

# Reference - What does this regex mean?

Asked 5 years, 6 months ago   Active 2 months ago   Viewed 105k times

## ▲ What is this?

52 This is a collection of common Q&A. This is also a Community Wiki, so everyone is invited to participate in maintaining it.

## ▼ Why is this?

★  
856 [regex](#) is suffering from *give me ze code* type of questions and poor answers with no explanation. This reference is meant to provide links to quality Q&A.

## What's the scope?

This reference is meant for the following languages: [php](#) , [perl](#) , [javascript](#) , [python](#) , [ruby](#) , [java](#) , [.net](#) .

This might be too broad, but these languages share the same syntax. For specific features there's the tag of the language behind it, example:

- What are regular expression Balancing Groups? [.net](#)

[regex](#)

edited Oct 31 '18 at 16:52

community wiki  
18 revs, 13 users 32%  
[HamZa](#)

**locked** by [Robert Harvey](#) Apr 8 '14 at 18:46

This question's answers are a collaborative effort. If you see something that can be improved, just edit the answer to improve it! *No additional answers can be added here.*

Read more about locked posts [here](#).

1 [I created a meta discussion, everyone is invited >>>](#) – HamZa Apr 8 '14 at 18:26 

comments disabled on deleted / locked posts / reviews

1 Answer



## The Stack Overflow Regular Expressions FAQ

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### Online tutorials



- [RegexOne](#)
- [Regular Expressions Info](#)

### Quantifiers

- Zero-or-more: [\\* :greedy](#), [\\*? :reluctant](#), [\\*+ :possessive](#)
- One-or-more: [+ :greedy](#), [+? :reluctant](#), [++ :possessive](#)
- [? :optional \(zero-or-one\)](#)
- Min/max ranges (all inclusive): [{n,m} :between n & m](#), [{n,} :n-or-more](#), [{n} :exactly n](#)
- Differences between greedy, reluctant (a.k.a. "lazy", "ungreedy") and possessive quantifier:
  - [Greedy vs. Reluctant vs. Possessive Quantifiers](#)
  - [In-depth discussion on the differences between greedy versus non-greedy](#)
  - [What's the difference between {n} and {n}?](#)
  - [Can someone explain Possessive Quantifiers to me?](#) `php` , `perl` , `java` , `ruby`
  - [Emulating possessive quantifiers](#) `.net`
- Non-Stack Overflow references: From [Oracle](#), [regular-expressions.info](#)

### Character Classes

- [What is the difference between square brackets and parentheses?](#)

- [\[...\]](#) : any one character, [\[^...\]](#) : negated/any character but
- [\[^\n\]](#) [matches any one character including newlines](#) javascript
- [\[\w-\[\d\]\]](#) [/](#) [\[a-z-\[qz\]\]](#) : set subtraction .net , xml-schema , xpath , JGSoft
- [\[\w&\[^\d\]\]](#) : [set intersection](#) java , ruby 1.9+
- [\[:alpha:\]](#) :POSIX character classes
- [Why do \[\d\d2\] , \[^\d-9\]2 , \[^2^\d-9\] get different results in Java?](#) java
- Shorthand:
  - Digit: [\d](#) :digit, [\D](#) :non-digit
  - Word character (Letter, digit, underscore): [\w](#) :word character, [\W](#) :non-word character
  - Whitespace: [\s](#) :whitespace, [\S](#) :non-whitespace
- [Unicode categories](#) ( [\p{L}](#) , [\P{L}](#) , [etc.](#) )

## Escape Sequences

- Horizontal whitespace: [\h](#) :space-or-tab, [\t](#) :tab
- Newlines:
  - [\r](#) , [\n](#) :carriage return and line feed
  - [\R](#) :generic newline php
- Negated whitespace sequences: [\H](#) :Non horizontal whitespace character, [\V](#) :Non vertical whitespace character, [\N](#) :Non line feed character pcre php5 java-8
- Other: [\v](#) :vertical tab, [\e](#) :the escape character

## Anchors

- [^](#) :start of line/input, [\b](#) :word boundary, and [\B](#) :non-word boundary, [\\$](#) :end of line/input
- [\A](#) :start of input, [\Z](#) :end of input php , perl , ruby
- [\z](#) :the very end of input ( [\z](#) in Python) .net , php , pcre , java , ruby , icu , swift , objective-c
- [\G](#) :start of match php , perl , ruby

(Also see "Flavor-Specific Information → Java → The functions in `Matcher` ")

## Groups

- [\( ... \) :capture group](#), [\(?:\) :non-capture group](#)
  - [Why is my repeating capturing group only capturing the last match?](#)
- [\1 :backreference and capture-group reference](#), [\\$1 :capture group reference](#)
  - [What's the meaning of a number after a backslash in a regular expression?](#)
  - [\g<1>123 :How to follow a numbered capture group, such as \1 , with a number?:](#) `python`
- [What does a subpattern \(?:regex\) mean?](#)
- [What does the 'P' in \(?P<group\\_name>regex\) mean?](#)
- [\(?:\) :atomic group](#) or [independent group](#), [\(?:|\) :branch reset](#)
  - [Equivalent of branch reset in .NET/C#](#) `.net`
- Named capture groups:
  - [General named capturing group reference at regular-expressions.info](#)
  - `java` : `(?<groupname>regex)` : [Overview](#) and [naming rules](#) (Non-Stack Overflow links)
  - Other languages: [\(?P<groupname>regex\)](#) `python`, [\(?<groupname>regex\)](#) `.net`, [\(?<groupname>regex\)](#) `perl`, `(?P<groupname>regex)` and `(?<groupname>regex)` `php`

## Lookarounds

- Lookaheads: [\(?:=...\) :positive](#), [\(?:!...\) :negative](#)
- Lookbehinds: [\(?<=...\) :positive](#), [\(?<!...\) :negative](#) (not supported by `javascript` )
- Lookbehind limits in:
  - [Lookbehinds need to be constant-length](#) `php`, `perl`, `python`, `ruby`
  - [Lookarounds of limited length {0,n}](#) `java`
  - [Variable length lookbehinds are allowed](#) `.net`
- Lookbehind alternatives:

- [Using \k](#) `php` , `perl` ([Flavors that support \k](#) )
- [Alternative regex module for Python](#) `python`
  - [The hacky way](#)
  - [JavaScript negative lookbehind equivalents](#) [External link](#)

## Modifiers

- Most flavors: [g :global](#), [i :case-insensitive](#), [u :unicode](#), [x :whitespace-extended](#)
- [c :current position](#) `perl` , [e :expression](#) `php` `perl` , [o :once](#) `ruby`
- [m :multiline](#) `php` `perl` `python` `javascript` `.net` `java` , [m : \(non\)multiline](#) `ruby`
- [s :single line](#) (not supported by `javascript` or `ruby` ), [s :workaround](#) `javascript`
- [s :study](#) `php` , [u :ungreedy](#) `php` `r`
- [How to convert preg\\_replace e to preg\\_replace\\_callback?](#)
- [What are inline modifiers?](#)
- [What is '?-mix' in a Ruby Regular Expression](#)

## Other:

- [.| :alternation \(OR\) operator](#), [. :any character](#), [\[.\] :literal dot character](#)
- [What special characters must be escaped?](#)
- Control verbs ( `php` and `perl` ): [\(\\*PRUNE\)](#), [\(\\*SKIP\)](#), [\(\\*FAIL\)](#), [and](#) [\(\\*F\)](#)
  - `php` only: [\(\\*BSR\\_ANYCRLF\)](#)
- Recursion ( `php` and `perl` ): [\(?R\)](#), [\(?0\)](#), [and](#) [\(?1\)](#), [\(?-1\)](#), [\(?&groupname\)](#)

## Common Tasks

- [Get a string between two curly braces: {...}](#)
- [Match \(or replace\) a pattern except in situations s1, s2, s3...](#)
- [How do I find all YouTube video ids in a string using a regex?](#)

- Validation:
  - Internet: [email addresses](#), [URLs](#) (host/port: [regex](#) and [non-regex](#) alternatives), [passwords](#)
  - Numeric: [a number](#), [min-max ranges \(such as 1-31\)](#), [phone numbers](#), [date](#)
  - *Parsing HTML with regex: See "General Information > When not to use Regex"*

## Advanced Regex-Fu

- Strings and numbers:
  - [Regular expression to match a line that doesn't contain a word](#)
  - [How does this PCRE pattern detect palindromes?](#)
  - [Match strings whose length is a fourth power](#)
  - [How does this regex find triangular numbers?](#)
  - [How to determine if a number is a prime with regex?](#)
  - [How to match the middle character in a string with regex?](#)
- Other:
  - [How can we match  \$a^n b^n\$  with Java regex?](#)
  - Match nested brackets
    - [Using a recursive pattern](#) `php` , `perl`
    - [Using balancing groups](#) `.net`
  - ["Vertical" regex matching in an ASCII "image"](#)
  - [List of highly up-voted regex questions on Code Golf](#)
  - [How to make two quantifiers repeat the same number of times?](#)
  - [An impossible-to-match regular expression:  \$\(?!a\)a\$](#)
  - [Match/delete/replace `this` except in contexts A, B and C](#)
  - [Match nested brackets with regex without using recursion or balancing groups?](#)

## Flavor-Specific Information

(Except for those marked with \*, this section contains non-Stack Overflow links.)

- Java

- Official documentation: [Pattern Javadoc](#), [Oracle's regular expressions tutorial](#)
- The differences between functions in [java.util.regex.Matcher](#) :
  - [matches\(\)](#) ): The match must be anchored to both input-start and -end
  - [find\(\)](#) ): A match may be anywhere in the input string (substrings)
  - [lookingAt\(\)](#) : The match must be anchored to input-start only
  - *(For anchors in general, see the section "Anchors")*
- The only [java.lang.String](#) functions that accept regular expressions: [matches\(s\)](#) , [replaceAll\(s,s\)](#) , [replaceFirst\(s,s\)](#) , [split\(s\)](#) , [split\(s,i\)](#)
- *\*[An \(opinionated and\) detailed discussion of the disadvantages of and missing features in java.util.regex](#)*
- .NET
  - [How to read a .NET regex with look-ahead, look-behind, capturing groups and back-references mixed together?](#)
- Official documentation:
  - Boost regex engine: [General syntax](#), [Perl syntax](#) *(used by TextPad, Sublime Text, UltraEdit, ...???)*
  - JavaScript 1.5 [general info](#) and [RegExp object](#)
  - [.NET](#)    [MySQL](#)    [Oracle](#)    [Perl5 version 18.2](#)
  - PHP: [pattern syntax](#), [preg\\_match](#)
  - Python: [Regular expression operations](#), [search vs. match](#) , [how-to](#)
  - Splunk: [regex terminology and syntax](#) and [regex command](#)
  - Tcl: [regex syntax](#), [manpage](#), [regexp command](#)
  - [Visual Studio Find and Replace](#)

## General information

*(Links marked with \* are non-Stack Overflow links.)*

- Other general documentation resources: [Learning Regular Expressions](#), *\*[Regular-expressions.info](#)*, *\*[Wikipedia entry](#)*, *\*[RexEgg](#)*, [Open-Directory Project](#)
- [DFA versus NFA](#)
- [Generating Strings matching regex](#)
- Books: Jeffrey Friedl's [Mastering Regular Expressions](#)

- When to *not* use regular expressions:
  - [Some people, when confronted with a problem, think "I know, I'll use regular expressions." Now they have two problems.](#) (blog post written by [Stack Overflow](#)'s founder)\*
  - Do not use regex to parse HTML:
    - [Don't.](#) [Please, just don't](#)
    - [Well, maybe...if you're really determined](#) (other answers in this question are also good)

## Examples of regex that can cause regex engine to fail

- [Why does this regular expression kill the Java regex engine?](#)

## Tools: Testers and Explainers

(This section contains non-Stack Overflow links.)

- Online (\* includes replacement tester, + includes split tester):
  - [Debuggex](#) (Also has a repository of useful regexes) [javascript](#) , [python](#) , [pcre](#)
  - [\\*Regular Expressions 101](#) [php](#) , [pcre](#) , [python](#) , [javascript](#)
  - [Regex Pal](#), [regular-expressions.info](#) [javascript](#)
  - [Rubular](#) [ruby](#) , [RegExr](#) , [Regex Hero](#) [dotnet](#)
  - [\\*+ regexstorm.net](#) [.net](#)
  - [\\*RegexPlanet](#): [Java](#) [java](#) , [Go](#) [go](#) , [Haskell](#) [haskell](#) , [JavaScript](#) [javascript](#) , [.NET](#) [dotnet](#) , [Perl](#) [perl](#) [php](#) [PCRE](#) [php](#) , [Python](#) [python](#) , [Ruby](#) [ruby](#) , [XRegExp](#) [xregexp](#)
  - [freeformatter.com](#) [xregexp](#)
  - [\\*+ regex.larsolavtorvik.com](#) [php](#) PCRE and POSIX, [javascript](#)
  - [Refiddle](#) [javascript](#) [ruby](#) [.net](#)
- Offline:
  - Microsoft Windows: [RegexBuddy](#) (analysis), [RegexMagic](#) (creation), [Espresso](#) (analysis, creation, free)

edited Aug 19 at 8:45

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