



Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

FOSD 2025 — March 25–28 — Köthen

Elias Kuiter¹, Thomas Thüm², Gunter Saake¹

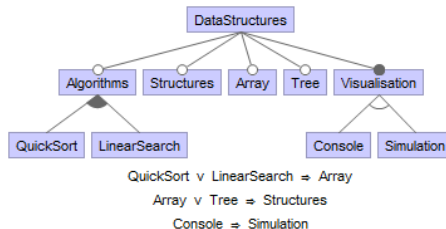
University of Magdeburg¹, TU Braunschweig²

Implementierungstechniken für Software-Produktlinien

Übung 10: Analyse von Produktlinien

1. Feature-Modell-Analyse

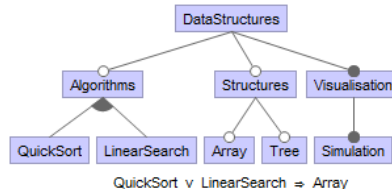
Gegeben sei das folgende Feature-Modell FM .



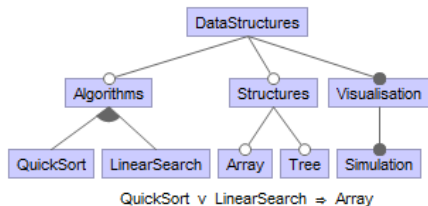
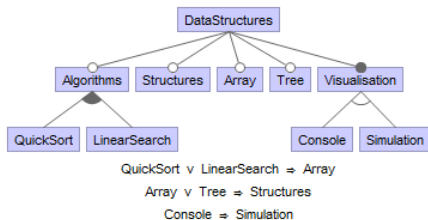
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2. Evolution von Feature-Modellen

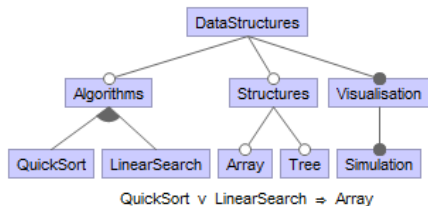
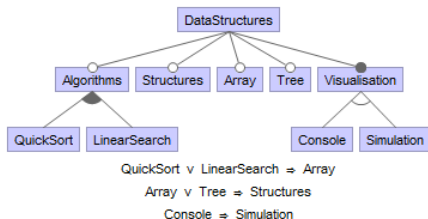
- (a) Welche semantischen Änderungen an Feature-Modellen können vorgenommen werden?
- (b) Gegeben sei das folgende Feature-Modell FM' . Welche Änderung gegenüber dem obigen Modell FM wurden vorgenommen? Was bringen diese Änderungen?



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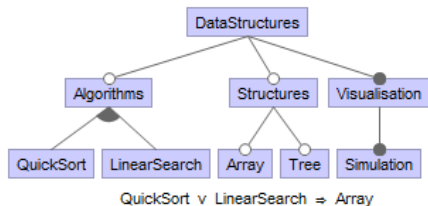
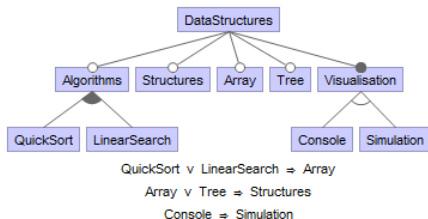


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What Happens to the Configuration Space?

Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models



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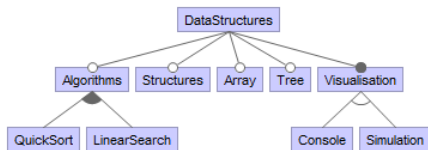
No Products
Added

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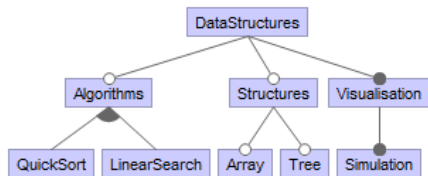


$\text{QuickSort} \vee \text{LinearSearch} \Rightarrow \text{Array}$

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

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

?

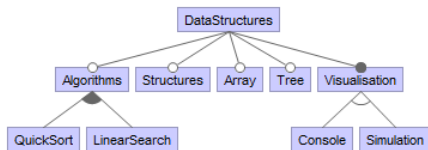


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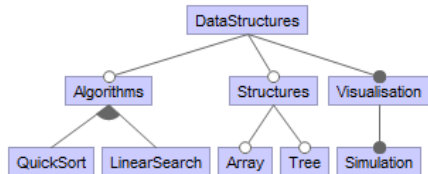


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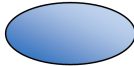
Console $\Rightarrow$ Simulation

$\stackrel{?}{=}$
 $\subseteq$

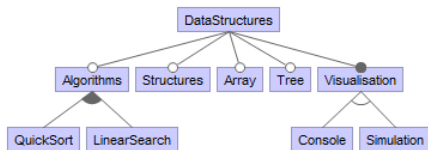


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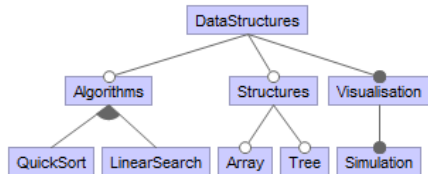


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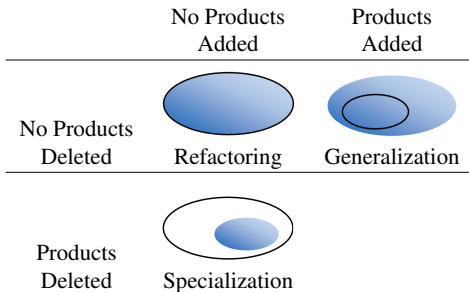
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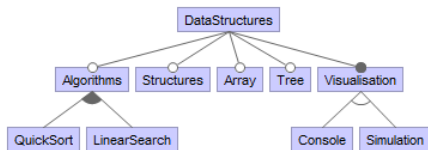


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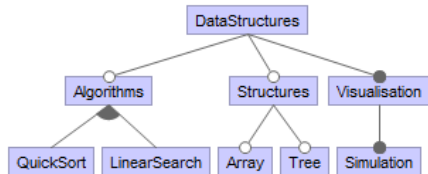


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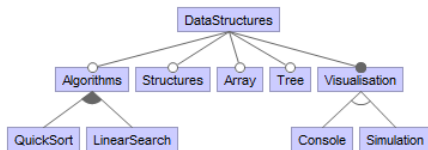


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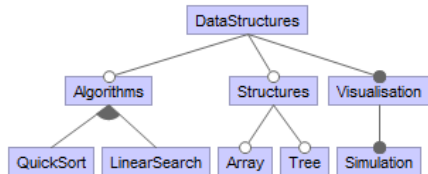


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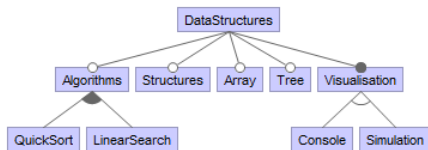


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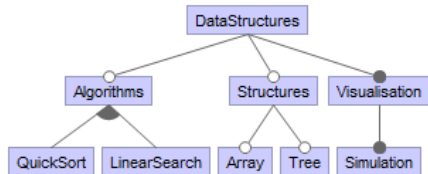


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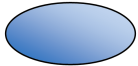
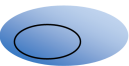
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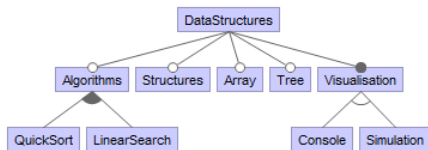
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Feature-Model Edits

[Thüm et al. '09]

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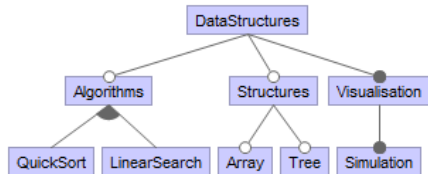


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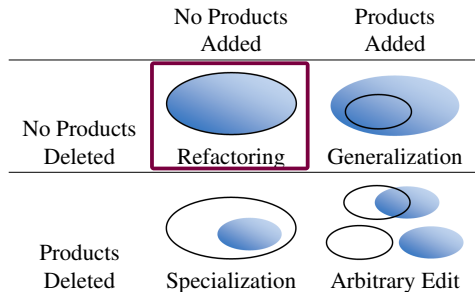
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Feature-Model Edits

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- **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]

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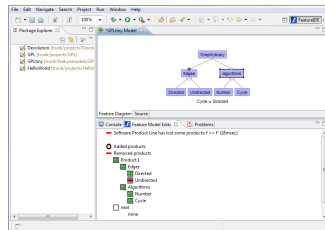
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Implemented in FeatureIDE



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



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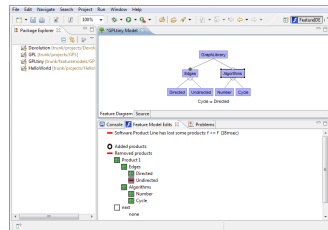
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Weaknesses

let's see ...



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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";  
}
```

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BDD-Based: Semantic Differencing

[Acher et al. '12]

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Weaknesses

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- no empirical evaluation

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- same coarse-grained classification as Thüm et al.
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implemented in



Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models

SAT-Based: Simplified Reasoning

[Thüm et al. '09]

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

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SAT-Based (efficient, but coarse-grained)

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Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models – Contribution

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Improving SAT-Based Reasoning



Generalization

Quantified Reasoning About Edits to Feature Models – Contribution

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

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Introducing #SAT-Based Reasoning



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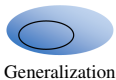
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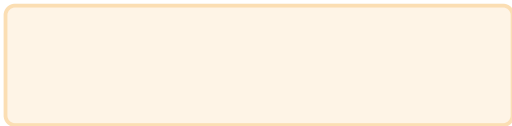
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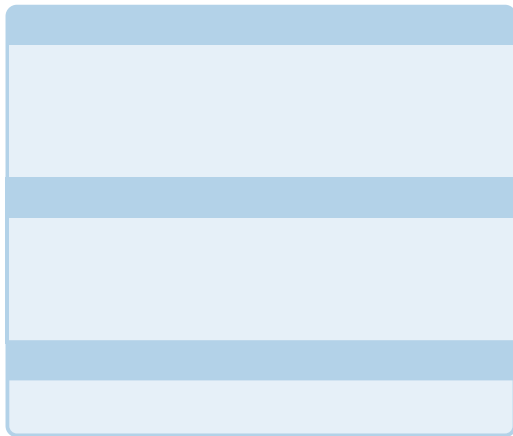
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where $V_\pi = (V_\phi \setminus V_\psi) \cup \text{aux}$ [Sundermann et al. '24]

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[[🔗/ekuiter/torte](#)]

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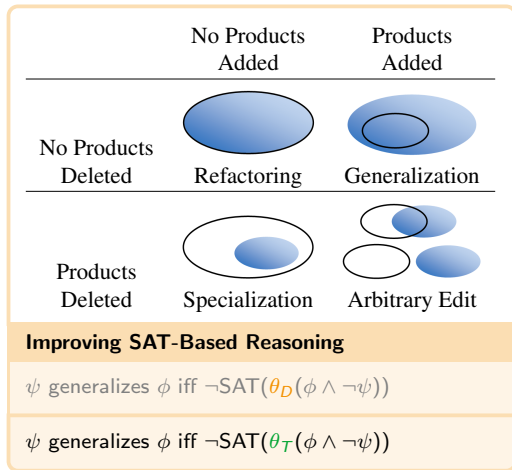
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[[@ekuiter/clausy](#)]

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- competes with Z3 in performance
- supports diffing (slicing planned)

Conclusion



Introducing #SAT-Based Reasoning

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

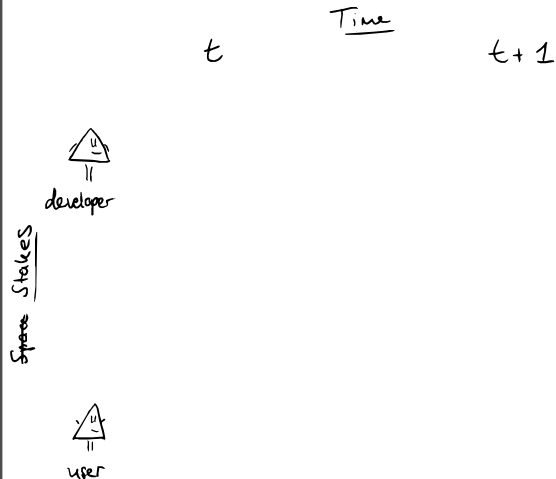
Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Use Case

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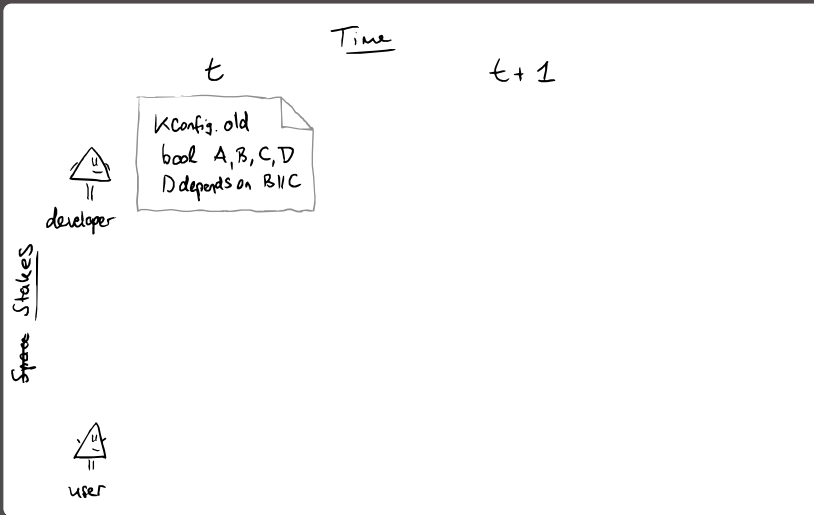
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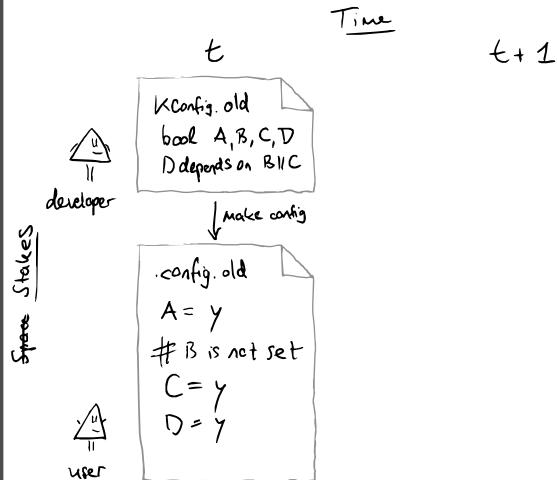
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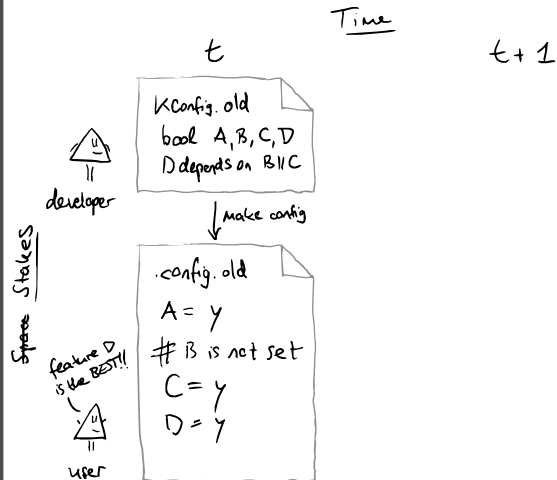
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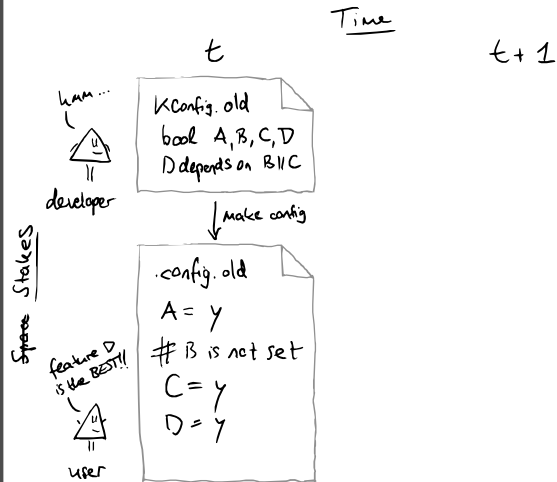
Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Use Case



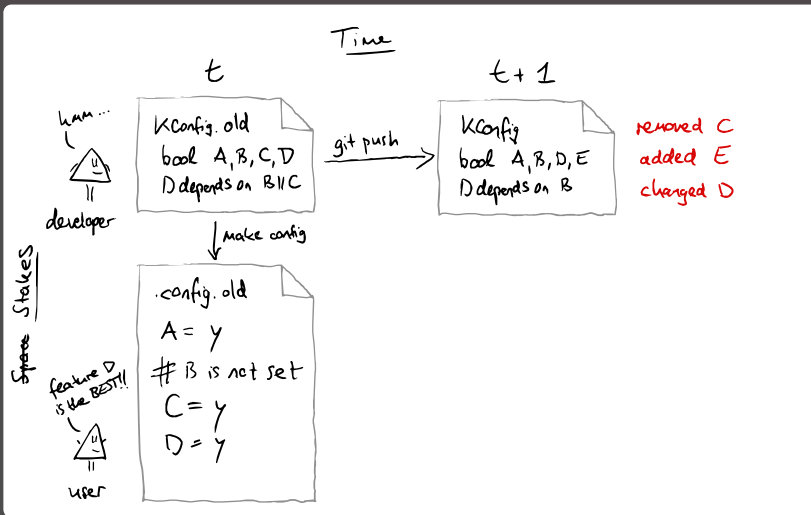
Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Use Case



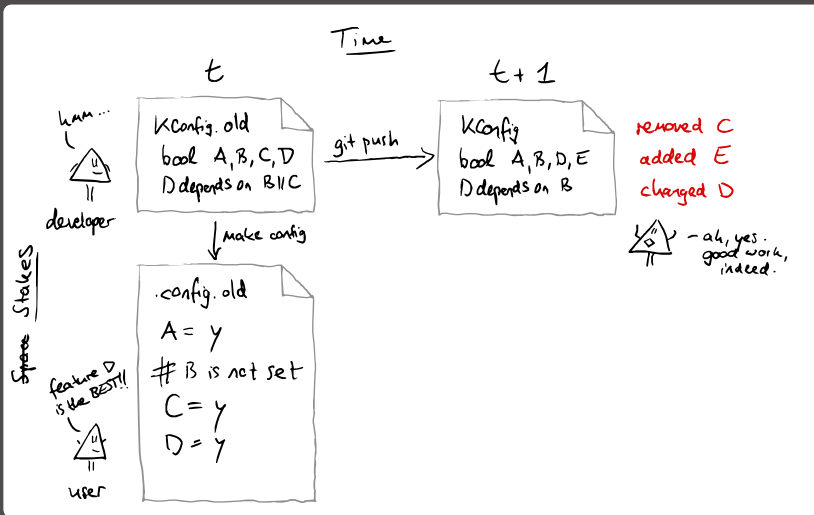
Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Use Case



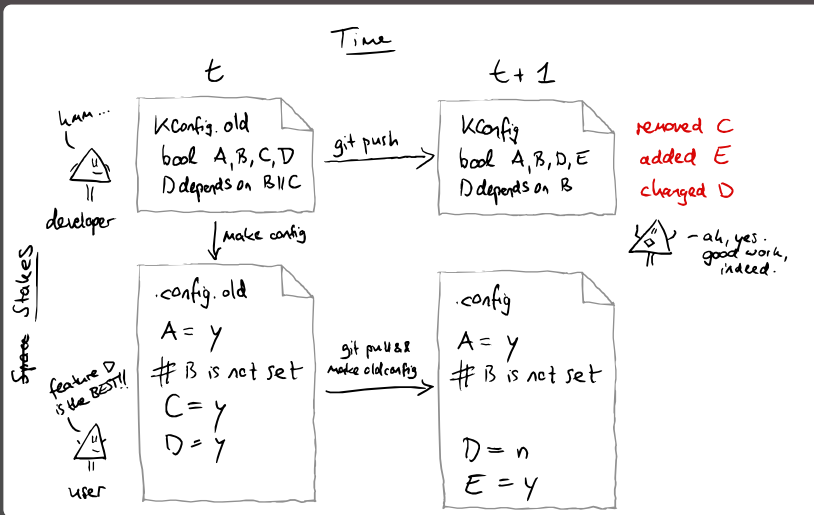
Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Use Case



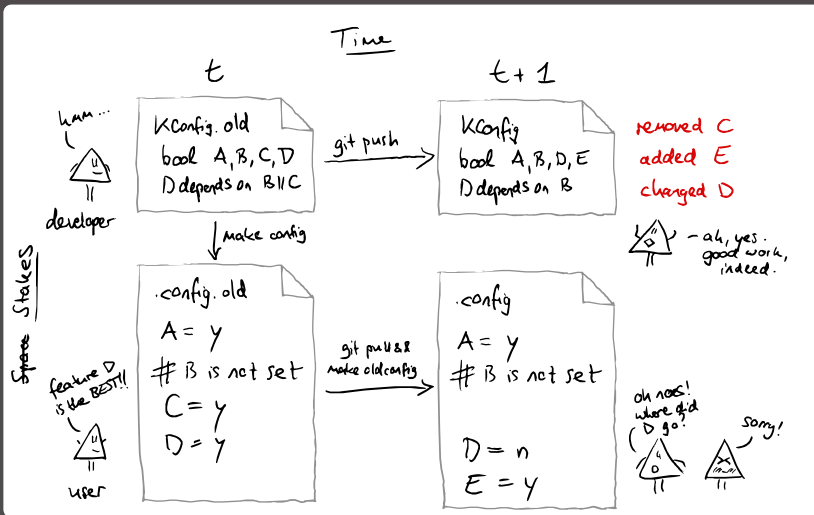
Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Use Case



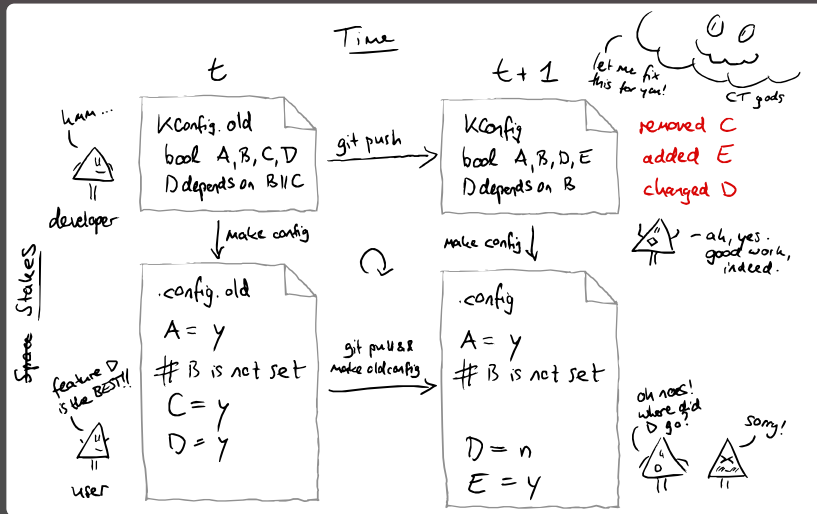
Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Use Case



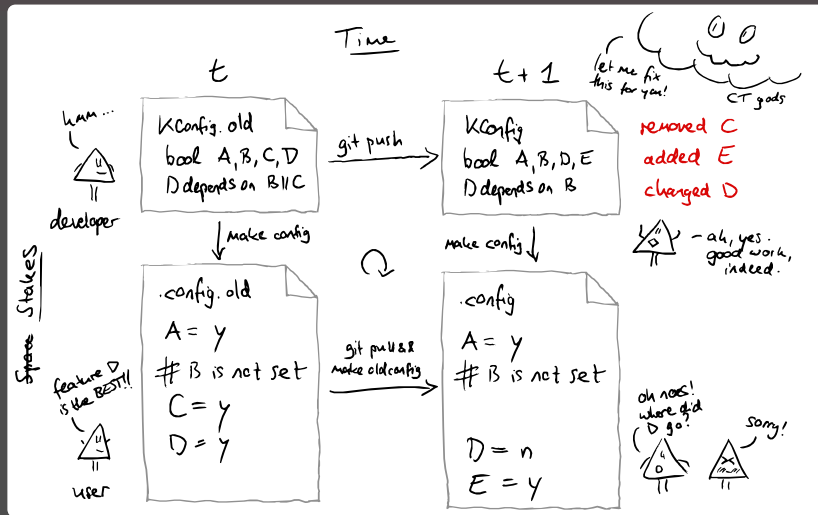
Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Use Case



Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Use Case



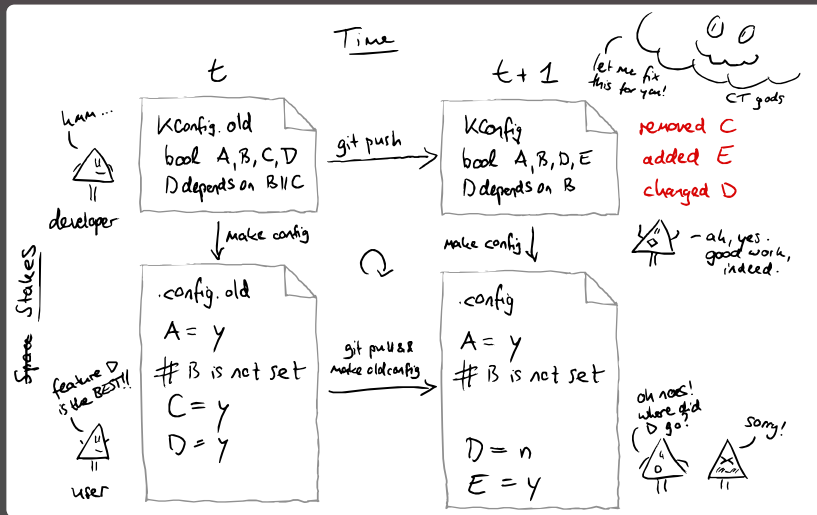
Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Use Case



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

cfg loss = _____

Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Math

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

Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Math

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

Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Math

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

Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Math

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

Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Math

$$\text{cfg loss} = \frac{\# \text{SAT}(\Theta_T(\exists v_\phi | v_\psi \Theta_D(\Phi) \wedge \bigwedge_{v \in V_\psi | V_\phi} (v \leftrightarrow \text{def}(v)) \wedge \neg \Psi))}{\# \text{SAT}(\Theta_T(\exists v_\phi | v_\psi \Theta_D(\Phi)))}$$

Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Math

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

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

Inadvertent Variability Reduction – The Math

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \#SAT(\theta_T((\exists v_\phi | v_\psi (\theta_b(\phi) \wedge \bigwedge_{v \in v_\psi | v_\phi} (v \leftrightarrow \text{def}(v))) \circ \psi)) \\ &= \# \exists SAT(\theta_T((\phi \wedge \bigwedge_{v \in v_\psi | v_\phi} (v \leftrightarrow \text{def}(v))) \circ \psi), v_\phi | v_\psi \cup aux)) \end{aligned}$$

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

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

