

## Regular Expressions Cheat Sheet

by Dave Child (DaveChild) via cheatography.com/1/cs/5/

## Anchors A Start of string, or start of line in multiline pattern A Start of string End of string, or end of line in multi-line pattern End of string UZ End of string Word boundary B Not word boundary

Start of word End of word

Character Classes		
/c	Control character	
\s	White space	
\S	Not white space	
\d	Digit	
\D	Not digit	
\w	Word	
\W	Not word	
\x	Hexadecimal digit	
\O	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
Ad	d a ? to a quan	tifier to ma	ike it ungreedy.

Сосир	Eduapo degacrioco		
\	Escape following character		
\Q	Begin literal sequence		
\E	End literal sequence		
"Escaping" is a way of treating characters			

"Escaping" is a way of treating characters which have a special meaning in regular expressions literally, rather than as special characters.

Common Metacharacters				
٨	[		\$	
{	*	(	\	
+	)	I	?	
<	>			
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
	<u> </u>

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	ara	inch	ICIVA

Patte	ern Modifiers
g	Global match
i *	Case-insensitive
m *	Multiple lines
s *	Treat string as single line
X *	Allow comments and whitespace in pattern
e *	Evaluate replacement

Ungreedy pattern

\* PCRE modifier

of \$.

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 implementations use \ instead		



By **Dave Child** (DaveChild) cheatography.com/davechild/ aloneonahill.com

Published 19th October, 2011. Last updated 12th March, 2020. Page 1 of 1. Sponsored by Readable.com Measure your website readability! https://readable.com