

# Lab - I

Regex

# Re module

- The default offering for Python regular expressions is the *re* standard library module
- A regular expression (or RE) specifies a set of strings that matches it
- The functions in this module let you check if a particular string matches a given regular expression

# re.search()

```
>>> sentence = 'This is a sample string'
```

```
# check if 'sentence' contains the given string argument
```

```
>>> 'is' in sentence
```

```
True
```

```
>>> 'xyz' in sentence
```

```
False
```

```
# need to load the re module before use
```

```
>>> import re
```

```
# check if 'sentence' contains the pattern described by RE argument
```

```
>>> bool(re.search(r'is', sentence))
```

```
True
```

```
>>> bool(re.search(r'xyz', sentence))
```

```
False
```

# re.compile()

- function, which gives back a **re.Pattern** object.

```
>>> pet = re.compile(r'dog')
>>> type(pet)
<class 're.Pattern'>

>>> bool(pet.search('They bought a dog'))
True
>>> bool(pet.search('A cat crossed their path'))
False
```



# bytes

- To work with bytes data type, the RE must be of bytes data as well.
- Similar to str RE, use raw format to construct a bytes RE.
- “Rb-raw byte”

```
>>> byte_data = b'This is a sample string'

# error message truncated for presentation purposes
>>> re.search(r'is', byte_data)
TypeError: cannot use a string pattern on a bytes-like object

>>> bool(re.search(rb'is', byte_data))
True
>>> bool(re.search(rb'xyz', byte_data))
False
```

# Regex Module

- The third party regex module
- Standard re module.
- The regex module also offers advanced features

```
>>> import regex
>>> sentence = 'This is a sample string'

>>> bool(regex.search(r'is', sentence))
True
>>> bool(regex.search(r'xyz', sentence))
False
```

