group(num=0)	This method returns entire match (or specific subgroup num)
groups()	This method returns all matching subgroups in a tuple (empty if there weren't any)

Example

```
#!/usr/bin/python

import re


line = "Cats are smarter than dogs"


matchObj = re.match( r'(.*) are (.*?) .*', line, re.M|re.I)


if matchObj:

   print "matchObj.group() : ", matchObj.group()

   print "matchObj.group(1) : ", matchObj.group(1)

   print "matchObj.group(2) : ", matchObj.group(2)

else:

   print "No match!!"
```

When the above code is executed, it produces following result:

```
matchObj.group() :  Cats are smarter than dogs

matchObj.group(1) :  Cats

matchObj.group(2) :  smarter
```

The search Function

This function searches for first occurrence of RE *pattern* within *string* with optional *flags*.

Here is the syntax for this function: