

## Regular Expressions

- Regular Expression Functions
- Special Characters and Functions
- Creating character sets and repetitions
- Capture and non-Capture groups
- Backreferences

## Regular Expression

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- Stronger form of pattern matching
- **re** module available in python or regular expression
- `re.match(pattern, string) :` matches at start of string, None if no match
- `re.search(pattern, string) :` matches first occurrence anywhere in string
- `re.findall(pattern, string)/ finditer()` : returns all matches

## Examples

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- Write regex to search word **Python** in a string.
- String starts with Python
- String ends with Python

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## Regular Expression Special Characters – 1

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- **^** : matches start of string
  - WAR to check whether string starts with word 'Python' or not.
- **\$** : matches end of string
  - WAR to check that string should end with '!' symbol
- **.** (dot) : matches any single character except newline

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## Special Sequences

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- `\d` : match any digit
- `\D` : match any non-digit
- `\b` : matches a word boundary
- `\s` : match any white space character
- `\S` : match any non-whitespace character
- `\w` : match any alphanumeric including `_`
- `\W` : match any non-alphanumeric

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## Regular Expression Special Characters – 1

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- `*` : matches preceding RE 0 or more times
- `+` : matches preceding RE 1 or more times
- `?` : matches preceding RE 0 or 1 times(non greedy)
- `\` : is used as an escape sequence

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## Including and excluding specific characters

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- `[]` : specify the characters to be included inside the `[]`
- `[x-y]` : specify ranges. ex: `[a-z]`, `[0-9]`
- `[^]` : specify inverse set ex: `[^a-b]`, `[^,.]`

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## Repetitions

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- `{n}` : matches exactly n repetitions of preceding re.
- `{m, n}` : match m up to n repetitions.

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## Groups and non-capture groups and alternative

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- `()` : used to group as a single repetition unit
- `(?:)` : makes the group as non-capturing group
- `|` : works as or operator

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## Backreferences

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- Backreference means to check for some pattern that had occurred previously in the expression
- Uses `\n` syntax, i.e. `\1` matches the first capture group and so on.
- `([a-z]) .... \1`

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