Matcher's matching methods

I show them here on this slide.

All return a boolean if the regular expression was matched in some way to the string

Method	Characteristics
matches()	Matches entire string. Reluctant expressions may be greedy when used with this method.
lookingAt()	Matches starting at the first character of string. It doesn't have to match the entire string. Honors reluctant expressions.
find()	Starts at the first character not previously matched. Requires reset if you want to start at beginning of string.
find(int start)	Executes a reset, and starts at index passed to the method.

Grouping and Capturing

Grouping is a way to identify targeted parts of a regular expression match, often because you want to do some additional processing on that sub expression. A group is enclosed in parentheses.

A match to the group is said to be **captured**, meaning the text is stored for additional usage later.

Capturing is a way to access the matched groups, called capturing groups, of a regular expression match.

You might already be familiar with backreferences in some regular expressions, which are numeric references to captured groups.

There are also named back references.

The Matcher class has methods that let us use both numeric and named references, to access the captured groups.