

Chinese citizen ID

18-character Chinese national ID.

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^\d{17}[\dXx]$
```

Token-by-token breakdown

Token	Meaning
^	start of string (or line in multiline mode)
\d{17}	exactly 17 times: digit (0–9)
[\dXx]	any of: digits (0–9), “X”, “x”
\$	end of string (or line in multiline mode)

Quick usage in 7 languages

JavaScript	<pre>const re = /\d{17}[\dXx]\$/; re.test(value);</pre>
Python	<pre>import re re.match(r"^\d{17}[\dXx]\$", value)</pre>
Java	<pre>Pattern.compile("^\d{17}[\dXx]\$").matcher(value).matches();</pre>
C# / .NET	<pre>Regex.IsMatch(value, @"^\d{17}[\dXx]\$");</pre>
Go	<pre>regexp.MustCompile(`^\d{17}[\dXx]\$`).MatchString(value)</pre>
Ruby	<pre>/^\d{17}[\dXx]\$/ .match?(value)</pre>
PHP	<pre>preg_match('~^\d{17}[\dXx]\$~', \$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 chinese citizen id against a source of truth (database, API, or checksum) where it matters.