matchAll()

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

`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. `matchAll()` is different from match() because it returns every match, not just the first.

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

The second parameter, `regex`, is a string with the regular expression to apply. For example, calling `matchAll('p5*js is easier than abc123', '[a-z][0-9]')` would return the 2D array `[['p5'], ['c1']]`.

Note: If no matches are found, an empty array `[]` is returned.

Examples

p5
c1

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

  background(200);

  // Create a string variable.
  let string = 'p5*js is easier than abc123';

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

  // Print the matches array to the console:
  // [['p5'], ['c1']]
  print(matches);

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

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

    // Calculate the y-coordainate.
    let y = (i + 1) * 33;

    // Display the match.
    text(matches[i], 50, y);
```

Syntax

```
matchAll(str, regexp)
```

Parameters

str	String: string to search.
regexp	String: regular expression to match.

Returns

String[]: matches found.

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.