



# ECE12: Introduction to Programming

## Lecture 22

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# Lecture 22: Overview

- String Manipulation
  - String Methods
    - Search and replace text
    - Examples
  - Regular Expressions
    - Introduction
    - Search and replace text
    - Examples

# String Manipulation

- String Methods to Search and Replace Text
  - `find(substring, start, end)`
    - returns position where `substring` is found in the string, or -1, if `substring` is not found
    - `start` and `end` are optional search indices
      - `"test string".find("st")` returns 2
      - `"test string".find("ST")` returns -1
  - `replace(old, new, max)`
    - returns the string with all occurrences of `old` replaced by `new`
    - `max` optionally indicates maximum number of replacements
      - `"test string".replace("st","X")` returns `"teX Xring"`
      - `"test string".replace("st","X",1)` returns `"teX string"`

# String Manipulation

- String Methods to Search and Replace Text
  - Example
    - Text
      - "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog."
    - Tasks
      - Find the "dog"
      - Find the "cat"
      - Replace the "dog" by a "cat"
    - Interactive Python program

```
% python
>>> text = "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog."
>>> text.find("dog")
40
>>> text.find("cat")
-1
>>> text.replace("dog", "cat")
'The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy cat.'
```

# String Manipulation

- String Methods to Search and Replace Text
  - Example
    - Text
      - `"The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog."`
    - **Advanced Tasks**
      - Find all lower-case words
      - Find all three-letter words
      - Find all three-letter words with an `"o"` in the middle
      - Find the first `"dog"`, `"cat"`, or `"fox"`
      - Find any `"quick"` `"fox"`
      - Replace any `"dog"`, `"cat"`, or `"fox"` by an `"animal"`
      - Replace any `"the"` by an `"a"`, ignoring the case
      - etc.
- **Possible, but difficult and cumbersome with string methods!**

# String Manipulation

- Regular Expressions
  - Introduction
    - Regular expressions describe a set of strings by use of string patterns
    - Regular expressions are a powerful tool for searching and replacing text
    - The module `re` provides regular expressions in Python
  - Example
    - The pattern `"ab*c"` matches all strings that
      - start with `"a"`,
      - followed by zero or more `"b"`,
      - and end with `"c"`
    - such as
      - `"abc"`, `"ac"`, or `"abbbbbc"`
    - but not
      - `"Abc"`, `"aabc"`, nor `"cba"`

# String Manipulation

- Regular Expressions
  - Composing Regular Expressions
    - Standard characters
      - `"abc"` matches only `"abc"`
    - Meta characters
      - `"."` matches any character except newline `"\n"`
      - `"x?"` matches zero or one occurrence of `"x"`
      - `"x+"` matches one or more occurrences of `"x"`
      - `"x*"` matches zero or more occurrences of `"x"`
      - `"^x"` matches `"x"` only at the beginning of the string
      - `"x$"` matches `"x"` only at the end of the string
      - `"x|y"` matches the occurrence of `"x"` or `"y"`
      - `"x{n}"` matches the occurrence of `"x"` `n` times
    - Character classes
      - `"[abc]"` matches the character `"a"`, `"b"`, or `"c"`
      - `"[a-d]"` matches the characters `"a"` through `"d"`
      - `"[^abc]"` matches any character except `"a"`, `"b"`, `"c"`

# String Manipulation

- Regular Expressions
  - Composing Regular Expressions
    - Escape sequences (using *raw strings*)
      - `r"\d"` matches any digit (same as "[0-9]")
      - `r"\D"` matches any non-digit (same as "[^0-9]")
      - `r"\s"` matches any white space  
(same as "[ \n\f\r\t\v]")
      - `r"\S"` matches any non-white space  
(same as "[^\n\f\r\t\v]")
      - `r"\w"` matches any alphanumeric word  
(same as "[a-zA-Z0-9\_]")
      - `r"\W"` matches any non-alphanumeric word  
(same as "[^a-zA-Z0-9\_]")
      - `r"\""` matches the backslash character



# String Manipulation

- Regular Expressions
  - Examples
    - all lower-case word
      - `r" [a-z]+ "`
    - three letter word
      - `r" [a-zA-Z]{3} "`
    - three letter word with "o" in the middle
      - `r" [a-zA-Z]o[a-zA-Z] "`
    - "dog", "cat" or "fox"
      - `r"dog|cat|fox"`
    - any quick fox
      - `r"quick.*fox"`
    - the word "the" in any case
      - `r"[tT][hH][eE]"`

# String Manipulation

- Regular Expressions
  - Module `re` provides regular expression functions
    - `search(regex, string)`
      - searches for an occurrence of `regex` in `string`
      - returns a match object, or `None` if no match is found
      - the match object provides methods
        - » `group()` the substring that matched the pattern
        - » `start()` the index where the match starts
        - » `span()` a tuple (start, stop) of the match
    - `match(regex, string)`
      - matches `regex` against the beginning of `string`
      - returns a match object, or `None` if no match is found
    - `findall(regex, string)`
      - returns a list of substrings of `string` that match `regex`

# String Manipulation

- Regular Expressions
  - Module `re` provides regular expression functions
    - `sub(regex, replacement, string)`
      - substitutes all occurrences of `regex` in `string` by `replacement`
      - returns the new string
    - `subn(regex, replacement, string)`
      - substitutes all occurrences of `regex` in `string` by `replacement`
      - returns a tuple `(s, n)` with the new string `s` and the number of substitutions `n`
    - `compile(regex)`
      - pre-compiles the `regex` into a search pattern object for better performance
      - returns a pattern object that can be used as `regex` in above functions

# String Manipulation

- Regular Expressions
  - Interactive example

```
% python
>>> import re
>>> text = "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog."
>>> re.findall(r" [a-z]+", text)
[' quick', ' brown', ' fox', ' jumps', ' over', ' the', ' lazy', ' dog']
>>> re.findall(r" [a-z]{3}[ \\.]", text)
[' fox ', ' the ', ' dog.']
>>> re.findall(r" [a-z]o[a-z][ \\.]", text)
[' fox ', ' dog.']
>>> re.search(r"dog|cat|fox", text).group()
'fox'
>>> re.search(r"quick.*fox", text).group()
'quick brown fox'
>>> re.sub(r"dog|cat|fox", "animal", text)
'The quick brown animal jumps over the lazy animal.'
>>> re.sub(r"[Tt][Hh][Ee]", "a", text)
'a quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.'
```