## Python Regular Expression Patterns List

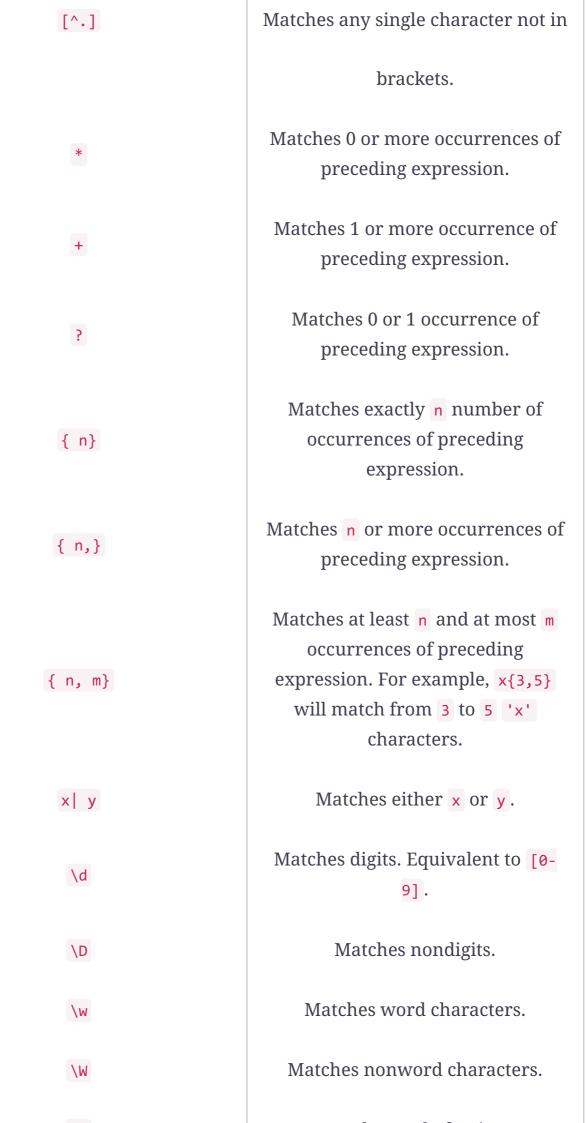
Learn about the Python REGEX symbols

## WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING ^

Groups and Lookarounds

The following table lists the regular expression syntax that is available in Python. Note that any Regex can be concatenated to form new regular expressions; if  $\mathbf{x}$  and  $\mathbf{y}$  are both regular expressions, then  $\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}$  is also a regular expression.

Pattern	Description
	Matches any single character except newline. Using m option allows it to match newline as well.
^	Matches the start of the string, and in re.MULTILINE (see the next lesson on how to change to multiline) mode also matches immediately after each newline.
\$	Matches end of line. In  re.MULTILINE mode also matches  before a newline.
[.]	Matches any single character in brackets.



\z	Matches end of string.
\G	Matches point where last match finished.
\b	Matches the empty string, but only at the beginning or end of a word.  Boundary between word and non-word and /B is opposite of /b.  Example r"\btwo\b" for searching two from 'one two three'.
\B	Matches nonword boundaries.
\n, \t	Matches newlines, carriage returns, tabs, etc.
\s	Matches whitespace.
\\$	Matches nonwhitespace.
\A	Matches beginning of string.
\Z	Matches end of string. If a newline exists, it matches just before newline.

## Groups and Lookarounds #

More details later:

Pattern	Description
(re)	Groups regular expressions and remembers matched text.
	remembers materied text.

(?: re)	Groups regular expressions
	without remembering matched
	text. For example, the expression
	(?:x{6})* matches any multiple of
	six 'x' characters.
(?#)	Comment.
	Matches if matches next, but
(?=)	doesn't consume any of the string.
	This is called a <b>lookahead</b>
	assertion. For example, Scientific
	(?=Python) will match Scientific
	only if it's followed by Python.
(?<=)	Matches if doesn't match next.
	This is a negative lookahead
	assertion.
	Matches if the current position in
	the string is preceded by a match
	for that ends at the current
	position.
	position.