



# CShargs

argument parser

Evgenia Golubeva  
Jan Kytka

# Overview: declarative approach with attributes

```
class TimeArgumentsParser : CShargs.Parser {  
  
    // time -V, --version  
    [FlagOption("version", shortName: 'V', help: "Print version information.")]  
    public bool Version { get; set; }  
  
    // time --output=FILE  
    [ValueOption("output", shortName: 'o', required: false, help: "Do not send the results to stderr, but overwrite the  
specified file.")]  
    public string OutputFile { get; set; }  
  
    // time --output=FILE -a  
    [FlagOption("append", shortName: 'a', useWith: nameof(OutputFile), help: "Do not overwrite but append.")]  
    public bool Append { get; set; }  
  
}
```

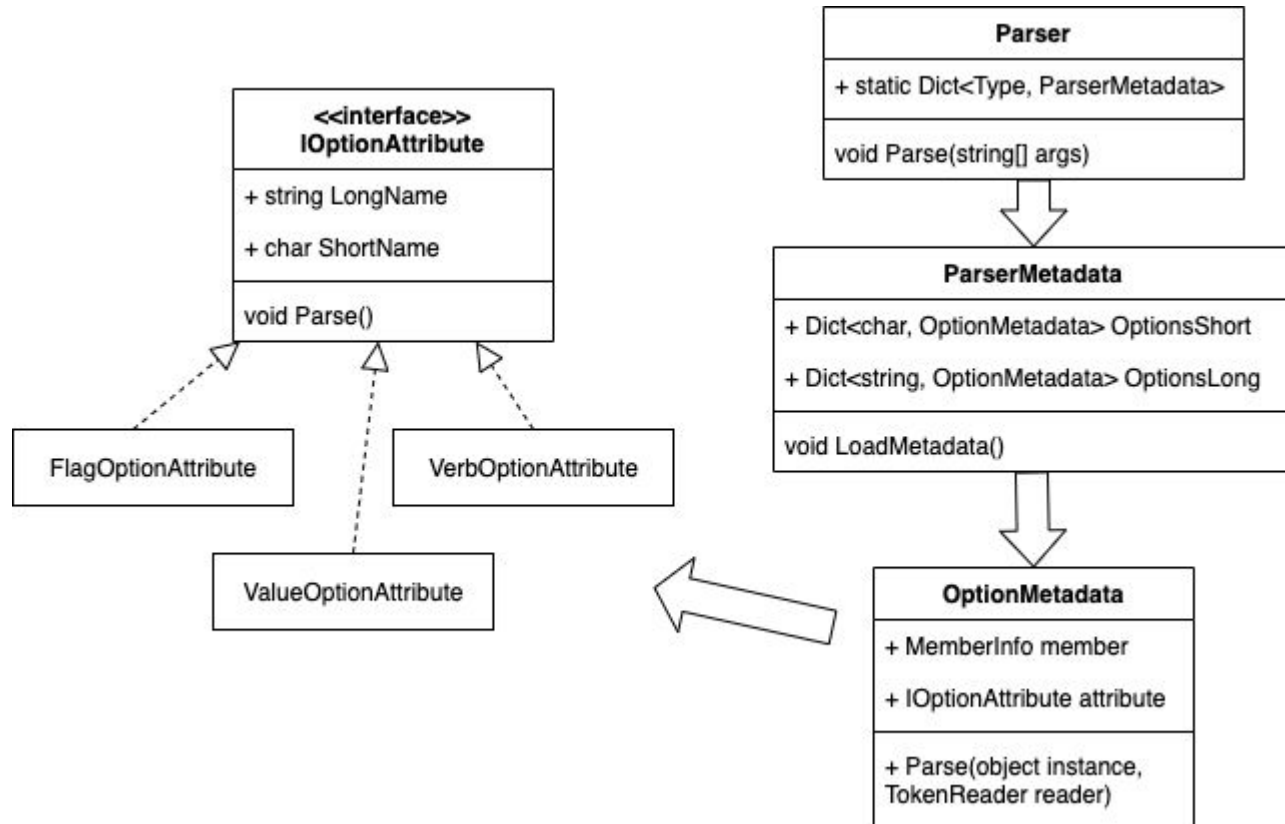
```
void Main(string[] args) {  
    var arguments = new TimeArguments();  
    arguments.Parse(args);  
  
    // check version option  
    if (arguments.Version) {  
        Console.WriteLine("Version option present.");  
    }  
  
    if (arguments.Help) {  
        // generate structured help, write it to console  
        arguments.GenerateHelp(Console.Out);  
    }  
  
    // get parsed plain arguments  
    var plainArgs = arguments.PlainArgs;
```

# Overview

2 phases:

- Metadata creation using reflection
  - Create option metadata from property annotations in parser object
  - Do static checks on parser definition - unique option names etc.
- Parsing
  - Use metadata to parse cli arguments - execute user-defined parsers and methods
  - Do dynamic checks: argument dependencies, required arguments, etc.

# Top down data flow



# Checking rules

- How to check all rules defined in parser class
  - Required options
  - Exclusive groups of options
  - Option dependencies
- Ideal abstraction vs performance

# Tests

- Tests we got:
  - API tests
  - Static initialization
- Integration - different frameworks
  - xUnit
  - NUnit
- Need more tests for implementation side