# Regular Expression Workshop

Annie 2021.12.19

#### About Me





#### What is RE

Regular Expression, RegExp, regex, 正則表達式, 正規表達式...

```
Python Zen

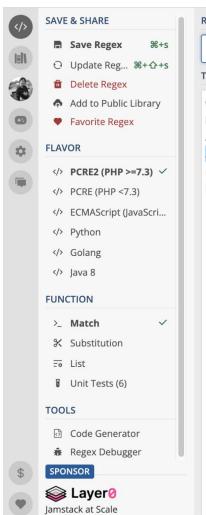
1    Beautiful is better than ugly.
2    Explicit is better than implicit.
3    Simple is better than complex.
4    Complex is better than complicated.
5    Errors should never pass silently.
6    Unless explicitly silenced.
7    In the face of ambiguity, refuse the temptation to guess.
8    There should be one— and preferably only one—obvious way to do it.
```

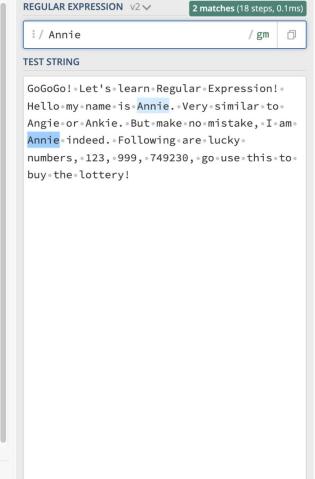
#### What is not RE

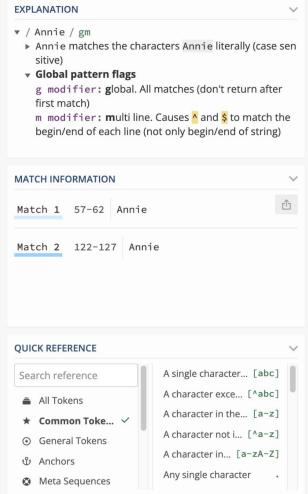
### Agenda

- 1. Regex Basic
- 2. Regex Advanced
- 3. Python library re
- 4. grep

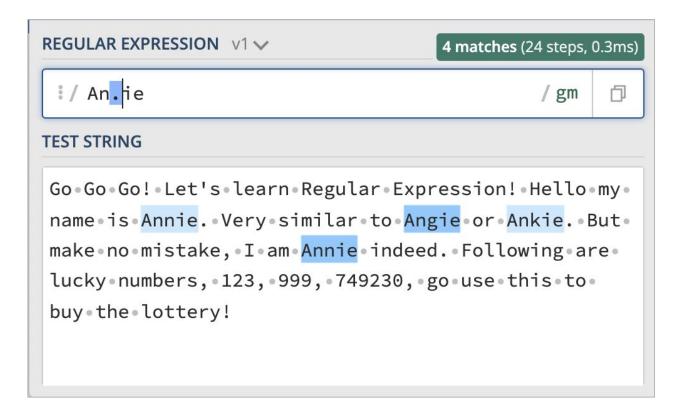
# Regex - Basic



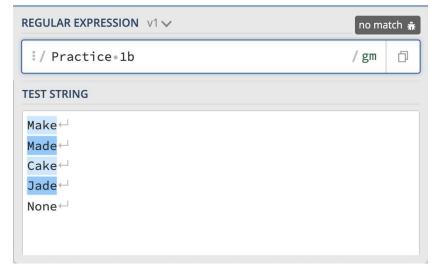




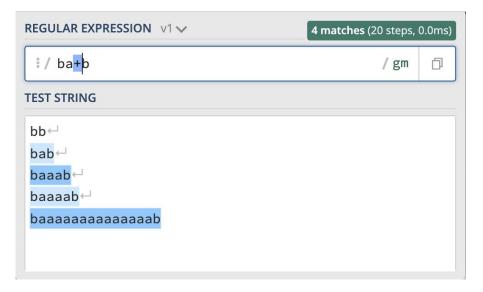
#### Dot . (Matches Any Single Character)







# Plus Sign + (>=1 times) Star Sign \* (>=0 times)





- /a\*a/
- /a+a/
- /a\*/ will match empty string

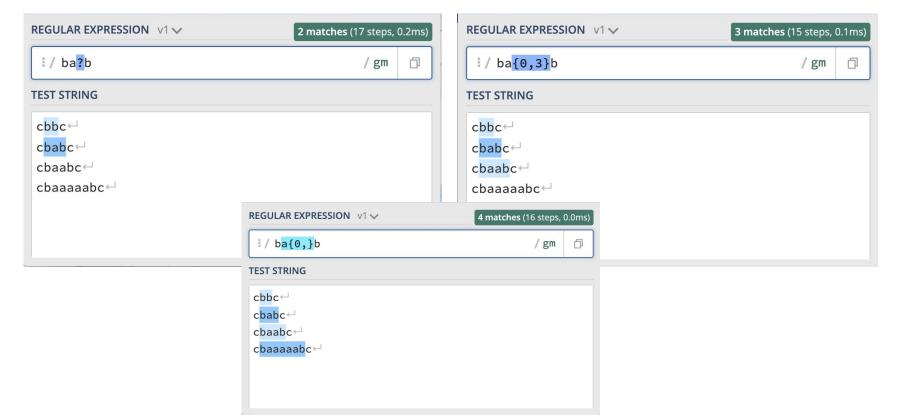


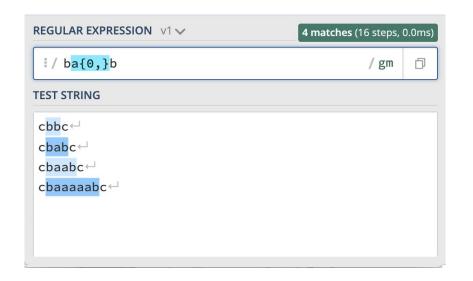




# Question Mark ? Curly brackets {m, n}

### (0 or 1 time) (m~n times)

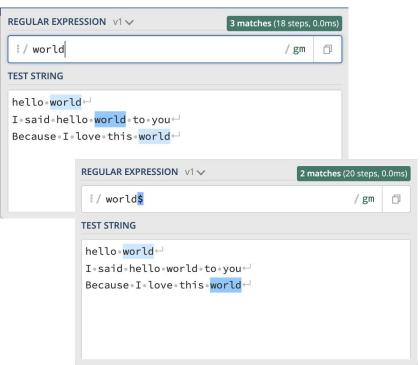




- $/a*b/ = /a\{_,_\}b/$
- $/a+b/ = /a\{_,_\}b/$
- $/a?b/ = /a\{_,_\}b/$
- $/a?ab/ = /a{\_,\_}b/$

# Caret Symbol ^ (Start of line) Dollar Sign \$ (End of line)



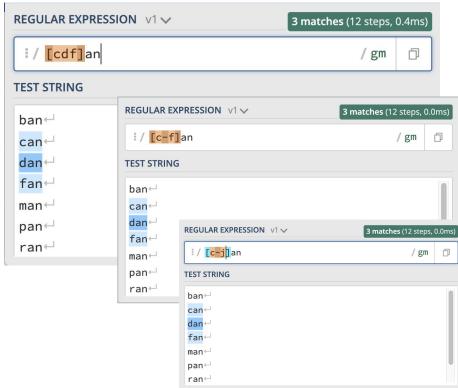


/ab^cd/

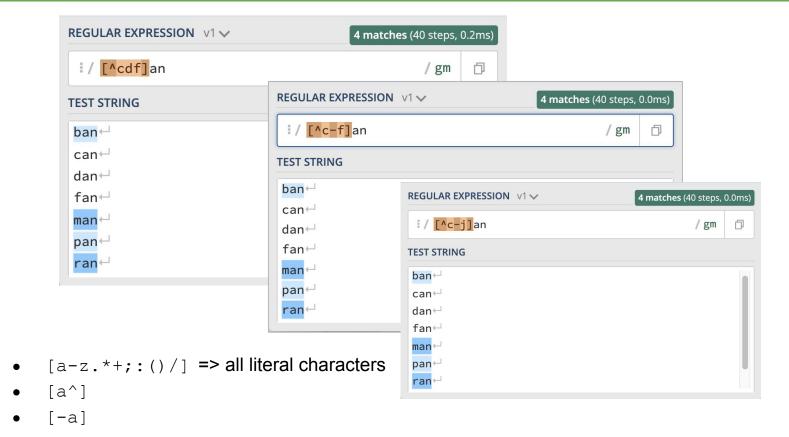


### Square Bracket [a-z] (Character Class)

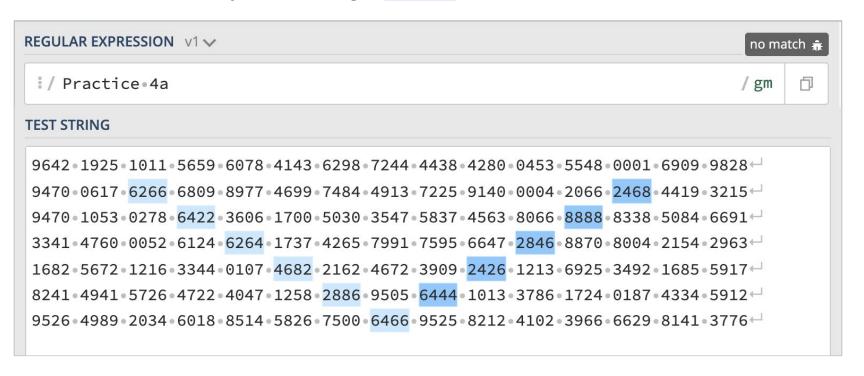




#### Character Class - Negative Match



Match numbers that only consist of digits 2, 4, 6, 8



```
REGULAR EXPRESSION v1 v

i / Practice • 4b / gm

TEST STRING

man • * * * • + + + • ^ ^ ^ ←

pan • . . . • haha • my • phone • is • 0905777222 . ←

ran • - - - • ←

The • text • of • this • example • will • be • modified • to • a •

more • interesting • one . ←
```

```
REGULAR EXPRESSION v1 v

i / Practice • 4c / gm

TEST STRING

man • *** • +++ • ^^^ 
pan • ... • haha • my • phone • is • 0905777222 . 

ran • --- • 
The • text • of • this • example • will • be • modified • to • a • more • interesting • one . 

more • interesting • one . 

no match • 
gm

l

l
```

#### Escape Special Characters

```
REGULAR EXPRESSION v1 v

4 matches (14 steps, 0.3ms)

/ gm

TEST STRING

abcde • $ abcde • $ abcde • $ abcde • abcde
```

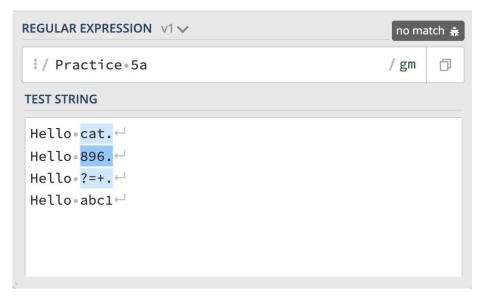
#### Shorthand

\d	[[:digit:]]	
\w	[[:alpha:]]	
\D	[[:alnum:]]	
\W	[[:lower:]]	

### Cheat Sheet

•
+
*
Ş
{m, n}
^
\$
[acd], [^acd]

\d	
\w	
<b>\</b> D	
\w	
[[:digit:]]	
[[:alpha:]]	
[[:alnum:]]	
[[:lower:]]	

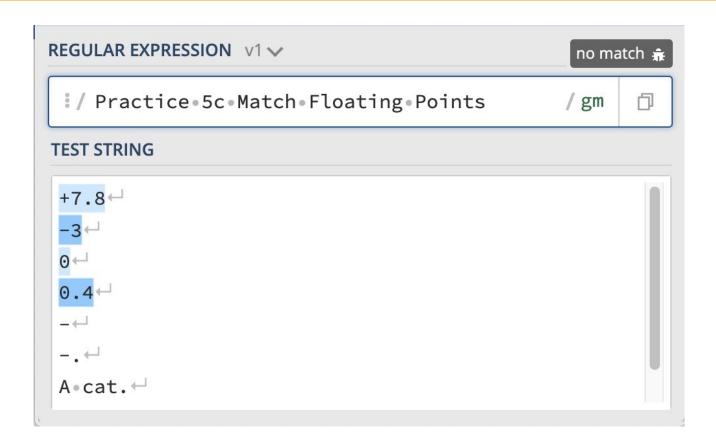


```
REGULAR EXPRESSION v1 v

* / Practice • 5b / gm 

TEST STRING

1 • file • found? 
2 • files • found? 
No • files • found. 
No • files • found.
```



# Regex - Advanced

#### Mode

#### **REGEX FLAGS**

#### global

Don't return after first match

#### **m**ulti line

^ and \$ match start/end of line

#### insensitive

Case insensitive match

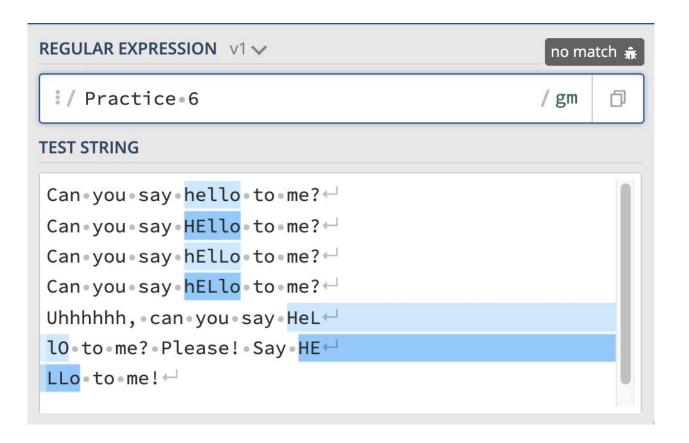
#### extended

Ignore whitespace

#### single line

Dot matches newline

- /(?i)test/
- /te(?i:st)/
- /(?i) te(?-i) st/
- /(?i)te(?^)st/
- /(?s)^.+\$/
  - dot matches line break
  - whole file start/end



#### Capturing Groups



```
REGULAR EXPRESSION v1 ✓ 3 matches (79 steps, 0.3ms)

i / (\d{3}.)\1+(a|b).\2 / gm □

TEST STRING

123.a.a ← 123.123.a.a ← 123.456.a.a ← 123.456.a.b ← 456.456.b.b ← 456.4
```

### Capturing Groups

#### • Some other languages/applications

- $\circ$  (abc|def)=\k<1>
- $\circ$  (abc|def)=\g1
- $\circ$  (abc|def)=\g{1}
- $\circ$  (abc|def) = (?P=1)

```
REGULAR EXPRESSION V1 V
                                                        no match 🎄
 !/ Practice • 7
                                                       / gm
TEST STRING
A: •My • name • is • Annie. • B: • Hi • Annie! ←
A: •My • name • is • Jackie. •B: •Nice • to • meet • you, • Jackie! ←
A: •My • name • is • Lulu. •B: •Hey • Nono! ←
A: •My•name•is•Angela.•B:•Hi•Angel!←
```

### Non Capturing Groups

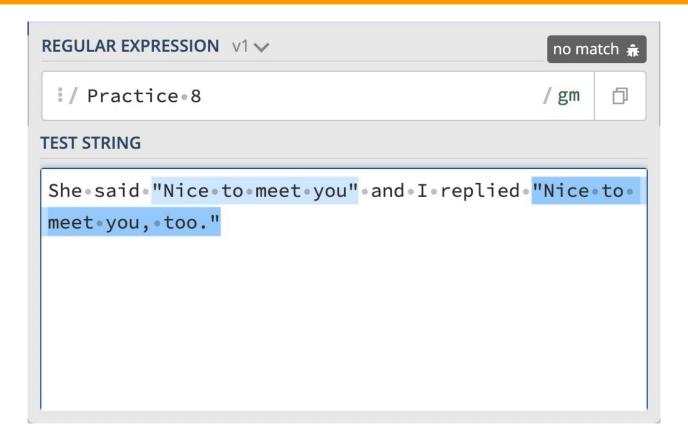
• ?

#### Greedy Match vs Lazy Match

*	* ?
+	+?
?	??
a{1,3}	a{1,3}?

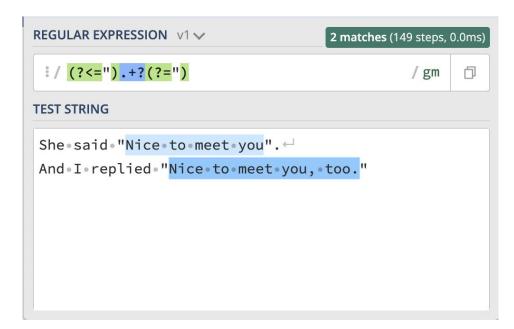
```
• string = "baaaaaaaaaa"
```

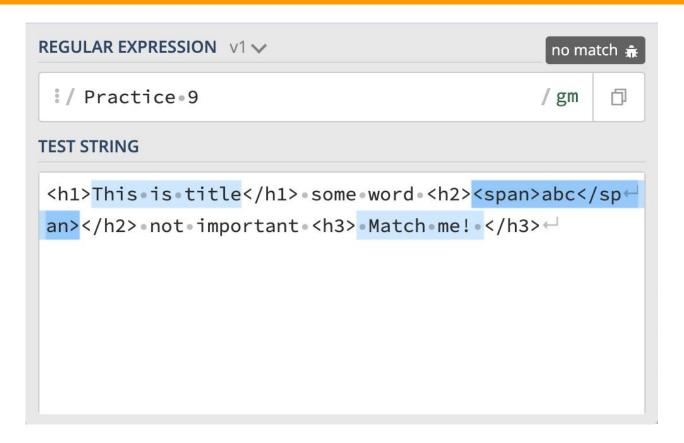
```
o /ba*/ /ba*?/
```



# Positive Lookbehind / Lookahead Negative Lookbehind / Lookahead

(?<=regex)	(?=regex)	
(? regex)</td <td>(?!regex)</td>	(?!regex)	

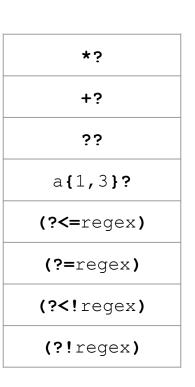




#### Cheat Sheet

•
+
*
?
{m, n}
^
\$
[acd], [^acd]

\d
\w
\D
\w
[[:digit:]]
[[:alpha:]]
[[:alnum:]]
[[:lower:]]



# Python

#### Methods

```
import re
                                                                import re
              regex = r'[a-z]+'
                                                                regex = r'[a-z]+'
                                                                text = '<vera wang@gmail.com>'
               text = '<vera wang@gmail.com>'
               p = re.compile(regex)
              >>> p.findall(text)
                                                                >>> re.findall(regex, text)
re.findall()
               ['vera', 'wang', 'gmail', 'com']
                                                                ['vera', 'wang', 'gmail', 'com']
               >>> p.sub('xx', text)
                                                                >>> re.sub(regex, 'xx', text)
re.sub()
                                                                '<xx xx@xx.xx>'
               '<xx xx@xx.xx>'
re.split()
               >>> p.split(text)
                                                                >>> re.split(regex, text)
               ['<', ' ', '@', '.', '>']
                                                                ['<', ' ', '@', '.', '>']
```

#### Methods

```
import re
                                                             import re
              regex = r'[a-z]+'
                                                             regex = r'[a-z]+'
              text = '<vera wang@gmail.com>'
                                                             text = '<vera wang@gmail.com>'
              p = re.compile(regex)
                                              只能找在開頭的
re.match()
              >>> p.match(text)
                                                                    natch(regex, text)
              >>>
                                             只能找一組
              >>> p.match(text[1:])
                                                                    natch(regex, text[1:])
                                              要用group()提取
              <re.Match object; span=(0
                                                                    ch object; span=(0, 4), match='vera'>
              >>> p.match(text[1:]).group./
                                                                   hatch(regex, text[1:]).group()
              'vera'
                                            只能找一組
              >>> p.search(text).group(
                                                                    search (regex, text) .group()
re.search()
                                              要用group()提取
              'vera'
              >>> p.findall(text)
                                                             >>> re.findall(regex, text)
re.findall()
              ['vera', 'wang', 'gmail', 'com']
                                                             ['vera', 'wang', 'gmail', 'com']
              >>> p.sub('xx', text)
                                                             >>> re.sub(regex, 'xx', text)
re.sub()
              '<xx xx@xx.xx>'
                                                             '<xx xx@xx.xx>'
re.split()
              >>> p.split(text)
                                                             >>> re.split(regex, text)
              ['<', ' ', '@', '.', '>']
                                                             ['<', ' ', '@', '.', '>']
```

## Raw String Notation

```
>>> s = ' 1'
                                           >>> s = r' 1'
                                           >>> print(s)
>>> print(s)
                                           \1
                                           >>> len(s)
>>> len(s)
1
>>> [ord(c) for c in s]
                                           >>> [ord(c) for c in s]
[1]
                                           [92, 49]
>>> re.findall('(.)=\1', 'a=a, b=a')
                                           >>> re.findall(r'(.)=\1', 'a=a, b=a')
                                           ['a']
[]
```

```
>>> s = ' b'
                                           >>> s = r' b'
                                           >>> print(s)
>>> print(s)
                                           \b
>>> len(s)
                                           >>> len(s)
>>> [ord(c) for c in s]
                                           >>> [ord(c) for c in s]
[8]
                                           [92, 98]
>>> text = '<vera wang@$$gmail.##com>'
                                           >>> text = '<vera wang@$$gmail.##com>'
>>> re.findall('\b.', text)
                                           >>> re.findall(r'\b.', text)
                                           ['v', '@', 'g', '.', 'c', '>']
[]
>>> re.findall('\w+', text)
                                           >>> re.findall(r'\w+', text)
['vera wang', 'gmail', 'com']
                                           ['vera wang', 'gmail', 'com']
```

```
>>> s = '\w'
>>> len(s)
2
```

## **Options**

re.S	^是全文開頭,\$是全文結尾
re.M re.MULTILINE	^是單行開頭, \$ <b>是單行結尾</b>
re.DOTALL	. 能代表換行符號
re.I re.IGNORECASE	忽略字母大小寫

```
>>> text = 'aAaAAa bbBBbb\nAAaaaAa BBBbbb'
>>> print(text)
aAaAAa bbBBbb
AAaaaAa BBBbbb
>>> re.findall(r'b+$', text, flags=re.M|re.I)
['bbBBbb', 'BBBbbb']
```

## Python RE library Cheat Sheet

```
import re
                                                              import re
              regex = r'[a-z]+'
                                                              regex = r'[a-z]+'
              text = '<aaa@bbb.com>\n <xxx@yyy.com>'
                                                              text = '<aaa@bbb.com>\n <xxx@yyy.com>'
              p = re.compile(regex)
              >>> p.findall(text)
                                                             >>> re.findall(regex, text)
re.findall()
              ['aaa', 'bbb', 'com', 'xxx', 'yyy', 'com']
                                                              ['aaa', 'bbb', 'com', 'xxx', 'yyy', 'com']
                                                              >>> re.findall(r'^.....', text, flags=re.M)
                                                              ['<aaa@', ' <xxx']
                                                              >>> re.findall(r'^....', text, flags=re.S)
                                                              ['<aaa@']
                                                              >>> re.findall(r'^.....', text) # default: re.S
                                                              ['<aaa@']
                                                              >>> re.findall(r'([a-z]+)@([a-z]+).com', text)
                                                              [('aaa', 'bbb'), ('xxx', 'yyy')]
              >>> p.sub('xx', text)
                                                              >>> re.sub(regex, 'xx', text)
re.sub()
              '<xx@xx.xx>\n <xx@xx.xx>'
                                                              '<xx@xx.xx>\n <xx@xx.xx>'
              >>> p.split(text)
                                                              >>> re.split(regex, text)
re.split()
              ['<', '@', '.', '>\n <', '@', '.', '>']
                                                              ['<', '@', '.', '>\n <', '@', '.', '>']
```

Ref: <a href="https://docs.python.org/3/library/re.html">https://docs.python.org/3/library/re.html</a>

## Practice Time

#### • Go to Colab

- Login a google account
- Execute the 1st block (cmd+enter for MacOS / ctrl+enter for Windows)
- Fill in all the ...

# grep

## Variations

- grep
- egrep / grep -E
- fgrep / grep -F
- pcregrep
- pgrep

```
annie chang$ echo "aa bbbb+" | grep --color "b+"
aa bbbb+
annie chang$ echo "aa bbbb+" | grep --color "b\+"
aa bbbb+
annie_chang$ echo "aa bbbb+" | egrep --color "b+"
aa bbbb+
annie chang$ echo "aa bbbb+" | egrep --color "(?<=aa )b"
egrep: repetition-operator operand invalid
annie chang$ echo "aa bbbb+" | pcregrep --color "(?<=aa )b"</pre>
aa bbbb+
annie chang$ echo "aa bbbb+" | fgrep --color "b+"
aa bbbb+
annie chang$ pgrep vim
52286
annie chang$ ps | grep vim
52286 ttys004
               0:00.19 vim /Users/annie chang/Documents/a.py
                 0:00.00 grep vim
75888 ttys048
```

# Useful Options

- -i, --ignore-case
- o, −only-matching
- -v, --invert-match
- -n, -line-number
- --color
- -A 3
- −B 3

```
annie chang$ cat sample.txt
Causes the resulting RE to match.
Repetitions of the preceding RE.
Many repetitions as are possible.
Previous RE should be matched.
ab* will match 'a', 'ab'.
annie chang$ pcregrep -n --color 'RE' sample.txt
1:Causes the resulting RE to match.
2:Repetitions of the preceding RE.
4:Previous RE should be matched.
annie chang$ pcregrep -nv 'RE' sample.txt
3:Many repetitions as are possible.
5:ab* will match 'a', 'ab'.
```

## Resources & Games

### Useful Resources

#### Powerful Website

- https://www.regular-expressions.info/refrepeat.html
- grep manual

#### Regex Games

- https://regexone.com/lesson/letters and digits
- https://alf.nu/RegexGolf
- http://play.inginf.units.it/#/level/1

#### Feedback:

https://forms.gle/AQ53Vukv2xF3Ksj89

