Usage and Refactoring Studies Of Python Regular Expressions

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Overview

Basic Regex Usage References Are Missing

feature usage statistics

What features are more frequently used, and thus more important when...

building an analysis tool?

developing test regexes?

creating a toy regex language for a formal experiment?

feature set summaries for variants and tools

What features does each language and tool support...

so I know how to port my regex-containing code?

so I can choose the best fitting regex variant for my needs?

so I can choose the best analysis tool?

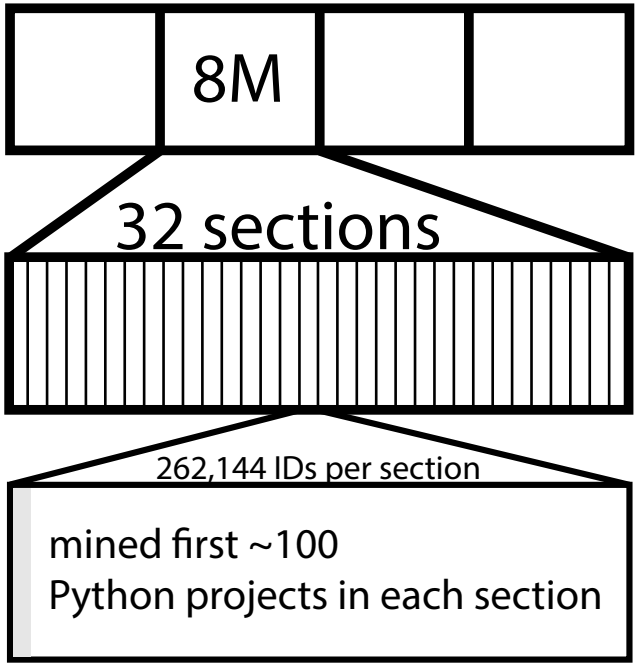
Why Python?

Python has most commonly shared features, few rarely shared features.

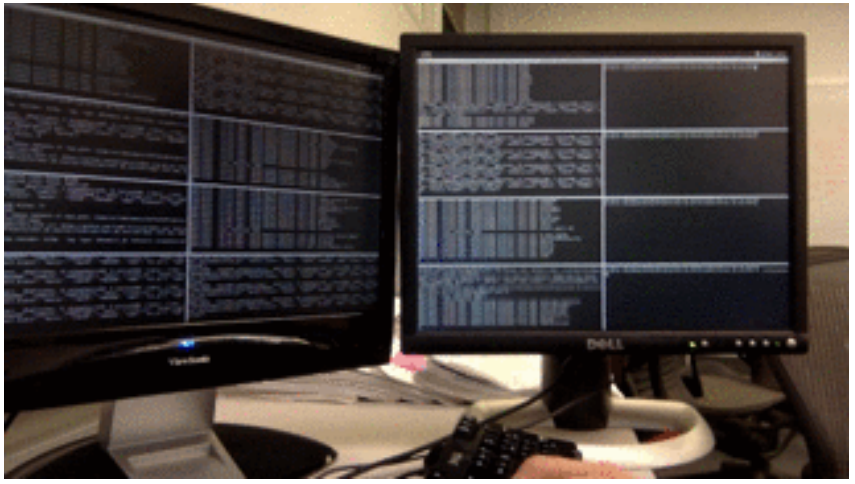
Code	Example	Python	Perl	.Net	Ruby	Java	RE2	JavaScript	POSIX ERE
ADD	z+	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
CG	(caught)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
KLE	.*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
CCC	[aeiou]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ANY	.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
RNG	[a-z]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
STR	^	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
END	$	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
NCCC	[^qwxf]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
WSP	\s	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
OR	a|b	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
DEC	\d	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
WRD	\w	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
QST	z?	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
LZY	z+?	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
NCG	a(?:b)c	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
PNG	(?P<name>x)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
SNG	z{8}	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
NWSP	\S	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
DBB	z{3,8}	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
NLKA	a(?!yz)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
WNW	\b	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
NWRD	\W	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
LWB	z{15,}	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
LKA	a(?=bc)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
OPT	(?i)CasE	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
NLKB	(?<!x)yz	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
LKB	(?<=a)bc	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ENDZ	\Z	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
BKR	\1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
NDEC	\D	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
BKRN	(P?=name)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
VWSP	\v	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
NWNW	\B	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Code	Example	Python	Perl	.Net	Ruby	Java	RE2	JavaScript	POSIX ERE
RCUN	(?n)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
RCUZ	(?R)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
GPLS	\g{+1}	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
GBRK	\g{name}	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
GSUB	\g<name>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
KBRK	\k<name>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
IFC	(?(cond)X)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
IFEC	(?(cnd)X|else)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ECOD	(?{code})	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ECOM	(?#comment)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
PRV	\G	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
LHX	\uFFFF	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
POSS	a?+	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
NNCG	(?<name>X)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
MOD	(?i)z(?-i)z	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ATOM	(?>X)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
CCCI	[a-z&&[^f]]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
STRA	\A	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
LNLZ	\Z	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
FINL	\z	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
QUOT	\Q...\E	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
JAVM	\p{javaMirrored}	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
UNI	\pL	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
NUNI	\PS	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
OPTG	(?flags:re)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
EREQ	[[=o=]]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
PXCC	[:alpha:]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
TRIV	[^]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
CCSB	[a-f-[c]]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
VLKB	(?<=ab.+)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
BAL	(?<close-open>)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
NCND	(?(<n>)X|else)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
BRES	(?|(A)|(B))	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
QNG	(?'name're)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Project Selection



3,898 total Python projects found
(out of 42,000 inspected IDs)



Out of 3,898 pseudo-randomly selected Python projects, 1,645 contained one or more utilization.

Utilizations of the re module

function pattern flags

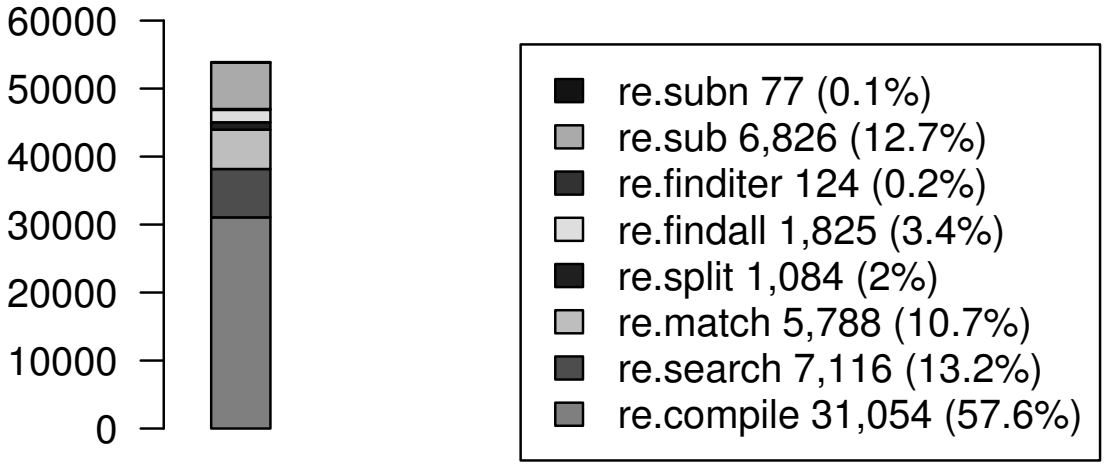
```
r1 = re.compile("(0|-?[1-9][0-9]*)$", re.MULTILINE)
```

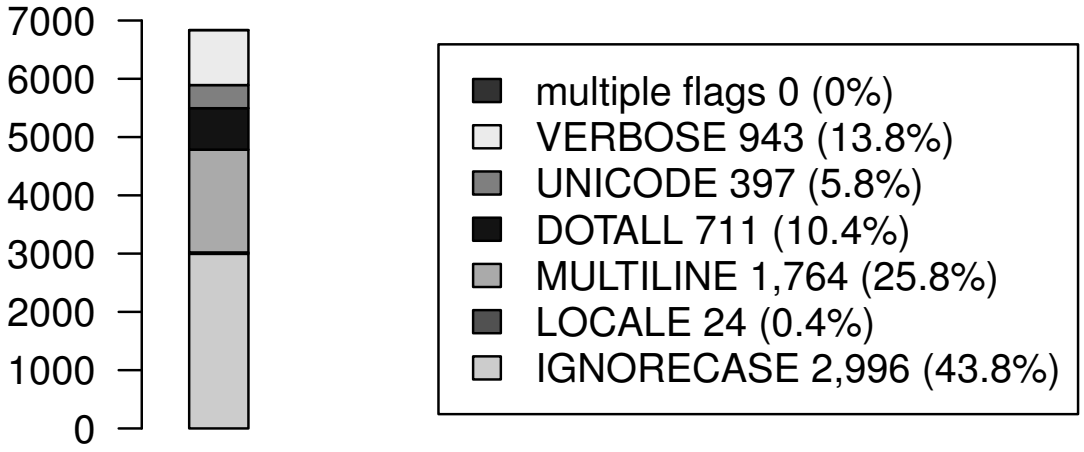
function which function of the re module is called?

pattern string used to specify regex behavior

flags modifies the regex engine

re module insights





Filtering Utilizations

53,894 unique utilizations observed.

12.7% use behavioral flags

6.5% were non-static patterns

43,525 utilizations remain

13,711 distinct normalized patterns

73 had unsupported Unicode characters

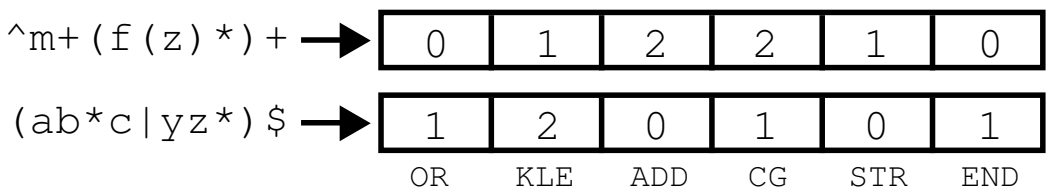
17 had non-Python features

22 had various errors

2 had ECOM feature - too rare to include

13,597 usable patterns remain for analysis

PCRE Parsing Patterns



All Python features are recognizable by PCRE

Feature Statistics

Rank	Code	Example	% Projects	NProjects	NFiles	NPatterns	MaxTokens
1	ADD	`z+`	73.2	1,204	9,165	6,003	30
2	CG	`(caught)`	72.6	1,194	9,559	7,130	17
3	KLE	`.*`	66.8	1,099	8,163	6,017	50
4	CCC	`[aeiou]`	62.4	1,026	7,648	4,468	42
5	ANY	`.`	61.1	1,005	6,277	4,657	60
6	RNG	`[a-z]`	51.6	848	5,092	2,631	50
7	STR	`^`	51.4	846	5,458	3,563	12
8	END	`$`	50.3	827	5,393	3,169	12
9	NCCC	`[^qwxf]`	47.2	776	3,947	1,935	15
10	WSP	`\s`	46.3	762	4,704	2,846	32
11	OR	`a|b`	43	708	3,926	2,102	15
12	DEC	`\d`	42.1	692	4,198	2,297	24
13	WRD	`\w`	39.5	650	2,952	1,430	13
14	QST	`z?`	39.2	645	3,707	1,871	35
15	LZY	`z+?`	36.8	605	2,221	1,300	12
16	NCG	`a(?:b)c`	24.6	404	1,709	791	28
17	PNG	`(?P<name>x)`	21.5	354	1,475	915	16

Rank	Code	Example	% Projects	NProjects	NFiles	NPatterns	MaxTokens
18	SNG	`z{8}`	20.7	340	1,267	581	17
19	NWSP	`\S`	16.4	270	776	484	10
20	DBB	`z{3,8}`	14.5	238	647	367	11
21	NLKA	`a(?!yz)`	11.1	183	489	131	3
22	WNW	`\b`	10.1	166	438	248	36
23	NWRD	`\W`	10	165	305	94	6
24	LWB	`z{15,}`	9.6	158	281	91	3
25	LKA	`a(?=bc)`	9.6	158	358	112	4
26	OPT	`(?i)CasE`	9.4	154	377	231	2
27	NLKB	`(?<!x)yz`	8.3	137	296	94	4
28	LKB	`(?<=a)bc`	7.3	120	255	80	4
29	ENDZ	`\Z`	5.5	90	149	89	1
30	BKR	`\1`	5.1	84	129	60	4
31	NDEC	`\D`	3.5	58	92	36	6
32	BKRN	`(P?=name)`	1.7	28	44	17	2
33	VWSP	`\v`	0.9	15	16	13	2
34	NWNW	`\B`	0.7	11	11	4	2

Ranked features: Languages

Rank	Code	Example	Python	Perl	.Net	Ruby	Java	RE2	JavaScript	POSIX	ERE
1	ADD	`z+`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
2	CG	`(caught)`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
3	KLE	`.*`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
4	CCC	`[aeiou]`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
5	ANY	`.`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
6	RNG	`[a-z]`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
7	STR	`^`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
8	END	`$`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
9	NCCC	`[^qwxf]`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
10	WSP	`\s`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
11	OR	`a|b`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
12	DEC	`\d`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
13	WRD	`\w`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
14	QST	`z?`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
15	LZY	`z+?`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
16	NCG	`a(?:b)c`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
17	PNG	`(?P<name>x)`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Rank	Code	Example	Python	Perl	.Net	Ruby	Java	RE2	JavaScript	POSIX	ERE
18	SNG	`z{8}`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
19	NWSP	`\S`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
20	DBB	`z{3,8}`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
21	NLKA	`a(?!yz)`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
22	WNW	`\b`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
23	NWRD	`\W`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
24	LWB	`z{15,}`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
25	LKA	`a(?=bc)`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
26	OPT	`(?i)CasE`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
27	NLKB	`(?<!x)yz`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
28	LKB	`(?<=a)bc`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
29	ENDZ	`\Z`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
30	BKR	`\1`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
31	NDEC	`\D`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
32	BKRN	`(P?=name)`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
33	VWSP	`\v`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
34	NWNW	`\B`	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Ranked features: Analysis Tools

Rank	Code	Example	Brics	Hampi	Rex	Automata.Z3
1	ADD	`z+`	●	●	●	●
2	CG	`(caught)`	●	●	●	●
3	KLE	`.*`	●	●	●	●
4	CCC	`[aeiou]`	●	●	●	●
5	ANY	`.`	●	●	●	⬤
6	RNG	`[a-z]`	●	●	●	●
7	STR	`^`	⬤	●	●	●
8	END	`$`	⬤	●	●	⬤
9	NCCC	`[^qwxf]`	●	●	●	⬤
10	WSP	`\s`	⬤	●	●	●
11	OR	`a|b`	●	●	●	●
12	DEC	`\d`	⬤	●	●	●
13	WRD	`\w`	⬤	●	●	●
14	QST	`z?`	●	●	●	●
15	LZY	`z+?`	⬤	●	⬤	⬤
16	NCG	`a(?:b)c`	⬤	●	⬤	⬤
17	PNG	`(?P<name>x)`	●	●	●	●

Rank	Code	Example	Brics	Hampi	Rex	Automata.Z3
18	SNG	`z{8}`	●	●	●	●
19	NWSP	`\S`	⬤	●	●	⬤
20	DBB	`z{3,8}`	●	●	●	●
21	NLKA	`a(?!yz)`	⬤	⬤	⬤	⬤
22	WNW	`\b`	⬤	⬤	⬤	⬤
23	NWRD	`\W`	⬤	●	●	⬤
24	LWB	`z{15,}`	●	●	●	⬤
25	LKA	`a(?=bc)`	⬤	⬤	⬤	⬤
26	OPT	`(?i)CasE`	⬤	●	⬤	⬤
27	NLKB	`(?<!x)yz`	⬤	⬤	⬤	⬤
28	LKB	`(?<=a)bc`	⬤	⬤	⬤	⬤
29	ENDZ	`\Z`	●	●	●	●
30	BKR	`\1`	⬤	⬤	⬤	⬤
31	NDEC	`\D`	⬤	●	●	⬤
32	BKRN	`\g<name>`	●	●	●	●
33	VWSP	`\v`	●	●	●	●
34	NWNW	`\B`	●	●	●	●

What Are Regexes Used For?

How to Categorize Regex Usages

1. ~~thorough inspection of 55K utilizations~~
2. ~~unguided manual categorization of 4,694 regexes (in 2 or more projects), without objective basis~~
3. ~~cluster by syntactic similarity like Jaccard or longest substring~~
4. ~~formal analytical subsumption, using hampi (94%?) cannot get it to work~~
5. ~~formal analytical subsumption, using brics (30% or less)~~
6. Chosen technique: cluster by behavioral similarity using Rex (61%)

Measuring Behavioral Similarity

```
Pattern A matches 100/100 of A's strings
Pattern B matches  90/100 of A's strings
Pattern A matches  50/100 of B's strings
Pattern B matches 100/100 of B's strings
```

	A	B
A	1.0	0.9
B	0.5	1.0

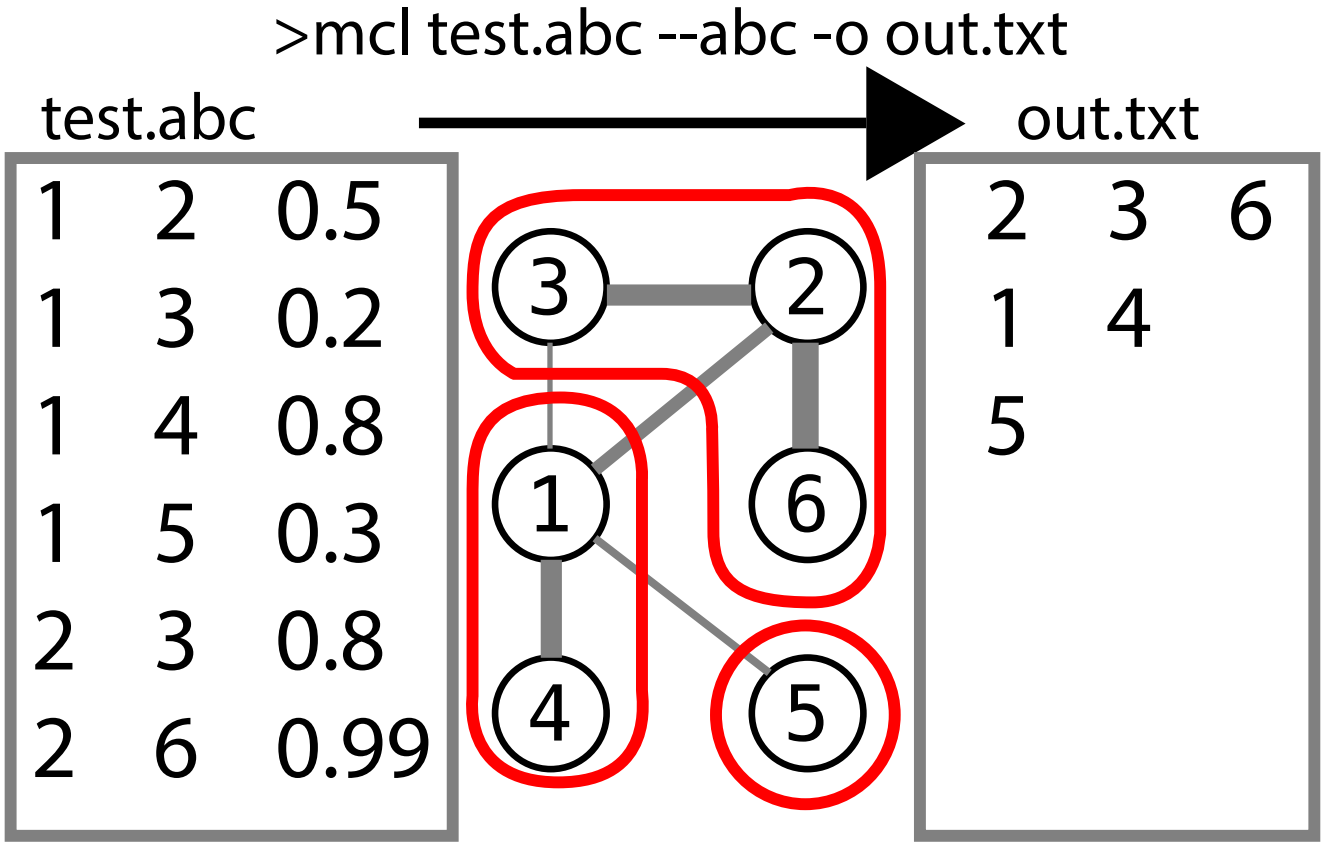
	A	B	C	D
A	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
B	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.7
C	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.2
D	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.0

→

	A	B	C	D
A	1.0			
B	0.1	1.0		
C	0.75	0.8	1.0	
D	0.0	0.65	0.15	1.0

Rex generates 400 strings
for each regex.
Convert scores to half-matrix
to make abc file for mcl.

MCL example


>mcl test.abc --abc -o out.txt
test.abc
1 2 0.5
1 3 0.2
1 4 0.8
1 5 0.3
2 3 0.8
2 6 0.99
3
2
1
6
4
5
out.txt
2 3 6
1 4
5

Example Cluster

Index	Pattern	NProjects	Index	Pattern	NProjects
1	`\s*([^: ]*)\s*:(.*)`	9	7	`[:]`	6
2	`:+`	8	8	`([^:]+):(.*)`	6
3	`(:)`	8	9	`\s*:\s*`	4
4	`(:+)`	8	10	`\:`	2
5	`(:)(:*)`	8	11	`^([^:]*):[^:]*$`	2
6	`^([^:]*): *(.*)`	8	12	`^[^:]*:([^:]*)$`	2

Six Categories Of Clusters

Table: Cluster categories and sizes, ordered by number of projects containing at least one pattern in the category.

Category	Clusters	Patterns	Projects	% Projects
Multi Matches	21	237	295	40%
Specific Char	17	103	184	25%
Anchored Patterns	20	85	141	19%
Two or More Chars	16	40	120	16%
Content of Parens	10	46	111	15%
Code Search	15	27	92	13%

Survey Goals And Population

- confirm or deny parts 1 and 2:...
- investigate some topics: usage freq., pain points, testing, html parsing, ephem vs pers. comparision
- 18 Dwolla developers, average of 9 years experience

Confirming PT1

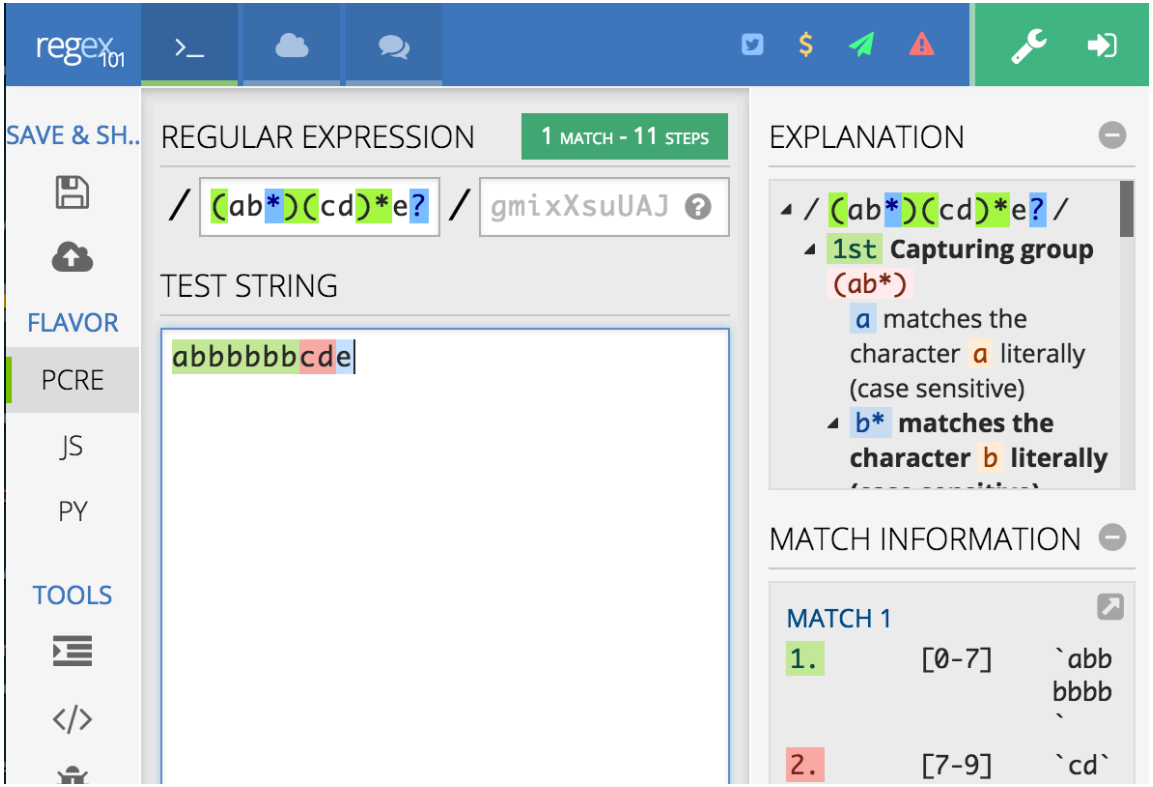
- idk

Confirming PT2

- idk

Regex Testing

	Always	V. Freq	Freq.	Occ.	Rarely	V. Rarely	Never
test code	4	7	5	1	0	0	1
test regex	3	4	5	5	1	1	0



50% say they use testing tools like www.regex101.com

Parsing HTML

Only 28% (5) admit to using regex to parse HTML.

```
<li><a href="([^"]*)">([^"]*)</a></li>
```

	NParticipants	%
"use only custom parser"	4	22%
"use only regex"	2	11%
"it depends"	12	67%

Table: Would you rather use regex or a custom parser?

If it depends, why?

parsers are more powerful than regex, if the problem can be solved with regex I prefer regex...

If this is a one off application than a regex will work fine.

Usage Frequency - By Technical Environment

Heaviest regex use is in Command line tools and text editors.

Language/Environment	**0**	**1-5**	**6-10**	**11-20**	**21-50**	**51+**
General (e.g., Java)	1	6	5	3	1	2
Scripting (e.g., Perl)	5	4	3	3	2	1
Query (e.g., SQL)	15	2	0	0	1	0
Command line (e.g., grep)	2	5	3	2	0	6
Text editor (e.g., IntelliJ)	2	5	0	5	1	5

Ephemeral vs Persistent Users

Task	Persistence Freq.	Ephemeral Freq.	Difference
Counting substrings that match a pattern	3	1.7	1.2
Parsing user input	3.6	2.7	0.9
Capturing parts of strings	3.8	3.1	0.7
Parsing generated text	2.4	1.9	0.5
Locating content within a file or files	3.6	3.2	0.4
Filtering collections (lists, tables, etc.)	2.2	1.9	0.3
Counting lines that match a pattern	1.8	2.1	-0.3

Code	Persistent Freq.	Ephemeral Freq.	Difference
LKA, NLKA, LKB, NLKB	3.2	2.2	1.0
LZY	3	2.8	0.2
STR, END	4.4	4.4	0
CG	4.2	4.2	0
WNW	3.4	3.5	-0.1

Pain Points

hard to compose (11)

...very difficult to write them since I've never read up on them.

...trickiness to getting the expression right

hard to read (7)

long ones can be hard to read

Readability. Edge cases.

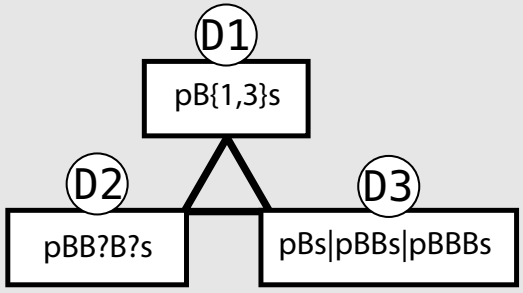
It is terrible to read (especially later after initial development)

inconsistency across implementations (3)

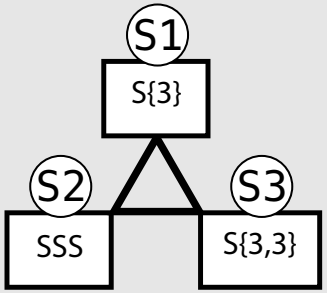
Differences in implementation across languages

Some regexes work differently (or don't work) in some languages.

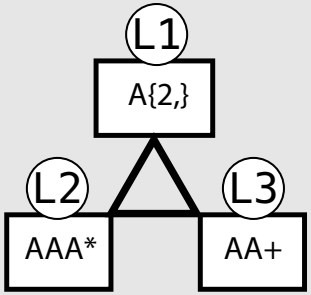
Regex Equivalence Classes



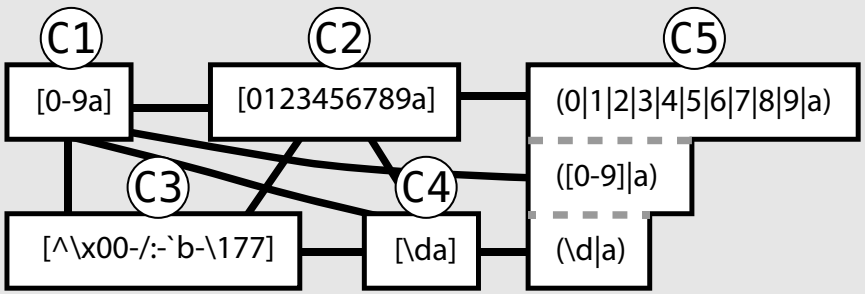
DBB GROUP
using the abstract `pB{1,3}s' where B is any pattern,
p and s are any (possibly empty) prefix, suffix



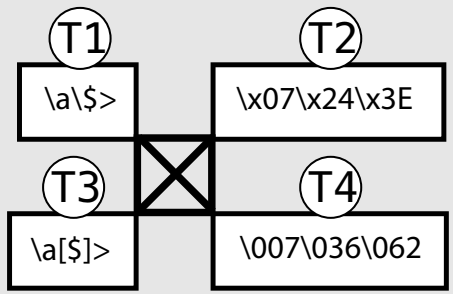
SNG GROUP
using the abstract `S{3}'
where S is any pattern



LWB GROUP
using the abstract `A{2,}'
where A is any pattern



CCC GROUP
using the concrete patern `[0-9a]' and assuming an ASCII charset



LIT GROUP
using the concrete pattern `\a\$>'
and assuming an ASCII charset

Example Equivalences

LIT : `x` $\equiv$ `y`

DBB : another one

CCC : a $=$ b

LWB : another one

SNG : a $=$ b

Table

Treatments	Response 1	Response 2
Treatment 1	0.0003262	0.562
Treatment 2	0.0015681	0.910
Treatment 3	0.0009271	0.296

Table: Table caption

Imagetest

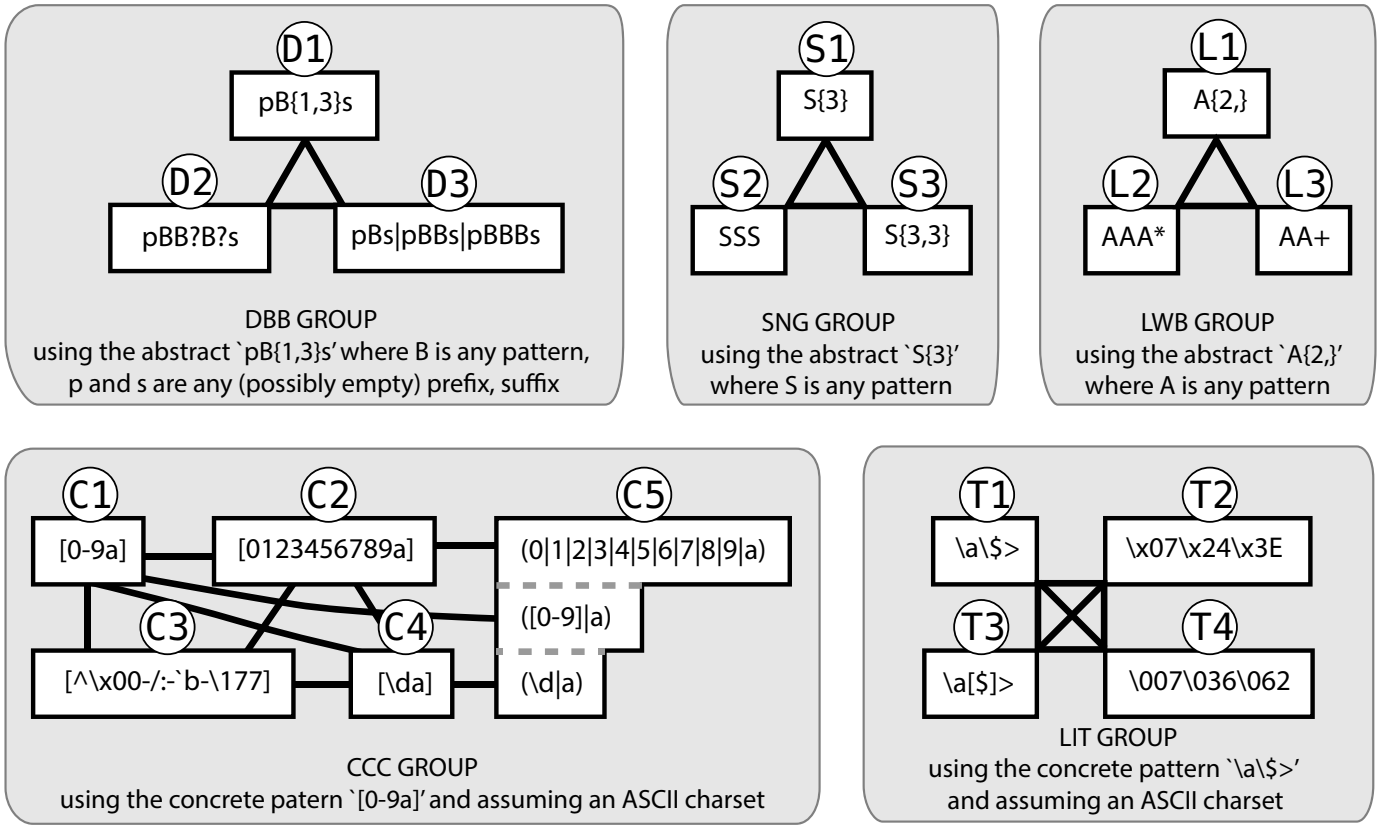


Figure: Equivalence classes with various representations of semantically equivalent representations within each class. DBB = Double-Bounded, SNG = Single Bounded, LWB = Lower Bounded, CCC = Custom Character Class and LIT = Literal

Citation

An example of the `\cite` command to cite within the presentation:

This statement requires citation Smith (2012).

Verbatim

Example (Theorem Slide Code)

```
\begin{frame}
\frametitle{Theorem}
\begin{theorem}[Mass--energy equivalence]
$E = mc^2$
\end{theorem}
\end{frame}
```

regex formatting test

```
ab*c
```

References

John Smith (2012) Title of the publication Journal Name 12(3), 45 – 678.

Questions?