

Grouping and capturing

REGULAR EXPRESSIONS IN PYTHON



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Group characters

Clary has 2 friends who she spends a lot of time with. Susan has 3 brothers while John has 4 sisters.

Group characters

Clary has 2 friends who she spends a lot
time with. Susan has 3 brothers while
John has 4 sisters.

```
re.findall(' [A-Za-z]+\s\d+\s\w+', text)
```

```
['Clary has 2 friends', 'Susan has 3 brothers', 'John has 4 sisters']
```

Capturing groups

Clary has 2 friends who she spends a lot of time with. Susan has 3 brothers while John has 4 sisters.

- Use parentheses to **group** and **capture** characters together

`([A-Za-z]+)\s\w+\s\d+\s\w+`
Group

Capturing groups

Clary has 2 friends who she spends a lot of time with. Susan has 3 brothers while John has 4 sisters.

- Use parentheses to group and capture characters together

```
re.findall('([A-Za-z]+)\s\w+\s\d+\s\w+', text)
```

```
['Clary', 'Susan', 'John']
```

Capturing groups

Clary has 2 friends who she spends a lot
time with. Susan has 3 brothers while
John has 4 sisters.

Group 0

`([A-Za-z]+\s\w+\s(\d+)\s(\w+))`

Group1 Group2 Group3

Capturing groups

Clary has 2 friends who she spends a lot of time with. Susan has 3 brothers while John has 4 sisters.

```
re.findall('([A-Za-z]+)\s\w+\s(\d+)\s(\w+)', text)
```

```
[('Clary', '2', 'friends'),  
 ('Susan', '3', 'brothers'),  
 ('John', '4', 'sisters')]
```

Capturing groups

- Match a specific subpattern in a pattern
- Use it for further processing

Capturing groups

- Organize the data

```
pets = re.findall('([A-Za-z]+\s\w+\s(\d+)\s(\w+))', "Clary has 2 dogs but John has 3 cats")  
pets[0][0]
```

```
'Clary'
```

Capturing groups

- *Immediately to the left*
 - `r"apple+"` : `+` applies to e and not to apple
- Apply a quantifier to the entire group

```
re.search(r"(\d[A-Za-z])+", "My user name is 3e4r5fg")
```

```
<_sre.SRE_Match object; span=(16, 22), match='3e4r5f'>
```

Capturing groups

- Capture a repeated group `(\d+)` vs. repeat a capturing group `(\d)+`

```
my_string = "My lucky numbers are 8755 and 33"  
re.findall(r"(\d)+", my_string)
```

```
['5', '3']
```

```
re.findall(r"(\d+)", my_string)
```

```
['8755', '33']
```

Let's practice!

REGULAR EXPRESSIONS IN PYTHON

Alternation and non-capturing groups

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Pipe

- Vertical bar or pipe: |

```
my_string = "I want to have a pet. But I don't know if I want a cat, a dog or a bird."  
re.findall(r"cat|dog|bird", my_string)
```

```
['cat', 'dog', 'bird']
```

Pipe

- Vertical bar or pipe: |

```
my_string = "I want to have a pet. But I don't know if I want 2 cats, 1 dog or a bird."  
re.findall(r"\d+\scat|dog|bird", my_string)
```

```
['2 cat', 'dog', 'bird']
```

OR OR

`\d+\scat` | `dog` | `bird`

Alternation

- Use groups to choose between optional patterns

`\d+\s(cat|dog|bird)`

```
my_string = "I want to have a pet. But I don't know if I want 2 cats, 1 dog or a bird."  
re.findall(r"\d+\s(cat|dog|bird)", my_string)
```

```
['cat', 'dog']
```


Alternation

- Use groups to choose between optional patterns

`(\d+)\s(cat|dog|bird)`

```
my_string = "I want to have a pet. But I don't know if I want 2 cats, 1 dog or a bird."  
re.findall(r"(\d+)\s(cat|dog|bird)", my_string)
```

```
[('2', 'cat'), ('1', 'dog')]
```

Non-capturing groups

- Match but not capture a group
 - When group is not backreferenced
 - Add `?:` : `(?:regex)`

Non-capturing groups

- Match but not capture a group

`(?:\d{2}-){3}(\d{3}-\d{3})`
Group1

```
my_string = "John Smith: 34-34-34-042-980, Rebeca Smith: 10-10-10-434-425"  
re.findall(r"(?:\d{2}-){3}(\d{3}-\d{3})", my_string)
```

```
['042-980', '434-425']
```

Alternation

- Use non-capturing groups for alternation

```
my_date = "Today is 23rd May 2019. Tomorrow is 24th May 19."  
re.findall(r"(\d+)(?:th|rd)", my_date)
```

```
['23', '24']
```

Let's practice!

REGULAR EXPRESSIONS IN PYTHON

Backreferences

REGULAR EXPRESSIONS IN PYTHON



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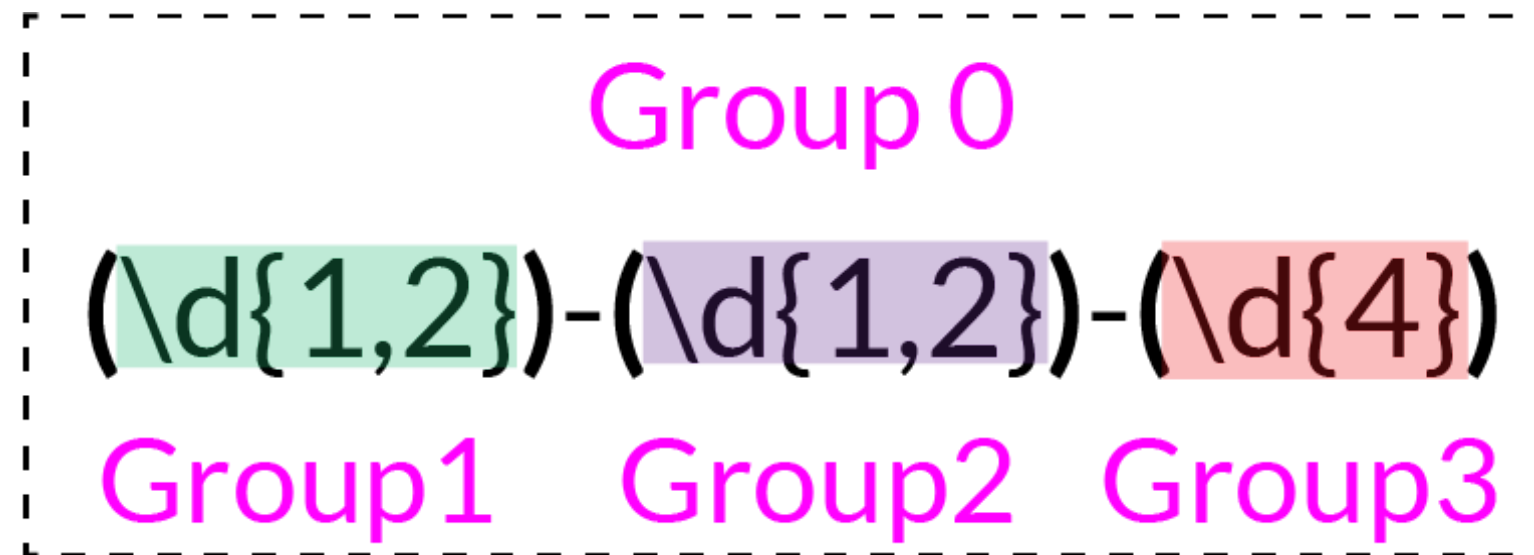
Numbered groups

Python 3.0 was released on 12-03-2008. It was a major revision of the language. Many of its major features were backported to Python 2.6.x and 2.7.x version series.

`(\d{1,2})-(\d{1,2})-(\d{4})`

Numbered groups

Python 3.0 was released on 12-03-2008. It was a major revision of the language. Many of its major features were backported to Python 2.6.x and 2.7.x version series.



Numbered groups

```
text = "Python 3.0 was released on 12-03-2008."
```

```
information = re.search('(\d{1,2})-(\d{2})-(\d{4})', text)
information.group(3)
```

```
'2008'
```

```
information.group(0)
```

```
'12-03-2008'
```

Named groups

- Give a name to groups

`(?P<name>regex)`

Named groups

- Give a name to groups

```
text = "Austin, 78701"
cities = re.search(r"(?P<city>[A-Za-z]+).*?(?P<zipcode>\d{5})", text)
cities.group("city")
```

```
'Austin'
```

```
cities.group("zipcode")
```

```
'78701'
```

Backreferences

- Using capturing groups to reference back to a group

`(\d{1,2})-(\d{1,2})-(\d{4})`

`\1` `\2` `\3`

Backreferences

- Using numbered capturing groups to reference back

```
sentence = "I wish you a happy happy birthday!"  
re.findall(r"(\w+)\s", sentence)
```

Backreferences

- Using numbered capturing groups to reference back

```
sentence = "I wish you a happy happy birthday!"  
re.findall(r"(\w+)\s\1", sentence)
```

```
[ 'happy' ]
```

Backreferences

- Using numbered capturing groups to reference back

```
sentence = "I wish you a happy happy birthday!"  
re.sub(r"(\w+)\s\1", r"\1", sentence)
```

```
'I wish you a happy birthday!'
```

Backreferences

- Using named capturing groups to reference back

(?P<name>regex)
?P=name

```
sentence = "Your new code number is 23434. Please, enter 23434 to open the door."  
re.findall(r"(?P<code>\d{5}).*?(?P=code)", sentence)
```

```
[ '23434' ]
```


Backreferences

- Using named capturing groups to reference back

(?P<name>regex)

\g<name>

```
sentence = "This app is not working! It's repeating the last word word."  
re.sub(r"(?P<word>\w+)\s(?P=word)", r"\g<word>", sentence)
```

```
'This app is not working! It's repeating the last word.'
```

Let's practice!

REGULAR EXPRESSIONS IN PYTHON

Lookaround

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Looking around

- Allow us to confirm that sub-pattern is ahead or behind main pattern

the white cat sat on the chair

Looking around

- Allow us to confirm that sub-pattern is ahead or behind main pattern


the white cat sat on the chair
Look behind Look ahead

At my current position in the matching process, look ahead or behind and examine whether some pattern matches or not match before continuing.

Look-ahead

- Non-capturing group
- Checks that the first part of the expression is followed or not by the lookahead expression
- Return only the first part of the expression

↓
the white cat sat on the chair
Look ahead

positive `(?=sat)`

negative `(?!run)`

Positive look-ahead

- Non-capturing group
- Checks that the first part of the expression is followed by the lookahead expression
- Return only the first part of the expression

```
my_text = "tweets.txt transferred, mypass.txt transferred, keywords.txt error"  
re.findall(r"\w+\.txt", my_text)
```

Positive look-ahead

- Non-capturing group
- Checks that the first part of the expression is followed by the lookahead expression
- Return only the first part of the expression

```
my_text = "tweets.txt transferred, mypass.txt transferred, keywords.txt error"  
re.findall(r"\w+\.txt(?=\stransferred)", my_text)
```

```
['tweets.txt', 'mypass.txt']
```


Negative look-ahead

- Non-capturing group
- Checks that the first part of the expression is **not** followed by the lookahead expression
- Return only the first part of the expression

```
my_text = "tweets.txt transferred, mypass.txt transferred, keywords.txt error"  
re.findall(r"\w+\.txt", my_text)
```

Negative look-ahead

- Non-capturing group
- Checks that the first part of the expression is **not** followed by the lookahead expression
- Return only the first part of the expression

```
my_text = "tweets.txt transferred, mypass.txt transferred, keywords.txt error"  
re.findall(r"\w+\.txt(?!sttransferred)", my_text)
```

```
['keywords.txt']
```

Look-behind

- Non-capturing group
- Get all the matches that are preceded or not by a specific pattern.
- Return pattern after look-behind expression


the white cat sat on the chair
Look
behind

positive `(?<=white)`

negative `(?<!brown)`

Positive look-behind

- Non-capturing group
- Get all the matches that are preceded by a specific pattern.
- Return pattern after look-behind expression

```
my_text = "Member: Angus Young, Member: Chris Slade, Past: Malcolm Young, Past: Cliff Williams."  
re.findall(r"(\w+)\s(\w+)", my_sentence)
```

Positive look-behind

- Non-capturing group
- Get all the matches that are preceded by a specific pattern.
- Return pattern after look-behind expression

```
my_text = "Member: Angus Young, Member: Chris Slade, Past: Malcolm Young, Past: Cliff Williams."  
re.findall(r"(?<=Member:\s)\w+\s\w+", my_sentence)
```

```
['Angus Young', 'Chris Slade']
```

Negative look-behind

- Non-capturing group
- Get all the matches that are **not** preceded by a specific pattern.
- Return pattern after look-behind expression

```
my_text = "My white cat sat at the table. However, my brown dog was lying on the couch."  
re.findall(r"(?!brown\s)(cat|dog)", my_text)
```

```
['cat']
```

Let's practice!

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Finishing line

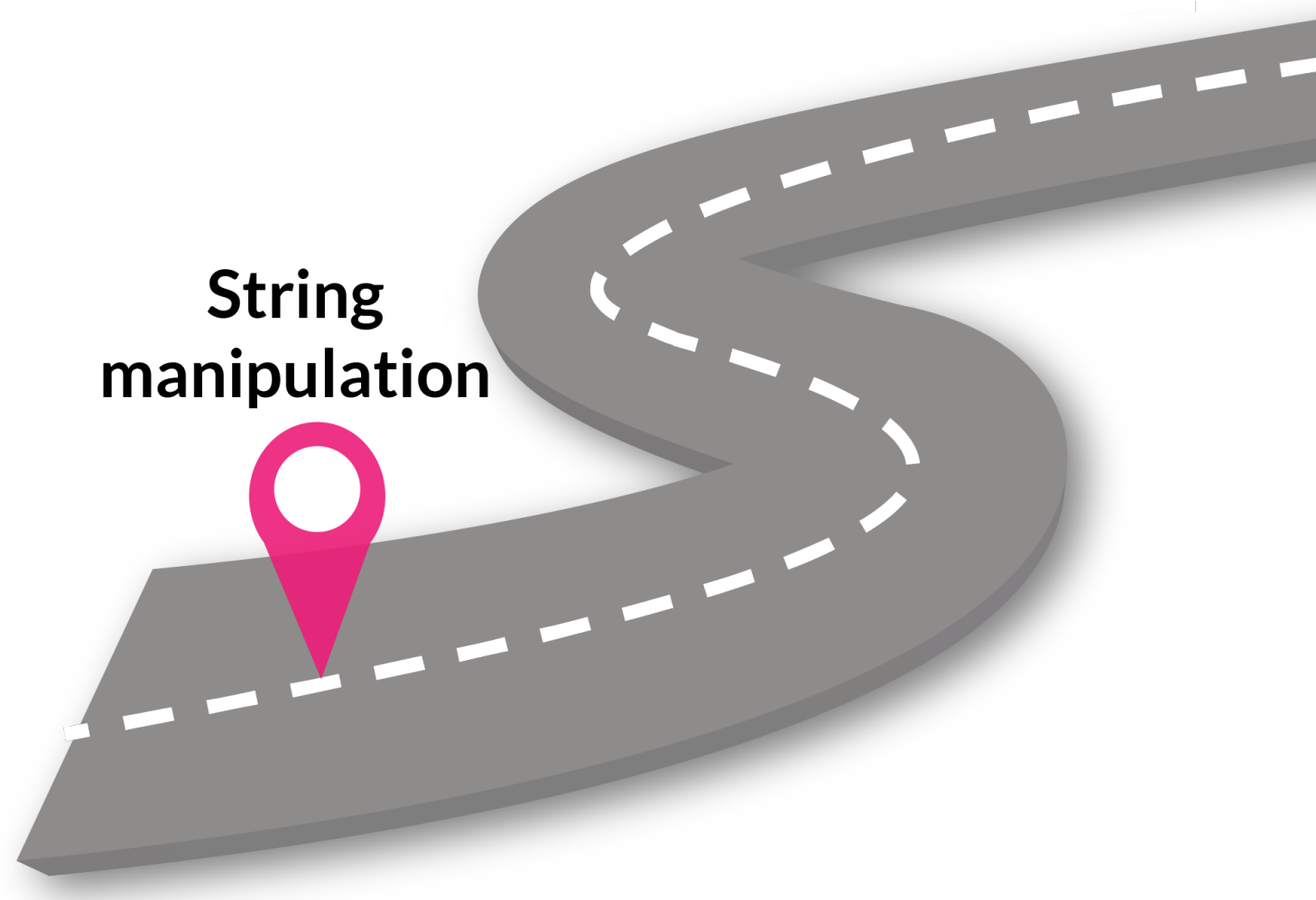
REGULAR EXPRESSIONS IN PYTHON



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`r"(Congratulations!)+"`

Our journey



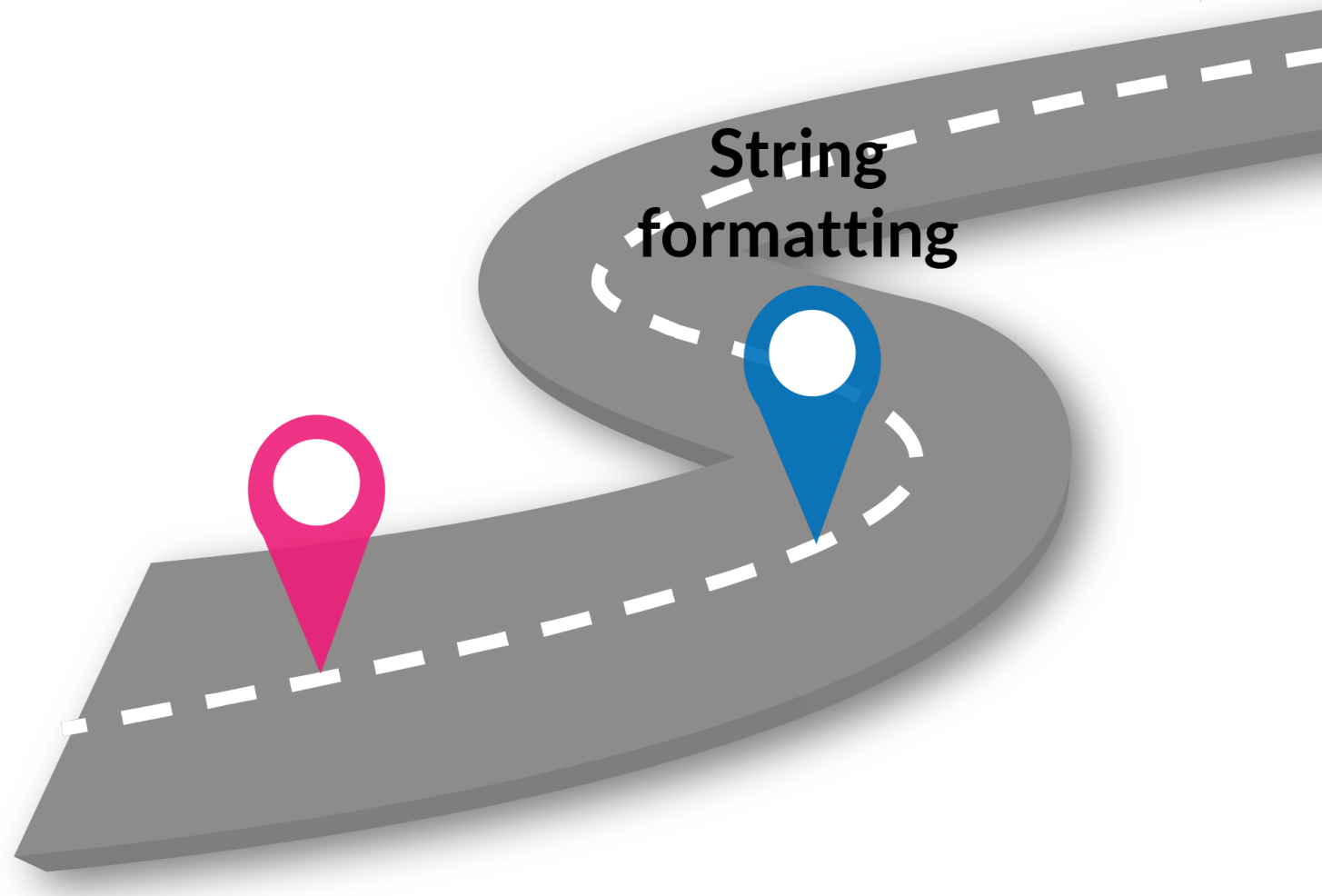
Key concepts

Concatenate and split

Index and slice strings

Replace and remove characters

Our journey



Insert custom strings into a predefined text

Three string formatting methods

Best approach according to situation

Our journey

Basic concepts
RegEx



Basic syntax

Normal characters

Metacharacters

Greedy and non-greedy quantifiers

Our journey

Advanced
RegEx



Capturing and non-capturing groups

Backreference a pattern

Lookaround an expression

Last tips

✓ Practice

✓ Apply

✓ Have fun

Thank you!

REGULAR EXPRESSIONS IN PYTHON