Package ‘Nippon’

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R topics documented:

  Nippon-package  .........................................................  2
  JapaneseColors  ..........................................................  3
  jholiday  .................................................................  4
  jyear  .................................................................  5
  kakasi  .................................................................  6
  kansu2arabic ............................................................  8
  kata2hira ...............................................................  9
  month.name.jp ......................................................... 10
  Nippon-deprecated ...................................................... 11
  Nippon-internal ....................................................... 11
  nippon.palette .......................................................... 12
  prefectures ............................................................ 13
Description

Japan-specific data is sometimes too unhandy for R users to manage. The utility functions and data in this package disencumber us from such an unnecessary burden.

Details

The DESCRIPTION file:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Package:</th>
<th>Nippon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type:</td>
<td>Package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title:</td>
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<td>Version:</td>
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<td>Date:</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encoding:</td>
<td>UTF-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NeedsCompilation:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Packaged:</td>
<td>2017-11-23 01:21:29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repository:</td>
<td>CRAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date/Publication:</td>
<td>2017-11-23 01:24:13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index of help topics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JapaneseColors</th>
<th>Find RGB by Japanese color names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nippon-deprecated</td>
<td>Deprecated function(s) in the Nippon package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nippon-internal</td>
<td>Internal objects in the Nippon package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nippon-package</td>
<td>Japanese Utility Functions and Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jholiday</td>
<td>Calculate public holidays in Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jyear</td>
<td>Conversion to Japanese year style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kakasi</td>
<td>Interface to kakasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kana2roma</td>
<td>Romanization of Japanese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kansu2arabic</td>
<td>Conversion form Kasuji (Chinese/Japanese</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
JapaneseColors

Description

JapaneseColors returns RGB values from Japanese traditional color names, which are defined by Japanese Industrial Standard (JIS).

Usage

JapaneseColors(names)

Arguments

names A character vector. The JIS name of Japanese traditional colors can be written in UTF-8 encoded Japanese (Kanji, or Hiragana), or Romaji (ASCII).

Details

The JIS Common Color Names (JIS Z 8102:2001) is definition of 269 colors by JIS. JapaneseColors provides the RGB value in conformity to the JIS Standards, referring the Japanese traditional color name. Note that this function only supports the JIS colors with Japanese traditional names (145 colors), and does not support the JIS colors with English names (124 colors).

Author(s)

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Maintainer: Susumu Tanimura <aruminat@gmail.com>
**Value**

A character vector

**Author(s)**

Susumu Tanimura

**References**

JIS Z 8102:2001 (Names of non-luminous object colours)


**See Also**

nippon.palette

**Examples**

```r
JapaneseColors(c("sangoiro","kuriro"))
```

---

**jholiday**  
*Calculate public holidays in Japan*

**Description**

This function is to calculate public holidays in Japan for given year.

**Usage**

```r
jholiday(year, holiday.names = TRUE)  
is.jholiday(dates)
```

**Arguments**

- `year`: A integer value, formatted as YYY. A year should be in anno Domini, and in and after 1949. Only single value is accepted.
- `holiday.names`: logical. If FALSE, names of holiday are suppressed. The default value is TRUE.
- `dates`: A date value or vector of dates

**Details**

The function `jholiday` returns Japanese public holidays of given year according to the Public Holiday Law of 1948. All legal reforms have so far been followed, but users should be careful about holidays in the future because of possible change in law. The function `is.jholiday` answers to whether or not given date is holiday.
Value

The function jholiday returns an object of Date class with or without holiday names. The function is.jholiday returns a logical vector.

Note

There are several other R functions to calculate holidays, including public holiday in Japan; however, none of functions works correctly due to very complicated holiday system in Japan, especially the Happy Monday System and the citizens' holiday rule. Only jholiday may work correctly. In case you get wrong results by the function jholiday, please report to the author.

Author(s)

Susumu Tanimura <aruminat@gmail.com>

References


See Also

holiday in timeDate package,
holidays in TimeWarp package, Holidays in Holidays package.

Examples

jholiday(2013)
d <- as.Date(c("2000-09-22","2013-11-04","1968-01-27"))
is.jholiday(d)

---

jyear

Conversion to Japanese year style

Description

jyear calculates a year of the reign of an Emperor, i.e., “gengo”, which is widely used in official statistics and documents in Japan.

Usage

jyear(x, shift = FALSE, withAD = FALSE, ascii = FALSE)
Arguments

- `x` numeric. a Christian year. It must be greater than 1867.
- `shift` logical. This is for manual adjustment in a particular year. The default value is FALSE. See Details for more information.
- `withAD` logical. If TRUE, the intact Christian year is also given in output. The default value is FALSE.
- `ascii` logical. If TRUE, an abbreviation of gengo is used: "M", "T", "S", and "H". If FALSE, the Kanji characters of gengo is provided. The default value is FALSE.

Details

Japan uses era systems, and on each emperor’s reign it would constitute one era. The Japanese traditional era name is widely used in official statistics and documents instead of the Anno Domini system. Recently, the year is often written in traditional form with Christian year, e.g., H12 (2000), because Japanese year style without Christian one is confusing even for Japanese.

`jyear` calculates such Japanese year from the given Christian year. Is may be useful if the Japanese style is required in statistical graphics or documents.

Since `jyear` does not take account of month and day, an unexpected output could be given for a particular year, during which an era changed to a new one. The `shift` option should be set manually as TRUE in the following period.

- from January 1 to July 29 in 1912
- from January 1 to December 24 in 1926
- from January 1 to 7 in 1989

Value

character

Author(s)

Susumu Tanimura <aruminat@gmail.com>

Examples

```r
jyear(2000, ascii=TRUE)
jyear(2000, withAD=TRUE, ascii=TRUE)
jyear(1989, ascii=TRUE)
jyear(1989, shift=TRUE, ascii=TRUE)
```

---

kakasi

*Interface to kakasi*
**Description**

The `kakasi` is an interface to the external program `kakasi`, KAnji KAa Simple Inverter. It is useful especially when Japanese Kanji characters are subject to convert to Romaji (ASCII) characters.

**Usage**

```r
kakasi(x, kakasi.option="-Ha -Ka -Ja -Ea -ka",
   ITAIJIDICTPATH = Sys.getenv("ITAIJIDICTPATH", unset = NA),
   KANWADICTPATH = Sys.getenv("KANWADICTPATH", unset = NA))
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A character vector
- `kakasi.option` A character string specifying the options passed to kakasi library/program
- `ITAIJIDICTPATH` A character string specifying the path to itaijidict. Environmental variable of itaijidict passed to kakasi library.
- `KANWADICTPATH` A character string specifying the path to kanwadict. Environmental variable of kanwadict passed to kakasi library.

**Details**

Japanese strings are often made up a mixture of Chinese characters (Kanji), Kana (Hiragana and Katakana) and Romaji (Latin phonetical pronunciation). The external program `kakasi` converts between these four different ways of writing Japanese. `kakasi` and `Sys.kakasi` are useful especially for sanitizing a character vector by converting Japanese (non-ASCII) to ASCII characters.

`kakasi` uses two basic dictionaries: itaijidict and kanwadict. These dictionaries are included in `doc/share` of Package directory after installation of Nippon package. Since the kakasi library looks up the environmental variables to find dictionary, ITAIJIDICTPATH and KANWADICTPATH are internally set using `Sys.setenv` at the time when `kakasi` is called first time. After the first call, `kakasi` continues to use the environmental variables. Until R session closes, these environmental variables never unset. To use alternative dictionary instead of the bundled, a user can set the environmental variables using `Sys.setenv` or as arguments of `kakasi`. For permanent setting of environmental variables, see help of Renviron.

**Value**

A character vector

**Warning**

Note that non-Japanese and non-ASCII characters are not filtered in `kakasi`. `kakasi` warns unless `LC_CTYPE` is "ja_JP.UTF-8" (Linux or MacOSX) or "Japanese_Japan.932" (Windows). It is not sure whether the function is workable in other locale.
Note

Sys.kakasi was removed in Nippon ver.0.6.
kakasi warns unless LC_CTYPE is "ja_JP.UTF-8" (Linux or MacOSX) or "Japanese_Japan.932" (Windows).

The accuracy of Kanji-Kana conversion with kakasi is a bit lower than with MeCab program (http://mecab.sourceforge.net/). Although MeCab does not have a function of Kana-Romaji conversion, MeCab could be an option if you wish more accurate results. RMeCab is available from http://rmecab.jp/wiki/.

For Windows users, please be known that R on Windows can use strings encoded by both "ja_JP.UTF-8" and "Japanese_Japan.932"; however, kakasi works only with "Japanese_Japan.932". If you have data encoded with UTF-8 on Windows, you should convert it to "Japanese_Japan.932 (CP932)" as shown in example.

Author(s)

Susumu Tanimura <aruminat@gmail.com>

References

KAKASI - Kanji Kana Simple Inverter http://kakasi.namazu.org/

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(Nippon)
data(prefectures)
regions <- unique(prefectures$region)
regions
# Unix-like operating systems
kakasi(regions)
# Windows
regions.cp932 <- iconv(regions, from = "UTF-8", to = "CP932")
kakasi(regions.cp932)

## End(Not run)
```

description

A function to convert from Kasuji (Chinese/Japanese numerals) to arabic forms.

Usage

kansu2arabic(s)
kansuExample()
Arguments

s  A character vector composed of Kansu characters

Details

Some numeric data (e.g., year) in Japan is written with “Kansu” characters (or “Kansuji”) instead of using Arabic numeral systems. “Kansu” is the traditional Japanese numeral systems adopting Chinese characters. To make such traditional numerals manipulatable, kansu2arabic() convert them to safe numeric forms (i.e., Arabic numerals). The variant of “Kansu” characters for financial is also acceptable in kansu2arabic(), though the function dose not accept any other characters than “Kansu” characters.

kansuExample() merely generates an example of Kansu character vector in order to illustrate how kansu2arabic() works. This way is a detour to follow the rule of CRAN that prohibits to write non-ASCII characters in package source files.

Value

A numeric vector

Note

kansu2arabic() accepts only Kansu characters. Any other characters cause errors.

Author(s)

Susumu Tanimura <aruminat@gmail.com>

Examples

x <- kansuExample()
x
kansu2arabic(x)

kata2hira  Conversion form Katakana to Hiragana

Description

Functions to convert from Katakana to Hiragana, vise versa.

Usage

kata2hira(x)
hira2kata(x)
ya.kata2hira(x)
ya.hira2kata(x)
hiragana()
hirakana()
Arguments

x  A character vector including Japanese Hiragana or Katakana

Details

kata2hira and ya.kata2hira converts from Katakana to Hiragana. hira2kata and ya.hira2kata converts from Hiragana to Katakana. hiragana and katakana generate Hiragana and Katakana, respectively, from the UTF-8 code table. It may be useful when users need Kana characters where no Kana input method is available.

Value

A character vector

Note

The difference between kata2hira and ya.kata2hira or between hira2kata and ya.hira2kata is in the algorithm, causing difference calculation cost and output results.

Author(s)

Susumu Tanimura <aruminat@gmail.com>

Examples

library(Nippon)
(kata <- katakana()[26:30])
kata2hira(kata)
(hira <- hiragana()[21:25])
hira2kata(hira)

month.name.jp  The Japanese name of months

Description

The traditional names of months in Japanese.

Usage

data(month.name.jp)

Format

character vector

Details

month.name.jp is a constant including the Japanese name of months
Examples

```r
data(month.name.jp)
month.name.jp[which(month.name=="April")]
```

### Nippon-deprecated

#### Deprecated function(s) in the Nippon package

### Description

Some functions are defunct in the Nippon package. See Details.

#### Details

`JapanPrefecturesMap` is deprecated. Please use `JapanPrefMap` in the **NipponMap** package, which is rewrite with more modern `sf` package. `JapanPrefecturesMap` in this package is defunct.

### Nippon-internal

#### Internal objects in the Nippon package

### Description

Internal objects in the Nippon package, which are only user-visible because of the special nature of the Nippon name space.

#### Usage

- `zenkaku`
- `jiscolors`
- `jdate`
- `jpn.syllabary`
- `jpn.syllabary.add`

#### Format

`zenkaku` is a list, and `jiscolors` is a data frame. `jpn.syllabary` and `jpn.syllabary.add` are character data frames.

#### Details

Internal objects are loaded coincided with loading Nippon package. `zenkaku` and `jiscolors` are used internally in `zen2han` and `JapaneseColors`, respectively. `jpn.syllabary` and `jpn.syllabary.add` internally provide conversion tables for `hirakata`, `katahira`, and `kana2roma`.

`zenkaku` has lower and upper case of alphabets and numbers in fullwidth form. `jiscolors` is data of JIS colors, including Kanji, Hiragana, and Romaji names.

`jpn.syllabary` is a conversion table, including Hiragana, Katakana, three main systems for the romanization of Japanese: Hepburn, Nihon-shiki and Kunrei-shiki.

`jpn.syllabary.add` is an unofficial conversion table, but it is widely used especially in ICT.
Switch the color palette to JIS colors

Description

nippon.paleta switches the color palette to the Japanese Industrial Standard (JIS) color palette, replacing with the corresponding color in the default palette.

Usage

nippon.paleta()

Details

JIS common color names (JIS Z 8102:2001) were defined by JIS as 269 colors. These colors are different from usual color in computers. For example, red is #BE0032 in JIS color but #FF0000 in usual.

Value

an optional character vector

Note

Use ‘palette("default")’ to restore the default color palette.

Author(s)

Susumu Tanimura

References


Examples

```r
op <- par(mfrow=c(1,2))
palette("default")
n <- print(palette())
pie(rep(1,8),col=1:8,label=n)
nippon.paleta()
pie(rep(1,8),col=1:8,label=n)
palette("default")
par(op)
```
prefectures

Prefectural names in Japan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>jiscode</th>
<th>name</th>
<th>region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Description

prefectures provides the name of prefectures in Japan as well as the regional name to be grouped.

Usage

data(prefectures)

Format

A data frame with 47 observations on the following 3 variables.

- jiscode: a character vector
- name: a character vector
- region: a character vector

Details

The prefectures of Japan are the country’s 47 subnational jurisdictions. prefectures provides the names in JIS code (JIS X 0401) order as UTF-8 encoded Japanese Kanji. The regions of Japan are assigned to corresponding prefecture, even though such regional division of Japan are not official administrative units.

Note

If you need the prefectural name in ASCII, kakasi can help to convert Kanji to Romaji (ASCII). See the example showed below.

Examples

data(prefectures)
head(prefectures)

## Not run:
## Obtain the name as Romaji (ASCII)
kakasi(head(prefecture$name))

## End(Not run)
Description

Japanese characters in a string or character vector are romanized with their sounds for the English-speaking world. While \texttt{kakasi} in \texttt{Nippon} package works for romanization of Japanese, alternative romanization of Japanese is limitedly available with \texttt{kana2roma}. Unlike the \texttt{kakasi} function, \texttt{kana2roma} works without any help of an external library.

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
  kana2roma(x, type = c("Hepburn", "Nippon.shiki", "Kunrei.shiki"),
            cap = FALSE, ascii.only = TRUE)
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

- \texttt{x} A character vector including Japanese Hiragana or Katakana
- \texttt{type} A character string specifying the type of romanization. Default is "Hepburn"
- \texttt{cap} logical. Capital letters to be uppercased, Default is FALSE
- \texttt{ascii.only} logical. Transcribed with ASCII characters only. Default is TRUE

Details

Japanese strings are often made up a mixture of Chinese characters (Kanji), Kana (Hiragana and Katakana) and Romaji (Latin phoNetical pronunciation). \texttt{kana2roma} transcribes Kana to Romaji without any help of external programs, such as \texttt{kakasi}. It should be useful especially when users want to sanitize and make readable Japanese strings in data set for the English-speaking world. The function supports three main romanization systems. Although the Nihon-shiki (ISO3602 Strict) is the official system in Japan, Hepburn is most widely used especially for proper noun, and officially adopted in naming systems for railway station and roads. A variant of Hepburn is authorized by the Japanese Foreign Ministry for use in passports.

For place names or other proper nouns, set “\texttt{cap = TRUE}” in \texttt{kana2roma} (default is FALSE) to capitalize the first letters in Romaji strings.

Set “\texttt{ascii.only = TRUE}” in \texttt{kana2roma} (this is default) if a user needs to suppress non-ASCII Romaji. Otherwise, a pure romanization system may return values with non-ASCII codes, that is, macron.

Value

A character vector
sanitizeZenkaku

Note
kana2roma supports only Kana (Hiragana and Katakana). All other characters are just ignored and output as it is. If users need convert from Kanji to Romaji, use kakasi instead of kana2roma.

Rigidly, there are many variants of the three main romanization systems with small differences. Yet another romanization is used in an input methods engine of computers. Since the function strictly and simply follows the three romanization systems, some Kana characters may be failed due to lack of authorized conversion rules. Yet, some unsupported conversion rules will be implemented as optional in the future.

Author(s)
Susumu Tanimura <aruminat@gmail.com>

See Also
See Also as kakasi.

Examples
library(Nippon)
jpn <- c(hiragana()[,21:25], katakana()[,26:30])kana2roma(jpn)

sanitizeZenkaku  Sanitizing strings contaminated with fullwidth (zenkaku) characters.

Description
Sanitizing strings unintensionally contaminated with fullwidth (zenkaku) characters by converting characters from fullwidth (zenkaku) to halfwidth (hankaku) forms.

Usage
sanitizeZenkaku(s)

Arguments
s  A character vector. UTF-8 encoding is preferable.

Details
Occasionally a character vector is unintentionally contaminated with fullwidth (zenkaku) characters. sanitizeZenkaku remove Japanese fullwidth (zenkaku) alphabets, numbers, and symbols from the given character vector in order to make logical and factor vectors work properly. The alphabets, numbers, and symbols are substitute for halfwidth forms (aka. ASCII), while a fullwidth space is simply removed.
**Value**

A character vector. All alphabets, numbers, and symbols have their halfwidth from.

**Author(s)**

Susumu Tanimura <aruminat@gmail.com>

**See Also**

zen2han

**Examples**

```r
cp932 <- c(65296 + 1:3, 12288)
sanitizeZenkaku(cp932)
```

---

**Description**

These functions are to encode Japanese characters from SJIS/JIS/EUC-JP to UTF-8.

**Usage**

- `sjis2utf8(x, CP932=TRUE)`
- `eucjp2utf8(x)`
- `jis2utf8(x)`

**Arguments**

- `x` A character vector
- `CP932` logical. If you like to use Shift-JIS instead of CP932, set CP932 = FALSE. The default is TRUE

**Details**

The major Japanese encoding systems are Shift-JIS (CP932), JIS (ISO-2022-JP), EUC-JP, and recently UTF-8. Exchanging Japanese strings data between the different platforms is often the cause of unreadable illegal characters. Since `iconv` could be the solution of this issues, these functions are written for the handy use of `iconv`, in particular, when importing an old dataset or from the different platform.

**Value**

A character vector
wareki2AD

Author(s)
Susumu Tanimura <aruminat@gmail.com>

See Also
iconv and localeToCharset.

Examples
x <- iconv(zenkaku$upper, from="UTF-8", to="CP932")
sjis2utf8(x)

wareki2AD  Conversion from Japanese imperial year to Anno Domini

Description
wareki2AD calculates a year for Anno Domini from Japanese imperial year, which is widely used in official statistics and documents in Japan.

Usage
wareki2AD(year)

Arguments
year    vector of Japanese calendar year as strings.

Details
year should include numeric strings as a halfwidth (hankaku) forms (aka ASCII). If you have fullwidth (zenkaku) figures in the numeric part of year, you need to convert them to halfwidth characters before using wareki2AD.

Noted that the supported the names of an era, “gengo”, include “Meiji”, “Taisho”, “Showa”, and “Heisei” only.

Value
character

Author(s)
Susumu Tanimura <aruminat@gmail.com>
Examples

```r
## Not run:
yr <- paste0(intToUtf8(c(24179,25104)), 20, intToUtf8(24180))
wareki2AD(yr)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**zen2han**

*Convert Japanese characters from fullwidth (zenkaku) to halfwidth (hankaku) forms, and vice versa.*

---

**Description**

This function is to convert Japanese characters between fullwidth (zenkaku) and halfwidth (hankaku) forms for avoiding trouble in Japanese string operation or for taking advantage of fullwidth (zenkaku) forms.

**Usage**

```r
zen2han(s)
han2zen(s)
```

**Arguments**

- **s**
  - A character vector. UTF-8 encoding is preferable.

**Details**

Japanese graphic characters are traditionally classed into fullwidth (zenkaku) and halfwidth (hankaku) form. Alphabets, numbers, and symbols can take either from, while Hiragana, Katakana, and Kanji are only available as fullwidth characters. It causes troubles in string manipulation such as matching or searching where the two forms of alphabets, numbers, and symbols are mixed in. Thus, the character data should be sanitized with this function.

The targeted zenkaku characters are numbers, alphabets, punctuation marks, and other special symbols. Katakana is not the target of `zen2han` because the halfwidth Katakana is rather a troublemaker. `han2zen` functions reversely. This is useful for Japanese users to escape prohibitive characters in strings (e.g., `'$'` in a character vector).

**Value**

- `zen2han` returns a character vector. All alphabets, numbers, and symbols have their halfwidth from.
- `han2zen` returns a character vector. All alphabets, numbers, and symbols have their fullwidth from.

**Author(s)**

Susumu Tanimura <aruminat@gmail.com>
References

Halfwidth and Fullwidth Forms http://www.alanwood.net/unicode/halfwidth_and_fullwidth_forms.html

See Also

han2zen, showNonASCII

Examples

zenkaku
zen2han(as.character(zenkaku))
## Index

### Topic Japanese language
- jyear, 5
- kakasi, 6
- kana2arabic, 8
- kata2hira, 9
- romanization, 14
- sjis2utf8, 16
- wareki2AD, 17
- zen2han, 18

### Topic Japanese
- JapaneseColors, 3
- nippon.palette, 12

### Topic Japan
- jholiday, 4
- prefectures, 13

### Topic character
- kakasi, 6
- kana2arabic, 8
- kata2hira, 9
- romanization, 14
- sjis2utf8, 16
- zen2han, 18

### Topic color
- JapaneseColors, 3
- nippon.palette, 12

### Topic datasets
- month.name.jp, 10
- prefectures, 13

### Topic holiday
- jholiday, 4
- iconv, 17
- is.jholiday (jholiday), 4
- JapaneseColors, 3, 11
- JapanPrefecturesMap
  - (Nippon-deprecated), 11
- jdate (Nippon-internal), 11
- jholiday, 4
- sjis2utf8 (sjis2utf8), 16
- jiscolors (Nippon-internal), 11
- jpn.syllabary (Nippon-internal), 11
- jyear, 5
- kakasi, 6, 13–15
- kana2roma, 11
- kana2roma (romanization), 14
- kana2arabic, 8
- kanaExample (kana2arabic), 8
- kata2hira, 9, 11
- katakana (kata2hira), 9
- localeToCharset, 17
- month.name.jp, 10
- Nippon (Nippon-package), 2
- Nippon-deprecated, 11
- Nippon-internal, 11
- Nippon-package, 2
- nippon.palette, 4, 12
- prefectures, 13
- romanization, 14
- sanitizeZenkaku, 15
- showNonASCII, 19
- sjis2utf8, 16
- wareki2AD, 17
- ya.hira2kata (kata2hira), 9

**eucjp2utf8 (sjis2utf8), 16**

**han2zen (zen2han), 18**

**hira2kata, 11**

**hira2kata (kata2hira), 9**

**hiragana (kata2hira), 9**

**holiday, 5**

**Holidays, 5**

**holidays, 5**
INDEX

ya.kata2hira (kata2hira), 9
zen2han, 11, 18
zenkaku (Nippon-internal), 11