

JavaScript Regular Expressions

SINGLE CHARACTERS

Use	To match any character
<code>[set]</code>	In that set
<code>[^set]</code>	Not in that set
<code>[a-z]</code>	In the <i>a-z</i> range
<code>[^a-z]</code>	Not in the <i>a-z</i> range
<code>.</code>	Any except <code>\n</code> (new line)
<code>\char</code>	Escaped special character

CONTROL CHARACTERS

Use	To match	Unicode
<code>\t</code>	Horizontal tab	<code>\u0009</code>
<code>\v</code>	Vertical tab	<code>\u000B</code>
<code>\b</code>	Backspace	<code>\u0008</code>
<code>\e</code>	Escape	<code>\u001B</code>
<code>\r</code>	Carriage return	<code>\u000D</code>
<code>\f</code>	Form feed	<code>\u000C</code>
<code>\n</code>	New line	<code>\u000A</code>
<code>\a</code>	Bell (alarm)	<code>\u0007</code>

NON-ASCII CODES

Use	To match character with
<code>\x hex</code>	2-digit hex character code
<code>\u hex</code>	4-digit hex character code

CHARACTER CLASSES

Use	To match character
<code>\w</code>	Word character. <code>[0-9_a-zA-Z]</code>
<code>\W</code>	Non-word character
<code>\d</code>	Decimal digit
<code>\D</code>	Not a decimal digit
<code>\s</code>	White-space character <code>[\t\n\r\f\v]</code>
<code>\S</code>	Non-white-space char
<code>\p{ctgry}</code>	Unicode category or block
<code>\P{ctgry}</code>	Not in that Unicode category or block

QUANTIFIERS

Greedy	Lazy	Matches
<code>*</code>	<code>*?</code>	0 or more times
<code>+</code>	<code>+?</code>	1 or more times
<code>?</code>	<code>??</code>	0 or 1 time
<code>{n}</code>	<code>{n}??</code>	Exactly <i>n</i> times
<code>{n,}</code>	<code>{n,}??</code>	At least <i>n</i> times
<code>{n,m}</code>	<code>{n,m}??</code>	From <i>n</i> to <i>m</i> times

ANCHORS

Use	To specify position
<code>^</code>	At start of string or line
<code>\$</code>	At end of string or line
<code>\b</code>	On word boundary
<code>\B</code>	Not on word boundary

GROUPS

Use	To define
<code>(exp)</code>	Indexed group
<code>(?<name>exp)</code>	Named group
<code>(?:exp)</code>	Non-capturing group
<code>(?=exp)</code>	Zero-width positive lookahead
<code>(?!exp)</code>	Zero-width negative lookahead
<code>(?<=exp)</code>	Zero-width positive lookbehind. <i>exp</i> is fixed width
<code>(?!<exp)</code>	Zero-width negative lookbehind. <i>exp</i> is fixed width

FLAGS / INLINE OPTIONS

Option	Effect on match
<code>i</code>	Case-insensitive
<code>m</code>	Multiline mode
<code>g</code>	Global
<code>u</code>	Unicode dependent
<code>s</code>	Dot <code>.</code> wildcard character matches new line

Updated: October 2020

Chandra Lingam, Cloud Wave LLC
<https://github.com/ChandraLingam/JavaScriptRegex>
[Microsoft/MSDN .NET Regular Expressions \(Template\)](#)
[Mozilla JavaScript Regex Syntax Cheat sheet](#)

BACKREFERENCES

Use	To match
<code>\n</code>	Indexed group
<code>\k<name></code>	Named group

ALTERNATION

Use	To match
<code>a b</code>	Either <i>a</i> or <i>b</i>

REPLACEMENT

Use	To substitute
<code>\$n</code>	Substring matched by group number <i>n</i>
<code>\$<name></code>	Substring matched by group <i>name</i>

REGULAR EXPRESSION OPERATIONS

Class: `RegExp`, `String`

Pattern matching with Compiled objects

To initialize with	Use constructor
Pattern	<code>RegExp(pattern)</code>
+ flags	<code>RegExp(pattern,flags)</code>

Finding and replacing matched patterns

Use method	To
<code>re.exec</code>	Iterate all matches (/g)
<code>re.test</code>	Test for a match (boolean)
<code>string.search</code>	Index of first match
<code>string.match</code>	Retrieve all matching strings
<code>string.matchAll</code>	Iterate all matches
<code>string.replace</code>	Replace a matching string
<code>string.split</code>	Split text based on match

Getting info about regular expression patterns

Use compiled object API	To get
<code>lastIndex</code>	Index location where last match ended. Valid when global flag is set
<code>source</code>	Pattern for compiled object

Processing a match

Use method	To
<code>[n]</code>	Retrieve value of a group by number
<code>groups</code>	Retrieve all subgroups as name-value pairs
<code>index</code>	Find starting index position of a match
<code>length</code>	Find the number of indexed groups

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