



| Rosaec 2nd workshop

Heap Data Structure Analysis using Abstract Parsing

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Motivation



- ❖ To determine the correctness of heap data structures generated during the program execution.

Approach



- ❖ Transform the procedure of generating data structures into generating **strings**.
- ❖ Then, parsing those strings to determine correctness of data structures.
- ❖ To achieve our goal, we'll use '**Abstract Parsing**' technique.

Reference



- ❖ Kyung-Goo Doh, Hyunha Kim and David Schmidt. *Abstract parsing: static analysis of dynamically generated string output using LR-parsing technology.* SAS 2009: The 16th International Static Analysis Symposium, LA, August 7-9, 2009. (to appear)

Background



❖ What is the 'Abstract Parsing'?

```
❖ $s = "SELECT name WHERE class =".$class."  
FROM students;";  
$result = db_query($s);
```

To check syntactic correctness or
harmlessness of \$s

Background (cont.)



❖ Abstract Parsing : Idea

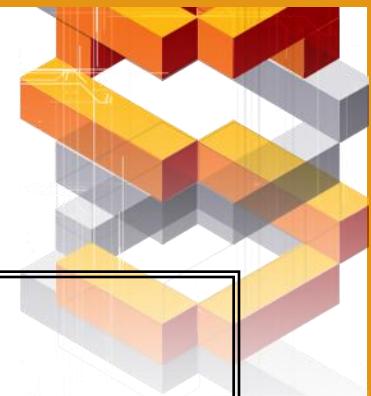
- Instead of executing the program and parsing the result,

$$\mathcal{V}_0 e \Sigma = \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n\} \quad \text{parse}(c_i) = O/X$$

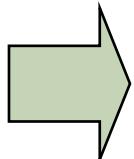
- Execute the program on abstract semantics using LR parsing technology.

$$\widehat{\mathcal{V}}_0 e \widehat{\Sigma} = \{O, X\}$$

Background (cont.)



```
x = 'a'  
r = '['  
while ...  
    x = '[' . X . R  
print x
```



```
X0 = a  
R = ]  
X1 = X0 ∪ X2  
X2 = [ . X1 . R  
X3 = X1
```

Each flow equations is interpreted as functions $P \rightarrow P$
(input parse stack \rightarrow output parse stack)

Grammar



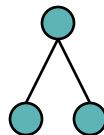
❖ Grammar of correct binary tree

S → n () ()
| n (S) (S)

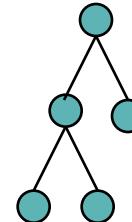
(*type S1*)
(*type S2*)

❖ Example

n (n () ()) (n () ())



n (n (n ()()) (n ()())) (n ()())



Grammar (cont.)



❖ Grammar of incorrect binary tree

$I \rightarrow n (S) ()$	(*type I1*)
$n () (S)$	(*type I2*)
$n () (I)$	(*type I3*)
$n (I) ()$	(*type I4*)
$n (S) (I)$	(*type I5*)
$n (I) (S)$	(*type I6*)
$n (I) (I)$	(*type I7*)

Language



c → **x := e**
| **x.1 := e**
| **x.2 := e**
| **c1 ; c2**
| **if e c1 c2**
| **while e c**

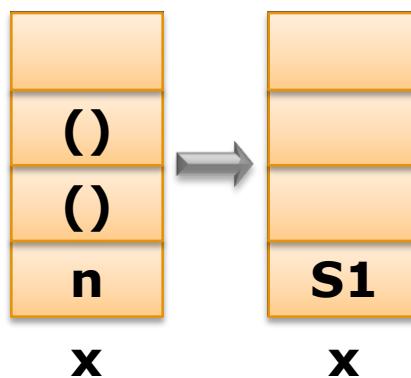
e → **x**
| **malloc**
| **nil**



Example : Case 1



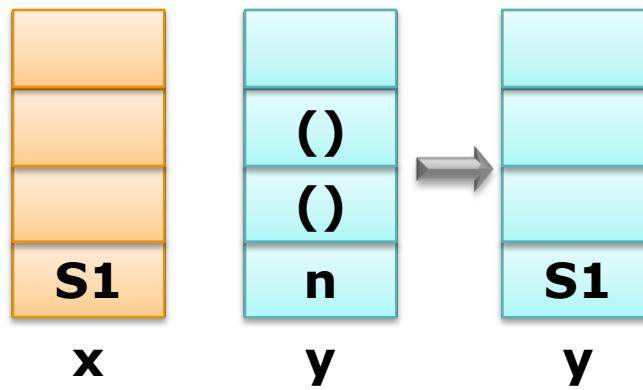
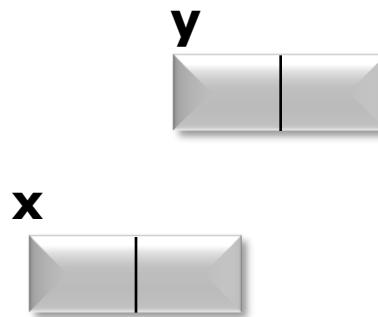
```
x := malloc;  
while (x)  
{  
    y := malloc;  
    y.1 := x;  
    y.2 := malloc;  
    x := y  
}
```



Case 1 (cont.)



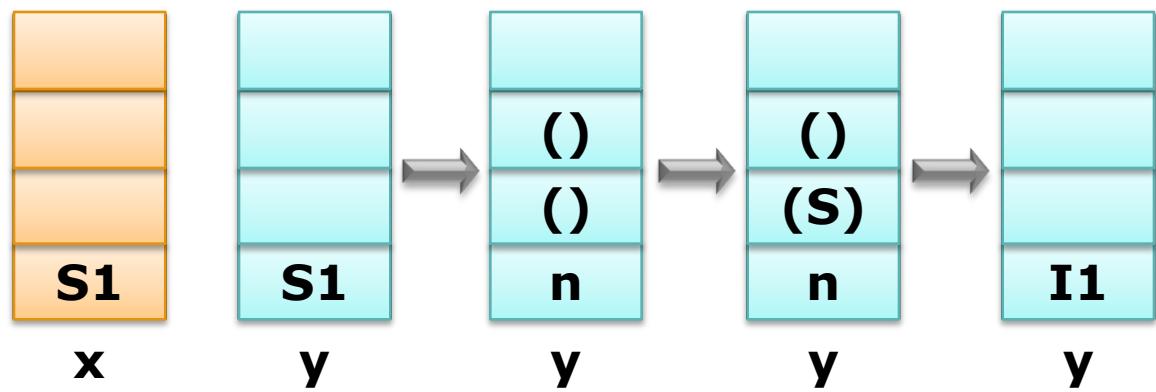
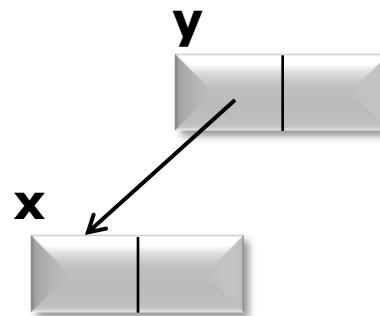
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```



Case 1 (cont.)

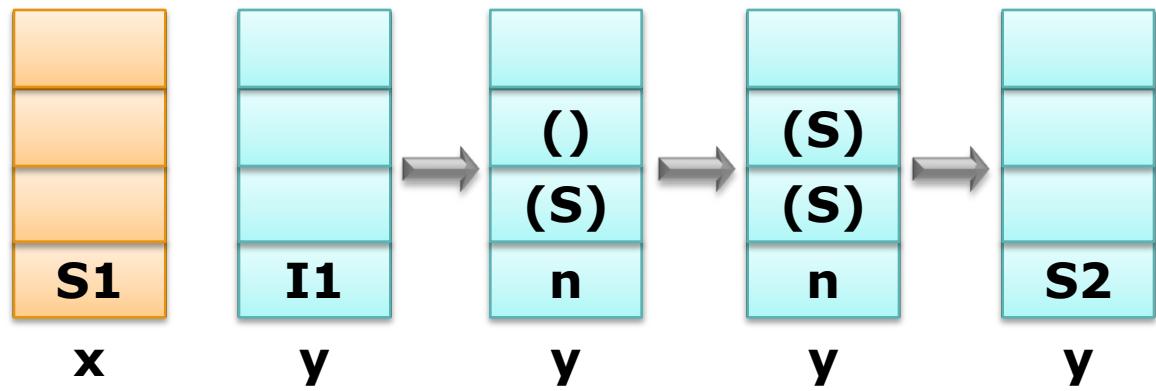
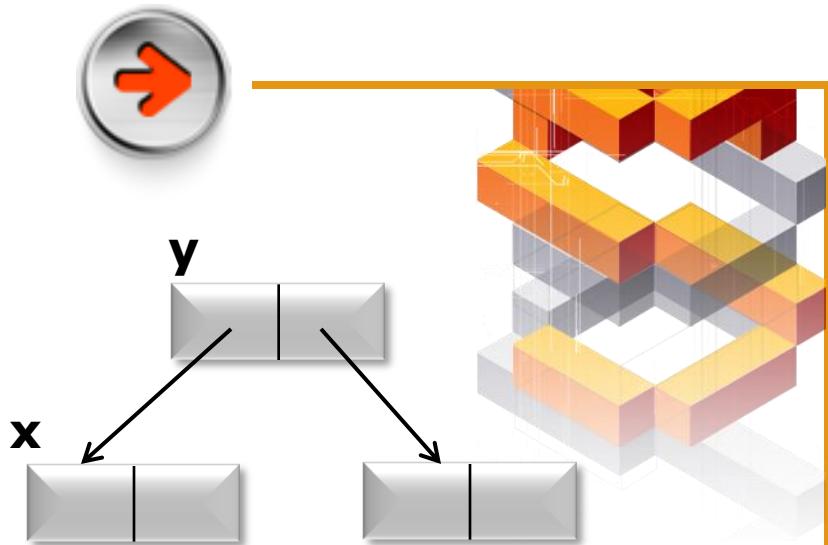


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while (x)  
{  
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    y.1 := x;  
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```



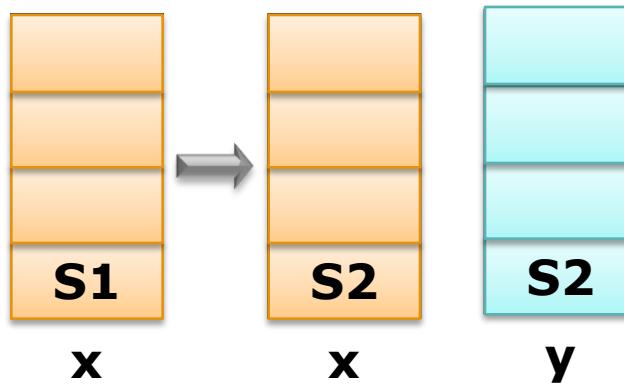
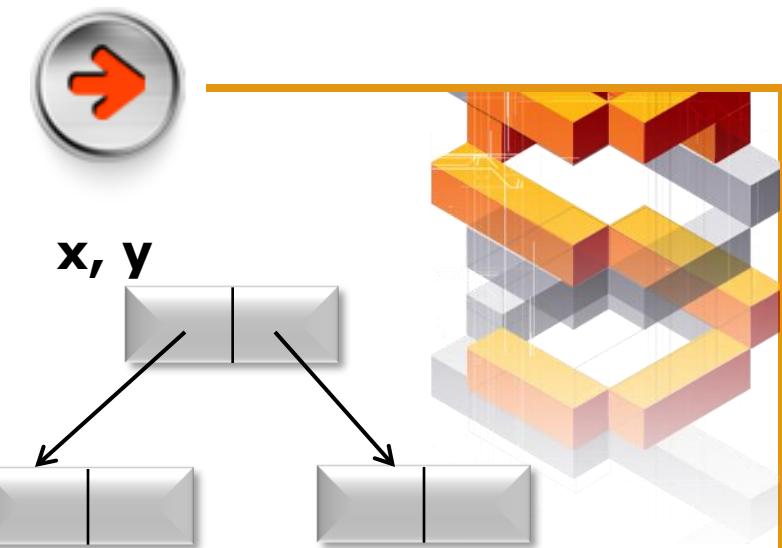
Case 1 (cont.)

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x := malloc;  
while (x)  
{  
    y := malloc;  
    y.1 := x;  
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    x := y  
}
```



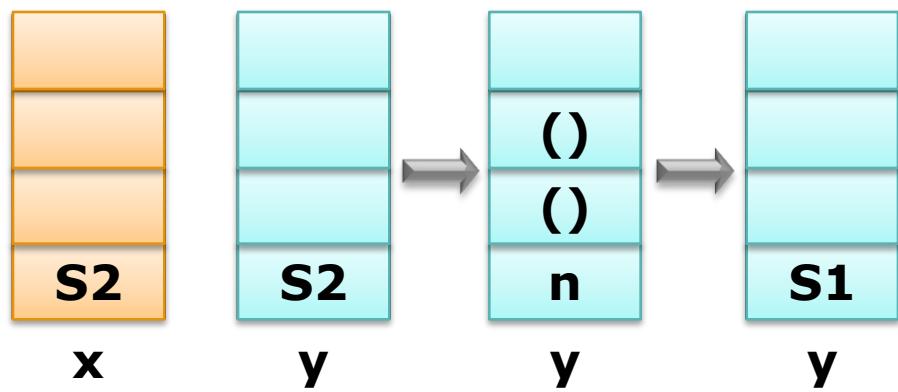
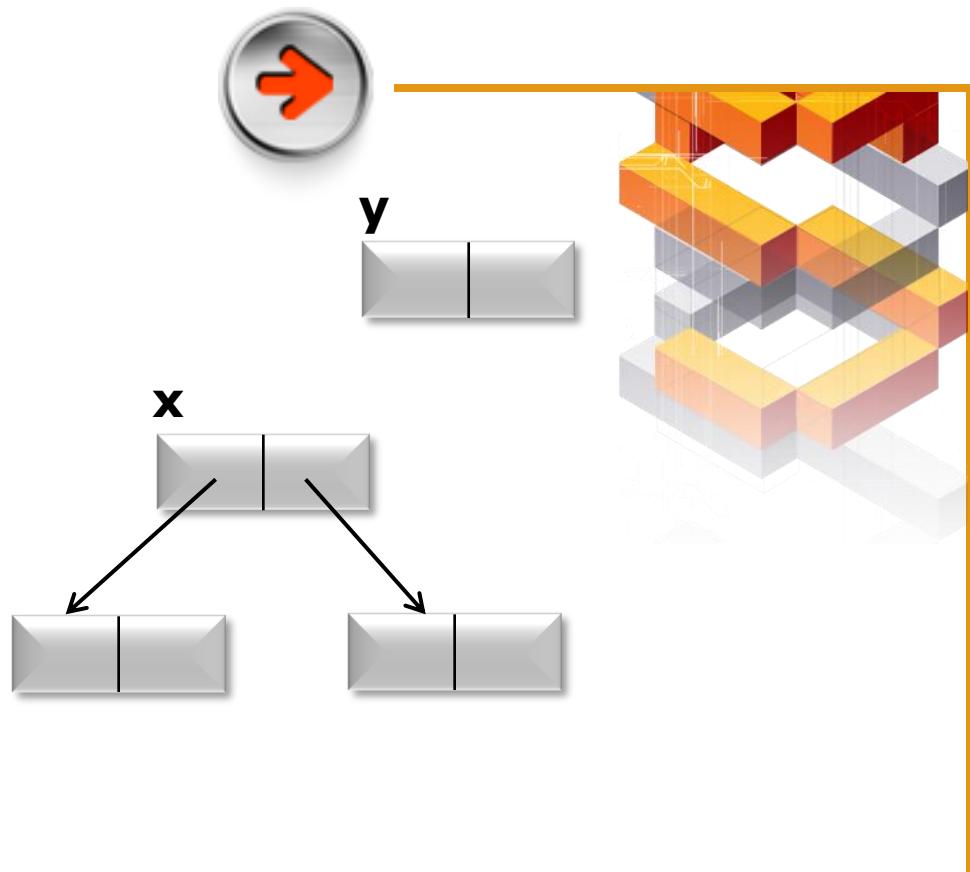
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    x := y  
}
```



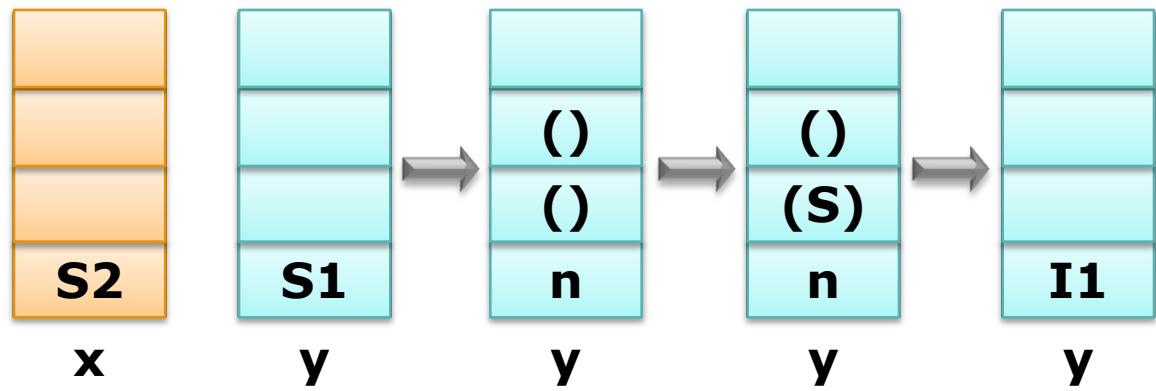
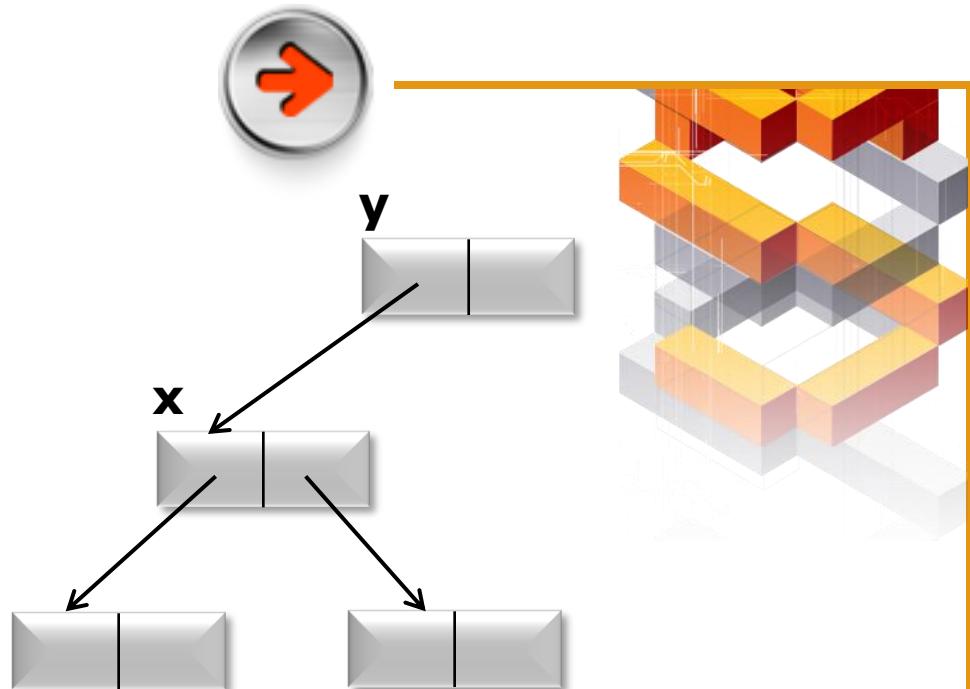
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```



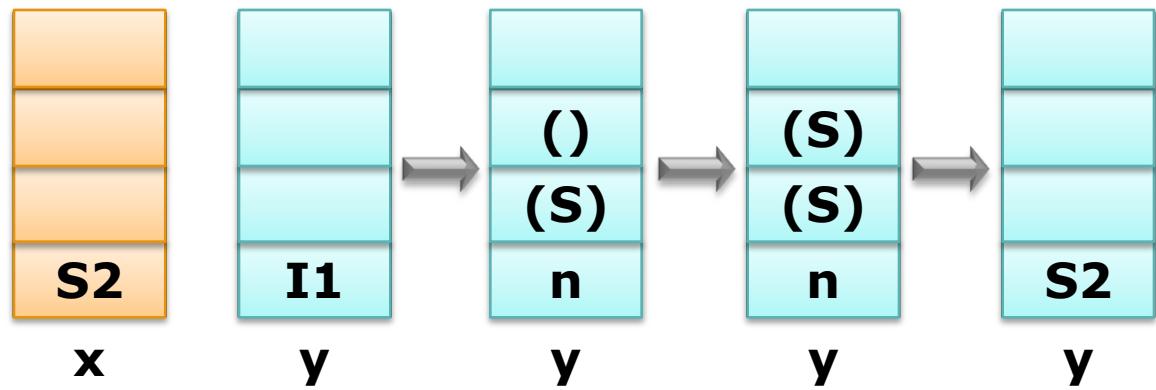
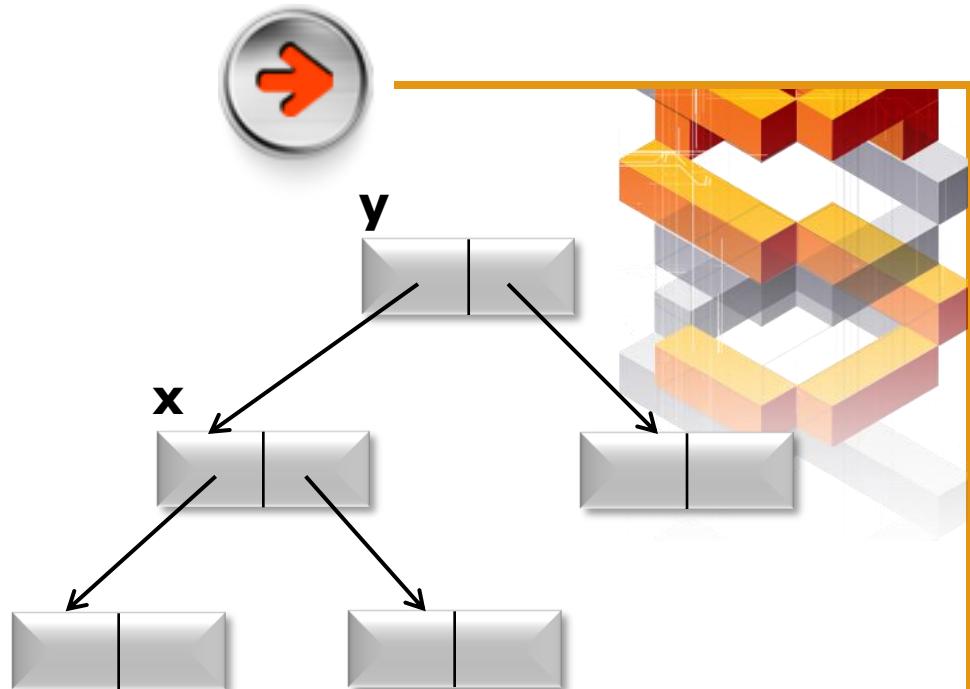
Case 1 (cont.)

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```



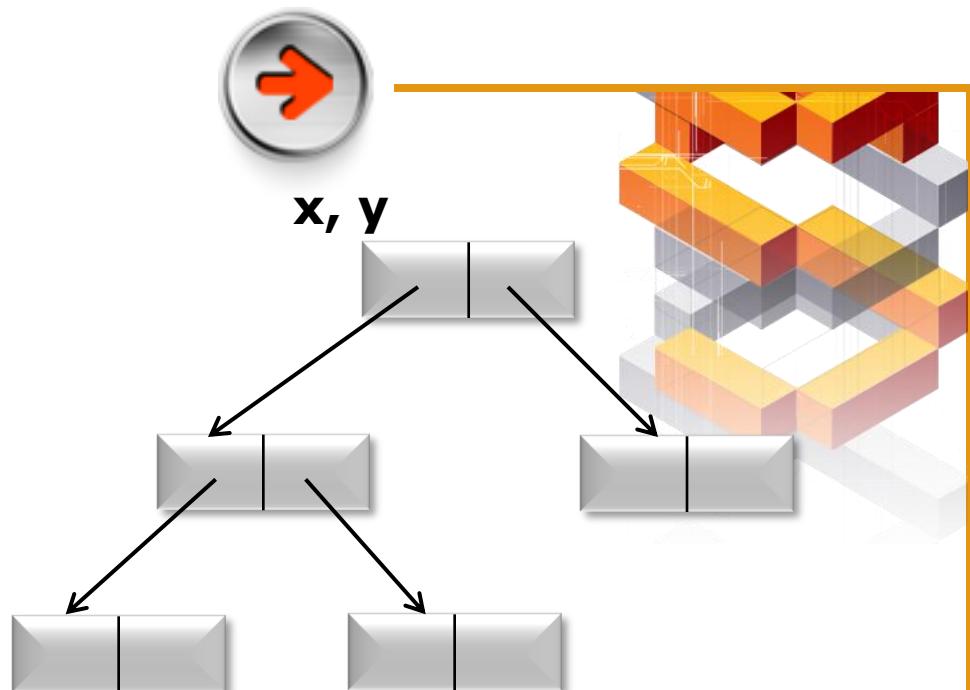
Case 1 (cont.)

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while (x)  
{  
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    x := y  
}
```

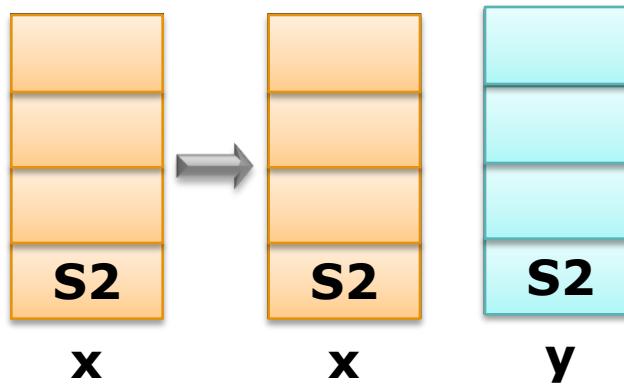


Case 1 (cont.)

```
x := malloc;  
while (x)  
{  
    y := malloc;  
    y.1 := x;  
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    x := y  
}
```



Reached fix point !!

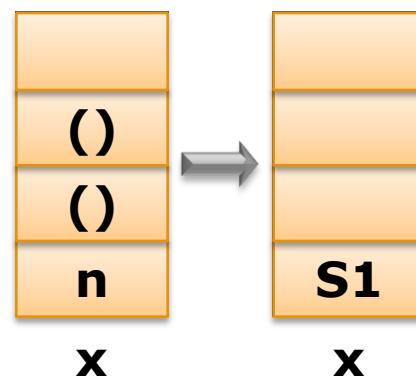


Case 2

```
x := malloc;  
while (x)  
{  
    y := malloc;  
    y.1 := x;  
    x = y  
}
```

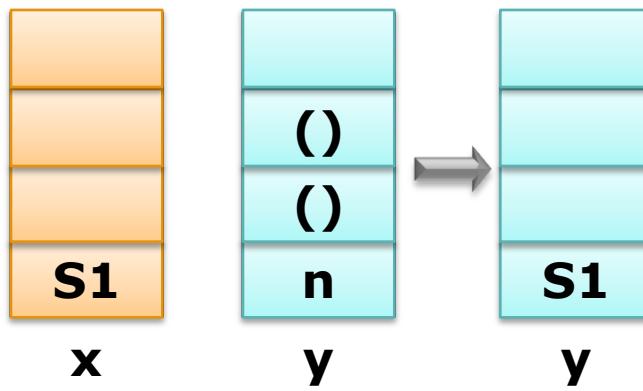
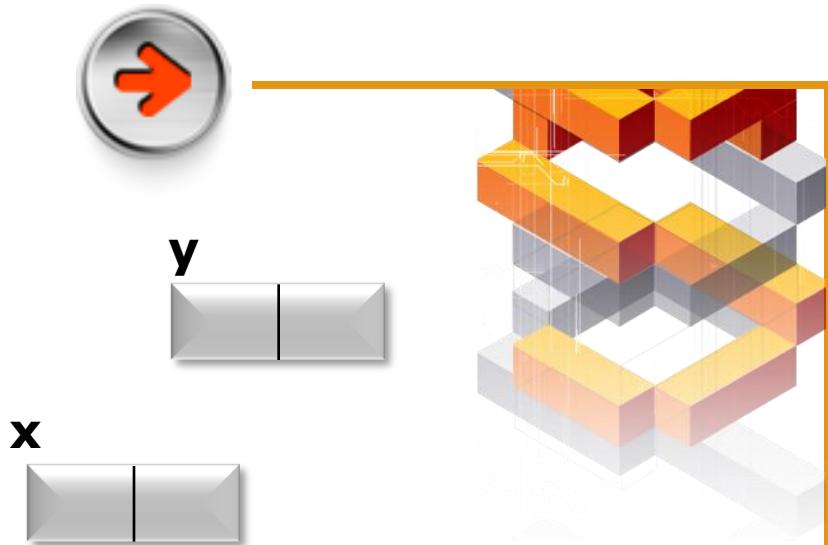


x



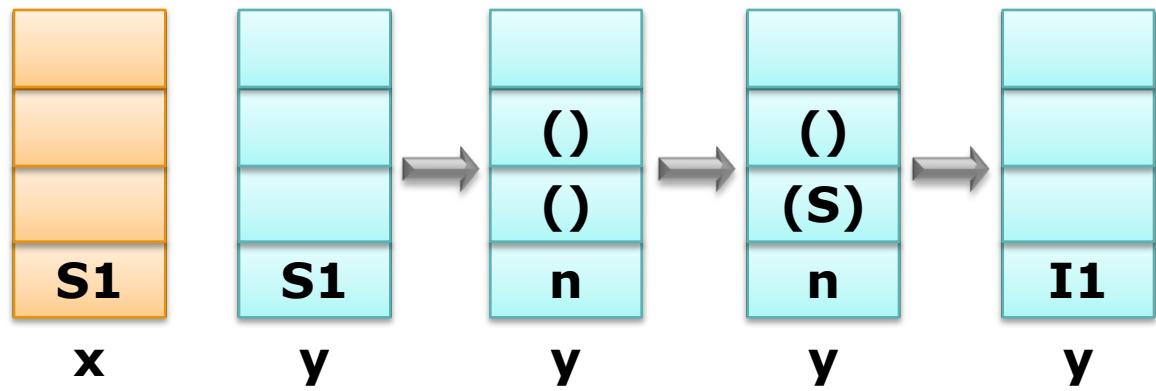
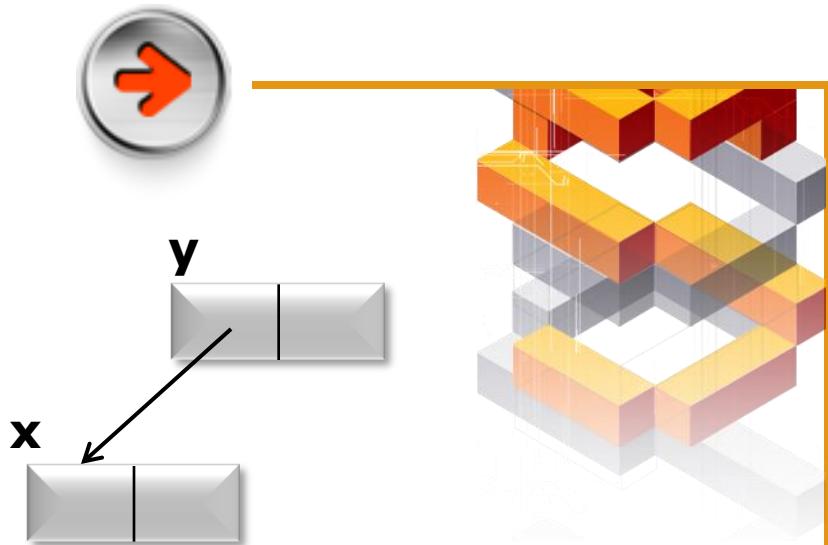
Case 2 (cont.)

```
x := malloc;  
while (x)  
{  
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    y.1 := x;  
    x = y  
}
```



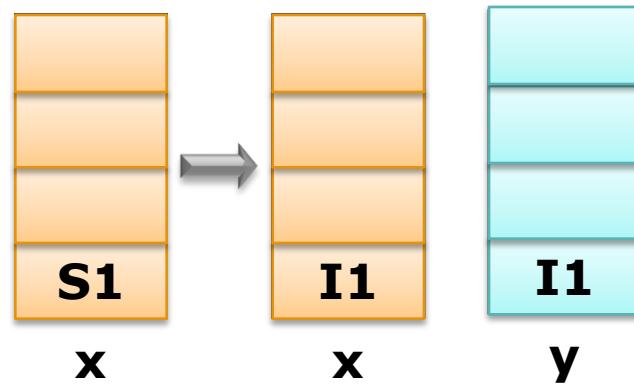
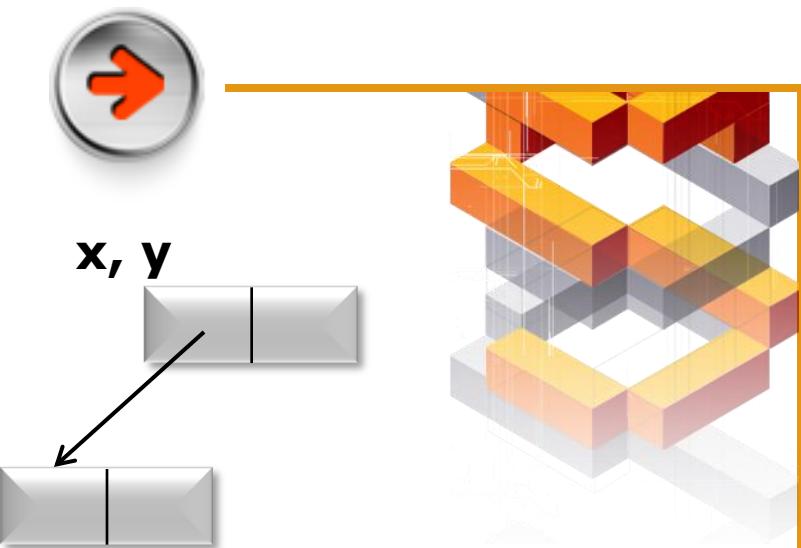
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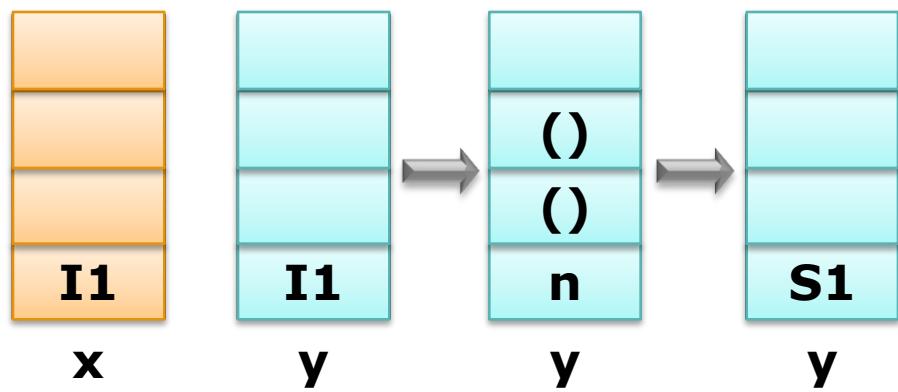
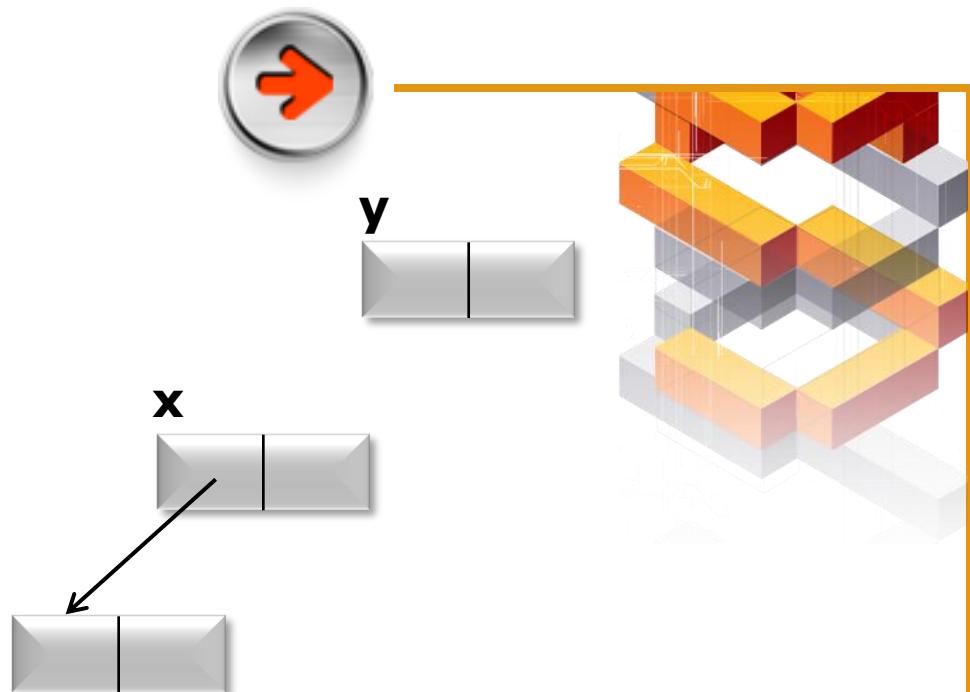
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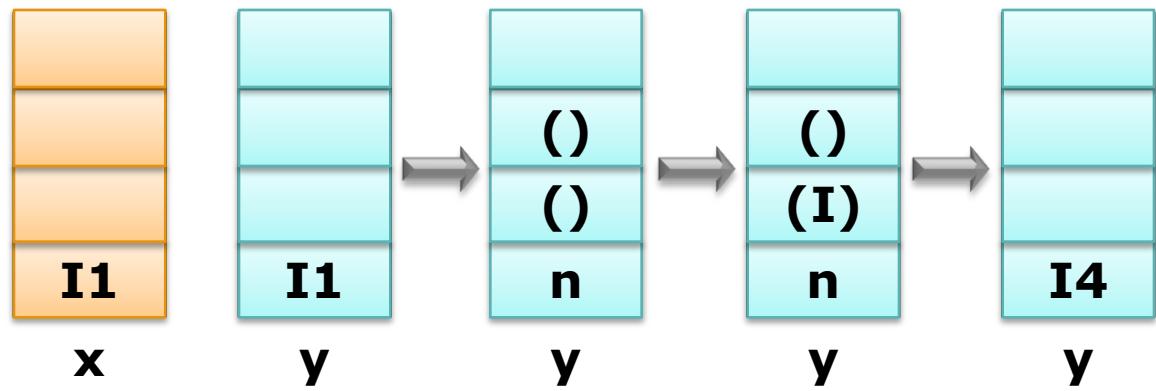
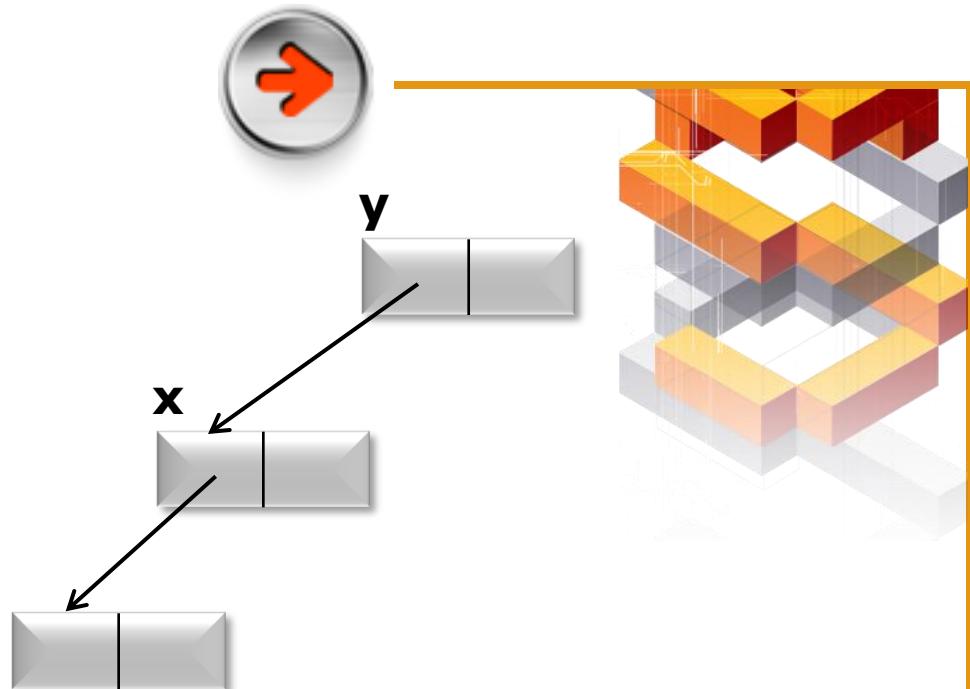
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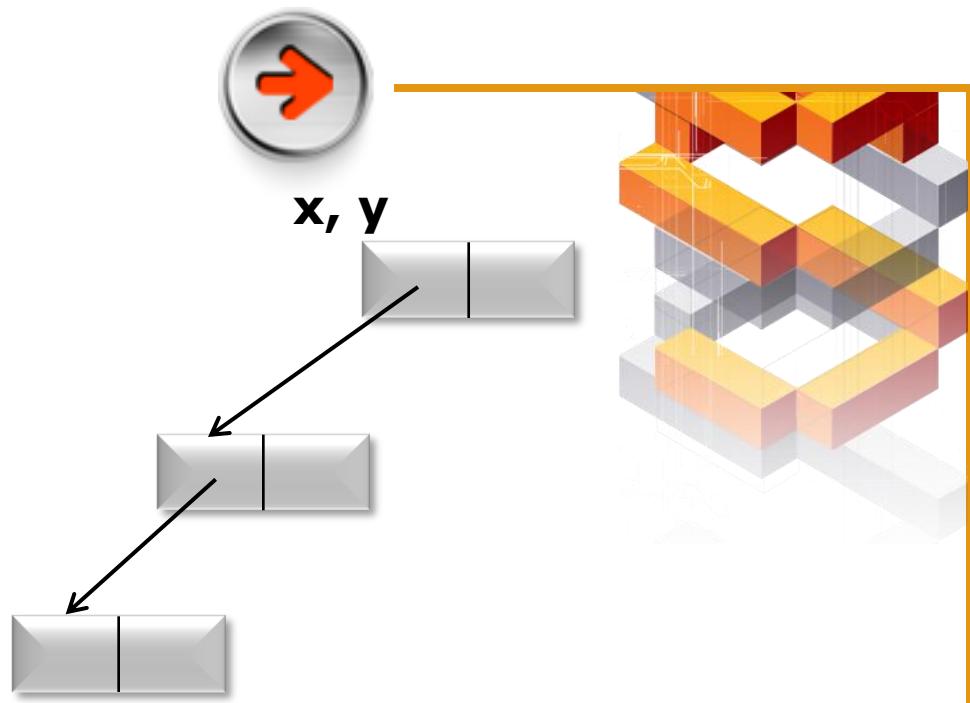
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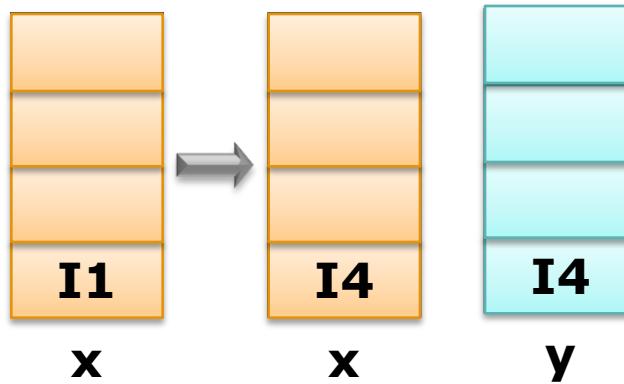


Case 2 (cont.)

```
x := malloc;  
while (x)  
{  
    y := malloc;  
    y.1 := x;  
    x = y  
}
```



Reached fix point !!



Future work



- ❖ **Language expansion
(Make followings possible)**

- Direct memory access, sub-tree dereferencing, cyclic update.

- ❖ **Grammar expansion**

- Doubly linked list, linked list containing linked lists etc.

The background features a complex arrangement of 3D cubes in various colors (yellow, orange, red, grey) on a light blue grid surface. A central, semi-transparent circular button with a red arrow pointing right is positioned over the cubes.

Thank You !

