Universiteit Utrecht

[Faculty of **Science**
Information and Computing Sciences]

Talen en Compilers

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3. Parser combinators - Very simple usage

Parser Combinators

For the first lab assignment (P1a - DateTime), you will need to use parser combinators.

Details on what they are and the theory comes on Wednesday.

But first: just how to start **using** them?

The type of a parser

```
data Parser s r
```

Two arguments:

- First (s) is the type of **symbol** (for now, Char)
- Second (r) is the type of the **result** (Date, Bool, etc.)

We'll use some **basic parsers** as well as some **combinators**.
Some pre-existing special-purpose parsers can also be handy.

Basic parsers

From ParseLib.Abstract.Core:

```
satisfy :: (s → Bool) → Parser s s
```

From ParseLib.Abstract.Derived:

```
symbol :: Eq s ⇒ s → Parser s s
token :: Eq s ⇒ [s] → Parser s [s]
```

Some combinators

From ParseLib.Abstract.Core, sequence, choice, and processing the result:

```
(<*>) :: Parser s (a → b) → Parser s a → Parser s b
(<|>) :: Parser s a → Parser s a → Parser s a
(<$>) :: (a → b) → Parser a → Parser b
```

Example on how to use them:

```
ints = (λa _ b → (a, b)) <$> integer <*> symbol ',' <*> integer
```

Running a Parser

To run a parser, you must use the parse function (from ParseLib.Abstract.Core, give it the parser and some input.

> parse :: Parser s a $\rightarrow$ [s] $\rightarrow$ [(a, [s])]

It returns a list of the successful parses, along with possibly unused tails of the input (empty list means failure).

Example:

> parse ints "23,11" == $[((23, 11), "")]$
> parse ints "23,11bla" == $[((23, 11), \texttt{"bla"})]$
> parse ints "whatever" == $[]$

Last remarks

- This was just a little spoiler, Wednesday will be more thorough
- In the lab: use the help of the assistants! And the documentation!
  - `https://hackage.haskell.org/package/uu-tc`