

Regular Expressions Cheat Sheet by Dave Child (DaveChild) via cheatography.com/1/cs/5/

Anchors		
۸	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	
١Z	End of string	
\b	Word boundary	
\B	Not word boundary	
\<	Start of word	
\>	End of word	

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		

"Escaping" is a way of treating characters which have a special meaning in regular expressions literally, rather than as special characters

Commo	n Metacha	racters		
	[\$	
{		(
+)	1	?	
<	>			
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The escape character is usually \

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

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"	

· au	TH Modificio
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

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

Ungreedy pattern

* PCRE modifier

Some regex implementations use $\$ instead of $\$.



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