

正则表达式

-Author: bavdu

-Email: bavduer@163.com

-Github: <https://github.com/bavdu>

- 正则表达式基本元字符
 - 正则表达式拓展元字符
-

正则表达式 (regular expression, RE) 是一种字符模式, 用于在查找过程中匹配指定的字符. 在大多数程序里, 正则表达式都被置于两个正斜杠之间

```
grep password /var/log/mysqlld.log -精确查找
grep passw* /var/log.mysqlld.log -模糊查找

love lOve l ve lve
```

例如 `/l[oO]ve/` 就是由正斜杠界定的正则表达式, 它将匹配被查找的行中任何位置出现的相同模式. 在正则表达式中, 元字符是最重要的概念

No.1 正则表达式基本元字符

元字符	功能描述	示例
<code>^</code>	行首定位符	<code>^shell</code>
<code>\$</code>	行尾定位符	<code>shell\$</code>
<code>.</code>	匹配单个字符	<code>sh..l</code>
<code>*</code>	匹配前导符0次到多次	<code>sh*ell</code>
<code>.*</code>	任意多个字符	<code>None</code>
<code>[]</code>	匹配指定字符中的一个字符	<code>[Ss]hell</code>
<code>[-]</code>	匹配指定范围内的一个字符	<code>[a-z]hell</code>
<code>[^]</code>	匹配不在指定组内的一个字符	<code>[^a-z]hell</code>
<code>\</code>	转义字符	<code>\\$SHELL</code>
<code>\(..\)</code>	匹配后面使用的字符标签	<code>:% s/\(172.\)\(16.\)\(130.\)1/\1\2\35/</code>

```
1. ssh
[root@re ~]# grep ^shell test.txt
shell: line 01
[root@re ~]#
[root@re ~]# grep shell$ test.txt
line 02: shell
line 03: shshell
line 07: sshell
[root@re ~]#
[root@re ~]# grep sh..l test.txt
shell: line 01
line 02: shell
line 03: shshell
line 07: sshell
line 08: shelll
line 11: sheell
[root@re ~]#
[root@re ~]#
```

```
1. ssh
[root@re ~]# grep sh*ell test.txt
shell: line 01
line 02: shell
line 03: shshshell
line 04: shhhhshell
line 07: sshell
line 08: shelll
line 15: sell
line 17: selllhhh
[root@re ~]#
```

```
1. ssh
[root@re ~]# grep s.* test.txt
shell: line 01
line 02: shell
line 03: shshshell
line 04: shhhhshell
line 07: sshell
line 08: shelll
line 09: sshheel
line 11: sheell
line 12: sheeell
line 13: sheeeell
line 14: sheeeeeell
line 15: sell
line 16: shelelelellll
line 17: selllhhh
line 18: shl
[root@re ~]#
```

```
1. ssh
[root@re ~]# grep [she]l test.txt
shell: line 01
line 02: shell
line 03: shshshell
line 04: shhhhshell
line 05: 3shell
line 07: sshell
line 08: shelll
line 09: sshheel
line 11: sheell
line 12: sheeell
line 13: sheeeell
line 14: sheeeeeell
line 15: sell
line 16: shelelelellll
line 17: sellhhh
line 18: shl
[root@re ~]#
```

```
1. ssh
[root@re ~]# grep s[^e]l test.txt
line 18: shl
[root@re ~]#
[root@re ~]# grep [a-z]he test.txt
shell: line 01
line 02: shell
line 03: shshshell
line 04: shhhhshell
line 07: sshell
line 08: shelll
line 09: sshheel
line 11: sheell
line 12: sheeell
line 13: sheeeell
line 14: sheeeeeell
line 16: shelelelellll
[root@re ~]#
```

```
1. ssh
shell: line 01
line 02: shell
line 03: shshshell
line 04: shhhhshell
line 05: 3shell
line 06: 192.168.161.3
1.1.1.100
line 07: sshell
line 08: shelll
line 09: sshheel
line 10: printf and println
line 11: sheell
line 12: sheeell
line 13: sheeeell
line 14: sheeeeell
line 15: sell
line 16: shelelelellll
line 17: selllhhh
line 18: shl
~
:% s/(1.\\)(1.\\)(1.\\)100/\\1\\2\\3254/_
```

No.2 正则表达式拓展元字符

元字符	功能描述	示例
<code>+</code>	匹配1个或多个前导字符	<code>[a-z]+hell</code>
<code>?</code>	匹配0个或 1 个前导字符	<code>sh?ll</code>
<code>var01 var02</code>	匹配var01或var02	<code>shell python</code>
<code>()</code>	匹配括号中的词组	<code>(bavduer python)</code>
<code>x\{m\}</code>	规定字符x重复出现m次	<code>she\{2\}ll</code>
<code>x\{m,\}</code>	规定字符x重复出现至少m次	<code>she\{2,\}ll</code>
<code>x\{m,n\}</code>	规定字符x重复出现m到n次	<code>she\{2,5\}ll</code>

练习题:

- 匹配文件中所有的固定电话号码、所有的手机号码、所有的固话和手机号码

```

^1[3578][0-9]\{9\}$          --手机号
^0[1-9][0-9]\{1,2\}-[1-9][0-9]\{6,7\}  --固话

(^1[3578][0-9]\{9\}$)|(^0[1-9][0-9]\{1,2\}-[1-9][0-9]\{6,7\})

[root@re ~]# egrep "(^1[3578][0-9]{9}$|^0[1-9][0-9]{1,2}-[1-9][0-9]{6,7})"
regex.txt
010-88889999
0352-68861234
13811012345
13187651101
15897550681
17789564321
18911012345

```

- 匹配文件中所有的北京市身份证号

```

^110[0-9]\{14\}x|X
^110[0-9]\{15\}

[root@re ~]# egrep "(^110[0-9]{15}|^110[0-9]{14}[xX])" regex.txt
11011118897987123x
110111188909071512
110111188789071258

```

- 匹配文件中所有的IP地址

256.789.567.134: 点分十进制中所有的十进制数,都不能大于255
0.1.1.1:

```

[1-255]: ([1-9]|1[0-9]|1[0-9][0-9]|2[0-4][0-9]|25[0-5])
[0-255]: ([0-9]|1[0-9]|1[0-9][0-9]|2[0-4][0-9]|25[0-5])
[1-255]: ([1-9]|1[0-9]|1[0-9][0-9]|2[0-4][0-9]|25[0-4])

[root@re ~]# egrep "^(([1-9]|1[0-9]|1[0-9][0-9]|2[0-4][0-9]|25[0-5])\.
((([0-9]|1[0-9]|1[0-9][0-9]|2[0-4][0-9]|25[0-5])\.){2}([1-9]|1[0-9][0-9]|1[0-9][0-9]|2[0-4][0-9]|25[0-4]))$" regex.txt

```

- 匹配文件中所有的日期

```

1900-2099: (19|20)[0-9]{2}
1-12: 01~09/1~12: 10/11/12: (0?[1-9]|1[0-2])
1~31: 01~09/1~9: 10~30: 31: (0?[1-9]|1[12][0-9]|30|31)

egrep "(19|20)[0-9]{2}-(0?[1-9]|1[0-2])-(0?[1-9]|1[12][0-9]|30|31)"
regex.txt

```

- 查找文件中所有的邮箱

附录: 基础知识练习文件

```
[root@re ~]# cat test.txt
shell: line 01
line 02: shell
line 03: shshshell
line 04: shhhhhell
line 05: 3hell
line 06: 192.168.161.3
1.1.1.100
line 07: sshell
line 08: shelll
line 09: sshheel
line 10: printf and println
line 11: sheell
line 12: sheeell
line 13: sheeeell
line 14: sheeeeeell
line 15: sell
line 16: shelelelelellll
line 17: selllhhh
line 18: shl
```

```
[root@re ~]# cat regex.txt
[phone]
010-88889999
0352-68861234
123-12345678
13811012345
13187651101
15897550681
17789564321
18911012345
12345678911
28911012346

[userid]
120111188565671231
130111188343474561
150111188212171809
170111188909071231
11011118897987123x
110111188909071512
150111188200071430
```

130111188211171734

110111188789071258

[ipaddress]

1.1.1.1

12.12.12.12

123.123.123.123

255.256.225.101

127.0.0.1

0.255.246.322

[date]

1988-12-12

1977-10-28

1994-12-24

2008-09-25

0123-13-24

3221-12-09

[email]

bavduer@163.com

qfcc@sina.com

bavduer@126.org.cn

opera@139ftpcom

853942672@qq.com

aaa@1000phone.com

13843838438@aliyun.com