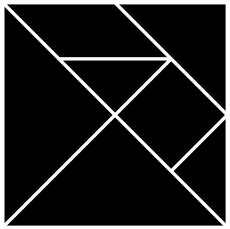
A Study of non-Boolean Constraints in Variability Models of an Embedded Operating System

FOSD 2011



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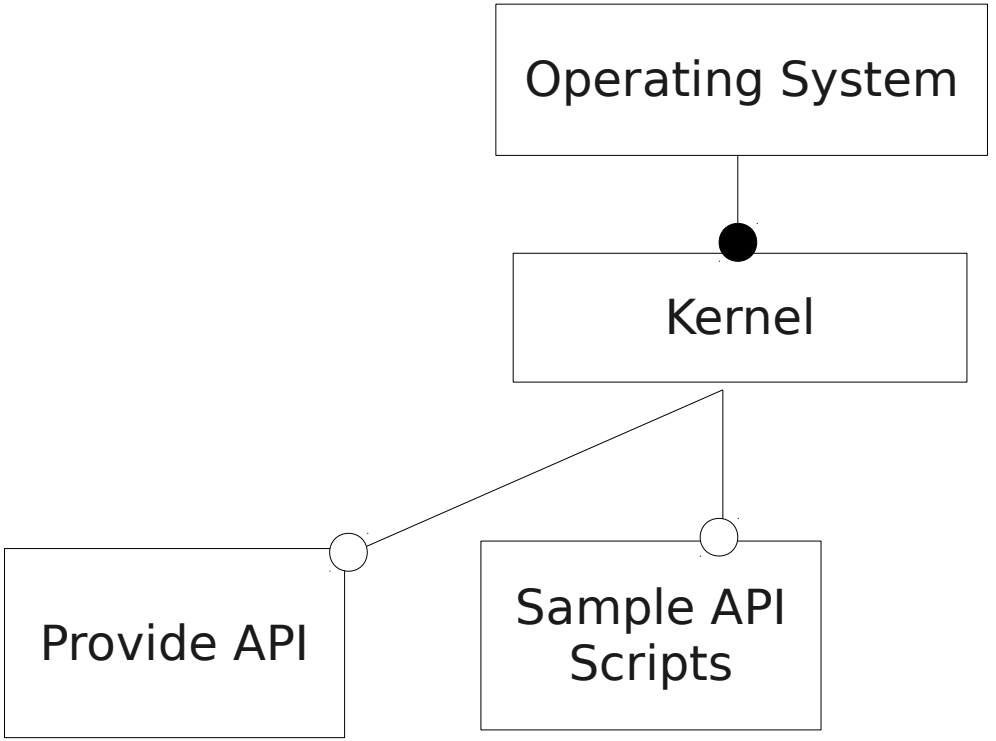
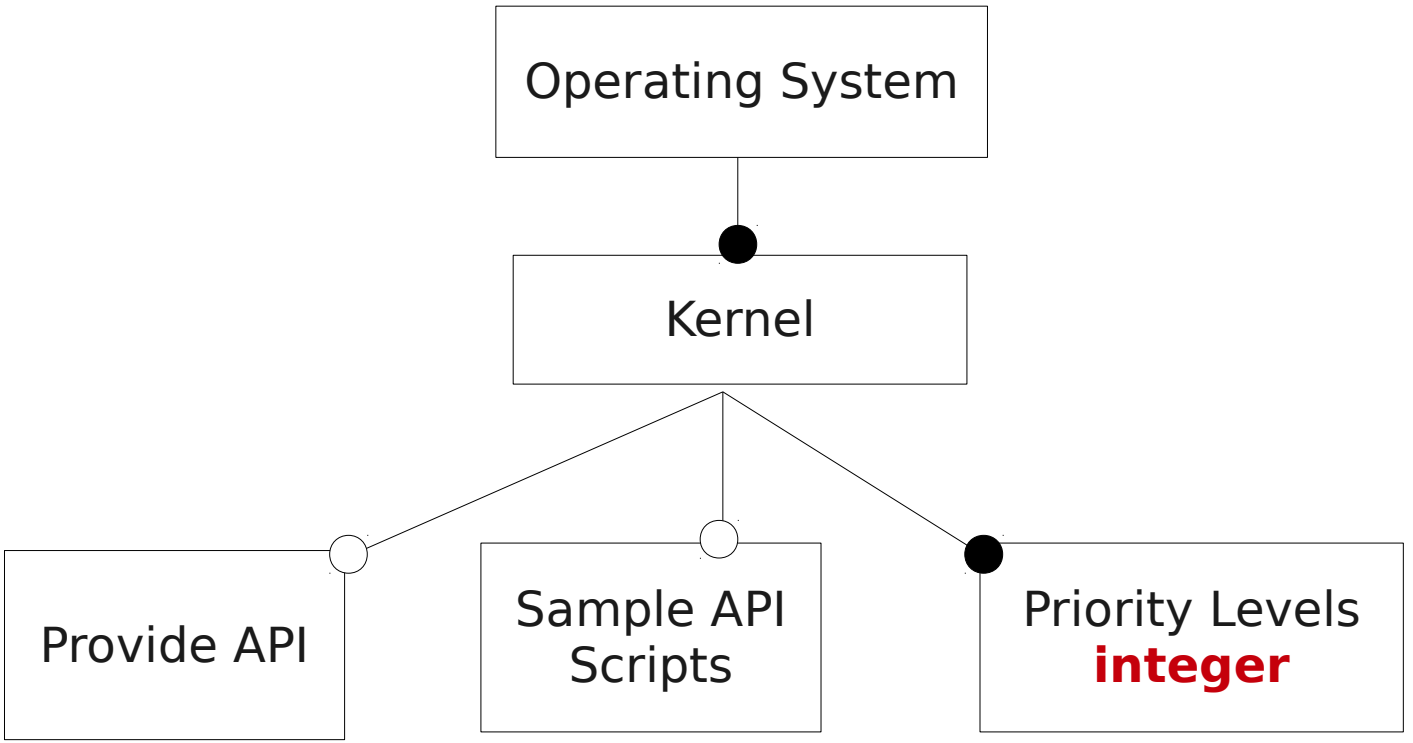
Non-Boolean FMs



Sample API Scripts ⇒ Provide API

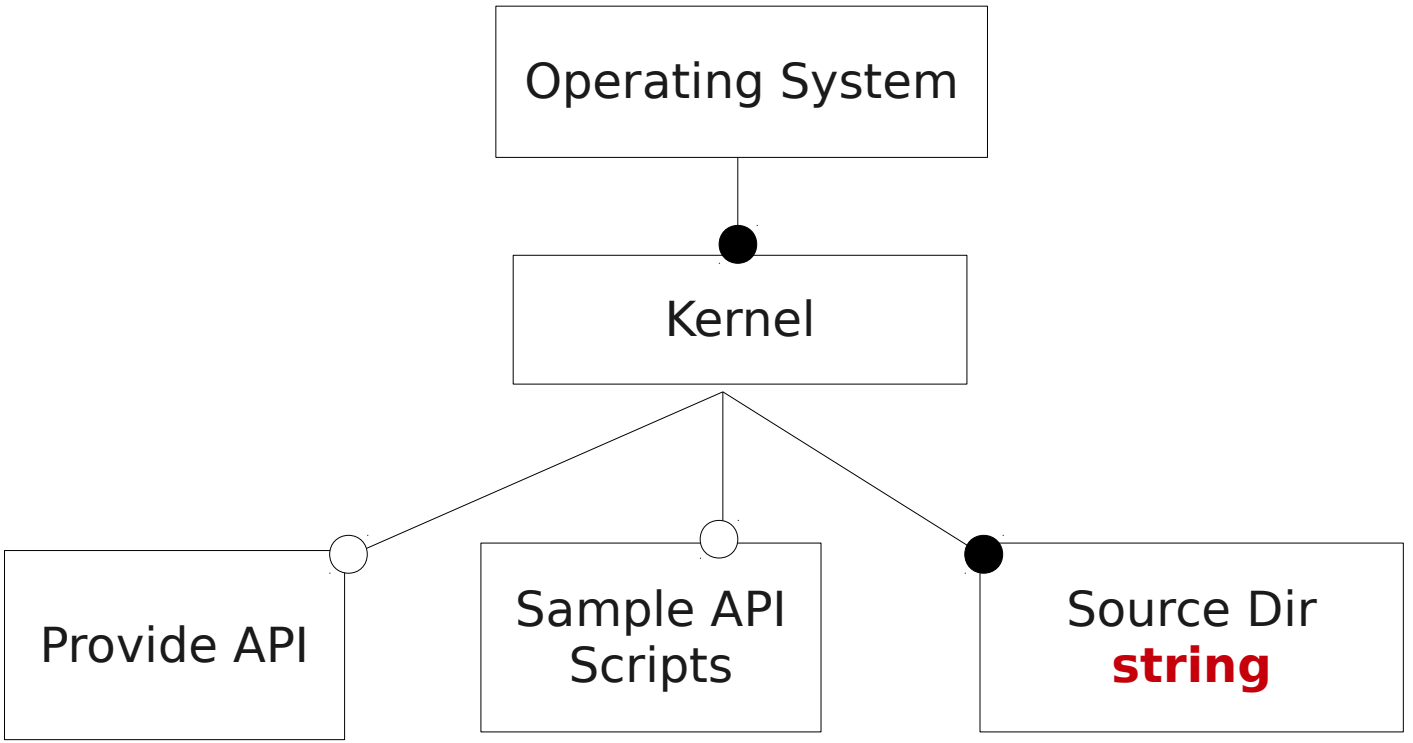
Non-Boolean FMs



Sample API Scripts $\Rightarrow$ Provide API

Priority Levels ≥ 1 && Priority Levels < 32

Non-Boolean FMs



Sample API Scripts ⇒ Provide API

(Source Dir) . contains(“src”)

Sample non-Boolean constraint

API_SCRIPTS **&&** LEVELS ≤ 32 **&&**

(BLOCK_SIZE * BLOCK_COUNT **+** SWAP_SIZE ≤ MEM_SIZE) **&&**

BASE_LIB **contains** (LINUX **?** “.so” **:** “.dll”) **&&**

SRC_DIR **contains** (“src”)

⇒ ENABLE_API

Non-Boolean FMs

Contain constraints with:

- Arithmetic, Relational and String operations
- Integer, Float, String, Boolean operands

SAT checking is hard

- Boolean Constraints — NP Complete
- Integer, String and Float — undecidable in general

Motivation

The Goal:

What constraints are used in practice?

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What constraints are used in practice?

Why is that important?

Motivation

We need efficient reasoning to:

- Better support configuration guidance
- Do model analyses – dead features detection
- List valid configurations

Motivation

However:

- Constraints are hard to solve, potentially undecidable
- Can we use existing tools to reason over them?

Motivation

Benchmark for tool developers

- Add support for new constraints
- Optimize existing tools

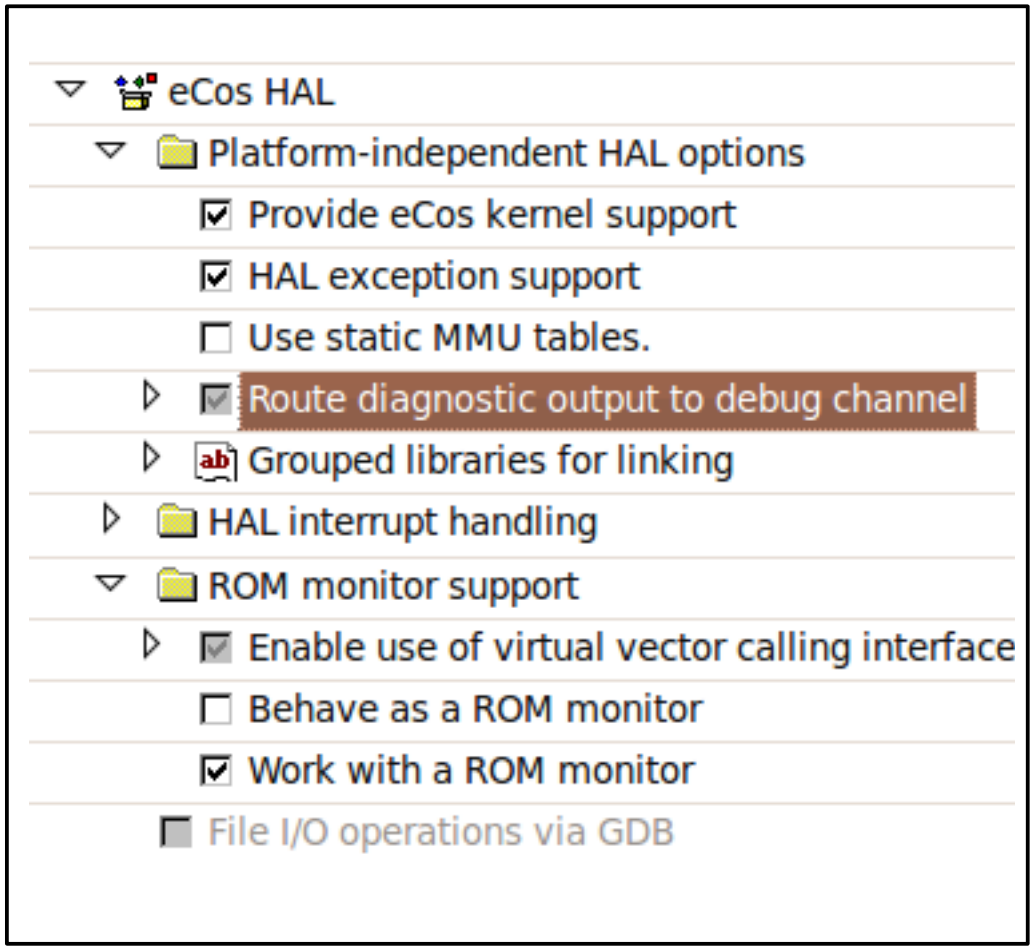
Subject of the study

***E**mbedded **C**onfigurable*
***O**perating **S**ystem*

- Non-Boolean Feature Model
- Publicly Available

eCos

116 Architectures

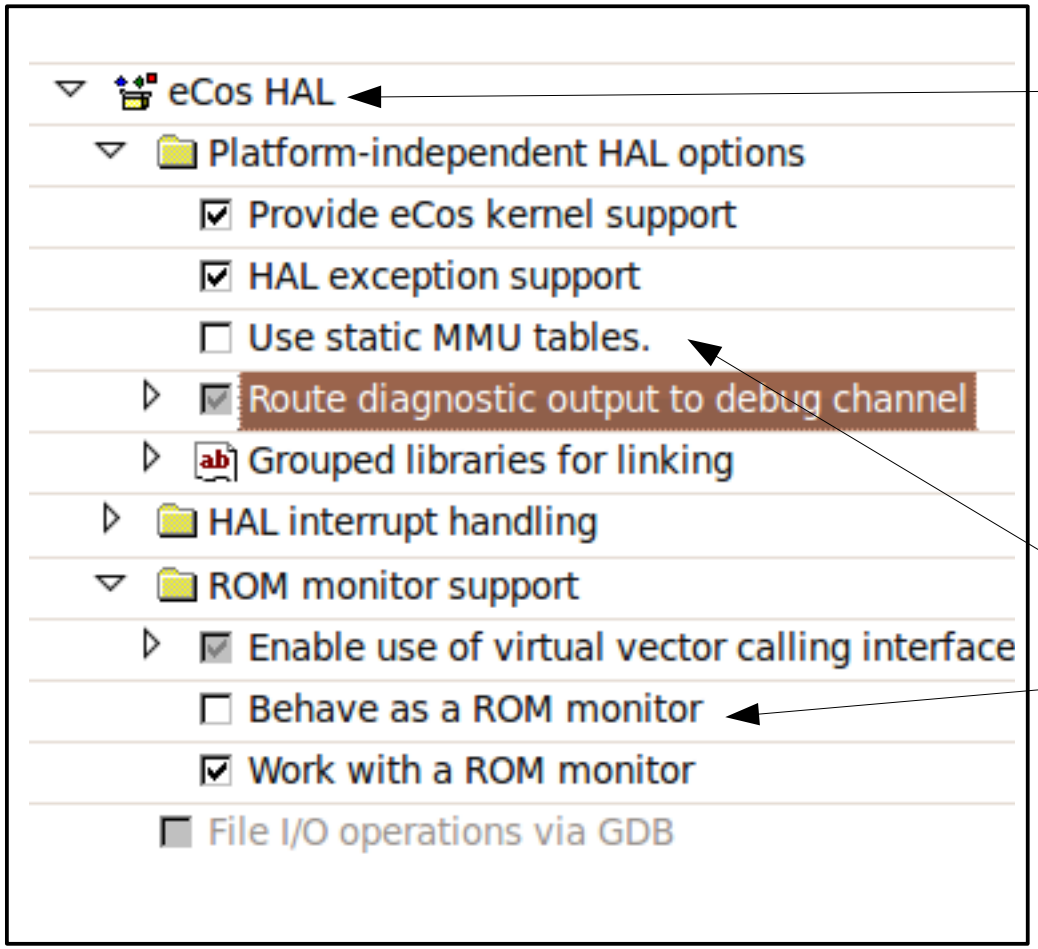


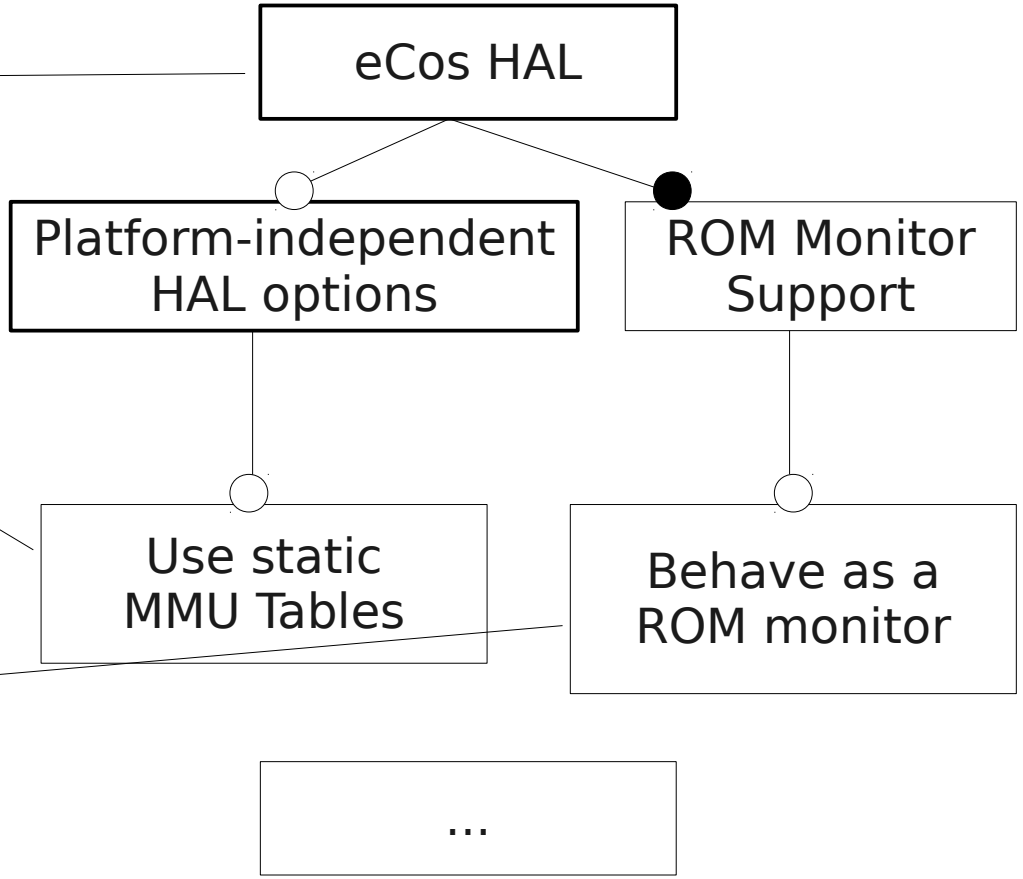
Configuration done using the Configurator

eCos

116 Architectures

Each is a Feature Model





Configuration done using the Configurator

CDL

Domain-specific variability language provided by eCos

```
...

cdl_option CYGNUM_KERNEL_SCHED_BITMAP_SIZE {
  display "Bitmap size"

  requires CYGNUM_KERNEL_SCHED_PRIORITIES > 2

  flavor data
}
...
```

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Analyzing eCos

Different aspects for analyses.

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Syntactic

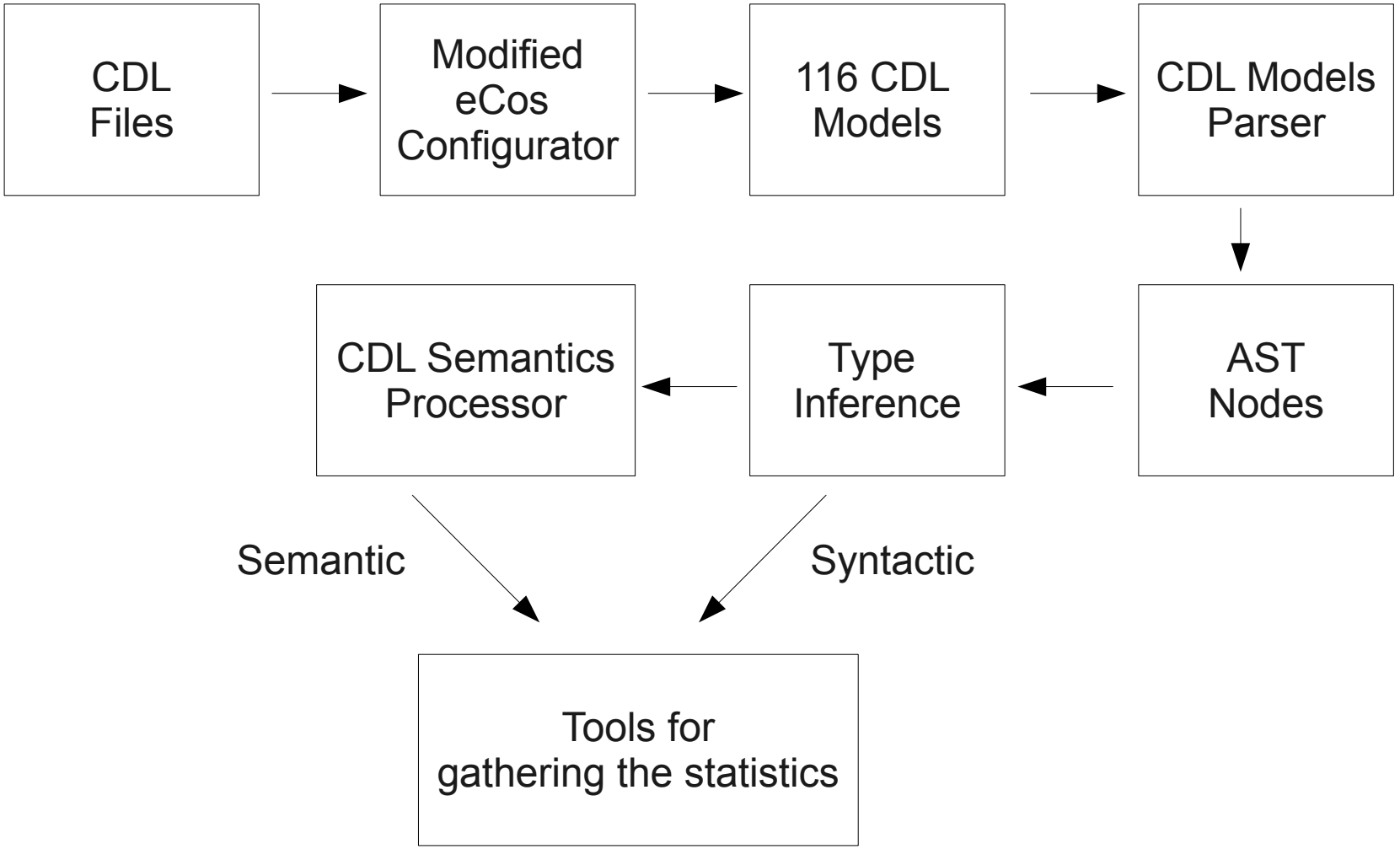
- **Models as created by eCos developers**

Semantic

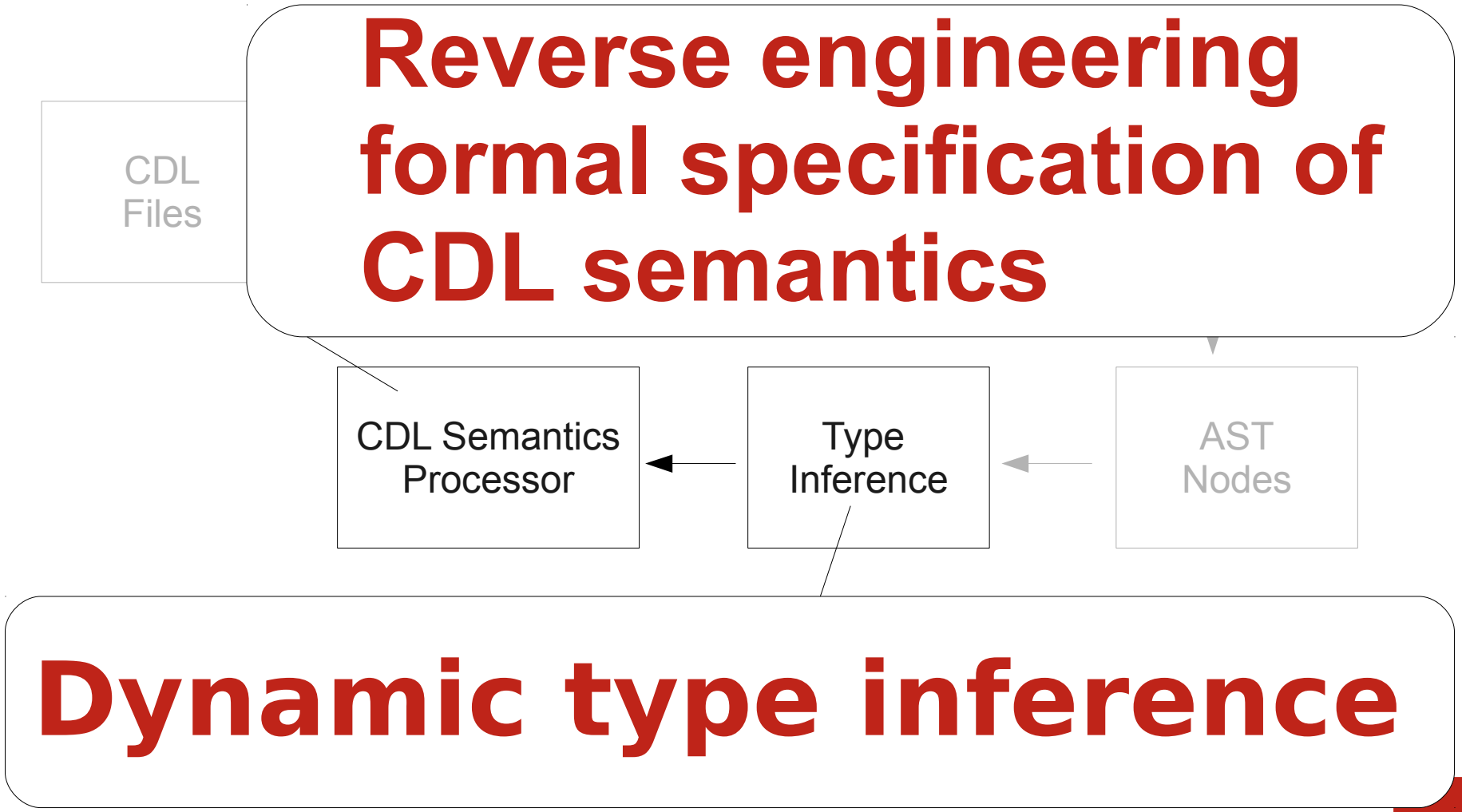
- Configuration setting used by code generator
- **The behavior of the Configurator**
  - Richer semantics, for interactive support
  - E.g., is a feature active in the GUI or not

Methodology

The Toolchain



Methodology



The Results

Summary statistics (min, max, med)
over 116 eCos models

1. Feature Types Proportions

eCos has 3 types of features

- Number (Integer and Float)
- String
- Boolean

Why?

- Many non-Boolean features can not be ignored

1. Feature Types Proportions

Total # of features:

1230 Median
1312 Maximum
1159 Minimum

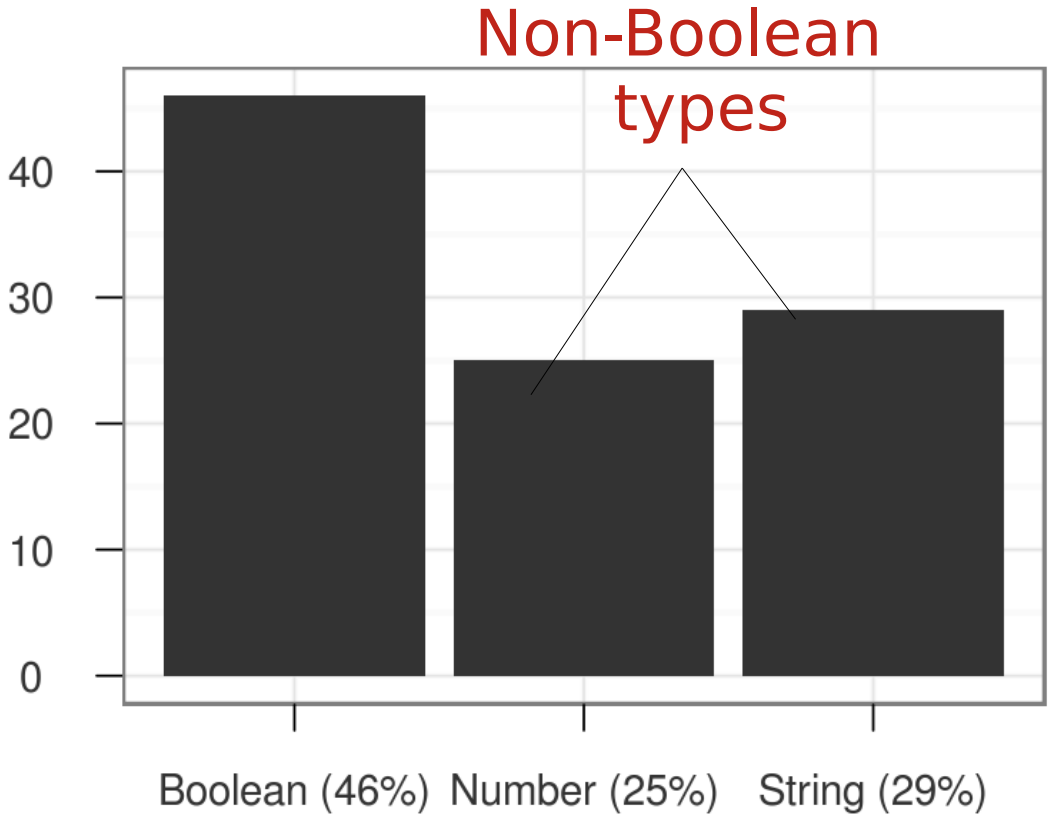


Figure: feature types - median value

2. Restriction on non-Boolean types

Static constraints effectively specifying types (sets of values)

- Ranges – 1 to 7
- Constants – “ROM”
- Enumerations – {1, 2, 3}
- Unrestricted – just string or integer

2. Restriction on non-Boolean types

Advantages:

- Model simplification
- Shrinking the domain
- Replace constants occurrences with the value
- Enumerations are “easier” than integers

2. Restriction on non-Boolean types

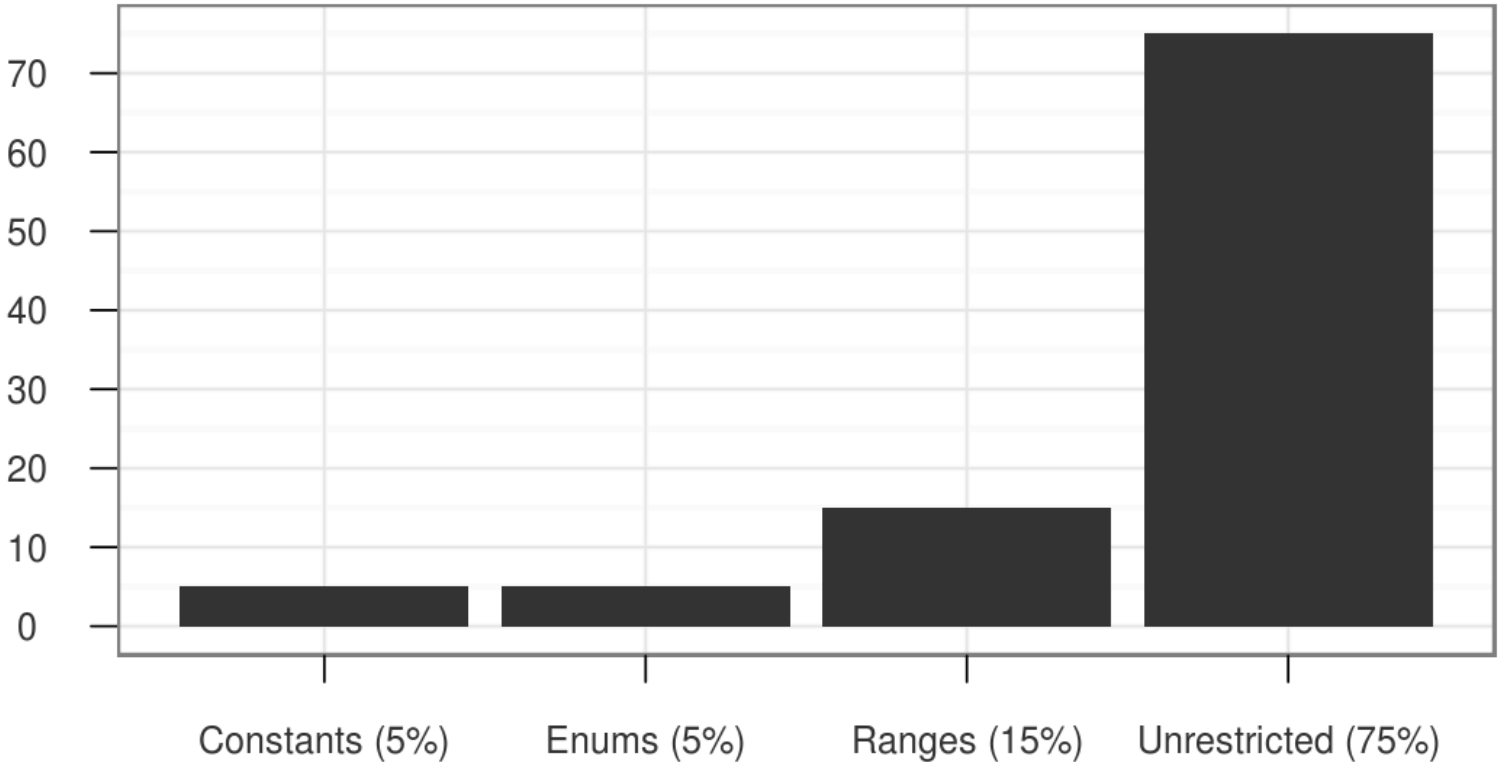


Figure: restrictions - median value

3. The Constraints (Syntactic level)

Constraints classification:

- Purely Boolean
  - Boolean operators and features
  - A && B, A || B
- Purely non-Boolean
  - Non-Boolean operators and features
  - A + 10 == C
- Mixed
  - B && (A + 10 == C)

3. The Constraints (Syntactic level)

We want to do efficient analysis over the constraints

- We want to better understand the hardness of the Real World constraints
- Purely Boolean – SAT solving

3. The Constraints (Syntactic level)

Number of constraints:

1015 Median
1269 Maximum
916 Minimum

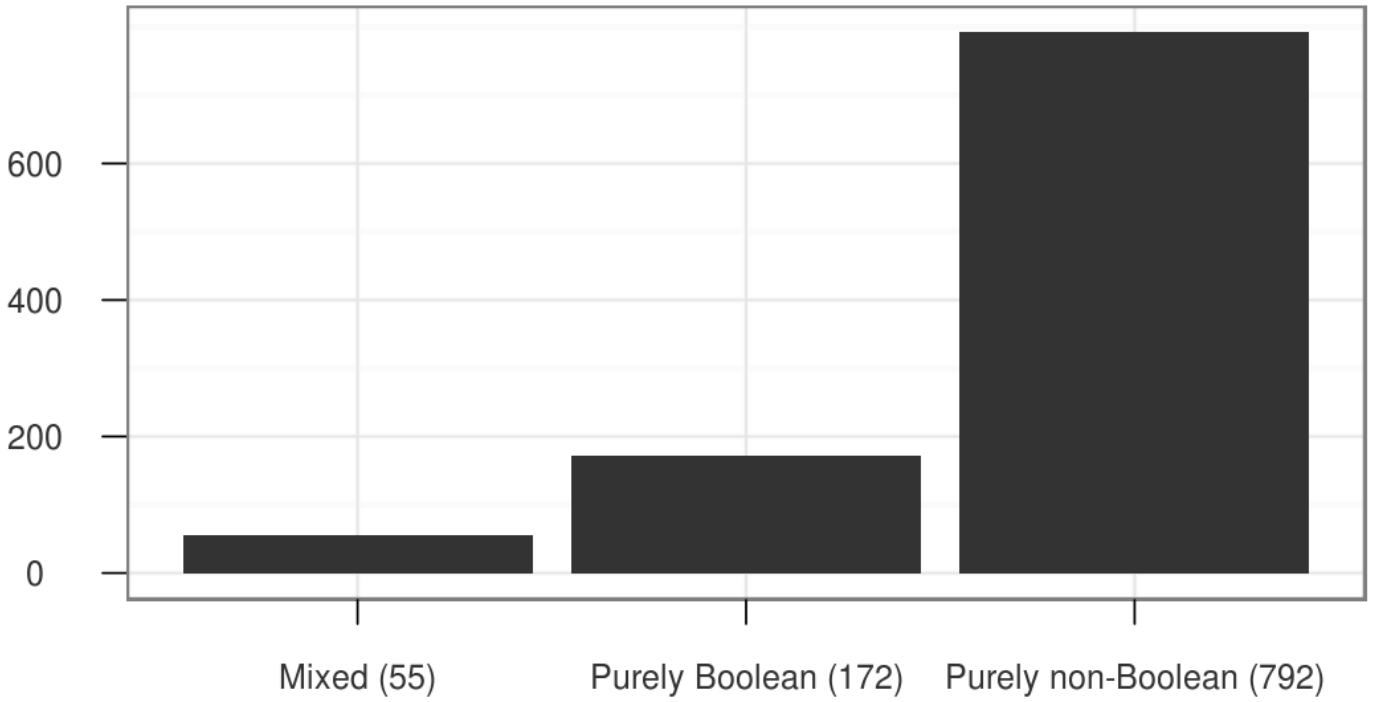


Figure: No. of constraints - median value

4. Semantic Constraints

Capturing the configurator behavior

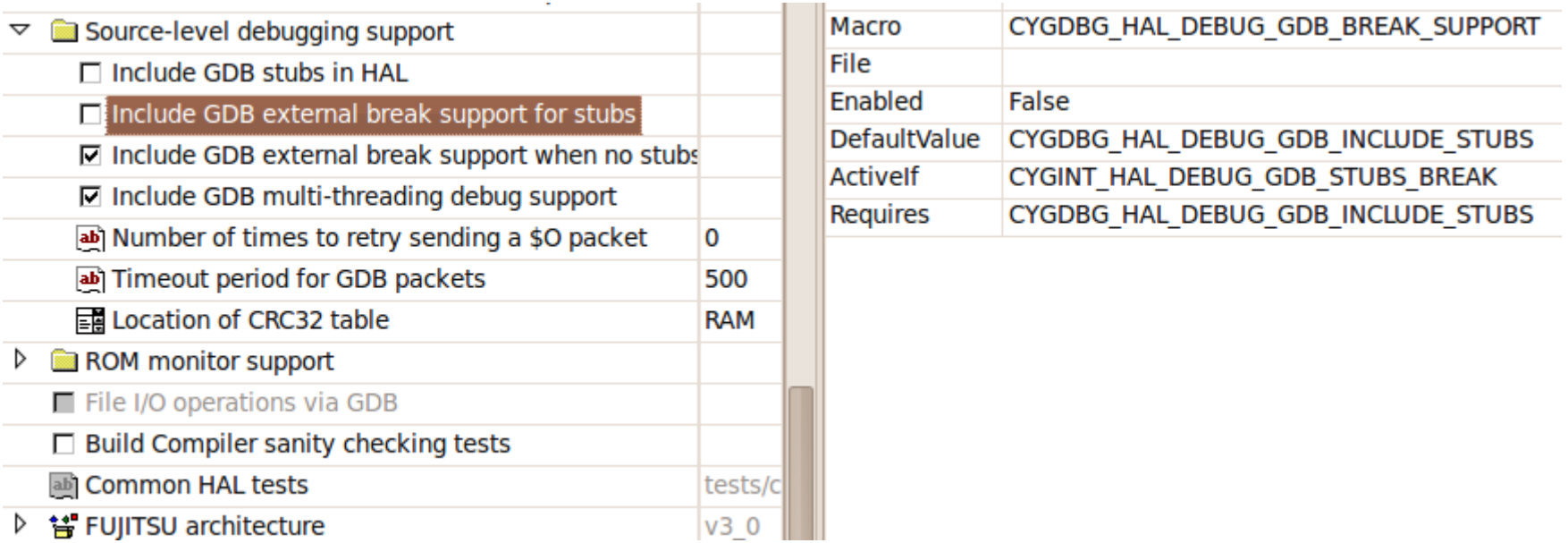


Figure: The configurator

4. Semantic Constraints

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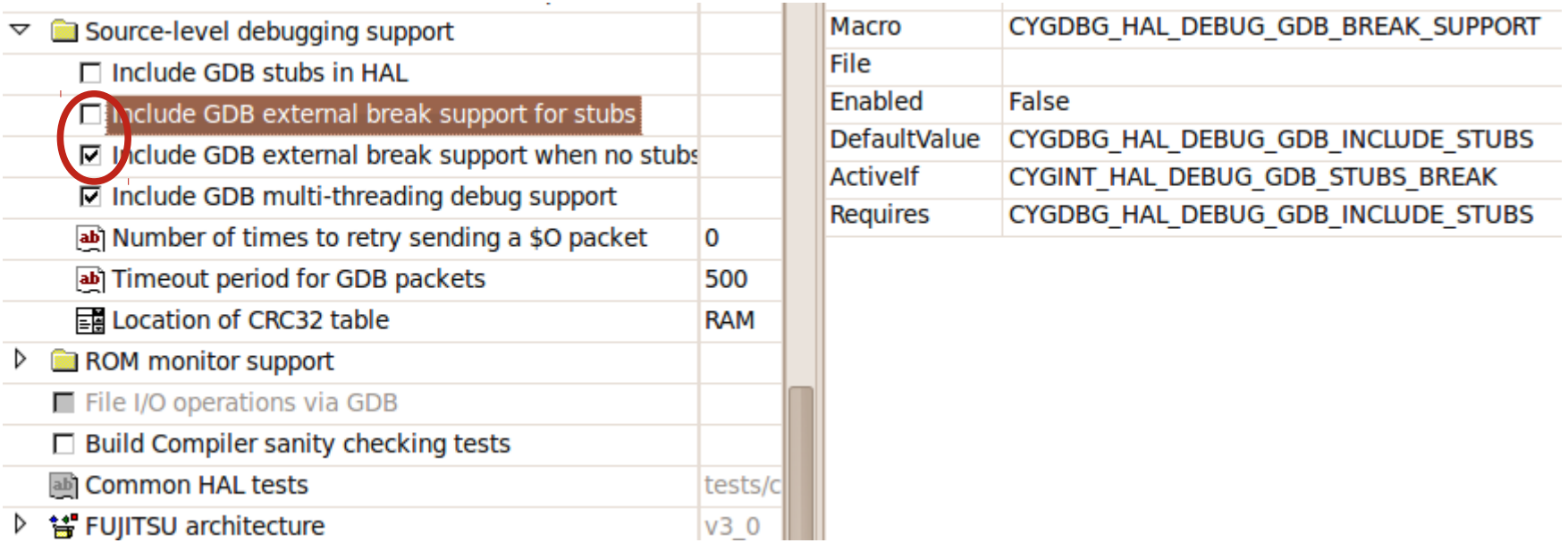

Figure: Enabling features

4. Semantic Constraints

Capturing the configurator behavior

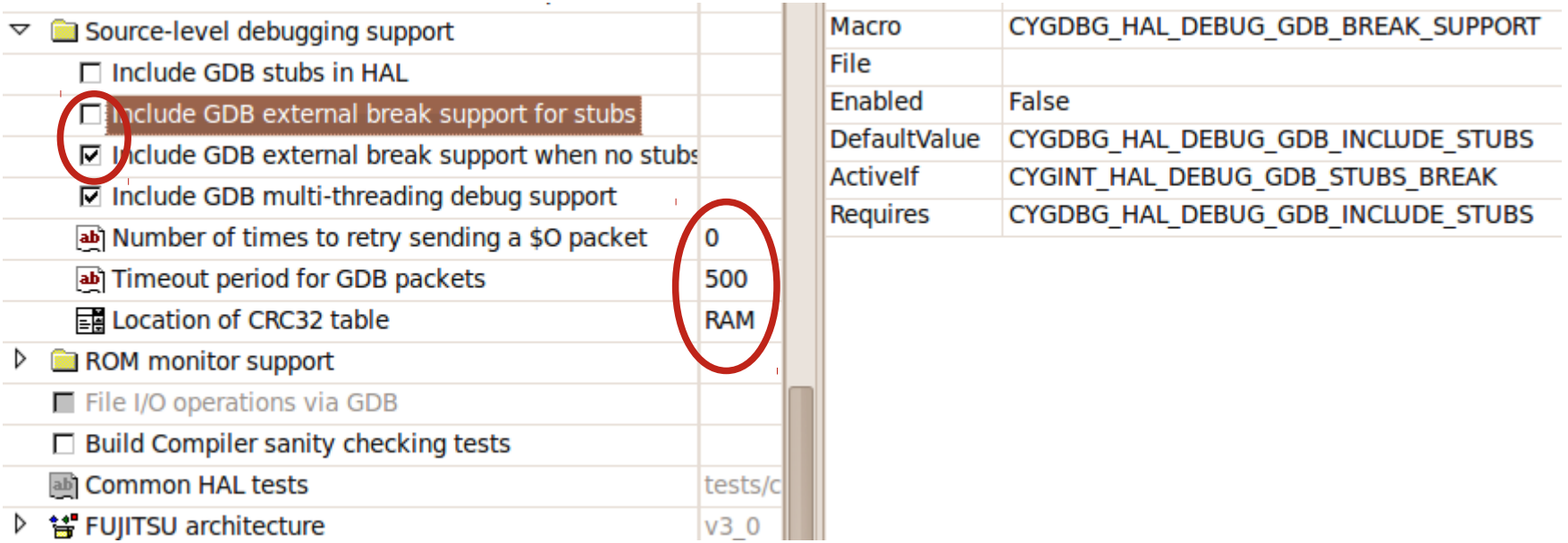

Figure: Providing the data

3. Semantic Constraints

Capturing the configurator behavior

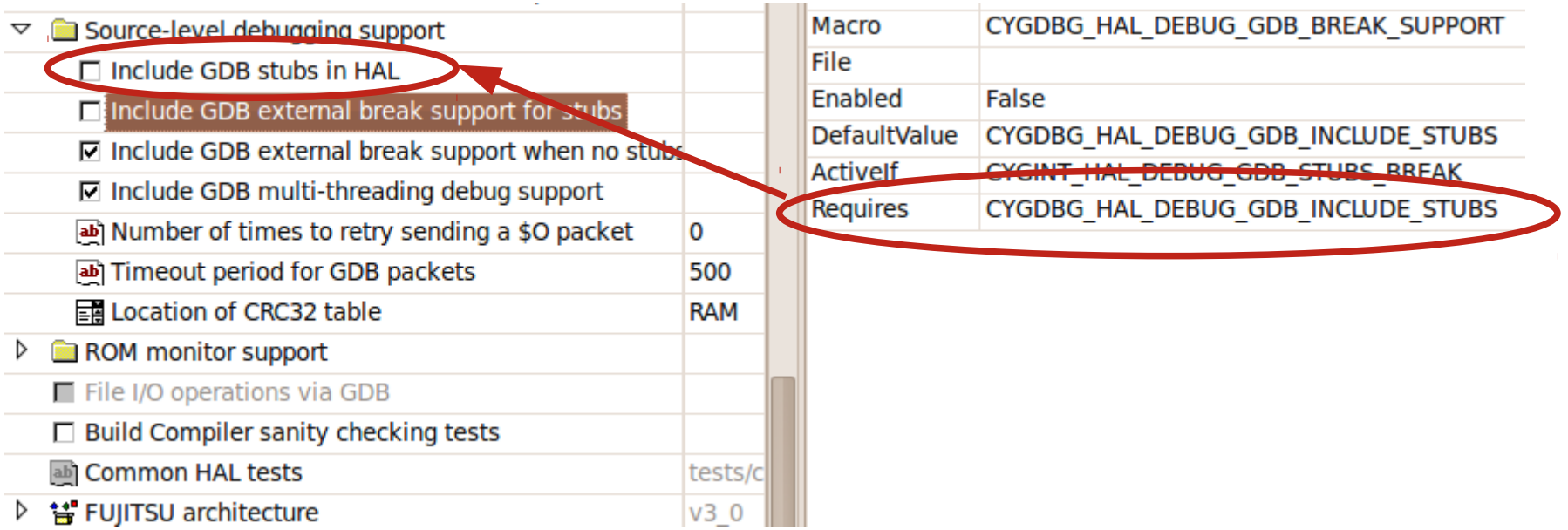

Figure: A constraint

4. Semantic Constraints

Capturing the configurator behavior

Figure: Conflict

4. Semantic Constraints

Capturing the configurator behavior

We transform the model:

- Enable state variables – enabled_var
- Data variables – data_var
- Constraints mapping the conflicts

4. Semantic Constraints

Semantic constraints classification:

- Purely Boolean
  - Enabled state variables
  - Boolean operators
- Purely non-Boolean
  - Data state variables
  - non-Boolean operators – relational, string, arithmetic
- Mixed

4. Semantic Constraints

Number of constraints:
616 Median
686 Maximum
593 Minimum

Median number of variables:
420 Data
521 Enabled

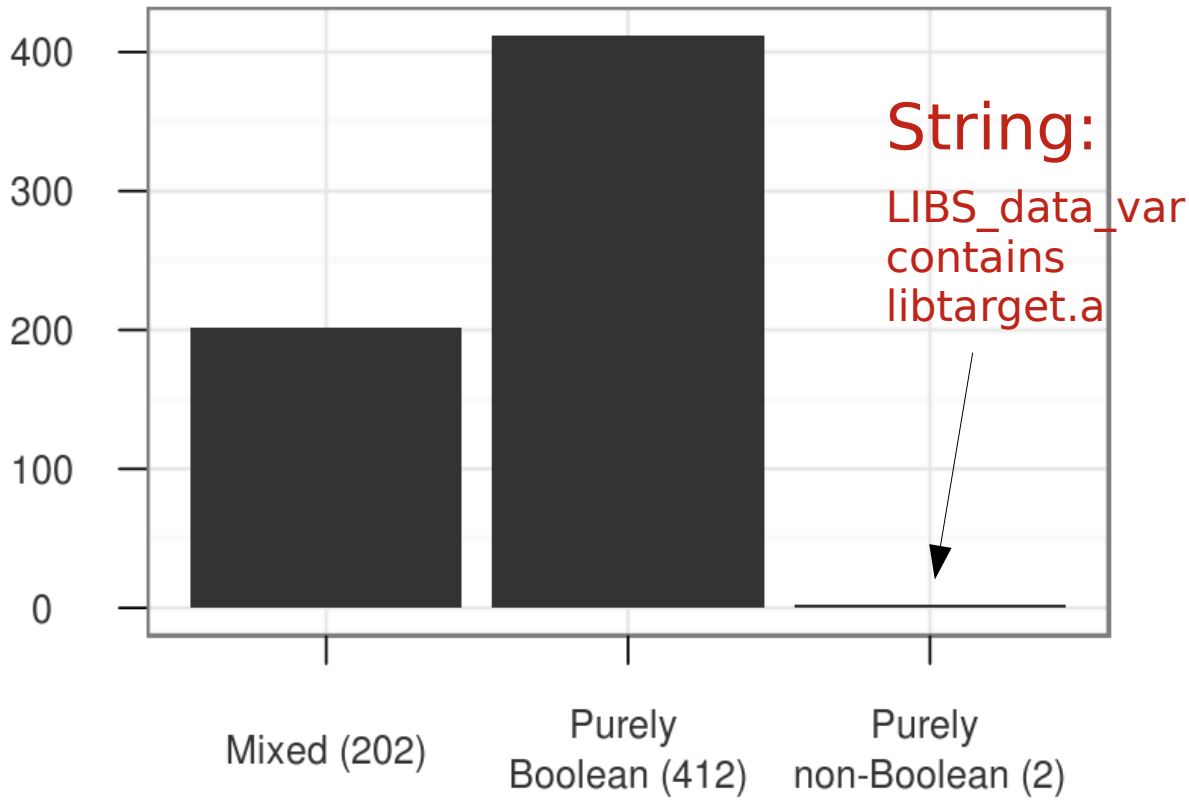

Figure: Number of occurrences median value

5. Semantic Expansion - Patterns

Sample eCos pattern:

```
(1 ≤
 (
  ((
   (RTC_NUMERATOR_data *
    (((OSC_MAIN data * PLL_MULTIPLIER_data) / PLL_DIVIDER_data)/2)
   )
   /(TIMER_TC_enabled ? 32 : 16)
   )/RTC_DENOMINATOR_data)/ 1000000000
 )
)
```

5. Semantic Expansion - Patterns

Patterns:

aXY	$\leq$	b, max. occurrences = 2
aXY / Z	$\leq$	b, max. occurrences = 2
aXY / PZ	$\leq$	b, max. occurrences = 1
aXYZ/(α+β)PQ	$\leq$	b, max. occurrences = 2

More details in the paper

- Boolean, number and string operator occurrence frequency at semantic and syntactic
- Explanation of the semantics

- All 116 models as Clafer models are available @ http://gsd.uwaterloo.ca/FOSD11

Conclusions

- Studied 116 real-world non-Boolean FM
- ~50% of features are non-Boolean (numbers and strings)
- ~70% of constraints are non-Boolean
- Some constraints are complex (e.g. non-linear)
- Provided 116 models as a benchmark for tool builders

- Such non-Boolean models are likely to occur in embedded systems

Future:

- Provide reasoning techniques that work on these constraints

Thank you!

Questions?