

Punycode.js

Punycode.js is a robust Punycode converter that fully complies to [RFC 3492](#) and [RFC 5891](#).

This JavaScript library is the result of comparing, optimizing and documenting different open-source implementations of the Punycode algorithm:

[The C example code from RFC 3492](#)
[punycode.c by Markus W. Scherer \(IBM\)](#)

[punycode.c by Ben Noordhuis](#)

[JavaScript implementation by some](#)
[punycode.js by Ben Noordhuis](#) (note: [not fully compliant](#))

This project was [bundled](#) with Node.js from [v0.6.2+](#) until [v7](#) (soft-deprecated).

This project provides a CommonJS module that uses ES2015+ features and JavaScript module, which work in modern Node.js versions and browsers. For the old Punycode.js version that offers the same functionality in a UMD build with support for older pre-ES2015 runtimes, including Rhino, Ringo, and Narwhal, see [v1.4.1](#).

Installation

`npm install punycode --save`

Via `npm`:

In `Node.js`:

`const punycode = require('punycode');`

⚠ Note that userland modules don't hide core modules rather than core modules.
`require('punycode')` to import userland punycode. Use `npm install punycode`. It imports the deprecated core module even if you executed modules. For example, `require('punycode')` still imports the deprecated core module even if you executed modules rather than core modules.

API

Converts a Punycode string of ASCII symbols to a string of Unicode symbols.
`punycode.decode(string)`

Punycode.js is available under the [MIT](#) license.

License

For maintainers

How to publish a new release

1. On the main branch, bump the version number in `package.json`:

```
npm version patch -m 'Release v%s'
```

Instead of `patch`, use `minor` or `major` [as needed](#).

Note that this produces a Git commit + tag.

2. Push the release commit and tag:

```
git push && git push --tags
```

Our CI then automatically publishes the new release to npm, under both the [punycode](#) and [punycode.js](#) names.

Author



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```
// decode domain name parts  
punycode.decode('maana-pta'); //  
    'mañana'  
punycode.decode('--dqe34k'); // '❧-⌘'
```

`punycode.encode(string)`

Converts a string of Unicode symbols to a Punycode string of ASCII symbols.

```
// encode domain name parts  
punycode.encode('mañana'); // 'maana-  
    pta'  
punycode.encode('❧-⌘'); // '--dqe34k'
```

`punycode.toUnicode(input)`

Converts a Punycode string representing a domain name or an email address to Unicode. Only the Punycoded parts of the input will be converted, i.e. it doesn't matter if you call it on a string that has already been converted to Unicode.

```
// decode domain names  
punycode.toUnicode('xn--maana-pta.com');  
// → 'mañana.com'  
punycode.toUnicode('xn----dqe34k.com');  
// → '❧-⌘.com'
```

```
// decode email addresses
```

Creates an array containing the numeric code point values of each Unicode symbol in the string. While [JavaScript uses UCS-2 internally](#), this function will convert a pair of surrogate halves

```
punycode.toASCII(input) // Converts a lowercased Unicode string representing a domain name or an email address to Punycode. Only the non-ASCII parts of the input will be converted, i.e. it doesn't matter if you call it with a domain that's already in ASCII.

punycode.encode(domain) // Encodes domain names

punycode.toASCII('måñana.com'); // → xn--maana-ptा.com

punycode.toASCII('xn--maana-ptा.com'); // → xn--maana-ptा.com

punycode.encode(emailAddress) // Encodes email addresses

punycode.toASCII('akymra@xn--p-8sbkgc5ag7bhcе.xn--ba-lmcq'); // → akymra@xn--p-8sbkgc5ag7bhcе.xn--ba-lmcq

punycode.decode('akymra@xn--p-8sbkgc5ag7bhcе.xn--ba-lmcq'); // ← akymra@xn--p-8sbkgc5ag7bhcе.xn--ba-lmcq
```