

python regex cheat sheet

Patterns, methods, and flags for Python's `re` module.

BASIC SYNTAX

PATTERN	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
<code>.</code>	Any character except newline	<code>a.c</code> matches <code>abc</code> , <code>axc</code>
<code>^</code>	Start of string	<code>^Hello</code> must start with Hello
<code>\$</code>	End of string	<code>world\$</code> must end with world
<code>*</code>	0 or more of preceding	<code>a*</code> → "", a, aa, ...
<code>+</code>	1 or more of preceding	<code>a+</code> → a, aa, aaa, ...
<code>?</code>	0 or 1 of preceding	<code>colou?r</code> → color, colour
<code>{n}</code>	Exactly n occurrences	<code>a{3}</code> → aaa
<code>{n,}</code>	n or more occurrences	<code>a{2,}</code> → aa, aaa, ...
<code>{n,m}</code>	Between n and m occurrences	<code>a{2,4}</code> → aa, aaa, aaaa
<code>[]</code>	Any one char inside brackets	<code>[abc]</code> → a, b, or c
<code>[^]</code>	Any char NOT in brackets	<code>[^abc]</code> → anything else
<code>\</code>	Escape special character	<code>\.</code> → literal dot
<code> </code>	Logical OR	<code>a b</code> → a or b
<code>()</code>	Capture group	<code>(ab)+</code> → ab, abab, ...

SPECIAL SEQUENCES

PATTERN	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
<code>\d</code>	Any digit — <code>[0-9]</code>	matches 3 in abc123
<code>\D</code>	Any non-digit	matches a in a123
<code>\w</code>	Alphanumeric + underscore	matches a, 1, _
<code>\W</code>	Non-alphanumeric	matches ! in hello!
<code>\s</code>	Whitespace (space, tab, newline)	matches space, \t, \n
<code>\S</code>	Non-whitespace	matches h in hello world
<code>\b</code>	Word boundary	<code>\bword\b</code> → word, not sword
<code>\B</code>	Non-word boundary	<code>\Bword</code> matches sword

RE MODULE METHODS

METHOD	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
<code>re.match()</code>	Match at start of string only	<code>re.match(r"\d+", "123abc")</code> → 123
<code>re.search()</code>	First match anywhere in string	<code>re.search(r"\d+", "abc123")</code> → 123
<code>re.findall()</code>	List of all matches	<code>re.findall(r"\d+", "a1b2")</code> → ['1','2']
<code>re.finditer()</code>	Iterator of match objects	<code>re.finditer(r"\d+", "a1b2")</code>
<code>re.sub()</code>	Replace matches with string	<code>re.sub(r"\d+", "#", "a1b2")</code> → a#b#
<code>re.split()</code>	Split string by pattern	<code>re.split(r"\s+", "a b")</code> → ['a','b']
<code>re.compile()</code>	Compile pattern for reuse	<code>p = re.compile(r"\d+")</code>

FLAGS

FLAG	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
<code>re.I</code>	Case-insensitive matching	<code>re.search(r"hi", "HI", re.I)</code>
<code>re.M</code>	<code>^ / \$</code> match per line	<code>re.search(r"^hi", "hi\nbye", re.M)</code>

FLAG	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
<code>re.S</code>	<code>.</code> matches newlines too	<code>re.search(r".+", "a\nb", re.S)</code>
<code>re.X</code>	Allow whitespace & comments in pattern	<code>re.search(r"\d+ # digits", "3", re.X)</code>

USAGE EXAMPLES

```
python
```

```
import re

# Match at start of string
result = re.match(r"^Hello", "Hello World")
print(result.group()) # Hello

# Find first occurrence anywhere
result = re.search(r"\bword\b", "A word in a sentence")
print(result.group()) # word

# Return all matches as a list
numbers = re.findall(r"\d+", "Price: 123 dollars, 456 euros")
print(numbers) # ['123', '456']

# Replace matches
result = re.sub(r"\s+", "-", "Hello World! How are you?")
print(result) # Hello-World!-How-are-you?

# Split on pattern
words = re.split(r"\s+", "Hello World! How are you?")
print(words) # ['Hello', 'World!', 'How', 'are', 'you?']
```

COMMON PATTERNS

- Email: `r'^[a-zA-Z0-9_+-.]+@[a-zA-Z0-9-]+\.[a-zA-Z0-9-]+\.$'`
- URL domain: `r'https?://(www\.)?([\^/]+)'`
- Phone number: `r'\b\d{3}[-.]?\d{3}[-.]?\d{4}\b'`

TIPS

- Always use raw strings (`r"..."`) to avoid double-escaping backslashes.
- Use `re.compile()` when reusing a pattern — it compiles once and is faster at scale.
- Test patterns interactively at regex101.com before embedding them in code.

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