7.7.4 String Literals

ZeroToThree :: one of

1

0

2

3

A string literal is zero or more characters enclosed in single or double quotes. Each character may be represented by an escape sequence.

```
Syntax
StringLiteral::
       " DoubleStringCharacters<sub>opt</sub> "
       ' SingleStringCharacters<sub>opt</sub> '
DoubleStringCharacters ::
      DoubleStringCharacter DoubleStringCharacters<sub>opt</sub>
SingleStringCharacters ::
       SingleStringCharacter SingleStringCharacters<sub>opt</sub>
DoubleStringCharacter ::
      SourceCharacter but not double-quote "or backslash \ or LineTerminator
       EscapeSequence
SingleStringCharacter::
       SourceCharacter but not single-quote 'or backslash \ or LineTerminator
      EscapeSequence
EscapeSequence ::
       CharacterEscapeSequence
       OctalEscapeSequence
      HexEscapeSequence
       UnicodeEscapeSequence
CharacterEscapeSequence ::
       \ SingleEscapeCharacter
       \ NonEscapeCharacter
SingleEscapeCharacter:: one of
                                        b
                                                    f
                                                                                      t
NonEscapeCharacter::
       SourceCharacter but not EscapeCharacter or LineTerminator
EscapeCharacter ::
      SingleEscapeCharacter
      OctalDigit
      x
      u
HexEscapeSequence ::
       \x HexDigit HexDigit
OctalEscapeSequence ::
       \ OctalDigit
       \ OctalDigit OctalDigit
       \ ZeroToThree OctalDigit OctalDigit
```

UnicodeEscapeSequence :: \u HexDigit HexDigit HexDigit HexDigit

The definitions of the nonterminals *HexDigit* and *OctalDigit* are given in section <u>Error</u>: <u>Reference source not found</u>.

The above grammar contains an ambiguity where sequences like \00 can be interpreted either as a one-digit \(\textit{OctalEscapeSequence} \) followed by a \(\textit{SourceCharacter} \) or as a two-digit \(\textit{OctalEscapeSequence} \). This ambiguity is resolved in favor of the longer \(\textit{OctalEscapeSequence} \). Specifically, we amend the grammar to state that a one-digit \(\textit{OctalEscapeSequence} \) expansion applies only if the next character is not an \(\textit{OctalDigit} \). A two-digit \(\textit{OctalEscapeSequence} \) expansion whose first digit is between \(\textit{0} \) and \(\textit{3} \), inclusive, applies only if the next character is not an \(\textit{OctalDigit} \).