



# JAVASCRIPT REGULAR EXPRESSIONS

Presented by
Eng./Abanoub Nabil
Teaching assistant at ITI



- A regular expression is an object that describes a pattern of characters.
- Regular expressions are used to perform patternmatching and "search-and-replace" functions on text.
- A Regular Expression lets you build patterns using a set of special characters.
- For example, Form Validation is one of the most common requirements. You don't know what exact values the user will enter, but you do know the format they need to use.



RegExp Syntax Using literal RegExp:

/pattern/modifiers;

RegExp Syntax Using Explicitly using the RegExp object:

new RegExp("pattern" "modifiers");



Example Using literal RegExp:

Example Explicitly using the RegExp object:

```
var searchPattern = new RegExp("j.*t", "i");
```



#### In the example above:

- j.\*t is the regular expression pattern. It means, "Match any string that starts with j, ends with t and has zero or more characters in between".
- The asterisk \* means "zero or more of the preceding".
- The dot (.) means "any character".



### Regular Expression Object Methods:

```
1-test()
```

-returns a boolean (true when there's a match, false otherwise)

```
var reg=/i.*I/;
var t= reg.test("iTI")
console.log(t)
```



### Regular Expression Object Methods:

**2**-exec()

-returns first matched strings.

```
var reg=/j.*t/i;
var str="Jscrip is the same of javascript";
var res= reg.exec(str);
console.log(res)
```



### Regular Expression Object Methods:

- 3-match()
  - returns an array of matches.

```
var str = "Is this is it?";
var patt1 = /is/g;
var result = str.match(patt1);
console.log(result)
```



### Regular Expression Object Methods:

4-search()

- returns the position of the first match.

```
var str = "Is this is it?";
var patt1 = /is/g;
var result = str.search(patt1);
console.log(result) //5
```



#### **Regular Expression Modifiers**

i Perform case-insensitive matching

```
var str = "Visit W3Schools";
var patt1 = /w3schools/i;
var result = str.match(patt1);
console.log(result);
```



### **Regular Expression Modifiers**

g

Perform a global match (find all matches rather than stopping after the first match)

```
var str = "Is this all there is?";
var patt1 = /is/g;
var result = str.match(patt1);
console.log(result);
```



#### **Regular Expression Modifiers**

m

Perform multiline matching

```
var str = "\nls th\nis it?";
var patt1 = /^is/m;
var result = str.match(patt1);
console.log(result)
```



Regular Expression Patterns

[abc] Find any of the characters between the brackets

```
var str = "Is this all there is?";
var patt1 = /[h]/g;
var result = str.match(patt1);
console.log(result)
```



Regular Expression Patterns

[0-9] Find any of the digits between the brackets

```
var str = "123456789";
var patt1 = /[1-4]/g;
var result = str.match(patt1);
console.log(result)
```



Regular Expression Patterns

(x|y) Find any of the alternatives separated with |

```
var str = "re, green, red, green, gren, gr, blue, yellow";
var patt1 = /(red|green)/g;
var result = str.match(patt1);
console.log(result)
```



 Metacharacters are characters with a special meaning:

```
\d Find a digit
```

```
var str = "Give 100%!";
var patt1 = \land \d/g;
var result = str.match(patt1);
console.log(result)
```



 Metacharacters are characters with a special meaning:

\s Find a whitespace character

```
var str = "Is this all there is?";
var patt1 = \langle s/g;
var result = str.match(patt1);
console.log(result)
```



 Metacharacters are characters with a special meaning:

\b

Find a match at the beginning of a word like this: \bWORD, or at the end of a word like this: WORD\b

```
var str = "HELLO, LOOK AT YOU!";
var patt1 = \bLO/;
var result = str.search(patt1);
console.log(result)
```

```
var str = "HELLO, LOOK AT YOU!";
var patt1 = /LO\b/;
var result = str.search(patt1);
console.log(result)
```



Quantifiers define quantities:

n+ Matches any string that contains at least one *n* 

```
var str = "Hellooo World! Hello W3Schools!";
var patt1 = /o+/g;
var result = str.match(patt1);
console.log(result) //ooo,o,ooo
```



Quantifiers define quantities:

n\* Matches any string that contains zero or more occurrences of *n* 

```
//do a global search for an "I", followed by zero or more "o" characters
```

```
var str = "Hellooo World! Hello W3Schools!";
var patt1 = /lo*/g;
var result = str.match(patt1)
console.log(result) // I,looo,I,I,lo,I
```



Quantifiers define quantities:

n?

Matches any string that contains zero or one occurrences of *n* 

```
// to do a global search for a "1", followed by zero or one "0"
characters.
var str = "1, 100 or 1000?";
var patt1 = /10?/g;
var result = str.match(patt1);)
console.log(result) // 1,10,10
```



Character	Description	Example
	Any character	/a.*a/ matches "aa", "aba", "a9qa", "a!?_a",
^	Start	/^a/ matches "apple", "abcde"
\$	End	/z\$/ matches "abcz", "az"
1	Or	/abc def g/ matches lines with "abc", "def", or "g"
[]	Match any one character between the brackets	/[a-z]/ matches any lowercase letter
[^]	Match any one character not between the brackets	/[^abcd]/ matches any character but not a, b, c, or d



^The matches any string that starts with The -> Try it!
end\$ matches a string that ends with end

^The end\$ exact string match (starts and ends with The end)
roar matches any string that has the text roar in it



```
abc*
           matches a string that has ab followed by zero or more c -
> Try it!
abc+
           matches a string that has ab followed by one or more c
abc?
           matches a string that has ab followed by zero or one c
abc{2}
           matches a string that has ab followed by 2 c
abc{2,} matches a string that has ab followed by 2 or more c
abc{2,5}
          matches a string that has ab followed by 2 up to 5 c
a (bc) *
           matches a string that has a followed by zero or more
copies of the sequence bc
a (bc) {2,5} matches a string that has a followed by 2 up to 5 copies
of the sequence bc
```



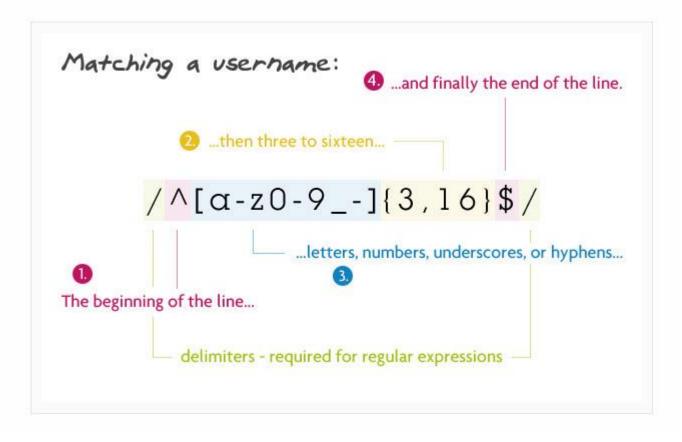
```
a(b|c) matches a string that has a followed by b or c (and
captures b or c) -> Try it!
a[bc] same as previous, but without capturing b or c
```



```
a(b|c) matches a string that has a followed by b or c (and
captures b or c) -> Try it!
a[bc] same as previous, but without capturing b or c
```

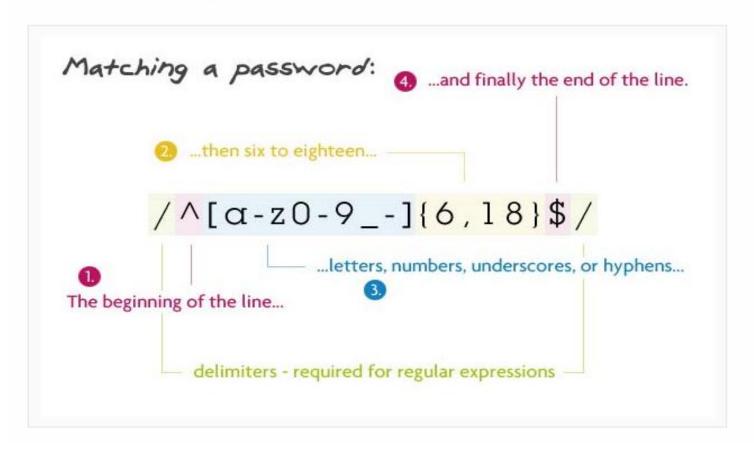


1. Matching a Username





2. Matching a Password





#### 5. Matching an Email

