

Regular Expressions

Oliver Sturm

@olivers

oliver@oliversturm.com



Oliver Sturm

- Training Director at DevExpress
- Consultant, trainer, author, software architect and developer for over 25 years
- Microsoft C# MVP
- Contact: oliver@oliversturm.com

Agenda

- How things began
- How you can begin
- Lots of details
- Some pretty crazy stuff
- A few general considerations about using, abusing and not using regular expressions

When UI used to be fun

When UI used to be fun

When I log into my Xenix system with my 110 baud teletype, both vi and Emacs are just too damn slow. They print useless messages like, 'C-h for help' and ““foo” File is read only’.

When UI used to be fun

golem\$ ed

?

help

?

?

?

quit

?

exit

?

bye

?

hello?

?

eat flaming death

?

^C

?

^C

?

^D

?

When UI used to be fun

```
golem$ ed
```

```
?
```

```
help
```

```
?
```

```
?
```

```
?
```

```
quit
```

```
?
```

```
exit
```

```
?
```

```
bye
```

```
?
```

Note the consistent user interface and error reportage. Ed is generous enough to flag errors, yet prudent enough not to overwhelm the novice with verbosity.

sed - streamlined ed

```
sed -e :a -e  
    's/\(.*[0-9]\)\([0-9]\{3\}\)/\1,\2/;ta'
```


Some people, when confronted with a problem, think "I know, I'll use regular expressions."

Now they have two problems.

Jamie Zawinski, 1997

*Get started slowly and you'll
have lots of fun. And you'll also
solve that original problem.*

Me, just now

*Get started slowly and you'll
have lots of fun. And you'll also
solve that original problem.*

Me, just now

I hope

Me again, on second thought

Syntax basics

- Placeholders: literals, . (dot) and character classes [], \w, \d etc
- Quantifiers: ?, *, + and {x,y}
- Alternation: | (pipe)

Structural elements and match strategy

- Anchors: ^, \$, \A, \Z
- Boundaries: \b, \B
- Greedy vs lazy matches: *?, +?
 - Use lazy matching sparingly
 - Sometimes a specific character class can achieve the same result

Capture groups

- Parens () build capture groups
 - Unless prefixed with ?:
- Groups can be postfixed with quantifiers
- Refer back to groups using \1, \2... within the same expression
- In replacement, use \$1, \$2... for the group content
- Named groups (?<name>) available in some engines, use \${name} when replacing

Looking around

- Zero-width look-ahead assertions:
(?=) and (?!)
- Look-behind assertions (not in JS by default):
(?<=) and (?<!)
- Find out what happens before or after a match
- Create matches that don't contain anything

.NET balanced matching

- Syntax: (?<group2-group1>)
- Denotes a match for group2 that decrements the “match count” for group1
- Expression (? (group1) (?!)) should fail the expression if group1 still contains matches - but this doesn't appear to work right

So, after all this... - what do we have here?

`^-?\d+$`

`^([a-z]):\\([^\\"\\]+\\")+([^\\"\\]+)$`

`^(?:(:25[0-5]|2[0-4][0-9]|[01]?[0-9][0-9]?)\.){3}(?:25[0-5]|2[0-4][0-9]|[01]?[0-9][0-9]?)$`

`(\d), (?:=\d)` with replacement `$1`

`(\.|-|!)\1+` with replacement `$1`

Validating an RFC822 email address

Author comment:

[this] somewhat pushes the limits of what it is sensible to do with regular expressions

Go away or I shall
replace you with a
~~very small small~~
~~concise~~
exciting regex

Thank You

Please feel free to contact me about the
content anytime.

oliver@oliversturm.com