RePeg

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A pattern matching tool that evaluates regular expressions to equivalent Parsing Expression Grammars (PEGs) that match the same strings.We implement the regular expression's semantics using PEGs in a way that saves the user from learning the PEG syntax, the only knowledge needed is about regular expressions.

A pattern matching tool that evaluate regular expressions by converting them to equivalent Parsing Expression Grammars (PEGs). The regular expression's semantics is implemented in a way that saves you from learning any new PEG syntax. That is, writing regular expressions is all you need to know to start using RePeg.

1 The RePeg Library

RePeg is a library for pattern matching in the Lua programming language. It uses most of the traditional and well-known PCRL syntax for regular expressions, therefore it does not incur the acquisition of any new knowledge by providing a familiar environment. In this text you can find a reference manual for the library, including its methods and some examples.

The table 1 describes the syntax RePeg utilizes for regular expressions. Here the `a` or `b` represent a single character; `s` represents a string of characters; `p` represents a pattern; and `num` represents a number (`[0-9]+`).

Table 1: Regular expression syntax recognized by RePeg

Syntax	Description
`(?: p )`	grouping
`( p )`	capture
`.`	any character
`''`	empty string
`'s'`	literal string
`$`	end of input
`\z`	end of line or end of input
`\Z`	end of input preceded or not by end of line
`[a-b]`	character range
`p1 / p2`	choice
`p1 p2`	concatenation
`?= p`	`and` predicate
`?! p`	`not` predicate
`p ?`	optional match
`p *`	zero or more repetitions
`p +`	one or more repetitions
`p *+`	possessive repetition
`p *?`	lazy repetition
`p { num }`	exactly `num` repetitions
`p { num , }`	`num` repetitions or more
`p { num1 , num2 }`	between `num1` and `num2` repetitions, inclusive

2 Functions

2.1 `RePeg.match (pattern, subject)`

`pattern` → a string describing a regular expression
`subject` → the string of characters to be matched against the `pattern`

Matches directly a `pattern` to a string, returning the length of the portion of the `subject` succesfully matched.

2.2 `RePeg.find (pattern, subject)`

`pattern` → a string describing a regular expression
`subject` → the string of characters to be matched against the `pattern`

Seeks for the first substring of the `subject` that can be matched by the given `pattern`. If it matches more than one substring, return the largest.

3 Usage Examples

3.1 A simple program

The following code specifies a running Lua program. In this case, both calls for `find` and `match` yeld the same result and could be used interchangeably.

```
RePeg = require 'RePeg'

-- find the first number in a string
string = "this string has 29 characters"
print(RePeg.find("[0-9]+", string)) --> {29}
print(RePeg.match(".*? ([0-9]+)", string)); --> {29}
```

3.2 Matching an image name in html files

This example matches an image name in html files.

```
RePeg = require 'RePeg'

string = [[<html><head>This is an html file</head><body><img src="image_name"></bo
print(RePeg.find([[<img src=".*"]], string)) -->
```