### 7.7.4 String Literals

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 ${ }_{\text {opt }}$ "
' SingleStringCharacters opt '
DoubleStringCharacters ::
DoubleStringCharacter DoubleStringCharacters ${ }_{\text {opt }}$
SingleStringCharacters ::
SingleStringCharacter SingleStringCharacters ${ }_{\text {opt }}$
DoubleStringCharacter ::
SourceCharacter but not double-quote "or backslash $\backslash$ or LineTerminator EscapeSequence

SingleStringCharacter ::
SourceCharacter but not single-quote ' or backslash $\backslash$ or LineTerminator
EscapeSequence
EscapeSequence ::
CharacterEscapeSequence
OctalEscapeSequence
HexEscapeSequence
UnicodeEscapeSequence
CharacterEscapeSequence ::
\SingleEscapeCharacter
\ NonEscapeCharacter
SingleEscapeCharacter :: one of

NonEscapeCharacter::
SourceCharacter but not EscapeCharacter or LineTerminator
EscapeCharacter ::
SingleEscapeCharacter
OctalDigit
$\mathbf{x}$
u

HexEscapeSequence ::
\x HexDigit HexDigit
OctalEscapeSequence ::
$\backslash$ OctalDigit
$\backslash$ OctalDigit OctalDigit
\ ZeroToThree OctalDigit OctalDigit
ZeroToThree :: one of
01 2 3

## UnicodeEscapeSequence :: \u HexDigit HexDigit HexDigit HexDigit

The definitions of the nonterminals HexDigit and OctalDigit are given in section Error: Reference source not found.

The above grammar contains an ambiguity where sequences like 100 can be interpreted either as a one-digit OctalEscapeSequence followed by a SourceCharacter or as a two-digit OctalEscapeSequence. This ambiguity is resolved in favor of the longer OctalEscapeSequence. Specifically, we amend the grammar to state that a one-digit OctalEscapeSequence expansion applies only if the next character is not an OctalDigit. A two-digit OctalEscapeSequence expansion whose first digit is between $\mathbf{0}$ and $\mathbf{3}$, inclusive, applies only if the next character is not an OctalDigit.

