

Spanish postal code

5-digit Spanish postal code (CP).

```
^(0[1-9]| [1-4]\d|5[0-2])\d{3}$
```

Token-by-token breakdown

Token	Meaning
^	start of string (or line in multiline mode)
(	start of a capturing group
0	literal text "0"
[1-9]	any of: 1–9
	OR — try the alternative
[1-4]	any of: 1–4
\d	any digit (0–9)
	OR — try the alternative
5	literal text "5"
[0-2]	any of: 0–2
)	end of group
\d{3}	exactly 3 times: digit (0–9)
\$	end of string (or line in multiline mode)

Quick usage in 7 languages

JavaScript	<pre>const re = /^(0[1-9] [1-4]\d 5[0-2])\d{3}\$/; re.test(value);</pre>
Python	<pre>import re re.match(r"^(0[1-9] [1-4]\d 5[0-2])\d{3}\$", value)</pre>
Java	<pre>Pattern.compile("^(0[1-9] [1-4]\d 5[0-2])\d{3}\$").matcher(value).matches();</pre>
C# / .NET	<pre>Regex.IsMatch(value, @"^(0[1-9] [1-4]\d 5[0-2])\d{3}\$");</pre>
Go	<pre>regexp.MustCompile(`^(0[1-9]  [1-4]\d 5[0-2])\d{3}\$`).MatchString(value)</pre>
Ruby	<pre>/^(0[1-9] [1-4]\d 5[0-2])\d{3}\$/ .match?(value)</pre>
PHP	<pre>preg_match('~^(0[1-9] [1-4]\d 5[0-2])\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 spanish postal code against a source of truth (database, API, or checksum) where it matters.