Applying Techniques to Modify Strings

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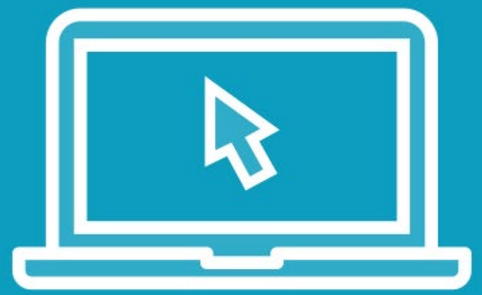
Overview

- Trim whitespace
- Handle whitespace using regex
- Convert case
- Replace character(s)
- Remove character(s)
- Use regex lookarounds

Demo



Trim leading and trailing whitespace

Convert the case of characters and strings

Trimming

`TrimStart`

Removes all leading occurrences from the current string

`TrimEnd`

Removes all trailing occurrences from the current string

`Trim`

Removes all leading and trailing occurrences from the current string

```
// Definitions:
public string Trim ();
```

Trim

Removes all leading and trailing whitespace characters from the current string.

```
// Definitions:
public string Trim ();
public string Trim (char trimChar);
```

Trim

Removes all leading and trailing instances of a character from the current string.

```
// Definitions:
public string Trim ();
public string Trim (char trimChar);
public string Trim (params char[]? trimChars);
```

Trim

Removes all leading and trailing occurrences of a set of characters specified in an array from the current string.

Strings are immutable, so trimming creates a new string instance with the characters trimmed from the start and/or end.

..ENG001...:....Engineering..

Trim()

ENG001...:....Engineering

IndexOf(':') = 9

ENG001...:....Engineering

[..6]

ENG001

ENG001...:....Engineering

Substring(10)

....Engineering

TrimStart()

Engineering

ToLower and ToLowerInvariant can be used to convert characters in a string from upper to lower case.

```
// Definitions:
public string ToUpper ();
public string ToUpper (CultureInfo info);
```

Trim

Returns a copy of a string converted to uppercase.

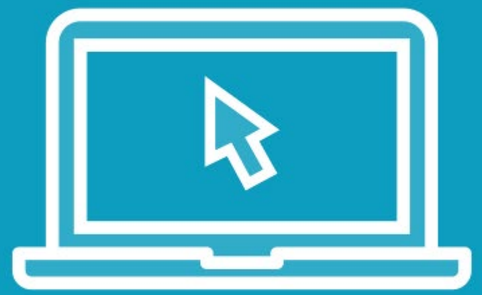
```
// Definitions:

public string ToUpperInvariant ();
```

Trim

Returns a copy of a string converted to uppercase using the casing rules of the invariant culture.

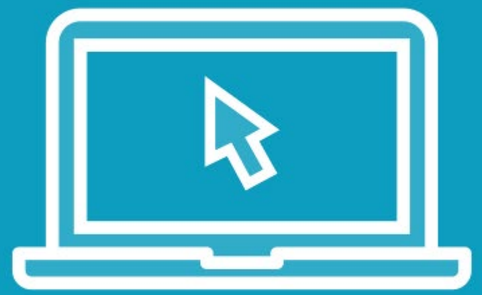
Demo



Handling whitespace using regex

- Implement Category.TryParseUsingRegex
- Account for optional whitespace

Demo



Replace character(s) of a string

Remove part of a string

Remember that strings are immutable!

Requirements

- Ensure a consistent UK English spelling for product names
  - e.g. Color -> Colour

Requirements

- Allow colons as well as hyphens to separate the sales code and SKU in the product information.
- Support more complex formats for the product information.
- Ensure that only numeric digits are used for sales codes.

Alternative Product Information Format

123-b#AC65(BBA)

Alternative Product Information Format

123-b#AC65(BBA)

Alternative Product Information Format

123-b#AC65(BBA)

Alternative Product Information Format

123-b#AC65(BBA)

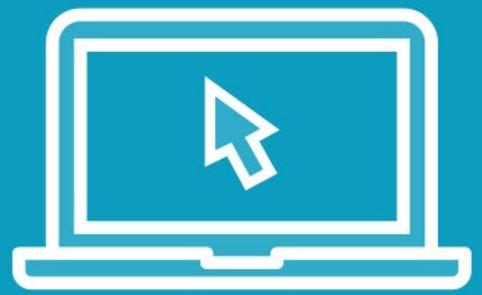
Alternative Product Information Format

123-b#AC65(BBA)

Sales Code

SKU

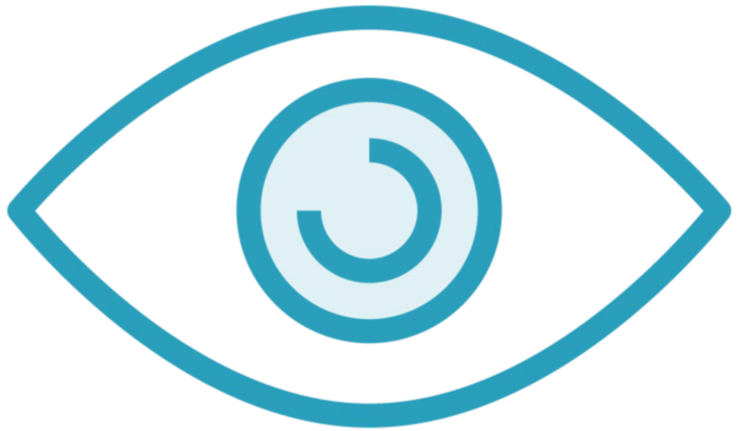
Demo



Use regex to match and extract the sales code and product SKU

- Learn about lookarounds
- Use a negative lookahead in the pattern
- Use the regex101 website to craft a pattern

Lookarounds



We can use a lookahead or a lookbehind in a pattern, collectively referred to as lookarounds

A lookahead is used to check a condition ahead of the current position

A lookbehind is used to check a condition behind the current position

Lookarounds can be positive or negative

- Positive lookarounds expect to find a match
- Negative lookarounds expect not to find a match

Lookarounds

`(?=)`	`(?!)`	`(?<=)`	`(?<!)`
Positive Lookahead	**Negative Lookahead**	**Positive Lookbehind**	**Negative Lookbehind**

Like the start and end anchor metacharacters, lookarounds are zero-width assertions and do not consume characters so the position within the input is not incremented.

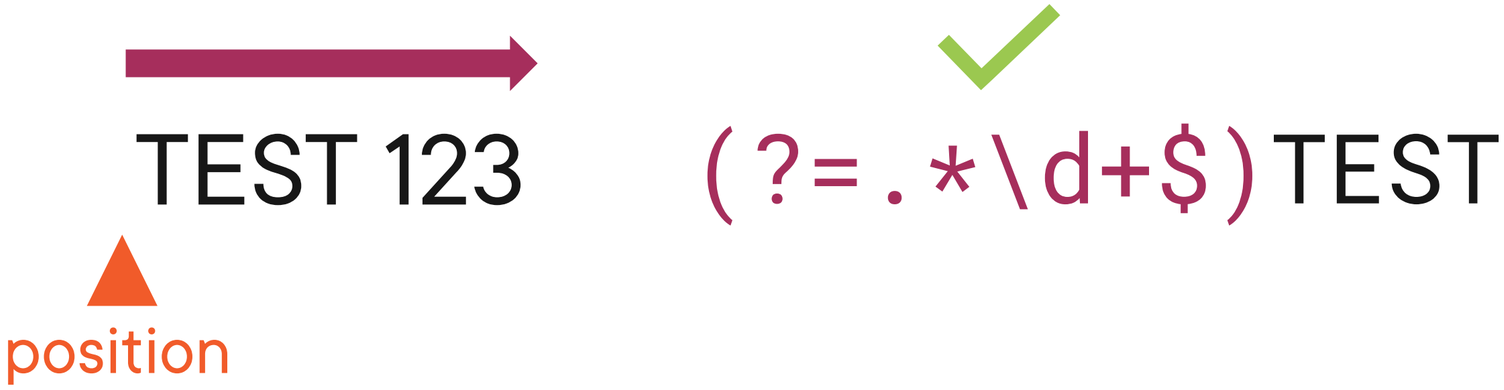
Lookahead Examples

TEST 123 `(?=.*\d+$)TEST`

position

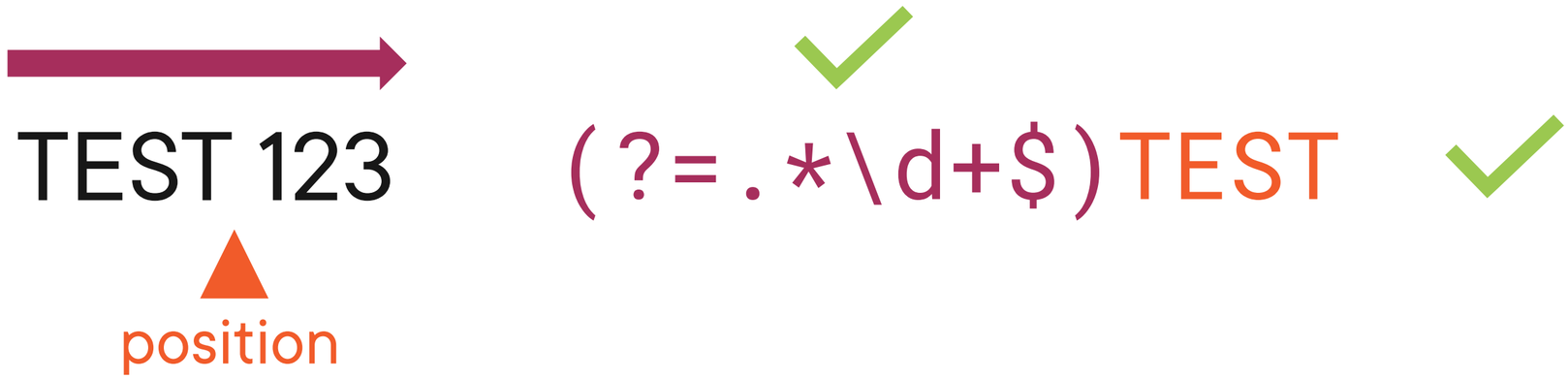
TEST

Lookahead Examples



TEST

Lookahead Examples



TEST

Lookahead Examples

TEST 123 `(?=.*\d+$)TEST` ✓

TEST `(?=.*\d+$)TEST`

position

Lookahead Examples

TEST 123 `(?=.*\d+$)TEST` ✓

TEST ✗ `(?=.*\d+$)TEST`

position

Up Next:

Applying Techniques to Combine and Format Strings