

Lecture 25: Nov 9, 2018

Regular Expressions

- *Regular Expressions*
- *Using Regex*
 - *Literal Characters, Metacharacters, Character Classes, Quantifiers, Groups, Backreferences, Anchors*
- *Resources*

James Balamuta
STAT 385 @ UIUC



Announcements

- **Group Proposal** due **Friday, November 16th at 11:59 PM**
- **hw08** due **Friday, November 16th at 6:00 PM**
- **Quiz 12** covers Week 11 contents @ [CBTF](#).
 - Window: Nov 13th - Nov 15th
 - Sign up: <https://cbtf.engr.illinois.edu/sched>
- Want to review your homework or quiz grades?
Schedule an appointment.

Last Time

- **Ubiquitousness of Functions**
 - *R* is a functional language
 - Functions are objects
- **Environments**
 - Indicate where information is stored.
- **Functionals**
 - Functionals use a function input with a vector.
 - Functionals can be used in place of loops when there is no dependency between iteration
- **An Odyssey with purrr**
 - Type stable function output is preferred.

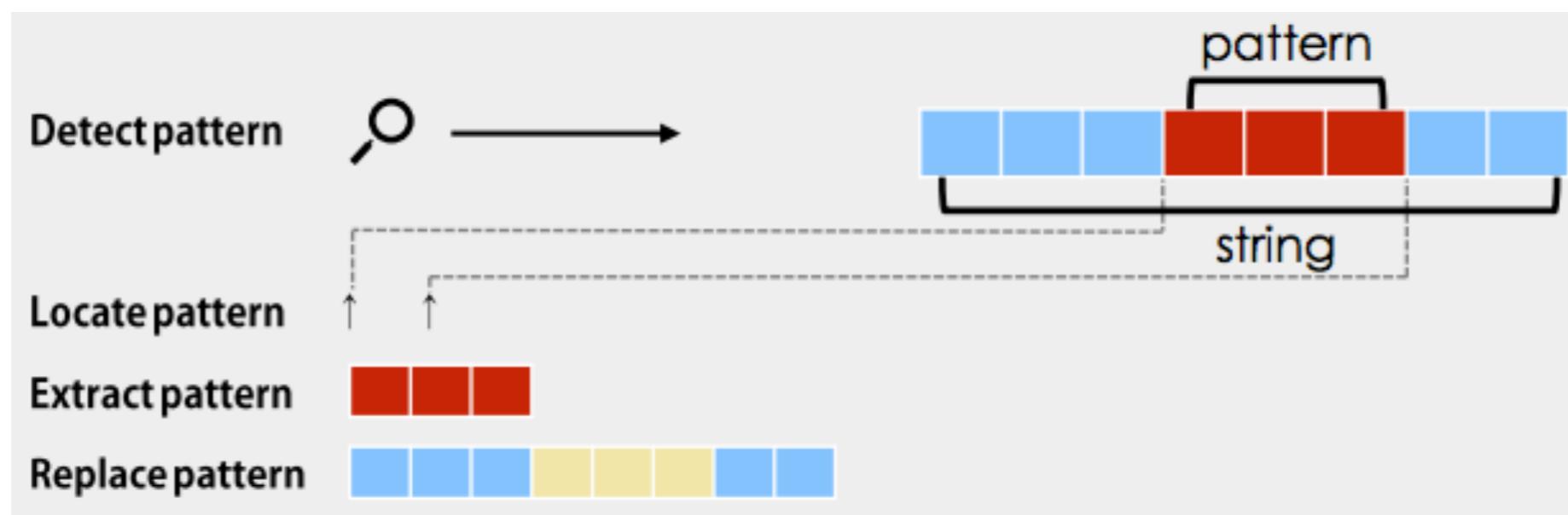
Lecture Objectives

- **Explain** how regular expressions can be used to identify patterns in text.
- **Apply** regular expressions to extract and replace values in text.

Regular Expressions

Definition:

Regular Expressions ("regex") are sequences of characters that defines a search pattern to find or replace values contained in a collection of character (string) values.



Source: Ian Kopacka

Meet Waldo

... Search Pattern ...



Search Area

... Place to Look for Waldo ...

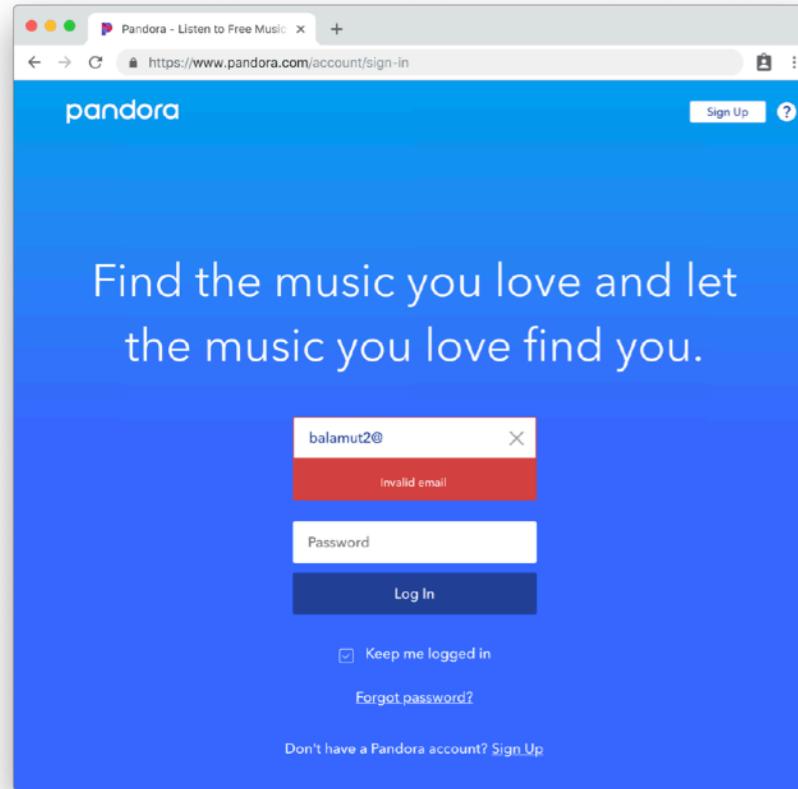


Pattern Found

... We've found Waldo !!!



Validate Data



... email, credit card, phone number ...

Why Regex?

Search and Extract

A screenshot of a regular expression search interface. The search bar contains the pattern "/^(?:[0-9]{1,3}\.){2}[0-9]{1,3}.\?.+". The test string is a log file snippet with several entries. The first few entries are highlighted in blue:

```
128.84.124.206 - - [09/Nov/2018:09:12:38 -0600] "GET /shiny/stat430ag/
HTTP/1.1" 403 994 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (iPhone; CPU iPhone OS 12_1 like Mac OS
X) AppleWebKit/605.1.15 (KHTML, like Gecko) Version/12.0 Mobile/15E148
Safari/604.1"
128.84.124.206 - - [09/Nov/2018:09:12:38 -0600] "GET /apple-touch-icon-
120x120-precomposed.png HTTP/1.1" 404 152 "-" "MobileSafari/604.1
CFNetwork/975.0.3 Darwin/18.2.0"
128.84.124.206 - - [09/Nov/2018:09:12:38 -0600] "GET /apple-touch-icon-
120x120.png HTTP/1.1" 404 152 "-" "MobileSafari/604.1 CFNetwork/975.0.3
Darwin/18.2.0"
128.84.124.206 - - [09/Nov/2018:09:12:38 -0600] "GET /apple-touch-icon-
precomposed.png HTTP/1.1" 404 152 "-" "MobileSafari/604.1 CFNetwork/975.0.3
Darwin/18.2.0"
128.84.124.206 - - [09/Nov/2018:09:12:38 -0600] "GET /apple-touch-icon.png
HTTP/1.1" 404 152 "-" "MobileSafari/604.1 CFNetwork/975.0.3 Darwin/18.2.0"
128.84.124.206 - - [09/Nov/2018:09:12:38 -0600] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1"
404 152 "-" "MobileSafari/604.1 CFNetwork/975.0.3 Darwin/18.2.0"
128.84.124.206 - - [09/Nov/2018:09:12:38 -0600] "GET /apple-touch-icon-
120x120-precomposed.png HTTP/1.1" 404 152 "-" "MobileSafari/604.1
CFNetwork/975.0.3 Darwin/18.2.0"
128.84.124.206 - - [09/Nov/2018:09:12:38 -0600] "GET /apple-touch-icon-
120x120.png HTTP/1.1" 404 152 "-" "MobileSafari/604.1 CFNetwork/975.0.3
Darwin/18.2.0"
128.84.124.206 - - [09/Nov/2018:09:12:38 -0600] "GET /apple-touch-icon-
precomposed.png HTTP/1.1" 404 152 "-" "MobileSafari/604.1 CFNetwork/975.0.3
Darwin/18.2.0"
128.84.124.206 - - [09/Nov/2018:09:12:38 -0600] "GET /apple-touch-icon.png
HTTP/1.1" 404 152 "-" "MobileSafari/604.1 CFNetwork/975.0.3 Darwin/18.2.0"
```

... key words or phrases in logs ...

Find and Replace

A screenshot of a find and replace interface. The search bar contains the pattern "[0-9]{1,2}\.(.*):". The results list shows a series of numbered items with medical terms:

1. Class: DIE, LIVE
2. AGE: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80
3. SEX: male, female
4. STEROID: no, yes
5. ANTIVIRALS: no, yes
6. FATIGUE: no, yes
7. MALAISE: no, yes
8. ANOREXIA: no, yes
9. LIVER BIG: no, yes
10. LIVER FIRM: no, yes
11. SPLEEN PALPABLE: no, yes
12. SPIDERS: no, yes
13. ASCITES: no, yes
14. VARICES: no, yes
15. BILIRUBIN: 0.39, 0.80, 1.20, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00
-- see the note below
16. ALK PHOSPHATE: 33, 80, 120, 160, 200, 250
17. SGOT: 13, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500,
18. ALBUMIN: 2.1, 3.0, 3.8, 4.5, 5.0, 6.0
19. PROTOME: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90
20. HISTOLOGY: no, yes
- 22

... mass name changes ...

Using Regex



... a much nicer way to work with regex ...

```
install.packages("stringr")  
library("stringr")
```

Function	Description
str_detect(x, pattern)	Any pattern matches?
str_count(x, pattern)	How many matches?
str_subset(x, pattern)	What are the matching patterns?
str_locate(x, pattern)	Where are the matching patterns?
str_extract(x, pattern)	What is the matching value?
str_match(x, pattern)	What is the matching group?
str_replace(x, pattern, replacement)	What should replace the pattern?
str_split(x, pattern)	How should the string be split?

Definition:

Literal Characters are string values that should be matched exactly.

pattern = "s"



string = "cats and dogs"

Detecting Patterns

... determining if a pattern is in a string ...

String Data	Pattern
Strings to check against pattern	Value to search for in the string

str_detect(x = <data>, pattern = <match-this>)

Searching for **Patterns**

```
# Get the required library  
install.packages("stringr")  
library("stringr")  
  
# Sample String Data  
x = c("did you lie to me?",  
      "all lies!",  
      "are you lying?",  
      "lying on the couch")  
  
str_detect(x, pattern = "lie")  
# [1] TRUE TRUE FALSE FALSE  
  
str_detect(x, pattern = "you")  
# [1] TRUE FALSE TRUE FALSE
```

How the Matches Happened

pattern = "lie"

"did you **lie** to me?"

"all **lies**"

"are you lying?"

"lying on the couch"

pattern = "you"

"did **you** lie to me?"

"all **lies**"

"are **you** lying?"

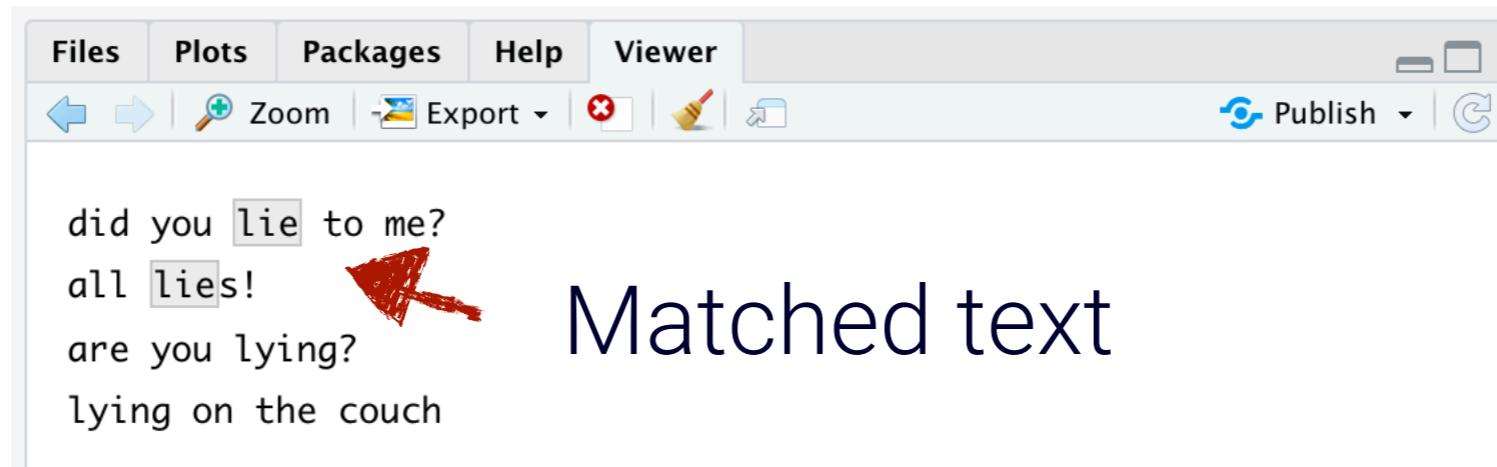
"lying on the couch"

Viewing Matches

... seeing matches if a pattern is in a string ...

String Data Pattern
Strings to check against pattern Value to search for in the string

str_view_all(x = <data>, pattern = <match-this>)



Searching for **Multiple** Patterns

```
# Sample String Data  
x = c("did you lie to me?",  
      "all lies!",  
      "are you lying?",  
      "lying on the couch")
```

```
str_detect(x, pattern = "lie|you")  
# [1] TRUE TRUE  
# [3] TRUE FALSE
```

```
str_detect(x, pattern = "(lie)|(you)")  
# [1] TRUE TRUE  
# [3] TRUE FALSE
```

How the Matches Happened

pattern = "**lie|you**"

"did you **lie** to me?"

"all **lies**"

"are you lying?"

"lying on the couch"

Your Turn

Find all cities that reside in the state of Illinois
e.g. have the acronym of **IL**

```
x = c("Chicago, IL", "San Fran, CA", "Iowa City, IA", "Urbana, IL",  
"Wheaton, IL", "Myrtle Beach, SC")
```

Find all instances of either **UIUC** or **UofI**

```
Y = c("UNR", "UNC", "UofI", "UIUC", "UI")
```

Definition:

Metacharacters are values that have a special meaning inside of a pattern that trigger a *dynamic* matching scheme.

Character classes: **[]**

Any character: **.**

End of String: **\$**

Beginning of String / Negation: **^**

Quantifiers: **{}, *, +, ?**

Escape sequences: ****

Escaping a Metacharacter

... retaining the original character's meaning ...

String	Regex Pattern	Escaped Pattern
.	\.	"\\."
?	\?	"\\?"
(\("\\("

Searching for **Special** Patterns

```
# Sample String Data  
x = c("did you lie to me?",  
      "all lies!",  
      "are you lying?",  
      "lying on my couch")
```

```
str_detect(x, pattern = "\?")  
# Error: Error: '\?' is an  
unrecognized escape in character  
string starting """\?"
```

```
str_detect(x, pattern = "\\?")  
# [1] TRUE FALSE TRUE FALSE
```

Your Turn

Find all strings with either an "+" or "/"

```
x = c("3 + 4 = 7", "1 / 4 = 0.25", "2 * 4 = 8", "3 * 4",
      "Algebra is fun?", "Green Eggs and\\or Ham")
```

\ BACKSLASH
\\ REAL BACKSLASH
/// REAL REAL BACKSLASH
\\\\ ACTUAL BACKSLASH, FOR REAL THIS TIME
\\\\\\\\ ELDER BACKSLASH
\\\\\\\\\\\\ BACKSLASH WHICH ESCAPES THE SCREEN AND ENTERS YOUR BRAIN
\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\ BACKSLASH SO REAL IT TRANSCENDS TIME AND SPACE
\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\ BACKSLASH TO END ALL OTHER TEXT
\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\... THE TRUE NAME OF BA'AL, THE SOUL-EATER

XKCD (1638): Backslashes

Definition:

Character classes provide ways to match or unmatch a single symbol within the string.

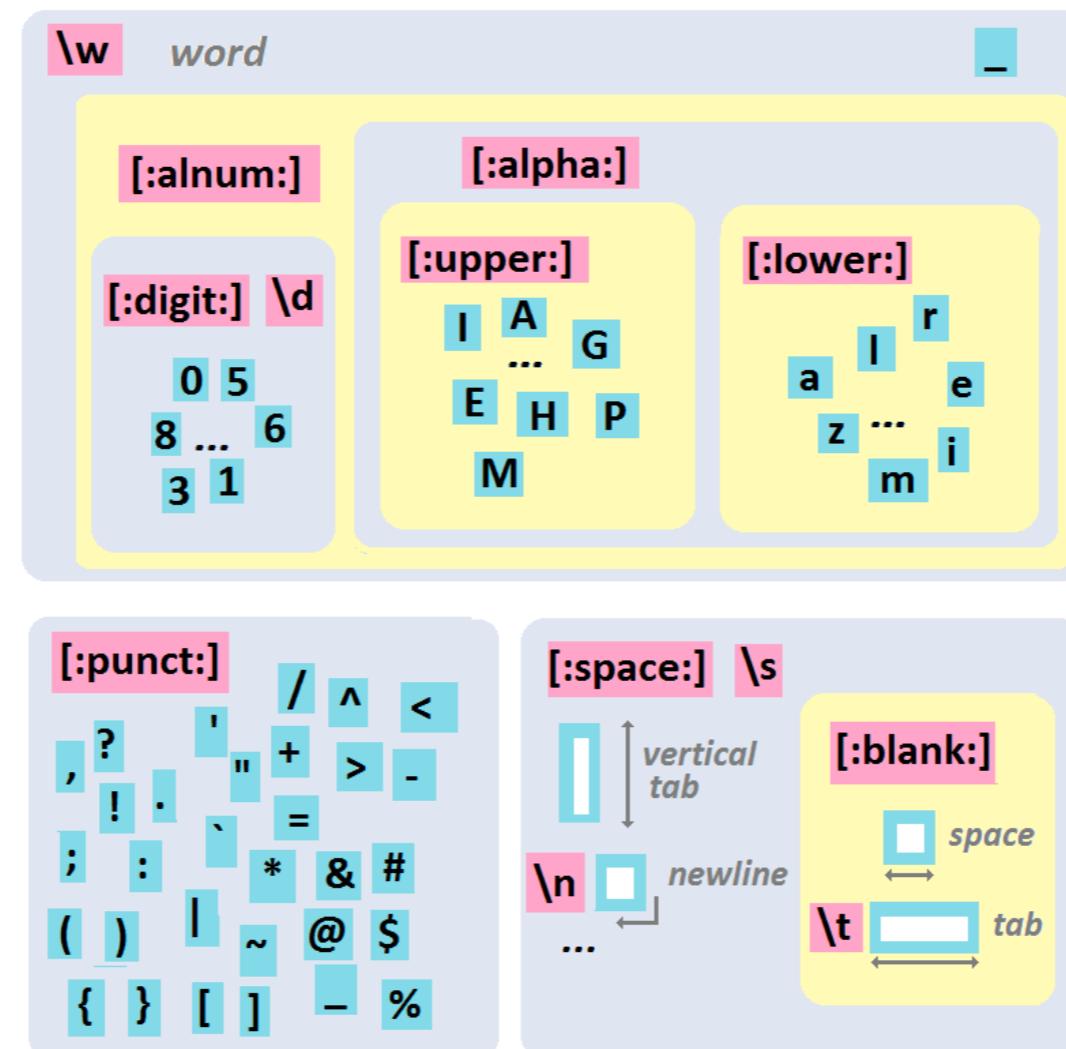
regexp	matches	example
ab d	or	abcde
[abe]	one of	abcde
[^abe]	anything but	abcde
[a-c]	range	abcde

Character Class Examples

Regex	Description	Example
[aeiou]	Search for a vowel	Supercalifragilisticexpialidocious
[13579]	Search for odd numbers	1337, ph34, m8
[a-z]	Search for <i>lower</i> case	My name is James
[A-Z]	Search for <i>UPPER</i> case	My name is James
[Hh]	Search for variants of <i>h</i>	Hello World! How are you? I'm hungry.
[^Hh]	Search for any value but <i>h</i> or <i>H</i>	Hello World! How are you? I'm hungry.

Character Class Breakdown

Predefined character classes



[Source](#)

Searching for **Dynamic** Values

```
# Sample String Data  
x = c("lower case values",  
      "UPPER CASE VALUES",  
      "MiXtUrE oF vAlUeS")
```

```
# Lower case values for a b c  
str_detect(x, pattern = "[abc]")  
# [1] TRUE FALSE FALSE
```

```
# Upper case values for A B C  
str_detect(x, pattern = "[ABC]")  
# [1] FALSE TRUE TRUE
```

```
# Range of lower case values  
str_detect(x, pattern = "[a-z]")  
# [1] TRUE FALSE TRUE
```

Matching with Characters

pattern = "gr[ae]y"

"Does the wolf have **gray** or **grey** hair?"

pattern = "a[^n]"

"Do we have **a** to**ad**?"

"He's an **au**thor."

Your Turn

Write a regex that matches a telephone number given as:

###-###-###

Hint: Use the range feature of character classes

```
phone_nums = c("(217) 333-2167", "217-333-2167", "217 244-7190")
```

Replacing Patterns

... replace pattern in a string with a new value ...

String Data

Strings to check against pattern

```
str_replace(x = <data>,
            pattern = <match-this>,
            replacement = <replace-with>)
```

* str_replace() will only replace the FIRST instance the pattern matches.

** Adding an **_all** to the end of str_replace() will cause ALL matches with the pattern to be replaced.

Replacing **Dynamic** Values

```
# Sample String Data
x = c("lower case values",
      "UPPER CASE VALUES",
      "MiXtUrE oF vAlUeS")

# Lower case values for a b c
str_replace(x, pattern = "[abc]", replacement = "!")

# Lower case values for a b c
str_replace_all(x, pattern = "[abc]",
                replacement = "!")
# [1] "lower !!se v!!ues" "UPPER CASE VALUES"
# [2] "MiXtUrE oF vAlUeS"

# Replace UPPER case values for A B C
str_replace_all(x, pattern = "[ABC]",
                replacement = "!")
# [1] "lower case values"
# [2] "UPPER !!SE V!!UES"
# [3] "MiXtUrE oF v!!UeS"

# Replace all lower case values
str_replace_all(x, pattern = "[a-z]",
                replacement = "!")
# [1] "!!!! !!!! !!!!" "UPPER CASE VALUES"
# [3] "M!X!U!E !F !A!U!S"
```

Comparison of Replacements **Single** vs. **Global**

```
# Sample String Data
x = c("I dislike cake. Any cake really.",
      "Cake is okay...",
      "I love cake... Cake... Cake...",
      "I prefer to have pie over cake",
      "Mmmm... Pie.")

# Replacing first instance of cake per string
str_replace(x, pattern = "[Cc]ake",
            replacement = "Pizza")
# [1] "I dislike Pizza. Any cake really."
# [2] "Pizza is okay..."
# [3] "I love Pizza... Cake... Cake..."
# [4] "I prefer to have pie over Pizza"
# [5] "Mmmm... Pie."

# Replacing ALL instances of cake
str_replace_all(x, pattern = "[Cc]ake",
                replacement = "Pizza")
# [1] "I dislike Pizza. Any Pizza really."
# [2] "Pizza is okay..."
# [3] "I love Pizza... Pizza... Pizza..."
# [4] "I prefer to have pie over Pizza"
# [5] "Mmmm... Pie."
```

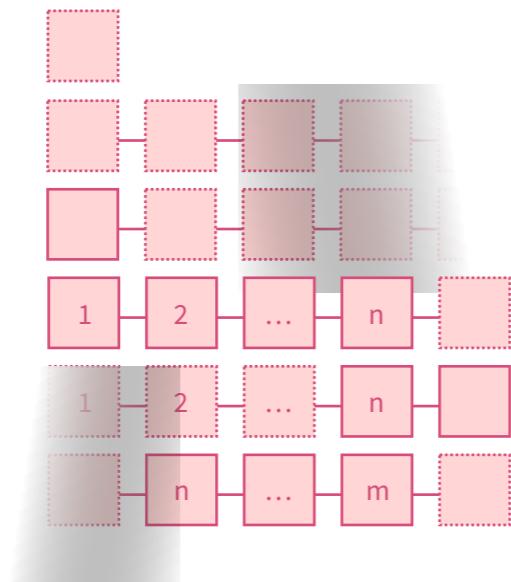
Your Turn

1. Find all matches of the word "i" / "I".
2. Remove the word "not".
3. Change the word "Green" to be "Blue".

```
green_eggs = c("I do not like them",
  "Sam-I-am.", "I do not like",
  "Green eggs and ham.")
```

Definition:

Quantifiers specify how many times a character should appear or not.



regexp

a?

a*

a+

a{n}

a{n, }

a{n, m}

matches

zero or one

zero or more

one or more

exactly **n**

n or more

between **n** and **m**

Extracting Patterns

... retrieving a pattern found in a string ...

String Data	Pattern
Strings to check against pattern	Value to search for in the string

str_extract(x = <data>, pattern = <match-this>)

-
- * str_extract() will only extract the FIRST instance the pattern matches.
 - ** Adding an **_all** to the end of str_extract() will cause ALL matches with the pattern to be retrieved.

Finding **Connected** Similar Values

```
# Sample String Data  
x = c("Hi",  
      "Hey",  
      "Heyy",  
      "Heyyy",  
      "Heyyyy")
```

```
# Find at least 1 to 3 y's together  
str_extract(x, pattern = "y{1,3}")  
# [1] NA "y" "yy" "yyy" "yyy"
```

```
# Find one or more "yy" groups  
str_extract(x, pattern = "(yy)+")  
# [1] NA NA "yy" "yy" "yyyy"
```

```
# Find zero or more  
str_detect(x, pattern = "x*")  
# [1] TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE
```

```
# Find one or more  
str_detect(x, pattern = "x+")  
# [1] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
```

Redux Phone Numbers

... character classes with phone numbers ...

###-###-####

```
phone_nums = c("(217) 333-2167", "217-333-2167", "217 244-7190")  
str_detect(phone_nums, "[[:digit:]]{3}-[[[:digit:]]{3}-[[[:digit:]]{4}")
```

[[:digit:]] → [0-9] → [0123456789]

Your Turn

What strings are detect given the search pattern?

```
x = c("October 20, 2017", "!Oct 20, 2017",
      "Oct 20, 2017", "Hello STAT 385")
```

Search Pattern
Look for

`^ [[:alpha:]]{3,9} [:space:] [0-9]{1,2}, [:space:][:digit:]]{4} $`

`^` asserts position at start of the string

Match a single character present in the list below `[:alpha:]]{3,9}`

`{3,9}` Quantifier — Matches between 3 and 9 times, as many times as possible, giving back as needed (greedy)

`[:alpha:]` matches a alphabetic character `[a-zA-Z]`

Match a single character present in the list below `[:space:]`

`[:space:]` matches a whitespace character, including a line break `[\t\r\n\f]`

Match a single character present in the list below `[0-9]{1,2}`

`{1,2}` Quantifier — Matches between 1 and 2 times, as many times as possible, giving back as needed (greedy)

`0-9` a single character in the range between 0 and 9

, matches the character , literally (case sensitive)

Match a single character present in the list below `[:space:]`

`[:space:]` matches a whitespace character, including a line break `[\t\r\n\f]`

Match a single character present in the list below `[:digit:]]{4}`

`{4}` Quantifier — Matches exactly 4 times

`[:digit:]` matches a digit `[0-9]`

`$` asserts position at the end of the string, or before the line terminator right at the end of the string (if any)

* You should really use a date time parser instead of regular expressions...

Your Turn

Require two consecutive numbers

```
x = c("T-800 Model 101", "Sky Diving", "Coffee&Tea", "STAT 385")
```

Require an upper case followed by a lower case

```
x = c("Up", "i gotta feeling", "skyfall", "R2D2", "down2Night")
```

Greedy vs. Lazy

... to hoard or not to ...

Greedy: Match a pattern as many times as possible. (*Default*)
... keep searching until pattern cannot be found...

```
str_extract("stackoverflow", pattern = "s.*o")  
# [1] "stackoverflo"
```

Lazy: Match a pattern as few times as possible.
... stop searching once the pattern is found ...

```
str_extract("stacko", pattern = "s.*?o")  
# [1] "stacko"
```

Redux Greedy vs. Lazy

... to hoard or not to ...

```
html_txt = "<span class='val'> <span> <b> Hi </b> </span> </span>"
```

```
# What pattern is this?  
str_extract(html_txt, pattern = "<span>(.*)</span>")  
# [1] "<span> <b> Hi </b> </span> </span>"
```

```
str_extract(html_txt, pattern = "<span>(.*?)</span>")  
# [1] "<span> <b> Hi </b> </span>"
```



XKCD (208): Regular Expressions

"Some people, when confronted with a problem, think "I know, I'll use regular expressions." Now they have two problems."

--- Jamie Zawinski in alt.religion.emacs

Definition:

Groups provide a way to order patterns that are found in a string

regexp
`(ab|d)e`

matches
sets precedence

example
`abcde`

Definition:

Backreferences provide the ability to reference a group within a replacement option. This allows the pattern match to be included in the replaced value.

string	regexp	matches	example
(type this)	(to mean this)	(which matches this)	(String) (Pattern) (Replace) (Output)
\1	\1 (etc.)	first () group, etc.	"aabb" "(a)(b)" "!\1\2!" a!b!b

Extracting and Replacing Capture Group

Target
Extraction Goals

00:00:00 - 00:00:05 (5 sec)

Search Pattern
Look for

.*-[[space:]](.*)[[space:]]\\(.*)

Replacement
Replace string

\1

Result
Result of the Extraction

00:00:05

Target
Extraction Goals

00:00:00 - 00:00:05 (5 sec)

Search Pattern
Look for

.*\\(([0-9]+).*)

Replacement
Replace string

\1

Result
Result of the Extraction

5

```
# Sample String Data
x = c("00:00:00 - 00:00:05 (5 sec)",
      "00:00:05 - 00:00:35 (30 sec)",
      "00:00:35 - 00:00:51 (16 sec)")
```

```
# Extract end time stamp and
# replace string with it.
str_replace(x,
            pattern = ".*-[[space:]](.*)[[space:]]\\(.*)",
            replacement = "\\1") # ^ taken from here
# [1] "00:00:05" "00:00:35" "00:00:51"
```

```
# Extract time in seconds and
# replace string with it.
str_replace(x,
            pattern = ".*\\(([0-9]+).*)",
            replacement = "\\1") # ^ taken from here
# [1] "5" "30" "16"
```

Using a Grouped Pattern Against Itself

```
# Sample String Data
x = c("pineapple",
      "apple",
      "eggplant",
      "blackberry",
      "apricot",
      "nectarine")

# Find consecutively similar letters
str_extract(x,
            pattern = "(.)\\1"
)
# [1] "pp" "pp" "gg" "rr" NA NA

# Find repeated pattern of values
str_extract(x,
            pattern = "(..)\\.\\1"
)
# [1] NA NA NA NA NA "nectarine"
```

Modifying with Grouped Patterns

```
# Sample String Data
x = c("STAT 400",
      "MATH 461",
      "CS 225",
      "525")

# Change all courses to STAT
str_replace(x,
            pattern = "[[:upper:]]{2,4} ([[:digit:]]{3})",
            replacement = "STAT \\\\2"
)
# [1] "STAT 400" "STAT 461" "STAT 225" "525"

# Change all course numbers to 410
str_replace(x,
            pattern = "[[:upper:]]{2,4} ([[:digit:]]{3})",
            replacement = "\\\\1 410"
)
# [1] "STAT 410" "MATH 410" "CS 410" "525"
```

Group Matches

... retrieving a **grouped** pattern found in a string ...

String Data	Pattern
Strings to check against pattern	Value to search for in the string

str_match(x = <data>, pattern = <match-this>)

* str_match() will only extract the FIRST instance the grouped pattern match.

** Adding an **_all** to the end of str_match() will cause ALL group matches to be retrieved.

Retrieve Group Patterns

```
# Sample String Data
x = c("STAT 400",
      "MATH 461",
      "CS 225",
      "525")

# Extract matching pattern separate the group
str_match(x,
           pattern = "[[:upper:]]{2,4} [:digit:]{3}"
)
#   [,1]      [,2]
# [1,] "STAT 400"  "STAT"
# [2,] "MATH 461"  "MATH"
# [3,] "CS 225"    "CS"
# [4,] NA          NA

# Extract matching patterns and groups
str_match(x,
           pattern = "[[:upper:]]{2,4} ([[:digit:]]{3})"
)
#   [,1]      [,2]      [,3]
# [1,] "STAT 400"  "STAT"   "400"
# [2,] "MATH 461"  "MATH"   "461"
# [3,] "CS 225"    "CS"     "225"
# [4,] NA          NA       NA
```

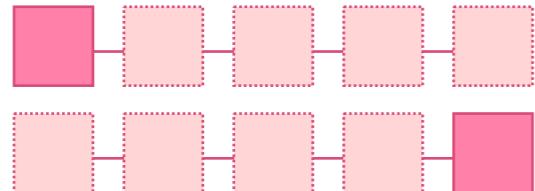
Your Turn

1. Retrieve the different portions of a phone number
2. Change the area code of the phone number to 888

```
phone_nums = c("(217) 333-2167", "217-333-2167", "217 244-7190")
```

Definition:

Anchors provide either the beginning or ending of the string.



regexp

`^a`

`a$`

matches

start of string

end of string

Bounded Values

```
# Sample String Data  
x = c("1 second to 12 AM",  
      "15300",  
      "19,000",  
      "Time to go home",  
      "home on the range")
```

```
# Must start with a number  
str_detect(x, pattern = "^[0-9]")  
# [1] TRUE TRUE TRUE FALSE FALSE
```

```
# Must end with lower case  
str_detect(x, pattern = "[a-z]$")  
# [1] FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE TRUE
```

```
# Only alphabetic and space characters  
str_detect(x, pattern = "^[a-zA-Z[:space:]]+\$")  
# [1] FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE TRUE
```

```
# Only numbers  
str_detect(x, pattern = "^[0-9]+\$")  
# [1] FALSE TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE
```

Your Turn

1. Find punctuation **at the end** of a string
2. Find a capital letter **at the start** of the string
3. Combine both 1. and 2.

```
x = c("Today is a good day", "Tomorrow is better!", "Call me!",  
"When can we talk?", "Fly Robbin fly",  
"not really.")
```

Resources

Cheatsheet for Strings

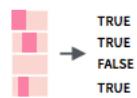
... stringr overview ...

Work with strings with stringr :: CHEAT SHEET

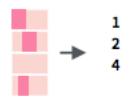
The `stringr` package provides a set of internally consistent tools for working with character strings, i.e. sequences of characters surrounded by quotation marks.



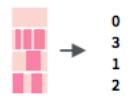
Detect Matches



str_detect(`string, pattern`) Detect the presence of a pattern match in a string.
`str_detect(fruit, "a")`



str_which(`string, pattern`) Find the indexes of strings that contain a pattern match.
`str_which(fruit, "a")`

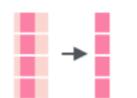


str_count(`string, pattern`) Count the number of matches in a string.
`str_count(fruit, "a")`

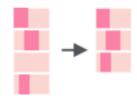


str_locate(`string, pattern`) Locate the positions of pattern matches in a string. Also **str_locate_all**.
`str_locate(fruit, "a")`

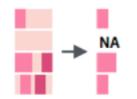
Subset Strings



str_sub(`string, start = 1L, end = -1L`) Extract substrings from a character vector.
`str_sub(fruit, 1, 3); str_sub(fruit, -2)`



str_subset(`string, pattern`) Return only the strings that contain a pattern match.
`str_subset(fruit, "b")`



str_extract(`string, pattern`) Return the first pattern match found in each string, as a vector. Also **str_extract_all** to return every pattern match.
`str_extract(fruit, "[aeiou]")`



str_match(`string, pattern`) Return the first pattern match found in each string, as a matrix with a column for each () group in pattern. Also **str_match_all**.
`str_match(sentences, "(a|the) ([^]+)")`

Manage Lengths



str_length(`string`) The width of strings (i.e. number of code points, which generally equals the number of characters).
`str_length(fruit)`



str_pad(`string, width, side = c("left", "right", "both"), pad = " "`) Pad strings to constant width.
`str_pad(fruit, 17)`



str_trunc(`string, width, side = c("right", "left", "center"), ellipsis = "..."`) Truncate the width of strings, replacing content with ellipsis.
`str_trunc(fruit, 3)`

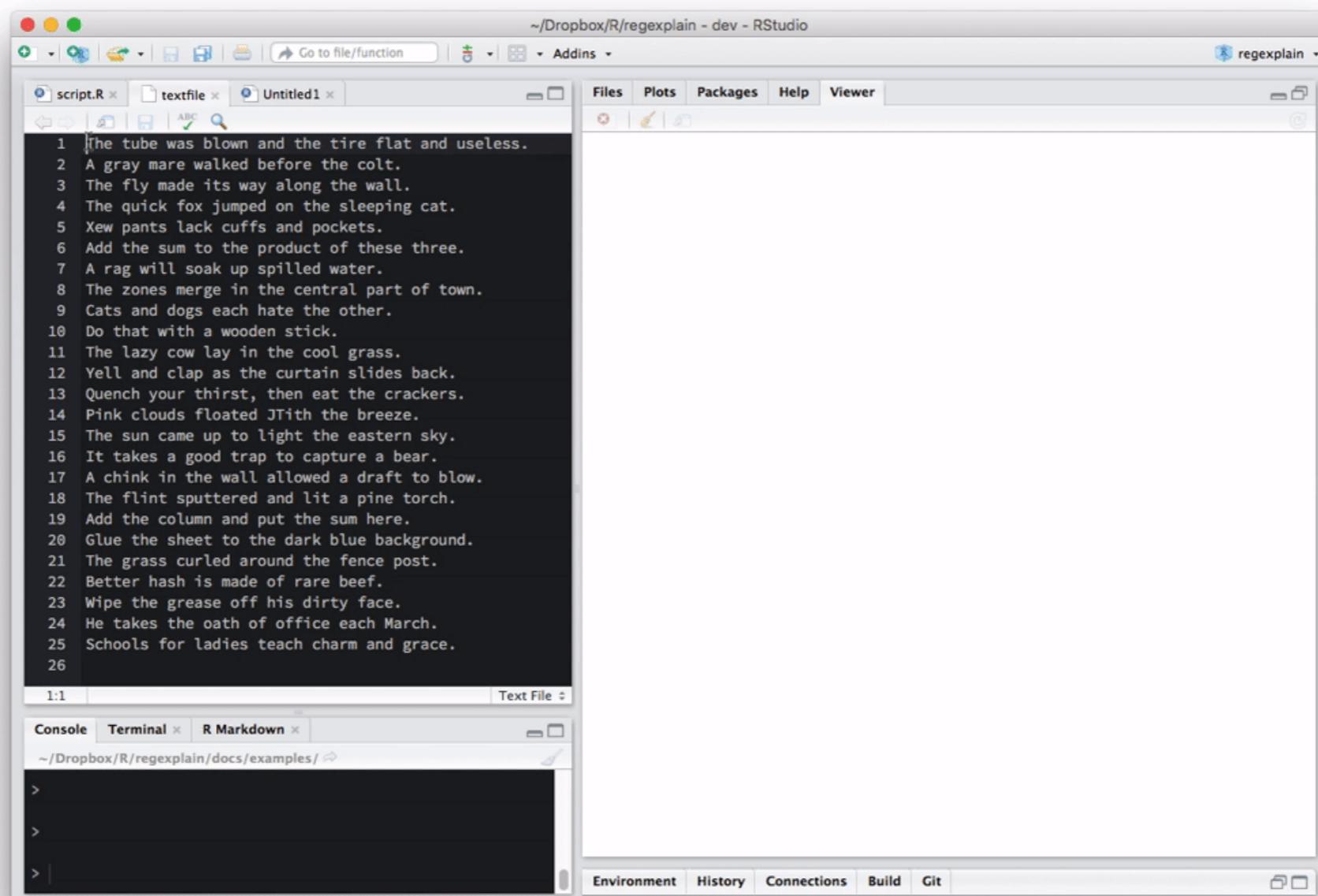


str_trim(`string, side = c("both", "left", "right")`) Trim whitespace from the start and/or end of a string.
`str_trim(fruit)`

<https://github.com/rstudio/cheatsheets/raw/master/strings.pdf>

RStudio Regex Helper

... offline help with generating regex ...



<https://github.com/gadenbuie/regexplain>

Regex101

... online regex helper ...

The screenshot shows the Regex101 interface with the following details:

- REGULAR EXPRESSION:** `i / ([A-Z])[:space:]+` (1 match, 49 steps (~0ms))
- TEST STRING:** A toad is an amphibian.
- EXPLANATION:**
 - 1st Capturing Group `([A-Z])`:
 - Match a single character present in the list below:
`[A-Z]`
 - A-Z a single character in the range between `A` (index 65) and `Z` (index 90) (case sensitive)
- MATCH INFORMATION:**
 - Match 1
 - Full match 0-2 `A`
 - Group 1. 0-1 `A`
- QUICK REFERENCE:**
 - Search reference: A single ch... `[abc]`
 - all tokens: A charact... `[^abc]`
 - common tokens (selected): A charact... `[a-z]`
 - general tokens: A charact... `[^a-z]`
 - anchors: A char... `[a-zA-Z]`

<https://regex101.com/>

Recap

- **Regular Expressions ("regex")**
 - Find, extract, or replace patterns in strings.
- **Using Regex**
 - Metacharacters provide ways to generate dynamic patterns to match inside a string.
 - Be wary of *greedy* vs. *lazy* capture
- **Resources**
 - Cheatsheets, regex pattern builders, and more!

Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements

- Style of the RStudio cheatsheet for [strings](#)
- [R-atic](#) who inspired the RStudio cheatsheet style for strings.

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