1. re.compile() feature return regex object.
2. Raw strings are used to include escape character.
3. search() method returns match objects.
4. With the help of group() method.
5. Group zero covers the entire match, group 1 covers first set of parentheses , and group 2 covers second set of parentheses.
6. Parentheses and periods can be escape with a backslash \., \(, \).
7. If regex has no group, a list of string is returned. If regex has groups, a list of tuples is returned.
8. ‘|’ mean bitwise or.
9. “either or”
10. ‘+’matches one or zero, ‘\*’matches zero or more.
11. {4} matches exact 4 whereas {4,5} matches range of number from 4 to 5(min,max).
12. \d matches single digit from 0-9, \w matches single alphanumeric character, \s matches single whitespace character.
13. \D matches single character not from 0-9, \w matches single character that is not a alphanumeric character, \s matches single character which is not a whitespace character.
14. .\*? is a non greedy mode which get the shortest string while .\* is a greedy mode which get the longest string that met the condition.
15. [0-9a-z].
16. Through passing re.I or re.IGNORECASE as second argument to re.compile()
17. The . character normally matches character except newline character. If re,DOTALL is passed as second argument to re.compile( then the dot will also match newline character.
18. ‘X drummers, X piperd, five ring, X hens’.
19. re.VERBOSE argument allows to add whitespace and comments to string passed to re.compile().
20. re.compile(r’^\d{1,3}(,\d{3})\*$’) .
21. re.compile(r’[A-Z]\w\*\sWatanabe’).
22. Re.compile(r’(Alice|Bob|Carol)\s(eats|pets|throws)\s(apples|cats|baseballs)\.’,)re.IGNORECASE).