

Brazilian CEP

Brazilian postal code — 8 digits.

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^\d{5}-?\d{3}$
```

Token-by-token breakdown

Token	Meaning
^	start of string (or line in multiline mode)
\d{5}	exactly 5 times: digit (0–9)
-?	optional (zero or one): the literal “-”
\d{3}	exactly 3 times: digit (0–9)
\$	end of string (or line in multiline mode)

Quick usage in 7 languages

JavaScript	<pre>const re = /^\d{5}-?\d{3}\$/; re.test(value);</pre>
Python	<pre>import re re.match(r"^\d{5}-?\d{3}\$", value)</pre>
Java	<pre>Pattern.compile("^\\d{5}-?\\d{3}\$").matcher(value).matches();</pre>
C# / .NET	<pre>Regex.IsMatch(value, @"^\d{5}-?\d{3}\$");</pre>
Go	<pre>regexp.MustCompile(`^\d{5}-?\d{3}\$`).MatchString(value)</pre>
Ruby	<pre>/^\d{5}-?\d{3}\$/ .match?(value)</pre>
PHP	<pre>preg_match('~^\d{5}-?\d{3}\$~', \$value);</pre>

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 brazilian cep against a source of truth (database, API, or checksum) where it matters.