





Lecture 6 Java Internationalization Part 1

Reference:

Java-Tutorials/tutorial-2015/index.html







 How to create a Java program which can be easily customized to run it all over the world?







- 1- Internationalization
- 2- Localization
- 3- Which contents of a program can be internationalized?
- 4- A way to Internationalize a Program
- 5- Basic Java APIs for Internationalization
- 6- Steps for Internationalizing a Program
- 7- A Demonstration





1- Internationalization?



- Internationalization is the process of designing an application so that it can be adapted to various languages and regions without engineering changes. Sometimes the term internationalization is abbreviated as i18n, because there are 18 letters between the first "i" and the last "n."
- An internationalized program has the following characteristics:
 - With the addition of localized data, the same executable can run worldwide.
 - Textual elements, such as status messages and the GUI component labels, are not hardcoded in the program. Instead they are stored outside the source code and retrieved dynamically.
 - Support for new languages does not require recompilation.
 - Culturally-dependent data, such as dates and currencies, appear in formats that conform to the end user's region and language.
 - It can be localized quickly.





2- Localization?

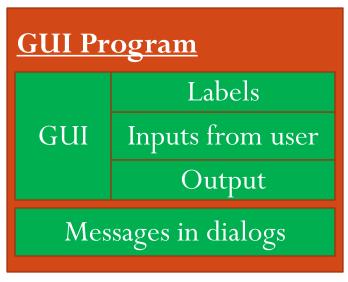


- Localization is the process of adapting software for a specific region or language by adding locale-specific components and translating text. The term localization is often abbreviated as I10n, because there are 10 letters between the "I" and the "n."
- The primary task of localization is translating the user interface elements and documentation. Localization involves not only changing the language interaction, but also other relevant changes such as display of numbers, dates, currency, and so on. Other types of data, such as sounds and images, may require localization if they are culturally sensitive. The better internationalized an application is, the easier it is to localize it for a particular language and character encoding scheme.



หู้ hich contents of a program can be internationlized?





Console Program Guidelines for user Input Output

Contents	Objectives	Characteristic
Labels, guideline	Helping user easily using the program	It can be modified to make conformity with user
Inputs	Getting data	Language keyboard language is used by users
Messages	Communication between the program and users	It can be modified to make conformity with user

Unicode makes your wish come true



TRUÒNG AT HOCKEN Way to Internationalize a Program

Bundles





ResourceBundle message;

String s= getString(KeyX);

An object (resourceBundle) bundles (associates) with a specific file in which contents are prepared as pairs <K,V>

File 1 for US

Key1 = US-Val1

Key2 = US-Val2

Key3 = US-Val3

File 1 for VN

Key1 = VN-Val1

Key 2 = VN-Val2

Key3 = VN-Val3

File 1 for Japan

Key1 = JP-Val1

Key2 = JP-Val2

Key3 = JP-Val3

File 1 for ...

 $Key1 = \dots$

 $Key3 = \dots$

Key4 = J...





5 Basic Java APIs for Internationalization

Class	Description
java.util. Locale	A Locale object represents a specific geographical, political, or cultural region. Data: language, country Some constants are defined for some locales
java.util.ResourceBundle	Resource bundles contain locale-specific objects. When your program needs a locale-specific resource, a String for example, your program can load it from the resource bundle that is appropriate for the current user's locale. A template file for this goal was defined including pairs <key, value=""> Filename of a resource bundle must be: prefix_language_COUNTRY.properties (prefix: user-defined string) Examples: MessagesBundle_de_DE.properties MessagesBundle_en_US.properties MessagesBundle_vn_VN.properties (prefix = MessagesBundle)</key,>



6- Steps for Internationalizing a Program Java



Step	Description
1	Determining means data will be presented to user
2	Creating resource file using the format: Key1 = Value1 Key2 = Value2
3	Develop the program. All data presented to users must be gotten from the appropriate resource file using classes Local , ResourceBundle
4	Making program configuration using the syntax: java package. Class language country Examples java package.class vi VN iava package.class en US







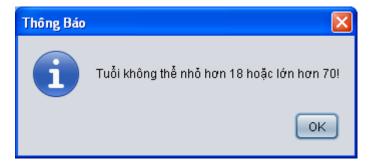
This demonstration depicts steps to develop an international program.





The program is used in US



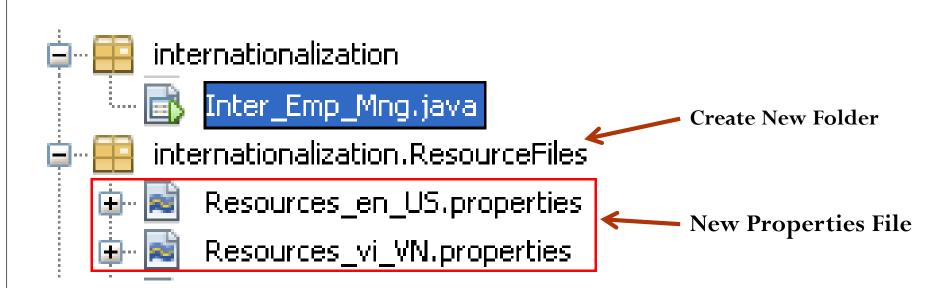


The program is used in VN



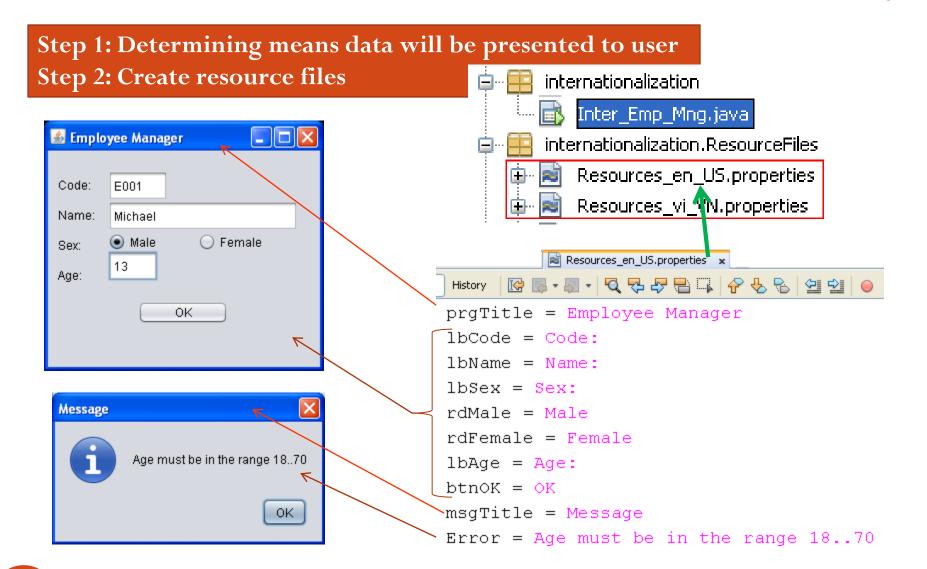


















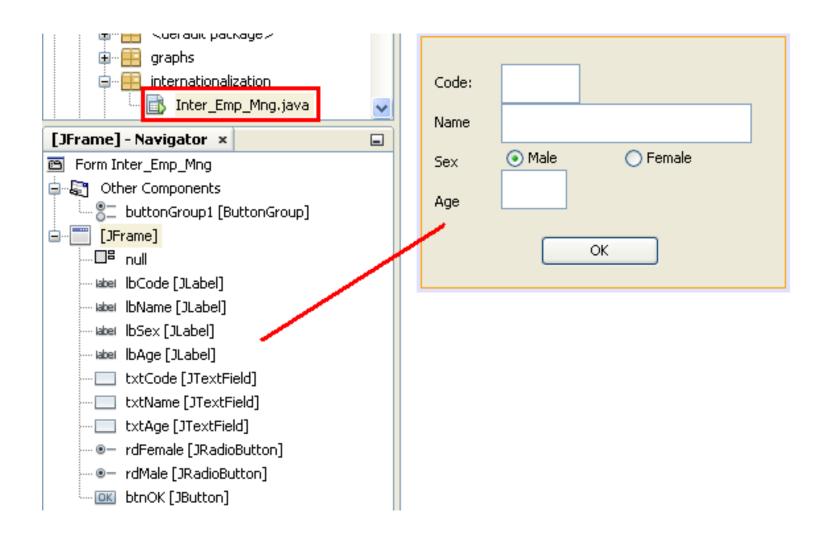
```
Resources_en_US.properties x
     prgTitle = Employee Manager
lbCode = Code:
                                       internationalization
lbName = Name:
                                          Inter_Emp_Mng.java
lbSex = Sex:
                                       internationalization.ResourceFiles
rdMale = Male
rdFemale = Female
                                          Resources en US, properties
lbAge = Age:
                                          Resources_vi_VN.properties
btnOK = OK
msqTitle = Message
Error = Age must be in the range 18..70
                         Resources_vn_VN.properties x
     History
prgTitle = CT Quản Lý Nhân Viên
lbCode = M\tilde{a}:
lbName = Ten:
```

lbSex = Giới tính:
rdMale = Name
rdFemale = Nữ
lbAge = Tuổi
btnoK = Đồng ý
msgTitle = Thông Báo
Error = Tuổi không thể nhỏ hơn 18 hoặc lớn hơn 70!









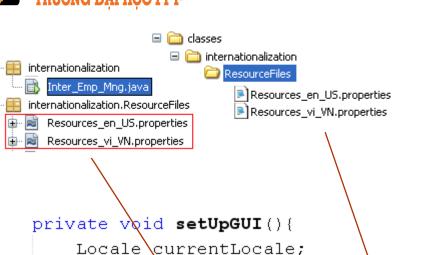






```
package internationalization;
import java.util.Locale; // for getting locale information
import java.util.ResourceBundle; // for accessing file.properties
import javax.swing.JOptionPane; // system dialog
 **...4 lines */
public class Inter Emp Mng extends javax.swing.JFrame {
    String language; // locale information
    String country;
   ResourceBundle resource; // object for accessing file.properties
    /** Creates new form Inter Emp Mng ...3 lines */
   // Constructor accepts locale data
    public Inter Emp Mng(String language, String country) {
        initComponents();
        this.setSize(280,250);
        this.language= language;
        this.country= country;
        setUpGUI();
```

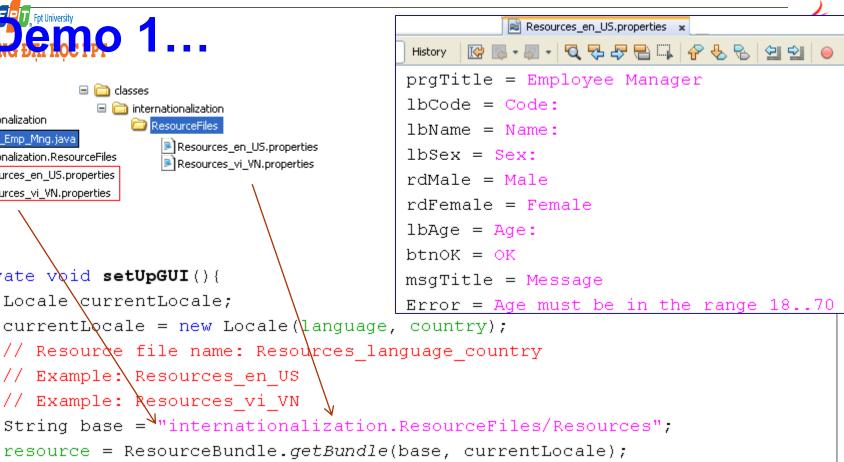


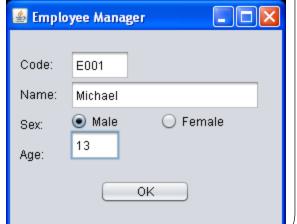


```
// Resource file name: Resources language country
// Example:\Resources en US
  Example: Resources vi VN
String base = "internationalization.ResourceFiles/Resources";
resource = ResourceBundle.getBundle(base, currentLocale);
```

```
this.setTitle(resource.getString("prgTitle"));
lbCode.setText(resource.getString("lbCode"));
lbName.setText(resource.getString("lbName"));
lbSex.setText(resource.getString("lbSex")); -
rdMale.setText(resource.getString("rdMale"));
rdFemale.setText(resource.getString("rdFemale"));
lbAge.setText(resource.getString("lbAge"));
```

btnok.setText(resource.getString("btnok"));











OK





Demo 1... 🔮

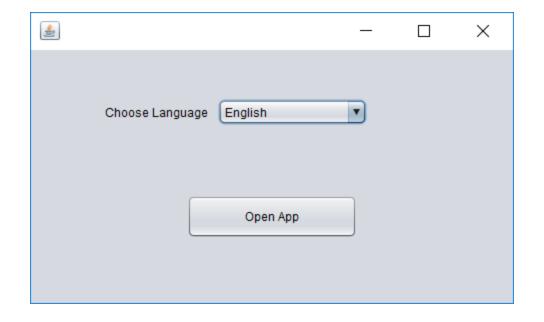


```
133
           public static void main(String args[]) {
134
                /* Set the Nimbus look and feel */
135
                 Look and feel setting code (optional)
156
<u>Q</u>
<u>Q</u>
                java.awt.EventQueue.invokeLater(new Runnable() {
                    public void run() {
159
                        new Inter Emp Mng(language, country).setVisible(true);
160
161
                });
162
```













Demo 1... §



```
private void btnappActionPerformed(java.awt.event.ActionEvent evt) {
    int index=cbolanguage.getSelectedIndex();
        switch(index){
            case 0 :
             Inter Emp Mng frm=new Inter Emp Mng("en", "US");
               frm.setVisible(true);
                break:
            case 1 :
               Inter Emp Mng frm1=new Inter Emp Mng("vi","VN");
               frm1.setVisible(true);
                break;
```







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Thank You