1. What is the name of the feature responsible for generating Regex objects?

ANS Creating Regex ObjectsPassing a string value representing your regular expression to re. compile() returns a Regex pattern object (or simply, a Regex object).

1. Why do raw strings often appear in Regex objects?

ANS Because we have to escape \ twice: once for the regular expression syntax, and once for the string syntax. Note that usually, python would treat \ -newline as a line continuation, but this is not the case in raw strings. Also note that backslashes still escape quotes in raw strings, but are left in themselves.

1. What is the return value of the search() method?

ANS The search() method returns the index (position) of the first match. The search() method returns -1 if no match is found. The search() method is case sensitive.

1. From a Match item, how do you get the actual strings that match the pattern?

ANS Call the Match object's group() method to return a string of the actual matched text.

5. In the regex which created from the r&#39;(\d\d\d)-(\d\d\d-\d\d\d\d)&#39;, what does group zero cover?

Group 2? Group 1?

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6. In standard expression syntax, parentheses and intervals have distinct meanings. How can you tell

a regex that you want it to fit real parentheses and periods?

ANS In standard expression syntax, parentheses and intervals have distinct meanings. How can you tell a regex that you want it to fit real parentheses and periods? Ans: Periods and parentheses can be escaped with a backslash: \., \(, and \).

7. The findall() method returns a string list or a list of string tuples. What causes it to return one of

the two options?

ANS f the pattern has one capturing group, the findall() function returns a list of strings that match the group. If the pattern has multiple capturing groups, the findall() function returns the tuples of strings that match the groups.

8. In standard expressions, what does the | character mean?

ANS Regular expressions are combinations of special character operators, which are symbols that control the search, that you can use to construct search strings for advanced find and/or replace searches.

9. In regular expressions, what does the character stand for?

ANS . Dollar Metacharacter in Regular Expressions. Kolade Chris. The $ symbol is one of the most commonly used symbols in RegEx. It is used to match the end of a string. In other words, you can call it "end of line anchor", since it anchors a pattern to the end of the line.

10.In regular expressions, what is the difference between the + and \* characters?

ANS he “.” matches any character exactly once, and the “\*” modifier changes the quantification to match any number (including zero) of the preceding subexpression. Or, in more human terms: it means “match any character, zero or more times”, which in turn practically means “match any string of characters”.

11. What is the difference between {4} and {4,5} in regular expression?

ANS The asterisk indicates zero or more occurrences of the preceding element. For example, ab\*c matches "ac", "abc", "abbc", "abbbc", and so on. The plus sign indicates one or more occurrences of the preceding element. For example, ab+c matches "abc", "abbc", "abbbc", and so on, but not "ac".

12. What do you mean by the \d, \w, and \s shorthand character classes signify in regular

expressions?

ANS These shorthand classes include:  
  
\d: This is the "digit character" class represents the regex range [0-9], and it will match the single-digit character. \s: This is the "whitespace character" class that represents the regex range, matching a single space, carriage return, tab, line break, form feed, or vertical tab.

13. What do means by \D, \W, and \S shorthand character classes signify in regular expressions?

ANS \w: This is the "word character" class that represents the regex range [A-Za-z0-9\_], and it will match a single uppercase character, lower-case character, digit, or underscore. \d: This is the "digit character" class represents the regex range [0-9], and it will match the single-digit character.

14. What is the difference between .\*? and .\*?

ANS \*?) matches any character ( . ) any number of times ( \* ), as few times as possible to make the regex match ( ? ). You'll get a match on any string, but you'll only capture a blank string because of the question mark.

15. What is the syntax for matching both numbers and lowercase letters with a character class?

ANS This shortcut is equal to [A-Za-z0-9\_] . This character class matches upper and lowercase letters plus numbers. Note, this character class also includes the underscore character ( \_ ). These shortcut character classes are also known as shorthand character classes.

16. What is the procedure for making a normal expression in regax case insensitive?

1. ANS Regex Case Insensitive Flag. One common approach to perform case-insensitive matching with regex is to use a flag or modifier that indicates case insensitivity. ...
2. Character Class.

17. What does the . character normally match? What does it match if re.DOTALL is passed as 2nd

argument in re.compile()?

ANS character normally matches any character except the newline character. If re. DOTALL is passed as the second argument to re. compile() , then the dot will also match newline characters.

18. If numReg = re.compile(r&#39;\d+&#39;), what will numRegex.sub(&#39;X&#39;, &#39;11 drummers, 10 pipers, five rings, 4

hen&#39;) return?

19. What does passing re.VERBOSE as the 2nd argument to re.compile() allow to do?

ANS compile() function to ignore whitespace and comments inside the regular expression string. This “verbose mode” can be enabled by passing the variable re. VERBOSE as the second argument to re. compile() .

20. How would you write a regex that match a number with comma for every three digits? It must

match the given following:

&#39;42&#39;

&#39;1,234&#39;

&#39;6,368,745&#39;

but not the following:

&#39;12,34,567&#39; (which has only two digits between the commas)

&#39;1234&#39; (which lacks commas)

Watanabe? You can assume that the first name that comes before it will always be one word that21. How would you write a regex that matches the full name of someone whose last name is

begins with a capital letter. The regex must match the following:

&#39;Haruto Watanabe&#39;

&#39;Alice Watanabe&#39;

&#39;RoboCop Watanabe&#39;

but not the following:

&#39;haruto Watanabe&#39; (where the first name is not capitalized)

&#39;Mr. Watanabe&#39; (where the preceding word has a nonletter character)

&#39;Watanabe&#39; (which has no first name)

&#39;Haruto watanabe&#39; (where Watanabe is not capitalized)

22. How would you write a regex that matches a sentence where the first word is either Alice, Bob,

or Carol; the second word is either eats, pets, or throws; the third word is apples, cats, or baseballs;

and the sentence ends with a period? This regex should be case-insensitive. It must match the

following:

&#39;Alice eats apples.&#39;

&#39;Bob pets cats.&#39;

&#39;Carol throws baseballs.&#39;

&#39;Alice throws Apples.&#39;

&#39;BOB EATS CATS.&#39;

but not the following:

&#39;RoboCop eats apples.&#39;

&#39;ALICE THROWS FOOTBALLS.&#39;

&#39;Carol eats 7 cats.&#39;