Important Points:

* The IEEE POSIX standard has three sets of compliance: BRE, ERE, and SRE for Basic, Extended, and Simple Regular Expressions.
* In the POSIX standard, Basic Regular Syntax (BRE) requires that the metacharacters ( ) and { } be designated \(\) and \{\}, whereas Extended Regular Syntax (ERE) does not.
* A bracket expression matches a single character that is contained within the brackets. For example, [abc] matches "a", "b", or "c". [a-z] specifies a range which matches any lowercase letter from "a" to "z". These forms can be mixed: [abcx-z] matches "a", "b", "c", "x", "y", or "z", as does [a-cx-z].
* Most metacharacters lose their special meaning inside brackets, so you don't need to escape them if you want to use them as ordinary characters.
* Within brackets, the three metacharacters you still need to escape are \ - ]. The - character is treated as a literal character if it is the last or the first (after the ^) character within the brackets: [abc-], [-abc]. The ] character can be included in a bracket expression if it is the first (after the ^) character: []abc]. **Note that backslash escapes are not allowed.**
* A caret (^) has special meaning only when it's the first character inside brackets, but in this case, the meaning differs from that of the normal ^ metacharacter. As the first character within brackets, a ^ reverses their sense: the brackets match any one character not in the list. For example, [^a-z] matches any character that is not a lowercase letter.

Valid Email Adresses: ^[A-Z0-9.\_%+-][+@[A-Z0-9.-]+\.[A-Z]{2,4}$](mailto:+@[A-Z0-9.-]+\.%5bA-Z%5d%7b2,4%7d$)

IP Addrsses: [0-9]{1,3}\.[0-9]{1,3}\.[0-9]{1,3}\.[0-9]{1,3}

Dates: [0-9]{1,2}/[0-9]{1,2}/[12][90][0-9]{2}

Any numeral : ^[+-]?(\d+\.?\d\*|\.\d+)([eE][+-]?\d+)?$

Letters: ^[A-Za-z]+$

Grep ‘regex’ filename.

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