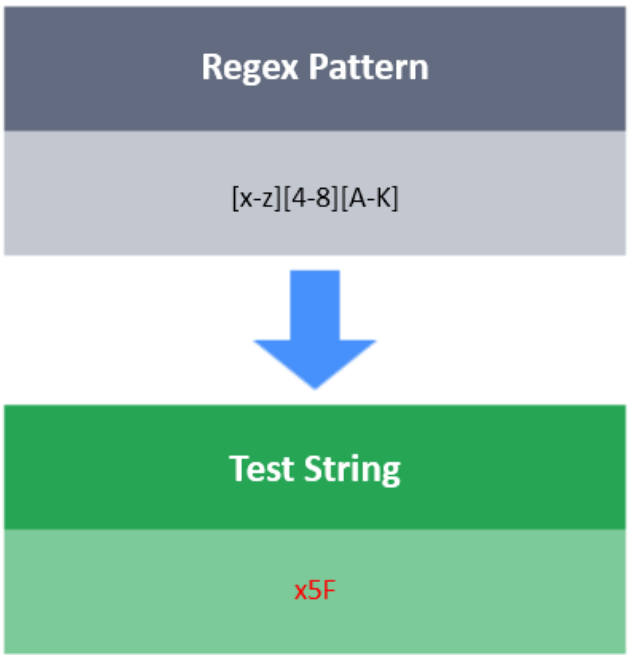
Matching Character Ranges

In the context of a regular expression (RegEx), a *character class* is a set of characters enclosed within square brackets that allows you to match one character in the set.

A hyphen (`-`) inside a character class specifies a range of characters where the left and right operands are the respective lower and upper bounds of the range. For example:

- $[a-z]$ is the same as $[abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz]$.
- $[A-Z]$ is the same as $[ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ]$.
- $[0-9]$ is the same as $[0123456789]$.

In addition, if you use a caret (`^`) as the first character inside a character class, it will match anything that is *not* in that range. For example, $[\hat{}0\text{-}9]$ matches any character that is *not* a digit in the inclusive range from 0 to 9. It's important to note that, when used outside of (immediately preceding) a character or character class, the caret matches the first character in the string against that character or set of characters.



In the image above, the RegEx pattern successfully matches the test string.

Task

Write a RegEx that will match a string satisfying the following conditions:

- The string's length is ≥ 5.
- The first character must be a lowercase English alphabetic character.
- The second character must be a *positive* digit. Note that we consider zero to be neither positive nor negative.

- The third character must *not* be a lowercase English alphabetic character.
- The fourth character must *not* be an uppercase English alphabetic character.
- The fifth character must be an uppercase English alphabetic character.

In the editor below, replace the blank (`_____`) with a RegEx pattern satisfying the criteria above. This is a RegEx-only challenge, so you are not required to write any additional code.