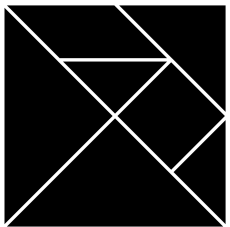


A Study of non-Boolean Constraints in Variability Models of an Embedded Operating System

FOSD 2011

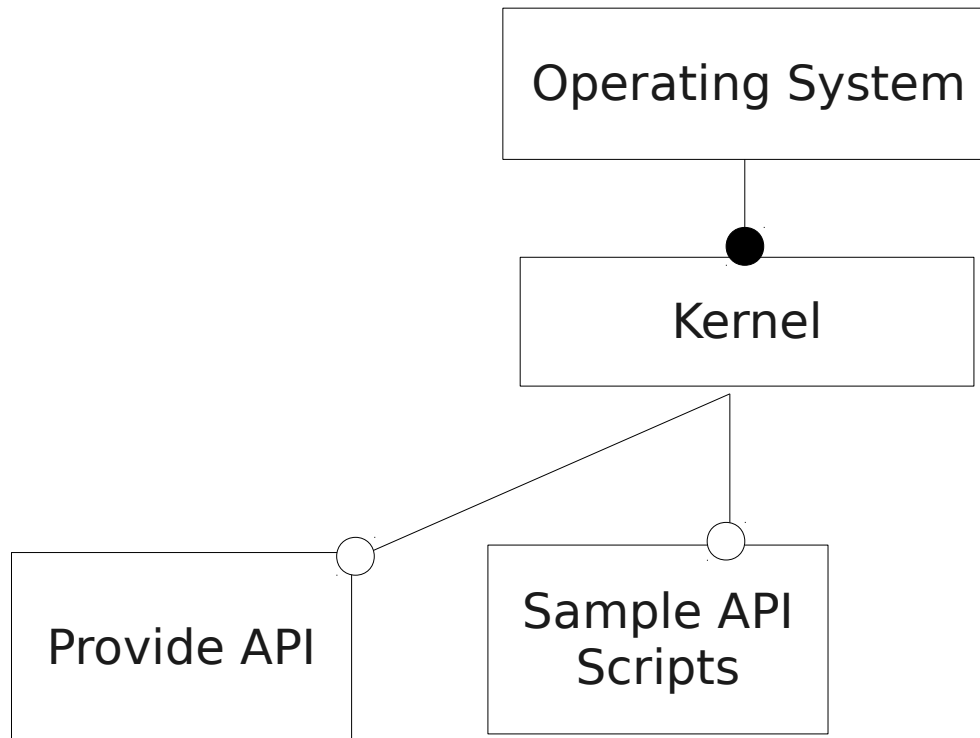


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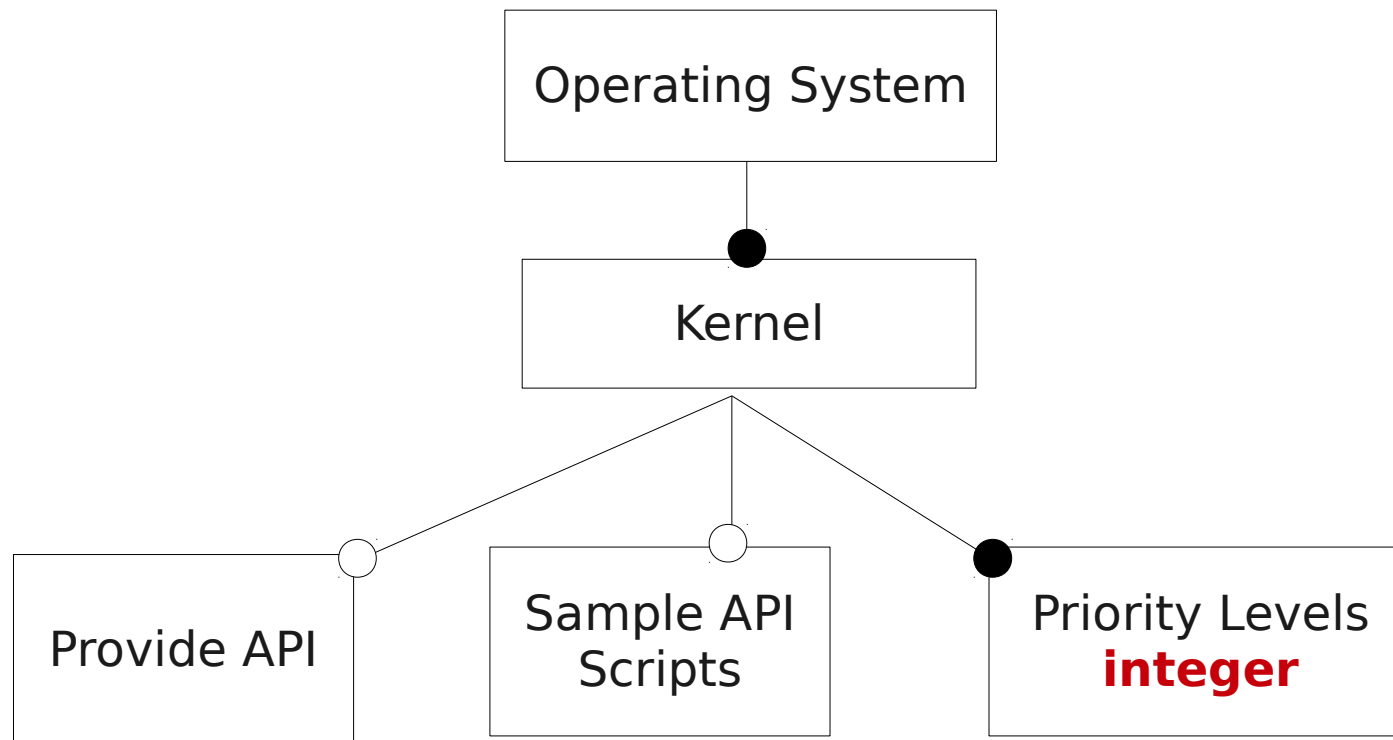
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- Motivation
- eCos
- Results
 - Non-linear arithmetic constraints
- Conclusions

Non-Boolean FMs



Sample API Scripts \Rightarrow Provide API

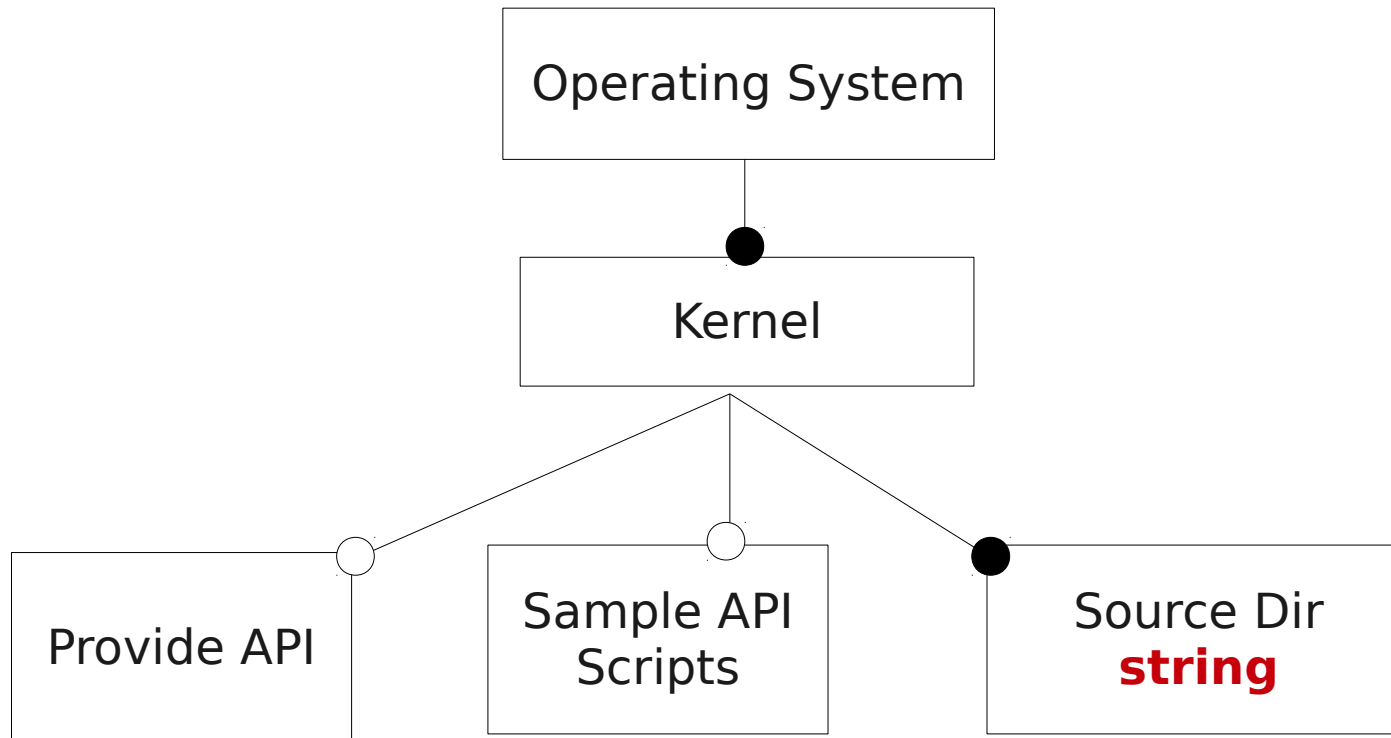
Non-Boolean FMs



Sample API Scripts \Rightarrow Provide API

Priority Levels ≥ 1 && Priority Levels < 32

Non-Boolean FMs



Sample API Scripts \Rightarrow Provide API
(Source Dir) . contains("src")

Sample non-Boolean constraint

API_SCRIPTS && LEVELS \leq 32 &&

(BLOCK_SIZE * BLOCK_COUNT + SWAP_SIZE \leq MEM_SIZE) &&

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

SRC_DIR **contains** (“src”)

\Rightarrow 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?

Motivation

The Goal:

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

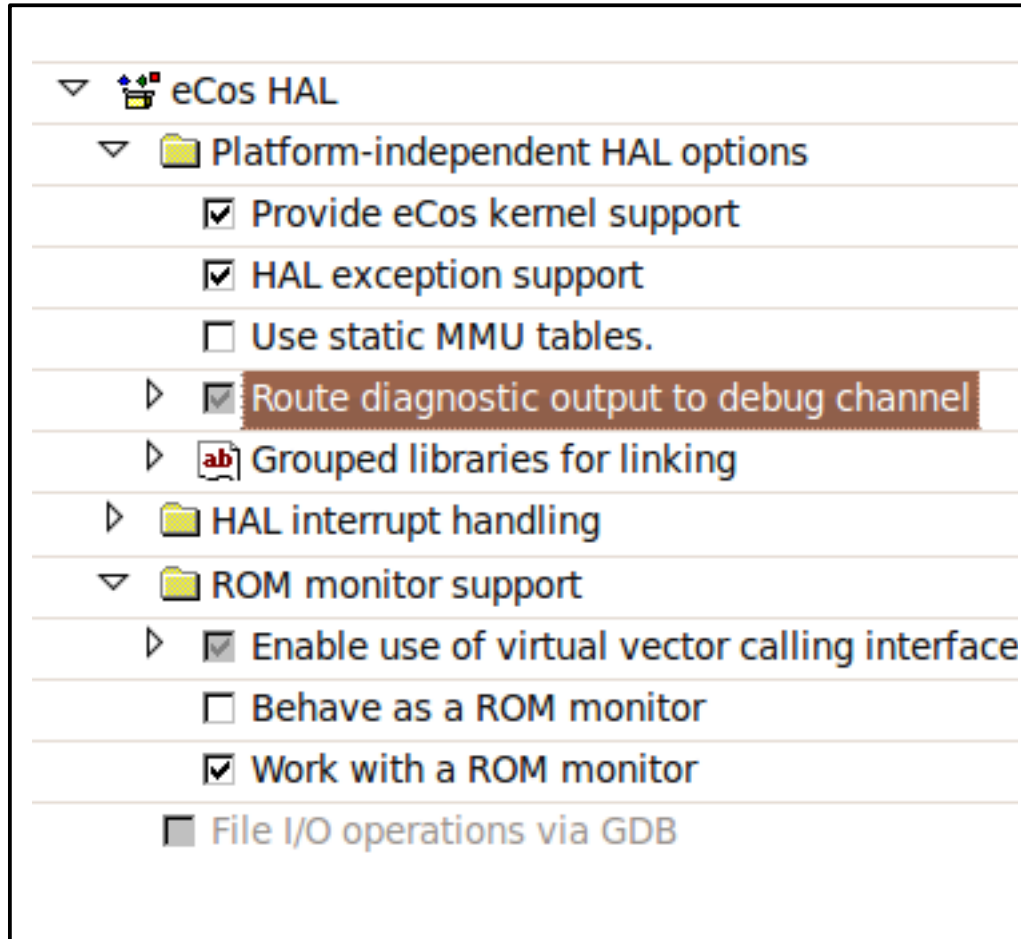
Subject of the study

Embedded Configurable Operating System

- Non-Boolean Feature Model
- Publicly Available



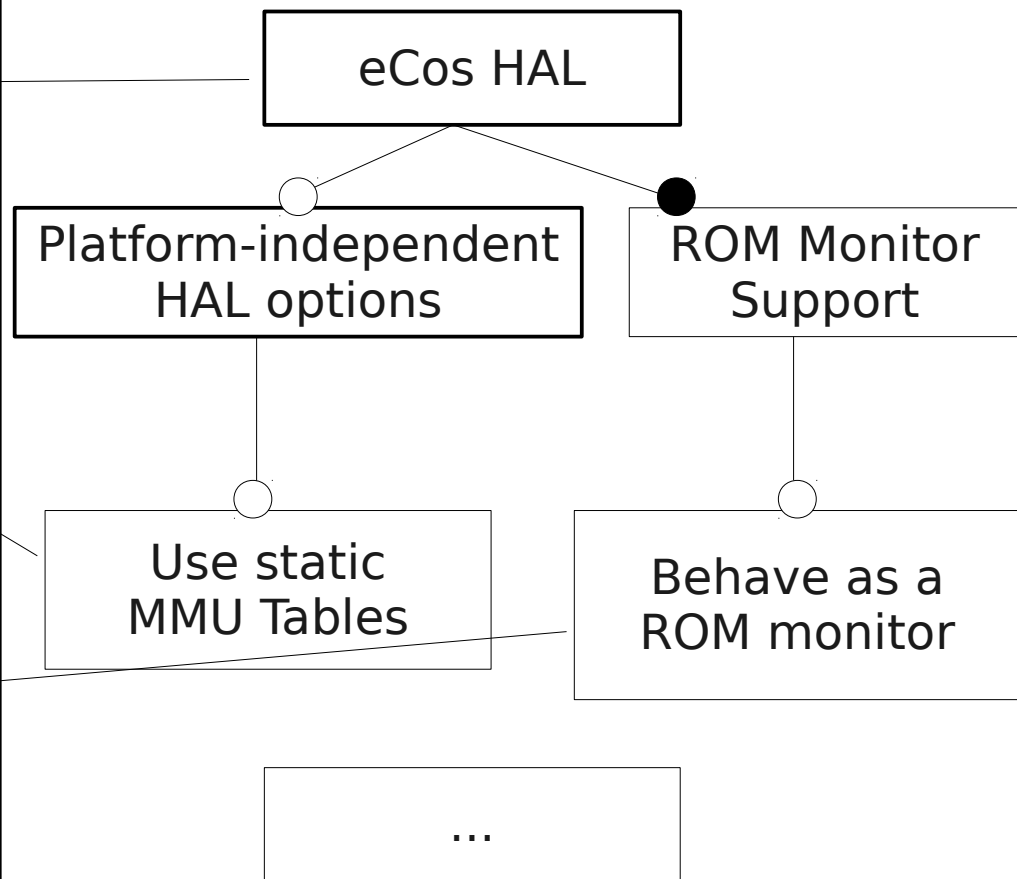
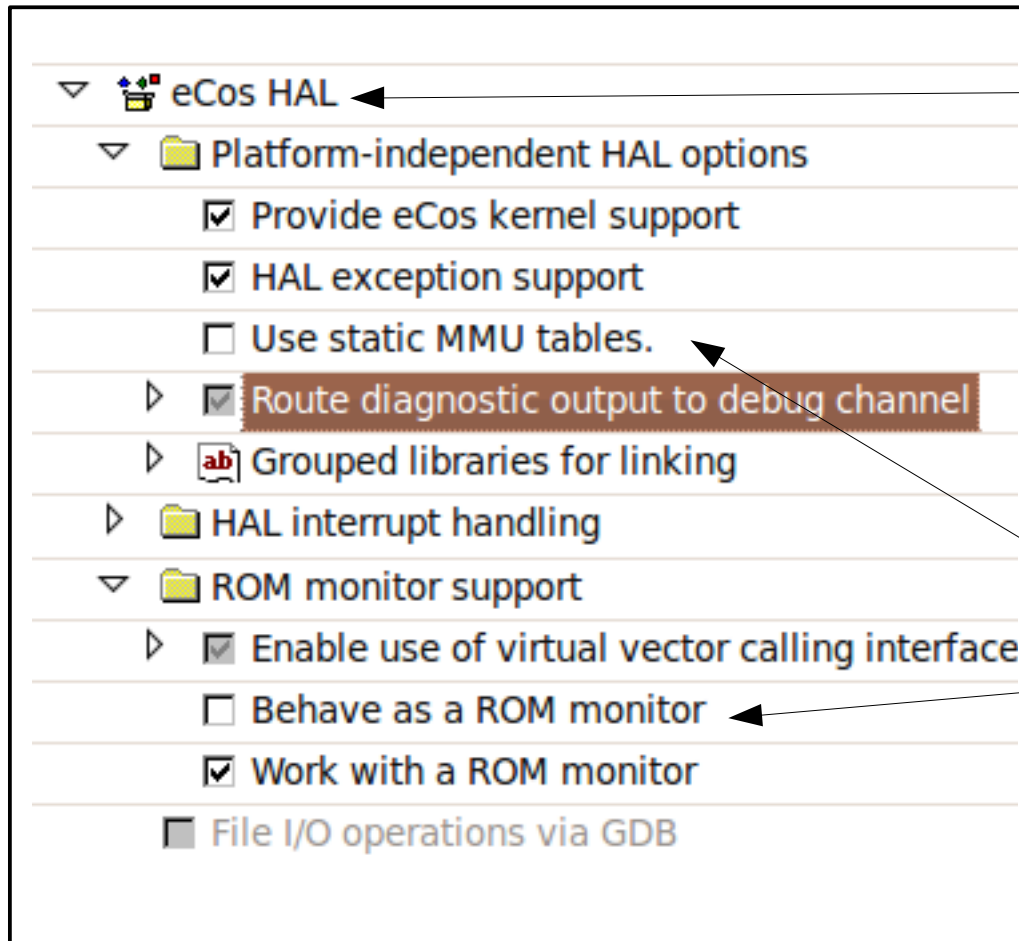
116 Architectures



Configuration done using the Configurator

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  
}
```

...

CDL

Domain-specific variability language provided by eCos

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```
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```

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```

```
  flavor data
```

```
}
```

...

Analyzing eCos

Different aspects for analyses.

Analyzing eCos

Different aspects for analyses.

Syntactic

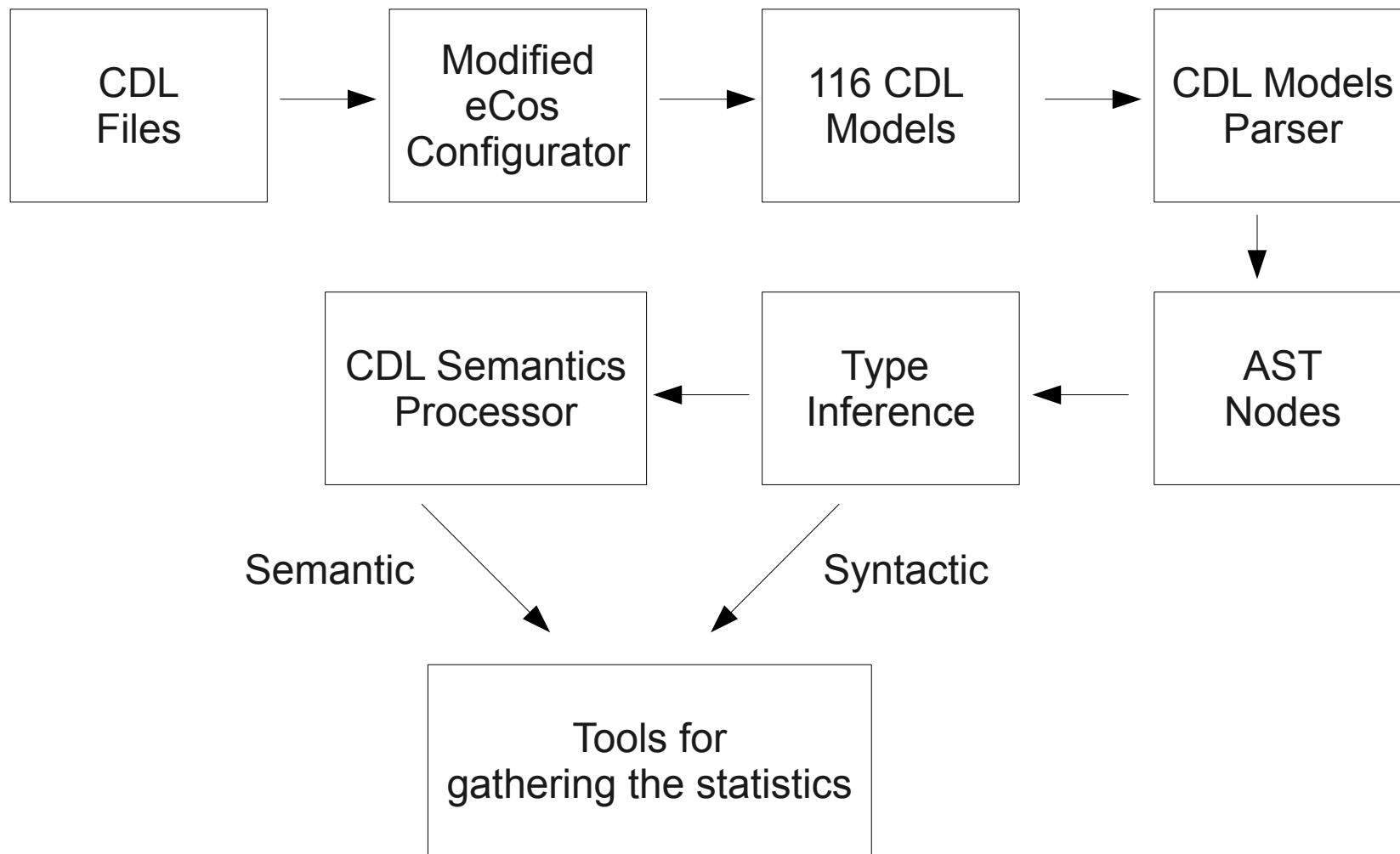
- **Models as created by eCos developers**

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

Reverse engineering formal specification of CDL semantics

CDL Files

CDL Semantics Processor

Type Inference

AST Nodes

Dynamic type inference

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

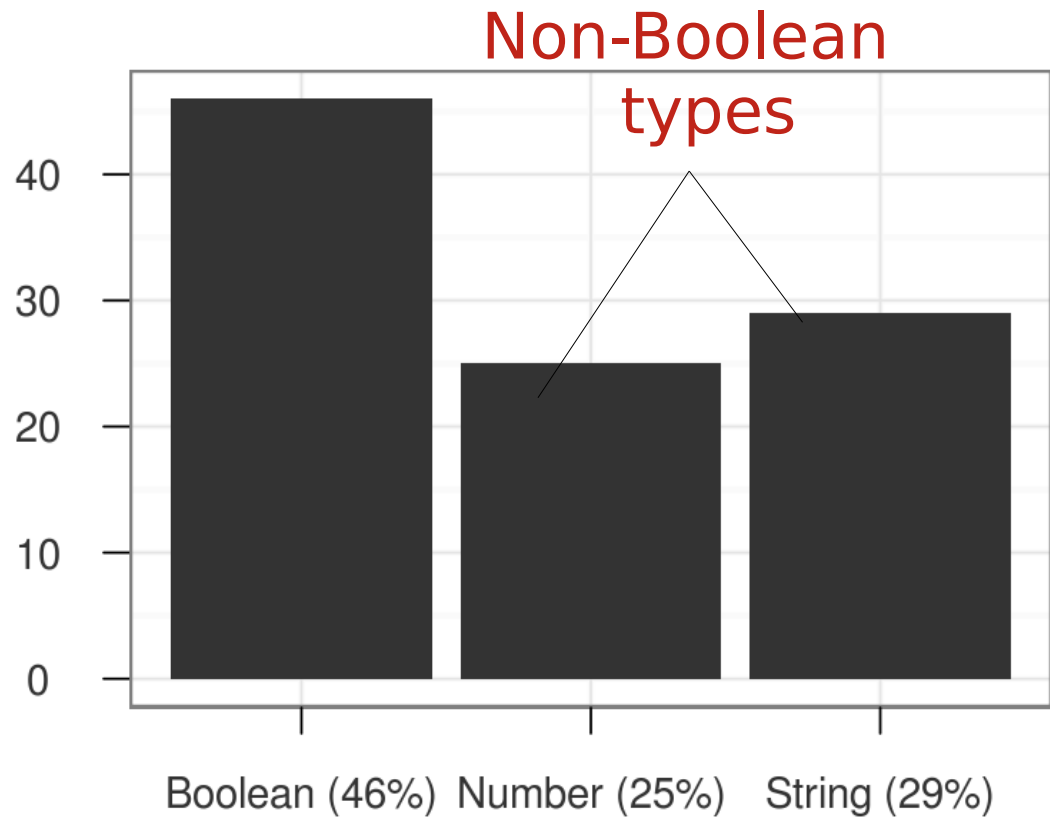


Figure: feature types - median value

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

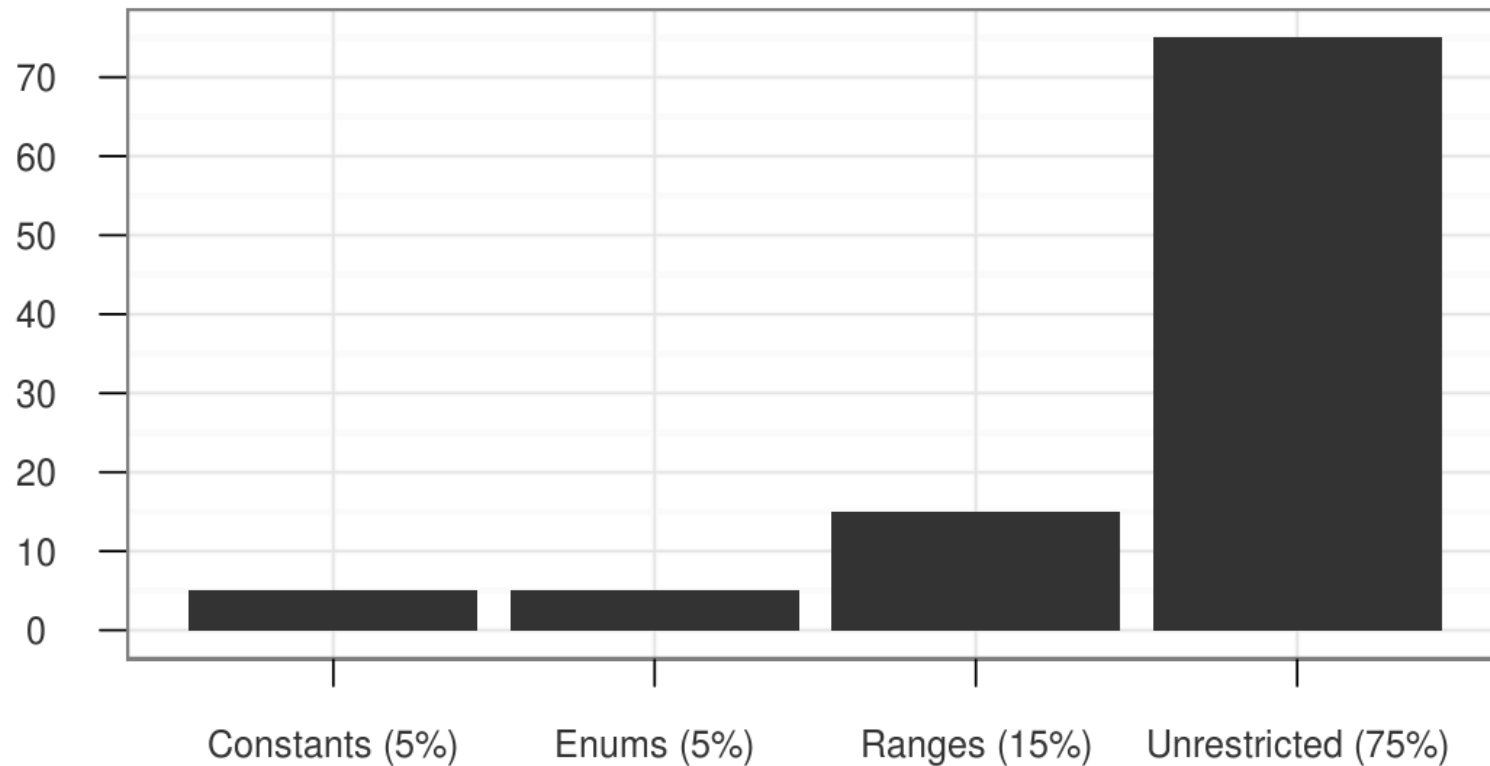


Figure: restrictions - median value

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

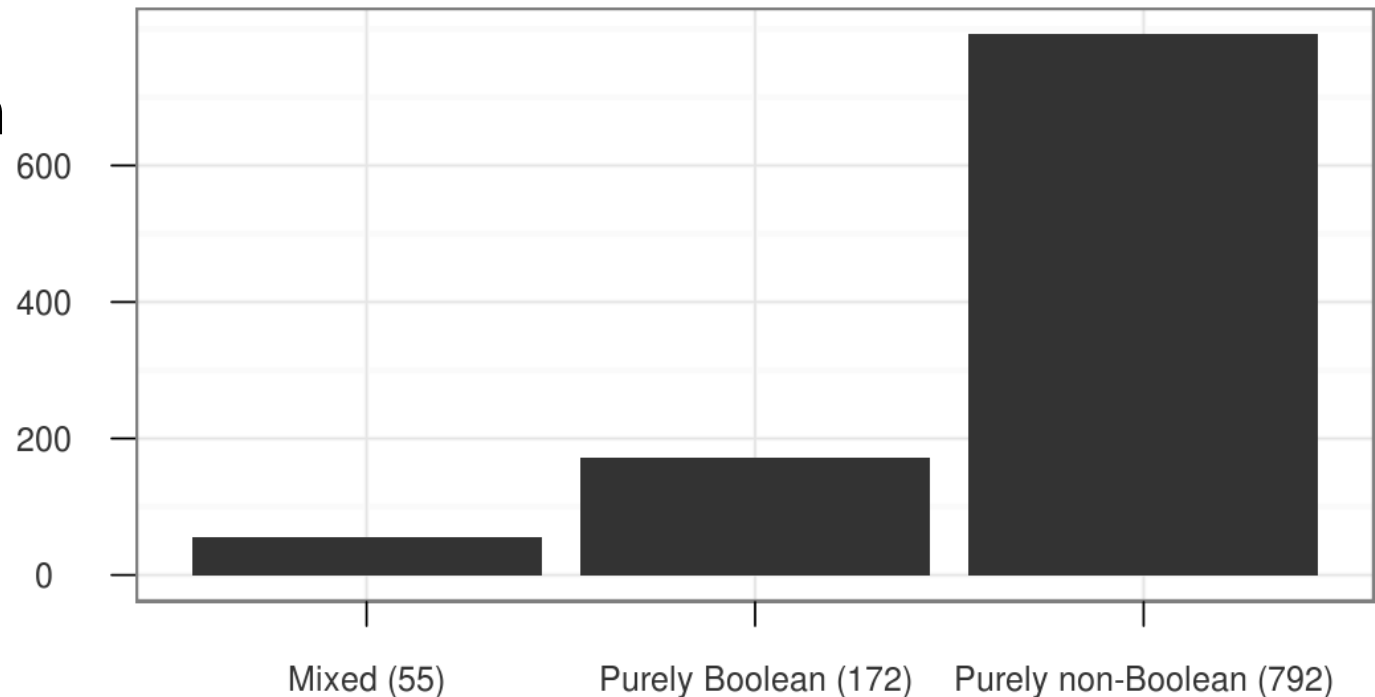


Figure: No. of constraints - median value

4. Semantic Constraints

Capturing the configurator behavior

Source-level debugging support		Macro	CYGDBG_HAL_DEBUG_GDB_BREAK_SUPPORT
<input type="checkbox"/> Include GDB stubs in HAL		File	
<input type="checkbox"/> Include GDB external break support for stubs		Enabled	False
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Include GDB external break support when no stubs		DefaultValue	CYGDBG_HAL_DEBUG_GDB_INCLUDE_STUBS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Include GDB multi-threading debug support		Activelf	CYGINT_HAL_DEBUG_GDB_STUBS_BREAK
<input type="checkbox"/> Number of times to retry sending a \$O packet	0	Requires	CYGDBG_HAL_DEBUG_GDB_INCLUDE_STUBS
<input type="checkbox"/> Timeout period for GDB packets	500		
<input type="checkbox"/> Location of CRC32 table	RAM		
ROM monitor support			
<input type="checkbox"/> File I/O operations via GDB			
<input type="checkbox"/> Build Compiler sanity checking tests			
<input type="checkbox"/> Common HAL tests	tests/c		
FUJITSU architecture	v3_0		

Figure: The configurator

4. Semantic Constraints

Capturing the configurator behavior

The image shows a configurator interface with a tree view on the left and a property table on the right. The tree view is expanded to show 'Source-level debugging support'. The option 'Include GDB external break support for stubs' is highlighted with a red circle and a brown background. The property table on the right lists the macro 'CYGDBG_HAL_DEBUG_GDB_BREAK_SUPPORT' with its file, enabled status, default value, active if, and requires fields.

Source-level debugging support		Macro	CYGDBG_HAL_DEBUG_GDB_BREAK_SUPPORT
<input type="checkbox"/> Include GDB stubs in HAL		File	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Include GDB external break support for stubs		Enabled	False
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ROM monitor support			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> File I/O operations via GDB			
<input type="checkbox"/> Build Compiler sanity checking tests			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Common HAL tests	tests/c		
FUJITSU architecture	v3_0		

Figure: Enabling features

4. Semantic Constraints

Capturing the configurator behavior

The image shows a configurator interface with a tree view on the left and a macro definition table on the right. The tree view is expanded to 'Source-level debugging support'. The following options are visible:

- Include GDB stubs in HAL
- Include GDB external break support for stubs
- Include GDB external break support when no stubs
- Include GDB multi-threading debug support
- Number of times to retry sending a \$O packet (value: 0)
- Timeout period for GDB packets (value: 500)
- Location of CRC32 table (value: RAM)

The macro definition table on the right is as follows:

Macro	CYGDBG_HAL_DEBUG_GDB_BREAK_SUPPORT
File	
Enabled	False
DefaultValue	CYGDBG_HAL_DEBUG_GDB_INCLUDE_STUBS
ActiveIf	CYGINT_HAL_DEBUG_GDB_STUBS_BREAK
Requires	CYGDBG_HAL_DEBUG_GDB_INCLUDE_STUBS

Figure: Providing the data

3. Semantic Constraints

Capturing the configurator behavior

The image shows a configurator interface with a tree view on the left and a property table on the right. A red circle highlights the 'Include GDB stubs in HAL' option in the tree view, and another red circle highlights the 'Requires' row in the property table. A red arrow points from the first circle to the second, indicating a dependency constraint.

Source-level debugging support		Macro	CYGDBG_HAL_DEBUG_GDB_BREAK_SUPPORT
<input type="checkbox"/> Include GDB stubs in HAL		File	
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FUJITSU architecture	v3_0		

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

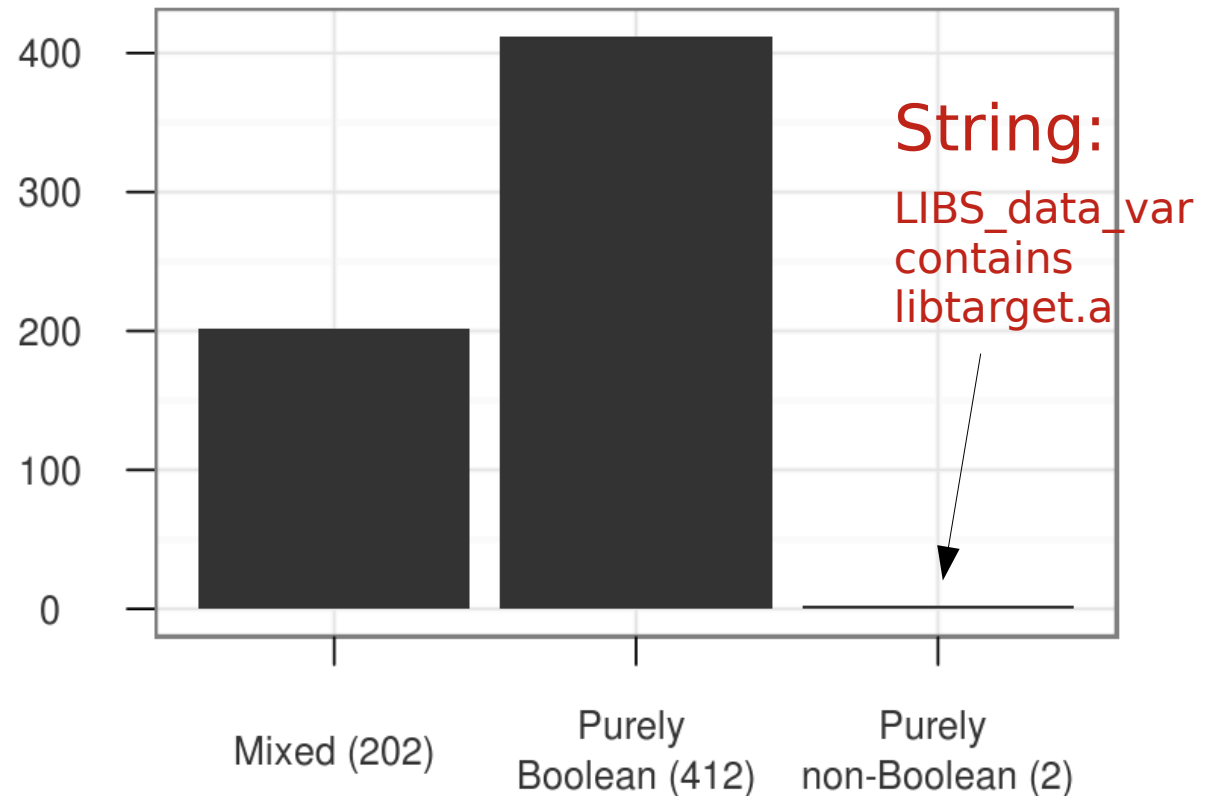


Figure: Number of occurrences
median value

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:

$aXY \quad \begin{matrix} \geq \\ \leq \end{matrix} \quad b, \text{ max. occurrences} = 2$

$aXY / Z \quad \begin{matrix} \geq \\ \leq \end{matrix} \quad b, \text{ max. occurrences} = 2$

$aXY / PZ \quad \leq \quad b, \text{ max. occurrences} = 1$

$aXYZ/(\alpha+\beta)PQ \quad \begin{matrix} \geq \\ \leq \end{matrix} \quad b, \text{ max. occurrences} = 2$

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?