



Regular Expressions - grep

Computing for Data Analysis

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Regular Expression Functions

The primary R functions for dealing with regular expressions are

- `grep`, `grep1`: Search for matches of a regular expression/pattern in a character vector; either return the indices into the character vector that match, the strings that happen to match, or a TRUE/FALSE vector indicating which elements match
- `regexpr`, `gregexpr`: Search a character vector for regular expression matches and return the indices of the string where the match begins and the length of the match
- `sub`, `gsub`: Search a character vector for regular expression matches and replace that match with another string
- `regexec`: Easier to explain through demonstration.

grep

Here is an excerpt of the Baltimore City homicides dataset:

```
> homicides <- readLines("homicides.txt")
> homicides[1]
[1] "39.311024, -76.674227, iconHomicideShooting, 'p2', '<dl><dt>Leon
Nelson</dt><dd class=\"address\">3400 Clifton Ave.<br />Baltimore, MD
21216</dd><dd>black male, 17 years old</dd>
<dd>Found on January 1, 2007</dd><dd>Victim died at Shock
Trauma</dd><dd>Cause: shooting</dd></dl>'"

> homicides[1000]
[1] "39.33626300000, -76.55553990000, icon_homicide_shooting, 'p1200',...
```

How can I find the records for all the victims of shootings (as opposed to other causes)?

grep

```
> length(grep("iconHomicideShooting", homicides))  
[1] 228  
> length(grep("iconHomicideShooting|icon_homicide_shooting", homicides))  
[1] 1003  
> length(grep("Cause: shooting", homicides))  
[1] 228  
> length(grep("Cause: [Ss]hooting", homicides))  
[1] 1003  
> length(grep("[Ss]hooting", homicides))  
[1] 1005
```

grep

```
> i <- grep("[cC]ause: [Ss]hooting", homicides)
> j <- grep("[Ss]hooting", homicides)
> str(i)
  int [1:1003] 1 2 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 ...
> str(j)
  int [1:1005] 1 2 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 ...
> setdiff(i, j)
integer(0)
> setdiff(j, i)
[1] 318 859
```

grep

```
> homicides[859]
[1] "39.33743900000, -76.66316500000, icon_homicide_bluntforce,
'p914', '<dl><dt><a href=\"http://essentials.baltimoresun.com/
micro_sun/homicides/victim/914/steven-harris\">Steven Harris</a>
</dt><dd class=\"address\">4200 Pimlico Road<br />Baltimore, MD 21215
</dd><dd>Race: Black<br />Gender: male<br />Age: 38 years old</dd>
<dd>Found on July 29, 2010</dd><dd>Victim died at Scene</dd>
<dd>Cause: Blunt Force</dd><dd class=\"popup-note\"><p>Harris was
found dead July 22 and ruled a shooting victim; an autopsy
subsequently showed that he had not been shot,...</dd></dl>'"
```

grep

By default, `grep` returns the indices into the character vector where the regex pattern matches.

```
> grep("^New", state.name)
[1] 29 30 31 32
Setting value = TRUE returns the actual elements of the character vector that match. > grep("^New", sta
[1] "New Hampshire" "New Jersey"      "New Mexico"      "New York"
grepl returns a logical vector indicating which element matches.
> grepl("^New", state.name)
[1] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
[13] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
[25] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE  FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
[37] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
[49] FALSE FALSE
```

regexpr

Some limitations of `grep`

- The `grep` function tells you which strings in a character vector match a certain pattern but it doesn't tell you exactly where the match occurs or what the match is (for a more complicated regex).
- The `regexpr` function gives you the index into each string where the match begins and the length of the match for that string.
- `regexpr` only gives you the first match of the string (reading left to right). `grepexpr` will give you all of the matches in a given string.

regexpr

How can we find the date of the homicide?

```
> homicides[1]
[1] "39.311024, -76.674227, iconHomicideShooting, 'p2', '<dl><dt>Leon
Nelson</dt><dd class=\"address\">3400 Clifton Ave.<br />Baltimore,
MD 21216</dd><dd>black male, 17 years old</dd>
<dd>Found on January 1, 2007</dd><dd>Victim died at Shock
Trauma</dd><dd>Cause: shooting</dd></dl>'"
```

Can we just 'grep' on "Found"?

regexpr

The word 'found' may be found elsewhere in the entry.

```
> homicides[954]
[1] "39.30677400000, -76.59891100000, icon_homicide_shooting, 'p816',
'<dl><dd class=\"address\">1400 N Caroline St<br />Baltimore, MD 21213</dd>
<dd>Race: Black<br />Gender: male<br />Age: 29 years old</dd>
<dd>Found on March 3, 2010</dd><dd>Victim died at Scene</dd>
<dd>Cause: Shooting</dd><dd class=\"popup-note\"><p>Wheeler\\'s body
was&nbsp;found on the grounds of Dr. Bernard Harris Sr.&nbsp;Elementary
School</p></dd></dl>' "
```

regexpr

Let's use the pattern '

`[F|f]ound(.*)`

' What does this look for?

```
> regexpr("<dd>[F|f]ound(.*)</dd>", homicides[1:10])
[1] 177 178 188 189 178 182 178 187 182 183
attr(,"match.length")
[1] 93 86 89 90 89 84 85 84 88 84
attr(,"useBytes")
[1] TRUE
> substr(homicides[1], 177, 177 + 93 - 1)
[1] "<dd>Found on January 1, 2007</dd><dd>Victim died at Shock
Trauma</dd><dd>Cause: shooting</dd>"
```

regexpr

The previous pattern was too greedy and matched too much of the string. We need to use the ? metacharacter to make the regex “lazy”.

```
> regexpr("<dd>[F|f]ound(.*)</dd>", homicides[1:10])
[1] 177 178 188 189 178 182 178 187 182 183
attr(,"match.length")
[1] 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33
attr(,"useBytes")
[1] TRUE
> substr(homicides[1], 177, 177 + 33 - 1)
[1] "<dd>Found on January 1, 2007</dd>"
```

regmatches

One handy function is `regmatches` which extracts the matches in the strings for you without you having to use `substr`.

```
> r <- regexpr("<dd>[F|f]ound(.*)</dd>", homicides[1:5])
> regmatches(homicides[1:5], r)
[1] "<dd>Found on January 1, 2007</dd>" "<dd>Found on January 2, 2007</dd>"
[3] "<dd>Found on January 2, 2007</dd>" "<dd>Found on January 3, 2007</dd>"
[5] "<dd>Found on January 5, 2007</dd>"
```

sub/gsub

Sometimes we need to clean things up or modify strings by matching a pattern and replacing it with something else. For example, how can we extract the data from this string?

```
> x <- substr(homicides[1], 177, 177 + 33 - 1)
> x
[1] "<dd>Found on January 1, 2007</dd>"
```

We want to strip out the stuff surrounding the “January 1, 2007” piece.

```
> sub("<dd>[F|f]ound on |</dd>", "", x)
[1] "January 1, 2007</dd>"
> gsub("<dd>[F|f]ound on |</dd>", "", x)
[1] "January 1, 2007"
```

sub/gsub

sub/gsub can take vector arguments

```
> r <- regexpr("<dd>[F|f]ound(.*)</dd>", homicides[1:5])
> m <- regmatches(homicides[1:5], r)
> m
[1] "<dd>Found on January 1, 2007</dd>" "<dd>Found on January 2, 2007</dd>"
[3] "<dd>Found on January 2, 2007</dd>" "<dd>Found on January 3, 2007</dd>"
[5] "<dd>Found on January 5, 2007</dd>"
> gsub("<dd>[F|f]ound on |</dd>", "", m)
[1] "January 1, 2007" "January 2, 2007" "January 2, 2007" "January 3, 2007"
[5] "January 5, 2007"
> as.Date(d, "%B %d, %Y")
[1] "2007-01-01" "2007-01-02" "2007-01-02" "2007-01-03" "2007-01-05"
```

regexec

The `regexec` function works like `regexr` except it gives you the indices for parenthesized sub-expressions.

```
> regexec("<dd>[F|f]ound on (.*)</dd>", homicides[1])
[[1]]
[1] 177 190
attr(,"match.length")
[1] 33 15

> regexec("<dd>[F|f]ound on .*?</dd>", homicides[1])
[[1]]
[1] 177
attr(,"match.length")
[1] 33
```


regexec

Now we can extract the string in the parenthesized sub-expression.

```
> regexec("<dd>[F|f]ound on (.*)</dd>", homicides[1])  
[[1]]  
[1] 177 190  
attr(,"match.length")  
[1] 33 15  
  
> substr(homicides[1], 177, 177 + 33 - 1)  
[1] "<dd>Found on January 1, 2007</dd>"  
  
> substr(homicides[1], 190, 190 + 15 - 1)  
[1] "January 1, 2007"
```

regexec

Even easier with the regmatches function.

```
> r <- regexec("<dd>[F|f]ound on (.*)</dd>", homicides[1:2])
> regmatches(homicides[1:2], r)
[[1]]
[1] "<dd>Found on January 1, 2007</dd>" "January 1, 2007"

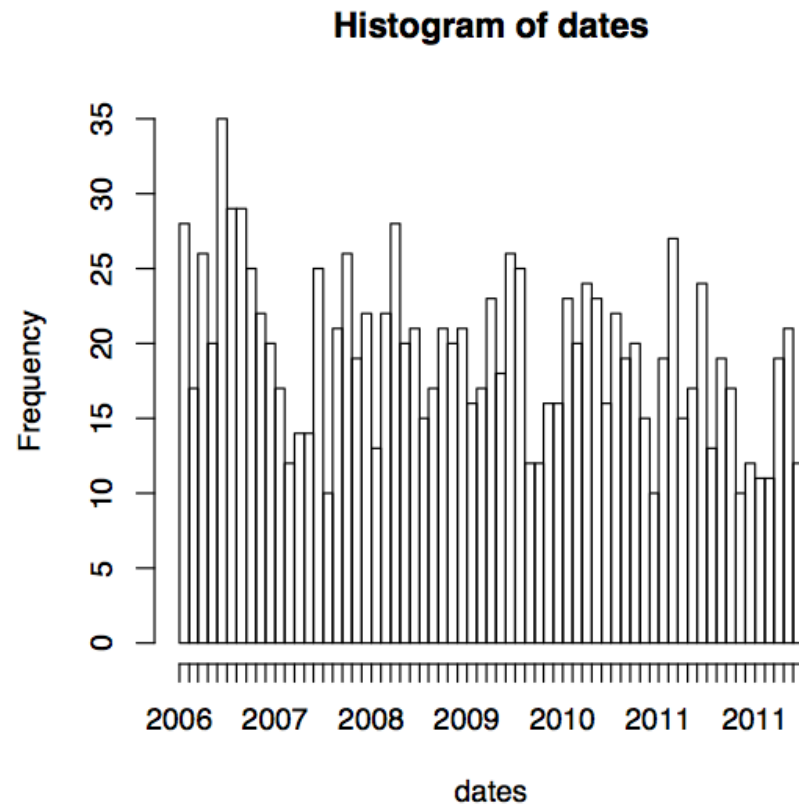
[[2]]
[1] "<dd>Found on January 2, 2007</dd>" "January 2, 2007"
```

regexec

Let's make a plot of monthly homicide counts

```
> r <- regexec("<dd>[F|f]ound on (.*)</dd>", homicides)
> m <- regmatches(homicides, r)
> dates <- sapply(m, function(x) x[2])
> dates <- as.Date(dates, "%B %d, %Y")
> hist(dates, "month", freq = TRUE)
```

regexec



Summary

The primary R functions for dealing with regular expressions are

- `grep`, `grep1`: Search for matches of a regular expression/pattern in a character vector
- `regexpr`, `gregexpr`: Search a character vector for regular expression matches and return the indices where the match begins; useful in conjunction with `regmatches`
- `sub`, `gsub`: Search a character vector for regular expression matches and replace that match with another string
- `regexec`: Gives you indices of parenthesized sub-expressions.