

Regular Expression

Tips, Java

Java에서 아래와 같은 구문으로 이용한다.

```
Pattern p = Pattern.compile("^REGULAR_EXPRESSION$",
Pattern.CASE_INSENSITIVE); // regex, pattern
Matcher m = p.matcher(STRING);
boolean b = m.matches();
```

Java 전용 표현

<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html>

Pattern Constant

Pattern.CASE_INSENSITIVE	(?i)
Pattern.COMMENTS	(?x)
Pattern.MULTILINE	(?m)
Pattern.DOTALL	(?s)
Pattern.LITERAL	None
Pattern.UNICODE_CASE	(?u)
Pattern.UNIX_LINES	(?d)

POSIX character classes (US-ASCII only)

p{Lower}	A lower-case alphabetic character: [a-z]
p{Upper}	An upper-case alphabetic character: [A-Z]
p{ASCII}	All ASCII: [\x00-\x7F]
p{Alpha}	An alphabetic character: [\p{Lower}\p{Upper}]
p{Digit}	A decimal digit: [0-9]
p{Alnum}	An alphanumeric character: [\p{Alpha}\p{Digit}]
p{Punct}	Punctuation: One of !"#\$%&'()*+,-./:;<=>?@[\\]^_`{ }~
p{Graph}	A visible character: [\p{Alnum}\p{Punct}]
p{Print}	A printable character: [\p{Graph}\x20]
p{Blank}	A space or a tab: [\t]
p{Cntrl}	A control character: [\x00-\x1F\x7F]
p{XDigit}	A hexadecimal digit: [0-9a-fA-F]
p{Space}	A whitespace character: [\t\n\x0B\f\r]

활용

전화번호

```
^(02|0[3-6]{1}[1-5]{1})-[0-9]{3,4}-?[0-9]{4}$ //지역번호 - xxx(x) - xxxx  
^(15(44|77|88|99)|1644)-?[0-9]{4}$ //15xx/1644-xxxx
```

소괄호 안 문자(Parameter) 추출

```
String str = "(int a, int b)";  
  
Pattern p = Pattern.compile("\\((.*?)\\)");  
Matcher m = p.matcher(str);  
  
while(m.find())  
    System.out.println(m.group(1));
```

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Last update: **2022/10/15 12:50**

