



Java Regular Expressions

[< Previous](#)[Next >](#)

What is a Regular Expression?

A regular expression is a sequence of characters that forms a search pattern. When you search for data in a text, you can use this search pattern to describe what you are searching for.

A regular expression can be a single character, or a more complicated pattern.

Regular expressions can be used to perform all types of **text search** and **text replace** operations.

Java does not have a built-in Regular Expression class, but we can import the `java.util.regex` package to work with regular expressions. The package includes the following classes:

- `Pattern` Class - Defines a pattern (to be used in a search)
- `Matcher` Class - Used to search for the pattern
- `PatternSyntaxException` Class - Indicates syntax error in a regular expression pattern

Example

Find out if there are any occurrences of the word "w3schools" in a sentence:

```
import java.util.regex.Matcher;
import java.util.regex.Pattern;

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile("w3schools", Pattern.CASE_INSENSITIVE);
        Matcher matcher = pattern.matcher("Visit W3Schools!");
        boolean matchFound = matcher.find();
        if(matchFound) {
            System.out.println("Match found");
        } else {
            System.out.println("Match not found");
        }
    }
}
// Outputs Match found
```

Try it Yourself »

Example Explained

In this example, The word "w3schools" is being searched for in a sentence.

First, the pattern is created using the `Pattern.compile()` method. The first parameter indicates which pattern is being searched for and the second parameter has a flag to indicates that the search should be case-insensitive. The second parameter is optional.

The `matcher()` method is used to search for the pattern in a string. It returns a `Matcher` object which contains information about the search that was performed.

The `find()` method returns true if the pattern was found in the string and false if it was not found.

ADVERTISEMENT

Flags

Flags in the `compile()` method change how the search is performed. Here are a few of them:

- `Pattern.CASE_INSENSITIVE` - The case of letters will be ignored when performing a search.
- `Pattern.LITERAL` - Special characters in the pattern will not have any special meaning and will be treated as ordinary characters when performing a search.
- `Pattern.UNICODE_CASE` - Use it together with the `CASE_INSENSITIVE` flag to also ignore the case of letters outside of the English alphabet

Regular Expression Patterns

The first parameter of the `Pattern.compile()` method is the pattern. It describes what is being searched for.

Brackets are used to find a range of characters:

Expression	Description
<code>[abc]</code>	Find one character from the options between the brackets
<code>[^abc]</code>	Find one character NOT between the brackets
<code>[0-9]</code>	Find one character from the range 0 to 9

Metacharacters

Metacharacters are characters with a special meaning:

Metacharacter	Description
	Find a match for any one of the patterns separated by as in: cat dog fish
.	Find just one instance of any character
^	Finds a match as the beginning of a string as in: ^Hello
\$	Finds a match at the end of the string as in: World\$
\d	Find a digit
\s	Find a whitespace character
\b	Find a match at the beginning of a word like this: \bWORD, or at the end of a word like this: WORD\b
\uxxxx	Find the Unicode character specified by the hexadecimal number xxxx

Quantifiers

Quantifiers define quantities:

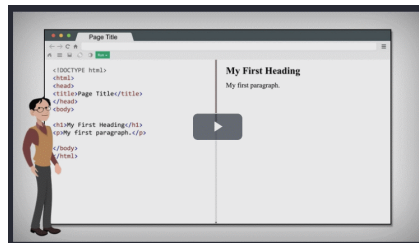
Quantifier	Description
n+	Matches any string that contains at least one <i>n</i>
n*	Matches any string that contains zero or more occurrences of <i>n</i>
n?	Matches any string that contains zero or one occurrences of <i>n</i>
n{x}	Matches any string that contains a sequence of <i>X</i> <i>n</i> 's
n{x,y}	Matches any string that contains a sequence of <i>X</i> to <i>Y</i> <i>n</i> 's
n{x,}	Matches any string that contains a sequence of at least <i>X</i> <i>n</i> 's

[< Previous](#)[Next >](#)

ADVERTISEMENT

NEW

We just launched
W3Schools videos

[Explore now](#)

COLOR PICKER



Get certified
by completing
a Java
course today!



Get started

CODE GAME



Play Game

ADVERTISEMENT



ADVERTISEMENT

ADVERTISEMENT



[Report Error](#)

[Spaces](#)

[Pro](#)

[Buy Certificate](#)

Top Tutorials

[HTML Tutorial](#)
[CSS Tutorial](#)
[JavaScript Tutorial](#)
[How To Tutorial](#)
[SQL Tutorial](#)
[Python Tutorial](#)
[W3.CSS Tutorial](#)
[Bootstrap Tutorial](#)

[PHP Tutorial](#)
[Java Tutorial](#)
[C++ Tutorial](#)
[jQuery Tutorial](#)

Top References

[HTML Reference](#)
[CSS Reference](#)
[JavaScript Reference](#)
[SQL Reference](#)
[Python Reference](#)
[W3.CSS Reference](#)
[Bootstrap Reference](#)
[PHP Reference](#)
[HTML Colors](#)
[Java Reference](#)
[Angular Reference](#)
[jQuery Reference](#)

Top Examples

[HTML Examples](#)
[CSS Examples](#)
[JavaScript Examples](#)
[How To Examples](#)
[SQL Examples](#)
[Python Examples](#)
[W3.CSS Examples](#)
[Bootstrap Examples](#)
[PHP Examples](#)
[Java Examples](#)
[XML Examples](#)
[jQuery Examples](#)

Get Certified

[HTML Certificate](#)
[CSS Certificate](#)
[JavaScript Certificate](#)
[Front End Certificate](#)
[SQL Certificate](#)
[Python Certificate](#)
[PHP Certificate](#)
[jQuery Certificate](#)
[Java Certificate](#)
[C++ Certificate](#)
[C# Certificate](#)
[XML Certificate](#)

[FORUM](#) | [ABOUT](#)

W3Schools is optimized for learning and training. Examples might be simplified to improve reading and learning. Tutorials, references, and examples are constantly reviewed to avoid errors, but we cannot warrant

full correctness of all content. While using W3Schools, you agree to have read and accepted our terms of use, cookie and privacy policy.

Copyright 1999-2022 by Refsnes Data. All Rights Reserved.
W3Schools is Powered by W3.CSS.

