splitTokens()

Splits a `String` into pieces and returns an array containing the pieces.

`splitTokens()` is an enhanced version of split(). It can split a string when any characters from a list are detected.

The first parameter, `value`, is the string to split.

The second parameter, `delim`, is optional. It sets the character(s) that should be used to split the string. `delim` can be a single string, as in `splitTokens('rock...paper...scissors...shoot', '...')`, or an array of strings, as in `splitTokens('rock;paper,scissors...shoot, [';', ',', '...'])`. By default, if no `delim` characters are specified, then any whitespace character is used to split. Whitespace characters include tab (`\t`), line feed (`\n`), carriage return (`\r`), form feed (`\f`), and space.

Examples


```
function setup() {
  createCanvas(100, 100);

  background(200);

  // Create a string variable.
  let string = 'rock paper scissors shoot';

  // Split the string at each space.
  let words = splitTokens(string);

  // Print the array to the console.
  print(words);

  // Style the text.
  textAlign(CENTER, CENTER);
  textFont('Courier New');
  textSize(12);

  // Iterate over the words array.
  for (let i = 0; i < words.length; i += 1) {

    // Calculate the y-coordinate.
    let y = (i + 1) * 20;

    // Display the word.
    text(words[i], 50, y);
  }

  describe(
    'The words "rock", "paper", "scissors", and "shoot"
written on separate lines. The text is black on a gray
background.'
```

```
function setup() {
  createCanvas(100, 100);

  background(200);

  // Create a string variable.
  let string = 'rock...paper...scissors...shoot';

  // Split the string at each ...
  let words = splitTokens(string, '...');

  // Print the array to the console.
  print(words);

  // Style the text.
  textAlign(CENTER, CENTER);
  textFont('Courier New');
  textSize(12);

  // Iterate over the words array.
  for (let i = 0; i < words.length; i += 1) {

    // Calculate the y-coordinate.
    let y = (i + 1) * 20;

    // Display the word.
    text(words[i], 50, y);
  }

  describe(
    'The words "rock", "paper", "scissors", and "shoot"
written on separate lines. The text is black on a gray
background.'
```

```
function setup() {
  createCanvas(100, 100);

  background(200);

  // Create a string variable.
  let string = 'rock;paper,scissors...shoot';

  // Split the string at each semicolon, comma, or ...
  let words = splitTokens(string, [';', ',', '...']);

  // Print the array to the console.
  print(words);

  // Style the text.
  textAlign(CENTER, CENTER);
  textFont('Courier New');
  textSize(12);

  // Iterate over the words array.
  for (let i = 0; i < words.length; i += 1) {

    // Calculate the y-coordinate.
    let y = (i + 1) * 20;

    // Display the word.
    text(words[i], 50, y);
  }

  describe(
    'The words "rock", "paper", "scissors", and "shoot"
written on separate lines. The text is black on a gray
background.'
```

Syntax

```
splitTokens(value, [delim])
```

Parameters

value	String: string to split.
delim	String: character(s) to use for splitting the string.

Returns

String[]: separated strings.

This page is generated from the comments in src/utilities/string_functions.js . Please feel free to edit it and submit a pull request!

Related References

join
Combines an array of strings into one string.

match
Applies a regular expression to a string and returns an array with the first match.

matchAll
Applies a regular expression to a string and returns an array of matches.

nf
Converts a Number into a String with a given number of digits.