HW 8 Prof. Caldwell COSC 3015

1 Integers

The positive integers have representations as sequences of 1 or more digits. A negative integer has the form "(-k)" where k is a positive integer.

Exercise 1.1. Write a parser intp that parses integers of this form. You can use the basic parsers provided in the file Parser.hs. Here is some example behavior:

```
*Expr> :t intp
intp :: Parser Int
*Expr> parse intp "10"
[(10,"")]
*Expr> parse intp "01"
[(1,"")]
*Expr> parse intp "(-10)"
[(-10,"")]
*Expr> parse intp "(-10 "
[]
*Expr> parse intp " -10 "
[]
*Expr> parse intp " 0000"
[(0,"")]
```

2 Expressions

Consider the following concrete grammar for expressions.

```
\begin{array}{lll} expr & ::= & term \ ( \ '+' \ expr \mid \epsilon ) \\ term & ::= & factor \ ( \ '*' \ expr \mid \epsilon ) \\ factor & ::= & '(' \ expr \ ')' \mid nat \end{array}
```

Here is a parser that calculates the values of expressions in this language.

Now, consider the following expression datatype.

```
data BinOp = Add | Times
   deriving Show

data Exp = Const Int | BinExp BinOp Exp Exp
   deriving Show
```

Exercise 2.1. Modify the parsers expr, term, and factor of type Parser Int into parsers that build instances of the Expr type, i.e. the new parsers should have type Parser Expr.

Here are some example runs:

```
*Expression> parse expr' "55"

parse expr' "55"

[(Const 55,"")]

*Expression> parse expr' "55 + 23"

parse expr' "55 + 23"

[(BinExp Add (Const 55) (Const 23),"")]

*Expression> parse expr' "55 + 23 + 24"

parse expr' "55 + 23 + 24"
```