C# - QUANTIFIER

Advertisements

Quantifiers specify how many instances of the previous element
$which can be a character, a group, or a character class$ must be present in the input string for a match to occur.

Quantifier	Description	Pattern	Matches
*	Matches the previous element zero or more times.	\d*\.\d	".0", "19.9", "219.9"
+	Matches the previous element one or more times.	"be+"	"bee" in "been", "be" in "bent"
?	Matches the previous element zero or one time.	"rai?n"	"ran", "rain"
{ n }	Matches the previous element exactly n times.	",\d{3}"	",043" in "1,043.6", ",876", ",543", and ",210" in "9,876,543,210"
{ n ,}	Matches the previous element at least n times.	"\d{2,}"	"166", "29", "1930"
{ n , m }	Matches the previous element at least n times, but no more than m times.	"\d{3,5}"	"166", "17668" "19302" in "193024"
*?	Matches the previous element zero or more times, but as few times as possible.	\d*?\.\d	".0", "19.9", "219.9"
+?	Matches the previous element one or more times, but as few times as possible.	"be+?"	"be" in "been", "be" in "bent"
??	Matches the previous element zero or one time, but as few times as possible.	"rai??n"	"ran", "rain"
{ n }?	Matches the preceding element exactly n times.	",\d{3}?"	",043" in "1,043.6", ",876", ",543", and ",210" in "9,876,543,210"

| { n ,}? | Matches the previous element at least n times, but as few times as possible. | "\d{2,}?" | "166", "29", "1930" |
| { n , m }? | Matches the previous element between n and m times, but as few times as possible. | "\d{3,5}?" | "166", "17668" "193", "024" in "193024" |