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How to escape a square bracket for Pattern compilation

Asked 10 years, 5 months ago Active 1 year, 8 months ago Viewed 49k times



I have comma separated list of regular expressions:



 $.{8},[0-9],[^0-9A-Za-z],[A-Z],[a-z]$



I have done a split on the comma. Now I'm trying to match this regex against a generated password. The problem is that Pattern.compile does not like square brackets that is not escaped. Can some please give me a simple function that takes a string like so: [0-9] and returns the escaped string \[0-9\].



edited Mar 29 '16 at 17:49



Cullub

,**061** 1 20 3

asked Jul 16 '09 at 20:58



4.029 9 32 42

4 Answers



You can use Pattern.quote(String).



From the docs:



public static String quote(String s)



Returns a literal pattern string for the specified string.

This method produces a String that can be used to create a Pattern that would match the string s as if it were a literal pattern.

Metacharacters or escape sequences in the input sequence will be given no special meaning.

edited Apr 10 '18 at 22:25

answered Jul 16 '09 at 21:03



Laurence Gonsalves

What value do you put in for String? Pattern.quote("\[0-9\]")? - Danny Bullis Apr 10'18 at 22:16

@DannyBullis From the question "a simple function that takes a string like so: [0-9] and returns the escaped string \[0-9\]". So you'd give this " [0-9]", and it will return something equivalent to "\[0-9\]". (It actually uses \Q and \E, but the end result has the same effect when given to Pattern.compile .) - Laurence Gonsalves Apr 10 '18 at 22:28

awesome. Thanks for the quick help, even 9 years later:) - Danny Bullis Apr 11 '18 at 0:45



For some reason, the above answer didn't work for me. For those like me who come after, here is what I found.



I was expecting a single backslash to escape the bracket, however, you must use two if you have the pattern stored in a string. The first backslash escapes the second one into the string, so that what regex sees is \1. Since regex just sees one backslash, it uses it to escape the square bracket.



In regex, that will match a single closing square bracket.

If you're trying to match a newline, for example though, you'd only use a single backslash. You're using the string escape pattern to insert a newline character into the string. Regex doesn't see \n - it sees the newline character, and matches that. You need two backslashes because it's not a string escape sequence, it's a regex escape sequence.

edited Oct 25 '16 at 17:18

answered Jul 29 '15 at 4:50



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When thinking about it I came up why this is like that: The regex is a String and whatever processes this regex will look for a single backslah as an escape character. However as the regex is passed as a String you have to escape the backslah as well in order to get it into a String properly and that's the readon why you need two backslashes - Raven Mar 27 '16 at 18:51



You can use the \Q and \E special characters...anything between \Q and \E is automatically escaped.

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\Q[0-9]\E



answered Jul 16 '09 at 21:06



Dan Breen

0.1k 4 31 47

Sounds a bit perlish if you ask me, have you tried it in java (I havn't, that's why I ask). - Fredrik Jul 18 '09 at 8:30

- 2 It's valid in Java too: java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html (ctrl-F for "\Q") MatrixFrog Jul 18 '09 at 8:48
- 6 In Java string literal format it would be "\\Q[0-9]\\E" or "\\Q" + regex + "\\E". But the quote() method does that for you, plus it deals correctly with strings that already have \E in them. Alan Moore Jul 19 '09 at 4:55



Pattern.compile() likes square brackets just fine. If you take the string

3 ".{8},[0-9],[^0-9A-Za-z],[A-Z],[a-z]"



and split it on commas, you end up with five perfectly valid regexes: the first one matches eight non-line-separator characters, the second matches an ASCII digit, and so on. Unless you really want to match strings like ".{8}" and "[0-9]", I don't see why you would need to escape anything.

answered Jul 18 '09 at 8:27



Alan Moore

64.1k 10 84 14



