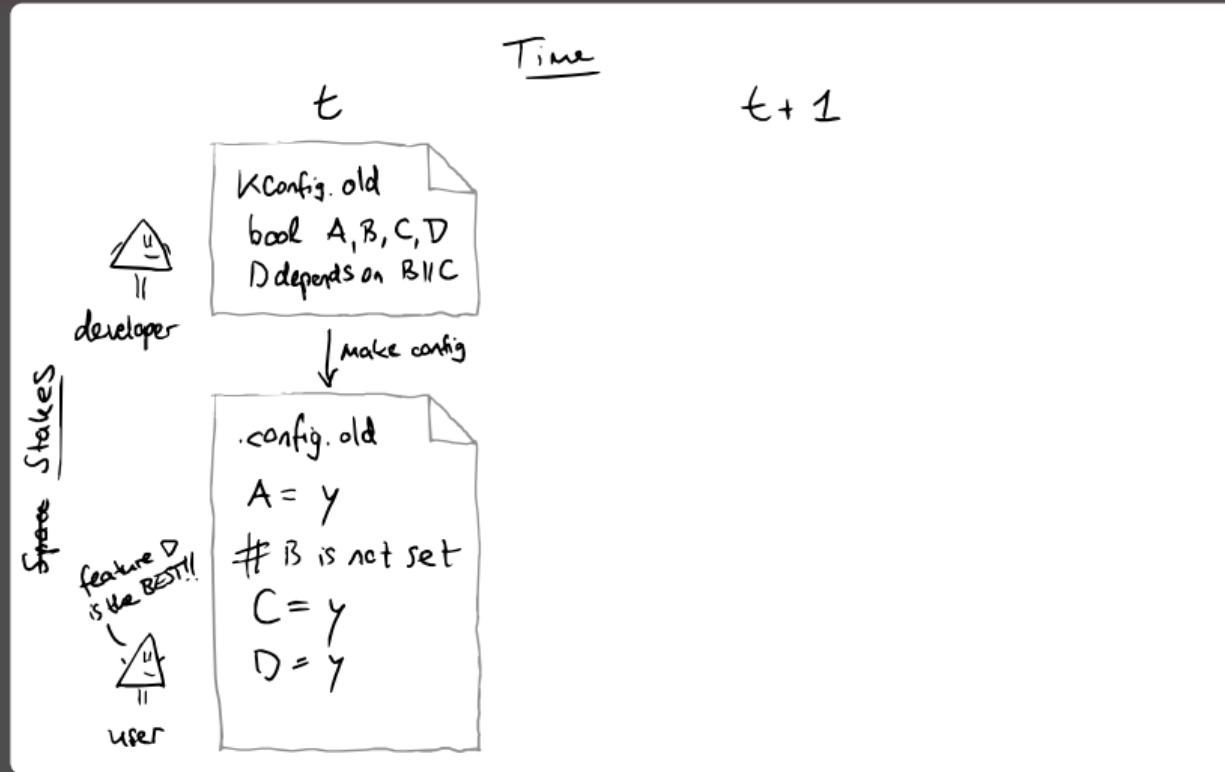
# Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Use Case



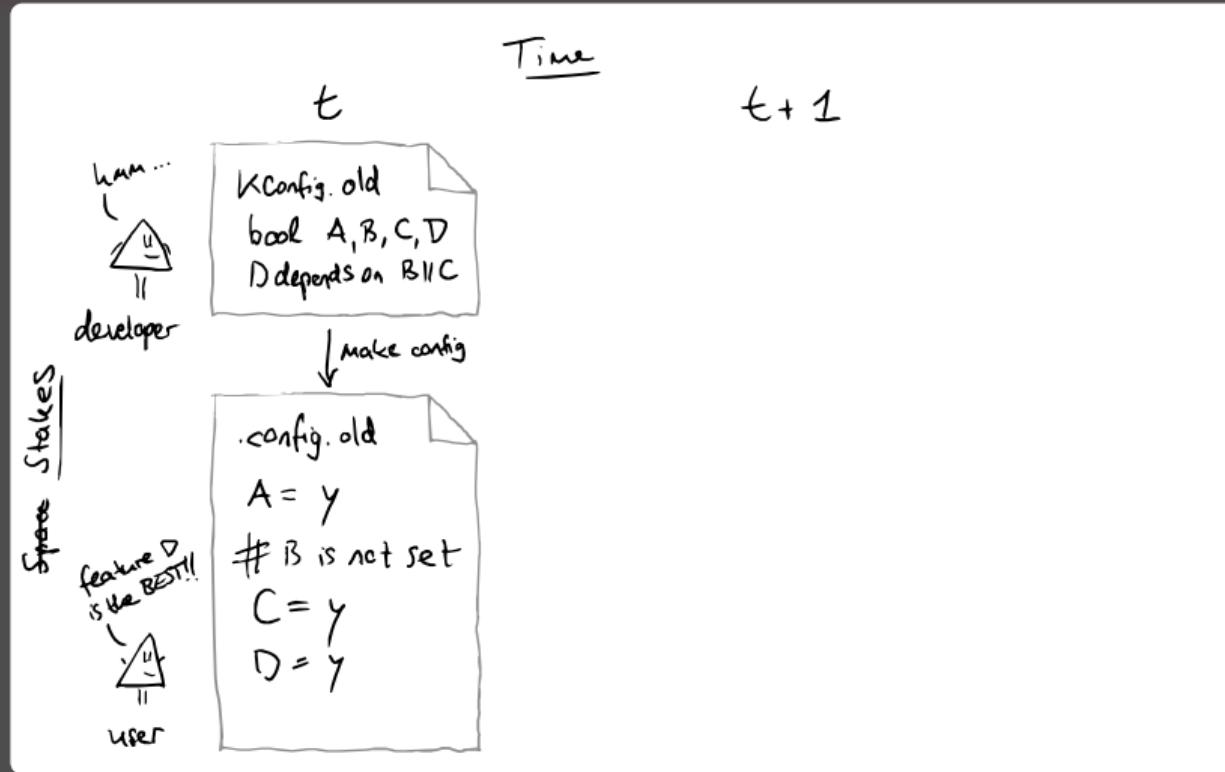
# Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Use Case



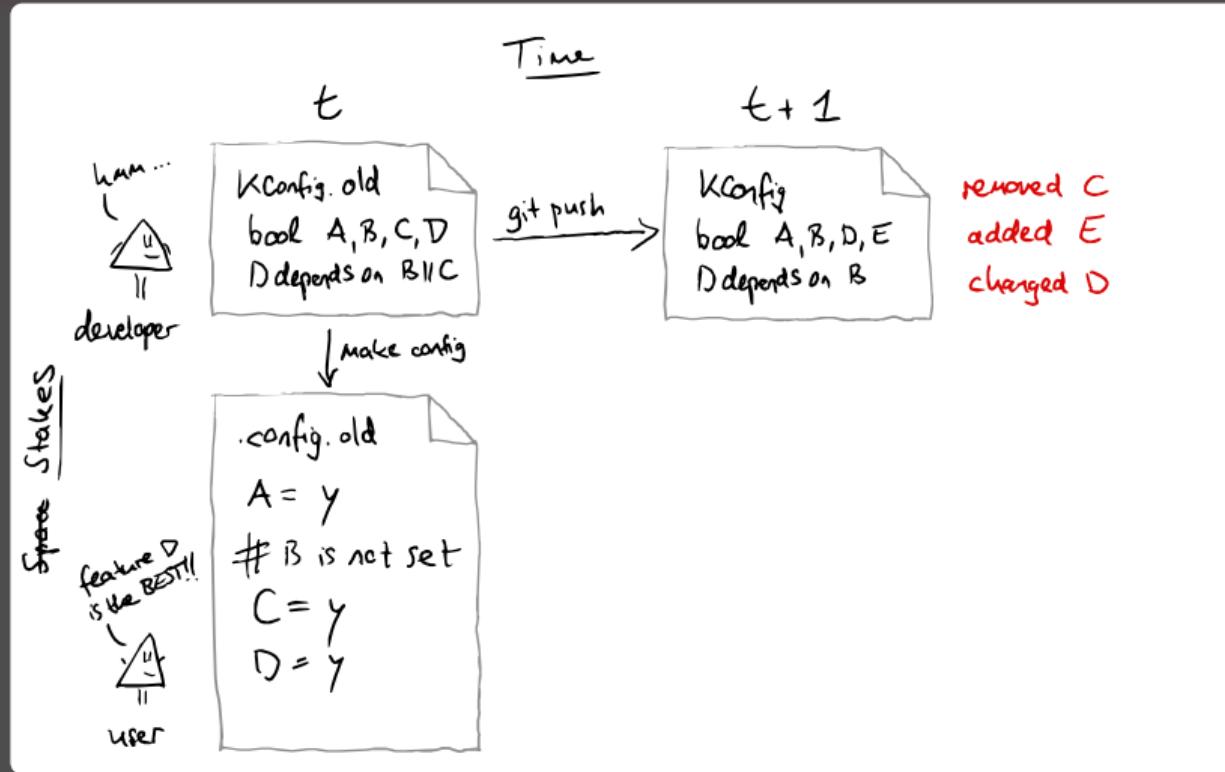
# Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Use Case



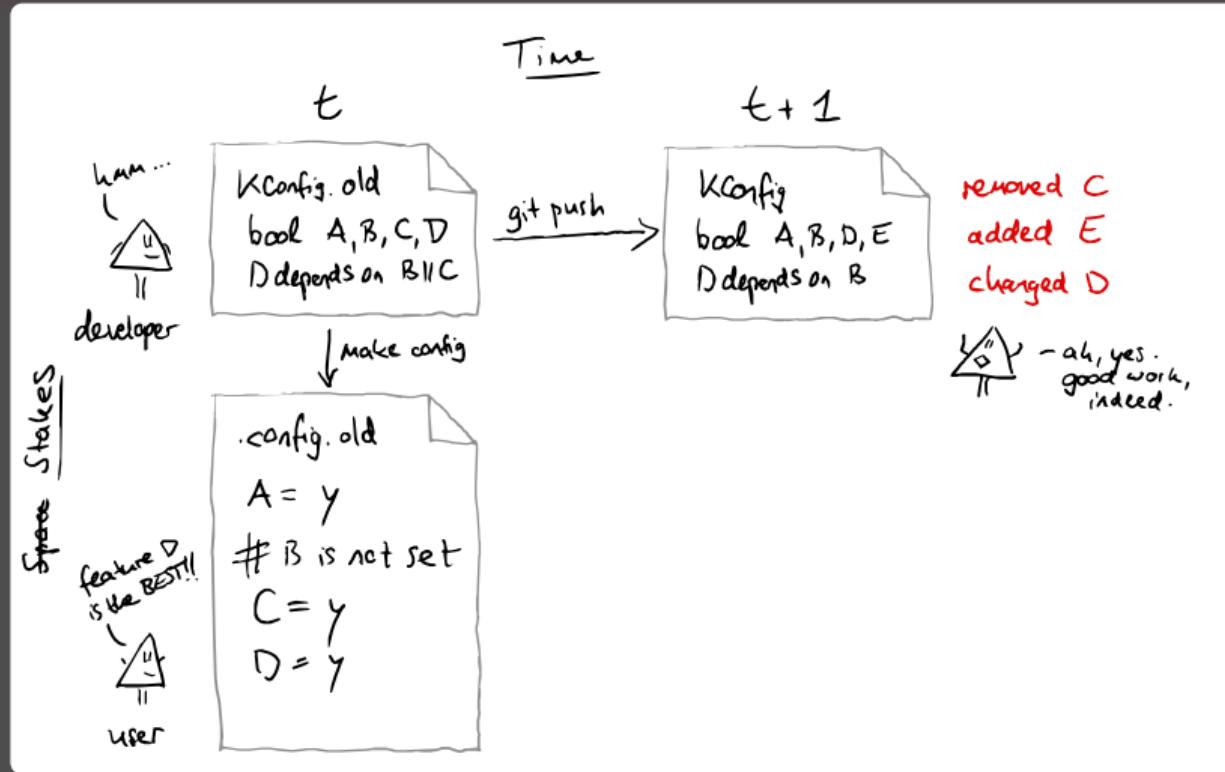
# Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Use Case



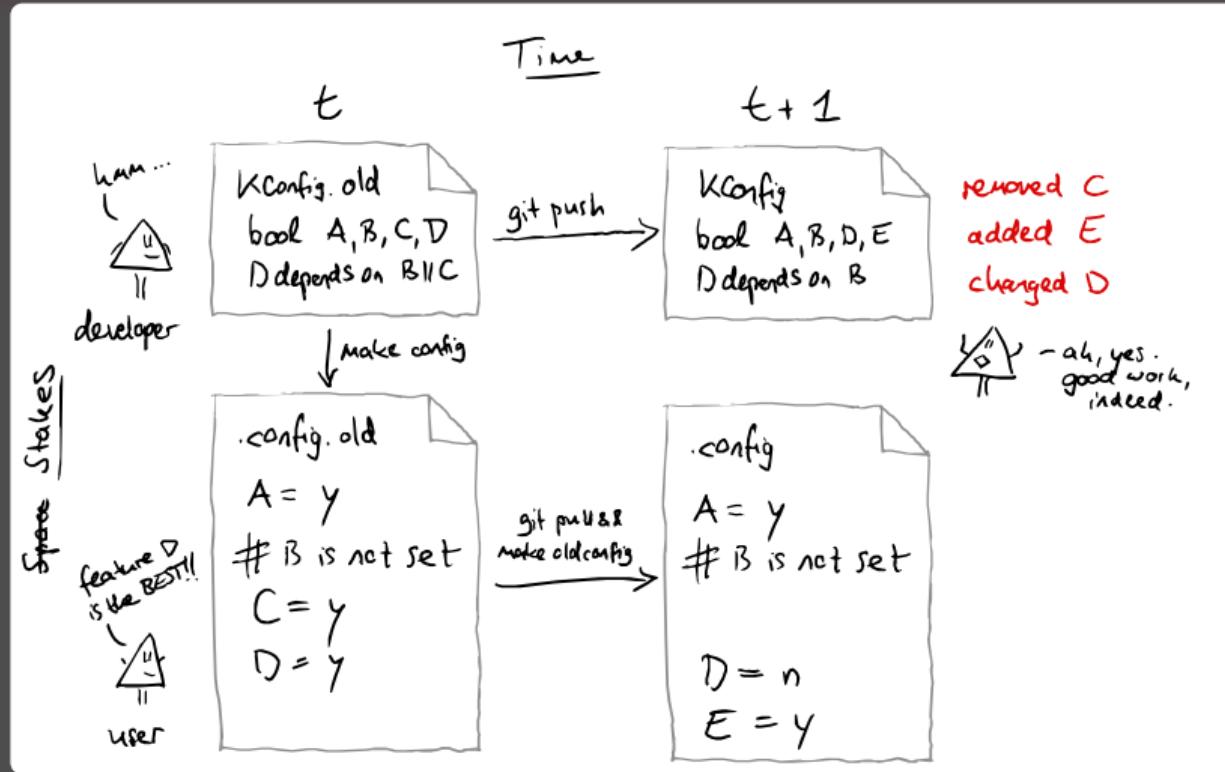
# Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Use Case



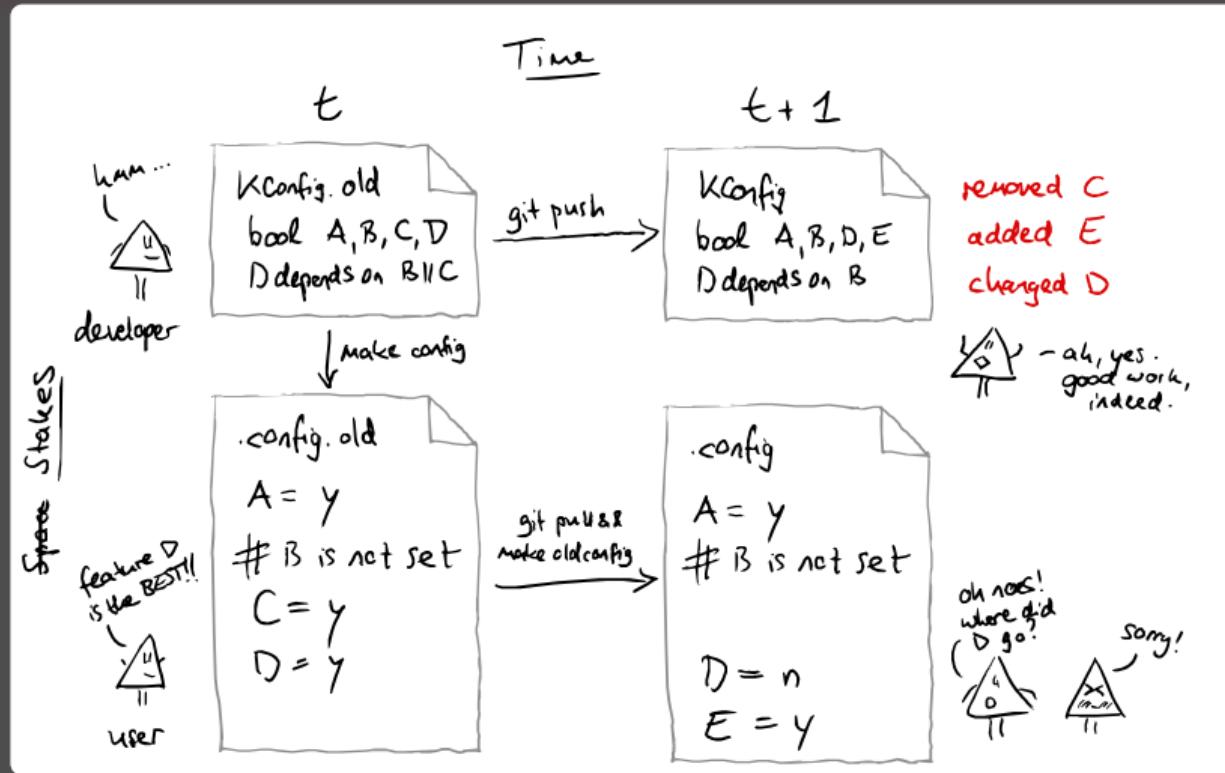
# Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Use Case



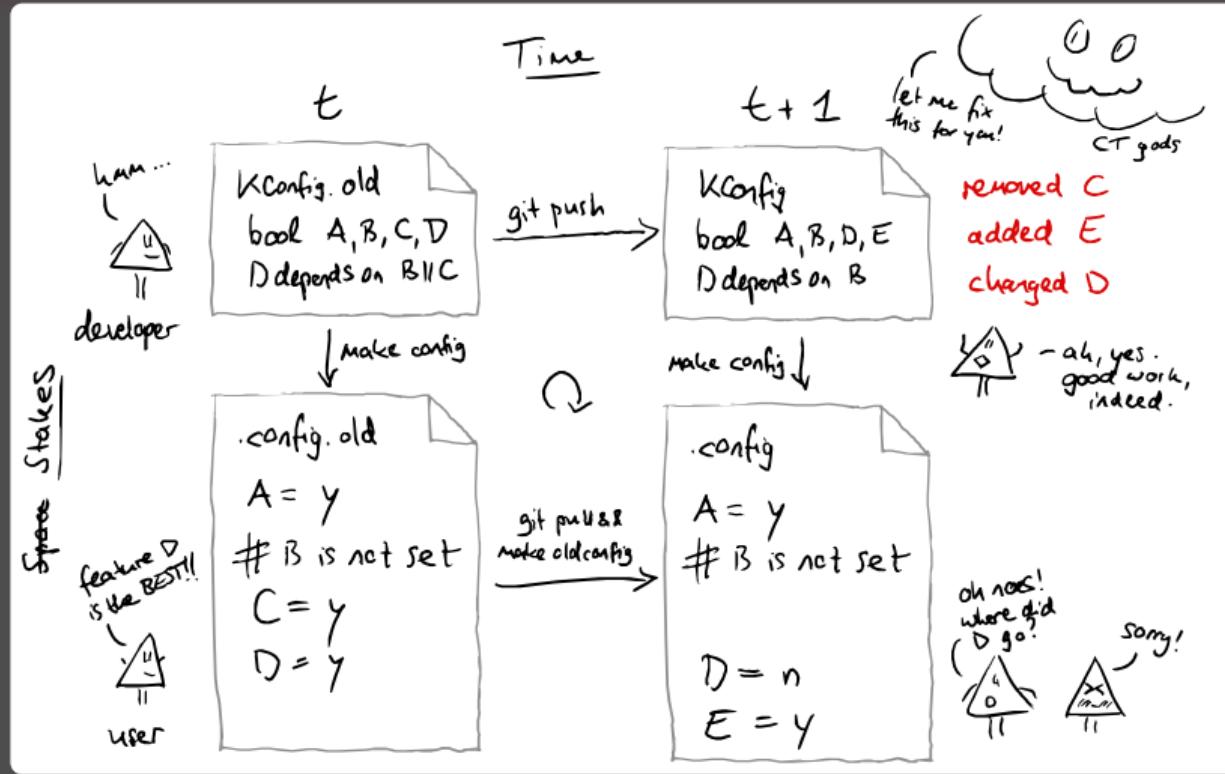
# Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Use Case



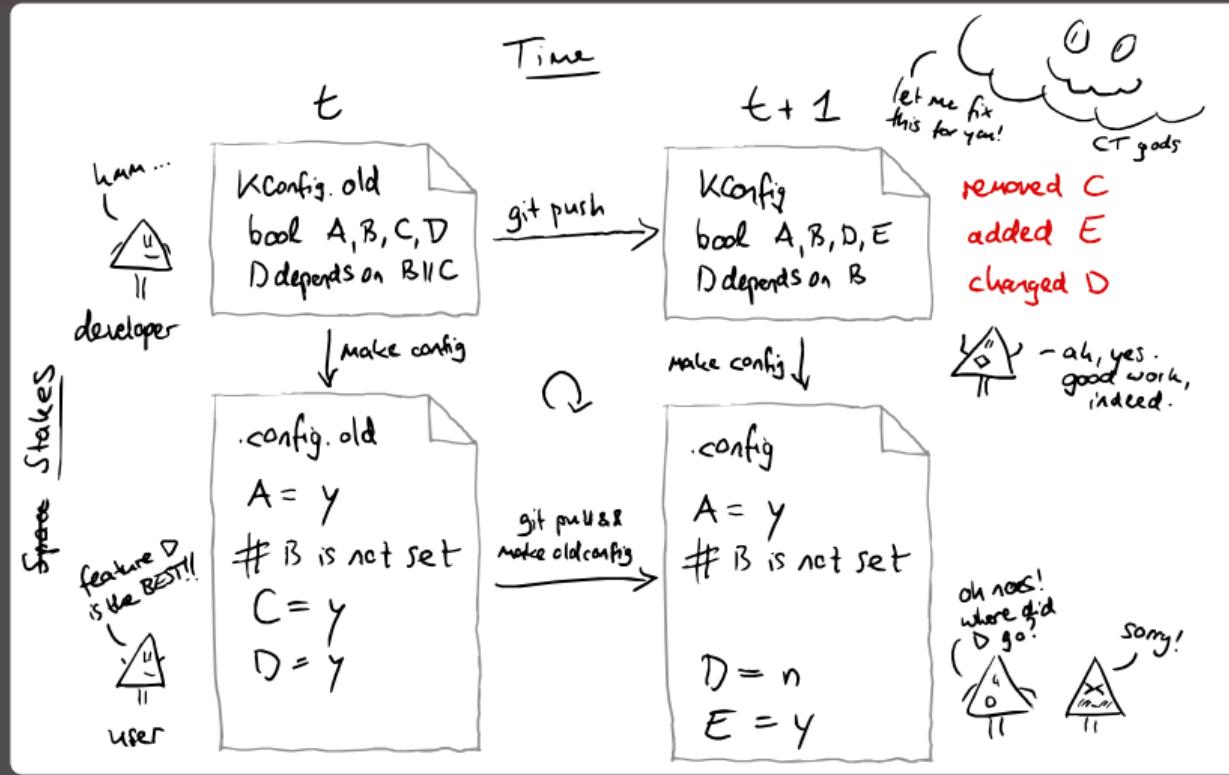
# Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Use Case



# Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Use Case



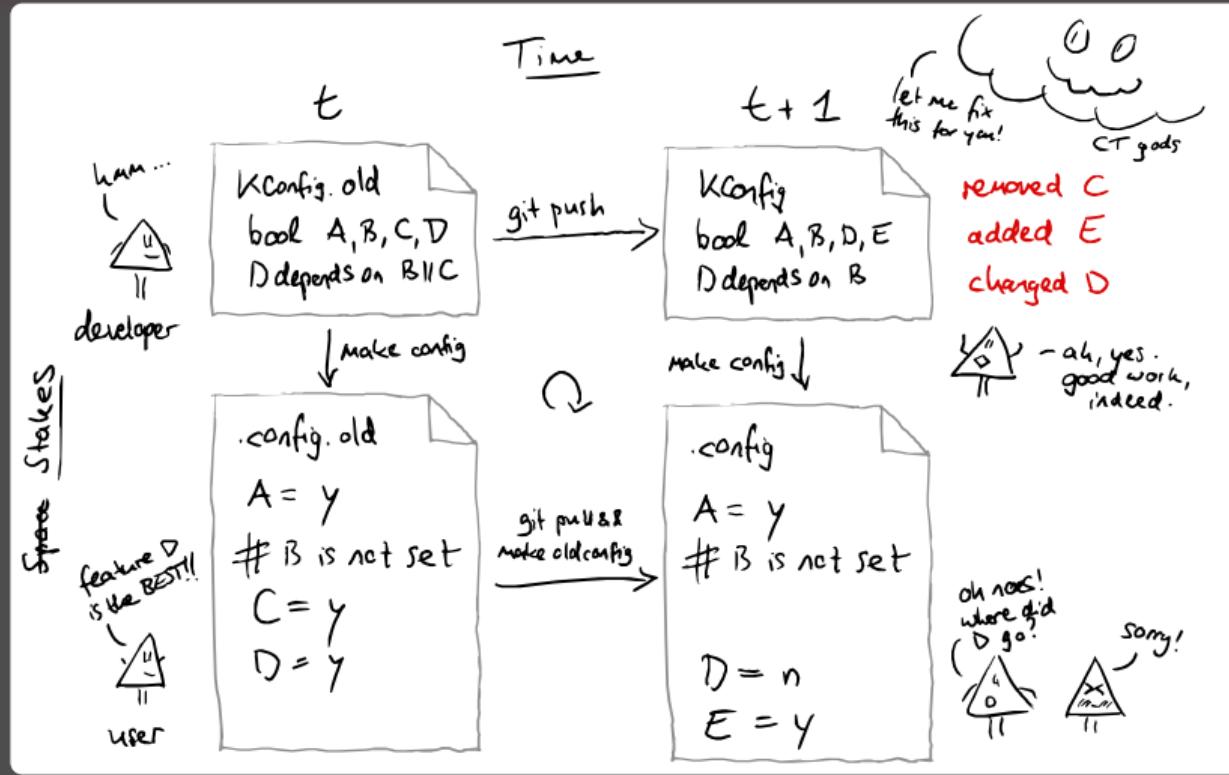
# Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Use Case



## Assuming ...

- users are uniform over configurations
- updates are non-interactive
- users expect choices to be preserved

# Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Use Case



## Assuming ...

- users are uniform over configurations
- updates are non-interactive
- users expect choices to be preserved

... how many of our users are negatively impacted by an update?

- ⇒ decision-making
- ⇒ understanding configuration spaces

## Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Math

$\text{cfg\_loss} = \dots$

## Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Math

$$\text{cfg loss} = \frac{\phi}{\phi \wedge \neg \psi}$$

## Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Math

$$\text{cfg\_loss} = \frac{\#SAT(\phi \wedge \neg \psi)}{\#SAT(\phi)}$$

## Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Math

$$\text{cfg\_loss} = \frac{\#\text{SAT}(\theta_T(\phi \wedge \neg \psi))}{\#\text{SAT}(\theta_T(\phi))}$$

## Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Math

$$\text{cfg loss} = \frac{\#SAT(\Theta_T(\exists v_\phi | v_\psi \theta_b(\phi) \wedge \neg \psi))}{\#SAT(\Theta_T(\exists v_\phi | v_\psi \theta_b(\phi)))}$$

## Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Math

$$\text{cfg loss} = \frac{\#\text{SAT}\left(\Theta_T\left(\exists v_\phi \vee_\psi \Theta_D(\phi)\right) \wedge \bigwedge_{v \in V_\psi \setminus V_\phi} (v \leftrightarrow \text{def}(v)) \wedge \neg \psi\right)}{\#\text{SAT}(\Theta_T(\exists v_\phi \vee_\psi \Theta_D(\phi)))}$$

## Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Math

$$\text{cfg loss} = \frac{\#SAT\left(\Theta_T\left(\exists v_\phi | v_\psi \theta_b(\phi) \wedge \bigwedge_{v \in V_\psi \setminus V_\phi} (v \leftrightarrow \text{def}(v)) \wedge \neg \psi\right)\right)}{\#SAT\left(\Theta_T\left(\exists v_\phi | v_\psi \theta_b(\phi)\right)\right)}$$

a clever combination of distributive and Tseitin transformation, #SAT, and slicing

## Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Math

$$\text{cfg loss} = \frac{\#SAT\left(\Theta_T\left(\exists v_\phi \vee_\psi \Theta_\phi(\phi) \wedge \bigwedge_{v \in V_\psi \setminus V_\phi} (v \leftrightarrow \text{def}(v)) \wedge \neg \psi\right)\right)}{\#SAT\left(\Theta_T\left(\exists v_\phi \vee_\psi \Theta_\phi(\phi)\right)\right)}$$

a clever combination of distributive and Tseitin transformation, #SAT, and slicing

$$\begin{aligned} & \#SAT\left(\Theta_T\left(\left(\exists v_\phi \vee_\psi \Theta_\phi(\phi)\right) \wedge \bigwedge_{v \in V_\psi \setminus V_\phi} (v \leftrightarrow \text{def}(v)) \circ \psi\right)\right) \\ &= \# \exists SAT\left(\Theta_T\left(\left(\phi \wedge \bigwedge_{v \in V_\psi \setminus V_\phi} (v \leftrightarrow \text{def}(v)) \circ \psi\right), V_\phi \vee_\psi \text{aux}\right)\right) \end{aligned}$$

instead of #SAT and slicing (e.g., FeatureIDE), we can also use # $\exists$ SAT (e.g., pd4)

negation can also be avoided when using  $1 - \#SAT(x)$

