COMP(2041|9044) 24T2 — Python Regular Expressions

https://www.cse.unsw.edu.au/~cs2041/24T2/

Regular Expression History Revisited

- 1950s mathematician Stephen Kleene develops theory
- 1960s Ken Thompson develops syntax and practical implementation, two versions:
  - POSIX **Basic Regular Expressions**
    - limited syntax, e.g no `|`
    - used by `grep` & `sed`
    - needed when computers were every slow to make regex matching faster
  - POSIX **Extended Regular Expressions** - superset of Basic Regular Expressions
    - used by **`grep -E`** & **`sed -E`**
- 1980s Henry Spencer produces open source regex C library
  - used many place e.g. postgresql, tcl
  - extended (added features & syntax) to Ken's regex language.
- 1987 Perl (Larry Wall) copied Henry's library & extended much further
  - available outside Perl via **Perl Compatible Regular Expressions** library
  - used by **`grep -P`**
- 1990s Python standard **`re`** package also copied Henry's library
  - added most of the features in Perl/PCRE
  - many commonly used features are common to both
- we will cover some (not all) useful extra regex features found in both Python & Perl/PCRE
- note https://regex101.com/ lets you specify which regex language

Python **`re`** package - useful functions

```
re.search(regex, string, flags)
# search for a *regex* match within *string*
# return object with information about match or `None` if match fails
# optional parameter flags modifies matching,
# e.g. make matching case-insensitive with: `flags=re.I`

re.match(regex, string, flags)
# only match at start of string
# same as `re.search` stating with `^`

re.fullmatch(regex, string, flags)
# only match the full string
# same as `re.search` stating with `^` and ending with `$`
```

Python `re` package - useful functions

```
re.sub(regex, replacement, string, count, flags)
# return *string* with anywhere *regex* matches, substituted by *replacement*
# optional parameter *count*, if non-zero, sets maximum number of substitutions

re.findall(regex, string, flags)
# return all non-overlapping matches of pattern in string
# if pattern contains () return part matched by ()
# if pattern contains multiple () return tuple

re.split(regex, string, maxsplit, flags)
# Split *string* everywhere *regex* matches
# optional parameter *maxsplit*, if non-zero, set maximum number of splits
```


Python Characters Classes (also in PCRE)

`\d`	matches any *digit*, for ASCII: `[0-9]`
`\D`	matches any non-*digit*, for ASCII: `[^0-9]`
`\w`	matches any *word* char, for ASCII: `[a-zA-Z_0-9]`
`\W`	matches any non-*word* char, for ASCII: `[^a-zA-Z_0-9]`
`\s`	matches any *whitespace*, for ASCII: `[ \t\n\r\f]`
`\S`	matches any non-*whitespace*, for ASCII: `[^ \t\n\r\f]`
`\b`	matches at a word boundary
`\B`	matches except at a word boundary
`\A`	matches at the start of the string, same as **^**
`\Z`	matches at the end of the string, same as **$**

- convenient and make your regex more likely to be portable to non-English locales
- **\b** and **\B** are like **^** and **$** - they don't match characters, they anchor the match

raw strings

- Python raw-string is prefixed with an r (for raw)
  - can prefix with r strings quoted with `' " ''' """`
- backslashes have no special meaning in raw-string except before quotes
  - backslashes escape quotes but also stay in the string
- regexes often contain backslashes - using raw-strings makes them more readable

```
>>> print('Hello\nAndrew')
Hello
Andrew
>>> print(r'Hello\nAndrew')
Hello\nAndrew
>>> r'Hello\nAndrew' == 'Hello\\nAndrew'
True
>>> len('\n')
1
>>> len(r'\n')
2
```

Match objects

- `re.search`, `re.match`, `re.fullmatch` return a match object if a match suceeds, None if it fails
  - hence their return can to control `if` or `while`

```
print("Destroy the file system? ")
answer = input()
if re.match(r'yes|ok|affirmative', answer, flags=re.I):
   subprocess.run("rm -r /", Shell=True)
```

- the match object can provide useful information:

```
>>> m = re.search(r'[aiou].*[aeiou]', 'pillow')
>>> m
<re.Match object; span=(1, 5), match='illo'>
>>> m.group(0)
'illo'
>>> m.span()
(1, 5)
>>>
```


Capturing Parts of a Regex Match

- brackets are used for grouping (like arithmetic) in extened regular expresions
- in Python (& PCRE) brackets also capture the part of the string matched
- **`group(`*`n`*`)`** returns part of the string matched by the ***n***th-pair of brackets

```
>>> m = re.search('(\w+)\s+(\w+)', 'Hello Andrew')
>>> m.groups()
('Hello', 'Andrew')
>>> m.group(1)
'Hello'
>>> m.group(2)
'Andrew'
```

- **`\number`** can be used to refer to group *number* in an `re.sub` replacement string

```
>>> re.sub(r'(\d+) and (\d+)', r'\2 or \1', "The answer is 42 and 43?")
'The answer is 43 or 42?'
```


Back-referencing

- **`\number`** can also be used in a regex as well
- usually called a back-reference
  - e.g. **`r'^(\d+) (\1)$'`** match the same integer twice

```
>>> re.search(r'^(\d+) (\d+)$', '42 43')
<re.Match object; span=(0, 5), match='42 43'>
>>> re.search(r'^(\d+) (\1)$', '42 43')
>>> re.search(r'^(\d+) (\1)$', '42 42')
<re.Match object; span=(0, 5), match='42 42'>
```

- back-references allow matching impossible with classical regular expressions
- python supports up to 99 back-references, `\1`, `\2`, `\3`, ..., `\99`
  - `\01` or `\100` is interpreted as an octal number

Non-Capturing Group

- `(?:...)` is a non-capturing group
  - it has the same grouping behaviour as `(...)`
  - it doesn't capture the part of the string matched by the group

```
>>> m = re.search(r'.*(?:[aeiou]).*([aeiou]).*', 'abcde')
>>> m
<re.Match object; span=(0, 5), match='abcde'>
>>> m.group(1)
'e'
```


Greedy versus non-Greedy Pattern Matching

- The default semantics for pattern matching is **greedy**:
  - starts match the first place it can succeed
  - make the match as long as possible
- The **?** operator changes pattern matching to **non-greedy**:
  - starts match the first place it can succeed
  - make the match as short as possible

```
>>> s = "abbbc"
>>> re.sub(r'ab+', 'X', s)
'Xc'
>>> re.sub(r'ab+?', 'X', s)
'Xbbc'
```


Why Implementing a Regex Matching isn't Easy

- regex matching starts match the first place it can succeed
- but a regex can partly match many places

```
>>> re.sub(r'ab+c', 'X', "abbabbbbbbbabbbc")
'abbabbbbbbbX'
```

- and may need to ***backtrack***, e.g:

```
>>> re.sub(r'a.*bc', 'X', "abbabbbbbbbcabbb")
'Xabbb'
```

- poorly designed regex engines can get very slow
  - have been used for denial-of-service attacks
- Python (PCRE) regex matching is **NP-hard** due to back-references

re.findall

- `re.findall` returns a list of the matched strings, e.g:

```
>>> re.findall(r'\d+', "-5==10zzz200_")
['5', '10', '200']
```

- if the regex contains `()` only the captured text is returned

```
>>> re.findall(r'(\d)\d*', "-5==10zzz200_")
['5', '1', '2']
```

- if the regex contains multiple `()` a list of tuples is returned

```
>>> re.findall(r'(\d)\d*(\d)', "-5==10zzz200_")
[('1', '0'), ('2', '0')]
>>> re.findall(r'([^,]*), (\S+)', "Hopper, Grace Brewster Murray")
[('Hopper', 'Grace')]
>>> re.findall(r'([A-Z])([aeiou])', "Hopper, Grace Brewster Murray")
[('H', 'o'), ('M', 'u')]
```


re.split

- `re.split` splits a string where a regex matches

```
>>> re.split(r'\d+', "-5==10zzz200_")
['-', '==', 'zzz', '_']
```

- like `cut` in Shell scripts - but more powerful
- for example, you can't do this with `cut`

```
>>> re.split(r'\s*,\s*', "abc,de, ghi   ,jk   , mn")
['abc', 'de', 'ghi', 'jk', 'mn']
```

see also the string `join` function

```
>>> a = re.split(r'\s*,\s*', "abc,de, ghi   ,jk   , mn")
>>> a
['abc', 'de', 'ghi', 'jk', 'mn']
>>> ':'.join(a)
'abc:de:ghi:jk:mn'
```


Example - printing the last number

```
# Print the last number (real or integer) on every line
# Note: regexp to match number:  -?\d+\.?\d*
# Note: use of assignment operator :=
import re, sys
for line in sys.stdin:
    if m := re.search(r'(-?\d+\.?\d*)\D*$', line):
        print(m.group(1))
```

source code for print_last_number.py

Example - finding numbers #0

```
# print the sum and mean of any positive integers found on stdin
# Note regexp to split on non-digits
# Note check to handle empty string from split
# Only positive integers handled
import re, sys
input_as_string = sys.stdin.read()
numbers = re.split(r"\D+", input_as_string)
total = 0
n = 0
for number in numbers:
    if number:
        total += int(number)
        n += 1
if numbers:
    print(f"{n} numbers, total {total}, mean {total / n:.1f}")
```

source code for find_numbers.0.py

Example - finding numbers #1

```
# print the sum and mean of any numbers found on stdin
# Note regexp to match number -?\d+\.?\d*
# match postive & negative integers & floating-point numbers
import re, sys
input_as_string = sys.stdin.read()
numbers = re.findall(r"-?\d+\.?\d*", input_as_string)
n = len(numbers)
total = sum(float(number) for number in numbers)
if numbers:
    print(f"{n} numbers, total {total}, mean {total / n:.1f}")
```

source code for find_numbers.1.py

Example - counting enrollments with regexes & dicts

```
course_names = {}
with open(COURSE_CODES_FILE, encoding="utf-8") as f:
    for line in f:
        if m := re.match(r"(\S+)\s+(.*\S)", line):
            course_names[m.group(1)] = m.group(2)
enrollments_count = {}
with open(ENROLLMENTS_FILE, encoding="utf-8") as f:
    for line in f:
        course_code = re.sub(r"\|.*\n", "", line)
        if course_code not in enrollments_count:
            enrollments_count[course_code] = 0
        enrollments_count[course_code] += 1
for (course_code, enrollment) in sorted(enrollments_count.items()):
    # if no name for course_code use ???
    name = course_names.get(course_code, "???")
    print(f"{enrollment:4} {course_code} {name}")
```

source code for count_enrollments.0.py

Example - counting enrollments with split & counters

```
course_names = {}
with open(COURSE_CODES_FILE, encoding="utf-8") as f:
    for line in f:
        course_code, course_name = line.strip().split("\t", maxsplit=1)
        course_names[course_code] = course_name
enrollments_count = collections.Counter()
with open(ENROLLMENTS_FILE, encoding="utf-8") as f:
    for line in f:
        course_code = line.split("|")[0]
        enrollments_count[course_code] += 1
for (course_code, enrollment) in sorted(enrollments_count.items()):
    # if no name for course_code use ???
    name = course_names.get(course_code, "???")
    print(f"{enrollment:4} {course_code} {name}")
```

source code for count_enrollments.1.py

Example - counting first names

```
already_counted = set()
first_name_count = collections.Counter()
with open(ENROLLMENTS_FILE, encoding="utf-8") as f:
    for line in f:
        _, student_number, full_name = line.split("|")[0:3]
        if student_number in already_counted:
            continue
        already_counted.add(student_number)
        if m := re.match(r".*,\s+(\S+)", full_name):
            first_name = m.group(1)
            first_name_count[first_name] += 1
# put the count first in the tuples so sorting orders on count before name
count_name_tuples = [(c, f) for (f, c) in first_name_count.items()]
# print first names in decreasing order of popularity
for (count, first_name) in sorted(count_name_tuples, reverse=True):
    print(f"{count:4} {first_name}")
```

source code for count_first_names.py

Example - finding duplicate first names using dict of dicts

```
course_first_name_count = {}
with open(ENROLLMENTS_FILE, encoding="utf-8") as f:
    for line in f:
        course_code, _, full_name = line.split("|")[0:3]
        if m := re.match(r".*,\s+(\S+)", full_name):
            first_name = m.group(1)
        else:
            print("Warning could not parse line", line.strip(), file=sys.stderr)
            continue
        if course_code not in course_first_name_count:
            course_first_name_count[course_code] = {}
        if first_name not in course_first_name_count[course_code]:
            course_first_name_count[course_code][first_name] = 0
        course_first_name_count[course_code][first_name] += 1
for course in sorted(course_first_name_count.keys()):
    for (first_name, count) in course_first_name_count[course].items():
        if count >= REPORT_MORE_THAN_STUDENTS:
            print(course, "has", count, "students named", first_name)
```

source code for duplicate_first_names.0.py

Example - finding duplicate first names using split & defaultdict of counters

```
course_first_name_count = collections.defaultdict(collections.Counter)
with open(ENROLLMENTS_FILE, encoding="utf-8") as f:
    for line in f:
        course_code, _, full_name = line.split("|")[0:3]
        given_names = full_name.split(",")[1].strip()
        first_name = given_names.split(" ")[0]
        course_first_name_count[course_code][first_name] += 1
for (course, name_counts) in sorted(course_first_name_count.items()):
    for (first_name, count) in name_counts.items():
        if count > REPORT_MORE_THAN_STUDENTS:
            print(course, "has", count, "students named", first_name)
```

source code for duplicate_first_names.1.py

Example - Changing Filenames with Regex

```
# written by andrewt@unsw.edu.au for COMP(2041|9044)
#
# Change the names of the specified files
# by substituting occurrances of regex with replacement
# (simple version of the perl utility rename)
import os
import re
import sys
if len(sys.argv) < 3:
    print(f"Usage: {sys.argv[0]} <regex> <replacement> [files]", file=sys.stderr)
    sys.exit(1)
regex = sys.argv[1]
replacement = sys.argv[2]
for old_pathname in sys.argv[3:]:
    new_pathname = re.sub(regex, replacement, old_pathname, count=1)
    if new_pathname == old_pathname:
        continue
    if os.path.exists(new_pathname):
        print(f"{sys.argv[0]}: '{new_pathname}' exists", file=sys.stderr)
        continue
    try:
        os.rename(old_pathname, new_pathname)
    except OSError as e:
        print(f"{sys.argv[0]}: '{new_pathname}' {e}", file=sys.stderr)
```

source code for rename_regex.py

Example - Changing Filenames with Regex & EVal

```
# written by andrewt@unsw.edu.au for COMP(2041|9044)
#
# Change the names of the specified files
# by substituting occurrances of regex with replacement
# (simple version of the perl utility rename)
#
# also demonstrating  argument processing and use of eval
# beware eval can allow arbitrary code execution,
# it should not be used where security is important
import argparse
import os
import re
import sys
parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
# add required arguments
parser.add_argument("regex", type=str, help="match against filenames")
parser.add_argument("replacement", type=str, help="replaces matches with this")
parser.add_argument("filenames", nargs="+", help="filenames to be changed")
# add some optional boolean arguments
parser.add_argument(
    "-d", "--dryrun", action="store_true", help="show changes but don't make them"
)
parser.add_argument(
    "-v", "--verbose", action="store_true", help="print more information"
)
parser.add_argument(
    "-e",
    "--eval",
    action="store_true",
    help="evaluate replacement as python expression, match available as _",
)
# optional integer argument which defaults to 1
parser.add_argument(
    "-n",
    "--replace_n_matches",
    type=int,
    default=1,
    help="replace n matches (0 for all matches)",
)
args = parser.parse_args()
def eval_replacement(match):
    """if --eval given, evaluate replacement string as Python
    with the variable _ set to the matching part of the filename
    """
    if not args.eval:
        return args.replacement
    _ = match.group(0)
    return str(eval(args.replacement))
for old_pathname in args.filenames:
    try:
        new_pathname = re.sub(
            args.regex, eval_replacement, old_pathname, count=args.replace_n_matches
        )
    except OSError as e:
        print(
            f"{sys.argv[0]}: '{old_pathname}': '{args.replacement}'  {e}",
            file=sys.stderr,
        )
        continue
    if new_pathname == old_pathname:
        if args.verbose:
            print("no change:", old_pathname)
        continue
    if os.path.exists(new_pathname):
        print(f"{sys.argv[0]}: '{new_pathname}' exists", file=sys.stderr)
        continue
    if args.dryrun:
        print(old_pathname, "would be renamed to", new_pathname)
        continue
    if args.verbose:
        print("renaming", old_pathname, "to", new_pathname)
    try:
        os.rename(old_pathname, new_pathname)
    except OSError as e:
        print(f"{sys.argv[0]}: '{new_pathname}' {e}", file=sys.stderr)
```

Example - When Harry Met Hermione #0

```
# For each file given as argument replace occurrences of Hermione
# allowing for some misspellings with Harry and vice-versa.
# Relies on Zaphod not occurring in the text.
import re, sys, os
for filename in sys.argv[1:]:
    tmp_filename = filename + ".new"
    if os.path.exists(tmp_filename):
        print(f"{sys.argv[0]}: {tmp_filename} already exists\n", file=sys.stderr)
        sys.exit(1)
    with open(filename) as f:
        with open(tmp_filename, "w") as g:
            for line in f:
                changed_line = re.sub(r"Herm[io]+ne", "Zaphod", line)
                changed_line = changed_line.replace("Harry", "Hermione")
                changed_line = changed_line.replace("Zaphod", "Harry")
                g.write(changed_line)
    os.rename(tmp_filename, filename)
```

source code for change_names.0.py

Example - When Harry Met Hermione #1

```
# For each file given as argument replace occurrences of Hermione
# allowing for some misspellings with Harry and vice-versa.
# Relies on Zaphod not occurring in the text.
import re, sys, os, shutil, tempfile
for filename in sys.argv[1:]:
    with tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(mode='w', delete=False) as tmp:
        with open(filename) as f:
            for line in f:
                changed_line = re.sub(r"Herm[io]+ne", "Zaphod", line)
                changed_line = changed_line.replace("Harry", "Hermione")
                changed_line = changed_line.replace("Zaphod", "Harry")
                tmp.write(changed_line)
    shutil.move(tmp.name, filename)
```

source code for change_names.1.py

Example - When Harry Met Hermione #2

```
# For each file given as argument replace occurrences of Hermione
# allowing for some misspellings with Harry and vice-versa.
# Relies on Zaphod not occurring in the text.
# modified text is stored in a list then file over-written
import re, sys, os
for filename in sys.argv[1:]:
    changed_lines = []
    with open(filename) as f:
        for line in f:
            changed_line = re.sub(r"Herm[io]+ne", "Zaphod", line)
            changed_line = changed_line.replace("Harry", "Hermione")
            changed_line = changed_line.replace("Zaphod", "Harry")
            changed_lines.append(changed_line)
    with open(filename, "w") as g:
        g.write("".join(changed_lines))
```

source code for change_names.2.py

Example - When Harry Met Hermione #3

```
# For each file given as argument replace occurrences of Hermione
# allowing for some misspellings with Harry and vice-versa.
# Relies on Zaphod not occurring in the text.
# modified text is stored in a single string then file over-written
import re, sys, os
for filename in sys.argv[1:]:
    changed_lines = []
    with open(filename) as f:
        text = f.read()
    changed_text = re.sub(r"Herm[io]+ne", "Zaphod", text)
    changed_text = changed_text.replace("Harry", "Hermione")
    changed_text = changed_text.replace("Zaphod", "Harry")
    with open(filename, "w") as g:
        g.write("".join(changed_text))
```

source code for change_names.3.py