



Lesson 13: More group work

As you saw in the previous lessons, all the quantifiers including the star `*`, plus `+`, repetition `{m,n}` and the question mark `?` can all be used within the capture group patterns. This is the only way to apply quantifiers on sequences of characters instead of the individual characters themselves.

For example, if I knew that a phone number may or may not contain an area code, the right pattern would test for the existence of the whole group of digits `(\d{3})?` and not the individual characters themselves (which would be wrong).

Depending on the regular expression engine you are using, you can also use non-capturing groups which will allow you to match the group but not have it show up in the results.

Below are a couple different common display resolutions, try to capture the width and height of each display.

Exercise 13: Matching Nested Groups

Task	Text	Capture Groups		
Capture	1280x720	1280	720	✓
Capture	1920x1600	1920	1600	✓
Capture	1024x768	1024	768	✓

```
(.*)x(.*)
```

[Continue >](#)

Solve the above task to continue on to the next problem, or read the Solution.

Next – Lesson 14: It's all conditional (/lesson/conditionals)

Previous – Lesson 12: Nested groups (/lesson/nested_groups)

Find RegexOne useful? Please consider
Donating (\$4) via Paypal to support our site.



Student Apartments Near TAMU.

Off Campus Student Apartments Just Steps
TAMU. Exceptional Student Living.

Rise At Northgate



Like 2.5K

Share

Tweet

2021 © RegexOne

Email (<mailto:regexone@gmail.com>) | Twitter (<http://twitter.com/regexone>)

Additional Courses

Interactive SQL Lessons (<https://sqlbolt.com>)