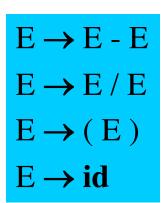
CFG2: Ambiguity

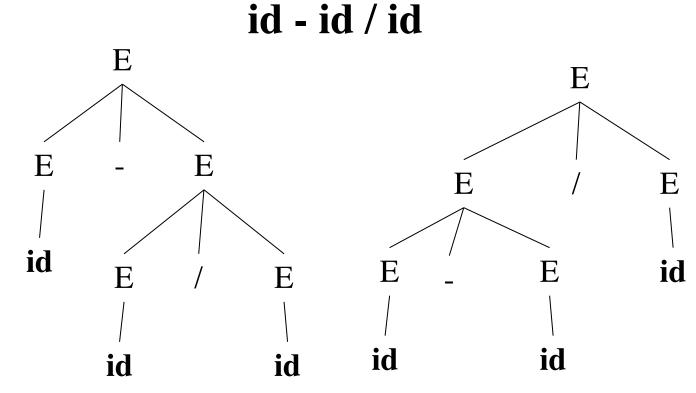
Context-Free Grammars

CMPT 379: Compilers

Instructor: Anoop Sarkar

anoopsarkar.github.io/compilers-class





- Grammar is ambiguous if more than one parse tree is possible for some sentences
 - There is more than one leftmost (or rightmost) derivations
- Ambiguity is not acceptable in programming languages
 - Leaves meaning of some programs ill-defined
 - Unfortunately, it's undecidable to check whether a given CFG is ambiguous
 - Some CFLs are inherently ambiguous (do not have an unambiguous CFG)

- Handle ambiguity:
 - Rewrite the grammar unambiguously
 - Augment parser by enforcing precedence and associativity
- Consider the original ambiguous grammar:

$$E \rightarrow E - E$$
 $E \rightarrow E / E$
 $E \rightarrow (E)$ $E \rightarrow id$

 How can we change the grammar to get only one tree for the input id - id / id

Precedence

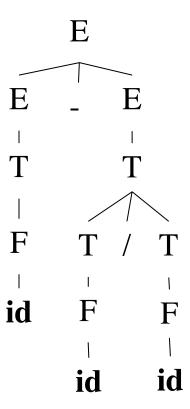
Original ambiguous grammar:

$$- E \rightarrow E - E$$
 $E \rightarrow E / E$
 $- E \rightarrow (E)$ $E \rightarrow id$

• Use different non-terminals for each Precedence level: (start from lowest level)

$$-E \rightarrow E - E \qquad E \rightarrow T
-T \rightarrow T / T \qquad T \rightarrow F
-F \rightarrow id \qquad F \rightarrow (E)$$

Input: id - id / id



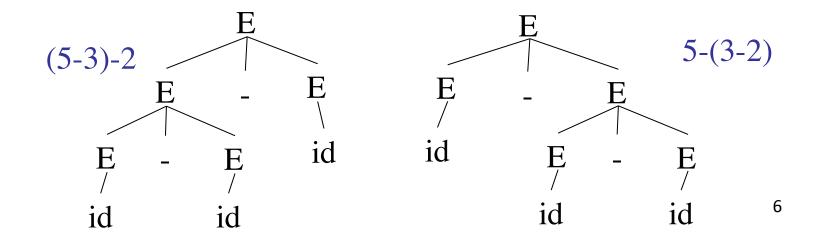
Associativity

The grammar capture operator precedence

$$- E \rightarrow E - E$$
 $E \rightarrow T$
 $- T \rightarrow T / T$ $T \rightarrow F$
 $- F \rightarrow id$ $F \rightarrow (E)$

- Still ambiguous!! id id id
 - "-" is left associative (operations are grouped from left)

5-3-2



Recursion

Grammar is recursive in nonterminal X if:

$$-X \Rightarrow^+ \dots X \dots$$

- ⇒⁺ means in one or more steps, X derives a sequence of symbols that includes X
- Grammar is left recursive in X if:

$$-X \Longrightarrow^+ X$$
 ...

- In one or more steps, X derives a sequence of symbols that starts with X
- Grammar is right recursive in X if:

$$-X \Rightarrow^+ \dots X$$

 In one or more steps, X derives a sequence of symbols that ends with X

Fix Associativity

Left and right recursive in non-terminals E and T

$$- E \rightarrow E - E$$
 $E \rightarrow T$
 $- T \rightarrow T / T$ $T \rightarrow F$
 $- F \rightarrow id$ $F \rightarrow (E)$

- Express operator associativity:
 - For left associativity use left recursion
 - For right associativity use right recursion
- Unambiguous grammar

$$- E \rightarrow E - T \qquad E \rightarrow T$$

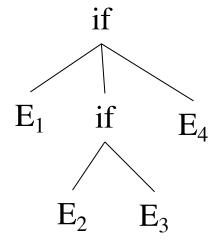
$$- T \rightarrow T / F \qquad T \rightarrow F$$

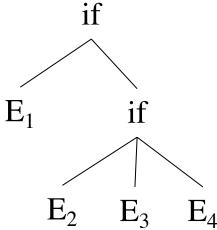
$$- F \rightarrow id \qquad F \rightarrow (E)$$

Original Grammar (ambiguous)

```
Stmt \rightarrow if Expr then Stmt else Stmt
Stmt \rightarrow if Expr then Stmt
else matches the closest
Stmt \rightarrow Other
unmatched then
```

if E₁ then if E₂ then E₃ else E₄





Original Grammar (ambiguous)

```
Stmt \rightarrow if Expr then Stmt else Stmt
Stmt \rightarrow if Expr then Stmt
Stmt \rightarrow Other
else matches the closest unmatched then
```

Unambiguous grammar

```
Stmt → MatchedStmt /*all then are matched*/
Stmt → UnmatchedStmt /*some then are unmatched*/
MatchedStmt → if Expr then MatchedStmt else MatchedStmt
MatchedStmt → Other
UnmatchedStmt → if Expr then Stmt
UnmatchedStmt → if Expr then MatchedStmt else UnmatchedStmt
```

- Check unambiguous dangling-else grammar with the following inputs:
 - if Expr then if Expr then Other else Other
 - if Expr then if Expr then Other else Other else Other
 - if Expr then if Expr then Other else if Expr then Other else Other

Precedence and Associativity Declaration

- Impossible to automatically convert an ambiguous grammar to an unambiguous one
- Used with care, ambiguity can simplify the grammar
 - Sometimes allow more natural definitions
 - We need disambiguation mechanisms

Precedence and Associativity Declaration

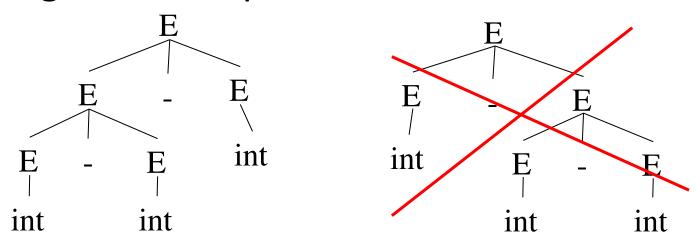
- Instead of re-writing the grammar
 - Use the more natural (ambiguous) grammar
 - Along with disambiguation declarations
- Most tools allow precedence and associativity declaration to disambiguate grammars

Associativity Declaration

Consider the grammar:

$$-E \rightarrow E - E \mid int$$

Ambiguous: two parse trees int - int - int



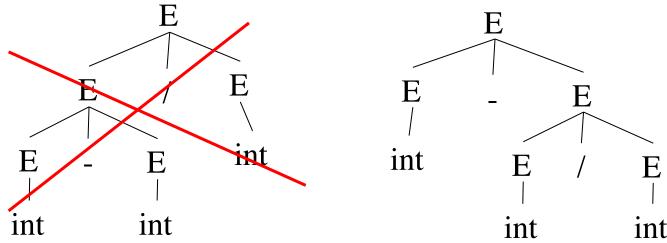
Left associativity declaration: %left -

Precedence Declaration

Consider the grammar:

$$-E \rightarrow E - E \mid E \mid E \mid int$$

Ambiguous: two parse trees int - int / int



• Precedence declaration: %left –

Other Ambiguous Grammars

• Consider the grammar

- What does this grammar generate?
- What is the parse tree for a/b*a
- Is this grammar ambiguous?

• Original ambiguous grammar:

$$- E \rightarrow E + E \qquad E \rightarrow E * E$$

$$- E \rightarrow (E) \qquad E \rightarrow - E$$

$$- E \rightarrow id$$

• Unambiguous grammar:

$$- E \rightarrow E + T \qquad T \rightarrow T * F$$

 $T \rightarrow F$

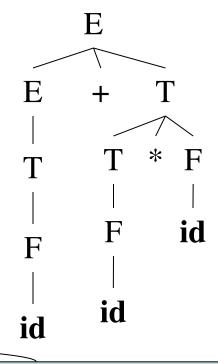
 $F \rightarrow - E$

$$- E \rightarrow T$$

$$- F \rightarrow (E)$$

$$- F \rightarrow id$$

• Input: id + id * id



Warning! Is this unambiguous? Check derivations for -id + id

Compare with $F \rightarrow -F$

Original Grammar (ambiguous)

```
Stmt → if Expr then Stmt else Stmt
Stmt → if Expr then Stmt
Stmt → Other
```

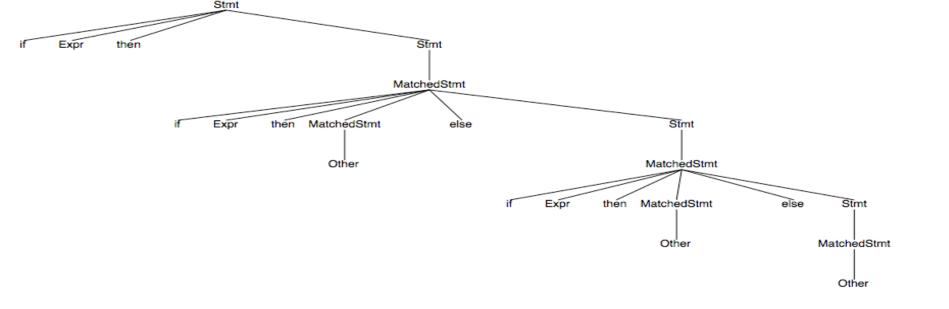
Modified Grammar (unambiguous?)

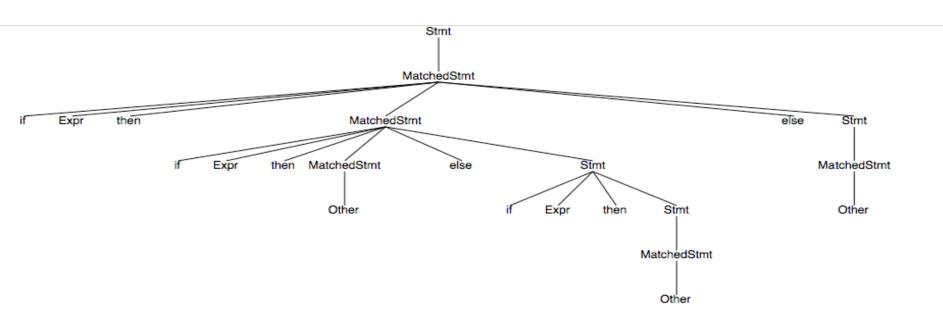
```
Stmt → if Expr then Stmt

Stmt → MatchedStmt

MatchedStmt → if Expr then MatchedStmt else Stmt

MatchedStmt → Other
```





Modified Grammar (check for ambiguity)

```
Stmt → MatchedStmt

Stmt → UnmatchedStmt

MatchedStmt → if Expr then MatchedStmt else

MatchedStmt

MatchedStmt → Other

UnmatchedStmt → if Expr then Stmt

UnmatchedStmt → if Expr then MatchedStmt else

UnmatchedStmt
```