Lecture 13: November 12, 2019

Reading: §11

Assignments: Homework 3, due on November 8 at 11:59pm

1. Online Python documentation

2. Modifying parameter lists
   (a) Not directly [modpar1.py]
   (b) Using lists [modpar2.py]
   (c) Why it works
   (d) Using return [modpar3.py]

3. Pattern matching
   (a) Regular expressions
   (b) Atoms: letters, digits
   (c) Match any character except newline: .
   (d) Match any of a set of characters: [0123456789], [^0123456789], [0-9]
   (e) Repetition: *, +, {m,n}; greedy matching: put ? after and they match as few characters as possible
   (f) Match start, end of string: ^, $; $ matches end of line, also
   (g) Grouping: (,)
   (h) Escape metacharacters: '\'

4. “Raw” string notation: backslash not handled specially; put “r” before string

5. Useful functions/methods [recomp.py, renocomp.py, regroup.py]
   (a) re.compile(str) compiles the pattern into pc (that is, pc = re.compile(str))
   (b) pc.match(str) returns None if compiled pattern pc does not match beginning of string str
   (c) pc.search(str) returns None if pattern pc does not match any part of string str
   (d) pc.findall(str) returns a list of substrings of the strings str that match the pattern pc
   (e) pc.group(str) returns the substring of the string str that the pattern pc matches
   (f) pc.start(str) returns the starting position of the match
   (g) pc.end(str) returns the ending position of the match
   (h) pc.span(str) returns tuple (start, end) positions of match

6. Useful abbreviations
   (a) \d matches any digit; same as [0-9]
   (b) \s matches any space character; same as [ \t\n\r\f\v]
   (c) \w matches any alphanumeric character and underscore; same as [a-zA-Z0-9_]
   (d) \b matches any character except a digit; inverse of \d
   (e) \$ matches any character except a space character; inverse of \s
   (f) \W matches any character except an alphanumeric character or underscore; inverse of \w
   (g) \b matches a word boundary — a word is a sequence of alphanumeric characters