PHP Regular Expression

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REGULAR EXPRESSIONS are pattern match function of PHP.

Used with String to find out another string.

There are 2 type of Regular Expression:

- 1) POSIX Regular Expression
- 2) PERL Regular Expression

POSIX Regular Expression



BRACKETS

They are used to find range of characters in a string.

[0 - 9]Matches between 0 to 9

[a - z] Matches between a to z

Matches between lowercase "a" to [a - f] uppercase "F"



QUANTIFIERS

The position of bracketed character sequences and single characters can be denoted by a special character known as Quantifiers.

- **^e** It matches any string with "e" at the beginning of it.
- **e\$** It matches any string with "e" at the end.

E+ It matches any string with



\d matches any digit from 0 to 9

b[ia] Matches EITHER "i" or "a" after "b"

[] Matches characters between Square brackets.

METACHARACTER



The . is called the Metacharacter

•a Matches any character BEFORE "a"

a. Matches any character AFTER "a""

RANGE OF CHARACTERS



d[lo] Matches any character either "l" or "o" after "d"

[1-49] Searches for 1,2,3,4 and 9

NEGATION ^



• It searches for Character not in the string.

 It is done by the ^ symbol called "Caret"

t[^eo]d Matches any character which starts with "t" but not have "eo" and ends with "d"

MULTIPLIERS



- Allows us to increase number of times an item occur in the Regular Expression.
- **{5}** Occurs 5 times
- **{3,7}** Occurs between 3 or 7 times
- **{2,}** Occurs at-least 2 times
- Zero or more times
- One or more times
- ? Zero or One time

ESCAPING METACHARACTER



\ Escaping Metacharacter

SHORTHAND CHARACTER CLASSES



\s Matches anything which is a WHITESPACE including SPACE, TAB, LINE BREAK.

\S Matches which is not a WHITESPACE

\d Matches digits between [0-9]

SHORTHAND CHARACTER CLASSES - 2



Natches which are not Digits including Alphabets, Special Characters, Whitespaces, Line breaks, Tabs.

\w Matches anything which is a character including underscore [A-Za-z0-9_]

W Opposite of \w





\t TAB

\r Carriage Return

\n New Line

 Carriage return function will move the cursor from EOL to BOL

PERL Regular Expression



PHP supports **PERL Style Regular Expression** using the PCRE library.

PHP requires that each pattern starts and ends with the same delimiter to differentiate it from a normal string.

Common Delimiter is "/"

Example

"/w+/"

preg_match()



preg_match() function checks whether a regular expression matches a specific string.

This function stops after the first match, so this is best suited for testing a regular expression more than extracting data.

Syntax

```
a = preg_match( pattern, input_string, matches_out)
```



E-MAIL VALIDATION

- a) $([a-z0-9])+\@+([a-z])+(\.)+([a-z]{2,6})$
- b) $(w+@[a-zA-Z_]+?\.[a-zA-Z]{2,6})$
- c) /^[^0-9][A-z0-9_]+([.][A-z0-9_]+)*[@][A-z0-9_]+([.][A-z0-9_]+)*[.][A-z]{2,4}\$/



URL VALIDATION

```
URL starting with HTTPS://, HTTP://, WWW. ((https://|http://|w\{3\}\.)+[a-z]\{1,180\}\.[a-z]\{2,10\})
```

URL Starting with WWW $(www).+([a-z]\{1,180\}).+([a-z]\{2,10\})$

URL like google.com $b[a-z]{1,180}\.[a-z]{1,3}\b$



INDIAN MOBILE NUMBER VALIDATION

^[987]\d{9}\$

BANGLADESH MOBILE NUMBER VALIDATION

 $0\d{10}$



INDIAN PASSSPORT NUMBER VALIDATION

 $b[A-Z]{1}\d{7}\b$

INDIAN PAN CARD NUMBER VALIDATION

 $b[A-Za-z]{5}[0-9]{4}[A-Za-z]{1}b$



INDIAN GST NUMBER VALIDATION

 $\d{2}[A-Za-z]{5}\d{4}[A-Za-z]{1}\d{1}[a-zA-Z]{1}\d{1}$

INDIAN PINCODE NUMBER VALIDATION

 $b[1-9]d{5}b$

preg_match() - Example



```
< ?php
     string = \frac{1}{a-zA-Z} + \frac{1}{4};
  if (preg_match( string, 'June 24')) {
       echo 'Found a match!';
   } else {
       echo 'The regex pattern does not match.'; }
```

Email Validation!



Password Checking

