

实验十一.txt

实验十一：Spring国际化

I18NDemo

```
|
|---src
|   |
|   |---tarena
|       |
|       |-----spring-config.xml
|       |-----messages_zh_CN.properties
|       |-----messages_en_US.properties
```

加入Spring2的相关的JAR包

步骤一，创建spring配置文件

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
```

```
<beans
```

```
    xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
```

```
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
```

```
    xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
```

```
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans-2.0.xsd">
```

```
    <!-- 固定的写法 -->
```

```
    <bean
```

```
        id="messageSource"
```

```
        class="org.springframework.context.support.ResourceBundleMessageSource">
```

```
            <property name="basename">
```

```
                <value>tarena/messages</value>
```

```
            </property>
```

```
        </bean>
```

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</beans>

步骤二，创建属性文件：messages_en_US.properties
hello.key = Welcome {0} to China!

步骤三，创建属性文件：messages_zh_CN.properties
hello.key = \u6b22\u8fce{0}\u6765\u5230\u4e2d\u56fd!

步骤四，创建测试类
public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

ApplicationContext context = new
ClassPathXmlApplicationContext(
"tarena/spring-config.xml");

// 找不到，或默认语系，都以操作系统的语系为准则
String msg = context.getMessage("hello.key",
new Object[] { "Tom" },
Locale.US);

System.out.println(msg);

}

}

步骤五，结果
Welcome Tom to China!

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