Unix Regular Expression Language

Basic Regular Expression Metacharacters

any single character

[set-of-characters] any single character in the set-of-characters [*set-of-characters*] any single character **not** in the set-of-characters regular-expression*

zero or more occurrances of regular-expression

the beginning of a line or field

the end of a line or field

regular-expression₁ followed by regular-expression₂ regular-expression₁ regular-expression₂

> \meta-character meta-character as a literal other-character other-character as a literal

Extended Regular Expression Metacharacters

egrep, awk, lex also understand:

regular-expression+ one or more occurrances of regular-expression regular-expression? zero or one occurrance of regular-expression

regular-expression₁|regular-expression₂ regular-expression₁ or regular-expression₂

> groups regular-expression for *, +, ? or | (regular-expression)

Special Regular Expression Metacharacters Requiring Backslashes

ex, vi, Berkeley grep, egrep understand:

beginning of word

/> end of word

ed, sed, ex, expr understand:

\(regular-expression\) tagged regular-expression

ed, sed, ex understand:

refers back to digitth tagged regular expression \digit

New Posix Repeat Constructs

POSIX compliant programs understand:

 $regular-expression \setminus \{n\}$ n occurrances of regular-expression up to *n* occurrances of *regular*–*expression* $regular-expression \setminus \{,n\}$ $regular-expression \setminus \{n, \}$ n or more occurrances of regular-expression $regular-expression \setminus \{m,n\}$ m to n occurrances of regular-expression

With Extended Regular Expressions Posix repeats do not use backslashes.