---------Atomic Characters---------
\s - match any whitespace character (including new line)
\S - match any non-whitespace character
\w - match any "word" character (alphanumeric + '_')
\W - match any non-word character
\d - match any digit character
\D - match any non-digit character

---------Non-Atomic (meta)Characters---------
\b - true when at a word boundary (non-atomic)
\B - true when not at a word boundary (non-atomic)
\A - true at the beginning of a string
\Z - true at the end of string only
\z - true at the end of string or before optional new line

---------Regex Quantifiers---------
* - match 0 or more
+ - match 1 or more
? - match 1 or 0 times (optional characters)
{A} - match exactly A times
{A,} - match at least A times
{A,B} - match at least A but no more than B times

---------Other---------
() - string grouping (e.g. (123) must match "123"
[] - character grouping (e.g. [123] can match 1, 2, or 3)
. - match any one character (wild card) (except new line)
^ - true at the beginning of a string (or at after new line, maybe)
$ - true at the end of a string (or after before new line, maybe)
| - specifies or (e.g. (1|2) can match 1 or 2)

--------- Assertions ---------
g - progressive matching (don't go back to the beginning when a match is made)
i - ignore case
m - make ^ match at the beginning of a new line and $ match at the end of a line (just before \n). ^ and $ will still match at the beginning and end of the text
x - ignore (most) whitespace and permit comments in pattern

---------Useful Hints---------
=~ m/Q$notRegex\E/ - leave text as is and use as a regular expression (useful for reading in strings and then treating them as a regular expression)
[^<characters>] - matches anything but <characters>
=~ m/(<pattern>)?/ - non-greedy match (match 1 or 0 times) but can be used with normal regular expressions (useful when parsing files with the same pattern repeated)

---------Useful Perl---------
split/<pattern>/<expression> - splits the <expression> on the <pattern>.  
If <pattern> is in () it will get captured
join <expression> <list> - joins the <list> into a single string separated by the <expression>