

CIN (Corporate Identification Number)

21-character ID for Indian companies registered with MCA.

```
^[LU]\d{5}[A-Z]{2}\d{4}[A-Z]{3}\d{6}$
```

Token-by-token breakdown

Token	Meaning
^	start of string (or line in multiline mode)
[LU]	any of: "L", "U"
\d{5}	exactly 5 times: digit (0–9)
[A-Z]{2}	exactly 2 times: any of: uppercase letters
\d{4}	exactly 4 times: digit (0–9)
[A-Z]{3}	exactly 3 times: any of: uppercase letters
\d{6}	exactly 6 times: digit (0–9)
\$	end of string (or line in multiline mode)

Quick usage in 7 languages

JavaScript	<pre>const re = /^[LU]\d{5}[A-Z]{2}\d{4}[A-Z]{3}\d{6}\$/; re.test(value);</pre>
Python	<pre>import re re.match(r"^[LU]\d{5}[A-Z]{2}\d{4}[A-Z]{3}\d{6}\$", value)</pre>
Java	<pre>Pattern.compile("^[LU]\\d{5}[A-Z]{2}\\d{4}[A-Z]{3}\\d{6}\$").matcher(value).matches();</pre>
C# / .NET	<pre>Regex.IsMatch(value, @"^[LU]\d{5}[A-Z]{2}\d{4}[A-Z]{3}\d{6}\$");</pre>
Go	<pre>regexp.MustCompile(`^[LU]\d{5}[A-Z]{2}\d{4}[A-Z]{3}\d{6}\$`).MatchString(value)</pre>
Ruby	<pre>/^[LU]\d{5}[A-Z]{2}\d{4}[A-Z]{3}\d{6}\$/ .match?(value)</pre>
PHP	<pre>preg_match('~^[LU]\d{5}[A-Z]{2}\d{4}[A-Z]{3}\d{6}\$~', \$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.
- **Uppercase only.** Ranges like [A-Z] won't match lowercase. Add a-z (or the i flag) if lowercase input should be accepted.
- **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 cin (corporate identification number) against a source of truth (database, API, or checksum) where it matters.