```
      stclass 'ANYOF[bc]' minlen 7
Offsets: [45]
      1[4] 0[0] 0[0] 0[0] 0[0] 0[0] 0[0] 0[0] 0[0] 0[0] 0[0] 5[1]
      0[0] 12[1] 0[0] 6[1] 0[0] 7[1] 0[0] 9[1] 8[1] 0[0] 10[1] 0[0]
      11[1] 0[0] 12[0] 12[0] 13[1] 0[0] 14[4] 0[0] 0[0] 0[0] 0[0]
      0[0] 0[0] 0[0] 0[0] 0[0] 0[0] 18[1] 0[0] 19[1] 20[0]
Omitting $' $& $' support.
```

The first line shows the pre-compiled form of the regex. The second shows the size of the compiled form (in arbitrary units, usually 4-byte words) and the total number of bytes allocated for the offset/length table, usually 4+`size`*8. The next line shows the label *id* of the first node that does a match.

The

```
anchored 'de' at 1 floating 'gh' at 3..2147483647 (checking floating)
      stclass 'ANYOF[bc]' minlen 7
```

line (split into two lines above) contains optimizer information. In the example shown, the optimizer found that the match should contain a substring `de` at offset 1, plus substring `gh` at some offset between 3 and infinity. Moreover, when checking for these substrings (to abandon impossible matches quickly), Perl will check for the substring `gh` before checking for the substring `de`. The optimizer may also use the knowledge that the match starts (at the `first` *id*) with a character class, and no string shorter than 7 characters can possibly match.

The fields of interest which may appear in this line are

anchored ***STRING*** **at** ***POS***

floating ***STRING*** **at** ***POS1..POS2***

See above.

matching floating/anchored

Which substring to check first.

minlen

The minimal length of the match.

stclass ***TYPE***

Type of first matching node.

noscan

Don't scan for the found substrings.

isall

Means that the optimizer information is all that the regular expression contains, and thus one does not need to enter the regex engine at all.

GPOS

Set if the pattern contains `\G`.

plus

Set if the pattern starts with a repeated char (as in `x+y`).

implicit

Set if the pattern starts with `.*`.

with eval

Set if the pattern contain eval-groups, such as `(?{ code })` and `(??{ code })`.