# 3802ICT Programming Languages - Assignment 2

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#### Abstract

This report is targeted at investigating EBNF and parsing for the JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) data-interchange format. It includes EBNF definitions, a Haskell JSON Data Type, a JSON Lexer and Parser written in Haskell and Validation of the parser.

#### 1 Task 1: JSON EBNF

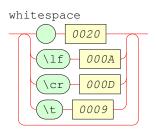
For this report, we have 2 different sections of EBNF defined: Lexical syntax and Context-free syntax. Our Lexical EBNF is used to define Lexical tokens that will be in the parsed content. The Context-free rules will define how we combine the Lexical tokens to define rules, in this instance defining how JSON will be interpreted.

#### 1.1 Lexical Syntax Rules

Here is the Lexical EBNF and Railroad Diagrams drawn from those rules, to display the different Lexical Tokens within JSON:

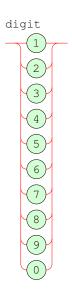
## Whitespace - Spaces, Line Feeds, Carriage Returns, Tabs

```
whitespace ::= { " " $0000$| "\lf" $000A$ | "\cr" $000D$ | "\t" $0009$ }+ ;
level="lexical".
```

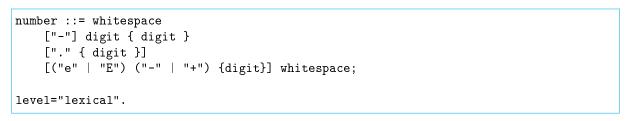


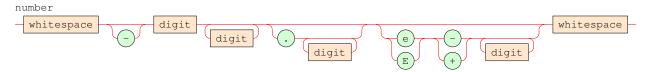
## Digits - All digits from 0 - 9

```
digit ::= "1" | "2" | "3" | "4" | "5" | "6" | "7" | "8" | "9" | "0";
```



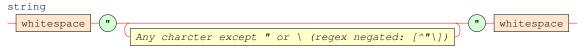
#### Numbers - positive and negative Integer, Decimal, Exponential





## Strings - A collection of any characters grouped together

```
string ::= whitespace "\""
      { $Any charcter except " or \\ (regex negated: [^"\])$ }
      "\"" whitespace;
level="lexical".
```

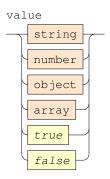


## 1.2 Context-Free Syntax Rules

Here is the Context-Free EBNF and Railroad Diagrams drawn from those rules, to demonstrate how the Lexical Tokens can be combined within JSON:

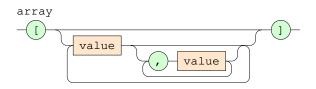
#### Values - Numbers, Strings, Arrays, Objects, True, False

```
value ::= string | number | object | array | $true$ | $false$ .
```



## Arrays - A collection of any Values





## Objects - A (key:value) type data structure to store any type of Value

# 2 Task 2: Haskell JSON Data Type