## **Regular Expression Components**

#### **Literal Characters**

• a, b, c, 1, 2, 3, ...: Any single character that is not a special character is matched literally.

#### 2. Metacharacters

These characters have special meanings in regular expressions:

- . (Dot): Matches any single character except a newline.
- ^ (Caret): Matches the start of a line.
- \$ (Dollar): Matches the end of a line.
- \ (Backslash): Escapes a metacharacter to match it literally.
- [] (Square Brackets): Matches any one of the enclosed characters.
- [^] (Negated Character Class): Matches any character not enclosed in the brackets.
- | (Pipe): Acts as a logical OR to match either the expression before or after the |.
- () (Parentheses): Groups expressions together, also used for capturing.
- {} (Curly Braces): Specifies a number or range of repetitions.

#### 3. Quantifiers

Quantifiers specify how many times the preceding element must occur for a match:

- \*: Matches 0 or more occurrences of the preceding element.
- +: Matches 1 or more occurrences of the preceding element.
- ?: Matches 0 or 1 occurrence of the preceding element.
- {n}: Matches exactly n occurrences of the preceding element.
- {n,}: Matches n or more occurrences of the preceding element.
- {n,m}: Matches between n and m occurrences of the preceding element.

### 4. Anchors

Anchors do not match characters but positions within the text:

- ^: Matches the start of a line.
- \$: Matches the end of a line.
- \b: Matches a word boundary (the position between a word and a non-word character).
- **\B**: Matches a non-word boundary.

### 5. Character Classes

Character classes allow matching specific sets of characters:

- [abc]: Matches any one of the characters a, b, or c.
- [a-z]: Matches any one character from the range a to z.
- [^abc]: Matches any character except a, b, or c.
- [0-9]: Matches any digit from 0 to 9.

#### 6. Predefined Character Classes

These are shorthand notations for common character classes:

- \d: Matches any digit, equivalent to [0-9].
- **\D**: Matches any non-digit character, equivalent to [^0-9].
- \w: Matches any word character (alphanumeric plus \_), equivalent to [a-zA-Z0-9\_].
- **\W**: Matches any non-word character, equivalent to [^a-zA-Z0-9\_].
- \s: Matches any whitespace character (space, tab, newline).
- \S: Matches any non-whitespace character.

### 7. Groups and Backreferences

- (abc): Captures the group "abc" for use with backreferences.
- \1, \2, etc.: Backreferences to the captured groups, where \1 refers to the first captured group, \2 to the second, and so on.

## 8. Lookahead and Lookbehind Assertions (Advanced)

These assertions allow you to match a pattern only if it is (or is not) followed or preceded by another pattern:

- (?=...): Positive lookahead; matches if . . . follows the current position.
- (?!...): Negative lookahead; matches if . . . does not follow the current position.
- (?<=...): Positive lookbehind; matches if . . . precedes the current position.
- (?<!...): Negative lookbehind; matches if . . . does not precede the current position.

### 9. Non-Capturing Groups

• (?:...): Groups the enclosed elements without capturing them for backreferences.

# 10. Greedy vs. Non-Greedy Matching

- \*, +, ?: By default, these are greedy, meaning they match as much as possible.
- \*?, +?, ??: Non-greedy versions; they match as little as possible.

### 11. Escape Sequences

Certain characters need to be escaped with a backslash (\) to be treated literally:

- \.: Matches a literal dot.
- \\*: Matches a literal asterisk.
- \[: Matches a literal opening bracket.

### 12. POSIX Character Classes (Used in grep and sed)

- [:alnum:]: Alphanumeric characters.
- [:alpha:]: Alphabetic characters.
- [:digit:]: Digits.
- [:lower:]: Lowercase letters.
- [:upper:]: Uppercase letters.
- [:space:]: Whitespace characters.
- [:punct:]: Punctuation characters.
- [:xdigit:]: Hexadecimal digits.