

Crate | regex

# ■ regex

- ◆ *regex* is a widely-used regular expression crate
- ◆ Supports Perl-style regular expressions
- ◆ Runs in linear time
  - No backreferences or lookarounds
- ◆ Can match on:
  - ASCII characters
  - Unicode
  - Bytes

# Regular Expressions

```
^[a-z]{4}.*f\d[[:upper:]]$
```

# Regular Expressions

- ◆ abcd 123 f5E

```
^[a-z]{4}.*f\d[[:upper:]]$
```

# ■ Creating a Regular Expression

```
use cached::proc_macro::cached;
use regex::Regex;

#[cached]
fn date_regex() -> Regex {
    // Matches ISO 8601 dates: 2021-02-19
    const re: &'static str = r"\d{4}-\d{2}-\d{2}";
    Regex::new(re).expect("compilation failure")
}
```

# Example

```
let test_str = r#"
    today is 2021-02-17
    tomorrow is 2021-02-18
    yesterday was 2021-02-16
```

```
"#;
```

```
if date_regex().is_match(test_str) { ...
```

```
}
```

```
if let Some(date) = date_regex().find(test_str) { ...
```

```
}
```

```
for date in date_regex().find_iter(test_str) { ...
```

```
}
```

# Recap

- ◆ *regex* crate enables the usage of regular expressions
- ◆ Compiled regular expressions can be cached using the *cached* crate
  - Use the `#[cached]` macro to cache the expression
- ◆ When working with regular expressions:
  - *is\_match()* determines if there is a match
  - *find()* finds the first match
  - *find\_iter()* iterates over all matches
- ◆ Always write a test case to ensure the regular expression compiles properly