

## NAME

utf8 - Perl pragma to enable/disable UTF-8 (or UTF-EBCDIC) in source code

## SYNOPSIS

```
use utf8;
no utf8;

# Convert a Perl scalar to/from UTF-8.
$num_octets = utf8::upgrade($string);
$success    = utf8::downgrade($string[, FAIL_OK]);

# Change the native bytes of a Perl scalar to/from UTF-8 bytes.
utf8::encode($string);
utf8::decode($string);

$flag = utf8::is_utf8(STRING); # since Perl 5.8.1
$flag = utf8::valid(STRING);
```

## DESCRIPTION

The `use utf8` pragma tells the Perl parser to allow UTF-8 in the program text in the current lexical scope (allow UTF-EBCDIC on EBCDIC based platforms). The `no utf8` pragma tells Perl to switch back to treating the source text as literal bytes in the current lexical scope.

**Do not use this pragma for anything else than telling Perl that your script is written in UTF-8.** The utility functions described below are directly usable without `use utf8`.

Because it is not possible to reliably tell UTF-8 from native 8 bit encodings, you need either a Byte Order Mark at the beginning of your source code, or `use utf8`, to instruct perl.

When UTF-8 becomes the standard source format, this pragma will effectively become a no-op. For convenience in what follows the term *UTF-X* is used to refer to UTF-8 on ASCII and ISO Latin based platforms and UTF-EBCDIC on EBCDIC based platforms.

See also the effects of the `-C` switch and its cousin, the `$ENV{PERL_UNICODE}`, in *perlrun*.

Enabling the `utf8` pragma has the following effect:

- Bytes in the source text that have their high-bit set will be treated as being part of a literal UTF-X sequence. This includes most literals such as identifier names, string constants, and constant regular expression patterns.  
On EBCDIC platforms characters in the Latin 1 character set are treated as being part of a literal UTF-EBCDIC character.

Note that if you have bytes with the eighth bit on in your script (for example embedded Latin-1 in your string literals), `use utf8` will be unhappy since the bytes are most probably not well-formed UTF-X. If you want to have such bytes under `use utf8`, you can disable this pragma until the end the block (or file, if at top level) by `no utf8`.

## Utility functions

The following functions are defined in the `utf8::` package by the Perl core. You do not need to say `use utf8` to use these and in fact you should not say that unless you really want to have UTF-8 source code.

\* `$num_octets = utf8::upgrade($string)`

Converts in-place the internal octet sequence in the native encoding (Latin-1 or EBCDIC) to the equivalent character sequence in *UTF-X*. *\$string* already encoded as characters does no

harm. Returns the number of octets necessary to represent the string as *UTF-X*. Can be used to make sure that the UTF-8 flag is on, so that `\w` or `lc()` work as Unicode on strings containing characters in the range 0x80-0xFF (on ASCII and derivatives).

**Note that this function does not handle arbitrary encodings.** Therefore `Encode` is recommended for the general purposes; see also *Encode*.

\* `$success = utf8::downgrade($string[, FAIL_OK])`

Converts in-place the internal octet sequence in *UTF-X* to the equivalent octet sequence in the native encoding (Latin-1 or EBCDIC). *\$string* already encoded as native 8 bit does no harm. Can be used to make sure that the UTF-8 flag is off, e.g. when you want to make sure that the `substr()` or `length()` function works with the usually faster byte algorithm.

Fails if the original *UTF-X* sequence cannot be represented in the native 8 bit encoding. On failure dies or, if the value of `FAIL_OK` is true, returns false.

Returns true on success.

**Note that this function does not handle arbitrary encodings.** Therefore `Encode` is recommended for the general purposes; see also *Encode*.

\* `utf8::encode($string)`

Converts in-place the character sequence to the corresponding octet sequence in *UTF-X*. The UTF8 flag is turned off, so that after this operation, the string is a byte string. Returns nothing.

**Note that this function does not handle arbitrary encodings.** Therefore `Encode` is recommended for the general purposes; see also *Encode*.

\* `$success = utf8::decode($string)`

Attempts to convert in-place the octet sequence in *UTF-X* to the corresponding character sequence. The UTF-8 flag is turned on only if the source string contains multiple-byte *UTF-X* characters. If *\$string* is invalid as *UTF-X*, returns false; otherwise returns true.

**Note that this function does not handle arbitrary encodings.** Therefore `Encode` is recommended for the general purposes; see also *Encode*.

\* `$flag = utf8::is_utf8(STRING)`

(Since Perl 5.8.1) Test whether `STRING` is in UTF-8 internally. Functionally the same as `Encode::is_utf8()`.

\* `$flag = utf8::valid(STRING)`

[INTERNAL] Test whether `STRING` is in a consistent state regarding UTF-8. Will return true if well-formed UTF-8 and has the UTF-8 flag on **or** if string is held as bytes (both these states are 'consistent'). Main reason for this routine is to allow Perl's testsuite to check that operations have left strings in a consistent state. You most probably want to use `utf8::is_utf8()` instead.

`utf8::encode` is like `utf8::upgrade`, but the UTF8 flag is cleared. See *perlunicode* for more on the UTF8 flag and the C API functions `sv_utf8_upgrade`, `sv_utf8_downgrade`, `sv_utf8_encode`, and `sv_utf8_decode`, which are wrapped by the Perl functions `utf8::upgrade`, `utf8::downgrade`, `utf8::encode` and `utf8::decode`. Also, the functions `utf8::is_utf8`, `utf8::valid`, `utf8::encode`, `utf8::decode`, `utf8::upgrade`, and `utf8::downgrade` are actually internal, and thus always available, without a `require utf8` statement.

## BUGS

One can have Unicode in identifier names, but not in package/class or subroutine names. While some limited functionality towards this does exist as of Perl 5.8.0, that is more accidental than designed; use of Unicode for the said purposes is unsupported.

One reason of this unfinishedness is its (currently) inherent unportability: since both package names and subroutine names may need to be mapped to file and directory names, the Unicode capability of

the filesystem becomes important-- and there unfortunately aren't portable answers.

**SEE ALSO**

*perlunitut, perluniintro, perlrun, bytes, perlunicode*