

## NAME

Encode::JP - Japanese Encodings

## SYNOPSIS

```
use Encode qw/encode decode/;
$euc_jp = encode("euc-jp", $utf8); # loads Encode::JP implicitly
$utf8   = decode("euc-jp", $euc_jp); # ditto
```

## ABSTRACT

This module implements Japanese charset encodings. Encodings supported are as follows.

Canonical	Alias	Description
-----		
euc-jp	/\beuc.*jp\$/i	EUC (Extended Unix Character)
	/\bjp.*euc/i	
	/\bujis\$/i	
shiftjis	/\bshift.*jis\$/i	Shift JIS (aka MS Kanji)
	/\bsjis\$/i	
7bit-jis	/\bjis\$/i	7bit JIS
iso-2022-jp	ISO-2022-JP	[RFC1468]
	= 7bit JIS with all Halfwidth Kana converted to Fullwidth	
iso-2022-jp-1	ISO-2022-JP-1	[RFC2237]
	= ISO-2022-JP with JIS X 0212-1990 support. See below	
MacJapanese	Shift JIS + Apple vendor mappings	
cp932	/\bwindows-31j\$/i	Code Page 932
	= Shift JIS + MS/IBM vendor mappings	
jis0201-raw	JIS0201, raw format	
jis0208-raw	JIS0201, raw format	
jis0212-raw	JIS0201, raw format	

## DESCRIPTION

To find out how to use this module in detail, see *Encode*.

### Note on ISO-2022-JP(-1)?

ISO-2022-JP-1 (RFC2237) is a superset of ISO-2022-JP (RFC1468) which adds support for JIS X 0212-1990. That means you can use the same code to decode to utf8 but not vice versa.

```
$utf8 = decode('iso-2022-jp-1', $stream);
```

and

```
$utf8 = decode('iso-2022-jp', $stream);
```

yield the same result but

```
$with_0212 = encode('iso-2022-jp-1', $utf8);
```

is now different from

```
$without_0212 = encode('iso-2022-jp', $utf8 );
```

In the latter case, characters that map to 0212 are first converted to U+3013 (0xA2AE in EUC-JP; a

white square also known as 'Tofu' or 'geta mark') then fed to the decoding engine. U+FFFD is not used, in order to preserve text layout as much as possible.

## BUGS

The ASCII region (0x00-0x7f) is preserved for all encodings, even though this conflicts with mappings by the Unicode Consortium. See

<http://www.debian.or.jp/~kubota/unicode-symbols.html.en>

to find out why it is implemented that way.

## SEE ALSO

*Encode*