

Australian TFN

8 or 9-digit Tax File Number.

```
^\d{3}\s?\d{3}\s?\d{2,3}$
```

Token-by-token breakdown

Token	Meaning
^	start of string (or line in multiline mode)
\d{3}	exactly 3 times: digit (0–9)
\s?	optional (zero or one): whitespace
\d{3}	exactly 3 times: digit (0–9)
\s?	optional (zero or one): whitespace
\d{2,3}	between 2 and 3 times: digit (0–9)
\$	end of string (or line in multiline mode)

Quick usage in 7 languages

JavaScript `const re = /^^\d{3}\s?\d{3}\s?\d{2,3}$/;
re.test(value);`

Python `import re
re.match(r"^\d{3}\s?\d{3}\s?\d{2,3}$", value)`

Java `Pattern.compile("^\d{3}\s?\d{3}\s?\d{2,3}$").matcher(value).matches();`

C# / .NET `Regex.IsMatch(value, @"^\d{3}\s?\d{3}\s?\d{2,3}$");`

Go `regexp.MustCompile(`^\d{3}\s?\d{3}\s?\d{2,3}$`).MatchString(value)`

Ruby `/^\d{3}\s?\d{3}\s?\d{2,3}$/ .match?(value)`

PHP `preg_match('~^\d{3}\s?\d{3}\s?\d{2,3}$~', $value);`

Common pitfalls

- **Anchored to the whole string.** This pattern uses ^ and \$, so it requires the entire input to match. To find it inside a longer text, drop the anchors and use the global (g) flag.
- **Escape it correctly per language.** In Java and JavaScript strings each backslash must be doubled (\d); in Python, Go, and C# use raw/verbatim strings so the backslashes survive.
- **Validate beyond format.** Matching the format doesn't guarantee the value is real. Confirm the Australian TFN against a source of truth (database, API, or checksum) where it matters.