Cheatography

Regular Expressions Cheat Sheet by Dave Child (DaveChild) via cheatography.com/1/cs/5/

Anchors

٨	Start of string, or start of line in multi- line pattern
∖A	Start of string
\$	End of string, or end of line in multi-line pattern
١Z	End of string
\b	Word boundary
∖B	Not word boundary
\<	Start of word

\> End of word

Character Classes		
/C	Control character	
\s	White space	
\S	Not white space	
\d	Digit	
\D	Not digit	
\w	Word	
\W	Not word	
\x	Hexadecimal digit	
\O	Octal digit	

POSIX

1 001/	
[:upper:]	Upper case letters
[:lower:]	Lower case letters
[:alpha:]	All letters
[:alnum:]	Digits and letters
[:digit:]	Digits
[:xdigit:]	Hexadecimal digits
[:punct:]	Punctuation
[:blank:]	Space and tab
[:space:]	Blank characters
[:cntrl:]	Control characters
[:graph:]	Printed characters
[:print:]	Printed characters and spaces
[:word:]	Digits, letters and underscore

Assertions

?=	Lookahead assertion
?!	Negative lookahead
?<=	Lookbehind assertion
?!= or ? </td <td>Negative lookbehind</td>	Negative lookbehind
?>	Once-only Subexpression
?()	Condition [if then]
?()	Condition [if then else]
?#	Comment

Quantifiers

*	0 or more	{3}	Exactly 3
+	1 or more	{3,}	3 or more
?	0 or 1	{3,5}	3, 4 or 5

Add a ? to a quantifier to make it ungreedy.

Escape Sequences		
\	Escape following character	
\Q	Begin literal sequence	
\E	End literal sequence	

"Escaping" is a way of treating characters which have a special meaning in regular expressions literally, rather than as special characters.

Common Metacharacters				
٨	[\$	
{	*	(\	
+)		?	
<	>			

The escape character is usually $\$

Special Characters		
∖n	New line	
\r	Carriage return	
\t	Tab	
\v	Vertical tab	
\f	Form feed	
\xxx	Octal character xxx	
\xhh	Hex character hh	

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Groups and Ranges

	-
	Any character except new line (\n)
(a b)	a or b
()	Group
(?:)	Passive (non-capturing) group
[abc]	Range (a or b or c)
[^abc]	Not (a or b or c)
[a-q]	Lower case letter from a to q
[A-Q]	Upper case letter from A to Q
[0-7]	Digit from 0 to 7
\x	Group/subpattern number "x"
Ranges are inclusive.	

Pattern Modifiers

- g Global match
- i * Case-insensitive
- m * Multiple lines
- s * Treat string as single line
- x * Allow comments and whitespace in pattern
- e * Evaluate replacement
- U * Ungreedy pattern
- * PCRE modifier

String	Replacement
\$n	nth non-passive group
\$2	"xyz" in /^(abc(xyz))\$/
\$1	"xyz" in /^(?:abc)(xyz)\$/
\$`	Before matched string
\$'	After matched string
\$+	Last matched string
\$&	Entire matched string
Some regex implementations use \ instead of \$.	

NO.

By **Dave Child** (DaveChild) cheatography.com/davechild/ aloneonahill.com Sponsored by **CrosswordCheats.com** Learn to solve cryptic crosswords! http://crosswordcheats.com