Core issue 968: Disambiguating [ [

Notes
In Santa Cruz we decided that the sequence "[ [" should follow a max-munch principle and always be interpreted as the beginning of attributes. I don't think we discussed whether that meant:

(a) having "[ [" always start an attribute-specifier in any context, or
(b) having "[ [" in contexts that allow an attribute-specifier.

I decided to go with the former option, because we may want to allow attributes in more contexts in the future (e.g., in new-type-ids, as in the example of the proposed wording), and the only alternative—subscript expressions starting with a lambda-expression—are unlikely and can be parenthesized to avoid the conundrum.

The changes are against N3000.

Wording Changes
In 8.2 [dcl.ambig.res] append the following paragraph:

8 Two consecutive left square bracket tokens shall appear only when introducing an attribute-specifier. [ Note: If two consecutive left square brackets appear where an attribute-specifier is not allowed, the program is ill-formed even if the brackets match an alternative grammar production. — end note ] [ Example:

```c
int p[10];
void f() {
   int x = 42;
   int(p[ [x] {return x;} () ] ); // Error: malformed attribute on a nested declarator-id and not a function-style cast of an element of p.
   new int[ [ ] {return x;} () ]; // Error even though attributes are not allowed in this context.
}
—end example ]
```