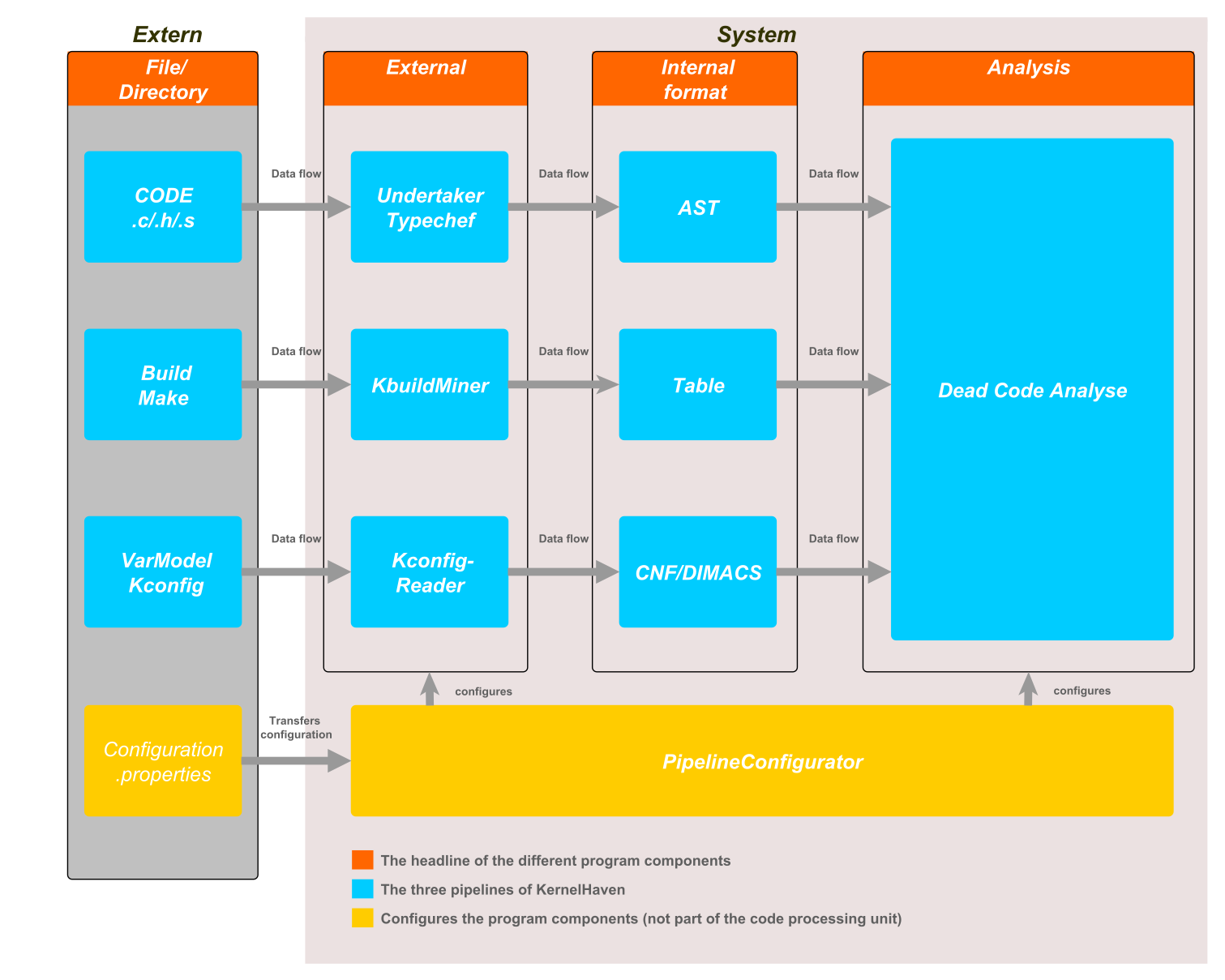
KernelHaven User Documentation

This document serves as a manual for users of KernelHaven. It will explain how to set up KernelHaven and execute an analysis. Refer to the developer documentation if you want to write new extractors or analyzes.

# Concept

KernelHaven offers a generic infrastructure for performing different analyses on product lines. The architecture is shown in the figure below. The variability information from the product line is extracted via extractors. This is split into three pipelines: source code, build system and variability model. Each pipeline has an extractor that reads the necessary data from the product line, and a model in which the data is represented. Depending on the product line being analyzed, different extractors are used. This allows the infrastructure to adapt to different product lines, while still having a common data representation in the models.

KernelHaven has a plug-in system for easy replacement of extractors and analyses. Each plug-in is a Jar file placed in a central plugins folder. Based on the user configuration for an execution, different Java classes are instantiated at runtime, which serve as the extractors and analysis.



# Setup and Execution

KernelHaven is written in Java, and thus does not depend on any specific operating system. The only requirement for executing KernelHaven is an installed Java VM (version 8 or greater). However, some extractors are not platform independent; they usually only run on Linux. Refer to the different plug-in descriptions for additional limitations and dependencies. KernelHaven and all extractors developed by us are tested to run at least on Ubuntu 16.04.

KernelHaven does not require any specific directory structure. All paths that are relevant for an execution can be configured. However, an installation of KernelHaven typically looks like this:

**kernel\_haven/**

**├── cache/**

**│   └── ...**

**├── log/**

**│   └── ...**

**├── output/**

**│   └── ...**

**├── plugins/**

**│   ├── cnfutils.jar**

**│   ├── kbuildminerextractor.jar**

**│   ├── kconfigreaderextractor.jar**

**│ ├── undeadanalyzer.jar**

**│   └── undertakerextractor.jar**

**├── res/**

**│   └── ...**

**├── kernel\_haven.jar**

**└── dead\_code.properties**

The following list describes the usage of the different files and folders:

* The kernel\_haven.jar file is an executable Jar file and contains the main infrastructure.
* The dead\_code.properties file contains the configuration of a KernelHaven execution.
* The cache/ folder will contain the cache files generated by the extractors. The user will usually not look into this directory (except maybe for manually clearing the cache).
* The log/ folder will contain the log files generated by the infrastructure.
* The output/ folder will contain the output files created by the analysis.
* The plugins/ folder contains Jar files with plugins, that will be loaded by the infrastructure.
* The res/ folder will contain resource files needed by the extractors. The extractors manage the contents of this themselves; the user does not have to look into this folder.

An example configuration file (dead\_code.properties) for executing a dead code analysis on a Linux Kernel could look like this:

# Linux Source Tree

source\_tree = /path/to/linux\_source

arch = x86

# Analysis

analysis.class = net.ssehub.kernel\_haven.default\_analyses.DeadCodeAnalysis

# Code Extractor

code.provider.cache.read = true

code.provider.cache.write = true

code.extractor.class = net.ssehub.kernel\_haven.undertaker.UndertakerExtractor

code.extractor.threads = 4

# Build Extractor

build.provider.cache.read = true

build.provider.cache.write = true

build.extractor.class = net.ssehub.kernel\_haven.kbuildminer.KbuildMinerExtractor

# Variability Extractor

variability.provider.cache.read = true

variability.provider.cache.write = true

variability.extractor.class = net.ssehub.kernel\_haven.kconfigreader.KconfigReaderExtractor

# Logging

log.console = true

log.file = true

# Directories

archive.dir = .

cache\_dir = cache/

log.dir = log/

output\_dir = output/

plugins\_dir = plugins/

resource\_dir = res/

This is a standard Java properties file. For a full list of possible configuration options, refer to the config\_template.properties file in KernelHaven. Note that some extractors also have their own configuration options, in addition to the ones from the infrastructure. Relative paths are interpreted relative to the working directory from which KernelHaven is started; this can be different from the location of the kernel\_haven.jar file.

To execute the infrastructure with the given configuration, start kernel\_haven.jar and pass the configuration file as the only parameter:

java –jar kernel\_haven.jar dead\_code.properties

KernelHaven also supports archiving of an execution. If it is enabled, all relevant files are combined into a Zip archive after the execution finished. To enable archiving, either set the configuration option archive to true in the properties file, or start KernelHaven with the –-archive parameter:

java –jar kernel\_haven.jar --archive dead\_code.properties

Note that it is possible to pass additional parameters to the Java call. For example, it is possible to set the maximum Java heap size, which may become necessary when dealing with a lot of data:

java –Xmx100g –jar kernel\_haven.jar dead\_code.properties

# Extractors

The following sections introduce some commonly used extractors for KernelHaven. They mostly focus on extracting data from the Linux Kernel and similar product lines.

## KconfigReaderExtractor

A variability model extractor for Kconfig product lines based on the KconfigReader tool.

### Capabilities

This extractor reads the Kconfig model of the Linux Kernel. To do that, it has to modify the Linux source tree by calling make allyesconfig prepare on it. Be aware that this overrides any previously present .config file in the Linux source tree.

### Usage

Set variability.extractor.class to net.ssehub.kernel\_haven.kconfigreader.KconfigReaderExtractor in the KernelHaven properties.

### Dependencies

* Only runs on a Linux operating system.
* Requires a C compiler and make to be installed. On Ubuntu, just install the build-essential package via: sudo apt install build-essential

### Configuration

In addition to the default ones, this extractor has the following configuration options in the KernelHaven properties:

* variability.extractor.find\_locations: If set to true, the extractor will store source locations for each variable. Those locations represent occurrences of the variable in the files that KconfigReader used for generating the variability model. Default is false.

## KbuildMinerExtractor

A build model extractor for Kconfig product lines based on the KbuildMiner tool.

### Capabilities

This extractor finds conditional compilation settings in the Kbuild files (Kbuild\*, Makefile\*) of the Linux Kernel.

### Usage

Set build.extractor.class to net.ssehub.kernel\_haven.kbuildminer.KbuildMinerExtractor in the KernelHaven properties.

### Dependencies

None.

### Configuration

In addition to the default ones, this extractor has the following configuration options in the KernelHaven properties:

* build.extracator.top\_folders: Comma-separated list of top-folders to analyze in the product line. By default, this is generated for the Linux Kernel from the arch setting as follows: arch/<arch>,block,crypto,drivers,firmware,fs,init,ipc,kernel,lib,mm,net,security,sound

## UndertakerExtractor

A code model extractor for #ifdefs based on the Undertaker tool.

### Capabilities

This extractor finds #ifdef (and similar) blocks in source files (\*.c, \*.h, \*.S) and extracts the hierarchical condition structure.

### Usage

Set code.extractor.class to net.ssehub.kernel\_haven.undertaker.UndertakerExtractor in the KernelHaven properties.

### Dependencies

* Only runs on a Linux operating system.

### Configuration

In addition to the default ones, this extractor has the following configuration options in the KernelHaven properties:

* code.extractor.hang\_timeout: Undertaker has a bug where it hangs forever on some few files of the Linux Kernel. This setting defines a timeout in milliseconds until the undertaker executable is forcibly terminated. The default value is 20000.

## TypeChefExtractor

A code model extractor for C code based on the TypeChef tool.

### Capabilities

This extractor extracts a variability-aware abstract syntax tree (AST) from C code files (\*.c) and considers preprocessor macros.

### Usage

Set code.extractor.class to net.ssehub.kernel\_haven.typechef.TypechefExtractor in the KernelHaven properties.

### Dependencies

* The CnfUtils plugin.

### Configuration

TODO