

Introduction to Regular Expressions

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Regular expressions

- Sequence of characters that define a search pattern

`(?<=\\.) {2,}(?=[A-Z])`

I watch three climb before it's my turn. It's a tough one. The guy before me tries twice. He falls twice. After the last one, he comes down. He's finished for the day. It's my turn. My buddy says "good luck!" to me. I noticed a bit of a problem. There's an outcrop on this one. It's about halfway up the wall. It's not a

Regular expressions

[GC]reeting matches *Greeting* and *Creeping*

Regular expressions

`[0123456789]` matches any number

Regular expressions

[0-9] matches any number

Regular expressions

`[0-9|]` matches any number or `|`
So `[0-9|]+` matches *1717* or *|7|7*

Regular expressions

What does `[a-z]+` match?

Demo

<https://regex101.com>

<http://txti.es/bleak-housexml>

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REGULAR EXPRESSION 15 matches, 2051 steps (~53ms)
/ .*?\. / gm

TEST STRING SWITCH TO UNIT TESTS ▶
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?> <text>Bleak House Chapter 1
In Chancery
LONDON. Michaelmas Term lately over, and the Lord Chancellor
sitting in Lincoln's Inn Hall. Implacable November weather. As much
mud in the streets as if the waters had but newly retired from the
face of the earth, and it would not be wonderful to meet a
Megalosaurus, forty feet long or so, waddling like an elephantine
lizard up Holborn Hill. Smoke lowering down from chimney-pots,
making a soft black drizzle, with flakes of soot in it as big as
full-grown snow-flakes – gone into mourning, one might imagine, for
the death of the sun. Dogs, undistinguishable in mire. Horses,
scarcely better; splashed to their very blinkers. Foot passengers,
jostling one another's umbrellas in a general infection of ill-
temper, and losing their foot-hold at street-corners, where tens of
thousands of other foot passengers have been slipping and sliding
since the day broke (if the day ever broke). addina new deposits to

EXPLANATION
▼ / .*?\. / gm
▼ .*? matches any character (except for line terminators)
)
*? Quantifier — Matches between zero and unlimited times, as few times as possible, expanding as needed (Lazy)
 matches the character . literally (case sensitive)
▼ Global pattern flags
g modifier: global. All matches (don't return after first match)
m modifier: multi line. Causes ^ and \$ to match

MATCH INFORMATION
▼
Match 1
Full match 0-17 <?xml version="1.
Match 2
Full match 81-88 LONDON.
Match 3
Full match 88-172 Michaelmas Term lately ov

Examples

<https://regex101.com>

<http://txti.es/bleak-housexml>

Regular expressions to:

- Match all sentences
- Match all words
- Match all words at end of sentence
- Match all words start with 's'
- Match all words ending with 's'
- Match all Proper Nouns

The screenshot shows the regex101.com interface. The regular expression `.*?\.` is entered in the 'REGULAR EXPRESSION' field. The 'TEST STRING' field contains the following XML text:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?> <text>Bleak House Chapter 1  
In Chancery  
LONDON. Michaelmas Term lately over, and the Lord Chancellor  
sitting in Lincoln's Inn Hall. Implacable November weather. As much  
mud in the streets as if the waters had but newly retired from the  
face of the earth, and it would not be wonderful to meet a  
Megalosaurus, forty feet long or so, waddling like an elephantine  
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the death of the sun. Dogs, undistinguishable in mire. Horses,  
scarcely better; splashed to their very blinkers. Foot passengers,  
jostling one another's umbrellas in a general infection of ill-  
temper, and losing their foot-hold at street-corners, where tens of  
thousands of other foot passengers have been slipping and sliding  
since the day broke (if the day ever broke). addina new deposits to
```

The matches are highlighted in blue in the screenshot. The matches are:

- Match 1: `<?xml version="1.0`
- Match 2: `LONDON.`
- Match 3: `Michaelmas Term lately over,`

The 'EXPLANATION' section on the right explains the components of the regular expression:

- `.` matches any character (except for line terminators)
- `*?` Quantifier — Matches between **zero** and **unlimited** times, as few times as possible, expanding as needed (**lazy**)
- `\.` matches the character `.` literally (case sensitive)
- Global pattern flags**
 - `g` modifier: global. All matches (don't return after first match)
 - `m` modifier: multi line. Causes `^` and `$` to match

The 'MATCH INFORMATION' section shows the following matches:

- Match 1: Full match 0-17 `<?xml version="1.`
- Match 2: Full match 81-88 `LONDON.`
- Match 3: Full match 98-172 `Michaelmas Term lately over,`

Solutions

<https://regex101.com>

<http://txti.es/bleak-housexml>

Regular expressions to:

- Match all sentences
- Match all words
- Match all words at end of sentence
- Match all words start with 's'
- Match all words ending with 's'
- Match all Proper Nouns

The screenshot shows the regex101.com interface. The regular expression `.*?\.` is entered in the input field. The test string is an XML snippet from Bleak House. The matches are highlighted in blue in the original image. The explanation panel on the right details the components of the regex: `.` matches any character except line terminators, `*?` is a lazy quantifier, and `\.` matches a literal period. The match information panel shows three matches: the XML declaration, the word "LONDON.", and the start of a sentence.

`.*?\.`

`\b.*?\b`

`\w*\.`

`\bs.*?\b`

`[A-Za-z]+s`

`[A-Z][a-z]*?\b`

Regex practice

- <https://regexone.com/>

Notes

- ar – search for string you want to find
- a.l - wildcards or character classes, the dot
- a.\. – to find a fullstop (escape with backslash)
- .{5} - quantifiers – number of repetitions, not overlapping
- l{2}
- .* or .+ - all or one or more
- m[aeiou] – any one character, say vowels, or digits [0-9]
- m[0-9]+
- [A-Z][aeiou]
- \w – any alphanumeric (or \W non alpha)
- \d – any digit (\D non digit)
- \s – any whitespace (space, tab, newline) (or \S non whitespace)
- [a-z]+?s\W
- t.*s - all words begin with T and end with S, then introduce greedy ?
- \b[Tt]\S+?s\b– word break, start with T, end with S, word break