

Re: Lowercase equivalent to uppercase, or vice versa

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- *From:* "William M. Klein" <wmklein@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Thu, 23 Mar 2006 23:25:07 GMT
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You're right and I was wrong (working from memory). Folding is defined from Upper to Lower in the '02 Standard.

—

Bill Klein
wmklein <at> ix.netcom.com
"Rick Smith" <ricksmith@xxxxxxx> wrote in message
<news:122668tndn7um50@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>

"William M. Klein" <wmklein@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote in message
[news:NeEUf.94344\\$NN1.83760@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx](news:NeEUf.94344$NN1.83760@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx)

"Rick Smith" <ricksmith@xxxxxxx> wrote in message
<news:1225q86q8fh8528@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>
<snip>

As to letter case in COBOL, there are some lowercase letters that may translate to either of two uppercase letters, depending on context; while uppercase letters only map to one lowercase letter, that provided in an annex in the COBOL standard.

Rick,
Didn't you say this backwards (or am I misunderstanding your intent)?

No, but I may be mistaken, (and maybe).

The "lower-case" letters
ë
é
è
ê
and e

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are all treated as "equivalent" (via folding) to
E
at least for some (most) alphabets – as used in COBOL.

That may be true for implementations prior to 2002; but such letters, except for "e", were not COBOL Characters, hence vendors could do, fairly much, what they wanted. For 2002, COBOL words may have letters other than A–Z and a–z, at least, as far as I understand such things.

The translation of the mapping shown in Annex D, for 2002 is: <È,è>, <É,é>, <Ê,ê>, <Ë,ë>; that is, the first letter is mapped to the second letter.

There is no mapping of è, é, ê, ë, or e to E, in COBOL 2002, referring to Annex D.

I can't think of any examples where an individual lower–case letter corresponds

to two different upper–case letters. There *are* cases where there isn't any

correspondence OR the correspondence is from a single symbol to multiple letters, e.g.
ß and "SS"

and some diagraphs also do odd mapping.

I may be mistaken on that point; but I do note that there is no mapping of ß to any other character, in Annex D, so it remains unchanged in COBOL words.