

# Chapter 03: Regular Expression

张治卓517111910078

## 1. Write down the regular expressions containing only 0 and 1 (binary).

A string starting with 0 and of odd length (e.g., 010, 001, 000, 01101), or starting with 1 and of even length (e.g., 10, 11, 1101).

`^0([01][01])*$`

`^1[01]([01][01])*$`

以上为包括0和1在内，若至少两位数，则换为+即可\*

## 2. For each of the following regular expressions, how many bit strings are `1000` matched by?

- `0(0|1)*1`
- `0*101*`
- `(1|01)*`
- `((0|1)0)*`

Answer:3

- ×
- √
- √
- √

## 3. Summarize the usage of the metacharacters `?`, `+`, `|`, `()` under BRE, ERE, and PCRE in a table.

BRE	ERE	PCRE
<code>\?</code>	<code>?</code>	<code>?</code>
<code>\+</code>	<code>+</code>	<code>+</code>
<code>\ </code>	<code> </code>	<code> </code>

BRE	ERE	PCRE
\(\	()	()

在三个之中，四种符号意义相同，区别在于BRE中使用必须使用转义字符，而ERE和PCRE中可以直接使用（相对如果要使用这几种符号本意，则需要转义字符）。

- ? 匹配前面的子表达式零次或一次.
- + 匹配前面的子表达式一次或多次.
- | 指明两项之间的一个选择.
- () 标记一个子表达式的开始和结束位置。子表达式可以获取供以后使用。

## 4. Grep Exercises

1. Print all lines starting with a phone number from Shanghai like 021-3420-4348 or 02134204348.  

```
grep -E '^021-?[:digit:]{4}-?[:digit:]{4} filename'
```
2. Print all lines start with three consonant letters and followed by a blank.  

```
grep -E '^[^aeiouAEIOU]{3}\s' filename
```
3. Extract all the dates after 2000 for each line.  

```
grep -E '^([2-9])[0-9]{3,}' filename
```
4. Print all lines containing a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) followed by a single character followed by the same vowel again.  

```
grep -E '([aeiou]).\1' filename
```
5. Print all lines containing "ear" but not "near" .  

```
grep -E 'ear' filename | grep -vE 'near'
```
6. Extract the "ear" but not "(n)ear" .  

```
grep -oE 'ear' filename | grep -vE 'near'
```
7. Print all lines that do not begin with a capital S.  

```
grep -vE '^S' filename
```
8. Print all lines that contain SH in either uppercase or lowercase.  

```
grep -iE 'SH' filename
```
9. Print all lines that contain an email address, preceded by the line number.  

```
grep -nE '^[[:alpha:]][[:digit:]]+([-_.][[:alpha:]][[:digit:]]+)*@[[:alpha:]][[:digit:]]+([-_.])+[[:alpha:]][[:digit:]]{2,4} @@footer filename'
```
10. Print all lines that contain the word "are" as a whole word.  

```
grep -wE 'are' filename
```

@@footer