

```
split(str::AbstractString, dlm; limit::Integer=0, keepempty::Bool=true)
split(str::AbstractString; limit::Integer=0, keepempty::Bool=false)
```

Split `str` into an array of substrings on occurrences of the delimiter(s) `dlm`. `dlm` can be any of the formats allowed by `findnext`'s first argument (i.e. as a string, regular expression or a function), or as a single character or collection of characters.

If `dlm` is omitted, it defaults to `isspace`.

The optional keyword argument

- `limit`: the maximum size of the result. Default is 0, meaning no maximum (default)
- `keepempty`: whether empty strings are included in the result. Default is `false` with a `dlm` argument.

See also `rsplit`.

### Examples

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```
julia> a = "Ma.rch"
"Ma.rch"
```

```
julia> split(a, ".")
2-element Vector{SubString{String}}:
"Ma"
"rch"
```

-1 (the default value) means no limit.

If `chars` is given and not `None`, remove characters in `chars` instead.

`split`(self, /, sep=None, maxsplit=-1)

Return a list of the words in the string, using `sep` as the delimiter string.

`sep`

The delimiter according which to `split` the string.

`None` (the default value) means `split` according to any whitespace, and discard empty strings from the result.

`maxsplit`

Maximum number of `splits` to do.

-1 (the default value) means no limit.