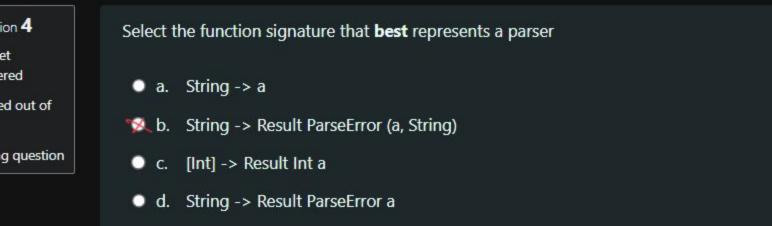
Next page

→ Lab 14: Test (Labs -11-12 10%) and Make-up-



out of question Which of the following names would best describe the following parser: satisfies (`elem` ['0'..'9'])

- a. upper
- b. lower
- 😿 c. digit
- Od. char

```
Ouestion 3
Not yet
answered
Marked out of
1.00

    ▼ Flag question
```

fn = do

putStrLn "Line to reverse"

putStrLn (reverse line)

line <- getLine

a. putStrln "Line to reverse" >> getLine >>= \line -> putStrln (reverse line)
 b. putStrln "Line to reverse" >>= getLine >>= \line -> putStrln (reverse line)
 c. putStrln "Line to reverse" >> getLine >> \line -> putStrln (reverse line)

putStrLn "Line to reverse" >>= getLine >>= putStrLn (reverse line)

Select the function that is the equivalent of the following function written in do notation

>>= arteoptor func cer un aroq >>> 2 monozi, retion the record while remaining the first one

```
Question 7
Not yet
Inswered
Marked out of
.00
Flag question
```

```
Given the following combinator:

rep :: Int -> Parser a -> Parser [a]

rep 0 p = succeed []

rep n p = pMap (\(a, as) -> a:as) $ andThen p (rep (n-1) p)

That applies a given parser a fixed number of times and returns the results in a list.

Select the parser definition that would yield:

Success ("ab","3")
```

Hint: Try to find a pattern in the input and connect that with the output before considering the parser definitions below!

- a. p = pThen (pThen lower lower) (pThen digit digit)
- b. p = pMap (\((a, b) -> a ++ b) \$ andThen (rep 2 lower) (rep 2 digit)
- **C. p = pMap fst \$ andThen (rep 2 lower) (rep 2 digit)
- d. p = pThen (rep 2 lower) (rep 2 digit)

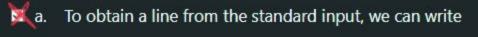
for the following input:

i.e. runParser p input == result

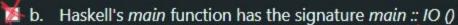
ab123

tion 8 yet rered ced out of ag question

Select all the false statements about Input/Output in Haskell



do name <- getLine putStrLn name



c. To read data from a file we use the *read* function

works with every monad d. do notation can be only used with the IO monad