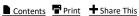
the trusted technology learning source

Home > Articles > Programming > C/C++

# C++11 Regular-Expression Library



By Brian Overland Jun 25, 2013







< Back Page 7 of 10 Next >

### This chapter is from the book



C++ for the Impatient

Learn More 📜 Buy

### 20.7. String Tokenizing

Although the functionality in the preceding sections can perform nearly any form of pattern matching, C++11 also provides string-tokenizing functionality that is a superior alternative to the C-library strtok function. Tokenization is the process of breaking a string into a series of individual words, or tokens.

To take advantage of this feature, use the following syntax, in which str represents a string object containing the target string:

sregex\_token\_iterator iter\_name(str.begin(), str.end(), regex\_obj, sregex\_token\_iterator end\_iter\_name;

As with sregex\_iterator, sregex\_token\_iterator is an adapter built on top of the string class; you can use the underlying template, regex\_token\_iterator, with other kinds of strings.

sregex\_token\_iterator performs a range of operations, most of which are similar to what the standard iterator does, as described in Section 20.5, ""Find All," or Iterative Searches." Specifying -1 as the fourth argument makes the function skip over any patterns matching the regex\_obj, causing the iterator to iterate through the tokens—which consist of text between each occurrence of the pattern.

For example, the following statements find each word, in which words are delimited by any series of spaces and/or commas.

#### **Related Resources**





## **Game Programming in C++: Creating 3D Games**

By Sanjay Madhav Book \$39.99



# Revel for Introduction to C++ Programming -- Access Card, 4th Edition

By Y. Daniel Liang Book \$73.67



### C++ Templates: The **Complete Guide, 2nd Edition**

By David Vandevoorde, Nicolai M. Josuttis, Douglas Gregor

Book \$63.99

See All Related Store Items

06-04-2018, 23:43 1 of 2

```
#include <regex>
#include <string>
using std::regex;
using std::string;
using std::sregex_token_iterator;
...
// Delimiters are spaces (\s) and/or commas
regex re("[\\s,]+");
string s = "The White Rabbit, is very,late.";
sregex_token_iterator it(s.begin(), s.end(), re, -1);
sregex_token_iterator reg_end;
for (; it != reg_end; ++it) {
    std::cout << it->str() << std::endl;
}</pre>
```

These statements, when executed, print the following, ignoring spaces and commas (except as to recognize them as delimiters):  $\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2}$ 

```
The White Rabbit is very late.
```

+ Share This | Save To Your Account

< Back Page 7 of 10 Next >

2 of 2