Match

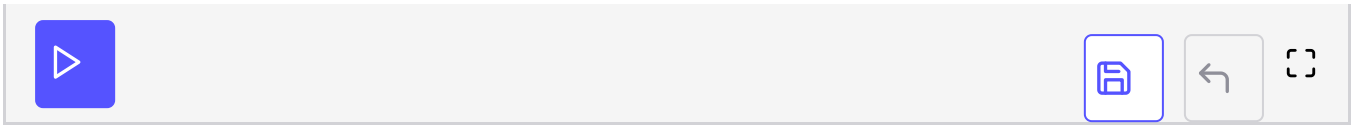
We learned about std::match_results. Now, we will look at one of the functions which allows us to send data to match_results.

`std::regex_match` determines if the text matches a text pattern. We can further analyze the search results of type `std::match_results`.

The code snippet below shows three simple applications of `std::regex_match`: a C string, a C++ string and a range returning only a boolean. The three variants are available for `std::match_results` objects respectively.

```
#include <iostream>
#include <regex>
#include <string>
#include <vector>

int main(){

  std::cout << std::endl;

  // regular expression for a number, not including an exponent
  std::string numberRegEx(R"([-+]?([0-9]*\.[0-9]+|[0-9]+))");

  // regular expression holder
  std::regex rgx(numberRegEx);

  // using const char*
  const char* numChar{"2011"};
  if (std::regex_match(numChar, rgx)){
    std::cout << numChar << " is a number." << std::endl;
  }

  // using std::string
  const std::string numStr{"3.14159265359"};
  if (std::regex_match(numStr, rgx)){
    std::cout << numStr << " is a number." << std::endl;
  }

  // using bidirectional iterators
  const std::vector<char> numVec{{'-', '2', '.', '7', '1', '8', '2', '8', '1', '8', '2', '8'}
  if (std::regex_match(numVec.begin(), numVec.end(), rgx)){
    for (auto c: numVec){ std::cout << c ;};
    std::cout << " is a number." << std::endl;
  }

  std::cout << std::endl;
```

```
}
```



std::match

In the next lesson, we'll see the implementation of the second look-up function for regex statements: `std::regex_search`.