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Towards a systematic approach for cognitively efficient configuration visualizations

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ABSTRACT. In Software Product Line Engineering, the configuration process consists in deriving products from a variability model, usually a feature model. Configuration is difficult for stakeholders because of numerous features to choose and complex constraints relating them. If analysis tools assist in getting consistent products, they do not improve the cognitive effort to be carried out by stakeholders. Data visualization techniques are known to be helpful in this respect. However, choosing the right amongst thousands of visualizations available is often done in an ad-hoc way. In this paper, we present a systematic approach which, from a study of the data relevant to the configuration process, leads us to select an appropriate visualization for understanding configuration decisions.

KEYWORDS: Product Line, Configuration, Visualization

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1. Problem

During Software Product Line Engineering (SPLE), the configuration stage allows to customize a product to suit the customer's needs according to a given variability model. The most common variability model is the Feature Model (FM) [KAN 90], a tree-shaped graph expressing commonalities and differences amongst SPL products in terms of features and constraints applied to them. A product line stakeholder carries out the configuration by making some decisions depending on the constraints existing between features. In some domains [STE 04], FMs can be composed of thousands of features and numerous complex constraints [SHE 10]. Complex constraints include in particular, cross-tree ones that are scattered over the whole FM.

Such large and heavily constrained FMs make the configuration process difficult even when analysis tools are available. Such tools propagate automatically the consequences of a given decision and check consistency but explain barely for example why they need to extend or alter user decisions regarding the product. Configuration issues have been reported in the SPL literature such as unclear consequences of a choice [DEE 04] or non-functional aspects of decision [MUR 13] that eventually affect product price or delivery time. Additionally, when the number of features is great, being able to distinguish a set of features depending on some criteria is key because features are not always presented in a relevant way [DEE 04].

One way of dealing with such cognitive issues is to use appropriate visualization methods to efficiently represent the configuration process [CAR 99]. Several research works have suggested the integration of visualization techniques to assist the users in analysing the configuration process. C2O, a decision oriented configuration tool introduced in [NÖH 10] contains a view where the size of the nodes representing questions is related to their potential of minimizing the configuration process. In [MUR 13], several synchronized views are proposed to analyse some non functional properties of product line variants. Pleuss and Botterweck propose S2T2 [PLE 12], a configuration tool which contains multiple visualization techniques. Despite the interest of these integrated visualization solutions, no methodology was presented explaining the approach which allowed to find them. Considering the magnitude and the complexity of the visualization domain [SCH 11], the choice of a visualization solution which suits the specific configuration issues is not straightforward. Finding a method which leads us to adapted and cognitively efficient visualization solutions for the configuration process is the challenge that we want to tackle.

The remainder of the paper is structured as follows. Section 2 introduces our systematic approach to design cognitively-effective visualization solutions. We illustrate the benefits of this approach on an example in Section 3. Finally, Section 4 wraps up with conclusions and outlines future perspectives.

2. Approach

We want to find appropriate visualization solutions for the configuration issues. For a given problem, defining an adapted visualization requires to answer to three questions: "What is presented ?", "Why is presented ?" and "How is presented ?" [AIG 11]. We will use the *dataset* concept which is a collection of data forming the input of a visualization [TEL 08]. We will answer to the first question ("What?") by defining a dataset relevant for the configuration process. In a second part, we will introduce a methodology which addresses the second ("Why") and third ("How") questions in a systematic manner by considering respectively the dataset part specific to a particular configuration issue and then defining a visualization of this dataset part.

2.1. Characterization of the dataset

We propose to see the configuration process as an evolving dataset having some properties we can precisely specify. Such properties relate to the type, hierarchy or the size of the information chunks to be visualized. In this paper, we deliberately omit size issues and focus on the data types. To define these types we need to observe the configuration process applied on a feature model. We use the "classic" FODA [KAN 90] feature model here, without considering any extension (such attributes or cardinalities).

We also rely on multi-dimensional models [RAV 10] to characterize datasets:

- A *dimension* is an analyse axis, a point of view that will be used by the end-user to analyse data. A dimension is usually a tree structure populated with *members* which are the elements of that dimension.
- A *measure* is a data that we want to analyse. A measure is related to a set of dimensions and can be either *quantitative* (related to a quantity) or *categorical* (belonging to a non-numeric enumerable set of values).
- A *fact* is the valuation of a measure or a set of measures for one member of each dimension involved in these measures.

Based on these definitions, we have defined three dimensions and four measures which characterize a product configuration process. We illustrate them by taking a configuration process for the simple feature model E-Shop illustrated in Figure 1a. The numbers noted on the feature model correspond to the choices either explicitly made by a user (steps: 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0), or propagated automatically by configuration tool to satisfy constraints (steps: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1). Figures 1a to 1e depict the elicited dimensions.

2.1.1. The dimensions

Time dimension. The configuration process can be seen as a succession of steps in a workflow [HUB 09], where each step relates to one or more choices. Thus, understanding a configuration state requires consequently to analyse when a feature choice

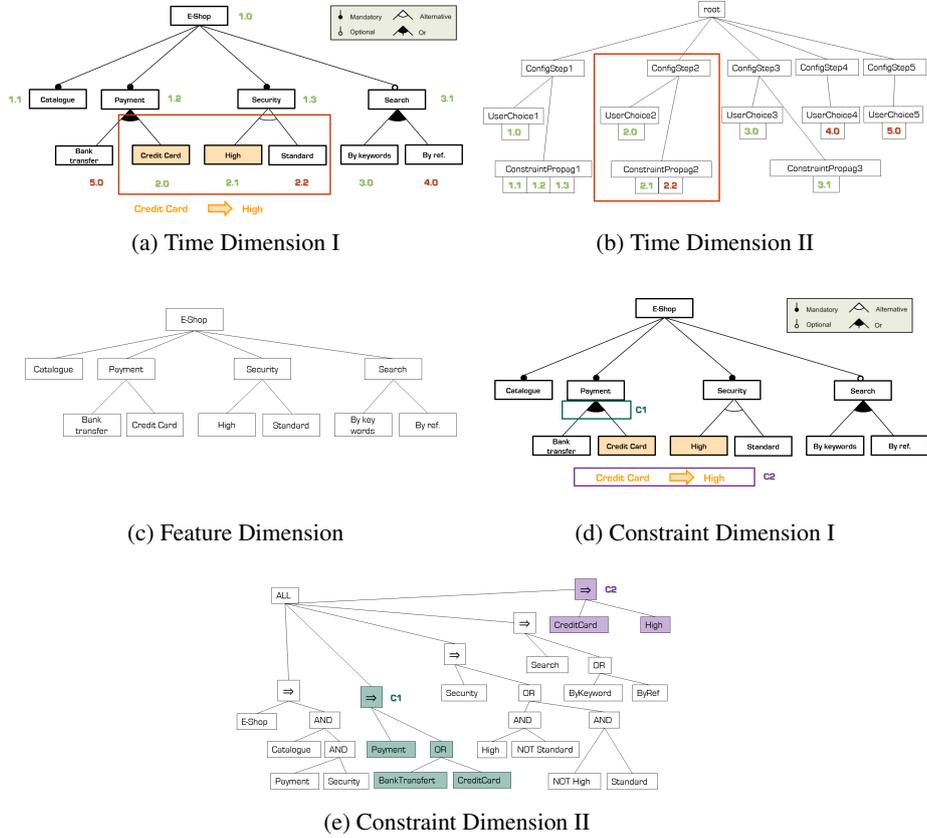


Figure 1. *Feature Model Configuration Dimensions*

has been made or propagated. Thus, we introduce the time dimension to describe this succession of steps. Each configuration step is composed by a stakeholder feature choice which may be automatically followed by a constraint propagation. Figure 1b, illustrates the time dimension for the E-Shop example. In this figure, the content of the red rectangle illustrates the organization of the configuration step two contained inside the red rectangle of Figure 1a. The configuration step two is composed by the sub-step `Credit Card` user choice (2.0) and by the sub-step propagation of constraints which causes the automatic selection of the feature `High` (2.1) and the automatic rejection of the feature `Standard` (2.2).

Feature dimension. As the goal of the configuration task is to decide which features will be included in or excluded from the final product, the feature concept is key to the configuration concept. Figure 1c shows the hierarchical organization of the feature dimension which is identical to the feature model structure.

Constraint dimension. The presence of constraints amongst features restrains the possible configuration choices. Resultantly, a stakeholder needs to know during his configuration task if a constraint is already resolved or not. The constraint dimension gathers two types of constraints defined in the feature model: the constraints between a parent feature node and its child feature nodes and the cross-tree constraints. In the constraint dimension, the representation of a constraint is an algebraic tree whose the leafs are logical literals involving a feature and the internal nodes are logical operator. Figure 1e illustrates the hierarchical organization of the constraint dimension. In particular the colored parts C1 and C2 highlight the constraints representation respectively contained in the frames C1 and C2 of Figure 1d.

2.1.2. *The measures*

As introduced above, measures are defined with respect to one or more dimensions.

Feature state. This categorical measure is defined regarding time and feature dimensions. Feature state is quite straightforward considering the configuration task: it aims at informing a feature state (selected, rejected or choice free).

Feature state origin. This categorical measure is defined on the time and feature dimensions and allows to ascertain if a feature state change is due to a stakeholder choice (chosen) or to a propagation of constraint (deduced). For example, in Figure 1a, the selection of the feature `Credit Card (2.0)` is chosen by a user and consequently the selection of the feature `High (2.1)` is deduced.

Constraint state. This categorical measure is defined on the time and constraint dimensions and allows to know if a constraint is resolved or not. For example, in Figure 1d, the constraint C2 is not resolved before the configuration step two and becomes resolved after this step.

Feature-constraint involvement. This categorical measure is defined on the feature and constraint dimensions and allows to analyse if a link exists between a feature state and a constraint state. For example, in Figure 1e, the features `Credit Card` and `High` are involved in the constraint C2.

Our dataset is limited to simple configuration process, more sophisticated situations will lead to the extension of this dataset by adding other measures.

2.2. *Methodology*

To create dedicated visualizations, it is necessary but not sufficient to characterize a generic dataset for the whole process, we need to precisely relate visualizations to user tasks and objectives within the configuration process. Here, we offer some methodological insights to do so.

2.2.1. *Dataset restriction*

The first step consists in choosing the most suitable dimensions, dimension members and measures relevant for a given task of the user within the configuration process, yielding a subset of the dataset. For example, finding at a given point in time t which choices have been made by a user and which choices have been automatically deduced from the propagation of constraints involves the feature dimension, only the member t of the time dimension and the measure *feature state origin*. Knowing in which constraints a given feature is involved does not need the time dimension. Additionally some measures can be derived from the subset thus defined. We will see an illustrative example of this kind of measure in section 3.

2.2.2. *Visualization solution elicitation*

We intend to find an adapted visualization for the data subset identified which contains some dimensions or part of dimensions and some measures. The characterization of the dimensions/measures in section 2.1 and the number of elements contained in the subset influences the selection of the visualization solution.

Proposing a complete visualization solution for the restricted dataset requires to consider a static view and to integrate some dynamic aspects allowing the user to understand the configuration process in a customized way.

In order to elaborate the static part, we have to define a visualization for all the subset elements defined in section 2.2.1.

A visualization can be a simple element like a shape, a color, a texture, an orientation [BER 83]. The visualization elements are classified depending on their perceptual qualities [MOO 09]. The choice of a particular visualization element must be related to the type of measure to visualize. For example, the visualization of a categorical measure requires the distinction between its different values. As a color variation is appropriate to highlight the difference between two elements [MOO 09], we can use color to encode the different values of a categorical measure. We must also take into account the number of different measures to visualize at the same time. Indeed, in the case of different measures, we can combine the visualization elements. For example, the visualization of a red rectangle combines a shape and a color elements and can thus represent two different measures.

A visualization can also be a particular visualization design (see for example the numerous representations of hierarchical data available in [SCH 11]). The choice of a particular visualization design is influenced by the number of dimensions involved in the subset and by the type of the dimensions. For example, the presence of the time dimension needs a visualization design adapted for the time-oriented data [AIG 08]. Moreover, the number of members contained in the dimensions (i.e the size of the dimensions) have an impact on the visualization design as it determines the data quantity to display. Several space-filling visualization design exists [STA 00] which optimize the number of elements displayed on the space screen.

We consider now the dynamic part. We have to integrate interactive visualization techniques which offers the user to modify temporarily some chosen aspects of the proposed view. During the task management process, some data can be less important than the others. We need to identify this data in order to give the user temporarily the possibility to hide it or to make it less visible. The user can thus focus on the crucial data for his configuration task. To this purpose, several mechanisms [SPE 00] offer to display in detail or highlight the relevant information and to skip or overview less relevant information.

3. Example

We illustrate our approach on a specific configuration task issue: understanding the impacts of a feature selection or rejection. We are therefore in the following situation: a stakeholder makes a new configuration choice. We intend to represent the consequences (propagations) of such a choice on the other feature states so that the stakeholder can better understand them. As an illustrative example, we have chosen the feature model of a Graph Product Line (GPL).

3.1. Subset definition

Showing the consequences of a given choice leads to presenting the feature model state before the choice and then the resulted changes on the feature states after this choice.

We will define firstly the dimensions and secondly the measures required to illustrate the targeted problem.

As we need to present the feature model, the feature dimension is required in the subset. The time dimension is also involved since we have to present the state of the feature model at a given point in time t (before the choice) and at a given point in time $t + 1$ (after the choice). We are only interested by the specific t and $t + 1$ members of the time dimension.

Regarding measures, *feature state*, defined over time and feature dimensions is naturally the most relevant here and we need to know its values for each features at the given points in time t and $t + 1$. Additionally, we want to distinguish at the given point in time $t + 1$ the feature state change chosen by the user from the feature state changes which are the consequences of this choice. For this purpose, the measure *feature state origin* defined as well over time and feature dimensions is interesting at the given point in time $t + 1$. According with the definitions mentioned in 2.1, we select resultantly for each feature member, the fact containing the value of the measure *feature state* related to the t time dimension member and the fact containing the values of the measures *feature state* and *feature state origin* related to the $t + 1$ time dimension member.

Additionally, we have to catch the feature states changes between the given point in time t (before the choice) and $t + 1$ (after the choice). For each feature member of the feature dimension, we compare the fact corresponding to the t time dimension member and the fact corresponding to the $t + 1$ time dimension member. We check if the *feature state* measure value has changed. Resultantly, we obtain a list of the feature states which have been modified between t and $t + 1$. This list is an illustrative example of a measure derived from the existing subset as mentioned in section 2.2.1.

Therefore, the subset contains the feature dimension, the members t and $t + 1$ of the time dimension, the *feature state* measure values for all the features at the point in time t , the values of the measures *feature state* and *feature state origin* for all the features at the point in time $t + 1$ and the deduced list of modified feature states. We need now to find a visualization solution for this subset in mapping the subset data to visualization elements.

3.2. *The visualization solution*

We explained in section 2.2.2 that the choice of the visualization solution depends on the type of dimensions/measures but also on the size of the dimensions. For this example, we focus on the type of dimensions/measures contained in the data subset and we do not consider the size of the dimensions.

We need to construct the visualization static part. To this purpose, we associate the subset of dimensions/members/measures with selected visualizations.

The presence of the time dimension in the subset is generally a major element to take into account for the choice of a visualization design [AIG 08]. The solution must indeed be able to represent the data evolution over time. In this example, as only two time dimension members are involved in the subset, the only data evolution to visualize is the difference of the feature state measure values between this two points in time.

For the subset elements, the mapping is thus the following:

The feature dimension is essential for the feature model visualization. It has a hierarchical organization and resultantly we need a visualization design adapted for the hierarchical data. We choose a classical horizontal tree visualization design whose the feature nodes are represented with a circle and an affixed feature name text label. **A feature state measure value** is categorical. We choose to represent a feature state with a color visualization element: the color of the feature node circle circumference (green for selected, blue for free and red for rejected). **A feature state origin measure value** is categorical. We choose to distinguish the only feature state chosen by the user at the given point in time $t + 1$. For this purpose, the name text label of the corresponding feature is in bold and in the color corresponding to the feature state whereas the other name text labels are not in bold and in black color. **The feature state changes** between the points in time t and $t + 1$ are important elements to visualize the impacts of a feature choice. As the color is particularly adapted to show the difference between

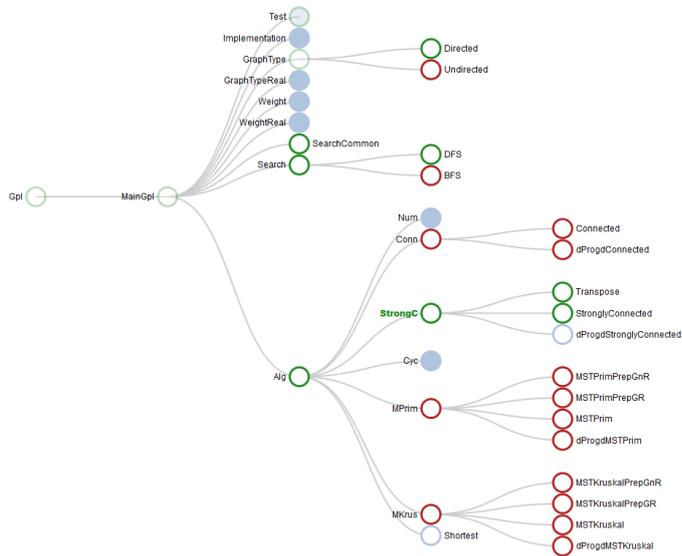


Figure 2. *Derived Visualization*

two elements [MOO 09], we choose to represent the feature state changes with a color visualization element. We keep the color code already used for the feature state but we modify the color transparency. We add transparency to the circle circumference color for the unmodified feature state changes whereas the circle circumference color for the feature state changes is opaque.

Concerning the dynamic part, we want to optimize the space screen and to focus the user attention on the changes. We add a visualization technique which by default, folds all the tree branches which do not contain a feature state change. We obtain a temporarily view where only the tree parts containing feature state changes are displayed. Obviously the user can then unfold the branches as it sees fit. To that purpose, the user must know if, for a given node, there are folded children to unfold or if the node is a leaf. As we have only used the circle circumference color to represent the feature state, we can use the inner circle filling to indicate a children presence.

Figure 2, is a screenshot of our visualization solution, which we implemented using the D3¹ javascript library.

1. <http://d3js.org/>

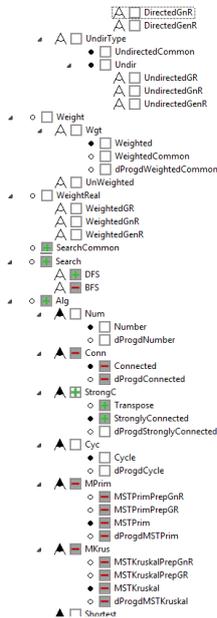


Figure 3. *FeatureIDE Visualisation*

3.3. Comparison with an existing configuration tool

We want to compare our feature model configuration view in Figure 2 with the Feature IDE [THU 12] advanced configuration view in Figure 3 and with the S2T2 [PLE 12] configuration view. However S2T2 does not manage the complex cross-tree constraints implying more than two features. Our example contains this type of constraints, consequently it was not reproducible on S2T2 and we compare only our configuration view with the Feature IDE advanced configuration view.

The initial state of the feature model contains the selection of the features `Gp1`, `MainGp1`, `GraphType`, `Test`, `StartHere` and `Base`. A user select the feature `StrongC` and we aim at visualizing the twenty-three feature impacts due to this selection. The screenshots presented in Figure 2 and in Figure 3 show the configuration view after the choice of the feature `StrongC`. For the two screenshots the screen resolution used is 1280*1024 px and the configuration view space screen is 1000*842 px.

In Figure 2, as explained in section 3.2, only the tree branches containing the feature impacts are unfold by default. Resultantly, the whole feature model can be displayed on the space screen and the impacts are highlighted. The text label of the `StrongC` selected feature is in green and bold. Moreover, the feature selections which were already validated before the new `StrongC` feature selection appear in transparent green whereas the new `StrongC` feature and its impacts appear in opaque green (if the feature is selected) or in opaque red (if the feature is rejected). The feature state

StartHere and Base are folded under the node Test as these selections of features were accomplished before the new StrongC choice.

In Figure 3, we notice that the Feature IDE configuration tool unfolds by default all the branches of the feature model tree. Consequently, on the space screen, the whole feature model can not be displayed and in particular, the twenty-three impacts are not visible even if the screenshot focuses on the tree part with the maximum of visible impacts. The user can not visually identify his last feature state choice given that the StrongC feature is not distinguishable from the other features. Additionally, as the new choice and its impacts are not highlighted, a stakeholder can not make the distinction between the feature model state before the new StrongC feature selection and after.

We strongly believe that reasoning in terms of dimensions, measures and facts, helps us asking the right questions the visualizations should answer and avoid the pitfalls encountered above.

4. Conclusion

In this paper, we delineated a systematic approach to design cognitively-effective visualization solutions for configuring products in SPLE context. In particular, we explained how to decompose configuration information in terms of an evolving dataset, defined basic dimensions and measures helping human understanding of the configuration process and eliciting the most suitable visualizations. We illustrated our approach by explaining how, from a configuration task issue example, we found a simple visualization solution adapted to the configuration data involved in this specific task issue. We are just defining the initial steps of our method and there is therefore room for future work. First, we would like to extend our dataset to take into account more expressive feature modelling constructs such as attributes and cardinalities, to visualize e.g. non-functional properties of configured products [SIE 13]. Second, we want to study the impact of quantitative measures on the derived visualizations.

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