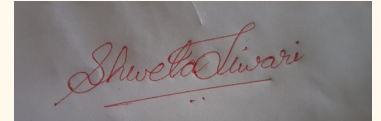


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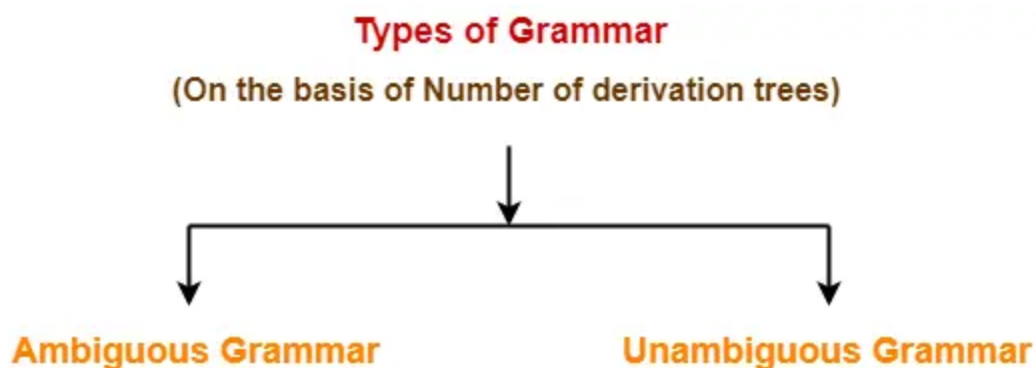
TOPIC On : Ambiguous Grammar

By SHWETA TIWARI

Under On: Unit-2

TOPIC On : Ambiguous Grammar

On the basis of number of derivation trees, grammars are classified as-



1. Ambiguous Grammar
2. Unambiguous Grammar

1. Ambiguous Grammar-

A grammar is said to be ambiguous if for any string generated by it, it produces more than one-

- Parse tree
- Or derivation tree
- Or syntax tree
- Or leftmost derivation
- Or rightmost derivation

Example-

Consider the following grammar-

$$E \rightarrow E + E / E \times E / id$$

Ambiguous Grammar



This grammar is an example of ambiguous grammar.

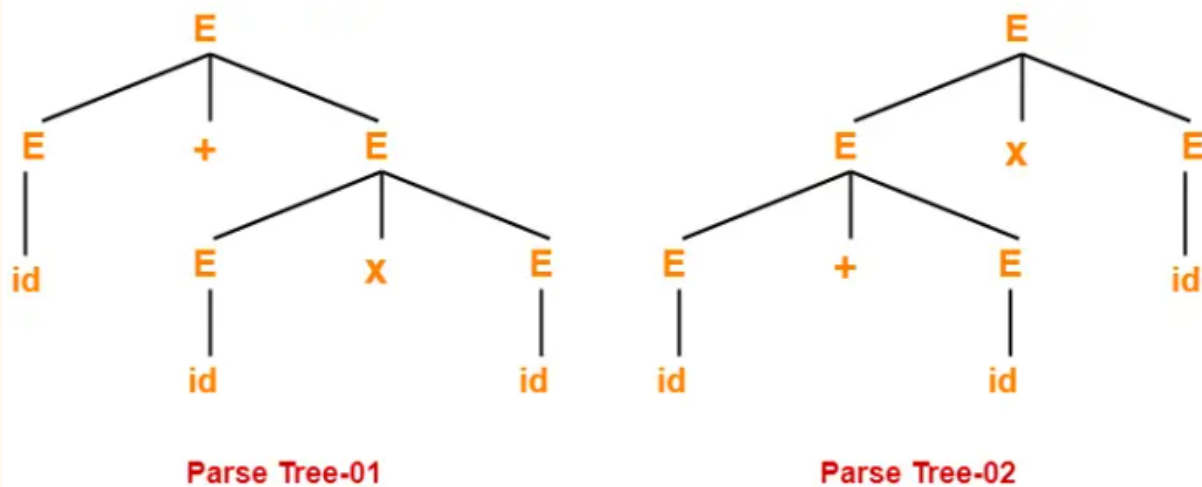
Any of the following reasons can be stated to prove the grammar ambiguous-

Reason-01:

Let us consider a string w generated by the grammar-

$$w = id + id \times id$$

Now, let us draw the parse trees for this string w .



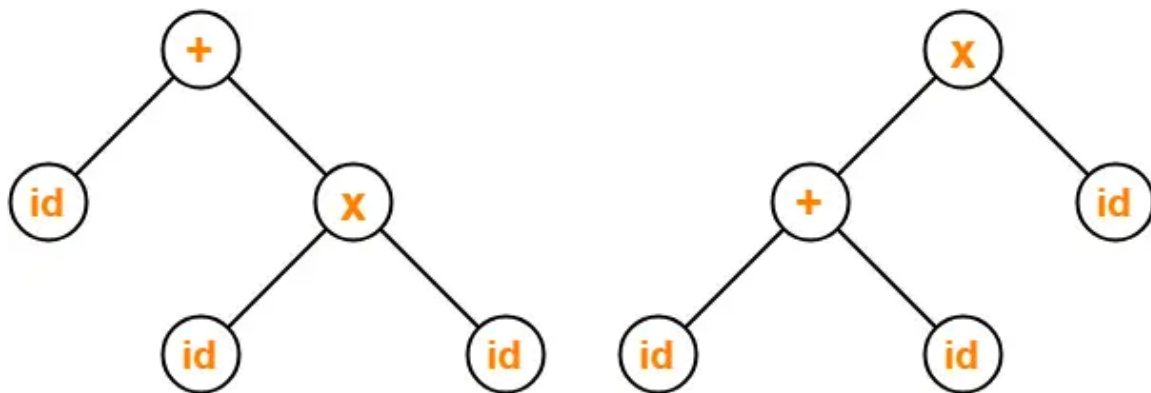
Since two parse trees exist for string w , therefore the grammar is ambiguous.

Reason-02:

Let us consider a string w generated by the grammar-

$$w = \text{id} + \text{id} \times \text{id}$$

Now, let us draw the syntax trees for this string w .



Syntax Tree-01

Syntax Tree-02

Since two syntax trees exist for string w , therefore the grammar is ambiguous.

Reason-03:

Let us consider a string w generated by the grammar-

$$w = \text{id} + \text{id} \times \text{id}$$

Now, let us write the leftmost derivations for this string w .

Since two leftmost derivations exist for string w , therefore the grammar is ambiguous.

Reason-04:

Let us consider a string w generated by the grammar-

$$w = id + id \times id$$

Now, let us write the rightmost derivations for this string w .

$$E \rightarrow E + E$$

$$\rightarrow id + E$$

$$\rightarrow id + E \times E$$

$$\rightarrow id + id \times E$$

$$\rightarrow id + id \times id$$

Leftmost Derivation-01

$$E \rightarrow E \times E$$

$$\rightarrow E + E \times E$$

$$\rightarrow id + E \times E$$

$$\rightarrow id + id \times E$$

$$\rightarrow id + id \times id$$

Leftmost Derivation-02

Since two leftmost derivations exist for string w , therefore the grammar is ambiguous.

Reason-04:

Let us consider a string w generated by the grammar-

$$w = id + id \times id$$

Now, let us write the rightmost derivations for this string w .

$$E \rightarrow E + E$$

$$\rightarrow E + E \times E$$

$$\rightarrow E + E \times \text{id}$$

$$\rightarrow E + \text{id} \times \text{id}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{id} + \text{id} \times \text{id}$$

Rightmost Derivation-01

$$E \rightarrow E \times E$$

$$\rightarrow E \times \text{id}$$

$$\rightarrow E + E \times \text{id}$$

$$\rightarrow E + \text{id} \times \text{id}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{id} + \text{id} \times \text{id}$$

Rightmost Derivation-02

Since two rightmost derivations exist for string w, therefore the grammar is ambiguous.

2. Unambiguous Grammar-

A grammar is said to be unambiguous if for every string generated by it, it produces exactly one-

- Parse tree
- Or derivation tree
- Or syntax tree
- Or leftmost derivation
- Or rightmost derivation

Example-

Consider the following grammar-

$$E \rightarrow E + T / T$$

$$T \rightarrow T \times F / F$$

$$F \rightarrow \text{id}$$

Unambiguous Grammar