Software for the Global Market II Individual Element

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Group Number:

6

Group Members:

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1. Requirements and Design

To address the requirements of the user as a group we used a number of requirement gathering methods. The methods we used were personas, a user group matrix for each country we had chosen, user stories and wireframe prototyping.

We first started with the user group matrix for each country that we had chosen. Within each country we listed the type of users that might use the web application. For example we included university students, international students and students who may be using the site for research purposes. We then split the types of students up into different categories of what they might use the web application for. Some of these categories included students looking for breaks away, students looking for information about a city and young adults looking for breaks away. After this we each selected one of the countries to fill out and marked each category, low to high, depending on what we thought the users English fluency, international travel experience, knowledge of Ireland and intended frequency of travel to Ireland would be. Once each of us filled out one countries matrix we compiled the results from the three matrices. These matrices gave us condensed information about a broad amount of users and their requirements that could then be used in a persona for each country. The compiled matrix, that took all the results from all three matrices, showed the difference between the levels of different categories between the three countries. This was helpful as it showed the differences between the three cultures for each category, if any differences at all.

Irish Matrix:

1.4.4 Ireland

Range	low	medium	high	NA
Experience level	Inexperienced	Moderate experience	Experienced	Not applicable
Score system	1	3	5	0

Category	User Group	English Fluency	International Travel Experience	Knowledge of Ireland	Intended frequency of use in/travel to Ireland
University students	Students looking for breaks	High	Low	High	High
University students	Students looking for single day activities	High	Low	High	High
University students	Students looking for activities related to field of study	High	Low	High	High
International Students	Students on Gap Year in Ireland	High	Low	Low	Medium
International Students	Students on Gap Year in Europe	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
International Students	International students studying full time in Ireland	High	Medium	Medium	High
University students (research)	Students looking for information about a city	High	N/A	Medium	N/A
University students (research)	Students looking for information about an attraction	High	N/A	Medium	N/A
Non student young adults	Young adults looking for breaks	High	Low	High	High
Non student young adults	Young adults looking for single day activities	High	Low	High	High

Compiled matrix:

1.4.5 User Matrix compilation from all countries

Each of the metrics of the user matrices from Ireland, Germany and Brazil were scored individually (increasing range of 1-5) according to their levels of experience. The results were then collated, and the following matrix was then assembled:

Min level	low	medium	high
Req. L10n	Minimal		Required
Score system	1	2	3

Category	User Group	English Fluency		International Travel Experience		Knowledge of Ireland		Intended frequency of use in/travel to Ireland	
		Max-Min	Min Level	Max-Min	Min Level	Max-Min	Min Level	Max-Min	Min Level
University students	Students looking for breaks	2	2	2	1	3	1	3	1
University students	Students looking for single day activities	2	2	2	1	3	1	3	1
University students	Students looking for activities related to field of study	2	2	2	1	3	1	3	1
International Students	Students on Gap Year in Ireland	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	2
International Students	Students on Gap Year in Europe	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1
International Students	International students studying full time in Ireland	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	3
University students (research)	Students looking for information about a city	3	1	NA	NA	2	1	NA	NA
University students (research)	Students looking for information about an attraction	2	2	NA	NA	2	1	NA	NA
Non student young adults	Young adults looking for breaks	3	1	1	1	3	1	3	1
Non student young adults	Young adults looking for single day activities	3	1	1	1	3	1	3	1

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 After this we each created a persona for one of the countries we had chosen. This then gave us three personas, based off of the information gathered from the user matrices. These personas were useful as they compiled all the information from the countries matrix and

presented an average user for that country, based off the user matrix information gathered, that the web application could be structured around.

Irish Persona:

Emily Murphy

Age: 19
Academia: Accounting student – 2nd Year
Country: Ireland

Emily is a 2nd year accounting student in Dublin. Emily has studied French and Spanish in the past, she did both for her Leaving Certificate. She would like to travel either during the summer holidays or she would like to take a year off after college to travel.

Emily believes it is important to see as much of the world as she can. She enjoys learning about other cultures. At some point she would like to work abroad if the opportunity arises.

Lastly we each wrote 10 user story sentences for our designated country and persona. This showed us the various different requirements a user might have or what a user might want or expect from the web application.

User Stories:

2.1 USER STORIES

As an international student I want to be able to search for a country so that I can find attractions for that specific country.

As a university student I want to be able to post comments so that I can share my opinions with other users.

As a university student I want to be able to login so that I can post on different sections of the webpage.

As an international student want to be able to post my own comments so that I can help other travellers.

As an international student I want to be able to read other people's posts so that I can get other people's opinions on an attraction.

To make sure that we all adhered to the same design of the web application we created a wireframe for each page of the web application. The pages we decided to include in our project are a homepage, a cities page which gives information about an Irish city, and an attractions page that gives more information on the attractions available to see and do in Ireland and its cities. Each of these pages had a similar layout that we, as a group, had to follow. We then each took a page to implement.

Wireframe for Cities page:
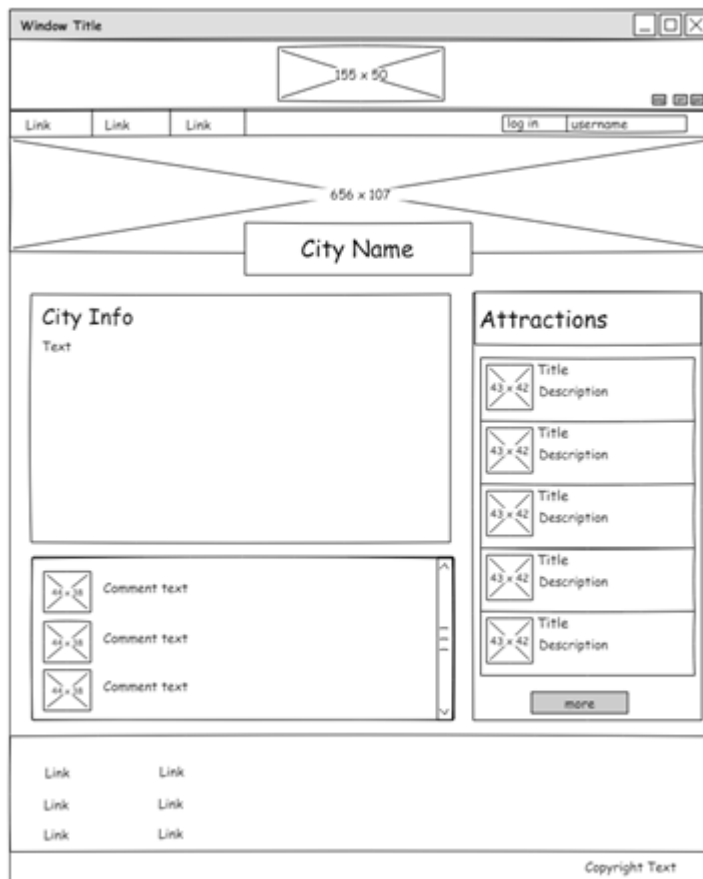
2. Internationalization

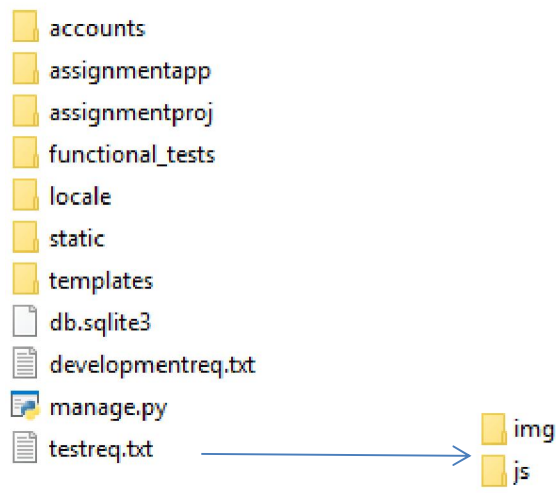In this assignment I used two methods to externalize content dependent on locale or culture.

Firstly, I put the translations of the web application into a folder on the same directory level as the app folder. This folder is called locale and in this folder there is a folder for each of the chosen languages that the web application needs to adapt for. These languages are English (en), German (de) and Portuguese (pt). In each of these language files there is a .mo and a .po file. It is the .po file that the language translations are entered into. The .mo file is used to load and import the translated program code into the gettext program to translate the text in the web application. By putting the files into this format, it allows the web application to dynamically adapt based on the users' language selection.

Locale file format:

```
accounts
assignmentapp
assignmentproj
functional_tests
locale
static
templates
db.sqlite3
developmentreq.txt                de
manage.py          ───────→       en        ───────→      django.mo
testreq.txt                       pt                       django.po
```
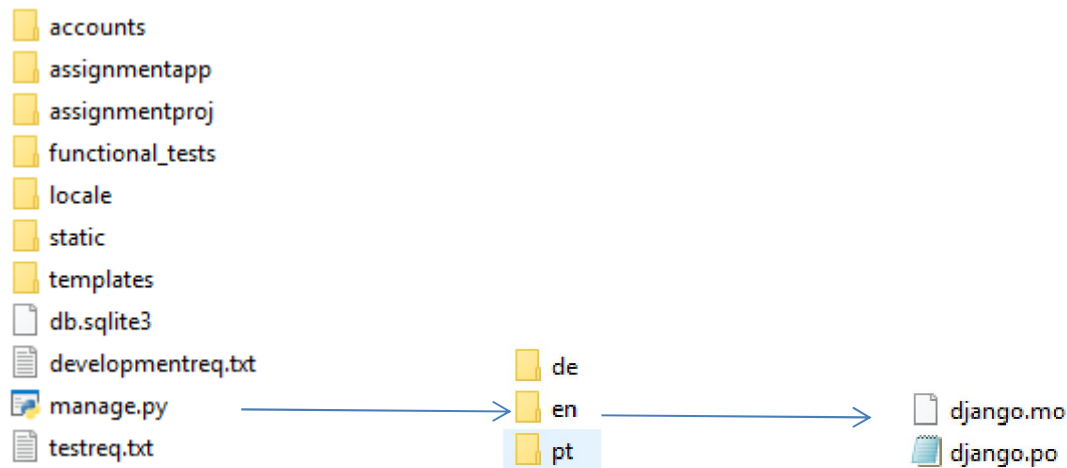
Secondly, the web application is able to load different images sorted into a different order depending on the locale or language selected. This is done by placing the images into a folder, called static, on the same file level as the application folder and loading them depending on the language selected by the user. This is done using a set of if else statements and the language code, for example de or pt, in the cities.html page. This means that when the user makes their language selection the images on the web application page reload to those that are specified for that locale and the sorting order of the attractions list also changes along with the images.

Static folder format:

```
accounts
assignmentapp
assignmentproj
functional_tests
locale
static
templates
db.sqlite3
developmentreq.txt
manage.py                         img
testreq.txt        ───────→       js
```

**If else statement to change images per locale:**

```
{% if LANGUAGE_CODE == 'en' %}
    <ol id="attractlist">
        <li>{% trans "Guinness Storehouse" %}</li>
        <img id="attractions" src=
        "../static/img/GuinnessStorehouse.jpg" alt=
        "Guinness Storehouse" />
        <br>
        <li>{% trans "Temple Bar" %}</li>
        <img id="attractions" src=
        "../static/img/TempleBar.jpg" alt="Temple
        Bar Pub" />
        <br>
{% elif LANGUAGE_CODE == 'de' %}
    <ol id="attractlist">
        <li>{% trans "The Viking Splash" %}</li>
        <img id="attractions" src=
        "../static/img/thevikingsplash.jpg" alt="The
        Viking Splash" />
        <br>
        <li>{% trans "Croke Park" %}</li>
        <img id="attractions" src=
        "../static/img/crokepark.jpg" alt="Croke
        Park" />
        <br>
```

3. Language and Localization

The three locales or countries we have chosen are Ireland, Germany and Brazil. We addressed the issues of localization through the translation of the web application text, the pictures used for the attractions list and the order in which they are presented and also colour.

To translate the text passages in the web application the translation text files, .po files, are externalised for each language selection available to the user. These translations are loaded into the webpage based on the users' selection. The user can select their language preference from the buttons that appear in the top left corner under the menu of each page. To load the translations from the .po files the Django package i18n_patterns is loaded into the urls file in the project folder. Once the package has been added to the urls file it has to be loaded into each .html page it effects using the code {% load i18n %}.

.po file format:

de
en ──────────────────→ django.mo
pt   django.po

Urls pattern for i18n:

```python
from django.conf.urls.i18n import i18n_patterns

urlpatterns=[]
urlpatterns += i18n_patterns(

    url(r'^i18n/', include('django.conf.urls.i18n')),
)
```

Added to the top of each html page to translate text:

```
{% load i18n %}
```

English translation:
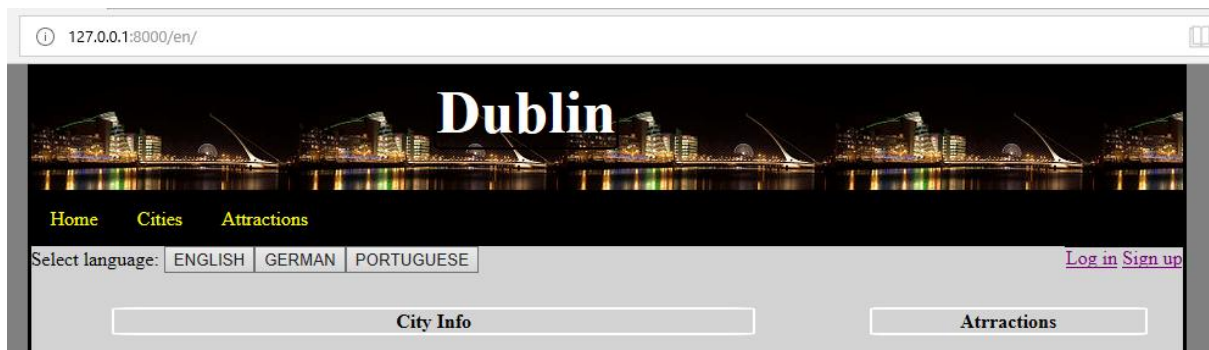
German translation:
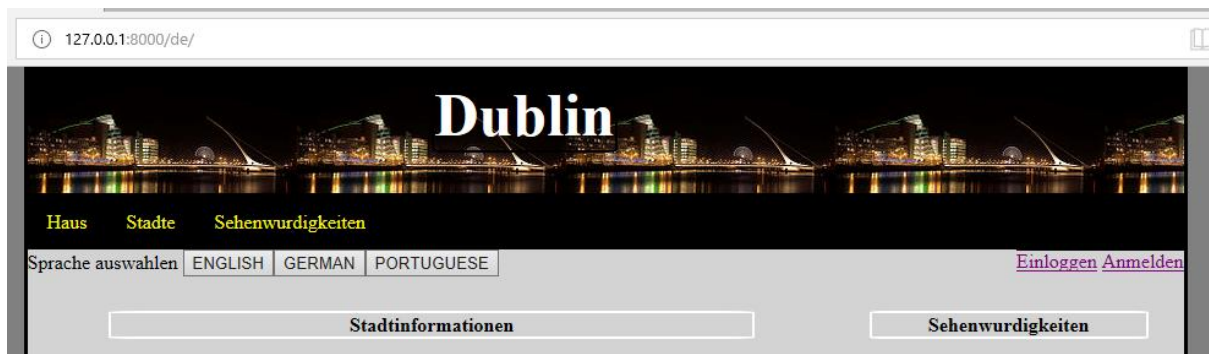
Portuguese translation:
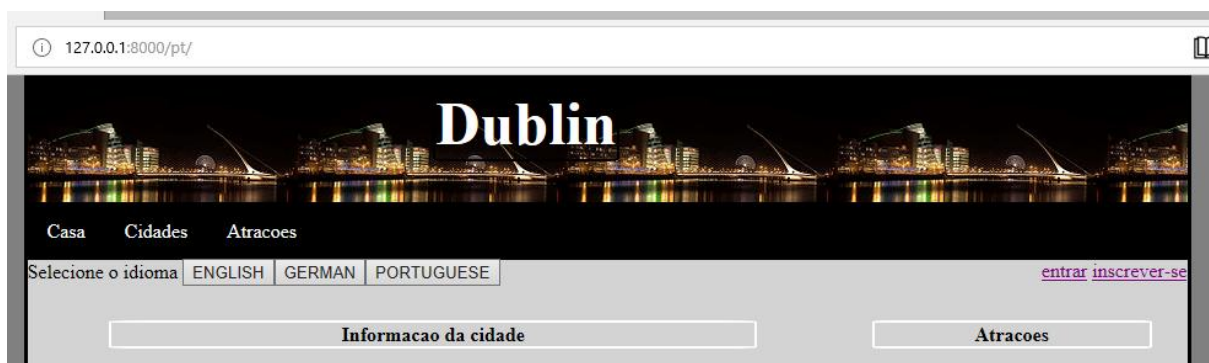
As well as this when translating the text in the web application the use of . instead of , with regard to numbers is another form of localization.

Numbers in English translation:

South by the Wicklow Mountains. The city has an urban area population of 1,173,179. The population of the Dublin Region, as of 2016, was 1,347,359 people, and the population of the Greater Dublin area was 1,904,806. The name Dublin comes from the Irish word

Numbers in German translation:

Wicklow Mountains. Die Stadt hat eine Stadtbevolkerung von 1.173.179. Die Bevolkerung von Dublin Region, im Jahr 2016, war 1.347.359 Menschen, und die Bevolkerung des Greater Dublin Flache war 1.904.806. Der Name Dublin kommt aus dem irischen Wort

Numbers in Portuguese translation:

Wicklow. A cidade tem uma populacao de area urbana de 1.173.179. A populacao do Dublin Regiao, a partir de 2016, foi de 1.347.359 pessoas e a populacao da Grande A area de Dublin era 1.904.806. O nome Dublin vem da palavra irlandesa Dubhlinn, da dubh

Next to address the issue of localization we had the pictures for the attractions and the order of the attractions list change depending on the users' language selection. This is done with folders and if else statements on the cities.html page. The static folder is on the same directory level as the application folder. This folder contains the images used on the webpage including the images that are used when the locale is changed. To get these images to load in the correct order I used if else statements that would detect the language selected by the user using the language code. This in turn would load the images specified in the statement and the order that they are specified in. This causes the webpage to dynamically adapt for the locale selected once the language is selected.

Static folder:

accounts
assignmentapp
assignmentproj
functional_tests
locale
static
templates
db.sqlite3
developmentreq.txt
manage.py
testreq.txt ———————————→ img
                             js

If else statement to change images per locale:

```
{% if LANGUAGE_CODE == 'en' %}
    <ol id="attractlist">
        <li>{% trans "Guinness Storehouse" %}</li>
        <img id="attractions" src=
        "../static/img/GuinnessStorehouse.jpg" alt=
        "Guinness Storehouse" />
        <br>
        <li>{% trans "Temple Bar" %}</li>
        <img id="attractions" src=
        "../static/img/TempleBar.jpg" alt="Temple
        Bar Pub" />
        <br>

{% elif LANGUAGE_CODE == 'de' %}
    <ol id="attractlist">
        <li>{% trans "The Viking Splash" %}</li>
        <img id="attractions" src=
        "../static/img/thevikingsplash.jpg" alt="The
        Viking Splash" />
        <br>
        <li>{% trans "Croke Park" %}</li>
        <img id="attractions" src=
        "../static/img/crokepark.jpg" alt="Croke
        Park" />
        <br>
```
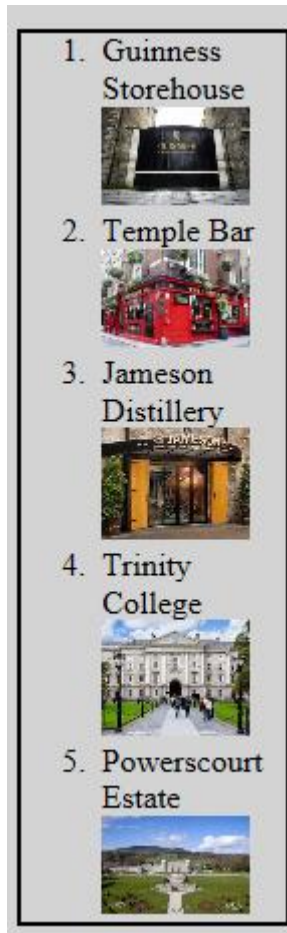
English locale: **German locale:**   **Portuguese locale:**

Lastly colour was used subtly to show the difference between the locales. The colour selection was done using the "Colours in Culture" colour wheel. Five traits were selected based on the countries culture and the cultural models, power distance and individualism vs collectivism. Germany and Ireland had the same traits as their cultural model scores were very similar. The traits selected for their culture are balance, calm, fun, happiness and personal power. The first four were selected based on how the user should feel when they experience the web application. The last one is based on the power distance cultural model, as both Germany and Ireland had a low score, meaning both countries like to have personal power in their decisions on a daily basis and don't like excessive control. As a result of these traits the colour yellow, for fun and happiness, and purple, for the personal power were needed. For Brazil the same first four traits and the trait for family were used. The trait family is used due to the collectivism cultural model score. Brazil scored low as that it is a more collective culture, meaning in their culture they are integrated into strong cohesive groups. As a result of these traits there was no specific colour for these traits.

As a result of the colour wheel I changed the menu colours for the Irish and German pages subtly to show the change in culture. I had the tabs in the menu change from the white colour

text that they would be for the Portuguese language, Brazil page, to yellow text for the Irish and German pages. I also changed the colour for when the user hovers over a menus tab from the grey of the Portuguese language, Brazil page, to purple for the Irish and German page.

English menu colours:

German menu colours:

Portuguese menu colours:
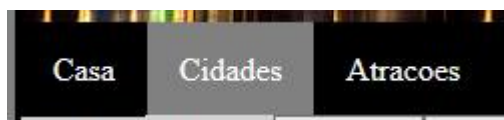
This colour change is also done using the same if else statement as above. It also involves creating separate CSS stylesheets for each locale that display the different menu colours.

If else statement to change menu colours:

```
{% if LANGUAGE_CODE == 'en' %}
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="{% static 'enstylesheet.css' %}">
{% elif LANGUAGE_CODE == 'de' %}
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="{% static 'destylesheet.css' %}">
{% elif LANGUAGE_CODE == 'pt' %}
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="{% static 'ptstylesheet.css' %}">
{% endif %}
```

4. Culturalization

The cultural model we chose as a group was Hofstede's cultural model. We chose his Power Distance and his Individualism vs Collectivism dimensions to implement.

For the power distance Germany and Ireland both scored low. This meant they are less willing to except that power is distributed unevenly. People in both countries don't like excessive control over themselves that they cannot control. As a result of this a user from one of these countries would want to have more power on the website in deciding what they want to see and what they don't want to see. As a result of this I included a button for the cities information and the attractions on these countries pages. This means the user has more of a choice and can decide if they want the additional city information or the additional attraction ideas.

English locale paragraph choice button:

Dubhlinn, from dubh 'pool', referring to a dark tidal pool. This tidal pool was located where the River Poddle entered the Liffey, on the site of the castle gardens at the rear of Dublin Castle.

Click for more information

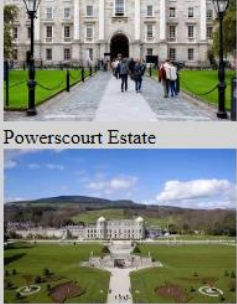**English locale attractions choice button:**

5. Powerscourt Estate

Click for more attractions

German locale paragraph choice button:

Gezeitenbeckenbefand sich dort, wo der Fluss Poddle in die Liffey, auf der Stelle der Schlossgarten auf der Ruckseite des Dublin Castle.

Klicken Sie fur weitere Informationen

German locale attractions choice button:

5. St. Stephens Green Park

Klicken Sie fur weitere Attraktionen

Brazil had a high power distance scoring so it is therefore the opposite of Germany and Ireland. As a result of this the Brazil page does not have the option to extend any extra information or attractions. It is all presented on the page already.

Portuguese locale no choice buttons:

For individualism verses collectivism Brazil scored lower than both Germany and Ireland. This means that a culture with a lower score is more oriented to groups. In Brazilian culture they are integrated into strong cohesive groups. To show this, on the Brazilian page I altered the attractions list so that the activities, displayed to the user, can be done and usually would be done by a group of people. This change happens once the user selects their preferred language.

Portuguese attractions list:

1. The Viking Splash
2. Galeria Nacional da Irlanda
3. Guinness Storehouse
4. Destilaria Jameson
5. Cadeia de Kilmainham
6. Trinity College
7. Croke Park
8. O pequeno museu de dublin
9. O museu nacional da irlanda
10. Airfield Dundrum

Germany and Ireland had a higher score than Brazil with the individualism vs collectivism dimension. This means that these cultures are more for the individual themselves, they are not as oriented to groups. As a result of this I once again changed the order and type of attractions displayed on the attractions list. For these countries I included activities that could be done by one person if they chose to go alone. However these activities could also be done by a group of people if a person from either of these cultures chose to involve a group of people.

English attractions list:

1. Guinness Storehouse
2. Temple Bar
3. Jameson Distillery
4. Trinity College
5. Powerscourt Estate
6. Kilmainham Gaol
7. St. Stephens Green Park
8. Phoenix Park
9. Dublin Castle
10. Dublin Zoo

German attractions list:

1. The Viking Splash
2. Croke Park
3. Airfield Dundrum
4. Das kleine museum dublin
5. St. Stephens Green Park
6. Phoenix Park
7. Dublin Schloss
8. Powerscourt Anwesen
9. Kilmainham Gefangnis
10. Dublin Zoo

Screencast Demo of web application:

1. The basic layout and design

English:

German:

Dublin

Haus   Stadte   Sehenwurdigkeiten

Sprache auswahlen | ENGLISH | GERMAN | PORTUGUESE

Stadtinformationen

Sehenwurdigkeiten

1. The Viking Splash

2. Croke Park

3. Airfield Dundrum

Wicklow Mountains. Die Stadt hat eine Stadtbevolkerung von 1.173.179. Die Bevolkerung von Dublin Region, im Jahr 2016, war 1.347.359 Menschen, und die Bevolkerung des Greater Dublin Flache war 1.904.806. Der Name Dublin kommt aus dem irischen Wort Dubhlinn, von Dubh 'Pool', bezieht sich auf ein dunkles Gezeitenbecken. Dieses Gezeitenbeckenbefand sich dort, wo der Fluss Poddle in die Liffey, auf der Stelle der Schlossgarten auf der Ruckseite des Dublin Castle.

[Klicken Sie fur weitere Informationen]

5. St. Stephens Green Park

[Klicken Sie fur weitere Attraktionen]

Bemerkungen

Neuer Bemerkung

Bemerkung	Hergestellt in	Erstellt von
Test	vor 2 Wochen	Jen
User Authentication test	vor 1 Woche, 6 Tage	JenniferNolan

Haus   Stadte   Sehenwurdigkeiten
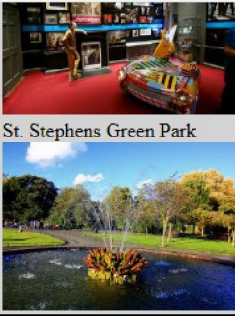
Portuguese:

Dublin

Casa   Cidades   Atracoes

Selecione o idioma ENGLISH GERMAN PORTUGUESE

Informacao da cidade	Atracoes

Leinster, na costa leste da Irlanda, na foz do rio Rio Liffey e limitado a sul pelas Montanhas Wicklow. A cidade tem uma populacao de area urbana de 1.173.179. A populacao do Dublin Regiao, a partir de 2016, foi de 1.347.359 pessoas e a populacao da Grande A area de Dublin era 1.904.806. O nome Dublin vem da palavra irlandesa Dubhlinn, da dubh 'pool', referindo-se a uma piscina de mare escura. Esta piscina de mare foi localizado onde o rio Poddle entrou no Liffey, no site da jardins do castelo nas traseiras do Castelo de Dublin.

Historia:
A Ascensao da Pascoa de 1916, a Guerra da Independencia Irlandesa e a subsequente Guerra Civil Irlandesa resultou em uma quantidade significativa de destruicao fisica em centro de Dublin. O governo do Estado Livre Irlandes reconstruiu a cidade Centro e localizado o novo parlamento, o Oireachtas, em Leinster House. Dublin tambem foi vitima dos problemas da Irlanda do Norte. Durante este periodo de 30 anos conflito, a violencia envolveu principalmente a Irlanda do Norte. No entanto, o IRA Provisorio atraiu algum apoio de dentro da Republica, inclusive de Dublin.

1. The Viking Splash

2. Galeria Nacional da Irlanda

3. Guinness Storehouse

4. Destilaria Jameson

5. Cadeia de Kilmainham

6. Trinity College

Um grupo paramilitar legalista, a Forca Voluntaria do Ulster, bombardeou a cidade durante este tempo notavelmente em uma atrocidade conhecida como Dublin e Monaghan atentados em que 34 pessoas morreram, principalmente em Dublin. Desde 1997, o paisagem de Dublin mudou. A cidade estava na vanguarda de Irelands expansao economica durante o periodo do Tigre Celta, com o setor privado e estado de desenvolvimento da habitacao, transporte e negocios. Apos um economico declinio durante a Grande Recessao, Dublin recuperou e a partir de 2017 tem perto de pleno emprego.

Clima:
Semelhante a grande parte do resto do noroeste da Europa, Dublin experimenta um clima maritimo com veroes frescos, invernos amenos e falta de temperatura extremos. A temperatura maxima media de janeiro e de 8,8 C, enquanto a temperatura maxima media de julho e 20,2 C. Em media, os meses mais ensolarados sao maio e junho, enquanto o mes mais chuvoso e outubro. A precipitacao e igualmentedistribuido ao longo do ano. Dublins abrigou localizacao no lesteCosta torna o local mais seco da Irlanda, recebendo apenas cerca de metade dochuvas da costa oeste.

Marcos:
Dublin tem muitos marcos e monumentos que datam de centenas de anos. Um dos mais antigos e o Castelo de Dublin, que foi inicialmente fundado como uma grande defensiva trabalho sob as ordens de Englands King John em 1204, logo apos o Norman invasao da Irlanda em 1169, quando foi ordenado que um castelo fosse construido com paredes fortes e boas valas para a defesa da cidade, o administracao da justica e a protecao do tesouro dos Reis. Um dos Os novos monumentos de Dublin sao a Torre de Dublin, ou oficialmente intitulada 'Monumento da Luz'. E uma torre conica de 121,2 metros (398 pes) feita de aco inoxidavel e esta localizado na OConnell Street. Substitui Nelsons Pilar e destina-se a marcar o lugar Dublins no seculo 21. A base do monumento esta aceso e o topo e iluminado para fornecer um farol no ceu noturno atraves da cidade. O Livro de Kells, localizado na biblioteca de Trinity College, Dublin, e um dos sites mais visitados da cidade.

7. Croke Park

8. O pequeno museu de dublin

9. O museu nacional da irlanda

10. Airfield Dundrum

O Livro de Kells e um manuscrito ilustrado criado por monges irlandeses circa 800 dC. A ponte de centavos de Ha, uma passarela de ferro sobre o rio Liffey, e um dos pontos turisticos mais fotografados em Dublin e e considerado um dos Dublins marcos mais emblematicos.

comentarios

novo comentario

Comente	Criado em	Criado por
Test	2 semanas atrás	Jen
User Authentication test	1 semana, 6 dias atrás	JenniferNolan

Casa   Cidades   Atracoes

2. **How it adapts for culture (e.g. high and low for each of the two dimension chosen)**

Power Distance:

English locale paragraph choice button:

> Dubhlinn, from dubh 'pool', referring to a dark tidal pool. This tidal pool was located where the River Poddle entered the Liffey, on the site of the castle gardens at the rear of Dublin Castle.

Click for more information

English locale attractions choice button:

5. Powerscourt Estate

Click for more attractions

German locale paragraph choice button:

> Gezeitenbeckenbefand sich dort, wo der Fluss Poddle in die Liffey, auf der Stelle der Schlossgarten auf der Ruckseite des Dublin Castle.

Klicken Sie fur weitere Informationen

German locale attractions choice button:

5. St. Stephens Green Park

Klicken Sie fur weitere Attraktionen

Portuguese locale no choice buttons:

Dublin e a capital da maior cidade da Irlanda. Dublin esta localizada em a provincia de Leinster, na costa leste da Irlanda, na foz do rio Rio Liffey e limitado a sul pelas Montanhas Wicklow. A cidade tem uma populacao de area urbana de 1.173.179. A populacao do Dublin Regiao, a partir de 2016, foi de 1.347.359 pessoas e a populacao da Grande A area de Dublin era 1.904.806. O nome Dublin vem da palavra irlandesa Dubhlinn, da dubh 'pool', referindo-se a uma piscina de mare escura. Esta piscina de mare foi localizado onde o rio Poddle entrou no Liffey, no site da jardins do castelo nas traseiras do Castelo de Dublin.

Historia:
A Ascensao da Pascoa de 1916, a Guerra da Independencia Irlandesa e a subsequente Guerra Civil Irlandesa resultou em uma

5. Cadeia de Kilmainham

6. Trinity College

7. Croke Park

8. O pequeno museu de dublin

9. O museu nacional da irlanda

10. Airfield Dundrum

Individualism vs Collectivism:

English attractions list:

1. Guinness Storehouse
2. Temple Bar
3. Jameson Distillery
4. Trinity College
5. Powerscourt Estate

6. Kilmainham Gaol
7. St. Stephens Green Park
8. Phoenix Park
9. Dublin Castle
10. Dublin Zoo

German attractions list:

1. The Viking Splash
2. Croke Park
3. Airfield Dundrum
4. Das kleine museum dublin
5. St. Stephens Green Park
6. Phoenix Park
7. Dublin Schloss
8. Powerscourt Anwesen
9. Kilmainham Gefangnis
10. Dublin Zoo

Portuguese attractions list:

1. The Viking Splash
2. Galeria Nacional da Irlanda
3. Guinness Storehouse
4. Destilaria Jameson
5. Cadeia de Kilmainham
6. Trinity College
7. Croke Park
8. O pequeno museu de dublin
9. O museu nacional da irlanda
10. Airfield Dundrum

3. **How it adapts locale and language (show language change to each of the two languages other than English you have chosen and show change of content which is locale dependent)**

Language change:

English:

Climate:
Similar to much of the rest of northwestern Europe, Dublin experiences a maritime climate with cool summers, mild winters, and a lack of temperature extremes. The average maximum January temperature is 8.8 C, while the average maximum July temperature is 20.2 C. On average, the sunniest months are May and June, while the wettest month is October. Rainfall is evenly distributed throughout the year. Dublins sheltered location on the east coast makes it the driest place in Ireland, receiving only about half the rainfall of the west coast.

German:

Klima:
Ahnlich wie im Rest von Nordwesteuropa erlebt Dublin eine maritimes Klima mit kuhlen Sommern, milden Wintern und einem Mangel an Temperatur Extreme. Die durchschnittliche maximale Januar-Temperatur ist 8,8 C, wahrend die durchschnittliche maximale Temperatur im Juli ist 20,2 C. Im Durchschnitt die sonnigsten Monate sind Mai und Juni, wahrend der feuchteste Monat Oktober ist. Niederschlag ist gleichmassigverteilt das ganze Jahr. Dublins geschutzte Lage im Osten die Kuste macht es zum trockensten Ort in Irland und erhalt nur etwa die Halfte Regen der Westkuste.

Portuguese:

Clima:
Semelhante a grande parte do resto do noroeste da Europa, Dublin experimenta um clima maritimo com veroes frescos, invernos amenos e falta de temperatura extremos. A temperatura maxima media de janeiro e de 8,8 C, enquanto a temperatura maxima media de julho e 20,2 C. Em media, os meses mais ensolarados sao maio e junho, enquanto o mes mais chuvoso e outubro. A precipitacao e igualmentedistribuido ao longo do ano. Dublins abrigou localizacao no lesteCosta torna o local mais seco da Irlanda, recebendo apenas cerca de metade dochuvas da costa oeste.

4. **How the user can change language**

English:

| Select language: | ENGLISH | GERMAN | PORTUGUESE |

German:

| Sprache auswahlen | ENGLISH | GERMAN | PORTUGUESE |

Portuguese:

| Selecione o idioma | ENGLISH | GERMAN | PORTUGUESE |

5. **Additional features such as user comment/feedback.**

English:

Comments		
New Comment		

Comment	Created at	Created by
Test	2 weeks ago	Jen
User Authentication test	1 week, 6 days ago	JenniferNolan

If user is not logged in:

If user is logged in:

German:

If user is not logged in:

If user is logged in:

Portuguese:

If user is not logged in:

If user is logged in:

Github link with individual element demo video:

https://github.com/jennifernolan/Software-for-the-Global-Market