Chapter 14 Internationalization

1. Use Unicode.

2. You can construct a Locale object using the constructor such as new Locale(String languageCode, String countryCode), or use the constants such as Locale.US. To display all the available locales, use the getAvailableLocales() from the instances of Calendar, DateFormat, NumberFormat, or Collator.

3. Create an instance of GregorianCalendar with the German locale, and set appropriate time zone, and use DateFormat class to display time and date.

4. Create an instance of NumberFormat with the Chinese locale using the following method

```
NumberFormat nf =
NumberFormat.getInstance(Locale.CHINESE);
```

Then, parse the number using the following method:

```
myNumber = nf.parse(myString);
```

To format the number in percentage, use the following method to create a NumberFormat instance:

```
NumberFormat nf =
NumberFormat.getPercentInstance(Locale.CHINESE);
```

5. Use the setMaximumFractionDigits method.

6. The getBundle() method attempts to load the class that matches the specified locale by language, country and variant by searching the file name in the order. The files searched in this order form a resource chain. If no file is found in the resource chain, the getBundel() method raises a MissingResourceException.

7. Once a resource bundle object is created, you can use the getObject() method to retrieve the value according to the key. Resource bundles contain key/value pairs. The keys uniquely identify a locale-specific object in the bundle. You can use the key to retrieve the object.