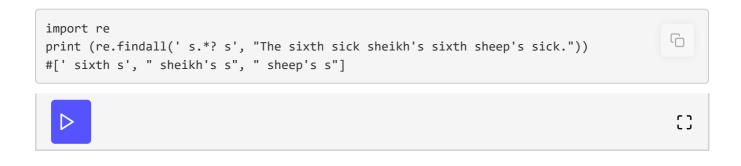
## Finding all occurrences of a pattern

The first thing this alphametics solver does is find all the letters (A–Z) in the puzzle.

```
import re
print (re.findall('[0-9]+', '16 2-by-4s in rows of 8')) #®
#['16', '2', '4', '8']
print (re.findall('[A-Z]+', 'SEND + MORE == MONEY')) #②
#['SEND', 'MORE', 'MONEY']
```

- ① The re module is Python's implementation of regular expressions. It has a nifty function called findall() which takes a regular expression pattern and a string, and finds all occurrences of the pattern within the string. In this case, the pattern matches sequences of numbers. The findall() function returns a list of all the substrings that matched the pattern.
- ② Here the regular expression pattern matches sequences of letters. Again, the return value is a list, and each item in the list is a string that matched the regular expression pattern.

Here's another example that will stretch your brain a little.



This is the hardest tongue twister in the English language

Surprised? The regular expression looks for a space, an s, and then the shortest possible series of any character (.\*?), then a space, then another s. Well, looking at that input string, I see five matches:

- 1. The sixth s ick sheikh's sixth sheep's sick.
- 2. The sixth sick s heikh's sixth sheep's sick.
- 3. The sixth sick sheikh's s ixth sheep's sick.
- 4. The sixth sick sheikh's sixth s heep's sick.
- 5. The sixth sick sheikh's sixth sheep's sick.

But the re.findall() function only returned three matches. Specifically, it returned the first, the third, and the fifth. Why is that? Because *it doesn't return overlapping matches*. The first match overlaps with the second, so the first is returned and the second is skipped. Then the third overlaps with the fourth, so the third is returned and the fourth is skipped. Finally, the fifth is returned. Three matches, not five.

This has nothing to do with the alphametics solver; I just thought it was interesting.