

Package: punycoder (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Unicode and Punycode Domain Name Processing

Version 1.3.0.9000

Description High-performance Unicode and Punycode processing for internationalized domain names. The 'puny_encode()' / 'puny_decode()' helpers are a low-level, RFC 3492 compliant Punycode codec for domain labels (the 'xn--' ASCII-Compatible Encoding of RFC 5890/5891); they perform the raw transform plus letter-digit-hyphen checks and do not apply Unicode IDNA normalization. 'host_normalize()' is the Unicode Technical Standard #46 host-normalization entry point, mapping a host name to a canonical lowercase ASCII comparison form (non-transitional profile, pinned default Unicode version, which a call can override with any version the build ships). Aimed at host normalization and data analysis workflows. Used as the Punycode and IDNA engine by the 'pslr' and 'rurl' packages.

Depends R (>= 4.1.0)

Imports Rcpp (>= 1.0.0)

LinkingTo Rcpp

SystemRequirements GNU libidn2 (optional, for native punycode backend)

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Contents

host_normalize	2
is_idn	4
is_punycode	5
normalization_profile_info	6
print.punycoder_validation	7
print.punycoder_validation_summary	8
puny_decode	9
puny_encode	10
summary.punycoder_validation	11
unicode_versions	12
validate_domain	12
Index	14

host_normalize	<i>Normalize hosts to canonical comparison form</i>
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Description

Converts DNS hostnames to their canonical comparison form following the ratified canonical-host normalization contract: Unicode NFC, case mapping, UTS-46 label mapping and validation (non-transitional, with UseSTD3ASCIIRules, CheckHyphens, CheckBidi, and CheckJoiners), conversion to lowercase ASCII A-labels, and DNS length verification, while preserving whether the input carried a single terminal root dot.

Usage

```

host_normalize(
  x,
  check_hyphens = TRUE,
  use_std3 = TRUE,
  verify_dns_length = TRUE,
  unicode_version = NULL
)

host_normalise(
  x,
  check_hyphens = TRUE,
  use_std3 = TRUE,
  verify_dns_length = TRUE,
  unicode_version = NULL
)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Character vector of hostnames. NA elements pass through as NA (missing, not invalid). Names are preserved.
<code>check_hyphens</code>	Logical scalar. When TRUE (the default) the UTS #46 CheckHyphens rule rejects "--" in the 3rd/4th positions and leading or trailing hyphens. FALSE drops that check.
<code>use_std3</code>	Logical scalar. When TRUE (the default) UseSTD3ASCIIRules restricts ASCII to letters, digits, and hyphen. FALSE admits other ASCII (e.g. "_") that the selected Unicode table set marks STD3-disallowed-but-valid.
<code>verify_dns_length</code>	Logical scalar. When TRUE (the default) each A-label must be 1-63 octets and the whole host <= 253, so an empty label is rejected; the single trailing root dot ("example.com.") is the one exception. FALSE drops these checks, as UTS #46 section 4.2 step 4 does when VerifyDnsLength is false: over-long labels and hosts convert, and empty labels are kept wherever they sit ("a.b", ".a", "a."). The empty string and "." then convert to themselves, matching the IdnaTestV2 rows for them, whose only errors are the VerifyDnsLength ones.
<code>unicode_version</code>	Character scalar naming a Unicode table set this build ships, or NULL (the default) for the pinned one. See unicode_versions() . An unshipped version is an error.

Details

Unlike [puny_encode\(\)](#), invalid input is reported by returning `NA_character_` (never by aborting), so a caller can layer its own policy. See [normalization_profile_info\(\)](#) for the machine-readable identity of the profile a given call applies.

A build ships one or more Unicode table sets and pins one of them as the default; `unicode_version` selects among them and [unicode_versions\(\)](#) lists what is available. Naming a version the build

does not ship is an error, not a fall back to the default — a silent fallback would let a caller record a profile identity describing a normalization that never ran. The Unicode version is a parameter of UTS #46 conformance (all three conformance clauses are phrased *"Given a version of Unicode..."*), so selecting one stays conformant.

This is a **UTS #46 profile, not IDNA2008 / RFC 5891 conformance**. UTS #46 is compatibility processing and deliberately differs from IDNA2008 — it accepts labels IDNA2008 would reject (e.g. a label whose first character is the symbol U+2615 HOT BEVERAGE becomes "xn--53h.example"). The pipeline draws on RFC 3492 (the Punycode transform), NFC per UAX #15, the RFC 5892 ContextJ rules via CheckJoiners (ZWJ/ZWNJ only — full RFC 5892 CONTEXTO is **not** checked), the RFC 5893 Bidi rule via CheckBidi, and STD 3 (RFC 952 + RFC 1123) host-name rules via UseSTD3ASCIIRules. IDNA2003 / Nameprep (RFC 3490/3491/3454) is not used.

The default applies the full strict UTS #46 profile (uts46-nontransitional-std3-v3). The check_hyphens, use_std3, and verify_dns_length arguments are UTS #46 processing flags that can each be relaxed independently; pass the *same* values to [normalization_profile_info\(\)](#) to obtain the identity of the resulting profile. These are standard UTS #46 parameters, **not** a browser mode: CheckBidi and CheckJoiners always apply and are never knobs, and full WHATWG host policy (where beStrict = false flips exactly these three) lives upstack in rurl, not here.

Value

A character vector the same length as x. Each element is the canonical lowercase ASCII A-label host, or NA_character_ when the input is NA or invalid under the profile. Under verify_dns_length = FALSE the host may hold empty labels, and may be "" (for empty input, or input that maps to nothing, such as a soft hyphen) or ". ".

See Also

[normalization_profile_info\(\)](#) for the profile identity, [unicode_versions\(\)](#) for the table sets available, [puny_encode\(\)](#) for the lower-level RFC 3492 transform.

Examples

```
host_normalize(c("Example.COM", "münchen.de", "example.com."))
host_normalize("a_b.com") # NA: STD3 rejects "_"
host_normalize("a_b.com", use_std3 = FALSE) # "a_b.com"
host_normalize("a..b.com") # NA: empty label
host_normalize("a..b.com", verify_dns_length = FALSE) # "a..b.com"
host_normalize("example.com", unicode_version = unicode_versions()[[1L]])
```

is_idn

Test if domain contains internationalized characters

Description

Determines whether a domain name contains Unicode characters that would require punycode encoding for ASCII compatibility.

Usage

```
is_idn(x)
```

Arguments

x Character vector of domain names to test

Value

A logical vector the same length as **x**, where TRUE indicates the element contains non-ASCII Unicode characters. Never NA and never an error: an element that is not well-formed UTF-8 is reported as FALSE, matching [is_punycod](#) and base R's own [validUTF8](#). Use `validUTF8(x)` to tell "not internationalized" apart from "not well-formed text".

See Also

[is_punycod](#) for detecting punycod domains, [puny_encode](#) for encoding Unicode domains.

Examples

```
is_idn("caf\u00E9.com") # TRUE
is_idn("example.com") # FALSE
is_idn(c(
  "caf\u00E9.com",
  "\u043C\u043E\u0441\u043A\u0432\u0430.\u0440\u0444",
  "test.com"
)) # c(TRUE, TRUE, FALSE)
```

is_punycod

Test if string is punycod encoded

Description

Determines whether a given string or domain name is already encoded in punycod format (starts with xn- prefix).

Usage

```
is_punycod(x)
```

Arguments

x Character vector to test

Value

A logical vector the same length as **x**, where TRUE indicates the element contains a punycod-encoded label (xn- prefix). Never NA and never an error: an element that is not well-formed UTF-8 is reported as FALSE, matching [is_idn](#) and base R's own [validUTF8](#). Use `validUTF8(x)` to tell "not punycod" apart from "not well-formed text".

See Also

[is_idn](#) for detecting Unicode domains, [puny_decode](#) for decoding punycode domains.

Examples

```
is_punycode("xn--example") # TRUE
is_punycode("example.com") # FALSE
is_punycode(c("xn--caf-dma.com", "regular.com")) # c(TRUE, FALSE)
```

normalization_profile_info

Canonical-host normalization profile identity

Description

Returns the stable, machine-readable identity of a normalization profile. Called with no arguments it reports the default (fully strict) profile [host_normalize\(\)](#) applies; the `check_hyphens`, `use_std3`, and `verify_dns_length` arguments report the identity of a specific flag set so a caller can describe the exact profile a given normalization used. Downstream packages key reproducibility on the full per-parameter column set; profile is a coarse cache token (distinct per flag set, but no longer load-bearing alone) and the backend column is diagnostic only and must never enter a reproducibility or cache key.

Usage

```
normalization_profile_info(
  check_hyphens = TRUE,
  use_std3 = TRUE,
  verify_dns_length = TRUE,
  unicode_version = NULL
)
```

```
normalisation_profile_info(
  check_hyphens = TRUE,
  use_std3 = TRUE,
  verify_dns_length = TRUE,
  unicode_version = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`check_hyphens`, `use_std3`, `verify_dns_length`

Logical scalars selecting the flag set to report. Each defaults to TRUE (the strict profile).

unicode_version

Character scalar naming a Unicode table set this build ships, or NULL (the default) for the pinned one — pass the same value given to [host_normalize\(\)](#). The unicode_version column reports the resolved version, so calling with no arguments still reports the pin.

Details

check_bidi, check_joiners, and transitional are fixed by the profile (UTS #46 non-transitional, both bidi and joiner checks always on) and are reported as constant columns rather than arguments.

Value

A one-row data.frame with columns profile, unicode_version, idna, transitional, use_std3, check_hyphens, check_bidi, check_joiners, verify_dns_length, and backend.

See Also

[host_normalize\(\)](#), [unicode_versions\(\)](#).

Examples

```
normalization_profile_info()
normalization_profile_info(use_std3 = FALSE)
```

```
print.punycoder_validation
```

Print method for punycoder validation results

Description

Prints a count header followed by one block per domain, truncated to the first 10 elements. Error bullets carry the machine-readable error code in brackets; use [summary\(\)](#) for counts by error code across the whole vector.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'punycoder_validation'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A punycoder_validation object
...	Additional arguments (ignored)

Value

Invisibly returns x.

See Also

[summary.punycoder_validation](#) for the aggregate view.

Examples

```
result <- validate_domain(c("example.com", "xn--bad-label-"))
print(result)
```

```
print.punycoder_validation_summary
```

Print method for punycoder validation summaries

Description

Print method for punycoder validation summaries

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'punycoder_validation_summary'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A punycoder_validation_summary object, as returned by summary.punycoder_validation
...	Additional arguments (ignored)

Value

Invisibly returns x.

Examples

```
print(summary(validate_domain(c("example.com", "-bad.com"))))
```

puny_decode

*Decode ASCII Punycode to Unicode domain labels (low-level)***Description**

Converts ASCII Punycode (xn--) domain names back to their Unicode representation. This is the inverse of [puny_encode\(\)](#) and is the raw RFC 3492 transform with A-label framing checks. DNS host length limits are intentionally not applied by this raw codec; use [validate_domain\(\)](#) or [host_normalize\(\)](#) when you need DNS host validation.

Usage

```
puny_decode(x, strict = getOption("punycoder.strict", TRUE))
```

Arguments

x	Character vector of ASCII punycode domains to decode
strict	Logical; whether to apply strict validation. Defaults to <code>getOption("punycoder.strict", TRUE)</code> . In strict mode the raw codec enforces structural checks but not DNS host length limits.

Details

Like [puny_encode\(\)](#), this is a **low-level ASCII-Compatible Encoding helper, not an IDNA normalization API**: it does not apply UTS #46 mapping or NFC. For IDNA/UTS-46 host normalization, see [host_normalize\(\)](#).

Value

A character vector the same length as x, with each element containing the Unicode-decoded domain name. Elements corresponding to NA inputs are `NA_character_`. In non-strict mode, domains that fail decoding are also returned as `NA_character_`.

See Also

[puny_encode](#) for the reverse operation, [host_normalize](#) for IDNA/UTS-46 host normalization.

Examples

```
# Basic decoding
puny_decode("xn--caf-dma.com")
puny_decode("xn--80adxhks.xn--p1ai")

# Vectorized decoding
ascii_domains <- c("xn--caf-dma.com", "xn--80adxhks.xn--p1ai")
puny_decode(ascii_domains)
```



```

    "\u5317\u4EAC.\u4E2D\u56FD"
  )
  puny_encode(domains)

```

summary.punycoder_validation

Summarize punycoder validation results

Description

Condenses a punycoder_validation object into counts of failures by machine-readable error code. The per-domain detail stays available on the validation object itself (\$errors / \$error_codes) and in [print.punycoder_validation](#).

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'punycoder_validation'
summary(object, ...)

```

Arguments

object	A punycoder_validation object
...	Additional arguments (ignored)

Value

A data frame of class "punycoder_validation_summary" with one row per distinct error code, sorted by count descending, and columns:

error_code Character; the stable machine-readable error code.

n Integer; how many domains reported that code.

Input with no errors yields a zero-row data frame with the same columns. The result carries the attributes n (number of domains), n_valid, n_invalid, and strict.

See Also

[validate_domain](#), [print.punycoder_validation](#).

Examples

```

result <- validate_domain(c("example.com", "-bad.com", "bad_label.com"))
summary(result)

```

unicode_versions	<i>Unicode table sets available in this build</i>
------------------	---

Description

punycoder vendors its Unicode data (combining classes, decompositions, UTS #46 mapping and status, Bidi_Class, Joining_Type) as generated tables compiled into the package, and a build can carry more than one version at once. This reports the versions it carries, in registration order.

Usage

```
unicode_versions()
```

Details

Which one [host_normalize\(\)](#) uses by default is the *pinned* version, and it is reported by `normalization_profile_info()` rather than marked here — that column is the single source of truth downstream packages key on.

Value

A character vector of Unicode version strings, e.g. "16.0.0".

See Also

[host_normalize\(\)](#) for selecting one, [normalization_profile_info\(\)](#) for the pinned default and the rest of the profile identity.

Examples

```
unicode_versions()
normalization_profile_info()$unicode_version # the pinned default
```

validate_domain	<i>Comprehensive domain name validation</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Validates domain names according to RFC standards, checking for proper format, length restrictions, and character requirements. Supports both Unicode and ASCII domain names.

Usage

```
validate_domain(x, strict = getOption("punycoder.strict", TRUE))
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Character vector of domain names to validate
<code>strict</code>	Logical; whether to apply strict validation. Defaults to <code>getOption("punycode.strict", TRUE)</code> .

Value

An object of class `"punycode_validation"` (a named list) with components:

domains Character vector of the input domain names.

valid Logical vector indicating whether each domain is valid.

errors List of character vectors, each containing error messages for the corresponding domain (empty for valid domains).

error_codes List of character vectors, each containing stable machine-readable error codes for the corresponding domain (empty for valid domains). Missing input uses `"domain_na"`.

See Also

[puny_encode](#) for encoding validated domains.

Examples

```
validate_domain("example.com")
validate_domain("caf\u00E9.example.com")
long_label <- paste(rep("x", 250), collapse = "")
validate_domain(c("valid.com", "invalid..com", long_label))
```

Index

`host_normalise` (`host_normalize`), [2](#)
`host_normalize`, [2](#), [9](#), [10](#)
`host_normalize()`, [6](#), [7](#), [9](#), [10](#), [12](#)

`is_idn`, [4](#), [5](#), [6](#)
`is_punycode`, [5](#), [5](#)

`normalisation_profile_info`
 (`normalization_profile_info`), [6](#)
`normalization_profile_info`, [6](#)
`normalization_profile_info()`, [3](#), [4](#), [12](#)

`print.punycode_validation`, [7](#), [11](#)
`print.punycode_validation_summary`, [8](#)
`puny_decode`, [6](#), [9](#), [10](#)
`puny_encode`, [5](#), [9](#), [10](#), [13](#)
`puny_encode()`, [3](#), [4](#), [9](#)

`summary()`, [7](#)
`summary.punycode_validation`, [8](#), [11](#)

`unicode_versions`, [12](#)
`unicode_versions()`, [3](#), [4](#), [7](#)

`validate_domain`, [11](#), [12](#)
`validate_domain()`, [9](#), [10](#)
`validUTF8`, [5](#)