

Python Regular Expressions (Regex)

1. Introduction

Regular expressions (regex) are sequences of characters that define search patterns, mainly for string searching, validation, and manipulation. Python provides the built-in `re` module to work with regex.

2. Importing the `re` Module

```
import re
```

3. Common Regex Functions in Python

Function	Description	Example
<code>re.match()</code>	Matches pattern at the beginning of a string	<code>re.match(r"\d+", "123abc")</code>
<code>re.search()</code>	Finds the first occurrence of the pattern anywhere	<code>re.search(r"\d+", "abc123")</code>
<code>re.findall()</code>	Returns all matches as a list	<code>re.findall(r"\d+", "abc123def456")</code>
<code>re.finditer()</code>	Returns an iterator with match objects	<code>re.finditer(r"\d+", "a1b2")</code>
<code>re.sub()</code>	Replaces matches with a string	<code>re.sub(r"\d+", "#", "abc123")</code>
<code>re.split()</code>	Splits string by pattern	<code>re.split(r"\s+", "hello world python")</code>

4. Common Regex Metacharacters

Symbol	Meaning	Example
<code>.</code>	Any character except newline	<code>re.findall(r"a.c", "abc, acc, azc")</code>
<code>^</code>	Start of string	<code>re.match(r"^Hello", "Hello World")</code>
<code>\$</code>	End of string	<code>re.search(r"world\$", "hello world")</code>

Symbol	Meaning	Example
\d	Digit	"123" matches
\D	Non-digit	"abc" matches
\w	Word character (alphanumeric + _)	"hello123"
\W	Non-word	"!@#"
\s	Whitespace	" \t\n"
\S	Non-whitespace	"abc123"
*	0 or more repetitions	"ab*" matches "a", "ab", "abb"
+	1 or more repetitions	"ab+" matches "ab", "abb"
?	0 or 1 occurrence	"ab?" matches "a", "ab"
{n}	Exactly n repetitions	"a{3}" matches "aaa"
{n,}	n or more	"a{2,}" matches "aa", "aaa"
{n,m}	Between n and m	"a{2,4}" matches "aa", "aaa", "aaaa"
[]	Character class	[abc] matches "a" or "b" or "c"
'	'	OR operator
()	Grouping	"(abc)+"

5. Compiling Patterns

```
pattern = re.compile(r"\d+")
print(pattern.findall("Order 123, item 456"))
```

6. Best Practices

- Always use raw strings (r"") for regex.
- Pre-compile patterns if reused multiple times.
- Test regex online (e.g., regex101.com).
- Keep regex readable (avoid over-complicating).

25 Exercises on Python Regular Expressions

Beginner (Basics)

1. Write a regex to check if a string starts with "Hello".

2. Extract all numbers from "My phone number is 12345 and zip is 67890".
3. Validate if a string contains only digits.
4. Find all words in a sentence.
5. Replace all digits with * in "abc123def456".

Intermediate (Validation & Patterns)

6. Validate an email address.
7. Extract domain names from a list of URLs.
8. Match all words that start with a capital letter.
9. Split a string by multiple delimiters (" " ";" ":").
10. Check if a string is a valid US phone number (123-456-7890).

Advanced (Practical)

11. Extract hashtags from a tweet.
12. Validate strong passwords (at least 8 chars, one digit, one uppercase, one symbol).
13. Parse dates in format dd/mm/yyyy or dd-mm-yyyy.
14. Find repeated words in a text.
15. Extract HTML tags from a string.

Expert (Complex Cases)

16. Match IPv4 addresses.
17. Validate a credit card number format (xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx).
18. Find all time values (HH:MM format).
19. Extract all programming keywords from a code snippet.
20. Build a regex to validate a hex color code (#FFF or #FFFFFF).

Challenge (Mix of Concepts)

21. Extract mentions (@username) from a text.
 22. Replace all whitespace sequences with a single space.
 23. Find words longer than 7 letters in a sentence.
 24. Match floating-point numbers.
 25. Write a regex to validate an identifier in Python (variable/function names).
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