



Relaxed Parsing of Regular Approximations of String-Embedded Languages

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String embedding

- Dynamic SQL

```
IF @X = @Y
    SET @TBL = ' #table1 '
ELSE
    SET @TBL = ' table2 '
SET @S = 'SELECT x FROM' + @TBL + 'WHERE ISNULL(n,0) > 1'
EXECUTE (@S)
```

- Embedded SQL

```
SqlCommand myCommand = new SqlCommand(
    "SELECT * FROM table WHERE Column = @Param2",
    myConnection);
myCommand.Parameters.Add(myParam2);
```

- String-embedded code are expressions in some programming language
 - ▶ It may be necessary to support them in IDE: code highlighting, autocomplete, refactorings
 - ▶ It may be necessary to transform them: migration of legacy software on new platforms
 - ▶ It may be necessary to detect vulnerabilities in such code
 - ▶ Any other problems of programming languages can occur

Static analysis of string-embedded code

- Performed without programm execution
- Checks that the set of properties holds for each possible expression value
- Undecidable for string-embedded code in the general case
- The set of possible expression values is over approximated and then the approximation is analysed.

Static analysis of string-embedded code: the scheme

- Identification of hotspots: points of interest, where the analysis is desirable
- Approximation construction
- Lexical analysis
- **Syntactic analysis**
- Semantic analysis

Static analysis of string-embedded code: the scheme

Code: hotspot is marked

```
string res = "";  
for(i = 0; i < 1; i++)  
    res = "()" + res;  
use(res);
```

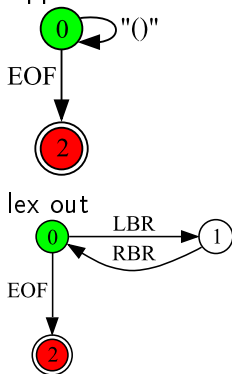
Possible values

```
{ "", "()",  
  ...  
  "()"^1  
}
```

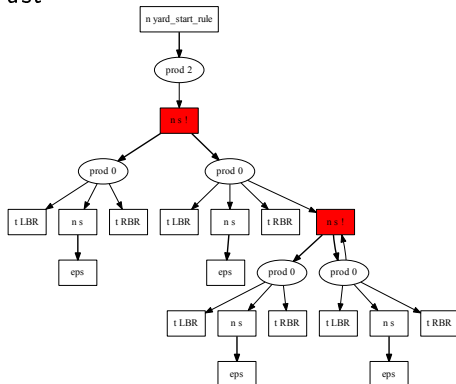
Regular approximation

$(\text{"()"})^*$

Approximation



ast



Existing tools

- Java String Analyzer, Alvor
 - ▶ Regular approximation
- PHP String Analyzer
 - ▶ Context-free approximation
- Kyung-Goo Doh et al.
 - ▶ Data flow equations in the domain of LR-stacks
- Flaws
 - ▶ Hard to extend them with new features or support new languages
 - ▶ Do not create structural representation of code

The aim is to develop the algorithm suitable for syntactic analysis of string-embedded code

Tasks:

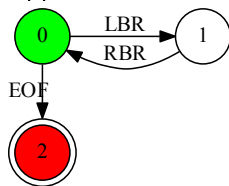
- Develop an algorithm for parsing of regular approximation of embedded code which produce a finite parse forest
- Parse forest should contain a parse tree for every correct (w.r.t. reference grammar) string accepted by the input automaton
- Incorrect strings should be omitted: no error detection

- **Input:** reference DCF-grammar G and DFA graph with no ϵ -transitions over the alphabeth of terminals of G
- **Output:** finite representation of the trees corresponding to all correct string accepted by input automaton

Algorithm

```
string res = "";  
for(i = 0; i < 1; i++) {  
    res = "(" + res;  
}
```

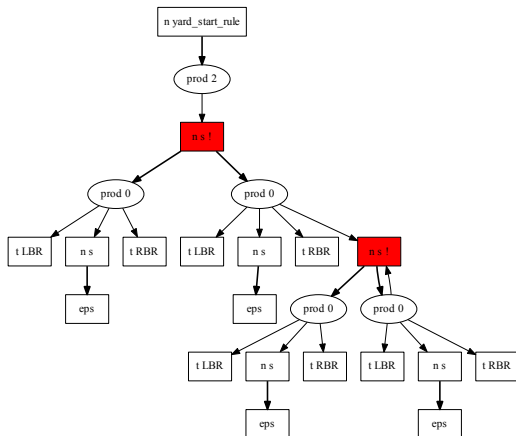
Approximation:



Grammar:

```
start ::= s  
s ::= LBR s RBR s  
s ::= ε
```

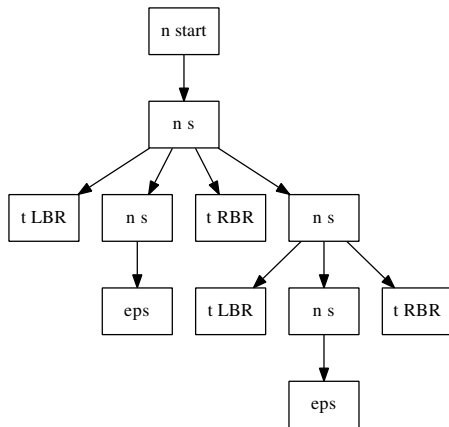
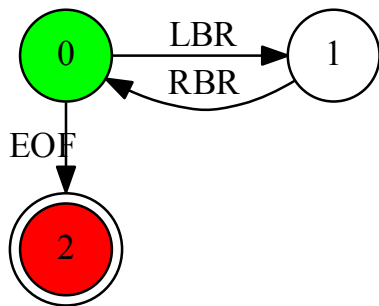
Output (SPPF):



- Traverse the automaton graph and sequentially construct GSS, similarly as in RNLRL
- The set of LR-states is associated with each of input graph vertices
- The order in which the vertices of input graph are traversed is controlled with a queue. The vertex is enqueued whenever new edge with the head equal to the vertex is added to the GSS
- The algorithm implements relaxed parsing: errors are not detected, erroneous strings are ignored

Algorithm: correctness

Correct tree – derivation tree of some string accumulated along the path in the input graph



Algorithm: correctness

Theorem (Termination)

Algorithm terminates for any input

Theorem (Correctness)

Every tree, generated from SPPF, is correct

Theorem (Correctness)

For every path p in the inner graph, recognized w.r.t. reference grammar, a correct tree corresponding to p can be generated from SPPF

Implementation

- The algorithm is implemented as a part of YaccConstructor project using F# programming language
- The generator of RNLGR parse tables and data structures for GSS and SPPF are reused

Evaluation

- The data is taken from the project of migration from MS-SQL to Oracle Server
- 2,7 lines of code, 2430 queries, 2188 successfully processed
- The number of queries which previously could not be processed because of timeout is decreased from 45 to 1



Conclusion

- The algorithm for parsing of regular approximation of dynamically generated string which constructs the finite representation of parse forest is developed
- Its termination and correctness are proved
- The algorithm is implemented as a part of YaccConstructor project
- The evaluation demonstrated it could be used for complex tasks