

Reinhard Wilhelm

Patrick Cousot

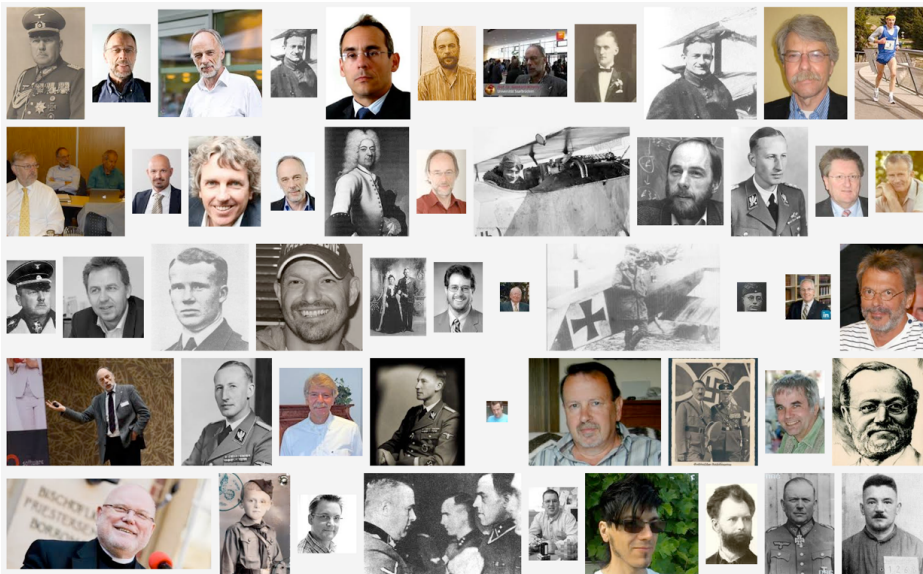
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Farewell Colloquium on the Occasion of Reinhard Wilhelm's 68th birthday

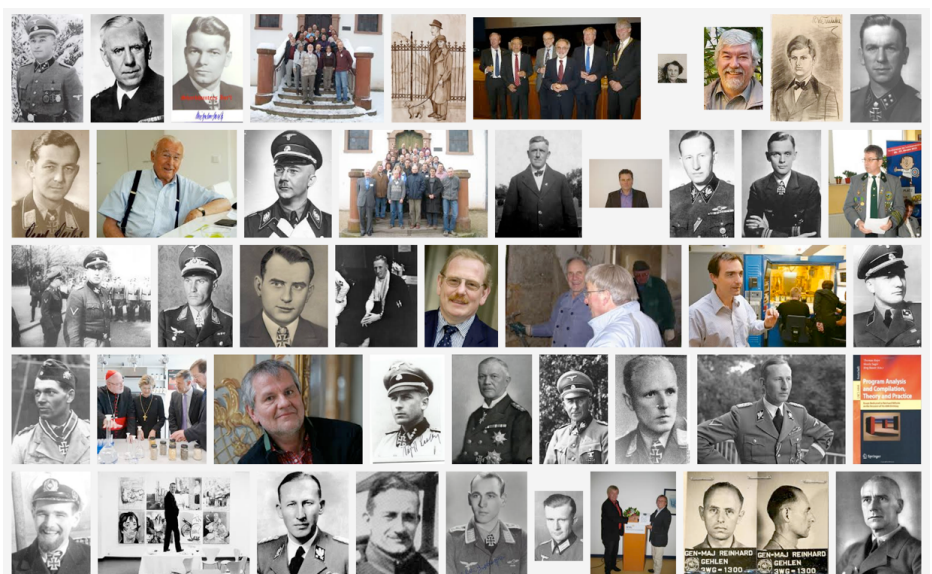
Saarbrücken, November, 28th 2014

You said Reinhard Wilhelm?

But who is Reinhard Wilhelm?



But who is Reinhard Wilhelm?



But who is Reinhard Wilhelm?

1. You have understood the limitations of “Big data” and “Advanced machine learning”

But who is Reinhard Wilhelm?

1. You have understood the limitations of “Big data” and “Advanced machine learning”
2. This is **THE** Reinhard Wilhelm:

Reinhard Wilhelm

Reinhard Wilhelm is a German computer scientist. Wikipedia

Born: June 5, 1946 (age 68), Finnentrop, Germany

Education: University of Münster



But who is Reinhard Wilhelm?

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Reinhard Wilhelm

Reinhard Wilhelm is a German computer scientist. Wikipedia

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sorry, this was 2 months ago on Wikipedia, thanks to the true Reinhard Wilhelm for updating his picture last month!

But who is Reinhard Wilhelm?

1. You have understood the limitations of “Big data” and “Advanced machine learning”
2. This is **THE** Prof. em. Dr. Dr. h.c. Reinhard Wilhelm:

Reinhard Wilhelm



Reinhard Wilhelm, 2014

Born	5 June 1946 (age 68) Finnentrop, Germany
Fields	Computer Scientist
Institutions	Saarland University
Alma mater	University of Münster, Stanford University, Technical University Munich
Known for	compiler technology
Notable awards	Konrad Zuse Medal (2009) Merit Cross on Ribbon (2010) ACM Distinguished Service Award (2011)

There is only one, the proof is by Google

There is only one, the proof is by Google

Images for Prof. em. Dr. Dr. h.c. Reinhard Wilhelm Report images



More images for Prof. em. Dr. Dr. h.c. Reinhard Wilhelm

And more ...



Great Achievements

Great Achievements of Reinhard (I)



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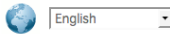

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Great Achievements of Reinhard (III)

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dblp computer science bibliography

Reinhard Wilhelm

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- affiliation: Saarland University, Compiler Design Lab
 affiliation: Schloss Dagstuhl - Leibniz Center for Informatics

[-] 2010 - today

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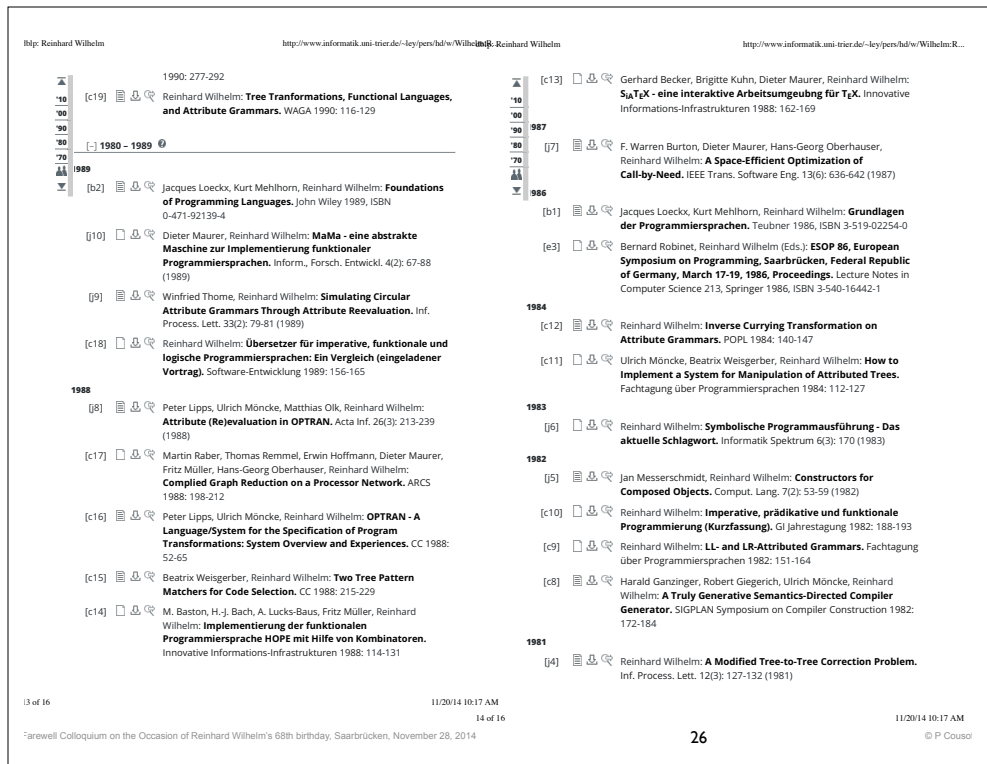
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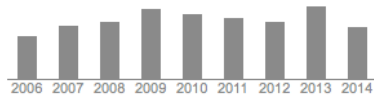
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Parametric shape analysis via 3-valued logic M Sagiv, T Reps, R Wilhelm ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems (TOPLAS) 24 (3), 217-298		1047	2002
The worst-case execution-time problem—overview of methods and survey of tools R Wilhelm, J Engblom, A Ermedahl, N Holsti, S Thesing, D Whalley, ... ACM Transactions on Embedded Computing Systems (TECS) 7 (3), 36		1004	2008
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Science

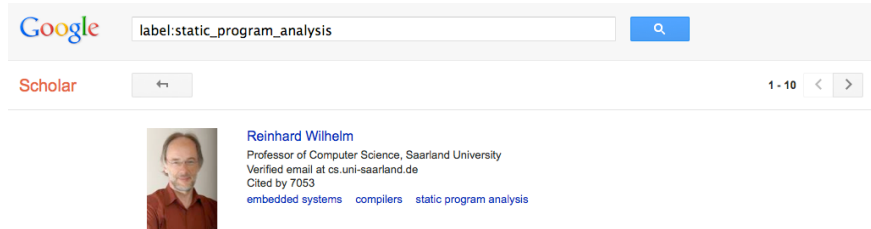
Main contributions



Reinhard Wilhelm

Professor of Computer Science, Saarland University
embedded systems, compilers, static program analysis
Verified email at cs.uni-saarland.de

- Coming number one in static analysis, world-wide:



What is static analysis?

Static program analysis

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Static program analysis is the **analysis of computer software** that is performed without actually executing programs (analysis performed on executing programs is known as **dynamic analysis**).

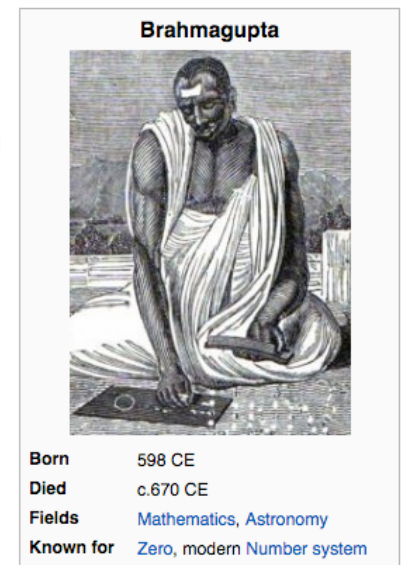
at least the static analyzer must execute!

by a computer

A short introduction to static analysis

The very first static analysis

Brahmagupta (Sanskrit: ब्रह्मगुप्त; [listen](#) (help·info)) (598–c.670 CE) was an Indian **mathematician** and **astronomer** who wrote two important works on **Mathematics** and **Astronomy**: the *Brāhmasphuṭasiddhānta* (Extensive Treatise of Brahma) (628), a theoretical treatise, and the *Khaṇḍakhādyaka*, a more practical text.



The rule of signs by Brahmagupta (628)

18.30. [The sum] of two positives is positives, of two negatives negative;

The rule of signs by Brahmagupta (628)

18.30. [The sum] of two positives is positives, of two negatives negative;

- The **abstraction** is that you do not (always) need to know the **absolute value** of the arguments to know the **sign** of the result;

The rule of signs by Brahmagupta (628)

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- e.g. in **compilation**: do not optimize (a division by 2 into a shift when positive^(*))

^(*) Unless processor uses 2's complement and can shift the sign.

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wrong

The rule of signs by Michel Sintzoff (1972)

For example, $a \times a + b \times b$ yields the value 25 when a is 3 and b is -4, and when $+$ and \times are the arithmetic multiplication and addition. But $a \times a + b \times b$ yields always the object "pos" when a and b are the objects "pos" or "neg", and when the valuation is defined as follows :

$pos + pos = pos$ $pos \times pos = pos$
 $pos + neg = pos, neg$ $pos \times neg = neg$
 $neg + pos = pos, neg$ $neg \times pos = neg$
 $neg + neg = neg$ $neg \times neg = pos$
 $V(p+q) = V(p) + V(q)$ $V(p \times q) = V(p) \times V(q)$
 $V(0) = V(1) = \dots = pos$
 $V(-1) = V(-2) = \dots = neg$

The valuation of $a \times a + b \times b$ yields "pos" by the following computations :

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 $\quad = pos, pos = pos$ $\quad = pos, pos = pos$
 $V(a \times a + b \times b) = V(a \times a) + V(b \times b) = pos + pos = pos$

This valuation proves that the result of $a \times a + b \times b$ is always positive and hence allows to compute its square root without any preliminary dynamic test on its sign. On the other hand, the

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 $0 \in pos \times -1 \in neg$
 $= 0 \notin neg$

The rule of signs by Reinhard Wilhelm (2012/13)

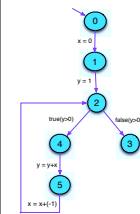
http://www.rw.cdl.uni-saarland.de/teaching/dses12/slides/lecture6_static_analysis.pdf

2 Example — Rules-of-Sign Analysis

Problem: Determine at each program point the sign of the values of all variables of numeric type.

Example program:
 1: $x = 0;$
 2: $y = 1;$
 3: while ($y > 0$) do
 4: $y = y + x;$
 5: $x = x + (-1);$

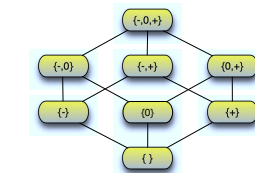
Program representation as control-flow graphs



All the ingredients:

- a set of information elements, each a set of possible signs,
- a partial order, " \sqsubseteq ", on these elements, specifying the "relative strength" of two information elements,
- these together form the abstract domain, a lattice,
- functions describing how signs of variables change by the execution of a statement, abstract edge effects,
- these need an abstract arithmetic, an arithmetic on signs.

We construct the abstract domain for single variables starting with the lattice $Signs = 2^{\{-0,+ \}}$ with the relation " \sqsubseteq " = " \subseteq ".



The analysis should "bind" program variables to elements in $Signs$. So, the abstract domain is $D = (Vars \rightarrow Signs)_{\perp}$, a Sign-environment.

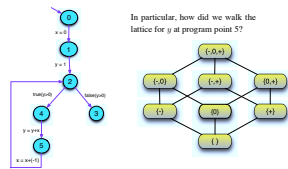
The partial order on D is $D_1 \sqsubseteq D_2$ iff

$D_1 = \perp$ or

$D_1 x \subseteq D_2 x \quad (x \in Vars)$

Intuition?

How did we analyze the program?



In particular, how did we walk the lattice for y at program point 5?

The analysis should "bind" program variables to elements in $Signs$. So, the abstract domain is $D = (Vars \rightarrow Signs)_{\perp}$, a Sign-environment.

$\perp \in D$ is the function mapping all arguments to $\{\}$.

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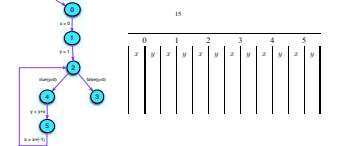
$D_1 x \subseteq D_2 x \quad (x \in Vars)$

Intuition?

D_1 is at least as precise as D_2 since D_2 admits at least as many signs as D_1 .

How is a solution found?

Iterating until a fixed point is reached



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- We want to determine the sign of the values of expressions.
- For some sub-expressions, the analysis may yield $\{+, -, 0\}$, which means, it couldn't find out.

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- The abstract operators allow to define an abstract evaluation of expressions:

$$[c]^\# : (Vars \rightarrow Signs) \rightarrow Signs$$

Abstract operators working on signs (Multiplication)

$\times^\#$	(0)	(+)	(-)	(-,0)	(-,+)	(0,+)	(-,0,+)
(0)	(0)	(0)					
(+)							
(-)							
(-,0)							
(-,+)							
(0,+)							
(-,0,+)							

Abstract operators working on signs (unary minus)

$-^\#$	(0)	(+)	(-)	(-,0)	(-,+)	(0,+)	(-,0,+)
(0)	(0)	(-)	(+)	(+,0)	(+,+)	(0,-)	(-,0,+)

Working an example:

$$\#D = \{x \mapsto \{+, y \mapsto \{+\}\}$$

$$[x + 7]^\# D = [x]^\# D \oplus [7]^\# D$$

$$= \{+\} \oplus \{+\}$$

$$= \{+\}$$

$$[x + (-y)]^\# D = \{+\} \oplus \{-[y]^\# D\}$$

$$= \{+\} \oplus \{-\{+\}\}$$

$$= \{+\} \oplus \{-\}$$

$$= \{+, -\}$$

Thus, we obtain the following effects of edges $[lab]^\#$:

$$[]^\# D = D$$

$$[true(c)]^\# D = D$$

$$[false(c)]^\# D = D$$

$$[x = c]^\# D = D \oplus \{x \mapsto [c]^\# D\}$$

$$[x = M[e]]^\# D = D \oplus \{x \mapsto \{+, -, 0\}\}$$

$$[M[e_1] = e_2]^\# D = D$$

... whenever $D \neq \perp$

Attention to details

Abstract operators working on signs (Addition)

$+\#$	(0)	(+)	(-)	(-,0)	(-,+)	(0,+)	(-,0,+)
(0)	(0)	(+)					
(+)							
(-)							
(-,0)							
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(0,+)							
(-,0,+)							

23

The rule of signs by Reinhard Wilhelm (2012/13)

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Determining the sign of expressions in a Sign-environment works as follows:

$$[c]^\# D = \begin{cases} \{+\} & \text{if } c > 0 \\ \{-\} & \text{if } c < 0 \\ \{0\} & \text{if } c = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$[c]^\# D = D(c)$$

$$[c_1 \square c_2]^\# D = [c_1]^\# D \square^\# [c_2]^\# D$$

$$[\square]^\# D = \square^\# [c]^\# D$$

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23

if the program does not terminate isn't it correct to say that x is 0 upon its termination?

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Attention to details

That's where you recognize a great scientist: make simple what is complicated!

Suggestions for an happy retirement

Have ambitious objectives!

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- Move Dagstuhl close to an airport (or an airport close to Dagstuhl)

About Dagstuhl Program Publications

You are here: About Dagstuhl > Arrival > Arrival by Plane

Arrival by Plane

The nearest airports

Airports	IATA Code	Flights	Transfer to Dagstuhl	Distance from Dagstuhl	Driving time to Dagstuhl
of Frankfurt am Main	FRA	International	of Train	190 km	120 min
of Frankfurt-Hahn	HFN	European economy carriers	Bus, taxi, rental car	70 km	80 min
of Saarbrücken	SCN	Berlin Hamburg Lüneburg	Train, then bus or taxi	80 km	50 min
of Luxembourg	LUX	Europe	Taxi direct or train via Thion	80 km	50 min

Ground transportation from the airports

At Frankfurt Main Airport the "Frankfurt-Flughafen-Regionalbahnhof" (Frankfurt Airport Regional Train Station) is located in the basement level (2) of concourse B (terminal 1). Take the regional express (RE) from there to St. Wendel or take the "S-Bahn" urban train to Mainz and then change to the regional express. The trains leave every hour. No advance booking needed. For further travel to St. Wendel, see Arrival by Train. How to get from Frankfurt Airport to Dagstuhl by car can be found here.

Upon arriving at **Frankfurt-Hahn Airport** the best solution is taking a Taxi. Reserving a car is also suitable, if choosing a bus and train please be aware that it will take about 5 hours to arrive at Dagstuhl. For information on the train connections, follow the link and enter "HFN Flughafen Hahn" as your departure station and "Dagstuhl Bahnstation, Völkern" as your arrival station.

Upon arriving at **Saarbrücken Airport** take the bus (Line R10) or a taxi to the Saarbrücken main train station, then continue to St. Wendel by train, bus or local taxi. (see Arrival by Train)
Alternative: Order Taxi Martin service from Völkern.

Upon arriving at **Luxembourg Airport** order Taxi Martin service from Völkern. Alternative: Take a car or come by bus & train via Luxembourg station, Thion and Metz. (see Arrival by Train)

Remain active in science!

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- Start working on **cyberimbedded systems**

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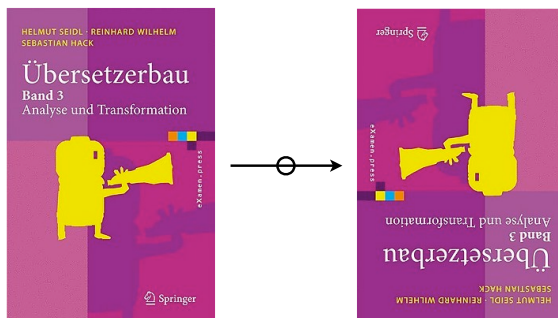
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- Consider **dynamic methods for static analysis**
- Write a book on **decompilation, by duality**



Time for a serious conclusion

Thanks a lot for 30 years of
friendship

Thanks a lot for 30 years of
friendship, with lots of
problems!

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shared scientific

The End, thank you

The beginning, thank you

of retirement

The beginning, thank you

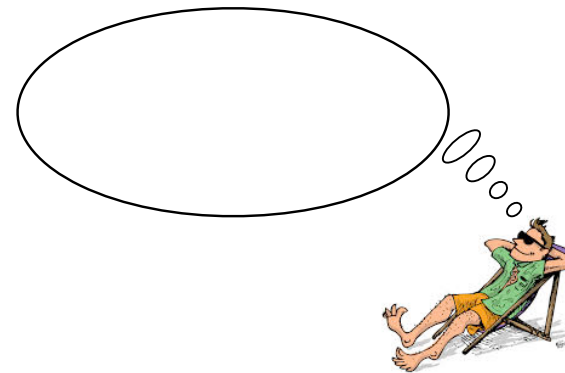
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