# Re-engineering Software Variants into Software Product Line

Présentation extraite de la soutenance de thèse de M. Ra'Fat AL-Msie'Deen University of Montpellier

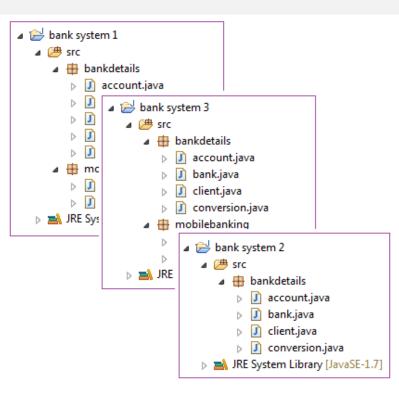
#### Software product variants

- 1. Software product variants
  - Are similar software
    - Share mandatory features
    - Differ in optional features
    - Developed via clone-and-own approach

# Examples

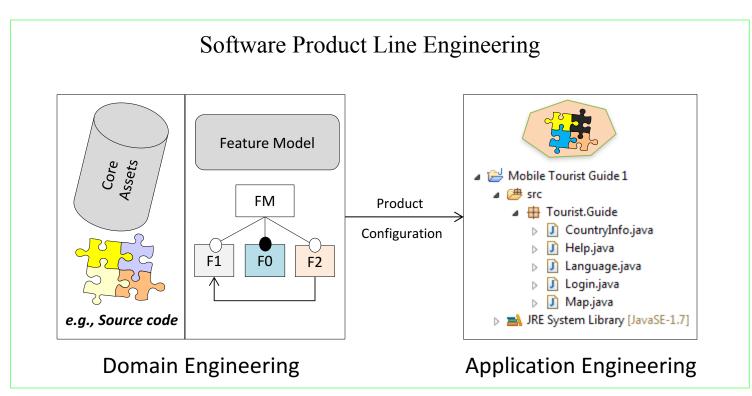
- Linux kernel « https://www.kernel.org/ »
- Mobile media « http://www.ic.unicamp.br/~tizzei/mobilemedia/ »
- ArgoUML « http://argouml-spl.tigris.org/ »



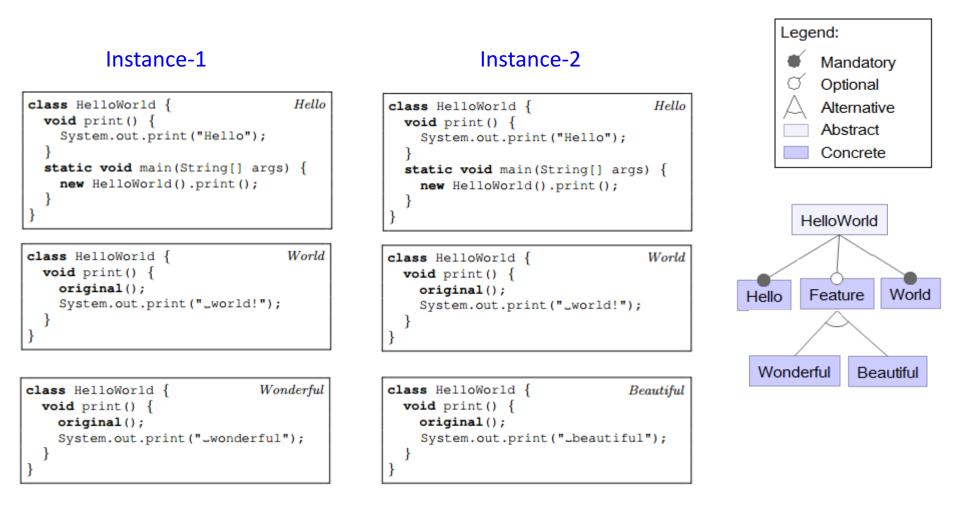


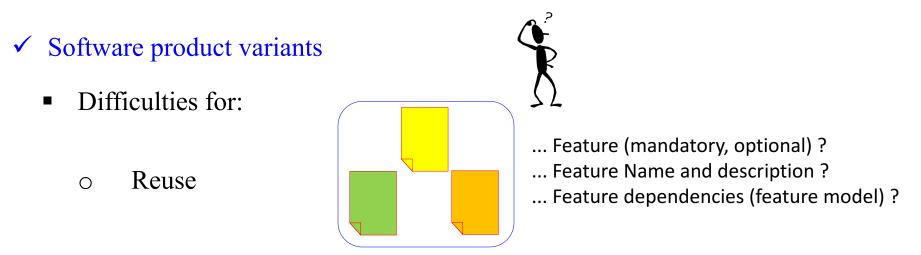
Software product Line

- 2. Software product Line
  - Software-intensive systems come in many variants
  - Motivations:
    - Reduce cost and time of software development
    - o reuse, etc.



#### Software product Line





- Maintenance
- Program understanding (comprehension)

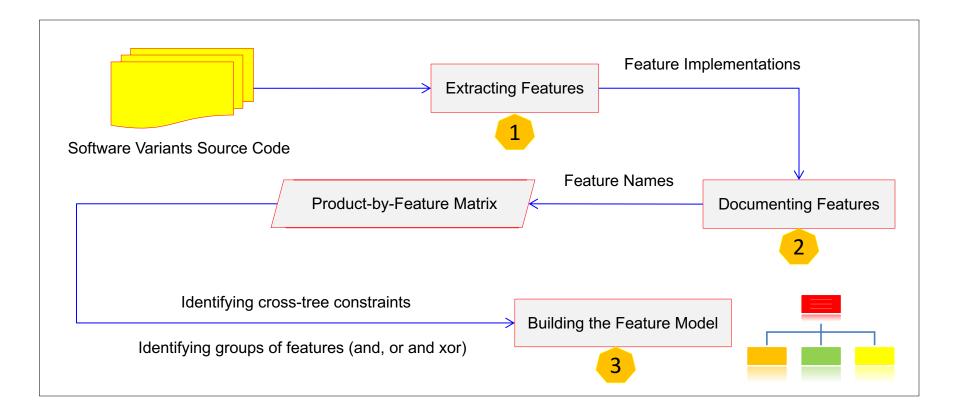
- ✓ Software Product Line
  - Design from scratch is a hard task

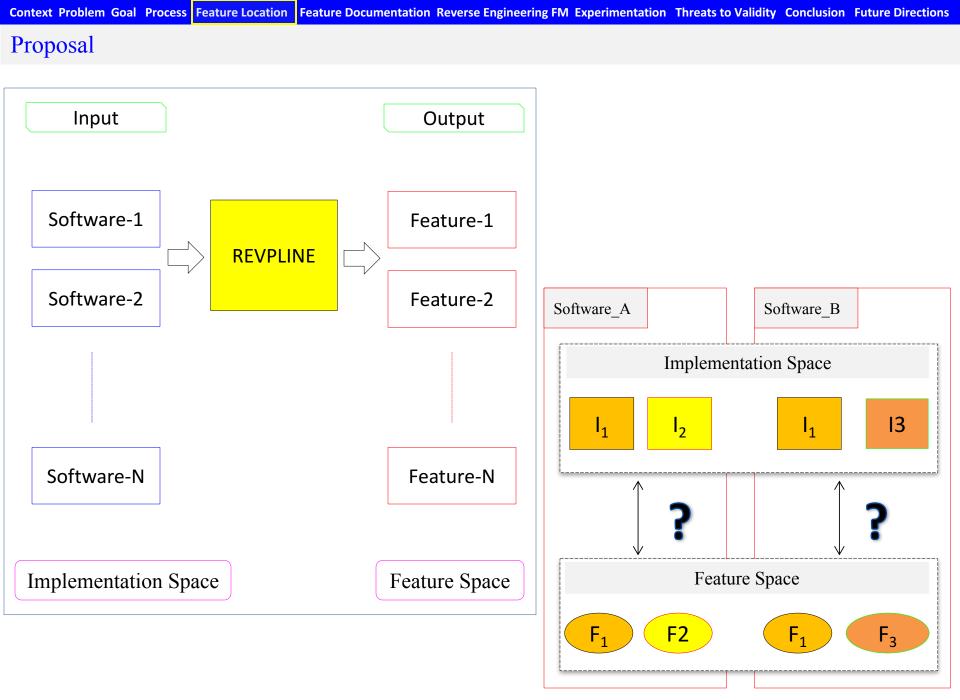
✓ Reverse engineering FM from the source code of software product variants



- Feature model mining (reverse engineering step):
  - Mining functional features
  - Documenting mined feature implementations
  - Mining feature dependencies (require, exclude, group of features: xor, or ,and)

Context Problem Goal	Process	Feature Location	Feature Documentation	Reverse Engineering FM Experimentation	Threats to Validity	Conclusion Future Directions
Process						



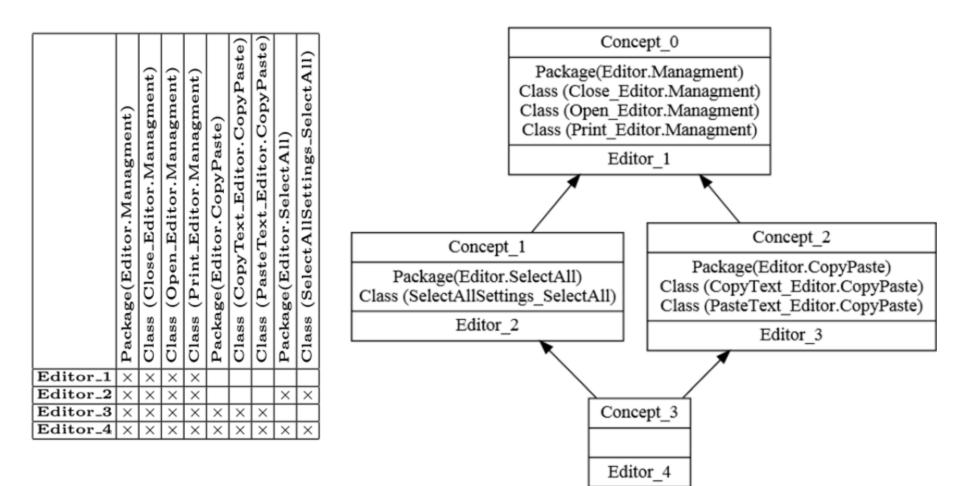


Context Problem Goal	Process	Feature Location	Feature Documentation	Reverse Engineering FM	Experimentation	Threats to Validity	Conclusion	Future Directions
Contribution								

- We exploit commonality and variability across the source code of software variants, to apply IR methods in an efficient way
- We rely on lexical and structural similarity to mine feature implementation
- Variability at different levels of source code elements
- The **REVPLINE** feature location approach uses two techniques: FCA and LSI

### **Used** Technique

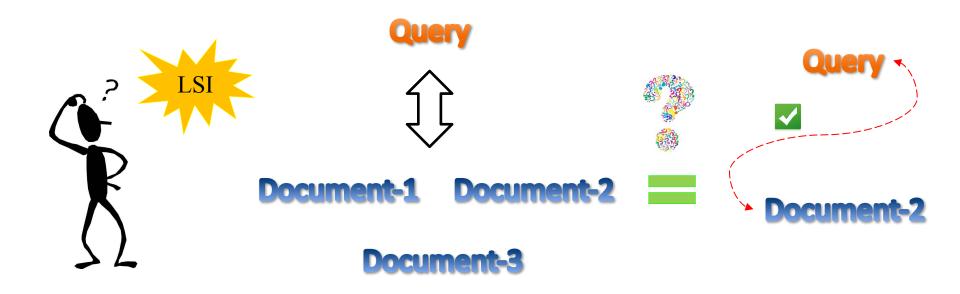
- Formal Concept Analysis (FCA)
  - $\ll$  objects + attributes  $\square$  classified concepts »  $\checkmark$



The Formal Context and AOC-poset for Text Editor software Variants

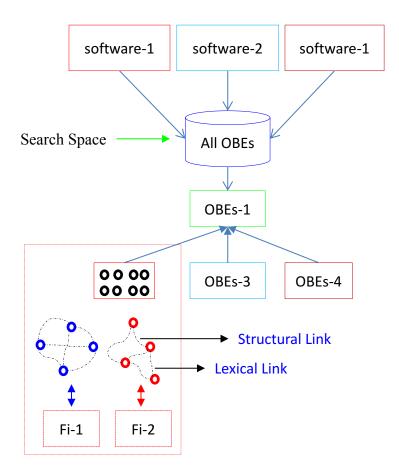
### Used Technique

- Latent Semantic Indexing (LSI)
  - ✓ IR technique
  - Computes textual similarity among different documents  $\checkmark$
  - $\checkmark$  If two documents share a large number of terms, those documents are similar



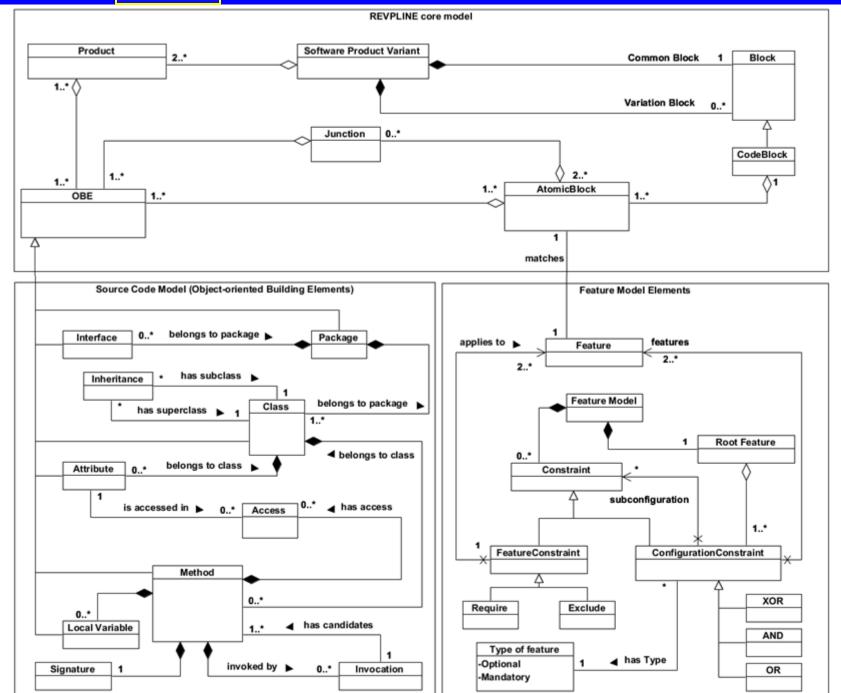
### Key Ideas

- A Feature has the same implementation in all product variants where it is present
- Feature are implemented as OBEs: package, class, attribute, method, etc.
- Junction = overlap of feature implementations



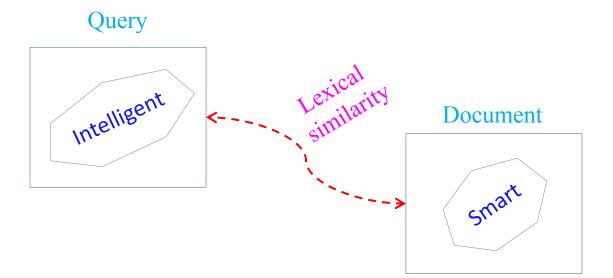


Context Problem Goal Process Feature Location Feature Documentation Reverse Engineering FM Experimentation Threats to Validity Conclusion Future Directions

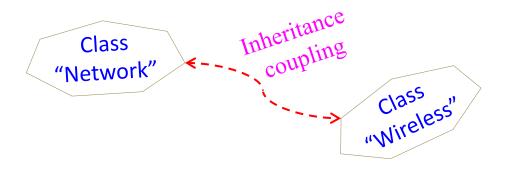


#### Lexical Versus Structural Similarity Between OBEs

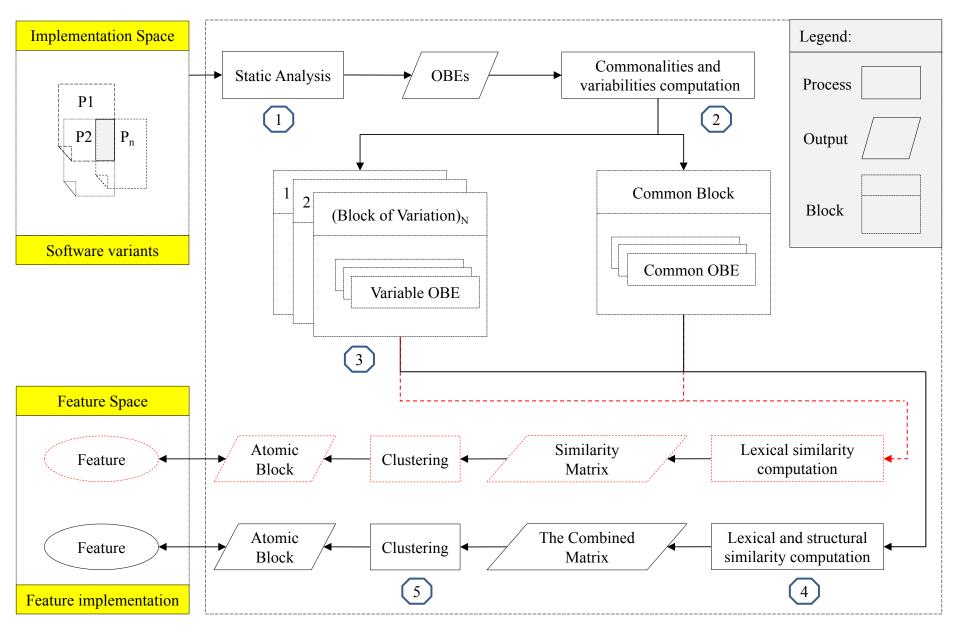
- Lexical Similarity
  - LSI method



- Structural Similarity
  - We consider five dependencies "coupling" between OBEs: inheritance, method invocation, composition, attribute access and combined coupling



#### Process



#### Example

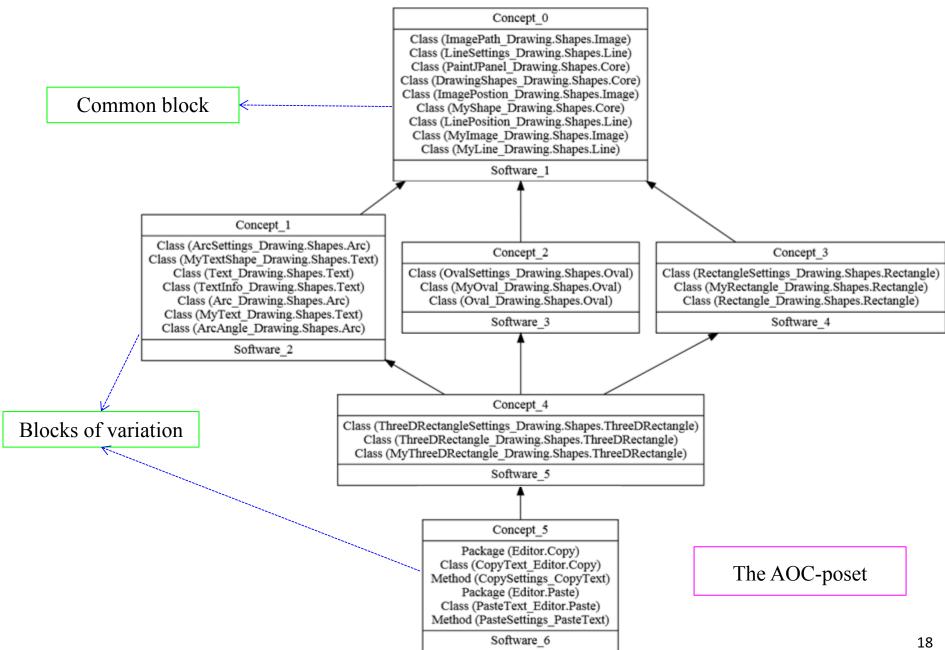
An Illustrative Example: Drawing Shapes Software Variants 

Features Software	Draw_line	Insert_image	Draw_arc	Insert_text	Draw_oval	Draw_rectangle	Draw_ThreeDRectangle	Copy	Paste
Drawing Shapes Software 1	X	X							
Drawing Shapes Software 2	X	X	X	X					
Drawing Shapes Software 3	X	X			X				
Drawing Shapes Software 4	X	X				X			
Drawing Shapes Software 5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Drawing Shapes Software 6	X	X	X	X	X	X	×	X	X

#### A formal context describing drawing shapes software variants by their OBEs

Example

#### Example



#### Measuring OBEs' Similarity Based on Lexical Similarity

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The term-document matrix The term-query matrix

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#### Formal context

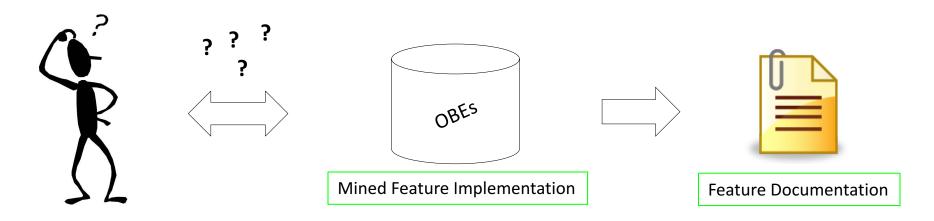
## Measuring OBEs' Similarity Based on Lexical & Structural Similarity

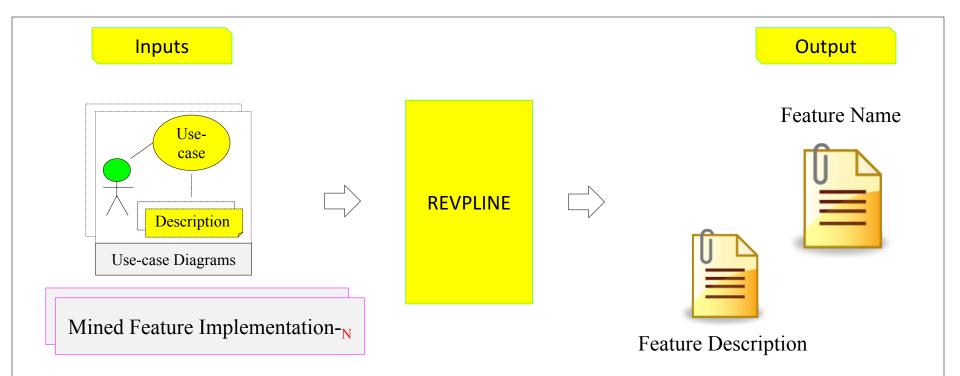
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Context Problem Goal Process	Feature Location	Feature Documentation	Reverse Engineering FM Experimentation	Threats to Validity	Conclusion	Future Directions
Outline						

# Documenting the Mined Feature Implementation

#### Proposal





#### State of the Art

- 1. Single software system = labels / names / topics / code summarization
- 2. Software variants = manually assign feature names to mined feature implementations
- ✓ Feature documentation = giving a name / description for the mined feature implementation
- ✓ The mined feature implementation must be documented
  - For the purpose of constructing a FM

Context Problem Goal Process Feature Loc	tion Feature Documentation	Reverse Engineering FM Experimentation	Threats to Validity	Conclusion Future Directions
Contribution				

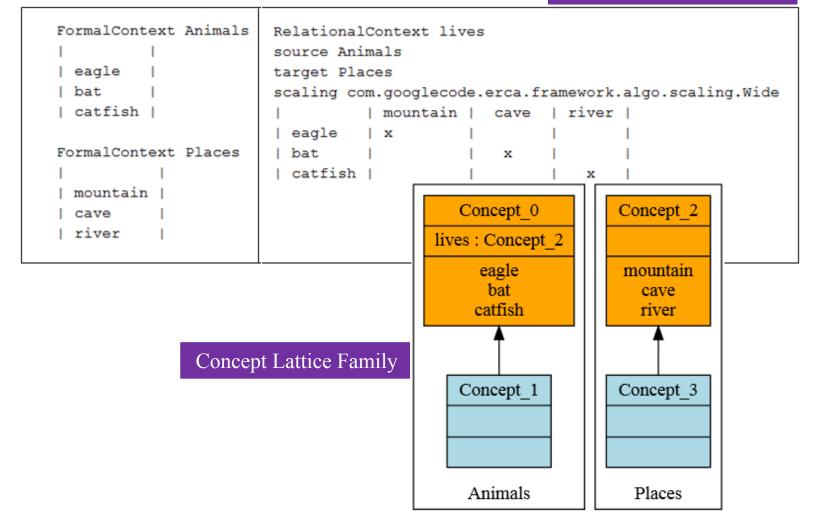
- We exploit commonality and variability across software variants, at feature implementation and use-cases levels, to apply IR methods in an efficient way
- Our approach gives each feature implementation a name and description based on the usecase name and description
- Feature documentation = Names of the OBE when use-cases are missing
- The REVPLINE documentation approach uses three techniques: FCA, LSI and RCA

#### Used Technique

- Relational Concept Analysis (RCA)
  - ✓ « Objects (in categories) + attributes + relations  $\Box$  classified concepts in several

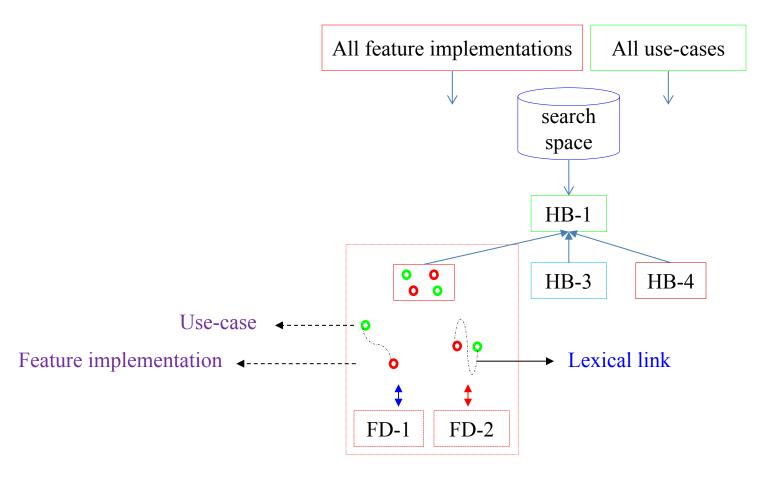
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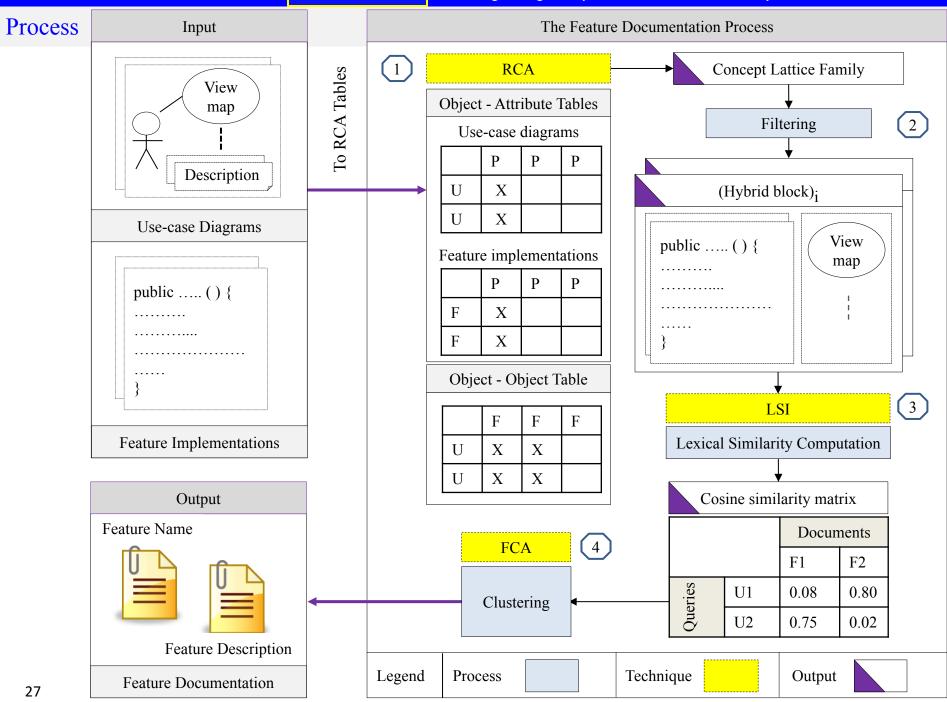
#### Relational Context Family



#### Key Ideas

• In our work, each use-case represents a feature



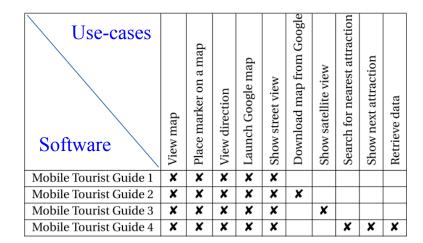


#### Example

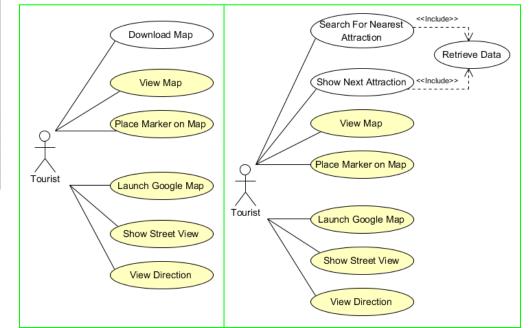


Mined Feature Implementations Software	Feature Implementation_1: View map	Feature Implementation_2: Place marker on a map	Feature Implementation_3: View direction	Feature Implementation_4: Launch Google map	Feature Implementation_5: Show street view	Feature Implementation_6: Download map from Google	Feature Implementation_7: Show satellite view	Feature Implementation_8: Search for nearest attraction	Feature Implementation_9: Show next attraction	Feature Implementation_10: Retrieve data
Mobile Tourist Guide 1	x	×	x	×	×					
Mobile Tourist Guide 2	x	x	x	×	×	×				
Mobile Tourist Guide 3	x	x	×	×	×		×			
Mobile Tourist Guide 4	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×

The mined feature implementations from MTG software variants







The use-case diagrams of the second and fourth MTG software variants

## Example



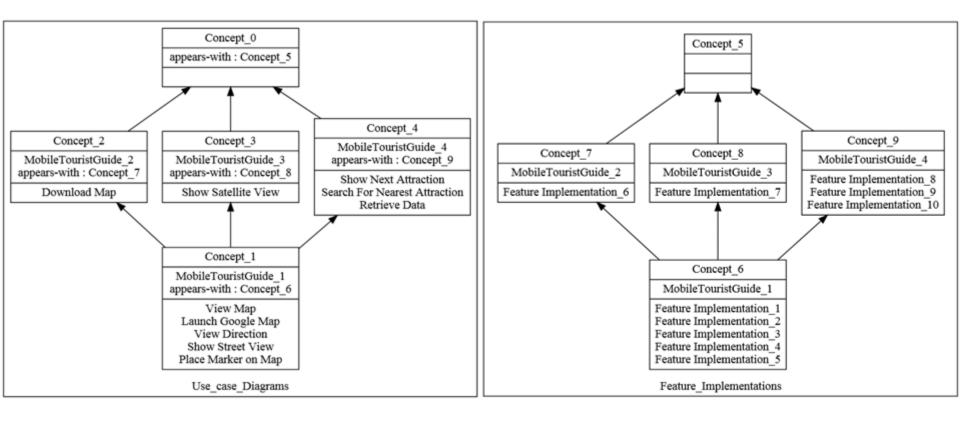
	MTG_1	MTG_2	MTG_3	$MTG_{-4}$
Use_case_Diagrams	Σ	X	Σ	Σ
View Map	X	×	X	X
Launch Google Map	X	×	X	X
View Direction	X	X	X	X
Show Street View	X	X	X	X
Place Marker on Map	X	X	X	X
Download Map		X		
Show Satellite View			X	
Show Next Attraction				X
Search For nearest attraction				X
Retrieve Data				X

Fasture Implementations	MTG_1	MTG_2	MTG_3	$ATG_4$
Feature_Implementations Feature Implementation_1	X	×	×	×
Feature Implementation_1	x	x	x	x
Feature Implementation_2	X	X	X	X
Feature Implementation_4	X	X	X	X
Feature Implementation_5	X	X	X	X
Feature Implementation_6		X		
Feature Implementation_7			X	
Feature Implementation_8				X
Feature Implementation_9				X
Feature Implementation_10				X

							-					
>	Relational context: appears-with	Feature Implementation_1	Feature Implementation_2	Feature Implementation_3	Feature Implementation_4	Feature Implementation_5	Feature Implementation_6	Feature Implementation_7	Feature Implementation_8	Feature Implementation_9	Feature Implementation_10	
	View Map	X	X	X	X	X						
	Launch Google Map	X	X	X	X	X						
	View Direction	X	X	X	X	X						
	Show Street View	X	X	X	X	X						
	Place Marker on Map	X	X	X	X	X						
	Download Map						X					
	Show Satellite View							X				
	Show Next Attraction								X	X	X	
	Search For Nearest Attraction								X	X	X	
	Retrieve Data								X	X	X	

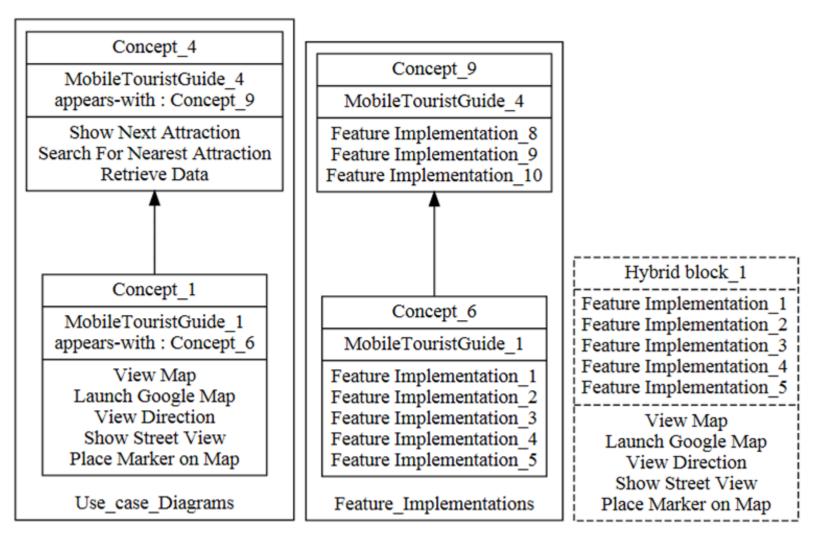


#### Example



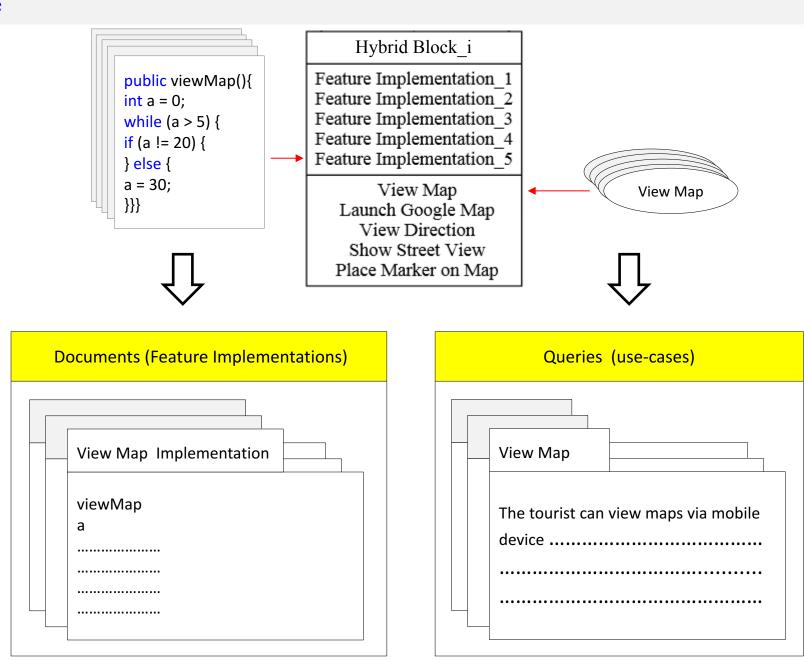
#### The concept lattice family of relational context family

### Example



Exploring and filtering the hybrid blocks CLF to identify features documentation

#### Example



#### Example

1	Feature Implement1	Feature Implement2	Feature Implement3	Feature Implement4	Feature Implement5	
device	1	0	0	0	1	d d
direction	0	0	0	6	0	_
google	1	0	0	0	0	g la
launch	4	0	0	0	0	-
map	1	2	0	0	4	n
marker	0	6	0	0	0	n
mobile	1	0	0	0	1	n
place	0	3	0	0	0	p s
show	0	0	2	0	0	S.
street	0	0	5	0	0	S
tourist	1	1	1	1	1	t e
view	0	0	1	2	5	V

	- Launch Google Map	<ul> <li>Place Marker on Map</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Show Street View</li> </ul>	View Direction	- View Map	
device				0		
direction	0	0	0	8	0	
google	3	0	0	0	0	
launch	3	0	0	0	0	
map	2	2	1	1	5	
marker	0	3	0	0	0	
mobile	1	0	0	0	1	
place	0	3	0	0	0	
show	0	0	3	0	0	
street	0	0	5	0	0	
tourist	1	1	1	1	1	
view	0	0	1	3	5	
						-

2	Feature Implementation_1	Feature Implementation_2	Feature Implementation_3	Feature Implementation_4	Feature Implementation_5
Launch Google Map	0.861933577	0.0137010	0	0	0.152407
Place Marker on Map	0.01114798	0.9480070	0	0	0.085939
Show Street View	0.004088722	0.0051128	0.98581691	0.00571	0.070920
View Direction	0.00296571	0.0037085	0.0069484	0.999139665	0.108597
View Map	0.114676597	0.0627020	0.039159941	0.070025418	0.993111

#### The term-document matrix

3	Feature Implementation_1	Feature Implementation_2	Feature Implementation_3	Feature Implementation_4	Feature Implementation_5
Launch Google Map	×				
Place Marker on Map		×			
Show Street View			×		
View Direction				×	
View Map					×

The term-query matrix

Concept 0

Launch Google Map

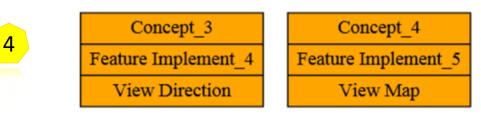
#### Concept 1 Feature Implement\_1 Feature Implement\_2

The cosine similarity matrix

Place Marker on Map

Concept\_2 Feature Implement\_3

Show Street View



The documented features

Formal context

#### Example

Features	View map	Place marker on a map	View direction	Launch Google map	Show street view	Download map from Google	Show satellite view	Search for nearest attraction	Show next attraction	Retrieve data
Mobile Tourist Guide 1	X	X	X	X	X					
Mobile Tourist Guide 2	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Mobile Tourist Guide 3	X	X	X	X	X		X			
Mobile Tourist Guide 4	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X

The product-by-feature matrix for MTG software variants

Token

Show

## Using Identifier Names

- Naming Feature Implementation Based on OBE Names:
  - 1. Extracting and tokenizing OBE names from the identified feature implementation
  - Weighting tokens 2.
  - Constructing the feature name 3

	Token/Weight								
OBE Name	T1/ w=1.0	T2/w=0.7	T3/ w=0.5	T4/ w=0.5					
ShowStreetView	show	Street	View						
StreetPosition	Street	Position							
ChangeStreetSettings	Change	Street	Settings						
getStreetAddress	get	Street	Address						
setStreetAddress	set	Street	Address						
ShowNearestStreet	show	Nearest	Street						
ShowNextStreet	show	Next	Street						
retrieveStreetData	retrieve	Street	Data						
ShowStreet	show	Street							
updateStreetInfo	update	Street	Info						
ViewStreetMap	View	Street	Мар						
ViewStreetPositionInfo	View	Street	Position	Info					

х Street x Х View 2.5Position 1.2 х Change 1 Settings 1 get 1 Address 1 1 set Nearest 0.7 Next 0.7 retrieve 1 Data 0.5update 1 Info 1 Map 0.5

Total Weight

4

8

Top 4

х

Top 3

x

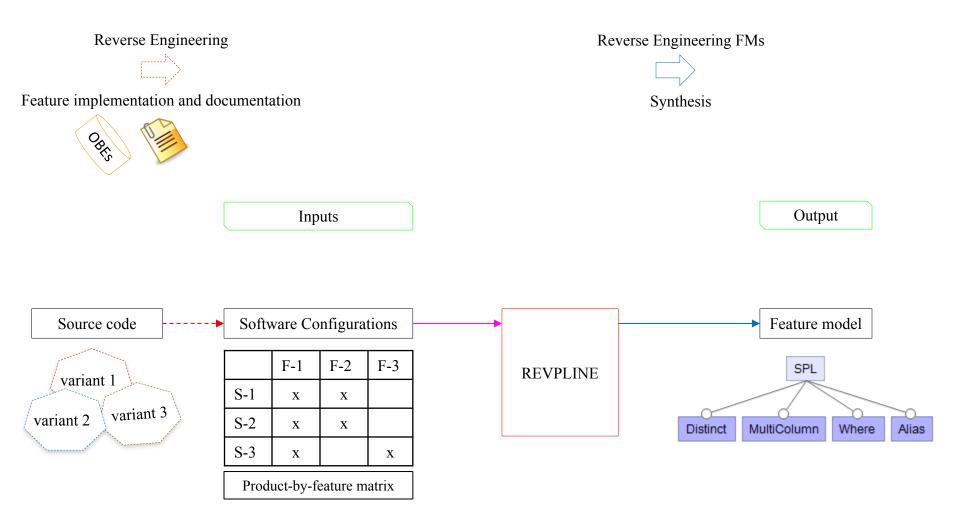
x

The proposed name = StreetShowView  $\checkmark$ 

# Reverse Engineering Feature Models from Software

Configurations

### Proposal

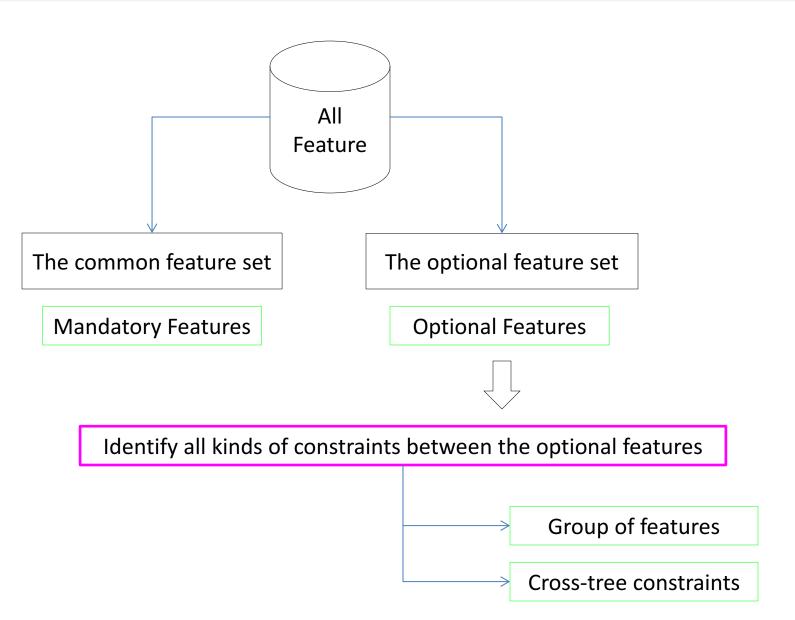


### Contribution

- Automatic approach to organize the mined and documented features into a FM
- Features are organized in a tree which highlights
  - ✓ Mandatory features
  - ✓ Optional features
  - ✓ Feature groups (and, or, xor groups)
  - ✓ cross-tree constraints: require and exclude constraints
- We rely on FCA and software configurations
- The FMs are generated in very short time

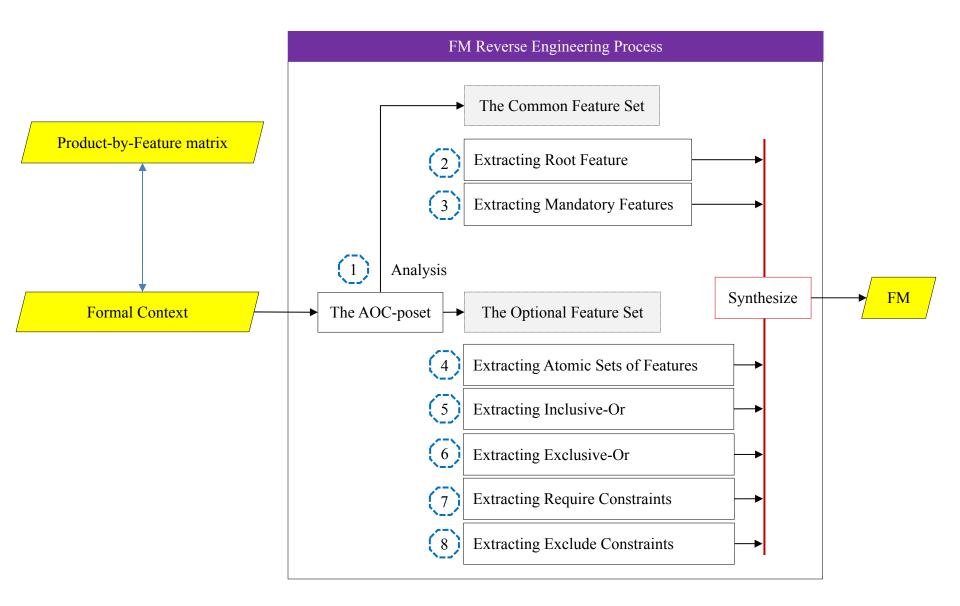
Context Problem Goal Process Feature Location Feature Documentation Reverse Engineering FM Experimentation Threats to Validity Conclusion Future Directions

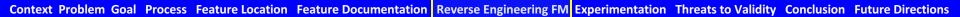
### Key Ideas

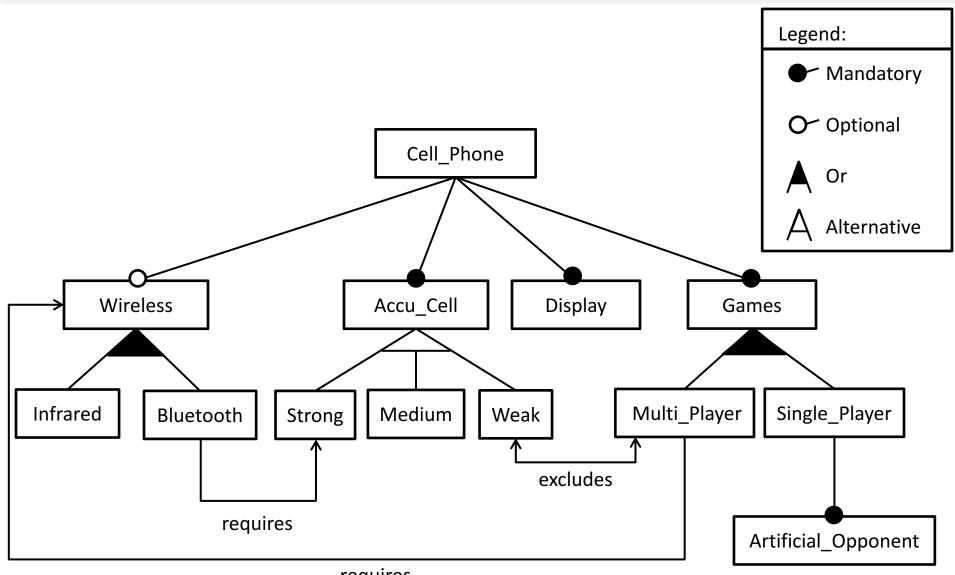


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#### Process





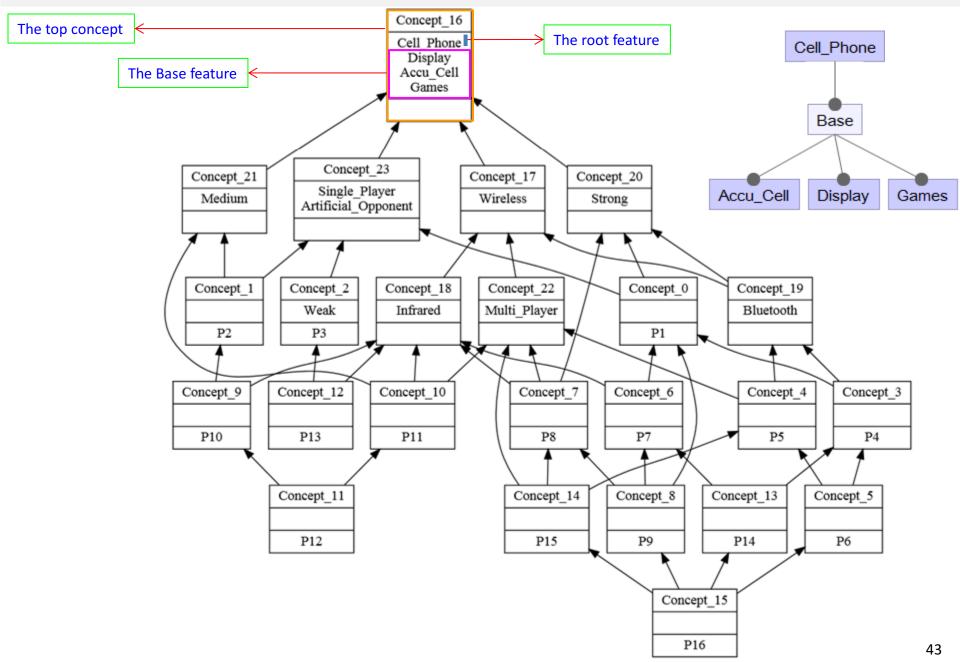


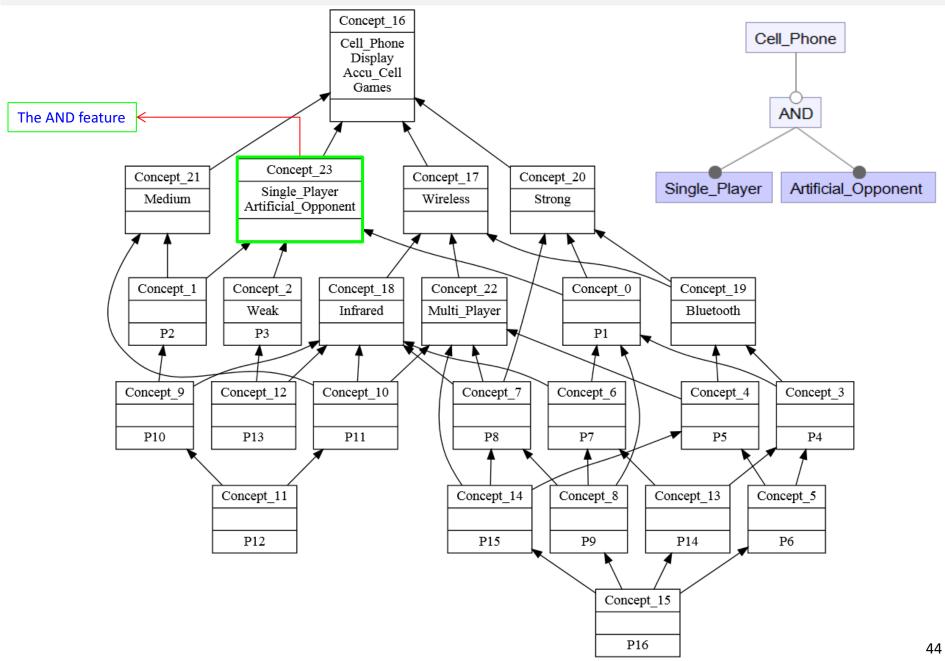
requires

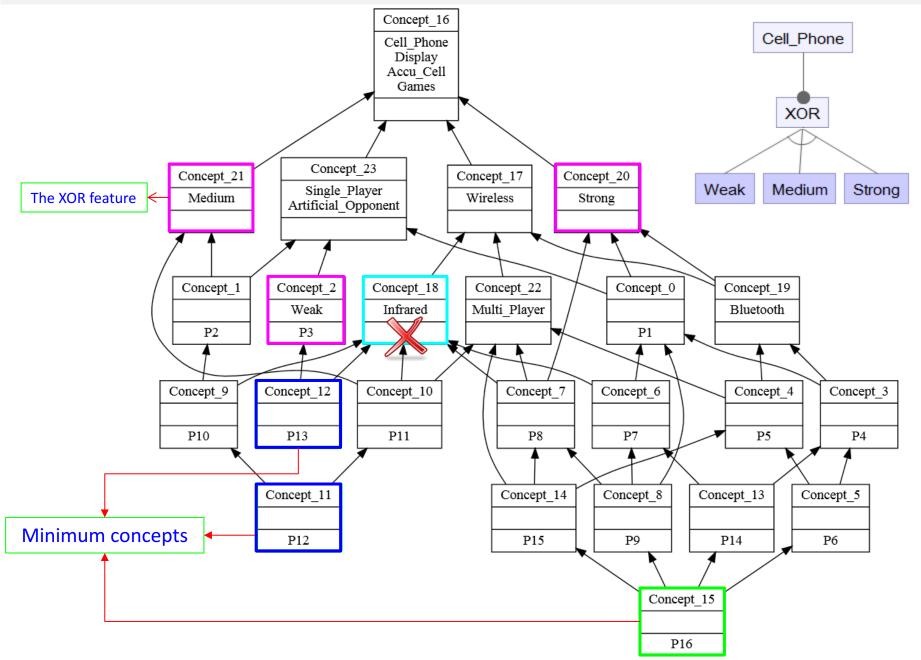
Existing Cell phone SPL FM

Product configurations	Cell_Phone	Wireless	Infrared	Bluetooth	Accu_Cell	Strong	Medium	Weak	Display	Games	Multi_Player	Single_Player	Artificial_Opponent
Product-1	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X		
Product-2	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X		
Product-3	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		
Product-4	X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X		
Product-5	X				X			X	X	X		X	X
Product-6	X				X	X			X	X		X	X
Product-7	X	X	X		X	X			X	X		X	X
Product-8	X	X		X	X	X			X	X		X	X
Product-9	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X
Product-10	X				X		X		X	X		X	X
Product-11	X	X	X		X		X		X	X		X	X
Product-12	X	X	X		X			X	X	X		X	X
Product-13	X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X
Product-14	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X	X	×
Product-15	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Product-16	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X

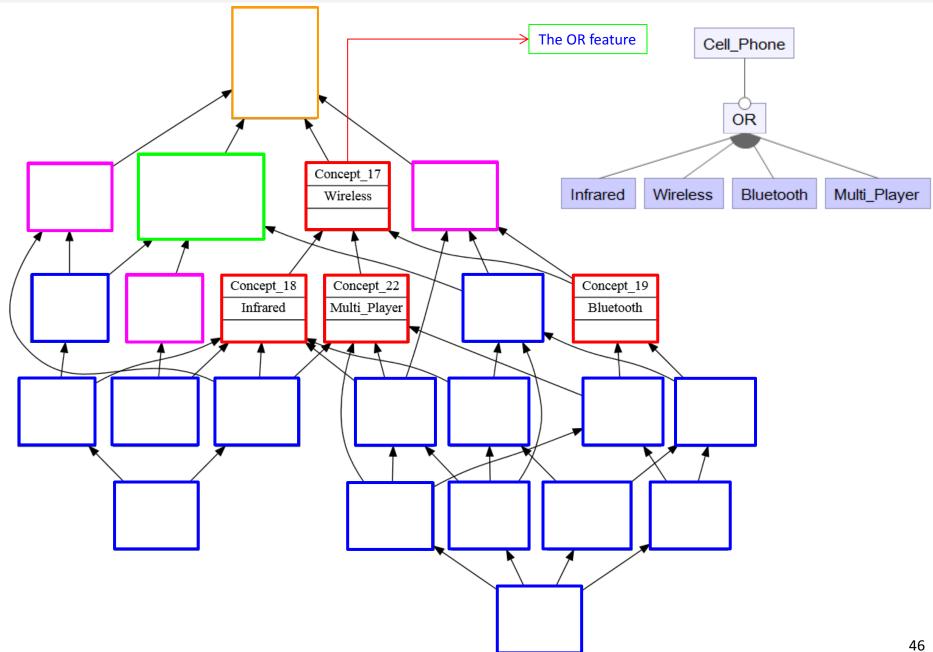
Context Problem Goal Process Feature Location Feature Documentation Reverse Engineering FM Experimentation Threats to Validity Conclusion Future Directions

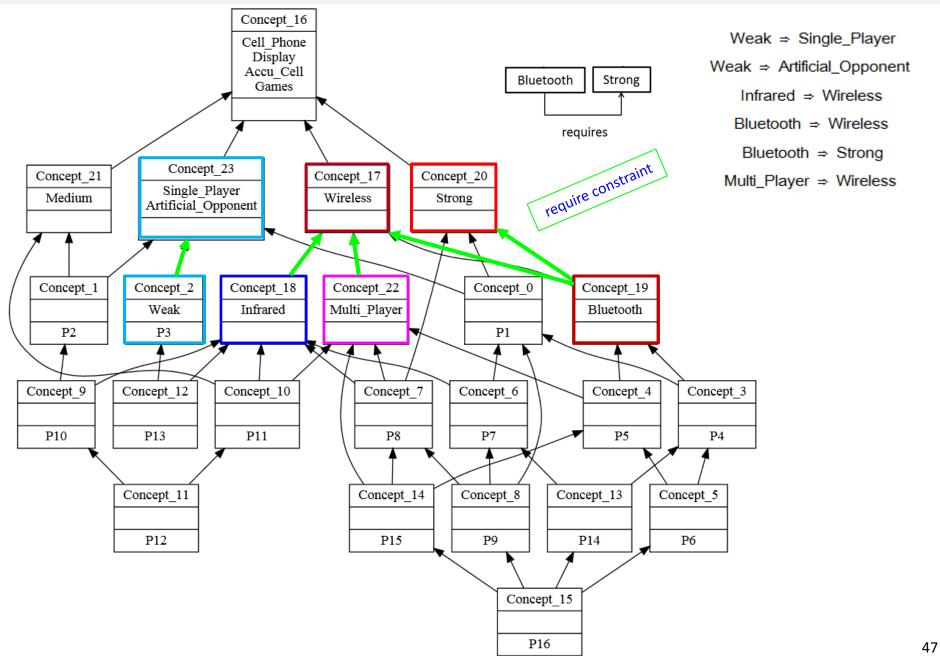


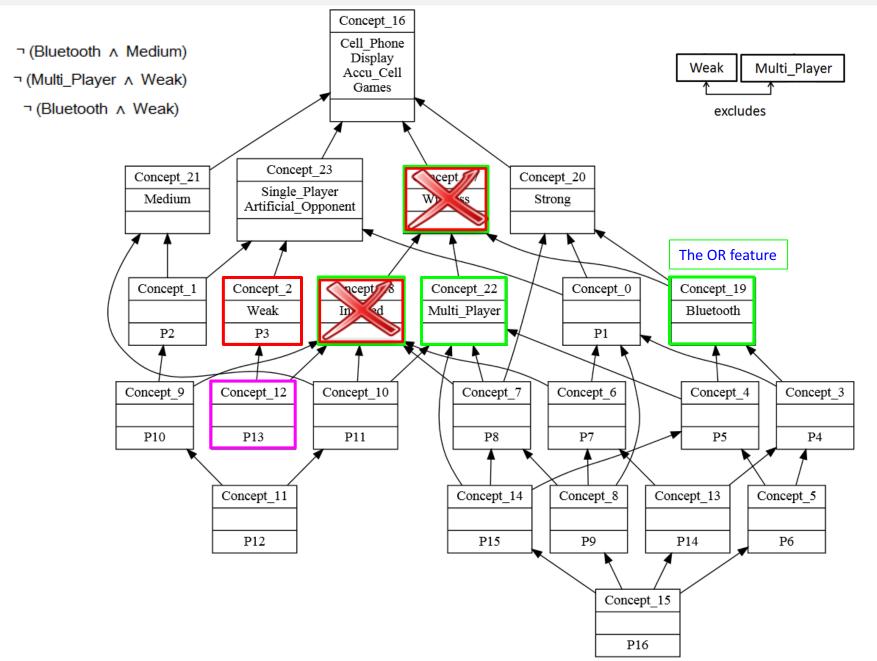




Context Problem Goal Process Feature Location Feature Documentation Reverse Engineering FM Experimentation Threats to Validity Conclusion Future Directions

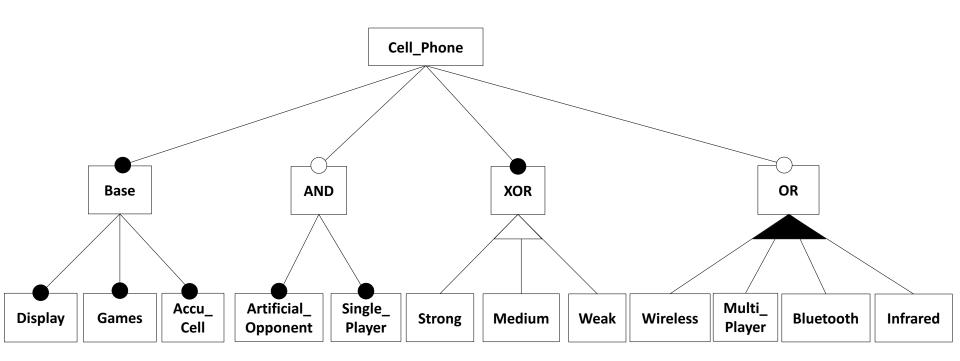






Context Problem Goal Process Feature Location Feature Documentation Reverse Engineering FM Experimentation Threats to Validity Conclusion Future Directions

### The mined FM



- Weak ⇒ Single\_Player Weak ⇒ Artificial\_Opponent Infrared ⇒ Wireless Bluetooth ⇒ Wireless Bluetooth ⇒ Strong Multi\_Player ⇒ Wireless
- ¬ (Bluetooth ∧ Medium)
- ¬ (Multi\_Player ∧ Weak)
  - ¬ (Bluetooth ∧ Weak)

### **FM** Evaluation

													int
Product configurations	Cell_Phone	Wireless	Infrared	Bluetooth	Accu_Cell	Strong	Medium	Weak	Display	Games	Multi_Player	Single_Player	Artificial_Opponent
Product-1	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X		
Product-2	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X		
Product-3	×	X	X	X	×	X			X	X	X		
Product-4	X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X		
Product-5	X				X			X	X	X		X	X
Product-6	X				X	X			X	X		X	X
Product-7	X	X	X		X	X			X	X		X	X
Product-8	X	X		X	X	X			X	X		X	X
Product-9	X	X	X	×	X	X			X	X		X	X
Product-10	X				X		X		X	X		X	X
Product-11	X	X	X		×		X		X	X		X	X
Product-12	X	X	X		×			X	X	X		X	X
Product-13	X	X	X		×		X		X	X	X	X	X
Product-14	×	X	X		×	X			X	×	X	X	X
Product-15	×	X		X	×	X			X	X	X	X	X
Product-16	×	X	X	X	×	X			X	X	X	X	X
Product-17	X				X	X			X	X			
Product-18	X	X			X	X			X	X			
Product-19	X	X	X		X	X			X	X			
Product-20	X	X		X	X	X			X	X			
Product-21	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			
Product-22	X				X		X		X	X			
Product-23	X	X			X		X		X	X			
Product-24	X	X	X		X		X		X	X			
Product-25	X	X			×	X			X	X	X		
Product-26	X	X			X		X		X	X	X		
Product-27	X	X			X	X			X	X		X	X
Product-28	×	X			X		X		X	X		X	X
Product-29	X	X			X			X	X	X		X	X
Product-30	×	X			X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Product-31	X	X			X		X		X	X	X	X	X



	Eval	Evaluation Metrics											
	Precision	Recall	F-Measure										
Value	0.51	1	0.68										

« In our approach, feature selection constraints are not detected »

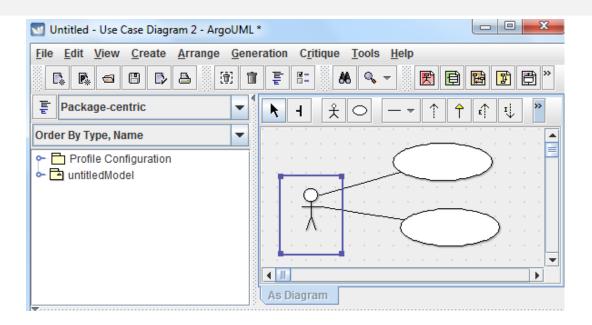
# Experimentation and Threats to Validity

### Experimentation

- ArgoUML-SPL = real SPL, 10 products, large systems, Java, well documented  $\checkmark$
- Health complaint-SPL = real SPL, 10 products, medium systems, Java, well documented  $\checkmark$
- Mobile Media = real software variants, 4 products, small systems, Java, well documented  $\checkmark$

Evaluation Metrics: precision, recall and F-Measure  $\succ$ 

### ArgoUML SPL



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ArgoUML screenshot

	-				
Product #	ArgoUML Product Description	LoC	NoP	NoC	Number of OBEs
P1	All optional features disabled	82,924	55	1,243	74,444
P2	All optional features enabled	120,348	81	1,666	100,420
P3	Only logging feature disabled	118,189	81	1,666	98,988
P4	Only cognitive feature disabled	104,029	73	1,451	89,273
P5	Only sequence diagram disabled	114,969	77	1,608	96,492
P6	Only use-case diagram disabled	117,636	78	1,625	98,468
P7	Only deployment diagram disabled	117,201	79	1,633	98,323
P8	Only collaboration diagram disabled	118,769	79	1,647	99,358
P9	Only state diagram disabled	116,431	81	1,631	97,760
P10	Only activity diagram disabled	118,066	79	1,648	98,777

## Health Complaint SPL

# HealthWatcher - PublicHealthComplaint SPL

#### Select operation:

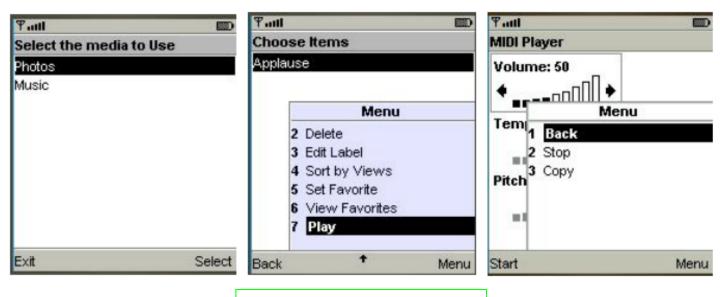
Insert a new complaint Queries' menu Employee login RSS feeds

Health Complaint screenshot

HealthWatcher - PublicHealthComplaint SPL by SED - IC - Unicamp - 2011

Product # Health complaint Product Description LOC NOP NOC Number of OBEs **P1** Base - no extensions applied 5,288 22 88 6,603 Command pattern applied P2 5,646 23 92 6,867 State pattern applied P3 6,112 24 104 7,407 Observer pattern applied P4 6,222 26 106 7,536 P5 Adapter pattern applied v1 6,379 26 108 7,631 Abstract factory pattern applied v1 27 P6 6,417 112 7.659 P7 Adapter pattern applied v2 27 6.441116 7,648 **P8** Abstract factory pattern applied v2 120 6,468 28 7,669 Evolution - New functionality added P9 7,709 28 132 9,079 Exception handling applied P10 7,591 29 135 9,084

### Mobile Media software product variants

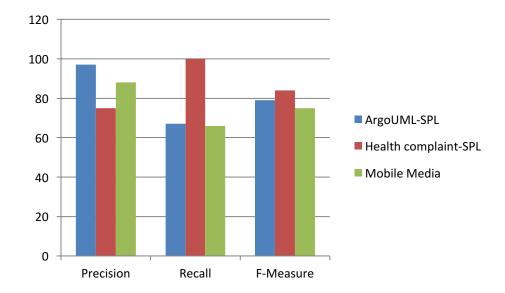


Mobile Media screenshots

Product #	Mobile Media Product Description	LoC	NoP	NoC	Number of OBEs
P1	Mobile photo - Base	936	7	15	822
P2	Exception handling included	1,213	8	24	925
P3	Sorting photos/edit photo label included	1,422	8	26	1,040
P4	New feature added to manage favourites	1,484	8	25	1,066

### Feature Location

- Results show that the precision metric appears high
- Results show that the recall metric appears so high
- We cannot use a fixed number of topics for LSI



#### Average of evaluation metrics for feature location

### Feature Location

The lexical and structural similarity approach gives better results than the lexical  $\checkmark$ approach alone

Comparing the two ways: lexical versus structural and lexical similarity

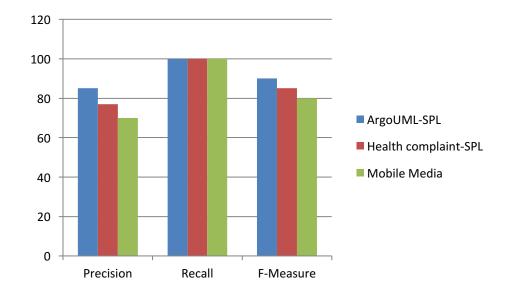
ArgoUML-SPL	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	Number of Junctions
Lexical similarity	97%	67%	79%	11
Lexical and structural similarity	97%	100%	98%	1

Package (argouml.uml.diagram.sequence.ui) Class (ModeChangeHeight\_argouml.uml.diagram.sequence.ui) Attribute (serialVersionUID\_SequenceDiagramGraphModel) Method (initialize()\_PropPanelActionSequence) Local Variable (lay\_UMLSequenceDiagram()) Class (ActionSetOperation\_sequence2.diagram) Method Invocation (info ["SequenceDiagram Module enabled."]\_enable()) Method (relocate(base)\_UMLSequenceDiagram) Method Invocation (debug ["Created sequence diagram"]\_UMLSequenceDiagram())

Part of the sequence diagram feature implementation

### Feature Documentation

- Results show that recall value in all cases is 100%
- $\circ$  Results show that precision value either 100% or 50%
- $\circ$  Number of topics for LSI = # of feature implementations



### Average of evaluation metrics for Feature Documentation

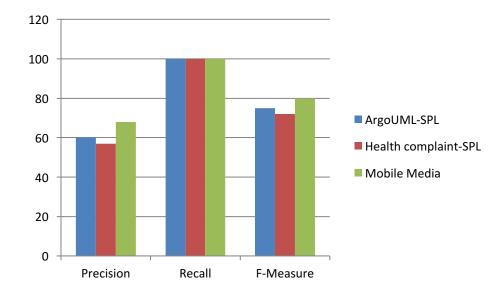
### Feature Documentation

Examples (Feature Name and Description)

- Use-case diagram: "a use-case is a set of scenarios that describes an interaction between a user and a system. A use-case diagram displays the relationship among actors and use-cases.
   The two main components of a use-case diagram are use-cases and actors"
- View sorted photos: "the device sorts the photos based on the number of times photo has been viewed"
- ✓ Specify food complaint: "this use case allows a citizen to register a food complaint. The food complaint has the following information: food complaint data, description and observations"

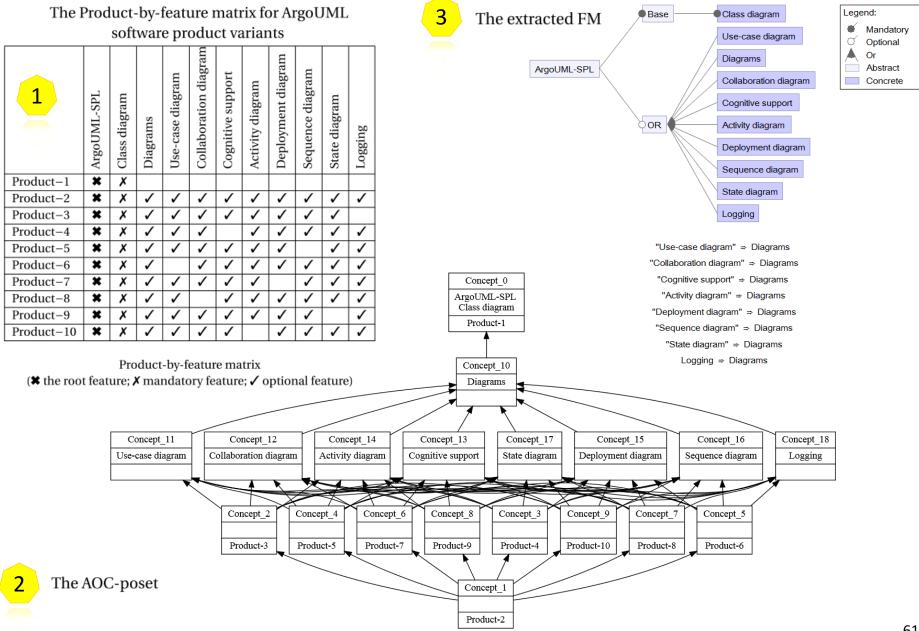
### FM Reverse Engineering

- Considering the recall metric, it is value is 100% for all case studies
- Results show that precision appears to be not very high for all case studies



### **Evaluation metrics for FM Reverse Engineering**

### FM Reverse Engineering



### Reverse Engineering FMs from Samples of Program Configurations

			Group of Features				CT	ĊS		Evaluation Metrics			
#	case study	Number of Products	Number of Features	Base	Atomic Set of Features	Inclusive-or	Exclusive-or	Requires	Excludes	Algorithm execution times \ (in ms)	Precision	Recall	F-Measure
1	Video on demand	16	12	X	X	X		X		572	66%	100%	80%
2	Wiki engines	8	21	X	X	X	X	X	X	555	54%	100%	70%
3	Graph product line	8	18	X		X	×	X	X	551	62%	100%	76%
4	Berkeley DB	10	43	X	X	X	X	×	X	661	50%	100%	66%
5	Mobile phone	5	5	X		×		X		406	70%	100%	82%
6	DC motor	10	15			X		X		444	83%	100%	90%
7	Wikipedia	10	14	X	X	X		X		552	72%	100%	84%
8	Cell phone-SPL	16	13	X	X	X	X	X	X	486	51%	100%	68%
9	Clock	4	6	X		X		X		486	60%	100%	75%
10	1000 × 27 matrix	1000	27	X	X	X	X	X	X	46811	-	-	-
11	1500 × 137 matrix	1500	137	X	X	X	X	X	X	60350	-	-	-

### Threats to validity

- 1. Lexical similarity
- 2. We consider junction as feature implementations
- 3. Dynamic analysis techniques
- 4. There is a limitation of using FCA as clustering technique
- 5. Each use-case represents a single feature
- 6. The mined FM defines more configurations than the initial FM