

Discussion 11

Regular Expressions 🎉

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All slides can be found on

teaching.roux1.es

Announcements

- Scheme Project Phase 1 due today
- Phases 2 and 3 due Friday
- Final project due on Tuesday
- Would recommend getting the whole project done by the weekend
- I'm ending today's discussion slightly earlier so I can go to Dwinelle!
 - come with me pls thx

Notes from last section

- Avid 3b1b watcher?
 - yep
 - got me through linalg/calc
- your explanation of tail calls/recursion was so good!! made me understand the lecture so much better
 - honestly a shocker because i thought i crapped the bed
- Python >> Scheme
 - i strongly agree

Notes from last section

- What notes app do you use on your ipad?
 - Goodnotes
 - Used to use OneNote/Microsoft Journal back when I used a surface/windows though
- In the game Pokemon, there is a tactic known as Fear. this is an acronym, standing for Focus sash, Endeavor, (quick) Attack, and Rattata. [...]
 - I personally liked the shell bell/aron/sandstorm thing a lot more just cause I thought it was funnier and could potentially last longer
 - There was also a FEAR reference in the Fall 2022 Final
 - fun question

Temperature Check

- RegEx

RegEx

Poll: How do we all pronounce it?

RegEx

- **Regular Expressions** are used to describe sets of strings that meet certain criteria
- Very useful for pattern matching (will see examples later)
 - Used in real life all the time!
 - Can be used for super simple patterns (`egg` in text)
 - Can also be very complicated (validating passwords)
- regex101.com
 - Super useful for learning/debugging your regular expressions, but don't rely on this!
 - (You won't have this resource for the exam! Don't use it as a GPS)

Character Classes

- If you want to search for a certain character in a set of characters, use character classes
- Can use pre-defined classes, or specify your own

Specified:

Pattern	Description
<code>[abc]</code>	Matches either a, b, or c
<code>[a-z]</code>	Matches anything from lowercase a to lowercase z
<code>[^a-z]</code>	Matches anything that isn't from lowercase a to lowercase z
<code>[0-9]</code>	Matches any (single) digit
<code>[a-zA-Z123]</code>	Matches any lowercase or uppercase character, or the digits 1, 2, or 3

Character Classes

Predefined character classes

Pattern	Equivalent
<code>\w</code>	<code>[A-Za-z0-9_]</code>
<code>\d</code>	<code>[0-9]</code>
<code>\s</code>	(Matches any 'whitespace' character)
<code>.</code>	Matches everything except for newlines.

Combining Multiple Patterns

- If you put a pattern after another pattern, you can have a regular expression that matches both of those characters in succession
 - `AB` - Matches A, then B (both are required)
 - `A[xt]e` Matches A, then either x or t, then E
 - `Axe` or `Ate` are the things that get matched
- `|` is the separator used to match 'or'
 - `A|B` - Matches either A or B

Quantifiers

Quantifier	Description
<code>?</code>	0 or 1 (kind of like a question - is it there or not?)
<code>*</code>	0 or more
<code>+</code>	1 or more
<code>{a}</code>	Match exactly <code>a</code> times (number)
<code>{a, }</code>	Match from <code>a</code> to infinity number of times
<code>{0, b}</code>	Match from <code>0</code> to <code>b</code> number of times
<code>{a, b}</code>	Match between <code>a</code> and <code>b</code> number of times

Groups

- Parentheses are used to group certain patterns together
 - Useful with quantifiers
 - `(Ha)+` and `Ha+` do different things!

Anchors

Anchor	Description
<code>^</code>	Matches the <i>beginning</i> of the string
<code>\$</code>	Matches the <i>end</i> of a string
<code>\b</code>	Matches a <i>word boundary</i>

Special Characters

Some characters cannot be written directly because they have special roles in RegEx

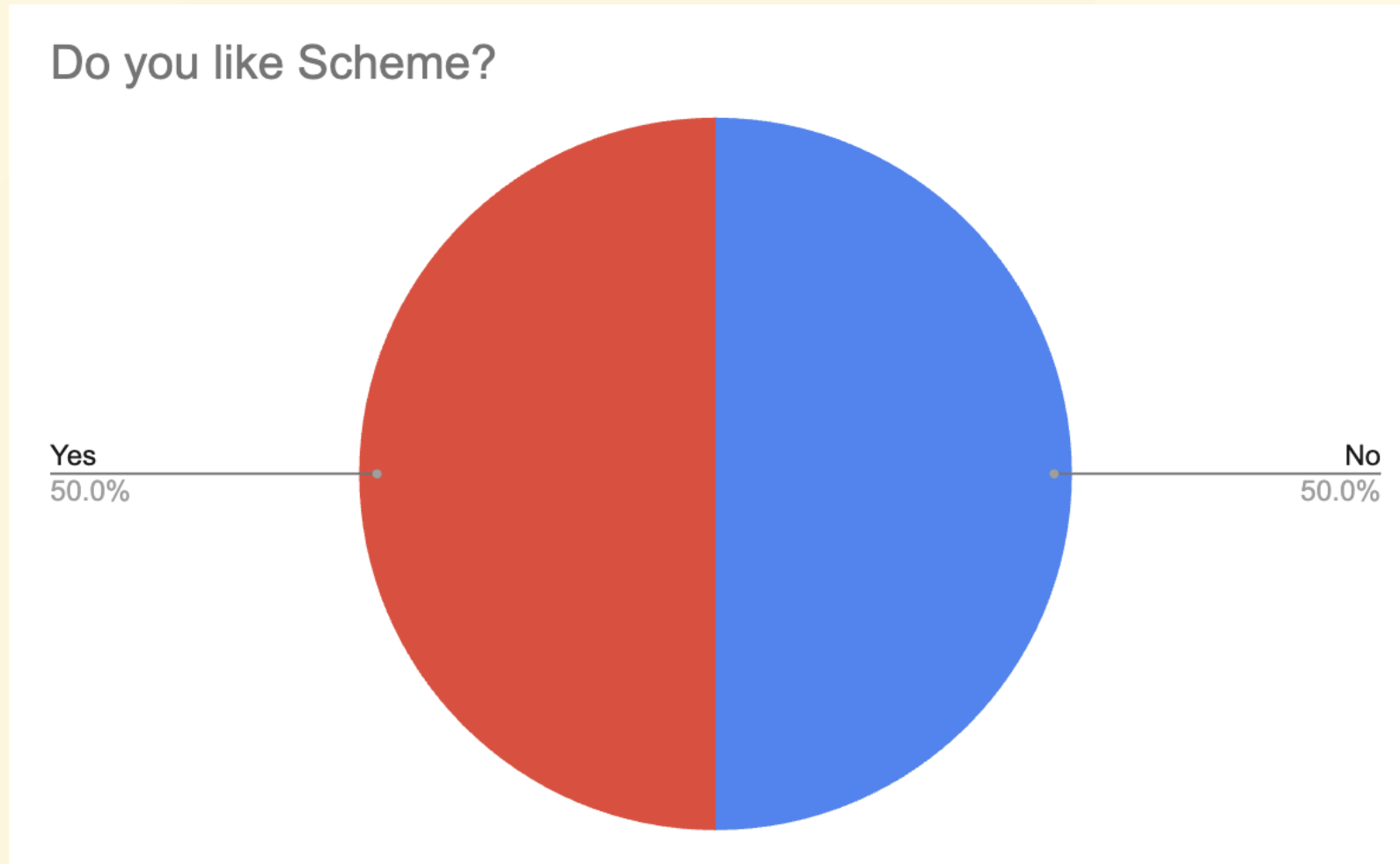
- `\[] () { } + * ? | $ ^ .`
- Inside a character class, you need to escape `-`
- To escape these characters, you need to put a backslash before them
 - `The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog\.`

RegEx in Python

- For Python, we use *r-strings* to write regex patterns
- With *r-strings* in Python, backslashes are treated specially in some cases (for example with `\n`, or `\t`). What *r-strings* do in this case is that they automatically escape the backslashes for these special characters, so they look like real backslashes rather than what Python designates for those characters.
- `r"<insert string here>"` - the `r` at the front makes a string an *r-string*
 - Python also has *f-strings* which are pretty useful/interesting

Worksheet!

Results from last section (links.roux1.es/disc)



Mental Health Resources

- CAPS:
 - If you need to talk to a professional, please call CAPS at 510-642-9494.
- After Hours Assistance
 - For any assistance after hours, details on what to do can be found at [this link](#)

Anonymous Feedback Form

links.roux1.es/feedback

Thanks for coming! 🎉

Please give me feedback on what to improve!