

17-708 SOFTWARE PRODUCT LINES: CONCEPTS AND IMPLEMENTATION

PREPROCESSORS

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READING

ASSIGNMENT OCT 19

Bill McCloskey and Eric Brewer. 2005. ASTEC: A new approach to refactoring C. In Proceedings of the 10th European Software Engineering Conference/International Symposium on Foundations of Software Engineering (ESEC/FSE-13). ACM, New York, NY, USA, 21-30.

Understand differences to C preprocessor

Medeiros, F., Kästner, C., Ribeiro, M., Nadi, S., & Gheyi, R. The Love/Hate Relationship with the C Preprocessor: An Interview Study. In Proc. 29th European Conference on Object-Oriented Programming (ECOOP 2015), 12, 40.

LEARNING GOALS

Use the C preprocessor and build system to implement product lines

Understand the benefits and drawbacks of the preprocessor

Use the implementation technique in a disciplined way and apply other mitigation strategies for preprocessor-related problems

LIMITATIONS?

```
class Graph {
    Vector nv = new Vector(); Vector ev = new Vector();
    Edge add(Node n, Node m) {
        Edge e = new Edge(n, m);
        nv.add(n); nv.add(m); ev.add(e);
        if (Conf.WEIGHTED) e.weight = new Weight();
        return e;
    }
    Edge add(Node n, Node m, Weight w)
        if (!Conf.WEIGHTED) throw RuntimeException();
    Edge e = new Edge(n, m);
    nv.add(n); nv.add(m); ev.add(e);
    e.weight = w; return e;
}
void print() {
    for(int i = 0; i < ev.size(); i++) {
        ((Edge)ev.get(i)).print();
    }
}
```

```
class Color {
    static void setDisplayColor(Color c) { ... }
}
```

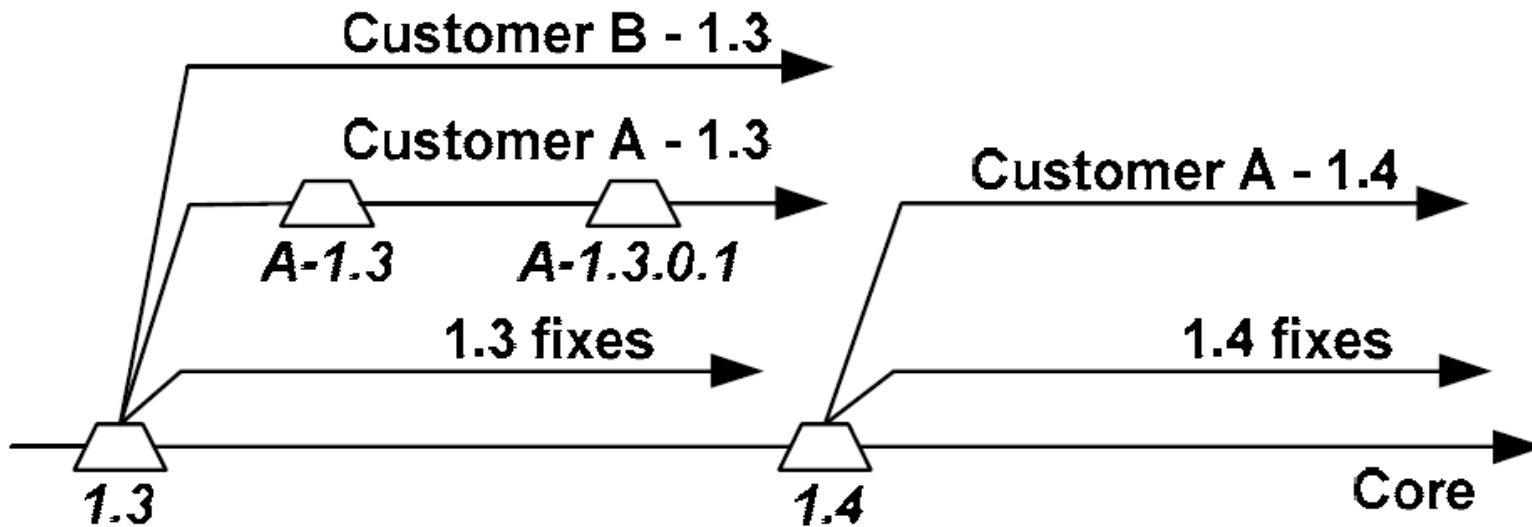
```
class Conf {
    public static boolean COLORED = true;
    public static boolean WEIGHTED = false;
}
```

```
class Node {
    int id = 0;
    Color color = new Color();
    void print() {
        if (Conf.COLORED) Color.setDisplayColor(color);
        System.out.print(id);
    }
}
```

```
class Edge {
    Node a, b;
    Color color = new Color();
    Weight weight = new Weight();
    Edge(Node _a, Node _b) { a = _a; b = _b; }
    void print() {
        if (Conf.COLORED) Color.setDisplayColor(color);
        a.print(); b.print();
        if (Conf.WEIGHTED) weight.print();
    }
}
```

```
class Weight { void print() { ... } }
```

LIMITATIONS



BUILD SYSTEMS

BUILD SYSTEMS

Make

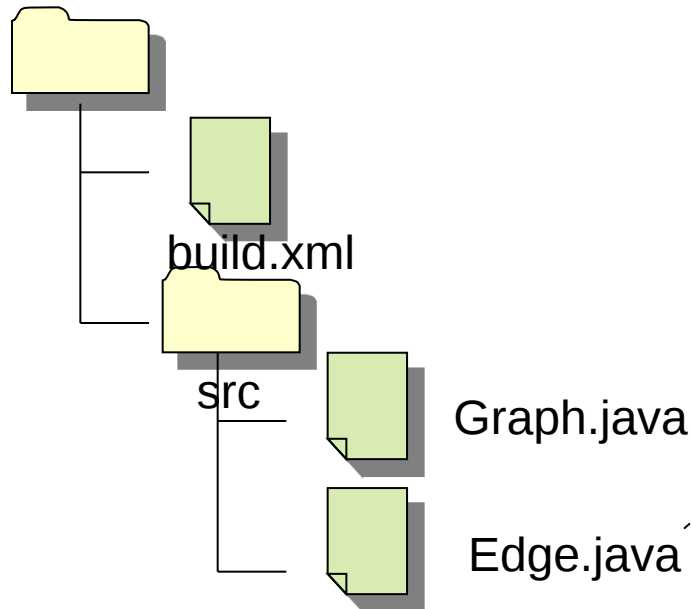
Ant

Gradle

Bazel...

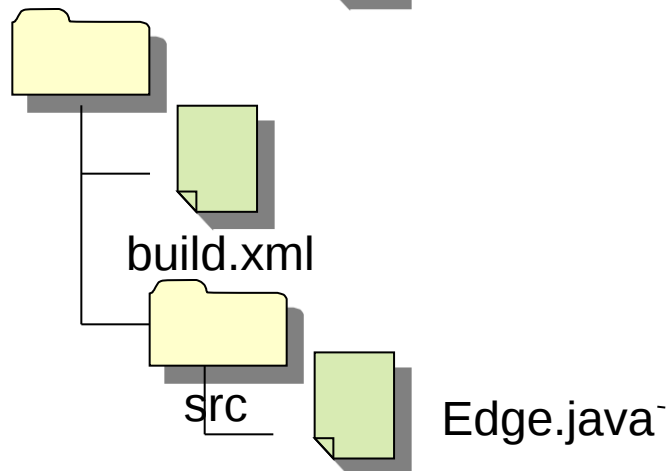
VARIANTS WITH BUILD SYSTEMS

Base



```
class Edge {  
    Node a, b;  
    Edge(Node _a, Node _b) { a = _a; b = _b; }  
    void print() {  
        a.print(); b.print();  
    }  
}
```

Weights



```
class Edge {  
    Node a, b;  
    Weight weight;  
    Edge(Node _a, Node _b) { a = _a; b = _b; }  
    void print() {  
        a.print(); b.print();  
        weight.print();  
    }  
}
```

```
OS=$(shell uname)
POI4R:=$(shell pwd)
DISTRIB=Poi-0.1.0

ifeq ($(OS),Linux)
CCFLAGS=-O0
else
CCFLAGS=-O2
endif

distrib:
    install Poi4R.rb $(DISTRIB)/python
    g++ -o $@ $(CCFLAGS) -I$(POI4R) poi.o

ifdef DB
distrib: createDBDir
endif

createDBDir:
    mkdir -p Poi/db1
ifeq ($(OS),Linux)
    install libgcj.5.dylib $(DISTRIB)/gcj
endif
```

PREPROCESSOR

PREPROCESSORS

C, C++, Fortran, Erlang

C#, Visual Basic, D, PL/SQL, Adobe Flex

XVCL, M4, ...

Pure::Variants, Gears

Model annotations

EXAMPLE

```
static int __rep_queue_filedone(dbenv, rep, rfp)
    DB_ENV *dbenv;
    REP *rep;
    __rep_fileinfo_args *rfp; {
#ifndef HAVE_QUEUE
    COMPQUIET(rep, NULL);
    COMPQUIET(rfp, NULL);
    return (__db_no_queue_am(dbenv));
#else
    db_pgno_t first, last;
    u_int32_t flags;
    int empty, ret, t_ret;
#ifdef DIAGNOSTIC
    DB_MSGBUF mb;
#endif
    // over 100 lines of additional code
}
#endif
```

JAVA?

No native preprocessor

Conditional compilation through if statements?

```
class Example {  
    public static final boolean DEBUG = false;  
  
    void main() {  
        System.out.println("immer");  
        if (DEBUG)  
            System.out.println("debug info");  
    }  
}
```

External Tools: CPP, Antenna, Munge, XVCL, Gears,
pure::variants

MUNGE

Developed for Swing in Java 1.2

```
class Example {  
void main() {  
    System.out.println("imмер");  
    /*if[DEBUG]*/  
    System.out.println("debug info");  
    /*end[DEBUG]*/  
}  
}
```

java Munge **-DDEBUG -DFEATURE2** file1.java file2.java ... targetdir

ANTENNA

Collection of Ant tasks for Java ME

```
/** Read HTML and if it has links, redirect and parse the XML. */
protected String parseHTMLRedirect(String url, InputStream is)
throws IOException, Exception {
    /**#ifdef DSMALLMEM
    /**#
    throw new IOException("Error HTML not supported with this version.");
    /**#else
    if (m_redirect) {
        /**#ifdef DLOGGING
        /**#
        logger.severe("Error 2nd redirect url: " + url);
        /**#endif
        System.out.println("Error 2nd redirect url: " + url);
        throw new IOException("Error url " + m_redirectUrl +
            " to 2nd redirect url: " + url);
    }
    m_redirect = true;
    m_redirectUrl = url;
    com.substanceofcode.rssreader.businessentities.RssItunesFeed[] feeds =
        HTMLLinkParser.parseFeeds(new EncodingUtil(is),
            url, null, null, true
            /**#ifdef DLOGGING
            , logger,
            fineLoggable,
            finerLoggable,
            finestLoggable
            /**#endif
        );
    /**#
    /**#
    /**#
    /**#

    if ((feeds == null) || (feeds.length == 0)) {
```

GRAPH WITH MUNGE

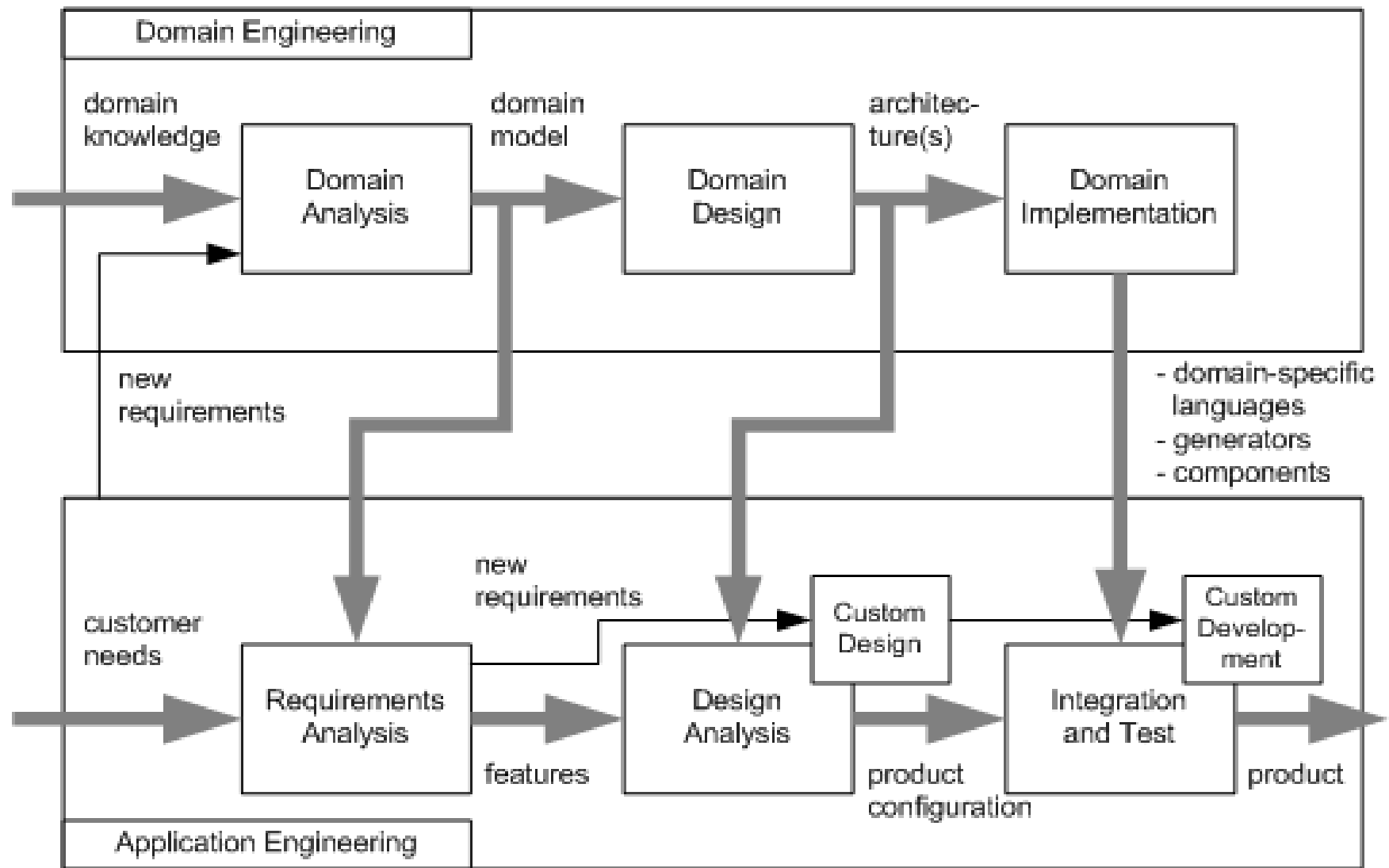
```
class Graph {
    Vector nv = new Vector(); Vector ev = new Vector();
    Edge add(Node n, Node m) {
        Edge e = new Edge(n, m);
        nv.add(n); nv.add(m); ev.add(e);
        /*if[WEIGHT]*/
        e.weight = new Weight();
        /*end[WEIGHT]*/
        return e;
    }
    /*if[WEIGHT]*/
    Edge add(Node n, Node m, Weight w)
    Edge e = new Edge(n, m);
    nv.add(n); nv.add(m); ev.add(e);
    e.weight = w; return e;
}
/*end[WEIGHT]*/
void print() {
    for(int i = 0; i < ev.size(); i++) {
        ((Edge)ev.get(i)).print();
    }
}
}
```

```
/*if[WEIGHT]*/
class Weight { void print() { ... } }
/*end[WEIGHT]*/
```

```
class Edge {
    Node a, b;
    /*if[COLOR]*/
    Color color = new Color();
    /*end[COLOR]*/
    /*if[WEIGHT]*/
    Weight weight;
    /*end[WEIGHT]*/
    Edge(Node _a, Node _b) { a = _a; b = _b; }
    void print() {
        /*if[COLOR]*/
        Color.setDisplayColor(color);
        /*end[COLOR]*/
        a.print(); b.print();
        /*if[WEIGHT]*/
        weight.print();
        /*end[WEIGHT]*/
    }
}
```

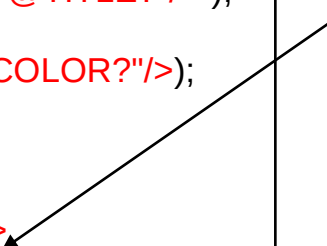
```
/*if[COLOR]*/
class Color {
    static void setDisplayColor(Color c) { ... }
}
/*end[COLOR]*/
```

```
class Node {
    int id = 0;
    /*if[COLOR]*/
```



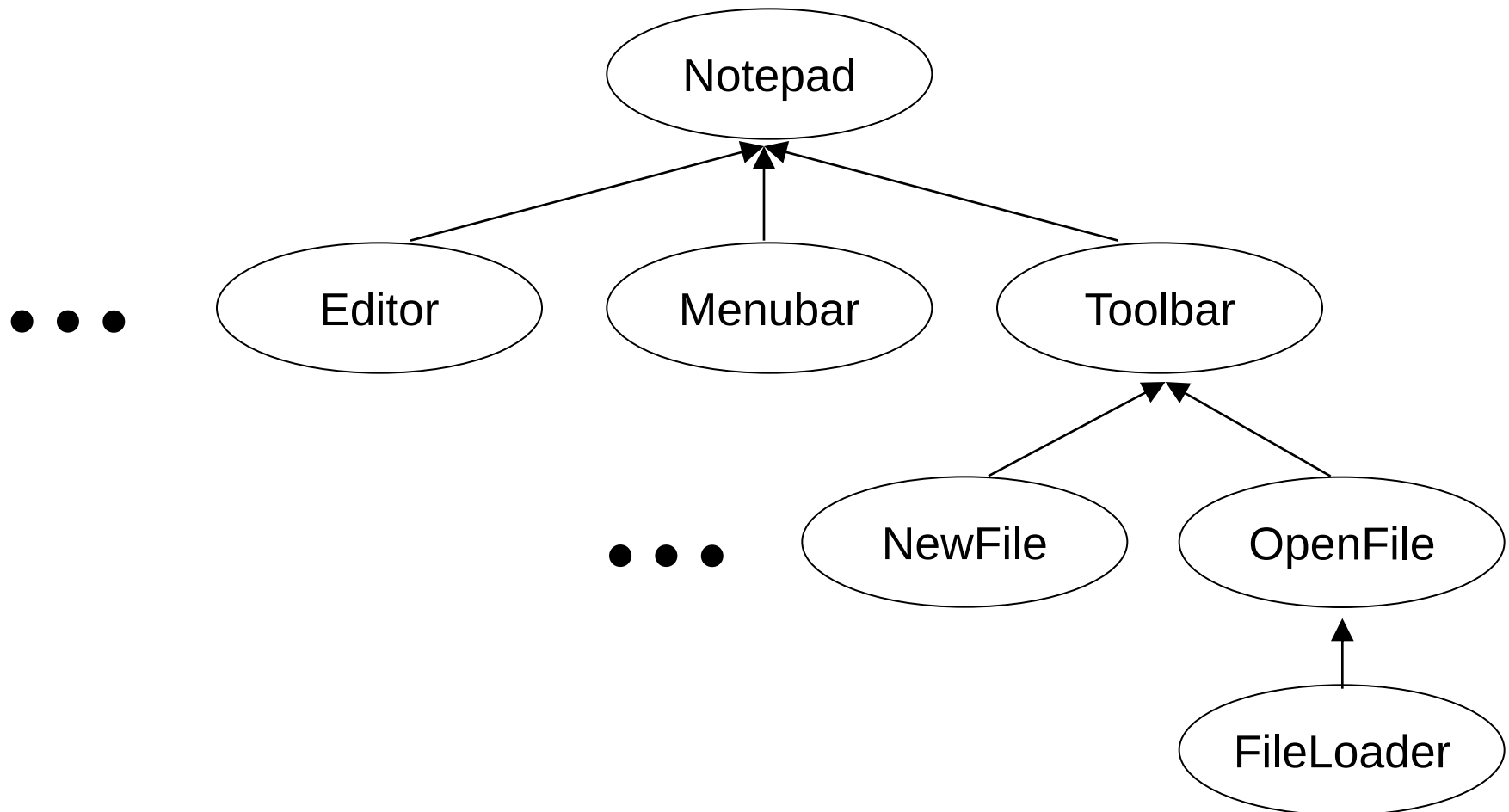
XVCL

```
<x-frame name="Notepad">
import java.awt.*;
class Notepad extends JPanel {
    Notepad() {
        super();
        ...
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        JFrame frame = new JFrame();
        frame.setTitle("<value-of expr=''?@TITLE?'"/>");
        frame.setBackground(
            Color.<value-of expr=''?@BGCOLOR?'"/>);
        frame.show();
    }
    <adapt x-frame="Editor.XVCL"/>
    <adapt x-frame="Menubar.XVCL"/>
    <adapt x-frame="Toolbar.XVCL"/>
    ...
}
</x-frame>
```



```
<x-frame name="Toolbar">
<set-multivar="ToolbarBtns" value="New,Open,Save"/>
private Component createToolbar() {
    JToolBar toolbar = new JToolBar();
    JButton button;
    <while using-items-in="ToolbarBtns">
        <select option="ToolbarBtns">
            <option value="-">
                toolbar.add(Box.createHorizontalStrut(5));
            </option>
            <otherwise>
                button = new JButton(new ImageIcon(
                    "<value-of expr=''?@Gif@ToolbarBtns?'"/> "));
                toolbar.add(button);
            </otherwise>
        </select>
    </while>
    toolbar.add(Box.createHorizontalGlue());
    return toolbar;
}
</x-frame>
```

XVCL



TAG AND PRUNE

```
/*@feature:RECV_MIN@*//*@!file_feature!@*/
```

```
(...)
```

```
void cfdp_receiver_handle_PDU(cfdp_receiver* const me, struct cfdp_buffer* PDU_buffer,  
CFDP_PDU_type_t PDU_type) {
```

```
{
```

```
/*@feature:RECV_INACTIVITY@*/
```

```
/* Restart inactivity timer */
```

```
cfdp_timer_start(&(me->timer_inactivity),me->config.timeout_inactivity);
```

```
/* Handle PDU and dispatch it depending on its type */
```

```
switch (PDU_type)
```

```
{
```

```
/*@feature:RECV_MIN_ACK@*/
```

```
case CFDP_PDU_ACK_FINISHED:
```

```
{
```

```
cfdp_receiver_handle_PDU_eof_no_error(me,PDU_buffer);
```

```
}
```

```
break;
```

```
case CFDP_PDU_EOF_NO_ERROR:
```

```
{
```

```
cfdp_receiver_handle_PDU_eof_no_error(me,PDU_buffer);
```

```
}
```

```
break;
```

```
}
```

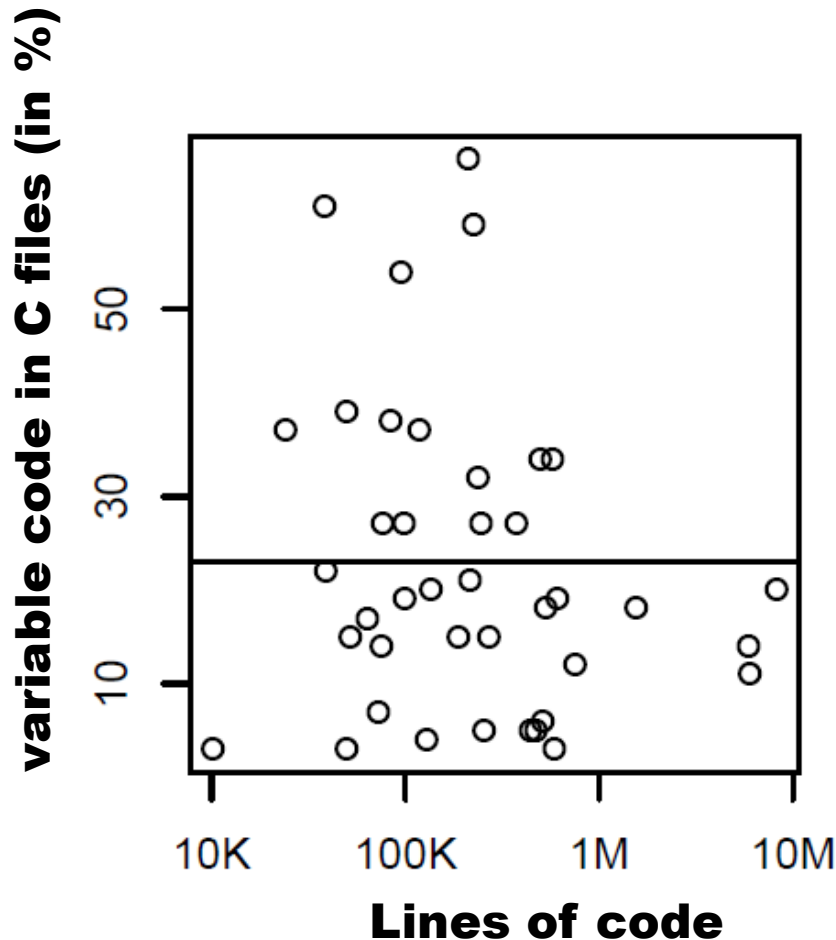
```
(...)
```

```
}  
}
```

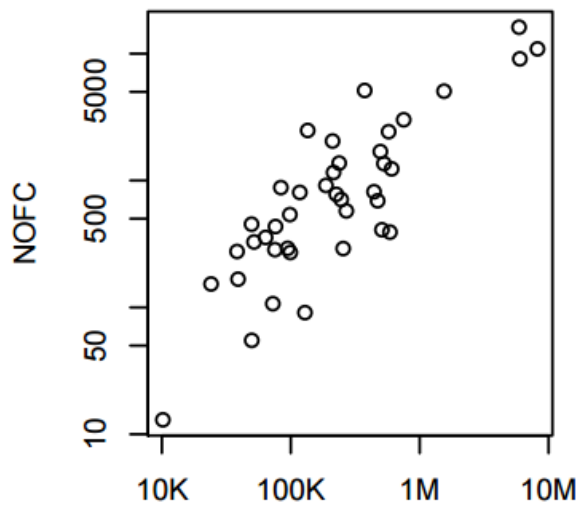
DISCUSSION

ADVANTAGES

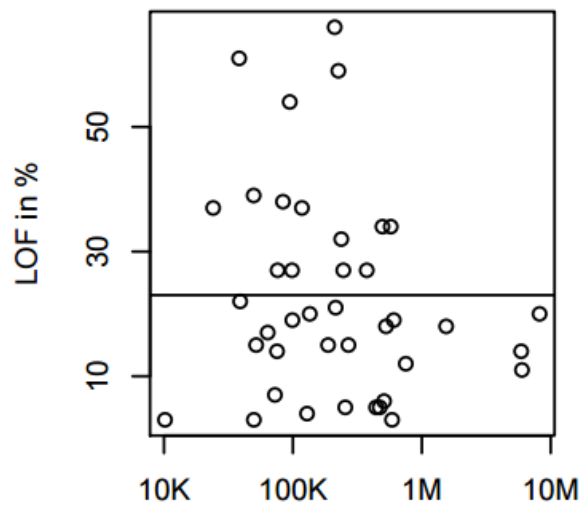
40 Open-Source C Projects



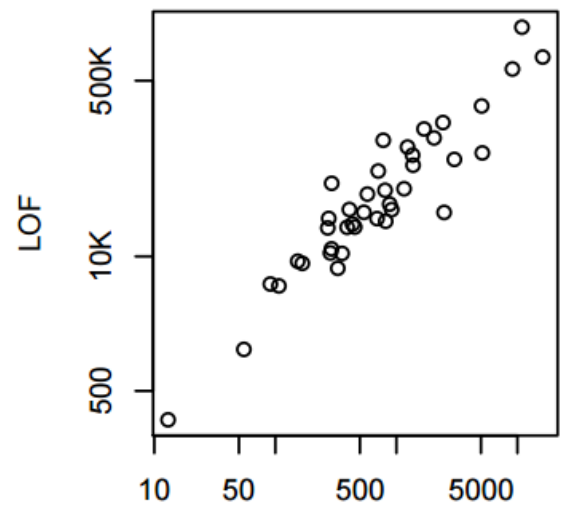
apache, berkely db, cherokee,
clamav, dia, emacs, freebsd,
gcc, ghostscript, gimp, glibc,
gnumeric, gnuplot, irssi,
libxml, lighttpd, linux, lynx,
minix, mplayer, mpsolve,
openldap, opensolaris,
openvpn, parrot, php, pidgin,
postgresql, privoxy, python,
sendmail, sqlite, subversion,
sylpheed, tcl, vim, xfig,
xine-lib, xorg-server, xterm



a) LOC (correlation coefficient: 0.57)



b) LOC (correlation coefficient: 0.58)



c) NOFC (correlation coefficient: 0.74)

OBJECTIONS / CRITICISM

Designed in the 70th and hardly evolved since

“`#ifdef` considered harmful”

“`#ifdef` hell”

“maintenance becomes a ‘hit or miss’ process”

“is difficult to determine if the code being
viewed is actually compiled into the system”

“incomprehensible source texts”

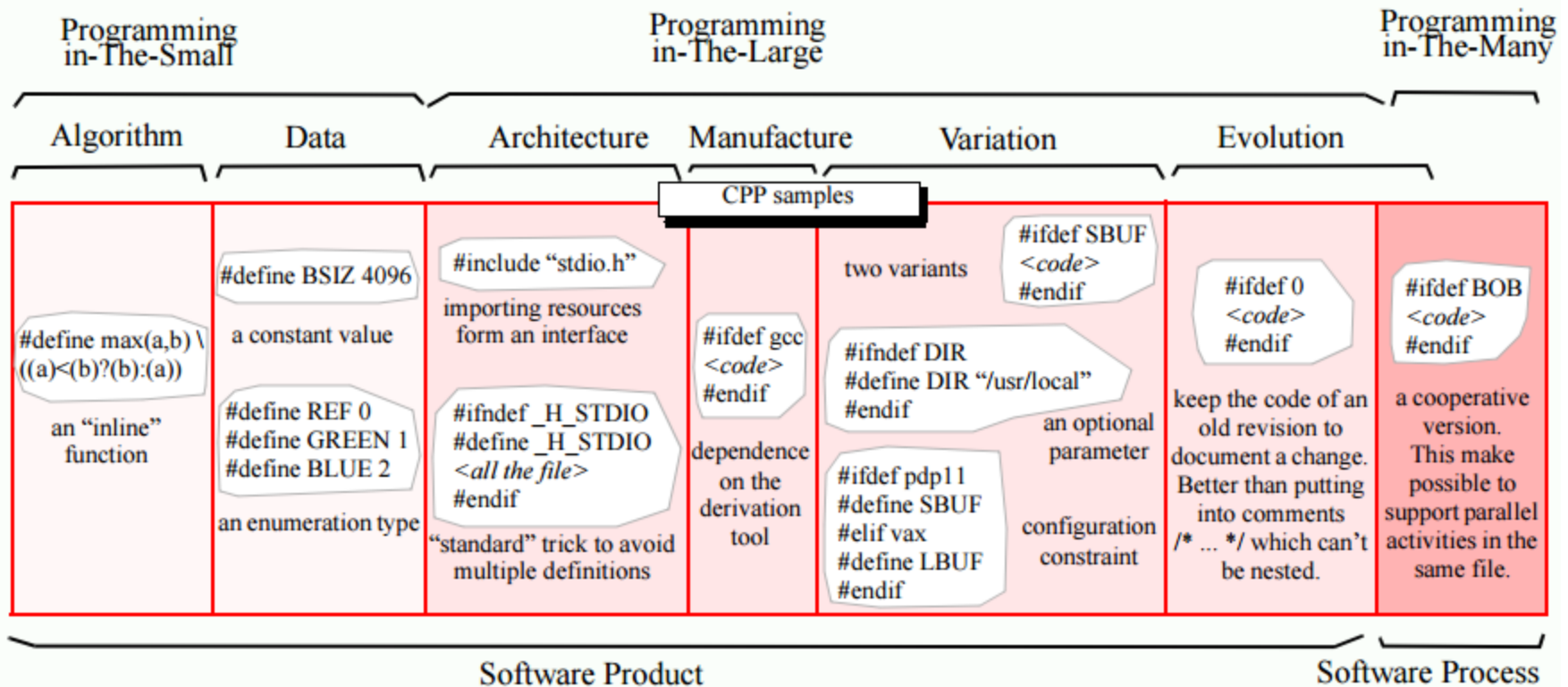
“programming errors are easy
to make and difficult to detect”

“C++ makes maintenance difficult”

“preprocessor diagnostics are poor”

“source code rapidly
becomes a maze”

CPP CRITICISM



Favre, Jean-Marie. "Understanding-in-the-large." Program Comprehension, 1997. IWPC'97. Proceedings., Fifth International Workshop on. IEEE, 1997.

GRANULARITY AND READABILITY

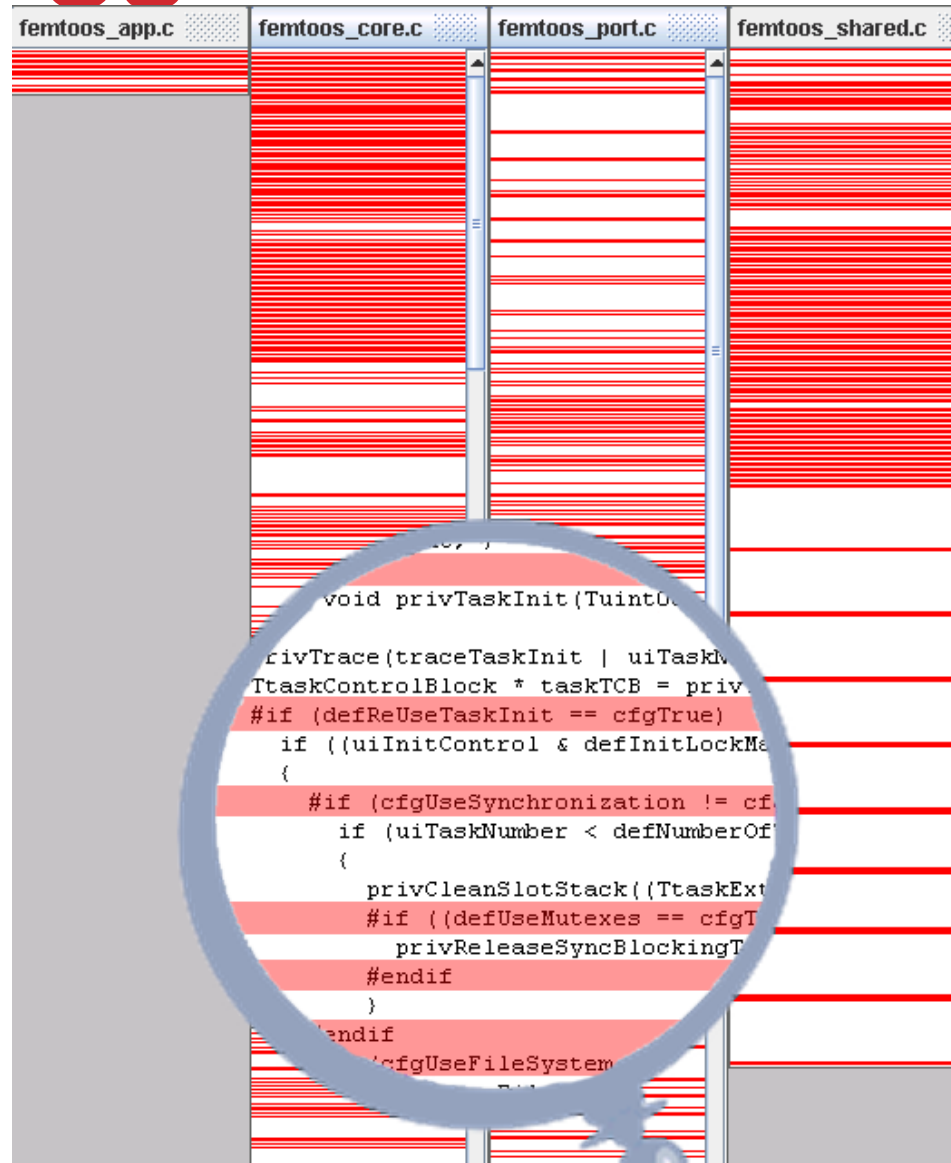
```
class Stack {
void push(Object o
#ifdef SYNC
, Transaction txn
#endif
) {
    if (o==null
#ifdef SYNC
        || txn==null
#endif
        ) return;
#ifdef SYNC
    Lock l=txn.lock(o);
#endif
    elementData[size++] = o;
#ifdef SYNC
    l.unlock();
#endif
    fireStackChanged();
}}
```

GRANULARITY AND READABILITY

```
/*if[WEIGHT]*W/*end[WEIGHT]*Edge add(Node n, Node m /*if[WEIGHT]*/, int w/*end[WEIGHT]*) {  
    return new /*if[WEIGHT]*W/*end[WEIGHT]*Edge (n, m /*if[WEIGHT]*/, w/*end[WEIGHT]*);  
}
```

```
Edge set(/*if[WEIGHT]*int w/*if[COLOR]*/, /*end[COLOR]*/*end[WEIGHT]*/*if[COLOR]*int c/*end[COLOR]*/) {  
    ...  
}
```

PREPROCESSOR IN FEMTO OS



SCATTERING

ApplicationSession

This screenshot shows the ApplicationSession class. Red annotations highlight the constructor, the invalidate() method, and the destroy() method. The invalidate() method is particularly detailed, showing the logic for removing the session from the manager's cache and the session map.

StandardSession

This screenshot shows the StandardSession class. Red annotations highlight the constructor, the invalidate() method, and the destroy() method. The invalidate() method is particularly detailed, showing the logic for removing the session from the manager's cache and the session map.

ServerSession

This screenshot shows the ServerSession class. Red annotations highlight the constructor, the invalidate() method, and the destroy() method. The invalidate() method is particularly detailed, showing the logic for removing the session from the manager's cache and the session map.

- Example: Session expiration in the Apache Tomcat Server

SessionInterceptor

This screenshot shows the SessionInterceptor class. Red annotations highlight the constructor, the invalidate() method, and the destroy() method. The invalidate() method is particularly detailed, showing the logic for removing the session from the manager's cache and the session map.

StandardManager

This screenshot shows the StandardManager class. Red annotations highlight the constructor, the invalidate() method, and the destroy() method. The invalidate() method is particularly detailed, showing the logic for removing the session from the manager's cache and the session map.

StandardSessionManager

This screenshot shows the StandardSessionManager class. Red annotations highlight the constructor, the invalidate() method, and the destroy() method. The invalidate() method is particularly detailed, showing the logic for removing the session from the manager's cache and the session map.

ServerSessionManager

This screenshot shows the ServerSessionManager class. Red annotations highlight the constructor, the invalidate() method, and the destroy() method. The invalidate() method is particularly detailed, showing the logic for removing the session from the manager's cache and the session map.

```

    int n = 1;
    #ifndef F
    w = curw;
    #else
    for (w = 1; w <= W; w++)
    #endif
    if (n == W)
        return OK;

```

```

int put_eol(fd)
    FILE *fd;
{
    if (
    #ifdef USE_CRNL
        (
    #ifdef MKSESSION_NL
        !mksession_nl &&
    #endif
        (putc('\r', fd) < 0) ||
    #endif
        (putc('\n', fd) < 0))
        return FAIL;
    return OK;
}

```



TRACEABILITY

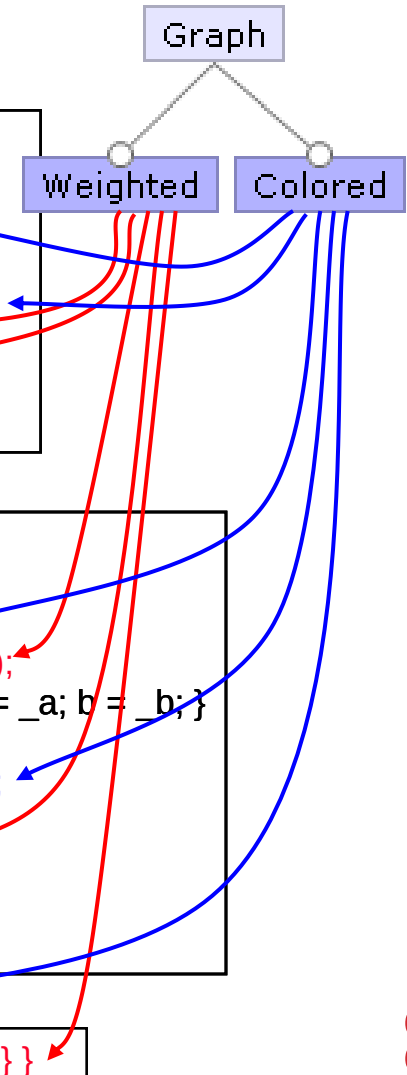
```
class Graph {
  Vector nv = new Vector(); Vector ev = new Vector();
  Edge add(Node n, Node m) {
    Edge e = new Edge(n, m);
    nv.add(n); nv.add(m); ev.add(e);
    e.weight = new Weight();
    return e;
  }
  Edge add(Node n, Node m, Weight w) {
    Edge e = new Edge(n, m);
    nv.add(n); nv.add(m); ev.add(e);
    e.weight = w; return e;
  }
  void print() {
    for(int i = 0; i < ev.size(); i++) {
      ((Edge)ev.get(i)).print();
    }
  }
}
```

```
class Color {
  static void setDisplayColor(Color c) { ... }
}
```

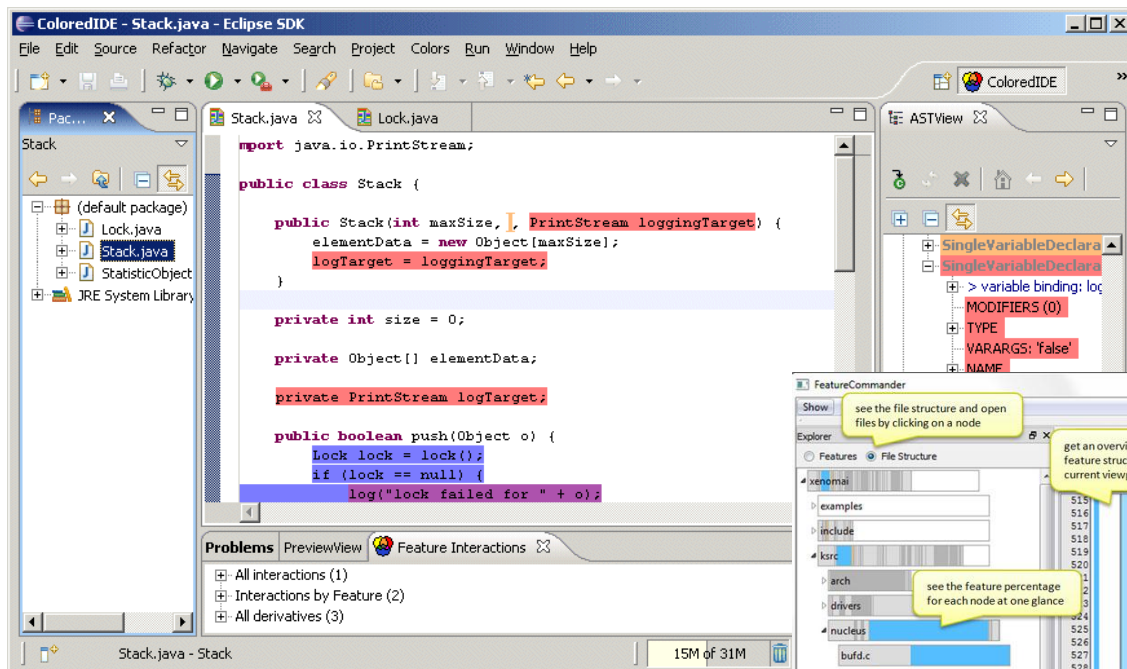
```
class Node {
  int id = 0;
  Color color = new Color();
  void print() {
    Color.setDisplayColor(color);
    System.out.print(id);
  }
}
```

```
class Edge {
  Node a, b;
  Color color = new Color();
  Weight weight;= new Weight();
  Edge(Node _a, Node _b) { a = _a; b = _b; }
  void print() {
    Color.setDisplayColor(color);
    a.print(); b.print();
    weight.print();
  }
}
```

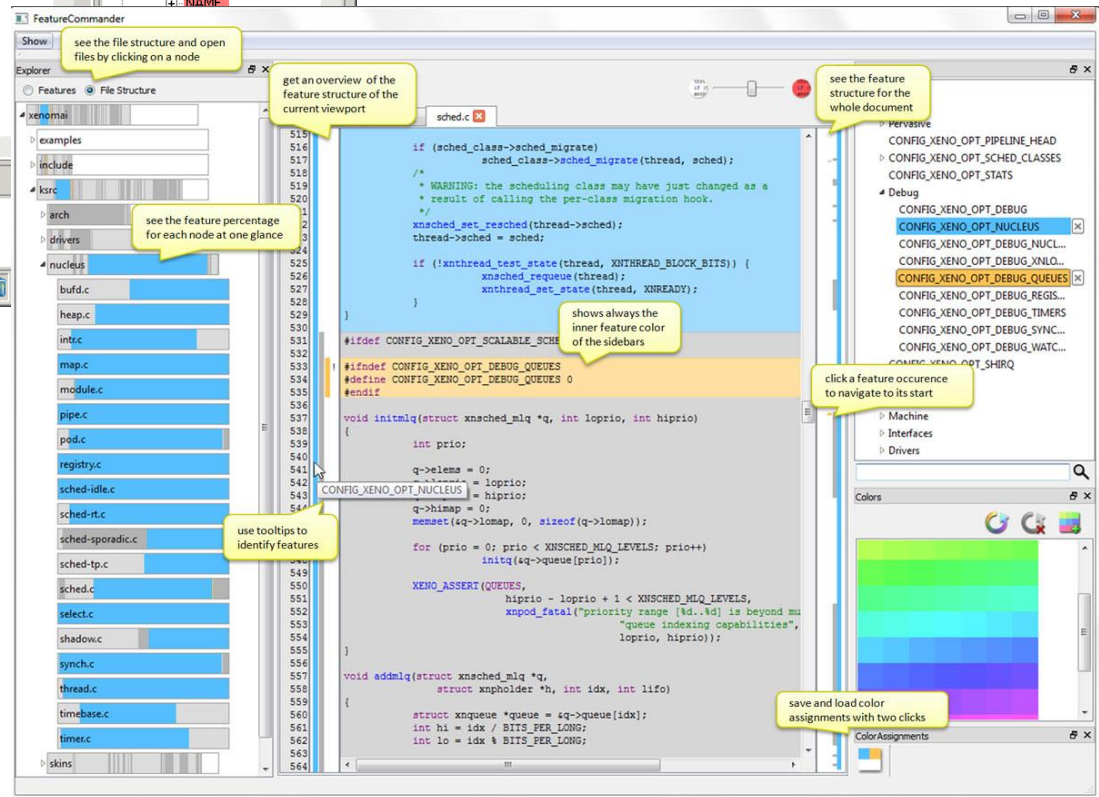
```
class Weight { void print() { ... } }
```



CIDE

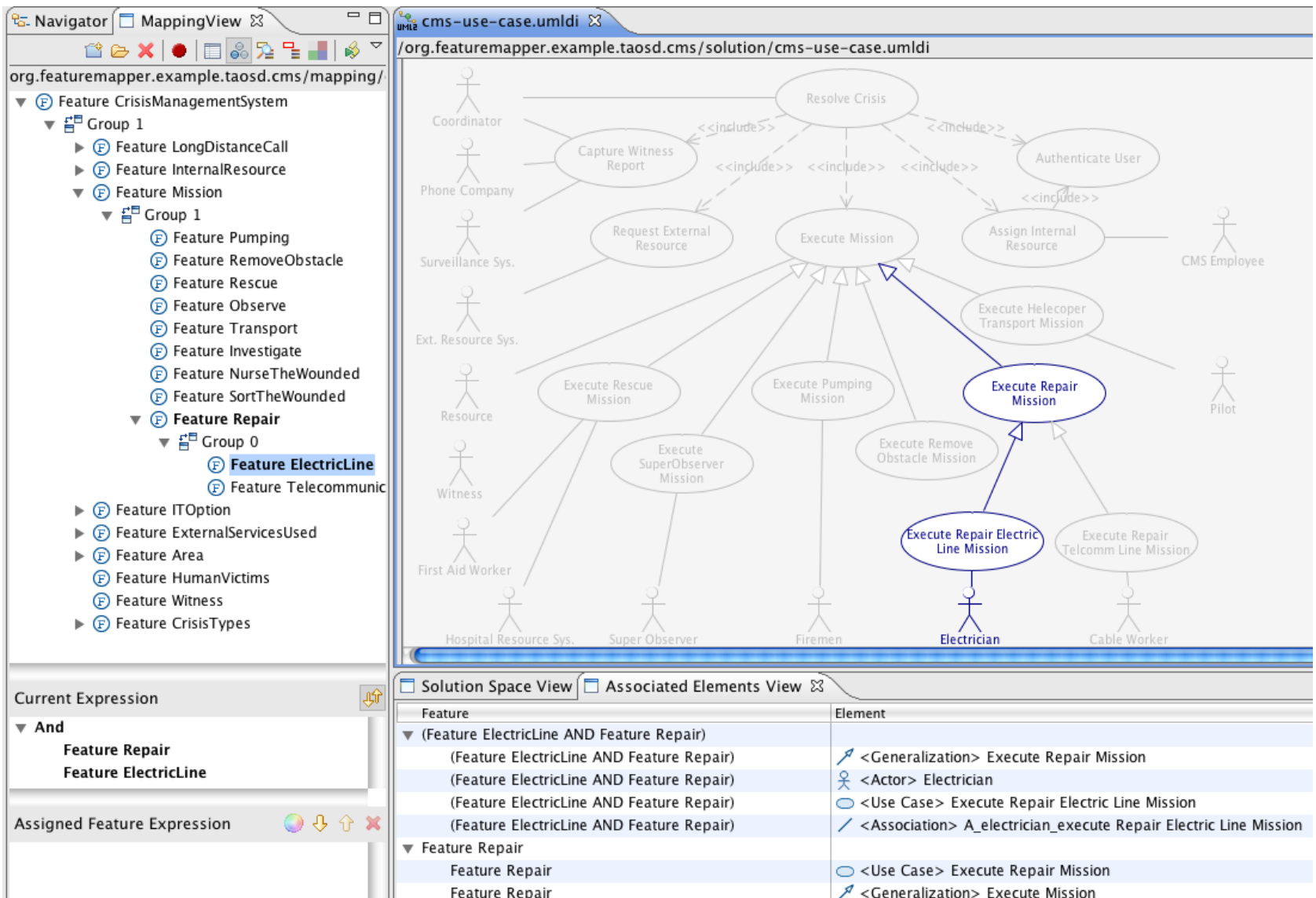


FeatureCommander



<http://fossd.net/cide>
<http://fossd.net/fc>

FEATUREMAPPER



ERROR PRONE?

How many configurations?

```
int a = 1;
#ifdef A
int c = a;
#endif
if (c) {
    c += a;
#ifdef A && B
    c /= a;
#endif
}
```

Bugs?

(a)

```
int a = 1;
int b = 1;
#ifdef A
int c = a;
#else
char c = a;
#endif
if (c) {
    c += a;
#ifdef B
    c /= b;
}
#endif
```

(b)

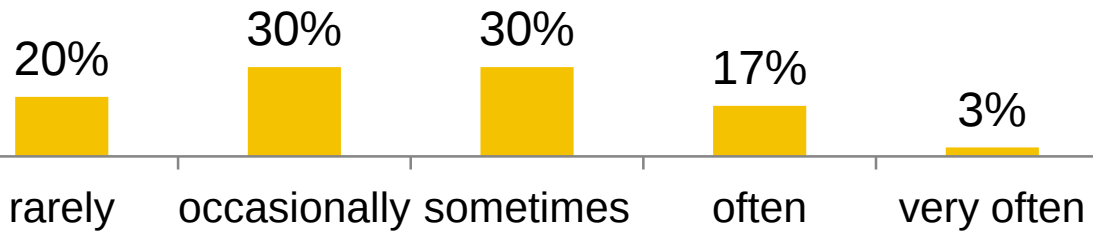
```
int a = 1;
int b = 1;
#ifdef A
int c = a;
#else
char d = a;
#endif
if (c) {
    c += a;
#ifdef B
    c /= b;
#endif
}
```

(c)

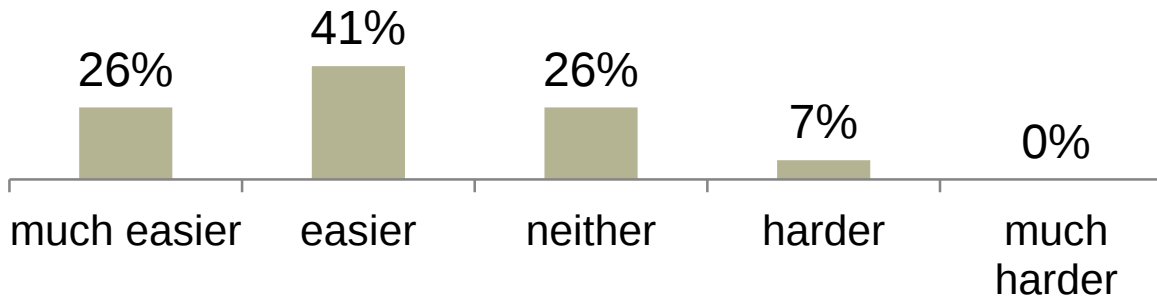
```
int a = 1;
int b = 0;
#ifdef A
int c = a;
#else
char c = a;
#endif
if (c) {
    c += a;
#ifdef B
    c /= b;
#endif
}
```

DEVELOPER PERCEPTION?

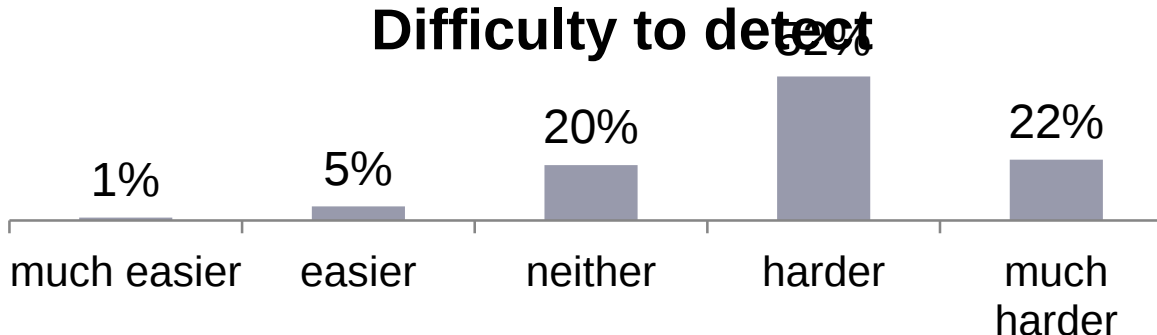
Perceived frequency of interaction bugs



Difficulty to introduce



Difficulty to detect



```

void function () {
#ifdef OS1
    /* Code 1 here.. */
#endif

#ifdef OS2
    /* Code 2 here.. */
#endif
}

```

(a)

```

// FILE: OS1.c
void function () {
    /* Code 1 here.. */
}

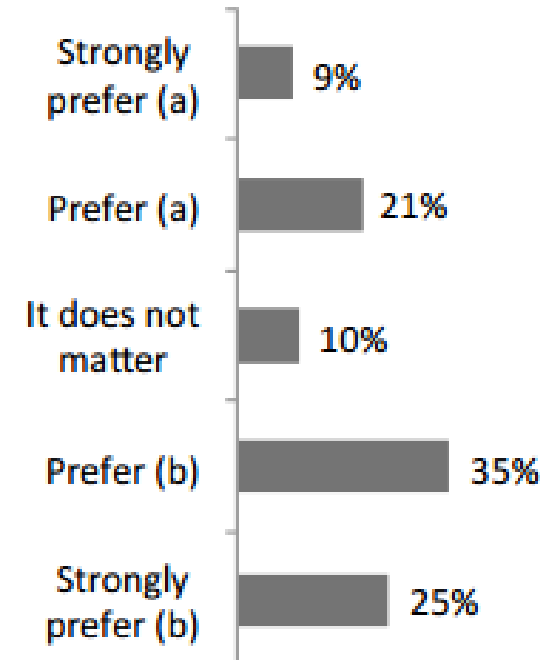
// FILE: OS2.c
void function () {
    /* Code 2 here.. */
}

```

(b)

In (b), only OS1.c or OS2.c is compiled depending on the platform. It is controlled at makefile level.

Survey Results



Medeiros, F., Kästner, C., Ribeiro, M., Nadi, S., & Gheyi, R. The Love/Hate Relationship with the C Preprocessor: An Interview Study. In Proc. 29th European Conference on Object-Oriented Programming (ECOOP 2015), 12, 40.

```

1. #ifdef USE_NTLM_AUTH
2. if (priv->sso_available) {
3.     conn->state = SSO_FAILED;
4. } else {
5. #endif
6.     conn->state = NTLM_FAILED;
7. #ifdef USE_NTLM_AUTH
8. }
9. #endif

```

(a)

```

1. #ifdef USE_NTLM_AUTH
2. if (priv->sso_available) {
3.     conn->state = SSO_FAILED;
4. } else {
5.     conn->state = NTLM_FAILED;
6. }
7. #else
8. conn->state = NTLM_FAILED;
9. #endif

```

(b)

```

1. boolean failed = TRUE;
2. #ifdef USE_NTLM_AUTH
3. if (priv->sso_available) {
4.     conn->state = SSO_FAILED;
5.     failed = FALSE;
6. }
7. #endif
8. if (failed){
9.     conn->state = NTLM_FAILED;
10.}

```

(c)

■ **Figure 7** (a) Undisciplined annotation. (b) Alternative that clones code. (c) Alternative that generates compiler warnings.

LEXICAL VS SYNTACTIC PREPR.

Feature	C++ example	ASTEC example
⊕ Include files	<code>#include "header.h"</code>	<code>@import "header.h";</code>
⊕ Conditional compilation	<code>#if defined(X) && Y > 3 int z; #endif</code>	<code>@if(@defined(X) && Y > 3) int z;</code>
⊕ Macros	<code>#define M(x) ((x)+2) #define RETURN(x) return x; #define u32 unsigned int</code>	<code>@macro int M(int x) = x+2; @macro RETURN(x) { return x; } @type u32 = unsigned int;</code>
⊕ Dynamic scoping	<code>#define Z() ptr->x->y->z</code>	<code>@macro char *Z([T *ptr]) = ptr->x->y->z;</code>
⊕ Reference arguments	<code>#define M(x, y) x = 2*(y);</code>	<code>@macro M(int &x, int y) { x = 2*y; }</code>
⊕ First-class types	<code>#define SIZE(T) \\ (sizeof(T) + sizeof(int))</code>	<code>@macro SIZE(@type T) = sizeof(T) + sizeof(int);</code>
⊕ First-class statements	<code>#define FOR_EACH(x, list) \\ for (x=(list); x; x = x->next) ... FOR_EACH(it, list) { ... }</code>	<code>@macro FOR_EACH(x, List *list, @stmt S) { for (x=(list); x; x = x->next) S; } ... FOR_EACH(it, list, { ... });</code>
⊕ First-class names	<code>#define offsetof(T, field) \\ (size_t) (&((T*)0)->field)</code>	<code>@macro offsetof(@type T, @name field) = (size_t) (&((T*)0)->\$(field))</code>
⊕ Declaration “decorators”	<code>#define NONNULL(args...) \\ __attribute__((nonnull(args)))</code>	<code>@decorator NONNULL(args...) = __attribute__((nonnull(args)))</code>
⊕ Declaration macros	<code>#define DECLARE_LIST(name) \\ List name = { .head = NULL }; ... DECLARE_LIST(hello)</code>	<code>@module DECLARE_LIST(@name name) { List \$(name) = { .head = NULL }; }; ... @import DECLARE_LIST(\$hello);</code>
⊕ Stringization and concatenation	<code>#define DECLARE_STRING(name, s) \\ char *name##_str = #s;</code>	<code>@module DECLARE_STRING(@name name, @expr s) { char * \$(name)##_str = @stringize(s); };</code>

Bill McCloskey and Eric Brewer. 2005. ASTEC: A new approach to refactoring C. In Proceedings of the 10th European Software Engineering Conference/International Symposium on Foundations of Software Engineering (ESEC/FSE-13). ACM, New York, NY, USA, 21-30.

CIDE

The screenshot displays the ColoredIDE - Stack.java - Eclipse SDK interface. The main editor shows the Stack.java file with the following code:

```
import java.io.PrintStream;

public class Stack {

    public Stack(int maxSize, PrintStream loggingTarget) {
        elementData = new Object[maxSize];
        logTarget = loggingTarget;
    }

    private int size = 0;

    private Object[] elementData;

    private PrintStream logTarget;

    public boolean push(Object o) {
        Lock lock = lock();
        if (lock == null) {
            log("lock failed for " + o);
        }
    }
}
```

The ASTView on the right shows the structure of the Stack class, including the SingleVariableDeclaration for the loggingTarget parameter.

The Feature Interactions view shows a hierarchy of features, including Feature CrisisManagementSystem, Feature LongDistanceCall, Feature InternalResource, Feature Mission, Feature Pumping, Feature RemoveObstacle, Feature Rescue, Feature Observe, Feature Transport, Feature Investigate, Feature NurseTheWounded, Feature SortTheWounded, Feature Repair, Feature ElectricLine, and Feature Telecommunication.

The UML Use Case diagram (cms-use-case.uml) shows the relationships between various actors and use cases. The diagram includes actors such as Coordinator, Phone Company, Surveillance Sys., Ext. Resource Sys., Resource, Witness, First Aid Worker, Hospital Resource Sys., Super Observer, Firemen, Electrician, Cable Worker, and CMS Employee. Use cases include Resolve Crisis, Capture Witness Report, Request External Resource, Execute Mission, Assign Internal Resource, Execute Helicopter Transport Mission, Execute Repair Mission, Execute Repair Electric Line Mission, Execute Repair Telecomm Line Mission, Execute Rescue Mission, Execute Pumping Mission, Execute Remove Obstacle Mission, Execute SuperObserver Mission, and Execute Helicopter Transport Mission.

The Solution Space View and Associated Elements View show the mapping between features and elements. The Solution Space View lists features such as Feature ElectricLine AND Feature Repair, Feature ElectricLine AND Feature Repair, Feature ElectricLine AND Feature Repair, Feature ElectricLine AND Feature Repair, and Feature Repair. The Associated Elements View lists elements such as <Generalization> Execute Repair Mission, <Actor> Electrician, <Use Case> Execute Repair Electric Line Mission, <Association> A_electrician_execute Repair Electric Line Mission, <Use Case> Execute Repair Mission, and <Generalization> Execute Mission.

FEATUREMAPPER

TOOL SUPPORT

Refactoring

Navigation support

Static analysis

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