3.3 Localization

As you study this section, answer the following questions:

- Why is it important to configure locale settings?
- What type of elements can be configured using the locale settings?
- What is the syntax of the locale settings?
- What command and options are used to set or change a locale variable?
- Which environment variable overrides all other locale settings?

In this section, you will learn to:

- Localize a system with the appropriate country, monetary, keyboard, and language-specific settings.

Key terms for this section include the following:

Term	Definition
Character set	A defined list of characters recognized by the computer hardware and software. As an example, ASCII character set uses roman numerals (0-9), English letters (A-Z), and some special characters, like ! $ + - ( ) @ < > .
Environment variables	Environment variables (named objects that contain data) provide a simple way to share configuration settings between multiple applications and processes in Linux.
Keyboard settings/mappings	The keyboard mappings determines what happens when a key on the keyboard is pressed.

This section helps you prepare for the following certification exam objectives:

Exam	Objective
CompTIA Linux+	1.6 Given a scenario, configure localization options. • Commands ◦ localectl • Environment variables ◦ LC_* ◦ LC_ALL ◦ LANG • Character sets ◦ UTF-8 ◦ ASCII ◦ Unicode