

Carr. 490, Km 02
 Barrio Hato Arriba
 Arecibo PR 00612-9998
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CLIENTE

DOCTOR	ORDEN	CAP	CLIA	LIC. LAB.
	1000000007	1234567890		
NOMBRE	RÉCORD	GÉNERO	FECHA NACIMIENTO	EDAD
	00065308			
	SELLO CTMPR	DIRECTOR		LIC. M.T.
	\$.05/U23T/0886			:

PRUEBA	RESULTADO	UNIDADES	VALORES NORMALES
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CREATININE CLEARANCE

VOLUMEN.....	2530.00		
BODY SURFACE AREA.....	1.39		
CREATININE, BLOOD.....	0.40 L	mg/dL	0.57 - 1.11
SE VERIFICO 20 VECES			
GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE.....	150.7		

Método: BY ARCHITECT

LEYENDA

One common use for StringTheory is to parse text files for import. One of the more common text file formats is Comma-Separated-Values, more commonly known as CSV. To effectively parse a CSV file two StringTheory objects are used - one to parse the file into rows, and the other to parse a single row into columns.

Using StringTheory in this way is a lot faster than using the ASCII or BASIC drivers, but since the whole file is loaded into Ram at the start, this approach consumes more working memory.

OBSERVACIÓN

Regular Expressions are a way of expressing text combinations which contain variable values. For example if the character ? means "any character" then you can search for A?D to find all 3 letter combinations in a string that start with A and end in D.

Unfortunately there is no one standard for the regular expression language, so many different conventions for writing regular expressions have been developed. StringTheory follows the expression language used by Clarion (in the MATCH and STRPOS commands.) This in turn (mostly) follows the Posix ERE syntax. If you are used to regular expressions in other languages, the following tips may be useful to you.

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