

Faculty of Computer Science, Institute of Software- and Multimedia-Technology, Chair for Software Technology

Quality Assurance by Means of Feature Models

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DRESDEN concept Exzellenz aus Wissenschaft und Kultur



Contents





Motivation

Modern business applications are getting increasingly distributed over the Internet as multi-tenant **software as a service** (SaaS). This leads to new challenges in terms of **quality assurance** when developing or maintaining such applications, because **all customers are directly affected** very often.





1. Fundamentals





[Schroeter et al. 2012] [Mietzner et al. 2011] [Linden 2007, p. 6 ff.]

Multi-Tenant Software as a Service Applications

...can be seen as a special kind of SPL



Configurations possible through product lines (SPL)



Why to focus on quality assurance?

Laws of software evolution (development of software in time)

- 1. Law of continous change
- 2. Law of increasing complexity

4. Law of diminishing productivity

5. Law of restricted growth

3. Law of decreasing quality

key argument for quality assurance



How to assure quality in general?

Take a quality goal and try to reach it

due to further development

Prioritize development

process: Remove unnecessary features to **avoid wasting time and money**.





analyse product structure



2. Quality Assurance by Means of Feature Models

Quality as Attributes in Feature Models

Structural Analysis of Feature Models



Qualities as Attributes in Feature Models

Steps to analyze quality goals:



Туре	Quality Goal	Question/Interpretation
X goal	Capabilities	Are the requirements fulfilled?
G goal	Efficiency	How efficient is the feature or configuration?
Q goal	Resource usage	How much memory needs the calculation?



Example: Comparing Configurations (Summation as Consolidation)





Consolidation Methods

- simple approach for X goals: binary (achieved/not achieved) ex: If there is one sub feature which does not achieve the X goal, the whole configuration does not achieve the goal.
- simple arithmetic operations for Q/G goals: **e.g. summation**
- Complex consolidation **method with dependencies**, because not every feature set allows a simple summation of the quality values, *e.g. in terms of memory consumption.* If F_A and F_B → multiply sum with 0.5.



Further Measurement Approaches

- Not every quality goal can be measured easily, e.g. safety properties!
- Quality measurement at a concrete software instance respectively configuration
 - usage of Benchmarks
 - usage of model and code
- Quality determination by means of a **business approach**
 - Assigning "costs" to each feature
 - Negotiation of "total costs" for a configuration according to economical principles (discounts, price increase, ...)



- When does comparing configurations make sense?
- Comparison of similar configurations as a lead for further investigations

Configurations **are similar, if there are commonalities** that can be identified. This does not necessarily refer to the selection of equal features. Similarity also involves **structural commonalities**. *(derived definition)*

same parent feature



same parent feature

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same parent feature

same group

same features of a group

same features of a parent feature





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Draw Conclusions (1)





Draw Conclusions (2)





Structural Analysis of Feature Models



Comparisons only based on a feature model and existing derived configurations.

- Complete automation possible
 - Conceptual implementation in **Java** as **Eclipse plugin** within the extFM-Tooling project (<u>https://github.com/</u> <u>extFM/extFM-Tooling/</u>)



3. Discussion

Possible starting points for further research

Analysis of the
shown methods
without the SaaS
context

Further research in attributed feature models

Extension of analysis tools

Integration of the prototypical implementation in a practically usable tool

Combination of attributed and structural analysis Empirical investigation in practicability in real projects



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Thank you for your attention!





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