Module ngx_http_charset_module

The `ngx_http_charset_module` module adds the specified charset to the “Content-Type” response header field. In addition, the module can convert data from one charset to another, with some limitations:

- conversion is performed one way — from server to client,
- only single-byte charsets can be converted
- or single-byte charsets to/from UTF-8.

Example Configuration

```
include        conf/koi-win;

charset        windows-1251;
source_charset koi8-r;
```

Directives

Syntax: **`charset`** *`charset`* | `off`;
Default: `charset off;`
Context: `http`, `server`, `location`, `if in location`

Adds the specified charset to the “Content-Type” response header field. If this charset is different from the charset specified in the source_charset directive, a conversion is performed.

The parameter `off` cancels the addition of charset to the “Content-Type” response header field.

A charset can be defined with a variable:

```
charset $charset;
```

In such a case, all possible values of a variable need to be present in the configuration at least once in the form of the charset_map, charset, or source_charset directives. For `utf-8`, `windows-1251`, and `koi8-r` charsets, it is sufficient to include the files `conf/koi-win`, `conf/koi-utf`, and `conf/win-utf` into configuration. For other charsets, simply making a fictitious conversion table works, for example:

```
charset_map iso-8859-5 _ { }
```

In addition, a charset can be set in the “X-Accel-Charset” response header field. This capability can be disabled using the proxy_ignore_headers, fastcgi_ignore_headers, uwsgi_ignore_headers, scgi_ignore_headers, and grpc_ignore_headers directives.

Syntax: **charset_map** *charset1 charset2* { ... }
Default: —
Context: `http`

Describes the conversion table from one charset to another. A reverse conversion table is built using the same data. Character codes are given in hexadecimal. Missing characters in the range 80-FF are replaced with “`?`”. When converting from UTF-8, characters missing in a one-byte charset are replaced with “`&#XXXX;`”.

Example:

```
charset_map koi8-r windows-1251 {
    C0 FE ; # small yu
    C1 E0 ; # small a
    C2 E1 ; # small b
    C3 F6 ; # small ts
    ...
}
```

When describing a conversion table to UTF-8, codes for the UTF-8 charset should be given in the second column, for example:

```
charset_map koi8-r utf-8 {
    C0 D18E ; # small yu
    C1 D0B0 ; # small a
    C2 D0B1 ; # small b
```

```
    C3 D186 ; # small ts
    ...
}
```

Full conversion tables from `koi8-r` to `windows-1251`, and from `koi8-r` and `windows-1251` to `utf-8` are provided in the distribution files `conf/koi-win`, `conf/koi-utf`, and `conf/win-utf`.

Syntax: **`charset_types`** *`mime-type`* `...;`
Default: `charset_types text/html text/xml text/plain text/vnd.wap.wml application/javascript application/rss+xml;`
Context: `http`, `server`, `location`

This directive appeared in version 0.7.9.

Enables module processing in responses with the specified MIME types in addition to "`text/html`". The special value "`*`" matches any MIME type (0.8.29).

> Until version 1.5.4, "`application/x-javascript`" was used as the default MIME type instead of "`application/javascript`".

Syntax: **`override_charset`** `on | off;`
Default: `override_charset off;`
Context: `http`, `server`, `location`, `if in location`

Determines whether a conversion should be performed for answers received from a proxied or a FastCGI/uwsgi/SCGI/gRPC server when the answers already carry a charset in the "Content-Type" response header field. If conversion is enabled, a charset specified in the received response is used as a source charset.

> It should be noted that if a response is received in a subrequest then the conversion from the response charset to the main request charset is always performed, regardless of the `override_charset` directive setting.

Syntax: **`source_charset`** *`charset`*`;`
Default: —
Context: `http`, `server`, `location`, `if in location`

Defines the source charset of a response. If this charset is different from the charset specified in the charset directive, a

conversion is performed.