

Polish postal code

Polish postal in NN-NNN format.

```
^\d{2}-\d{3}$
```

Token-by-token breakdown

Token	Meaning
<code>^</code>	start of string (or line in multiline mode)
<code>\d{2}</code>	exactly 2 times: digit (0–9)
<code>-</code>	literal text “-”
<code>\d{3}</code>	exactly 3 times: digit (0–9)
<code>\$</code>	end of string (or line in multiline mode)

Quick usage in 7 languages

JavaScript	<pre>const re = /^\d{2}-\d{3}\$/; re.test(value);</pre>
Python	<pre>import re re.match(r"^\d{2}-\d{3}\$", value)</pre>
Java	<pre>Pattern.compile("^\\d{2}-\\d{3}\$").matcher(value).matches();</pre>
C# / .NET	<pre>Regex.IsMatch(value, @"^\d{2}-\d{3}\$");</pre>
Go	<pre>regexp.MustCompile(`^\d{2}-\d{3}\$`).MatchString(value)</pre>
Ruby	<pre>/^\d{2}-\d{3}\$/ .match?(value)</pre>
PHP	<pre>preg_match('~^\d{2}-\d{3}\$~', \$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 polish postal code against a source of truth (database, API, or checksum) where it matters.