

Bonus Question

Character Escapes in Regular Expressions

<code>\a</code>	Matches a bell (alarm) character, <code>\u0007</code> .
<code>\b</code>	In a <code>[character_group]</code> character class, matches a backspace, <code>\u0008</code> .
<code>\t</code>	Matches a tab, <code>\u0009</code> .
<code>\r</code>	Matches a carriage return, <code>\u000D</code> . Note that <code>\r</code> is not equivalent to the newline character, <code>\n</code> .
<code>\v</code>	Matches a vertical tab, <code>\u000B</code> .
<code>\f</code>	Matches a form feed, <code>\u000C</code> .
<code>\n</code>	Matches a new line, <code>\u000A</code> .
<code>\e</code>	Matches an escape, <code>\u001B</code> .
<code>\ <i>nnn</i></code>	Matches an ASCII character, where <i>nnn</i> consists of two or three digits that represent the octal character code. For example, <code>\040</code> represents a space character.
<code>\x <i>nn</i></code>	Matches an ASCII character, where <i>nn</i> is a two-digit hexadecimal character code.
<code>\c <i>X</i></code>	Matches an ASCII control character, where <i>X</i> is the letter of the control character. For example, <code>\cC</code> is CTRL-C.
<code>\u <i>nnnn</i></code>	Matches a UTF-16 code unit whose value is <i>nnnn</i> hexadecimal.
<code>\</code>	When followed by a character that is not recognized as an escaped character, matches that character. For example, <code>*</code> matches an asterisk (*)