

Context-Free Grammars

CMPT 379: Compilers

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Ambiguity

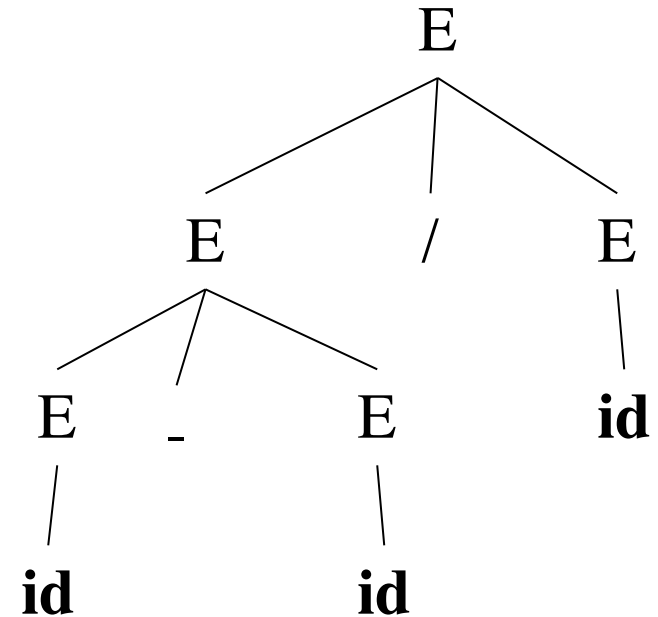
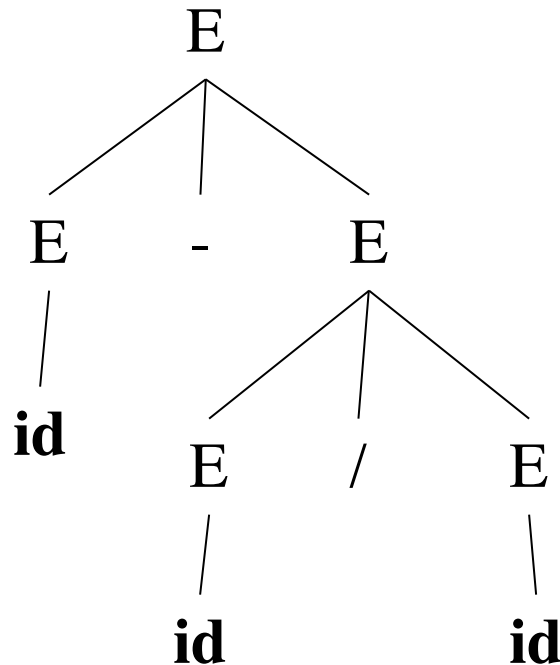
$E \rightarrow E - E$

$E \rightarrow E / E$

$E \rightarrow (E)$

$E \rightarrow \text{id}$

id - id / id



Ambiguity

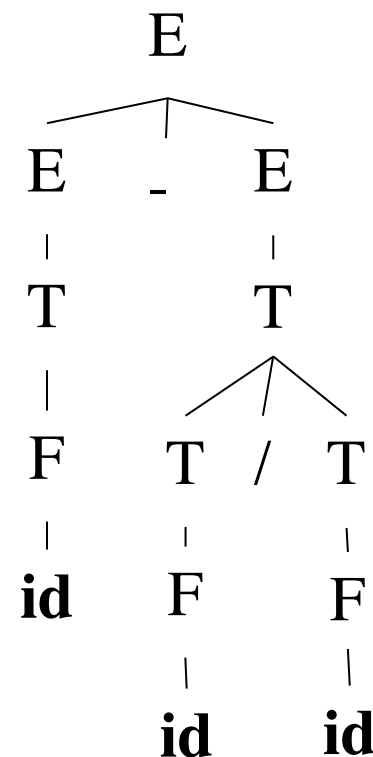
- Grammar is ambiguous if more than one parse tree is possible for some sentences
 - There is more than one leftmost (or rightmost) derivations
- Ambiguity is not acceptable in programming languages
 - Leaves meaning of some programs ill-defined
 - Unfortunately, it's undecidable to check whether a given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

Ambiguity

- Handle ambiguity:
 - Rewrite the grammar unambiguously
 - Augment parser by enforcing precedence and associativity
- Consider the original ambiguous grammar:
$$\begin{array}{ll} E \rightarrow E - E & E \rightarrow E / E \\ E \rightarrow (E) & E \rightarrow \text{id} \end{array}$$
- How can we change the grammar to get only one tree for the input **id - id / id**

Precedence

- Original ambiguous grammar:
 - $E \rightarrow E - E$ $E \rightarrow E / E$
 - $E \rightarrow (E)$ $E \rightarrow \text{id}$
- Use different non-terminals for each Precedence level: (start from lowest level)
 - $E \rightarrow E - E$ $E \rightarrow T$
 - $T \rightarrow T / T$ $T \rightarrow F$
 - $F \rightarrow \text{id}$ $F \rightarrow (E)$
- Input: $\text{id} - \text{id} / \text{id}$



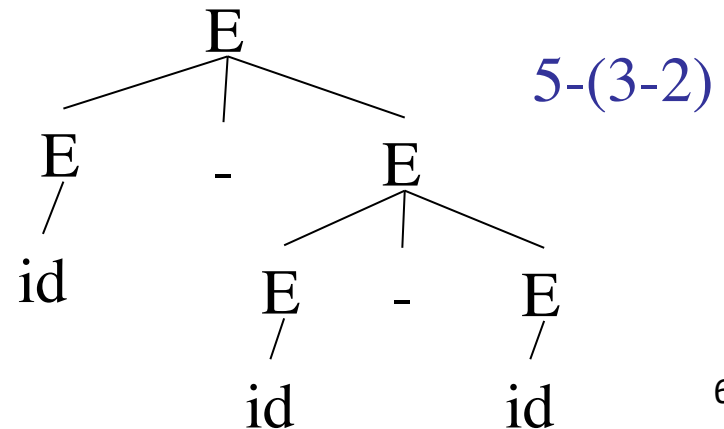
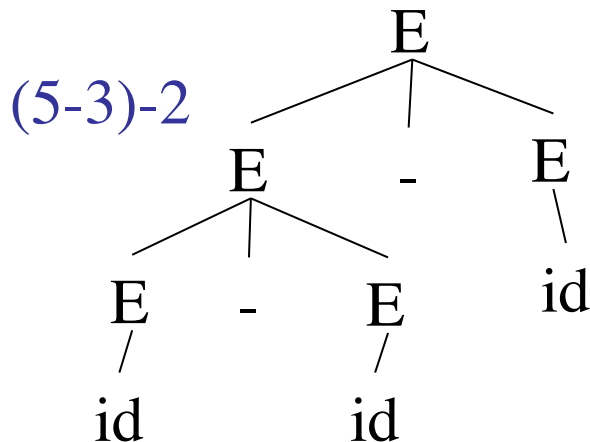
Associativity

- The grammar capture operator precedence

– $E \rightarrow E - E$ $E \rightarrow T$
– $T \rightarrow T / T$ $T \rightarrow F$
– $F \rightarrow \text{id}$ $F \rightarrow (E)$

- Still ambiguous!! $\text{id} - \text{id} - \text{id}$ 5-3-2

– “-” is left associative (operations are grouped from left)



Recursion

- Grammar is **recursive** in nonterminal X if:
 - $X \Rightarrow^+ \dots X \dots$
 - \Rightarrow^+ 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

- $E \rightarrow E - E$ $E \rightarrow T$
 - $T \rightarrow T / T$ $T \rightarrow F$
 - $F \rightarrow \mathbf{id}$ $F \rightarrow (E)$

- Express operator associativity:

- For left associativity use left recursion
 - For right associativity use right recursion

- Unambiguous grammar

- $E \rightarrow E - T$ $E \rightarrow T$
 - $T \rightarrow T / F$ $T \rightarrow F$
 - $F \rightarrow \mathbf{id}$ $F \rightarrow (E)$

Dangling else ambiguity

- Original Grammar (ambiguous)

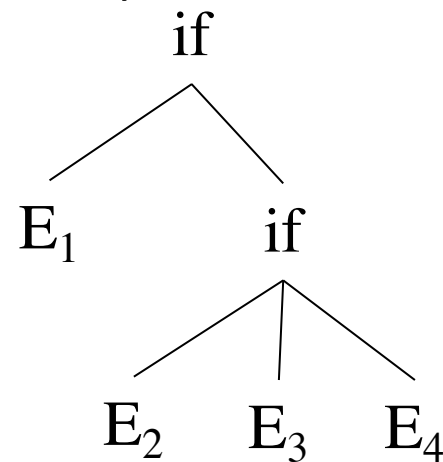
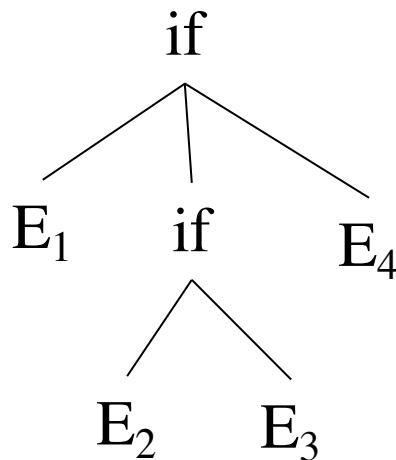
Stmt \rightarrow if Expr then Stmt else Stmt

Stmt \rightarrow if Expr then Stmt

Stmt \rightarrow Other

else matches the closest unmatched then

- if E_1 then if E_2 then E_3 else E_4



Dangling else ambiguity

- 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 \rightarrow MatchedStmt /*all then are matched*/

Stmt \rightarrow UnmatchedStmt /*some then are unmatched*/

MatchedStmt \rightarrow if Expr then MatchedStmt else MatchedStmt

MatchedStmt \rightarrow Other

UnmatchedStmt \rightarrow if Expr then Stmt

UnmatchedStmt \rightarrow if Expr then MatchedStmt else UnmatchedStmt

Dangling else ambiguity

- 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

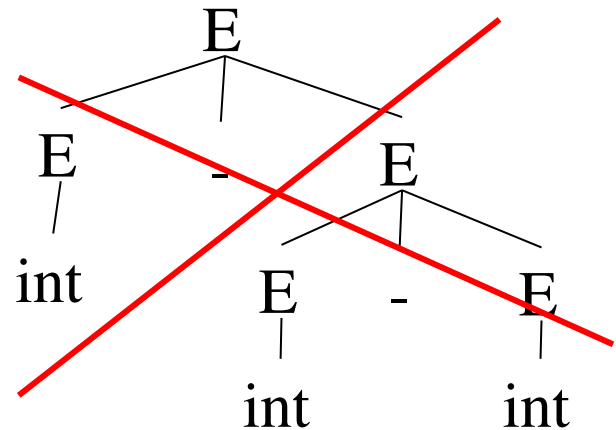
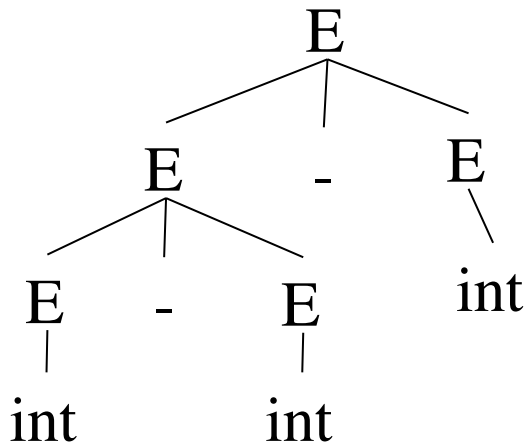
- Impossible to automatically convert an ambiguous grammar to an unambiguous one
- Used with care, ambiguity can simplify the grammar
 - Sometimes allow more natural definitions
 - We need disambiguation mechanisms

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

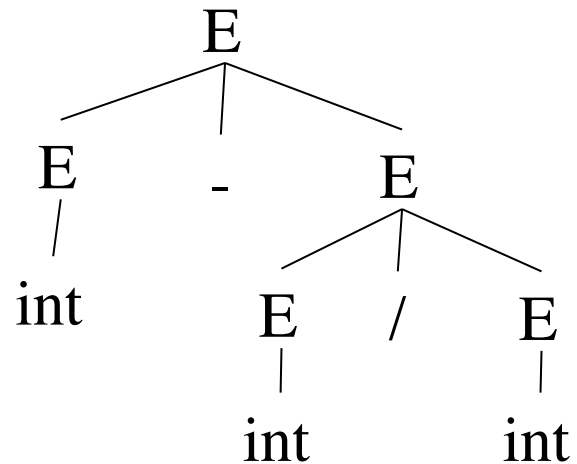
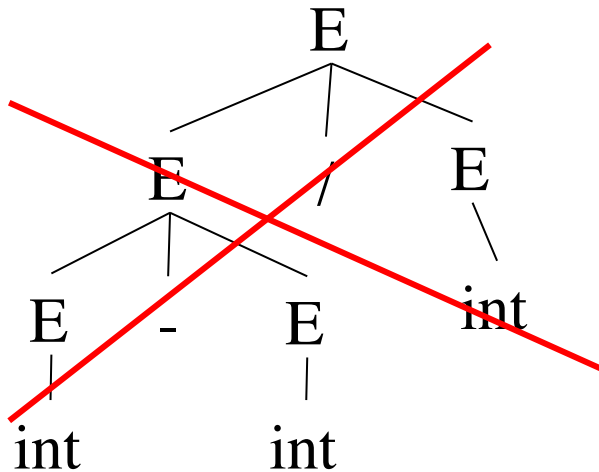
- Consider the grammar:
 - $E \rightarrow E - E \mid \text{int}$
- Ambiguous: two parse trees $\text{int} - \text{int} - \text{int}$



- Left associativity declaration: `%left -`

Precedence Declaration

- Consider the grammar:
 - $E \rightarrow E - E \mid E / E \mid \text{int}$
- Ambiguous: two parse trees $\text{int} - \text{int} / \text{int}$



- Precedence declaration: $\%left -$
 $\%left /$

Other Ambiguous Grammars

- Consider the grammar
$$\begin{array}{l} R \rightarrow R \text{'|'} R \\ \quad | R R \\ \quad | R \text{'*'} \\ \quad | \text{'(' } R \text{')'} \\ \quad | a \\ \quad | b \end{array}$$
- What does this grammar generate?
- What is the parse tree for $a/b*a$
- Is this grammar ambiguous?

Ambiguity

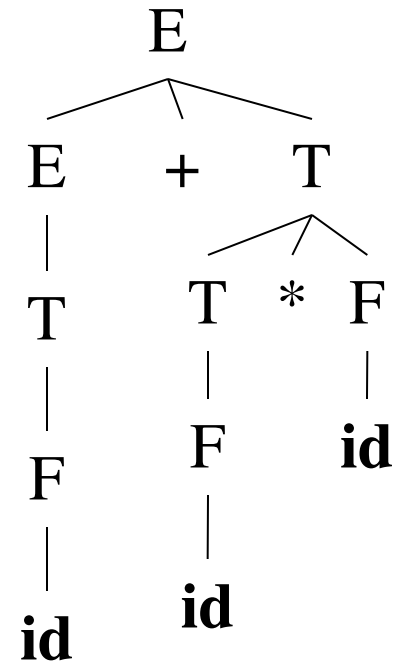
- Original ambiguous grammar:

– $E \rightarrow E + E$ $E \rightarrow E * E$
– $E \rightarrow (E)$ $E \rightarrow - E$
– $E \rightarrow \text{id}$

- Unambiguous grammar:

– $E \rightarrow E + T$ $T \rightarrow T * F$
– $E \rightarrow T$ $T \rightarrow F$
– $F \rightarrow (E)$ $F \rightarrow - E$
– $F \rightarrow \text{id}$

- Input: $\text{id} + \text{id} * \text{id}$



Warning! Is this unambiguous?
Check derivations for $-\text{id} + \text{id}$

Compare with $F \rightarrow - F$

Dangling else ambiguity

- Original Grammar (ambiguous)

Stmt \rightarrow **if** Expr **then** Stmt **else** Stmt

Stmt \rightarrow **if** Expr **then** Stmt

Stmt \rightarrow Other

- Modified Grammar (unambiguous?)

Stmt \rightarrow **if** Expr **then** Stmt

Stmt \rightarrow MatchedStmt

MatchedStmt \rightarrow **if** Expr **then** MatchedStmt **else** Stmt

MatchedStmt \rightarrow Other

