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

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