REGEX CHEAT SHEET
regexguide.com/patterns/uk-phone.html

UK phone number

UK phone in various common formats.

```
^(\+44\s?|0)(\d{2,5}\s?)(\d{3,4}\s?\d{3,4})$
```

Token-by-token breakdown

Token	Meaning
^	start of string (or line in multiline mode)
(	start of a capturing group
\+	literal “+”
44	literal text “44”
\s?	optional (zero or one): whitespace
|	OR — try the alternative
0	literal text “0”
)	end of group
(	start of a capturing group
\d{2,5}	between 2 and 5 times: digit (0–9)
\s?	optional (zero or one): whitespace
)	end of group
(	start of a capturing group
\d{3,4}	between 3 and 4 times: digit (0–9)
\s?	optional (zero or one): whitespace
\d{3,4}	between 3 and 4 times: digit (0–9)
)	end of group
$	end of string (or line in multiline mode)

Quick usage in 7 languages

JavaScript

```
const re = /^(\+44\s?|0)(\d{2,5}\s?)(\d{3,4}\s?\d{3,4})$/;
re.test(value);
```

Python

```
import re
re.match(r"^(\+44\s?|0)(\d{2,5}\s?)(\d{3,4}\s?\d{3,4})$", value)
```

Java

```
Pattern.compile("^(\\+44\\s?|0)(\\d{2,5}\\s?)(\\d{3,4}\\s?\\d{3,4})$").matcher(value).matches();
```

C# / .NET

```
Regex.IsMatch(value, @"^(\+44\s?|0)(\d{2,5}\s?)(\d{3,4}\s?\d{3,4})$");
```

Go

```
regexp.MustCompile(`^(\+44\s?|0)(\d{2,5}\s?)(\d{3,4}\s?\d{3,4})$`).MatchString(value)
```

Ruby

```
/^(\+44\s?|0)(\d{2,5}\s?)(\d{3,4}\s?\d{3,4})$/.match?(value)
```

PHP

```
preg_match('~^(\+44\s?|0)(\d{2,5}\s?)(\d{3,4}\s?\d{3,4})$~', $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.
- **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 uk phone number against a source of truth (database, API, or checksum) where it matters.