1S664 Database Programming Fall 2022

REGEX



LECTURE 8: REGEX AND TEXT SEARCHING

Pattern Matching

SQL pattern matching enables you to use _ to match any single character and % to match an arbitrary

number of characters (including zero characters).

▶ In MySQL, SQL patterns are case-insensitive by default.

- LIKE 'b%' anything that begins with b
- LIKE '%fy' anything that ends with fy
- LIKE '%w%' anything that contains w
- LIKE '_____' anything that has five characters

```
- E X
 Adam
         Baker
                      Adam-Baker
 Carl
         Daniels
                      Carl-Daniels
                      Evan-Ferguson
 Evan
         Ferguson
 Geetv
         Hill
                      Geety-Hill
         Jacoboson
 Ivan
                      Ivan-Jacoboson
         Leeker
                      Kellv-Leeker
 rows in set (0.20 sec)
mysql>
```

```
30 SELECT * FROM codeNames WHERE FName LIKE 'A%';
31 SELECT * FROM codeNames WHERE FName LIKE 'a%';
32 SELECT * FROM codeNames WHERE FName LIKE '%a%';
33 SELECT * FROM codeNames WHERE FName LIKE '%n';
34 SELECT * FROM codeNames WHERE LName LIKE '____';
```

- I MySQL 5.7 Command Line Client row in set (0.04 sec) row in set (0.00 sec) Baker Adam-Baker Carl Daniels Carl-Daniels Ferguson Evan-Ferguson Ivan-Jacoboson rows in set (0.00 sec) rows in set (0.00 sec)

REGEX Operators

- A Regular Expression is a powerful way of specifying a pattern for a complex search.
- Regular Expression Operators
 - NOT REGEXP (Negation of REGEXP)
 - REGEXP (True if a String matches the regular expression...false otherwise)
 - RLIKE (True if a String matches the regular expression...false otherwise)
- A regular expression pattern match succeeds if the pattern matches anywhere in the value being tested.
 - ► This differs from a LIKE pattern match, which succeeds only if the pattern matches the entire value.

```
48 SELECT * FROM codeNames WHERE FName REGEXP '1';
49 SELECT * FROM codeNames WHERE FName NOT REGEXP '1';
50 SELECT * FROM codeNames WHERE FName RLIKE '1';
51 SELECT * FROM codeNames WHERE FName REGEXP 'L'; --
```



- A Regular Expression describes a set of strings.
- ▶ The simplest regular expression is one that has no special characters in it.
- ► For example, the regular expression **hello** matches **hello** and nothing else.
- Nontrivial regular expressions use certain special constructs so that they can match more than one string.
- ► For example, the regular expression **hello** | **world** contains the | alternation operator and matches either the **hello** or **world**.

```
63 SELECT * FROM codeNames WHERE FName REGEXP '1|m';
```

```
MySQL 5.7 Command Line Client

+-----+

FName | LName | CName |

Adam | Baker | Adam-Baker |

Carl | Daniels | Carl-Daniels |

Kelly | Leeker | Kelly-Leeker |

+-----+

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

- As a more complex example, the regular expression **B[an]*s** matches any of the strings Bananas, Baaaaas, Bs, and any other string starting with a B, ending with an s, and containing any number of a or n characters in between.
- Match the beginning of a String
- \$ Match the end of a String
- Match any character (including newline)
- * Match any sequence of 0 or more characters
- Match any sequence of one or more characters
- ? Match either 0 or 1 character
- Match either of the sequences
- ▶ ()* Match 0 or more instances of the sequence in the parentheses

Alternative Notation {n},{m,n}

```
a* could be written as a{0,}
```

a+ could be written as a{1,}

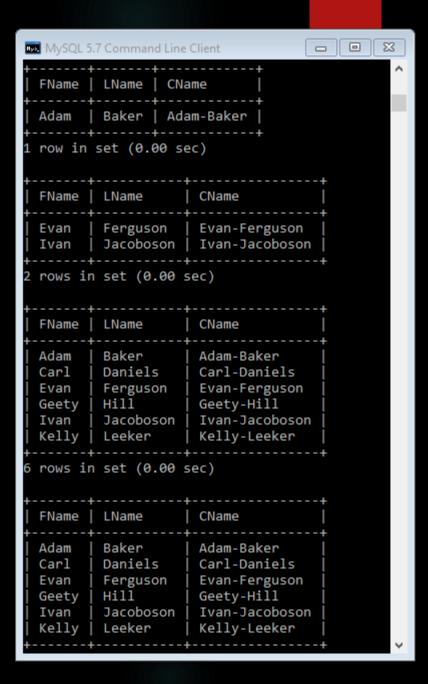
a? could be written as a{0,1}

```
SELECT * FROM codeNames WHERE FName REGEXP '^A';

SELECT * FROM codeNames WHERE FName REGEXP 'n$';

SELECT * FROM codeNames WHERE FName REGEXP '.';

SELECT * FROM codeNames WHERE FName REGEXP 'e*';
```



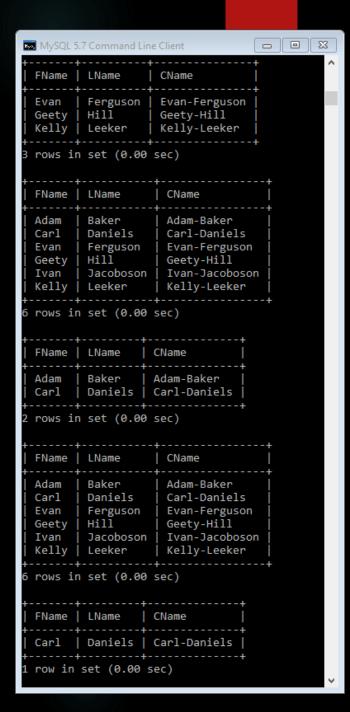
```
SELECT * FROM codeNames WHERE FName REGEXP 'e+'; -- 2

SELECT * FROM codeNames WHERE FName REGEXP 'e?'; -- 2

SELECT * FROM codeNames WHERE FName REGEXP 'Ad|rl';

SELECT * FROM codeNames WHERE CName REGEXP '(rl-)*';

SELECT * FROM codeNames WHERE CName REGEXP '(rl-)+';
```



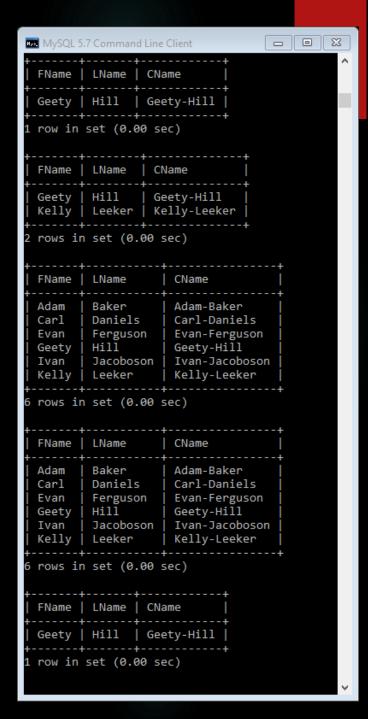
```
SELECT * FROM codeNames WHERE FName REGEXP 'e{2,}';

SELECT * FROM codeNames WHERE FName REGEXP 'y{1,}';

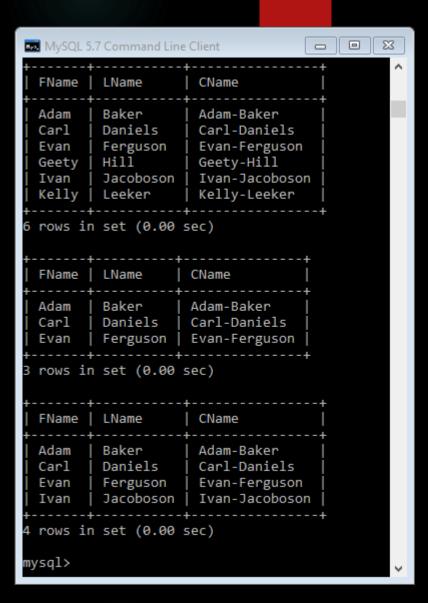
SELECT * FROM codeNames WHERE FName REGEXP 'e{0,1}';

SELECT * FROM codeNames WHERE FName REGEXP 'e{0,2}';

SELECT * FROM codeNames WHERE FName REGEXP 'G{1,2}';
```



```
107 SELECT * FROM codeNames WHERE FName REGEXP '^[A-K]';
108 SELECT * FROM codeNames WHERE FName REGEXP '^[a-e]';
109 SELECT * FROM codeNames WHERE FName REGEXP '[1-n]$';
```



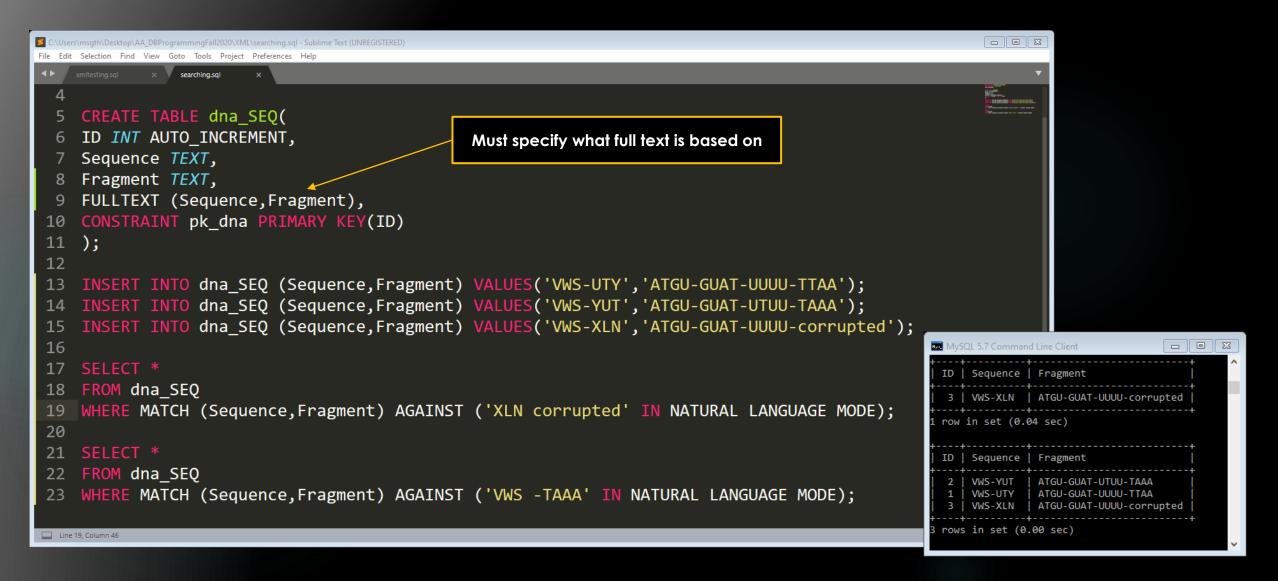
Full Text Searching

- In MySQL we have the concept of full-text searching.
- Full-Text searching is utilizing the MATCH function and the AGAINST operator to takes a commaseparated list that specifies the attributes to be searched and a string to search for and an optional modifier that indicates what type of search to perform.
- There are three types of full-text searches:
 - Natural Language Search
 - ▶ Interprets the search string as a phrase in natural human language.
 - ▶ There are no special operators, with the exception of double quote (") characters.
 - Boolean Search
 - A boolean search interprets the search string using the rules of a special query language.
 - ▶ It can also contain operators that specify requirements for the words being searched for.
 - Query Expansion Search (we will not explore this in our course)
 - ls a modification of a natural language search.
 - ▶ The words from the most relevant rows returned by the search are added to the search string and the search is done again.
 - ▶ The query returns the rows from the second search.

Full Text Searching

```
Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help
    CREATE TABLE dna_SEQ(
                                                Must specify what full text is based on
    ID INT AUTO INCREMENT,
    Sequence TEXT,
    FULLTEXT (Sequence),
    CONSTRAINT pk dna PRIMARY KEY(ID)
10
11
    INSERT INTO dna_SEQ (Sequence) VALUES('ATGU-GUAT-UUUU-TTAA');
    INSERT INTO dna SEQ (Sequence) VALUES('ATGU-GUAT-UTUU-TAAA');
    INSERT INTO dna SEQ (Sequence) VALUES('ATGU-GUAT-UUUU-corrupted');
                                                                                         MySQL 5.7 Command Line Client
                                                                                                                         15
    SELECT *
                                                                                               Sequence
    FROM dna SEQ
                                                                                               ATGU-GUAT-UUUU-corrupted
    WHERE MATCH (Sequence) AGAINST ('corrupted' IN NATURAL LANGUAGE MODE);
                                                                                          row in set (0.03 sec)
19
    SELECT *
    FROM dna_SEQ
                                                                                               Sequence
    WHERE MATCH (Sequence) AGAINST ('TTAA' IN NATURAL LANGUAGE MODE);
                                                                                               ATGU-GUAT-UUUU-TTAA
Line 16, Column 10
                                                                              Tab Size: 4
                                                                                           row in set (0.00 sec)
```

Natural Language



Boolean

```
_ @ X
File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help
            × searching.sql
    CREATE TABLE dna SEQ(
    ID INT AUTO_INCREMENT,
    Sequence TEXT,
    Fragment TEXT,
    FULLTEXT (Sequence, Fragment),
    CONSTRAINT pk dna PRIMARY KEY(ID)
11
12
    INSERT INTO dna SEQ (Sequence, Fragment) VALUES('VWS-UTY', 'ATGU-GUAT-UUUU-TTAA');
    INSERT INTO dna_SEQ (Sequence, Fragment) VALUES('VWS-XLN', 'ATGU-GUAT-UTUU-TAAA');
    INSERT INTO dna SEQ (Sequence, Fragment) VALUES('VWS-XLN', 'UTGU-GUAT-UUUU-corrupted');
16
    SELECT *
                                                                                                                                - D X
    FROM dna SEQ
                                                                                                        Sequence | Fragment
    WHERE MATCH (Sequence, Fragment) AGAINST ('+XLN -corrupted' IN BOOLEAN MODE);
20
                                                                                                        VWS-XLN ATGU-GUAT-UTUU-TAAA
                                                                           + include
    SELECT *
                                                                                                     row in set (0.05 sec)
                                                                           - exclude
    FROM dna SEQ
    WHERE MATCH (Sequence, Fragment) AGAINST ('+VWS +UTGU' IN BOOLEAN MODE);
                                                                                                     ID | Sequence | Fragment
Line 23, Column 44
```

Scoring

