



Internationalizing Data on Mac and iPhone

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Introduction

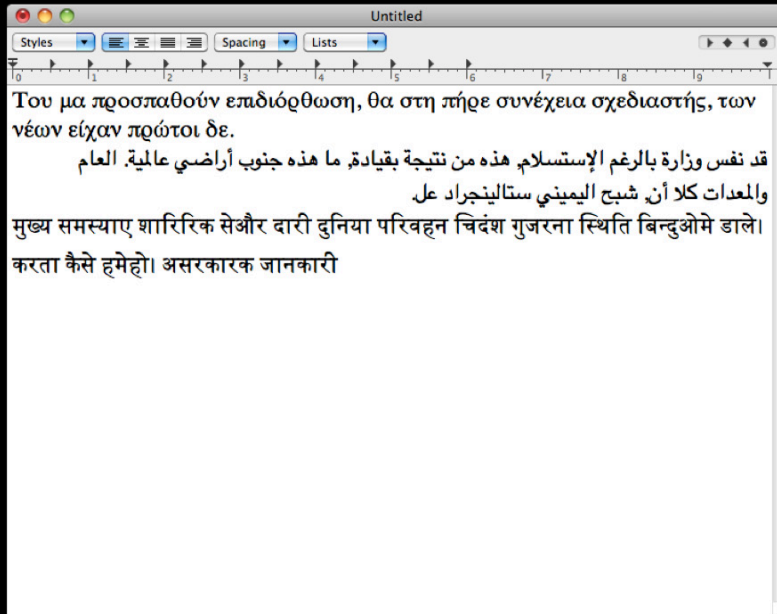
- More than half of Apple's revenue from sales outside US
- Most of these customers don't use English
- Many languages follow different "rules"
- Reach these customers by calling easy-to-use system APIs
- Today will be mostly concepts, not API details

Internationalization, Not Localization

- Localization: Translating your application's UI
- Internationalization: Supporting international data
 - Text content (input, output, and processing)
 - Dates
 - Times
 - Numbers
 - Currency
 - Calendars
 - Time zones

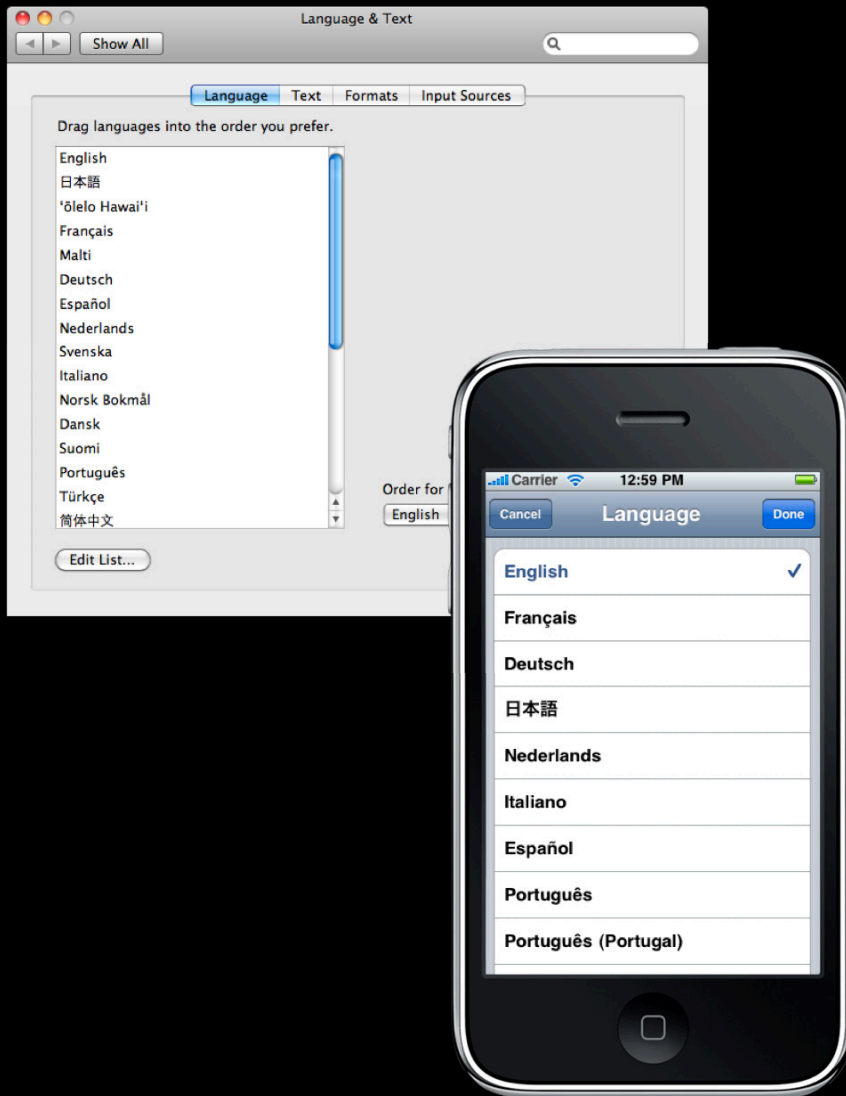
Internationalizing Your Application

- Goal: A single application binary
 - Content in any language
 - Localizable into any language
- This session will focus on internationalization



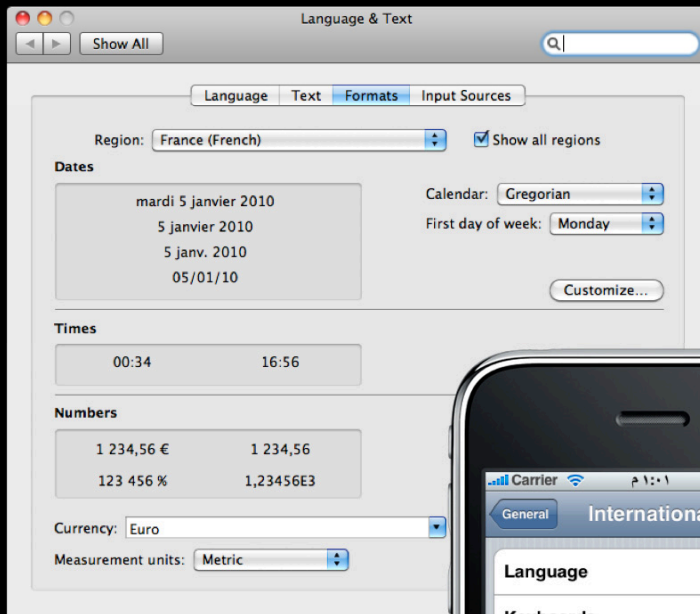
Content

- Produced by the user
- Can be in multiple languages
- Can be a mix of supported languages
- Not our focus today



Language

- Controls language of UI (localization)
 - Selects one *lang.lproj* in app or framework bundle
- Controls sort order and word breaking
- Change requires restarting applications
- Not our focus today



Locale/Region

- Controls dates, times, numbers
- Has language component, which *usually* matches UI language
- Can change without relaunching applications
- Our focus for today

Dramatis Personæ

NSLocale	Current region, formats, and other properties
NSNumberFormatter	Formats and parses numbers
NSDateFormatter	Formats and parses dates and times
NSCalendar	Current calendar and associated operations
NSTimeZone	Current time zone and associated operations
NSString	Sorting, searching, and more

NSLocale

- Set by the “Region Format” preference
- Example: US English identifier is en_US
- Complex example: sr_Latn_RS@currency=EUR
- Identifier consists of:
 - Language (always)
 - Region (almost always)
 - Script (sometimes)
 - Variant (occasionally)
 - Keywords (for overrides)

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Getting a Locale

- [NSLocale currentLocale]
 - Doesn't change after creation
- NSCurrentLocaleDidChangeNotification
- [NSLocale autoupdatingCurrentLocale]
 - Tracks preferences, but possible race condition
 - Affects objects set to that locale

Numbers

Differences between locales

Decimal point and grouping separator, size	1,234.56	1 234,56
Digits (not all use 0–9)	1,234.56	١ , ٢٣٤ , ٥٦
Currency	\$123.45	123.45 €
Percentage	45%	٤٥٪
NaN, ∞, etc.	NaN	EiTa

Number Formatting (Simple)

[NSNumberFormatter
localizedStringFromNumber:numberStyle:]

General	1,234.56
Currency	\$1,234.56
Percentage	123,456%
Scientific	1.23456E+03

Number Formatting (Advanced)

- Create an NSNumberFormatter and keep it around if:
 - Formatting many numbers
 - Parsing numbers
 - Need fine control of format
 - Digits
 - Fraction
 - Sign
 - etc.

Common Errors

- Formatting numbers with `stringWithFormat:`, `printf`, `scanf`
 - `%d`, `%f` will not handle non-ASCII digits correctly
- Assuming decimal point or grouping separator
- Assuming percent format or character
- Erasing locale information by setting the pattern
- Forgetting about currency conversion

Dates and Times

Differences between locales

Language of months, days, AM/PM, today	jeudi 10 juin 2010
Calendar in use	平成22年6月10日
First day of week	Monday vs. Sunday
12 vs. 24 hour time	2:15 PM vs. 14:15
Format, order of dates and times	10 June 2010

Date and Time Formatting

NSDateFormatter predefined formats

Short	6/10/10	4:00 PM
Medium	Jun 10, 2010	4:00:04 PM
Long	June 10, 2010	4:00:04 PM PDT
Full	Thursday, June 10, 2010	4:00:04 PM Pacific Daylight Time



New Options

- [NSDateFormatter setDoesRelativeDateFormatting:]
 - “June 5, 2010 4:00 PM” → “Yesterday 4:00 PM”
- [NSDateFormatter dateFormatFromTemplate:options:locale:]
 - Returns format string appropriate for locale; use with instance

Template string	Sample format strings	Sample results
j	h a H	4 PM 16
yMMMM	MMMM y Gy年M月	June 2010 平成22年6月

Common Errors

- Using NSDateFormatter for parsing/formatting Internet dates without setting locale and considering time zone
 - Internet dates are not localized
 - ```
[formatter setLocale:[[[NSLocale alloc] initWithIdentifier:@"en_US_POSIX"] autorelease]];
```
  - `strptime_l` and `strftime_l` (pass NULL for locale)
- Parsing format string for “separators”
  - `dateFormatFromTemplate:` Solves most such problems
- Using `NSDate` for parsing/formatting
- Assuming Gregorian calendar

# Calendars

## Differences between calendars

|                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Year                      | 2553                 |
| Era                       | Heisei 22            |
| Number of months per year | 12, 13, variable     |
| Lengths of months         | From 5 to 31 days    |
| When years change         | 昭和64年1月7日 → 平成1年1月8日 |

# Calendar Operations

- NSCalendar abstracts calendar operations, date computations
  - Days in month
  - Months in year
  - Calendar components for absolute time
  - Add three days
- Mac OS X 10.6 supports non-Gregorian calendars
- iPhone OS 4.0 supports “Gregorian-like” non-Gregorian calendars



# Common Errors

- Assuming Gregorian calendar
- Assuming 12 months per year
- Assuming month numbers are sequential
- Assuming day numbers are sequential
- Assuming era is optional
- Assuming weeks start on Sunday
- Assuming years can only change on first day of first month of year
- Ignoring calendar when defining recurrences

# Time Zones

- Differences between time zones
  - Offset from GMT/UTC
  - Rules for daylight time
  - Unique identifier: Olson ID
  - User-visible localized names
- NSTimeZone abstracts time zone operations
  - Current offset from GMT
  - Offset from GMT at particular absolute time
  - Time of offset transition
  - Localized names

# Common Errors

- Assuming GMT offset, rules in use
  - Arizona, Indiana, Mexico...
- Showing Olson ID to user (America/Los\_Angeles)
  - Use localized name (Pacific Time)
- Displaying wrong time zone name  
(Pacific Time vs. Pacific Daylight Time vs. Pacific Standard Time)
- Assuming abbreviations (e.g. "PST") are unique

# Natural Language and NSString

- Breaking
  - Use [NSString enumerateSubstringsInRange:options:usingBlock:] to perform lexical operations
  - Word boundaries, line boundaries, sentence boundaries, ...
- Sorting
  - Different languages have different sort orders
  - Diacritic (accent) significance and handling vary between languages
  - Use [NSString localizedStandardCompare:]

# Sorting Examples

## Hawaiian

telanuali  
lāpule  
malaki  
pepeluali  
po‘akahi  
po‘alua  
bad  
Bad  
black-bird  
black-birds  
blackbird  
blackbirds  
cote

## French

boef  
Boef  
boef  
deja  
dejà  
déjà  
mardi  
Meme  
même  
Mémé  
pêche  
pèché  
pêché

# Common Errors

- Assuming words and lines are separated by whitespace
  - Not true for Japanese, Chinese, Thai, etc.
- Using [NSString compare:] for user-visible sorts
  - This comparison is *not localized*; use [NSString localizedStandardCompare:]
  - [NSString compare:options:range:locale:] OK for advanced use
- Using diacritic- or case-insensitivity for sorting
  - Diacritic- and case-insensitivity are for *searching*, not *sorting*
  - Some languages sort uppercase first, others lowercase

# Related Sessions

Advanced Text Handling for iPhone OS

Nob Hill  
Tuesday 4:30PM

Understanding Foundation

Russian Hill  
Thursday 9:00AM

# Labs

Internationalization Lab

Application Frameworks Lab C  
Thursday 11:30AM-1:45PM



# More Information

**Apple Developer Forums**  
<http://devforums.apple.com>

Q&A



