5. Pattern Matching and Regular Expressions for Text Processing

“80% of a data analyst’s time is spent cleaning up data.” grep() and sub(), below, find lines containing data in text and extract the data from those lines.

Pattern Matching

grep(pattern, x, ignore.case=FALSE, value=FALSE) returns a vector of indices of elements of character (string) vector x matching pattern. value=TRUE => return values instead of indices. ("grep" is an acronym for “global regular expression print.”) e.g.

```r
a = c("Brown,Joe 123456789 jbrown@wisc.edu 1000",
       "Roukos,Sally 456789123 sroukos@wisc.edu 5000",
       "Chen,Jean 789123456 chen@wisc.edu 24000",
       "Juniper,Jack 345678912 jjuniper@wisc.edu 300000")

grep(pattern = "j", x = a, ignore.case=TRUE, value = TRUE)
```

sub(pattern, replacement, x) returns a copy of x after replacing the first occurrence of pattern with replacement in each element of x. gsub() replaces all occurrences (g indicates global). e.g.

```r
sub(pattern = "e", replacement = "E", x = a)
gsub(pattern = "e", replacement = "_E_", x = a)
```

Regular Expressions

A regular expression describes a set of character strings. In a regular expression,

- letters and digits (a-z, A-Z, 0-9) match themselves
- . matches any single character
- \d matches a digit character: 0123456789
  Note: regular expression escape sequences are written with one backslash in R documentation, as in \d. But, in an R character string, that one backslash must be typed twice, as in "\\d". The first backslash says, “an escape sequence is underway ...” and the second says, “... and the escape sequence is the one for backslash.”
- \w matches a word character: a letter, digit, or _ (underscore)
- \s matches a space character: space, tab, and newline (and some others)
- \D, \W and \S negate the previous three classes
- square brackets, [...], enclose a character class that matches any one of its characters; except that [^...] matches any one character not in the class; e.g.
  ```r
gsub(pattern = "[aeiou]", replacement = ", x = a) # strip vowels
gsub(pattern = "[^aeiou]", replacement = ", x = a) # strip non-vowels
```
• `^` matches the beginning of a line (`$` matches the end); e.g.
  ```r
grep(pattern = "^r", x = a)
grep(pattern = "^r", ignore.case = TRUE, x = a)
```
• `\<` matches the beginning of a word (`\>` matches the end); e.g.
  ```r
grep(pattern = "e\">", x = a) # note: double backslashes
```
• repetition quantifiers in `{...}` indicate matching the previous expression
  - `{n}` exactly `n` times
  - `{n, }` `n` or more times (shorthand: `*` means `{0, }`, `{+` means `{1, }
  - `{n,m}` `n` to `m` times, inclusive (shorthand: `?` means `{0,1} or “optional”); e.g.
    ```r
grep(pattern = "\d{4}\$", x = a) # 4 digits, end-of-line
    grep(pattern = " \d{4}\$", x = a) # space, 4 digits, end-of-line
    grep(pattern = " \d{4,5}\$", x = a) # space, 4 or 5 digits, end-of-line
```
Note: repetition is maximal, except that appending `?` to a quantifier makes it minimal. e.g.
  ```r
sub(pattern="\d{1, }", replacement="X", x=a) # also try "?" after "}"
```
• parentheses, `(..), enclose an expression; a backreference \N (where N is in 1:9) refers to what the \N\th enclosed expression matched; e.g.
  ```r
link = "blah blah blah ...<a href=http://www.google.com>Google</a> blah ..."
sub(pattern=".*<a href=(.*)>.*", replacement="\1", x=link) # also try "?" after 2nd "*"
  # rewrite "last,first ID email ..." to ".csv": "first,last,user,ID"
  b = sub(pattern = "((\w+),(\w+) +(\d+) (\w+).*", replacement = "\2,\1,\4,\3", x=a)
```
• `|` means `or`; e.g.
  ```r
grep(pattern = "Joe|Jack", x = a)
grep(pattern = "J(o|a)\", x = a)
```
• `. `|` ( `)` `\{` `\^` `\$` `*` `+` `?` are metacharacters with special meaning; to use them as regular characters, escape them with \ (doubled, as described above)

?regex has more information.

**Splitting Strings**

`strsplit(x, split)` splits each string in character vector `x` on regular expression `split`. e.g.

```r
strsplit(x=a, split=",")
strsplit(x=a, split=" +")
strsplit(x=a, split=",( +)"")```