

MAKE school

REGULAR EXPRESSIONS

What the [^#0-9]\$!?!?



IT'S ALL ABOUT PATTERNS

Regular Expressions work with strings

Strings are sequences of characters (bytes)

Files are sequences of bytes too

When you have sequences, you have the possibility for patterns

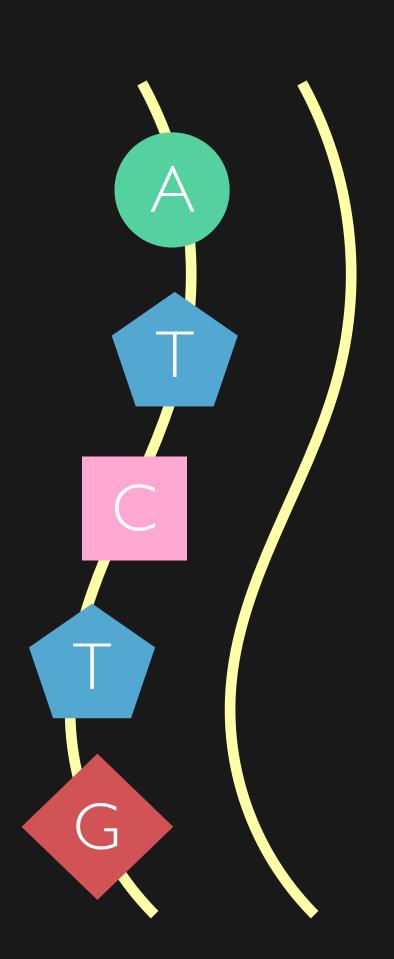


EXAMPLE: DNA ANALYSIS

DNA is a sequence of molecules (A, C, T, and G)

Genes are patterns of molecules

We can search for gene patterns within DNA strands

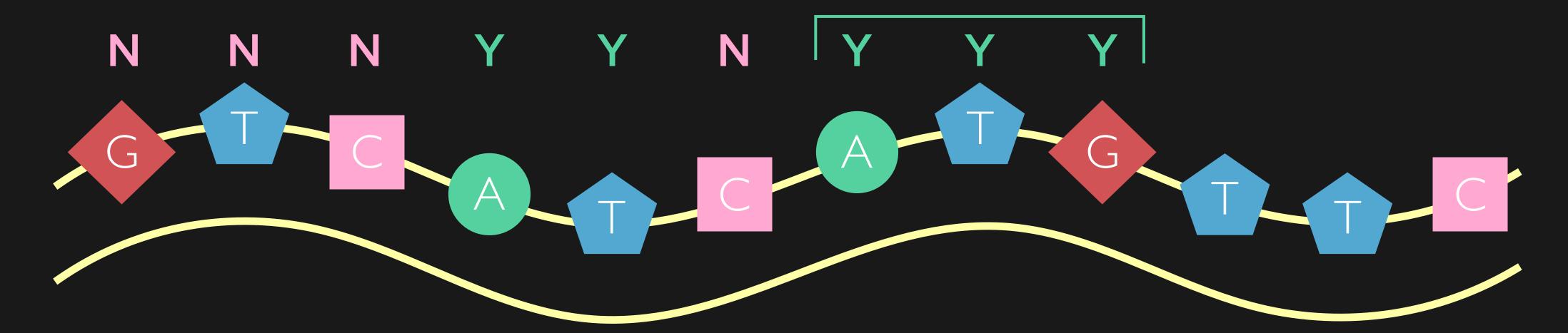




EXAMPLE: DNA ANALYSIS

Pattern to search for: ATG

Start from left, search each base until the pattern matches





MATCHING PATTERNS

With a pattern specified, new questions arise:

Is this pattern found in the DNA sample?

How many times does it occur?

At what position does it occur?

What genes come immediately before and after?



EXACT VS. INEXACT

Exact matches: describe a *literal string* to match on (e.g. find command in a text editor)

Inexact matches: describe a *pattern* to match on (what regular expressions do!)



EXAMPLE: FIND QUOTES

How would you describe a pattern to match all words enclosed in quotes?

regular "expressions" are "super" cool.



EXAMPLE: FIND QUOTES

We need to describe a pattern in the abstract, to say "match any sequence of characters that starts and ends with a quote character".

regular "expressions" are "super" cool.



LET'S SOLVE A PROBLEM



Here's our problem. We have a breakfast menu, and we need to parse out just the prices.

Coffee: \$1.75,
Blueberry Scone: \$2.50,
2 Buttermilk Pancakes:
\$5, Oatmeal: \$4.25



For problems like this, it's best to start with simple/general patterns before getting complex/specific.

Let's start by with a regular expression to match all the \$ symbols. (Notice the \ escape character because \$ is a special character in regular expressions.)

pattern = '\\$'

Coffee: \$1.75,
Blueberry Scone: \$2.50,
2 Buttermilk Pancakes:
\$5, Oatmeal: \$4.25



Now we can refine the pattern by also matching the four characters following a \$ sign.

But that is giving some bad data, so...

```
pattern = ' \ {4}'
```

```
Coffee: $1.75,
Blueberry Scone: $2.50,
2 Buttermilk Pancakes:
$5, Oatmeal: $4.25
```



Let's be specific: only match digits following a \$ symbol.

Also match an optional dot.

Better! But we don't want the \$ in our match, just the numbers.

```
pattern =
'\$[0-9]+\.?[0-9]*'
```

```
Coffee: $1.75,
Blueberry Scone: $2.50,
2 Buttermilk Pancakes:
$5, Oatmeal: $4.25
```



Let's simplify our digit matcher. (\d is shorthand for [0-9])

Better! But we don't want the \$ in our match, just the numbers.

```
pattern =
'\$\d+\.?\d*'
```

```
Coffee: $1.75,
Blueberry Scone: $2.50,
2 Buttermilk Pancakes:
$5, Oatmeal: $4.25
```



Revise the pattern to match only digits, not the \$ symbol.

Well, now we have this extra 2 in there, and that's not a price.

```
pattern =
'\d+\.?\d*'
```

```
Coffee: $1.75,
Blueberry Scone: $2.50,
2 Buttermilk Pancakes:
$5, Oatmeal: $4.25
```



The solution is to use *grouping* with (and) to isolate one part of the match we want to keep.

That's it! Pattern found. Ship it!

```
pattern =
'\$(\\d+\\.\.\d*)'
```

```
Coffee: $1.75,
Blueberry Scone: $2.50,
2 Buttermilk Pancakes:
$5, Oatmeal: $4.25
```



NOT JUST IN PYTHON

Most programming languages have some kind of regular expression feature.

Syntax may differ slightly due to additional features, but the concepts are the same.



WATCH OUT FOR

Special characters

These have special meaning and you need to escape them with \ if you want a literal match.

Flags*

Change the behavior of regular expressions.



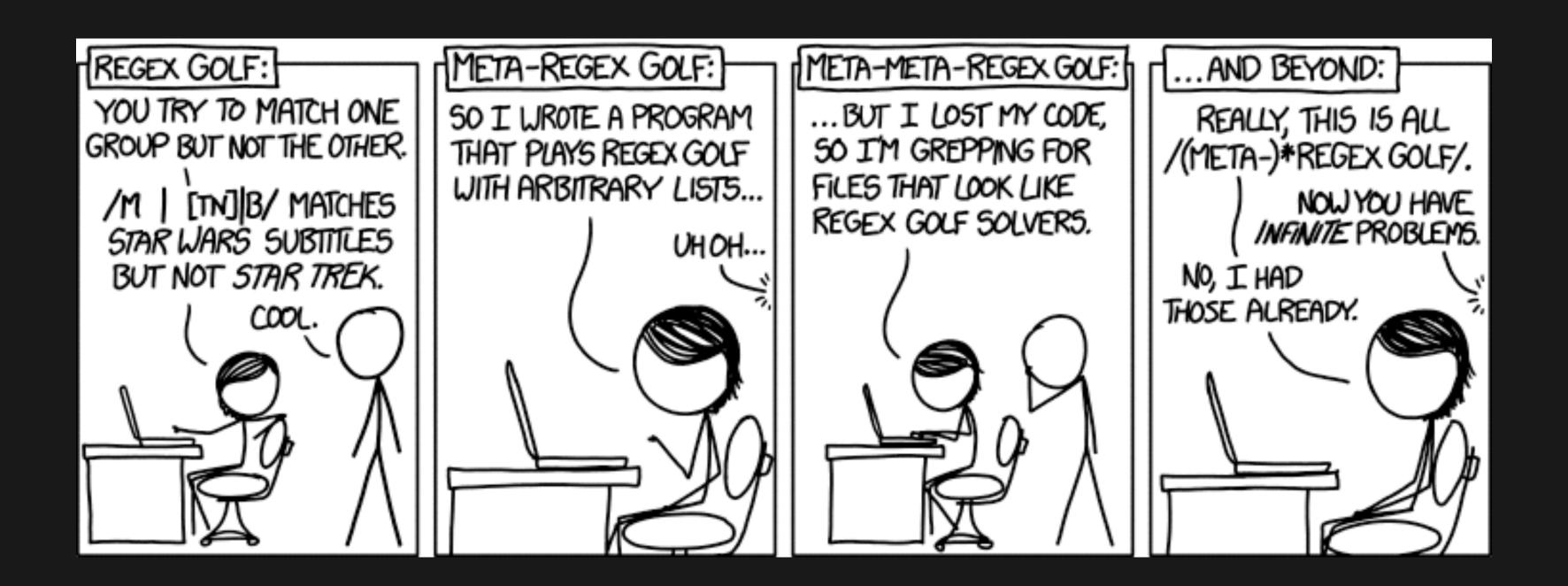
^{*} More info: docs.python.org/2/library/re.html#module-contents

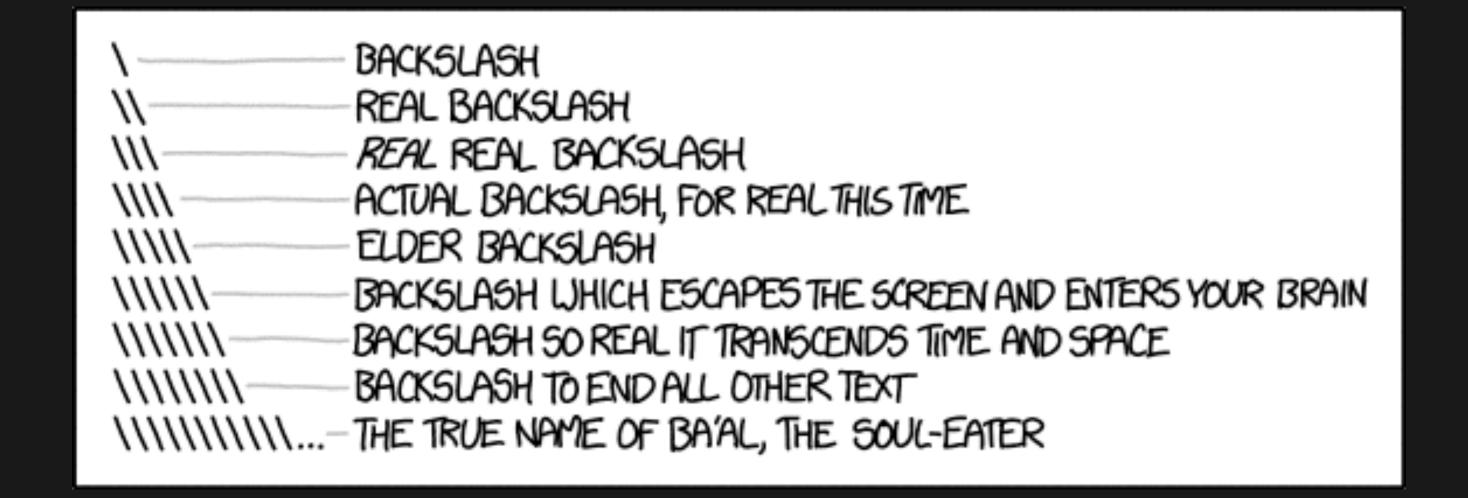
Some people, when confronted with a problem, think "I know, I'll use regular expressions."

Now they have two problems. 99

— Jamie Zawinski









NOW GO PLAY

How To: docs.python.org/2/howto/regex.html

Reference: docs.python.org/2/library/re.html

diveintopython.net/regular_expressions/

Regex Visualizer: <u>regexper.com</u>

