

Internationalisierung in Open-Source-Projekten

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CDex Einstellungen



Allgemein | Dateinamen | CD-Laufwerk | **Kodierer** | Lokale CDDB | Remote CDDB

Prozesspriorität: Nach Riff WAV Dateien konvertieren

Kodierer:

Don't delete ripped WAV file after conversion

Kodierer Optionen

Version: Bitrate Min: Max:

Modus: Stereo J-Stereo Forced Stereo Mono

Privat Prüfsumme Original Copyright

Qualität: On-The-Fly MP3 Kodieren

VBR Methode: ABR (kpbs):

VBR Qualität: Ausgabe Samplerate:

OK

Abbrechen

Hilfe



Introduction



Concepts

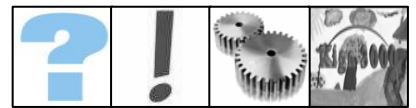
Possible implementations



- native approach
- Java resource bundles
- gettext

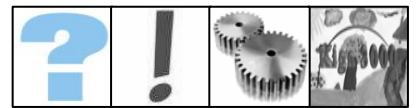


KiGa 3000



➤ What is internationalisation?

- Internationalisation is a technique of constructing a software product in such a way, that its presentation language can be customized afterwards easily.
- Localisation is the process of actually adjusting an internationalised product for a given language.
- A local is a collection of cultural dependent rules.



- **You notice that you need internationalisation when you use culturally dependent data, such as:**
 - messages/help pages
 - GUI component labels
 - numbers/currencies/time stamps
 - sounds
 - phone numbers
 - addresses
 - ...

- **and also if you want to**
 - compare strings
 - refer to the ASCII representation of a character



- ➔ **global aim: separation of strings and code**

- ➔ **Mostly strings (or locales) are stored in external (text) files.**
e.g. myProject_**de**_**AT**_**VIENNA**.lang

- ➔ **3 levels of identification**
 1. **Language** (ISO 3166)
 2. **Country** (ISO 639)
 3. **Variant** (user defined)

- ➔ **Locales are resolved hierarchically.**
(localV, localC, localL, defaultV, defaultC, defaultL, default)

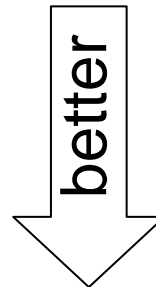


➤ Challenges

- changeability outside the code
- working also for languages without capability to include code at run time
- ease of use when internationalizing later
- compound messages
- plural forms

➤ 3 different approaches

- native approach
- Java resource bundles
- gettext



➤ Running example

- Christmas Notifier

Possible implementations ▶ native approach



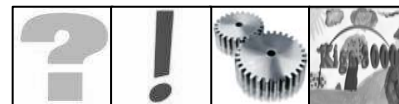
➔ example code from *Christmas Notifier.php*

```
<?php  
echo 'Merry Christmas';  
echo 'and a happy new year!';  
?>
```

➔ challenges

- internationalisation of this page
- available languages (localisations): English and German

Possible implementations ▶ native approach



➔ first: externalize strings

```
<?php echo 'Merry Christmas';  
        echo 'and a happy new year!'; ?>
```

➔ into file *CNLocales_en.php*

```
<?php $xmas = 'Merry Christmas';  
        $neYe = 'and a happy new year!'; ?>
```

➔ second: alter *Christmas Notifier.php*

```
<?php  
include('CNLocales_' . $language . '.php');  
echo $xmas;  
echo $neYe;  
?>
```

➔ problem: no include-statement ⇒ no including

➔ problem: no compound messages (e.g. string + value + string)



➔ code *ChristmasNotifier.java*

```
public class ChristmasNotifier {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Merry Christmas");  
        System.out.println("Today, I have visited" + args[1]  
            + "people yet.");  
    }  
}
```

➔ challenges

- “Merry Christmas”
- compound message; in German other word-order possible
“100.000 Menschen habe ich heute schon besucht.”
- formatted numbers: 100,000 vs. 100.000

➔ new: localised properties files

- *CNLocales_en.properties*



➔ **CNLocales_en.properties**

announcement = Merry Christmas

➔ **ChristmasNotifier.java**

```
import java.util.*;

// create locale
myLocale = new Locale(args[2], "");

// create resource bundle
ResourceBundle myBundle =
    ResourceBundle.getBundle("CNLocales", myLocale);

// display contents
System.out.println(
    myBundle.getString("announcement")
);
```

Possible implementations ▶ Java (contd.)



➔ *CNLocales_en.properties*

report = Today, I have visited {1, number, integer} people yet.

➔ *CNLocales_de.properties*

report = {1, number, integer} Menschen habe ich heute schon besucht.

➔ *ChristmasNotifier.java*

```
//prepare formatter
```

```
MessageFormat myFormatter = new MessageFormat( "" );
```

```
myFormatter.setLocale(myLocale);
```

```
//prepare message arguments
```

```
Object[] messageArguments = {new Integer(args[1])};
```

```
//apply pattern and display
```

```
myFormatter.applyPattern(myBundle.getString( "report" ) );
```

```
System.out.println(
```

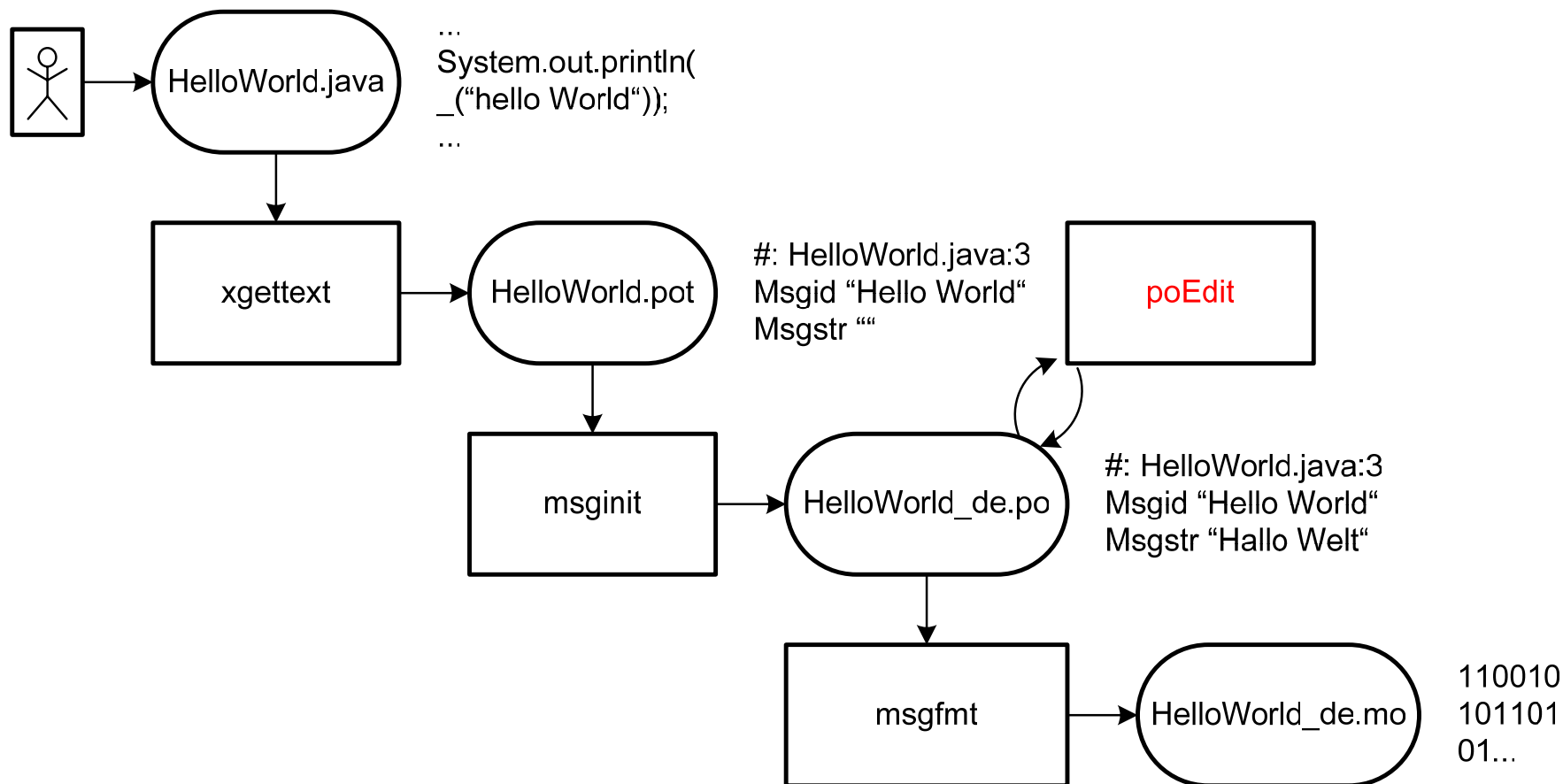
```
    myFormatter.format( messageArguments ) );
```

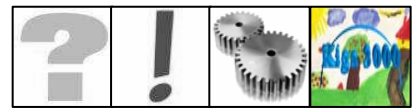


➔ GNU gettext

- I18n library for many programming languages
- state-of-the-art in open source projects
- strict segregation of strings and code
- environment variables
- encapsulation of strings with the special function **gettext**("foo") or **_**("foo")
- comfortable user interface: e.g. PoEdit
- well-described work flow

Possible implementations ▶ gettext (contd.)





- software for managing kindergarden groups
- extensive use of database technology
- feature request: Introduce an internationalisation infrastructure in KiGa3000
- <http://www.sourceforge.net/projects/kiga3000>

References

➤ General

- <http://www.saphor.de/download/i18n.html>
- <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/i18n>
- http://www.mathema.de/event/publikation/campus_2003_11/Swing.pdf

➤ Generic approach

- http://www.php-center.de/beitraege/detail.php?a_id=104

➤ Resource Bundles

- http://www.galileocomputing.de/openbook/javain sel3/javain sel_100004.htm

➤ Gettext

- <http://www.gnu.org/software/gettext/gettext.html>
- <http://www.phpcenter.de/de-html-manual/function.gettext.html>
- <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gettext>