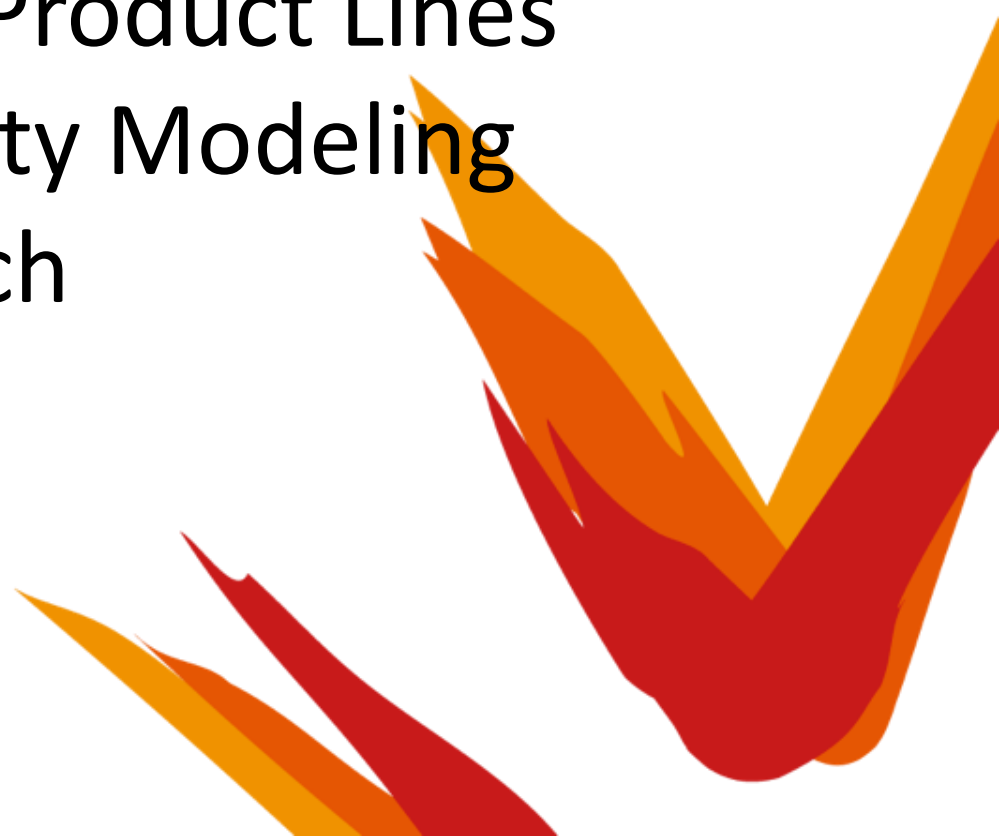


Achieving Run-time Evolution of Dynamic Software Product Lines through a Variability Modeling Approach

Lorena Arcega

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Index

- Introduction
- Background
- Evolution challenges
- Evolution strategy
- Case Study
- Conclusions



Introduction

Dynamic Software Product Lines (DSPLs) extend existing product line engineering approaches by moving their capabilities at run-time.



Introduction

Software evolution has emerged as a key research field in software engineering.



Introduction

However, Dynamic Software Product Lines (DSPLs) evolution has not yet deserved enough attention.



Introduction

This work addresses the use of DSPLs to achieve the evolution by means of integrating new developed components.



Background

PervML DSL

DSL for describing pervasive systems using high-level abstraction concepts.

J. Muñoz. *Model Driven Development of Pervasive Systems. Building a Software Factory*. PhD thesis, Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, 2008.



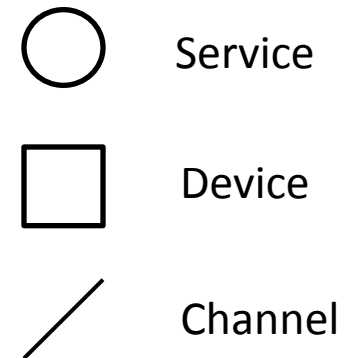
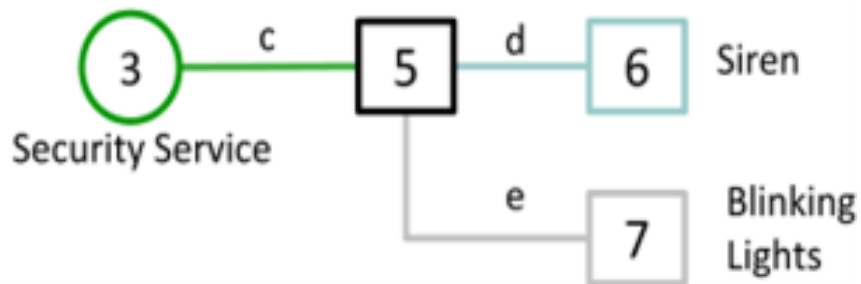
Background

PervML Model

Illumination
Service



Alarm



Background

Feature Modelling

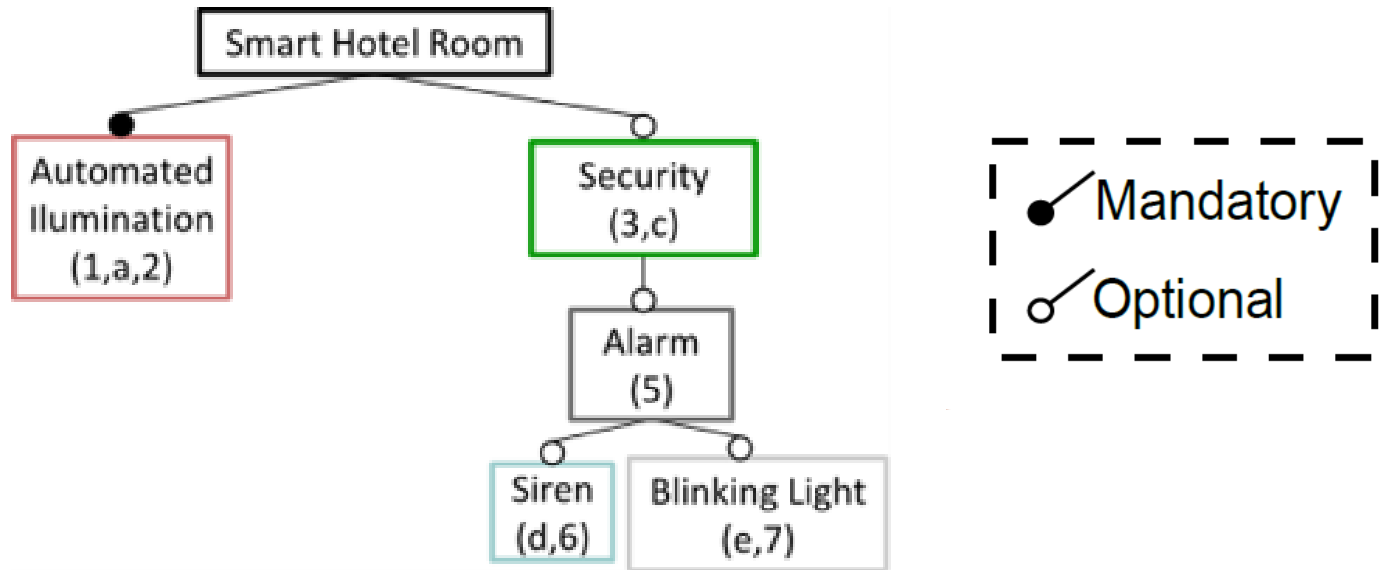
A widely used formalism for modeling and reasoning about commonality and variability of a system.

S. She, R. Lotufo, T. Berger, A. Wąsowski and K. Czarnecki. *Reverse Engineering Feature Models*. In Proceedings of the 33rd International Conference on Software Engineering, ICSE'11.



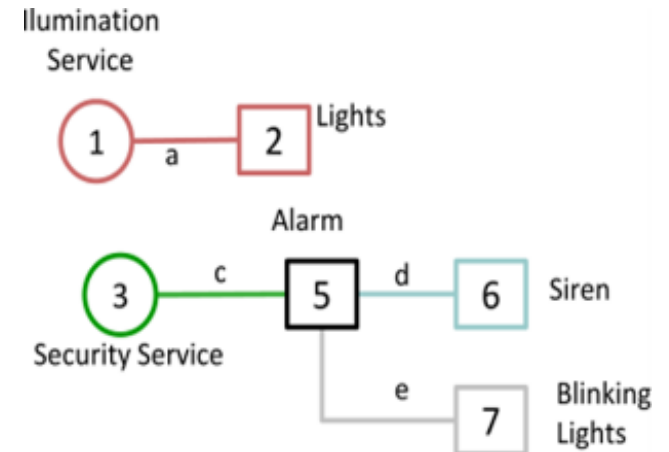
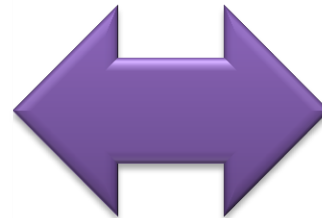
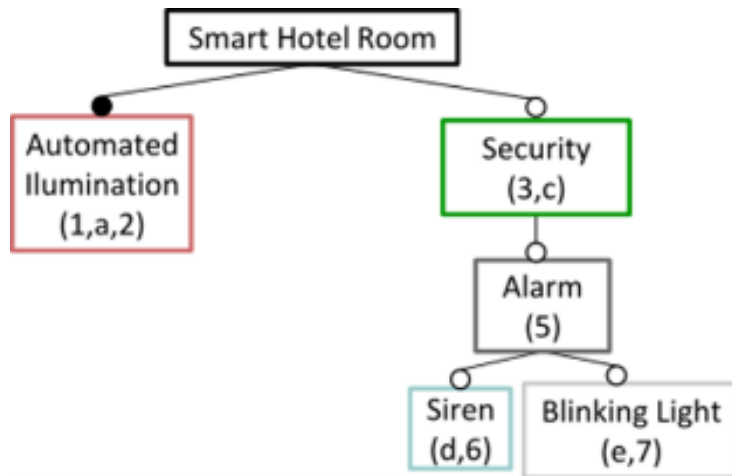
Background

Feature Modelling

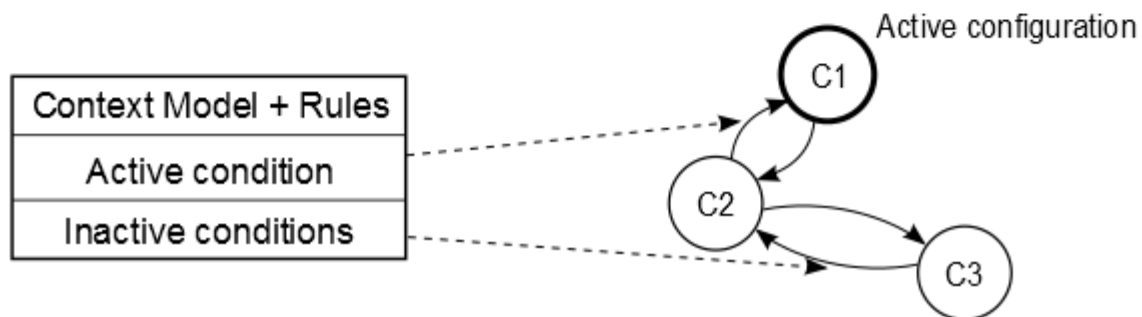
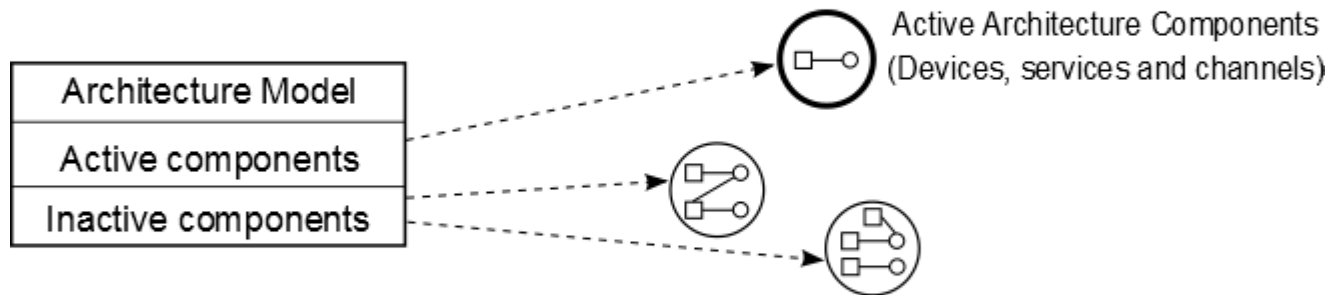
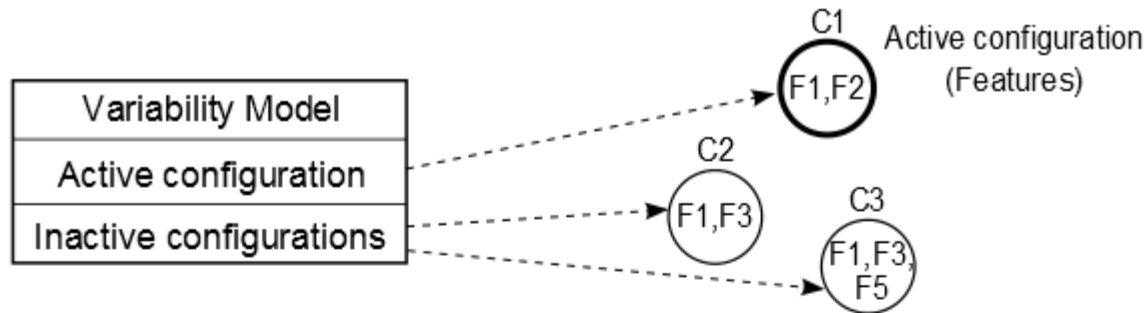


Background

Weavig Model



Background



Background

Model-based Reconfiguration Engine (MoRE)

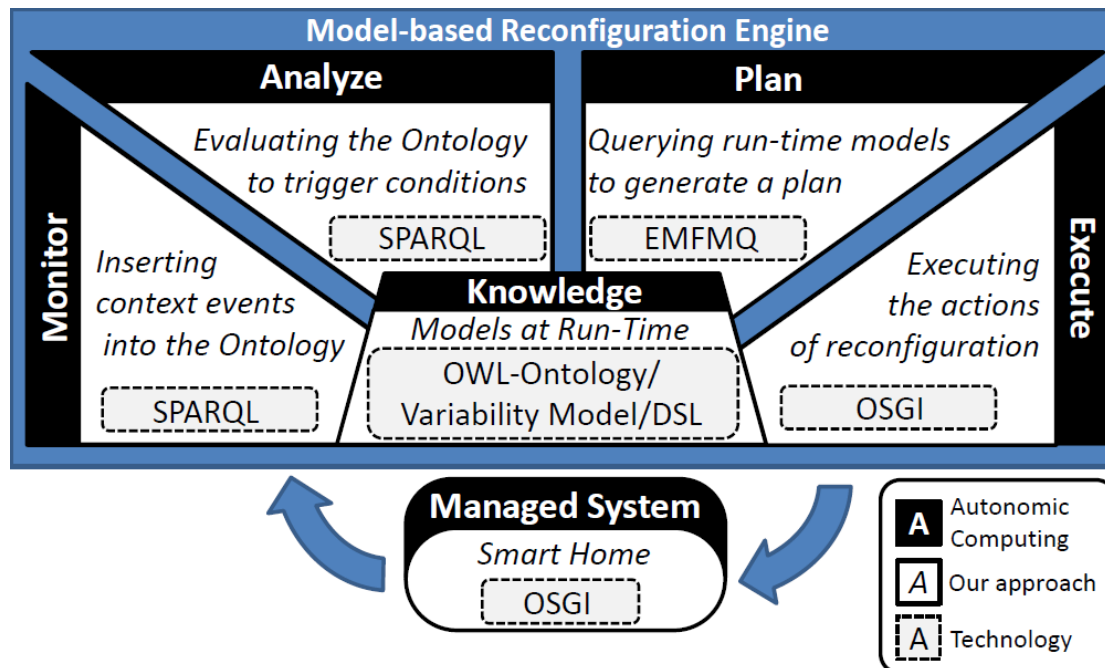
Translate context changes into changes in the activation/deactivation of features. Then these changes are translated into reconfiguration actions that modify the system components accordingly.

C. Cetina. *Achieving Autonomic Computing through the Use of Variability Models at Run-time*. PhD thesis, Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, 2010.



Background

Model-based Reconfiguration Engine (MoRE)





Evolution Challenges

Challenge 1

Co-evolution as in SPLs but maintaining more models such as the context model and the reconfigurations.





Evolution Challenges

Challenge 2

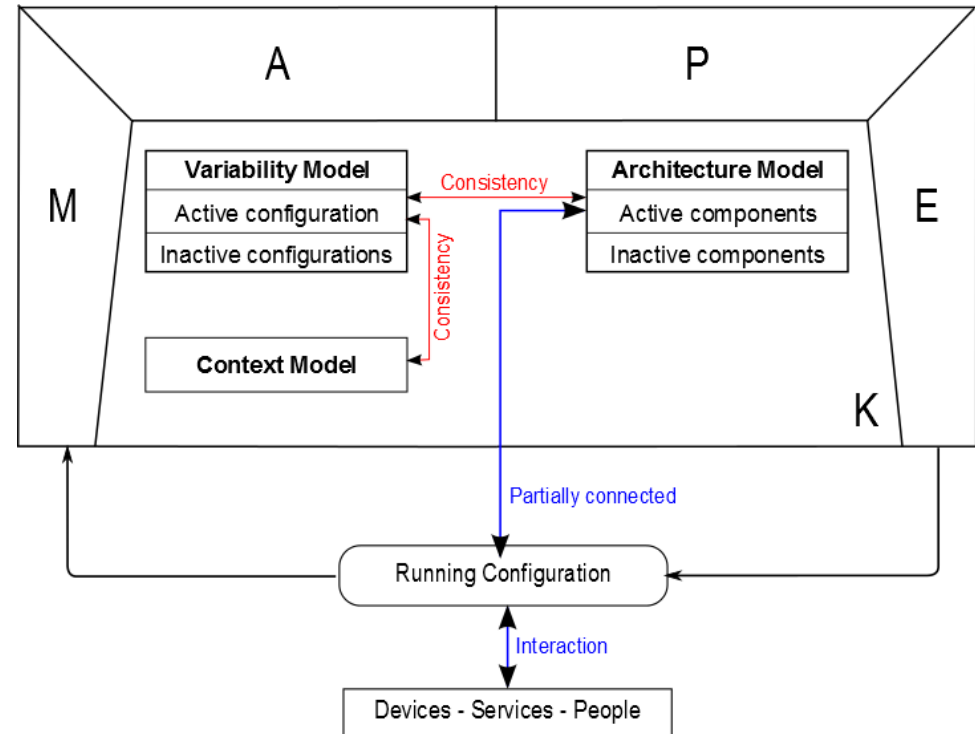
Keep the models partially connected to the running system and keep the interaction between the running system and the context throughout the evolution.



Evolution Challenges

Challenge 1

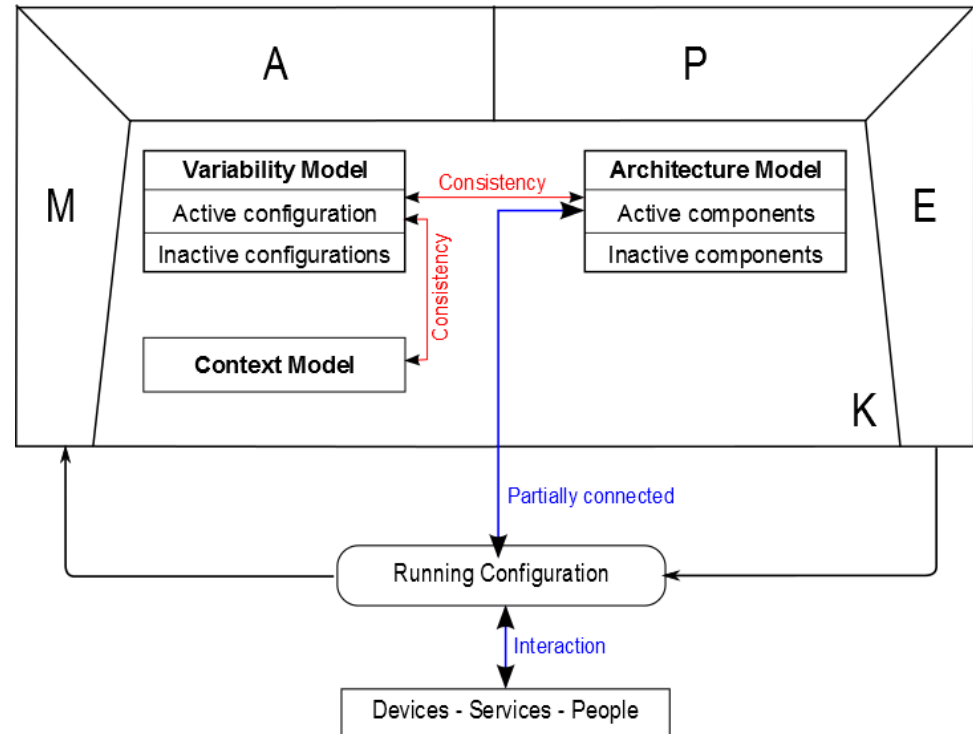
Co-evolution: If the assets evolve the variability specification must to evolve and vice versa.



Evolution Challenges

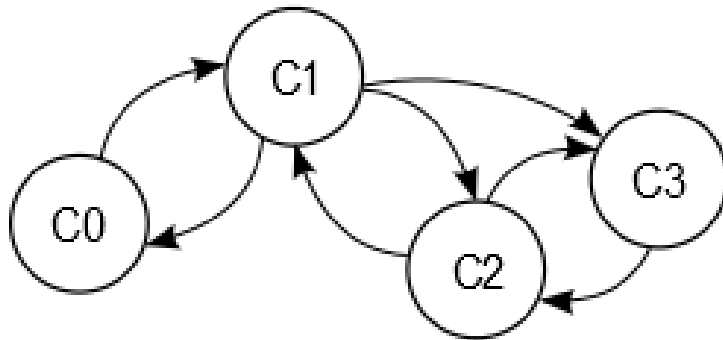
Challenge 2

Keep the models partially connected to the system and keep the interaction between the system and the context.

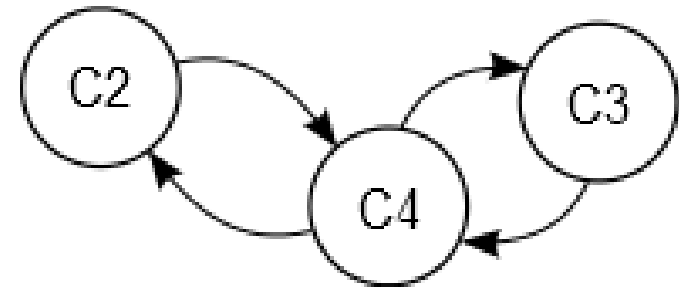


Evolution Strategy

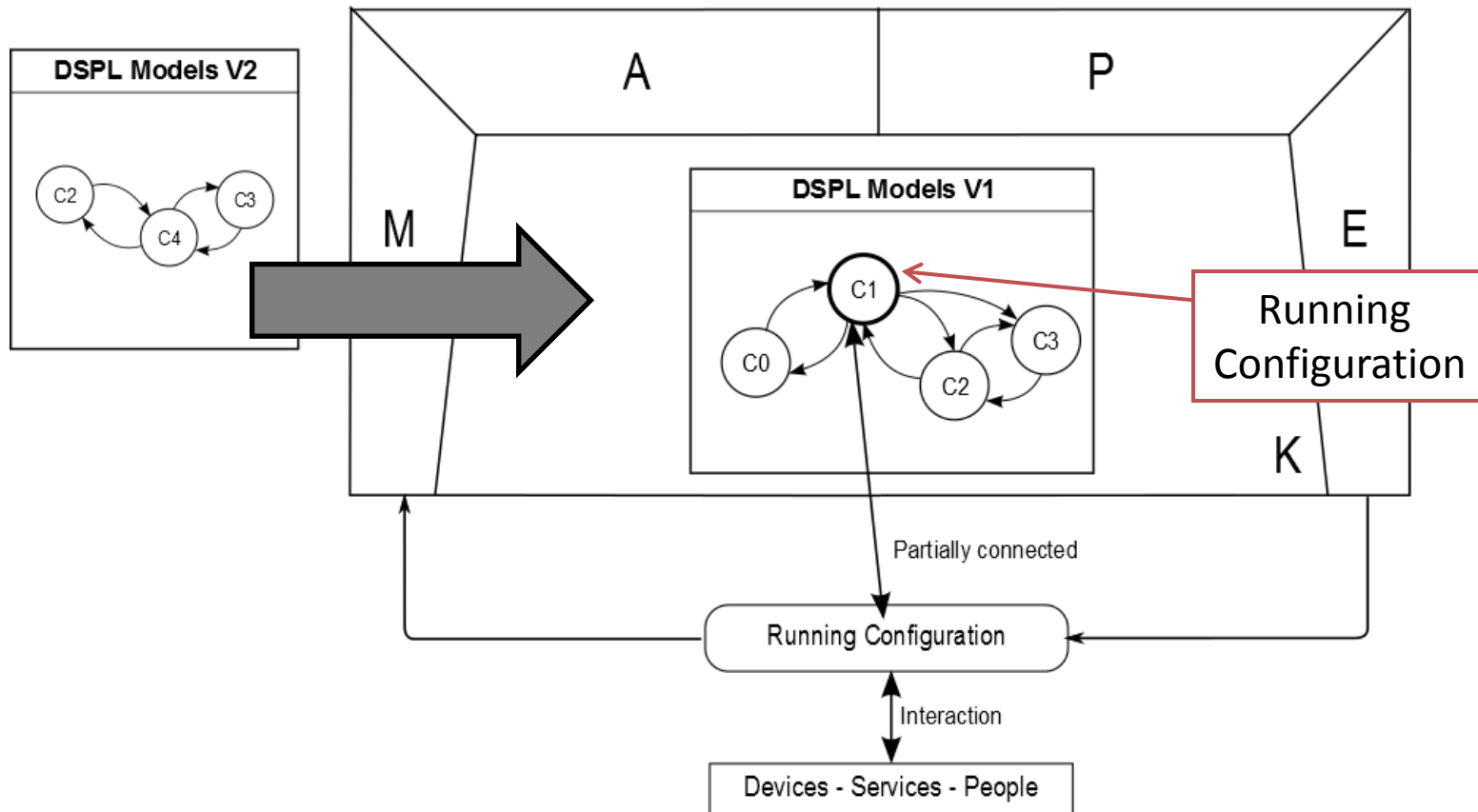
DSPL Models V1



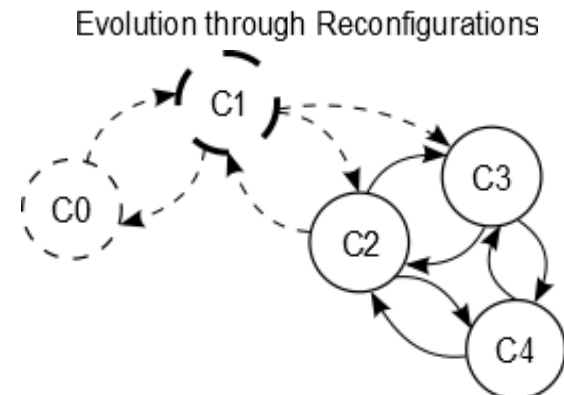
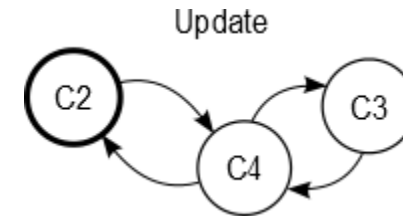
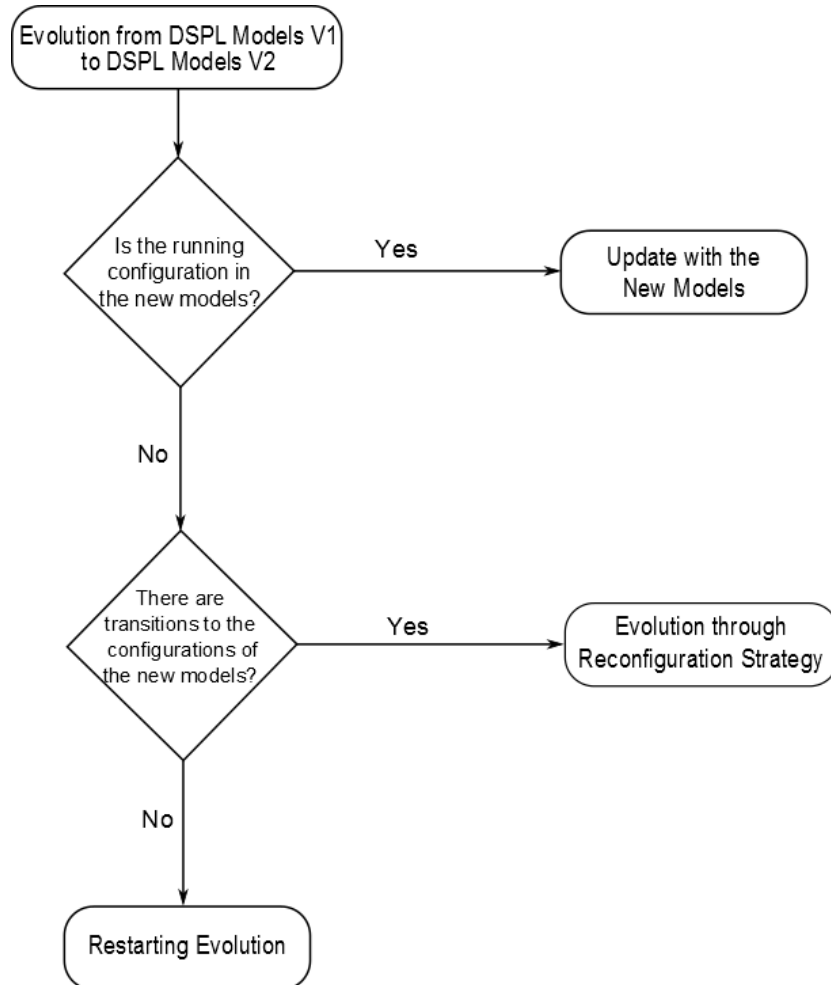
DSPL Models V2



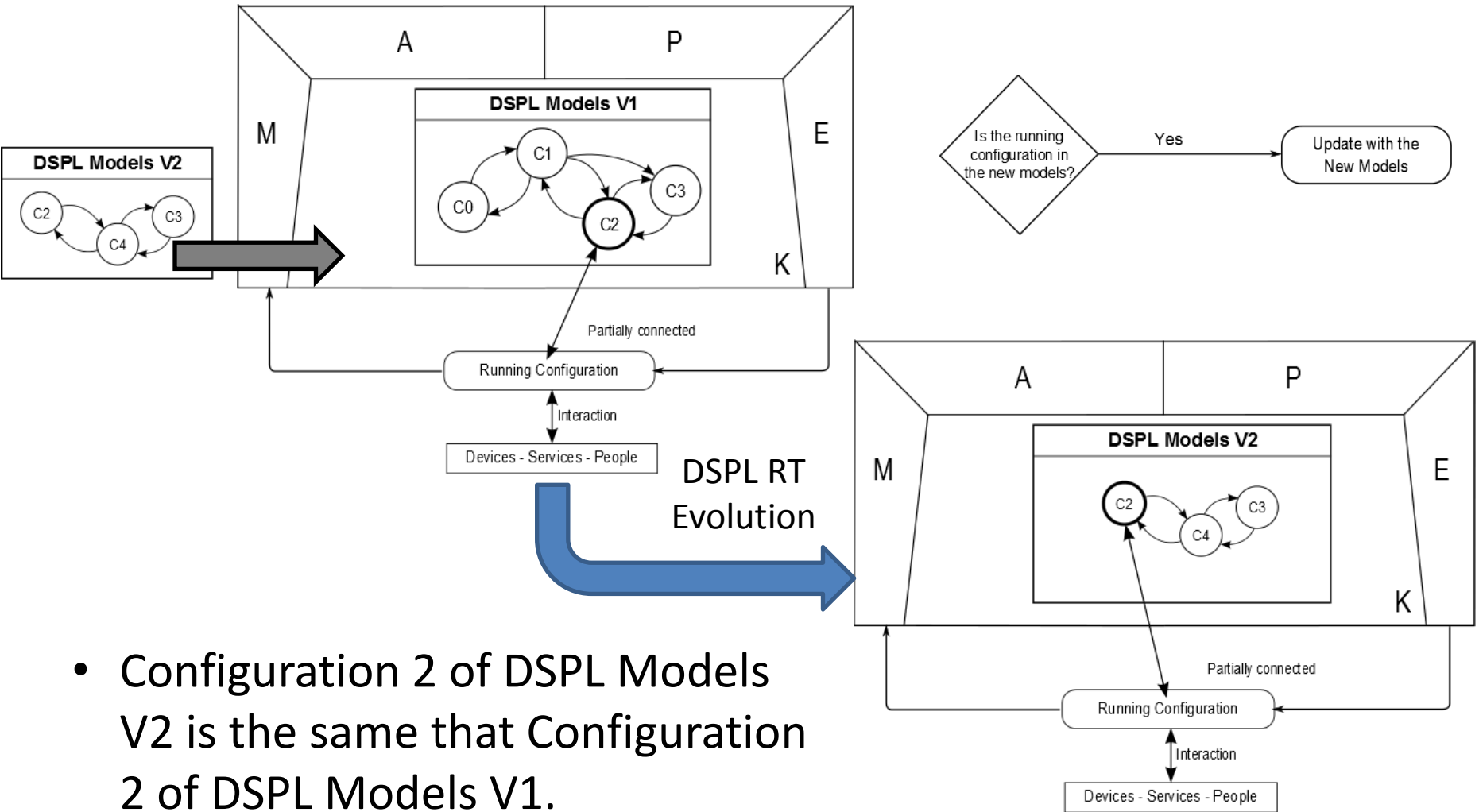
Evolution Strategy



Evolution Strategy



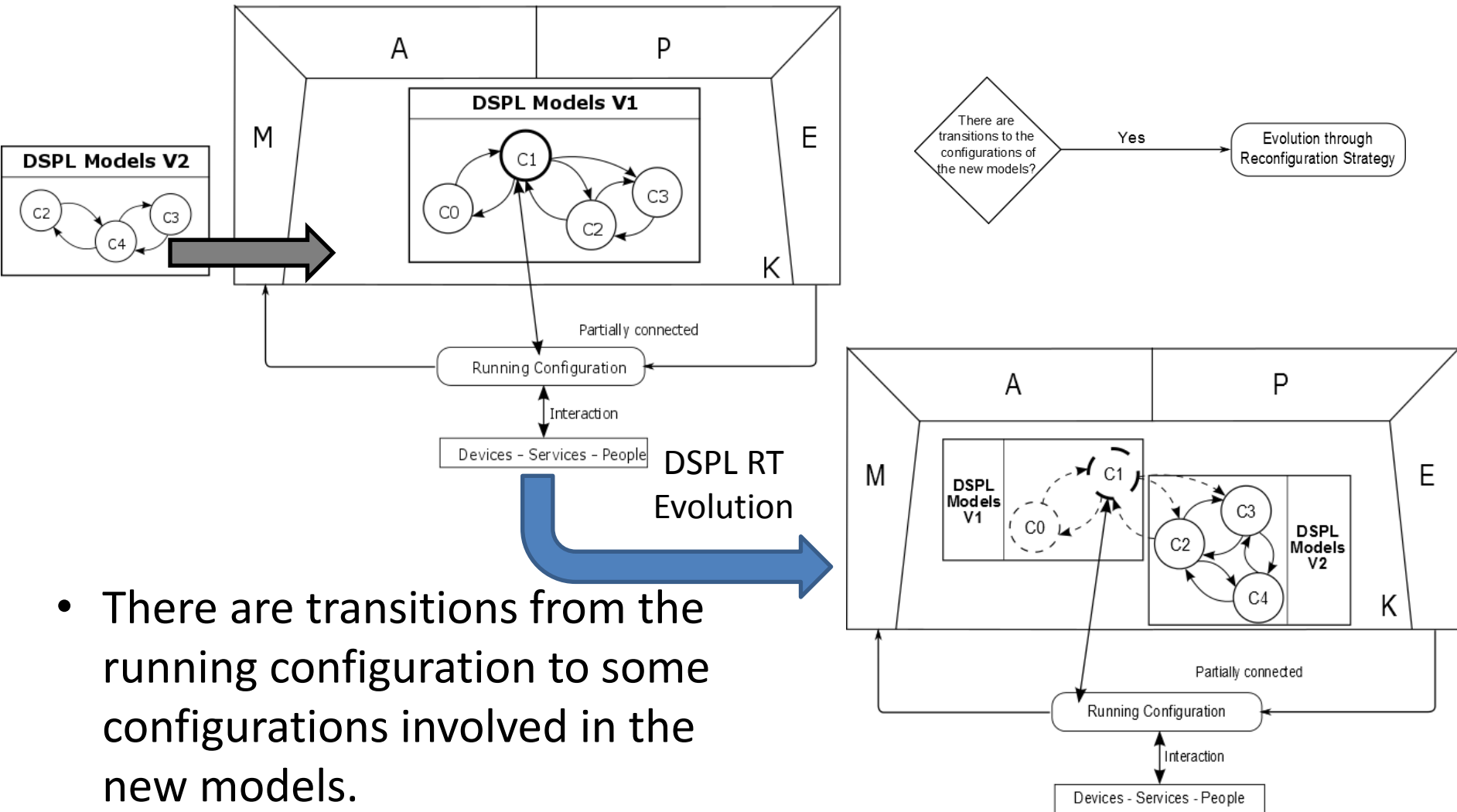
Evolution Strategy



- Configuration 2 of DSPL Models V2 is the same that Configuration 2 of DSPL Models V1.



Evolution Strategy



- There are transitions from the running configuration to some configurations involved in the new models.



Case Study

- Smart Hotel case study:
 - Simulated environment.
 - Average occupancy of about 18 simultaneous clients.
 - MoRE reconfigures the system following the context changes triggered by the clients.



Case Study

- Evolution in the Smart Hotel:
 - Eight versions were developed at design-time.
 - Initial derivation from version 1 to version 8.
 - MoRE reconfigured the architecture of the system.
 - An evolution to one of the next versions was performed.



Conclusions

This work address the evolution of a DSPL by integrating newly developed components.



Conclusions

The evaluation of our strategy in the Smart Hotel DSPL has shown that the models were evolved while the current configuration of the Smart Hotel kept running.



Lorena Arcega
FOSD 2015

larcega@usj.es

<http://eps.usj.es/svit/>