

## 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
\Z	End of string
/b	Word boundary
\B	Not word boundary
\<	Start of word
\>	End of word

Charac	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	
[: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.

Commo	on Metacha	racters		
٨	]		\$	
{	*	(	\	
+	)	1	?	
<	>			
The escape character is usually \				
$\equiv$				

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

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.		

Rang	Ranges are inclusive.	
Patte	ern 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	Some regex implementations use \ instead of \$.	



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Published 19th October, 2011. Last updated 2nd January, 2015. Page 1 of 1. Sponsored by **ApolloPad.com**Everyone has a novel in them. Finish Yours!

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