FEATURE ASSEMBLY MODELLING

A New Technique for Modelling Variable Software

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Abstract: For over two decades feature modelling techniques are used in the software research community for domain analysis and modelling of variable software. However, feature modelling has not found its way to the industry. In this paper we present a new feature modelling technique, developed in the context of a new approach called Feature Assembly, which overcomes some of the limitations of the current feature modelling techniques. We use a multi-perspective approach to deal with the complexity of large systems, we provide a simpler and easier to use modelling language, and last but not least we separated the variability specifications from the feature specifications which allow reusing features in different contexts.

1 INTRODUCTION

Variable software namely software product lines (Bosch, 2000) are gaining more and more popularity due to its capability of providing higher productivity through putting the fundamental base for developing multiple closely related but different products. To be able to profit maximally from the benefits of variable software, while keeping the development process under control, feature-oriented analysis should be adopted to effectively identify and characterize the product line capabilities and functionalities at an early stage. In feature-oriented analysis, features are abstractions that different stakeholders can understand. Stakeholders usually speak of product characteristics i.e. in terms of the features the product has or delivers (Kang et al., 2002).

Feature oriented domain analysis (FODA) (Kang et al., 1990) was first introduced in the 1990 and since then it has become an appealing technique to the software research community for modelling variable software. It was applied to several case studies and many extensions to the original technique have been defined. However, these feature modelling techniques have not gained much popularity outside the research community. Several explanations can be given for this. Firstly, there are many different "dialects" of feature modelling techniques (such as (Kang et al., 1998), (Griss et al., 1998), and (Czarnecki et al., 2005)), each focusing on different issues; there is no commonly accepted model (Nestor et al., 2008). Secondly, feature models do not scale well, mainly because they lack abstraction mechanisms. This makes them difficult to use in projects with a large number of features (Bosch, 2005). Thirdly, little guidelines or methods exist on how to use the modelling technique. This often results in feature models with little added value or of discussable quality.

To overcome these limitations companies define their own notations and techniques to represent and implement variability. Examples are Bosch (MacGregor, 2002), Philips Medical Systems (Jaring et al., 2004) and Nokia (Maccari and Heie, 2005). Yet the proposed notations are tailored to each company's specific needs for modelling variability in their product line. In (MacGregor, 2002) and (Jaring et al., 2004), a hierarchical structure of feature was adopted (similar to feature models) but new feature types were introduced; i.e. how a feature relates to variability. While Maccari and Heie (2005) were more concerned with feature interaction and scalability issues, therefore, for documentation purposes, they adopted a separation of concern approach for devising higher level features.

In this paper we present a new feature modelling technique, called Feature Assembly Modelling (FAM). The presented modelling technique is innovative from different perspectives. FAM separates the information on variability (i.e. how features are used to come to variability) from the

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features themselves. This yields more flexibility and allows the reuse of these features in other contexts and even in other software. Next, it is well known that focusing on one aspect at the time helps to deal with complexity (separation of concerns paradigm). Therefore, in FAM, the software is modelled from different perspectives, which provides an abstraction mechanism. This provides the benefit of increasing the scalability Furthermore, we have reduced the number of modelling primitives to simplify and ease the modelling process.

This paper is organized as follows, in section 2, we review existing feature modelling techniques. In section 3, we discuss the limitations of the mainstream feature modelling techniques. In section 4, we explain our new feature modelling technique, Feature Assembly. Section 5 provides an example that illustrates the approach and its benefits. Section 6 provides a conclusion and future work.

2 MAINSTREAM FEATURE MODELLING TECHNIQUES

Over the past few years, several variability modelling techniques have been developed that aim supporting variability representation and modelling. For the purpose of this paper we restrict ourselves to the modelling methods (techniques) that model only variability, we refer the reader to (Sinnema and Deelstra, 2007) for a complete classification.

2.1 Methods Extending FODA

Feature Oriented Domain Analysis (FODA) defines a (graphical) variability modelling language, commonly called feature models (Kang et al., 1990). Several extensions to FODA have been defined to compensate for some of its ambiguities and to introduce new concepts and semantics to extend FODA's expressiveness. Yet, all keep the hierarchical structure originally used in FODA. For example, FORM (Kang et al., 1998) extends FODA by adding a domain architecture level which categorizes features to belong to one of four layers: capabilities, operating environments, domain technologies, and implementation. FeatureRSEB (Griss et al., 1998) aims at integrating feature modelling with the Reuse-Driven Software Engineering Business (RSEB). Starting from UML use case models to identify features, FeatureRSEB classifies features to *optional*, *mandatory* (similar to FODA) and *variant*. Variant is used to indicate alternative features and also any set of features in which selectivity is allowed. In FeatureRSEB, the notation of FODA was modified to add the concept of *vp-features* which represent variation points. PLUSS (Eriksson et al., 2005), the Product Line Use case modelling for Systems and Software engineering, introduced the notation of *multiple adapter* to overcome the limitation of not being able to specify the *at-least-one-out-of-many* relation in FODA. PLUSS also renamed alternative features to *single adaptor* features following the same naming scheme. CBFM (Czarnecki, and Kim, 2005), Cardinality Based Feature Models, defines for each feature one of two types of cardinality: *clone cardinality* and *group cardinality*. A feature clone cardinality is an interval of the form [m..n]. Where m and n are integers that denote how many clones of the feature (with its entire subtree) can be included in a specified configuration. A group cardinality is an interval of the form [m..n], where m and n are integers that denote how many features of the group are allowed to be selected in a certain configuration. In addition, the notation of *feature attribute* was defined. A feature attribute indicates a property or parameter of that feature.

2.2 UML Variability Profiles

UML (unified modelling language) is a well accepted modelling language for modelling software applications. Several proposals extended UML to support feature modelling. In (Clauss, 2001), two stereotypes are introduced to model variability, namely: *<<variationpoint>>* and *<<variant>>*. These stereotypes can be applied on any UML element that holds variability. Two stereotypes are used to model dependencies *<<requires>>* and *<<excludes>>*. In (Ziadi et al., 2003), a UML Profile which contains stereotypes, tagged values and constraints and which extends the UML meta-model is defined to model and represent variability. These stereotypes are applied only to UML class diagrams and sequence diagrams. The stereotype *<<optional>>*, *<<variation>>,* and *<<variant>>* are used to indicate optional UML elements, variation points and variants respectively. In (Gomaa, 2005) another attempt was made to combine UML and feature models. UML stereotypes are used to represent the different types of (variable) features that exist in FODA. To increase the expressiveness of the model some additional feature types were added. The stereotypes defined for feature types are: *<<optional feature>>*, *<<parameterized feature>>*, *<<common*

feature>>, <<*default feature*>>, and <<*alternative feature*>>. Feature groups map the OR/alternative nodes and are defined using <<*feature group*>>.

2.3 Other Modelling Methods

Some other attempts to improve the modelling of variable software were made. In (Asikainen et al., 2007), a domain ontology for modelling variability in software product families was defined. The modelling concepts include components and features with compositional structures and attributes, the interfaces of components and connections between them, in addition to constraints. In COVAMOF (Sinnema et al., 2004), a *feature* based Variability View (CVV) is used to model variability. It consists of the Variation Point View, which captures variability through variation points and variants that are attached to the features of the software, and the Dependency View which holds the interrelations between the different variation points and variants.

3 LIMITATIONS OF MAINSTREAM FEATURE MODELLING TECHNIQUES

As mentioned in the introduction of this paper and reflected in section 2, the notion of *feature* is very convenient for characterizing (variable) software. Feature models relate features by means of a AND/OR hierarchical structure, describing how features are broken up into more finer-grained ones. For small applications this works fine, as features are perceived quite easily and often represent the main system capabilities and components. Yet for practical cases there is usually great doubt in how to apply the feature modelling technique. First, because there are many alternatives to the original FODA, which all differ in their semantics as well as their notations and it is not obvious for companies to select the one most appropriate This has triggered the need for a comparative survey on feature-based notations (Djebbi and Salinesi, 2006), to help companies decide which technique better suits their needs). Next, these techniques are not associated with a concrete methodology or guidelines that designers can use in order to create their feature models. This makes the modelling process a difficult task. In addition, FODA and subsequent feature modelling techniques lack explicit abstraction mechanisms. There is no guidance on the required level of granularity for the feature decomposition process. The original FODA defined four categories to which features of the system belong (Kang et al., 1990): operating environments, capabilities, domain technology, and implementation techniques. However, we see this categorization process as very fragile and impractical. In reality, a feature may have many faces which make categorizing features a difficult task.

Furthermore, feature modelling techniques miss linking their notations of features with the notations of *variation point* and *variant* which is preferred among stakeholders interested merely in variability (Bosch, 2000). UML based variability modelling tried to address this issue. Yet UML variability modelling techniques speak the language of *class* rather than *feature.*

As already mentioned, not only do feature modelling techniques lack an associated modelling method, but also the main modelling concept, being *feature*, is not rigorously defined. Even worse, there are many different “definitions” that exist. Actually each technique is using its own definition. We list some of these definitions:

1. A feature is a prominent or distinctive user-visible aspect, quality, or characteristic of a software system or systems (Kang et al., 1990)
2. A feature is a logical unit of behaviour specified by a set of functional and non-functional requirements (Bosch, 2000)
3. A feature is an increment in program functionality (Batory, 2005)

It can be seen from these different definitions that features can be considered from different perspectives. While the first definition takes the *user’s* perspective for defining what a feature is, the second takes the requirements perspective for defining what a feature is, and the third takes the functional perspective for defining what a feature is. This observation has led us to base our feature assembly approach (which will be introduced in section 4) on multi perspectives as an abstraction mechanism. The observation that feature modelling is not used by companies (probably due to the limitations of feature modelling techniques (see above)) but confronted with the many challenges related to variable software that companies face[1] has triggered the need to revise the feature modelling technique. The following requirements were formulated:

1) A rigorous methodology for feature modelling

[1] This research is carried out in the context of VariBru project in which the needs and challenges regarding variability of industrial companies in Brussels are investigated.

is needed.

2) Abstraction mechanisms to better deal with complex and large systems are necessary.
3) Support for feature reuse must be provided.

The next section will explain our feature assembly modelling technique. Note that this technique is part of an overall Feature Assembly approach, which supports the reuse of features between different software.

4 FEATURE ASSEMBLY MODELING TECHNIQUE

Feature Assembly Modelling is a feature-oriented modelling technique intended to model the variability aspects of complex variable software during analysis and/or design. It does so by using different perspectives, where each *perspective* represents a single viewpoint. Trying to deal with all the viewpoints at the same point is difficult and will usually result in badly structured designs. A more scalable approach is to identify the different perspectives needed and model the required capabilities of the software and deal with one perspective at a time. Furthermore, within a single perspective; we represent how features are composed and related (assembled). The model is based on a few simple modelling concepts that allow modelling features, variability relations, and feature dependencies. We will discuss the approach into more detail in the following sections.

4.1 Multi-perspective Approach

A *perspective* is used to model the variability of the software from a certain viewpoint. The perspectives used for the modelling can be freely chosen depending on the application under consideration. To help the analysis, a (variable and extendible) set of possible perspectives have been proposed, such as a System perspective, which provides a bird's eye view on the system; a Users perspective, which identifies the different categories of users who could be using the software; a Functional perspective, which represents features responsible for functionality; a User Interface perspective, which defines the basic features of the software's user interface. This set can be further extended based on the needs of the application under consideration. For example, a Hardware perspective may be considered for embedded applications; or a Task perspective could be used for modelling a task-based application and a Localization perspective for software that needs to be localized for different markets. If a perspective is not required for a certain application it can be omitted. The exact definition of the concept of a feature depends on the perspective. In general, a feature can be considered as a *physical or logical unit that acts as a building block that fulfils the capabilities of the perspective that holds it*.

The idea of using perspectives or viewpoints is not new in software development; it was first introduced in (Finkelstein et al., 1992) to show how adopting perspectives helps in efficient modelling of the software system. In (Graham, 1996), and (Woods, 2004) abstraction via viewpoints was introduced for software architecture modelling.

4.2 Basic Modelling Primitives

To model the features of one perspective, we have revised the existing feature modelling techniques and came up with a new and simplified technique. In feature models, the *featured type* is used to express how a feature contributes to variability. However, because a feature can contribute differently to variability in different situations, we separated how the feature contributes to variability from its definition. Therefore, we only consider two types of features: *Feature* and *Abstract Feature*. A *Feature* represents a *concrete* logical or physical unit or characteristic of the system. An *Abstract Feature* is a feature which is not concrete; rather it is a generalization of more specific features (concrete or abstract ones). Figure 1.a shows the notations used to represent both feature types.

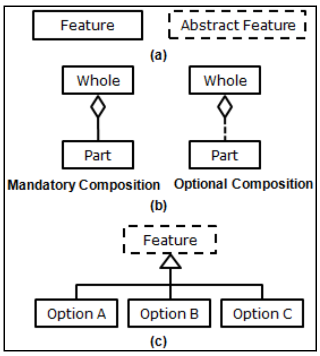

Figure 1: FAM Notation (a) Feature types, (b) Composition relation, (c) Generalization/ Specification relation.

How the features are assembled together to model the system is specified via *feature relations*. We define two types of feature relations: *composition relation* and *generalization/*

specification relation. The *composition relation* is used to express the whole-part relation; i.e. a feature is composed of one or more fine-grained features. The composition can be *mandatory* or *optional*. Figure 1.b shows the composition relation notation. The *generalization/ specification relation* is used only in combination with abstract features and allow specifying possible (concrete or abstract) *Option Features* of an abstract feature. Figure 1.c shows the generalization/ specification notation. In terms of variability, an abstract feature represents a *variation point*. Its available option features represent *variants*. The number of option features allowed to be selected in a certain product is expressed via a *cardinality constraint*. The *cardinality constraint* specifies the minimum and maximum number of features allowed to be selected. A dash is used to specify “any”.

4.3 Feature Dependencies

Feature Dependencies specifies how a feature may affect other feature(s). Dependencies can be expressed between features from a single perspective (i.e. inter-perspective) as well as between features from different perspectives (i.e. intra-perspective). Expressing dependencies between features of different perspectives also links the different perspectives. In our previous work (Abo Zaid et al., 2009), we defined the following set of keywords that denote feature dependencies: *excludes*, *incompatible*, *same*, *extends*, *impacts*, *includes*, *requires*, *uses*. In FAM the same set still holds. Additionally, features from different perspectives can be combined with AND and OR. The form is: *<virtual_feature>* *<dependency>* *<virtual_feature>*, where <virtual feature> is one or more features connected with AND/OR, and <dependency> is a feature dependency keyword. In intra-perspective dependencies, a feature must be identified by both the name of its perspective and its feature name as will be shown in section 5.

5 EXAMPLE

In this section we provide an example to demonstrate the feature assembly modelling technique. Figure 2 shows the System perspective of a Quiz Product Line (QPL) application, a variable software for making Quizzes. It is mandatory composed of a set of features namely: *Questions*, *Layout*, *License*, *Report Generator*, *Operation Mode* and *Question Editor*. In addition, the following features are optional part of the quiz application: *Quiz Utilities*, and *Publish*. The *Questions* feature is an abstract feature (i.e. variation point), which has five concrete *option* features (i.e. variants). In any valid product at least two and at most four of these options should exist; this is specified by the cardinality 2:4. On the other hand, the abstract feature *Operation* Mode has four option features; at least one has to be selected, no upper limit is defined, this is indicated by the cardinality 1:-. Figure 2 also shows some features part of the quiz application (*Quiz Utilities* and *Publish*) for which no details are specified (yet). This is an important aspect of FAM; it allows identifying abstract features or variation points while the concrete options (or variants) may not yet been known. This allows adopting an incremental design approach. Figure 2 also shows the inter-perspective dependencies, for example there is a *requires* dependency between *Exam* and *Report Generator*. Figure 3 shows features of the User interface perspective and their dependencies. Furthermore, the perspectives shown in figures 2 and 3 hold intra-perspective dependencies, shown in listing 1(User perspective was omitted due to space limitation, also only subset of the models are shown).

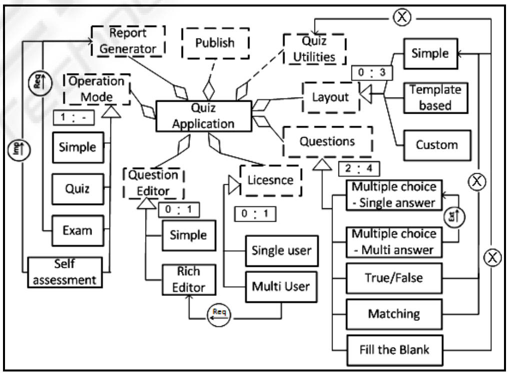

Figure 2: QPL system perspective.

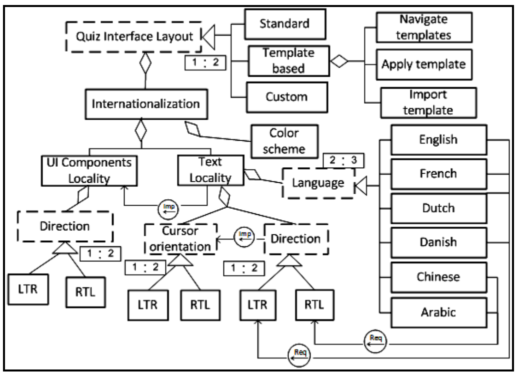

Figure 3: QPL user interface perspective.

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Users.Higher_Education AND
User_Interface.Template_Based requires
System.Publish
System.Layout impacts
User_Interface.Quiz_Interface_Layout
User_Interface.Dutch AND
User.Cooperate_Bussiness requires
System.Custom
```

Listing 1: QPL sample Intra-perspective dependencies.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

In this paper we have presented a new multi-perspective feature-oriented technique for modelling variability, called Feature Assembly Modelling (FAM). FAM tried to address some of the limitations of mainstream feature modelling techniques such as lack of abstraction mechanisms, weak support (if any) for complex and large software, and the complexity of the technique for non-experience modellers. The modelling technique is part of the Feature Assembly approach, which also addressed some of the challenges that were not perceived by FODA such as the need for reusing feature specifications across different applications.

FAM uses a multi-perspective approach for modelling the variability. Perspectives act as abstraction mechanism enabling better separation of concerns when modelling software. The different perspectives are interconnected via feature dependencies; this provides a more complete picture of the system modelled. In addition, we have reduced the number of modelling primitives used separated variability specification from the feature definition. This will allow reusing features for different software systems (not shown in this paper).

The next step in the research is to apply FAM to an industrial case to validate its usability and expressivity. We are also working on a method to collect and store features in a so-called Feature Pool and provide mechanisms to select them for reuse in other software (the Feature Assembly approach).

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