

Trade license number

Municipal trade license — varies but commonly LL/YYYY/NNNNNN.

```
^[A-Z]{2,3}/\d{4}/\d{4,8}$
```

Token-by-token breakdown

Token	Meaning
^	start of string (or line in multiline mode)
[A-Z]{2,3}	between 2 and 3 times: any of: uppercase letters
/	literal text "/"
\d{4}	exactly 4 times: digit (0–9)
/	literal text "/"
\d{4,8}	between 4 and 8 times: digit (0–9)
\$	end of string (or line in multiline mode)

Quick usage in 7 languages

JavaScript `const re = /^[A-Z]{2,3}/\d{4}/\d{4,8}$/;
re.test(value);`

Python `import re
re.match(r"^[A-Z]{2,3}/\d{4}/\d{4,8}$", value)`

Java `Pattern.compile("^[A-Z]{2,3}/\d{4}/\d{4,8}$").matcher(value).matches();`

C# / .NET `Regex.IsMatch(value, @"^[A-Z]{2,3}/\d{4}/\d{4,8}$");`

Go `regexp.MustCompile(`^[A-Z]{2,3}/\d{4}/\d{4,8}$`).MatchString(value)`

Ruby `/^[A-Z]{2,3}/\d{4}/\d{4,8}$/ .match?(value)`

PHP `preg_match('~^[A-Z]{2,3}/\d{4}/\d{4,8}$~', $value);`

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 trade license number against a source of truth (database, API, or checksum) where it matters.