

replace

Syntax	<pre>set changed = aString.replace(regExpPattern, replacement) set changed = replace(LITERAL, regExpPattern, replacement)</pre>	
Semantics	All strings that correspond to the regular expression pattern will be replaced with the string <code>replacement</code> . If the pattern does not match, the unchanged string will be returned. Returns a new string. The state of the current string is not changed.	
Substitutables	aString	Can be any variable or object attribute having type String .
	replacement	<p>Can be any variable or object attribute having type String.</p> <p>In case of capturing groups with the regular expression, <code>replacement</code> may also contain special syntax. This is why <code>replacement</code> will also be interpreted by the Runtime and must not contain unescaped <code>\$</code> and <code>\</code> signs (see also Replacement Text).</p> <p>If you are not sure of the contents of your replacement, you can use the <code>replace</code> function itself on the replacement, like</p> <pre>set changed = aString.replace(regExpPattern, replacement.replace('\$', '\\\\\$'));</pre>
	regExpPattern	Regular expression (see Regular Expressions for a list of valid regular expressions). An introduction into regular expressions can be found at regular-expressions.info .
	LITERAL	String literal.
Error Codes	Find the related error codes on System Errors .	
	FUSSM/11	Cannot execute replace operations on empty strings.
	FUSSM/12	Cannot construct replace matcher finding occurrences of <string> in <string>.
	FUSSM/13	Cannot execute replace operations using an empty replace string.
	FUSSM/14	Cannot compile the regular expression <string> in <code>replace()</code> . Error on line <number>, column <number>.
	FUSSM/15	Cannot construct replace matcher finding occurrences of <string> in <string>.

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Related Documentation:

- [regular-expressions.info](#)

	FU SS M /16	Cannot replace all occurrences of <string> in string <string> by <string>.
Examples	<pre>set changed = stringSet.s1.replace("X.+", "A");</pre>	

Trimming spaces and whitespaces

If you want to trim leading or trailing spaces or whitespaces of a string, you can use regular expressions in order to remove them.

Trimming leading spaces	<pre>set trimmedString = stringSet.s1.replace("^[]+", "");</pre>
Trimming trailing spaces	<pre>set trimmedString = stringSet.s1.replace("[]+\$", "");</pre>
Trimming leading and trailing spaces	<pre>set trimmedString = stringSet.s1.replace("^[]+ []+\$", "");</pre>
Trimming leading spaces and whitespaces (\t)	<pre>set trimmedString = stringSet.s1.replace("^[\t]+", "");</pre>

Replacing Parts of a Regular Expression

If you want to replace parts of a string that contains a regular expression, you may run into the problem that the Runtime will interpret the matching part.

In this case, adorn the matching part expression with `\Q` and `\E` to mark it as a literal string, so the Runtime will simply take it as it is for comparison (see also [Meta Characters](#)).

```
set pdfFilenamePattern = "invoice_\d{8}\d{6}\d{5}((\.\pdf)|(\.\PDF))";
set matchingPart       = "\d{8}\d{6}\d{5}";
set replacement        = "12345678_123456_12345";

set changed = replace(pdfFilenamePattern, concat('\Q', matchingPart, '\E'), replacement);
```

The same applies if the replacement contains a regular expression.