



Basic Regex Operations

Finding Text

Find/Search	Locates the first or next occurrence of a specified text or regex pattern. Example: Ctrl+F (Windows/Linux) or Cmd+F (macOS)
Find All	Highlights or lists all occurrences of a specified text or regex pattern. Example: Often available in advanced search options.
Incremental Search	Starts searching as you type, immediately jumping to the first match. Example: Ctrl+I (Emacs)

Replacing Text

Replace	Replaces the first found occurrence of a pattern with a specified replacement string. Example: Ctrl+H (Windows/Linux) or Cmd+Option+F (macOS)
Replace All	Replaces all occurrences of a pattern with a specified replacement string. Example: Usually an option within the Replace dialog.
Replace with Regex	Allows using regular expressions both for finding and replacing text, enabling complex transformations. Example: Enable regex option in the Replace dialog.

Common Regex Symbols

.	- Matches any single character (except newline).
*	- Matches zero or more occurrences of the preceding character or group.
+	- Matches one or more occurrences of the preceding character or group.
?	- Matches zero or one occurrence of the preceding character or group (optional).
[]	- Defines a character class; matches any character within the brackets.
()	- Groups characters or patterns; captures the matched group.
	- Acts as an 'or' operator, matching either the expression before or after the pipe.

Advanced Regex Features

Character Classes

<code>\d</code>	Matches any digit (0-9). Example: <code>\d+</code> matches one or more digits.
<code>\w</code>	Matches any word character (a-z, A-Z, 0-9, and underscore). Example: <code>\w+</code> matches one or more word characters.
<code>\s</code>	Matches any whitespace character (space, tab, newline). Example: <code>\s+</code> matches one or more whitespace characters.
<code>\D</code>	Matches any non-digit character. Example: <code>\D+</code> matches one or more non-digit characters.
<code>\W</code>	Matches any non-word character. Example: <code>\W+</code> matches one or more non-word characters.
<code>\S</code>	Matches any non-whitespace character. Example: <code>\S+</code> matches one or more non-whitespace characters.

Anchors

<code>^</code>	Matches the beginning of a line. Example: <code>^Hello</code> matches lines starting with 'Hello'.
<code>\$</code>	Matches the end of a line. Example: <code>world\$</code> matches lines ending with 'World'.
<code>\b</code>	Matches a word boundary (the position between a word character and a non-word character). Example: <code>\bword\b</code> matches the whole word 'word'.

Quantifiers

<code>{n}</code>	Matches exactly n occurrences of the preceding character or group. Example: <code>\d{3}</code> matches exactly three digits.
<code>{n,}</code>	Matches n or more occurrences of the preceding character or group. Example: <code>\d{3,}</code> matches three or more digits.
<code>{n,m}</code>	Matches between n and m occurrences of the preceding character or group. Example: <code>\d{3,5}</code> matches between three and five digits.

Text Manipulation Techniques

Case Conversion

Uppercase	Convert selected text or the entire document to uppercase. Example: Select text, then use Edit -> Convert to Uppercase (varies by editor).
Lowercase	Convert selected text or the entire document to lowercase. Example: Select text, then use Edit -> Convert to Lowercase (varies by editor).
Title Case	Convert selected text to title case (capitalize the first letter of each word). Example: Plugins or extensions might be required.

Indentation and Formatting

Auto-Indent	Automatically adjusts indentation based on the code structure. Example: Often triggered automatically or via Edit -> Indent.
Reformat Code	Applies predefined code style rules to the entire document or selection. Example: Often available through IDE's code formatting options.
Tab/Untab	Insert or remove tabs/spaces at the beginning of lines. Example: Select lines, then use Tab or Shift+Tab.

Line Operations

Join Lines	Combine selected lines into a single line. Example: Often Ctrl+J or Edit -> Join Lines.
Split Lines	Split a line at the cursor position into two lines. Example: Usually Enter key.
Duplicate Lines	Duplicate the selected lines. Example: Ctrl+Shift+D (Sublime Text, VS Code).
Delete Line	Deletes the current line. Example: Ctrl+Shift+K (Sublime Text).

IDE-Specific Features

Visual Studio Code

Multi-Cursor Editing: Alt+Click to add multiple cursors for simultaneous editing.
Column (Box) Selection: Shift+Alt+Drag to select text in a column.
Find and Replace: Ctrl+F for find, Ctrl+H for replace, supports regex.
Format Document: Shift+Alt+F to format the entire document.

Sublime Text

Multi-Selection: Ctrl+Click to add multiple selections for simultaneous editing.
Column Selection: Ctrl+Shift+Up/Down to select text in a column.
Find and Replace: Ctrl+F for find, Ctrl+H for replace, supports regex.
Reindent Lines: Edit -> Line -> Reindent to fix indentation.

IntelliJ IDEA

Column Selection Mode: Alt+Shift+Insert to toggle column selection mode.
Multiple Cursors: Alt+Click to create multiple cursors.
Find and Replace: Ctrl+F for find, Ctrl+R for replace, supports regex.
Reformat Code: Ctrl+Alt+L to reformat the code.