Notes for Coding

Regex -
Invented in 1951, Regex was used to notate regular events by use of mathematical notation. Today Regexes are widely supported in programming languages, text processing programs (lexers) and advanced text editors. Regex support is part of the standard library of many programming languages such as java and python. ECMAscript uses a regex engine; these engines compute faster than traditional cpu output

A regular expression, often called a pattern, specifies a set of strings required for a particular purpose.

Most formalism provide the following operations to construct regular expressions
Boolean "or" operators
Group

- Parentheses are used to define the scope and precedence of the operators grey|grey and gr(a|e)y.

Quantification

-?
-*
-+
-{n}
-{min}
-{, max}
-{min, max}

Wildcard

<u>RegEx should be used when defining filter criteria for your code.</u>

How do you test a line of code that uses RegEx and see if it is valid?

You can use this format: myRegex.test(thing to be tested against)
This will return either a true or false answer when called.

*Remember, the value used in the called function must be an exact match of what it is looking for, otherwise it will not find it. /hello/ will not find HELLO or Hello as they are both hellos that do not match the search criteria.

You can search for more values in your lines of code using an or operator: | ; this is called the alternation.

Flags:
I = ignore case
I flag. /ignorecase/i

So from what I am seeing is that RegEx (regular expressions) are initialized with a / / structure then using flags, placed outside of the second /, sets up the query.

Wildcard flags are called dot or period. You can use it . (wild card) to find any instance of / /, whether it's a part of a bigger word, in front, behind. It will query it with a.

Greedy match and lazy match. As the names suggest, they perform opposite tasks.
These are marked with the letters outside of the []. The first letter is outside of the brackets and the second letter or parameter is directly after the end of the [].

QUIZ; g = global i = ignorecase these are placed outside of the forward brackets /
^ in front of the search value indicates that it is omitting it from the query parameters. These are placed inside / and [. * indicate that the values that are returned have 1 or more repeated instances in a searched word.

By default, greedy is the mode regex uses to match queries with values, but lazy is denoted with an ? that is placed right after the bracket.