

## NAME

Pod::Escapes -- for resolving Pod E<...> sequences

## SYNOPSIS

```
use Pod::Escapes qw(e2char);
...la la la, parsing POD, la la la...
$text = e2char($e_node->label);
unless(defined $text) {
    print "Unknown E sequence \"", $e_node->label, "\"!";
}
...else print/interpolate $text...
```

## DESCRIPTION

This module provides things that are useful in decoding Pod E<...> sequences. Presumably, it should be used only by Pod parsers and/or formatters.

By default, Pod::Escapes exports none of its symbols. But you can request any of them to be exported. Either request them individually, as with `use Pod::Escapes qw(symbolname symbolname2...);`, or you can do `use Pod::Escapes qw(:ALL);` to get all exportable symbols.

## GOODIES

`e2char($e_content)`

Given a name or number that could appear in a E<name\_or\_num> sequence, this returns the string that it stands for. For example, `e2char('sol')`, `e2char('47')`, `e2char('0x2F')`, and `e2char('057')` all return `"/"`, because E<sol>, E<47>, E<0x2f>, and E<057>, all mean `"/"`. If the name has no known value (as with a name of "qacute") or is syntactically invalid (as with a name of "1/4"), this returns `undef`.

`e2charnum($e_content)`

Given a name or number that could appear in a E<name\_or\_num> sequence, this returns the number of the Unicode character that this stands for. For example, `e2char('sol')`, `e2char('47')`, `e2char('0x2F')`, and `e2char('057')` all return `47`, because E<sol>, E<47>, E<0x2f>, and E<057>, all mean `"/"`, whose Unicode number is 47. If the name has no known value (as with a name of "qacute") or is syntactically invalid (as with a name of "1/4"), this returns `undef`.

`$Name2character{name}`

Maps from names (as in E<name>) like "eacute" or "sol" to the string that each stands for. Note that this does not include numerics (like "64" or "x981c"). Under old Perl versions (before 5.7) you get a "?" in place of characters whose Unicode value is over 255.

`$Name2character_number{name}`

Maps from names (as in E<name>) like "eacute" or "sol" to the Unicode value that each stands for. For example, `$Name2character_number{'eacute'}` is 201, and `$Name2character_number{'eacute'}` is 8364. You get the correct Unicode value, regardless of the version of Perl you're using -- which differs from `%Name2character`'s behavior under pre-5.7 Perls.

Note that this hash does not include numerics (like "64" or "x981c").

`$Latin1Code_to_fallback{integer}`

For numbers in the range 160 (0x00A0) to 255 (0x00FF), this maps from the character code for a Latin-1 character (like 233 for lowercase e-acute) to the US-ASCII character that best approximates it (like "e"). You may find this useful if you are rendering POD in a format that you think deals well only with US-ASCII characters.

`$Latin1Char_to_fallback{character}`

Just as above, but maps from characters (like `"\xE9"`, lowercase e-acute) to characters (like `"e"`).

`$Code2USASCII{integer}`

This maps from US-ASCII codes (like 32) to the corresponding character (like space, for 32). Only characters 32 to 126 are defined. This is meant for use by `e2char($x)` when it senses that it's running on a non-ASCII platform (where `chr(32)` doesn't get you a space -- but `$Code2USASCII{32}` will). It's documented here just in case you might find it useful.

## CAVEATS

On Perl versions before 5.7, Unicode characters with a value over 255 (like lambda or emdash) can't be conveyed. This module does work under such early Perl versions, but in the place of each such character, you get a `"?"`. Latin-1 characters (characters 160-255) are unaffected.

Under EBCDIC platforms, `e2char($n)` may not always be the same as `chr(e2charnum($n))`, and ditto for `$Name2character{$name}` and `chr($Name2character_number{$name})`.

## SEE ALSO

*perlpod*

*perlpodspec*

*Text::Unidecode*

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Portions of the data tables in this module are derived from the entity declarations in the W3C XHTML specification.

Currently (October 2001), that's these three:

```
http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml-lat1.ent
http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml-special.ent
http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml-symbol.ent
```

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