

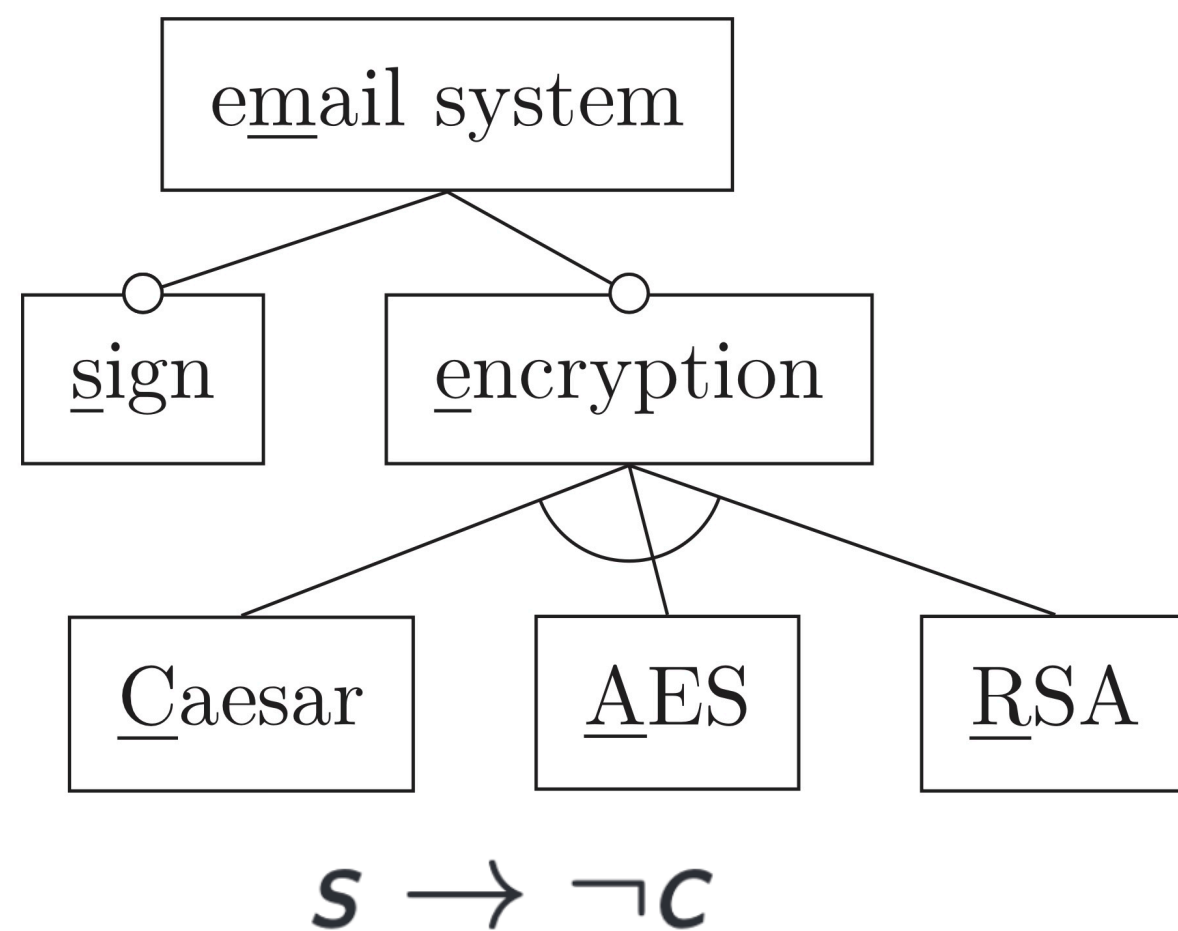
Probabilistic Feature Models

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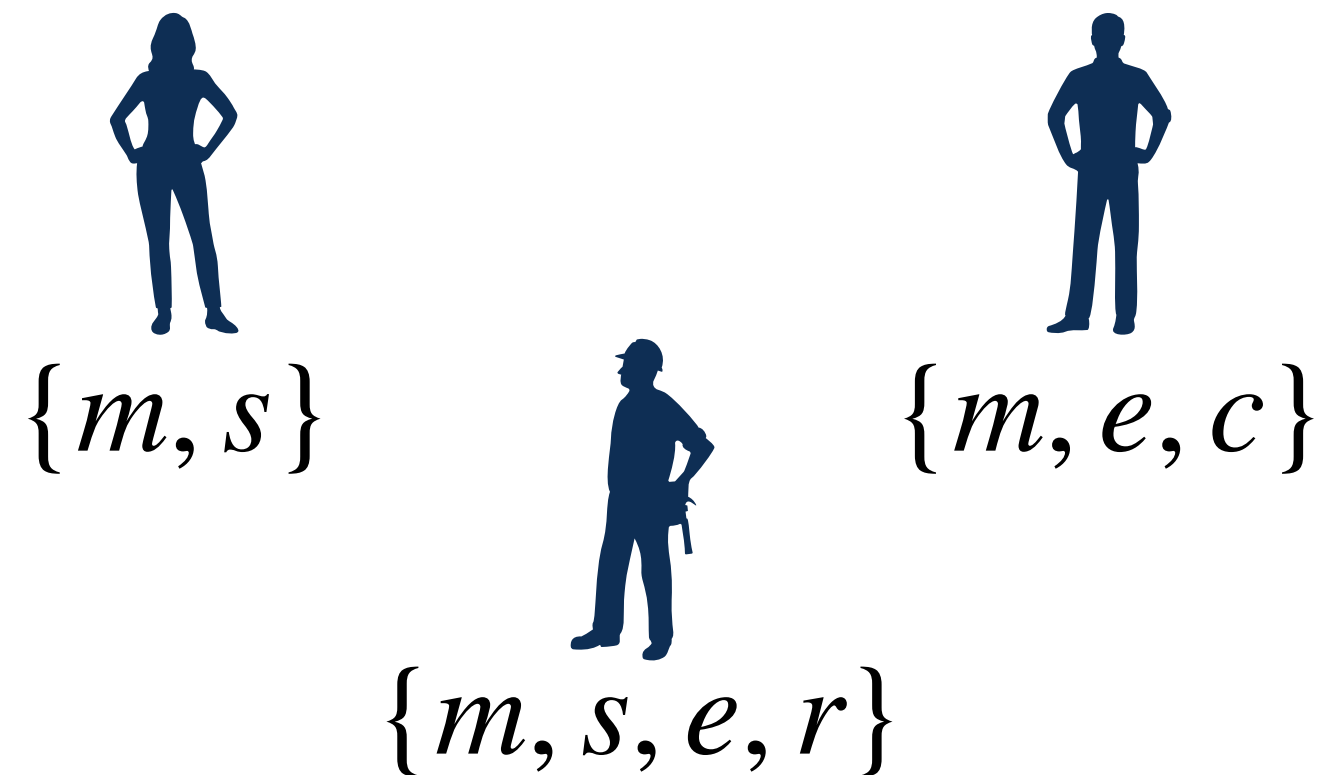
How to represent real-world distributions over feature configurations?

feature model of a software system



defines **valid configurations**

usage of the system
"in the wild"



distribution over valid configurations

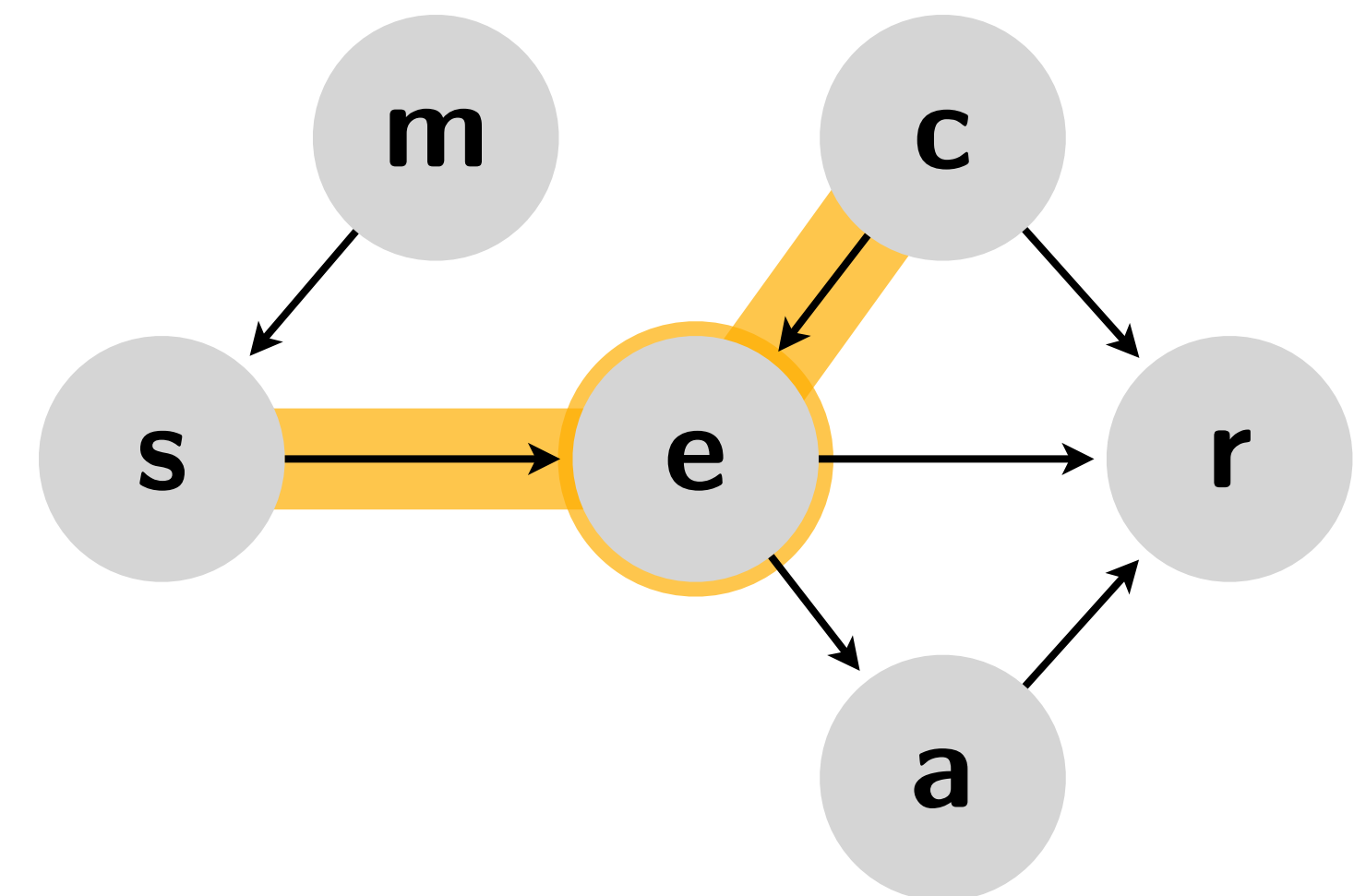
configuration **samples** / statistics



observable **data**

Representation as Bayesian Network (BN)

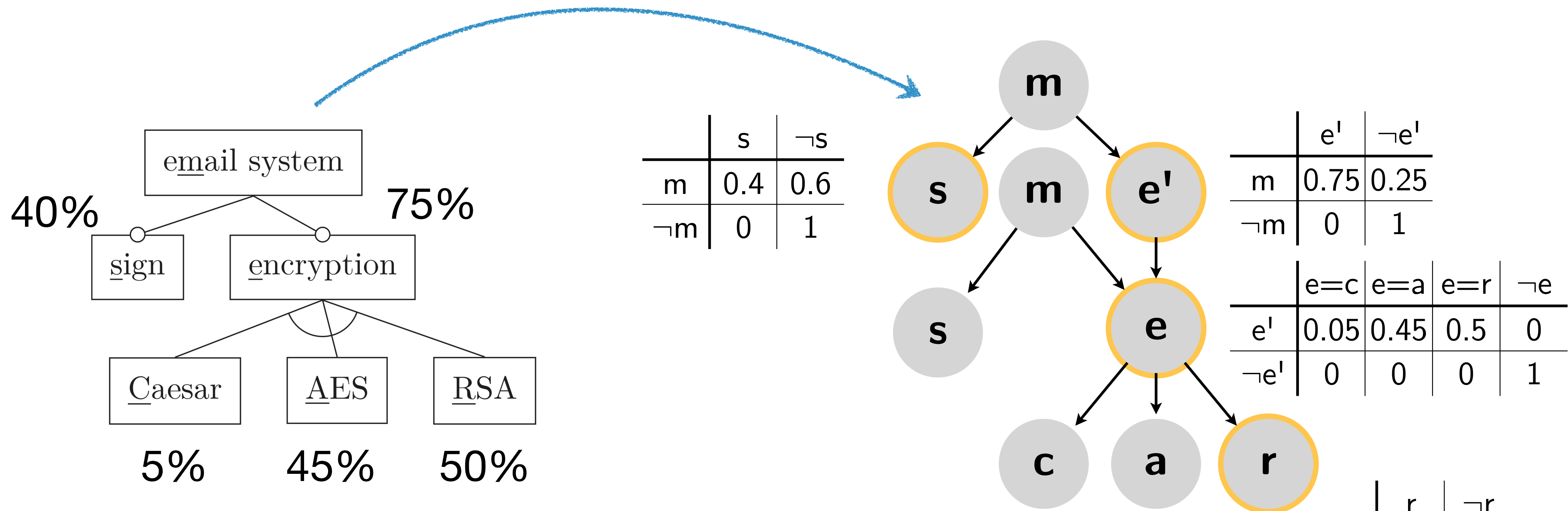
- **factorised representation** of a probability distribution
- local **conditional probability distributions** for each node
- encodes **independencies** (more on this later)
- can be learned from data in two-steps: **structure learning** and **parameter learning**
- structure is **not unique**
- **invalid configurations** could be learned



		e	$\neg e$
s	c	1	0
s	$\neg c$	0.7	0.3
$\neg s$	c	0	1
$\neg s$	$\neg c$	0.2	0.8

$$\Pr(e \mid s, \neg c) = 0.7$$

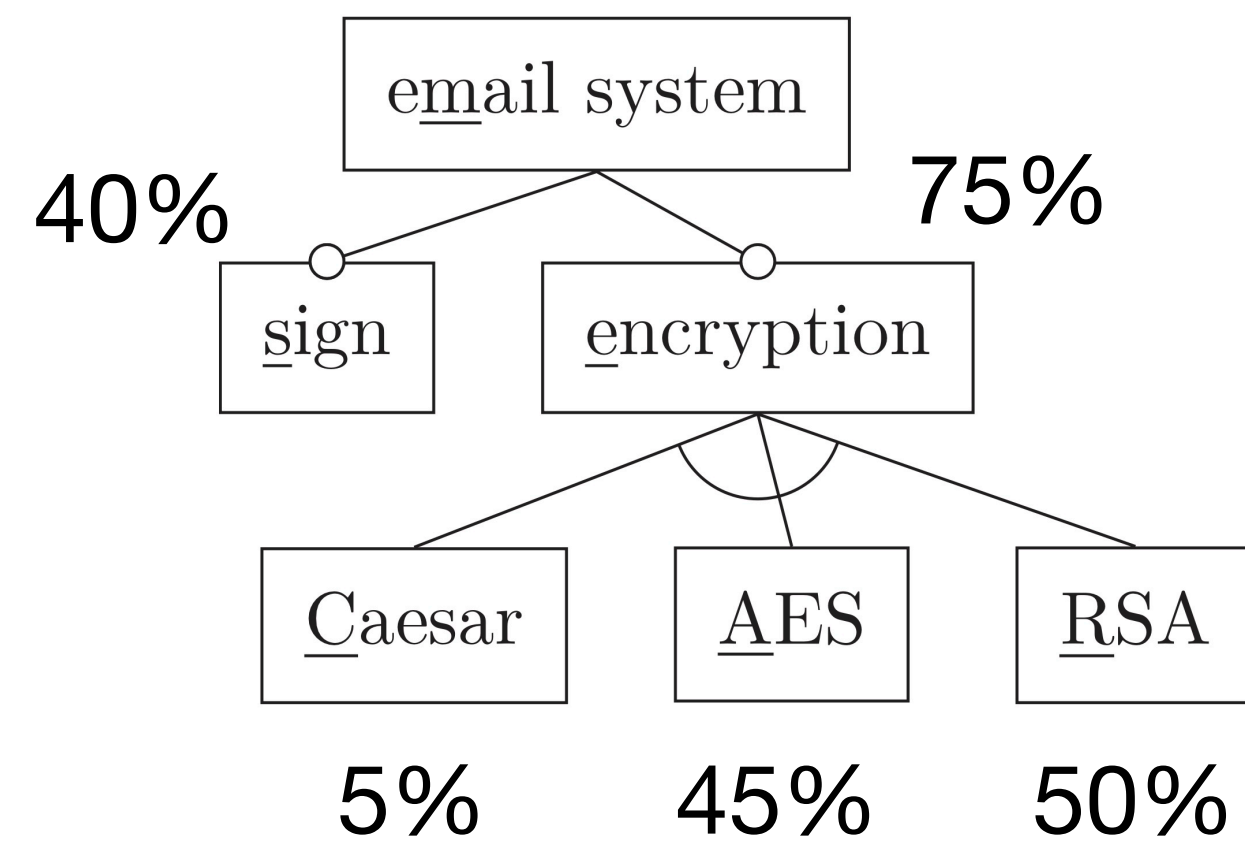
Probabilistic Feature Models



● Properties:

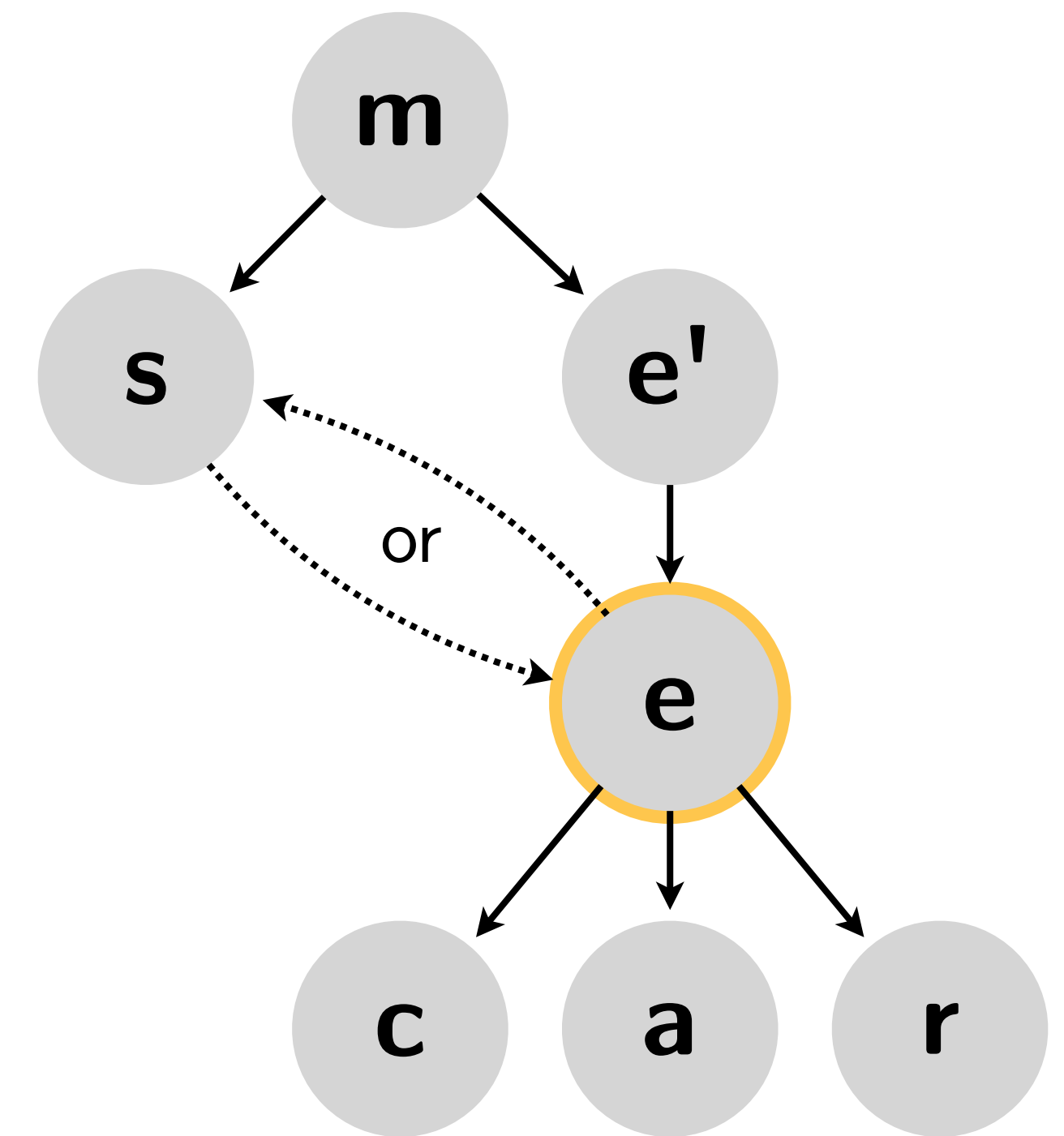
- Invalid configurations have probability zero
- Valid configs have positive probability (if annotations are positive)

Dealing with side constraints



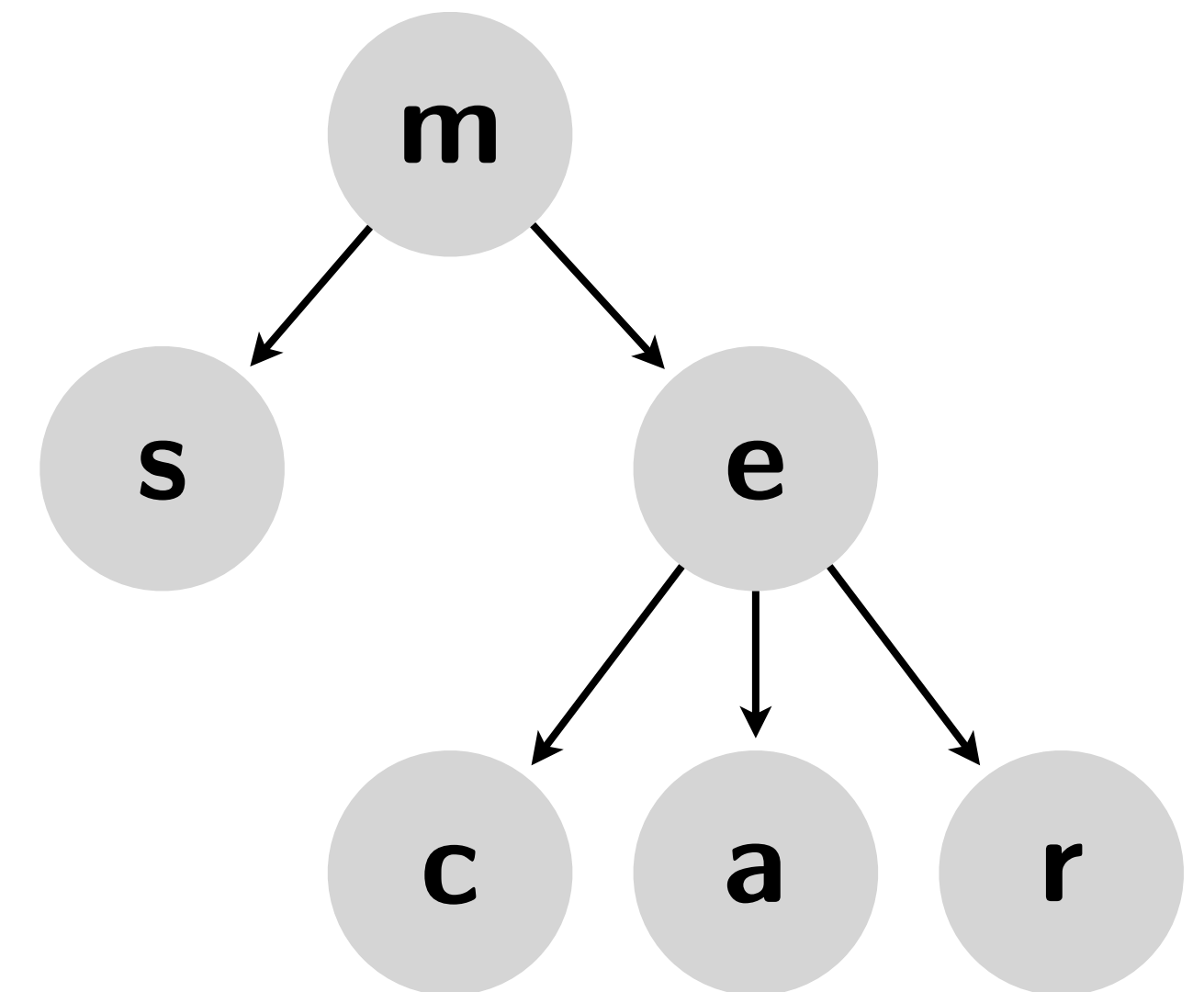
$$\underline{s \rightarrow \neg c}$$

		e=c	e=a	e=r	$\neg e$
e'	s	0	0.47	0.53	0
$\neg e'$	s	0	0	0	1
e'	$\neg s$	0.05	0.45	0.5	0
$\neg e'$	$\neg s$	0	0	0	1



Independencies

- BN structure determines some (conditional) independencies
- $(s \perp e \mid m)$: features **s** and **e** are conditionally **independent** given **m**
- **Problem:** real-world distributions may **not** exhibit all of these independencies
- "no dependency" in feature model \neq "independency" in distribution



Summary: Probabilistic Feature Diagrams

- Feature diagrams with **probabilistic annotations**
- Formal **BN semantics** with some guarantees
- Allowing **arbitrary side constraints** provides (interesting?) challenges
- Probably **not** the answer to the opening question:

**How to represent real-world distributions
over feature configurations?**