

# match()

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

`match()` uses regular expressions (regex) to match patterns in text. For example, the regex `abc` can be used to search a string for the exact sequence of characters `abc`. See [MDN](#) for more information about regexes.

The first parameter, `str`, is the string to search.

The second parameter, `regexp`, is a string with the regular expression to apply. For example, calling `match('Hello, p5*js!', '[a-z][0-9]')` would return the array `['p5']`.

Note: If no matches are found, `null` is returned.

## Examples



```

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

  background(200);

  // Create a string variable.
  let string = 'Hello, p5*js!';

  // Match the characters that are lowercase
  // letters followed by digits.
  let matches = match(string, '[a-z][0-9]');

  // Print the matches array to the console:
  // ['p5']
  print(matches);

  // Style the text.
  textAlign(CENTER, CENTER);
  textSize(16);

  // Display the matches.
  text(matches, 50, 50);

  describe('The text "p5" written in black on a gray canvas.');
}

```

## Syntax

```
match(str, regexp)
```



## Parameters

<code>str</code>	String: string to search.
<code>regexp</code>	String: regular expression to match.

## Returns

`String[]`: match if found.

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## 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.

