

# Regular expressions (regex): Finding patterns in text

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# What are “regular expressions”?

- ▶ **regex** for short
- ▶ A way to describe a set of strings based on common characteristics
- ▶ Used to search, edit, and manipulate text and data
- ▶ Not Java-specific, but Java has very nice built-in tools to implement regex pattern matching

# What does regex do?

Takes in a pattern and searches for that pattern in a string

# Who cares?

- ▶ Data validation
  - ▶ Email addresses
  - ▶ Phone numbers
  - ▶ Credit card numbers
- ▶ Text replacement
- ▶ Syntax and grammar highlighting
  - ▶ Eclipse
  - ▶ Dreamweaver
  - ▶ Word
- ▶ Search engines

# Real-world research example

The Princess Margaret Cancer Centre is one of the top five cancer research and treatment institutes in the world. Retrospective studies are common:

- ▶ Determine the performance of certain treatments
- ▶ Determine survival rates of certain cancers
  - ▶ Dependence on treatment modality
  - ▶ Dependence on cancer tissue location

# The problem

- ▶ Find all patients treated in the last five years with the following criteria:
  - ▶ Lung cancer
  - ▶ Radiation prescription dose: 70Gy
- ▶ Being able to find ALL patients is important!
  - ▶ Otherwise, study results may be biased

# Basic ideas to find matches

- ▶ Identify lung cancer patients
  - ▶ Common organs outlined in CT scans
    - ▶ Left lung, right lung, heart, liver, spine, skin, tumor (a.k.a. GTV and PTV)<sup>1</sup>
- ▶ Identify correct treatment dose
  - ▶ Look for “70Gy” in the database information
- ▶ Sounds easy enough

---

<sup>1</sup> GTV: Gross tumor volume  
PTV: Planning tumor volume

# The reality

- ▶ Real-world data is **messy**
- ▶ Different doctors contour different organs and name them without convention:
  - ▶ RLung, Right Lung, r\_lung, lungR
  - ▶ PTV, Target70-54, GTVmargin, PTV-minus-GTV
  - ▶ Lung-Not-PTV, LungPTV70
- ▶ Radiation prescription dosage must be determined from structure names



# The answer: regex

- ▶ Go through old patients and rename structures to match current conventions
- ▶ For example:
  - ▶ If a name contains “lung” and “r” → right lung
  - ▶ If a name contains “PTV” and a number → the number is prescription dose
  - ▶ If a name contains “not”, disregard whatever follows
- ▶ Still messy, but we can catch most patients so far

# Pattern: foo

f	o	o	1	2	3
0	1	2	3	4	5

---

String to search	Pattern found at index
------------------	------------------------

---

foo123
--------

---

# Pattern: foo

f	o	o	1	2	3
0	1	2	3	4	5

String to search	Pattern found at index
foo123	0-3

Note that the ranges include the starting index but not the ending index:  
0-3 means [0,3)

# Pattern: foo

f	o	o	f	o	o	f	o	o
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

---

String to search	Pattern found at index
------------------	------------------------

---

foo123	0-3
--------	-----

foofoofoo	
-----------	--

---

Note that the ranges include the starting index but not the ending index:  
0-3 means [0,3)

# Pattern: foo

f	o	o	f	o	o	f	o	o
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

---

String to search	Pattern found at index
------------------	------------------------

---

foo123	0-3
--------	-----

foofoofoo	0-3
-----------	-----

---

Note that the ranges include the starting index but not the ending index:  
0-3 means [0,3)

# Pattern: foo

f	o	o	f	o	o	f	o	o
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

---

String to search	Pattern found at index
------------------	------------------------

---

foo123	0-3
--------	-----

foofoofoo	0-3, 3-6
-----------	----------

---

Note that the ranges include the starting index but not the ending index:  
0-3 means [0,3)

# Pattern: foo

f	o	o	f	o	o	f	o	o
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

---

String to search	Pattern found at index
------------------	------------------------

---

foo123	0-3
--------	-----

foofoofoo	0-3, 3-6, 6-9
-----------	---------------

---

Note that the ranges include the starting index but not the ending index:  
0-3 means [0,3)

# Pattern: cat.

c	a	t	s	?	!
0	1	2	3	4	5

---

String to search	Pattern found at index
------------------	------------------------

---

cats?!
--------

---



# Pattern: cat.

c	a	t	s	?	!
0	1	2	3	4	5

---

String to search	Pattern found at index
------------------	------------------------

---

cats?!	0-4
--------	-----

---

Wait, what? There's no "cat." in "cats?!"

# Metacharacters

## Metacharacters

Metacharacters are wildcards! And there are a lot of them ...

# Metacharacters

Character	Description
[ ]	Match anything inside the square brackets for ONE character position
-	Range separator (e.g., [0-9])
^	"Not" (negation)
.	Any character in this position
?	Preceding character is optional
*	Preceding character can be repeated 0 or more times
+	Preceding character can be repeated 1 or more times
{n}	Preceding character (or range) must appear n times exactly
{n,m}	Preceding character (or range) must appear at least n times but not more than m times
()	Grouping
(pipe)	Find left OR right side values

# But if you literally meant '.' (a period)?

Use `\` to escape metacharacters, e.g., `\.`, `\?`.

# Character classes<sup>2</sup>

Construct	Translation
[abc]	a, b, or c (simple class)
[^abc]	Any character except a, b, or c (negation)
[a-zA-Z]	a through z, or A through Z, inclusive (range)
[a-d[m-p]]	a through d, or m through p: [a-dm-p] (union)
[a-z&&[def]]	d, e, or f (intersection)
[a-z&&[^bc]]	a through z, except for b and c: [ad-z] (subtraction)
[a-z&&[^m-p]]	a through z, and not m through p: [a-lq-z] (subtraction)

<sup>2</sup> Adapted from Oracle's Java Tutorials

# Pattern: `in[du]`

Search string	Match
Windows	

# Pattern: `in[du]`

Search string	Match
Windows	✓

# Pattern: `in[du]`

Search string	Match
Windows	✓
Linux	



# Pattern: `in[du]`

Search string	Match
Windows	✓
Linux	✓

# Pattern: `in[du]`

Search string	Match
Windows	✓
Linux	✓
Mac OS X	

# Pattern: `in[du]`

Search string	Match
Windows	✓
Linux	✓
Mac OS X	X

# Pattern: in[du]

Search string	Match
Windows	✓
Linux	✓
Mac OS X	X
Dolphins	

# Pattern: in[du]

Search string	Match
Windows	✓
Linux	✓
Mac OS X	X
Dolphins	X

# Pattern: `in[du]`

Search string	Match
Windows	✓
Linux	✓
Mac OS X	X
Dolphins	X
Find them and destroy them!	

# Pattern: in[du]

Search string	Match
Windows	✓
Linux	✓
Mac OS X	X
Dolphins	X
Find them and destroy them!	✓

# Pattern: `x[0-9A-Z]`

---

Search string	Match
He's excitable	



# Pattern: `x[0-9A-Z]`

Search string	Match
He's excitable	X

# Pattern: `x[0-9A-Z]`

Search string	Match
---------------	-------

He's excitable	X
----------------	---

He's EXCITABLE

# Pattern: `x[0-9A-Z]`

Search string	Match
He's excitable	X
He's EXCITABLE	X

# Pattern: `x[0-9A-Z]`

Search string	Match
He's excitable	X
He's EXCITABLE	X
I don't like xRays	

# Pattern: `x[0-9A-Z]`

Search string	Match
He's excitable	X
He's EXCITABLE	X
I don't like xRays	✓

# Pattern: `x[0-9A-Z]`

Search string	Match
He's excitable	X
He's EXCITABLE	X
I don't like xRays	✓
I don't like x-rays	

# Pattern: `x[0-9A-Z]`

Search string	Match
He's excitable	X
He's EXCITABLE	X
I don't like xRays	✓
I don't like x-rays	X

# Pattern: `x[0-9A-Z]`

Search string	Match
He's excitable	X
He's EXCITABLE	X
I don't like xRays	✓
I don't like x-rays	X
X11 or x11?	



# Pattern: `x[0-9A-Z]`

Search string	Match
He's excitable	X
He's EXCITABLE	X
I don't like xRays	✓
I don't like x-rays	X
X11 or x11?	✓

# Pattern: `((4\[0-3])|(2\[1-4]))`

Translation: “4.x” or “2.y”, where x is a number in [0-3] and y is a number in [1-4]

---

Search string	Match
Mozilla/4.0	

# Pattern: `((4\[0-3])|(2\[1-4]))`

Translation: “4.x” or “2.y”, where x is a number in [0-3] and y is a number in [1-4]

Search string	Match
Mozilla/4.0	✓

# Pattern: `((4\[0-3])|(2\[1-4]))`

Translation: “4.x” or “2.y”, where x is a number in [0-3] and y is a number in [1-4]

Search string	Match
Mozilla/4.0	✓
Opera 4.5	

# Pattern: `((4\[0-3])|(2\[1-4]))`

Translation: “4.x” or “2.y”, where x is a number in [0-3] and y is a number in [1-4]

Search string	Match
Mozilla/4.0	✓
Opera 4.5	X

# Pattern: `((4\. [0-3]) | (2\. [1-4]))`

Translation: “4.x” or “2.y”, where x is a number in [0-3] and y is a number in [1-4]

Search string	Match
Mozilla/4.0	✓
Opera 4.5	X
Linux2.2.16-22	

# Pattern: `((4\. [0-3]) | (2\. [1-4]))`

Translation: “4.x” or “2.y”, where x is a number in [0-3] and y is a number in [1-4]

Search string	Match
Mozilla/4.0	✓
Opera 4.5	X
Linux2.2.16-22	✓

# Pattern: `((4\[0-3])|(2\[1-4]))`

Translation: “4.x” or “2.y”, where x is a number in [0-3] and y is a number in [1-4]

Search string	Match
Mozilla/4.0	✓
Opera 4.5	X
Linux2.2.16-22	✓
IE6	



# Pattern: `((4\[0-3])|(2\[1-4]))`

Translation: “4.x” or “2.y”, where x is a number in [0-3] and y is a number in [1-4]

Search string	Match
Mozilla/4.0	✓
Opera 4.5	X
Linux2.2.16-22	✓
IE6	X

# Pattern: `((4\. [0-3]) | (2\. [1-4]))`

Translation: “4.x” or “2.y”, where x is a number in [0-3] and y is a number in [1-4]

Search string	Match
Mozilla/4.0	✓
Opera 4.5	X
Linux2.2.16-22	✓
IE6	X
Mozilla/4.75-2.1	

# Pattern: `((4\. [0-3]) | (2\. [1-4]))`

Translation: “4.x” or “2.y”, where x is a number in [0-3] and y is a number in [1-4]

Search string	Match
Mozilla/4.0	✓
Opera 4.5	X
Linux2.2.16-22	✓
IE6	X
Mozilla/4.75-2.1	✓

# Pattern: `ba{2,4}b`

Translation: “bab”, where ‘a’ is repeated 2-4 times

---

Search string	Match
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---

bab	
-----	--

# Pattern: `ba{2,4}b`

Translation: “bab”, where ‘a’ is repeated 2-4 times

Search string	Match
bab	X

# Pattern: `ba{2,4}b`

Translation: “bab”, where ‘a’ is repeated 2-4 times

Search string	Match
bab	X
abba	

# Pattern: `ba{2,4}b`

Translation: “bab”, where ‘a’ is repeated 2-4 times

Search string	Match
bab	X
abba	X

# Pattern: `ba{2,4}b`

Translation: “bab”, where ‘a’ is repeated 2-4 times

Search string	Match
bab	X
abba	X
baab	



# Pattern: `ba{2,4}b`

Translation: “bab”, where ‘a’ is repeated 2-4 times

Search string	Match
bab	X
abba	X
baab	✓

# Pattern: `ba{2,4}b`

Translation: “bab”, where ‘a’ is repeated 2-4 times

Search string	Match
bab	X
abba	X
baab	✓
hubaaaab	

# Pattern: `ba{2,4}b`

Translation: “bab”, where ‘a’ is repeated 2-4 times

Search string	Match
bab	X
abba	X
baab	✓
hubaaaab	✓

# Pattern: `ba{2,4}b`

Translation: “bab”, where ‘a’ is repeated 2-4 times

Search string	Match
bab	X
abba	X
baab	✓
hubaaaab	✓
baaaaab	

# Pattern: `ba{2,4}b`

Translation: “bab”, where ‘a’ is repeated 2-4 times

Search string	Match
bab	X
abba	X
baab	✓
hubaaaab	✓
baaaaab	X

# More examples

- ▶ Pattern: `colou?r`
  - ▶ Translation: “color” or “colour”
  
- ▶ Pattern: `colou*r`
  - ▶ Translation: “colour” with any number of u’s (including zero)
  
- ▶ Pattern: `[0-9&&[^345]]`
  - ▶ Translation: A number 0-9, except 3, 4, and 5

# One more time

Character	Description
[ ]	Match anything inside the square brackets for ONE character position
-	Range separator (e.g., [0-9])
^	"Not" (negation)
.	Any character in this position
?	Preceding character is optional
*	Preceding character can be repeated 0 or more times
+	Preceding character can be repeated 1 or more times
{n}	Preceding character (or range) must appear n times exactly
{n,m}	Preceding character (or range) must appear at least n times but not more than m times
()	Grouping
(pipe)	Find left OR right side values

# Shorthand in Java

Shorthand	Longhand	Description
.	.	Any character
\d	[0-9]	A digit
\D	[^0-9]	A non-digit
\s	[ \t\n\x0B\f\r]	A whitespace character
\S	[^\s]	A non-whitespace character
\w	[a-zA-Z_0-9]	A word character
\W	[^\w]	A non-word character



# Shorthand examples

- ▶ Pattern: `[\d]{3}-[\d]{4}`
  - ▶ Translation: "xxx-xxxx", where x is a digit
  
- ▶ Pattern: `[\w]+@[\w]+(\.[a-z]{2,4})`
  - ▶ Translation: Simple email validation
  - ▶ `[\w]+`: Any number of word characters (at least one)
  - ▶ `@`: Followed by the @ sign
  - ▶ `[\w]+`: Followed by at least one word character
  - ▶ `(\.[a-z]{2,4})`: Followed by '.', then 2-4 lower case letters

# Say we want a number in the range 1-255<sup>3</sup>

Will `[0-255]` work?

---

<sup>3</sup> Adapted from <http://www.regular-expressions.info/numericranges.html>

Say we want a number in the range 1-255<sup>3</sup>

Will `[0-255]` work?

**No! That pattern is actually just “0-2 or 5 or 5”!**

<sup>3</sup> Adapted from <http://www.regular-expressions.info/numericranges.html>

# Can we find a number in a certain range with regex?

# Can we find a number in a certain range with regex?

Yes, but it won't be pretty.

# First things first

- ▶ The intent behind regex is to find patterns in *text*.
- ▶ All matching is done on a per-character basis.
- ▶ So, “1” is one character and “255” is three characters.

# Brute force pattern creation for range 0-9999

Number of digits	Number range	Pattern
1	0-9	

# Brute force pattern creation for range 0-9999

Number of digits	Number range	Pattern
1	0-9	[0-9]



# Brute force pattern creation for range 0-9999

Number of digits	Number range	Pattern
1	0-9	[0-9]
2	10-99	

# Brute force pattern creation for range 0-9999

Number of digits	Number range	Pattern
1	0-9	[0-9]
2	10-99	[1-9][0-9]

# Brute force pattern creation for range 0-9999

Number of digits	Number range	Pattern
1	0-9	[0-9]
2	10-99	[1-9][0-9]
3	100-999	

# Brute force pattern creation for range 0-9999

Number of digits	Number range	Pattern
1	0-9	[0-9]
2	10-99	[1-9][0-9]
3	100-999	[1-9][0-9][0-9]

# Brute force pattern creation for range 0-9999

Number of digits	Number range	Pattern
1	0-9	[0-9]
2	10-99	[1-9][0-9]
3	100-999	[1-9][0-9][0-9]
4	1000-9999	

# Brute force pattern creation for range 0-9999

Number of digits	Number range	Pattern
1	0-9	[0-9]
2	10-99	[1-9][0-9]
3	100-999	[1-9][0-9][0-9]
4	1000-9999	[1-9][0-9][0-9][0-9]

# Brute force pattern creation for range 0-9999

Number of digits	Number range	Pattern
1	0-9	[0-9]
2	10-99	[1-9][0-9]
3	100-999	[1-9][0-9][0-9]
4	1000-9999	[1-9][0-9][0-9][0-9]
2-4	10-9999	

# Brute force pattern creation for range 0-9999

Number of digits	Number range	Pattern
1	0-9	[0-9]
2	10-99	[1-9][0-9]
3	100-999	[1-9][0-9][0-9]
4	1000-9999	[1-9][0-9][0-9][0-9]
2-4	10-9999	[1-9][0-9]{1,3}



# Brute force pattern creation for range 0-9999

Number of digits	Number range	Pattern
1	0-9	[0-9]
2	10-99	[1-9][0-9]
3	100-999	[1-9][0-9][0-9]
4	1000-9999	[1-9][0-9][0-9][0-9]
2-4	10-9999	[1-9][0-9]{1,3}

Put it all together: `[0-9]|[1-9][0-9]{1,3}`

# 0-999 is easy ... but what about 0-255?

We need to exclude numbers 256-999.

Number of digits	Number range	Pattern
1	0-9	

# 0-999 is easy ... but what about 0-255?

We need to exclude numbers 256-999.

Number of digits	Number range	Pattern
1	0-9	[0-9]

# 0-999 is easy ... but what about 0-255?

We need to exclude numbers 256-999.

Number of digits	Number range	Pattern
1	0-9	[0-9]
2	10-99	

# 0-999 is easy ... but what about 0-255?

We need to exclude numbers 256-999.

Number of digits	Number range	Pattern
1	0-9	[0-9]
2	10-99	[1-9][0-9]

# 0-999 is easy ... but what about 0-255?

We need to exclude numbers 256-999.

Number of digits	Number range	Pattern
1	0-9	[0-9]
2	10-99	[1-9][0-9]
3	100-199	

# 0-999 is easy ... but what about 0-255?

We need to exclude numbers 256-999.

Number of digits	Number range	Pattern
1	0-9	[0-9]
2	10-99	[1-9][0-9]
3	100-199	1[0-9][0-9]

# 0-999 is easy ... but what about 0-255?

We need to exclude numbers 256-999.

Number of digits	Number range	Pattern
1	0-9	[0-9]
2	10-99	[1-9][0-9]
3	100-199	1[0-9][0-9]
3	200-249	



# 0-999 is easy ... but what about 0-255?

We need to exclude numbers 256-999.

Number of digits	Number range	Pattern
1	0-9	[0-9]
2	10-99	[1-9][0-9]
3	100-199	1[0-9][0-9]
3	200-249	2[0-4][0-9]

# 0-999 is easy ... but what about 0-255?

We need to exclude numbers 256-999.

Number of digits	Number range	Pattern
1	0-9	[0-9]
2	10-99	[1-9][0-9]
3	100-199	1[0-9][0-9]
3	200-249	2[0-4][0-9]
3	250-255	

# 0-999 is easy ... but what about 0-255?

We need to exclude numbers 256-999.

Number of digits	Number range	Pattern
1	0-9	[0-9]
2	10-99	[1-9][0-9]
3	100-199	1[0-9][0-9]
3	200-249	2[0-4][0-9]
3	250-255	25[0-5]

# 0-999 is easy ... but what about 0-255?

We need to exclude numbers 256-999.

Number of digits	Number range	Pattern
1	0-9	[0-9]
2	10-99	[1-9][0-9]
3	100-199	1[0-9][0-9]
3	200-249	2[0-4][0-9]
3	250-255	25[0-5]

Put it all together:

[0-9]|[1-9][0-9]|1[0-9][0-9]|2[0-4][0-9]|25[0-5]

# We did it!

- ▶ ... but it was ugly, hard to put together, and hard to read.
- ▶ It was basically everything I am trying to teach you not to do.

# Regex can still be very useful

1. Use regex to extract numbers in text: `-?[0-9]+`
2. And then ... ?

# Regex can still be very useful

1. Use regex to extract numbers in text: `-?[0-9]+`

2. And then ... ?

```
1 if (x >= 0 && x <= 255) {  
2   // do something  
3 }
```

# Now that we have the idea ...

## How to do regex in Java?



```
1  import java.util.regex.Pattern;
2  import java.util.regex.Matcher;
3  import java.io.*;
4
5  public class regex {
6      public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException{
7          String strPattern, strInput;
8          BufferedReader cin = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
9
10         while (true) {
11             System.out.print("\nEnter your pattern: ");
12             strPattern = cin.readLine();
13             Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile(strPattern);
14
15             do {
16                 System.out.print("\nEnter your input string (0 to enter new pattern): ");
17                 strInput = cin.readLine();
18
19                 if (!strInput.equals("0")) {
20
21                     Matcher matcher = pattern.matcher(strInput);
22
23                     boolean found = false;
24                     while (matcher.find()) {
25                         System.out.format("I found the text \"%s\" starting at " +
26                             "index %d and ending at index %d.\n",
27                             matcher.group(), matcher.start(), matcher.end());
28                         found = true;
29                     }
30                     if (!found) System.out.println("No match found.");
31                 } // end check if user wants to quit
32
33             } while (!strInput.equals("0"));
34         } // infinite loop
35     } // end main
36 } // end class
```

src/regex.java

```
1 import java.util.regex.Pattern;
2 import java.util.regex.Matcher;
3 import java.io.*;
4
5 public class regex {
6     public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException{
7         String strPattern, strInput;
8         BufferedReader cin = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
9
10        while (true) {
11            System.out.print("\nEnter your pattern: ");
12            strPattern = cin.readLine();
13            Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile(strPattern);
14
15            do {
16                System.out.print("\nEnter your input string (0 to enter new pattern): ");
17                strInput = cin.readLine();
18
19                if (!strInput.equals("0")) {
20
21                    Matcher matcher = pattern.matcher(strInput);
22
23                    boolean found = false;
24                    while (matcher.find()) {
25                        System.out.format("I found the text \"%s\" starting at " +
26                            "index %d and ending at index %d.\n",
27                            matcher.group(), matcher.start(), matcher.end());
28                        found = true;
29                    }
30                    if (!found) System.out.println("No match found.");
31                } // end check if user wants to quit
32
33            } while (!strInput.equals("0"));
34        } // infinite loop
35    } // end main
36 } // end class
```

src/regex.java

# Regex library

## Pattern class

- ▶ Holds the pattern

## Matcher class

- ▶ Does the matching

```
1 import java.util.regex.Pattern;
2 import java.util.regex.Matcher;
3 import java.io.*;
4
5 public class regex {
6     public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException{
7         String strPattern, strInput;
8         BufferedReader cin = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
9
10        while (true) {
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A bit unusual ...

# The Pattern class

- ▶ No public constructor, so must call `Pattern.compile(str)` to initialize object
- ▶ Is the `compile()` method static or not?

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## The Matcher class

src/regex.java

# The Matcher class

The `matcher()` method in the `Pattern` class returns a `Matcher` object

Matcher method	Description
<code>find()</code>	Finds the next matching subsequence; returns boolean
<code>find(int n)</code>	Finds pattern starting from <code>n</code>
<code>matches()</code>	Boolean to check if the entire sequence matches the pattern
<code>start()</code>	Returns the start index of the previous match
<code>end()</code>	Returns the end index of the previous match
<code>group()</code>	Returns the previous match as a <code>String</code>



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src/regex.java

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1 import java.util.regex.Pattern;
2 import java.util.regex.Matcher;
3 import java.io.*;
4
5 public class regex {
6     public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException{
7         String strPattern, strInput;
8         BufferedReader cin = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
9
10        while (true) {
11            System.out.print("\nEnter your pattern: ");
12            strPattern = cin.readLine();
13            Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile(strPattern);
14
15            do {
16                System.out.print("\nEnter your input string (0 to enter new pattern): ");
17                strInput = cin.readLine();
18
19                if (!strInput.equals("0")) {
20
21                    Matcher matcher = pattern.matcher(strInput);
22
23                    boolean found = false;
24                    while (matcher.find()) {
25                        System.out.format("I found the text \"%s\" starting at " +
26                            "index %d and ending at index %d.\n",
27                            matcher.group(), matcher.start(), matcher.end());
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While there is a matching subsequence, print out the details of the matched pattern

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src/regex.java

# Ending this program

Does this program ever end? Either way, let's play with the program.



# Want more regex fun?

<http://www.regexcrossword.com/>