

# Regular Expressions in Practice

Matthias Braun

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- Use regexes with those tools
- Get your command-line skills to the next level

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printf 'Hi there! :-)'
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- Paste the code into your command line to try it



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- You want to see only warnings and errors

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- Now write those warnings and errors into a new file
- Redirect grep's output with the > character:

```
grep -E 'WARNING|ERROR' program.log > warnings_and_errors.log
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  - `:q!` `Enter` (quit without saving)
- Run `vimtutor` in your command line to learn Vim, I highly recommend it



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- Can we download a file using the command line? Easy:
- curl gets the file at the given URL, prints it to the screen:
  - `-s` makes curl not show download progress
  - `-L` makes curl follow [HTTP redirects](#)
  - curl works also without the protocol part of the URL:

```
curl -sL tinyurl.com/prg-log
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- Use `curl` and output redirection `>` to save the file to disk
- Use `curl` to read the news at `https://orf.at`
- Read the content of a website you visit often with `curl`

# Piping

Makes the output of one program the input to another program: |

- We can download a file and save it to disk with  
`curl -sL tinyurl.com/prg-log > program.log`  
and filter it with  
`grep -E 'WARNING|ERROR' program.log`

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- Using a `|` pipe, `curl`'s output becomes `grep`'s input

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  - Then, `uniq` removes a line if it is identical to the line before
  - Finally, `uniq` outputs the remaining lines

# Filtering a Remote File

## Piping Intensifies

- Enter this as a single line:

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| grep -E 'WARNING|ERROR'  
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- The output contains the sorted warnings and errors without duplicates

# Your Turn!

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- Make `grep` print line numbers at the start of the line. Use `grep --help` to remind yourself how to do it
- What's the difference between `>` and `>>`?
- Create a regex that matches dates in the format of the log file:
  - 2025-04-15
  - 2025-04-16
  - 1999-12-14

Use this regex with `grep` to print the two lines in the log with dates. Note that your regex shouldn't only match specific dates but *all* dates of this format. The format is [the correct way](#) of writing dates.

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zero, one, two, three (match this)
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- The regex is `one.+two`: First “one”, then any characters, and finally “two”

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- There are four lines that contain **both** “love” and “hate”. For example:
  - “Here’s much to do with hate, but more with love.”
  - “My only love sprung from my only hate!”
- What’s the regex to find all four lines containing both “love” and “hate”, in any order?

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  - the `s` stands for “substitute”
  - the last `/` has to be there

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- `printf 'He said no no no' | sed 's/no/yes/'` prints:  
He said yes no no



# Search and Replace

- `printf 'He said no no no' | sed 's/no/yes/'` prints:  
He said yes no no
- Keep replacing after the first match with the **g**lobal flag:  
`printf 'He said no no no' | sed 's/no/yes/g'`  
prints: He said yes yes yes

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- How to spot the difference between tabs and spaces? It's both whitespace
- Find tabs by replacing them with visible characters, like "TAB" (use a single line for the command):

```
curl -sL tinyurl.com/tabs-spaces  
| sed 's/\t/TAB/g'
```

# Search and Replace

## The Result

```
class TabsAndSpaces {  
  
    public static void main (String[] args){  
  
        String text = "Tabs and spaces don't mix";  
        System.out.println(text);  
    }  
}
```

# Your Turn!

## Tabs and Spaces

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- Write the resulting text to a file `SpacesOnly.java`
- Do the opposite now: Replace two spaces with a tab and save the result as `TabsOnly.java`:
  - `TabsOnly.java` should be identical to [tinyurl.com/tabs-only](https://tinyurl.com/tabs-only)

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- Write the resulting text to a file `SpacesOnly.java`
- Do the opposite now: Replace two spaces with a tab and save the result as `TabsOnly.java`:
  - `TabsOnly.java` should be identical to [tinyurl.com/tabs-only](https://tinyurl.com/tabs-only)
  - If you get no output from

```
diff TabsOnly.java <(curl -sL tinyurl.com/tabs-only)
```

it means there are no differences between your local file and the remote file → Your solution is correct

# Process Substitution

## Advanced Bash Feature

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## Advanced Bash Feature

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`diff` expects two local files for comparing. The `<(curl ...)` part acts like a temporary file that contains the result of `curl`. This is called [process substitution](#) and is helpful when you want to use the output of a command as a file, without creating a temporary file

# Your Turn!

- Change all occurrences of “gray” and “grey” in [tinyurl.com/grey-txt](http://tinyurl.com/grey-txt) to “yellow”. Save the new text to `yellow.txt`

# Your Turn!

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- Optional: Become a hacker on [OverTheWire](https://OverTheWire.com)