

SYNTAX	MEANING	EXAMPLE	MATCH	DOES NOT MATCH
<b>WILDCARD</b>				
.	<b>Any character</b>	goog.l	google	gogle
*	<b>Zero or more of previous item</b>	goo*gle	gogle, gooooooooooogle	goggle
.*	<b>Matches everything.</b> <i>The dot-star pattern is one of the most permissive because it matches zero or more occurrences of any character</i>	croud.*badge	croud analytics badge	
	<b>Or</b> <i>The vertical bar, or “Pipe” separates two or more alternatives</i>	web analyst	web, website, analyst	analytics
?	<b>Zero or one times of previous item.</b> <i>Think of this as “the preceding item is optional”.</i>	colou?r	color, colour	
+	<b>One or more times of previous item</b>	web+2	web2, webb2	we2
\	<b>Escape meta-characters</b> <i>Think of this as taking the following character literally instead of its reserved meaning within regex.</i>	www\.google\.com	www.google.com	

<b>ANCHORS</b>				
^	<b>Begins with</b> <i>May appear at the beginning of a pattern to require the match to occur at the very beginning of a line.</i>	^web analyst	web analyst	online web analyst
\$	<b>Ends with</b> <i>May appear at the end of a pattern to require the match to occur at the very end of a line.</i>	web analyst\$	online web analyst	web analyst skills

*Advanced Tips*

- The two anchors may be combined. For example, ^abc\$ matches only abc (i.e. there must be no other characters before or after it).

## GROUPING

[abc]	<b>Range (a, b or c)</b> <i>The square brackets enclose a list or range of characters (or both)</i>	analy[zs]e	analyze, analyse	analyxe
[a-z]	<b>Range (a to z)</b>	goog[1-3]	goog1, goog2, goog3	goog4
{a}	<b>Exactly "a" times</b>	z{3}	zzz	z, zz
{min,max}	<b>From "min" to "max" times</b>	z{1-3}	z, zz, zzz	zzzz
{a,}	<b>At least "a" times</b>	go{2,}gle	google, gooog	e ggle, gogle
()	<b>Group</b>	^(goog web)[0-9]+	goog1, web2	gooog2

### Advanced Tips

- Use `()` to determine the order of evaluation. For example, `(Sun|Mon|Tues|Wednes|Thurs|Fri|Sat)day` matches the name of any day.
- Apply `*`, `?`, `+`, or `{min,max}` to a series of characters rather than just one. For example, `(abc)+` matches one or more occurrences of the string "abc"; thus it matches `abcabc123` but not `ab123` or `bc123`.

## OTHER CHARACTERISTICS (ADVANCED)

\d	<b>Digit character</b> <i>Matches any single digit (equivalent to the class [0-9]). This and the characteristics can also be used inside a class; for example, [\d.-] means "any single digit, period, or minus sign".</i>
\D	<b>Non-digit character</b>
\s	<b>White space</b> <i>Matches any single whitespace character, mainly space, tab, and newline</i>
\S	<b>Non-white space</b> <i>Matches any non-whitespace character</i>
\w	<b>Word</b> <i>Matches any single "word" character, namely alphanumeric or underscore. This is equivalent to [a-zA-Z0-9_].</i>
\W	<b>Non-word (e.g. punctuation)</b> <i>Matches any "non-word" character</i>