Section Review

Learn to Code with Ruby

Regular Expressions

- A **regular expression** (RegEx) is a search pattern for text.

- Create a regular expression with two forward slashes. Write the pattern in between the **//**.

- The regular expression object is an instance of the **Regexp** class.

- The **scan** method returns an array of all matches of the regular expression in a string.

- To search for characters in sequence, write them within the **//** (for example, **/be/**).

Special Symbols

- Use **\d** to match a digit (0 - 9).

- Use . to match any character (wildcard). Use **\.** to look for a literal dot in the string.

- Use **\A** to place an anchor at the "beginning" of the string.

- Use **\z** to place an anchor at the "end" of the string.

- Use + to indicate "one or more of" the preceding value.

- Use {n} to indicate "**n** amount" of the preceding value.

- Use square brackets to search for "any of the following characters".

- Use square brackets and a **^** to exclude "any of the following characters".

The sub and gsub Methods

- The **sub** (substitute) method replaces the first occurrence of a match with a specified value.

- The **gsub** method replaces *all* occurrences of a match with a specified value.

- We can pass a regular expression as the first argument to both methods.

- Both methods have bang ! versions.