

CS 241: Systems Programming

Lecture 24. Regular Expressions II

Spring 2020

Prof. Stephen Checkoway

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
\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 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

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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

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sed 'd' lines.txt
```

- delete all lines

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sed '2d' lines.txt
```

- delete second line

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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

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sed 'd' lines.txt
```

- delete all lines

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

- delete second line

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

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sed '2d' lines.txt
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- delete second line

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

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sed 's/foo/bar/' lines.txt
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- replace the first `foo` with `bar` on each line (foofoo -> barfoo)

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

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/ '`

E. `sed 's/\(\w\{1,\} \) \(\w\{1,\} \)/\2 \1/g'`

What is the sed expression to delete all instances of the string " newfangled" from from the input?

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'`

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&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
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    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 (!regexec(&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!