# Exploring Regular Expression Usage and Context in Python

Carl Chapman, Kathryn T. Stolee\*

Iowa State University, North Carolina State University carlallenchapman@gmail.com, ktstolee@ncsu.edu

19 July, 2016

• Regexes are everywhere!

- Regexes are everywhere!
- Everyone writes regexes!

- Regexes are everywhere!
- Everyone writes regexes!
- Regexes are hard to read/write!

• We wanted to write a tool to support regex creation.

- We wanted to write a tool to support regex creation.
- But...

- We wanted to write a tool to support regex creation.
- But...

We don't know how/when/why developers use regexes!

- We wanted to write a tool to support regex creation.
- But...

We don't know how/when/why developers use regexes!

and...

- We wanted to write a tool to support regex creation.
- But...

We don't know how/when/why developers use regexes!

and...

Regex feature usage references are missing!

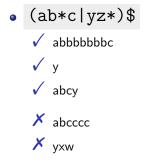


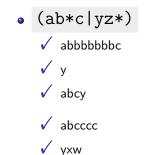
# Research goals

#### Explore regex

- Context (developer survey)
- Peatures (repository analysis)
- Use cases (similarity analysis)

• (ab\*c|yz\*)





### Part 1: Context

#### RQ1

In what contexts do professional developers use regular expressions?

# Survey context

- 18 professional developers
- 9 years average development experience
- Small mobile payment management company
- 30 questions in a Google form

# How often and where do developers use regexes?

• 50% – at least once per week

## How often and where do developers use regexes?

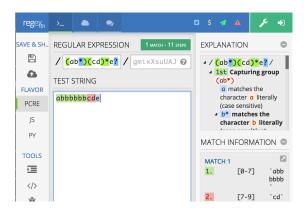
- 50% at least once per week
- Most often: command line and text editor tools
- Often: general purpose and scripting languages
- Rare: Database queries

## Testing regular expressions

Developers test regular expressions <u>less often</u> than other code.

## Testing regular expressions

Developers test regular expressions less often than other code.



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



# Pain points

hard to compose (11 = 61%)

## Pain points

#### hard to compose (11 = 61%)

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

#### hard to read (7 = 39%)

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

## Pain points

#### hard to compose (11 = 61%)

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

#### hard to read (7 = 39%)

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

#### inconsistency across implementations (3 = 17%)

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

#### Notable observations: Context

- Everyone (sort of) writes regexes regularly
- Developers find regexes hard to read and write
- Most often written in text editors and IDEs
- Testing regexes is less common than testing other code

#### Notable observations: Context

- Everyone (sort of) writes regexes regularly
- Developers find regexes hard to read and write
- Most often written in text editors and IDEs
- Testing regexes is less common than testing other code

but....

#### Notable observations: Context

- Everyone (sort of) writes regexes regularly
- Developers find regexes hard to read and write
- Most often written in text editors and IDEs
- Testing regexes is less common than testing other code

but....

Are regexes everywhere?

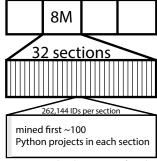


#### Part 2: Features

#### RQ3

Which regular expression language features are most commonly used in Python?

#### Project selection with the GitHub API



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



Of 3,898 Python projects, 1,645 (42%) contained one or more regex utilization.

## In Python: 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
```

# Filtering utilizations and patterns

**53,894** unique utilizations observed in 1,645 projects.

12.7% use behavioral flags

6.5% were non-static patterns

43,525 utilizations remain

# Filtering utilizations and patterns

**53,894** unique utilizations observed in 1,645 projects.

12.7% use behavioral flags

6.5% were non-static patterns

43,525 utilizations remain

13,711 distinct patterns

114 had various errors

# Filtering utilizations and patterns

- **53,894** unique utilizations observed in 1,645 projects.
- 12.7% use behavioral flags
- 6.5% were non-static patterns
- **43,525** utilizations remain
- 13,711 distinct patterns
- 114 had various errors
- 13,597 patterns from 1,544 projects remain for analysis

# PCRE parsing patterns

^m+(f(z)*)+	0	1	2	2	1	0
(ab*c yz*)\$ <b>→</b>	1	2	0	1	0	1
•	OR	KLE	ADD	CG	STR	END

# Feature statistics - Top 8

Rank	Code	Example	% Projects	% Patterns
1	ADD	z+	73.2	44.1
2	CG	(caught)	72.6	52.4
3	KLE	.*	66.8	44.3
4	CCC	[aeiou]	62.4	32.9
5	ANY	•	61.1	34.3
6	RNG	[a-z]	51.6	19.3
7	STR	^	51.4	26.2
8	END	\$	50.3	23.3

# Regex research tools

 Remember that we wanted to write a tool to support regex creation?

# Regex research tools

- Remember that we wanted to write a tool to support regex creation?
- Regex feature usage references were missing (not anymore!).

# Regex research tools

- Remember that we wanted to write a tool to support regex creation?
- Regex feature usage references were missing (not anymore!).
- So,

We analyzed <u>your</u> tools instead! (Hampi, Rex, RE2, brics, Automata.Z3)

### Which features are supported by analysis tools?

Rank	Code	Example	Brics	Hampi	Rex	RE2	A.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	alb	•	•	•	•	•
12	DEC	\d	•	•	•	•	•
13	WRD	\w	•	•	•	•	•
14	QST	z?	•	•	•	•	•
15	LZY	z+?	•	•	•	•	•
16	NCG	a(?:b)c	•	•	•	•	•
17	PNG	(?P <name></name>	×x)	•	•	•	•

Rank	Code	Example	Brics	Hamp	i Rex	RE2	A.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</td <td>•</td> <td>•</td> <td>•</td> <td>•</td> <td>•</td>	•	•	•	•	•
28	LKB	(?<=a)bc	•	•	•	•	•
29	ENDZ	\Z	•	•	•	•	•
30	BKR	\1	•	•	•	•	•
31	NDEC	\D	•	•	•	•	•
32	BKRN	\g <name></name>	•	•	•	•	•
33	VWSP	\v	•	•	•	•	•
34	NWNW	' \B	•	•	•	•	•

### Notable observations: Features

- Regexes are (sort of) everywhere (42% of projects, 32 utilizations per project)
- Current regex research tools cover the most common features

### Notable observations: Features

- Regexes are (sort of) everywhere (42% of projects, 32 utilizations per project)
- Current regex research tools cover the most common features

but....

### Notable observations: Features

- Regexes are (sort of) everywhere (42% of projects, 32 utilizations per project)
- Current regex research tools cover the most common features

but....

What are the regexes doing?

### Part 3: Use Cases

RQ4

How behaviorally similar are regexes across projects?

thorough inspection of 53K utilizations

- thorough inspection of 53K utilizations
- cluster by syntactic similarity like Jaccard or longest substring

- thorough inspection of 53K utilizations
- cluster by syntactic similarity like Jaccard or longest substring
- formal analytical subsumption, no sufficient tools at the moment

- thorough inspection of 53K utilizations
- cluster by syntactic similarity like Jaccard or longest substring
- formal analytical subsumption, no sufficient tools at the moment
- Chosen technique: cluster by behavioral similarity using Rex

- A (ab\*c|yz\*)\$
  - abbbbbbbc
  - y
  - abcy
  - pac
  - abcyzzz

- B (ab\*c|yz\*)
  - y
  - abc
  - abcy
    - abcccc
  - yxw

- A (ab\*c|yz\*)\$
  - abbbbbbbc
  - y
  - abcy
  - pac
  - abcyzzz

A matches 3/5 = 60% of B's strings

# B (ab\*c|yz\*)

- y
- abc
- abcy
- abcccc
- yxw

- A (ab\*c|yz\*)\$
  - abbbbbbbc
  - y
  - abcy
  - pac
  - abcyzzz

A matches 3/5 = 60% of B's strings

# B (ab\*c|yz\*)

- y
- abc
- abcy
- abcccc
- yxw

B matches 5/5 = 100% of A's strings

A (ab\*c|yz\*)\$

- abbbbbbbc
- y
- abcy
- pac
- abcyzzz

A matches 3/5 = 60% of B's strings

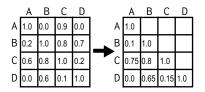
B (ab\*c|yz\*)

- y
- abc
- abcy
- abcccc
- yxw

B matches 5/5 = 100% of A's strings

A and B are 80% similar

# Similarity matrix $\rightarrow$ MCL



Rex generates
400 strings for each regex.
Average scores to
half-matrix for MCL

# Scope

- 3,582 (26%) of patterns appeared in multiple projects
- 711 unsupported by Rex

# Scope

- 3,582 (26%) of patterns appeared in multiple projects
- 711 unsupported by Rex
- 2,871 patterns analyzed from 722 (44%) of the projects
  - 186 clusters with size  $\geq 2$
  - 2,042 clusters with size = 1

# 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

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%

### Six categories of clusters

Category	Clusters	Patterns	Projects	% Projects
Specific Char	17	103	184	25%
Content of Parens	10	46	111	15%
Code Search	15	27	92	13%

Content of Parens <(.+)>, <[^>]\*?>

Specific Char :+, }, % Code Search .\*rlen=([0-9]+)

### Notable observations: Use cases

- Finding a specific character is quite common, 25% of projects (in contrast with survey)
- Regexes are often used to capture the contents of ( ), <>,
   and [ ] (aligning with survey)
- Regexes are often used to parse source code

### Notable observations: Use cases

- Finding a specific character is quite common, 25% of projects (in contrast with survey)
- Regexes are often used to capture the contents of ( ), <>,
   and [ ] (aligning with survey)
- Regexes are often used to parse source code

but....

### Notable observations: Use cases

- Finding a specific character is quite common, 25% of projects (in contrast with survey)
- Regexes are often used to capture the contents of (), <>,
   and [] (aligning with survey)
- Regexes are often used to parse source code

#### but....

- Similarity metric is approximate
- Metric is perhaps too sensitive to differences in literals

### Better Similarity Metrics

Our similarity metrics are empirical, can we do it analytically?

#### Better Similarity Metrics

Our similarity metrics are empirical, can we do it analytically?

### Migration Support for Developers

Supported regex features are different among languages.

#### Better Similarity Metrics

Our similarity metrics are empirical, can we do it analytically?

### Migration Support for Developers

Supported regex features are different among languages.

### Identifying Best Practices?

Could impact regex education and improve comprehension.

#### Better Similarity Metrics

Our similarity metrics are empirical, can we do it analytically?

### Migration Support for Developers

Supported regex features are different among languages.

### Identifying Best Practices?

Could impact regex education and improve comprehension.

### Domain-Specific Support?

Does regex feature usage vary based on environment (IDE, code, text editor, etc.)?



• Regexes are (sort of) everywhere! (42% of Python projects)

- Regexes are (sort of) everywhere! (42% of Python projects)
- Everyone (sort of) writes regexes! (50% of deves weekly)

- Regexes are (sort of) everywhere! (42% of Python projects)
- Everyone (sort of) writes regexes! (50% of deves weekly)
- Regexes are hard to read/write! (this is a pain point)

- Regexes are (sort of) everywhere! (42% of Python projects)
- Everyone (sort of) writes regexes! (50% of deves weekly)
- Regexes are hard to read/write! (this is a pain point)

#### also...

- Current tools support most of the most common features
- Regexes are often used for parsing/validating source code
- Many opportunities for future work!

# Questions?

Katie Stolee – ktstolee@ncsu.edu

(psst! Graduate students! I'm hiring!)

# Survey vs. Repository

How often do you use....

Group	Code	Survey	Repo Rank
endpoint anchors	(STR, END)	4.4	7, 8
capture groups	(CG)	4.2	2
word boundaries	(WNW)	3.5	22
lazy repetition	(LZY)	2.9	15
(neg) look-ahead/behind	(LKA, NLKA,	2.5	25, 21
	LKB, NLKB)		28, 27

Key: 6 = very frequently, 5 = frequently, 4 = occasionally, 3 = rarely, 2 = very rarely, 1 = never