

ISIN (Indian)

12-char International Securities ID for Indian securities (INE/IN9 prefix).

```
^IN[EFA9][A-Z0-9]{9}\d$
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Token-by-token breakdown

Token	Meaning
^	start of string (or line in multiline mode)
IN	literal text "IN"
[EFA9]	any of: "E", "F", "A", "9"
[A-Z0-9]{9}	exactly 9 times: any of: uppercase letters, digits
\d	any digit (0–9)
\$	end of string (or line in multiline mode)

Quick usage in 7 languages

JavaScript	<pre>const re = /^IN[EFA9][A-Z0-9]{9}\d\$/; re.test(value);</pre>
Python	<pre>import re re.match(r"^IN[EFA9][A-Z0-9]{9}\d\$", value)</pre>
Java	<pre>Pattern.compile("^IN[EFA9][A-Z0-9]{9}\\d\$").matcher(value).matches();</pre>
C# / .NET	<pre>Regex.IsMatch(value, @"^IN[EFA9][A-Z0-9]{9}\d\$");</pre>
Go	<pre>regexp.MustCompile(`^IN[EFA9][A-Z0-9]{9}\d\$`).MatchString(value)</pre>
Ruby	<pre>/^IN[EFA9][A-Z0-9]{9}\d\$/ .match?(value)</pre>
PHP	<pre>preg_match('~^IN[EFA9][A-Z0-9]{9}\d\$~', \$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 isin (indian) against a source of truth (database, API, or checksum) where it matters.