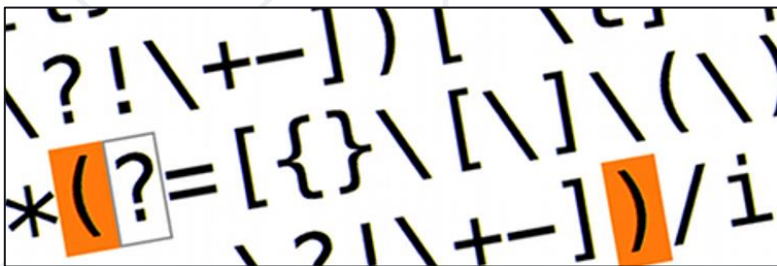


# Regular Expressions



**SoftUni Team**  
Technical Trainers



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Software University

<https://softuni.bg>

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[sli.do](https://sli.do)

**#fund-python**



**What is RegEx?**

# What is RegEx?



- A regular expression or regex is a sequence of characters that define a **search pattern**
- Usually, such patterns are used by string **searching operations** on strings
- Regular expressions are used in search engines, search and replace dialogs of word processors and text editors etc

# Example

- For example, if you want to **validate** if an **email** is valid, it should follow these rules:
  - have only **alphanumeric** characters
  - include "@"
  - end with **.com/.bg/.net**
- To validate emails will be very difficult without regular expression



- To test Regular Expressions in Python, use [pythex](#)

# pythex

Your regular expression:

/

(?P<year>(?:19|20)\d\d)(?P<delimiter>[- /.])(?P<month>0[1-9]|1[012])2(?P<day>0[1-9]|12|09|3[01])

/

IGNORECASE

MULTILINE

DOTALL

VERBOSE

Your test string:

Today is 2019-06-26.

pythex is a quick way to test your Python regular expressions. Try writing one or [test the example](#).

Regular expression cheatsheet

Inspired by [Rubular](#). For a complete reference, see the official [re module documentation](#).  
Made by [Gabriel Rodríguez](#). Powered by [Flask](#) and [jQuery](#).



**[A-Z]**

**Syntax**



# Special Sequences

Notation	Meaning
\d	Returns a match where the string contains <b>digits</b> (numbers from 0-9)
\D	Returns a match where the string <b>DOES NOT</b> contain digits
\b	Returns a match where the specified characters are at the <b>beginning</b> or at the <b>end</b> of a word
\s	Returns a match where the string contains a <b>white space</b> character
\S	Returns a match where the string <b>DOES NOT</b> contain a white space character
\w	Returns a match where the string contains any <b>word</b> characters (characters from a to Z, digits from 0-9, and the underscore _ character)
\W	Returns a match where the string <b>DOES NOT</b> contain any word characters

# Metacharacters

Notation	Meaning
\	Signals a special sequence (can also be used to escape special characters)
.	Any character (except newline character)
+	One or more occurrences
*	Zero or more occurrences
	Either or
()	Capture and group
{ }	Exactly the specified number of occurrences
^	Starts with
\$	Ends with

Examples	Meaning
[arn]	Returns a match where <b>one</b> of the specified characters (a, r, or n) are present
[a-n]	Returns a match for any <b>lower-case</b> character, alphabetically between a and n
[^arn]	Returns a match for any character <b>EXCEPT</b> a, r, and n
[0123]	Returns a match where <b>any</b> of the specified digits (0, 1, 2, or 3) are present
[0-9]	Returns a match for any digit <b>between</b> 0 and 9
[0-5][0-9]	Returns a match for any two-digit numbers from 00 and 59
[a-zA-Z]	Returns a match for any character <b>alphabetically</b> between a and z, lower case OR upper case

# Problem: Match All Words

- Write a regular expression in pythex that extracts all word char sequences from given text

`_ (Underscores) are  
also word characters!`



`_|Underscores|are|also|  
word|characters`

# Problem: Match Dates

- Write a regular expression that extracts **dates** from text
  - Valid date format: **dd-MMM-yyyy**
  - Examples: **12-Jun-1999**, **3-Nov-1999**

I am born on **30-Dec-1994**.  
My father is born on the **9-Jul-1955**.  
**01-July-2000** is not a valid date.

# Problem: Email Validation

- Write a regular expression that performs simple **email validation**
  - An email consists of: **username @ domain name**
  - **Usernames** are **alphanumeric**
  - **Domain names** consist of **two strings**, separated by a **period**
  - **Domain names** may contain only **English letters**

Valid: `valid123@email.bg`

Invalid: `invalid*name@email1.bg`



`import re`

**RegEx in Python**

- Python has a built-in package called re
- It can be used to work with Regular Expressions
- Import the **re** module

```
import re
```

- Use it to search in text

```
import re  
txt = "The rain in Spain"  
x = re.search("^The.*Spain$", txt)
```





**RegEx Methods**

- The **findall()** function returns a list containing all matches

```
import re  
str = "The rain in Spain"  
x = re.findall("ai", str)  
print(x) # ["ai", "ai"]
```

- The list contains the matches in the **order** they are **found**
- If **no matches** are found, an **empty list** is returned

# Problem: Match Full Name

- You are given a list of names
  - Match all full names

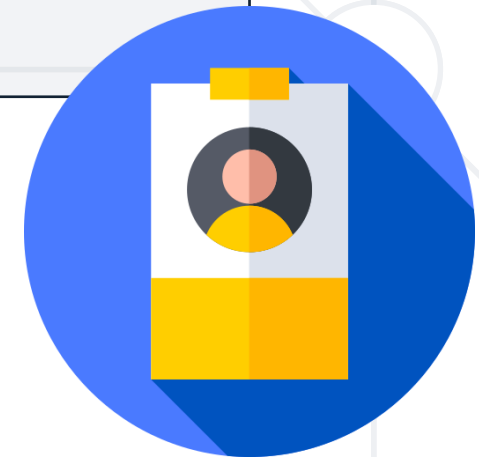
Bethany Taylor, Oliver miller, sophia Johnson, SARah  
Wilson, John Smith, Sam Smith



Bethany Taylor John Smith

# Solution: Match Full Name

```
import re
names = input()
regex = "\\b[A-Z][a-z]+ [A-Z][a-z]+\\b"
matches = re.findall(regex, names)
print(" ".join(matches))
```



# Problem: Match Phone Number

- You are given a list of phone numbers
  - Match all valid phone numbers

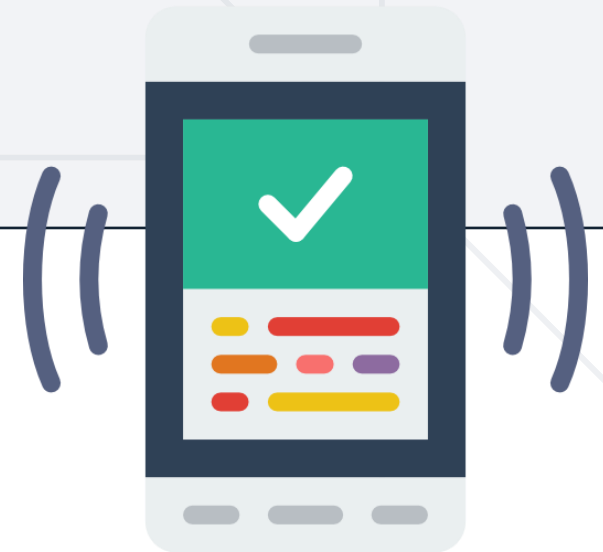
+359 2 222 2222, 359-2-222-2222, +359/2/222/2222,  
+359-2 222 2222 +359 2-222-2222, +359-2-222-222,  
+359-2-222-22222 +359-2-222-2222



+359 2 222 2222, +359-2-222-2222

# Solution: Match Phone Number

```
import re
pattern = "(\\+359-2-[0-9]{3}-[0-9]{4}\\b|\\+359 2 [0-9]{3} [0-9]{4})\\b"
text = input()
matches = re.findall(pattern, text)
print(", ".join(matches))
```



# Problem: Match Dates

- Write a program, which matches a date in the format **"dd{separator}MMM{separator}yyyy"**
  - Use **capturing groups** in your regular expression

13/Jul/1928, 10-Nov-1934, , 01/Jan-  
1951,f 25.Dec.1937 23/09/1973,  
1/Feb/2016



Day: 13, Month: Jul, Year: 1928  
Day: 10, Month: Nov, Year: 1934  
Day: 25, Month: Dec, Year: 1937

# Solution: Match Dates

```
import re
pattern = "\\b(?P<day>\\d{2})([-.\\\\/])(?P<month>[A-Z][a-z]{2})\\b(?P<year>\\d{4})\\b"
text = input()
matches = re.finditer(pattern, text)
for match in matches:
    print(f"Day: {match.group('day')}, Month: {match.group('month')}, Year: {match.group('year')}")
```



- The **search()** function searches the string for a match, and returns a **Match object** if there is a match
- If there is more than one match, only the **first occurrence** of the match will be returned

```
import re
str = "The rain in Spain"
x = re.search("\s", str)
print("The first white-space character is located in position:", x.start())
```

- If no matches are found, the value **None** is returned

- The **split()** function returns a list where the string has been split at each match

```
import re
str = "The rain in Spain"
x = re.split("\s", str)
print(x)
# ['The', 'rain', 'in', 'Spain']
```



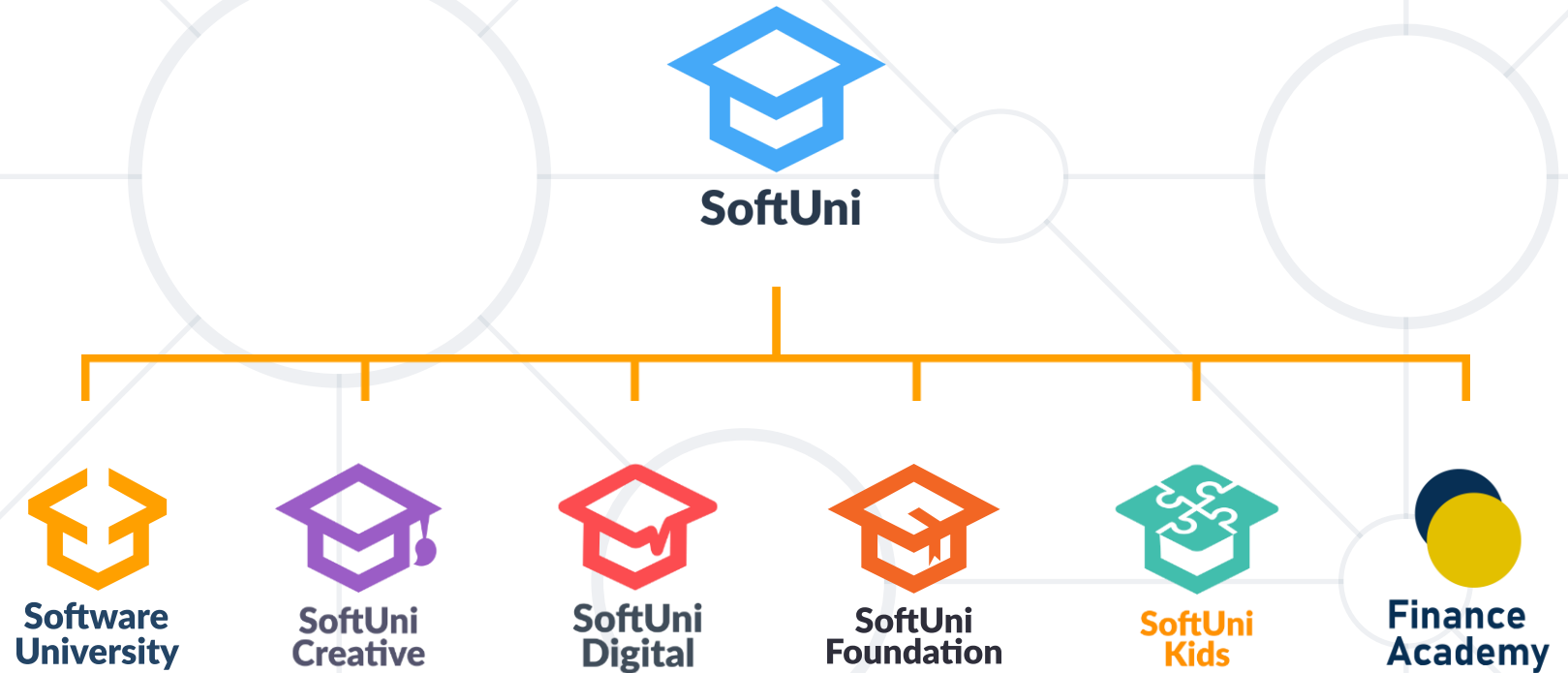


**Live Exercises**

- A regular expression or regex is a sequence of characters that define a **search pattern**
- Python has a built-in package called **re**
- It can be used to work with Regular Expressions



# Questions?



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Решения за твоето утре

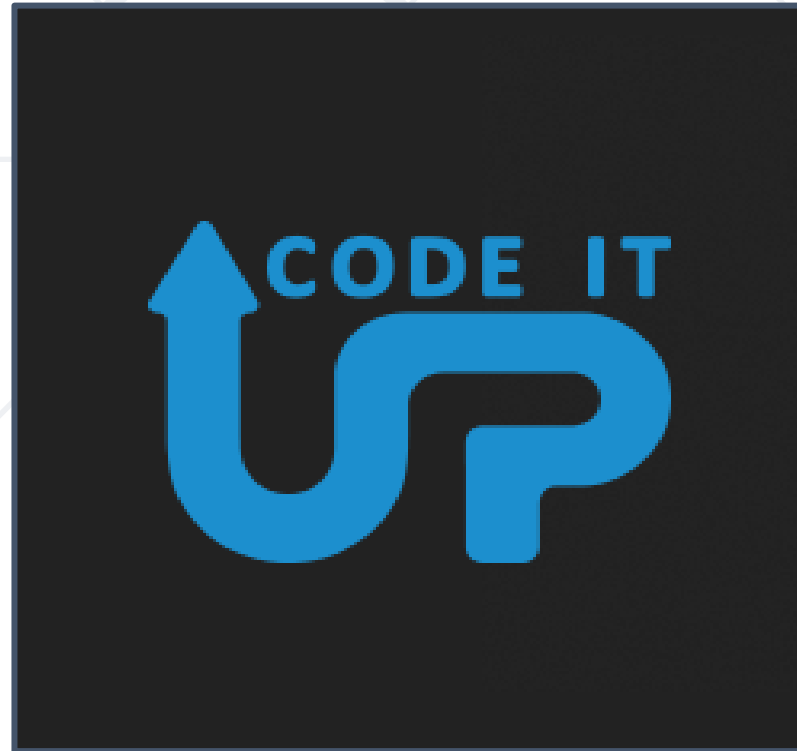


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