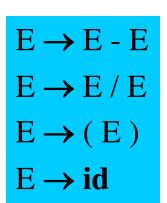
**CFG2: Ambiguity** 

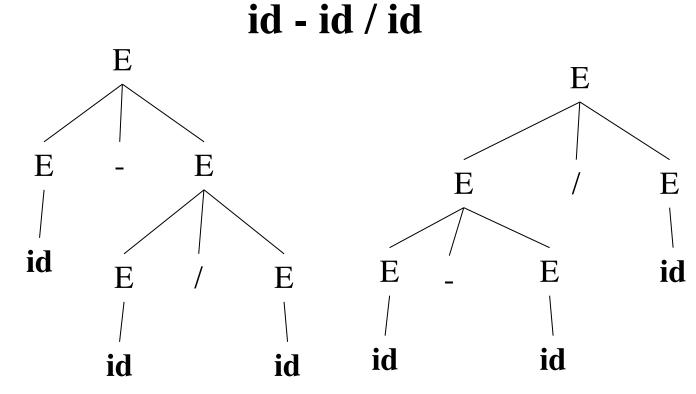
#### **Context-Free Grammars**

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:

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

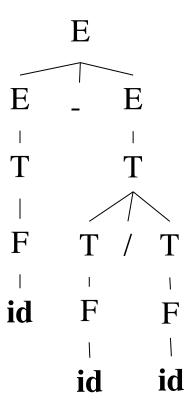
• Use different non-terminals for each Precedence level: (start from lowest level)

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

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

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

Input: id - id / id



#### Associativity

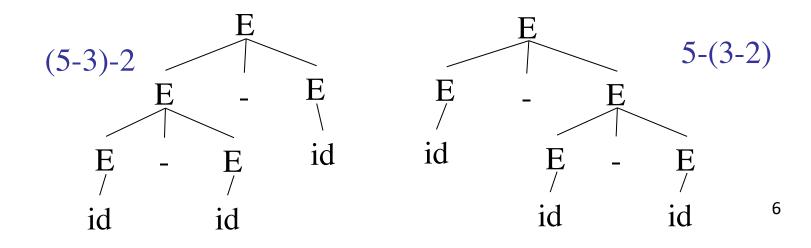
The grammar capture operator precedence

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

Still ambiguous!! id - id - id

5-3-2

- "-" is left associative (operations are grouped from left)



#### Recursion

Grammar is recursive in nonterminal X if:

$$-X \rightarrow^+ \dots X \dots$$

- →<sup>+</sup> means in one or more steps, X derives a sequence of symbols that includes X
- Grammar is left recursive in X if:

$$-X \rightarrow^+ X \dots$$

- 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

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

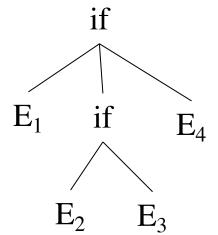
- Express operator associativity:
  - For left associativity use left recursion
  - For right associativity use right recursion
- Unambiguous grammar

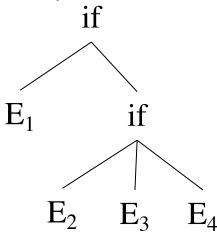
$$- E \rightarrow E - T$$
  $E \rightarrow T$   
 $- T \rightarrow T / F$   $T \rightarrow F$   
 $- F \rightarrow id$   $F \rightarrow (E)$ 

Original Grammar (amibguous)

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

if E<sub>1</sub> then if E<sub>2</sub> then E<sub>3</sub> else E<sub>4</sub>





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

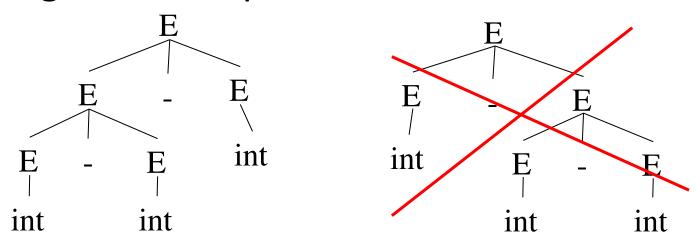
- Instead of re-writing the grammar
  - Use the more natural (ambiguous) grammar
  - Along with disambiguation declarations
- Most tools allow precedence and associativity declaration to disambiguate grammars

#### Associativity Declaration

Consider the grammar:

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

Ambiguous: two parse trees int - int - int



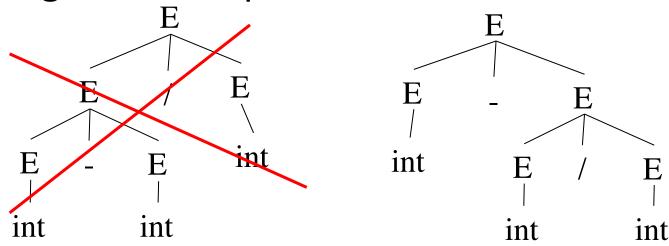
Left associativity declaration: %left -

#### 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's 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:

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

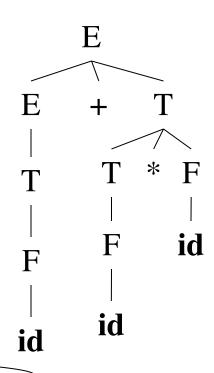
 $F \rightarrow - E$ 

$$- E \rightarrow T$$

$$- F \rightarrow (E)$$

$$- F \rightarrow id$$

• 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
```

