

Regular Expressions: python re module

Use raw strings to avoid double escapes: `r'python\.org'` instead of `'python\\.org'`

Char	Description		
.	any character except a newline		
^ or \A	the start of the string		
\$ or \Z	the end of the string		
*	0 or more repetitions of the preceding RE. <code>ab*</code> will match 'a', 'ab', or 'a' followed by any number of 'b's. Greedy, meaning as many repetitions as are possible		
+	1 or more repetitions of the preceding RE. <code>ab+</code> will match 'a' followed by any non-zero number of 'b's; it will not match just 'a'. Greedy.		
?	0 or 1 repetitions of the preceding RE. <code>ab?</code> will match either 'a' or 'ab'.		
?, +?, ??	The '', '+', and '?' qualifiers are all greedy; they match as much text as possible. If <code><.*></code> is matched against <code><H1>title</H1></code> , it will match the entire string, Adding '?' is non-greedy. <code><.*?></code> matches only <code><H1></code> .		
{m}	exactly m copies of the previous RE		
{m,n}	from m to n repetitions of the preceding RE. If omitted, m: 0, n: infinity. Greedy		
{m,n}?	from m to n repetitions of the preceding RE. non-greedy. 'aaaaa', <code>a{3,5}</code> matches 5 'a' characters, while <code>a{3,5}?</code> matches 3 characters.		
\	Escapes special characters (characters like '*', '?', and so forth)		
[]	1) Characters listed individually, e.g. <code>[amk]</code> matches 'a', 'm', or 'k'. 2) Ranges of characters, <code>[a-z]</code> matches any lowercase letter, <code>[0-5][0-9]</code> will match all the two-digits numbers from 00 to 59, <code>[A-Za-z]</code> matches any alpha character		
[^]	Not what's inside		
A B	A or B, use multiple times, such as <code>A B C D</code> , first match and out		
(...)	Match and save the regular expression inside the parentheses as a group. Group contents can be obtained using <code>group()</code> method of <code>MatchObject</code> object.		
(?P<name> pattern)	Symbolic group where name is the name of the group and pattern is some pattern to match. The pattern <code>(?P<quote>[""]).*?(?P=quote)</code> matches a single or double quoted string. Groups can be referenced by number: <code>(?P=quote)could have been \1</code>		
\w	<code>[a-zA-Z0-9_]</code>	\W	<code>[^a-zA-Z0-9_]</code>
\b	First or last character	\B	mid character
\d	<code>[0-9]</code>	\D	<code>[^0-9]</code>
\s	Any whitespace <code>[\t\n\r\f\v]</code>	\S	<code>[^\t\n\r\f\v]</code>