Q1. Greedy vs Non-Greedy:

- Difference: Greedy quantifiers match as much as possible, while non-greedy quantifiers match as little as possible.

- Transformation: Change quantifiers from `\*` to `\*?`, `+` to `+?`, or `??` for minimal matching.

Q2. Greedy vs Non-Greedy Impact:

- Difference: Greedy may match more than needed, non-greedy matches the shortest.

- Scenario: In HTML parsing, using non-greedy ensures each tag is matched separately.

Q3. Non-Tagged Group in Simple Match:

- Impact: In a single match, non-tagged groups may not make a practical difference.

Q4. Significant Impact with Non-Tagged Category:

- Scenario: Capturing non-tagged groups when extracting specific content from HTML attributes.

Q5. Look-Ahead and Consuming Characters:

- Difference: Look-ahead checks without consuming characters, crucial for validating patterns without altering content.

Q6. Positive vs Negative Look-Ahead:

- Positive: Ensures a pattern is followed by another.

- Negative: Ensures a pattern is not followed by another.

Q7. Referring to Groups by Name:

- Benefit: Improved readability, maintenance, and less dependency on group order.

Q8. Identify Repeated Items with Named Groups:

- Example: Using named groups to find repeated words in a string.

Q9. Scanner Interface vs re.findall:

- Scanner Benefit: Provides a convenient way to iterate over matches in a string without loading all matches into memory.

Q10. Naming of Scanner Object:

- Requirement: The Scanner object doesn't have to be named 'scanner'; any valid identifier can be used.