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Unicode in C++



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Before there was Unicode...

Single-Byte Encodings

ASCII

!"#\$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?

@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^_

`abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~

ASCII

H e l l o ! \0

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

48 65 6C 6C 6F 21 00

ASCII

- A 7-bit character encoding
- 32 control characters
- 95 printable characters
- Near-ubiquitous, but often with substitutions or extensions
- Great for English; not so great for most other languages

Extended ASCII

- IBM code pages, e.g. CP437 (“Latin US”), CP737 (“Greek”)
- Mac OS Roman
- DEC Multinational Character Set
- ISO/IEC 8859
- ...and many more

Code page 437

ÇüéâäàåçêëèìîïÄÅÉæÆôöòûùÿÖÜ¢£¥¦§¨ª«
¼½¾¿ÀÁÂÃÄÅÆÇÈÉÊËÌÍÎÏÐÑÒÓÔÕÖ×ØÙÚÛÜÝÞßàáâã
äåæçèéêëìíîïðñòóôõö÷øùúûüýþÿ

ISO/IEC 8859

- Latin-1 Western European
- Latin-2 Central European
- Latin-3 South European
- Latin-4 North European
- Latin/Cyrillic
- Latin/Arabic
- Latin/Greek
- Latin/Hebrew
- Latin-5 Turkish
- Latin-6 Nordic
- Latin/Thai
- Latin-7 Baltic Rim
- Latin-8 Celtic
- Latin-9 (revision of Latin-1)
- Latin-10 South-Eastern European

ISO/IEC 8859-1 (“Latin 1”)

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À Á Â Ã Ä Å Æ Ç È É Ê Ë Ì Í Î Ï Ð Ñ Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö × Ø Ù Ú Û Ü Ý Þ ß

à á â ã ä å æ ç è é ê ë ì í î ï ð ñ ò ó ô õ ö ÷ ø ù ú û ü ý þ ÿ

ISO/IEC 8859-5 (“Latin/Cyrillic”)

ЁѢЃЄЅІЇЈЉЊЋЎЎЌАБВГДЕЖЗИЙКЛМНОП

РСТУФХЦЧШЩЪЫЬЭЮЯабвгдежзийклмноп

рстуфхцчшщъыьэюя№ёђѓєѕіїјљњћќѝџѣ

ISO/IEC 8859-5 (“Latin/Cyrillic”)

А	л	л	о	\0
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
B0	DB	DB	DE	00

ISO/IEC 8859-5 (“Latin/Cyrillic”)

B0

DB

DB

DE

00



A

л

л

o

\0

But You Have to be Careful...

B0

DB

DB

DE

00



o

ÿ

ÿ

ñ

\0

Single-Byte Encodings

- Many nice properties...
 - Each character is the same size
 - The encodings are compact
 - String operations are generally straightforward
- ...but there aren't enough code points to represent all characters
 - Different encodings can be used for different sets of characters...
 - ...but this doesn't work for all languages,
 - ...and it makes text interchange difficult

Variable-Length Encodings

Shift-JIS

- Some characters are representable using a single byte; others require two bytes
- Two-byte characters consist of a lead byte and a trail byte
 - The lead byte will always have the high bit set; the trail byte may have any value
- Starts from 7-bit ASCII, with a couple of substitutions (replaces \ with ¥ and ~ with ¯)
- The encoding form is very complex due to overlap

Shift-JIS

44 → D (Latin Capital D)

84 44 → Д (Cyrillic Capital De)

84 84 → Т (Cyrillic Capital Te)

Variable-Length Encodings

- Substantially expanded code space
 - With two bytes, up to 32,896 characters theoretically representable...
 - ...though real-world encodings tend to have lower limits
- Some byte-oriented string operations still work, e.g. strcpy
- Many disadvantages:
 - Complex to parse (though it does depend on the particular encoding)
 - Some common string operations require a linear scan over the string
 - Many simple string operations become difficult or require special APIs
 - Still have the problem that there are many different encoding standards

Unicode 1.0

Unicode Design Goals

- One Character Encoding to Rule Them All...
- **Universal:** Must be able to represent all characters likely to be used in text interchange
- **Efficient:** Plain text should be simple to parse
- **Unambiguous:** Any given Unicode code point always represents the same character
- A set of characters, not glyphs (so, not concerned with visual representation)

Unicode 1.0

- Each character is mapped to a 16-bit code point
 - Up to 65,536 characters can be represented (in theory; fewer in practice)
- All of the characters in ISO/IEC 8859-1 ("Latin- 1") map to the same code points
- The UCS-2 encoding is used: each code point is mapped to a single 16-bit code unit

Unicode 1.0

H

e

l

l

o

!

\0



U+0048

U+0065

U+006C

U+006C

U+006F

U+0021

U+0000

Unicode 1.0

H

e

l

l

o

!

\0



U+0048

U+0065

U+006C

U+006C

U+006F

U+0021

U+0000

Unicode 1.0

X

Δ

Ж

𐐰

𐍇

𐄎

گ



U+0058

U+0394

U+0436

U+30F8

U+183C

U+2603

U+06B3

UCS-2

00 48	00 65	00 6C	00 6C	00 6F	00 21	00 00
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
U+0048	U+0065	U+006C	U+006C	U+006F	U+0021	U+0000
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
H	e	l	l	o	!	\0

UCS-2

00 48	00 65	00 6C	00 6C	00 6F	00 21	00 00
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
U+4800	U+6500	U+6C00	U+6C00	U+6F00	U+2100	U+0000
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
踴	攀	𢇛	𢇛	𢇛	%	\0

UCS-2

FE FF	00 48	00 65	00 6C	00 6C	00 6F	00 21	00 00
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
U+FEFF	U+0048	U+0065	U+006C	U+006C	U+006F	U+0021	U+0000
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
	H	e	l	l	o	!	\0

UCS-2

FF	FE	48	00	65	00	6C	00	6C	00	6F	00	21	00	00	00
↓		↓		↓		↓		↓		↓		↓		↓	
U+FEFF		U+0048		U+0065		U+006C		U+006C		U+006F		U+0021		U+0000	
		↓		↓		↓		↓		↓		↓		↓	
		H		e		l		l		o		!		\0	

UCS-2

- Advantages:
 - A huge number of characters are representable
 - Characters from different scripts are easily combinable in a single string
 - Each code point is representable using a single code unit, so the encoding is simple
- Disadvantages:
 - Multiple possible byte orderings, so byte order mark (BOM) is required for interchange
 - Every character requires two bytes, so text for many languages require twice as much storage
 - None of the byte-oriented string functions (like strcpy) work with UCS-2 strings

Code Space Usage

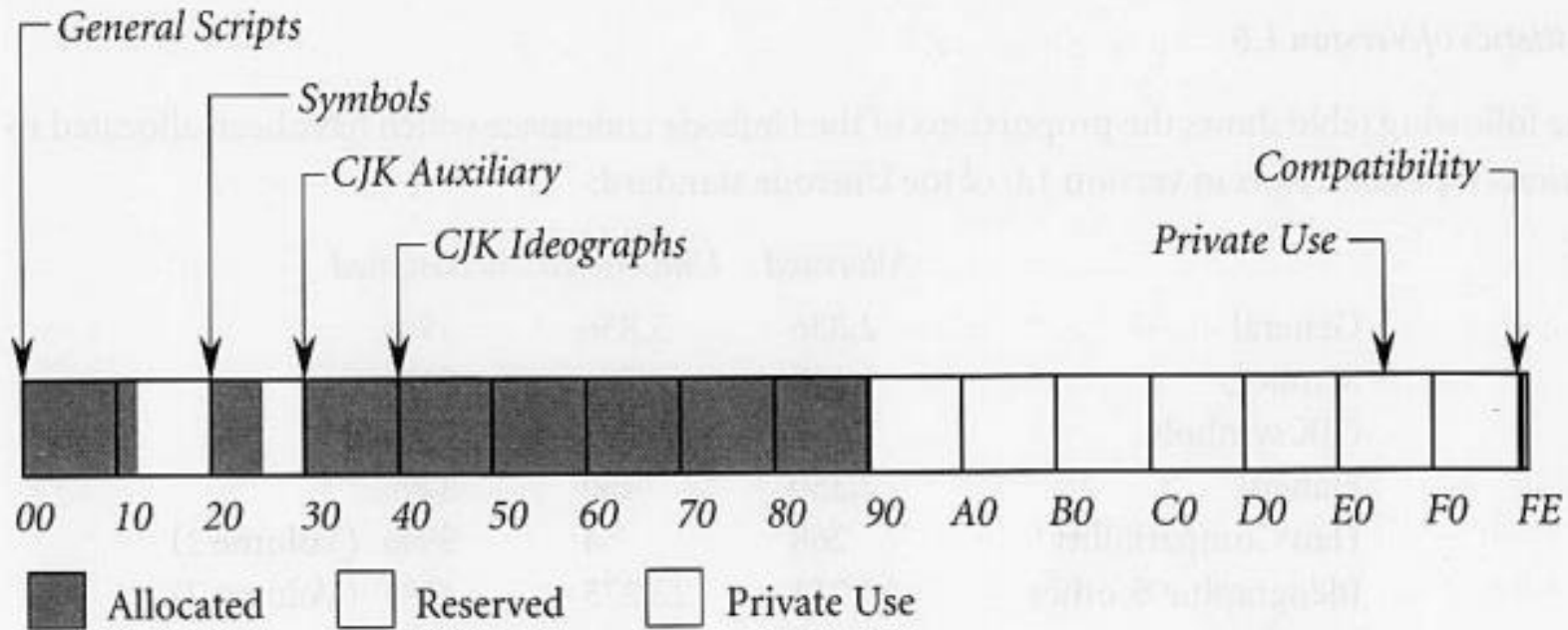


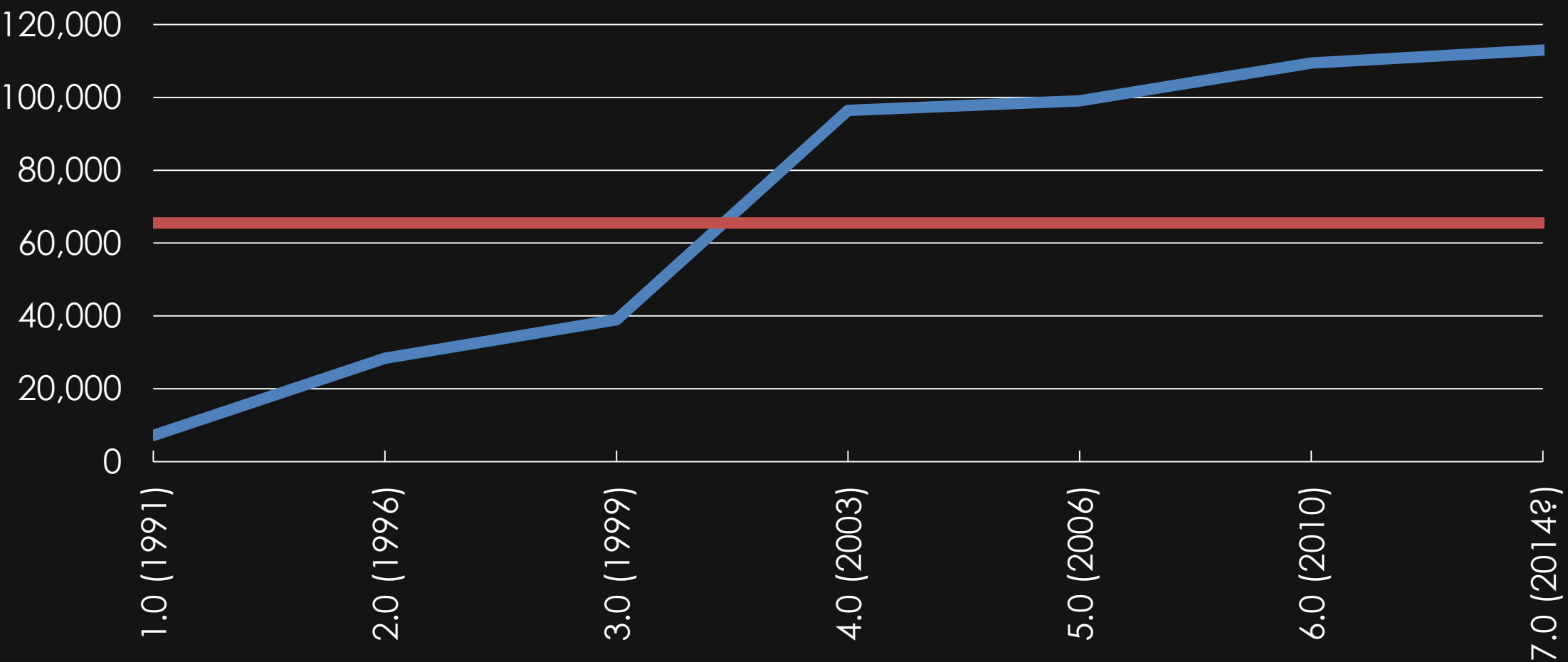
Figure 1-1. Table of Zones and Code Ranges

Code Space Usage

“With over 30,000 unallocated character positions, the Unicode character encoding provides sufficient space for foreseeable future expansion.”

– Unicode 1.0 Introduction

Number of Characters



Unicode Encodings Today

Expanding the Code Space

- It turns out we need to be able to encode more than 65,536 characters
- In Unicode 2.0, the code space was expanded
 - Total code points: 1,112,064
 - Maximum number of characters: 1,111,998
- We can't store that many distinct values using 16 bits, so the encoding has to change too
- If 16 bits isn't enough space, how about 32 bits?

UTF-32

00 00 00 48 00 00 00 69 00 00 00 21



U+0048



H



U+0065



i



U+0021



!

UTF-32

00 00 FE FF



U+FEFF

00 00 00 48



U+0048



H

00 00 00 69



U+0069



i

00 00 00 21

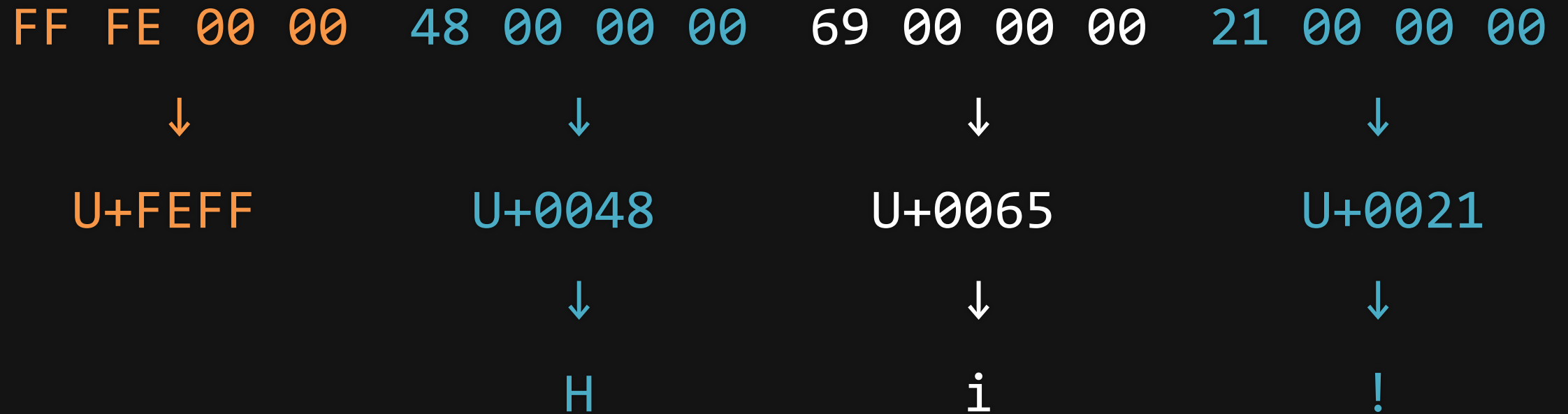


U+0021



!

UTF-32



UTF-32

FF FE 00 00



U+FEFF

48 00 00 00



U+0048



H

69 00 00 00



U+0065



i

30 F4 01 00



U+1F430



UTF-32

- Advantages:
 - A huge number of characters are representable
 - Each code point is representable using a single code unit, so the encoding is simple
 - ...this isn't all that useful in most practical string usage; we'll see why later...
- Disadvantages:
 - Two possible byte orderings, so byte order mark (BOM) is required
 - Every character requires four bytes; wasting at least 11 bits per code point
 - None of the byte-oriented string functions (like strcpy) work with UTF-32 strings
 - Nothing that was written to work with UCS-2 works with UTF-32

UTF-8

Bits of Code Point	First Code Point	Last Code Point	Bytes in Sequence	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4
7	U+0000	U+007F	1	0xxxxxxx			
11	U+0080	U+07FF	2	110xxxxx	10xxxxxx		
16	U+0800	U+FFFF	3	1110xxxx	10xxxxxx	10xxxxxx	
21	U+10000	U+10FFFF	4	11110xxx	10xxxxxx	10xxxxxx	10xxxxxx

UTF-8

48

65

6C

6C

6F

21

00



U+0048

U+0065

U+006C

U+006C

U+006F

U+0021

U+0000



H

e

l

l

o

!

\0

UTF-8

58 CE 94 D0 B6 E3 83 B8 E1 A0 BC F0 9F 90 B0 00

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

U+0058 U+0394 U+0436 U+30F8 U+183C U+1F430 U+0000

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

X Δ Ж 𐐇 ℥ 🐇 \0

UTF-8

Bits of Code Point	First Code Point	Last Code Point	Bytes in Sequence	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4
7	U+0000	U+007F	1	0xxxxxxx			
11	U+0080	U+07FF	2	110xxxxx	10xxxxxx		
16	U+0800	U+FFFF	3	1110xxxx	10xxxxxx	10xxxxxx	
21	U+10000	U+10FFFF	4	11110xxx	10xxxxxx	10xxxxxx	10xxxxxx

UTF-8

- Advantages:
 - ASCII text has the same representation in UTF-8
 - No byte order mark (BOM) is required, though there is an optional BOM (EF BB BF)
 - Many byte-oriented string functions (strcpy, strcat, strlen, etc.) work with UTF-8 strings
 - UTF-8 encoded text requires less storage than 16-bit and 32-bit encodings for most languages
- Disadvantages:
 - It's a variable-width encoding
 - Text for a few languages requires more storage than 16-bit encodings

What about UCS-2?

- UCS-2 is obsolete since it can't encode all code points
 - But many large systems and libraries were built using the 16-bit UCS-2 encoding
 - UTF-16 supersedes UCS-2 and provides a 16-bit Unicode encoding
- For code points in [U+0000, U+FFFF], UTF-16 is equivalent to UCS-2
 - Valid UCS-2 text is also valid UTF-16 text
 - These are the most commonly used code points, called the Basic Multilingual Plane (BMP)
- 2,048 code points in [U+D800, U+DFFF] are reserved for UTF-16
 - These are used to encode code points outside of the Basic Multilingual Plane
 - Code points in [U+10000, U+10FFFF] encoded using surrogate pairs

UTF-16

How do we encode code points in $[U+10000, U+10FFFF]$?

1. Subtract $0x010000$ from the code point; this yields a 20 bit number in $[0x0, 0xFFFFF]$
2. Split the number in half, with the upper ten bits in one half; the lower ten bits in the second
3. The upper ten bits are added to $0xD800$ to form the lead surrogate
4. The lower ten bits are added to $0xDC00$ to form the trail surrogate

UTF-16



$$\begin{array}{r} 0x1F378 \\ - 0x10000 \\ \hline 0x0F378 \end{array} \rightarrow 0b00001111001101111000$$

0b00001111001101111000



0x003C

0x0378

+

0xD800

0xDC00

0xD83C

0xDF78

UTF-16

- Advantages:
 - Some level of compatibility with UCS-2 and systems designed to use a 16-bit encoding
 - Text for a few languages is smaller in UTF-16 than in UTF-8
- Disadvantages:
 - Multiple possible byte orderings, so byte order mark (BOM) is required for interchange
 - Every character requires at least two bytes
 - None of the byte-oriented string functions (like strcpy) work with UTF-16 strings
 - It's a variable-width encoding, but it's often misused as a fixed-width encoding
 - Binary string comparison for UTF-16 produces different results than for UTF-8 and UTF-32

UTF-8, UTF-16, UTF-32

- UTF-8
 - More compact than UTF-32; usually more compact than UTF-16
 - It's a variable width encoding, so it's more complex
 - By far the most commonly used for storage and data transmission
 - Dominant character encoding on the Internet
- UTF-32
 - Simple, fixed width encoding
 - Lots of wasted space because of the large 32-bit code units

UTF-8 vs. UTF-16 Text Size

pnb	1443	1204	119.85 %	// Panjabi, Western	cmn	1563663	1055924	148.08 %	// Mandarin Chinese
kor	67522	55332	122.03 %	// Korean	yue	115488	77874	148.30 %	// Yue Chinese
mal	76590	60468	126.66 %	// Malayalam	wuu	150945	101588	148.59 %	// Wu Chinese
tel	2642	2080	127.02 %	// Telugu	tha	18745	12610	148.65 %	// Thai
hin	455546	349438	130.37 %	// Hindi	lzh	73285	48982	149.62 %	// Literary Chinese
mar	1332509	1008604	132.11 %	// Marathi	bod	3925	2622	149.69 %	// Tibetan
npi	460	348	132.18 %	// Nepali	jpn	9778643	6524720	149.87 %	// Japanese
ben	27733	20802	133.32 %	// Bengali					
san	1465	1094	133.91 %	// Sanskrit					
kat	29970	22344	134.13 %	// Georgian					
ain	546	384	142.19 %	// Ainu (Japan)					
lao	1576	1084	145.39 %	// Lao					
khm	22676	15348	147.75 %	// Central Khmer					

Dynamic Composition

Dynamic Composition

A

À Á Â Ã Ä Å

Dynamic Composition

A + ¨ → Ä

U+0041

U+0308

Dynamic Composition

e + ~ + * + ▮ → ^xϕ

U+0065 U+0303 U+033D U+032A

Dynamic Composition

e + ~ + × + ▯ → 𐌺𐌹𐌶𐌿𐌽

U+0065 U+0303 U+033D U+032A

e + × + ~ + ▯ → 𐌺𐌹𐌶𐌿𐌽

U+0065 U+033D U+0303 U+032A



2 x U+25D4 (CIRCLE WITH UPPER RIGHT
QUADRANT BLACK); ROLLING EYES

Unicode Types in C++

Unicode Code Unit Types

Code Unit Type

- UTF-8 `char`
- UTF-16 `char16_t`
- UTF-32 `char32_t`

Unicode String Literals

```
char const a[] {u8"Hello, \u2603!"};
```

```
char const b[] {u8"Hello, 🍀!"};
```

```
// sizeof(a) == sizeof(b) == 12
```

```
char16_t const c[] {u"Hello, \u2603!"};
```

```
char16_t const d[] {u"Hello, 🍀!"};
```

```
// sizeof(c) == sizeof(d) == 20
```

```
char32_t const e[] {U"Hello, \u2603!"};
```

```
char32_t const f[] {U"Hello, 🍀!"};
```

```
// sizeof(e) == sizeof(f) == 40
```

Unicode Character Literals (Sort Of)

```
char a{'x'};  
char b{'𐄂'}; // Wrong  
char c{'𐄃'}; // Wrong
```

```
char16_t d{u'x'};  
char16_t e{u'𐄂'};  
char16_t f{u'𐄃'}; // Wrong
```

```
char32_t g{U'x'};  
char32_t h{U'𐄂'};  
char32_t i{U'𐄃'};
```

```
char a{'\u0078'};  
char b{'\u2603'}; // Wrong  
char c{'\U0001F378'}; // Wrong
```

```
char16_t d{u'\u0078'};  
char16_t e{u'\u2603'};  
char16_t f{u'\U0001F378'}; // Wrong
```

```
char32_t g{U'\U000000078'};  
char32_t h{U'\U000002603'};  
char32_t i{U'\U0001F378'};
```

The Amazing C++ Unicode String Type

- [This slide intentionally left blank.]

std::basic_string specialization typedefs

	Code Unit Type	String Type
○UTF-8	char	std::string
○UTF-16	char16_t	std::u16string
○UTF-32	char32_t	std::u32string

std::basic_string

```
std::string a{u8"Hello, \u2603!"};
```

```
std::string b{u8"Hello, 🍀!"};
```

```
std::u16string c[]{u"Hello, \u2603!"};
```

```
std::u16string d[]{u"Hello, 🍀!"};
```

```
std::u32string e[]{U"Hello, \u2603!"};
```

```
std::u32string f[]{U"Hello, 🍀!"};
```


std::basic_string

- You must remember that it's just a dumb sequence of code units
 - NOT code points, characters, text elements, grapheme clusters, etc.
- Iterators (using begin() and end()) iterate over code units
- size() does not return the number of code points; it returns the number of code units
- Functions like front, back, operator[], push_back, find(CharT) overloads operate on code units

std::basic_string

```
std::string a{"Hello, "};
```

```
// Wrong:
```

```
a.push_back('👶'); // U+2603
```

```
// Right:
```

```
char const snowman[] {u8"👶"}; // U+2603
```

```
a.insert(a.end(), begin(snowman), end(snowman));
```

std::basic_string

```
std::u16string a{u"A glass: "};
```

```
// Wrong:
```

```
a.push_back(u'𐀀'); // U+1F378
```

```
// Right:
```

```
char16_t const glass[] {u"𐀀"}; // U+1F378
```

```
a.insert(a.end(), begin(glass), end(glass));
```

std::basic_string

```
std::u32string a{U"A glass: "};
```

```
// Right:
```

```
a.push_back(U'𐀀'); // U+1F378
```

“Length”



U+1F4CF (STRAIGHT RULER)

String Length

"Hello"

↑↑↑↑↑

12345

String Length

"1 Ä 🍷"

1

A

..



U+0031

U+0041

U+0308

U+1F378

UTF-8

31

41

CC 88

F0 9F 8D B8

UTF-16

0031

0041

0308

D83C DF78

UTF-32

00000031

00000041

00000308

0001F378

String Length: Number of Bytes

"1 Ä 🍷"

1

A

..



U+0031

U+0041

U+0308

U+1F378

Length

UTF-8	31	41	CC 88	F0 9F 8D B8	8
-------	----	----	-------	-------------	---

UTF-16	0031	0041	0308	D83C DF78	10
--------	------	------	------	-----------	----

UTF-32	00000031	00000041	00000308	0001F378	16
--------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----

String Length: Number of Code Units

"l Ä 𐍚"

l

A

..

𐍚

U+0031

U+0041

U+0308

U+1F378

Length

UTF-8	31	41	CC 88	F0 9F 8D B8	8
-------	----	----	-------	-------------	---

UTF-16	0031	0041	0308	D83C DF78	5
--------	------	------	------	-----------	---

UTF-32	00000031	00000041	00000308	0001F378	4
--------	----------	----------	----------	----------	---

String Length: Number of Code Points

"l Ä 𐍚"

l

A

..

𐍚

U+0031

U+0041

U+0308

U+1F378

Length

UTF-8	31	41	CC 88	F0 9F 8D B8	4
-------	----	----	-------	-------------	---

UTF-16	0031	0041	0308	D83C DF78	4
--------	------	------	------	-----------	---

UTF-32	00000031	00000041	00000308	0001F378	4
--------	----------	----------	----------	----------	---

String Length: Number of Text Elements

"1 Ä 🍷"

1

A

..

🍷

U+0031

U+0041

U+0308

U+1F378

Length

UTF-8	31	41	CC 88	F0 9F 8D B8	3
-------	----	----	-------	-------------	---

UTF-16	0031	0041	0308	D83C DF78	3
--------	------	------	------	-----------	---

UTF-32	00000031	00000041	000000308	0001F378	3
--------	----------	----------	-----------	----------	---

String Length

- At least four possible meanings of “string length”
 - Number of bytes
 - Number of code units
 - Number of code points
 - Number of text elements
- The # of code points and the # of text elements is the same regardless of encoding
- For UTF-8, the # of bytes is the same as the # of code units
- For UTF-32, the # of code units is the same as the # of code points

String Length

```
std::string s{u8"1ÄŸ"};
```

```
std::size_t number_of_code_units{s.size()};
```

```
for (auto&& c : s)
```

```
{
```

```
    // Iterating over code units, not characters
```

```
}
```

“Equality”



U+2248 (ALMOST EQUAL TO)

Representational Equality

```
std::string a{"Hello, Bellevue!"};  
std::string b{"Hello, Bellevue!"};  
  
if (a == b)  
{  
    std::cout << "The strings are equal.\n";  
}
```

Representational Equality

```
std::string a{u8"1ÄŸ"};
```

```
std::string b{u8"1ÄŸ"};
```

```
if (a == b)
```

```
{
```

```
    std::cout << "The strings are equal.\n";
```

```
}
```


Multiple Representations

Ä

Latin Capital Letter A; Combining Diaeresis

U+0041 U+0308

A + ¨

Ä

U+00C4

Latin Capital Letter A With Diaeresis

Multiple Representations

A

Latin Capital Letter A

U+0041

A

A

U+FF21

Fullwidth Latin Capital Letter A

Multiple Representations

fi

Latin Small Letter F; Latin Small Letter I

U+0066 U+0069

f + i

fi

U+FB01

Latin Small Ligature Fi

Multiple Representations

XII

Latin Capital Letter X; Latin Capital Letter I (x2)

U+0058 U+0049 U+0049

X + I + I

XII

U+216B

Roman Numeral Twelve

Multiple Representations



Latin Capital Letter A

Combining Equals Sign Below

Combining Circumflex Accent

U+0041 U+0347 U+0302

U+0041 U+0302 U+0347

Equivalent Sequences

Figure 2-23. Equivalent Sequences

- ① $\text{B} + \text{Ä} \equiv \text{B} + \text{A} + \text{ö}$
0042 00C4 0042 0041 0308
- ② $\text{LJ} + \text{A} \approx \text{L} + \text{J} + \text{A}$
01C7 0041 004C 004A 0041
- ③ $2 + \frac{1}{4} \approx 2 + 1 + / + 4$
0032 00BC 0032 0031 2044 0034

Normalization

- Four Normalization Forms
 - **NFC**: Canonical Composed
 - **NFD**: Canonical Decomposed
 - **NFKC**: Compatibility Composed
 - **NFKD**: Compatibility Decomposed
- Normalization includes a well-defined ordering for combining marks

Normalization Using the Standard Library

- [This slide intentionally left blank.]

Ordering



U+003C (LESS-THAN SIGN;
RIGHT-FACING ALLIGATOR)

Ordering

```
std::string a{"a"};  
std::string b{"b"};  
  
if (a < b)  
{  
    std::cout << "a is ordered before b.\n";  
}
```

Ordering

```
std::string bear {u8"🐻"};
```

```
std::string whale{u8"🐳"};
```

```
if (bear < whale)
```

```
{
```

```
    std::cout << "the bear is ordered before the whale.\n";
```

```
}
```

Ordering

```
std::vector<std::string> v{"c", "X", "b", "Y", "a", "Z"};
```

```
// Alphabetize the strings...
```

```
std::sort(v.begin(), v.end());
```

```
for (auto&& s : v) { std::cout << s << ' '; }
```

Ordering

```
std::vector<std::string> v{"c", "X", "b", "Y", "a", "Z"};
```

```
// Alphabetize the strings...
```

```
std::sort(v.begin(), v.end());
```

```
for (auto&& s : v) { std::cout << s << ' '; }
```

```
// Output: X Y Z a b c
```

String Collation

```
std::vector<std::string> v{"c", "X", "b", "Y", "a", "Z"};
```

```
std::locale en_us{"en-US"};
```

```
std::sort(v.begin(), v.end(), en_us);
```

```
for (auto&& s : v) { std::cout << s << ' '; }
```

```
// Output: a b c X Y Z
```

String Collation

```
std::vector<std::string> v{"z", "ä", "b", "a"};
```

```
std::locale en_us{"de-DE"};
```

```
std::sort(v.begin(), v.end(), en_us);
```

```
for (auto&& s : v) { std::cout << s << ' '; }
```

```
// Output: a ä b z
```

String Collation

```
std::vector<std::string> v{"z", "ä", "b", "a"};
```

```
std::locale en_us{"sv-SE"};
```

```
std::sort(v.begin(), v.end(), en_us);
```

```
for (auto&& s : v) { std::cout << s << ' '; }
```

```
// Output: a b z ä
```


Unicode Collation using the Standard Library

- [This slide intentionally left blank.]

Other Text Operations

Text Manipulation

```
std::locale loc{"en-US"};
```

```
char lowercase_a{'a'};
```

```
char uppercase_a{std::toupper(lowercase_a, loc)}; // A
```

Text Manipulation

- Most Standard Library manipulation functions (like toupper) are code unit based
- But Unicode text manipulation does not work well with this model
- Consider ß in German: the uppercase form is SS, which is two characters

Text Manipulation

Even the classification functions are unusable...

```
template <typename CharT> bool isspace(CharT c, locale const& loc);  
template <typename CharT> bool isalpha(CharT c, locale const& loc);  
template <typename CharT> bool isalnum(CharT c, locale const& loc);
```

...except possibly for UTF-32 (char32_t).

Encoding Conversions using <codecvt>

```
std::string utf8{u8"1ÄŸ"};
```

```
std::wstring_convert<
```

```
    std::codecvt_utf8<char32_t>, char32_t  
> utf32_converter;
```

```
std::u32string utf32{utf32_converter.from_bytes(utf8)};
```

I/O Conversions using <codecvt>

```
// Write UTF-8 data with BOM:
std::ofstream("text.txt")
    << "\xef\xbb\xbf\x31\x41\xcc\x88\xf0\x9f\x8d\xb8";

// Read the UTF8 file, skipping BOM:
std::basic_ifstream<char32_t> f("text.txt");
f.imbue(std::locale(f.getloc(),
    new std::codecvt_utf8<char32_t, 0x10ffff, std::consume_header>));

for (char32_t c{}; f.get(c); ) { std::cout << std::hex << c << ' '; }
// Output:  31 41 308 1f378
```

International Components for Unicode (ICU)

International Components for Unicode

- Huge set of features—probably everything you'd ever need
- Very widely-used, so it's well-tested in a lot of real-world software
- Runs on many platforms; has permissive license
- It has its own string type, `UnicodeString`, which uses UTF-16
- It doesn't work well with other string types (like `std::string`) in most contexts
- It's not “modern C++” by any definition of that term
- Originally written for Java; ported to C++

UChar32 and UChar

```
// UTF-32 code units
```

```
UChar32 rook_utf32{static_cast<UChar32>(U'♖')}; // U+2656
```

```
UChar32 cake_utf32{static_cast<UChar32>(U'🍰')}; // U+1F370
```

```
// UTF-16 code units
```

```
UChar rook_utf16{u'♖'}; // U+2656
```

```
UChar cake_utf16[2]{0xD83C, 0xDF70}; // U+1F370
```

```
// UTF-8 code units
```

```
char rook_utf8[4]{u8"♖"}; // U+2656
```

```
char cake_utf8[5]{u8"🍰"}; // U+1F370
```

UnicodeString

```
UChar32 cake_utf32c{static_cast<UChar32>(U' 🍰')};
```

```
UChar32 cake_utf32s[2]{static_cast<UChar32>(U' 🍰'), 0};
```

```
UChar cake_utf16 [3]{0xD83C, 0xDF70, 0};
```

```
char cake_utf8 [5]{u8" 🍰"};
```

```
UnicodeString cake_1{cake_utf32c};
```

```
UnicodeString cake_2{UnicodeString::fromUTF32(cake_utf32s, 1)};
```

```
UnicodeString cake_2{cake_utf16};
```

```
UnicodeString cake_3{UnicodeString::fromUTF8(cake_utf8)};
```

UnicodeString

- compare, compareCodePointOrder, caseCompare
- length, countChar32
- startsWith, endsWith, indexOf, lastIndexOf
- append, insert, replace, findAndReplace, reverse
- padLeading, pad, padTrailing
- toUpper, toLower, toTitle
- toUTF8String, toUTF32

Normalization

```
UErrorCode status{U_ZERO_ERROR};  
Normalizer2 const& normalizer{*icu::Normalizer2::getInstance(  
    nullptr, "nfc", UNORM2_COMPOSE, status)};  
  
// U+0041 U+0308 (Latin Capital Letter A, Combining Diaeresis)  
UnicodeString source{UnicodeString::fromUTF8(u8"\u0041\u0308")};  
bool is_normalized{normalizer.isNormalized(source, status)};  
  
UnicodeString result{};  
normalizer.normalize(source, result, status);  
// U+00C4 (Latin Capital Letter A with Diaeresis)
```

Collation

```
UErrorCode status{U_ZERO_ERROR};  
std::unique_ptr<Collator> collator{  
    Collator::createInstance(Locale("en", "US"), status)};  
  
UnicodeString a{UnicodeString::fromUTF8(u8"a")};  
UnicodeString z{UnicodeString::fromUTF8(u8"Z")};  
  
UCollationResult result{collator->compare(a, z, status)};
```

Regular Expressions

```
UErrorCode status{U_ZERO_ERROR};  
std::unique_ptr<RegexMatcher> matcher{new RegexMatcher{  
    UnicodeString::fromUTF8(u8R"(\p{Number})"), 0, status}};  
  
matcher->reset(UnicodeString::fromUTF8(u8"XII5/8"));  
while (matcher->find())  
{  
    // Handle match  
}
```

Boost.Locale and Boost.Regex

Boost.Locale

- Introduced in Boost 1.48
- A modern C++ API that can use various backends (with varying levels of feature support)
 - ICU
 - std (C++ Standard Library, plus workarounds for common bugs)
 - posix
 - winapi
- Not nearly as feature-filled as ICU, but supports most commonly used features

Boost.Locale

```
boost::locale::generator gen{};
```



```
std::locale loc{gen.generate("en-US.UTF-8")};
```

Normalization

```
// Latin Capital Letter A With Diaeresis
```

```
std::string a{u8"\u00C4"};
```

```
std::string b{u8"A\u0308"};
```

```
std::string a_decomp{boost::locale::normalize(a, norm_nfd, loc)};
```

```
std::string b_comp {boost::locale::normalize(b, norm_nfc, loc)};
```

```
assert(a_decomp == b);
```

```
assert(b_comp == a);
```

Collation

```
std::string a{u8"A"};
std::string accented_a{u8"A\u0308"};

int result{std::use_facet<boost::locale::collator<char>>(loc)
    .compare(boost::locale::collator_base::primary, a, accented_a)};

typedef std::set<std::string, boost::locale::comparator<char>> set_t;
set_t s{boost::locale::comparator<char>{
    loc, boost::locale::collator_base::primary}};
```

Collation Comparison Levels

Supports all five Unicode comparison levels:

- L1 (Primary): Ignores case and accents; compares base characters only
- L2 (Secondary): Ignores case but considers accents
- L3 (Tertiary): Considers both case and accents
- L4 (Quaternary): Considers case, accents, and punctuation
- Ln (Identical): Considers case, accents, and punctuation; requires identical code points

Conversions

```
std::string      a{u8"1ÄŸ"};  
std::u16string  b{boost::locale::conv::utf_to_utf<char16_t>(a)};  
std::u32string  c{boost::locale::conv::utf_to_utf<char32_t>(a)};  
std::u32string  d{boost::locale::conv::utf_to_utf<char32_t>(b)};  
std::string     e{boost::locale::conv::utf_to_utf<char>(b)};
```

Conversions

```
//      А      л      л      о  
std::string s{"\xB0\xDB\xDB\xDE"};  
std::string utf8_s{boost::locale::conv::to_utf<char>(s, "ISO-8859-5")};
```

Text Manipulation

- Provides string-based case manipulation (`to_upper`, `to_lower`, `to_title`, `fold_case`)

Boundary Analysis

```
namespace ba = boost::locale::boundary;
```

```
std::string subject{u8"1ÄŸ"};
```

```
ba::segment_index<std::string::const_iterator> map(  
    ba::character, subject.begin(), subject.end(), loc);
```

```
size_t const byte_length{subject.size()}; // 8
```

```
size_t const text_length{std::distance(map.begin(), map.end())}; // 3
```

Boost.Regex

```
boost::u32regex r{boost::make_u32regex(u8R"(\p{Number})")};  
  
std::string subject{u8"XII5/8"};  
  
typedef boost::u32regex_token_iterator<...> iterator_type;  
iterator_type first{boost::make_u32regex_token_iterator(subject, r)};  
iterator_type last{};  
for (auto it(first); it != last; ++it)  
{  
    // Process matches  
}
```

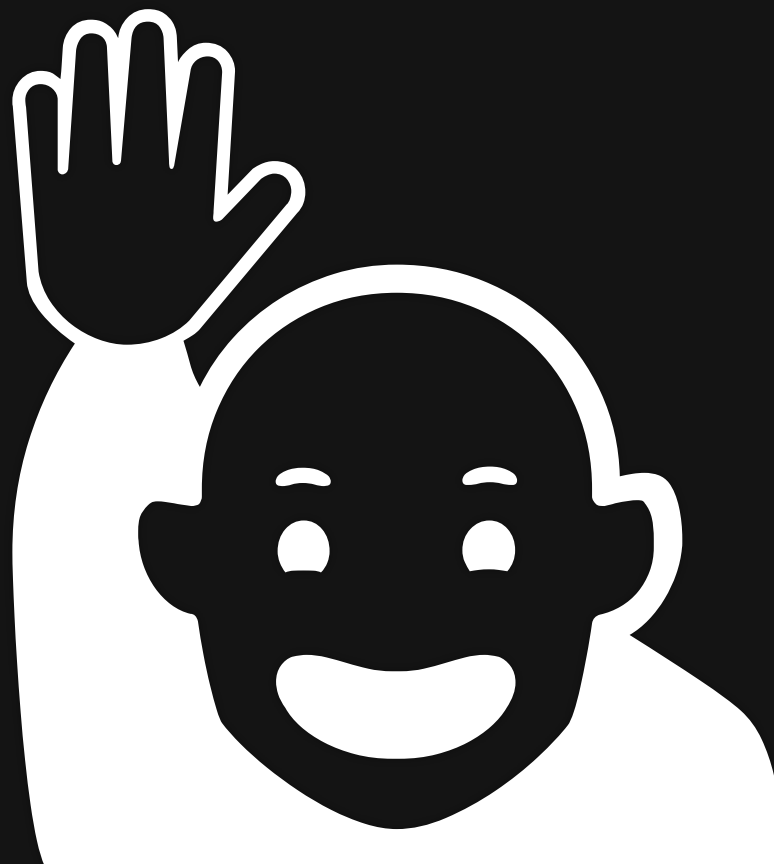
Resources



U+1F4D6 (OPEN BOOK)

- **Unicode Explained**, by Jukka K. Korpela: <http://shop.oreilly.com/product/9780596101213.do>
- **The Unicode Standard**: <http://www.unicode.org/standard/standard.html>
- **International Components for Unicode (ICU)**: <http://site.icu-project.org/>
- **Boost.Locale**: http://www.boost.org/doc/libs/1_55_0/libs/locale/doc/html/index.html
- **Boost.Nowide**: <http://cppcms.com/files/nowide/html/> (not part of Boost...yet?)
- <http://www.utf8everywhere.org/>
- **“Should UTF-16 be considered harmful?”** <http://programmers.stackexchange.com/q/102205/206>

Questions?



U+1F64B (HAPPY PERSON RAISING ONE HAND)

Questions?

NO

U+0000 (HAPPY PERSON RAISING ONE HAND?)