

Sublime Text Regular Expression Cheat Sheet

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^ [Reg]ular [Exp]ression \$

CONTENTS

- Special characters
- Character set
- Character class
- Regex groups
- Miscellaneous
- References

A cheat sheet about regular expressions in Sublime Text.

Special characters

expression	Description
.	Match any character
^	Match line begin
\$	Match line end
*	Match previous RE 0 or more times greedily
*?	Match previous RE 0 or more times non-greedily
+	Match previous RE 1 or more times greedily
+	Match previous RE 1 or more times non-greedily
?	Match previous RE 0 or 1 time greedily
??	Match previous RE 0 or 1 time non-greedily
A B	Match either RE A or B
{m}	Match previous RE exactly m times
{m,n}	Match previous RE m to n times greedily
{m, n}?	Match previous RE m to n times, no-greedily

Character set

expression	Description
[abc]	Match either <code>a</code> , <code>b</code> or <code>c</code>
[^abc]	Match any character not in this set (i.e., not <code>a</code> , <code>b</code> and <code>c</code> )
[a-z]	Match the range from <code>a</code> to <code>z</code>
[a-f2-8]	Match the range from <code>a</code> to <code>z</code> or the range from <code>2</code> to <code>8</code>
[a\ -z]	Match <code>a</code> , <code>-</code> or <code>z</code>
[a-]	Match <code>a</code> , <code>-</code>
[-a]	Match <code>-</code> , <code>a</code>
[-a]	Match <code>-</code> , <code>a</code>
[{}* ()[]+^\$.?]	Match either one of the chacters in <code>[{}* ()[]+^\$.?</code>

- Note that you can also use `character class` inside `[]` , for example, `[\w]` matches any character in `word` character class.

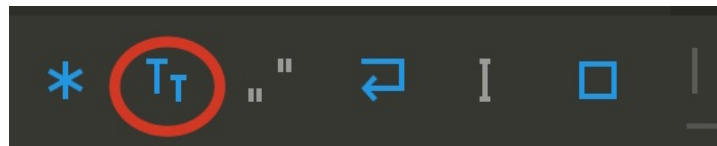
Character class

“Multiple character” character class

An expression of the form `[[:name:]]` matches the named character class `name` .

class name	Description
<code>alnum</code>	Any alpha-numeric character
<code>alpha</code>	Any alphabetic character.
<code>digit</code>	Any decimal digit.
<code>xdigit</code>	Any hexadecimal digit character.
<code>lower</code>	Any lower case character.
<code>upper</code>	Any upper case character.
<code>cntrl</code>	Any control character <sup>1</sup> .
<code>print</code>	Any printable character.
<code>punct</code>	Any punctuation character. <sup>2</sup>
<code>space</code>	Any whitespace character. <sup>3</sup>
<code>word</code>	Any word character (alphanumeric characters plus the underscore).

Note: To use `upper` and `lower`, you have to enable case sensitive search.



## "Single character" character class

class name	Description
<code>\d</code>	Equal to <code>[[:digit:]]</code>
<code>\l</code>	Equal to <code>[[:lower:]]</code>
<code>\u</code>	Equal to <code>[[:upper:]]</code>
<code>\s</code>	Equal to <code>[[:space:]]</code>
<code>\w</code>	Equal to <code>[[:word:]]</code>
<code>\D</code>	Equal to <code>[^[:digit:]]</code>
<code>\L</code>	Equal to <code>[^[:lower:]]</code>
<code>\U</code>	Equal to <code>[^[:upper:]]</code>
<code>\W</code>	Equal to <code>[^[:word:]]</code>

## Regex groups

### Defining capture groups

expression	Description
<code>(?&lt;NAME&gt;pattern)</code>	Define a regex group named <code>NAME</code> which you can later refer to with <code>\g{NAME}</code>
<code>(?=pattern)</code>	Positive lookahead, consumes zero characters, the preceding RE only matches if this matches
<code>(?!pattern)</code>	Negative lookahead, consumes zero characters, the preceding RE only matches if this does not match
<code>(?&lt;=pattern)</code>	Positive lookbehind, consumes zero characters, the following RE will only match if preceded with this fixed length RE.
<code>(?&lt;!pattern)</code>	Negative lookbehind, consumes zero characters, the following RE will only match if not preceded with this fixed length RE.

### Referring to matching groups (capture groups)

expression	Description
<code>\1</code>	Refer to first regex group
<code>\g{1}</code>	Refer to first regex group

expression	Description
<code>\g{12}</code>	Refer to 12th regex group
<code>\g{-1}</code>	Refer to last regex group
<code>\g{-2}</code>	Refer to last but one regex group

- The regex groups are indexed by the order of their opening braces.
- Note the `\g{NUM}` form allows for matching regex group index larger than 9, for example, `\g{12}`.

Miscellaneous

Escapes

class name	Description
<code>\xdd</code>	A hexadecimal escape sequence - matches the single character whose code point is <code>0xdd</code> .
<code>\x{dddd}</code>	A hexadecimal escape sequence - matches the single character whose code point is <code>0xdddd</code> .

Word boundaries

The following escape sequences match the boundaries of words:

class name	Description
<code>\&lt;</code>	Matches the start of a word.
<code>\&gt;</code>	Matches the end of a word.
<code>\b</code>	Matches a word boundary (the start or end of a word).
<code>\B</code>	Matches only when not at a word boundary.

References

- [https://www.boost.org/doc/libs/1\\_44\\_0/libs/regex/doc/html/boost\\_regex/syntax/perl\\_syntax.html](https://www.boost.org/doc/libs/1_44_0/libs/regex/doc/html/boost_regex/syntax/perl_syntax.html)
- [http://docs.sublimetext.info/en/latest/search\\_and\\_replace/search\\_and\\_replace\\_overview.html](http://docs.sublimetext.info/en/latest/search_and_replace/search_and_replace_overview.html)
- <https://github.com/stajahlee/sublime-cheat-sheets/blob/master/cheat-sheets/Regular%20Expressions.cheatsheet>
- [Character class](#)

The title image is taken from [here](#).

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1. Control character explanation: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Control\\_character](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Control_character) ↗

2. There are 14 punctuation marks in English: <https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/punctuation/what/fourteen-punctuation-marks.html> ↗

3. For whitespace character, see [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whitespace\\_character](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whitespace_character) ↗

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Reward

#Sublime-Text #Regex

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