COREJAVA With SCJP/OCJP Study Material

Chapter 13: Regular Expressions



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Regular Expression

Agenda

- 1. Introduction.
- 2. The main important application areas of Regular Expression
- 3. Pattern class
- 4. Matcher class
- 5. Important methods of Matcher class
- 6. Character classes
- 7. Predefined character classes
- 8. Quantifiers
- 9. Pattern class split() method
- 10. String class split() method
- 11. StringTokenizer
- 12. Requirements:
 - o Write a regular expression to represent all valid identifiers in java language
 - Write a regular expression to represent all mobile numbers
 - Write a regular expression to represent all Mail Ids
 - o Write a program to extract all valid mobile numbers from a file
 - Write a program to extract all Mail IDS from the File
 - Write a program to display all .txt file names present in specific(E:\scjp) folder



Introduction

A Regular Expression is a expression which represents a group of Strings according to a particular pattern.

Example:

- We can write a Regular Expression to represent all valid mail ids.
- We can write a Regular Expression to represent all valid mobile numbers.

The main important application areas of Regular Expression are:

- To implement validation logic.
- To develop Pattern matching applications.
- To develop translators like compilers, interpreters etc.
- To develop digital circuits.
- To develop communication protocols like TCP/IP, UDP etc.



```
Example:
importjava.util.regex.*;
classRegularExpressionDemo
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        int count=0;
        Pattern p=Pattern.compile("ab");
        Matcher m=p.matcher("abbbabbaba");
        while(m.find())
        {
            count++;
        }
}
```

```
System.out.println(m.start()+"----"+m.end()+"--
----"+m.group());
            }
           System.out.println("The no of occurences
:"+count);
      }
Output:
0----ab
4----ab
7----9----ab
The no of occurrences: 3
```

Pattern class:

- A Pattern object represents "compiled version of Regular Expression".
- We can create a Pattern object by using compile() method of Pattern class.

public static Pattern compile(String regex);

Example:

Pattern p=Pattern.compile("ab");

Note: if we refer API we will get more information about pattern class.



Matcher:

A Matcher object can be used to match character sequences against a Regular

We can create a Matcher object by using matcher() method of Pattern class.

```
public Matcher matcher(String target);
         Matcher m=p.matcher("abbbababa");
```

Important methods of Matcher class:

- boolean find();
 - It attempts to find next match and returns true if it is available otherwise returns false.
- 2. int start();
 - Returns the start index of the match.
- 3. int end();
 - Returns the offset(equalize) after the last character matched.(or) Returns the "end+1" index of the matched.
- 4. String group();
 - Returns the matched Pattern.

Note: Pattern and Matcher classes are available in java.util.regex package, and introduced in 1.4 version



Character classes:

```
1. [abc]-------Either 'a' or 'b' or 'c'
2. [^abc] -------Except 'a' and 'b' and 'c'
3. [a-z] ------------Any lower case alphabet symbol
4. [A-Z] -------------Any upper case alphabet symbol
5. [a-zA-Z] -------------Any alphabet symbol
6. [0-9] -------------Any digit from 0 to 9
7. [a-zA-Z0-9] -----------Any alphanumeric character
8. [^a-zA-Z0-9] ----------Any special character

Example:
importjava.util.regex.*;
classRegularExpressionDemo
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Pattern p=Pattern.compile("x");
        Matcher m=p.matcher("alb7@z#");
```

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Predefined character classes:

```
-----Any character including special characters.
S-----any character except space character
\D-----any character except digit
\W-----any character except word character(special character)
Example:
importjava.util.regex.*;
classRegularExpressionDemo
     public static void main(String[] args)
          Pattern p=Pattern.compile("x");
          Matcher m=p.matcher("a1b7 @z#");
          while(m.find())
                System.out.println(m.start()+"
"+m.group());
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Output:



Quantifiers:

```
System.out.println(m.start()+"-----
"+m.group());
}
}
}
```



Output:

x=a	x=a+	x=a*	x=a?
0a	0a	0a	0a
2a	2aa	1	1
3a	5aaa	2aa	2a
5a		4	3a
6a		5aaa	4
7a		8	5a
		9	6a
			7a
			8
			9



Pattern class split() method:

Pattern class contains split() method to split the given string against a regular expression.

```
Example 1:
importjava.util.regex.*;
classRegularExpressionDemo
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Pattern p=Pattern.compile("\\s");
        String[] s=p.split("ashok software solutions");
```

```
for(String s1:s)
                   System.out.println(s1);//ashok
                                       //software
                                        //solutions
Example 2:
importjava.util.regex.*;
classRegularExpressionDemo
      public static void main(String[] args)
             Pattern p=Pattern.compile("\\.");
                                                //(or)[.]
             String[] s=p.split("www.dugrajobs.com");
             for(String s1:s)
                   System.out.println(s1);//www
                                       //dugrajobs
                                        //com
      }
```

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String class split() method:

String class also contains split() method to split the given string against a regular expression.

```
Example:
importjava.util.regex.*;
classRegularExpressionDemo
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        String s="www.saijobs.com";
        String[] s1=s.split("\\.");
        for(String s2:s1)
        {
             System.out.println(s2);//www
```

```
//saijobs
//com
}
}
```

Note: String class split() method can take regular expression as argument where as pattern class split() method can take target string as the argument.



StringTokenizer:

- This class present in java.util package.
- It is a specially designed class to perform string tokenization.

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Example 2:

```
importjava.util.*;
classRegularExpressionDemo
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
```



Write a regular expression to represent all valid identifiers in java language.
Rules:

The allowed characters are:

- 1. a to z, A to Z, 0 to 9, -,#
- 2. The 1st character should be alphabet symbol only.
- 3. The length of the identifier should be at least 2.

```
Program:
importjava.util.regex.*;
classRegularExpressionDemo
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
```

```
Pattern p=Pattern.compile("[a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z0-9-
#]<sup>+</sup>"); (or)
             Pattern p=Pattern.compile("[a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z0-9-
#][a-zA-z0-9-#]^*");
             Matcher m=p.matcher(args[0]);
             if(m.find()&&m.group().equals(args[0]))
                    System.out.println("valid identifier");
             else
                    System.out.println("invalid identifier");
      }
Output:
E:\scjp>javac RegularExpressionDemo.java
E:\scjp>java RegularExpressionDemoashok
Valid identifier
E:\scjp>java RegularExpressionDemo ?ashok
Invalid identifier
```

Write a regular expression to represent all mobile numbers.

- 1. Should contain exactly 10 digits.
- 2. The 1st digit should be 7 to 9.

```
System.out.println("invalid number");
Analysis:
10 digits mobile:
[7-9][0-9]{9}
Output:
E:\scjp>javac RegularExpressionDemo.java
E:\scjp>java RegularExpressionDemo 9989123456
Valid number
E:\scjp>java RegularExpressionDemo 6989654321
Invalid number
10 digits (or) 11 digits:
(0?[7-9][0-9]{9})
Output:
E:\scjp>javac RegularExpressionDemo.java
E:\scjp>java RegularExpressionDemo 9989123456
Valid number
E:\scjp>java RegularExpressionDemo 09989123456
Valid number
E:\scjp>java RegularExpressionDemo 919989123456
Invalid number
10 digits (0r) 11 digit (or) 12 digits:
(0|91)?[7-9][0-9]{9}
                      (or)
(91)?(0?[7-9][0-9]{9})
E:\scjp>javac RegularExpressionDemo.java
E:\scjp>java RegularExpressionDemo 9989123456
Valid number
E:\scjp>java RegularExpressionDemo 09989123456
Valid number
E:\scjp>java RegularExpressionDemo 919989123456
Valid number
E:\scip>java RegularExpressionDemo 69989123456
Invalid number
```



Write a regular expression to represent all Mail Ids.

```
Program:
importjava.util.regex.*;
classRegularExpressionDemo
      public static void main(String[] args)
             Pattern p=Pattern.compile("
                               [a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z0-9-.]^*@[a-zA-Z0-
9]<sup>+</sup>([.][a-zA-Z]<sup>+</sup>)<sup>+</sup>");
             Matcher m=p.matcher(args[0]);
             if(m.find()&&m.group().equals(args[0]))
                    System.out.println("valid mail id");
             else
                    System.out.println("invalid mail id");
Output:
E:\scjp>javac RegularExpressionDemo.java
E:\scjp>java RegularExpressionDemo sunmicrosystem@gmail.com
Valid mail id
E:\scjp>java RegularExpressionDemo 999sunmicrosystem@gmail.com
Invalid mail id
E:\scjp>java RegularExpressionDemo 999sunmicrosystem@gmail.co9
Invalid mail id
```

Write a program to extract all valid mobile numbers from a file.



Diagram:

```
9989123456

9052141516

9700121314

6998654321

1111111111

6666666666

33333333333
```

input.txt

```
Program:
importjava.util.regex.*;
import java.io.*;
classRegularExpressionDemo
{
        public static void main(String[] args)throws IOException
        {
            PrintWriter out=new PrintWriter("output.txt");
        }
}
```

Write a program to extract all Mail IDS from the File.

<u>Note:</u> In the above program replace mobile number regular expression with MAIL ID regular expression.

Requirement:

Write a program to display all .txt file names present in E:\scjp folder.

```
System.out.println(count);
}
Output:
input.txt
output.txt
outut.txt
3
```



Write a program to check whether the given mailed is valid or not.

In the above program we have to replace mobile number regular expression with mailid regular expression

Write a regular expressions to represent valid Gmail mail id's : [a-zA-Z0-9][a-zA-Z0-9-.]*@gmail[.]com

Write a regular expressions to represent all Java language identifiers : Rules :

- The length of the identifier should be atleast two.
- The allowed characters are
- a-z
- A-Z
- 0-9
- #
- Š
- •
- The first character should be lower case alphabet symbol k-z, and second character should be a digit divisible by 3

[k-z][0369][a-zA-Z0-9#\$]*

Write a regular expressions to represent all names starts with 'a' $[aA][a-zA-Z]^*$

To represent all names starts with 'A' ends with 'K' [aA][a-zA-Z]*[kK]



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