



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 1½: Matching Digits

Task	Text	
Match	abc123xyz	
Match	define "123"	
Match	var g = 123;	

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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