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## ***Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'piconv.1' command***

**\$ man piconv.1**

PICONV(1) User Contributed Perl Documentation PICONV(1)

### NAME

piconv -- iconv(1), reinvented in perl

### SYNOPSIS

```
piconv [-f from_encoding] [-t to_encoding]
        [-p|--perlqq|--htmlcref|--xmlcref] [-C N|-c] [-D] [-S scheme]
        [-s string|file...]
```

piconv -l

piconv -r encoding\_alias

piconv -h

### DESCRIPTION

piconv is perl version of iconv, a character encoding converter widely available for various Unixen today. This script was primarily a technology demonstrator for Perl 5.8.0, but you can use piconv in the place of iconv for virtually any case.

piconv converts the character encoding of either STDIN or files specified in the argument and prints out to STDOUT.

Here is the list of options. Some options can be in short format (-f) or long (--from) one.

-f,--from from\_encoding

Specifies the encoding you are converting from. Unlike iconv, this option can be omitted. In such cases, the current locale is used.

-t,--to to\_encoding

Specifies the encoding you are converting to. Unlike `iconv`, this option can be omitted. In such cases, the current locale is used. Therefore, when both `-f` and `-t` are omitted, `piconv` just acts like `cat`.

`-s,--string string`

uses `string` instead of file for the source of text.

`-l,--list`

Lists all available encodings, one per line, in case-insensitive order. Note that only the canonical names are listed; many aliases exist. For example, the names are case-insensitive, and many standard and common aliases work, such as `"latin1"` for `"ISO-8859-1"`, or `"ibm850"` instead of `"cp850"`, or `"winlatin1"` for `"cp1252"`. See `Encode::Supported` for a full discussion.

`-r,--resolve encoding_alias`

Resolve `encoding_alias` to Encode canonical encoding name.

`-C,--check N`

Check the validity of the stream if `N = 1`. When `N = -1`, something interesting happens when it encounters an invalid character.

`-c` Same as `"-C 1"`.

`-p,--perlqq`

Transliterate characters missing in encoding to `\x{HHHH}` where `HHHH` is the hexadecimal Unicode code point.

`--htmlcref`

Transliterate characters missing in encoding to `&#NNN;` where `NNN` is the decimal Unicode code point.

`--xmlcref`

Transliterate characters missing in encoding to `&#xHHHH;` where `HHHH` is the hexadecimal Unicode code point.

`-h,--help`

Show usage.

`-D,--debug`

Invokes debugging mode. Primarily for Encode hackers.

`-S,--scheme scheme`

Selects which scheme is to be used for conversion. Available schemes are as follows:

`from_to`

Uses `Encode::from_to` for conversion. This is the default.

`decode_encode`

Input strings are `decode()`d then `encode()`d. A straight two-step implementation.

`perlio`

The new `perLIO` layer is used. NI-S' favorite.

You should use this option if you are using UTF-16 and others which linefeed is not `$/`.

Like the `-D` option, this is also for `Encode` hackers.

SEE ALSO

`iconv(1)` `locale(3)` `Encode` `Encode::Supported` `Encode::Alias` `PerLIO`

perl v5.32.1

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