REVE 2018

6th International Workshop on Reverse Variability Engineering



Feature Location in Model Driven Software Engineering: Industrial Experiences

Feature location is a key activity to reengineer a set of products into a Product Line. In the context of Model Driven Software Engineering, models are the cornerstone artefact where feature location must be performed. In this talk, we are going to go through the efforts performed at two industrial case studies (Induction Hobs of BSH Group, and Train Control

& Management Software of CAF) to achieve feature location in models. These feature location efforts range from Information Retrieval to Machine Learning, and include the dimension of Search-based Software Engineering. Results are not perfect, but we are going to discuss if they are up to the task of Product Line Reengineering.

Hi!, I am Carlos Cetina

Mediterranean coast of Spain, perfect weather

PhD in Computer Science (Universidad Politécnica de Valencia)
Associate Professor (Universidad San Jorge)
Head of a young research group: svit.usj.es

Zaragoza city, north of Spain, weather is not that good as in Valencia

My background is in Model Driven Engineering

Models abstract from implementation details

Software Product Lines.

Systematic reuse

Intersection: Reuse of model fragments

Before reusing model fragments, we must find them.

I am new to SBSE, but it is helping me to find the model fragments in industrial environments:



B/S/H/
BOSCH SIEMENS
Induction
Hobs





Factory Robots



This is about: Locating Model Fragments on Models

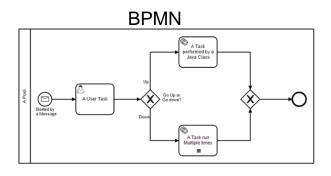
We locate model fragments to reuse them as features in other products.

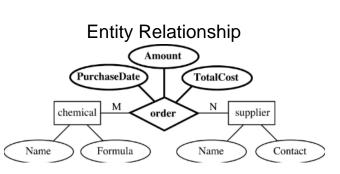
Locating Model Fragments on Models

Models: abstract specification of a part of a software system.

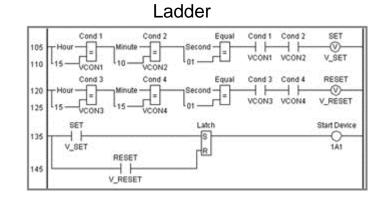
Popular modelling languages (among others):

UML Class Diagram Person City Phone Number 0..1 lives at State Email Address Postal Code Purchase Parking Pass Country Validate Output As Label Student Professor Salary Student Number Average Mark Is Eligible To Enroll Get Seminars Taken

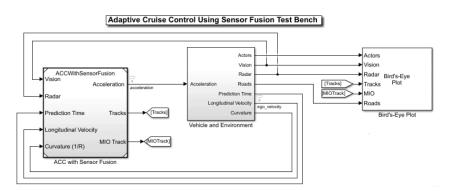




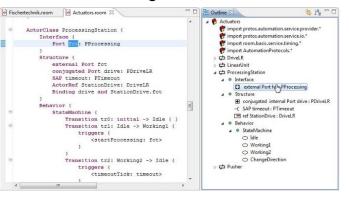
Grafcet SM-E0.0 SP-E0.1 FR-E0.2 Kestrela - A.0.0 Kines - A.0.1 Kines - A.0.1 Kines - A.0.3 Kines -







Textual modeling



Locating Model Fragments on Models High Voltage Railway Model KNIFE SWITCH PANTOGRAPH HSCB Cabin Panto Raise AT_KNIFE_SW_EXTRA AT_PANT_UP OAT_HSCB_ON AT_KNIFE_SW_SLAVE AT_PANT_DOWN AT_HSCB_OFF PANTO UP ACR_PANTO_RAISE OAT_HSCB_CLOSE_ORDER AT_INHIB_PANT_ORDER OAT_HSCB_OPEN_ORDER AT_PANT_RAISE_ORDER OAT_PANT_LOWER_ORDER CABIN_PANTO_LOWER CABIN A PANTO INIT ACR_PANTO_LOWER PANTO DOWN ACR AISL_ACR_C1 SC_STATUS UCU_Cx_HVPSVoltage MT_ACTIVE_CA SC_INHIB_PANT RG_NULL_SPEED SC_INHIB_HSCB OCA_CMD_AT_PANTO_RAISE CA_CMD_AT_PANTO_LOW... OCV_OFF_SEQ_HIGHVOLTA... HSCB OPEN CABIN_HSCB_CLOSE CA_CMD_AT_HSCB_OPEN OCV_ON_SEQ_HIGHTVOLT... ACR_HSCB_OPEN O CA_CMD_AT_HSCB_CLOSE OTRAIN_OFF_DIRECT CABIN_HSCB_OPEN **HSCB INIT** ACR_HSCB_CLOSE HSCB CLOSE **High Voltage Railway Model Fragment** HSCB AT_HSCB_ON AT_HSCB_OFF PANTO UP OAT_HSCB_CLOSE_ORDER CABIN_PANTO_RAISE O AT_HSCB_OPEN_ORDER CABIN A PANTOGRAPH AISL_ACR_C1 O AT_PANT_UP SC_STATUS OAT_PANT_DOWN MT_ACTIVE_CA PANTO DOWN CA_CMD_AT_PANTO_RAISE OAT_INHIB_PANT_ORDER

CA_CMD_AT_PANTO_LOW...

CA_CMD_AT_HSCB_OPEN

CA_CMD_AT_HSCB_CLOSE

OAT_PANT_RAISE_ORDER

OAT_PANT_LOWER_ORDER

Locating Model Fragments on Models: Industrial Experiences

Induction Hobs of B/S/H/ (produced under the Bosch, Siemens, Balay, Neff, Gaggenau brands, among others)

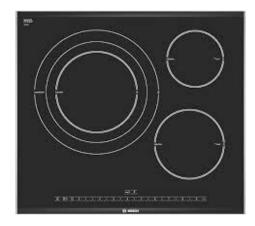
Rolling stock of CAF (Trains, Trams, High-speed, and Underground)

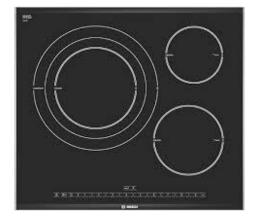


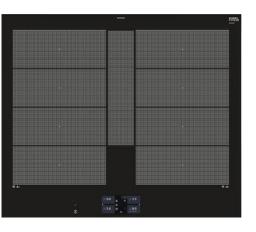


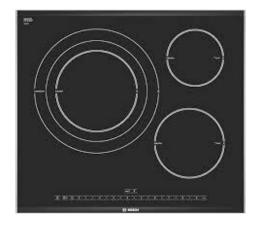
Both:

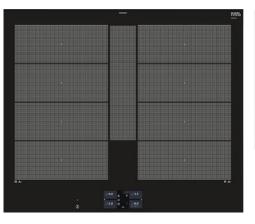
- SW development is not their main activity, but their products are intense on SW:
 - main source of new functionality,
 - and SW compensates for HW.



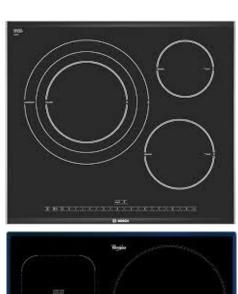


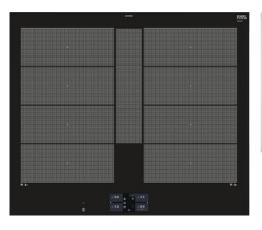






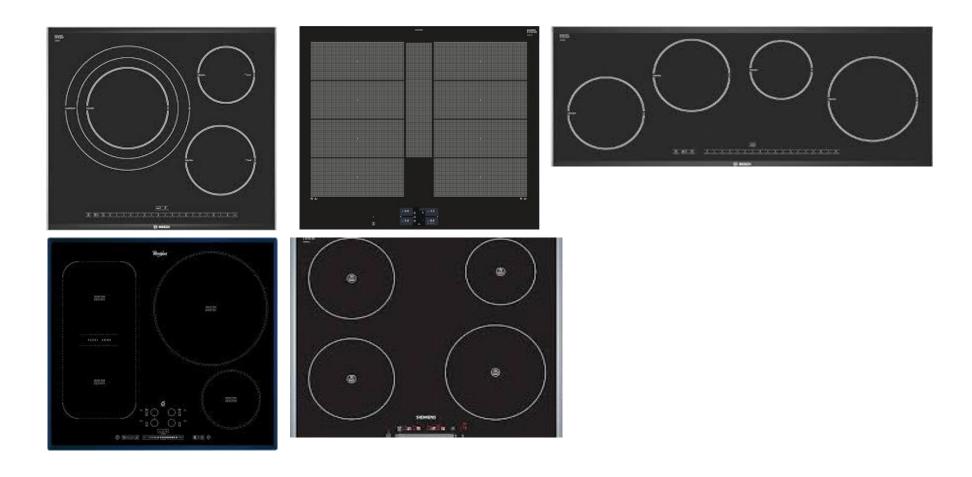


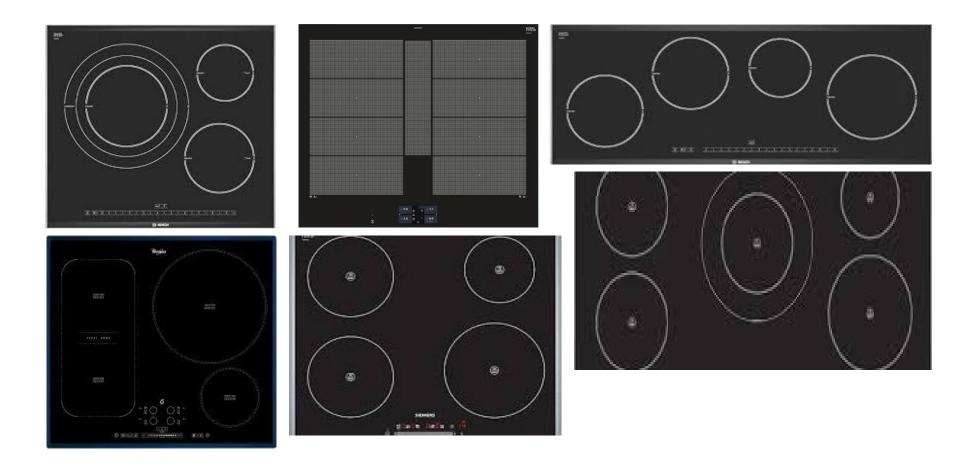


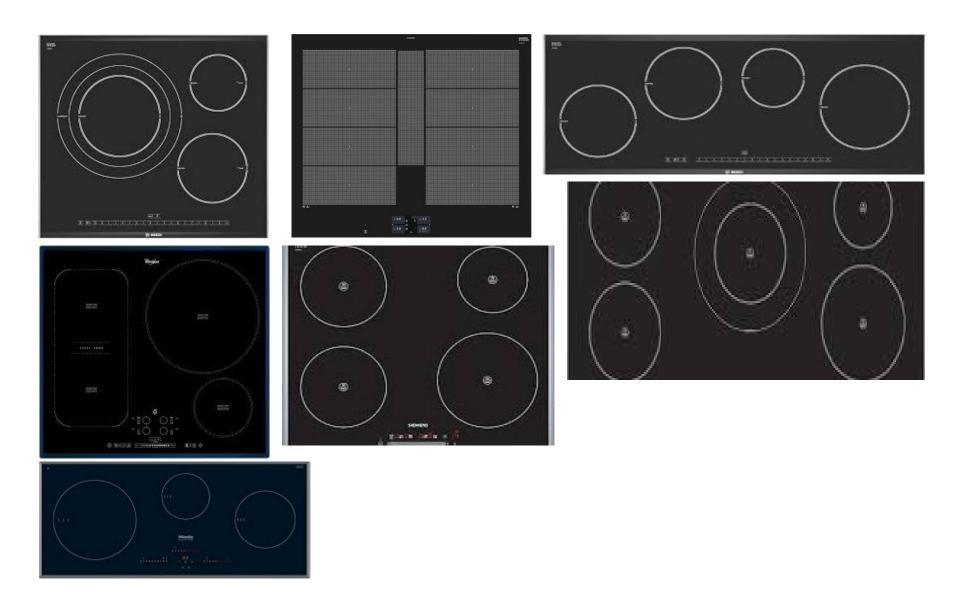


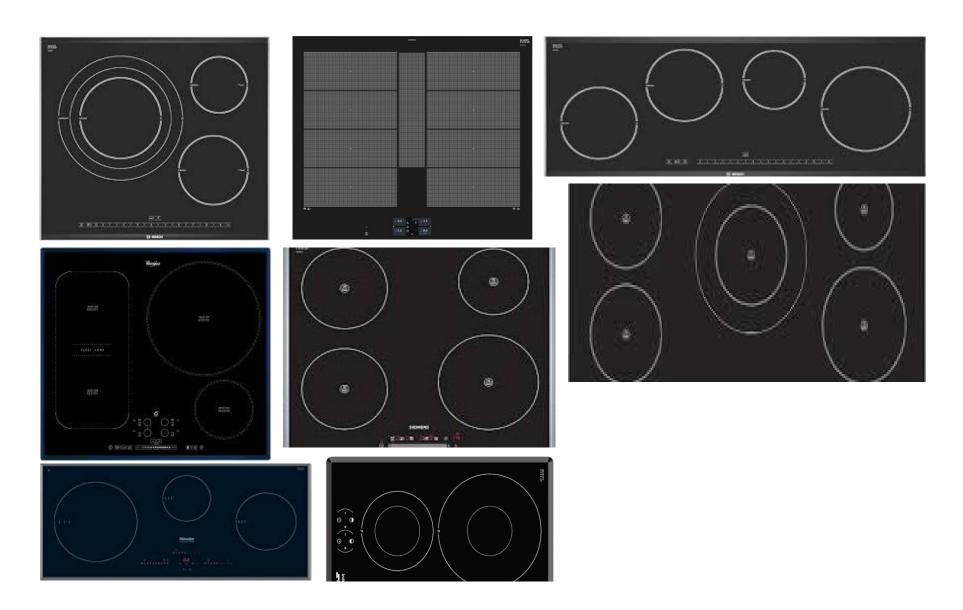


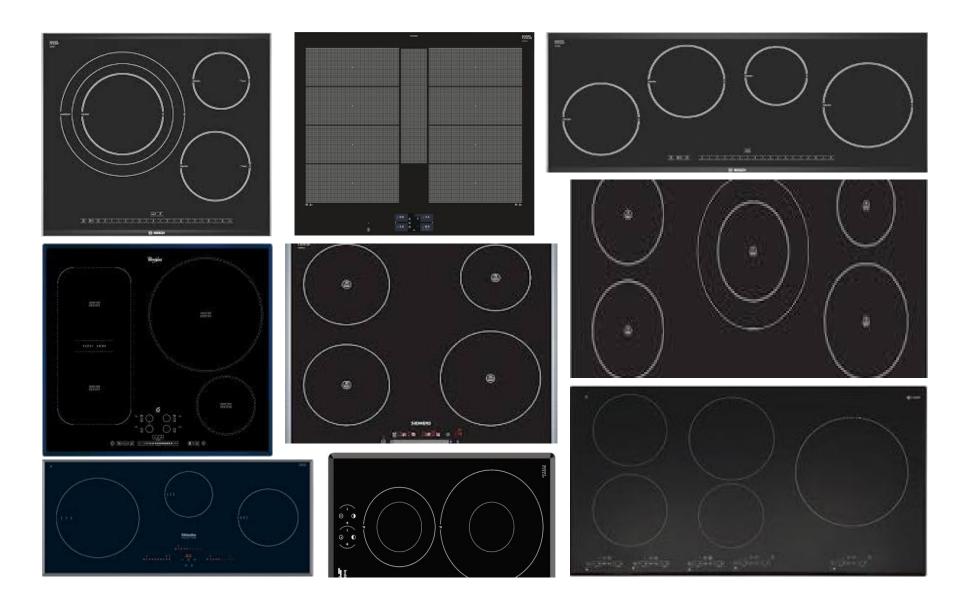








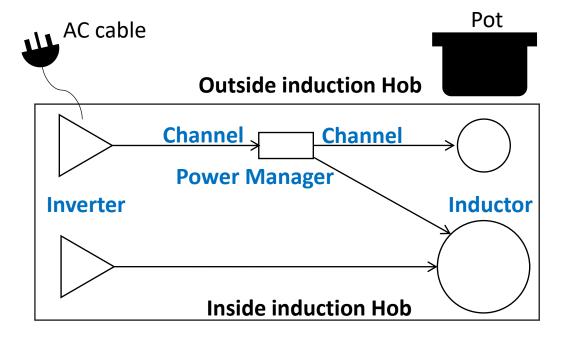




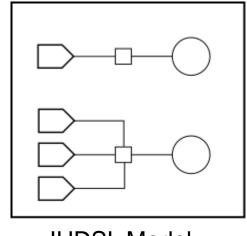


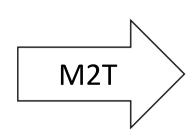
Domain Specific Language Model for Induction Hobs: IHDSL

(Basic concepts)

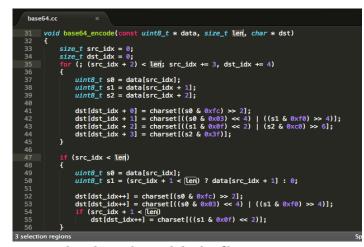


Model Driven Engineering

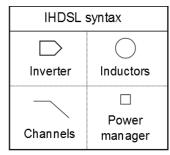


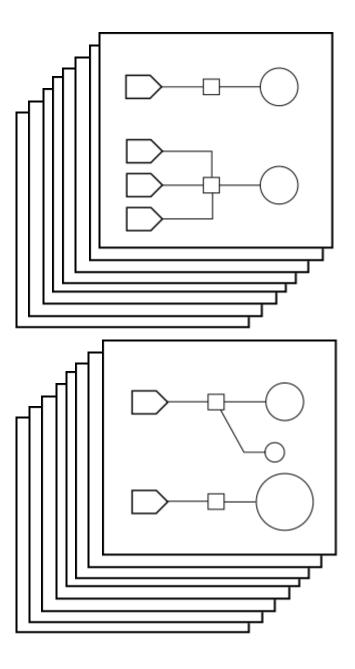


IHDSL Model



Induction Hob firmware





Starting point: variability is not formalized.

Goal: Locating Features (Model Fragments) on Models

Locating Features (Model Fragments) on Models

The good, the bad



Less noise:

Models are less bound to the underlying implementation details and are much closer to the problem domain.

Metamodel helps:

Metamodel of DSL encode domain knowledge. Inductor in IHDSL as oppose to Class in UML or in Java grammar.



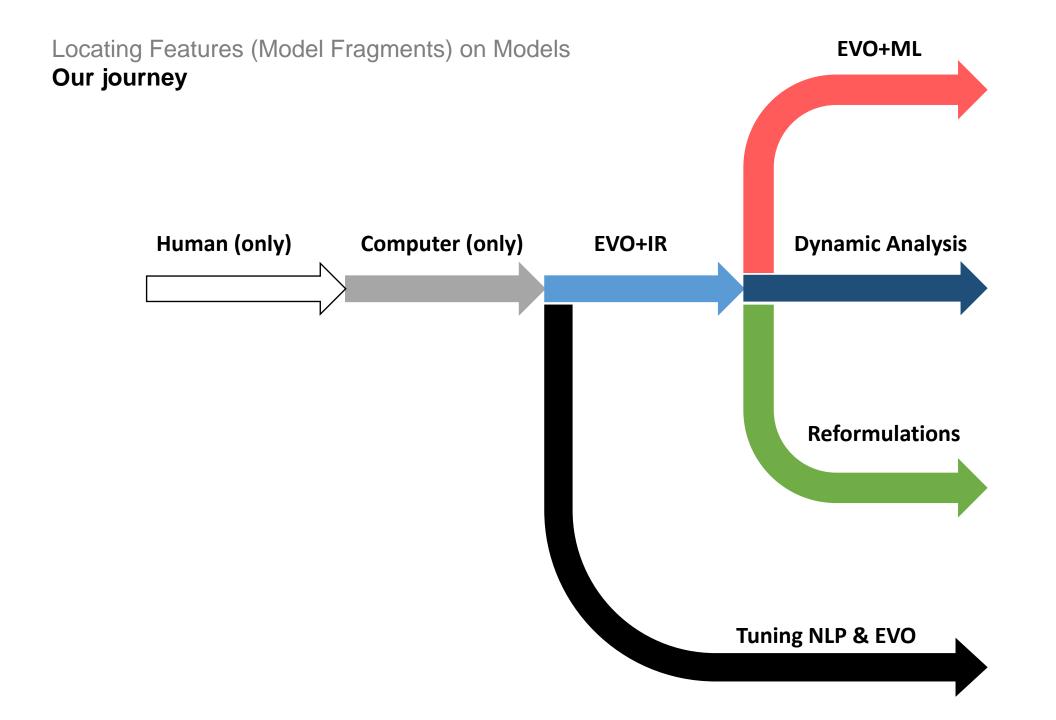
From code to models

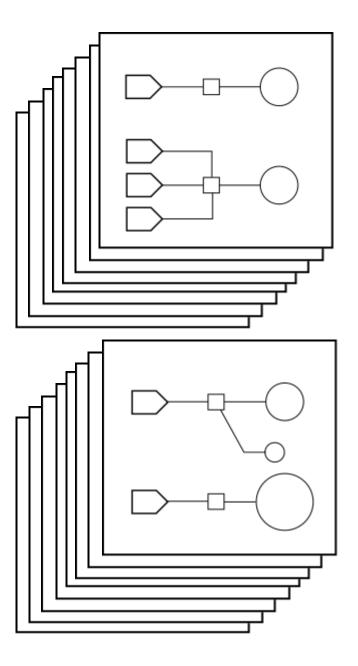
IR techniques and models?

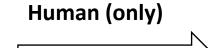
Intuition: as text documents.
But models are not text only.
But models have model and metamodel.

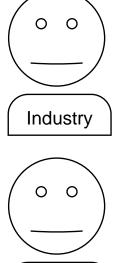
ML and models?

Feature encoding is the first challenge.





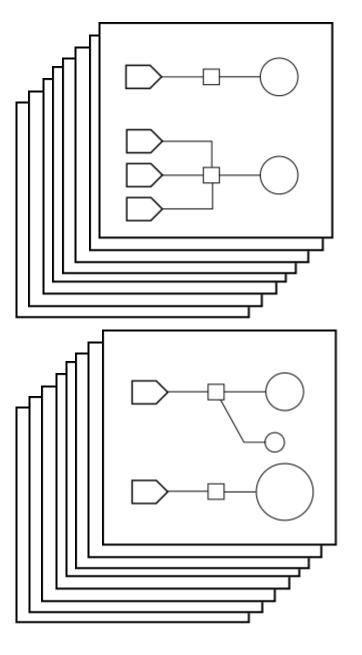




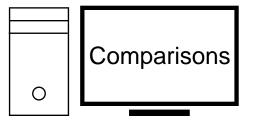
University

"Blood, sweat and tears" Approach

- From focus groups to discussions (you name it).
- Eventually you identify reusable model fragments ©
- BUT, extracting all model fragments takes more time than is available.



"Machine replaces humans" Approach



- Mechanical model comparisons.
- Time is not a problem anymore.
- BUT, results.....

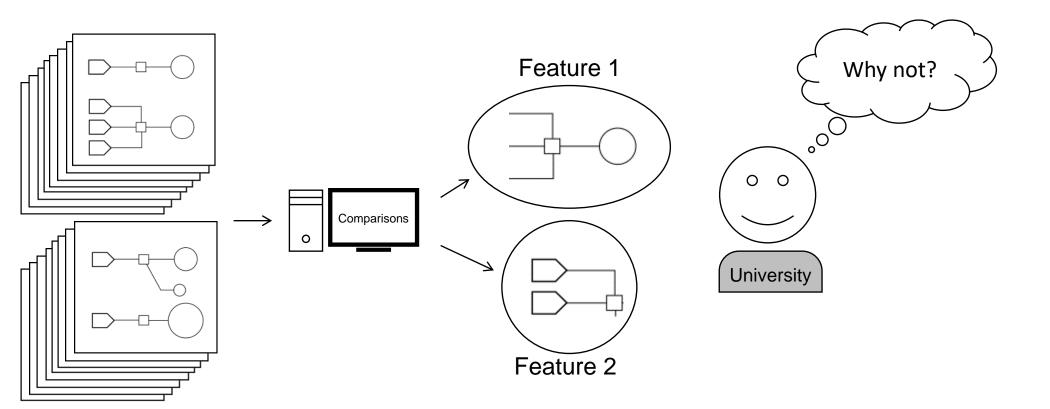
Building up on:

Xiaorui Zhang, Øystein Haugen, Birger Møller-Pedersen:

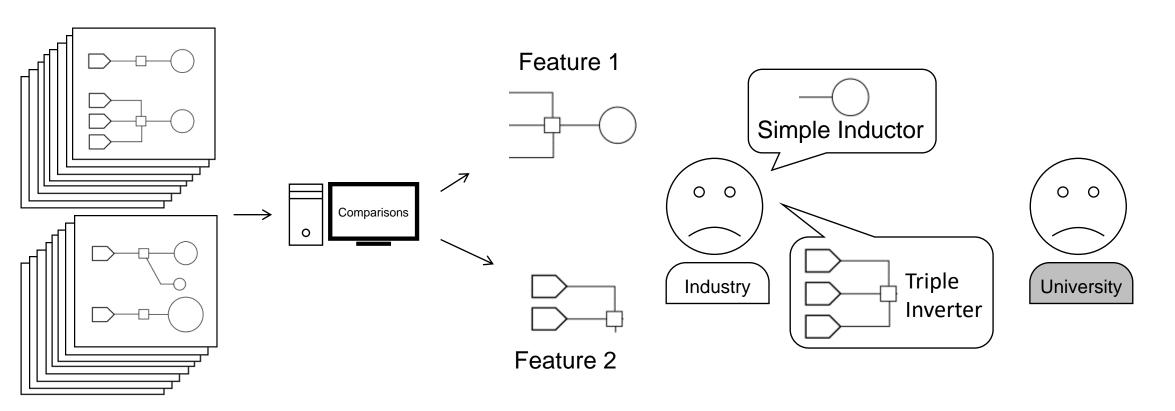
Model Comparison to Synthesize a Model-Driven Software Product Line.

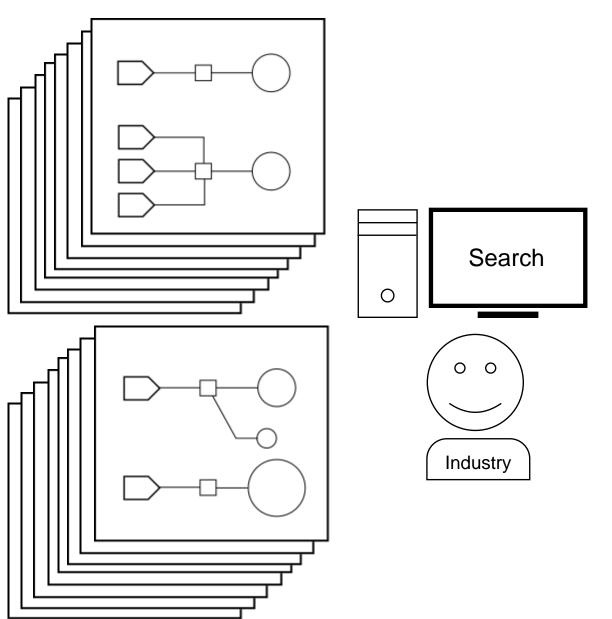
SPLC 2011: 90-99

Results...



Results... are not for university, they are for industry.

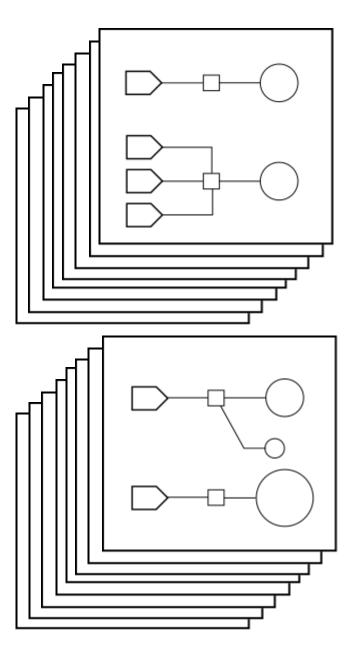






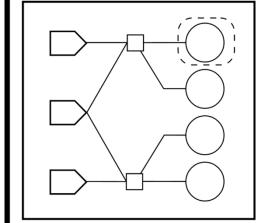
"Machine and human complement each other" Approach

- Human has domain knowledge.
- Machine capability to search very large problem spaces.



Domain experts guide the search providing its knowledge about the feature:

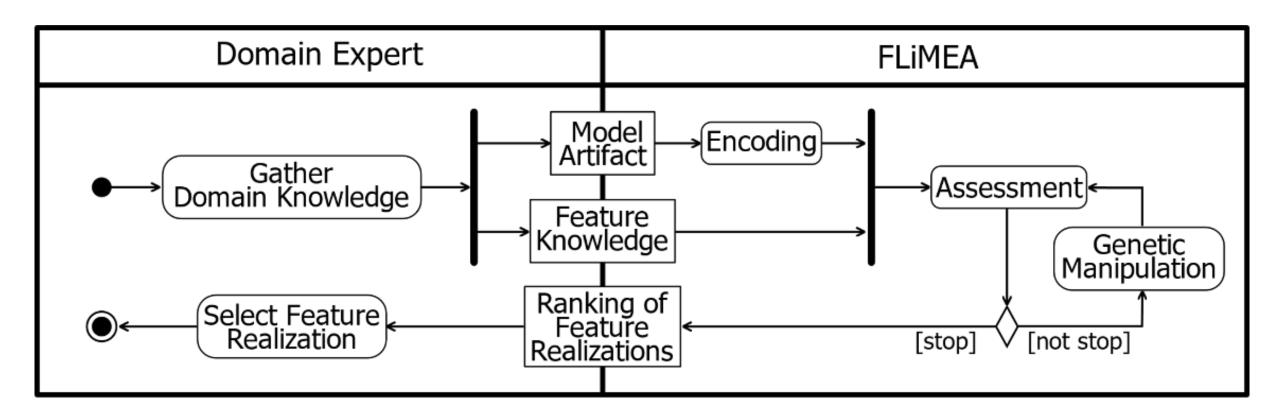
<< Feature Knowledge>>

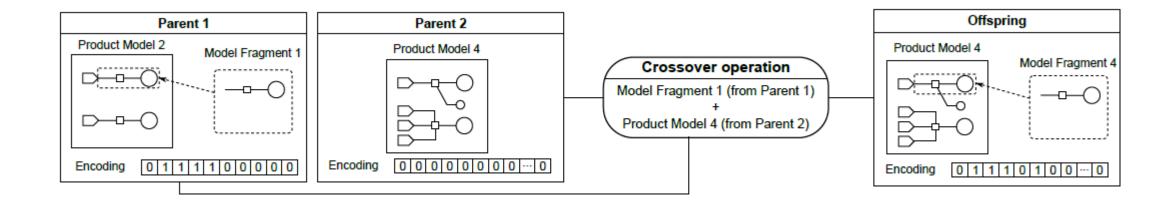


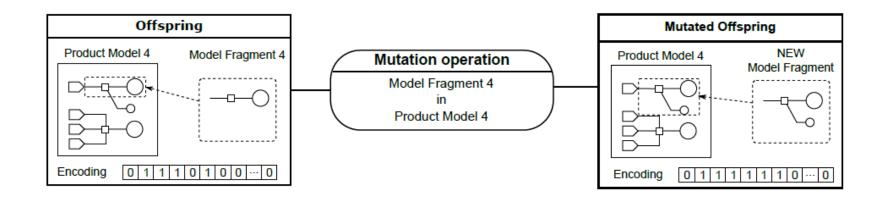
Fragment Seed

Hotplate: group of inductors that can work in conjunction to heat the cookware. Each hotplate is controlled by a power level that is then translated to different power outputs for each inductor depending on their size and position. Inductors activated depend on the detection of cookware.

Textual Description







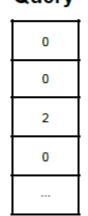
#	Model Fragment	
1	MF2	
2	MF1	
•••		•••
n	MF5	

Model Fragments

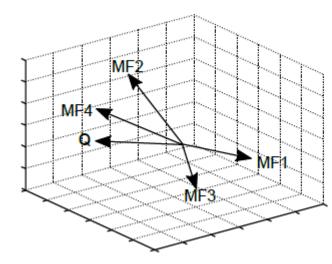
	MF1	MF2	MF3	MF4	MF5	MF6	MF7
Inverter	0	2	5	7	2	5	2
Provider	0	2	5	5	2	5	2
Power	0	4	7	4	4	4	2
Inductor	0	10	5	2	5	2	2

Terms

Query



LSA Results



Fitness

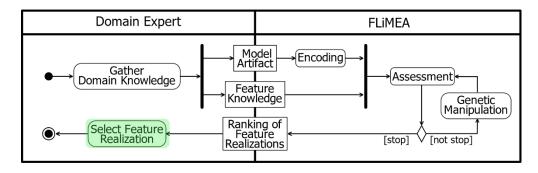
MF4: 0.9 MF2: 0.5 MF3: 0.2 MF1: -0.2

$$fitness(p_1) = \cos(\theta) = \frac{A \cdot B}{\|A\| \cdot \|B\|}$$





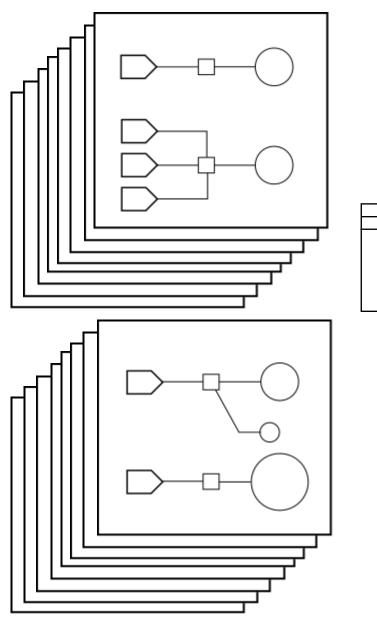
#	Model Fragment		Fitness
1	MF2		0.81
2	MF1		0.75
			•••
n	MF5		-0.15



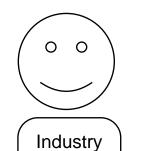
- FLiMEA produces a ranking of feature realizations matching the feature description provided.
- The feature realizations are ordered based on the fitness calculated.
- The domain expert can decide which one fits better to their understanding.

Locating Features (Model Fragments) on Models Our journey



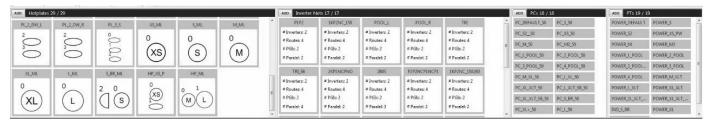


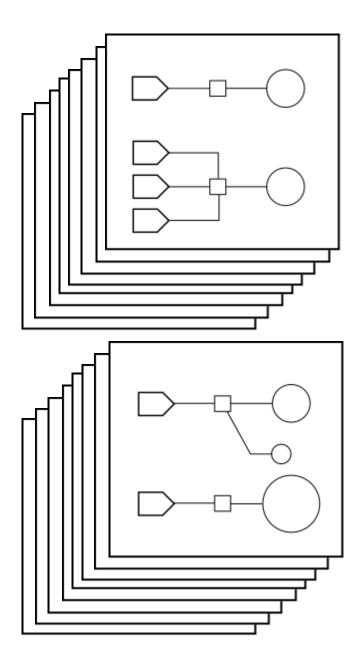




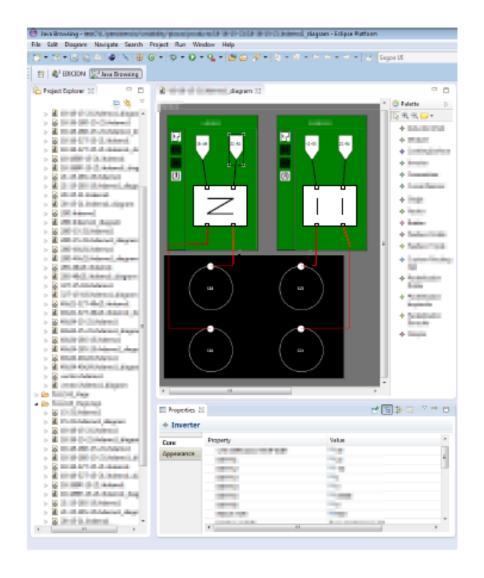
"Machine and human complement each other" Approach

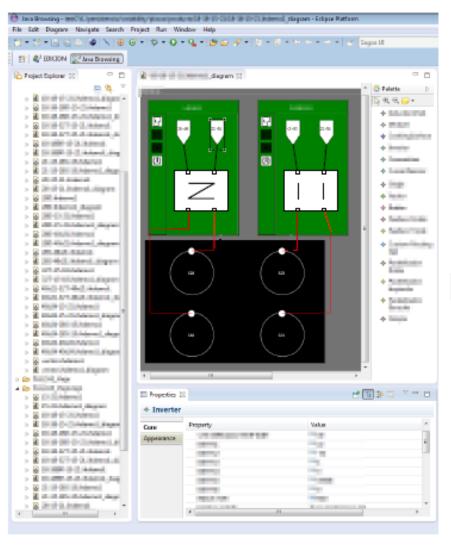
- Human has domain knowledge.
- Machine capability to search very large problem spaces.
- Result: Library of model fragments.



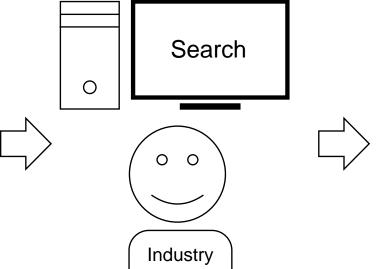


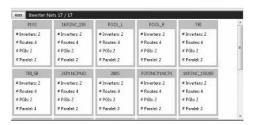
"Classic" models...



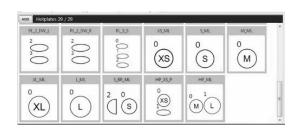


"Classic" models... but this is all about model fragments...

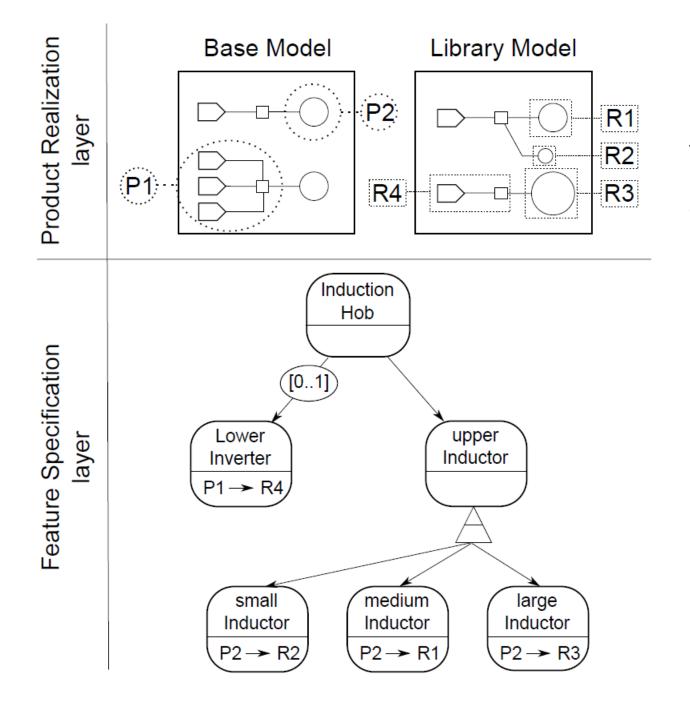




PC_DEFAULT_50	PC_S_50
PC_S2_50	PC_XS_50
PC_M_50	PC_M2_50
PC_1_POOL_50	PC_2_POOL_50
PC3_P00L50	PC_4_POOL_50
PC_M_XIL_50	PC_L_XL_50
PC_XL_XLT_50	PC_L_XLT_SB_50
PC_XIL_XI.T_SB_50	PC_S_BR_50
PC XL+ 50	PC L 50



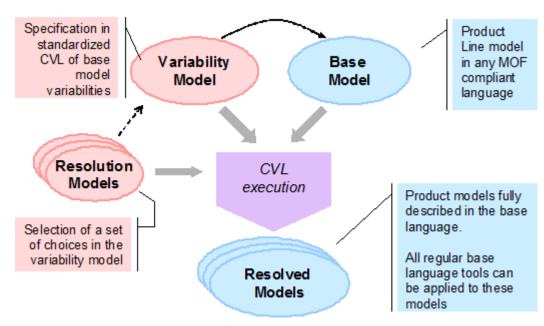
POWER_DEFAULT	POWER_S	4
POWER_S2	POWER_XS_PW	
POWER_M	POWER_M2	
POWER_1_POOL	POWER_2_POOL	
POWER_2_POOL	POWER_3_POOL	1
POWER_4_POOL	POWER_M_XLT	
POWER_L_XLT	POWER_XL_XLT	
POWER_2L_XLT	POWER_XL_XLT	
IND S BR	POWER_XL	

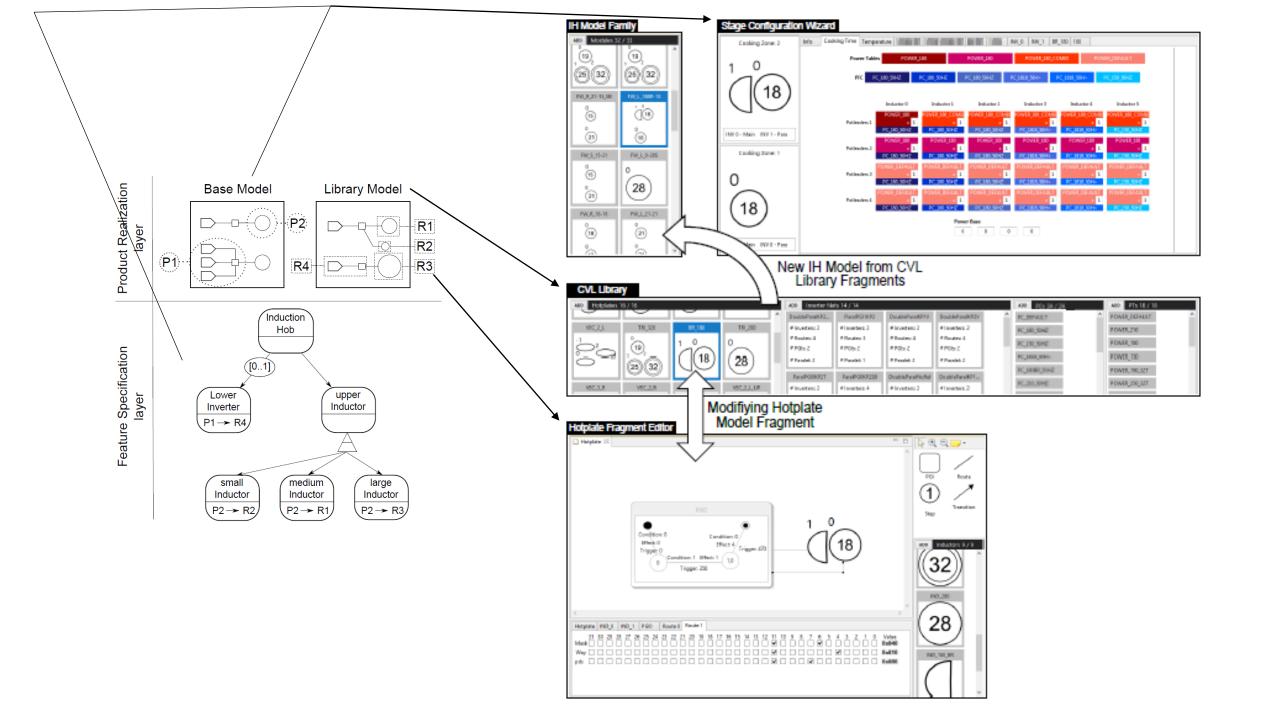


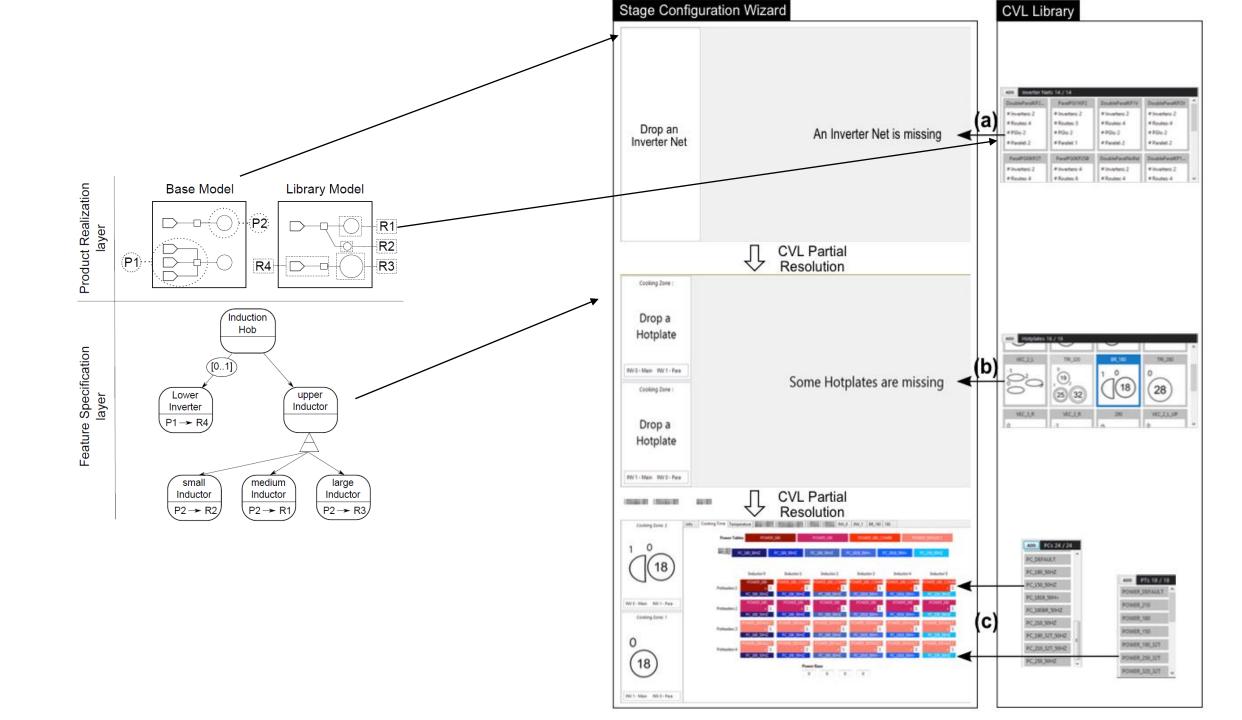
This is useful here:

Øystein Haugen, Andrzej Wasowski, Krzysztof Czarnecki:

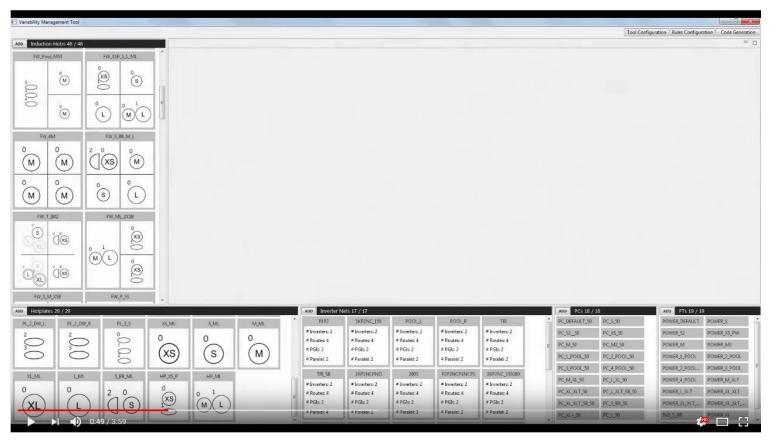
CVL: common variability language. SPLC 2013: 277





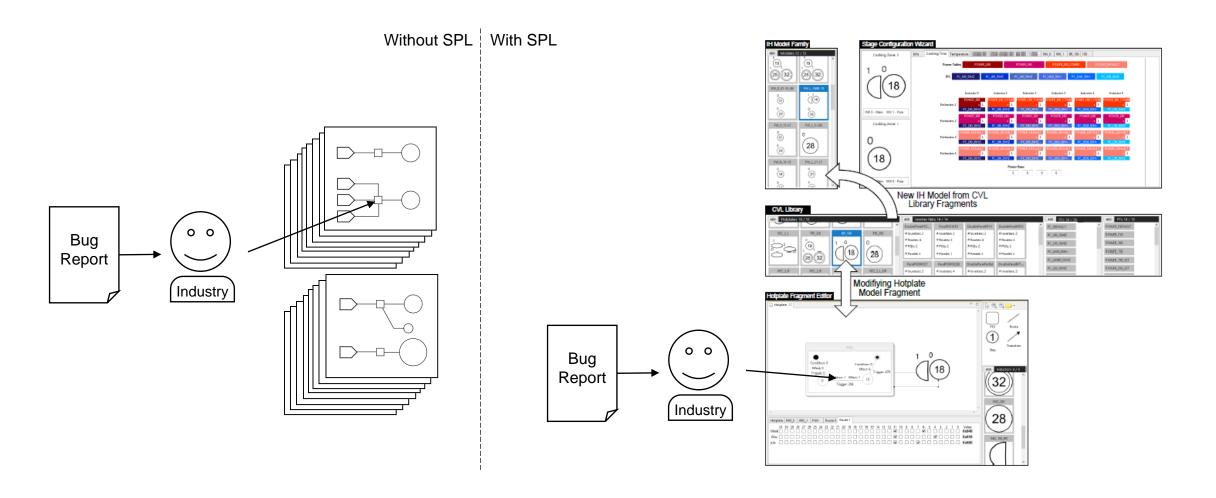


You can see this in action:

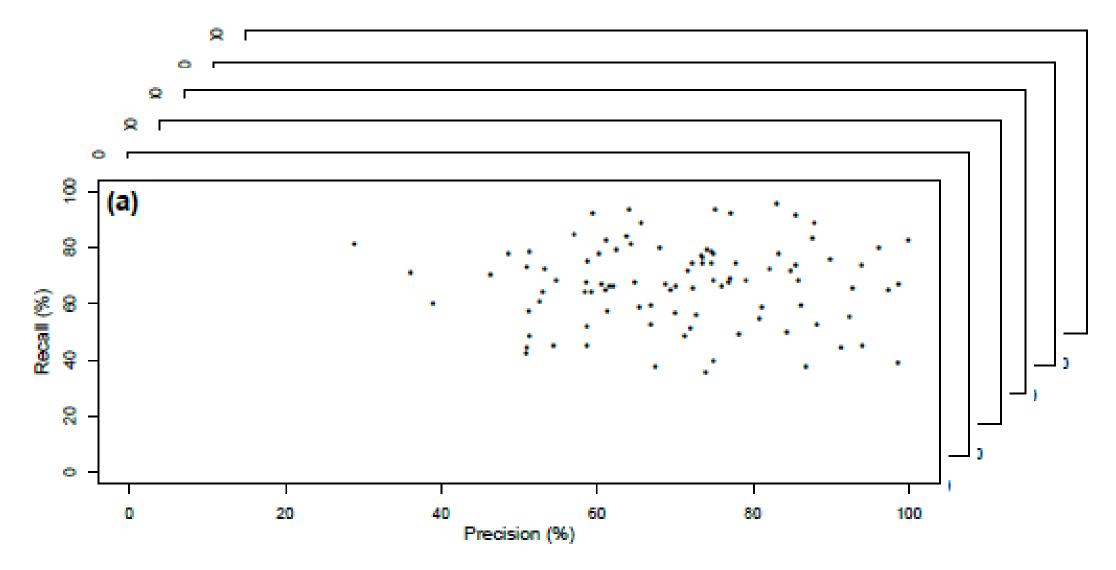


http://carloscetina.com/variabilitytool.htm

Now, models are in SPL department.

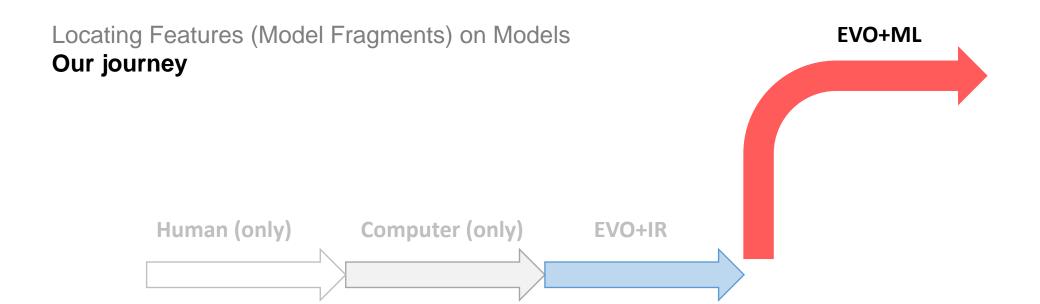


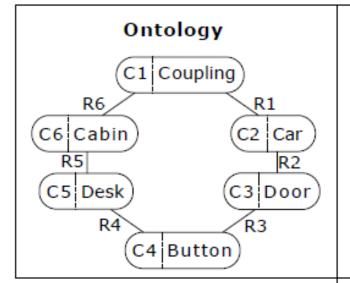
Outperforms baselines...





Jane Cleland-Huang - Towards Effective Software and Systems Traceability https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1C3Di2ilNh0&t=3179s

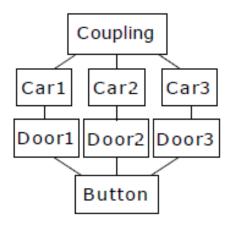




Feature Description

The system will turn on the LED of the button that closes the doors on one side of the train if all the doors of the correspondent coupling are closed or blocked.

Model Fragment

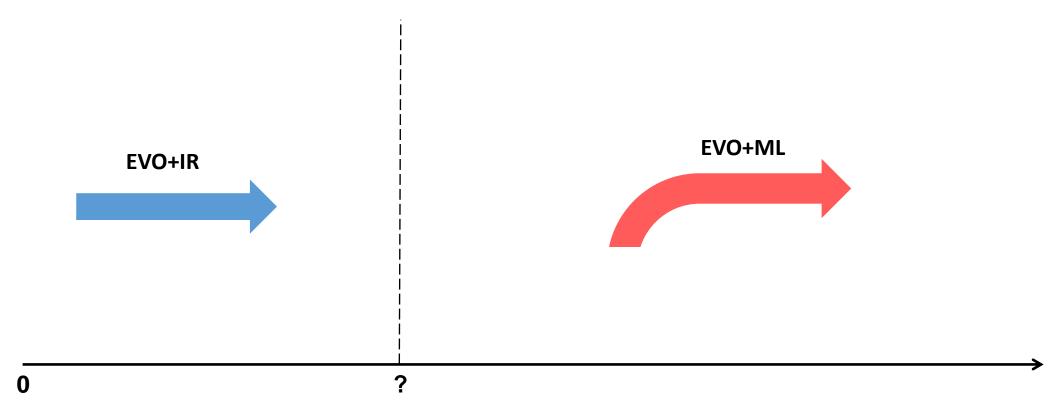


Encoded Feature Description

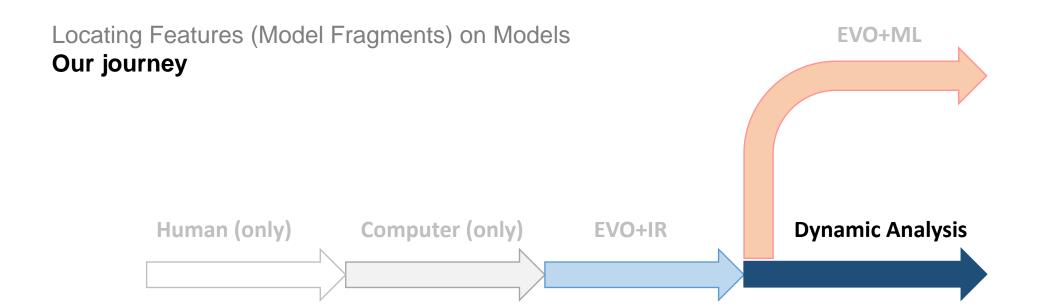
C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6
1	0	2	1	0	0

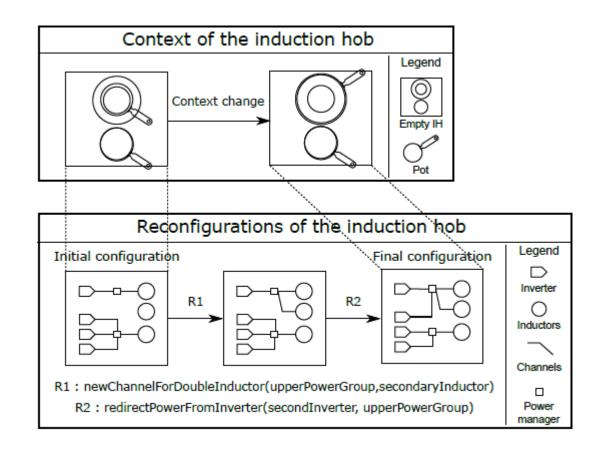
Encoded Model Fragment

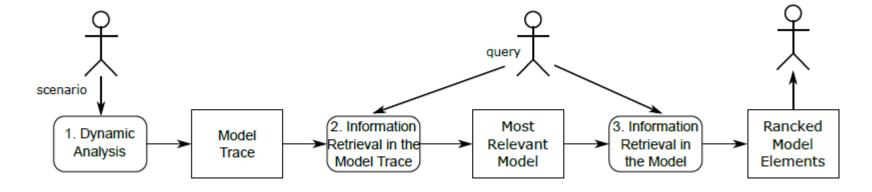
C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6
1	3	3	1	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	0

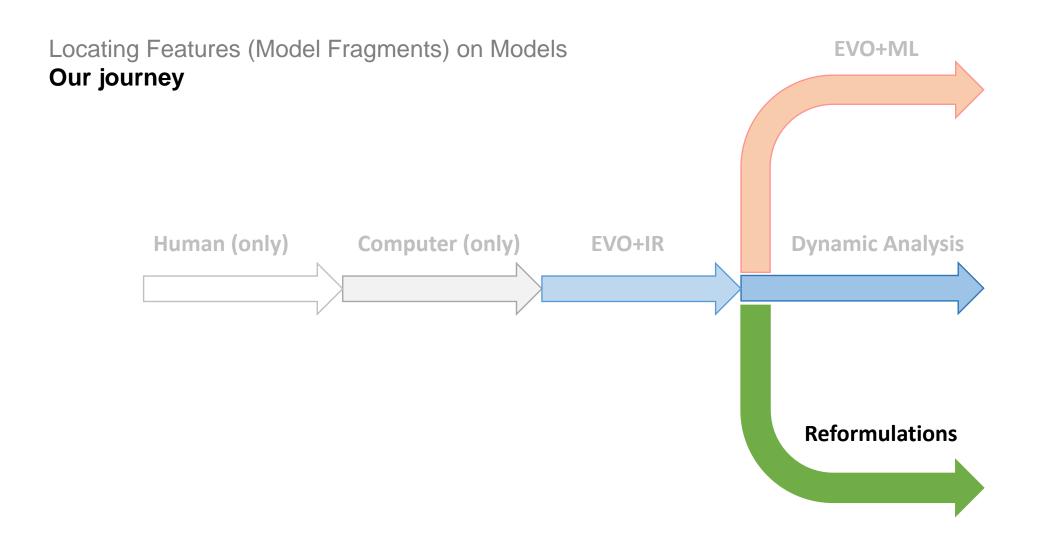


Number of documented feature to model fragment mappings

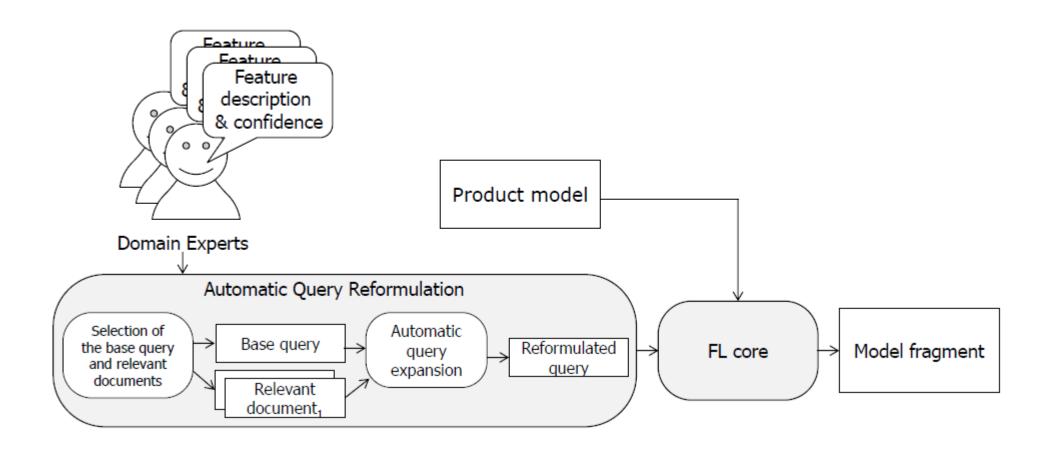




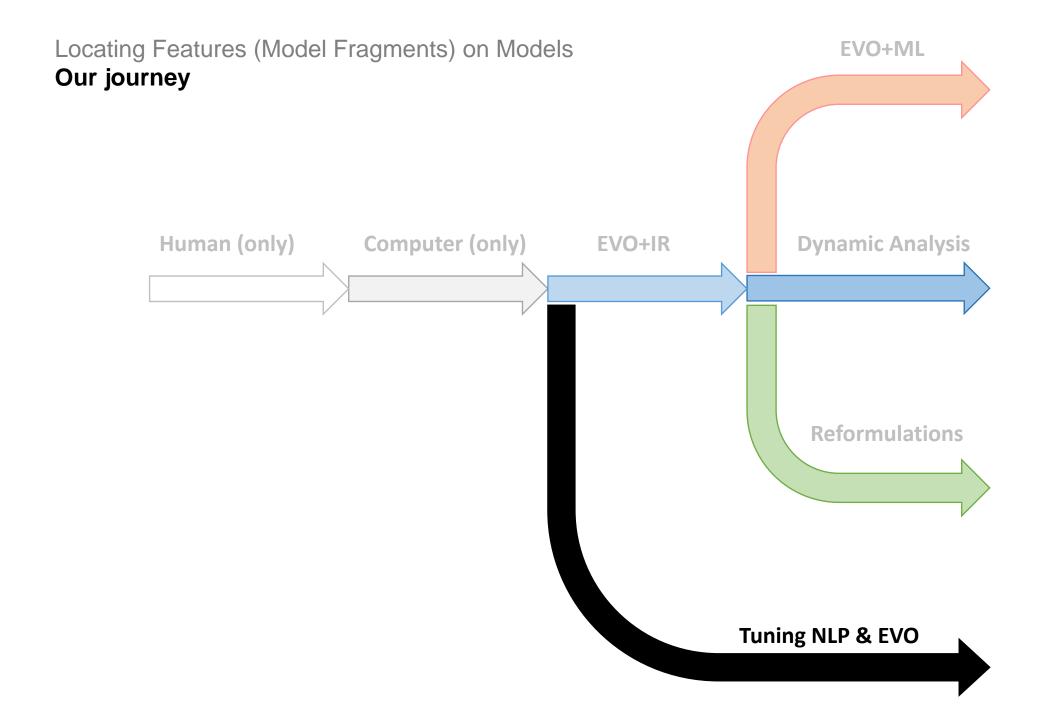


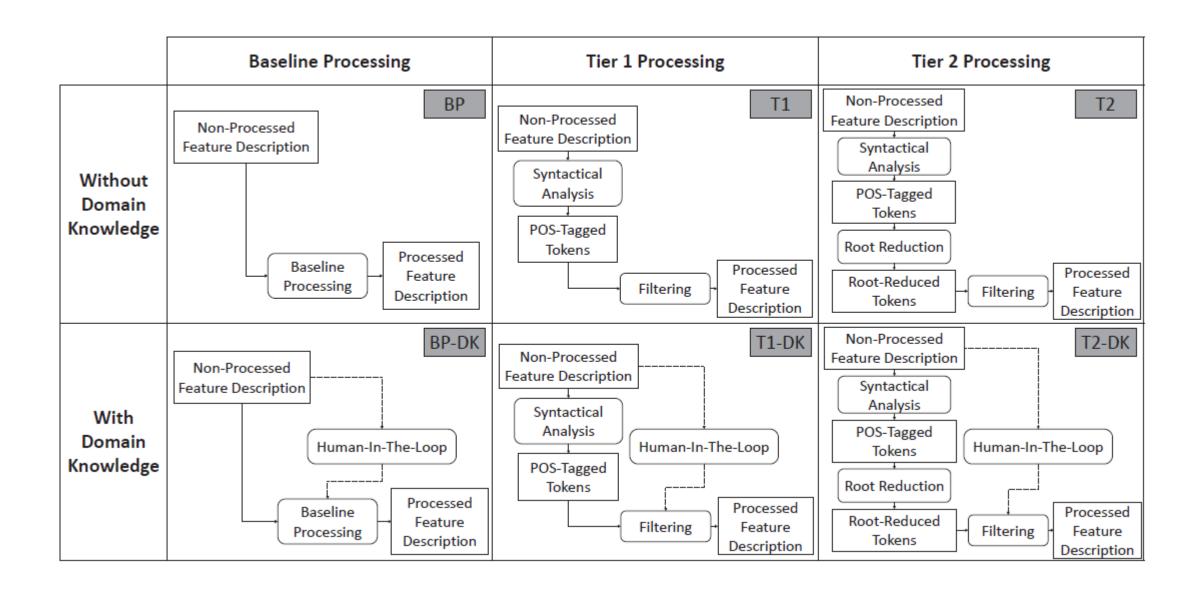


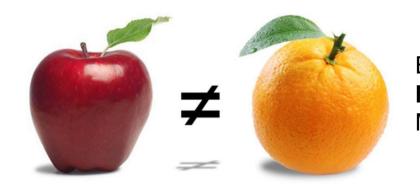




Author	Base query	Relevant documents	k Value	Industrial domain	Artifact
[Yang and Tan, 2012]	Developer	Source code	LoC	No	Code
[Rivas et al., 2014]	User	Biomedical articles	10	No	Text
[Hill et al., 2009]	Developer	Source code	LoC	No	Code
[Lu et al., 2015]	Developer	Internet site	20	No	Code
[Marcus et al., 2004]	User	Source code	5	No	Code
[Gay et al., 2009]	Developer	Source code	1, 3, and 5	No	Code
[Haiduc et al., 2013]	User	Source code	5	No	Code
[Dumitru et al., 2011]	User	Internet sites	25	No	Product specifica- tions
[Tian et al., 2014]	User	Internet site	10,000	No	Text and code
[Dietrich et al., 2013]	Analyst	Requirement traces	-	No	Code and documents
[Lv et al., 2015]	User	Online docu- mentation	10	No	Code
Our work	Domain expert	Domain ex- perts	3	Yes	Models







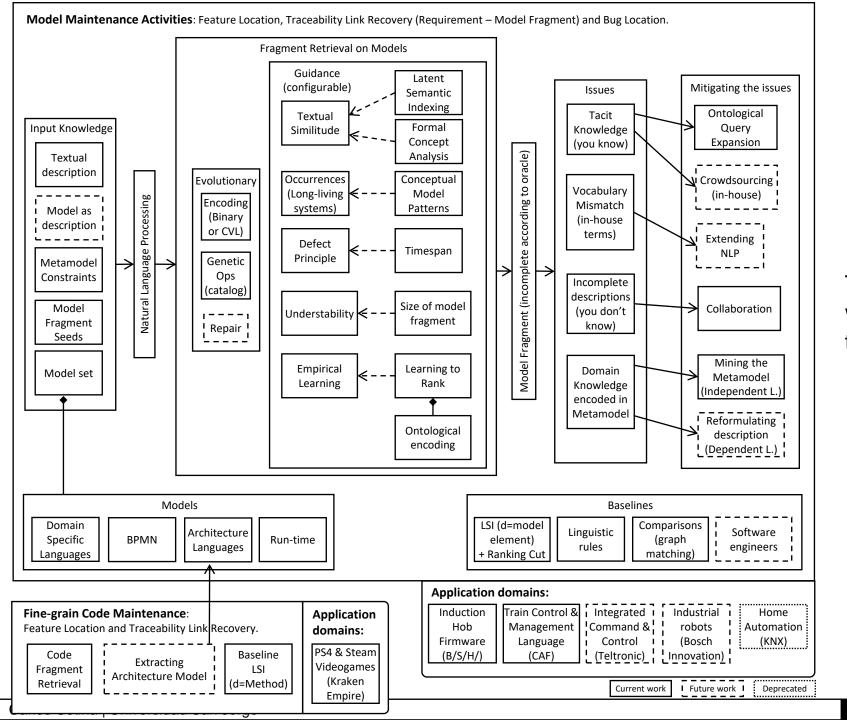
Model

Ballarin, Manuel; Marcen, Ana; Pelechano, Vicente; Cetina, Carlos; **Measures to report the Location Problem of Model Fragment Location**. MoDELS. 2019

Measurements		Conceptual Re	Conceptual Representation				
fo	or Model Search	-	+				
Search Space	Size: number of model elements in the model.						
Search	Volume: number of models.						
		Legend					

Model Fragment

	Density: ratio of model fragment elements to model elements.	
Solution	Multiplicity: number of times the solution appears in the search space.	
	Dispersion: ratio of connected elements in the solution.	



There is a lot of hard and exciting work to do. If you want to join us in this quest, just let me know.

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Thanks!





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