JAVA REGULAR EXPRESSION

Q 1 : What is regular expression ?
Ans : Regular Expression is an API to *define pattern for searching or manipulating strings*.
Source : https://www.javatpoint.com/java-regex

Q 2: Regular Expression's six non printable sing or Escape Character , Define .
Ans : \n , \r, \t , \a, \e ,\f
Souce :https://www.regular-expressions.info/nonprint.html

Q 3: Difference between Metacharacter and Ordinary character .
Ans : Answer: An ordinary character in a regular expression matches itself. A metacharacter is a special character that affects the way a pattern is matched. The letter `A` is an ordinary character. The punctuation mark `.` is a meta character that matches any single character.
Source : http://www-inf.it-sudparis.eu/cours/java/javatutorial/essential/regex/QandE/answers.html

Q 4 : What is back reference in Java ?
Ans :

Backreference is a way to repeat a capturing group. Unlike referencing a captured group inside a replacement string, a backreference is used inside a regular expression by inlining it's group number preceded by a single backslash. For example the `([A-Za-z])[0-9]\1`. The group '([A-Za-z])' is back-referenced as `\\1`. This is not same as the writing expression `[A-Za-z][0-9][A-Za-z]` as this expression is actually reapplying the same pattern at the end but the expression `([A-Za-z])[0-9]\1` is reapplying the same "matched substring" that will be captured by group 1 during runtime.

Source :https://www.logicbig.com/tutorials/core-java-tutorial/java-regular-expressions/regex-backreferences.html

Q 5 : Where we use Regular expression ?
Ans : In searching or manipulating strings.

Q 6 : What is the use of (+) in regular expression ?
Ans : Matches 1 or more more characters long of the previous thing.
Source :https://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/java_regular_expressions.htm

Q 7 : What is in Java.util.regex package ?
Ans : Matchresult Interface ,
Macher Class , Pattern Class , PatternSyntexException Class

Q 8 : What is Capturing Group ?
Ans : It can be combine individual or multiple regular expressions as a single group by using parentheses ( ). These groups can serve multiple purposes knows as Capturing Group .

Source :https://www.logicbig.com/tutorials/core-java-tutorial/java-regular-expressions/regex-capturing-groups.html

Q 9 : When we use \s+ ?
Ans : For using multiple space .

Q 10: Define difference between pattern and Java Split ?
Ans :String.split() parses a string into multiple elements using the passed Character or String.
The **Pattern** and **Matcher** classes are designed to return a single match at a time, meaning it stops reading a string once a match is found.
Source : https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/java-patternmatcher-versus-stringsplit-stanley-mclenna

Q 11 : What return when pattern.compile run ?
Ans : Instance of pattern .

Q 12 : Define , three method of pattern class .
Ans :matches() , compiles(),split()
Source :https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/regular-expressions-in-java/

Q 13 : Why use && in regex?
Ans : Intersection.

Q 14 : Define example of subtraction in regex .
Ans : [a-z && [^m-p]] , here alphabet without m to p

Q 15: Define Predefine character in Reges .
Ans : . ,d,s,w,D,S,W

Q 16 : What is group zero in java regex ?
Ans : Group 0 **,** thats the *whole* thing that matches your pattern - group 0 is reserved and will always return the whole match, while all others are optional and defined by you.
Source :https://stackoverflow.com/questions/14385834/java-regex-group-

Q 17 : What does do by pattern.compile .
Ans : Finite State Machine .

Q 18: How much time I can use pattern.matcher( ) conventionally ?
Ans : one .

Q 19 : What is the index of matcher.end() ?
Ans : index+1 .

Q 20 : What is the pattern.find() define as Data Structure’s words ?
Ans : Search .

Q 21 : What is the pattern class factory method ?
Ans : matches() , compiles(),split()

Q 22: What is the Tokenizer by regular expression ?
Ans : Space
Source :https://www.developer.com/java/data/exploring-the-java-string-tokenizer.html