

## CMSC330 Ruby RegExp Cheat Sheet

String search operations	
<code>s.index(target,pos)</code>	Find target, start at pos
<code>s.sub(old,new)</code>	Substitute new for 1 <sup>st</sup> old
<code>s.gsub(old,new)</code>	Substitute new for old, all
<code>s.split(target)</code>	Split string on target
<code>s =~ /pattern/</code>	Contains: First position or nil
<code>s !~ /pattern/</code>	Not contain: true if <i>not</i> found

Regular expressions	
<code>/Ruby/</code>	Exact match
<code>/RubyOcaml/</code>	Concatenation
<code>/(Ruby)(Ocaml)/</code>	Concatenation with grouping
<code>/(Ruby Ocaml)/</code>	Match either
<code>/R(uby Regular)/</code>	Match
<code>/(Ruby)*/</code>	Match 0 or more (in order)
<code>/(Ruby)+/</code>	Match 1 or more
<code>/(Ruby)?/</code>	Match 0 or 1
<code>/(Ruby){3}/</code>	Match exactly 3
<code>/(Ruby){3,}/</code>	Match 3 or more
<code>/(Ruby){3,5}/</code>	Match 3 to 5

Extracting substrings	
<code>\$n</code> (eg, <code>\$1</code> , <code>\$2</code> , ...)	Back reference
	<i>Matches groups in parens</i>
	<i>Use <code>(?:abc)</code> to ignore group</i>
<code>s.scan(/pattern/)</code>	Return array of matches
<code>s.scan(/(p1)(p2)/</code>	Return array of arrays
<code>str.scan(regex) {  match  block }</code>	<i>short for</i>
<code>str.scan(regex).each {  match  block }</code>	
	Applies code block to matches
	in order

Regexp class and objects	
<code>Regexp.new(str)</code>	Create Regexp object with str
Examples:	<code>Regexp.new("\w+")</code>
	<code>Regexp.new("abc" + "[0-9]{2}")</code>
<code>Regexp.new(regex)</code>	Create with literal regex
	<code>Regexp.new(\Ruby\)</code>

Character classes	
<code>.</code> (period)	Any character
<code>\d</code>	Digit [0-9]
<code>\s</code>	Whitespace [ <code>\t\r\n\f\s</code> ]
<code>\w</code>	Alphanumeric [A-Za-z0-9]
<code>\D</code>	Non-digit [^0-9]
<code>\S</code>	Non-whitespace [^ <code>\t\r\n\f\s</code> ]
<code>\W</code>	Non-word [^A-Za-z0-9]
<code>/[abcd]/</code>	Character class
<code>/[a-z]/</code>	Character range
<code>/[^0-9]/</code> , <code>/[^abc]/</code>	Match not in class

Anchors/Boundaries	
<code>^</code>	Beginning of line (after <code>\n</code> )
<code>\$</code>	End of line
<code>\A</code>	Beginning of string (ignores <code>\n</code> )
<code>\z</code>	End of string
<code>\b</code>	Word boundary (change)
<i>(anchors and boundaries do not consume characters)</i>	

Metacharacters	
<code>^ [ ] . \$ { } * ( ) \ +   ? &lt; &gt;</code>	Must be escaped

Special characters			
<code>\\</code>	Backslash	<code>[b]</code>	Backspace
<code>\n</code>	New line	<code>\r</code>	Carriage return
<code>\t</code>	Tab	<code>\v</code>	Vertical tab
<code>\f</code>	Form feed	<code>\e</code>	Esc character
<code>\xhh</code>	Hex character hh		
<code>\Oxxx</code>	Octal character xxx		

1. Order of precedence: `*`, `{n}`, `+` bind most tightly, then concatenate, then `|`

2. RegExp references

Official reference:

<http://ruby-doc.org/core-2.4.0/Regexp.html>

Rubular online editor

<https://rubular.com>