Regex Expressions

Query:

```
select regexp_substr(price,'^\\$[0-9][0-9\\.]+$'),  regexp_instr(price,'^\\$[0-9][0-9\\.]+$'), price from
raw.airbnb.raw_listings
```

Explanation about regex expression:

Expression:

^\\$[0-9][0-9\\.]+$

1. ^

This asserts the start of the string. The match must begin from the beginning of the price string.

2. \\$

This is matching a literal dollar sign ($).

In regular expressions, the dollar sign ($) has a special meaning (end of a string), so to match a literal $, it must be escaped with a backslash (\). In SQL and some languages, the backslash itself is escaped, so it becomes \\$.

3. [0-9]

This matches a single digit (from 0 to 9).

So, the string must start with a dollar sign ($) followed by a digit.

4. [0-9\\.]

This matches either a digit (0-9) or a literal dot (.).

The dot (.) must be escaped with a backslash (\\.) because, in regular expressions, a dot is a special character meaning "any character."

So, this part of the pattern allows digits and dots to appear after the initial digit.

5. +

This quantifier means "one or more" of the preceding token (in this case, digits or dots). So, this allows for multiple digits or dots to follow the initial digit.

6. $

This asserts the end of the string. The match must reach the end of the string after the last digit or dot.

What it matches:

The pattern matches strings that:

Start with a dollar sign ($).

Are followed by at least one digit.

Can contain additional digits and dots (.), but must end with either a digit or a dot.

Example matches:

$100.50

$1.25

$9.99

Example non-matches:

100.50 (missing the $ at the start).

100.50 (extra $ at the end).

$100,50 (comma instead of a dot).