

PascalCase identifier

Capitalized words joined with no separator.

```
^[A-Z][a-zA-Z0-9]*$
```

Token-by-token breakdown

Token	Meaning
^	start of string (or line in multiline mode)
[A-Z]	any of: uppercase letters
[a-zA-Z0-9]*	zero or more: any of: lowercase letters, uppercase letters, digits
\$	end of string (or line in multiline mode)

Quick usage in 7 languages

JavaScript `const re = /^[A-Z][a-zA-Z0-9]*$/;
re.test(value);`

Python `import re
re.match(r"^[A-Z][a-zA-Z0-9]*$", value)`

Java `Pattern.compile("^[A-Z][a-zA-Z0-9]*$").matcher(value).matches();`

C# / .NET `Regex.IsMatch(value, @"^[A-Z][a-zA-Z0-9]*$");`

Go `regexp.MustCompile(`^[A-Z][a-zA-Z0-9]*$`).MatchString(value)`

Ruby `/^[A-Z][a-zA-Z0-9]*$/ .match?(value)`

PHP `preg_match('~^[A-Z][a-zA-Z0-9]*$~', $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.
- **ASCII letters only.** [a-zA-Z] excludes accented and non-Latin letters (é, ü, ß, ñ, and non-Latin scripts). For international input use Unicode properties like \p{L} with the u flag.
- **Validate beyond format.** Matching the format doesn't guarantee the value is real. Confirm the pascalcase identifier against a source of truth (database, API, or checksum) where it matters.