

Regular Expressions Cheat Sheet

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

Anchors		
٨	Start of string, or start of line in multi-line pattern	
\A	Start of string	
\$	End of string, or end of line in multi-line pattern	
\Z	End of string	
\b	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	
Add a ? to a quantifier to make it ungreedy.				

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

which have a special meaning in regular
expressions literally, rather than as special
characters.

Common Metacharacters				
٨	[\$	
{	*	(\	
+)	T	?	
<	>			
The esc	ape charact	er 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 are inclusive.		

Pattern 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	
U *	Ungreedy pattern	

* PCRE modifier

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	Some regex implementations use \ instead of \$.	



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

Published 19th October, 2011. Last updated 12th May, 2016. Page 1 of 1. Sponsored by **CrosswordCheats.com**Learn to solve cryptic crosswords!
http://crosswordcheats.com