CSCI 3308 Software Development Methods and Tools Instructor: David Graham

Lab 2 - Regular Expression

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Lab 2 - Regular Expressions

Objectives

- ❖ Use regular expressions with common Unix commands
- ❖ Practice using some useful Unix commands
- ❖ Practice creating and running bash shell scripts
- Practice using pipes

Lab Link

http://www.lousymedia.com/csci-3308/labs/lab-2

Preparation: download practice files (step 1)

curl -L https://gist.github.com/dgrah am/acfdc4ffc2d6e74fd587/ar chive/f6f52f1d2a89d627cdee 9f3ae76f23f4eefa24ce.zip > lab2.zip

unzip lab2.zip -d lab2

cd lab2/acfdc4ffc2d6e74fd587-f 6f52f1d2a89d627cdee9f3ae7 6f23f4eefa24ce

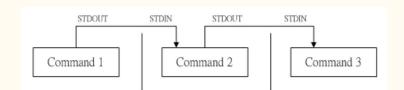
```
acfdc4ffc2d6e74fd587-f6f52f1d2a89d627cdee9f3ae76f23f4eefa24ce — -ba...
yawen@engr2-21-160-dhcp : ~/lab2/acfdc4ffc2d6e74fd587-f6f52f1d2a89d627cdee9f3ae7
6f23f4eefa24ce
 ls -l
total 1496
                                           2016 fruitsNew.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 vawen staff
                               395 Jan 19
-rw-r--r-- 1 yawen
                                           2016 fruitsOld.txt
                    staff
                               418 Jan 19
            1 yawen staff
                               194 Jan 19
                                           2016 grades.txt
                                58 Jan 19
                                           2016 leetSpeak.txt
            1 yawen staff
           1 yawen staff 742964<u>Jan 19</u>
                                           2016 regex_practice_data.txt
                               692 Jan 19
                                           2016 testPasswd.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 vawen staff
```

Practice Unix Commands

♦ diff: diff file1 file2

General Unix command format: command -option1 argument -option2 argument ...

- \bullet wc: wc-l file1
- **cut**: cut -d: -f 3 file1
- **pipe**: cut -d: -f 3 file1 | sort > file2
- * sed: sed s/yourname/myname/g file1
- \bullet awk: awk 'NR > 1{print \$1}' file1
- **♦ grep/egrep :** grep -c **'^[0-9]'** file1



- * awk Example 1. Default behavior of awk
- command: awk '{print;}' grades.txt

```
acfdc4ffc2d6e74fd587-f6f52f1d2a89d627cdee9f3ae76f23f4eefa24ce — -ba...
yawen@engr2-21-160-dhcp ~/lab2/acfdc4ffc2d6e74fd587-f6f52f1d2a89d627cdee9f3ae7
6f23f4eefa24ce
[$ awk '{print;}' grades.txt
FN LN Lab HW1 HW2 HW3 HW4
Ryan Slaven 1 1 0 1 1
Jephthah Eustathios 0 1 0 1 0
Andreas Saša 1 0 1 0 1
Godofredo Gerard 1 1 1 1 1
Edwin Babur 1 0 1 1 1
Ahmad Marin 0 0 0 0 0
Jett Marko 1 1 0 1 1
```

- * awk Example 2. Print only specific field
- command: awk '{print \$1" "\$2}' grades.txt

```
acfdc4ffc2d6e74fd587-f6f52f1d2a89d627cdee9f3ae76f23f4eefa24ce — -ba...
yawen@engr2-21-160-dhcp : ~/lab2/acfdc4ffc2d6e74fd587-f6f52f1d2a89d627cdee9f3ae7
6f23f4eefa24ce
[$ awk '{print $1" "$2}' grades.txt
FN LN
Ryan Slaven
Jephthah Eustathios
Andreas Saša
Godofredo Gerard
Edwin Babur
Ahmad Marin
Jett Marko
```

- * awk Example 3. Print the lines which matches with the pattern
- \bullet command: awk '\$3 >= 1{print \$1" "\$2}' grades.txt

```
acfdc4ffc2d6e74fd587-f6f52f1d2a89d627cdee9f3ae76f23f4eefa24ce — -ba...
yawen@engr2-21-160-dhcp : ~/lab2/acfdc4ffc2d6e74fd587-f6f52f1d2a89d627cdee9f3ae7
6f23f4eefa24ce
[$ awk '$3 >= 1{print $1" "$2}' grades.txt
FN LN
Ryan Slaven
Andreas Saša
Godofredo Gerard
Edwin Babur
Jett Marko
```

- \diamond awk Example 4. Initialization and Final Action (BEGIN + END)
- command: awk 'BEGIN{count = 0}\$3 == 1{count++}END{print "number of students with lab grad equal to 1: "count}' grades.txt

```
Syntax:

BEGIN { Actions}

{ACTION} # Action for everyline in a file
END { Actions }

# is for comments in Awk
```

```
acfdc4ffc2d6e74fd587-f6f52f1d2a89d627cdee9f3ae76f23f4eefa24ce — -ba...
vawen@engr2-21-160-dhcp: ~/lab2/acfdc4ffc2d6e74fd587-f6f52f1d2a89d627cdee9f3ae7
6f23f4eefa24ce
[$ awk 'BEGIN{count = 0}$3 == 1{count++}END{print "number of students with lab qr]
ad equal to 1: "count}' grades.txt
number of students with lab grad equal to 1: 5
yawen@engr2-21-160-dhcp : ~/lab2/acfdc4ffc2d6e74fd587-f6f52f1d2a89d627cdee9f3ae7
6f23f4eefa24ce
[$ awk '$3 == 1' grades.txt
Ryan Slaven 1 1 0 1 1
Andreas Saša 1 0 1 0 1
Godofredo Gerard 1 1 1 1 1
Edwin Babur 1 0 1 1 1
Jett Marko 1 1 0 1 1
```

- * awk Example 5. Using build-in variables
- \bullet command: awk 'NR > 1{print \$1" "\$2}' grades.txt

```
acfdc4ffc2d6e74fd587-f6f52f1d2a89d627cdee9f3ae76f23f4eefa24ce — -ba...
yawen@engr2-21-160-dhcp : ~/lab2/acfdc4ffc2d6e74fd587-f6f52f<u>1d2a89d627cdee9f3ae7</u>
6f23f4eefa24ce
[$ awk 'NR > 1{print $1" "$2}' grades.txt
Ryan Slaven
Jephthah Eustathios
Andreas Saša
Godofredo Gerard
Edwin Babur
Ahmad Marin
Jett Marko
```

- Q: find lines containing numbers in file: regex_practice_data.txt
- A: egrep '[0-9]' regex_practice_data.txt

```
acfdc4ffc2d6e74fd587-f6f52f1d2a89d627cdee9f3ae76f23f4eefa24ce — -bash — 99×30
yawen@engr2-21-160-dhcp: ~/lab2/acfdc4ffc2d6e74fd587-f6f52f1d2a89d627cdee9f3ae76f23f4eefa24ce
$ earep '[0-9]' regex_practice_data.txt
303-724-1777
love69
rvanatv17
whalecat44
Jordy3000
v0lc0m172
4271
nitrokillaz1220
westking123
bob1734
goose70@geocities.com
sunny1414
Andrew6
wired2000
1337dman1337
catch22
```

- Q: find lines beginning (ending) with numbers in file
- A: egrep "^[0-9]" regex_practice_data.txt
- (egrep "[0-9]\$" regex_practice_data.txt)
- Q: find lines with 3 numbers
- A: egrep "[0-9]{3}" regex_practice_data.txt

```
acfdc4ffc2d6e74fd587-f6f52f1d2a89d627cdee9f3ae76f23f4eefa24ce -- -bash -- 99×30
  egrep '^[0-9]' regex_practice_data.txt
 03-724-1777
1337dman1337
8bitrules
Imonkey
 363636
 03-441-3330
100hamburger
9black9
Fravemaster
 03-724-9623
215-305-2003
303-724-6725
1369
303-724-3203
66666
 L23abc
            acfdc4ffc2d6e74fd587-f6f52f1d2a89d627cdee9f3ae76f23f4eefa24ce --- bash --- 99×30
yawen@engr2-21-160-dhcp: ~/lab2/acfdc4ffc2d6e74fd587-f6f52f1d2a89d627cdee9f3ae76f23f4eefa24ce
 egrep '[0-9]{3}' regex_practice_data.txt
303-724-1777
Jordy3000
v01c0m172
nitrokillaz1220
westkina123
bob1734
sunny1414
wired2000
1337dman1337
Wolfy42345
WhiteWolf1423
srbuckey5266
HaWk<sub>083</sub>
zombieslaver2011
```

- Single char matching
- []: matching any character defined by contents of []
 - [abc]: any char of a, b or c
 - [a-z]: any letter between a, z
 - [^a-z]: any char except a-z (^ is a "not" operator for elements in [])
 - [0-9]: any char of 0-9 (i.e. numbers)
 - [0-9a-zA-Z]: any char of 0-9, a-z, A-Z (i.e. numbers or letters)
 - [0-9a-zA-Z_]: any char of 0-9, a-z, A-Z and _

- .: matching any character

- Repetition of last character
 - *: 0 or 1 or more repetition ([0-9]* : 0 or 1 or more numbers)
 - ?: 0 or 1 repetition ([0-9]? : 0 or 1 numbers)
 - +: 1 or more repetition ([0-9]+: 1 or more numbers)
 - {n}: n repetition ([0-9]{3}: 3 numbers)
 - $\{n,m\}$: n to m repetition ([0-9]{3,5}: 3 or 4 or 5 numbers)
 - {n,}: n or more repetition

- Tips:
 - Search "regular expression egrep" for details
 - Other editors/tools (vim/sed/python/..) also support regular expression, but the syntax may differ a little
 - Use backslash "\" to transfer meaning for special chars
 - Example: egrep "\." test.txt (search dot (.))

Rasic	Syntax in RE (step 8)	{m}	m Repetitions
Dasic	Symax in the (step o)	$\{m,n\}$	m to n Repetitions
abc	Letters		
123	Digits		Any Character (one)
$\backslash \mathbf{d}$	Any Digit	*	Zero or more repetitions
\ D	Any Non-digit character	+	One or more repetitions
\mathbf{w}	Any Alphanumeric character	?	Optional character (zero or one)
$\setminus \mathbf{W}$	Any Non-alphanumeric character		
\s	Any Whitespace	\.	Period
\S	Any Non-whitespace character		
	<u>-</u>	^a	Starts with a
[abc]	Only a, b, or c	\mathbf{a} \$	Ends with a (the end of a string)
[^abc]	Not a, b, nor c		
[a-z]	Characters a to z	(abc)	Capture Group
[0-9]	Numbers 0 to 9	(a(bc))	Capture Sub-group
_		(abc def)	Matches abc or def

♦ On-line testing with your regular expression commands

http://regexr.com/

- * a little more difficult, but very powerful text processing command
- work with lines in a file
- build-in variables: NR, NF(number of fields), FS (field separator, space by default)

```
Syntax:

awk '/search pattern1/ {Actions}

/search pattern2/ {Actions}' file
```

Lab Task

- ❖ Task: step 1 8
- For submission, prepare a .txt file (you may try editing it with vim or any text editor you like)
- Save all the commands you use for step 2 8 in the .txt file
- ❖ When you finish, show me your .txt file and get grade for the lab

Search the Internet!

when you get puzzled

Link to slide

https://github.com/yawenz/csci_3308