Anchors			
٨	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		
\Z	End of string		
\b	Word boundary		
\B	Not word boundary		
\<	Start of word		
\>	End of word		

Charact	er Classes	
\c	Control character	
\ s	White space	
\ S	Not white space	
\d	Digit	
\D	Not digit	
\w	Word	
\W	Not word	
\x	Hexadecimal digit	
\0	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.

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		
Global match		
Case-insensitive		
Multiple lines		
Treat string as single line		
Allow comments and whitespace in pattern		
Evaluate replacement		
Ungreedy pattern		
	Global match Case-insensitive Multiple lines Treat string as single line Allow comments and whitespace in pattern Evaluate replacement	

^{*} PCRE modifier

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 implem-ent-ations use \ instead of \$



Comm	on Metachar	acters		
^	[•	\$	
{	*	(\	
+)		?	
<	>			

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	

Helpful Resources

- Regex Quickstart
- Simple Regex Cheat Sheet
- MIT Regex Cheat Sheet (PDF)