### Using Quantifiers



Victor Grazi
ORACLE JAVA CHAMPION, SPEAKER AND GEEK
@vgrazi



#### Introduction



#### **Quantifiers**

- Used to specify a fixed or variable repeat count to match a set of characters
  - Greedy
  - Reluctant
  - Possessive



Quantifier	Meaning	Example
*	0 or more	\d*
+	1 or more	\s+
?	0 or 1	\w?
{m}	Exactly m reps	\w{3}
{m, }	At least m reps	\s{2, }
{m, n}	From m to n reps	\d{3,5}
{0, n}	At most n reps	\s{0,5}

#### \* Quantifier- Zero or More

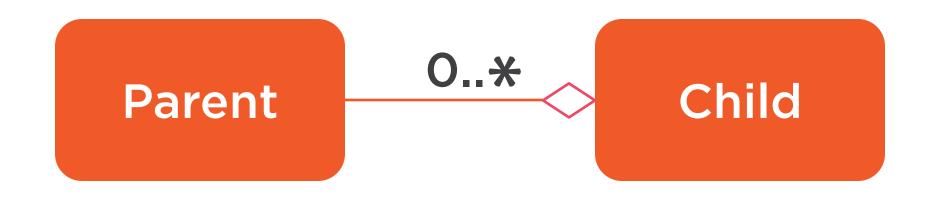


## Default Quantifier- Exactly One

Omit any quantifier after the character set



#### UML Diagram



Parent contains 0 or more instances of Child



#### +Quantifier- One or More

+ means positive...
greater than zero



## ? Quantifier- Zero or One

? Means question...
Is it 1 (yes)?
Or 0 (no)?



```
<html>
  <body>
    <a href=www.pluralsight.com>
       Pluralsight
    </a>
</html>
```



# Greedy Backtracking

```
. *TAIL
```

```
WAG THE TAIL NOT THE DOG AND THE TAIL
```



### Passive Backtracking

```
WAG THE TAIL NOT THE DOG AND THE
```



Quantifier Mode	Meaning	Example
(default) Greedy	Match as much	\d* - as many digits as
	as possible	possible
? Lazy	Match as little	\s+? - As few spaces as
	as possible	possible
+ Possessive	Like Greedy but	\w*? - As many word
	no back off	characters as possible,
		but no back-off

# Possessive Mode



Also "Greedy" No back-off Optimized performance Test carefully



#### Summary



#### **Quantifiers**

- \* = 0 or more
- + = 1 or more
- ? = 0 or 1
- {m,n} at least m and at most n

- Quantifier modes:
  - Greedy
  - Reluctant
  - Possessive
- Back-off

