

# Frequently Asked Questions

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Why do I get the startup error "Invalid code page specified"?
  - What is the "default code page"?
  - What default code page is used?
  - Should I save all Natural sources in UTF-8 format?
  - How can I handle UTF-8 encoding with Natural code?
  - Why are some characters not displayed correctly?
  - Why do I get an error when I want to edit a Natural source?
  - Why do I get an error when I want to save a Natural source?
  - How can I find out the encoding of a Natural source?
  - How can I change the encoding of a Natural source?
  - How can I convert an existing Natural source into UTF-8 format?
  - Which substitution character is used if a character cannot be converted?
  - Can I use UTF-8 sources with previous Natural versions?
  - Why do I get a conversion error when cataloging a source which has UTF-8 format?
  - Why do I get garbage on UNIX or OpenVMS when displaying U format via a terminal emulation?
  - Can I work with a current SPoD client and an older SPoD server?
  - Can I work with a current SPoD server and an older SPoD client?
- 

## Why do I get the startup error "Invalid code page specified"?

The code page you have defined with the profile parameter CP does either not exist (see <http://demo.icu-project.org/icu-bin/convexp> for valid ICU code pages and <http://www.iana.org/assignments/character-sets> for the appropriate IANA names) or is an invalid default code page for the platform (for example, an EBCDIC code page cannot be used on a Windows, UNIX or OpenVMS platform).

## What is the "default code page"?

The default code page is the code page which is the result of the evaluation of the profile parameter CP. If CP is not filled, it is the current operating system code page.

## What default code page is used?

The default code page which is used by Natural for conversions between code page and Unicode and vice versa can be detected by displaying the content of the system variable \*CODEPAGE.

## Should I save all Natural sources in UTF-8 format?

It depends on the characters you want to use and on the platforms on which your sources are located. If you want to use Unicode constants, UTF-8 is the only possibility to store all combinations of characters. However, you can define hexadecimal UH constants which can also be stored in code page sources. The disadvantage of hexadecimal constants is that you have to know the UTF-16 encoding for every character of the constant. On mainframes, UTF-8 format for sources is not possible at all. On UNIX and OpenVMS, UTF-8 sources can only be handled via SPoD; they cannot be handled locally on UNIX or OpenVMS.

## How can I handle UTF-8 encoding with Natural code?

Use the `MOVE ENCODED` statement for conversion from UTF-8 to UTF-16: the code page "UTF-8" has to be used for the A format variable.

## Why are some characters not displayed correctly?

Check if you are using the correct code page. If the code page is correct, check if the selected font supports the characters you want to display.

## Why do I get an error when I want to edit a Natural source?

The code page which is defined for the source is not correct. When converting the contents of the source to Unicode, a conversion error occurs. Change the encoding of the source so that the conversion to Unicode is successful.

## Why do I get an error when I want to save a Natural source?

You have entered characters in the source which cannot be converted to the code page which was used to read the source. Check if you have entered these characters by mistake or if you really want to save the characters in the source. In the first case, remove the faulty characters and save the source. In the second case, save the source in UTF-8 format or, if the characters are contained in U constants, use UH constants instead.

If you have not entered any characters which are not contained in the code page of the source, check whether the profile parameter SRETAIN has been set to OFF. In this case, the source will be saved with the default code page. If the concerned source was previously saved with a different code page, a conversion error may occur.

## How can I find out the encoding of a Natural source?

In Natural Studio, invoke the **Properties** dialog box for the source node. The **General** page shows the encoding of the source. If the **Encoding** text box is empty, no specific encoding is stored for the source. This means that the default encoding is used when reading the source.

The list view windows of Natural Studio also show the encodings of all listed objects.

## How can I change the encoding of a Natural source?

In Natural Studio, invoke the **Properties** dialog box for the source node. The **General** page shows the encoding of the source. If this is not the correct encoding, you can change it by choosing the **Change** button: a list of available code pages is shown and you can select the correct encoding for the source.

## How can I convert an existing Natural source into UTF-8 format?

Open the source in the Natural editor with the correct code page. Save the source with **Save As** and in the **Save As** dialog box, select UTF-8 as the encoding.

## Which substitution character is used if a character cannot be converted?

This depends on the direction of the conversion: if a code page character cannot be converted to Unicode, the Unicode substitution character "U+FFFD" is used. If a Unicode character cannot be converted to a code page, the substitution character which is defined by ICU for this code page is used.

For the conversion from Unicode to the default code page, the substitution character can be changed by setting the profile parameter SUBCHAR.

## Can I use UTF-8 sources with previous Natural versions?

No. Previous Natural versions do not know any code page information; a UTF-8 source will be interpreted as the current system code page.

## Why do I get a conversion error when cataloging a source which has UTF-8 format?

A Natural source with UTF-8 format cannot be cataloged because a code point cannot be converted.

All A constants in a source with UTF-8 format are converted to the default code page when storing them in the generated program. Either remove the characters which are not contained in the default code page from the A constants or use U constants instead of A constants.

## Why do I get garbage on UNIX or OpenVMS when displaying U format via a terminal emulation?

All characters which are not contained in the default code page will be replaced with the substitution character of the code page before displaying the output on a terminal emulation. For an ASCII code page, the substitution character defined by the ICU conversion table is often "0x1A", which could be a control character on UNIX or OpenVMS terminals. It is strongly recommended to use the Natural Web I/O Interface when using U format in I/O statements. If using a terminal emulation is essential, the substitution character (SUBCHAR) can be changed to a printable character (for example, "?").

## Can I work with a current SPoD client and an older SPoD server?

Yes, but you should set the code page of the SPoD client to the code page of the server sources.

See also *Prerequisites for Natural Single Point of Development* at [http://documentation.softwareag.com/natural/spod\\_prereq/prereq.htm](http://documentation.softwareag.com/natural/spod_prereq/prereq.htm).

## Can I work with a current SPoD server and an older SPoD client?

Yes, but this is not recommended if you have defined encodings for sources.

See also *Prerequisites for Natural Single Point of Development* at [http://documentation.softwareag.com/natural/spod\\_prereq/prereq.htm](http://documentation.softwareag.com/natural/spod_prereq/prereq.htm).