COMBINING FEATURE ANNOTATIONS AND SUPERIMPOSITION IN FORMAL MODELING

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Annotative and Compositional Approaches for implementing features



Annotative

- Mark fragments of feature-specific code
- Derive variant using projection
- Examples:
 - #ifdef
 - Featured Transition Systems
- Arbitrary granularity, construction of family-model straightforward
- Modularization difficult, poor traceability

Compositional

- Implement features as distinct modules
- Create variant using composition
- Examples:
 - Jak
 - fSMV
- Feature **modularity**, easy separation of concerns
- Limited granularity, construction of family model challenging

Goal: Combine annotative and compositional approaches in formal modeling to enable:

- Fine-grained modifications
- Feature modularization
- Family-based analysis and dynamic reconfiguration

Formal Behavioral Modeling

using guarded commands





Example: 2-bit counter

```
P_{1}:
[tick] (c < 3) \rightarrow (c' = c + 1)

[tock] (c = 3) \rightarrow (c' = 0)

[reset] \mathbf{r} \wedge \mathbf{tt} \rightarrow (c' = 0)
```

$$P_2:$$
[tock] tt \rightarrow (b' =

 $\begin{array}{ll} P_1 \mid\mid \mathsf{P}_2:\\ [tick] & (c < 3) & \rightarrow (c' = c + 1)\\ [tock] & \mathrm{tt} \land (c = 3) \rightarrow (c' = 0) \land (b' = \neg b) \end{array}$

¬b)



The ProFeat Language annotative feature-oriented modeling







P. Chrszon, C. Dubslaff, S. Klüppelholz, C. Baier: "ProFeat: Feature-oriented Engineering for Family-based Probabilistic Model Checking", Formal Aspects of Computing, Vol. 30, No. 1, pp. 45-74, 2018.

Composition by Superimposition modifying guarded commands using delta programs

- Superimposition describes how a system or module is modified upon composition
- Extension by adding commands to module
- **Modification** and removal via modification function:

 $m: Cmd \rightarrow 2^{Cmd}$

Example: saturating counter

 P_1 : Δ :[tick] $(c < 3) \rightarrow (c' = c + 1)$ $m("[tock] (c = 3) \rightarrow (c' = 0)") = "[tick] (c = 3) \rightarrow true"<math>[tock]$ $(c = 3) \rightarrow (c' = 0)$

 Combination of superimposition and annotative approach by allowing annotations in feature modules and deltas

Clemens Dubslaff: "Compositional Feature-Oriented Systems", Software Engineering and Formal Methods (SEFM), 2019. Clemens Dubslaff: "Quantitative Analysis of Configurable and Reconfigurable Systems", PhD thesis, TU Dresden, 2022.



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Combining Feature Annotations and Superimposition in the ProFeat language

```
feature Elevator
  module cabin
    pos : [0..5] init 0;
    dir : {UP, DOWN} init UP;
    door : {CLOSED, OPEN} init CLOSED;
    [tick] door = CLOSED & dir = UP & req above ->
      (pos' = pos + 1) \& (dir' = if pos = 4 then DOWN else UP);
    [tick] door = CLOSED & dir = DOWN & req_below ->
      (pos' = pos - 1) \& (dir' = if pos = 1 then UP else DOWN);
  endmodule
endfeature
feature Parking
  change module Elevator.cabin
     rewrite floor_buttons[0] to
     (if !active(Executive) & num_req_total = 0 then true else floor_buttons[0]);
  endmodule
endfeature
```





- Unify or distinguish the two kinds of feature modules?
 - 1. Adding new parallel modules
 - 2. Modify existing parallel modules using superimposition
- Implicit or explicit interfaces (variables, actions) in delta modules?
- Superimposition is order-dependent, how is this resolved?
 - Derive from dependency graph?
 - Derive from feature model?
 - Explicit definition?
- Interaction between rewrites and function calls: Should rewrites enter function bodies?

Impressum



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