



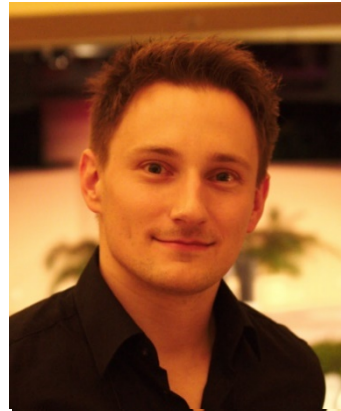
Steven She

UWaterloo



Rafael Lotufo

Aurix Networks Inc.



Thorsten Berger

Chalmers / University  
of Gothenburg



Andrzej Wasowski

ITU Copenhagen



Krzysztof Czarnecki

UWaterloo

# the variability model of the Linux kernel

presented at **VaMoS 2010**

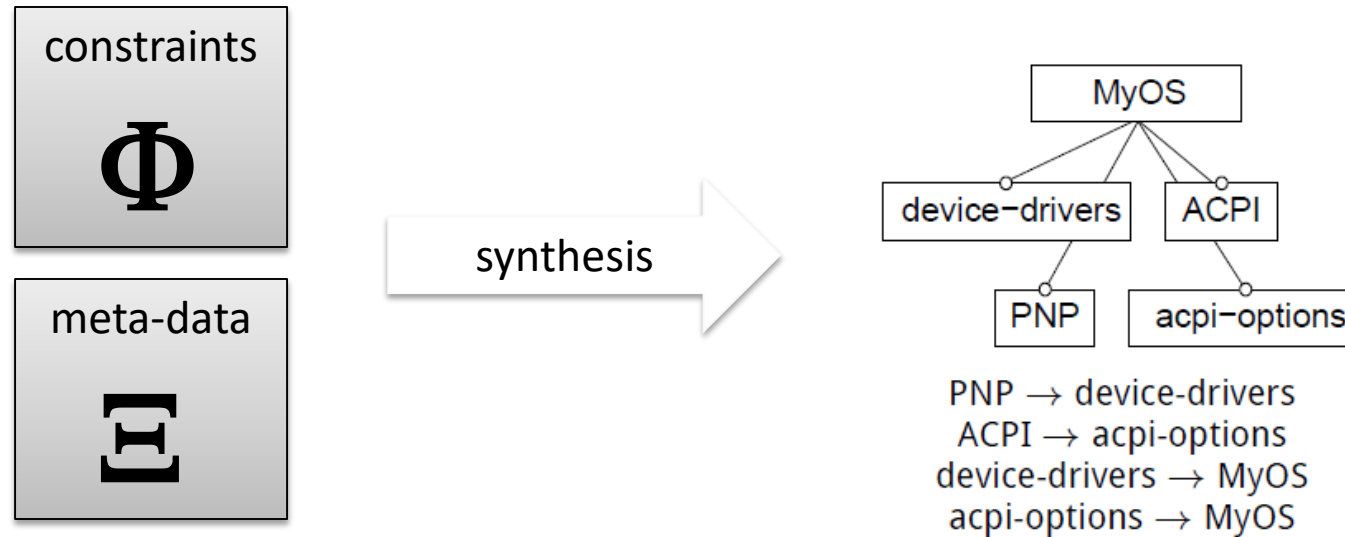
received **VaMoS 2020** most influential paper award

start of my PhD studies

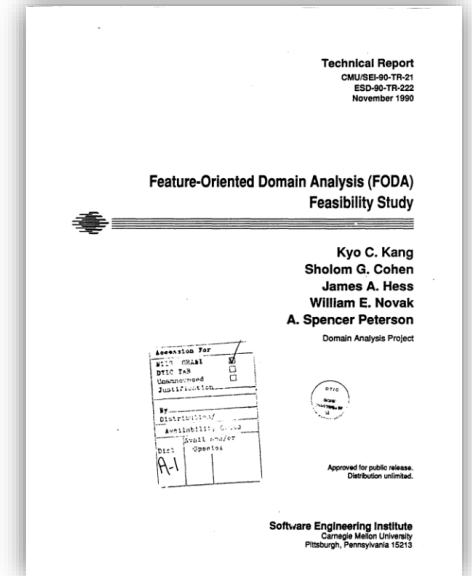


2009

# goal: feature model synthesis



- Czarnecki, Wasowski. *Feature diagrams and logics: There and back again*. SPLC. 2007
- Benavides, Trinidad, Ruiz-Cortés. *Automated reasoning on feature models*. CAiSE 2005.
- Batory. *Feature models, grammars, and propositional formulas*. SPLC. 2005

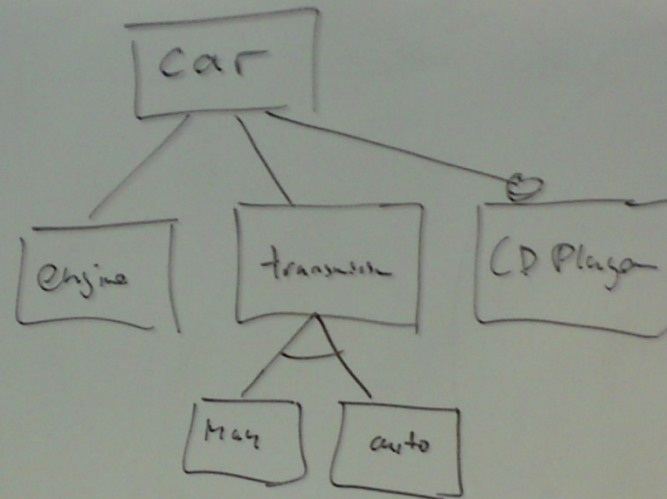


**1616 citations** (January 11, 2010)

**4856 citations** (now!)

**thousands of publications build upon feature modeling:  
model configuration, analysis, evolution, verification, reverse-engineering**

Professor, we need a **real** feature model!



# problem: toy models

propositional models

#	Name	Creation Date	Details and Download
1.	Car PL	2009	<a href="#">Click</a>
2.	rttrt		<a href="#">Click</a>
3.	Phone sple		<a href="#">Click</a>
4.	e-shop	2011	<a href="#">Click</a>
5.	Phone		<a href="#">Click</a>
6.	AvionFEatures		<a href="#">Click</a>
.....			
179.	Billing		<a href="#">Click</a>
180.	Coche ecologico		<a href="#">Click</a>
181.	xtext		<a href="#">Click</a>
182.	Printers		<a href="#">Click</a>
183.	Electronic Shopping		<a href="#">Click</a>

SPLIT 3-CNF Feature Model Generator - Marcilio Mendonca - Sept 2009 (alfa version) - ...

This software generates 3-CNF Feature Models, i.e., models in which the cross-tree constraints (CTC) are represented by a Random 3-CNF Formula

Hover mouse over textfields to see tooltip descriptions

**Collection Information**

Name: MyCollection  
Size: 10  
Output Directory: c:\my\_feature\_models\

**Feature Tree Information**

Size (# of features) [>1]: 100  
% of Mandatory features [0-100]: 25  
% of Optional features [0-100]: 25  
% of Alternative (OR) features [0-100]: 25  
% of Exclusive (XOR) features [0-100]: 25  
Minimum Branching Factor [>= 0]: 1  
Maximum Branching Factor [>= Minimum factor]: 6  
Maximum Size for Feature Groups [> 1]: 6

**Cross-Tree Constraints Information (Random 3-CNF Formula)**

% of Feature Tree Variables To Be Considered [0-100]: 20  
Clause Density [>= 0.0]: 1.0  
Model Consistency: Generate CONSISTENT models ONLY

>> <<

Generate Cancel

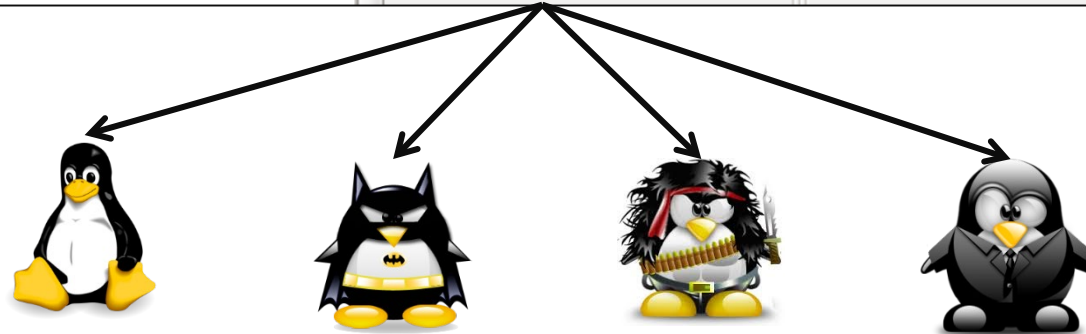
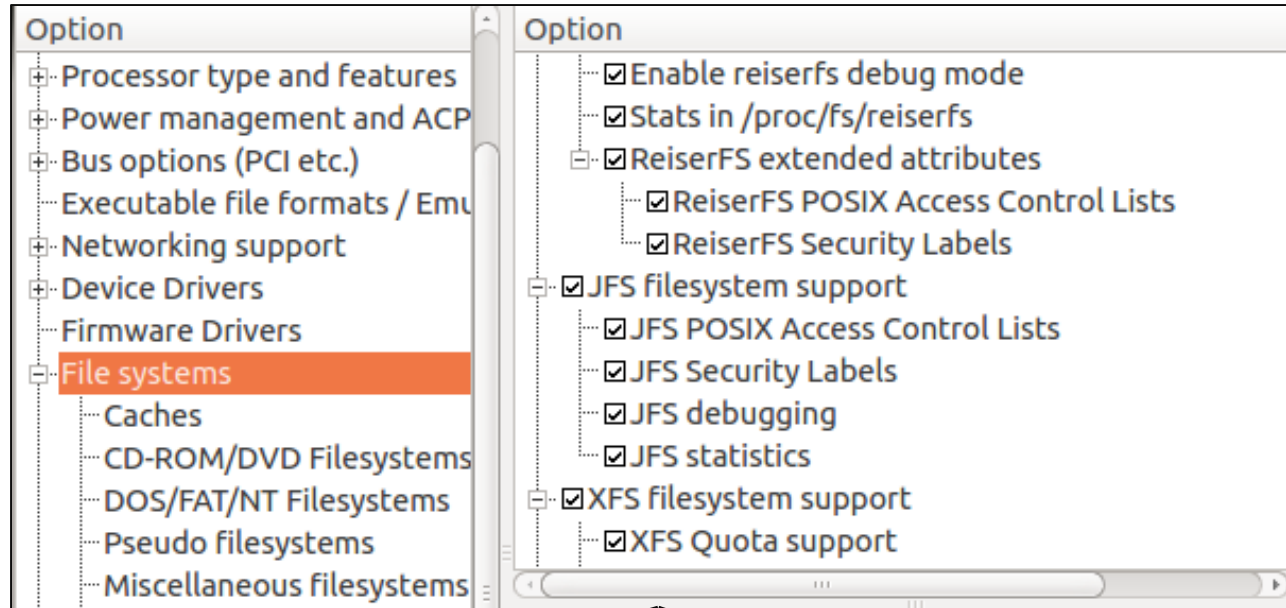
This software generates 3-CNF Feature Models. For details please see publication below:  
M. Mendonca, A. Wasowski, K. Czarnicki: SAT-Based Analysis of Feature Models is Easy, Proceedings of SPLC 2009, San Francisco, USA

IMPORTANT: The models are generated based on the parameters indicated above. It is important to note that some of these parameters are conflicting. For instance, if the clause density is too high it might not be possible to generate consistent models. Also, conflicts can cause a significant delay in the generation process as the system will

SPLIT model repository  
www.splot-research.org

# highly configurable systems software

Linux kernel  
now ~15,000 options  
(features)



# not the first looking at Linux and benchmarking

Sincero, Schirmeier, Schröder-Preikschat, Spinczyk. **Is the Linux Kernel a Software Product Line?**. *OSSPL*. 2007

Sincero, Schröder-Preikschat. **The Linux Kernel Configurator as a Feature Modeling Tool**. *ASPL*. 2008

Tartler, Sincero, Schröder-Preikschat, Lohmann. **Dead or Alive: Finding zombie features in the Linux kernel**. *FOSD*. 2009.

Segura, Cortés. **Benchmarking on the Automated Analyses of Feature Models: A Preliminary Roadmap**. *VaMoS*. 2009

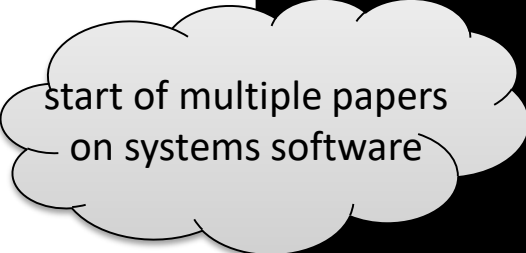


# The Variability Model of the Linux Kernel

Steven She, Rafael Lotufo, Thorsten Berger,  
Krzysztof Czarnecki, Andrzej Wąsowski

University of Waterloo  
University of Leipzig  
IT University of Copenhagen

January 26, 2010



start of multiple papers  
on systems software

A thought bubble graphic with a large main bubble and three smaller circles leading to it from the bottom left.

# Kconfig declaration

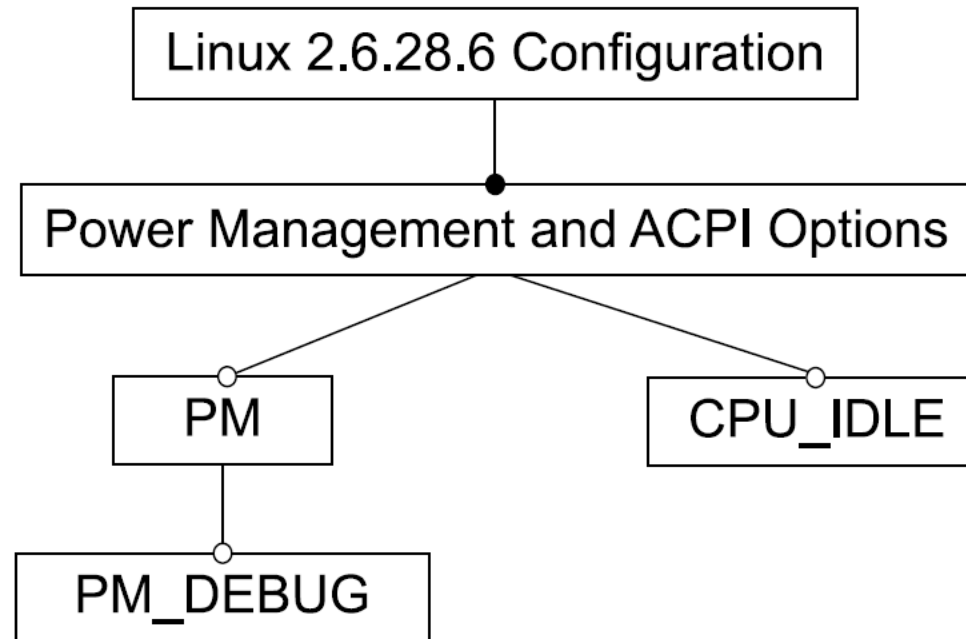
```
menu "Power management and ACPI options"
  depends on !X86_VOYAGER

  config PM
    bool "Power Management support"
    depends on !IA64_HP_SIM
    ---help---
        "Power Management" means that ...

  config PM_DEBUG
    bool "Power Management Debug Support"
    depends on PM

  config CPU_IDLE
    bool "CPU idle PM support"
    default ACPI
endmenu
```

# Kconfig feature model



PM\_MENU → ¬X86\_VOYAGER

PM → ¬IA64\_HP\_SIM

ACPI ↔ CPU\_IDLE

# Kconfig goes well beyond feature modeling!

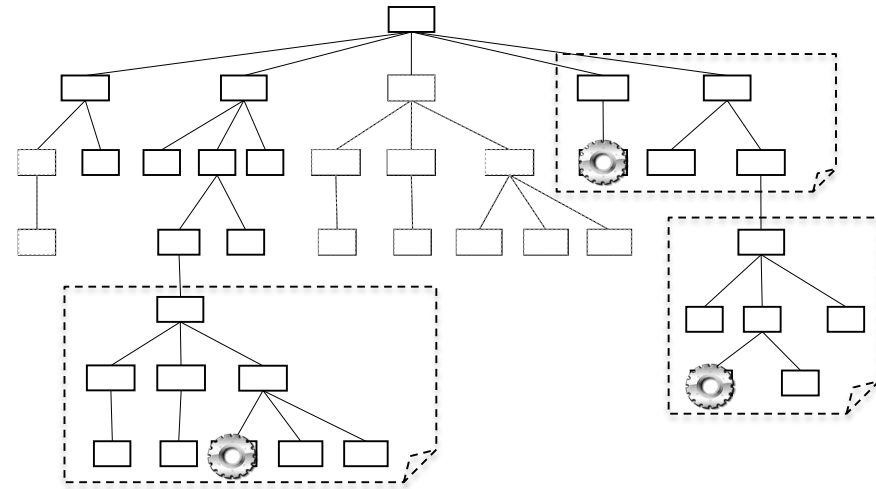
scalability concepts

visibility

modularization

derived defaults /  
derived features

hierarchy manipulation



expressive constraints

three-state logics (follows Kleene's rules) for binding modes

comparison, arithmetic, and String operators

domain-specific vocabulary

# Linux KConfig → Feature Model

Analyzed four aspects of the Linux 2.6.28.6 Kconfig model in terms of feature modeling concepts:

- characterized features,
- model hierarchy,
- constraints,
- and natural language properties.

# Comparing with published models

Compared Linux statistics with 32 published models<sup>1</sup>.

- 19 models - software product lines
- 8 models - other product lines (e.g. hardware, business)
- 5 models - domain models (e.g. eCommerce systems)

**Only 5 models describe real, existing software systems**

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<sup>1</sup><http://www.splot-research.org>

# Linux feature statistics

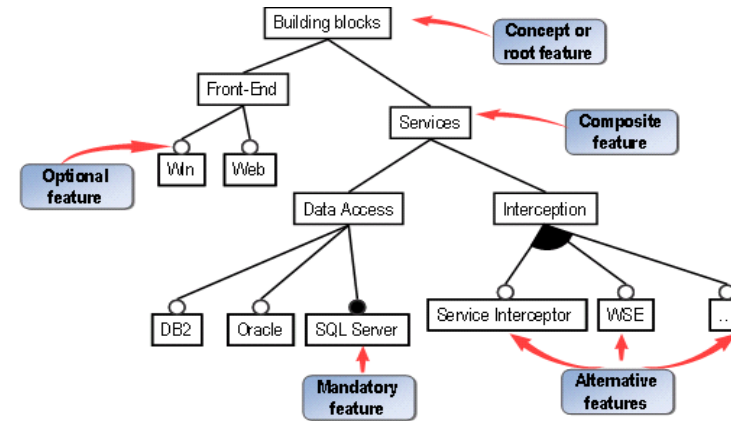
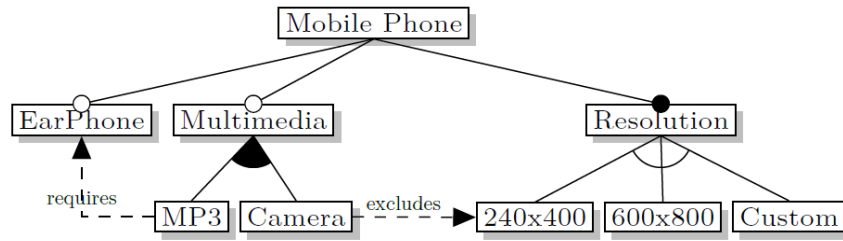
Kconfig Concept	Features	Mand.	Grouped	XOR + OR
Config	5323	0	146	0
Non / User-Sel.	547 + 4744			
Boolean	2005	0	136	0
Tristate	3130	0	10	0
Int	132	132	0	0
Hex	29	29	0	0
String	27	27	0	0
Menu	71	38	0	0
Choice	32	31	0	30 + 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5426</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>30 + 2</b>

# Published models vs. Linux

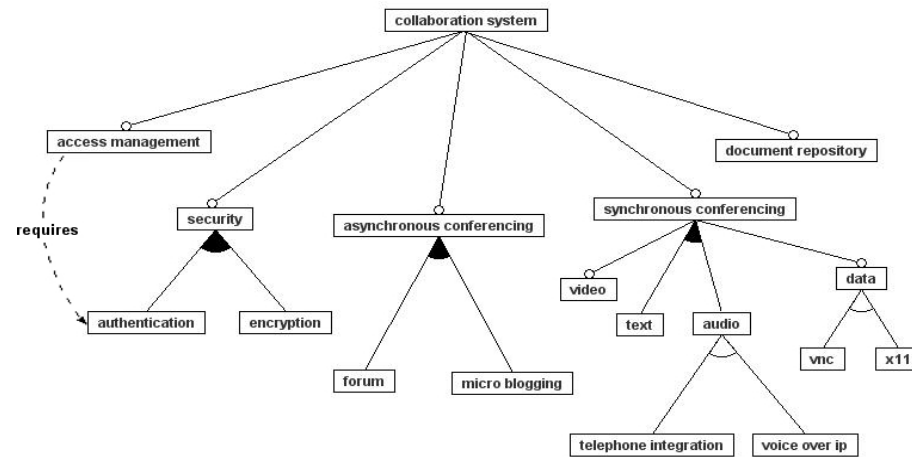
Concept	Published Models (%)			Linux (%)
	median	min	max	
mandatory features	25	0	66	4.74
grouped features	44	0	75	2.69
groups	16	0	35	0.59
XOR	9	0	30	0.55
OR	6	0	16	0.04



# published models

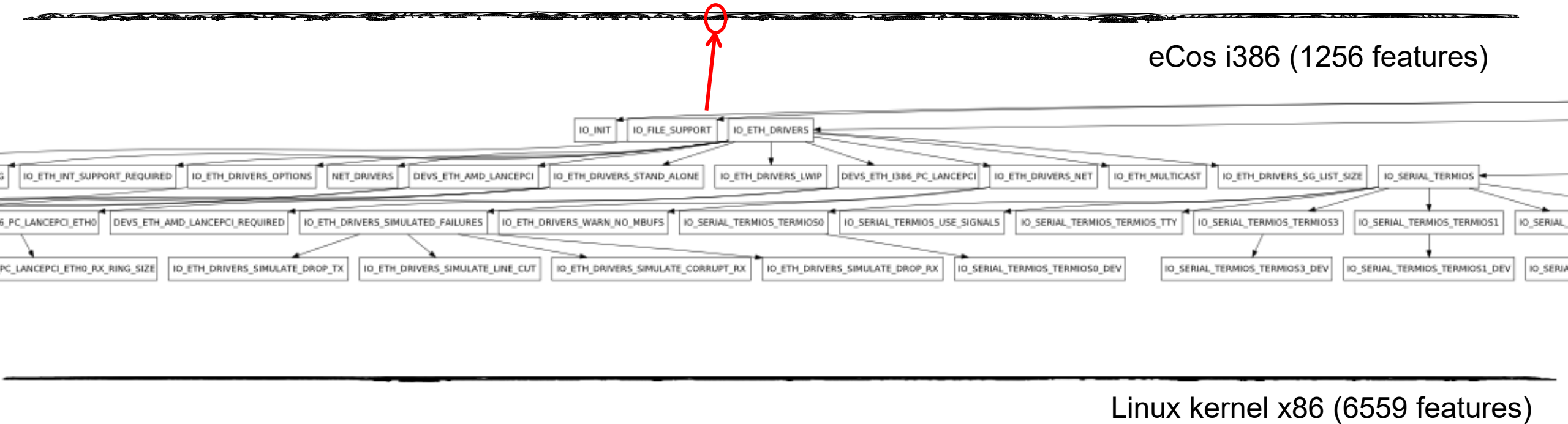


[msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa925157.aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa925157.aspx)



[code.google.com/p/dslvariantmanagement/wiki/DemoShowCase](http://code.google.com/p/dslvariantmanagement/wiki/DemoShowCase)

# systems software models



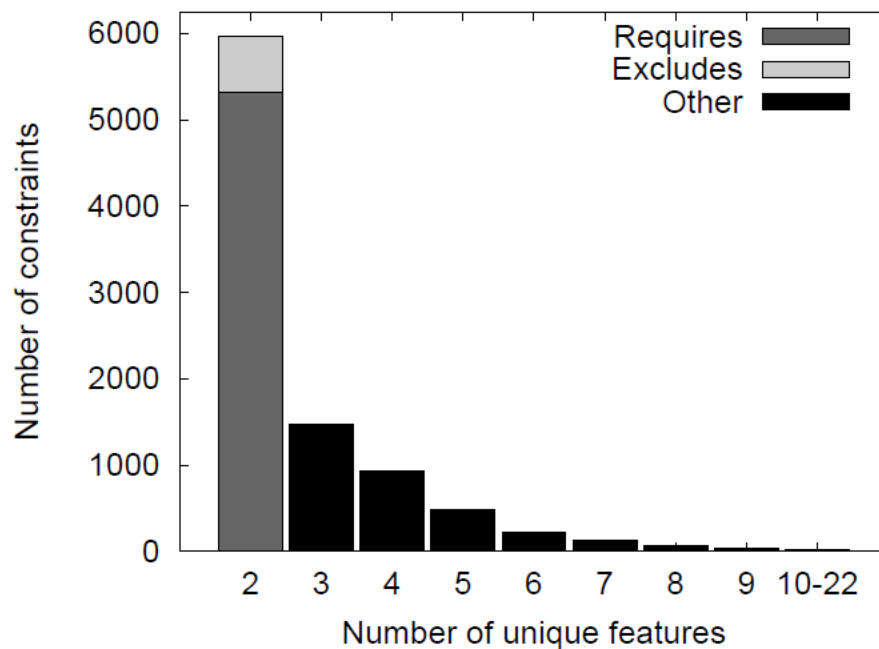
# Code-granularity of features

Two heuristics for automatic feature selection in the Linux configurator: *allyes*, *allno*.

Metric	allyes	allno	$\Delta$	$\theta$
Features	3,448	61	3387	1
Files	10,326	973	9,353	2.76
SLOC	4,266,171	210,302	4,055,869	1,197.48

$$\Delta_i = \mathbf{allyes}_i - \mathbf{allno}_i; \theta_i = \Delta_i / \Delta_1$$

# Constraint statistics



- 9291 constraints
- 82% features referenced
- 89% requires constraints
- some v. large constraints

**Significant number of cross-tree constraints!**

# systems software models

Berger, She, Lotufo, Wasowski, Czarnecki, *A Study of Variability Models and Languages in the Systems Software Domain*. IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering. 2013.

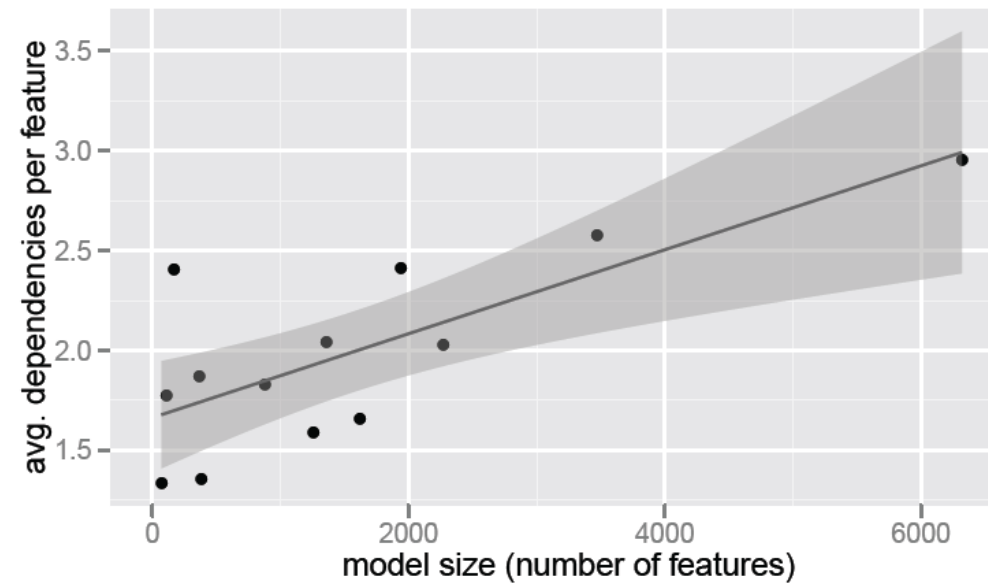
Lotufo, She, Berger, Czarnecki, Wasowski, *Evolution of the Linux Kernel Variability Model*. SPLC. 2010.

dependency graph is still sparse

linear dependency between size of model and dependencies  
(confirmed in temporal studies)



good news!



indicates that feature-based architectures scale well

# Identifiers, prompts and descriptions

```
config PM
  bool "Power Management support"
  depends on !IA64_HP_SIM
  ---help---
```

"Power Management" means that parts of your computer are shut off or put into a power conserving "sleep" mode if they are not being used. There are two competing standards for doing this: APM and ACPI. If you want to use either one, say Y here and then also to the requisite support below.

Power Management is most important for battery powered laptop computers; if you have a laptop, check out the Linux Laptop home page on the WWW at <http://www.linux-on-laptops.com/> or Tuxmobil - Linux on Mobile Computers at <http://www.tuxmobil.org/> and the Battery Powered Linux mini-HOWTO, available from <http://www.tldp.org/docs.htmlhowto>.

# Natural language properties

artifact	no. of characters			no. of words		
	median	min	max	median	min	max
identifiers	13	2	58	2	1	9
prompts	27	2	82	4	1	13
description	-	-	-	29	2	392

## Size of textual artifacts

text source	most frequent domain terms					
identifier	<i>usb</i>	<i>snd</i>	<i>md</i>	<i>serial</i>	<i>fb</i>	<i>debug</i>
prompt	<i>usb</i>	<i>ethernet</i>	<i>pci</i>	<i>intel</i>	<i>scsi</i>	<i>pcmcia</i>
description	<i>usb</i>	<i>linux</i>	<i>scsi</i>	<i>ethernet</i>	<i>pci</i>	<i>howto</i>

## Top domain terms

# Conclusions



bitbucket.org/tberger/  
variability-models

- Low number of mandatory features and groups. ○
- Each feature crosses roughly 2.8 source files and 1200 SLOC.
- Average leaf depth of 4, many single childs and long tail. ○
- Significant number and size of cross-tree constraints.

---

<sup>1</sup>Available for download at <http://fm.gsdlab.org> ○



# impact

together with follow-up works on systems software: >650 citations

used to evaluate new techniques for:

## quality assurance

Chen, Nair, Krishna, Menzies. *"Sampling" as a Baseline Optimizer for Search-Based Software Engineering*. IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering. 2019.

A. von Rhein. *Analysis Strategies for Configurable Systems*. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Passau, 2016.

Johansen, Haugen, Fleurey. *An Algorithm for Generating t-wise Covering Arrays from Large Feature Models*. SPLC. 2012.

...

## evolution of feature models

Knüppel, Thüm, Mennicke, Meinicke, Schaefer. *Is there a Mismatch Between Real-World Feature Models and Product-Line Research?*. FSE. 2017.

Arcaini, Gargantini, Vavassori. *Automated Repairing of Variability Models*. SPLC, 2017.

...

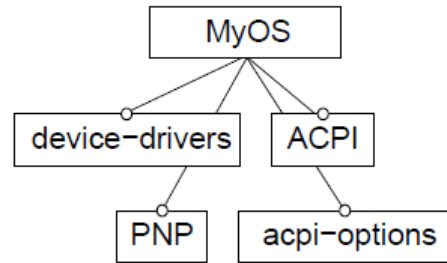
## automated software configuration

Xiong, Zhang, Hubaux, She, Wang, Czarnecki. *Range Fixes: Interactive Error Resolution for Software Configuration*. IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering. 2014.

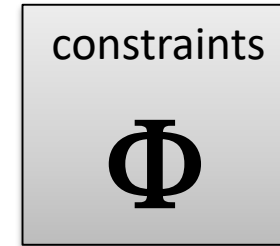
Krieter, Thüm, Schulze, Schröter, Saake. *Propagating Configuration Decisions with Modal Implication Graphs*. ICSE. 2018.

...

# Kconfig semantics are highly intricate



PNP → device-drivers  
ACPI → acpi-options  
device-drivers → MyOS  
acpi-options → MyOS



**LVAT**



**Undertaker**



**Kconfigreader**



**kconfig-sat**



**kclause**

# conclusion

Kconfig was and is still a mess (but a very useful mess)

impact and relevance

we did not really foresee it!

moving from the state shown by SPLOT to the community working with real and complex systems

methodological impact on feature modeling researchers

moved our careers strongly towards work with real cases

helped the community to publish in mainstream SE venues (among other factors)

thousands of publications build upon feature modeling:  
model configuration, analysis, evolution, verification, reverse-engineering

Introduction Linux Study Conclusions Extra

# The Variability Model of the Linux Kernel

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January 26, 2010

The Variability Model of the Linux Kernel 1/18

Berger, She, Lotufo, Wasowski, Czarnecki. A Study of Variability Models and Languages in the Systems Software Domain, IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering, 2013.

## systems software models

eCos i386 (1256 features)

Linux kernel x86 (6559 features)

18

Introduction Linux Study Conclusions Extra

## Conclusions

- Low number of mandatory features and groups.
- Each feature crosses roughly 2.8 source files and 1200 SLOC.
- Average leaf depth of 4, many single childs and long tail.
- Significant number and size of cross-tree constraints.

<sup>1</sup>Available for download at <http://fm.gsd1ab.org>

The Variability Model of the Linux Kernel 18/18

## the variability model of the Linux kernel

Steven She, Rafael Lotufo, Thorsten Berger, Andrzej Wasowski, Krzysztof Czarnecki