

WEEK 2: Regular Expressions

-- Code Blocks --

All functions in ruby take a hidden block argument

T / F

Block Examples	How to call block argument
Block with no args: { puts "hello" }	yield
Block with 1 arg: { x puts x }	yield("hello")
Block with 2 args: { x,y puts (x+y) }	yield(1,7)

EX:

```
def f                                     f { |x| puts (x ** 2) }      =>      25
  yield 5
end
```

What is the output each of the following methods that use code blocks?

```
a = [1,2,3,4]
h = { "a" => 1, "b" => 7 }
s = 0
```

(1) `a.each { |x| s = s + x }`
`puts s`

(2) `h.each { |k,v| puts "#{k} is #{v}" }`

(3) `a.map { |x| x * 2 }`

-- Regex --

Define and test the structure of strings.

Literals:	<code>/^hello\$/</code>	Only matches the string "hello"
	<code>/hello/</code>	Only matches strings with "hello" as a substring
Character		
classes:	<code>/[A-Za-z]/</code>	Matches any single alphabetic character
	<code>/[0-9]/</code>	Matches any single digit
	<code>/\s/</code>	Matches any single space character

Operators:	*	Can have zero or more of the preceding character, class, or literal
	+	Must have one or more of the preceding -----
	?	Can have zero or one of the preceding -----
	{x}	Matches exactly x occurrences of the preceding -----

Special characters that represent something in regex must be escaped if you want to match a string that contains them. Special characters include ^, \$, \, ?, *, +, etc. For instance, if you want to match a string that contains a dollar sign “\$” you would write

```
/^.*\$.*/
```

This reads: I can have any character (represented by the period) any number of times (including zero) followed by a dollar sign (escaped by adding a backslash in front of it) followed by any character any number of times. Strings matched by this expression include “\$”, “danny\$”, “\$1.17”, “GOOD\$\$BYE”

To extract information from a regex, surround the part of interest in parentheses or use scan:

```
str = "I am 21 years old and 6 feet tall"
if str =~ /I am (\d+) years old and (\d+) feet tall/ then
  puts "Age: #{$1} years old"    # the numbers correspond to the
  puts "Height: #{$2} feet"     # order of parentheses in the regex
end
str.scan(/I am \d+ years old and \d+ feet tall/) => ["21", "6"]
```

Try to come up with a regular expression to match the following (reference rubular for help):

- (a) A standard phone number with 10 digits “(123) - 456 - 7890”
- (b) An email address ending with either gmail or yahoo
- (c) Any sentence phrased as a question “How are you doing?”
- (d) A bit string with a length that is a multiple of 4
- (e) A string with any letter appearing more than twice “carrier” (**hard**)

-- Challenge --

Can you think of any form or pattern of string that cannot be matched by a regular expression?