
Subject: Re: again strsplit

Posted by [tam](#) on Thu, 22 Jan 2004 16:11:06 GMT

[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

Reimar Bauer wrote:

> savoieNoSpam@nsidc.org wrote:

>

>> Reimar Bauer <R.Bauer@fz-juelich.de> writes:

>>

>>

>>> Hi all

>>>

>>> I have learned the /regex keyword but who could explain this:

>>>

>>> a='ABC\$DEF'

>>> print,strsplit(a,'\$',/extr)

>>>

>>> ABC DEF

>>>

>>> and

>>>

>>> a='ABC\$DEF'

>>> print,strsplit(a,'\$',/extr,/regex)

>>>

>>> ABC\$DEF

>>>

>>>

>>> Why is this differnt?

>>

>>

>>

>> Because '\$' is the regular expression for end of line. If you want to

>> have

>> the actual dollar sign, you need to escape it with a back slash first.

>> IDL> print,strsplit(a,'\$',/extr,/regex)

>> ABC DEF

>>

>> Helps?

>>

>> Matt

>>

>

>

> Dear all

>

> Thanks,

>

>
> Is there a function available which returns the key codes of regular
> expression signs.
>
> This is now a bit complicated. I have to use /regex because the
> separation could be done by more as one sign. But if it is a \$ or
> something else of a regex code I have to add a \ sign in front.
>
> If a variable is used for the separator have I always to test on this?
>
> The old str_sep routine without regex was much clearer.
>
> regards
> Reimar
>
>

When dealing with regular expressions I normally escape all non-alphanumeric characters. Not all of them are special, but it's probably easiest to assume they are. It doesn't hurt to escape a character that is not special (at least in other languages).

Of course if you don't have a need for regular expressions, there is no need to use that keyword.

Tom
