

Aadhaar (masked)

Masked Aadhaar showing only last 4 digits.

```
^X{4}\s?X{4}\s?\d{4}$
```

Token-by-token breakdown

Token	Meaning
^	start of string (or line in multiline mode)
X{4}	exactly 4 times: the literal "X"
\s?	optional (zero or one): whitespace
X{4}	exactly 4 times: the literal "X"
\s?	optional (zero or one): whitespace
\d{4}	exactly 4 times: digit (0–9)
\$	end of string (or line in multiline mode)

Quick usage in 7 languages

JavaScript	<pre>const re = /^X{4}\s?X{4}\s?\d{4}\$/; re.test(value);</pre>
Python	<pre>import re re.match(r"^X{4}\s?X{4}\s?\d{4}\$", value)</pre>
Java	<pre>Pattern.compile("^X{4}\\s?X{4}\\s?\\d{4}\$").matcher(value).matches();</pre>
C# / .NET	<pre>Regex.IsMatch(value, @"^X{4}\s?X{4}\s?\d{4}\$");</pre>
Go	<pre>regexp.MustCompile(`^X{4}\s?X{4}\s?\d{4}\$`).MatchString(value)</pre>
Ruby	<pre>/^X{4}\s?X{4}\s?\d{4}\$/ .match?(value)</pre>
PHP	<pre>preg_match('~^X{4}\s?X{4}\s?\d{4}\$~', \$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 aadhaar (masked) against a source of truth (database, API, or checksum) where it matters.