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1 Lab. match() 다루기
2
3 1. 사용 tool
4 -Jupyter Notebook
5 -Microsoft Visual Studio Code
6
7 2. Code
8 #re.match()
9 #search()와 비슷하지만, 주어진 문자열의 시작부분이 정규표현식과 matching되는지 확인한다.
10 #시작부터 해당 pattern이 존재하지 않으면 None 반환
11
12 import re
13
14 result = re.search(r'\d\d\d', 'My number is 123')
15 print(result) #<re.Match object; span=(13, 16), match='123'>
16
17 result = re.match(r'\d\d\d', 'My number is 123')
18 print(result) #None
19
20 result = re.match(r'\d\d\d', '123 is my number.')
21 print(result) #<re.Match object; span=(0, 3), match='123'>
22
23 result = re.match(r'\d+', '067 Starts with a number.')
24 print(result) #<re.Match object; span=(0, 3), match='067'>
25 print(result.group()) # 067
26
27 result = re.match(r'\d+', 'Does not start with a number.')
28 print(result) #None
29
30 line = "Cats are smarter than dogs"
31
32 matchObj = re.match( r'(.*) are (.*) .*', line, re.M|re.I)
33
34 if matchObj:
35     print("matchObj.group() : ", matchObj.group())
36     print("matchObj.group(1) : ", matchObj.group(1))
37     print("matchObj.group(2) : ", matchObj.group(2))
38 else:
39     print("No match!!")
```