

🗫 Tutorial (/lesson/introduction_abcs) 🚪 References (/problem/matching_decimal_numbers)

Lesson 1½: The 123s

Characters include normal letters, but digits as well. In fact, numbers 0-9 are also just characters and if you look at an ASCII table (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ASCII#ASCII_printable_characters), they are listed sequentially.

Over the various lessons, you will be introduced to a number of special metacharacters used in regular expressions that can be used to match a specific type of character. In this case, the character \d can be used in place of any digit from 0 to 9. The preceding slash distinguishes it from the simple d character and indicates that it is a metacharacter.

Below are a few more lines of text containing digits. Try writing a pattern that matches all the digits in the strings below, and notice how your pattern matches **anywhere within the string**, not just starting at the first character. We will learn how to control this in a later lesson.

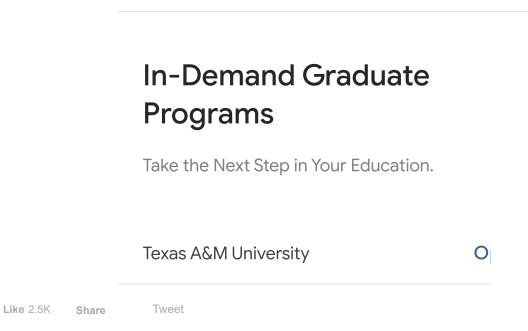
Exercise 11/2: Matching Digits

| Task | Text | |
|-------|--------------|----------|
| Match | abc123xyz | ⊘ |
| Match | define "123" | ⊘ |
| Match | var g = 123; | \odot |
| 123 | | |
| | Continue > | |

Solve the above task to continue on to the next problem, or read the Solution.

Next – Lesson 2: The Dot (/lesson/wildcards_dot)
Previous – Lesson 1: An Introduction, and the ABCs (/lesson/introduction_abcs)

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