

# De Produtos a Linhas de Produtos: Um breve panorama de teorias formais para análise e evolução de Linhas de Produtos de Software



**Leopoldo Teixeira**  
[\(lmt@cin.ufpe.br\)](mailto:lmt@cin.ufpe.br)



> 3000km







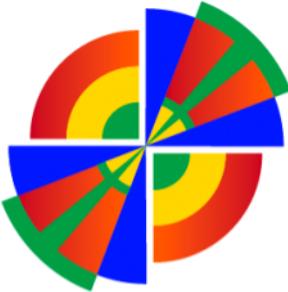


# **Pós-graduação Acadêmica em Ciência da Computação é nota máxima pela CAPES**

*Apenas oito instituições no país  
alcançaram a nota 7*



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# CBSOFT'25

XVI CONGRESSO BRASILEIRO DE SOFTWARE: TEORIA E PRÁTICA  
22 A 26 DE SETEMBRO | RECIFE/PE



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# voltando ao tema principal...

De um produto (Rain of Fire, circa 2005...)

Nuvens Movendo



# A produtos (reuso oportunista, ad hoc...)

Sem Nuvens



produtos  
similares

Nuvens Estáticas



Nuvens Movendo



# ...a Linhas de Produtos de Software



.xml

artefatos  
reusáveis



.jpg



Sem Nuvens



produtos  
similares

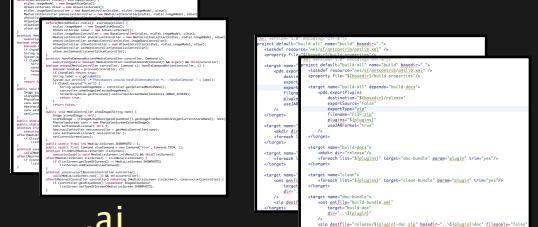
Nuvens Movendo



Nuvens Estáticas



# Artefatos vão além de código!



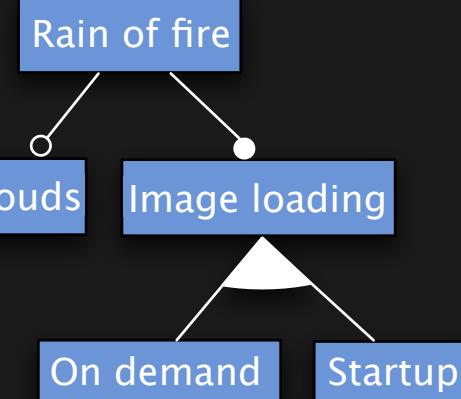
.aj



.jpg



Clouds



```

graph TD
    RainOfFire[Rain of fire] --> Clouds[Clouds]
    RainOfFire --> ImageLoading[Image loading]
    ImageLoading --> OnDemand[On demand]
    ImageLoading --> Startup[Startup]
  
```

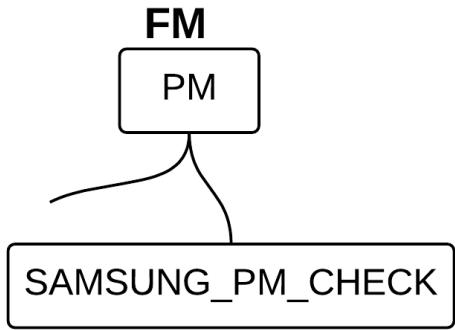
Rain of fire	Rain.java, Common-Clouds.java
On Demand	Main 2, On demand
Start Up	Main 1, Startup.aj
Clouds	Clouds.java

```
wendell
    int on_rq;

    int prio, static_prio, normal_prio;
    unsigned int rt_priority;
    const struct sched_class *sched_class;
    struct sched_entity se;
    struct sched_rt_entity rt;
#ifdef CONFIG_CGROUP_SCHED
    struct task_group *sched_task_group;
#endif

#ifdef CONFIG_PREEMPT_NOTIFIERS
    /* list of struct preempt_notifier: */
    struct hlist_head preempt_notifiers;
#endif

#ifdef CONFIG_BLK_DEV_IO_TRACE
    unsigned int btrace_seq;
#endif
    ...
}
```



## Kconfig

```
config SAMSUNG_PM_CHECK
  bool "S3C2410 PM Suspend
Memory CRC"
  depends on PM
  select CRC32
...
...
```

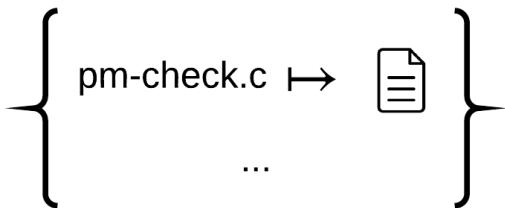
## Configuration Knowledge

CONFIG_SAMSUNG_PM_CHECK	pm-check.o
...	...

## Makefile

```
obj-$(CONFIG_SAMSUNG_PM_CHECK) += pm-check.o
...
...
```

## Asset Mapping



## Implementation

```
#ifdef
CONFIG_SAMSUNG_PM_CHECK
...
...
```

pm-check.c

```

struct task_struct {
    volatile long state; /* -1 unusable 0 runnable >0 stopped */
    ...
};

#endif /* _LINUX_TASK_H */

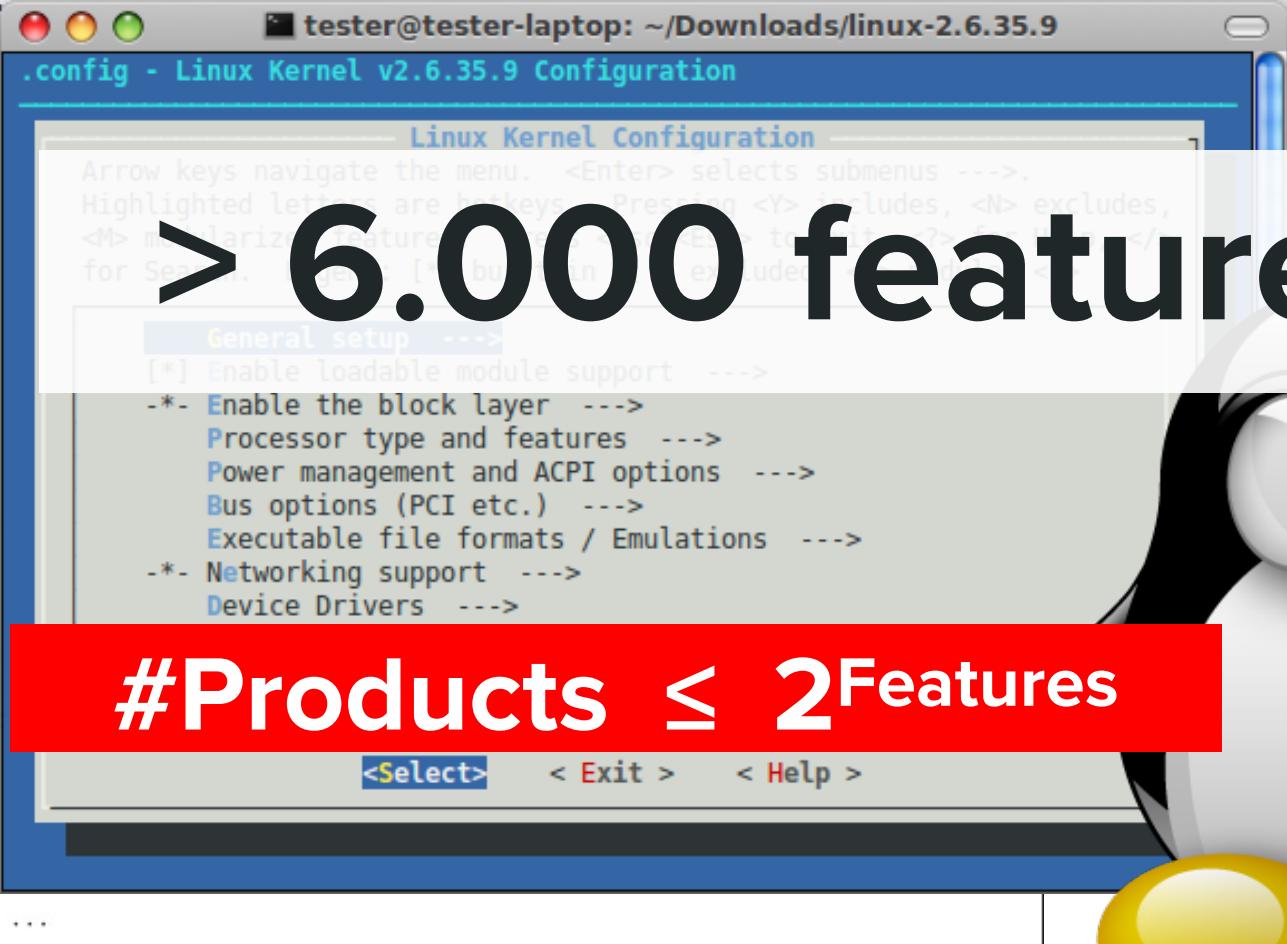
#endif /* _LINUX_KERNEL_H */

#endif /* _LINUX_TYPES_H */

#endif /* _LINUX_TYPES_H */

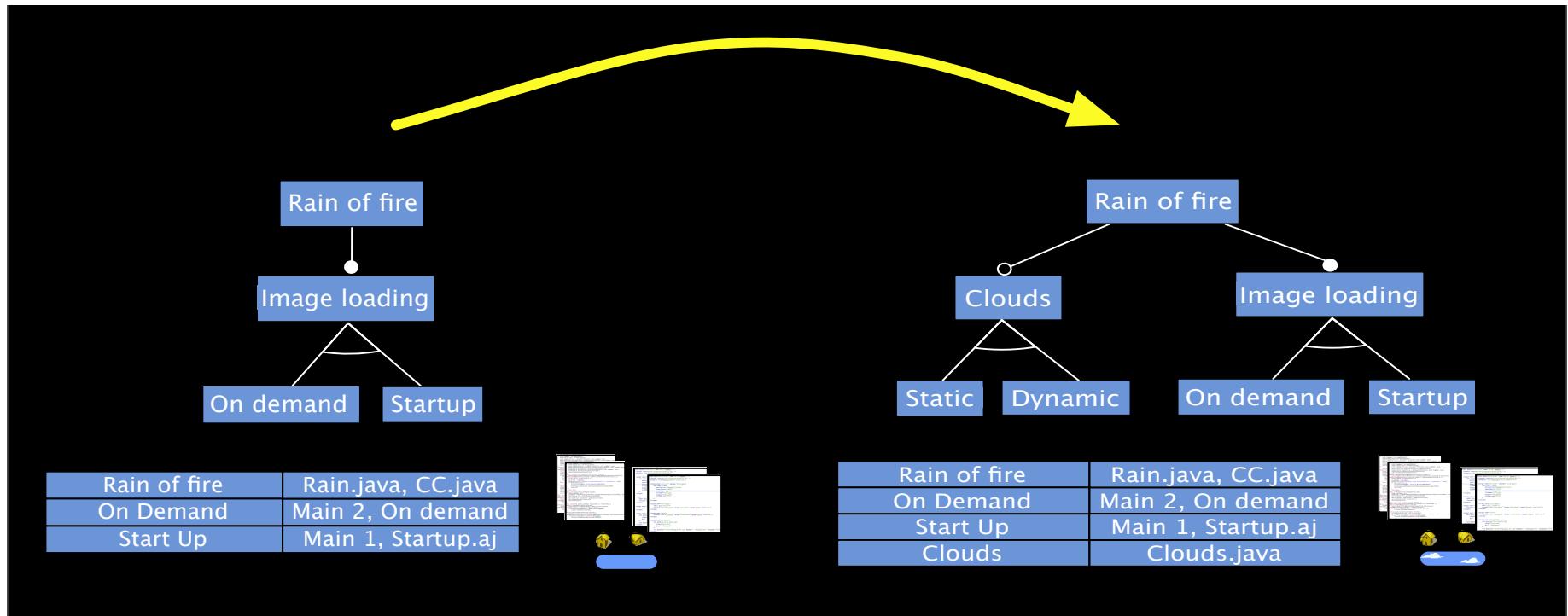
#endif /* _LINUX_TYPES_H */
...

```

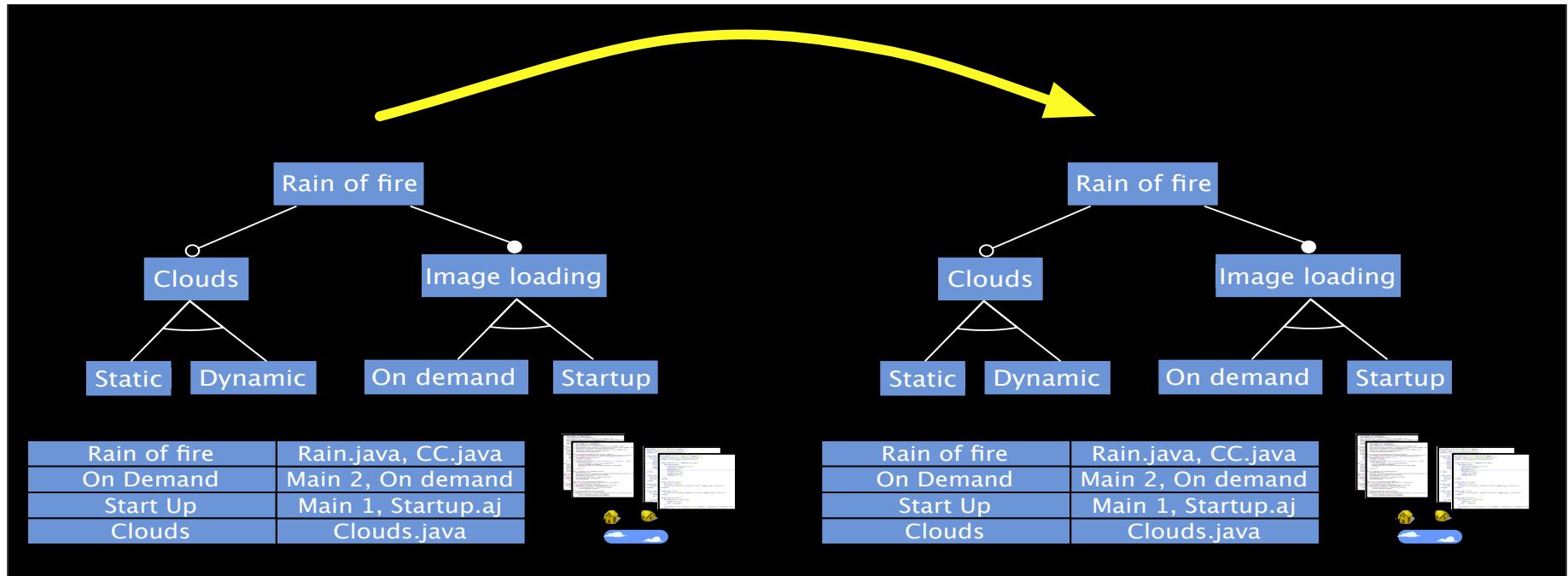


**Sistemas ricos em variabilidade**  
evoluem de múltiplas maneiras...

# Adicionando funcionalidade



# Refatorando artefatos existentes



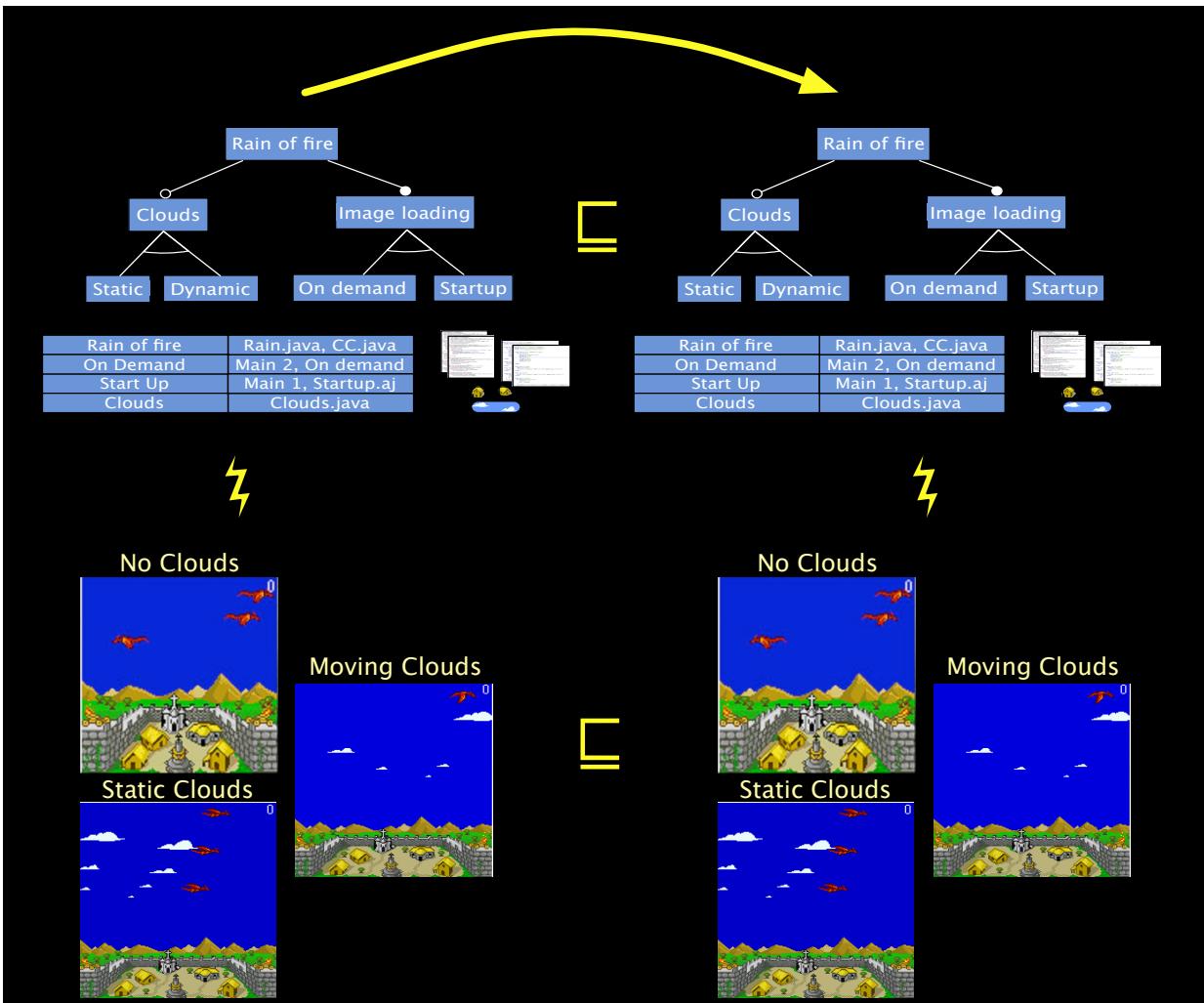
Rain of fire	Rain.java, CC.java
On Demand	Main 2, On demand
Start Up	Main 1, Startup.aj
Clouds	Clouds.java

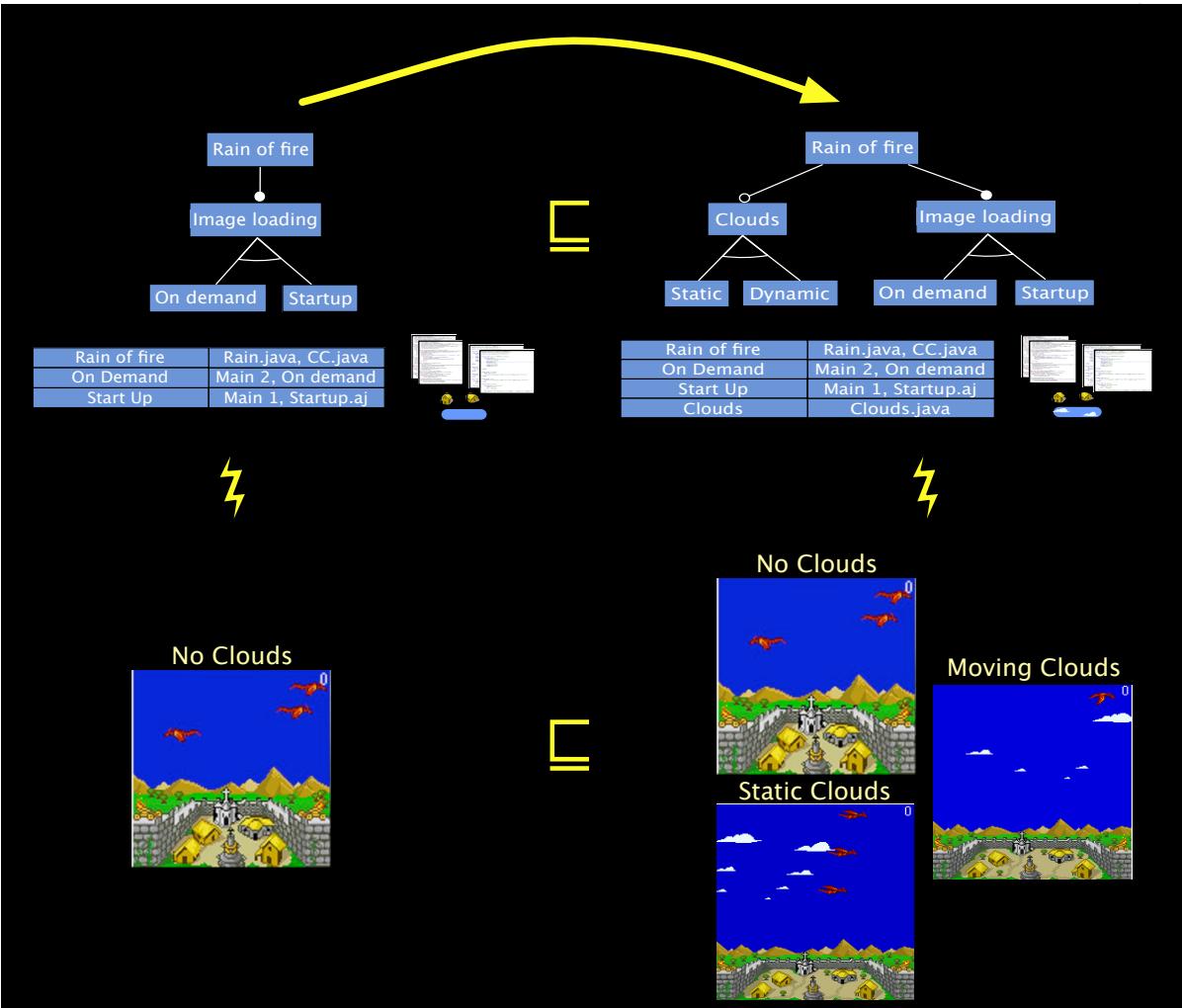


Rain of fire	Rain.java, CC.java
On Demand	Main 2, On demand
Start Up	Main 1, Startup.aj
Clouds	Clouds.java

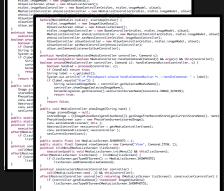


**...como podemos apoiar a evolução,  
garantindo que foi realizada de forma segura?**





# Considerando também os múltiplos artefatos...



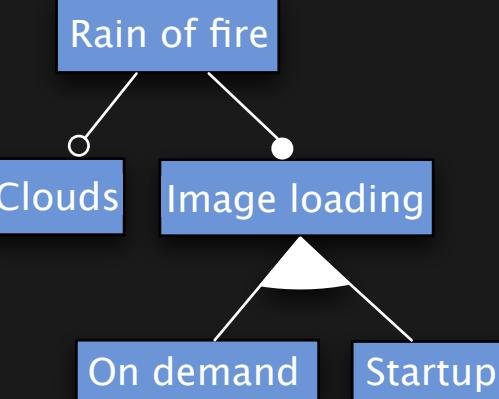
.aj



.jpg



Clouds



```

graph TD
    Rain[Rain of fire] --> Clouds[Clouds]
    Rain --> Image[Image loading]
    Image --> OnDemand[On demand]
    Image --> Startup[Startup]
  
```

Rain of fire	Rain.java, Common-Clouds.java
On Demand	Main 2, On demand
Start Up	Main 1, Startup.aj
Clouds	Clouds.java



## Extractor Selection

Choose the desired extractor or see why other extractors can't be used.

Successful extractors

Failed extractors

Constant Extractor

### Extractor description

Move Constant to Aspect.

This refactoring performs the extraction of one, or more, constants to an aspect.

The following precondition must be met by each constant to be extracted:

(->) The selected field is static final.

< Back

Next >

Finish

Cancel

## Feature Selection

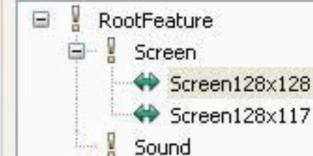
Choose the features which the selected code belongs to.

New Extraction Previous Extractions

Choose a feature or create an expression

Feature Model

Feature Expression



New

Edit

Select

Validate

Clone

Feature/Expression

Clear

- Screen128x128
- Screen128x117

< Back

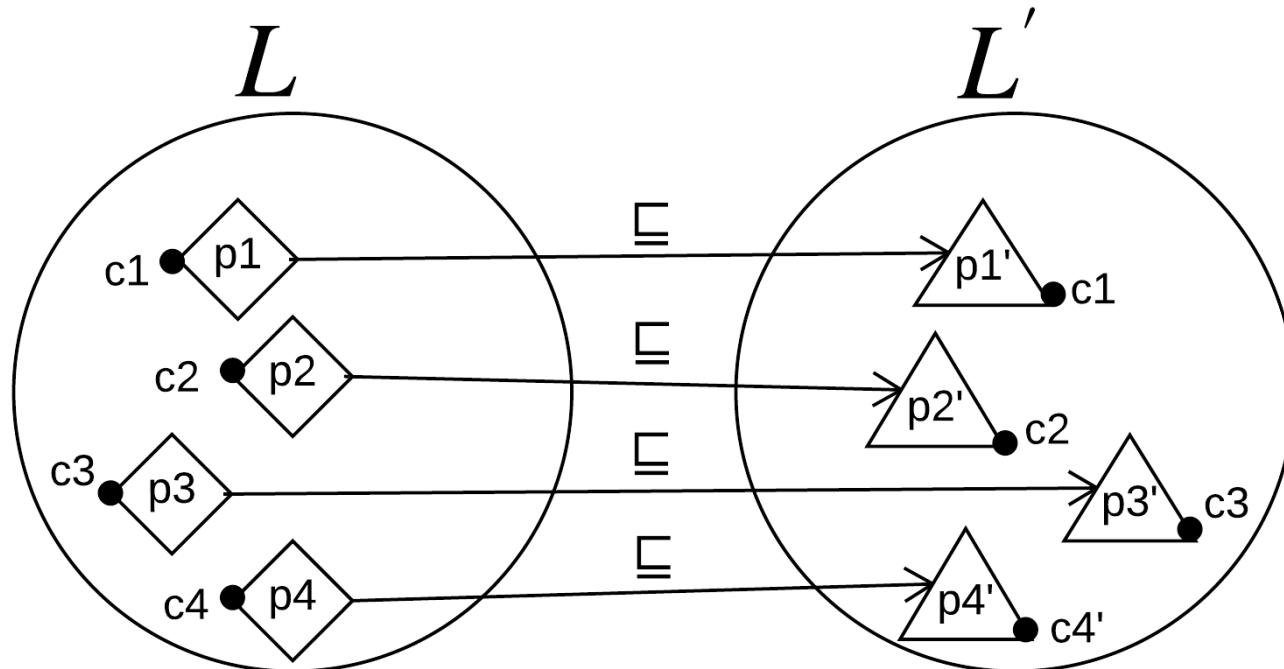
Next >

Finish

Cancel

# Ideia base: como garantir evolução segura dos produtos?

# Evolução segura, foco nos produtos!



Todo produto de  $L$  tem um produto compatível em  $L'$

# Formalização: Refinamento de LPS

$L \sqsubseteq L'$

quando

$\forall p \in [[L]] \cdot \exists p' \in [[L']] \cdot p \sqsubseteq p'$

## Linhas de Produtos

$$L \sqsubseteq L'$$

quando

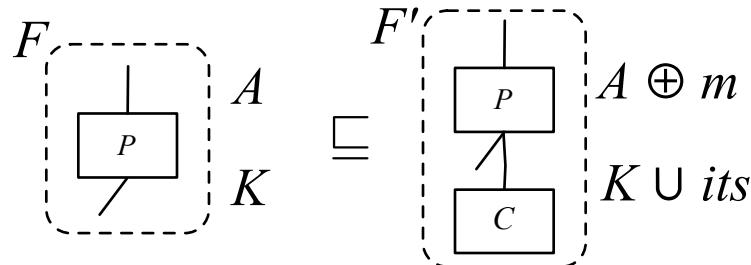
$$\forall p \in [[L]] \cdot \exists p' \in [[L']]$$



## Produtos

$$p \sqsubseteq p'$$

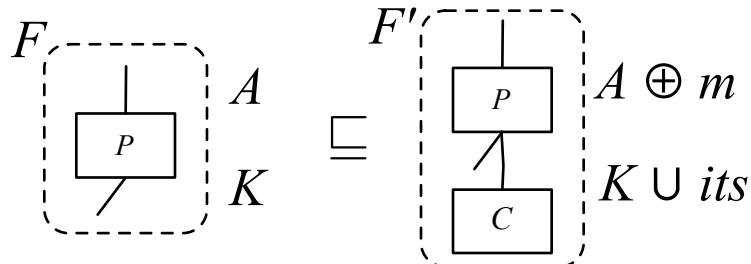
# Principais aplicações da teoria



$C \notin \text{features}(F)$ ,  $C$  is not mandatory  
 resulting PL is well-formed  
 feature expressions from  $its$  imply  $C$

**Templates/Padrões (*a priori*)**  
*foco principal de hoje*

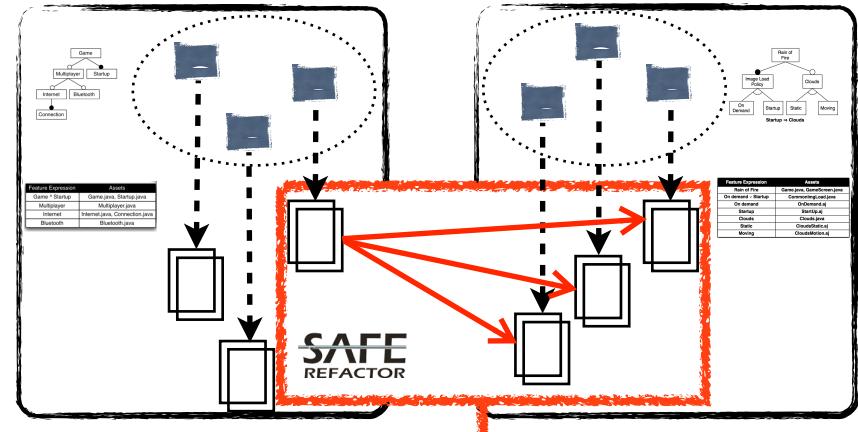
# Principais aplicações da teoria



$C \notin \text{features}(F)$ ,  $C$  is not mandatory  
 resulting PL is well-formed  
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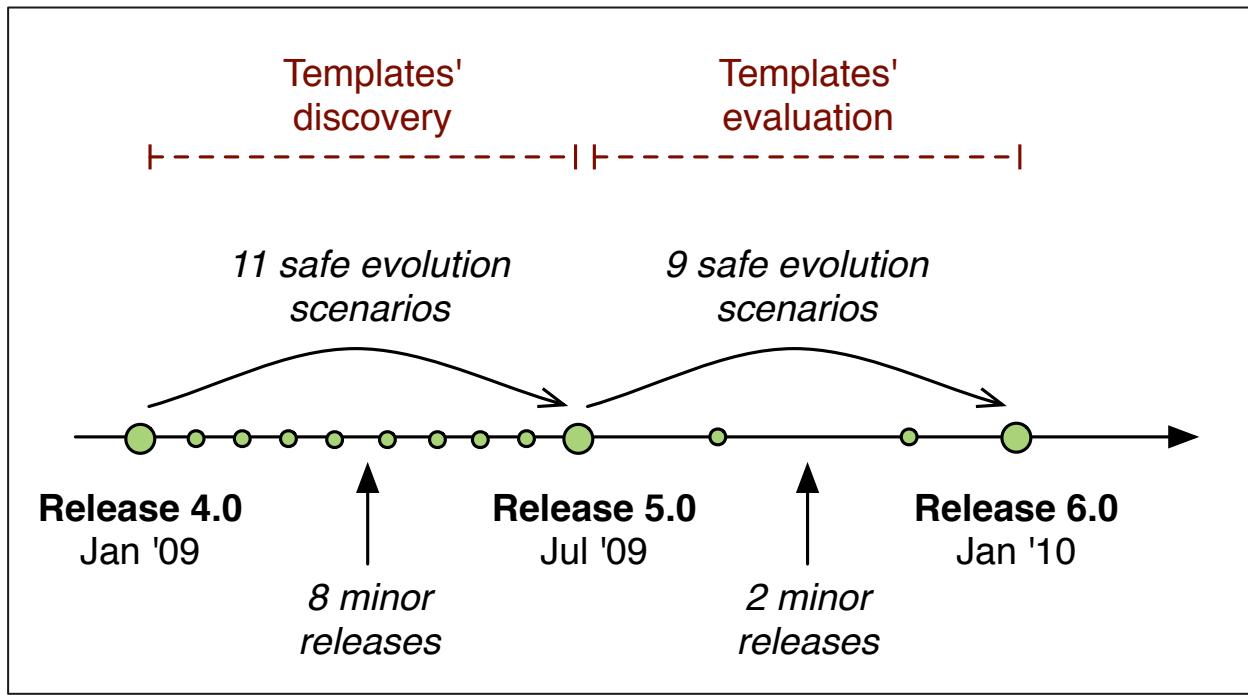
**Templates/Padrões (*a priori*)**  
*foco principal de hoje*

## Verificação (*a posteriori*)

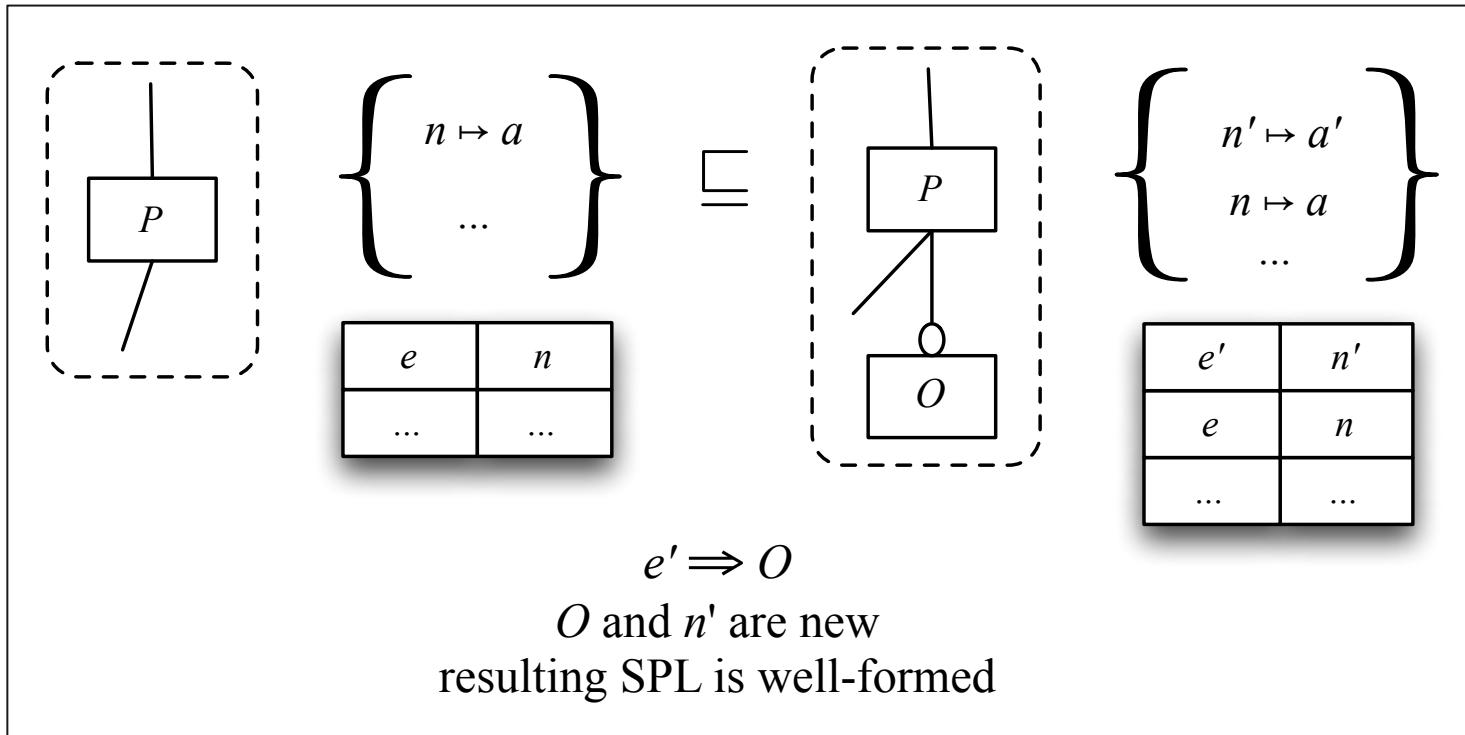


# Como definir estes padrões recorrentes de evolução?

# Minerando mudanças recorrentes (padrões/templates)

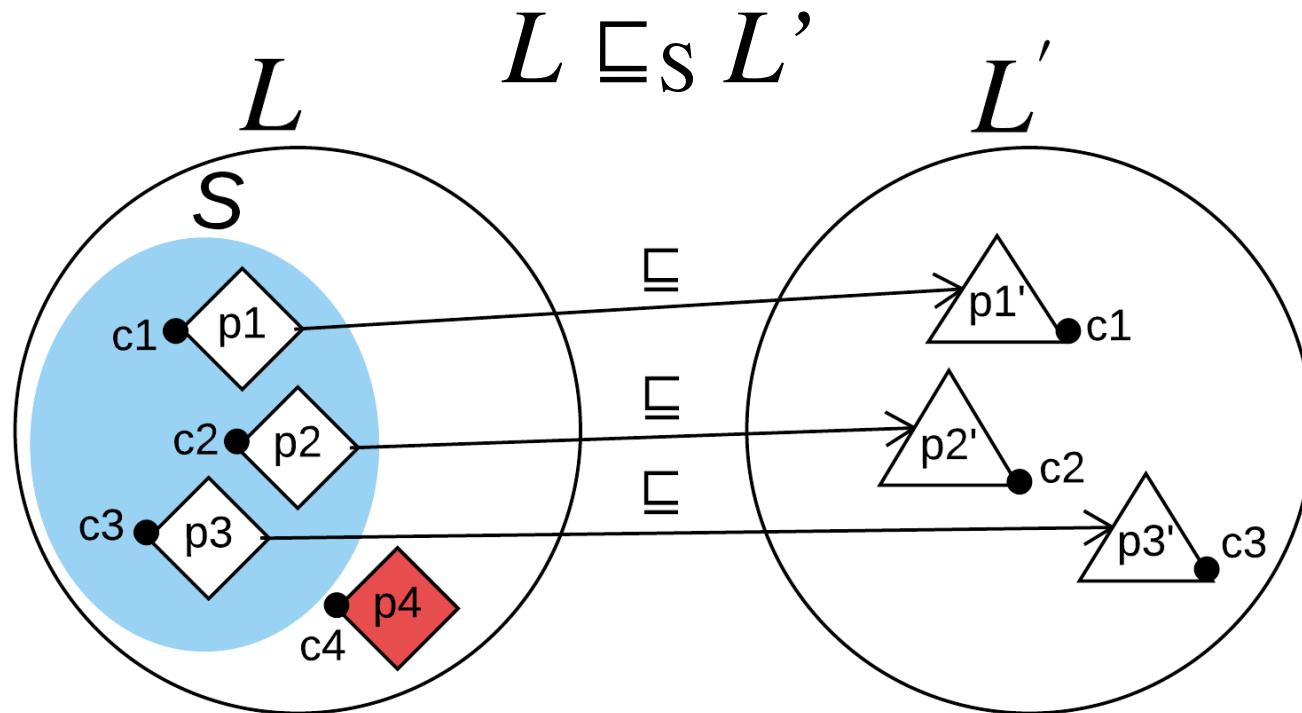


# Estabelecendo padrões de evolução (templates)



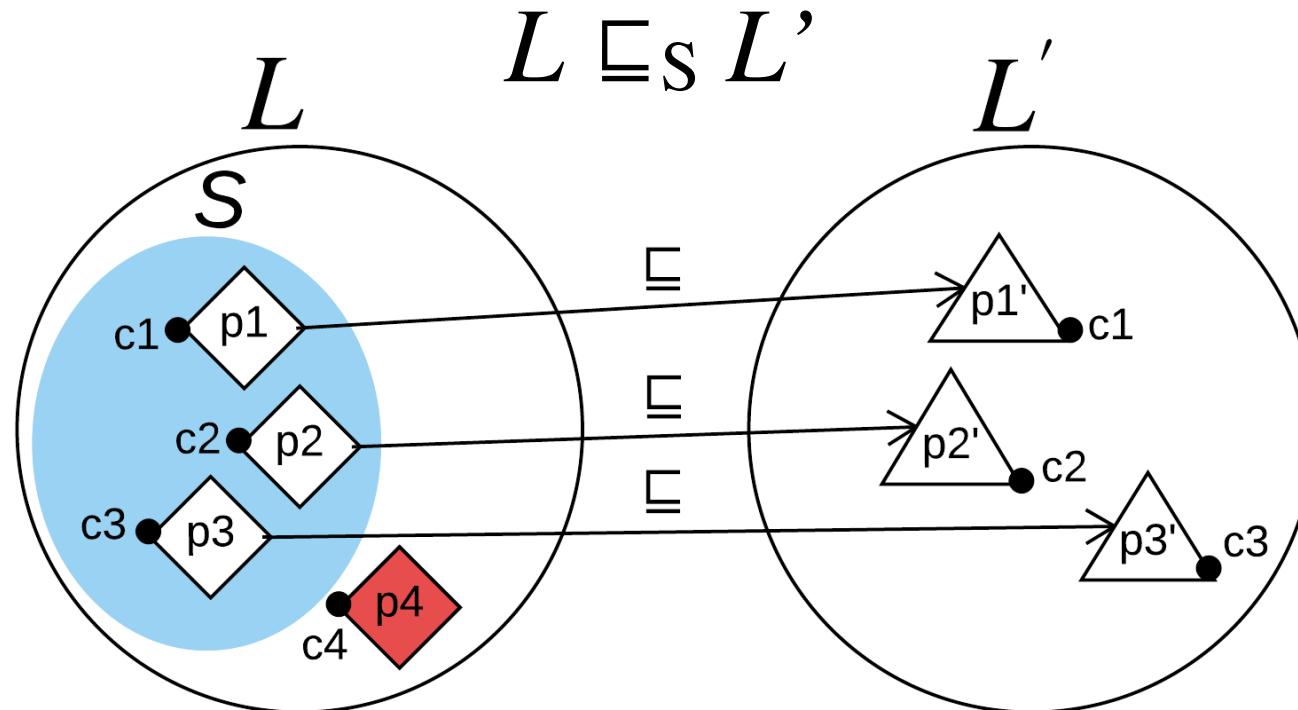
...mas, e se quisermos  
remover uma funcionalidade?

## Evolução parcialmente segura



# ideia chave: análise de impacto

## A garantia é apenas para produtos dentro de S



Não há produto compatível com  $p_4$  em  $L'$

# Também identificamos operações recorrentes...

12



drivers/leds/Kconfig

- config LEDS\_RENESAS\_TPU
- bool "LED support for Renesas TPU"
- depends on LEDS\_CLASS=y && HAVE\_CLK && GPIOLIB
- help
- ...

1



drivers/leds/Makefile

- obj-\$(CONFIG\_LEDS\_RENESAS\_TPU) += leds-renesas-tpu.o

337



drivers/leds/leds-renesas-tpu.c

14

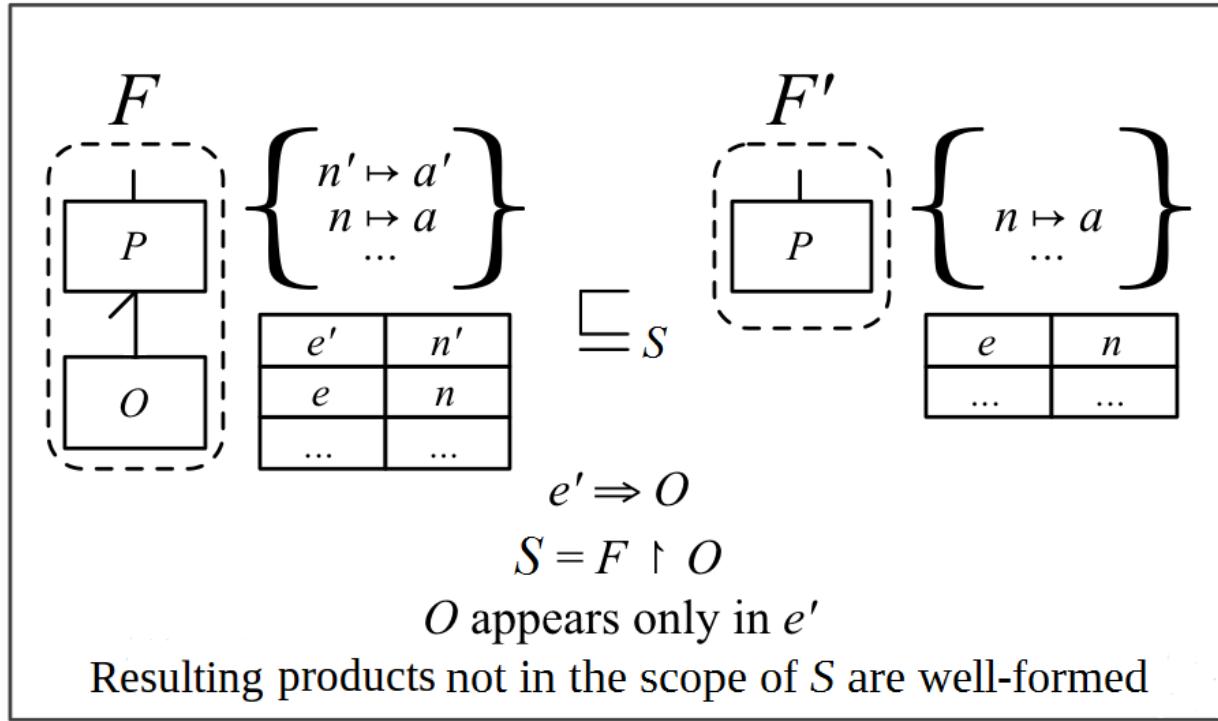


include/linux/platform\_data/leds-renesas-tpu.h

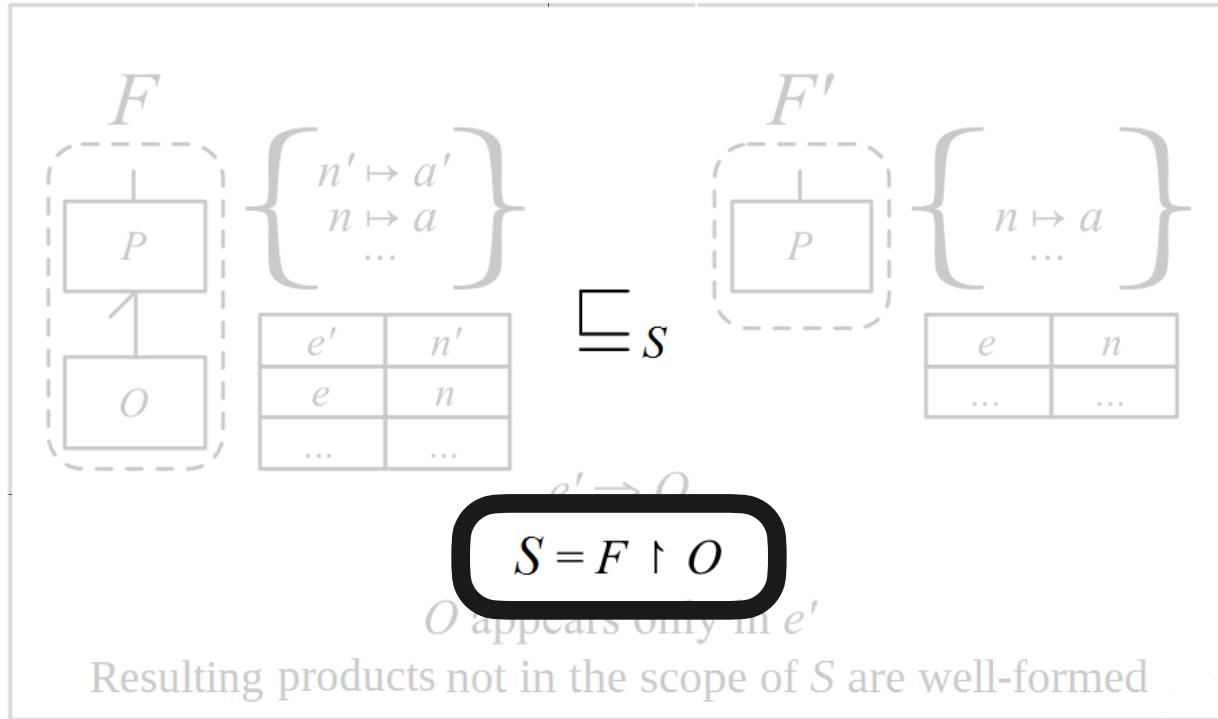
Commit ae3e4c2776 from the Linux kernel

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# Definindo novos padrões/templates...



# Remover features



$S$  é o conjunto de configurações geradas a partir de  $F$  que não tem a feature  $O$

# Estudo empírico sobre expressividade de templates



15.373 KLOC

43036 Stars

16.323 Contributors

67310 Commits analysed

2 Sep 2013 - 3 Aug 2014

Versions 3.11 - 3.16



170 KLOC

149 Stars

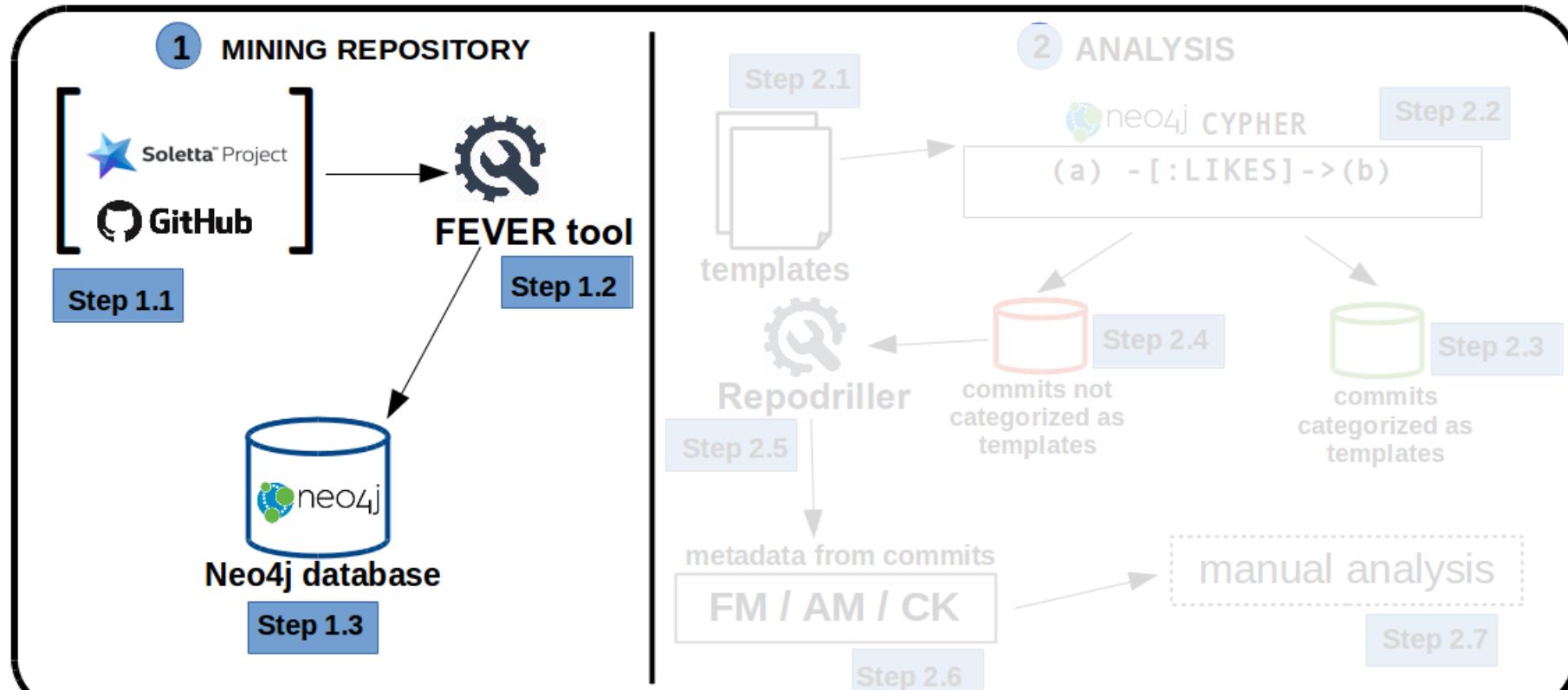
47 Contributors

2300 Commits analysed

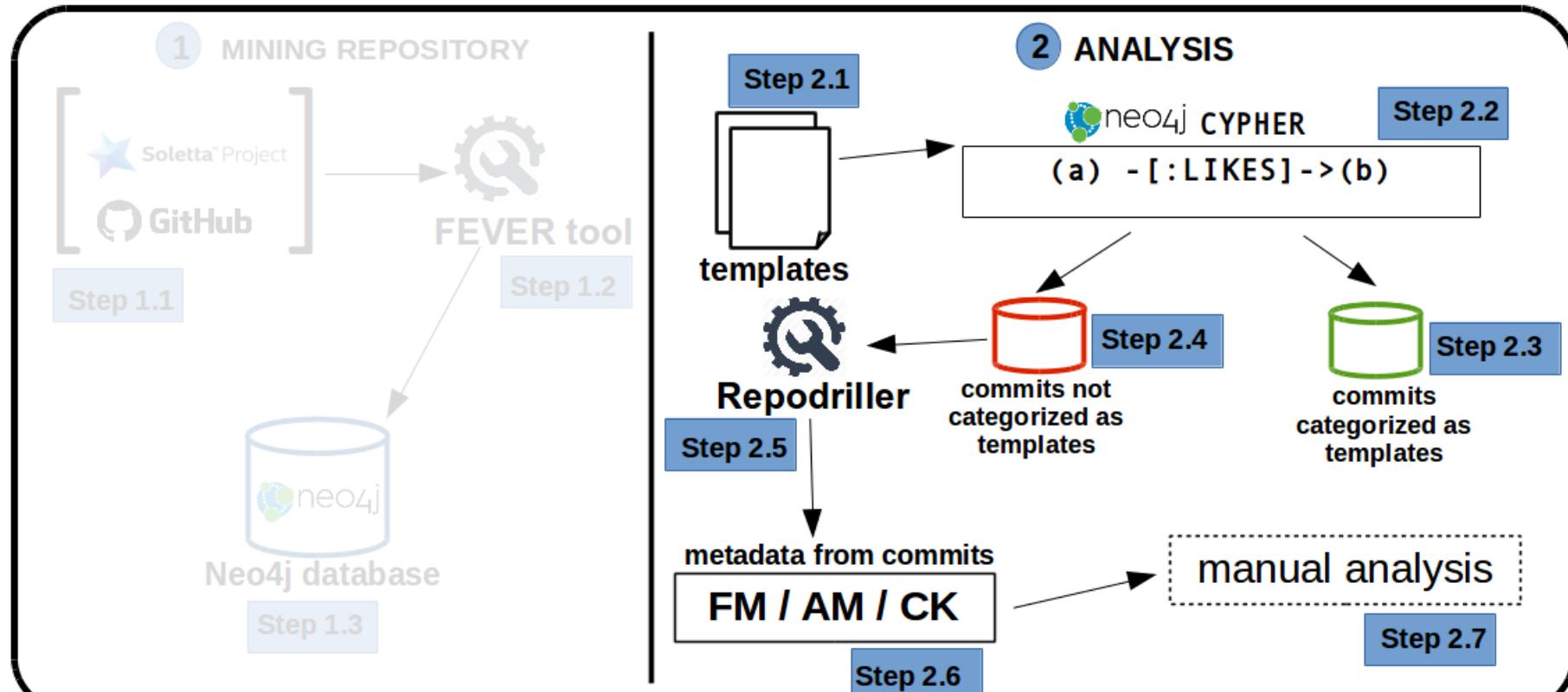
26 Jun 2015 - 9 Apr 2016

Versions v1\_beta0 - v1\_beta18

# Design geral do estudo (1. mineração)



# Design geral do estudo (2. análise)



## (muito) Breve resumo dos resultados para o Linux

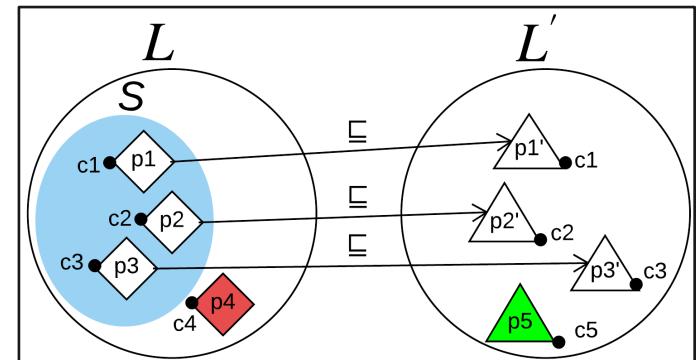
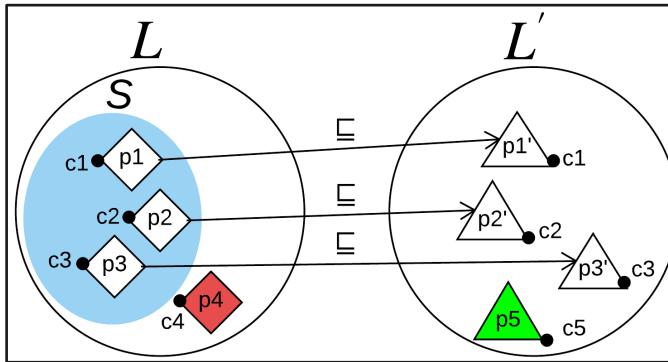
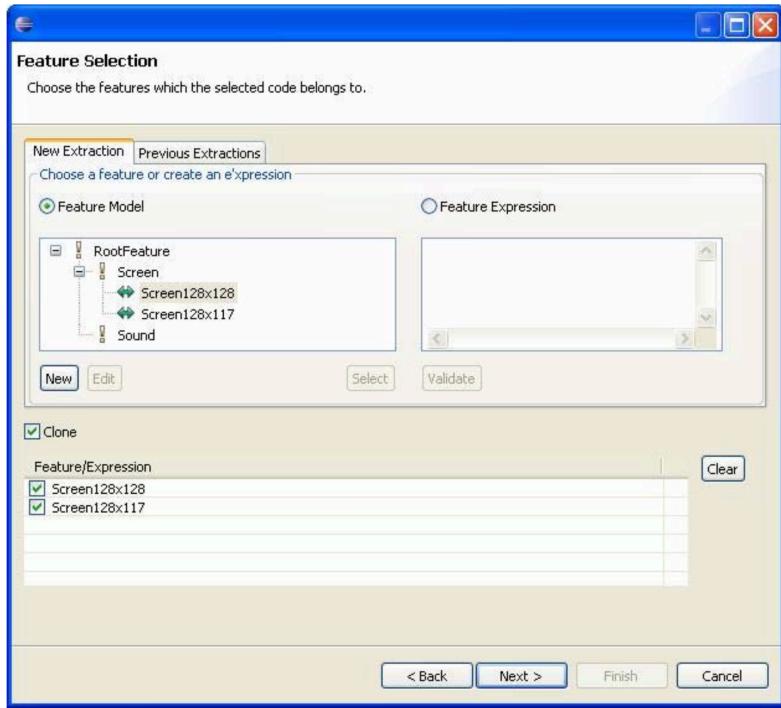
Linux v3.12-3.13	Commits	%
Total	13,288	100%
Templates	11,377	85.62%
Not captured as Template	1,911	14.38%
Excluded	15	0.11%
Remaining Commits	1,896	14.27%

# Desdobramentos

- Infraestrutura para 'explicar' mudanças ocorridas em um cenário de evolução
  - Parte disso equivale a identificar se evolução segura aconteceu
  - Também é útil como uma forma de análise de impacto de mudança, pode ajudar a identificar quais produtos testar e validar
- Também pode ajudar ferramentas de análise que verificam mudanças, como o SafeRefactor faz para verificar operações de refatoração de IDEs
- Série de outros trabalhos e orientações em temas relacionados e periféricos (slide a seguir)

# Algumas lições...

**Partimos de um problema e sua solução  
(concreta), para então formalizarmos uma  
teoria (abstrata)**



**Não tenha medo de formalizar as coisas!  
Ajuda a consolidar ideias e entendimento!**

# Ideias levam tempo para amadurecer e serem disseminadas

(primeiro paper no começo dos anos 2000...)



# Science of Computer Programming

## Porting the Software Product Line Refinement Theory to the Coq Proof Assistant

All roads lead to  
Commuting

Thiago Castro  
Sven Apel<sup>d</sup>, Pi...

<sup>a</sup> Computer Science Department, UFPE, Brazil  
<sup>b</sup> Systems Development Center, UFPE  
<sup>c</sup> Informatics Center, Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil  
<sup>d</sup> Department of Information Systems, Saarland University, Germany  
<sup>e</sup> Faculty of Computer Science, Dalhousie University, Canada

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Model checking  
Verification

Thayona

Software an...  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scam.2020.104512>

REGUL...

Guidir...

Michael...

Received: 29...

© The Author...

**Abstract**

tematically. When evolutio...

**Keywords**

## Evolutionary Feature Refinement

### A Formal Frame

THIAGO CASTRO,  
LEOPOLDO TEIXEIRA,  
VANDER ALVES,  
SVEN APEL, Saarland  
University, Germany

MAXIME CORDEAU,  
ROHIT GHEYI,

JEFFREY M. YOUNG, Input  
Output, USA

LEOPOLDO TEIXEIRA,  
ERIC WALKINGSHAW,  
PARISA ATAEI, Input Outp...

THOMAS THÜM, Paderborn  
University, Germany

Variability permeates software systems. When engineers want to adapt a system to the target hardware and user requirements. It is almost always the case that, as the number of features increases over time, unintended and inadvertent feature interactions arise. Despite numerous definitions of feature interactions and methods for detecting them, there is no procedure for determining whether the effect of a feature interaction could be, in principle, observed from an external perspective.

In this paper, we devise a decision procedure to verify whether the effect of a given feature or potential feature interaction could be isolated by blackbox observations of a set of system configurations. For this purpose, we introduce the notion of *blackbox observability*, which is based on recent work on *counterfactual reasoning* on configuration decisions. Direct observability requires a single reference configuration to isolate the effect in question, while the broader notion of general observability relaxes this precondition and suffices with a set of reference configurations. We report on a series of experiments on community benchmarks as well as real-world configuration spaces and models. We found that (1) deciding observability is indeed tractable in real-world settings, (2) constraints in real-world configuration spaces frequently limit observability, and (3) blackbox performance models often include effects that are *de facto* not observable.

**CCS Concepts:** • Software architecture  
• Feature evolution  
• Evolutionary feature refinement  
• Evolutionary feature refinement

• Data-flow facts, sec...

### On the Expressivity

PAUL MAXIMILIAN BITTNER,  
ALEXANDER SCHULTHES,  
BENJAMIN MOOSHER,

JEFFREY M. YOUNG, Input  
Output, USA

LEOPOLDO TEIXEIRA,  
ERIC WALKINGSHAW,  
PARISA ATAEI, Input Outp...

THOMAS THÜM, Paderborn  
University, Germany

### ABSTRACT

Software product lines are built by combining a set of configurations, each including source code, tests, and documentation. The evolution of a software product line can be achieved by applying different techniques, such as delta-oriented programming (DOP), feature-oriented programming (FOP), and feature-based evolution (FBE). In this paper, we propose a formal framework for the evolution of software product lines. The framework is based on the refinement theory of the Coq proof assistant. It provides a formal semantics for the evolution of software product lines and a way to reason about the correctness of the evolution process. The framework is illustrated with examples from the literature and from our own work.

**Keywords**

• Software architec...



## Blackbox Observability of Features and Feature Interactions

Kallistos Weis,  
Saarland University,  
Germany

Clemens Dubslaff,  
Eindhoven University of Technology,  
The Netherlands

Leopoldo Teixeira,  
Federal University of Pernambuco,  
Brazil

Sven Apel,  
Saarland University,  
Germany

observable, engineers can collect and analyze a proper set of observations for which the system exhibits different properties. For example, testing a system's performance would involve a set of test cases that trigger both high and low performance behavior. Conversely, if a system property is, in principle, not observable, all analyses of observations will lack a factual basis, and there is no chance to ever find a set of observations that expose this property.

A premise of our work is that the observability problem is fundamental in designing and analyzing configurable software systems. A *configurable software system* provides a set of features (e.g., configuration options) that a user can select to tailor it to the target hardware and user requirements. In fact, most non-trivial software systems today are configurable [2]. The combinatorics of selecting features typically leads to a huge number of possible *system configurations* [4]. The behavior and properties of a system greatly depend on its configuration. In particular, interactions among features can lead to undesired and inadvertent behaviors, which is known as the *feature-interaction problem* [1, 6, 46]. The crux is that, due to the often huge number of system configurations, it is infeasible or even impossible to test all system configurations covering all potential feature interactions [1, 6, 27, 46].

A further complication is that there are typically *constraints* among features that must be satisfied for them to be selectable

or

# Encontre bons colaboradores!

(faz parte do processo se divertir durante...)



# With a ~~little~~ lot of help from my friends...

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Karine Gomes, Thayonara Alves  
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- Márcio Ribeiro (UFAL)
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(Universität des Saarlandes)
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Braunschweig)
- Thomas Thüm, Paul Bittner  
(Universität Ulm & Paderborn)
- Christoph Seidl (ITU Copenhagen)
- Maxime Cordy (Université du  
Luxembourg)

