

PIN code (postal)

6-digit Indian postal PIN code.

```
^[1-9]\d{5}$
```

Token-by-token breakdown

Token	Meaning
^	start of string (or line in multiline mode)
[1-9]	any of: 1–9
\d{5}	exactly 5 times: digit (0–9)
\$	end of string (or line in multiline mode)

Quick usage in 7 languages

JavaScript	<pre>const re = /^[1-9]\d{5}\$/; re.test(value);</pre>
Python	<pre>import re re.match(r"^[1-9]\d{5}\$", value)</pre>
Java	<pre>Pattern.compile("^[1-9]\\d{5}\$").matcher(value).matches();</pre>
C# / .NET	<pre>Regex.IsMatch(value, @"^[1-9]\d{5}\$");</pre>
Go	<pre>regexp.MustCompile(`^[1-9]\d{5}\$`).MatchString(value)</pre>
Ruby	<pre>/^[1-9]\d{5}\$/ .match?(value)</pre>
PHP	<pre>preg_match('~^[1-9]\d{5}\$~', \$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 pin code (postal) against a source of truth (database, API, or checksum) where it matters.