NAME

Encode::CN - China-based Chinese Encodings

SYNOPSIS

```
use Encode qw/encode decode/;
$euc_cn = encode("euc-cn", $utf8);   # loads Encode::CN implicitly
$utf8   = decode("euc-cn", $euc_cn); # ditto
```

DESCRIPTION

This module implements China-based Chinese charset encodings. Encodings supported are as follows.

```
Canonical   Alias   Description
-----------------------------------------------------------------
euc-cn        /\beuc.*cn$/i EUC (Extended Unix Character)
      /\bcn.*euc$/i
            /\bGB[-_ ]?2312(?:\D.*$|$)/i (see below)
gb2312-raw   The raw (low-bit) GB2312 character map
gb12345-raw   Traditional chinese counterpart to
  GB2312 (raw)
iso-ir-165   GB2312 + GB6345 + GB8565 + additions
MacChineseSimp            GB2312 + Apple Additions
cp936    Code Page 936, also known as GBK
  (Extended GuoBiao)
hz    7-bit escaped GB2312 encoding
-----------------------------------------------------------------
```

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

NOTES

Due to size concerns, GB 18030 (an extension to GBK) is distributed separately on CPAN, under the name *Encode::HanExtra*. That module also contains extra Taiwan-based encodings.

BUGS

When you see charset=gb2312 on mails and web pages, they really mean euc-cn encodings. To fix that, gb2312 is aliased to euc-cn. Use gb2312-raw when you really mean it.

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