

Learning by Sampling: Learning behavioral family models from software product lines

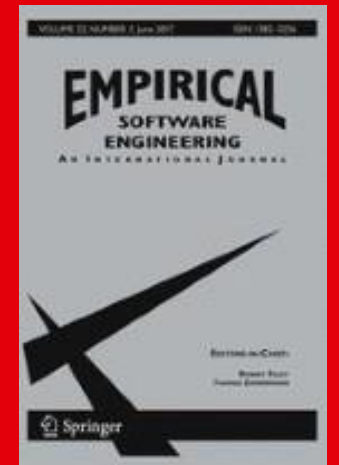


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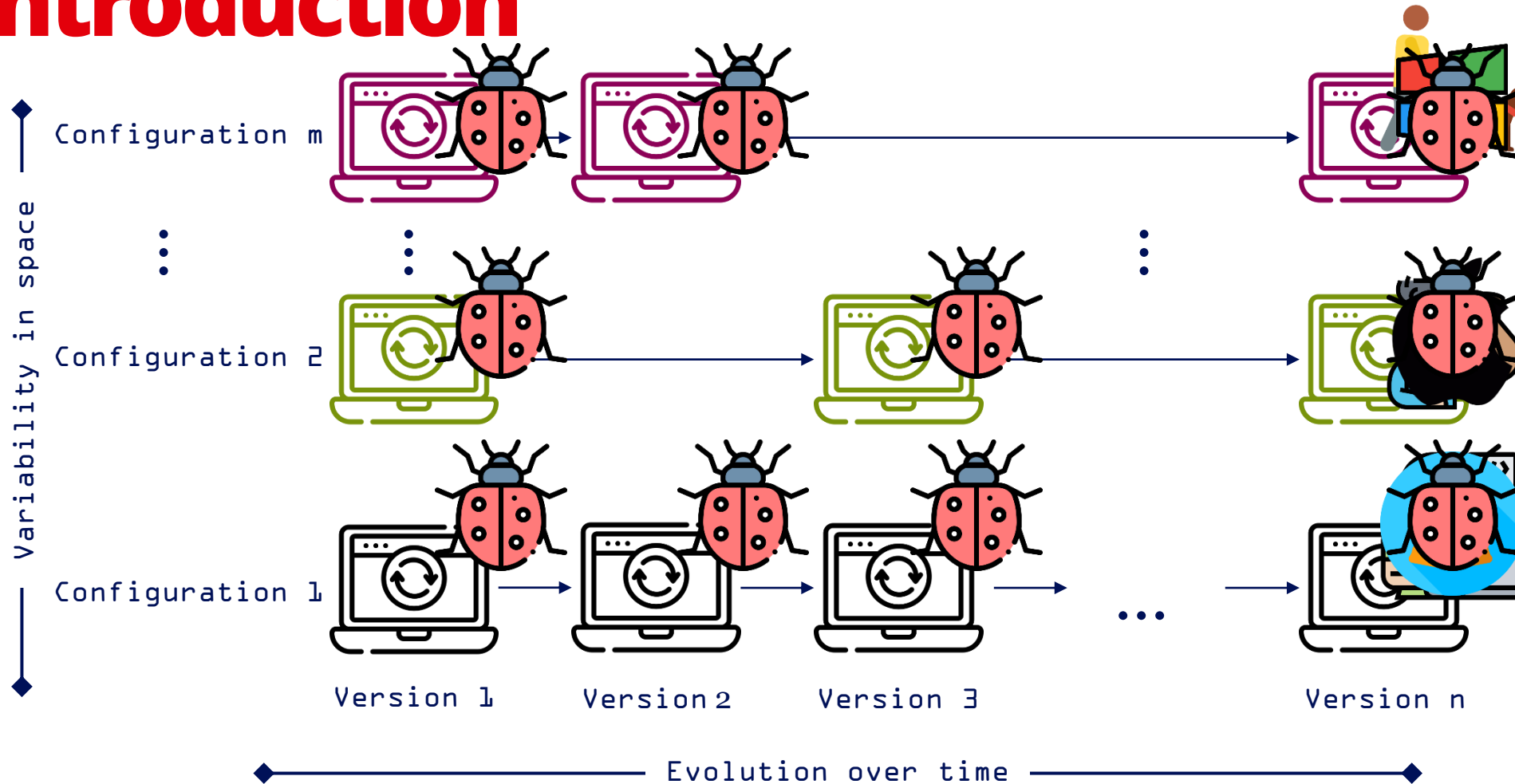
Carlos Diego Nascimento Damasceno, Mohammad Reza Mousavi, Adenilso Simao

Journal paper published at the Empirical Software Engineering Journal

PhD research at University of Sao Paulo and University of Leicester



Introduction

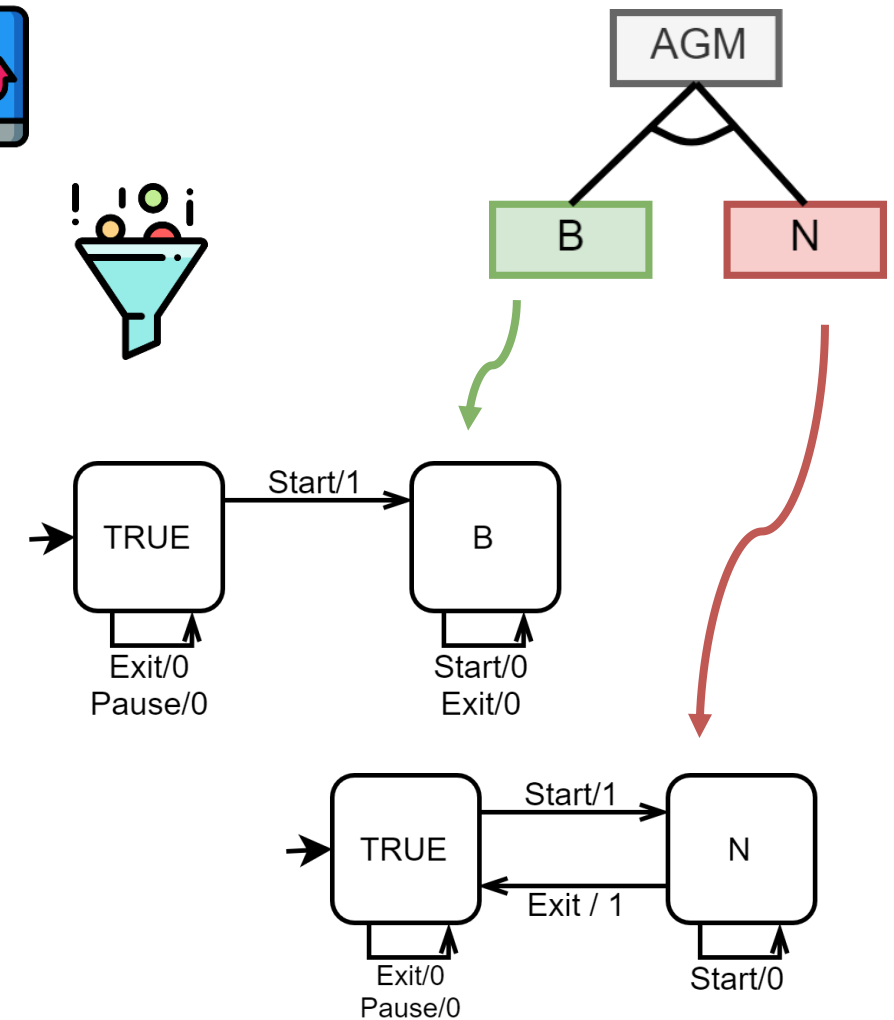


Context

Analysis and modeling of SPLs

Product-based strategies

- Missing models
- Redundant analysis
- Scalability (e.g., exponential)



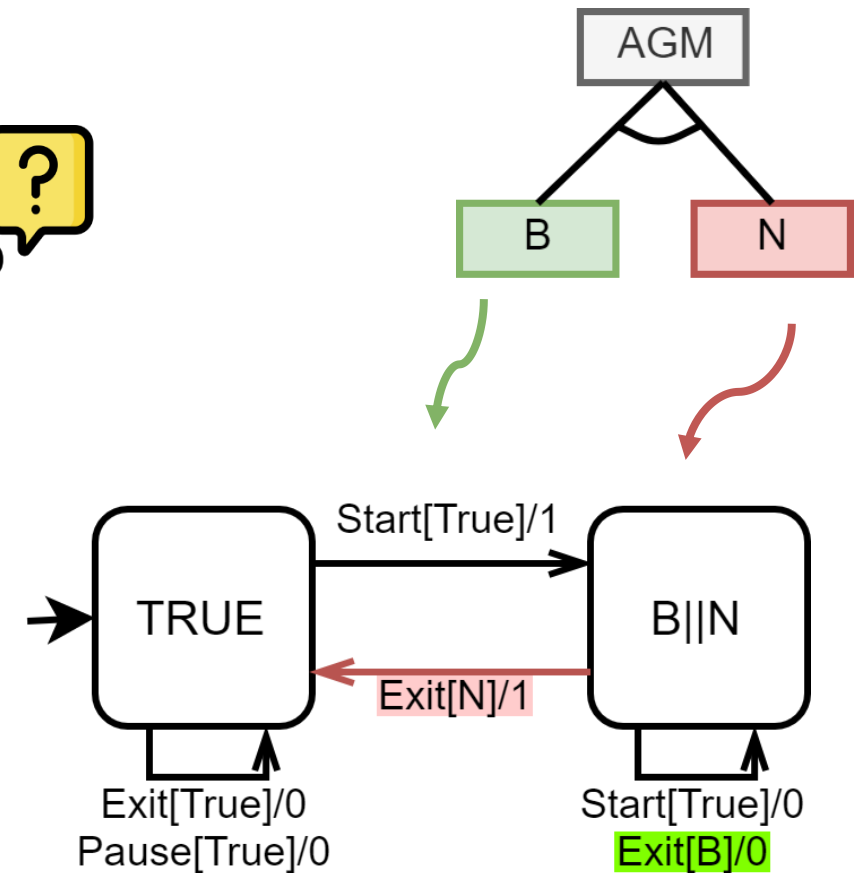
Context

Analysis and modeling of SPLs

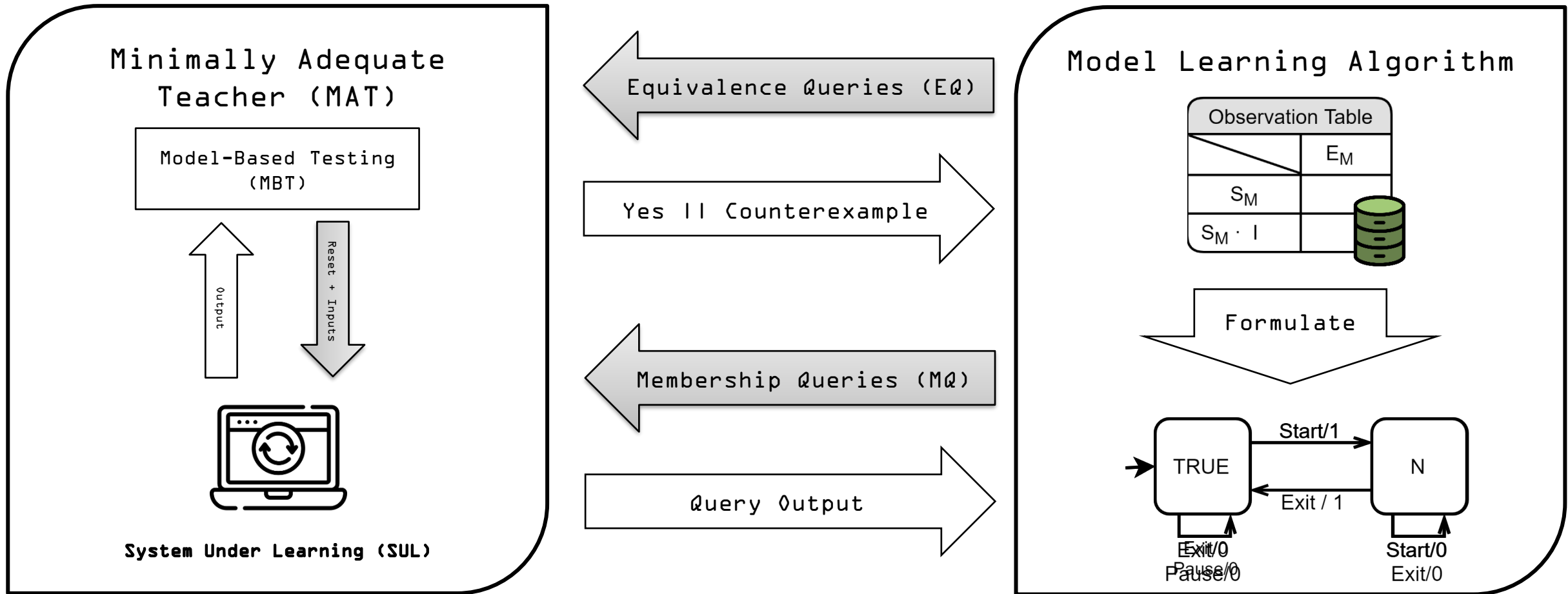


Family-based strategies

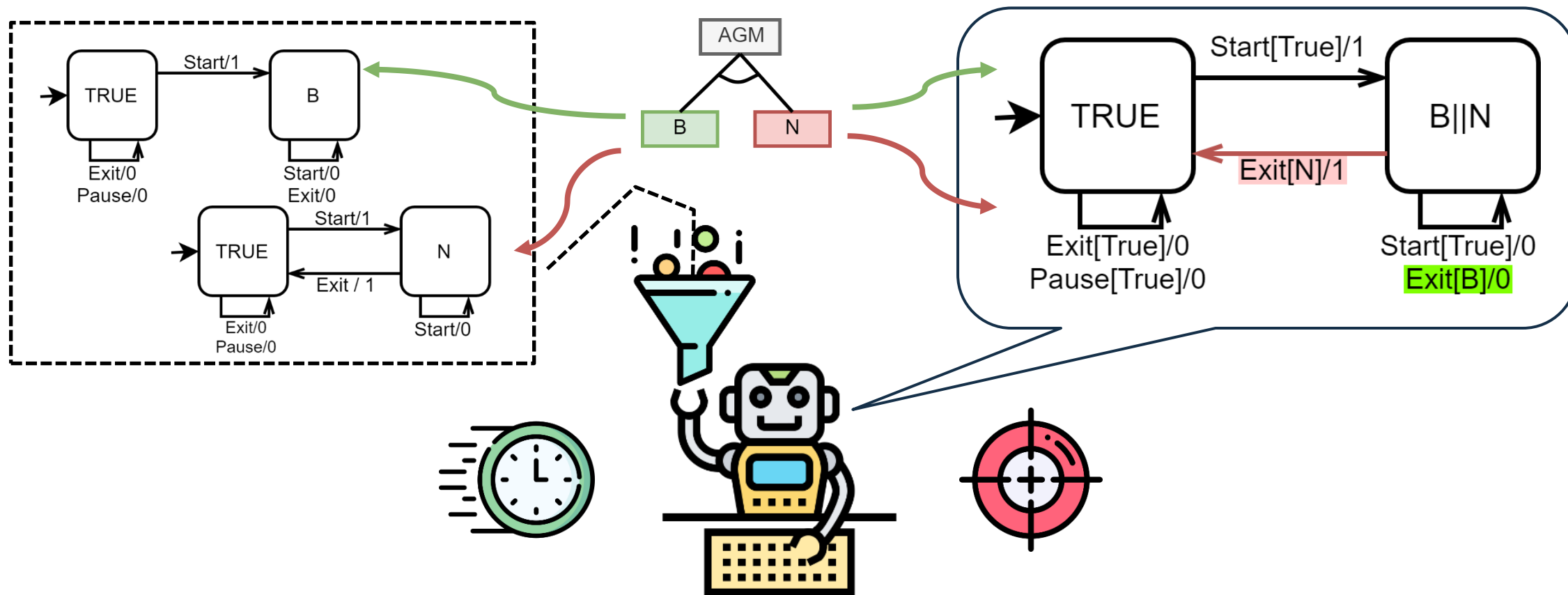
- Missing family models
- Model maintenance and evolution
- Commonalities/variabilities are unknown



Context

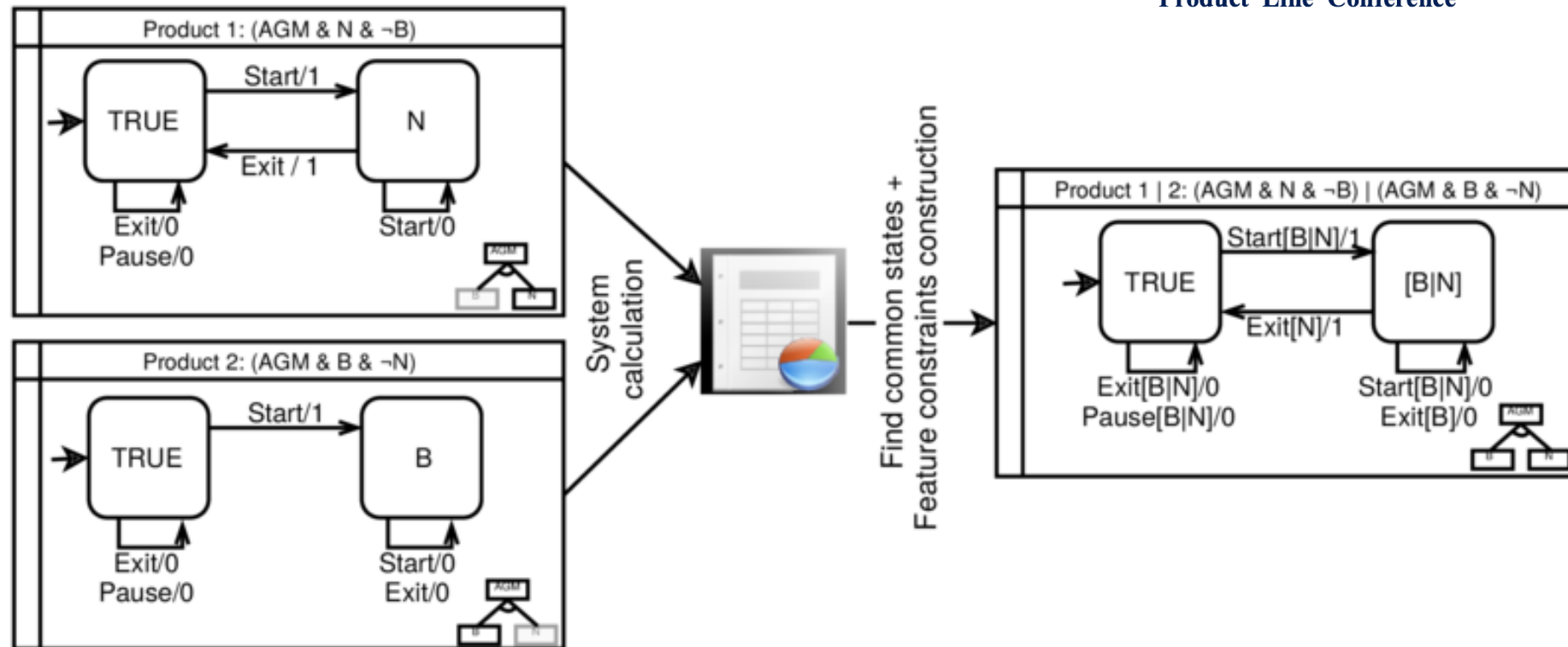


Research Problem



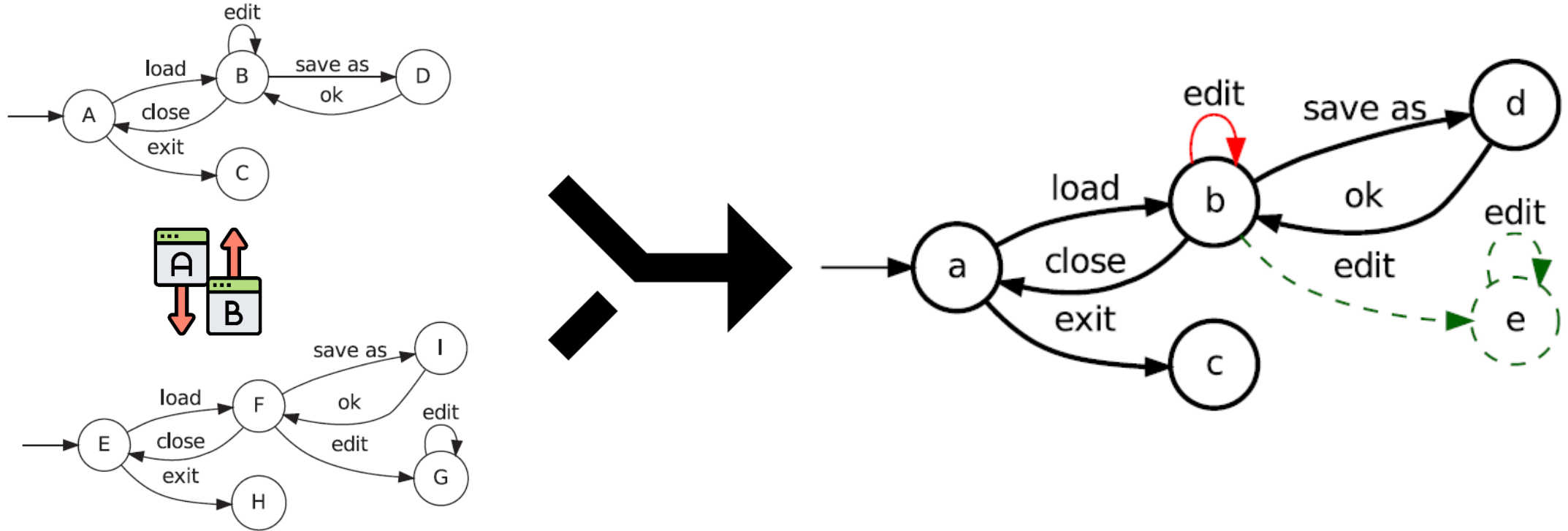
How can we **leverage model learning** concepts to the task of **behavioral variability modeling**?
Can we obtain models precise enough if we **sample configurations**?

FFSM Difference (FFSM_{Diff})



The FFSM_{Diff} can learn FFSMs from a product models by employing state-based model comparison and express product-specific behaviors with feature constraints using feature model analysis

State-based model comparison (LTS_{Diff} algorithm)



Comparing the Structures of Two State Machines of a Text Editor

State-based model comparison (LTS_{Diff} algorithm)

$$S_{Succ}^G(a, b) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sum_{(c,d,i,o) \in Succ_{a,b}} (1 + k \times S_{Succ}^G(c, d))}{|\sum_r^{out}(a) - \sum_u^{out}(b)| + |\sum_r^{out}(b) - \sum_u^{out}(a)| + |Succ_{a,b}|}$$

Figure: Global similarity score ⁴

Global similarity score (Outgoing and incoming transitions)

- Pairwise similarity based on surrounding matching transitions and connected state pairs.
- Attenuation ratio k gives precedence to the closest state pairs.
- **Matching transitions** and distinct transitions.

State-based model comparison (LTS_{Diff} algorithm)

$$S_{Succ}^G(Pa, Pa) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3 + k \times [S_{Succ}^G(St, St) + S_{Succ}^G(Bo, Po) + S_{Succ}^G(Pa, Pa)]}{0 + 0 + 3} = 0.58$$

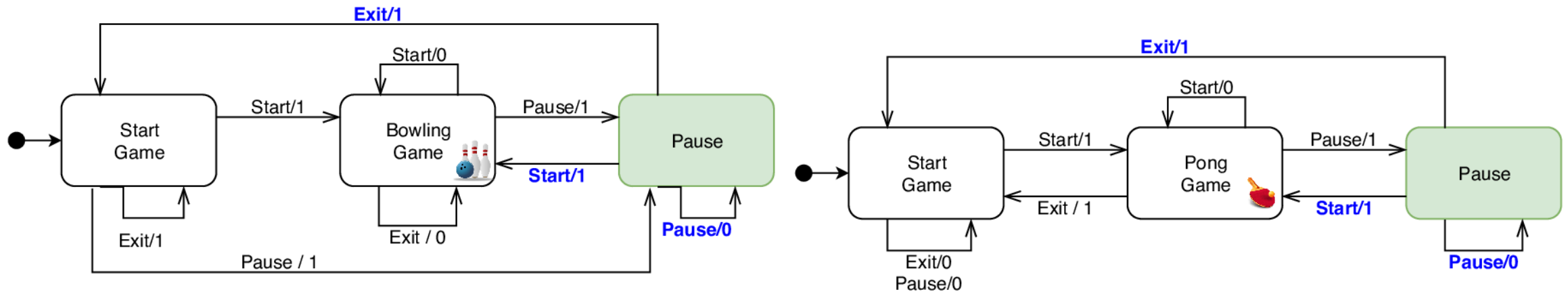


Figure: Two examples of product FSMs and their similarity scores

State-based model comparison (LTS_{Diff})

Pair	(St,St)	(St,Po)	(St,Pa)	(Bo,St)	(Bo,Po)	(Bo,Pa)	(Pa,St)	(Pa,Po)	(Pa,Pa)	#Match
(St,St)	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
(St,Po)	-0.5	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	2
(St,Pa)	-0.5	0.0	8.0	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
(Bo,St)	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
(Bo,Po)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	2
(Bo,Pa)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
(Pa,St)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	2
(Pa,Po)	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	1
(Pa,Pa)	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	3

Table 1: Illustration of a system of linear equations

The FFSM_{Diff} algorithm

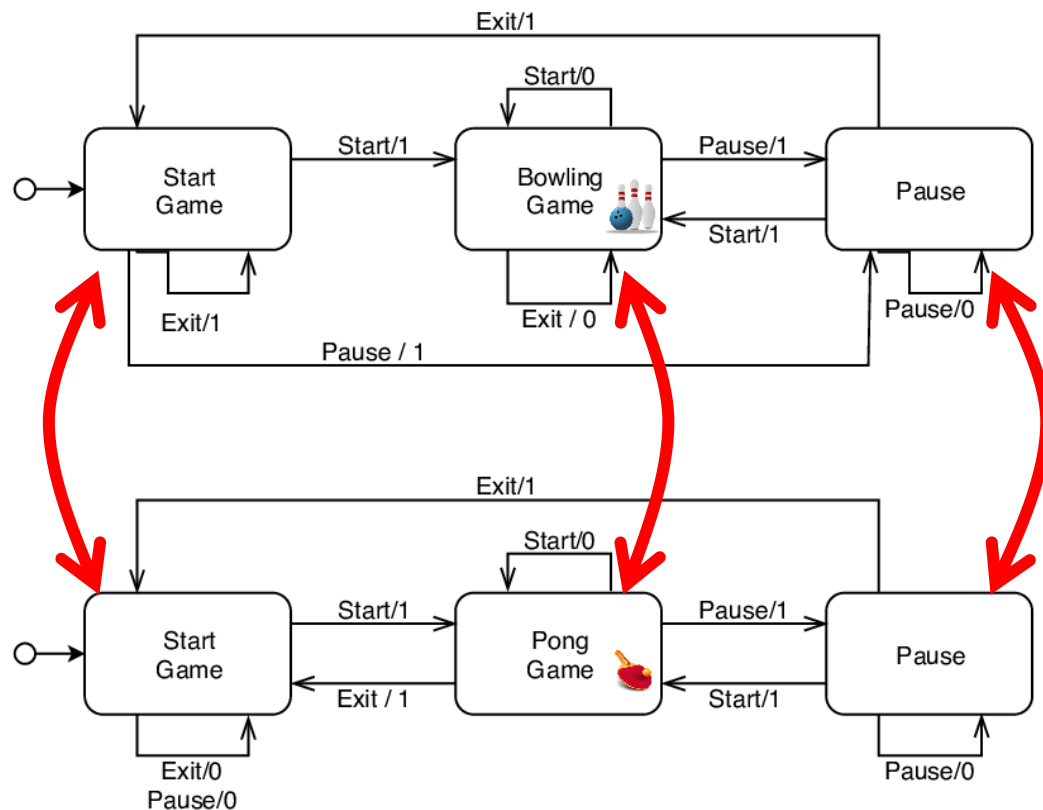


Figure: Two examples of product FSMs

$$\text{pair}(\text{St}, \text{St}) = 0.12$$

$$\text{pair}(\text{St}, \text{Po}) = 0.29$$

$$\text{pair}(\text{St}, \text{Pa}) = 0.28$$

$$\text{pair}(\text{Bo}, \text{St}) = 0.11$$

$$\text{pair}(\text{Bo}, \text{Po}) = 0.31$$

$$\text{pair}(\text{Bo}, \text{Pa}) = 0$$

$$\text{pair}(\text{Pa}, \text{St}) = 0.29$$

$$\text{pair}(\text{Pa}, \text{Po}) = 0.11$$

$$\text{pair}(\text{Pa}, \text{Pa}) = 0.58$$

Figure: Pairwise state similarity

The FFSM_{Diff} algorithm

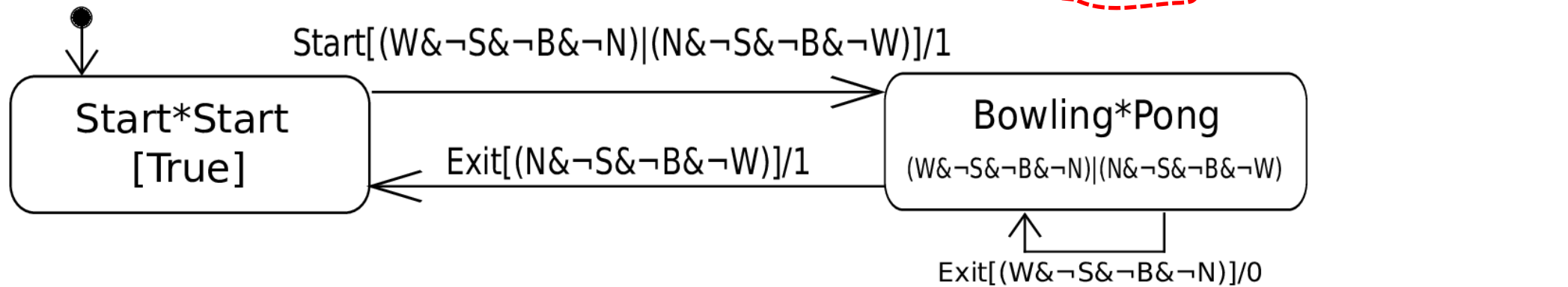


Figure: Fragment of the FFSM learnt from two products of the AGM SPL.

Simplified configuration – Example

$$\rho_{\text{Bowling}} = (W \wedge \neg S \wedge \neg B \wedge \neg N)$$

$$\rho_{\text{Pong}} = (N \wedge \neg S \wedge \neg B \wedge \neg W)$$

EMPIRICAL EVALUATION

Research Questions

RQ1) Effectiveness on learning succinct family models, given the total size of the product pairs under learning

RQ2) Size of learned family models vs. configuration similarity

RQ3) Effectiveness in learning succinct family models, given the total size of the hand-crafted family models

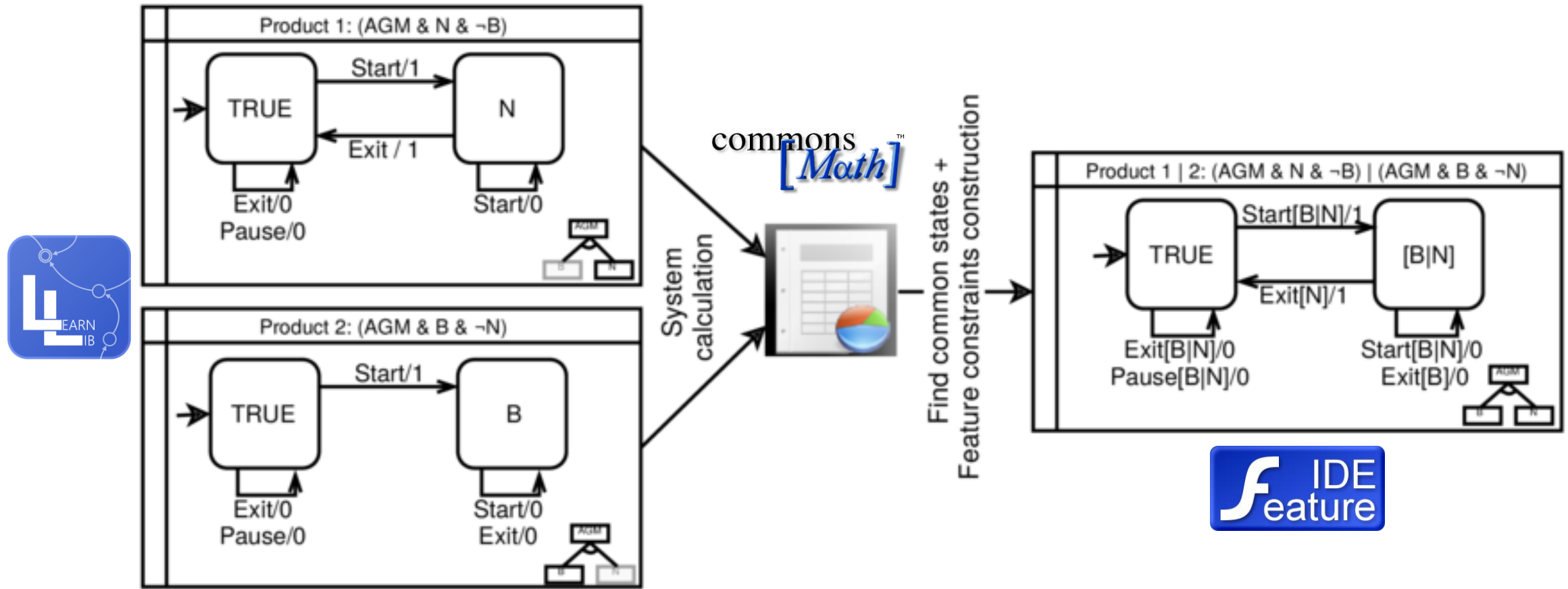
RQ4) Effectiveness on learning precise family models by sampling vs. exhaustive?

Subject Systems

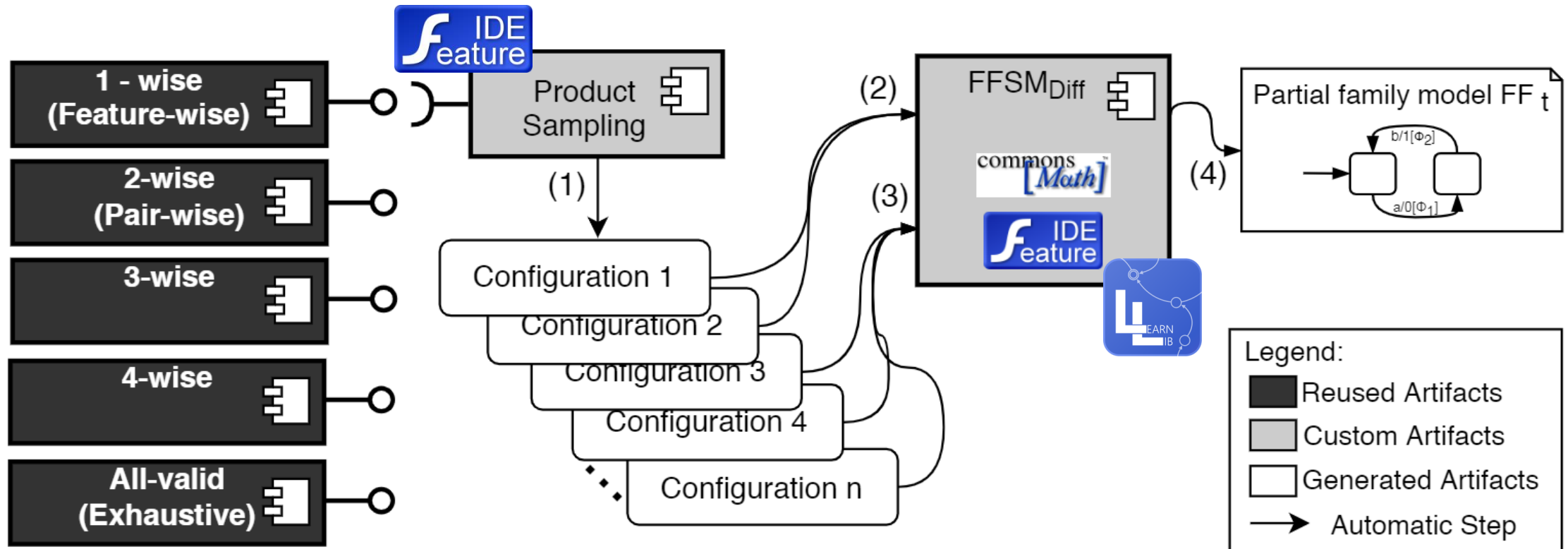
SPL		Feature model		Family model	
ID	Name	Features	Valid conf.	States	Transitions
AGM	Arcade Game Maker	13	6	6	35
VM	Vending Machine	9	20	14	197
WS	Wiper System	8	8	13	112
AEROUUC5	Aero UC5	7	9	25	450
CPTERMINAL	Card Payment	13	30	11	176
MINEPUMP	Minepump	9	32	25	575

Table 10 – Description of the SPLs under learning - Feature and family models

Experiment Design



Experiment Design (cont.)



ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

Analysis of Results (RQ1 and RQ3 – Size of Product Pairs/Handcrafted)

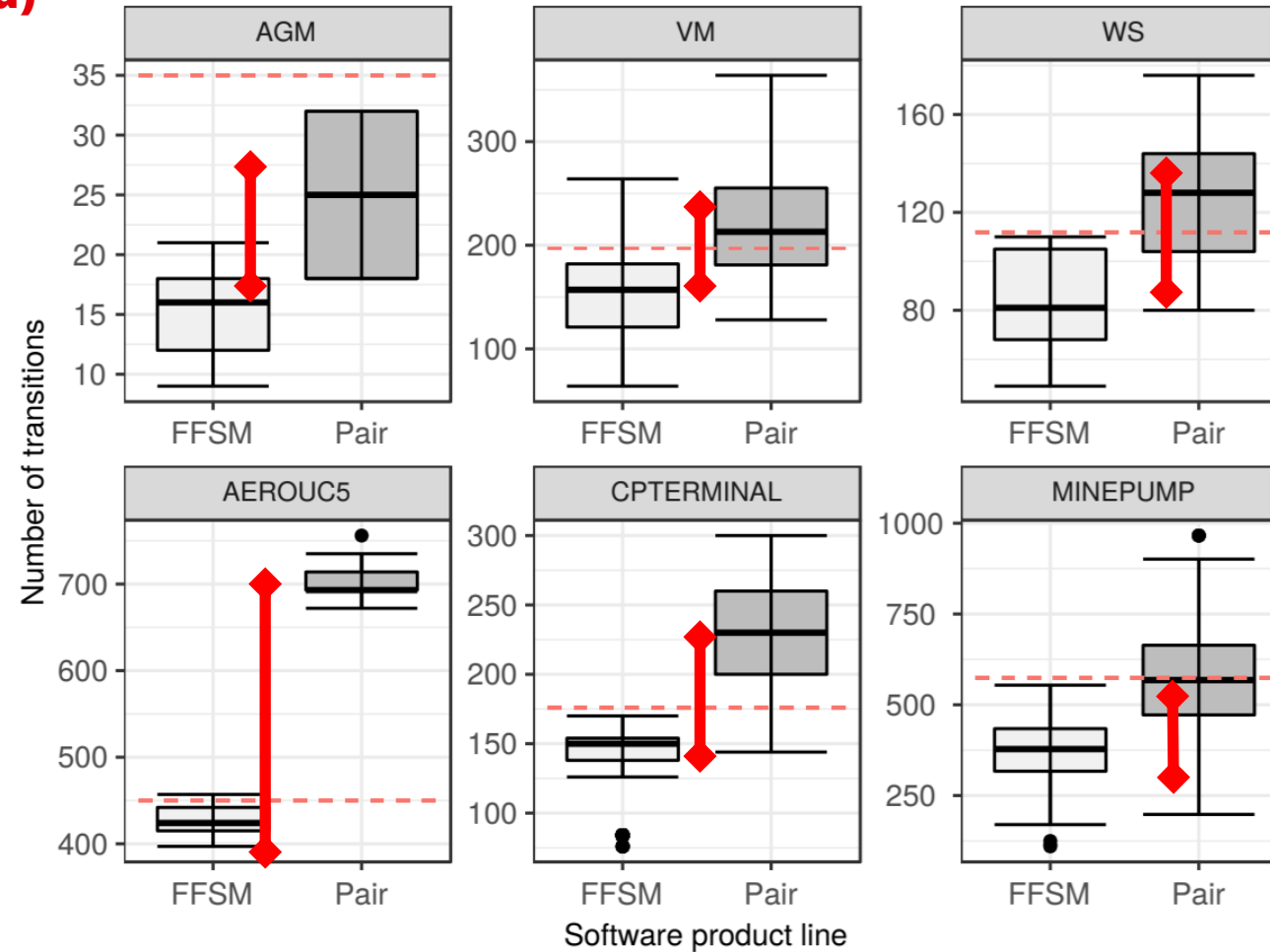


Figure 26 – Number of transitions in the learned FFSMs and pairs of products

Analysis of Results (RQ2 – Configuration similarity)

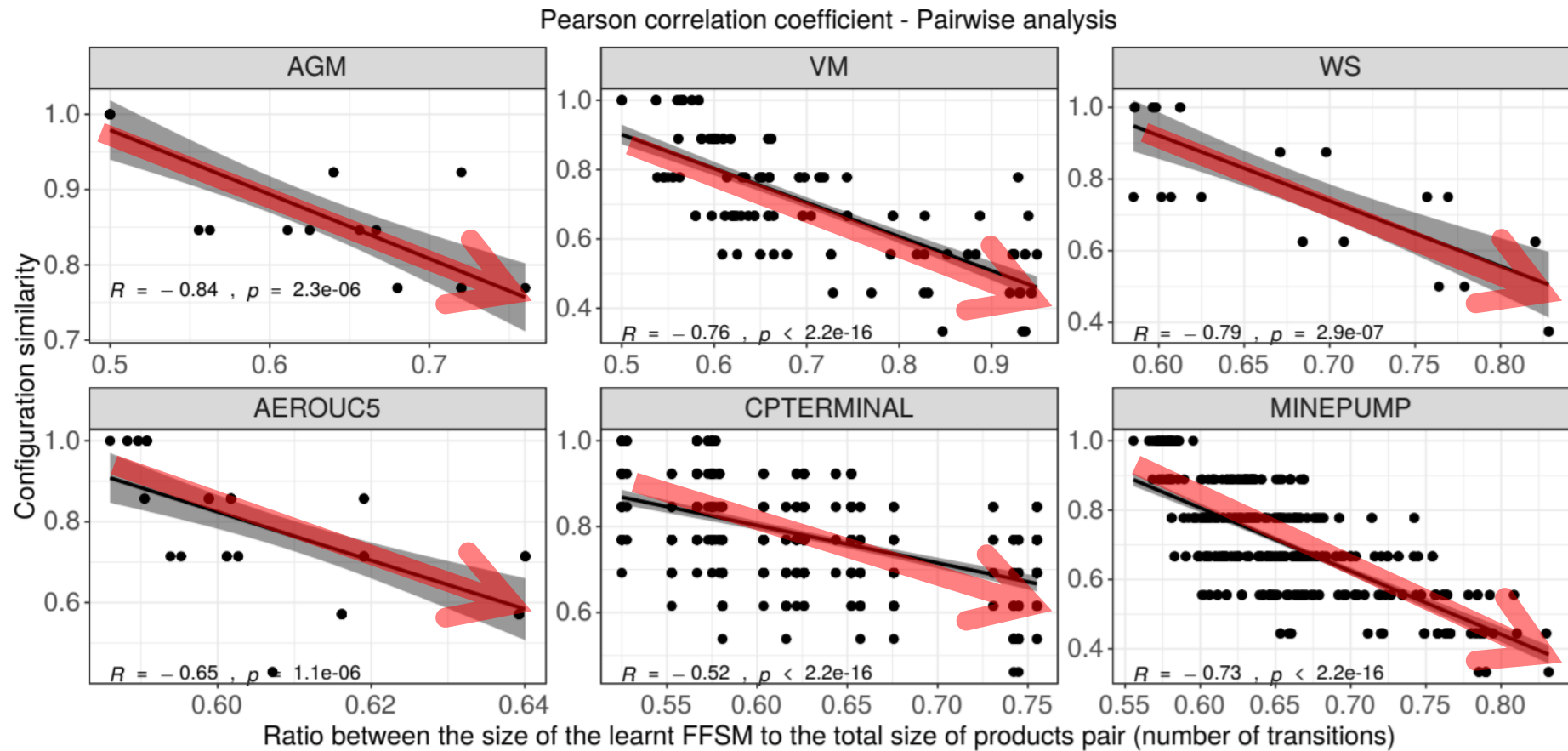
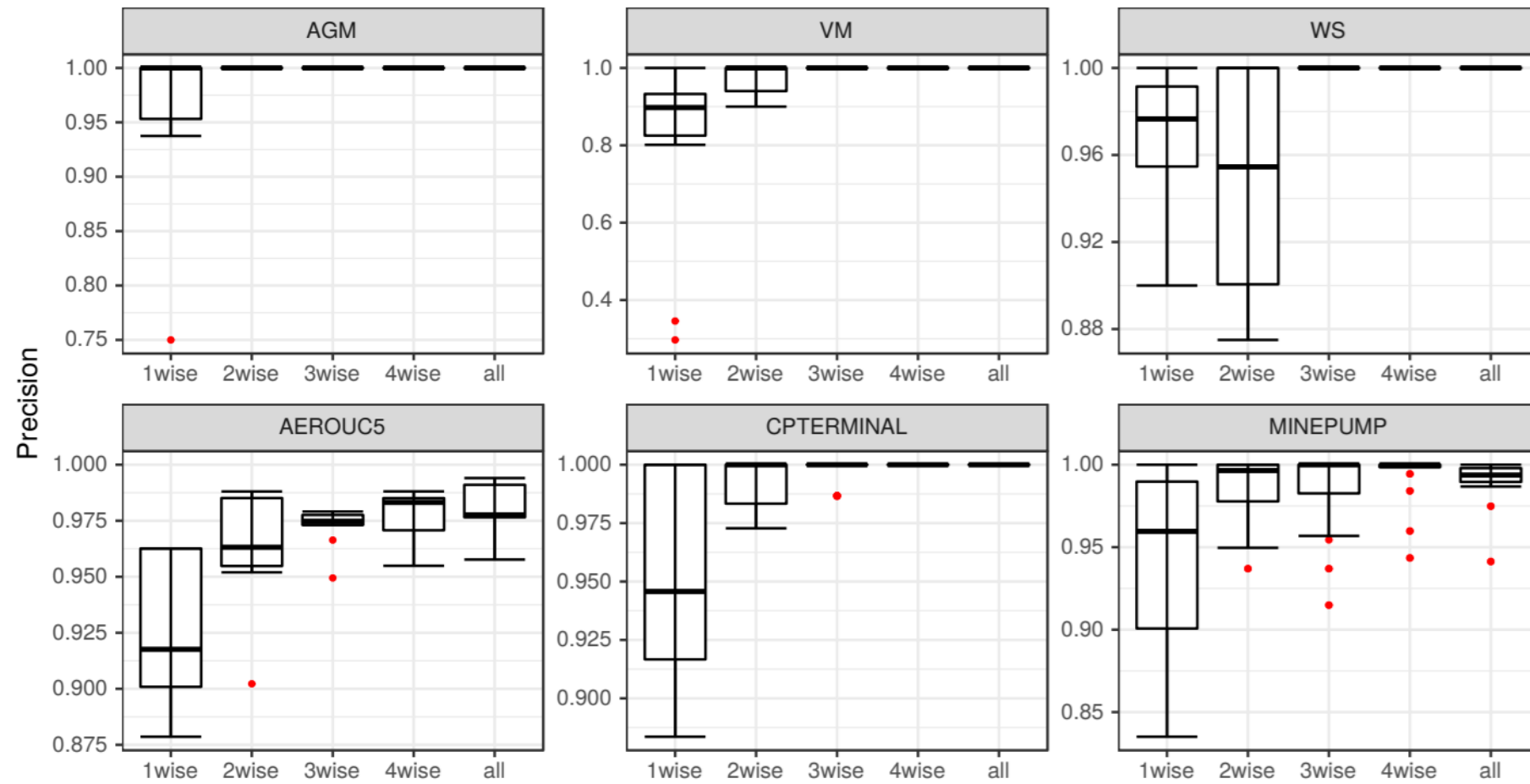


Figure 28 – Scatter plots for the relationship between the normalized size of the learned FFSM and configuration similarity

Analysis of Results (RQ4 – Learning by Sampling)

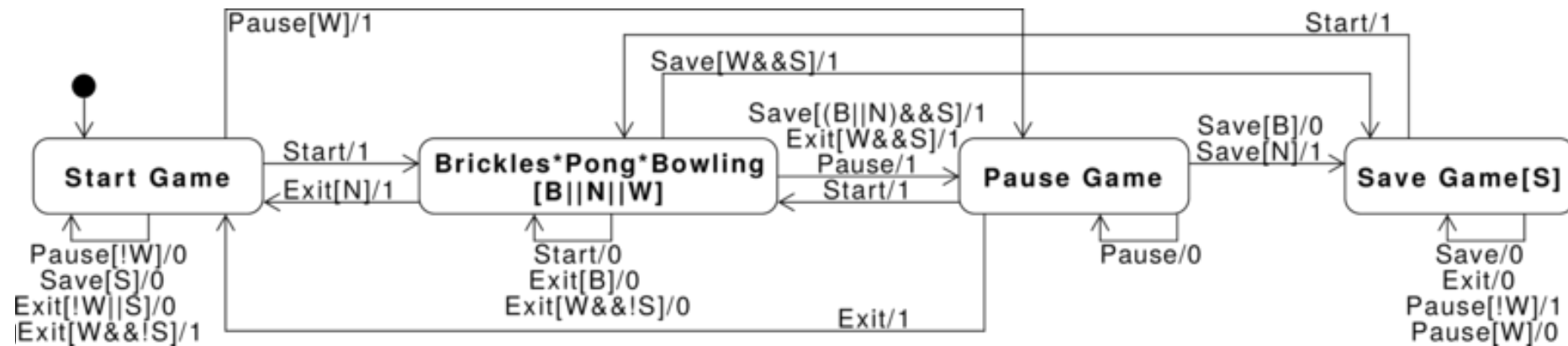


More precise family models

Figure 31 – Model precision by sampling criteria

Higher values of T

Analysis of Results (RQ4 – Learning by Sampling)



Analysis of Results (Software artifacts)

damascenodiego / learningFFSM

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damascenodiego and damascenodiego EMSE Journal URL added ✓ 4233325 9 minutes ago 253 commits

FFSM_diff	project structure refactored based on the recommendations of https://...	5 months ago
docs	EMSE Journal URL added	9 minutes ago
experiments	web page updated	5 months ago
.gitignore	logs	2 years ago

README.md

The Featured Finite State Machine Learning project (aka FFSM_Diff)

This repository contains the open source and open data from the Featured Finite State Machine Learning project. This project is a result of the PhD research of Carlos Diego Nascimento Damasceno at the Universidade de Sao Paulo under the supervision of Adenilso Simao and Mohammad Mousavi.

This repository is organized as follows:

In folder `FFSM_diff`, we have the Java project of the FFSM_Diff algorithm. This project can be opened using the Eclipse IDE and JDK version 1.8.

In folder `Benchmark_SPL`, there is a set of SPLs that can be used as subject systems. These SPLs are available as (F)FSM and FTS models.

In folder `docs`, you find the webpage of the FFSM_Diff project.

In folder `experiments`, you find the directories containing the open data artifacts generated from studies using the FFSM_Diff algorithm. These sub-folders are organized based on the project structure and naming conventions from https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-32489-6_17.

Currently, this project has been used in two studies:

- Learning from Difference @ SPLC2019 (Size: ~22MB)
- Learning by Sampling @ EMSE2020 (Size: ~46MB)

About

The FFSM_Diff project - An automated approach for learning family models from software product lines

damascenodiego.github.io/learningffsm...

Readme

Releases 4

Learning By Sampling @ EMSE Latest on 26 Dec 2020

+ 3 releases

Packages

No packages published

Languages

Java 33.4%	TeX 27.6%
M 21.6%	Python 6.4%
R 5.7%	Shell 3.2%
Other 2.1%	



<https://github.com/damascenodiego/learningFFSM>

FINAL REMARKS

Summary



1. Learn fresh FFSMs from products pairs
 - Especially if there is high feature reuse (i.e., configuration similarity)
2. Incorporate new product behaviour into an existing FFSM
 - Family model recovery (e.g., reverse engineering, re-engineering)
3. Sampling lead to models as precise as those from exhaustive learning
 - Higher “T” values lead to higher coverage
 - Sampling can be helpful to family model learning

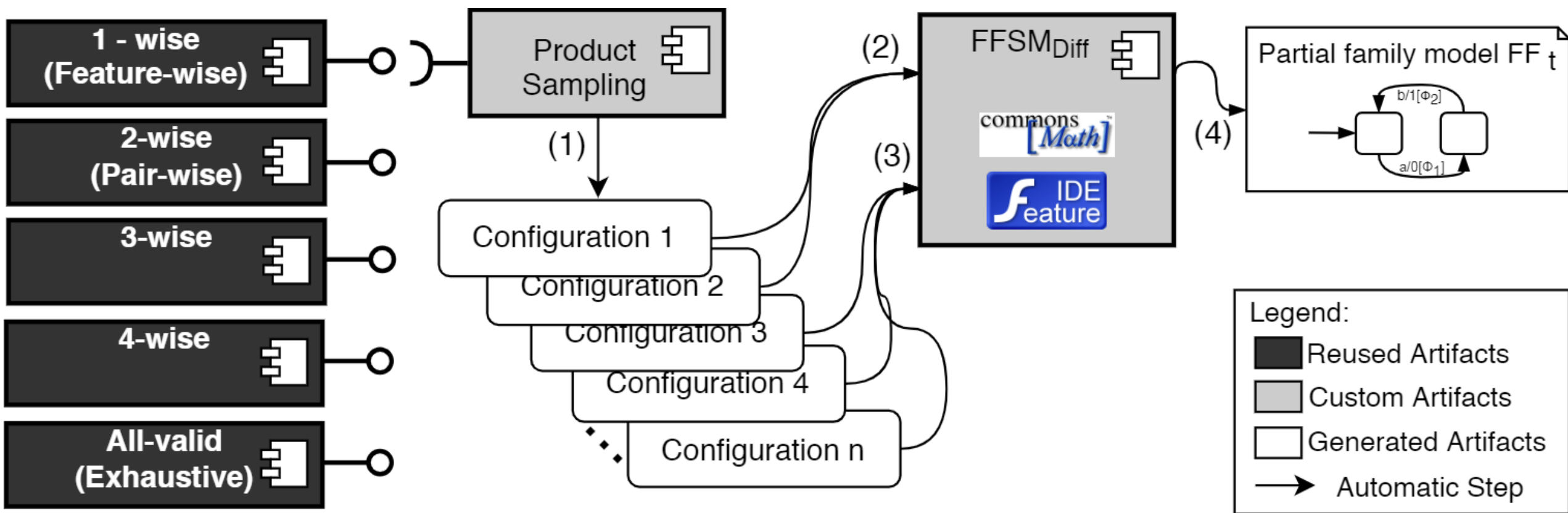
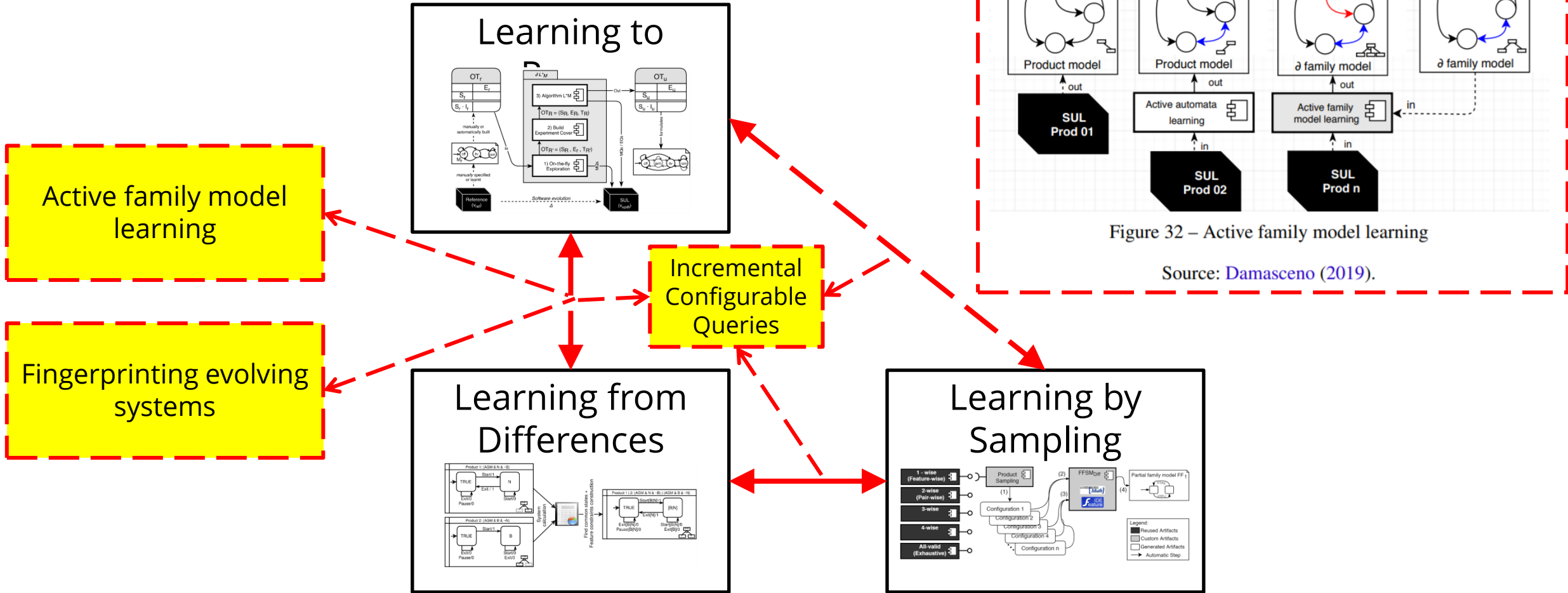


Fig. 8: Experiment design - Learning FFSMs by product sampling

Future Work



THANK YOU

