

Hex color

CSS hex color — 3, 4, 6, or 8 hex digits.

```
^#([0-9a-fA-F]{3,4}|[0-9a-fA-F]{6}|[0-9a-fA-F]{8})$
```

Token-by-token breakdown

Token	Meaning
^	start of string (or line in multiline mode)
#	literal text "#"
(	start of a capturing group
[0-9a-fA-F]{3,4}	between 3 and 4 times: any of: digits, a–f, A–F
	OR — try the alternative
[0-9a-fA-F]{6}	exactly 6 times: any of: digits, a–f, A–F
	OR — try the alternative
[0-9a-fA-F]{8}	exactly 8 times: any of: digits, a–f, A–F
)	end of group
\$	end of string (or line in multiline mode)

Quick usage in 7 languages

JavaScript	<pre>const re = /^#([0-9a-fA-F]{3,4} [0-9a-fA-F]{6} [0-9a-fA-F]{8})\$/; re.test(value);</pre>
Python	<pre>import re re.match(r"^#([0-9a-fA-F]{3,4} [0-9a-fA-F]{6} [0-9a-fA-F]{8})\$", value)</pre>
Java	<pre>Pattern.compile("^#([0-9a-fA-F]{3,4} [0-9a-fA-F]{6} [0-9a-fA-F]{8})\$").matcher(value).m atches();</pre>
C# / .NET	<pre>Regex.IsMatch(value, @"^#([0-9a-fA-F]{3,4} [0-9a-fA-F]{6} [0-9a-fA-F]{8})\$");</pre>
Go	<pre>regexp.MustCompile(`^#([0-9a-fA-F]{3,4} [0-9a-fA-F]{6} [0-9a-fA-F]{8})\$`).MatchString(v alue)</pre>
Ruby	<pre>/^#([0-9a-fA-F]{3,4} [0-9a-fA-F]{6} [0-9a-fA-F]{8})\$/ .match?(value)</pre>
PHP	<pre>preg_match('~^#([0-9a-fA-F]{3,4} [0-9a-fA-F]{6} [0-9a-fA-F]{8})\$~', \$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.
- **Case sensitivity.** Letter ranges are case-sensitive — use the i flag if the input case can vary.
- **Validate beyond format.** Matching the format doesn't guarantee the value is real. Confirm the hex color against a source of truth (database, API, or checksum) where it matters.