

Chinese mobile number

11-digit Chinese mobile, starts with 1[3-9].

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^1[3-9]\d{9}$
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Token-by-token breakdown

Token	Meaning
^	start of string (or line in multiline mode)
1	literal text "1"
[3-9]	any of: 3–9
\d{9}	exactly 9 times: digit (0–9)
\$	end of string (or line in multiline mode)

Quick usage in 7 languages

JavaScript	<pre>const re = /^1[3-9]\d{9}\$/; re.test(value);</pre>
Python	<pre>import re re.match(r"^1[3-9]\d{9}\$", value)</pre>
Java	<pre>Pattern.compile("^1[3-9]\\d{9}\$").matcher(value).matches();</pre>
C# / .NET	<pre>Regex.IsMatch(value, @"^1[3-9]\d{9}\$");</pre>
Go	<pre>regexp.MustCompile(`^1[3-9]\d{9}\$`).MatchString(value)</pre>
Ruby	<pre>/^1[3-9]\d{9}\$/ .match?(value)</pre>
PHP	<pre>preg_match('~^1[3-9]\d{9}\$~', \$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 mobile number against a source of truth (database, API, or checksum) where it matters.