

Indian passport number

Passport number issued by India — 1 letter + 7 digits.

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^[A-PR-WY][1-9]\d\s?\d{4}[1-9]$
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Token-by-token breakdown

Token	Meaning
^	start of string (or line in multiline mode)
[A-PR-WY]	any of: A–P, R–W, “Y”
[1-9]	any of: 1–9
\d	any digit (0–9)
\s?	optional (zero or one): whitespace
\d{4}	exactly 4 times: digit (0–9)
[1-9]	any of: 1–9
\$	end of string (or line in multiline mode)

Quick usage in 7 languages

JavaScript	<pre>const re = /^[A-PR-WY][1-9]\d\s?\d{4}[1-9]\$/; re.test(value);</pre>
Python	<pre>import re re.match(r"^[A-PR-WY][1-9]\d\s?\d{4}[1-9]\$", value)</pre>
Java	<pre>Pattern.compile("^[A-PR-WY][1-9]\\d\\s?\\d{4}[1-9]\$").matcher(value).matches();</pre>
C# / .NET	<pre>Regex.IsMatch(value, @"^[A-PR-WY][1-9]\d\s?\d{4}[1-9]\$");</pre>
Go	<pre>regexp.MustCompile(`^[A-PR-WY][1-9]\d\s?\d{4}[1-9]\$`).MatchString(value)</pre>
Ruby	<pre>/^[A-PR-WY][1-9]\d\s?\d{4}[1-9]\$/ .match?(value)</pre>
PHP	<pre>preg_match('~^[A-PR-WY][1-9]\d\s?\d{4}[1-9]\$~', \$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 indian passport number against a source of truth (database, API, or checksum) where it matters.