

Regular Expressions Cheat Sheet

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

Anchors Anchors 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 UZ End of string 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.			

Lacape ocquences		
\	Escape following character	
\Q	Begin literal sequence	
\E	End literal sequence	
"Facening" is a way of treating observators		

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

Common Metacharacters				
٨	[\$	
{	*	(\	
+)	I	?	
<	>			
The escape character is usually \				

The escape character is usually to

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"	
Panges are inclusive		

Kanges	are	inclusive.

* PCRE modifier

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	

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	
Some regex implementations use \ instead of \$.		



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Published 19th October, 2011. Last updated 12th March, 2020. Page 1 of 1. Sponsored by Readable.com Measure your website readability! https://readable.com