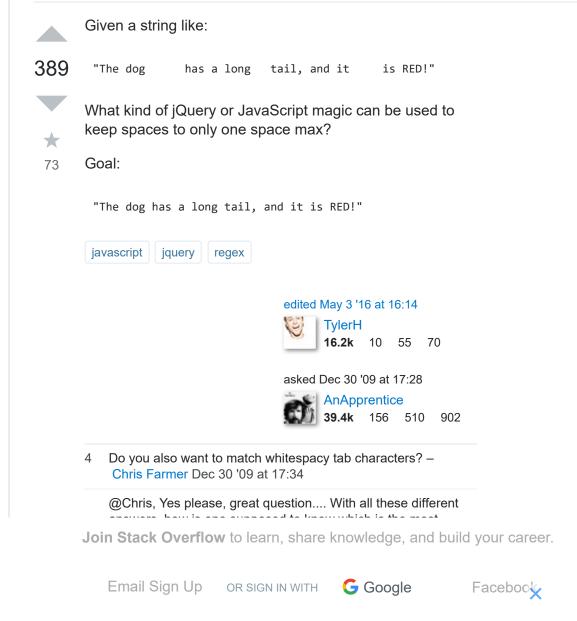
Regex to replace multiple spaces with a single space

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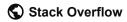


There's not going to be any noticeable difference in performance. You could always profile it, but I doubt it would be worth it. I would go for the clearest. - Draemon Dec 30 '09 at 18:15

@EvanCarroll: Not true -- at least on Firefox. That version runs significantly slower. See the profiling results in my answer (below). - Edward Loper Dec 30 '09 at 19:28

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Given that you also want to cover tabs, newlines, etc, just replace \s\s+ with ' ':

738

```
string = string.replace(/\s\s+/g, ' ');
```



If you really want to cover only spaces (and thus not tabs, newlines, etc), do so:

```
string = string.replace(/ +/g, ' ');
```

edited May 18 '15 at 7:52

answered Dec 30 '09 at 17:31



BalusC 867k 308 3206 3255

Does this also remove, whitespacy tab characters? -

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```
tab, \r, \n, \v \f) with space-character. - Rafael Dec 30 '09 at
17:40 🥕
```

- This is not working when a blank instead of a tab or newline is needed. Right? \\s+/ would be working. - Fabian Feb 20 '13 at 11:01
- @Ethan: JS has a builtin function for that: trim() . It's faster than regex. You could just do string.trim().replace(/\s\s+/g, ' '); or string.replace(/\s\s+/g, ' ').trim(); . - BalusC Apr 12 '18 at 6:12 🧪



Since you seem to be interested in performance, I profiled these with firebug. Here are the results I got:

141



```
str.replace( / +/g, ' ' )
                            -> 380ms
str.replace( /\s\s+/g, ' ')
                            -> 390ms
str.replace( / {2,}/g, ' ') -> 470ms
str.replace( / +/g, ' ')
                            -> 790ms
str.replace( / +(?= )/g, ' ') -> 3250ms
```

This is on Firefox, running 100k string replacements.

I encourage you to do your own profiling tests with firebug, if you think performance is an issue. Humans are notoriously bad at predicting where the bottlenecks in their programs lie.

(Also, note that IE 8's developer toolbar also has a profiler built in -- it might be worth checking what the performance is like in IE.)

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isperf.com/removing-multiple-spaces Go forth and JSPerf! The last method; (/+(?=)/g, ''); fails in IE9, it leaves double spaces: "Foo Bar Baz".replace(/ +(?=)/g, ' '); --> "Foo Bar Baz" − Nenotlep Apr 26 '13 at 10:22 🖍

how there is much diff bw 1 and 2nd line - Vivek Panday Feb 24 '16 at 9:16

@VivekPanday - I imagine that this is because the second line is only replacing occurrences of double spaces with a single space, while the first is replacing any space with a space as well. Whether this is time saved during the search or the actual replace, I don't know. – Maloric Aug 16 '16 at 11:27

This doesn't remove the initial and trailing whitespaces. For that see this answer. - Ethan Apr 12 '18 at 5:04 /

Edited to order by decreasing speed. Vivek's and Maloric's comments refer to lines with 380 ms and 790 ms. -Skippy le Grand Gourou Feb 16 at 21:04 🖍



```
var str = "The
                   dog
                              has a long tail,
                                                    and i
str = str.replace(/ {2,}/g,' ');
```

38



EDIT: If you wish to replace all kind of whitespace characters the most efficient way would be like that:

```
str = str.replace(/\s{2,}/g,' ');
```

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watain **2,150** 4 25 32

Funny your test string doesn't even have two spaces in it. – Josh Stodola Dec 30 '09 at 17:31

just realized you already had what i recently came up with, +1 :) – meder omuraliev Dec 30 '09 at 17:40

2 For some reason this isn't working... A lot of " " are showing up... Likely due to CKEDITOR... – AnApprentice Dec 30 '09 at 18:28

K turns out JQUERY's text() was messing things up. fixed - thanks all! - AnApprentice Dec 30 '09 at 18:30



This is one solution, though it will target *all* space characters:

16

"The dog has a long tail, and it is RED!"

"The dog has a long tail, and it is RED!"

Edit: This is probably better since it targets a space followed by 1 or more spaces:

"The dog has a long tail, and it is RED!"

"The dog has a long tail, and it is RED!"

Alternative method:

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I didn't use /\s+/ by itself since that replaces spaces that span 1 character multiple times and might be less efficient since it targets more than necessary.

I didn't deeply test any of these so lmk if there are bugs.

Also, if you're going to do string replacement remember to re-assign the variable/property to its own replacement, eg:

```
var string = 'foo'
string = string.replace('foo', '')
```

Using ¡Query.prototype.text:

```
var el = $('span:eq(0)');
el.text( el.text().replace(/\d+/, '') )
```

edited Dec 30 '09 at 17:45

answered Dec 30 '09 at 17:32



meder omuraliev

143k 56 342 416

- The first one is totally pointless, \s\s+ means, an \s followed by one or more \s+, which can be reduced to a single \s+, the second example is more accurate because we only want to replace double spaces, not newlines, the third is more optimized because it only applies to examples with 2+ spaces. But str.replace(/ +(?=)/g,");, only applies to examples with 2+ spaces but saves overwriting a space with a space step. -Evan Carroll Dec 30 '09 at 17:55
- EvanCarroll you **fail** because \s\s+ is definitely different to \s+.

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'16 at 13:03 🧪



I have this method, I call it the Derp method for lack of a better name.

13



```
while (str.indexOf(" ") !== -1) {
   str = str.replace(/ /g, " ");
```

Running it in JSPerf gives some surprising results.

answered Apr 26 '13 at 10:36



Nenotlep

9,240 4 52 89

I'm going to be embarrassed as hell if it turns out I fudged up the test case instead of it actually being fast :D - Nenotlep Apr 26 '13 at 10:38

Providing a test case... Excellent answer! - Oytun Jun 18 '14 at 8:56

This made my day :-) Funny how "derping" often works better than being all "clever". The "Derp split" appears to have kicked its ass though. Still, deserves upvoting. - Fred Gandt Apr 7 '15 at 3:01

for me only replace(/ +/g," ") worked - Miguel Jun 16 '17 at 10:03

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```
// NOTE the possible initial and trailing spaces
var str = " The dog has a long tail, and it
                                                      is
str = str.replace(/^\s+|\s+$|\s+(?=\s)/g, "");
// str -> "The dog has a long tail, and it is RED !"
```

Your example didn't have those spaces but they are a very common scenario too, and the accepted answer was only trimming those into single spaces, like: "The ... RED! ", which is not what you will typically need.

edited Apr 12 '18 at 5:00

answered Aug 31 '16 at 19:58

I used this pattern on PHP and works. \$parts = preg split("/^\s+|\s+\$|\s+(?=\s)/", "Avenida Tancredo Neves, 745 Piso Térreo Sala"); - Bruno Ribeiro Jan 16 '17 at 1:32



More robust:

10

```
function trim(word)
   word = word.replace(/[^x21-x7E]+/g, ' '); // change |
   return word.replace(/^\s+|\s+$/g, ''); // remove :
```

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answered May 10 '11 at 15:37





I suggest

string = string.replace(/ +/g," ");



for just spaces OR

string = string.replace(/(\s)+/g,"\$1");

for turning multiple returns into a single return also.

answered May 14 '13 at 0:59



Leonard Meagher 119 1 2



Here is an alternate solution if you do not want to use replace (replace spaces in a string without using replace javascript)





var str="The dog has a long tail, and it is RED var rule=/\s{1,}/g; ctn - ctn colit(nula) ioin(" ").

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G Google



8,895 5 69 87

answered Mar 15 '13 at 5:10





I know that I am late to the party, but I discovered a nice solution.

Here it is:



var myStr = myStr.replace(/[][]*/g, ' ');

answered Apr 22 '15 at 6:16



For intelliJ regex this worked for me - Seabass77 May 2 '18 at 1:56



Comprehensive unencrypted answer for newbies et al.

This is for all of the dummies like me who test the scripts written by some of you guys which do not work.



The following 3 examples are the steps I took to remove

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We have chained these together with over 50 at a time and NO problems.

// This removed special characters + 0-9 and allows for just letters (upper and LOWER case)

```
function NoDoublesPls1()
var str=document.getElementById("NoDoubles1");
var regex=/[^a-z]/gi;
str.value=str.value.replace(regex ,"");
```

// This removed special characters and allows for just letters (upper and LOWER case) and 0-9 AND spaces

```
function NoDoublesPls2()
var str=document.getElementById("NoDoubles2");
var regex=/[^a-z 0-9]/gi;
str.value=str.value.replace(regex ,"");
```

// This removed special characters and allows for just letters (upper and LOWER case) and 0-9 AND spaces // The .replace(/\s\s+/g, " ") at the end removes excessive spaces // when I used single quotes, it did not work.

```
function NoDoublesPls3()
    var str=document.getElementById("NoDoubles3");
var regex=/[^a-z 0-9]/gi;
str.value=str.value.replace(regex ,"") .replace(/\s\s+/g,
```

::NEXT:: Save #3 as a .js // I called mine NoDoubles.js

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Include this in your form field:: such as

```
<INPUT type="text" name="Name"</pre>
     onKeyUp="NoDoublesPls3()" onKeyDown="NoDoublesPls3()"
```

So that it looks like this

```
<INPUT type="text" name="Name" onKeyUp="NoDoublesPls3()" or</pre>
id="NoDoubles3"/>
```

This will remove special characters, allow for single spaces and remove extra spaces.





semuzaboi

answered Jan 9 '15 at 20:33



What is going on here? The formatting looks very, very broken. - Nenotlep Oct 8 '15 at 11:19



Also a possibility:



str.replace(/\s+/g, ' ')



answered Dec 20 '00 at 17:22

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Jquery has trim() function which basically turns something like this "FOo Bar" into "FOo Bar".



```
string.trim(); // output "My String with Multiple lines"
```

It is much more usefull because it is automatically removes empty spaces at the beginning and at the end of string as well. No regex needed.

edited Aug 17 '17 at 7:30

answered Aug 16 '17 at 12:13



Eryk Wróbel

2 As you said, trim() removes empty spaces at the beginning and at the end of string, but not in the middle of the string, so, it doesn't work in this case, the output would just be "My String with Multiple lines". api.jquery.com/jQuery.trim - egvaldes Aug 25 '17 at 18:35



```
var myregexp = new RegExp(/ {2,}/g);
```

0

```
str = str.replace(myregexp,' ');
```

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var string = "The dog has a long tail, and it i: var replaced = string.replace(/ +/g, " ");

0



Or if you also want to replace tabs:

```
var replaced = string.replace(/\s+/g, " ");
```

edited Dec 30 '09 at 17:38

answered Dec 30 '09 at 17:32



Brian Campbell

241k 51 320 321

using + seems cleaner but it will also replace single spaces with single spaces, a little bit redundant and I'm not sure but it may create performace problems with a much longer text. marvin Dec 30 '09 at 17:39

I tend to use the shortest, simplest solution that will work, and only worry about that sort of optimization if I know that I need to be matching against a very large string, an at that point I will actually measure different solutions to see which will be faster. It can be hard to predict in advance what will be fastest without testing; for instance, in JavaScript interpreters, some complicated regular expressions will cause you to switch from a fast JIT compiled implementation to a slow interpreted one. – Brian Campbell Dec 30 '09 at 17:44

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Add the text into some file say test

```
manjeet-laptop:Desktop manjeet$ cat test
"The dog
             has a long tail, and it
                                          is RED!"
```

We can use the following regex to replace all white spaces with single space

```
manjeet-laptop:Desktop manjeet$ sed 's/ \{1,\}/ /g' test
"The dog has a long tail, and it is RED!"
```

Hope this serves the purpose

answered Jan 19 '15 at 9:35



minhas23

6,561 2 45 36



Try this to replace multiple spaces with a single space.





<script type="text/javascript"> var myStr = "The dog has a long tail, and it alert(myStr); // Output 'The dog has a long ta var newStr = myStr.replace(/ +/g, ' '); alert(newStr); // Output 'The dog has a long tail, and </script>

Read more @ Replacing Multiple Spaces with Single **Space**

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var text = `xxx df dfvdfv df dfv`.split(/[\s,\t,\r,\n]+/).filter(x





result:

"xxx df dfvdfv df dfv"

edited Jun 5 '18 at 15:22

answered Jun 5 '18 at 13:44



6,678 4 40 53



For more control you can use the replace callback to handle the value.





value = "tags:HUNT tags:HUNT tags:HUNT tags:HUNT value.replace(new RegExp(`(?:\\s+)(?:tags)`, 'g'), \$1 => ` //"tags:HUNT tags:HUNT tags:HUNT"

answered Oct 14 '18 at 19:17



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is replace is not used, string = string.split(\\W+/);









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