

Making Your App World-Ready

Session 219

Douglas Davidson
Natural Languages

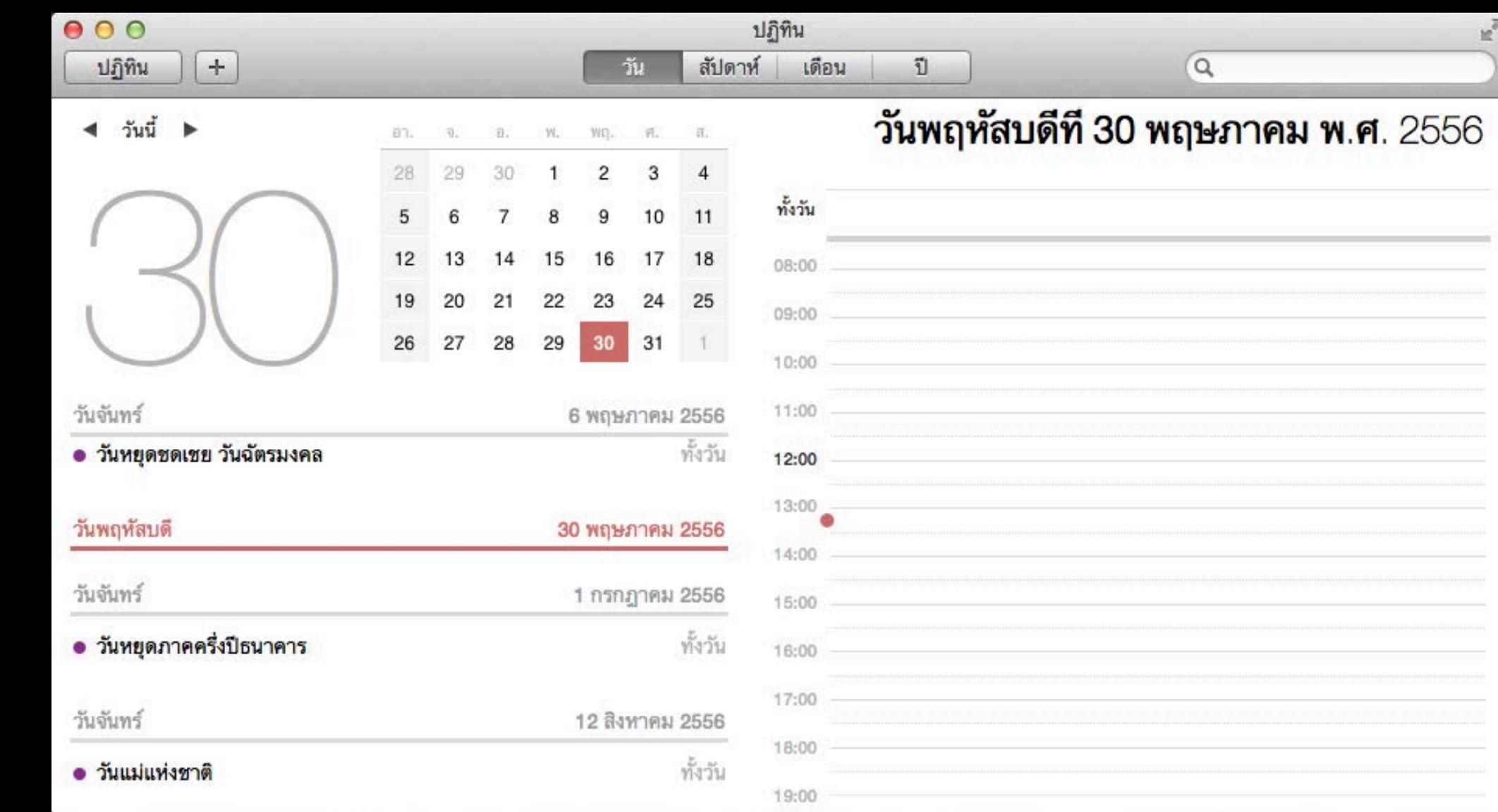
Albert Wan
Software Engineer

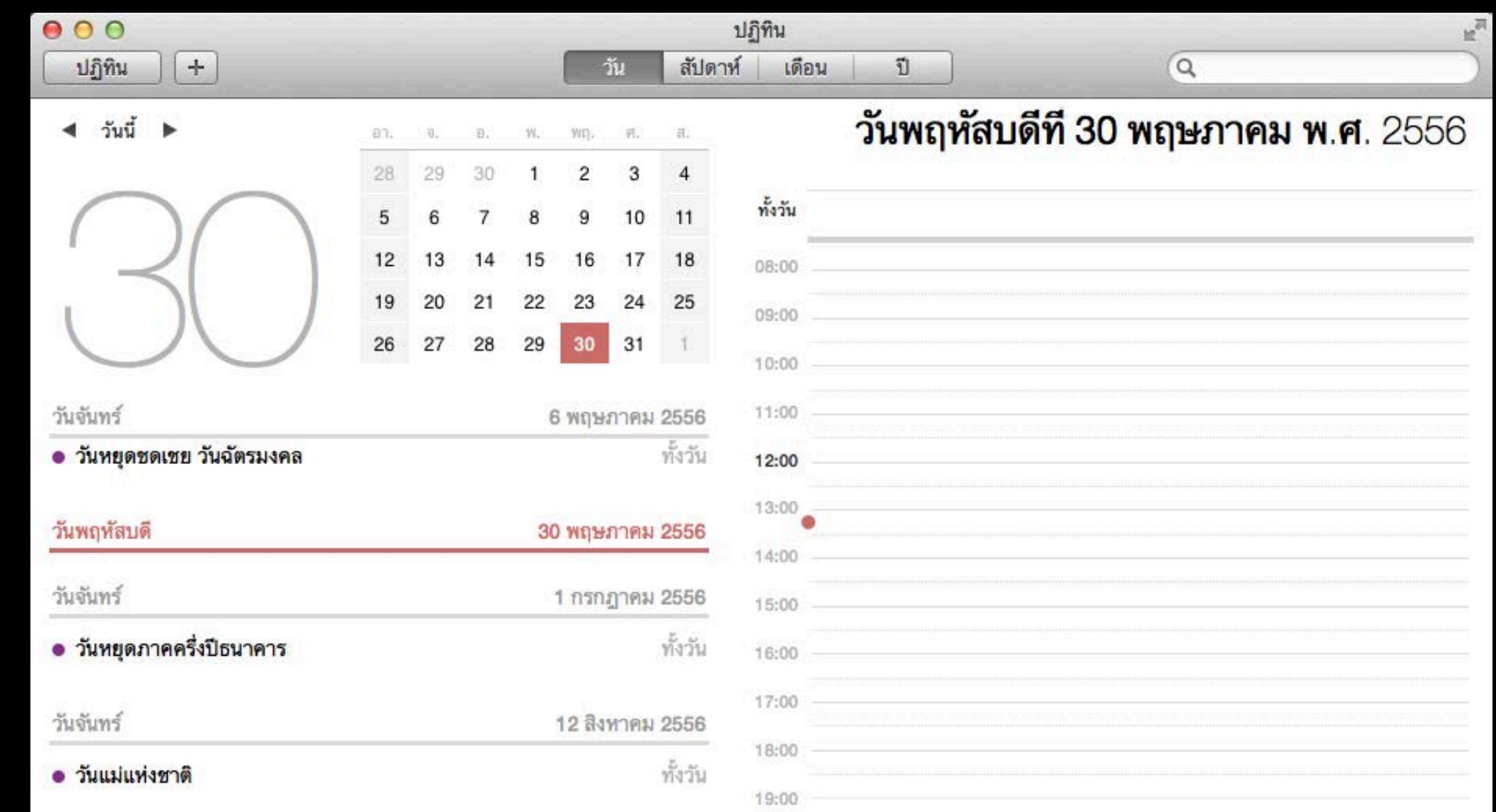
Nat Hillard
Software Engineer

These are confidential sessions—please refrain from streaming, blogging, or taking pictures

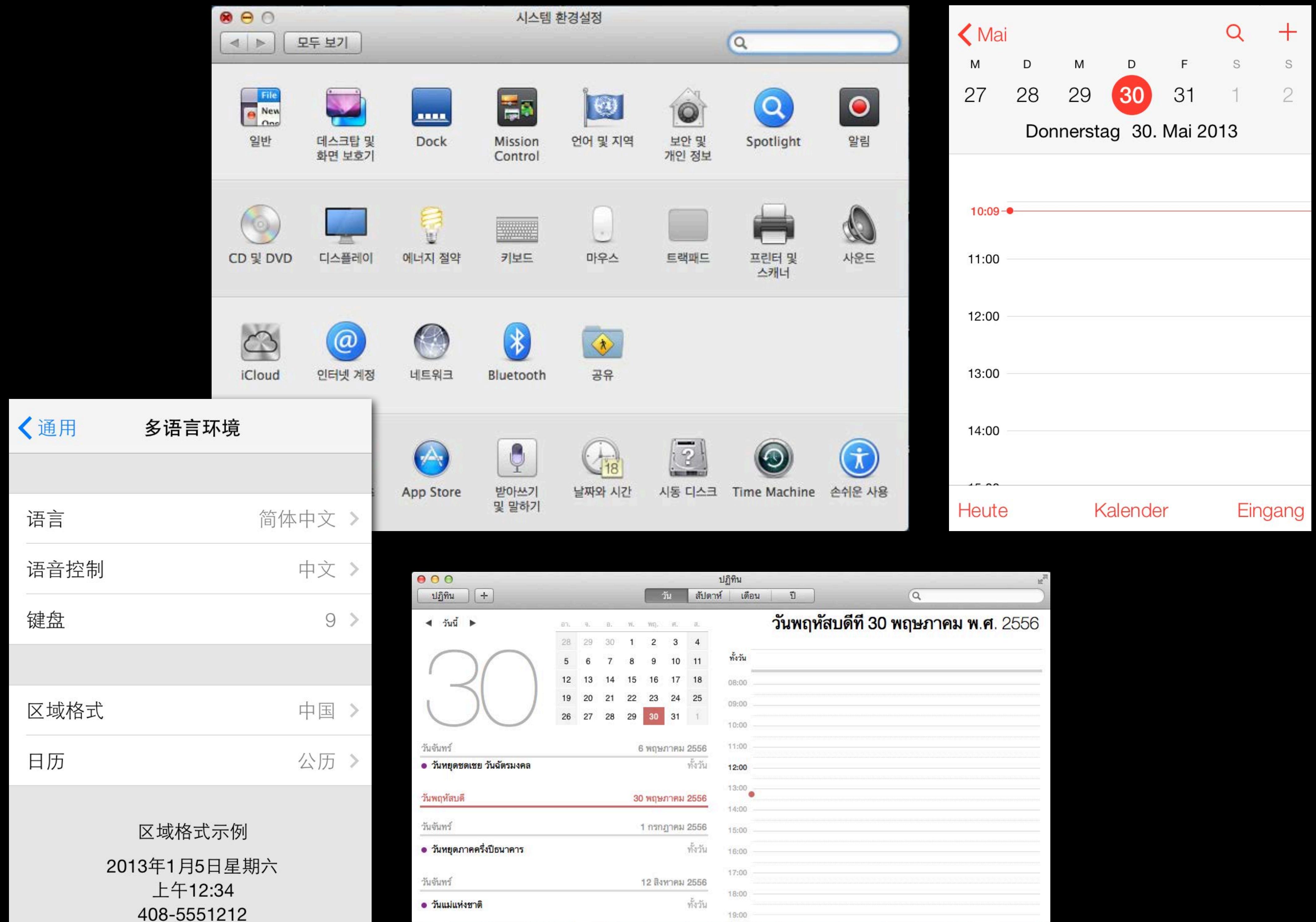
Introduction

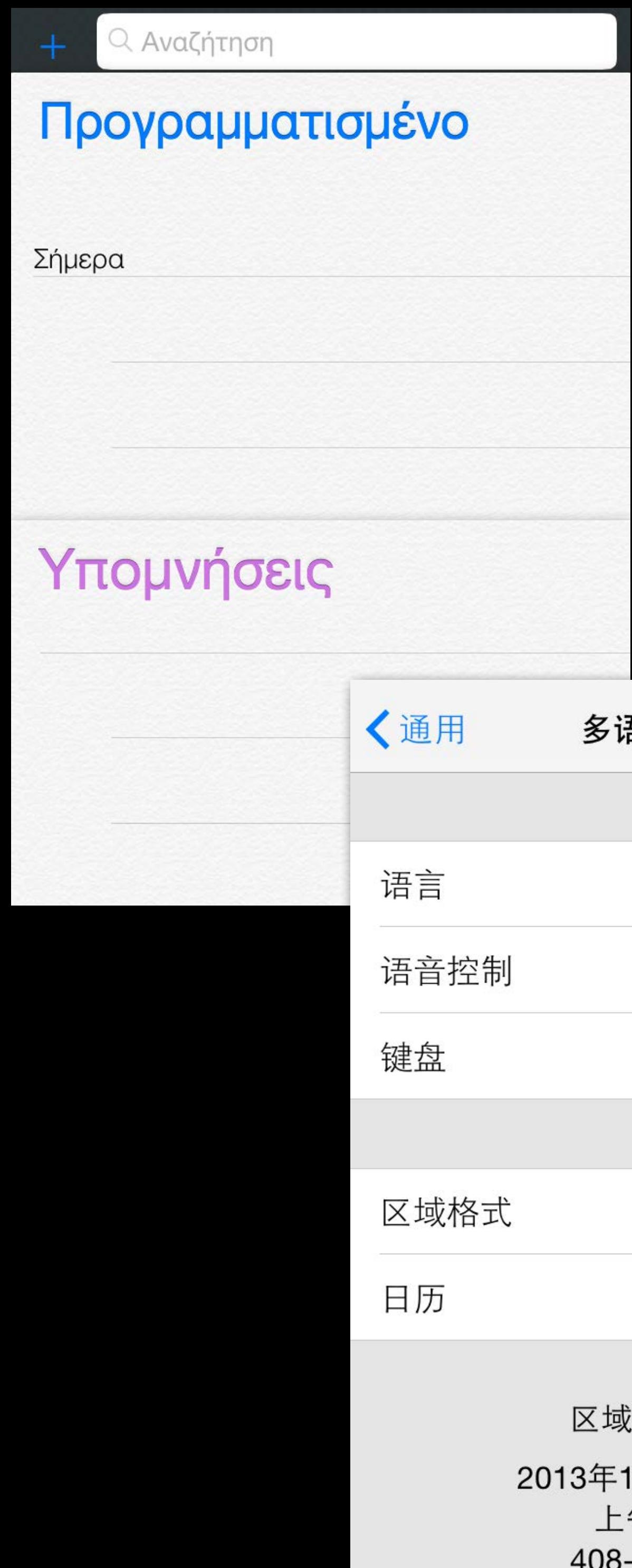
- Localization and internationalization
- Challenges and solutions
- What not to assume







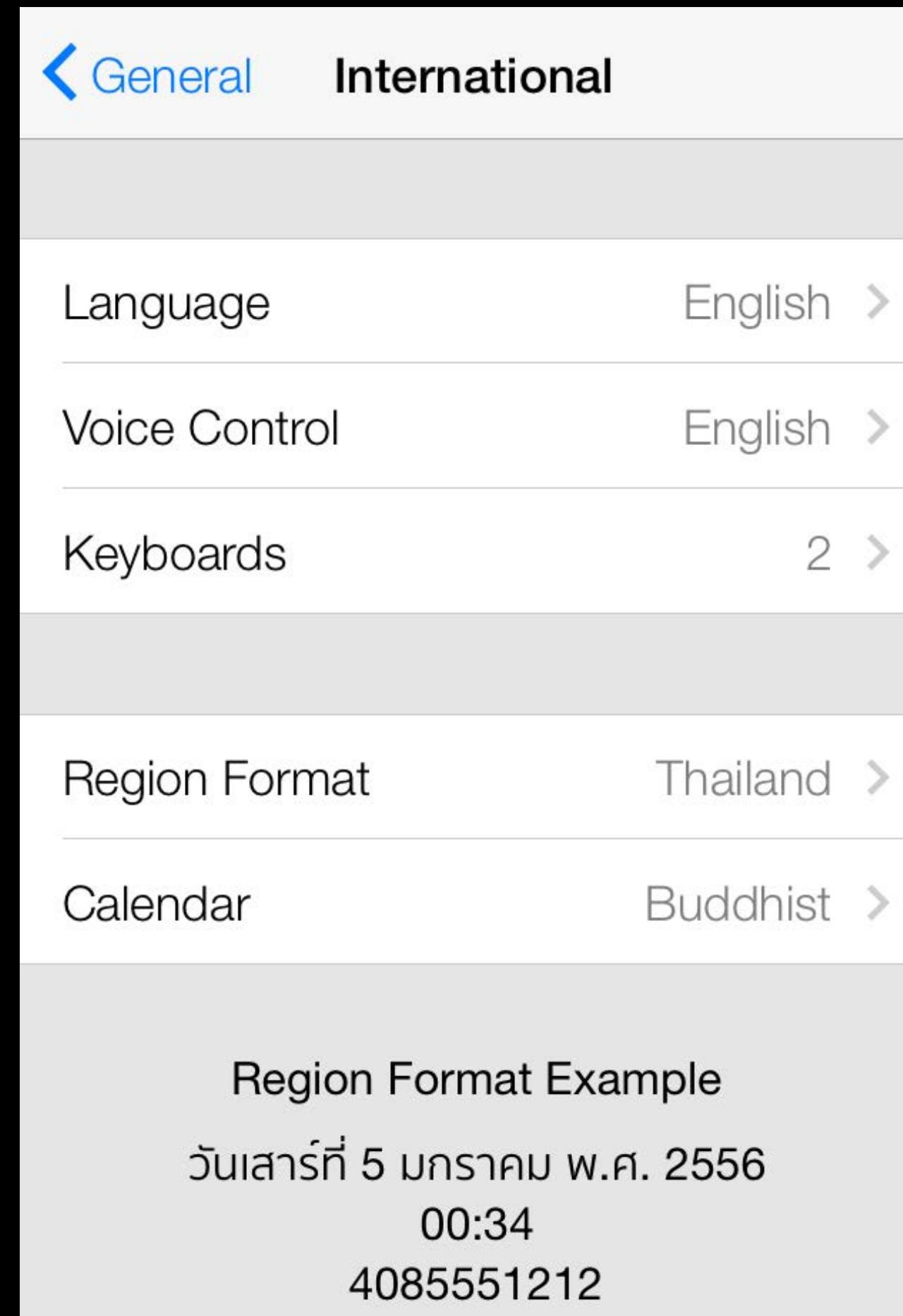




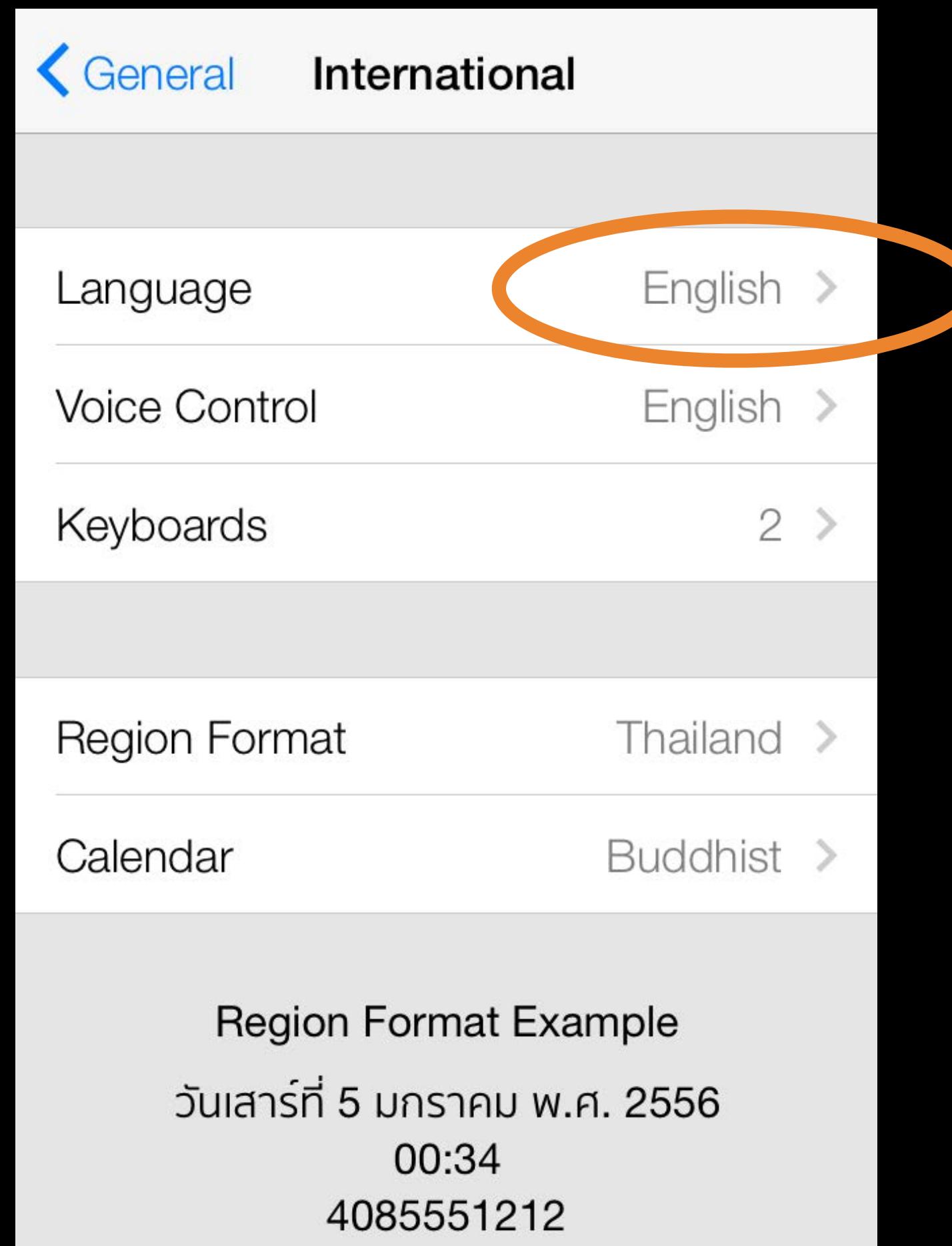
What You'll Learn

- Localization
- Locale data
- International text

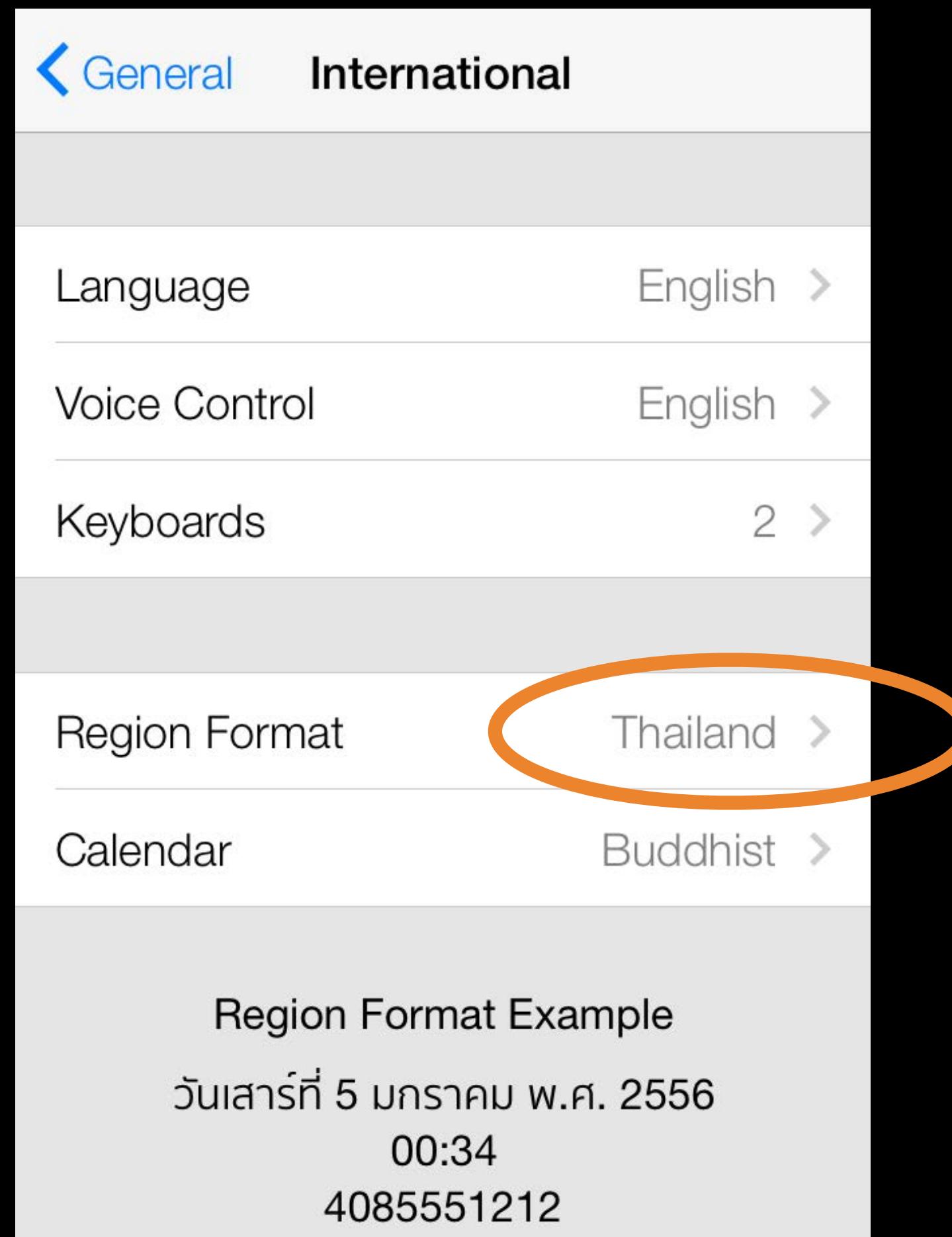
iOS Language and Locale Settings



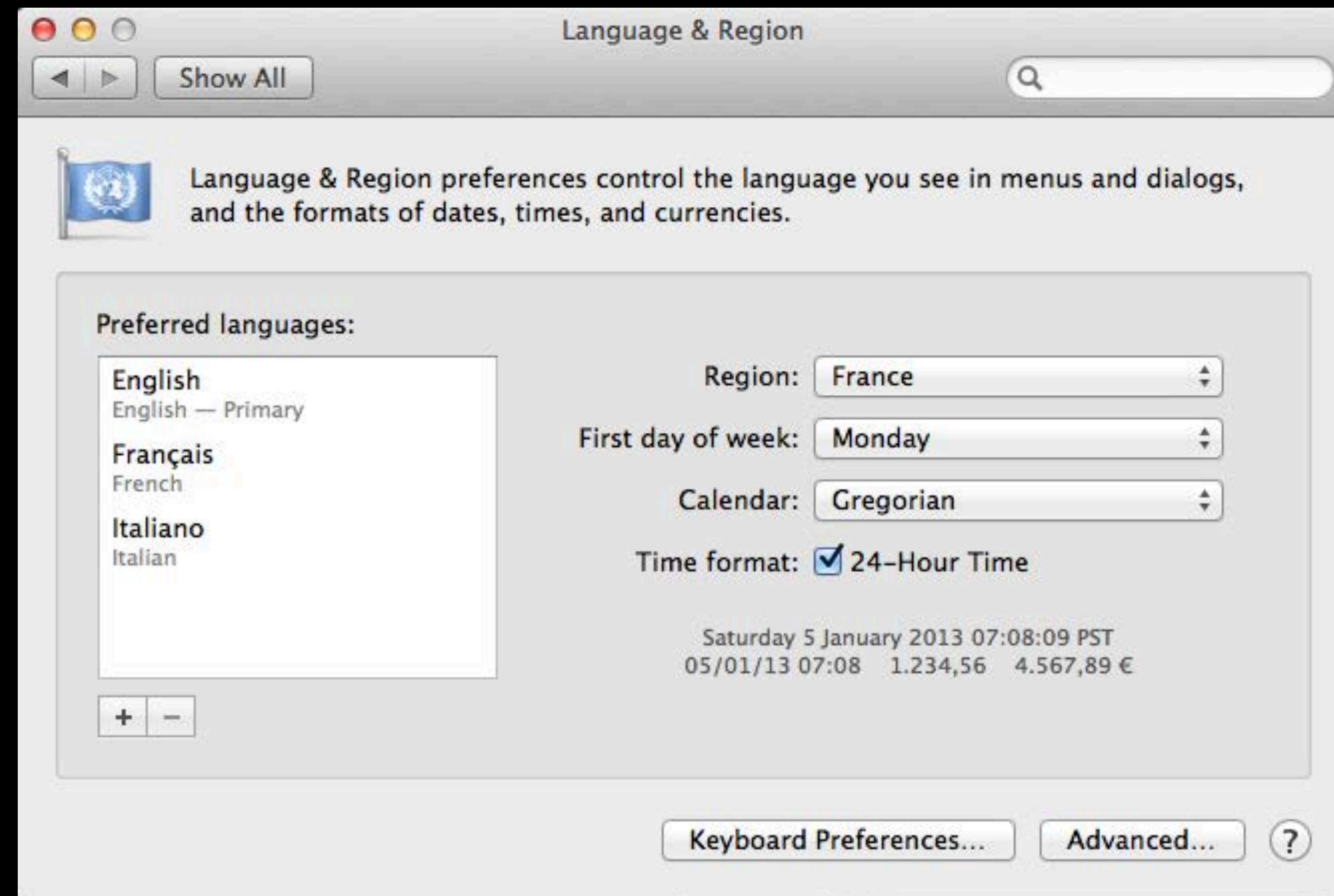
iOS Language Settings



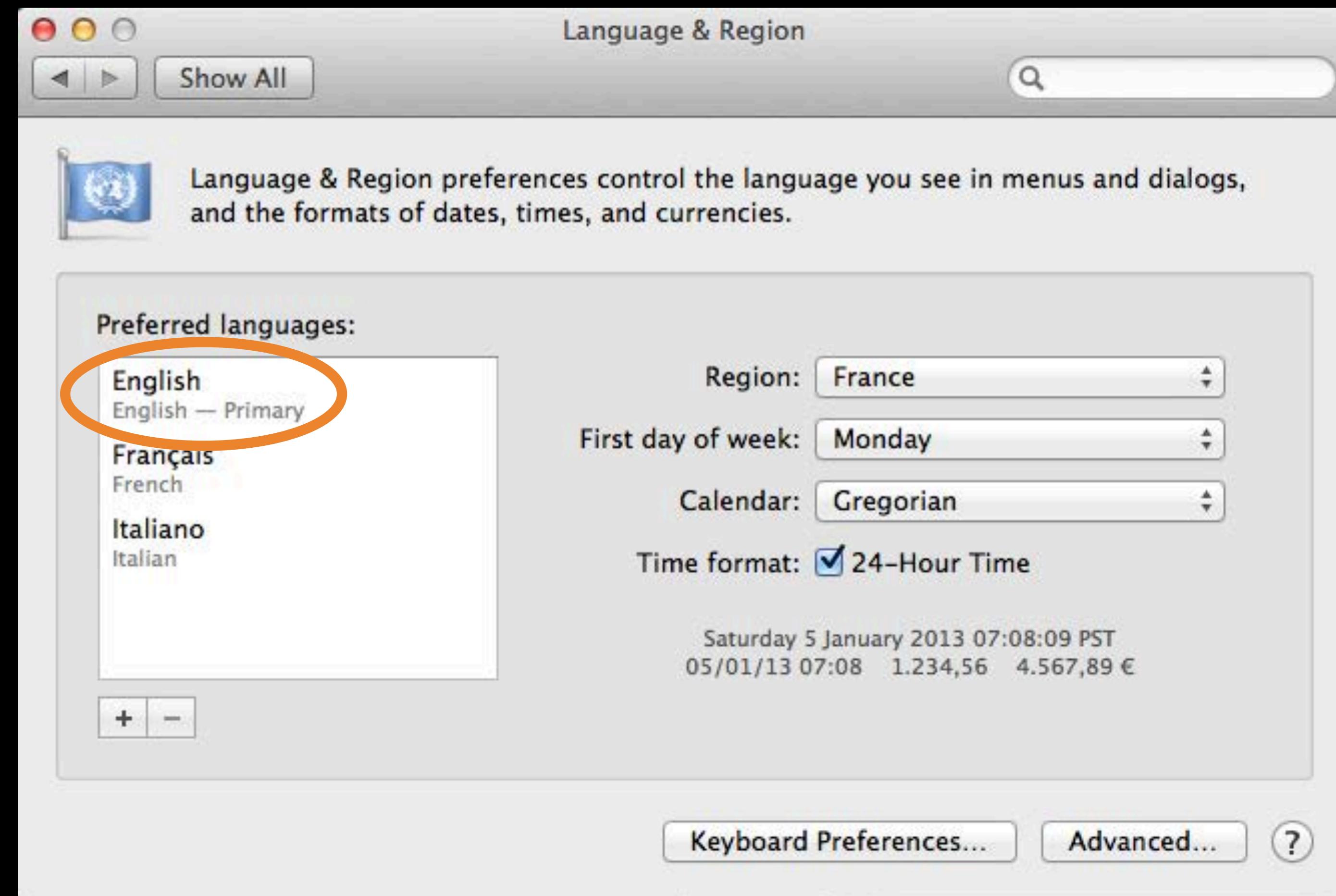
iOS Locale Settings



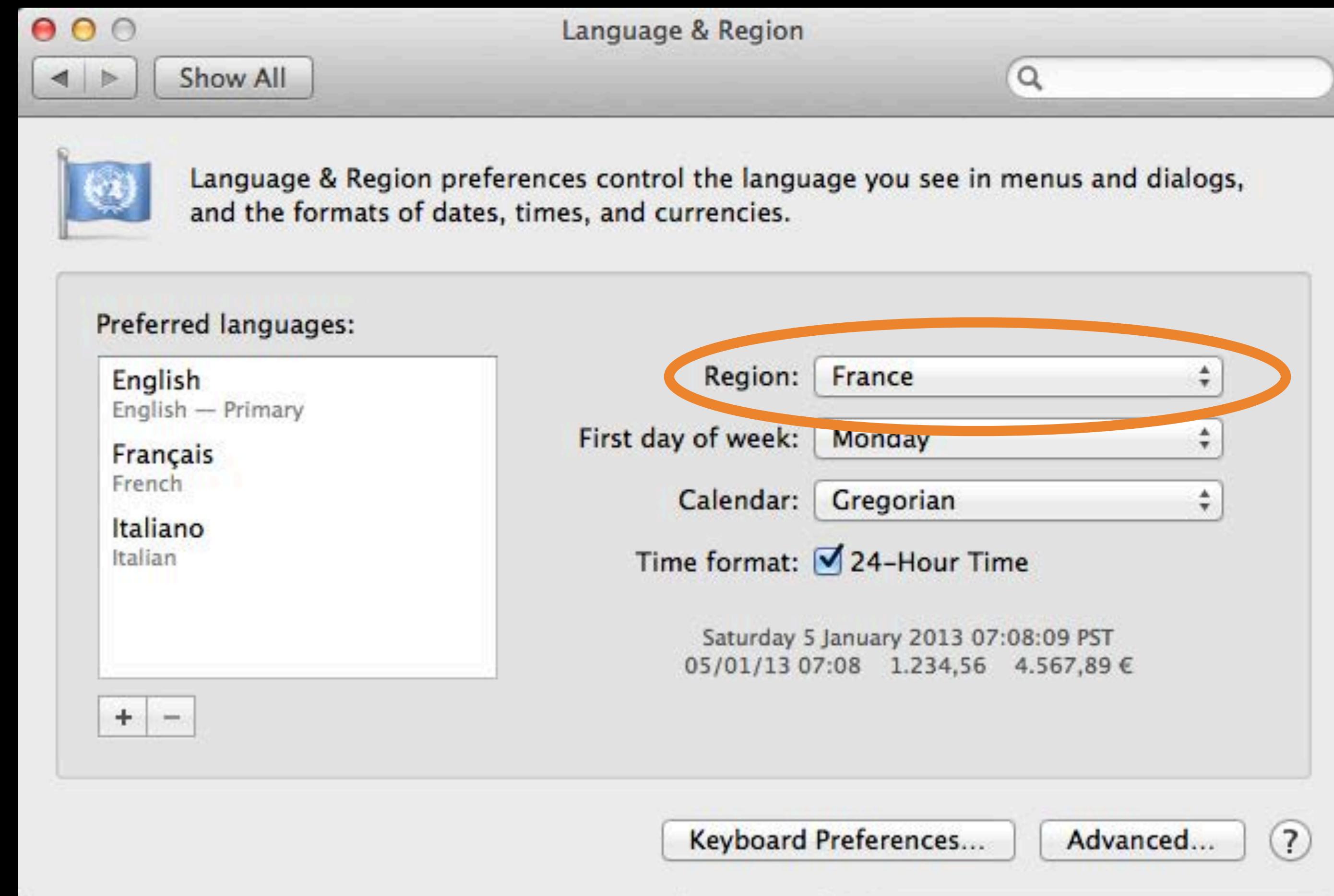
OS X Language and Locale Settings



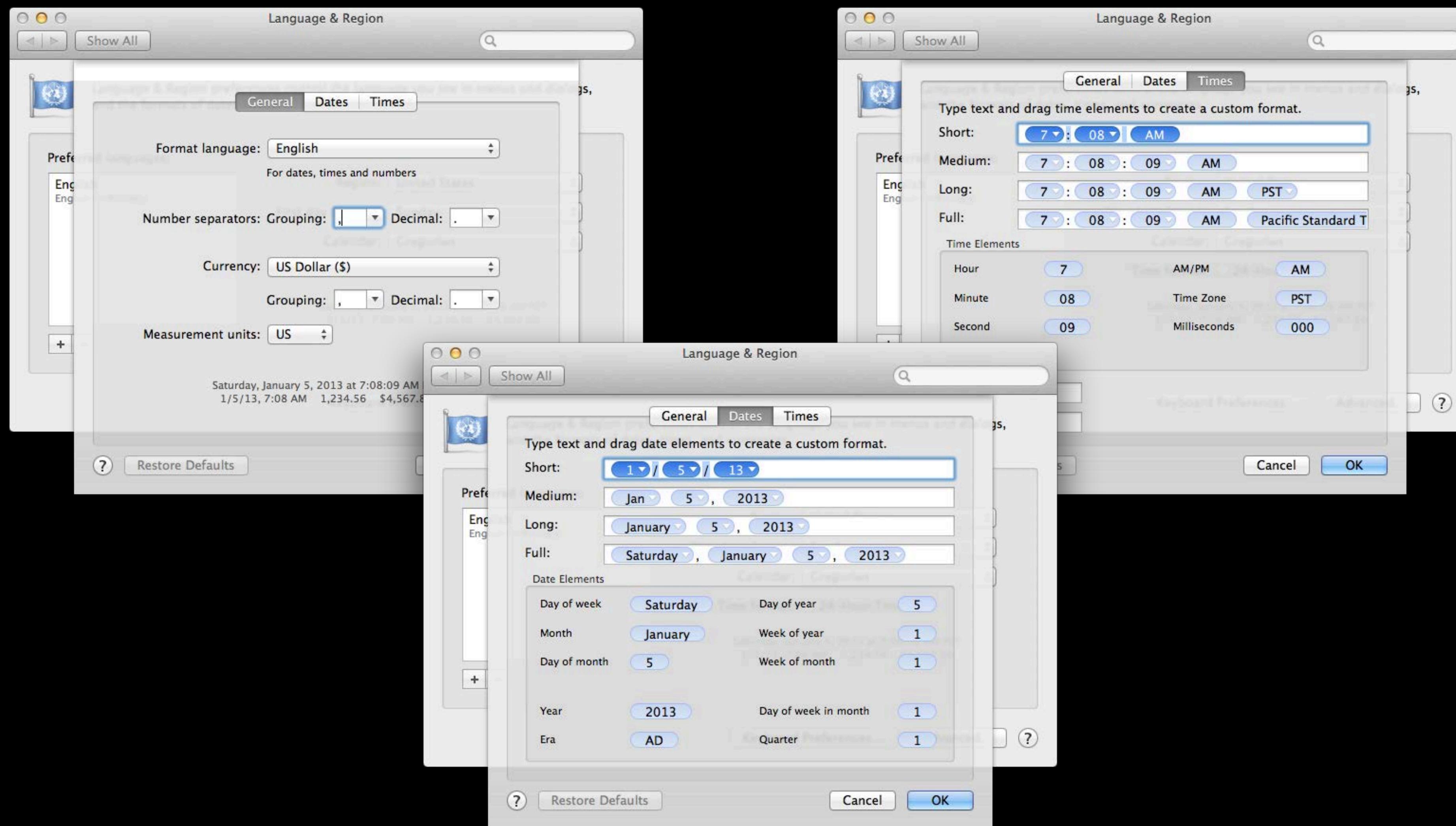
OS X Language Settings



OS X Locale Settings



OS X Detailed Locale Settings



Localization

Albert Wan

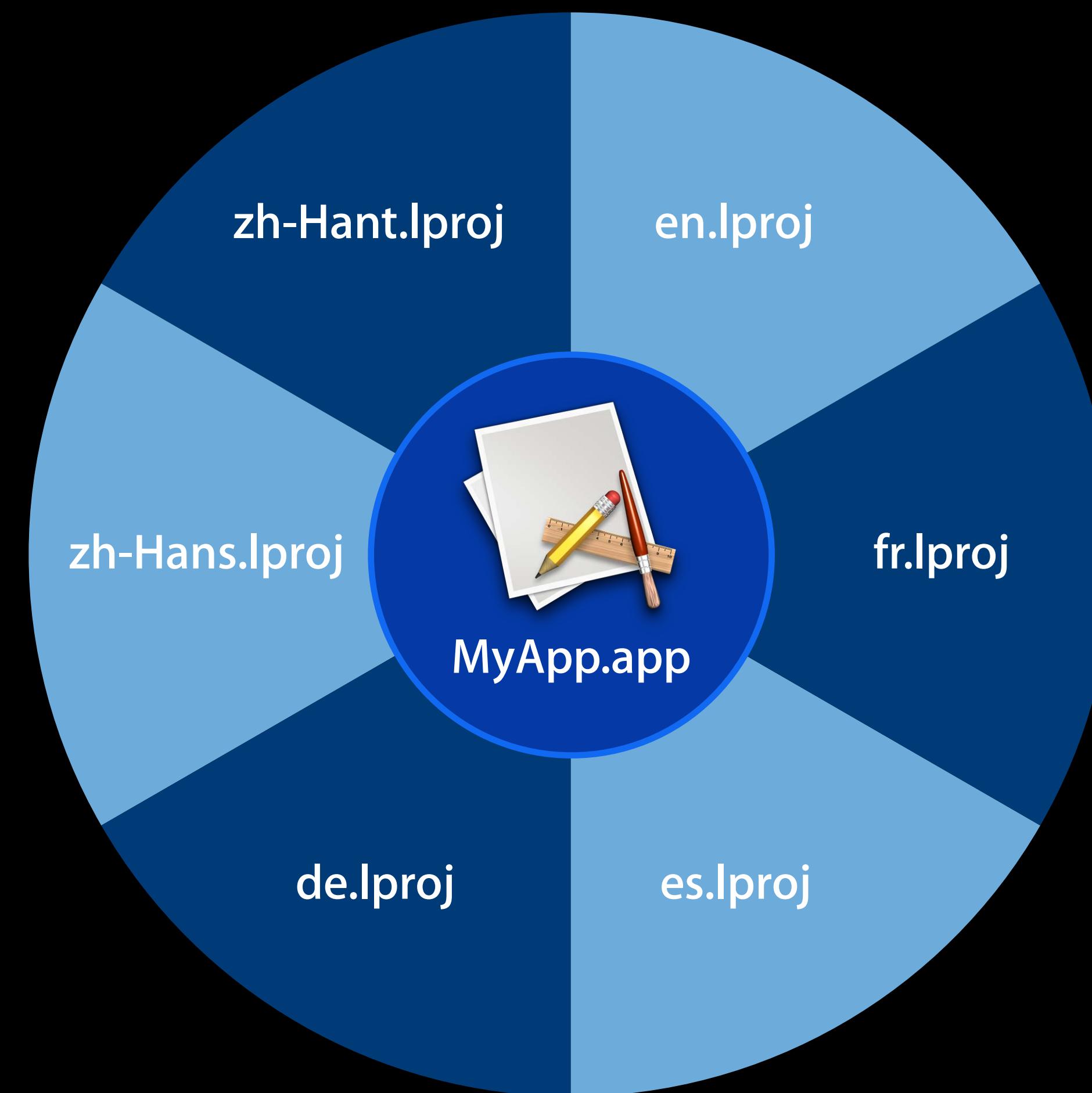
Localization

- Translating your app into different languages for different markets
- Adapting your app to local norms

Single Binary, Multiple Localizations

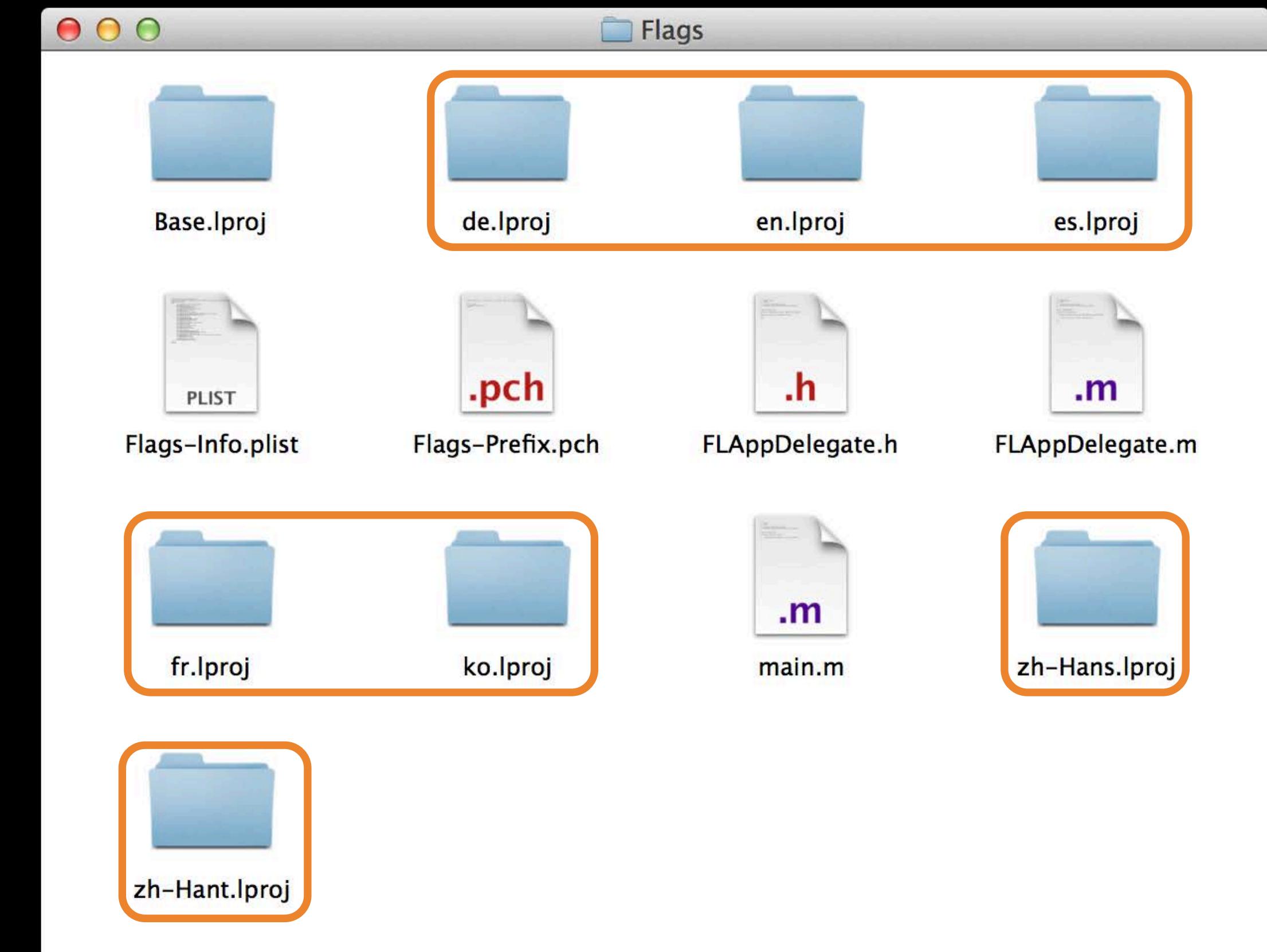


Single Binary, Multiple Localizations



Language-Specific Project Directory

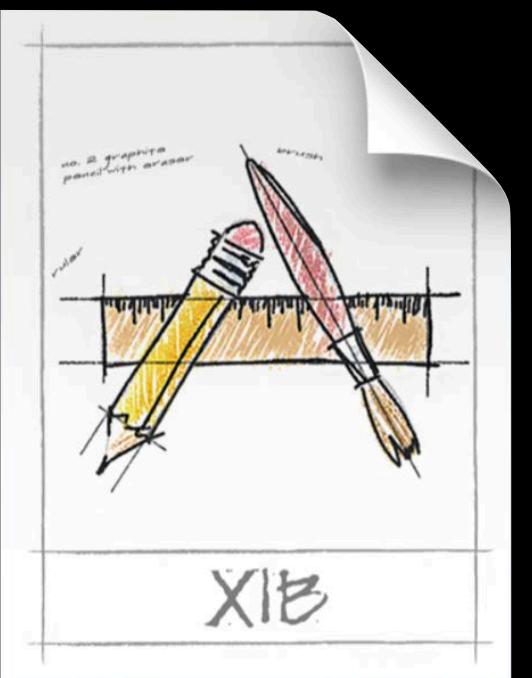
- Localizers only edit lproj folders
- These contain strings files and resource files for localization



Localizing Interface Files

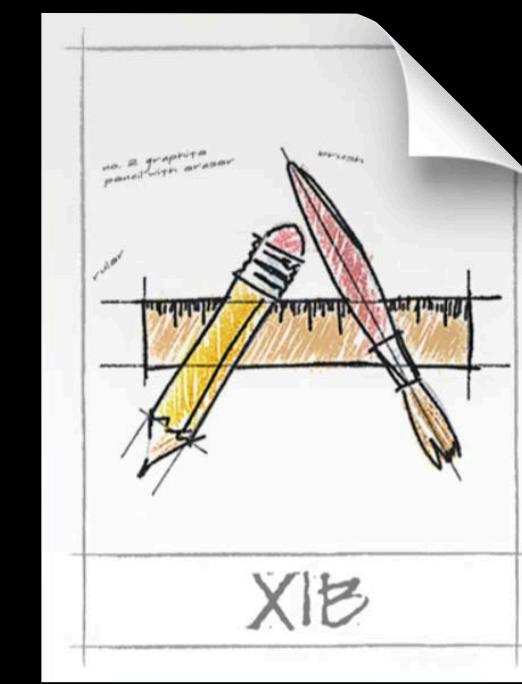
- Old style: localize each nib file
 - Localizers need to edit nib file
- New style: use Base Internationalization
 - Edit only one set of storyboards and nib files
 - A strings file is generated for each storyboard and nib file
 - Localizers only need to edit the strings file
- Auto Layout should be used with Base Internationalization

Base Internationalization



MainPage.xib

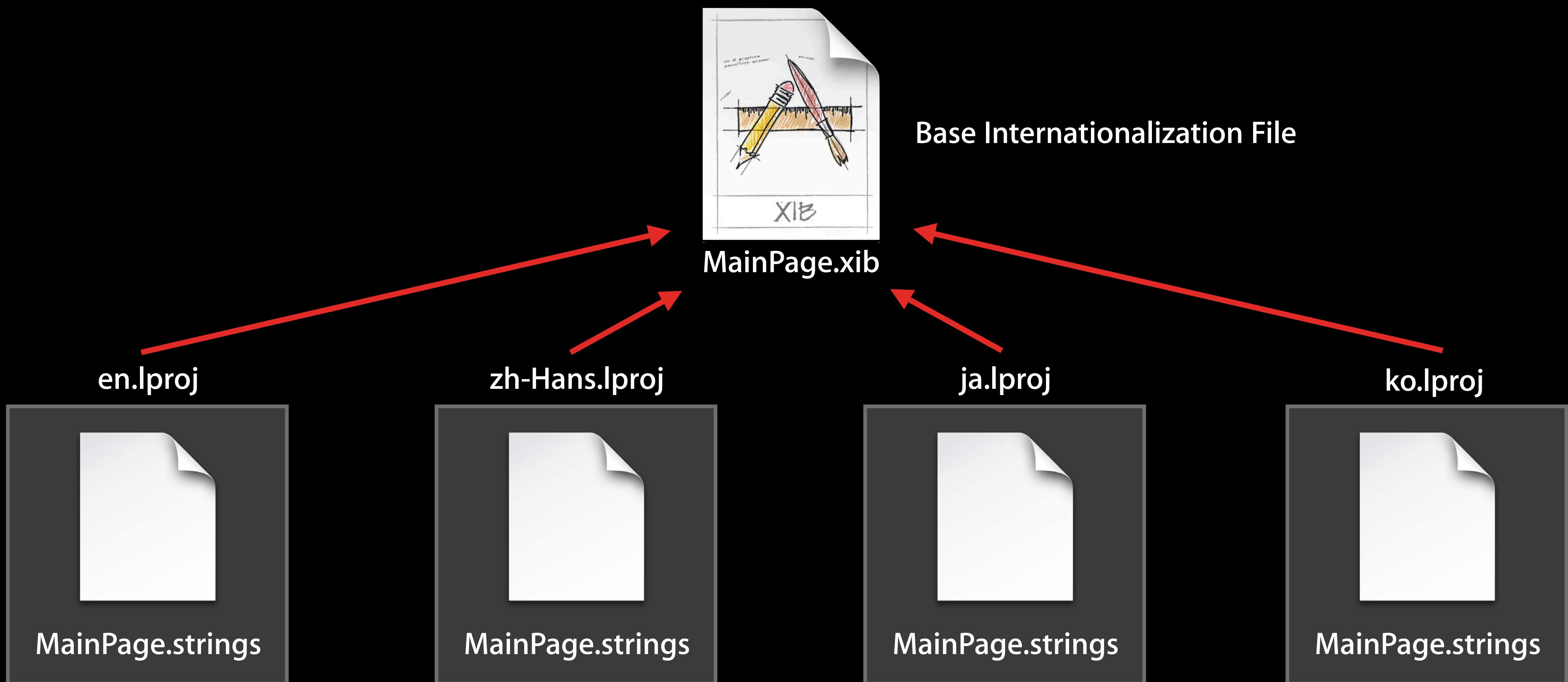
Base Internationalization



MainPage.xib

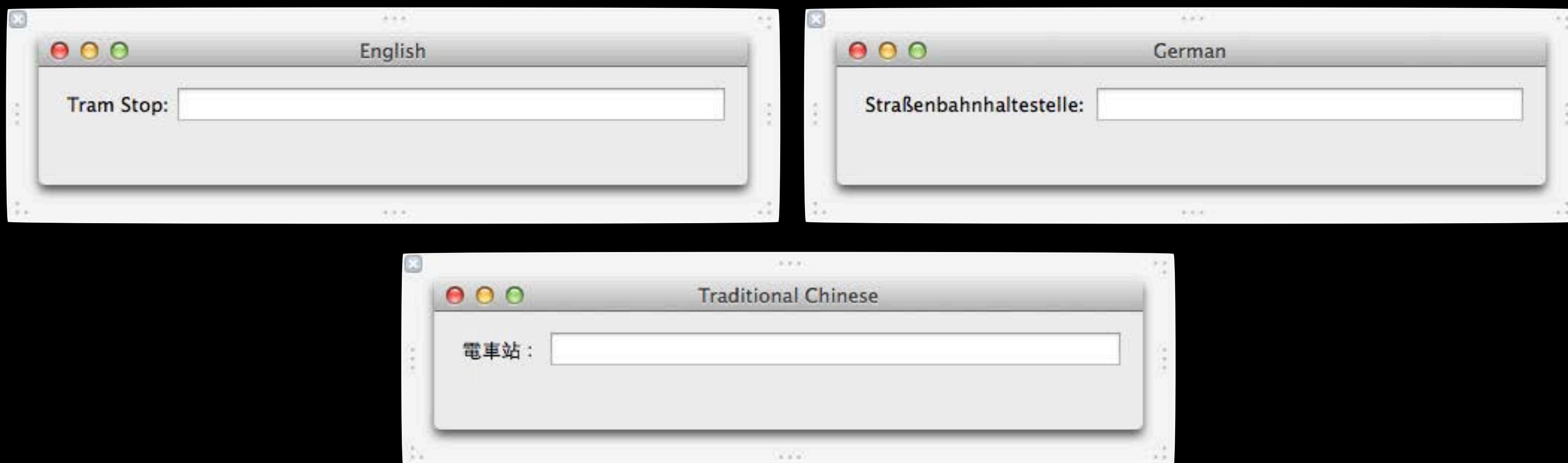
Base Internationalization File

Base Internationalization



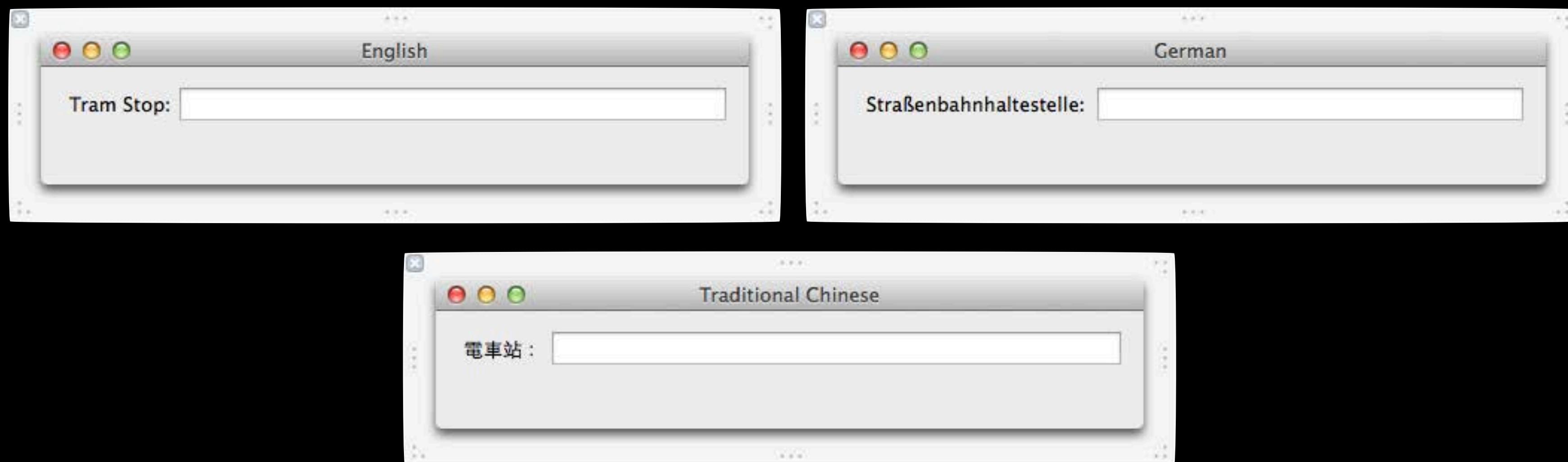
Auto Layout

- Should be used for Base Internationalization
- Defines constraints for laying out elements in your user interface
- Allows elements with localized text to be resized appropriately



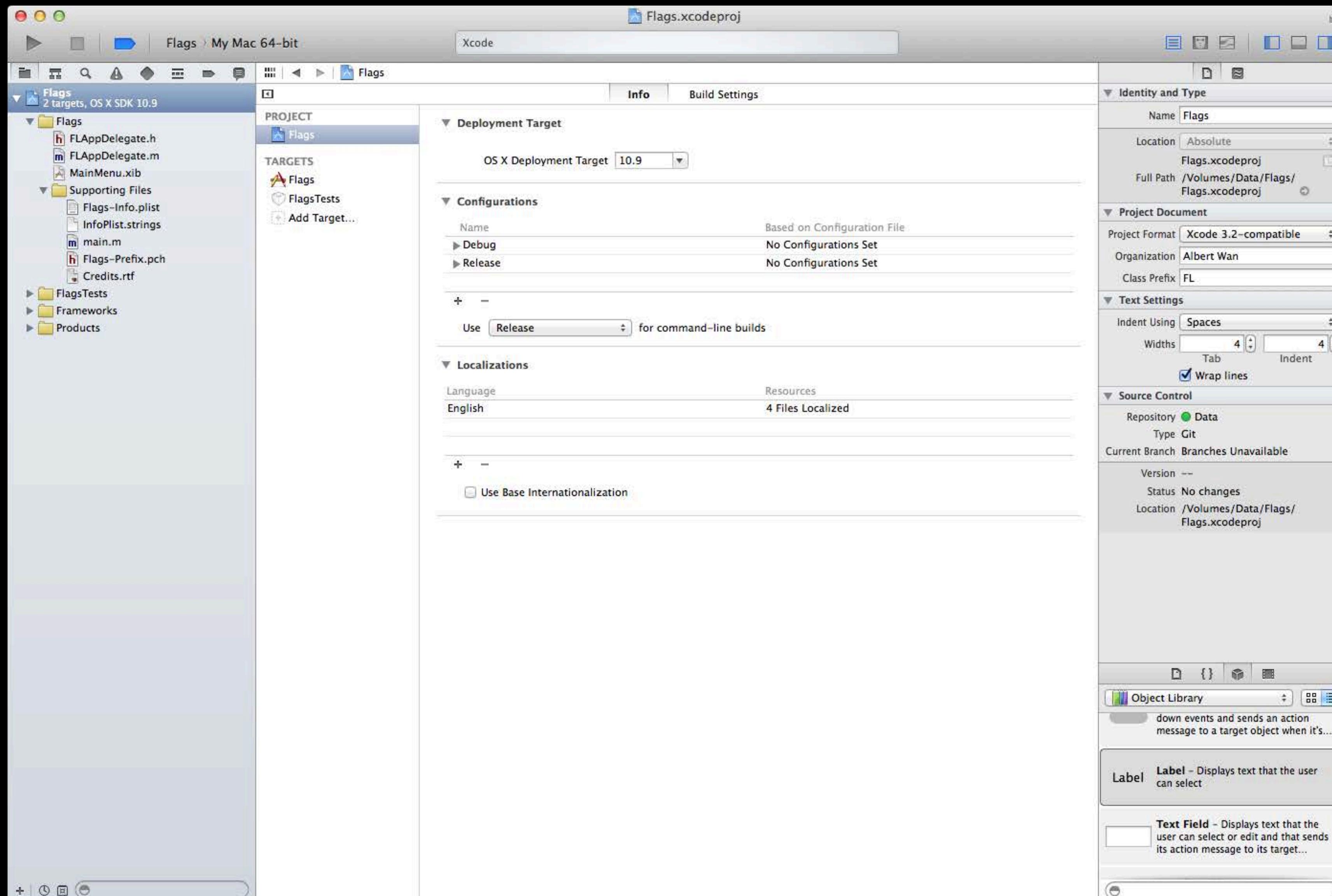
Auto Layout

- Should be used for Base Internationalization
- Defines constraints for laying out elements in your user interface
- Allows elements with localized text to be resized appropriately



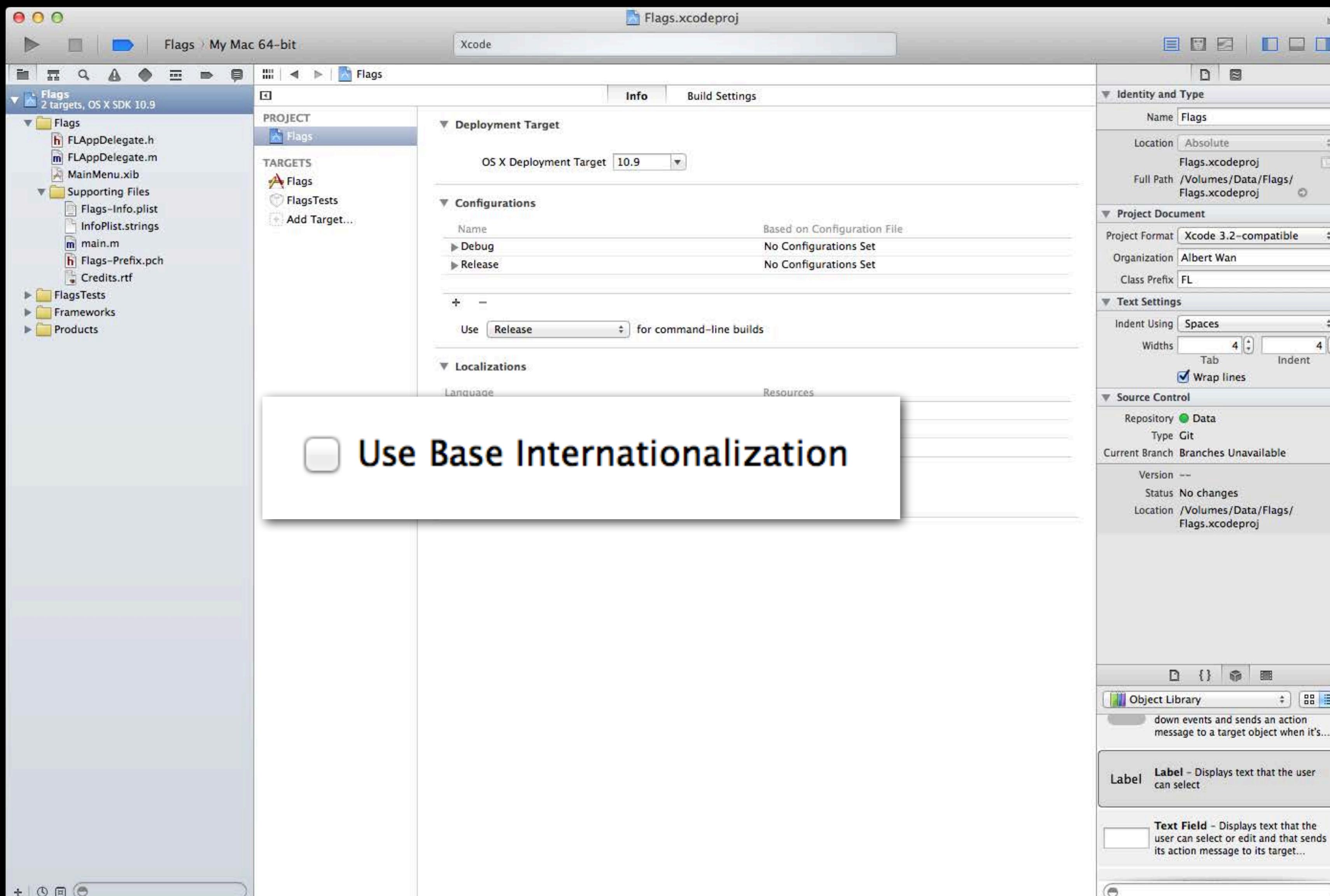
Using Base Internationalization

Getting started



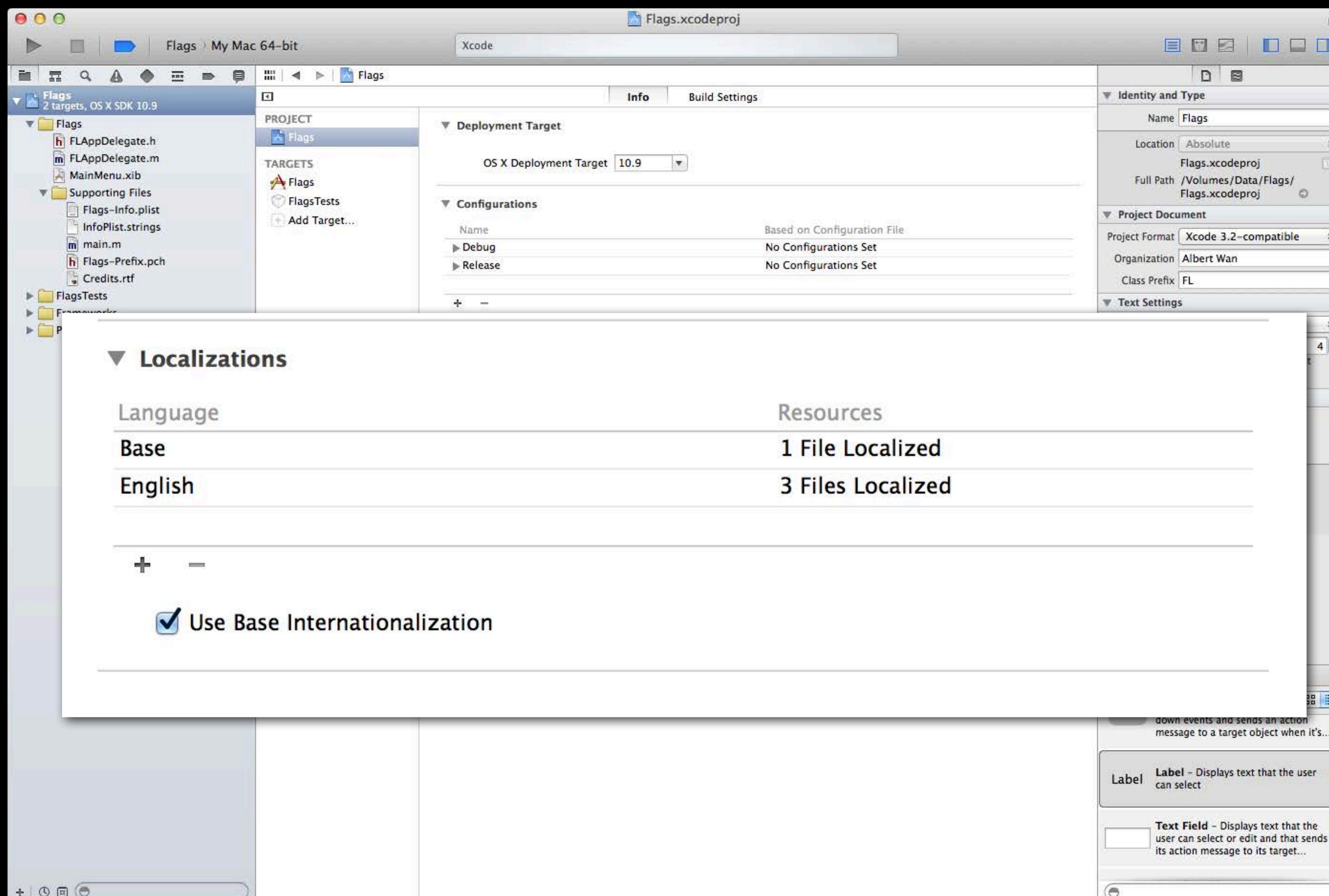
Using Base Internationalization

Getting started



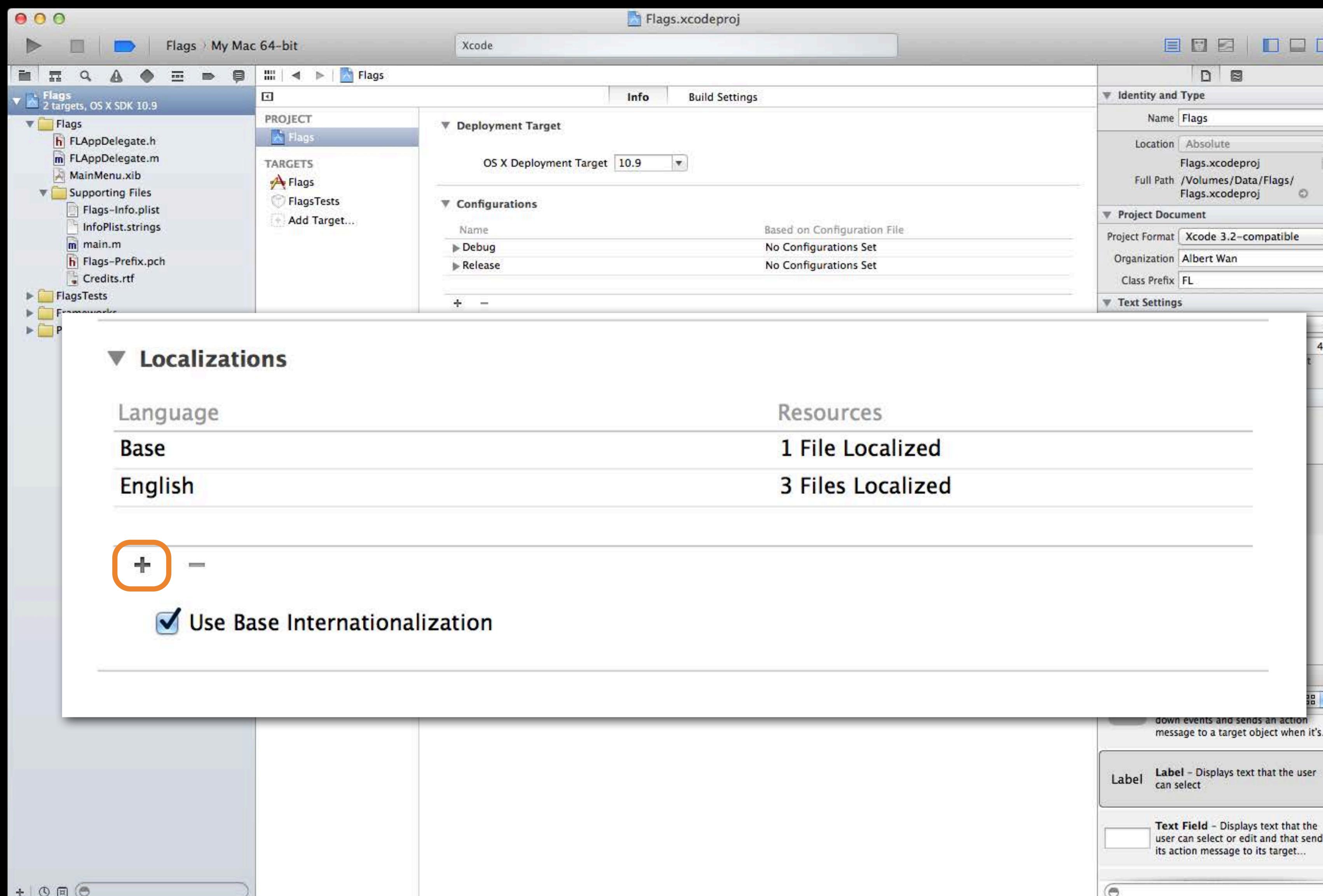
Using Base Internationalization

Getting started



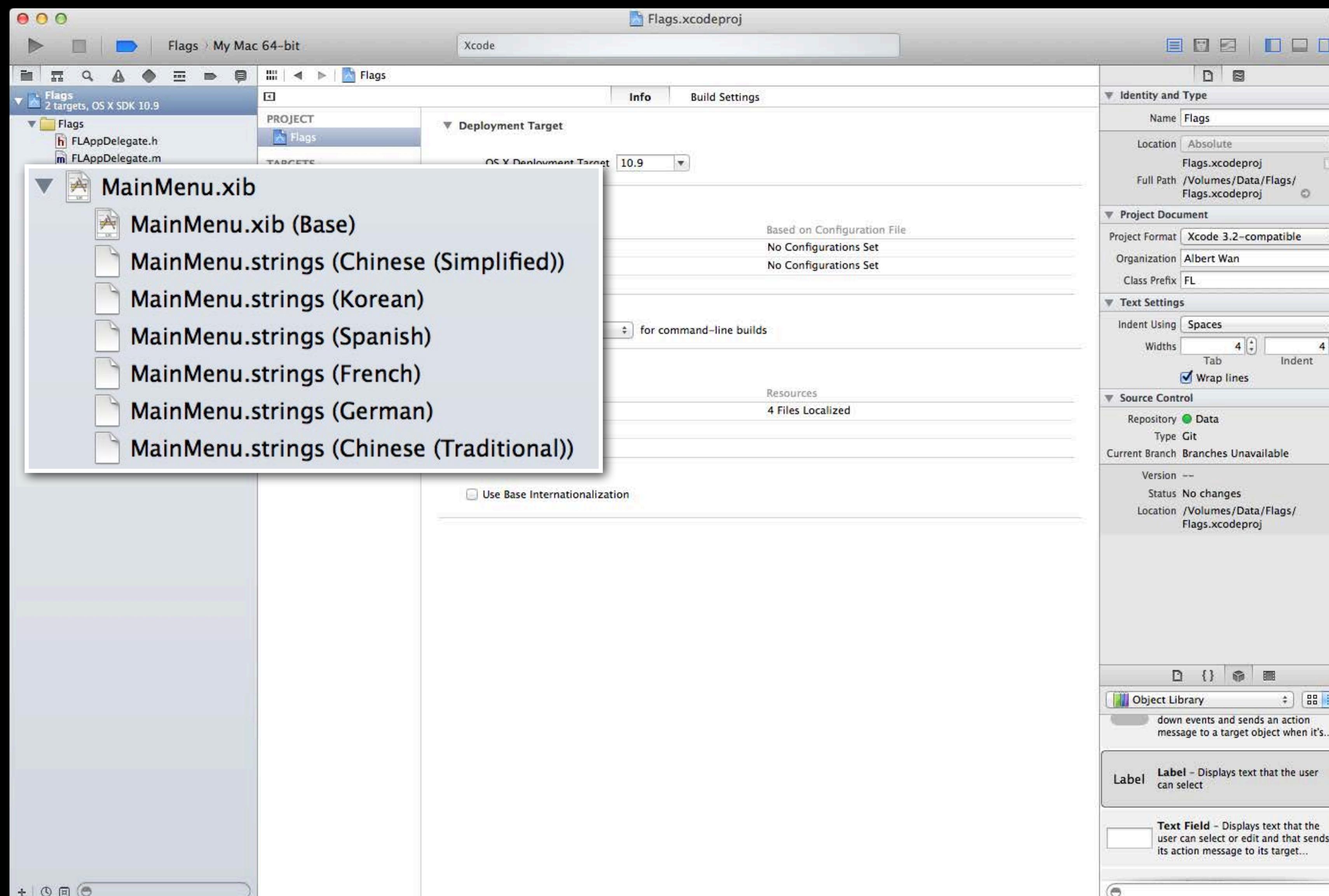
Using Base Internationalization

Getting started



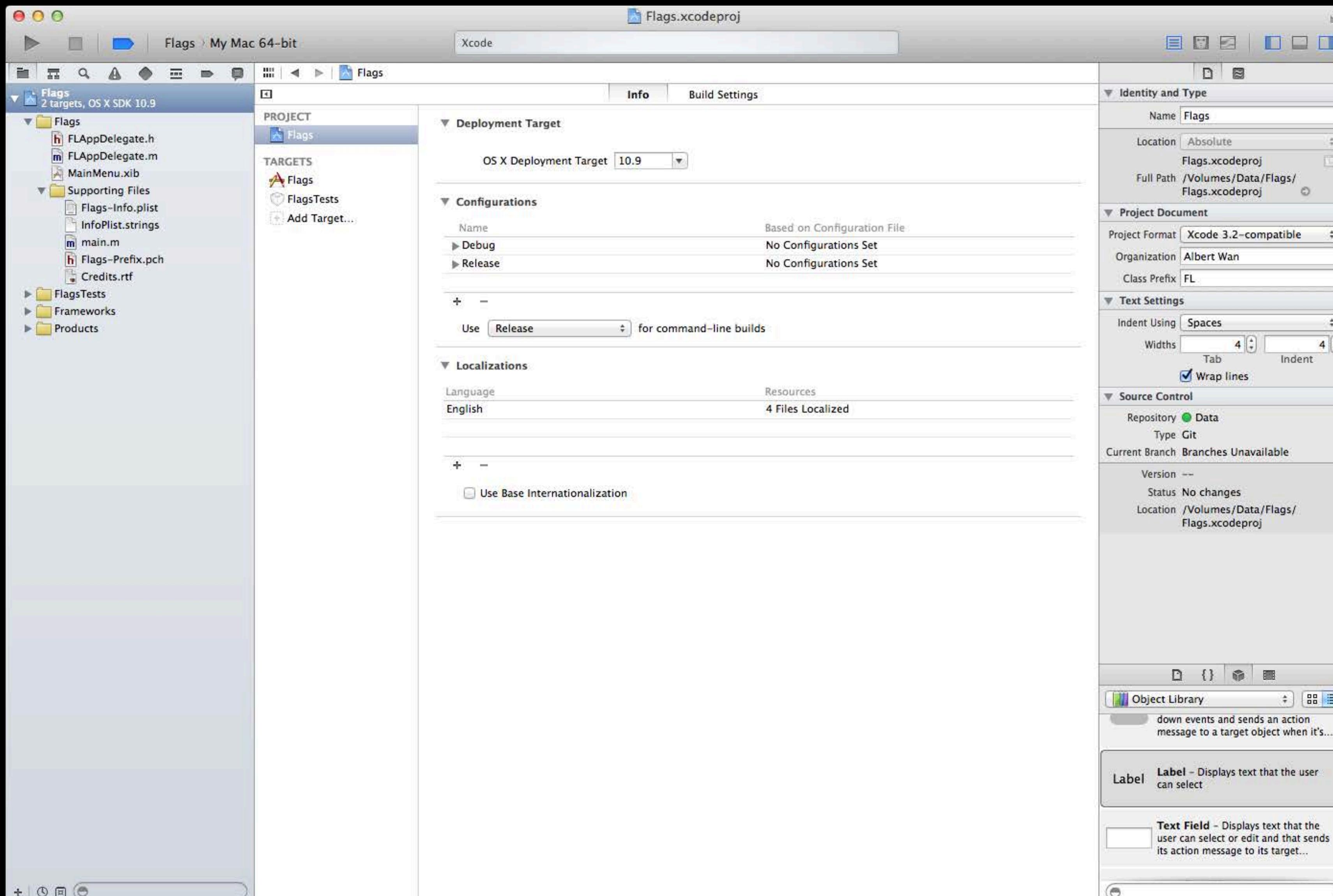
Using Base Internationalization

Getting started



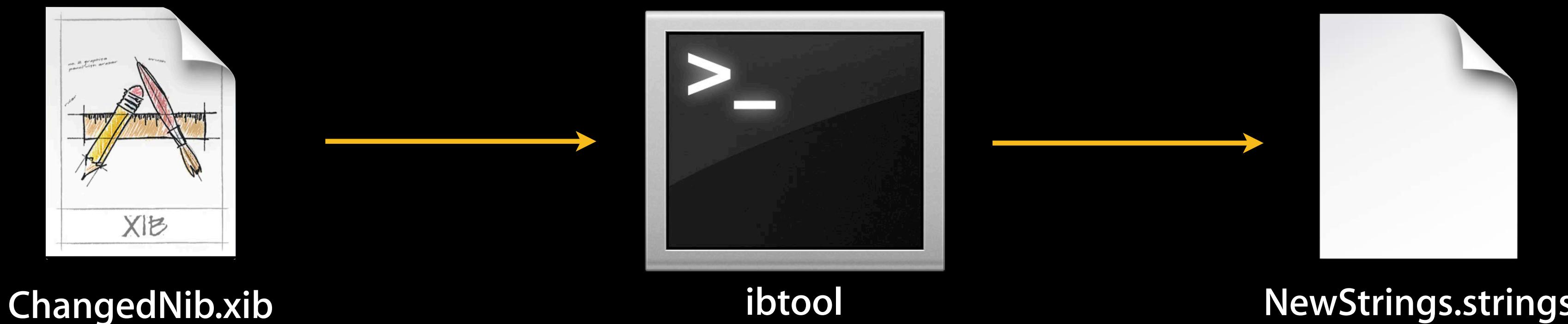
Using Base Internationalization

Getting started



Generating Localization Files

- Use `ibtool` every time you update your labels and text
- In the Base.lproj folder:
 - `ibtool ChangedNib.xib --generate-strings-file NewStrings.strings`
- Open the generated output file and copy all new string entries to `ChangedNib.strings` in each lproj



Pitfalls: Auto Layout

- Avoid using fixed widths in Auto Layout
- Prefer intrinsic content size
- Try out each localization to see if there are layout issues

The strings File

- Localized strings are stored as a table in a *.strings file

en.lproj/Localizable.strings

```
"Name" = "Name";  
"Password" = "Password";
```

zh-Hans.lproj/Localizable.strings

```
"Name" = "名字";  
"Password" = "密码";
```

es.lproj/Localizable.strings

```
"Name" = "Nombre";  
"Password" = "Contraseña";
```

Strings in Code

- User visible text in your source code should use NSLocalizedString
- NSLocalizedString takes in a key and comment for the localizer
- Variants:

NSLocalizedString

NSLocalizedStringFromTable

NSLocalizedStringFromTableInBundle

NSLocalizedStringWithDefaultValue

NSLocalizedString

Key



```
NSLocalizedString(@"RunningDistance",  
    @"distance for a marathon");
```



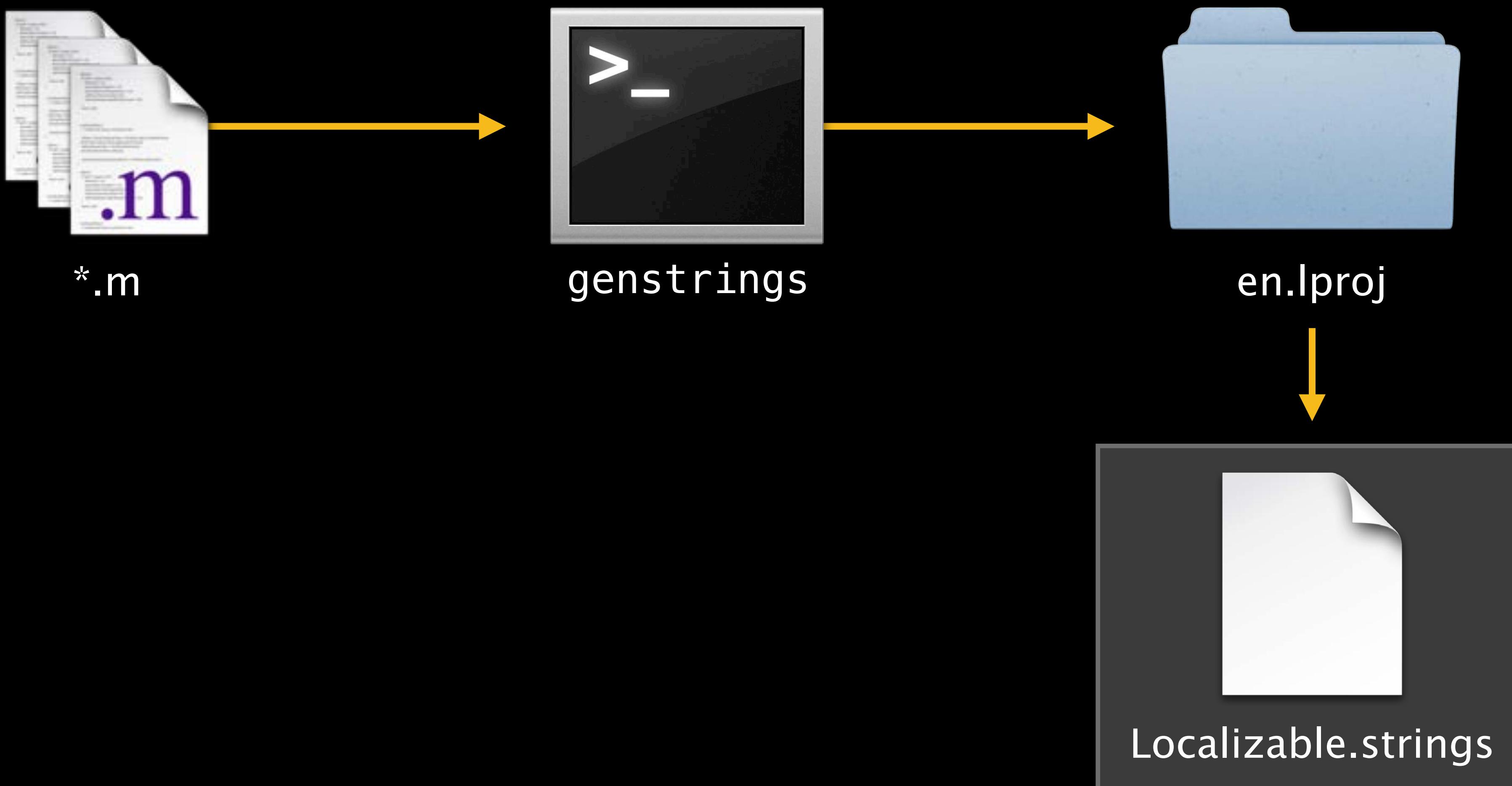
Comment for localizer

Using genstrings

- Creates strings file for code containing NSLocalizedString and variants
- Scriptable
- Customizable
- See genstrings man page

Using genstrings

```
find . -name \*.m | xargs genstrings -o en.lproj/
```



Using genstrings

```
NSLocalizedString(@"RunningDistance", @"distance for a marathon");
```

en.lproj/Localizable.strings

```
/* distance for a marathon */  
"RunningDistance" = "RunningDistance";
```

ja.lproj/Localizable.strings

```
/* distance for a marathon */  
"RunningDistance" = "RunningDistance";
```

Using genstrings

```
NSLocalizedString(@"RunningDistance", @"distance for a marathon");
```

en.lproj/Localizable.strings

```
/* distance for a marathon */
"RunningDistance" = "26.22 miles";
```

ja.lproj/Localizable.strings

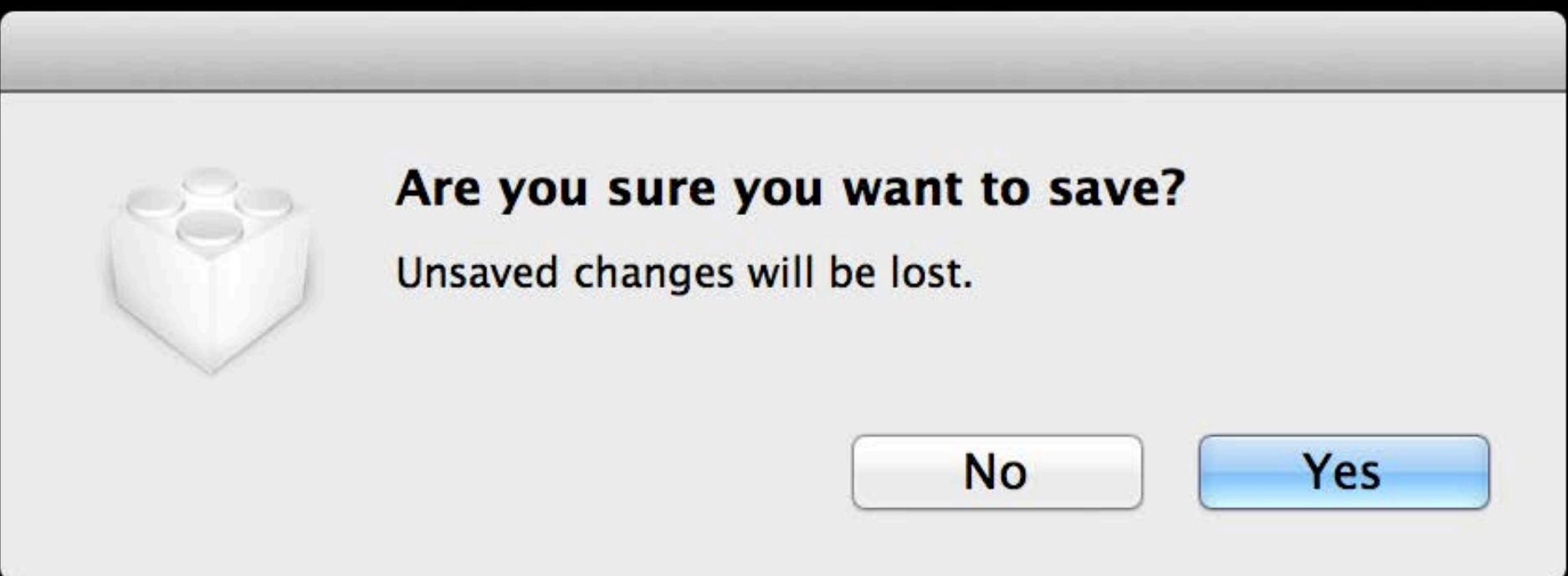
```
/* distance for a marathon */
"RunningDistance" = "42.20 キロメートル";
```

Pitfalls: NSLocalizedString

- Overloading keys

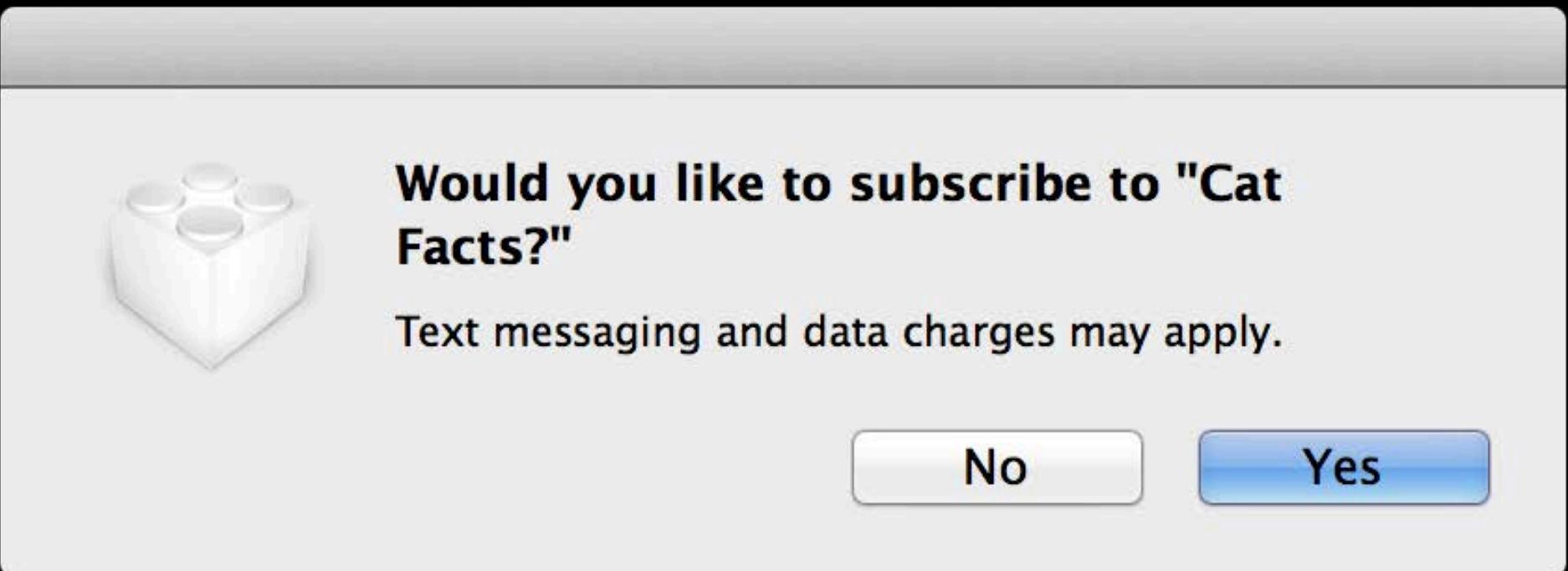
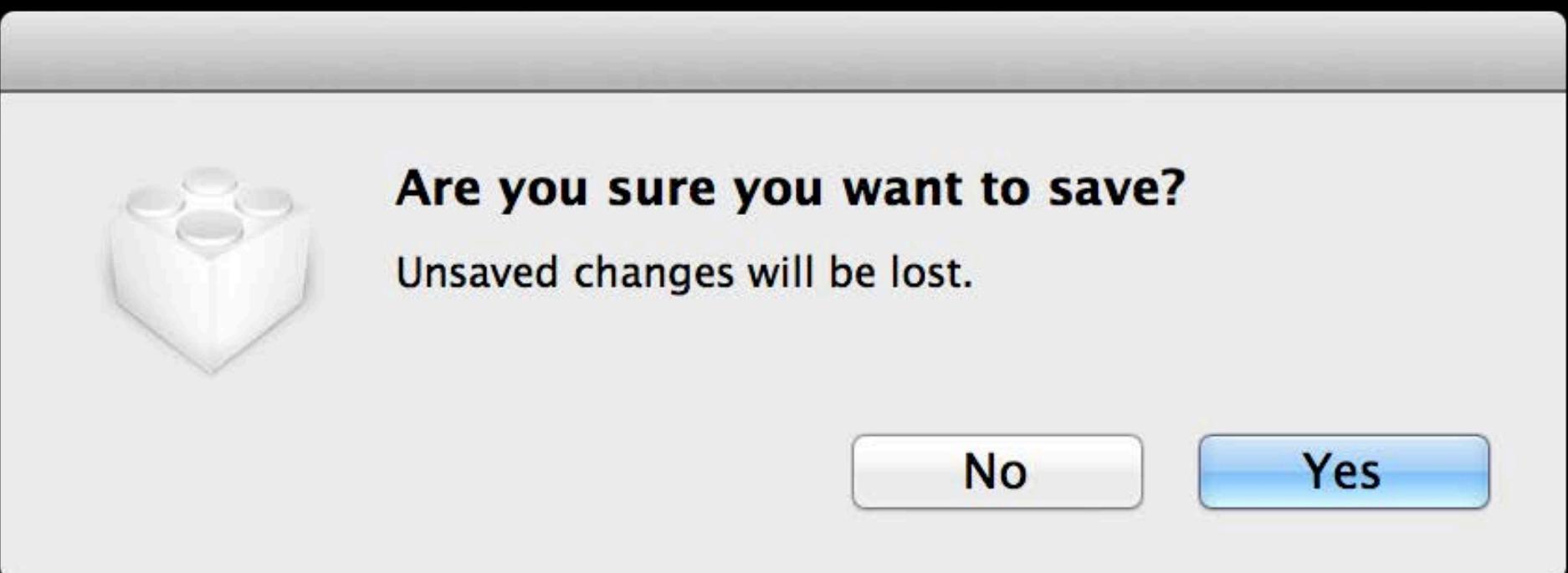
Pitfalls: NSLocalizedString

- Overloading keys



Pitfalls: NSLocalizedString

- Overloading keys

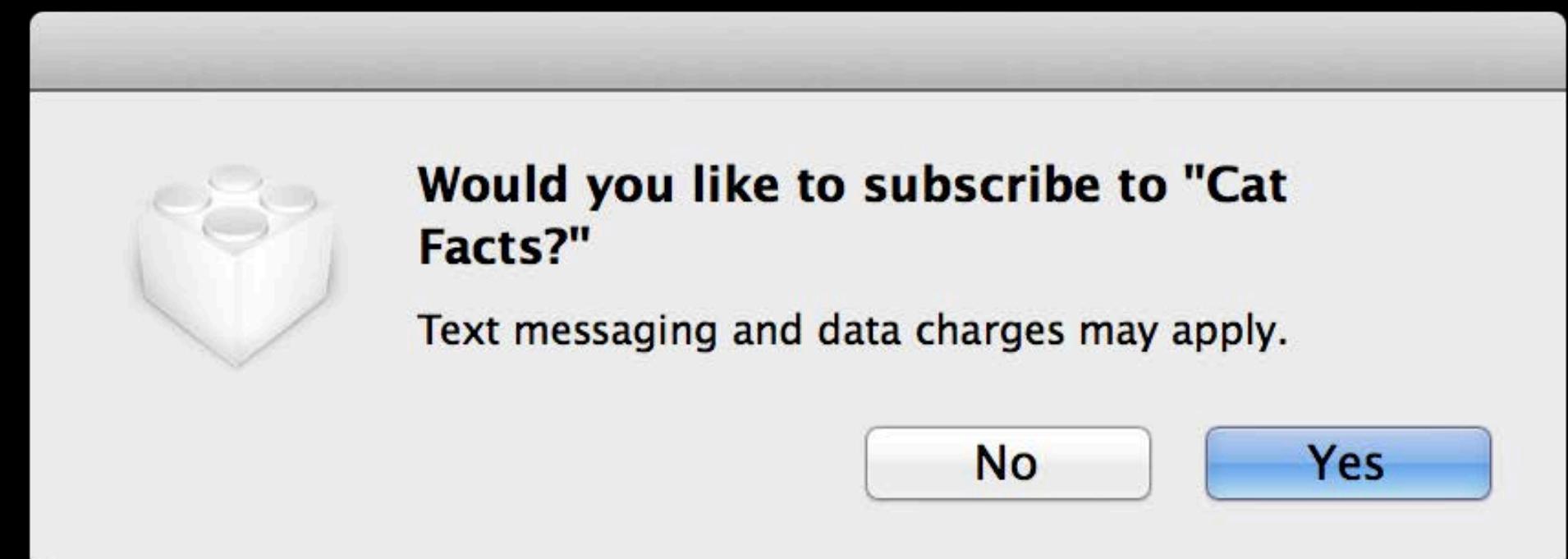
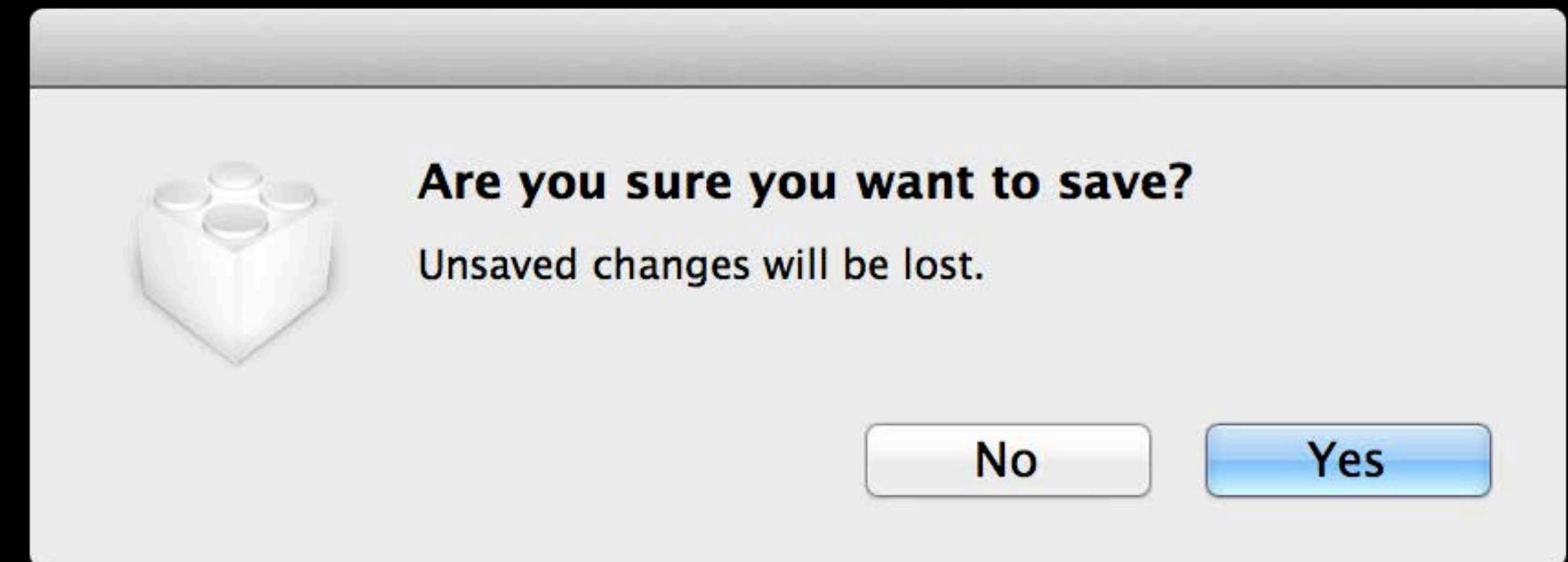


Pitfalls: NSLocalizedString

- Overloading keys

```
NSLocalizedString(@"Yes", @"Alert  
Button Affirmative");
```

```
NSLocalizedString(@"No", @"Alert  
Button Negative");
```

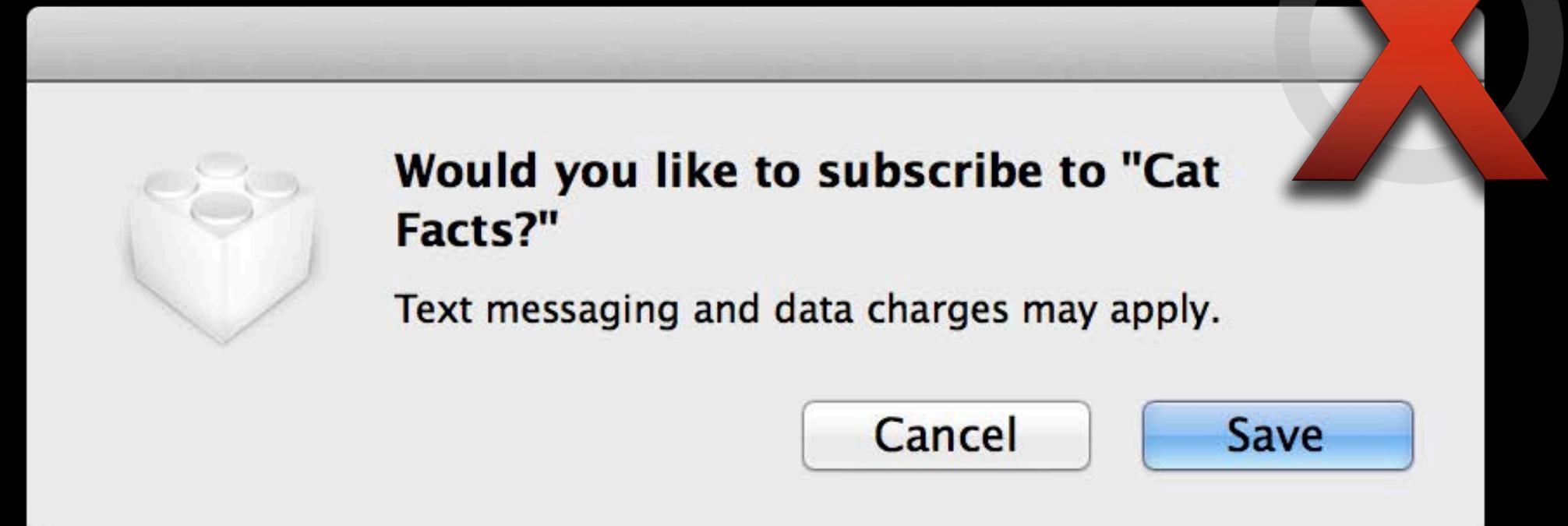
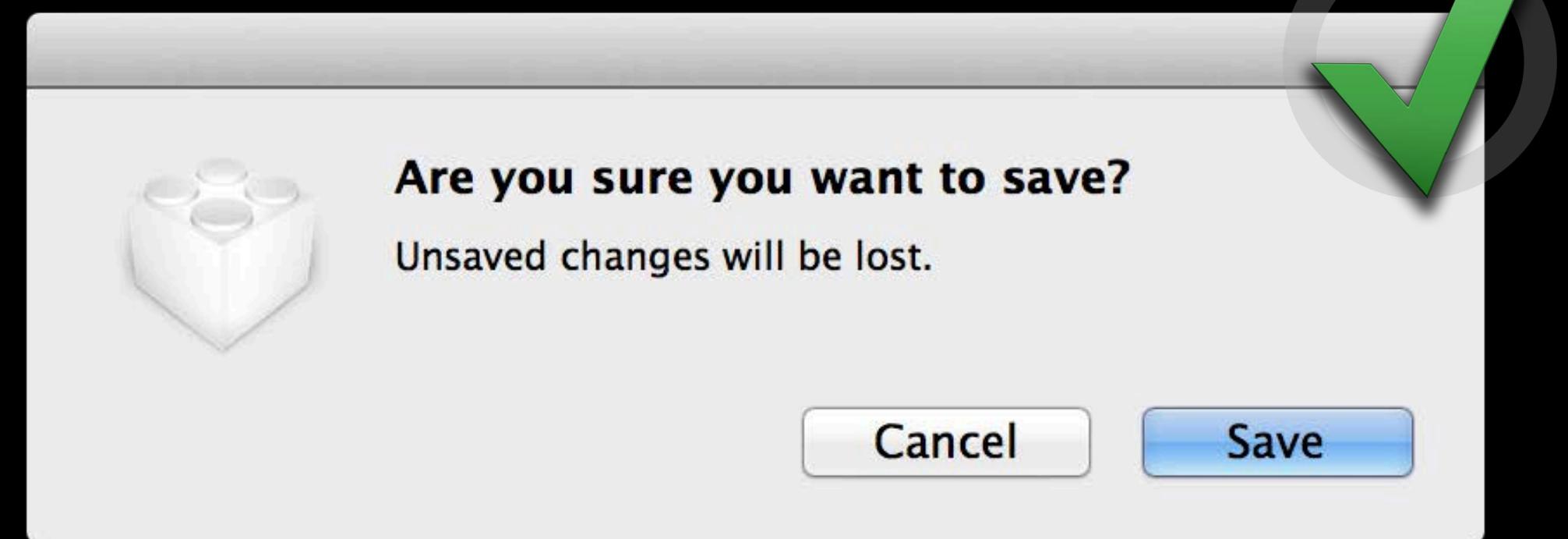


Pitfalls: NSLocalizedString

- Overloading keys

```
NSLocalizedString(@"Save",  
 @"Alert Button Affirmative");
```

```
NSLocalizedString(@"Cancel", @"Alert  
Button Negative");
```



Pitfalls: NSLocalizedString

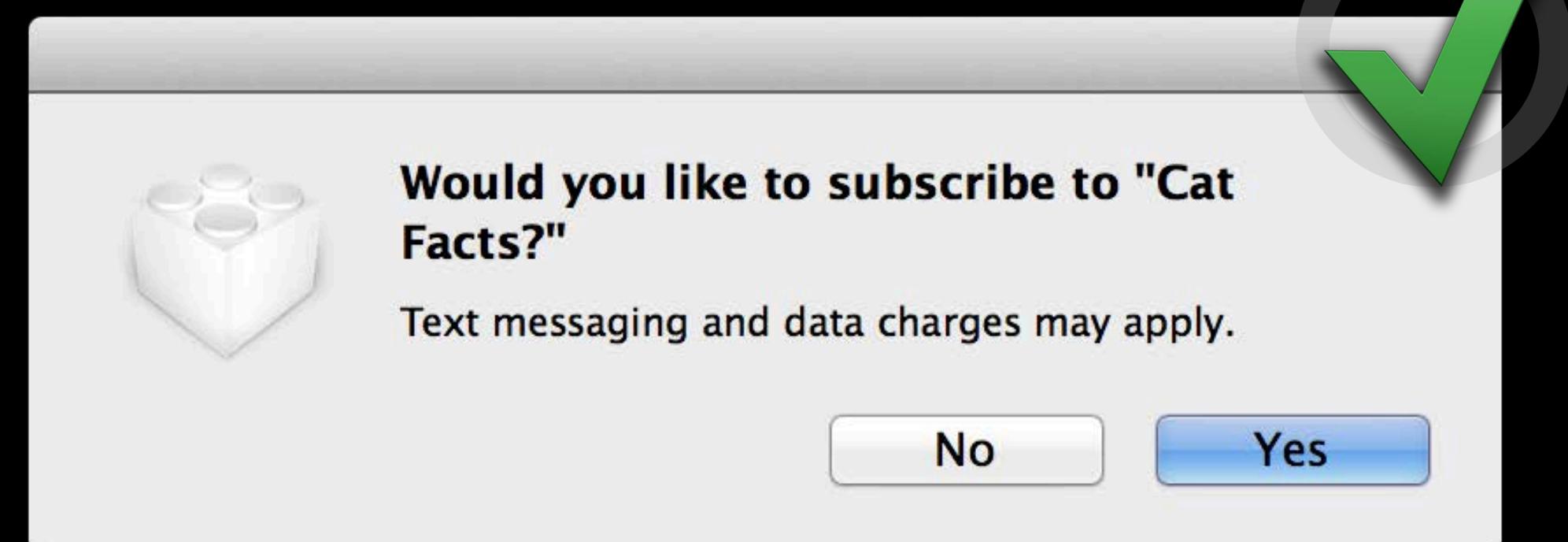
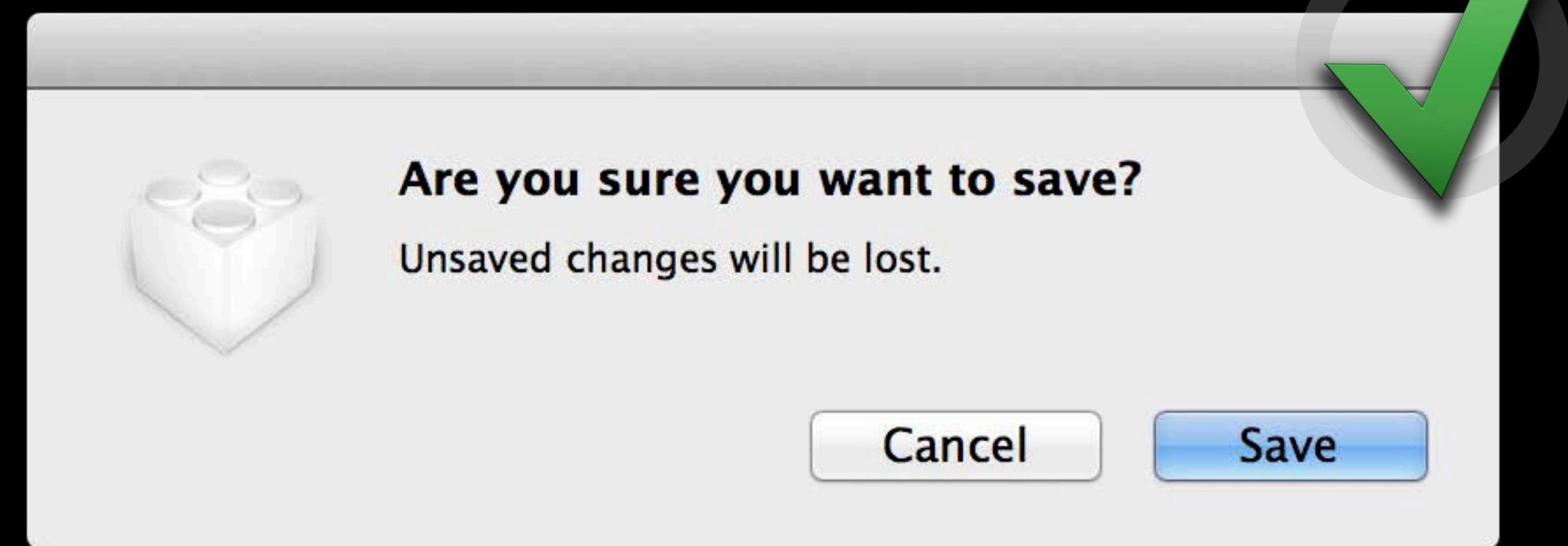
- Overloading keys

```
NSLocalizedString(@"AffirmSave",  
 @"Save Affirmative");
```

```
NSLocalizedString(@"CancelSave",  
 @"Cancel Save");
```

```
NSLocalizedString(  
 @"ConfirmSubscribe", @"User wants  
 cat facts");
```

```
NSLocalizedString(  
 @"DenySubscribe", @"User doesn't  
 want cat facts");
```



Pitfalls: NSLocalizedString



```
/* No comment provided */  
"Yes" = "Yes";
```

Insufficient comments

Pitfalls: NSLocalizedString



```
/* Ask if the user would like to sync with iCloud */  
"ShouldSyncWithiCloud" = "Yes";
```

Insufficient comments

Pitfalls: NSLocalizedString



- Composing phrases together
- Grammatical number and gender of words may not agree

```
/* Go to next page/chapter */
"GoToNext" = "Go to next %@",  

"chapter" = "chapter";  

"page" = "page";
```

Pitfalls: NSLocalizedString



- Composing phrases together
- Grammatical number and gender of words may not agree

```
/* Go to next page/chapter */
"GoToNext" = "Go to next %@",  

"chapter" = "chapter";  

"page" = "page";
```

Go to next chapter
Go to next page

Pitfalls: NSLocalizedString



- Composing phrases together
- Grammatical number and gender of words may not agree

```
/* Go to next page/chapter */
"GoToNext" = "Go to next %@",  

"chapter" = "chapter";  

"page" = "page";
```

Go to next chapter Ir al siguiente capítulo
Go to next page

Pitfalls: NSLocalizedString



- Composing phrases together
- Grammatical number and gender of words may not agree

```
/* Go to next page/chapter */
"GoToNext" = "Go to next %@",  

"chapter" = "chapter";  

"page" = "page";
```

Go to next chapter Ir al siguiente capítulo
Go to next page Ir al siguiente página

Pitfalls: NSLocalizedString



- Composing phrases together
- Grammatical number and gender of words may not agree

```
/* Go to next chapter */  
"GoToNextChapter" = "Go to next chapter";  
  
/* Go to next page */  
"GoToNextPage" = "Go to next page";
```

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Go to next chapter | Ir <u>al</u> siguiente capítulo |
| Go to next page | Ir <u>a la</u> siguiente página |

Using stringsdict



- A way to follow grammatical rules based on plurality and/or gender
 - @"1 file remaining"
 - @"%d files remaining"
- Plurals in general are hard to handle across languages
- Localized property list that encapsulates these rules

```
result = [NSString localizedStringWithFormat:  
          NSLocalizedString(@"%d file(s) remaining",  
          @"Message shown for remaining files"), n];
```

- Foundation release notes have a full description

Using stringsdict



- A way to follow grammatical rules based on plurality and/or gender
 - @"1 file remaining"
 - @"%d files remaining"
- Plurals in general are hard to handle across languages
- Localized property list that encapsulates these rules

```
result = [NSString localizedStringWithFormat:  
          NSLocalizedString(@"%d file(s) remaining",  
          @"Message shown for remaining files"), n];
```

- Foundation release notes have a full description

Sample stringsdict File

en.lproj/Localizable.stringsdict

```
...
<key>NSStringLocalizedFormatKey</key>
<string>%#@files@</string>
<key>files</key>
<dict>
    <key>NSStringFormatSpecTypeKey</key>
    <string>NSStringPluralRuleType</string>
    <key>NSStringFormatValueTypeKey</key>
    <string>d</string>
    <key>one</key>
    <string>1 file remaining</string>
    <key>other</key>
    <string>%d files remaining</string>
</dict>
...
...
```

ru.lproj/Localizable.stringsdict

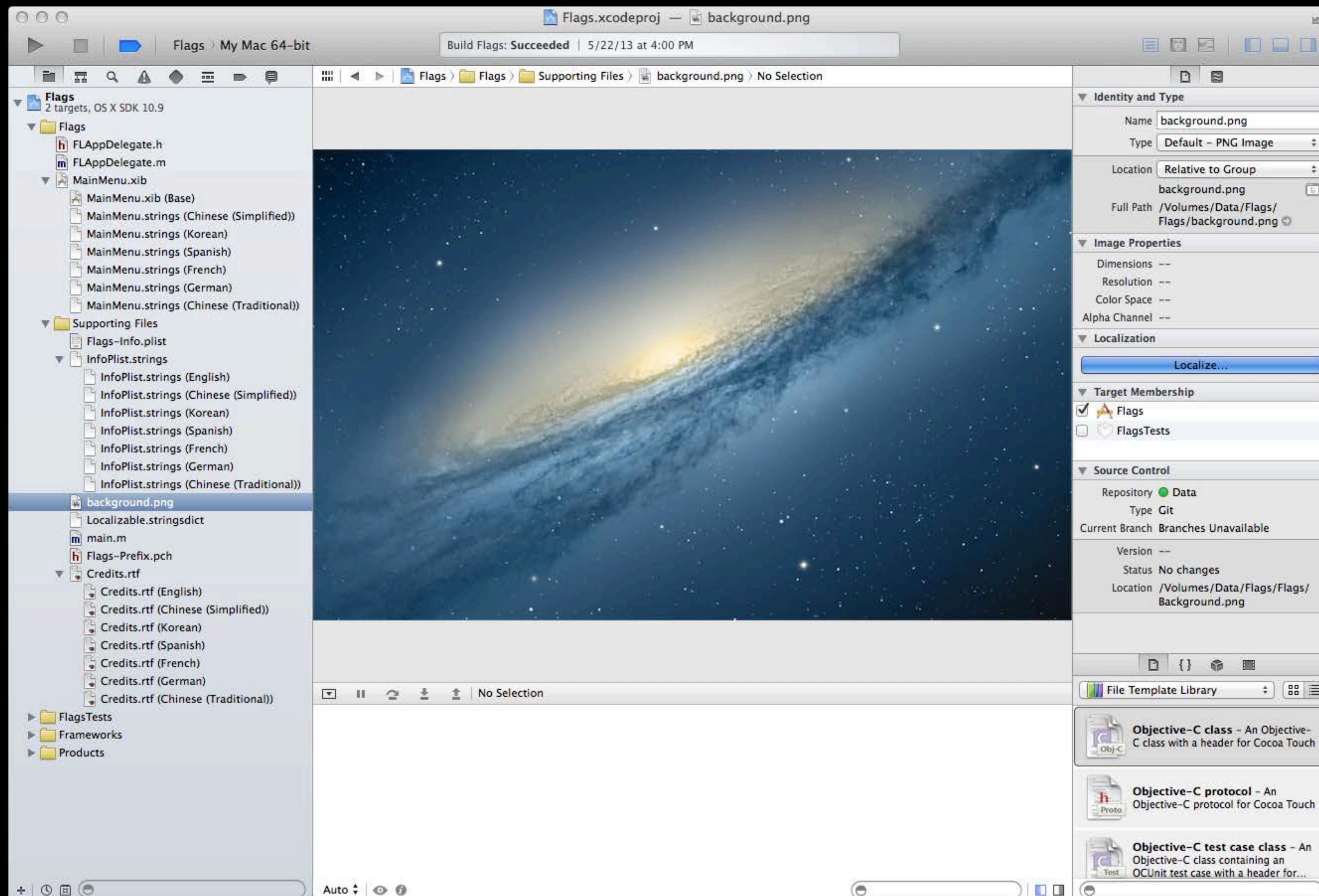
```
...
<dict>
    <key>NSStringFormatSpecTypeKey</key>
    <string>NSStringPluralRuleType</string>
    <key>NSStringFormatValueTypeKey</key>
    <string>d</string>
    <key>one</key>
    <string>Остался %d файл</string>
    <key>few</key>
    <string>Осталось %d файла</string>
    <key>many</key>
    <string>Осталось %d файлов</string>
    <key>other</key>
    <string>Осталось %d файла</string>
</dict>
...
...
```

Other Localized Resources

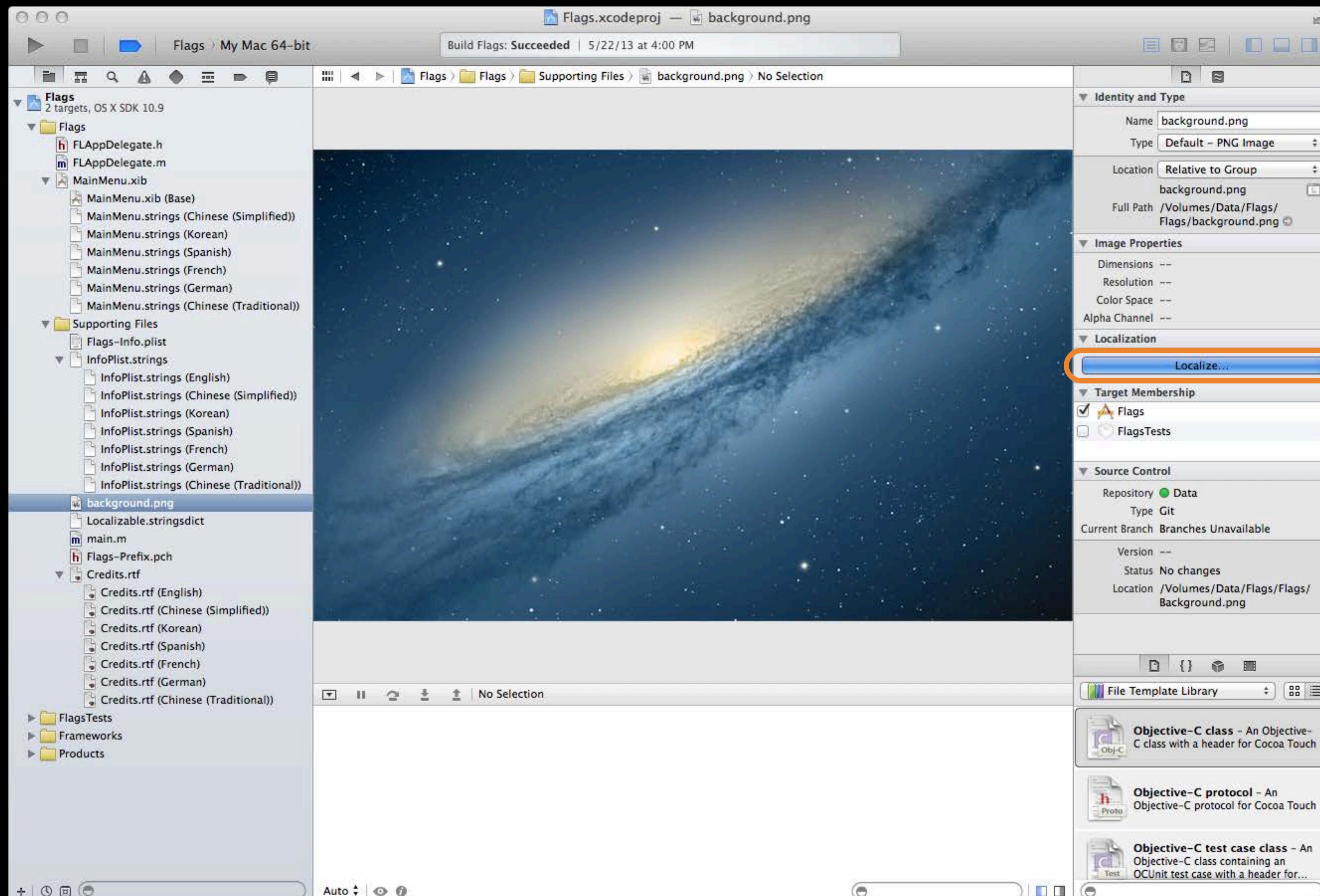
- Images, audio, and miscellaneous files can be localized
- Place the localized version into the respective lproj folder
- APIs will fetch from the localization currently running

```
[UIImage imageNamed:  
[NSImage imageNamed:  
[NSSound soundNamed:  
[NSBundle URLForResource:withExtension:
```

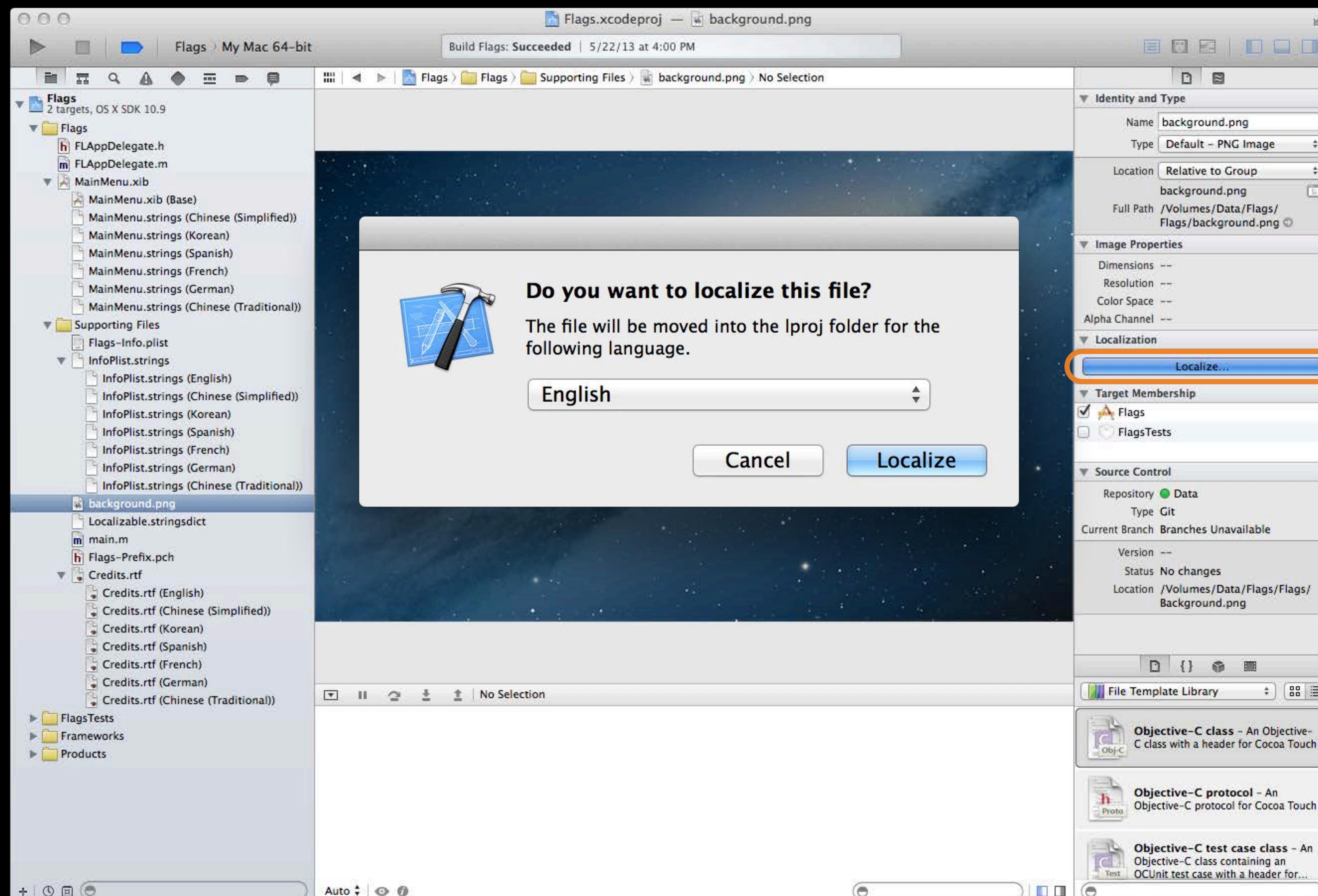
Other Localized Resources



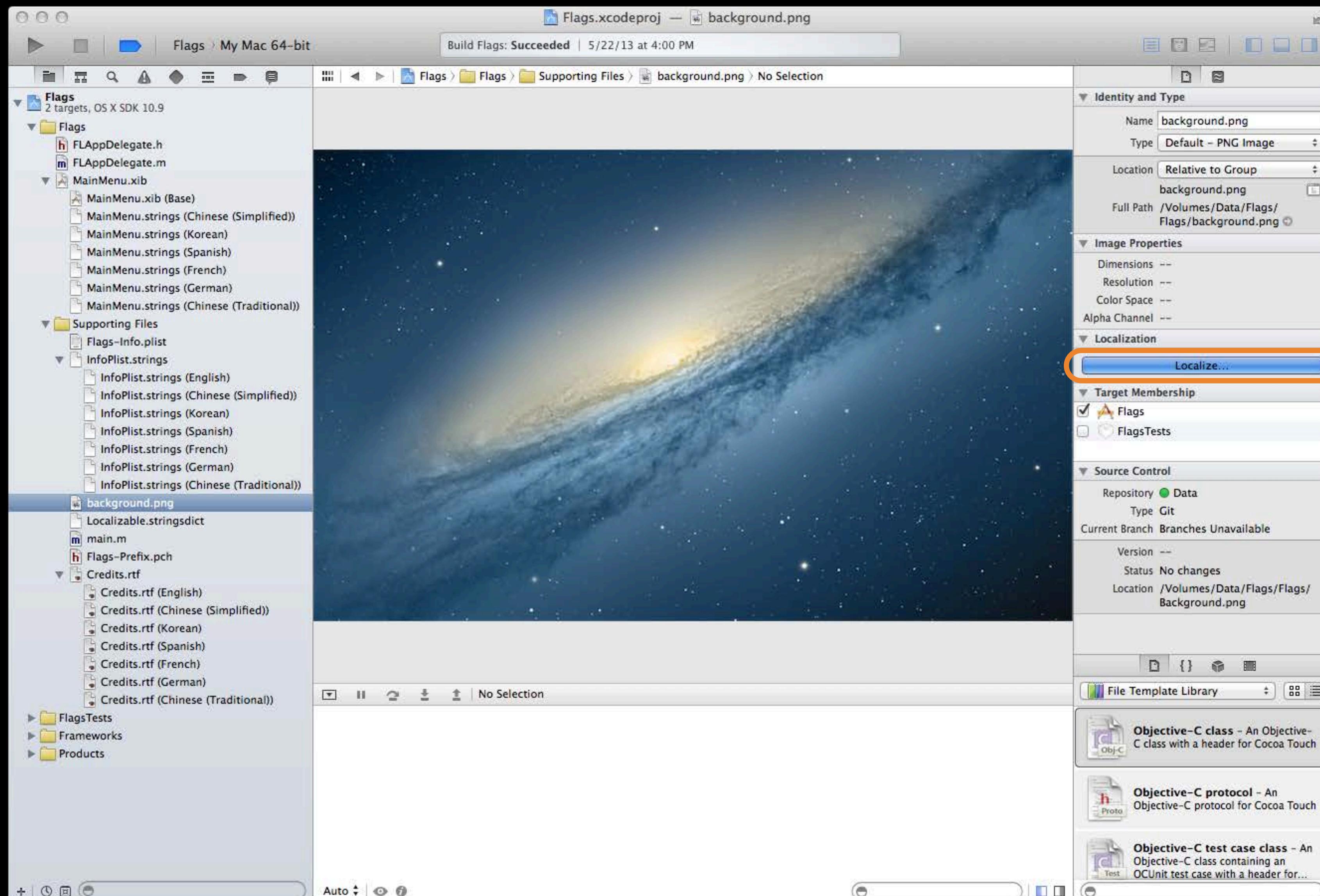
Other Localized Resources



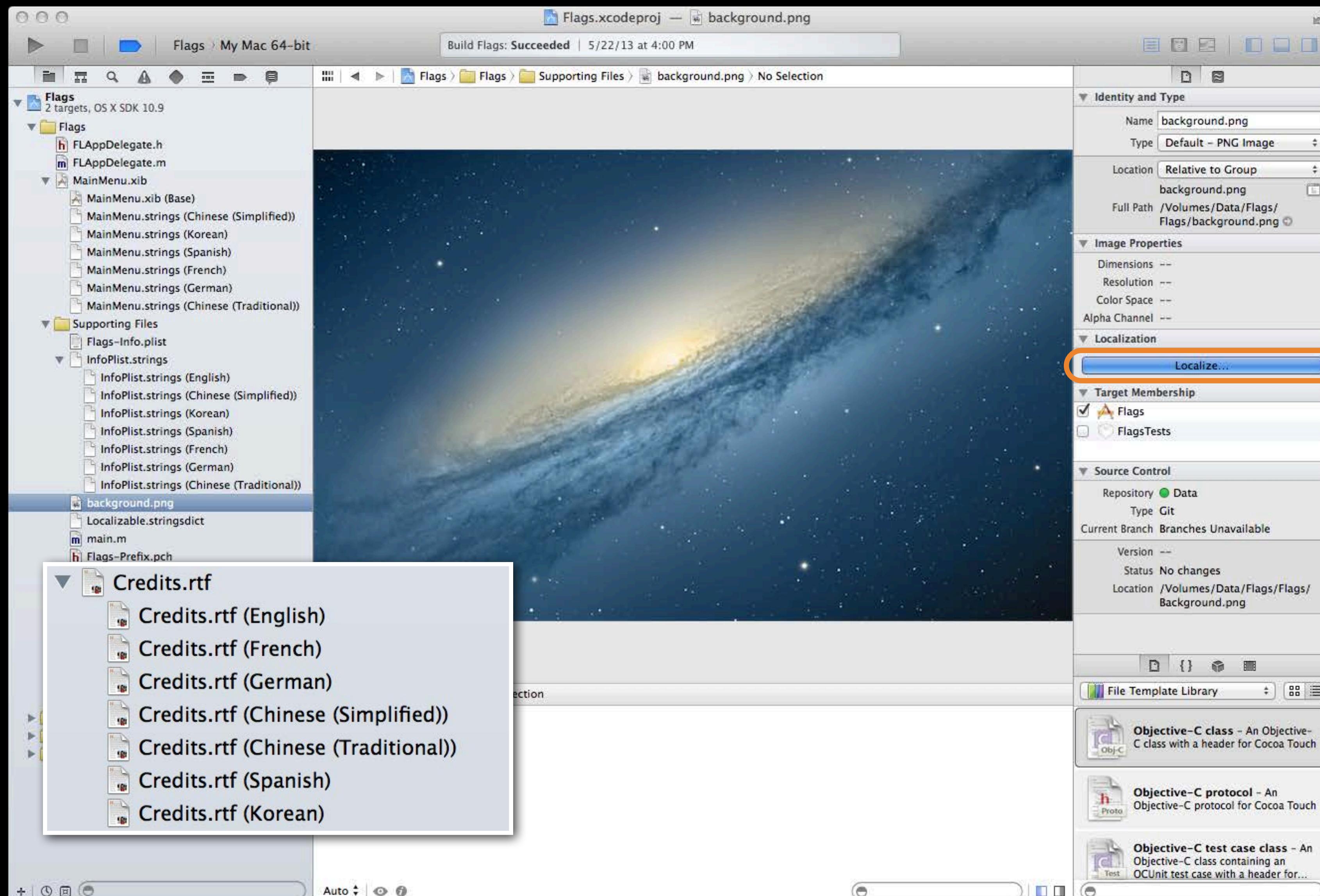
Other Localized Resources



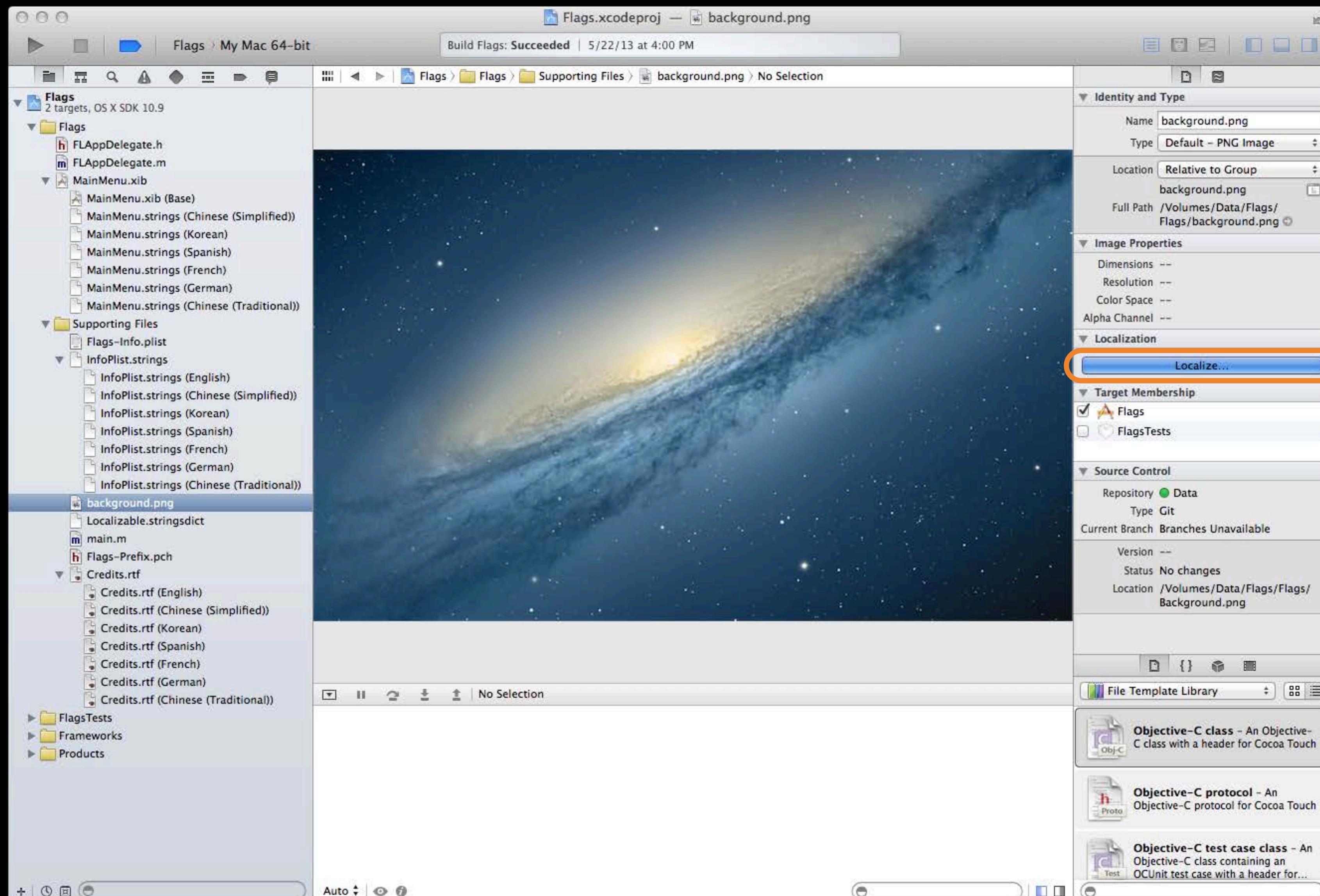
Other Localized Resources



Other Localized Resources



Other Localized Resources



Pitfalls: Images

- Text in images
- Culture and language specific references

Pitfalls: Images

- Text in images
- Culture and language specific references



Keyword Search

Pitfalls: Images

- Text in images
- Culture and language specific references

Keyword - Keyword

Stichwort - Headword

關鍵詞 - Focus word

संकेत शब्द - Indicative word



Keyword Search

Pitfalls: Images

- Text in images
- Culture and language specific references

Keyword - Keyword

Stichwort - Headword

關鍵詞 - Focus word

संकेत शब्द - Indicative word



Pitfalls: Images

- Text in images
- Culture and language specific references

Keyword - Keyword

Stichwort - Headword

關鍵詞 - Focus word

संकेत शब्द - Indicative word



Keyword Search



For Beginners

Pitfalls: Images

- Text in images
- Culture and language specific references

Keyword - Keyword

Stichwort - Headword

關鍵詞 - Focus word

संकेत शब्द - Indicative word



Testing Localization

- Change the system language to get the most accurate representation
- Quickly check your localization with the “AppleLanguages” argument
 - AppleLanguages "(Korean)"
- Use pseudolocalization

Testing Localization

- Change the system language to get the most accurate representation
- Quickly check your localization with the “AppleLanguages” argument
 - AppleLanguages "(Korean)"
- Use pseudolocalization

```
/* distance for a marathon */  
"RunningDistance" = "[RüüñníngDïştáänçëè];
```

Demo

Locale Data

Nat Hillard

Locale

Available APIs

Locale

Available APIs

| API | Function |
|-------------------|--|
| NSLocale | Obtain current region, format, etc. |
| NSDateFormatter | Format and parse dates and times |
| NSNumberFormatter | Format and parse numbers |
| NSCalendar | Current calendar and associated operations |
| NSTimeZone | Current timezone and associated operations |
| NSString | Sorting, searching, and more |

Locale

What is it?

Locale

What is it?

- Set by the “Region Format” preference

Locale

What is it?

- Set by the “Region Format” preference
- Usually you will not deal with NSLocale object directly

Locale

What is it?

- Set by the “Region Format” preference
- Usually you will not deal with NSLocale object directly
- Locale vs. localization
 - “Locale” represents formatting standards
 - “Localization” refers to the UI Language

Locale

What is it?

- Set by the “Region Format” preference
- Usually you will not deal with NSLocale object directly
- Locale vs. localization
 - “Locale” represents formatting standards
 - “Localization” refers to the UI Language
- User’s locale and localization usually match, but not always

Date Formatting

NSDateFormatter

Date Formatting

NSDateFormatter

- Converts between NSDate objects and their string representations

Date Formatting

NSDateFormatter

- Converts between NSDate objects and their string representations
- Often attached explicitly to text fields in a nib

Date Formatting

NSDateFormatter

- Converts between NSDate objects and their string representations
- Often attached explicitly to text fields in a nib
- When you need to do this in code:
+ [NSDateFormatter localizedStringFromDate:dateStyle:timeStyle:]

Date Formatting

Pre-set date styles

Date Formatting

Pre-set date styles

| | Description | Date | Time |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ShortStyle | Numeric only | 6/10/13 | 11:03 AM |
| MediumStyle | Abbreviated text | Jun 10, 2013 | 11:03:15 AM |
| LongStyle | Full text | June 10, 2013 | 11:03:15 AM PDT |
| FullStyle | Complete details | Friday, June 10, 2013 | 11:03:15 AM Pacific Daylight Time |
| NoStyle | Output suppressed | - | - |

Date Formatting

Pre-set date styles

Date Formatting

Pre-set date styles

```
[NSDateFormatter localizedStringFromDate: [NSDate date]
    dateStyle:NSDateFormatterMediumStyle
    timeStyle:NSDateFormatterShortStyle]
```

Date Formatting

Pre-set date styles

```
[NSDateFormatter localizedStringFromDate: [NSDate date]
    dateStyle:NSDateFormatMediumStyle
    timeStyle:NSDateFormatShortStyle]
```

| Locale | Date | Time |
|-----------------|-------------|----------|
| English (U.S.) | Jun 6, 2013 | 10:14 AM |
| French (France) | 6 Jun 2013 | 10:14 |
| Chinese (China) | 2013年6月6日 | 上午10:14 |

Date Formatting

Pre-set date styles



```
[NSDateFormatter localizedStringFromDate: [NSDate date]
    dateStyle:NSDateFormatMediumStyle
    timeStyle:NSDateFormatShortStyle]
```

| Locale | Date | Time |
|-----------------|-------------|----------|
| English (U.S.) | Jun 6, 2013 | 10:14 AM |
| French (France) | 6 Jun 2013 | 10:14 |
| Chinese (China) | 2013年6月6日 | 上午10:14 |

Date Formatting

Custom date and time styles

- When the default formats don't meet your needs

Date Formatting

Custom date and time styles

- When the default formats don't meet your needs
- Create NSDateFormatter instance

```
dateFormatter = [[NSDateFormatter alloc] init];
```

Date Formatting

Custom date and time styles

- When the default formats don't meet your needs
- Create NSDateFormatter instance

```
dateFormatter = [[NSDateFormatter alloc] init];
```

- Create a format string

```
formatString = [NSDateFormatter  
    dateFormatFromTemplate:@"dMMM" options:0  
    locale:[NSLocale currentLocale]];
```

Date Formatting

Custom date and time styles

- When the default formats don't meet your needs
- Create NSDateFormatter instance

```
dateFormatter = [[NSDateFormatter alloc] init];
```

- Create a format string

```
formatString = [NSDateFormatter  
    dateFormatFromTemplate:@"dMMM" options:0  
    locale:[NSLocale currentLocale]];
```

- Set the date format of the NSDateFormatter instance

```
[dateFormatter setDateFormat:formatString];
```

Pitfalls

Explicit format strings

```
[dateFormatter setDateFormat:@"MMM dd, yyyy"];  
[dateFormatter stringFromDate: [NSDate date]];
```

Pitfalls

Explicit format strings

```
[dateFormatter setDateFormat:@"MMM dd, yyyy"];  
[dateFormatter stringFromDate: [NSDate date]];
```

| Locale | Date with format "MMM dd, yyyy" |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| English (U.S.) | June 06, 2013 |
| French (France) | June 06, 2013 |
| Chinese (China) | June 06, 2013 |

Pitfalls

Explicit format strings



```
[dateFormatter setDateFormat:@"MMM dd, yyyy"];  
[dateFormatter stringFromDate: [NSDate date]];
```

| Locale | Date with format "MMM dd, yyyy" |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| English (U.S.) | June 06, 2013 |
| French (France) | June 06, 2013 |
| Chinese (China) | June 06, 2013 |

Date Formatting

Custom date and time styles

Date Formatting

Custom date and time styles

```
formatString = [NSDateFormatter  
    dateFormatFromTemplate:@"dMMM" options:0  
    locale:[NSLocale currentLocale]];  
[dateFormatter setDateFormat:@"dMMM"];  
[dateFormatter stringFromDate:[NSDate date]];
```

Date Formatting

Custom date and time styles

```
formatString = [NSDateFormatter  
    dateFormatFromTemplate:@"dMMM" options:0  
    locale:[NSLocale currentLocale]];  
[dateFormatter setDateFormat:@"dMMM"];  
[dateFormatter stringFromDate:[NSDate date]];
```

| Locale | Date with template "dMMM" |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| English (U.S.) | Jun 6 |
| French (France) | 6 Jun |
| Chinese (China) | 6月6日 |

Date Formatting

Custom date and time styles



```
formatString = [NSDateFormatter  
    dateFormatFromTemplate:@"dMMM" options:0  
    locale:[NSLocale currentLocale]];  
[dateFormatter setDateFormat:@"dMMM"];  
[dateFormatter stringFromDate:[NSDate date]];
```

| Locale | Date with template "dMMM" |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| English (U.S.) | Jun 6 |
| French (France) | 6 Jun |
| Chinese (China) | 6月6日 |

Number Formatting

NSNumberFormatter

Number Formatting

NSNumberFormatter

- Locales differ in how they present numbers

Number Formatting

NSNumberFormatter

- Locales differ in how they present numbers
- Use NSNumberFormatter to display and parse numbers

Number Formatting

NSNumberFormatter

- Locales differ in how they present numbers
- Use NSNumberFormatter to display and parse numbers

| Type | US English | Other |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Decimal point and separator | 1,234.56 | 1 234,56 |
| Digits (not all use 0-9) | 1,234.56 | ۱۲۳۴.۵۶ |
| Currency | \$1,234.56 | €1.234,56 |
| Percentage | 45% | ٤٥٪ |
| NaN, ∞, etc. | NaN | EiTa |

Pitfalls

Explicit format strings

- Avoid `stringWithFormat:`, `printf`, etc.

```
[NSString stringWithFormat:@"%@", myNumber];
```

Pitfalls

Explicit format strings

- Avoid `stringWithFormat:`, `printf`, etc.

```
[NSString stringWithFormat:@"%@", myNumber];
```

| Locale | Printf-Style Format String |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| English (U.S.) | 241.23 |
| Italian (Italy) | 241.23 |
| Arabic (Egypt) | 241.23 |

Pitfalls

Explicit format strings



- Avoid `stringWithFormat:`, `printf`, etc.

`[NSString stringWithFormat:@"%@", myNumber];`

| Locale | Printf-Style Format String |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| English (U.S.) | 241.23 |
| Italian (Italy) | 241.23 |
| Arabic (Egypt) | 241.23 |

Number Formatting

Using pre-set styles

Number Formatting

Using pre-set styles

- Legacy

+ [NSString localizedStringWithFormat:]

Number Formatting

Using pre-set styles

- Legacy

```
+ [NSString localizedStringWithFormat:]
```

- Going forward

```
+ [NSNumberFormatter localizedStringFromNumber:myNumber  
    numberStyle:NSNumberFormatterDecimalStyle];
```

Number Formatting

Using pre-set styles



- Legacy

```
+ [NSString localizedStringWithFormat:]
```

- Going forward

```
+ [NSNumberFormatter localizedStringFromNumber:myNumber  
    numberStyle:NSNumberFormatterDecimalStyle];
```

Number Formatting

NSNumberFormatterStyle

Number Formatting

NSNumberFormatterStyle

@1234.56

| | | |
|-----------------|--|--------------------|
| DecimalStyle | 1,234.56 | 1.234,56 (it_IT) |
| CurrencyStyle | \$1,234.56 | ¥ 1,234.56 (zh_CN) |
| PercentStyle | 123,456% | ١٢٣ , ٤٥٦٪ (ar_EG) |
| ScientificStyle | 1.23456E+03 | 1,23456E3 (it_IT) |
| SpellOutStyle | one thousand two hundred thirty-four point five six | 一千二百三十四点五六 (zh_CN) |

NSLocale

Obtaining user locale

NSLocale

Obtaining user locale

- Standard APIs take locale into account

NSLocale

Obtaining user locale

- Standard APIs take locale into account
- To give as an argument to formatters
 - +currentLocale
 - +autoUpdatingCurrentLocale

NSLocale

Obtaining user locale

- Standard APIs take locale into account
- To give as an argument to formatters
 - +currentLocale
 - +autoUpdatingCurrentLocale
- Access NSLocale constants with objectForKey

NSLocale

Obtaining useful information

NSLocale

Obtaining useful information

- Does this locale use the metric system?

```
[locale objectForKey:@"NSLocaleUsesMetricSystem"]
```

NSLocale

Obtaining useful information

- Does this locale use the metric system?

[locale objectForKey:NLocaleUsesMetricSystem]

- What currency symbol does this locale use?

[locale objectForKey:NLocaleCurrencySymbol]

NSLocale

Obtaining useful information

- Does this locale use the metric system?

```
[locale objectForKey:NSLocaleUsesMetricSystem]
```

- What currency symbol does this locale use?

```
[locale objectForKey:NSLocaleCurrencySymbol]
```

- Locale-sensitive quotes:

```
bQuote = [locale objectForKey:NSLocaleQuotationBeginDelimiterKey];
eQuote = [locale objectForKey:NSLocaleQuotationEndDelimiterKey];
```

NSLocale

Locale-sensitive quotes

NSLocale

Locale-sensitive quotes

```
quotedString = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"%@%@", bQuote, s, eQuote];
```

NSLocale

Locale-sensitive quotes

```
quotedString = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"%@%@", bQuote, s, eQuote];
```

| Locale | Quoted String |
|------------------|---------------|
| Chinese (China) | “iPhone” |
| French (France) | «iPhone» |
| Japanese (Japan) | 「iPhone」 |

Pitfalls

NSLocale

Pitfalls

NSLocale

- Don't confuse locale with localization

Pitfalls

NSLocale

- Don't confuse locale with localization

```
[[NSBundle mainBundle] preferredLocalizations][0];
```

- Localization that the application is running in

Pitfalls

NSLocale

- Don't confuse locale with localization

```
[[NSBundle mainBundle] preferredLocalizations][0];
```

- Localization that the application is running in

```
[NSLocale currentLocale];
```

- User-specified locale

Calendars

Regional variation

Calendars

Regional variation

| Calendar Unit | Variant |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Year | 2011, 1432, 2554, 5771 |
| Era | AD, Heisei |
| Number of months per year | 12, 13, variable |
| Lengths of months | From 5 to 31 days |
| First day of week | Saturday, Sunday, Monday |
| When years change | 昭和64年1月7日 → 平成1年1月8日 |

Calendars

NSCalendar

Calendars

NSCalendar

- Use NSCalendar for calendrical calculations

Calendars

NSCalendar

- Use NSCalendar for calendrical calculations
 - Number of days in month, weeks in year, etc.

Calendars

NSCalendar

- Use NSCalendar for calendrical calculations
 - Number of days in month, weeks in year, etc.
 - Components of a date

Calendars

NSCalendar

- Use NSCalendar for calendrical calculations
 - Number of days in month, weeks in year, etc.
 - Components of a date
 - Delta computations

Calendars

NSCalendar

- Use NSCalendar for calendrical calculations
 - Number of days in month, weeks in year, etc.
 - Components of a date
 - Delta computations
- Not to be confused with NSDate

Calendars

NSCalendar

- Use NSCalendar for calendrical calculations
 - Number of days in month, weeks in year, etc.
 - Components of a date
 - Delta computations
- Not to be confused with NSDate
 - NSDate is simply a point in time

Calendars

NSCalendar

- Use NSCalendar for calendrical calculations
 - Number of days in month, weeks in year, etc.
 - Components of a date
 - Delta computations
- Not to be confused with NSDate
 - NSDate is simply a point in time
 - Must be interpreted through the lens of an NSCalendar

Calendars

Components of a date

Calendars

Components of a date

```
NSDateComponents *components = [[[NSCalendar currentCalendar] components: NSDayCalendarUnit | NSMonthCalendarUnit | NSYearCalendarUnit | NSEraCalendarUnit fromDate: [NSDate date]]];
```

Calendars

Components of a date

```
NSDateComponents *components = [[NSCalendar currentCalendar]
                                components: NSDayCalendarUnit |  
                                NSMonthCalendarUnit |  
                                NSYearCalendarUnit |  
                                NSEraCalendarUnit  
                                fromDate: [NSDate date]];  
  
NSInteger day    = [components day];  
NSInteger month = [components month];  
NSInteger year  = [components year];  
NSInteger era   = [components era];
```

Pitfalls

Calendrical calculations

Pitfalls

Calendrical calculations

- Common Mistakes

Pitfalls

Calendrical calculations

- Common Mistakes
 - $+1 \text{ day} \neq +86,400 \text{ seconds}$

Pitfalls

Calendrical calculations

- Common Mistakes
 - $+1 \text{ day} \neq +86,400 \text{ seconds}$
 - $+1 \text{ month} \neq +30 \text{ days}$

Pitfalls

Calendrical calculations

- Common Mistakes
 - $+1 \text{ day} \neq +86,400 \text{ seconds}$
 - $+1 \text{ month} \neq +30 \text{ days}$
 - $+1 \text{ year} \neq +525,600 \text{ minutes}$

Pitfalls

Calendrical calculations

- Common Mistakes
 - $+1 \text{ day} \neq +86,400 \text{ seconds}$
 - $+1 \text{ month} \neq +30 \text{ days}$
 - $+1 \text{ year} \neq +525,600 \text{ minutes}$

Demo

International Text

Doug Davidson

International Text

International Text

鉴于对人类家庭所有成员的固有尊严及其平等的和不移的权利的承认

International Text

鉴于对人类家庭所有成员的固有尊严及其平等的和不移的权利的承认

Все люди рождаются свободными и равными

International Text

鉴于对人类家庭所有成员的固有尊严及其平等的和不移的权利的承认

Все люди рождаются свободными и равными

'Ολοι οι ἀνθρώποι γεννιούνται ελεύθεροι

International Text

כל בני אדם נולדו בני חורין ושוויים בערכם ובזכויותיהם

鉴于对人类家庭所有成员的固有尊严及其平等的和不移的权利的承认

Все люди рождаются свободными и равными

'Ολοι οι ἀνθρώποι γεννιούνται ελεύθεροι

International Text

כל בני אדם נולדו בני חורין ושווים בראכם ובזכויותיהם

鉴于对人类家庭所有成员的固有尊严及其平等的和不移的权利的承认

모든 인간은 태어날 때부터 자유로우며 그 존엄과 권리에 있어 동등하다

Все люди рождаются свободными и равными

'Ολοι οι ἀνθρώποι γεννιούνται ελεύθεροι

International Text

כל בני אדם נולדו בני חורין ושוויים בראכם ובזכויותיהם

鉴于对人类家庭所有成员的固有尊严及其平等的和不移的权利的承认

모든 인간은 태어날 때부터 자유로우며 그 존엄과 권리에 있어 동등하다

Все люди рождаются свободными и равными

'Ολοι οι ἀνθρώποι γεννιούνται ελεύθεροι

มนุษย์ทั้งหลายเกิดมา มีอิสระ และเสมอกัน ในเกียรติศักดิ์ [เกียรติศักดิ์] และสิทธิ

International Text

כל בני אדם נולדו בני חורין ושוויים בראכם ובזכויותיהם

hſl DhBθ hFJLxθ Dd O'hJh O'θSt, SGwθθ FRT

鉴于对人类家庭所有成员的固有尊严及其平等的和不移的权利的承认

모든 인간은 태어날 때부터 자유로우며 그 존엄과 권리에 있어 동등하다

Все люди рождаются свободными и равными

'Ολοι οι ἀνθρώποι γεννιούνται ελεύθεροι

มนุษย์ทั้งหลายเกิดมา มีอิสระและเสมอภาคกัน ในเกียรติศักดิ์[เกียรติศักดิ์] และสิทธิ

International Text

כל בני אדם נולדו בני חורין ושוויים בראכם ובזכויותיהם

hſl DhBθ hFJLxθ Dd O'hJh O'θSt, SGwθθ FRT

鉴于对人类家庭所有成员的固有尊严及其平等的和不移的权利的承认

सभी मनुष्यों को गौरव और अधिकारों

모든 인간은 태어날 때부터 자유로우며 그 존엄과 권리에 있어 동등하다

Все люди рождаются свободными и равными

'Ολοι οι ἀνθρώποι γεννιούνται ελεύθεροι

มนุษย์ทั้งหลายเกิดมา มีอิสระและเสมอกันในเกียรติศักดิ์[เกียรติศักดิ์]และสิทธิ

International Text

כל בני אדם נולדו בני חורין ושוויים בראכם ובזכויותיהם

hſl DhBθ hFJLwθ Dd O'hJh O'θSt, SGwθθ FRT

鉴于对人类家庭所有成员的固有尊严及其平等的和不移的权利的承认

سभी مನුශෝं کو گوارہ اور ادھیکاروں یولد جميع الناس أحراراً متساوین في الكرامة والحقوق

모든 인간은 태어날 때부터 자유로우며 그 존엄과 권리에 있어 동등하다

Все люди рождаются свободными и равными

'Ολοι οι ἀνθρώποι γεννιούνται ελεύθεροι

มนุษย์ทั้งหลายเกิดมา มีอิสระ และเสมอกัน ในเกียรติศักดิ์ [เกียรติศักดิ์] และสิทธิ

International Text

כל בני אדם נולדו בני חורין ושוויים בראכם ובזכויותיהם

Qs̥'ṣ̥-ṣ̥-k̥-d̥-ṣ̥-ṣ̥-ṣ̥-ṣ̥-ṣ̥-ṣ̥-ṣ̥-ṣ̥-ṣ̥-ṣ̥-

hſl DhBθ hſl Jeθ Dθ O'hſl O'θSt, SG^θθ FRT

鉴于对人类家庭所有成员的固有尊严及其平等的和不移的权利的承认

يولد جميع الناس أحراراً متساوين في الكرامة والحقوق

모든 인간은 태어날 때부터 자유로우며 그 존엄과 권리에 있어 동등하다

Все люди рождаются свободными и равными

'Ολοι οι ἀνθρώποι γεννιούνται ελεύθεροι

มนุษย์ทั้งหลายเกิดมา มีอิสระและเสมอกันในเกียรติศักดิ์[เกียรติศักดิ์]และสิทธิ

International Text

- Use Unicode and `NSString` for text
- Use appropriate string APIs for iteration, searching, and sorting
- Use standard views and controls for text input and display

Using Unicode

Using Unicode

- Standard for encoding characters from all the world's writing systems

Using Unicode

- Standard for encoding characters from all the world's writing systems
- NSString holds Unicode string exposed as UTF-16

Using Unicode

- Standard for encoding characters from all the world's writing systems
- NSString holds Unicode string exposed as UTF-16
- What the user sees as a character is variable in length

Using Unicode

- Standard for encoding characters from all the world's writing systems
- NSString holds Unicode string exposed as UTF-16
- What the user sees as a character is variable in length
- Operate on strings and ranges of characters within strings

Composed Character Sequences

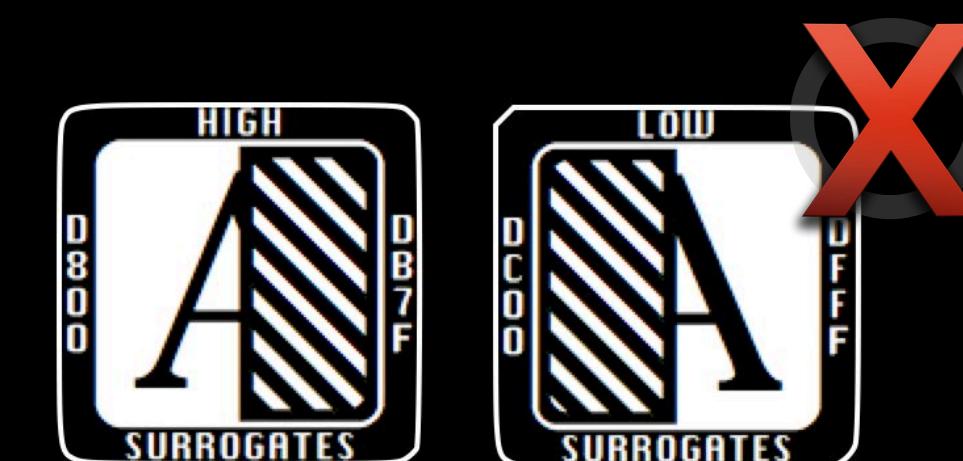
- [NSString rangeOfComposedCharacterSequenceAtIndex:]

| | UTF-16 | UTF-32 |
|----|---------------------|-------------------|
| 趨 | D85F DF2E | 27F2E |
| 각 | 1100 1161 11A8 | 01100 01161 011A8 |
| 😊 | D83D DE04 | 1F604 |
| 🇫🇷 | D83C DDEB D83C DDF7 | 1F1EB 1F1F7 |

Composed Character Sequences

- [NSString rangeOfComposedCharacterSequenceAtIndex:]

| | UTF-16 | UTF-32 |
|----|---------------------|-------------------|
| 趨 | D85F DF2E | 27F2E |
| 각 | 1100 1161 11A8 | 01100 01161 011A8 |
| 😊 | D83D DE04 | 1F604 |
| 🇫🇷 | D83C DDEB D83C DDF7 | 1F1EB 1F1F7 |



String APIs: Iteration

- Operate on ranges of characters within strings
- Iterate by character cluster, word, sentence, paragraph
 - `[NSString enumerateSubstringsInRange:options:usingBlock:]`

String APIs: Iteration

- Operate on ranges of characters within strings
- Iterate by character cluster, word, sentence, paragraph
 - `[NSString enumerateSubstringsInRange:options:usingBlock:]`
 - `NSStringEnumerationByComposedCharacterSequences`

趨

각



String APIs: Iteration

- Operate on ranges of characters within strings
- Iterate by character cluster, word, sentence, paragraph
 - `[NSString enumerateSubstringsInRange:options:usingBlock:]`
 - `NSStringEnumerationByComposedCharacterSequences`



각



String APIs: Iteration

- Operate on ranges of characters within strings
- Iterate by character cluster, word, sentence, paragraph
 - `[NSString enumerateSubstringsInRange:options:usingBlock:]`
 - `NSStringEnumerationByComposedCharacterSequences`

趨

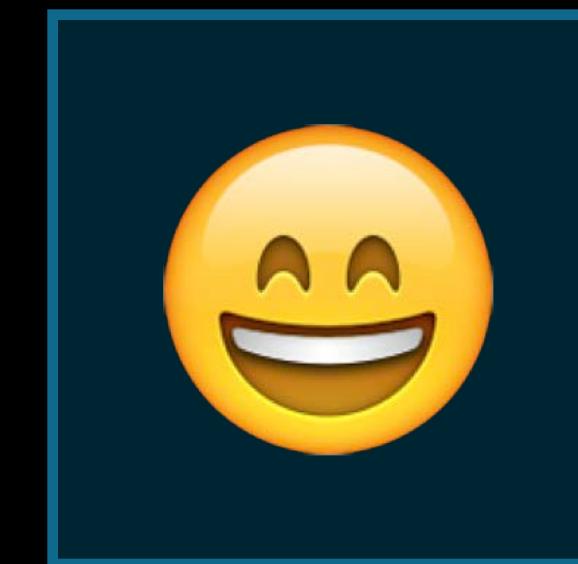
각



String APIs: Iteration

- Operate on ranges of characters within strings
- Iterate by character cluster, word, sentence, paragraph
 - `[NSString enumerateSubstringsInRange:options:usingBlock:]`
 - `NSStringEnumerationByComposedCharacterSequences`

趨 각

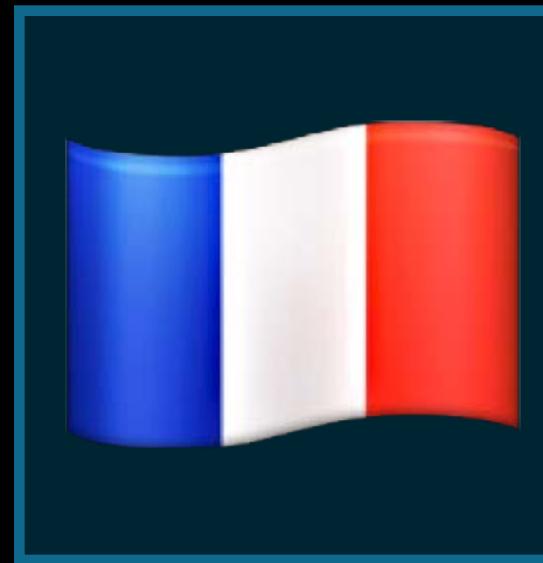


String APIs: Iteration

- Operate on ranges of characters within strings
- Iterate by character cluster, word, sentence, paragraph
 - `[NSString enumerateSubstringsInRange:options:usingBlock:]`
 - `NSStringEnumerationByComposedCharacterSequences`

趨

각



String APIs: Iteration

- Operate on ranges of characters within strings
- Iterate by character cluster, word, sentence, paragraph
 - `[NSString enumerateSubstringsInRange:options:usingBlock:]`
 - `NSStringEnumerationByComposedCharacterSequences`
 - `NSStringEnumerationByWords`

Say “正しい日本語です”!

String APIs: Iteration

- Operate on ranges of characters within strings
- Iterate by character cluster, word, sentence, paragraph
 - `[NSString enumerateSubstringsInRange:options:usingBlock:]`
 - `NSStringEnumerationByComposedCharacterSequences`
 - `NSStringEnumerationByWords`

Say “正しい日本語です”!

String APIs: Iteration

- Operate on ranges of characters within strings
- Iterate by character cluster, word, sentence, paragraph
 - `[NSString enumerateSubstringsInRange:options:usingBlock:]`
 - `NSStringEnumerationByComposedCharacterSequences`
 - `NSStringEnumerationByWords`

Say “正しい日本語です”!

String APIs: Iteration

- Operate on ranges of characters within strings
- Iterate by character cluster, word, sentence, paragraph
 - `[NSString enumerateSubstringsInRange:options:usingBlock:]`
 - `NSStringEnumerationByComposedCharacterSequences`
 - `NSStringEnumerationByWords`

Say “正しい日本語です”!

String APIs: Iteration

- Operate on ranges of characters within strings
- Iterate by character cluster, word, sentence, paragraph
 - `[NSString enumerateSubstringsInRange:options:usingBlock:]`
 - `NSStringEnumerationByComposedCharacterSequences`
 - `NSStringEnumerationByWords`

Say “正しい日本語です”!

String APIs: Searching

String APIs: Searching

```
[NSString rangeOfString:options:range:locale:]
```

String APIs: Searching

```
[NSString rangeOfString:options:range:locale:]  
NSCaseInsensitiveSearch
```

String APIs: Searching

[`NSString` `rangeOfString:options:range:locale:`]

`NSCaseInsensitiveSearch`

`NSDiacriticInsensitiveSearch`

String APIs: Searching

[`NSString` `rangeOfString:options:range:locale:`]

`NSCaseInsensitiveSearch`

`NSDiacriticInsensitiveSearch`

`NSBackwardsSearch`

String APIs: Searching

[`NSString` `rangeOfString:options:range:locale:`]

`NSCaseInsensitiveSearch`

`NSDiacriticInsensitiveSearch`

`NSBackwardsSearch`

`NSAnchoredSearch`

String APIs: Sorting

String APIs: Sorting

- Different languages and regions have different standard sort orders

String APIs: Sorting

- Different languages and regions have different standard sort orders
- Sometimes diacritics are significant, sometimes not

String APIs: Sorting

- Different languages and regions have different standard sort orders
- Sometimes diacritics are significant, sometimes not
- Sometimes multiple letters need to be considered together

String APIs: Sorting

- Different languages and regions have different standard sort orders
- Sometimes diacritics are significant, sometimes not
- Sometimes multiple letters need to be considered together
- Use localized comparison for user-visible sorting
 - `[NSString compare:]`
 - `[NSString localizedStandardCompare:]`

String APIs: Sorting

- Different languages and regions have different standard sort orders
- Sometimes diacritics are significant, sometimes not
- Sometimes multiple letters need to be considered together
- Use localized comparison for user-visible sorting
 - ✗ `-[NSString compare:]`
 - `-[NSString localizedStandardCompare:]`

String APIs: Sorting

- Different languages and regions have different standard sort orders
- Sometimes diacritics are significant, sometimes not
- Sometimes multiple letters need to be considered together
- Use localized comparison for user-visible sorting

 -[NSString compare:]

 -[NSString localizedStandardCompare:]

Sorting

compare:

Locale-Independent

Aachen
Älmhult
Ångström
Guzman
Günter
Ozzie
Özer
archie
de Moivre
Ørsted
吴用
宋江
林冲
花荣

Sorting

localizedStandardCompare:
US English

Aachen
Älmhult
Ångström
archie
de Moivre
Günter
Guzman
Ørsted
Özer
Ozzie
吴用
宋江
林冲
花荣

Sorting

localizedStandardCompare:
Danish

archie
de Moivre
Guzman
Günter
Ozzie
Älmhult
Ørsted
Özer
Aachen
Ångström
吴用
宋江
林冲
花荣

Sorting

localizedStandardCompare:
Chinese

花荣
林冲
宋江
吴用
Aachen
Älmhult
Ångström
archie
de Moivre
Günter
Guzman
Ørsted
Özer
Ozzie

Text Display

Text Display

- Glyph is the smallest unit of displayable text in a font

Text Display

- Glyph is the smallest unit of displayable text in a font
- Mapping from characters to glyphs is many-to-many

Text Display

- Glyph is the smallest unit of displayable text in a font
- Mapping from characters to glyphs is many-to-many
- Ordering and positioning of glyphs in a line is complex

Text Display

- Glyph is the smallest unit of displayable text in a font
- Mapping from characters to glyphs is many-to-many
- Ordering and positioning of glyphs in a line is complex
- Standard views and controls handle Unicode layout and display

Text Display

- Glyph is the smallest unit of displayable text in a font
- Mapping from characters to glyphs is many-to-many
- Ordering and positioning of glyphs in a line is complex
- Standard views and controls handle Unicode layout and display
- If you must do your own, use Text APIs

Text Display

- Glyph is the smallest unit of displayable text in a font
- Mapping from characters to glyphs is many-to-many
- Ordering and positioning of glyphs in a line is complex
- Standard views and controls handle Unicode layout and display
- If you must do your own, use Text APIs

| | | |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| Introducing Text Kit | Presidio Wednesday 2:00PM | |
| Advanced Text Layouts and Effects with Text Kit | Mission Thursday 2:00PM | |
| Using Fonts with Text Kit | Presidio Friday 9:00AM | |

Bidirectional Text

He said !שלום to Dan.



The diagram illustrates the bidirectional nature of the text. It features three horizontal arrows: a right-pointing arrow under "He said", a left-pointing arrow under "שלום", and another right-pointing arrow under "to Dan.", indicating a two-way relationship between the English and Hebrew components.

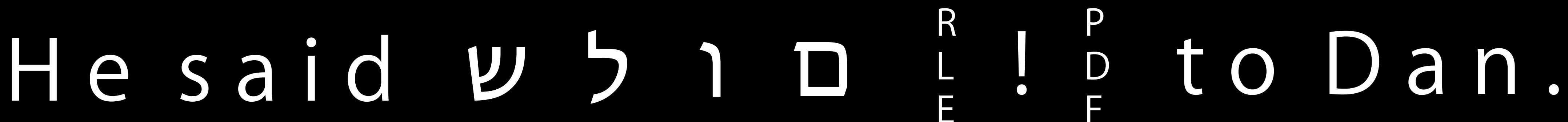
Bidirectional Text

He said !שלום to Dan.



The diagram illustrates the bidirectional nature of the text. It features three horizontal arrows: one pointing right from 'He said' to 'Dan.', one pointing left from 'Dan.' to 'שלום', and another pointing right from 'Dan.' to the exclamation mark '!'.

He said שלום ! to Dan.



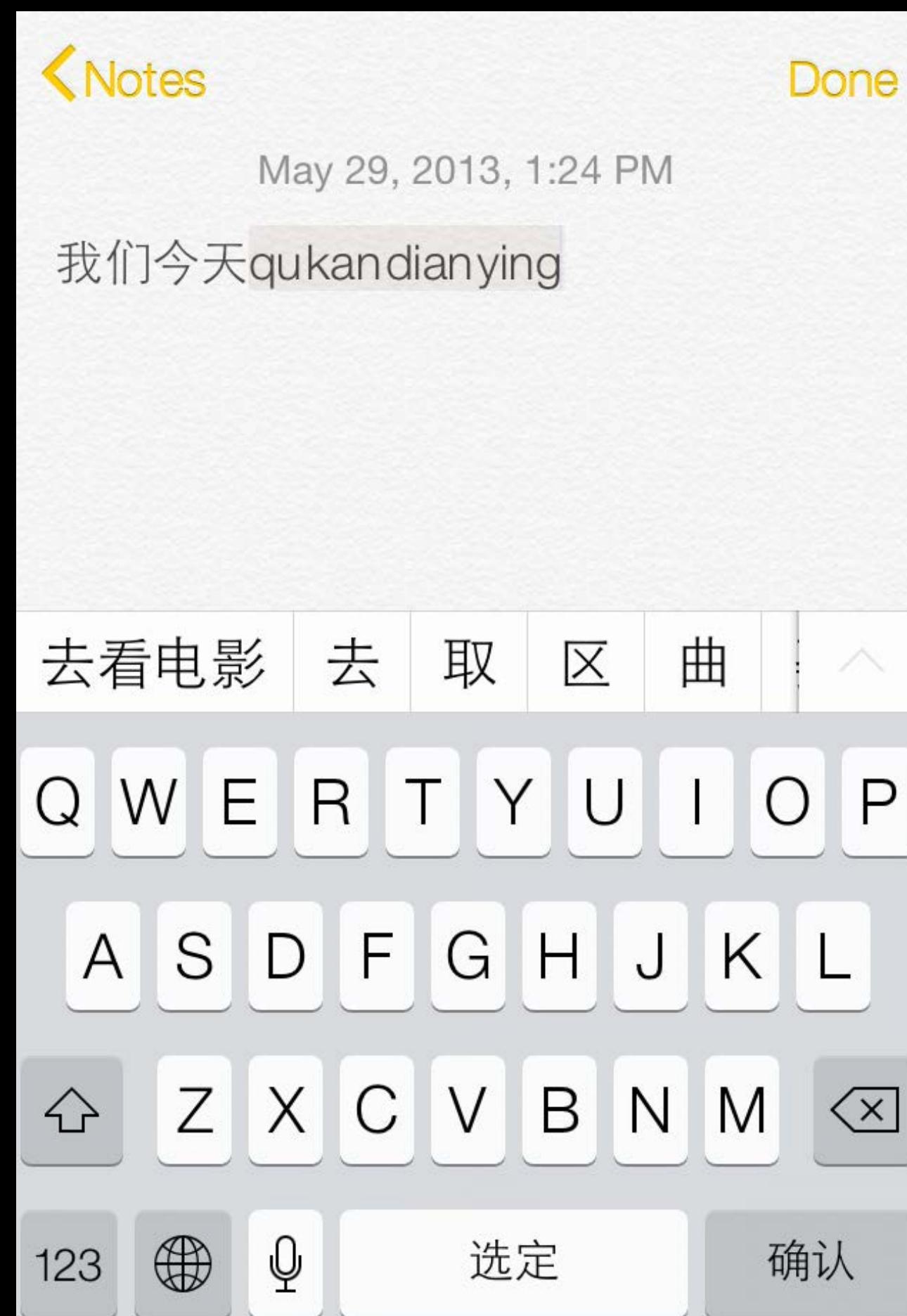
The diagram shows the internal components of the bidirectional text. The English words 'He', 'said', 'to', and 'Dan.' are aligned horizontally. Above them, the Hebrew word 'שלום' is written vertically. To the right of the exclamation mark '!', there are two small vertical labels: 'RLE' above '!' and 'PDF' below '!'.

Text Input

我们今天qu kan dian ying

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 去看电影 | 2 去 | 3 取 | 4 区 | 5 曲 |
| 娶 | 屈 | 渠 | 觑 | 趋 |
| 驱 | 蛆 | 躯 | 戌 | 龋 |
| 诎 | 蕖 | 芑 | 璩 | 衢 |
| 氍 | 癯 | 麌 | 蘧 | 駸 |
| 𠙴 | 𢂔 | 𢃔 | 𧈧 | 鶡 |
| <small>Frequency Radical Stroke Emoji Structure</small> | | | | |

Text Input



Text Input

Avenue des
Champs-Élyse

è é ê ë ē è ë
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Text Input

Text Input

- Input methods don't always directly insert text letter by letter

Text Input

- Input methods don't always directly insert text letter by letter
- Complex input methods first insert preliminary ("marked") text, then convert it to final form which user confirms

Text Input

- Input methods don't always directly insert text letter by letter
- Complex input methods first insert preliminary ("marked") text, then convert it to final form which user confirms
- Operate on text as it changes, not keystroke by keystroke

Text Input

- Input methods don't always directly insert text letter by letter
- Complex input methods first insert preliminary ("marked") text, then convert it to final form which user confirms
- Operate on text as it changes, not keystroke by keystroke
- Be aware of marked text

Names, Addresses, Phone Numbers

Names, Addresses, Phone Numbers

- Personal names have many different forms

Names, Addresses, Phone Numbers

- Personal names have many different forms
- Different orderings of names

Names, Addresses, Phone Numbers

- Personal names have many different forms
- Different orderings of names
- Phone number and address formats differ

Names, Addresses, Phone Numbers

- Personal names have many different forms
- Different orderings of names
- Phone number and address formats differ
- Use free-form data as much as possible

Names, Addresses, Phone Numbers

- Personal names have many different forms
- Different orderings of names
- Phone number and address formats differ
- Use free-form data as much as possible
- Data detectors can help (NSDataDetector)

More Information

Jake Behrens

App Frameworks Evangelist
behrens@apple.com

Documentation

<https://developer.apple.com/library/ios/#documentation/MacOSX/Conceptual/BPInternational/BPInternational.html>

<https://developer.apple.com/library/ios/#documentation/CoreFoundation/Conceptual/CFLocales/CFLocales.html>

<https://developer.apple.com/library/ios/#documentation/Cocoa/Conceptual/DataFormatting/DataFormatting.html>

<https://developer.apple.com/library/ios/#referencelibrary/GettingStarted/RoadMapiOS/chapters/InternationalizeYourApp/InternationalizeYourApp/InternationalizeYourApp.html>

Apple Developer Forums

<http://devforums.apple.com>

Related Sessions

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--|
| What's New in Cocoa | Mission Tuesday 3:15PM | |
| Taking Control of Auto Layout in Xcode 5 | Presidio Wednesday 10:15AM | |
| Introducing Text Kit | Presidio Wednesday 2:00PM | |
| Advanced Text Layouts and Effects with Text Kit | Mission Thursday 2:00PM | |
| Using Fonts with Text Kit | Presidio Friday 9:00AM | |
| Solutions to Common Date and Time Challenges | Marina Friday 11:30AM | |

Labs

Text Kit and Core Text Lab

Frameworks Lab A
Thursday 4:30PM

Internationalization Lab

Frameworks Lab B
Friday 11:30AM

Summary

- Localization
 - Make your interfaces localizable
 - Use Base Localization and Auto Layout where possible
 - Use strings files and genstrings for strings in code

Summary

- Locale data
 - Use formatters for user-visible times, dates, and numbers
 - Use templates if necessary to customize them
 - Use NSCalendar for calendrical calculations

Summary

- International text
 - Use Unicode and NSString for text
 - Use appropriate string APIs for iteration, searching, and sorting
 - Use standard views and controls for text input and display

