

Regular Expressions Cheat Sheet

by Dave Child (DaveChild) via cheatography.com/1/cs/5/

Anchors A Start of string, or start of line in multiline pattern A Start of string End of string, or end of line in multi-line pattern End of string Word boundary 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 Subexpress
?()	Condition [if then]
?()	Condition [if then else]
?#	Comment

Gu	anuncis		
*	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.			

Escap	Escape Sequences		
\	Escape following character		
\Q	Begin literal sequence		
\E	End literal sequence		

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

Comm	on Metach	aracters	
٨	[\$
{	*	(\
+)	I	?
<	>		
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	Special Characters	
\t Tab \v Vertical tab \f Form feed \xxx Octal character xxx	\n	New line
\v Vertical tab \f Form feed \xxx Octal character xxx	\r	Carriage return
\f Form feed \xxx Octal character xxx	\t	Tab
\xxx Octal character xxx	\v	Vertical tab
	\f	Form feed
\vhh Hov character hh	\xxx	Octal character xxx
VIIII HEX CHARACTER IIII	\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"
Ranges	are inclusive.

Pattern Modifiers		
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	
U *	Ungreedy pattern	

* PCRE modifier

Strin	g 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
Some of \$.	e regex implementations use \ instead



By **Dave Child** (DaveChild) cheatography.com/davechild/ aloneonahill.com

Published 19th October, 2011. Last updated 12th March, 2020. Page 1 of 1. Sponsored by **ApolloPad.com**Everyone has a novel in them. Finish Yours!

https://apollopad.com