Perl - Regular Expressions

Because Perl makes heavy use of strings, regular expressions are a very important component of the language.
They can be used:

- in conditional expressions to test whether a string matches a pattern

  e.g. checking the contents of a string

```
if ($name =~ /[0-9]/) { print "name contains digit\
```

- in assignments to modify the value of a string

  e.g. convert McDonald to MacDonald

```
$name =~ s/Mc/Mac/;
```

  e.g. convert to upper case

```
$string =~ tr/a-z/A-Z/;
```

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  ```

Perl Regular Expressions

Perl extends POSIX regular expressions with some shorthand:

`\d`	matches any digit, i.e. `[0-9]`
`\D`	matches any non-digit, i.e. `[^0-9]`
`\w`	matches any "word" char, i.e. `[a-zA-Z_0-9]`
`\W`	matches any non "word" char, i.e. `[^a-zA-Z_0-9]`
`\s`	matches any whitespace, i.e. `[ \t\n\r\f]`
`\S`	matches any non-whitespace, i.e. `[^ \t\n\r\f]`

Perl Regular Expressions

Perl also adds some new anchors to regexps:

`\b`	matches at a word boundary
`\B`	matches except at a word boundary

And generalises the repetition operators:

patt`*`	matches 0 or more occurences of *patt*
patt`+`	matches 1 or more occurences of *patt*
patt`?`	matches 0 or 1 occurence of *patt*
patt$\{n,m\}$	matches between n and m occurences of *patt*

Perl Regular Expressions

The default semantics for pattern matching is "first, then largest".
E.g. /ab+/ matches *abbb*abbbb not *ab*bbabbbb or abbb*abbbb*
A pattern can also be qualified so that it looks for the shortest match.
If the repetition operator is followed by ? the "first, then shortest" string that matches the pattern is chosen.
E.g. /ab+?/ would match *ab*bbabbbb

Perl Regular Expressions

Regular expressions can be formed by interpolating strings in between `/.../`.
Example:

```
$pattern = "ab+";
$replace = "Yod";
$text = "abba";

$text =~ s/$pattern/$replace/;

# converts "abba" to "Yoda"
```

Note: Perl doesn't confuse the use of `$` in `$var` and `abc$`, because the anchor occurs at the end.

Using Matching Results

In a scalar context matching & substitute operators return how many times the match/substitute succeeded.
This allows them to be used as the controlling expression in if/while statements.
For example:

```
print "Destroy the file system? "
$answer = <STDIN>;
if ($answer =~ /yes||ok|affirmative/i) {
    system "rm -r /";
}

s/[aeiou]//g or die "now vowels to replace";
```

Using Matching Results

In a list context the matching operators returns a list of the matched strings.
For example:

```
$string = "-5==10zzz200_";
@numbers = $string =~ /\d+/g;
print join(",", @numbers), "\n";
# prints 5,10,200
```

If the regex contains ()s only the captured text is returned

```
$string = "Bradley, Marion Zimmer";
($family_name, $given_name) = $string =~ /([^,]*), (\S+)/;
print "$given_name $family_name\n";
# prints Marion Bradley
```

Pattern Matcher

A Perl script to accept a pattern and a string and show the match (if any):

```
#!/usr/bin/perl

$pattern = $ARGV[0];      print "pattern=/$pattern/\n";

$string = $ARGV[1];       print "string =\"$string\"\n";

$string =~ /$pattern/;    print "match  =\"$&\"\n";
```

You might find this a useful tool to test out your understanding of regular expressions.