### Wrangling data with Regular Expressions

#### Open these in a browser:

regex101.com

bit.ly/nicar-regex

bit.ly/nicar-regex-sample

bit.ly/nicar-regex-cheats

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## Regular expression patterns

A quick look at a key concept

# Let's say, you have a column of data with a bunch of this:

512-555-1212

### But you want this:

(512) 555-1212

### You could replace this

512-555-1212

### With this

(512) 555-1212

#### But what if you start with this?

512-555-1212 301-555-1213 404-555-1212

### Instead of searching for the exact text

512-555-1212

# Regex lets you search for types of things ^(\d{3})-555-1212

Which translates to "starting at the beginning of a line, find three numbers together and capture them for later, then a dash."

### Since we have captured text in a group, we can replace it as a group

(\$1) 555-1212

### For each line

(\$1) 555-1212(\$1) 555-1213(\$1) 555-1212

### So you end up with

```
(512) 555-1212(301) 555-1213(404) 555-1212
```

### Regex uses text as commands, which we call tokens

- finds the beginning of a line
- \* will find "zero or more" of whatever precedes it

### \ is special. It turns letters into tokens

- \d will find any number character (or digit).
- \D will match anything other than a number.
- \t is a tab character.

# Since we are using text both as characters and tokens, we use \ to escape between their action and their literal meaning

• \\* to get an actual asterisk, because \* by itself means "find zero or more".

## It might be easier to show than explain

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