

CS 241: Systems Programming

Lecture 24. Regular Expressions II

Spring 2020

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From last time

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| . | any char |
| * | zero or more |
| + | one or more |
| ? | zero or one |
| ^ | start of a line |
| \$ | end of the line |
| [] | one of the chars |
| { m , n } | at least m , but at most n |
| () | group |
| | alternation |

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|---|----------------|
| \d | digits | } | Enhanced regex |
| \D | nondigit | | |
| \w | word | | |
| \W | nonword | | |
| \s | space | | |
| \S | nonspace | | |

char classes (used inside **[]**):

- **[:alpha:]**
- **[:digit:]**
- **[:xdigit:]**
- **[:space:]**
- etc.

sed(1) – stream editor

Usage: `$ sed [OPTIONS] command file`

- ▶ if no file, use **stdin**
- ▶ original file is not altered unless `-i` option is used
- ▶ `-E` option uses extended (modern) regular expressions
- ▶ multiple commands can be given using `-e` command
- ▶ `-n` option causes sed to not print each line

Sed as a regex find & replace

```
$ sed 's/regex/replacement/' file
```

- For each line of `file`, find the first portion of the line that matches `regex` and replace it with `replacement`

```
$ sed 's/regex/replacement/g' file
```

- For each line of `file`, find `each` portion of the line that matches `regex` and replace them all with `replacement`

Example: Replace the first "colour" with "color" in a file or stdin

- ```
$ echo 'I like the colour blue.' | sed 's/colour/color/'
```

  
I like the color blue.

# Sed commands

Command format: [ **address** [ , **address** ] ] **function** [ **arguments** ]

- addresses are optional

**Addresses** are

- line number
- **\$** is the last line of input
- **/regex/** lines matching the regex

**Functions** are applied to

- each line of input if no addresses are given
- each line of input matching the address if one is given, or
- between the two addresses (inclusive) if two are given

# Sed functions

## Functions

- ▶ **d** – delete line
- ▶ **s** – substitute string
- ▶ **p** – print line
- ▶ and many others (check the man page)

# Sed print/delete examples

# Sed print/delete examples

```
sed 'd' lines.txt
```

- delete all lines



# Sed print/delete examples

```
sed 'd' lines.txt
```

- delete all lines

```
sed '2d' lines.txt
```

- delete second line

# Sed print/delete examples

```
sed 'd' lines.txt
```

- delete all lines

```
sed '2d' lines.txt
```

- delete second line

```
sed -e '1,5d' -e '7d' lines.txt
```

- delete first 5 lines and line 7

# Sed print/delete examples

```
sed 'd' lines.txt
```

- delete all lines

```
sed '2d' lines.txt
```

- delete second line

```
sed -e '1,5d' -e '7d' lines.txt
```

- delete first 5 lines and line 7

```
sed '/^#/d' lines.txt
```

- delete all lines starting with an # sign

# Sed print/delete examples

```
sed 'd' lines.txt
```

- delete all lines

```
sed '2d' lines.txt
```

- delete second line

```
sed -e '1,5d' -e '7d' lines.txt
```

- delete first 5 lines and line 7

```
sed '/^#/d' lines.txt
```

- delete all lines starting with an # sign

```
sed -n '/.sh$/p' lines.txt
```

- only print lines ending in .sh

# Sed print/delete examples

```
sed 'd' lines.txt
```

- delete all lines

```
sed '2d' lines.txt
```

- delete second line

```
sed -e '1,5d' -e '7d' lines.txt
```

- delete first 5 lines and line 7

```
sed '/^#/d' lines.txt
```

- delete all lines starting with an # sign

```
sed -n '/.sh$/p' lines.txt
```

- only print lines ending in .sh

```
sed -n '/^begin/,/^end/p' lines.txt
```

# Sed print/delete examples

```
sed 'd' lines.txt
```

- delete all lines

```
sed '2d' lines.txt
```

- delete second line

```
sed -e '1,5d' -e '7d' lines.txt
```

- delete first 5 lines and line 7

```
sed '/^#/d' lines.txt
```

- delete all lines starting with an # sign

```
sed -n '/.sh$/p' lines.txt
```

- only print lines ending in .sh

```
sed -n '/^begin/,/^end/p' lines.txt
```

- only print lines between a begin and end block marker

# Sed substitution

`s/regex/replacement/flags`

- ▶ The first regex match is replaced with the replacement
- ▶ Groups ( ) are called captures and can be referred to by number in the replacement: `s/Hello (\w+)!/Goodbye \1!/`

## Flags

- ▶ `N` Substitution only the Nth match, e.g., `s/regex/replace/3`
- ▶ `g` Replace all matches in the line, not just the first
- ▶ `p` Print the line if a substitution was performed (often used with `-n`)
- ▶ `w file` Append the line to `file`

# more sed examples



# more sed examples

```
sed 's/foo/bar/' lines.txt
```

- replace the first `foo` with `bar` on each line (foofoo -> barfoo)

# more sed examples

```
sed 's/foo/bar/' lines.txt
```

- replace the first `foo` with `bar` on each line (foofoo -> barfoo)

```
sed 's/foo/bar/g' lines.txt
```

- replace each `foo` with `bar` on every line (foofoo -> barbar)

# more sed examples

```
sed 's/foo/bar/' lines.txt
```

- replace the first `foo` with `bar` on each line (foofoo -> barfoo)

```
sed 's/foo/bar/g' lines.txt
```

- replace each `foo` with `bar` on every line (foofoo -> barbar)

```
sed -e '1,5s/foo/bar/g' -e '7d' lines.txt
```

- replaces each `foo` with `bar` on lines 1-5 and deletes line 7

# more sed examples

```
sed 's/foo/bar/' lines.txt
```

- replace the first `foo` with `bar` on each line (foofoo -> barfoo)

```
sed 's/foo/bar/g' lines.txt
```

- replace each `foo` with `bar` on every line (foofoo -> barbar)

```
sed -e '1,5s/foo/bar/g' -e '7d' lines.txt
```

- replaces each `foo` with `bar` on lines 1-5 and deletes line 7

```
sed -E 's/(a+)(b+)/\2\1/' lines.txt
```

- flips first adjacent groups of a and b characters (qaaabt -> qbaaat)

# more sed examples

```
sed 's/foo/bar/' lines.txt
```

- replace the first **foo** with **bar** on each line (foofoo -> barfoo)

```
sed 's/foo/bar/g' lines.txt
```

- replace each **foo** with **bar** on every line (foofoo -> barbar)

```
sed -e '1,5s/foo/bar/g' -e '7d' lines.txt
```

- replaces each **foo** with **bar** on lines 1-5 and deletes line 7

```
sed -E 's/(a+)(b+)/\2\1/' lines.txt
```

- flips first adjacent groups of a and b characters (qaaabt -> qbaaat)

```
sed -n -e '/^begin/,/^end/s/foo/bar/gp' lines.txt
```

- changes all foo to bar between begin & end, then prints just those lines

What is the sed expression to delete all instances of the string  
" newfangled" from the input? (There's a space before the n.)

A. `sed -E '/ newfangled/d'`

B. `sed -E 'd/ newfangled/'`

C. `sed -E 's/ newfangled/d/'`

D. `sed -E 's/ newfangled//'`

E. `sed -E 's/ newfangled//g'`

What is the sed command that swaps the first two word separated by a space in each line?

\w matches a "word" character  
\W matches a "nonword" character  
+ means 1 or more

A. sed -E 's/(\w+) (\w+)/\2 \1/ '

B. sed -E 's/(\W+) (\W+)/\2 \1/ '

C. sed -e 's/(\w+) (\w+)/\2 \1/ '

D. sed -e 's/\(w+\) \( \w+\)/\2 \1/ '

# Other software

less(1)

- search (type a /) searches for a regex

vim(1)

- search (type a / in command mode) searches for a basic regex
- substitution :[range] s/regex/replacement/flags
- Vim's regex are strange, it has a "magic mode" and a "very magic mode"

Most other programmer-oriented editors have regex find and replace



# Regex in Python

`re` module contains all of the regular expression functions and classes

`r = re.compile(pattern)` # returns an object that can be used to

- `r.match(string)` # tries to match the whole string
- `r.search(string)` # finds the first match

`re.match(pattern, string)` and `re.search(pattern, string)`

- Performs the compilation for you

`match()` and `search()` return a match object `m` (or **None**)

- `m.group()` returns the whole matched string
- `m.group(n)` returns the `n`th matched group

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
import re

A primitive regex for URLs
url_regex = re.compile(r'([^\:]+):\/\/([^\:\/]+)(\/.*)?')

url = 'https://www.cs.oberlin.edu/classes/department-honors/'
match_obj = url_regex.match(url)
if match_obj:
 print("Scheme:", match_obj.group(1))
 print("Host:", match_obj.group(2))
 print("Path:", match_obj.group(3))
else:
 print("Not a match")
```

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
import re

A primitive regex for URLs
url_regex = re.compile(r'([^:]+)://([^/]+)(/.*)?')

url = 'https://www.cs.oberlin.edu/classes/department-honors/'
match_obj = url_regex.match(url)
if match_obj:
 print("Scheme:", match_obj.group(1))
 print("Host:", match_obj.group(2))
 print("Path:", match_obj.group(3))
else:
 print("Not a match")
```

```
$./regex.py
Scheme: https
Host: www.cs.oberlin.edu
Path: /classes/department-honors/
```

# Regex in C

```
#include <regex.h>
int regcomp(regex_t *restrict preg, char const *pattern,
 int cflags);
int regexec(regex_t const *preg, char const *string,
 size_t nmatch, regmatch_t pmatch[nmatch],
 int eflags);
void regfree(regex_t *preg);
```

Need to pass in 1 more regmatch\_t object than capture groups

- pmatch[0] is whole match, pmatch[n] is nth matched group
- pmatch[n].rm\_so is offset to the start of a match
- pmatch[n].rm\_eo is offset to the first char after the match

```

#include <regex.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void) {
 regex_t url_regex;
 regmatch_t match[4];
 regcomp(&url_regex, "([^\:]+)://([^\/]+)(/.*)?", REG_EXTENDED);
 char const *url = https://www.cs.oberlin.edu/classes/department-honors/;
 if (!regexexec(&url_regex, url, 4, match, 0)) {
 int match_len = match[1].rm_eo - match[1].rm_so;
 printf("Scheme: %.*s\n", match_len, &url[match[1].rm_so]);
 match_len = match[2].rm_eo - match[2].rm_so;
 printf("Host: %.*s\n", match_len, &url[match[2].rm_so]);
 if (match[3].rm_so >= 0) {
 match_len = match[3].rm_eo - match[3].rm_so;
 printf("Path: %.*s\n", match_len, &url[match[3].rm_so]);
 }
 } else {
 puts("No match!");
 }
 regfree(&url_regex);
 return 0;
}

```

# Regex in Bash

```
[[string =~ regex]]
```

- Returns 0 (true) if the string matches the regex
- Matches are stored in the Bash array variable BASH\_REMATCH
- \${BASH\_REMATCH[0]} is the whole matched string
- \${BASH\_REMATCH[n]} is the nth matched group

```
url='https://www.cs.oberlin.edu/classes/department-honors/'
if [[${url} =~ ([^:]+)://([^/]+)(/.*)?]; then
 echo "Scheme: ${BASH_REMATCH[1]}"
 echo "Host: ${BASH_REMATCH[2]}"
 echo "Path: ${BASH_REMATCH[3]}"
else
 echo "No match!"
fi
```

# Regex in Bash are tricky!

This doesn't work

```
course='CS 241'
```

```
if [[${course} =~ ([[:alpha:]]*) ([[:digit:]]*)]]; then
```



# Regex in Bash are tricky!

This doesn't work

```
course='CS 241'
```

```
if [[${course} =~ ([[:alpha:]]*) ([[:digit:]]*)]]; then
```

```
if [[${course} =~ ([[:alpha:]]*) ([[:digit:]]*)]]; then
```

```
^-- SC1009: The mentioned parser error was in this if expression.
```

```
^-- SC1073: Couldn't parse this test expression.
```

```
^-- SC1072: Expected test to end here
```



# Regex in Bash are tricky!

So what about quoting the regex?

```
if [[${course} =~ '([[:alpha:]]*) ([[:digit:]]*)']]; then
```

# Regex in Bash are tricky!

So what about quoting the regex?

```
if [[${course} =~ '([[:alpha:]]*) ([[:digit:]]*)']]; then
```

```
$./regex2.sh
```

```
No match!
```

# Regex in Bash are tricky!

So what about quoting the regex?

```
if [[${course} =~ '([[:alpha:]]*) ([[:digit:]]*)']]; then
```

```
$./regex2.sh
No match!
```

```
if [[${course} =~ '([[:alpha:]]*) ([[:digit:]]*)']]; then
 ^-- SC2076: Don't quote rhs of =~,
 it'll match literally rather than as a regex.
```

# Regex in Bash are tricky!

We need to escape the space

```
if [[${course} =~ ([[:alpha:]]*)\ ([[:digit:]]*)]]; then
```

You can also put the regex in a variable

```
regex='([[:alpha:]]*) ([[:digit:]]*)'
if [[${course} =~ ${regex}]]; then
```

# In-class exercise

<https://checkoway.net/teaching/cs241/2020-spring/exercises/Lecture-24.html>

Grab a laptop and a partner and try to get as much of that done as you can!