



# **CSCI 330**

## **THE UNIX SYSTEM**

**Regular Expressions**

# REGULAR EXPRESSION

- A pattern of special characters used to match strings in a search
- Typically made up from special characters called metacharacters
- Regular expressions are used throughout UNIX:
  - Editors: ed, ex, vi
  - Utilities: grep, egrep, sed, and awk

# METACHARACTERS

RE Metacharacter	Matches...
.	<b>Any one character, except new line</b>
[a-z]	<b>Any one of the enclosed characters (e.g. a-z)</b>
*	<b>Zero or more of preceding character</b>
? or \?	<b>Zero or one of the preceding characters</b>
+ or \+	<b>One or more of the preceding characters</b>

- any non-metacharacter matches itself

# THE GREP UTILITY

- “grep” command:  
searches for text in file(s)

## Examples:

```
% grep root mail.log
```

```
% grep r..t mail.log
```

```
% grep ro*t mail.log
```

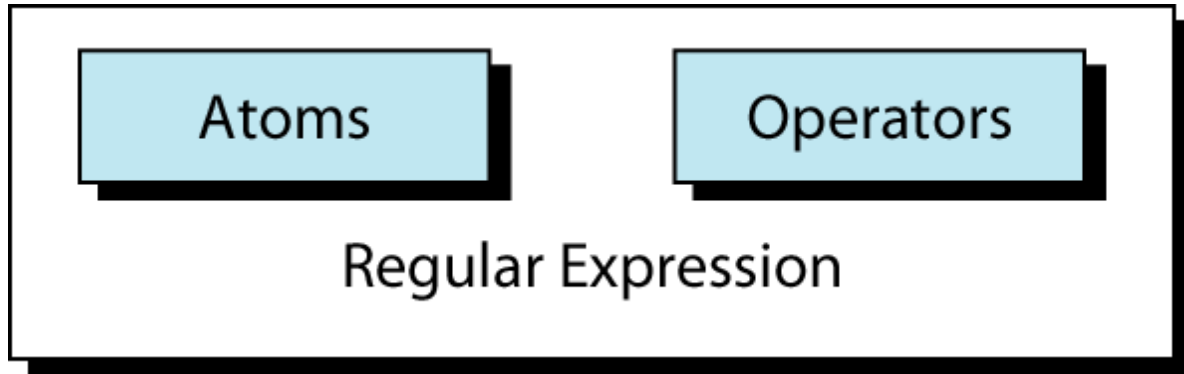
```
% grep 'ro*t' mail.log
```

```
% grep 'r[a-z]*t' mail.log
```

# MORE METACHARACTERS

RE Metacharacter	Matches...
<b>^</b>	<b>beginning of line</b>
<b>\$</b>	<b>end of line</b>
<b>\char</b>	<b>Escape the meaning of <i>char</i> following it</b>
<b>[^]</b>	<b>One character <u>not</u> in the set</b>
<b>&lt;</b>	<b>Beginning of word anchor</b>
<b>&gt;</b>	<b>End of word anchor</b>
<b>() or \(\)</b>	<b>Tags matched characters to be used later (max = 9)</b>
<b>  or \ </b>	<b>Or grouping</b>
<b>x\{m\}</b>	<b>Repetition of character x, m times (x,m = integer)</b>
<b>x\{m,\}</b>	<b>Repetition of character x, at least m times</b>
<b>x\{m,n\}</b>	<b>Repetition of character x between m and m times</b>

# Regular Expression

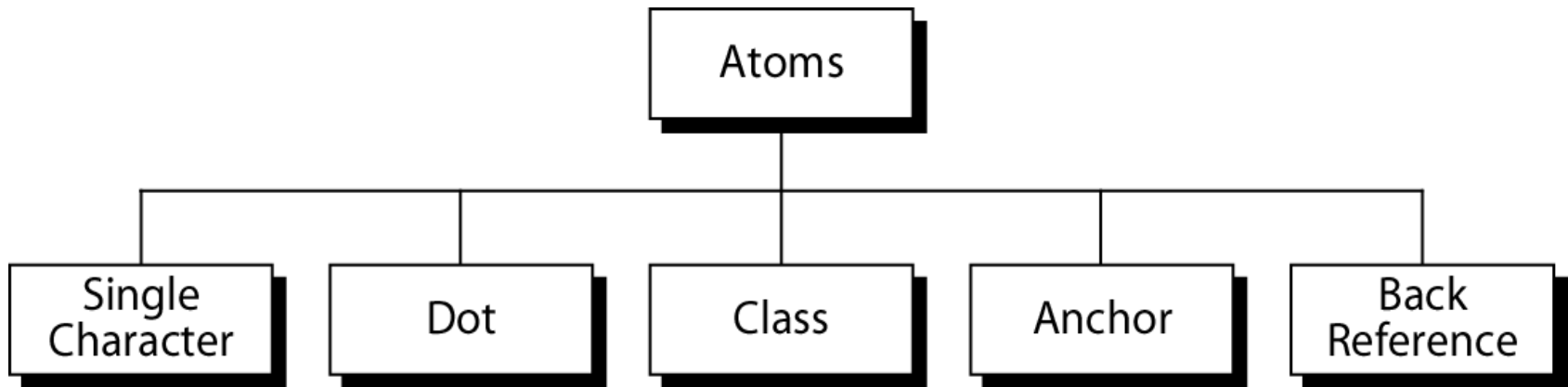


An atom specifies what text is to be matched and where it is to be found.

An operator combines regular expression atoms.

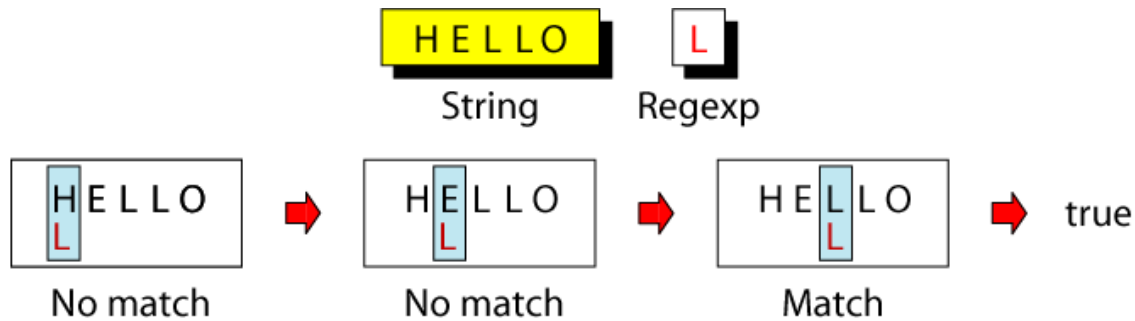
# Atoms

An atom specifies what text is to be matched and where it is to be found.

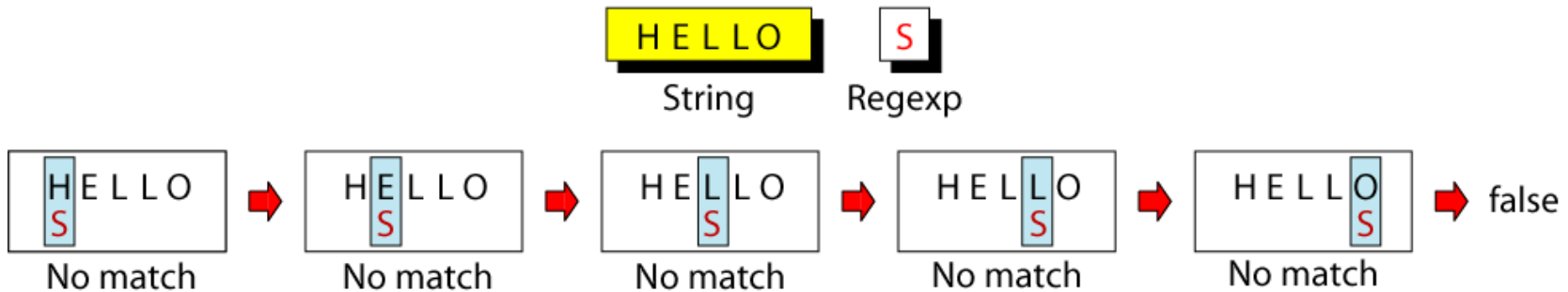


# Single-Character Atom

A single character matches itself



(a) Successful Pattern Match

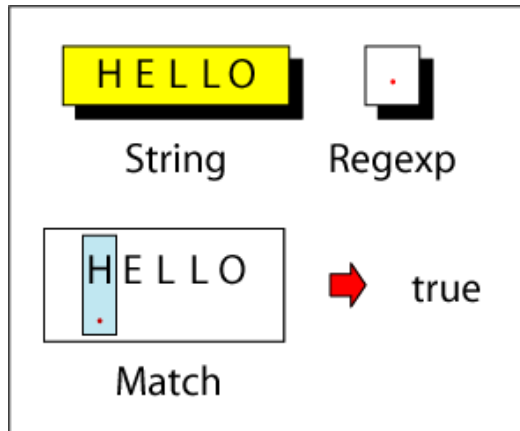


(b) Unsuccessful Pattern Match

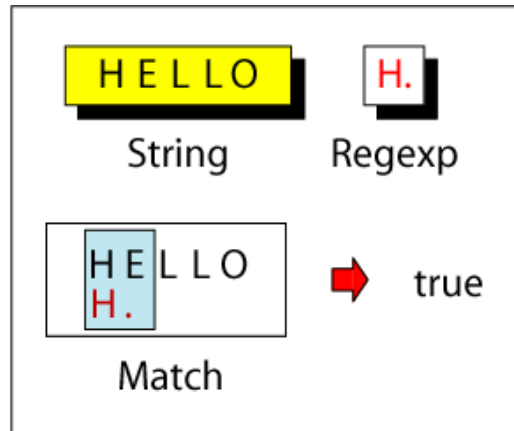


# Dot Atom

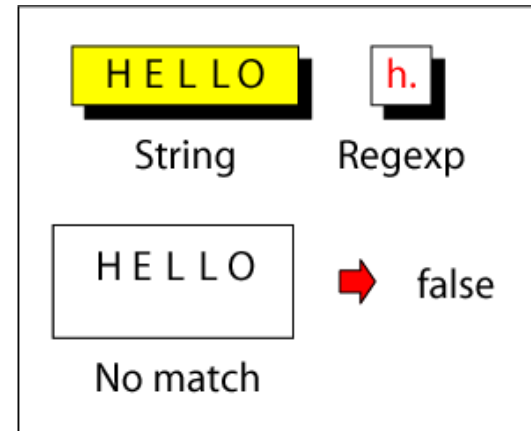
matches **any single character** except for a new line character (`\n`)



(a) Single-Character



(b) Combination-True

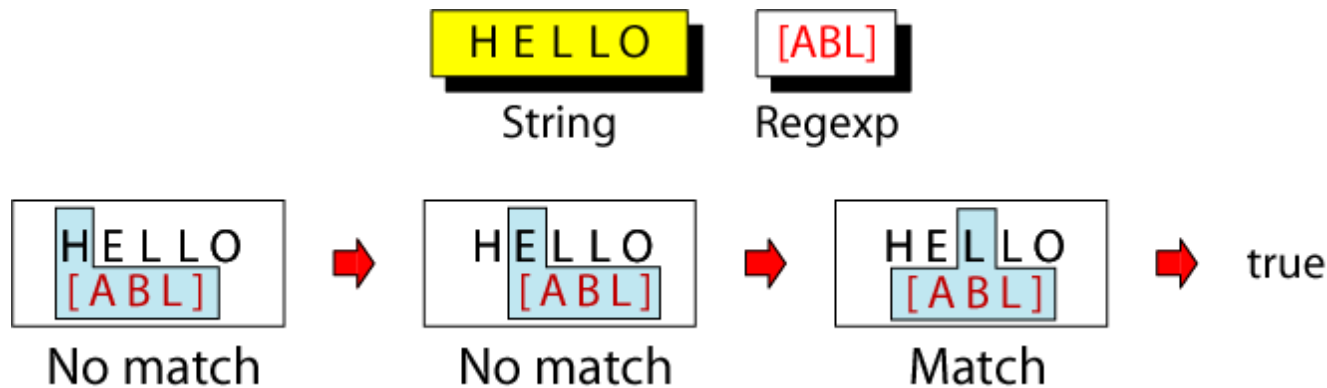


(c) Combination-False

# Class Atom

matches only single character that can be any of the characters defined in a set:

Example: [ABC] matches either A, B, or C.



Notes:

- 1) A range of characters is indicated by a dash, e.g. [A-Q]
- 2) Can specify characters to be excluded from the set, e.g. `[^0-9]` matches any character other than a number.

# Example: Classes

RegExpr		Means	RegExpr		Means
<code>[A-H]</code>	→	[ABCDEFGH]	<code>[^AB]</code>	→	Any character except A or B
<code>[A-Z]</code>	→	Any uppercase alphabetic	<code>[A-Za-z]</code>	→	Any alphabetic
<code>[0-9]</code>	→	Any digit	<code>[^0-9]</code>	→	Any character except a digit
<code>[a]</code>	→	[ or a	<code>]a]</code>	→	] or a
<code>[0-9\ -]</code>	→	digit or hyphen	<code>[^\^]</code>	→	Anything except ^

## SHORT-HAND CLASSES

- [:alnum:]
- [:alpha:]
- [:upper:]
- [:lower:]
- [:digit:]
- [:space:]



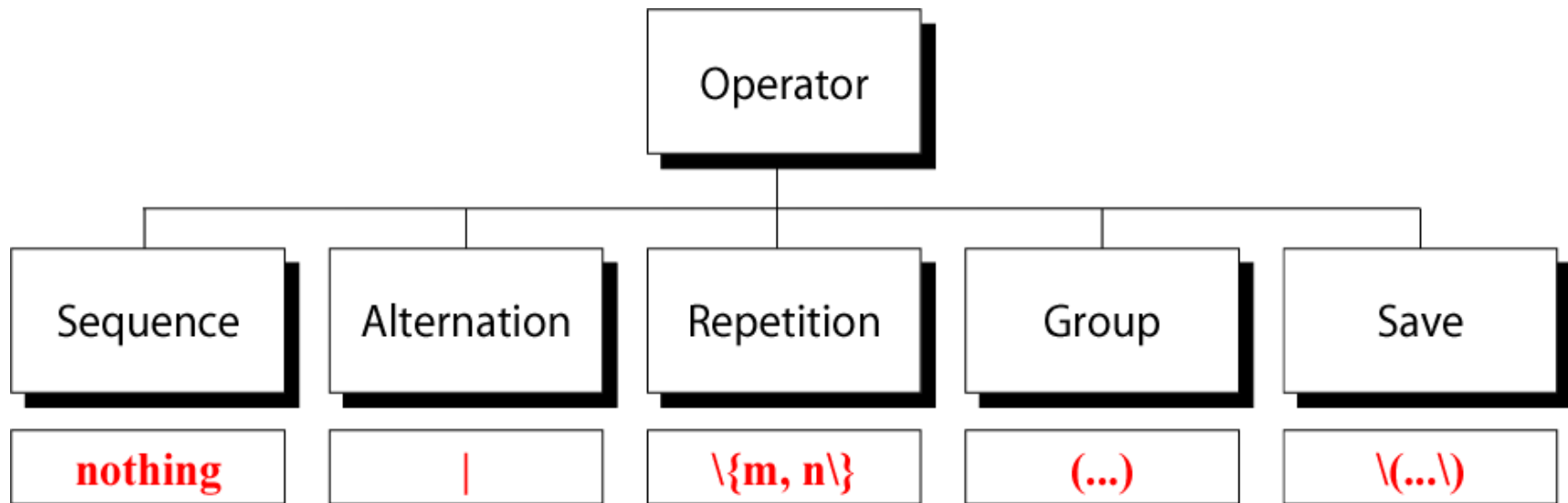
## BACK REFERENCES: \N

- used to retrieve saved text in one of nine buffers
- can refer to the text in a saved buffer by using a back reference:

ex.: \1 \2 \3 ... \9

- more details on this later

# Operators



# Sequence Operator

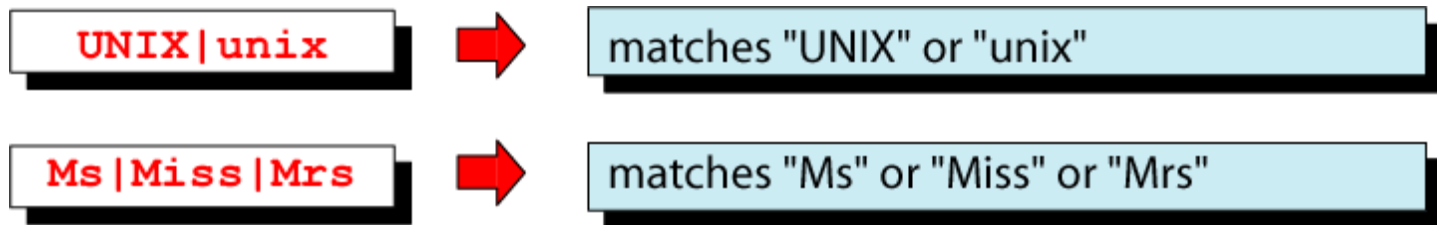
In a sequence operator, if a series of atoms are shown in a regular expression, there is no operator between them.

<code>dog</code>	→	matches the pattern "dog"
<code>a..b</code>	→	matches "a", any two characters, and "b"
<code>[2-4][0-9]</code>	→	matches a number between 20 and 49
<code>[0-9][0-9]</code>	→	matches any two digits
<code>^\$</code>	→	matches a blank line
<code>^.\$</code>	→	matches a one-character line
<code>[0-9]-[0-9]</code>	→	matches two digits separated by a "-"



# Alternation Operator: | or \ |

operator (| or \ | ) is used to define one **or** more alternatives



Note: depends on version of “grep”

# Repetition Operator: $\{...\}$

The repetition operator specifies that the atom or expression immediately before the repetition may be repeated.

$\{m, n\}$

matches previous character m to n times.

$A\{3, 5\}$



matches "AAA", "AAAA", or "AAAAA"

$BA\{3, 5\}$



matches "BAAA", "BAAAA", or "BAAAAA"

# Basic Repetition Forms

## Formats

`\{m\}`



matches previous atom exactly m times

`\{m, \}`



matches previous atom m times or more

`\{, n\}`



matches previous atom n times or less

## Examples

`CA\{5\}`



CAAAAA

`CA\{3, \}`



CAAA, CAAAA, CAAAAA, ...

`CA\{, 2\}`



C, CA, CAA

# Short Form Repetition Operators:

## Formats

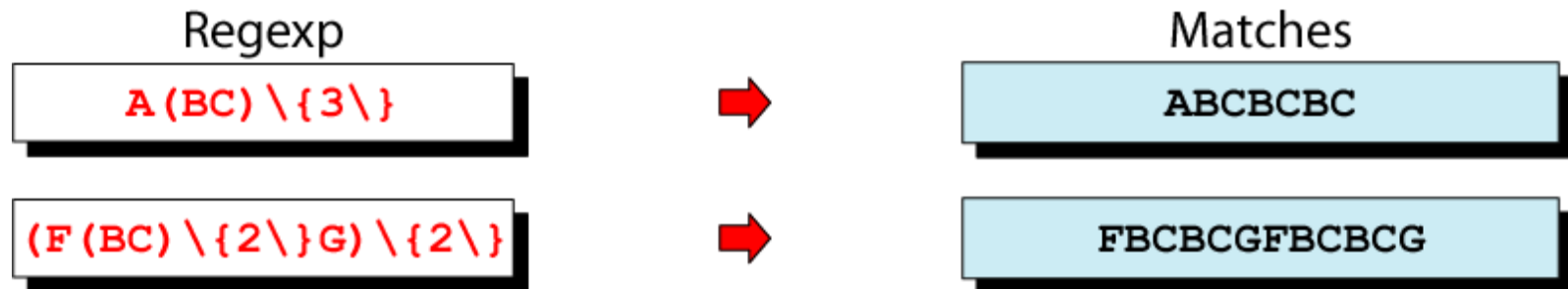
<code>*</code>	→	special case: matches previous atom zero or more times
<code>+</code>	→	special case: matches previous atom one or more times
<code>?</code>	→	special case: matches previous atom 0 or one time only

## Examples

<code>BA*</code>	→	B, BA, BAA, BAAA, BAAAA, ...
<code>B.*</code>	→	B, BA ... BZ, BAA ... BZZ, BAAA ... BZZZ, ...
<code>.*</code>	→	zero or more characters
<code>.*</code>	→	one or more characters
<code>[0-9]?</code>	→	zero or one digit

# Group Operator

In the group operator, when a group of characters is enclosed in parentheses, the next operator applies to the whole group, not only the previous characters.



Note: depends on version of “grep”  
use `\(` and `\)` instead

# GREP DETAIL AND EXAMPLES

- grep is family of commands
  - grep
    - common version
  - egrep
    - understands extended REs  
(| + ? ( ) don't need backslash)
  - fgrep
    - understands only fixed strings, i.e. is faster
  - rgrep
    - will traverse sub-directories recursively

## COMMONLY USED “GREP” OPTIONS:

- c Print only a count of matched lines.
- i Ignore uppercase and lowercase distinctions.
- l List all files that contain the specified pattern.
- n Print matched lines and line numbers.
- s Work silently; display nothing except error messages.  
Useful for checking the exit status.
- v Print lines that do not match the pattern.

# EXAMPLE: GREP WITH PIPE

Pipe the output of the “ls -l” command to grep and list/select only directory entries.

```
% ls -l | grep '^d'
```

```
drwxr-xr-x 2 krush csci 512 Feb 8 22:12 assignments
drwxr-xr-x 2 krush csci 512 Feb 5 07:43 feb3
drwxr-xr-x 2 krush csci 512 Feb 5 14:48 feb5
drwxr-xr-x 2 krush csci 512 Dec 18 14:29 grades
drwxr-xr-x 2 krush csci 512 Jan 18 13:41 jan13
drwxr-xr-x 2 krush csci 512 Jan 18 13:17 jan15
drwxr-xr-x 2 krush csci 512 Jan 18 13:43 jan20
drwxr-xr-x 2 krush csci 512 Jan 24 19:37 jan22
drwxr-xr-x 4 krush csci 512 Jan 30 17:00 jan27
drwxr-xr-x 2 krush csci 512 Jan 29 15:03 jan29
```

```
% ls -l | grep -c '^d'
```

```
10
```

Display the number of lines where the pattern was found. This does not mean the number of occurrences of the pattern.



# EXAMPLE: GREP WITH \< \>

```
% cat grep-datafile
```

```
northwest      NW      Charles Main      300000.00
western        WE      Sharon Gray       53000.89
southwest      SW      Lewis Dalsass     290000.73
southern       SO      Suan Chin         54500.10
southeast      SE      Patricia Hemenway 400000.00
eastern        EA      TB Savage         440500.45
northeast      NE      AM Main Jr.       57800.10
north          NO      Ann Stephens      455000.50
central        CT      KRush             575500.70
Extra [A-Z]****[0-9]..$5.00
```

Print the line if it contains the word “north”.

```
% grep '\<north\>' grep-datafile
```

```
north          NO      Ann Stephens      455000.50
```

# EXAMPLE: GREP WITH A\|B

```
% cat grep-datafile
```

```
northwest      NW      Charles Main      300000.00
western        WE      Sharon Gray       53000.89
southwest      SW      Lewis Dalsass     290000.73
southern       SO      Suan Chin         54500.10
southeast      SE      Patricia Hemenway 400000.00
eastern        EA      TB Savage         440500.45
northeast      NE      AM Main Jr.       57800.10
north          NO      Ann Stephens      455000.50
central        CT      KRush             575500.70
Extra [A-Z]****[0-9]..$5.00
```

Print the lines that contain either the expression “NW” or the expression “EA”

```
% grep 'NW\|EA' grep-datafile
```

```
northwest      NW      Charles Main      300000.00
eastern        EA      TB Savage         440500.45
```

Note: egrep works with |

# EXAMPLE: EGREP WITH +

```
% cat grep-datafile
```

```
northwest      NW      Charles Main      300000.00
western        WE      Sharon Gray       53000.89
southwest     SW      Lewis Dalsass     290000.73
southern      SO      Suan Chin         54500.10
southeast     SE      Patricia Hemenway 400000.00
eastern       EA      TB Savage         440500.45
northeast     NE      AM Main Jr.       57800.10
north         NO      Ann Stephens      455000.50
central       CT      KRush             575500.70
Extra [A-Z]****[0-9]..$5.00
```

Print all lines containing one or more 3's.

```
% egrep '3+' grep-datafile
```

```
northwest      NW      Charles Main      300000.00
western        WE      Sharon Gray       53000.89
southwest     SW      Lewis Dalsass     290000.73
```

Note: grep works with \+

## EXAMPLE: EGREP WITH RE: ?

```
% cat grep-datafile
```

```
northwest      NW      Charles Main      300000.00
western        WE      Sharon Gray       53000.89
southwest     SW      Lewis Dalsass     290000.73
southern      SO      Suan Chin         54500.10
southeast     SE      Patricia Hemenway 400000.00
eastern       EA      TB Savage         440500.45
northeast     NE      AM Main Jr.       57800.10
north         NO      Ann Stephens      455000.50
central       CT      KRush             575500.70
Extra [A-Z]****[0-9]..$5.00
```

Print all lines containing a 2, followed by zero or one period, followed by a number.

```
% egrep '2\.[0-9]' grep-datafile
```

```
southwest      SW      Lewis Dalsass     290000.73
```

Note: grep works with \?

## EXAMPLE: EGREP WITH ( )

```
% cat grep-datafile
```

```
northwest      NW      Charles Main      300000.00
western        WE      Sharon Gray       53000.89
southwest      SW      Lewis Dalsass     290000.73
southern       SO      Suan Chin         54500.10
southeast      SE      Patricia Hemenway 400000.00
eastern        EA      TB Savage         440500.45
northeast      NE      AM Main Jr.       57800.10
north          NO      Ann Stephens      455000.50
central        CT      KRush             575500.70
Extra [A-Z]****[0-9]..$5.00
```

Print all lines containing one or more consecutive occurrences of the pattern “no”.

```
% egrep '(no)+' grep-datafile
```

```
northwest      NW      Charles Main      300000.00
northeast      NE      AM Main Jr.       57800.10
north          NO      Ann Stephens      455000.50
```

Note: grep works with `\( \) \+`

## EXAMPLE: EGREP WITH (A | B)

```
% cat grep-datafile
```

```
northwest      NW      Charles Main      300000.00
western        WE      Sharon Gray       53000.89
southwest      SW      Lewis Dalsass     290000.73
southern       SO      Suan Chin         54500.10
southeast      SE      Patricia Hemenway 400000.00
eastern        EA      TB Savage         440500.45
northeast      NE      AM Main Jr.       57800.10
north          NO      Ann Stephens      455000.50
central        CT      KRush             575500.70
Extra [A-Z]****[0-9]..$5.00
```

Print all lines containing the uppercase letter “S”, followed by either “h” or “u”.

```
% egrep 'S(h|u)' grep-datafile
```

```
western        WE      Sharon Gray       53000.89
southern       SO      Suan Chin         54500.10
```

Note: grep works with `\( \) \|`

# EXAMPLE: FGREP

```
% cat grep-datafile
```

```
northwest      NW      Charles Main      300000.00
western        WE      Sharon Gray       53000.89
southwest     SW      Lewis Dalsass     290000.73
southern       SO      Suan Chin         54500.10
southeast     SE      Patricia Hemenway 400000.00
eastern        EA      TB Savage         440500.45
northeast     NE      AM Main Jr.       57800.10
north          NO      Ann Stephens      455000.50
central        CT      KRush             575500.70
Extra [A-Z]****[0-9]..$5.00
```

Find all lines in the file containing the literal string “[A-Z]\*\*\*\*[0-9]..\$5.00”. All characters are treated as themselves. There are no special characters.

```
% fgrep '[A-Z]****[0-9]..$5.00' grep-datafile
```

```
Extra [A-Z]****[0-9]..$5.00
```

# EXAMPLE: GREP WITH ^

```
% cat grep-datafile
```

```
northwest      NW      Charles Main      300000.00
western        WE      Sharon Gray       53000.89
southwest      SW      Lewis Dalsass     290000.73
southern       SO      Suan Chin         54500.10
southeast      SE      Patricia Hemenway 400000.00
eastern        EA      TB Savage         440500.45
northeast      NE      AM Main Jr.       57800.10
north          NO      Ann Stephens      455000.50
central        CT      KRush             575500.70
Extra [A-Z]****[0-9]..$5.00
```

Print all lines beginning with the letter n.

```
% grep '^n' grep-datafile
```

```
northwest      NW      Charles Main      300000.00
northeast      NE      AM Main Jr.       57800.10
north          NO      Ann Stephens      455000.50
```



# EXAMPLE: GREP WITH \$

```
% cat grep-datafile
```

```
northwest      NW      Charles Main      300000.00
western        WE      Sharon Gray       53000.89
southwest      SW      Lewis Dalsass     290000.73
southern       SO      Suan Chin         54500.10
southeast      SE      Patricia Hemenway 400000.00
eastern        EA      TB Savage         440500.45
northeast      NE      AM Main Jr.       57800.10
north          NO      Ann Stephens      455000.50
central        CT      KRush             575500.70
Extra [A-Z]****[0-9]..$5.00
```

Print all lines ending with a period and exactly two zero numbers.

```
% grep '\.00$' grep-datafile
```

```
northwest      NW      Charles Main      300000.00
southeast      SE      Patricia Hemenway 400000.00
Extra [A-Z]****[0-9]..$5.00
```

# EXAMPLE: GREP WITH \CHAR

```
% cat grep-datafile
```

```
northwest      NW      Charles Main      300000.00
western        WE      Sharon Gray       53000.89
southwest      SW      Lewis Dalsass     290000.73
southern       SO      Suan Chin         54500.10
southeast      SE      Patricia Hemenway 400000.00
eastern        EA      TB Savage         440500.45
northeast      NE      AM Main Jr.       57800.10
north          NO      Ann Stephens      455000.50
central        CT      KRush             575500.70
Extra [A-Z]****[0-9]..$5.00
```

Print all lines containing the number 5, followed by a literal period and any single character.

```
% grep '5\..' grep-datafile
```

```
Extra [A-Z]****[0-9]..$5.00
```

## EXAMPLE: GREP WITH [ ]

```
% cat grep-datafile
```

```
northwest      NW      Charles Main      300000.00
western        WE      Sharon Gray       53000.89
southwest     SW      Lewis Dalsass     290000.73
southern      SO      Suan Chin         54500.10
southeast     SE      Patricia Hemenway 400000.00
eastern       EA      TB Savage         440500.45
northeast     NE      AM Main Jr.       57800.10
north         NO      Ann Stephens      455000.50
central       CT      KRush             575500.70
Extra [A-Z]****[0-9]..$5.00
```

Print all lines beginning with either a “w” or an “e”.

```
% grep '^[we]' grep-datafile
```

```
western        WE      Sharon Gray       53000.89
eastern       EA      TB Savage         440500.45
```

# EXAMPLE: GREP WITH [^]

```
% cat grep-datafile
```

```
northwest      NW      Charles Main      300000.00
western        WE      Sharon Gray       53000.89
southwest     SW      Lewis Dalsass     290000.73
southern      SO      Suan Chin         54500.10
southeast     SE      Patricia Hemenway 400000.00
eastern       EA      TB Savage         440500.45
northeast     NE      AM Main Jr.       57800.10
north         NO      Ann Stephens      455000.50
central       CT      KRush             575500.70
Extra [A-Z]****[0-9]..$5.00
```

Print all lines ending with a period and exactly two non-zero numbers.

```
% grep '\.[^0][^0]$' grep-datafile
```

```
western        WE      Sharon Gray       53000.89
southwest     SW      Lewis Dalsass     290000.73
eastern       EA      TB Savage         440500.45
```

# EXAMPLE: GREP WITH X\{M\}

```
% cat grep-datafile
```

```
northwest      NW      Charles Main      300000.00
western        WE      Sharon Gray       53000.89
southwest     SW      Lewis Dalsass     290000.73
southern      SO      Suan Chin         54500.10
southeast     SE      Patricia Hemenway 400000.00
eastern       EA      TB Savage         440500.45
northeast     NE      AM Main Jr.       57800.10
north         NO      Ann Stephens      455000.50
central       CT      KRush             575500.70
Extra [A-Z]****[0-9]..$5.00
```

Print all lines where there are at least six consecutive numbers followed by a period.

```
% grep '[0-9]\{6\}\.' grep-datafile
```

```
northwest      NW      Charles Main      300000.00
southwest     SW      Lewis Dalsass     290000.73
southeast     SE      Patricia Hemenway 400000.00
eastern       EA      TB Savage         440500.45
north         NO      Ann Stephens      455000.50
central       CT      KRush             575500.70
```

# EXAMPLE: GREP WITH \<

```
% cat grep-datafile
```

```
northwest      NW      Charles Main      300000.00
western        WE      Sharon Gray       53000.89
southwest      SW      Lewis Dalsass     290000.73
southern       SO      Suan Chin         54500.10
southeast      SE      Patricia Hemenway 400000.00
eastern        EA      TB Savage         440500.45
northeast      NE      AM Main Jr.       57800.10
north          NO      Ann Stephens      455000.50
central        CT      KRush             575500.70
Extra [A-Z]****[0-9]..$5.00
```

Print all lines containing a word starting with “north”.

```
% grep '\<north' grep-datafile
```

```
northwest      NW      Charles Main      300000.00
northeast      NE      AM Main Jr.       57800.10
north          NO      Ann Stephens      455000.50
```

# SUMMARY

- regular expressions
- for grep family of commands