

ΜΜLΕΐ - λανθσασ Δενελορητ

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Derick Rethans <derick@php.net>

<http://pres.derickrethans.nl/wereldveroverend-ffm2004>

- ASCII is a 7 bit character set
- ASCII is old (published in 1968)
- Only English does not require accented characters.
- There are more languages than English :)
- This means that it is no longer adequate

	2	3	4	5	6	7

0:	0	@	P	`	p	
1:	!	1	A	Q	a	q
2:	"	2	B	R	b	r
3:	#	3	C	S	c	s
4:	\$	4	D	T	d	t
5:	%	5	E	U	e	u
6:	&	6	F	V	f	v
7:	'	7	G	W	g	w
8:	(	8	H	X	h	x
9:	)	9	I	Y	i	y
A:	*	:	J	Z	j	z
B:	+	;	K	[	k	{
C:	,	<	L	\	l	
D:	-	=	M	]	m	}
E:	.	>	N	^	n	~
F:	/	?	O	_	o	DEL

- ISO-8859: Group of often used character sets
- latin-X: Group of character sets based on the "latin" set
- Contains most of European's characters
- Adds 96 characters to ASCII (A0 - FF)

ISO 8859	Latin	Usage	Example
1	1	West European languages	é ë ç å
2	2	Central and East European languages	š Ć ř
3	3	Southeast European and miscellaneous languages	
4	4	Scandinavian/Baltic languages	
5		Latin/Cyrillic	Б Ж П Д
6		Latin/Arabic	ق چ ت
7		Latin/Greek	α ζ π ω
8		Latin/Hebrew	ח צ ט נ
9	5	Latin-1 modification for Turkish	Ş ş İ ĩ
10	6	Lappish/Nordic/Eskimo languages	
11		Latin/Thai	๓ ๔ ๕ ๖
13	7	Baltic Rim languages	
14	8	Celtic	
15	9	West European languages	€
16	10	Romanian	Đ Ț Ț đ

- Each set has only 256 positions
- Impossible to convert everything
- Conversion will result in broken text
- <http://www.eki.ee/letter/>

ISO 8859-1	ISO-8859-2	
Hex	Char	Hex Char Description
E0	à	-- - LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE
E1	á	E1 á LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE
E2	â	E2 â LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX
E3	ã	-- - LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE
E4	ä	E4 ä LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS
E5	å	-- - LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE
E6	æ	-- - LATIN SMALL LETTER AE
E7	ç	E7 ç LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA
E8	è	-- - LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE
E9	é	E9 é LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE
EA	ê	-- - LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX
EB	ë	EB ë LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS
EC	ì	-- - LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE
ED	í	ED í LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE
EE	î	EE î LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX
EF	ï	-- - LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS

- They need more than 256 positions
- Multi-byte
- One character is often one word
- Problems with NULL characters and special characters
- addslashes() mis-recognises chinese-big5 words like "0xA5 0x5C" (¥\, 功, E5 8A 9F)

倮存内洋国

- UCS uses 31 bits for character storage
- Contains all known characters and symbols
- First 128 bytes are the same as ASCII
- First 256 bytes are the same as ISO-8859-1
- Unicode 3.0 describes the BMP (16 bits)
- Unicode 3.1 describes other planes (21 bits)
- Characters are ordered in language/script blocks: Basic latin, Cyrillic, Hebrew, Arabic, Gujarati, Runic, CJK etc.
- Encoding in numerous encodings: UCS-2, UCS-4, UTF8, UTF16 etc.

A Hь ث ن ا ታ 媛

- All UCS characters $> 0x7f$ (127) are stored as multi-byte characters $\geq 0x80$
- No problems with control characters
- The first byte of a multi-byte character is always in the range $0xc0 - 0xfd$ and describes how long this byte-sequence is.
- European languages usually use up to two bytes per character
- Characters of other languages usually use up to three bytes per character
- The longest UTF8 encoded character can be 6 bytes, but only 4 bytes are used

Characters in the ASCII range are stored "as-is"

Characters in the range 0x0080 to 0x07ff:

```
byte 1: 110x xxxx
byte 2: 10xx xxxx

ë (0x00eb)  110x xxxx 10xx xxxx
1110 1011 -> ---+ ++11 --10 1011
              =====
              1100 0011 1010 1011
                  0xc3      0xab
```

Characters in the range 0x8000 to 0xffff:

```
byte 1: 1110 xxxx
byte 2: 10xx xxxx
byte 3: 10xx xxxx

功 (0x529f)  1110 xxxx 10xx xxxx 10xx xxxx
0101 0010 1001 1111 -> ---+ 0101 --00 1010 --01 1111
                      =====
                      1110 0101 1000 1010 1001 1111
                          0xe5      0x8a      0x9f
```


strlen() no longer "works":

```
<?php
$str = "Vær så god!";
echo "The string has length: ", strlen($str);
?>
```

output:

The string has length: 13

substr() may mangle text:

```
<?php
$str = "Vær så god!";
echo "The first 7 characters are: ", substr($str, 0, 7);
?>
```

output:

The first 7 characters are: Vær s

wordwrap() wraps too early:

```
<?php
$str = "Vær så god!";
echo wordwrap($str, 6, '|');
?>
```

output:

Vær|så|god!

iconv_strlen():

```
<?php
$str = "Vær så god!";
echo "The string has length: ", iconv_strlen($str, 'utf8');
?>
```

output:

The string has length: 11

iconv_substr():

```
<?php
iconv_set_encoding('internal_encoding', 'utf8');
$str = "Vær så god!";
echo "The first 7 characters are: ", iconv_substr($str, 0, 7);
?>
```

output:

The first 7 characters are: Vær så

Iconv Functions

iconv_strpos() and iconv_strrpos()

iconv_strpos():

```
<?php
iconv_set_encoding('internal_encoding', 'utf8');
$str = "Vær så god!";
echo "The o is at position: ", strpos($str, 'o'), "<br />\n";
echo "The o is at position: ", iconv_strpos($str, 'o'), "\n";
?>
```

output:

```
The o is at position: 10
The o is at position: 8
```

iconv_strrpos():

```
<?php
iconv_set_encoding('internal_encoding', 'utf8');
$str = "Vær så god!";
echo "The å is at position: ", strrpos($str, 'å'), "<br />\n";
echo "The å is at position: ", iconv_strrpos($str, 'å'), "\n";
?>
```

output:

```
The å is at position: 6
The å is at position: 5
```


preg_match():

```
<?php
$str = "1978,Dérïck,Rethans";
if (preg_match('@,{6}),'@', $str, $result)) {
    echo 'We matched: ', $result[1], "<br/>\n";
} else {
    echo 'There was no match!', "<br/>\n";
}
?>
```

output:

There was no match!

preg_match() in UTF8 mode:

```
<?php
$str = "1978,Dérïck,Rethans";
if (preg_match('@,{6}','@u', $str, $result)) {
    echo 'We matched: ', $result[1], "<br/>\n";
} else {
    echo 'There was no match!', "<br/>\n";
}
?>
```

output:

We matched: Dérïck

- Is part of glibc
- BSD requires an external library
- Enabled by default in PHP 5
- Supports 100s of character sets:

DOS, ISO-8859, MAC, EBCDIC, UTF*, IBM, OSF...

[illegible]

iconv():

```
<?php
$str = "1978,D  rick,Rethans";
echo iconv('iso-8859-1', 'utf8', $str);
?>
```

output:

```
1978,D   rick,Rethans
```

iconv():

```
<?php
$str = "   2004, by Derick Rethans";
echo iconv('iso-8859-1', 'iso-8859-2', $str);
?>
```

output:

```
Notice: iconv() [function.iconv]: Detected an illegal character in input string in
/home/httpd/pres2/display.php(461) : eval()'d code on line 3
```

iconv():

```
<?php
$str = "   2004, by Derick Rethans";
echo iconv('iso-8859-1', 'iso-8859-2//ignore', $str);
?>
```

output:

```
Notice: iconv() [function.iconv]: Detected an illegal character in input string in
/home/httpd/pres2/display.php(461) : eval()'d code on line 3
2004, by Derick Rethans
```


ob_iconv_handler():

```
<?php
// Output text as-is
echo 'Nittenhundreogåttiåtte', "<br/>\n";

// Set the internal and output encodings
iconv_set_encoding("internal_encoding", "iso-8859-1");
iconv_set_encoding("output_encoding", "utf-8");

// Start the output buffer handler and echo the string again
ob_start("ob_iconv_handler");
echo 'Nittenhundreogåttiåtte', "<br/>\n";

// Flush and stop the output buffer handler
ob_end_flush();
?>
```

output:

```
Nittenhundreogåttiåtte
NittenhundreogÅ¥ttiÅ¥tte
```

ob_iconv_handler():

```
<?php
// Output text as-is
echo 'Nittenhundreogåttiåtte', "<br/>\n";

// Set the output and internal encodings
iconv_set_encoding("output_encoding", "utf-8");
iconv_set_encoding("internal_encoding", "iso-8859-1");

// Start the output buffer handler and echo the string again
ob_start("ob_iconv_handler");
echo 'Nittenhundreogåttiåtte', "<br/>\n";
ob_end_flush();

// Change the internal encoding
iconv_set_encoding("internal_encoding", "iso-8859-2");

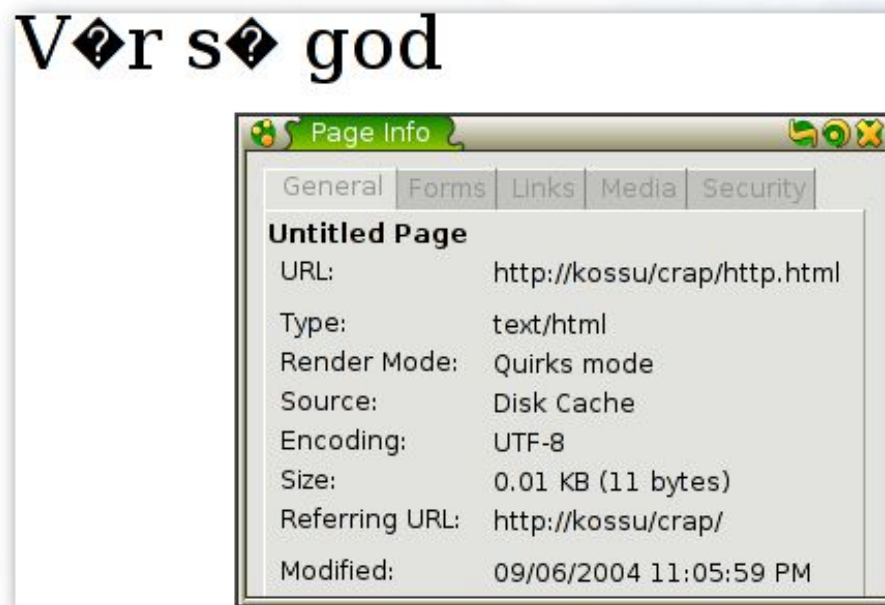
// Start the output buffer handler and echo the string again
ob_start("ob_iconv_handler");
echo 'Nittenhundreogåttiåtte', "<br/>\n";
ob_end_flush();
?>
```

output:

```
Nittenhundreogåttiåtte
NittenhundreogÅ¸ttiÅ¸tte
NittenhundreogÅ¸ttiÅ¸tte
```

- Most sites don't set any Content-Type header
- Browsers and/or digital environments will move more and more to UTF-8 as default encoding

Result:



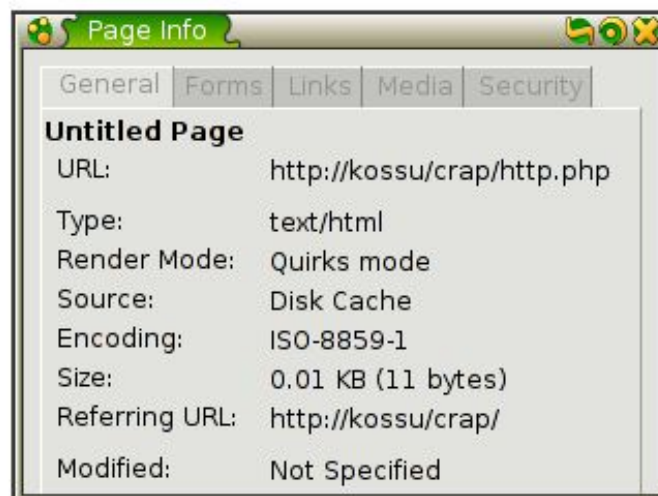

```
<?php
    header("Content-Type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1");
?>
Vær så god
```

or php.ini setting:

```
default_charset = "utf-8"
```

Very easy to do, and the result is much better:

Vær så god



Conversion to HTML

(slide encoding is iso-8859-1)

iso-8859-1 to HTML:

```
<?php
$str = "Nittenhundreogåttiåtte<br/>\n";
echo htmlentities($str, ENT_NOQUOTES, 'iso-8859-1');
?>
```

output:

```
Nittenhundreog&aring;tti&aring;tte&lt;br/&gt;
```

UTF-8 to HTML:

```
<?php
$str = "NittenhundreogÃ¥ttiÃ¥tte<br/>\n";
echo htmlentities($str, ENT_NOQUOTES, 'utf-8');
?>
```

output:

```
Nittenhundreog&aring;tti&aring;tte&lt;br/&gt;
```



What we do now:

"Håtteit på 8. plass" to "h_tveit_p_8_plass"

What we want to do:

"Håtteit på 8. plass" to "haatteit_paa_8_plass"

How we do this:

```
<?php
$string = iconv("latin1", "ucs-2", "Håtteit på 8. plass");
$res = transliterate($string,
    array('normalize_ligature', 'lowercase_latin', 'space_to_underscores'));
echo iconv('ucs-2', 'latin1', $res);
?>
```



```
<?php
    $string = <<<END
След малко се запътвам съм автобусната спирка, от там на
летището, после пак на летището и пак на автобусната спирка
и в Пловдив.
END;

$string = iconv("utf-8", "ucs-2", $string);
$res = transliterate($string, array('cyrillic_transliterate'));
echo iconv('ucs-2', 'utf-8', $res);
?>
```

output:

Sled malko se zap'tvam s'm avtobusnata spirka, ot tam na letischeto, posle pak na letischeto i pak na avtobusnata spirka i v Plovdiv.

```
<?php
    $string = <<<END
    美军总攻费卢杰 战况惨烈

    מורדים בפלוג'ה משגרים רקטה בניסיון לעצור את הניסיון של כוחות
    ארה"ב לכבוש את העיר תצלום: אי-פי

    Υποθέτω πως για τους ενασχολούντες, η είδηση της βάφτισης
    του linux kernel tree σε 2.6 στις 17 του Δεκέμβρη 2003 είναι
    ήδη γνωστή.
    END;

    $string = iconv("utf-8", "ucs-2", $string);
    $res = transliterate($string, array(
        'han_transliterate', 'hebrew_transliterate', 'greek_transliterate'));
    echo nl2br(iconv('ucs-2', 'utf-8', $res));
?>
```

output:

```
měijūnzōnggōngfèilújié zhàнкуàngcǎnlìè

mordym bplog'h msgrym rqth bnysyon l'zor 't hnysyon sl kohot
'rh"b lkbos 't h'yr tzlom: 'y-py

Ypothheto pos gia toys enascholohuntes, e ehidese tes vhaphtises
toy linux kernel tree se 2.6 stis 17 toy Dekhemvre 2003 ehinai
hede gnosthe.
```

```
<?php
    $string = <<<END
Normalization:
This example is called «normalization». It's used to convert of
"curly quotes", special-hypens and other characters to more 'ascii'
representations.

Removing diacritical marks:
Another filter removes diacritical marks.
END;

$string = iconv("utf-8", "ucs-2", $string);
$res = transliterate($string, array(
    'normalize_punctuation', 'diacritical_remove'));
echo nl2br(iconv('ucs-2', 'utf-8', $res));
?>
```

output:

Normalization:
This example is called "normalization". It's used to convert of
"curly quotes", special--hypens and other characters to more 'ascii'
representations.

Removing diacritical marks:
Another filter removes diacritical marks.


```
<pre><?php
    $string = <<<END
decompose_currency_signs: € £ ¥
decompose_special:      © ± « »
normalize_numbers:      6.75 * 5823.653 + 62
han_transliterate:      盖乡亲乃
uppercase_cyrillic:      СЛЕД МАЛКО СЕ ЗАПЪТВАМ
END;

    $string = iconv("utf-8", "ucs-2", $string);
    $res = transliterate($string, array(
        'decompose_currency_signs', 'decompose_special', 'normalize_numbers',
        'han_transliterate', 'uppercase_cyrillic', 'normalize_ligature',
        'diacritical_remove'));
    echo iconv('ucs-2', 'utf-8', $res);
?>
```

output:

```
decompose_currency_signs: eur L Y
decompose_special:      (c) +- << >>
normalize_numbers:      6.75 * 5823.653 + 62
han_transliterate:      gaixiangqinai
uppercase_cyrillic:      СЛЕД МАЛКО СЕ ЗАПЪТВАМ
```

A locale is a set of language and cultural rules. These cover aspects such as language for messages, different character sets, lexicographic conventions, etc.

Locale types:

- LC_COLLATE: string collation
- LC_CTYPE: character properties, case sensitivity
- LC_MONETARY: monetary formatting
- LC_NUMBER: number formatting
- LC_TIME: date and time formatting

```
<?php
    $b = $a = array("øks", "ærlig", "åtte", "øyeblikk");

    setlocale(LC_COLLATE, 'C');
    sort($a);
    var_dump($a);

    setlocale(LC_COLLATE, 'no_NO.UTF8');
    sort($b, SORT_LOCALE_STRING);
    var_dump($b);
?>
```

output:

```
array
0 => 'åtte'
1 => 'ærlig'
2 => 'øks'
3 => 'øyeblikk'

array
0 => 'ærlig'
1 => 'øks'
2 => 'øyeblikk'
3 => 'åtte'
```

Mathematical order: å (229), æ (230), ø (248)

Natural order: æ, ø, å


```
<?php
$a = "øyeblikk";

setlocale(LC_CTYPE, 'C');
echo strtoupper($a), "<br/>\n";

setlocale(LC_CTYPE, 'no_NO');
echo strtoupper($a), "<br/>\n";

setlocale(LC_CTYPE, 'tr_TR');
echo strtoupper($a), "<br/>\n";
?>
```

output:

```
øYEBLIKK
ØYEBLIKK
ØYEBLÝKK
```

```
<pre><?php
    $locales = array(
        'Arabic (Egypt)' => 'ar_EG.UTF-8', 'American' => 'en_US',
        'Dutch'          => 'nl_NL',        'Hebrew'   => 'iw_IL',
        'Hebrew (UTF-8)' => 'iw_IL.UTF-8', 'Japanese' => 'ja_JP.UTF-8',
        'Norwegian'      => 'no_NO.UTF-8', 'Turkish'  => 'tr_TR.UTF-8'
    );

    foreach ($locales as $country => $locale) {
        setlocale(LC_TIME, $locale);
        echo '<b>', $country, "</b>\t", strftime('%c'),
            "\n";
    }
?></pre>
```

output:

Arabic (Egypt)	09 2004 , نوفمبر CET 02:29:08 م
American	Tue 09 Nov 2004 02:29:08 PM CET
Dutch	di 09 nov 2004 14:29:08 CET
Hebrew	CET 14:29:08 2004 ♦♦♦ 09 ♦'
Hebrew (UTF-8)	CET 14:29:08 2004 ג' 09 'נוב'
Japanese	2004年11月09日 14時29分08秒
Norwegian	tir 09-11-2004 14:29:08 CET
Turkish	Sal 09 Kas 2004 14:29:08 CET

```
<pre><?php
    $locales = array(
        'Arabic (Egypt)' => 'ar_EG.UTF-8', 'American' => 'en_US',
        'Dutch'          => 'nl_NL',         'Hebrew'   => 'iw_IL',
        'Hebrew (UTF-8)' => 'iw_IL.UTF-8', 'Japanese' => 'ja_JP.UTF-8',
        'Norwegian'      => 'no_NO.UTF-8', 'Turkish'  => 'tr_TR.UTF-8'
    );

    foreach ($locales as $country => $locale) {
        setlocale(LC_NUMERIC, $locale);
        $ldata = localeconv();
        echo "<b>$country</b>\t",
            number_format("31415.92654", 2, $ldata['decimal_point'],
                $ldata['thousands_sep']), "\n";
    }
?></pre>
```

output:

Arabic (Egypt)	31,415.93
American	31,415.93
Dutch	31415,93
Hebrew	31,415.93
Hebrew (UTF-8)	31,415.93
Japanese	31,415.93
Norwegian	31.415,93
Turkish	31415.93


```
<pre><?php
$locales = array(
    'Egypt'    => 'ar_EG.UTF-8', 'Finland'  => 'fi_FI.UTF-8',
    'Germany'  => 'de_DE.UTF-8', 'Israel'   => 'iw_IL.UTF-8',
    'Japan'    => 'ja_JP.UTF-8', 'Netherlands' => 'nl_NL.UTF-8',
    'Norway'   => 'no_NO.UTF-8',
);

foreach ($locales as $country => $locale) {
    setlocale(LC_MONETARY, $locale);
    $nr = 31415.92654;
    echo "<b>$country</b>\t",
        money_format("[%i]", $nr), "    \t", money_format("[%n]", $nr), "\n";
}
?></pre>
```

output:

Egypt	[EGP 31,415.927]	[31,415.927 ج.م.]
Finland	[31 415,93EUR]	[31 415,93€]
Germany	[31.415,93 EUR]	[31.415,93 €]
Israel	[ILS 31,415.93]	[31,415.93 ₪]
Japan	[JPY 31,416]	[¥31,416]
Netherlands	[EUR 31 415,93]	[€ 31 415,93]
Norway	[NOK31.415,93]	[kr31.415,93]

string **setlocale**(const *category*, string *locale*, ...)
string **setlocale**(const *category*, array *locales*)

Localenames:

- Are OS dependent (deu_deu vs. de_DE)
- Are not always available

Example:

```
<?php
$locale = setlocale(LC_ALL,
    "nl_NL.UTF-8@euro", "nl_NL.UTF-8", "dutch", "nld_nld");
echo "New locale: ", $locale, "<br />\n";

$locale = setlocale(LC_ALL, array("nld_nld", "nederlands"));
echo "New locale: ", $locale, "<br />\n";
?>
```

output:

```
New locale: nl_NL.UTF-8@euro
New locale:
```

ΜΜΙΕΐ - λανδσακ
Δενελορητη

This presentation:

<http://pres.derickrethans.nl/wereldveroverend-phpworks04>

Questions?: derick@php.net