Regular Expressions Cheat Sheet

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

### Regular Expressions Anchors
- ^ 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

### Regular Expressions 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

### Regular Expressions 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
- [ctrl:] Control characters
- [graph:] Printed characters
- [print:] Printed characters and spaces
- [word:] Digits, letters and underscore

### Regular Expressions Quantifiers
- * 0 or more
- + 1 or more
- ? 0 or 1
- (3) Exact 3
- (3,) 3 or more
- (3,5) 3, 4 or 5
- ? to a quantifier to make it ungreedy.

### Regular Expressions 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.

### Regular Expression Common Metacharacters
- ^ [ ] - \$ { } + \} | ? \< \>

The escape character is usually the backslash - `\`.

### Regular Expressions Special Characters
- \n New line
- \r Carriage return
- \t Tab
- \v Vertical tab
- \f Form feed
- \\ Octal character \n
### Regular Expressions Groups and Ranges
- \( \) An open parenthesis
- \) A close parenthesis
- [ ] A range
- { } A quantifier
- | An OR
- ^ A start anchor
- $ An end anchor
- ?< A lookbehind
- ?> A lookahead
- ?<|> A conditional follow
- ?() A conditional expression
- ?()| A conditional expression with else
- ?# A comment

### Regular Expressions Pattern Modifiers
- g Global match
- i Case-insensitive
- m Multiple lines
- s Treat string as single line
- x Allow comments and white space in pattern
- e Evaluate replacement
- U Ungreedy pattern

### Regular Expressions String Replacement
- $n nth non-passive group
- $2 “xyz” in \(^{\text{\(abc\)xyz}}\)$
- $1 “xyz” in \(^{(\text{\(abc\)})\text{xyz}}\)$
- S Before matched string
- S+ After matched string
- \S Entire matched string

Some regex implementations use \ instead of $.

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**Cheat Sheet**

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