



# IPSWITCH



## Creating A New Language File Using The .Net Command Line Utility

Use this guide to create your own language file for use with the ICS Web client to enable your users to select that language from the login screen.



## Creating a new language file

Before creating your own file, you will need two things.

- The Strings.en-US.resx resource file provided by Ipswitch, available from:  
<http://www.ipswitch.com/support/downloads/Strings.en-US.zip>
- A copy of Microsoft's NET Framework SDK, Version 1.1, available from:  
<http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?FamilyID=9b3a2ca6-3647-4070-9f41-a333c6b9181d&DisplayLang=en>

1. Download a copy of Strings.en-US.resx. and extract it.
2. Rename this file so that it coincides with the culture info code of the new language you want to create. Note: Do quick search on "Language Culture Names" using the table at the end of this document to find the one that corresponds to the language file you are creating. For example, Strings.en-US.resx becomes Strings.pt-BR.resx if you are creating a language file for Brazilian Portuguese. The table can also be found at:  
[http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/default.asp?url=/library/en-us/csvr2002/htm/cs\\_rp\\_appcfg\\_lism\\_c.asp](http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/default.asp?url=/library/en-us/csvr2002/htm/cs_rp_appcfg_lism_c.asp)
3. Open the newly renamed file that you have created using any XML editor.
4. Scroll down until you see the data nodes section of the file. This section will have text entries that look similar to what is shown below.

```
<data name="BodyHeaderTo">
```

```
    <value>To:</value>
```

```
</data>
```

Do not alter the data name text (the text within the quotation marks), or the Web client will not recognize the value. Alter the value text for each node contained in the XML string that you wish to be translated. For example: `<value>To:</value>` would be changed to `<value>Para:</value>` for Brazilian Portuguese.

Please note that some strings contain special tokens that should not be altered or translated. For example, to create a Spanish language file, you would change "SMTP server is not accepting commands: {0}" to "El servidor SMTP no acepta comandos: {0}". The "{0}" portion of the string is a special token that tells the code where to insert some information that is created by the system. In this case it would insert an error message. Some of the strings will have these tokens and some will not. If you encounter a string with a token please leave the token in the same location within your new string and

do not alter it. Also, please note that not all tokens look like "{0}". Others you will encounter are as follows: "<token>", "xxfolder name will be inserted herexx", and {x} where x can be any number from 0 to 9.

5. Once you have altered all the value text nodes, enter a new data node after the last one in the file. This one will represent your new language and how you wish it to appear in the Language list box on the login page. The name string will need to correspond to the culture info abbreviation that you are using, for example: pt-BR for Brazilian Portuguese. The value string will be whatever you want your users to see in the language list box, for example:

```
<data name="pt-BR">
```

```
    <value>Brazilian Portuguese</value>
```

```
</data>
```

After you have added the new node, save your changes and close the file.

**Important:** If you use NotePad to edit your file, be sure to do a "Save As" and then change the drop down box to UTF-8, if your language contains non-Ansi text.

6. You will now need to turn your resx file into a new file type that contains the .resources extension. This is done by using the ResGen utility that ships with the .Net SDK Version 1.1, which can be downloaded (for free) from Microsoft's website. The URL is:

<http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?FamilyID=9b3a2ca6-3647-4070-9f41-a333c6b9181d&DisplayLang=en>

7. ResGen is a command line utility, so you will need to bring up a command line window to use it. Once you have done so, use it to navigate to the location of your resx file and then type the following command:

```
resgen Strings.xx-XX.resx
```

where the "xx-XX" portion has been changed to match the letters in your filename. If you did everything correctly, the ResGen utility will display a success message in the command line window and a file named Strings.xx-XX.resources will be created in the same location as your resx file.

**Important:** The resgen.exe file and the Strings.xx-XX.resx must be in the same directory when you run the resgen command line prompt. Do not place any of the resx files in your Resources folder, as this causes IIS problems and may maximize your CPU. Only .resources files should go in your Resources folder.

8. Copy the new ".resources" file that was created to the "Resource" directory located at:

```
c:\Program Files\Ipswitch\...\WebDir\WebClient\Resources.
```

After doing so, verify that it has the same permissions as the Web client folder. If not, you can go into its advanced permissions settings tab and select the check box for obtaining permissions from its parent folder.

9. Once the new file is in the correct place, locate the languages.xml file found in the following path:

```
Program Files\Ipswitch\...\WebDir\WebClient,
```

open it, and add a new entry that corresponds to the language you just created.

The example below shows the contents of the languages.xml file with a new entry for British English added. You will want to add your entry in this same manner. The text provided for the name is just for your reference. It will be replaced with whatever text you specified for use in the ".resources" file that you created. The key text is the most important part. Here you will want to enter the culture info code for the language you created. Once you have done this, save the file, and when you newly load the Web client login page, your new language will be visible, and all Web client text will be in the new language.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<languages>
  <language name="British English" key="en-GB" />
  <language name="English" key="en-US" />
  <language name="Arabic" key="ar-SA" />
  <language name="Brazilian Portuguese" key="pt-BR" />
  <language name="Chinese Simplified" key="zh-CN" />
  <language name="Chinese Traditional " key="zh-TW" />
  <language name="French" key="fr-FR" />
  <language name="German" key="de-DE" />
  <language name="Italian" key="it-IT" />
  <language name="Japanese" key="ja-JP" />
  <language name="Spanish" key="es-ES" />
</languages>
```

10. The compose message page uses a control called FreeTextBox. This control allows users to have rich text editing capabilities when composing the body of an email message. FreeTextBox supports many languages by default, but it is possible that the one you have created may not be supported. In this case, the control will use English unless you also create a language file for it.

To check if your language is supported, navigate to the FTBresources folder found in the Web Client directory. Inside that directory, you will see a Languages folder. Open it and look for a file that corresponds to your language's culture info abbreviation. The file format will be as follows: xx-XX.xml, where "xx-XX" is the abbreviation for your language. If a file exists with that name, your language is supported and you do not need to do anything. If you do not see a file with that name, you will need to create one if you wish to have the FreeTextBox controls translated for your users. To create a new file, please follow the steps outlined below.

### Creating an FTB language file

1. Make a copy of one of the existing XML files.
2. Rename this copy so that it corresponds to your language's culture info abbreviation.
3. Open the file and translate all the items that appear between the resource nodes.

For example:

```
<resource name = "Bold">Bold</resource>
```

becomes

```
<resource name = "Bold">Negrita</resource>
```

if you are creating a Spanish language file. Be sure that you do not change the value that appears in parentheses directly after the "name=" string.

4. Once you have translated all the values in the file, save it and then locate a file called Languages.xml that is located in the FTBresources directory.
5. Open the Languages.xml file and add a new node for the language file you just created.

For example: if you just created a language file for Spanish, you would add a node that looks like this:

```
<language name="Spanish (Spain)" key="es-ES" />
```

Please note that this node needs to appear between the "<root>" and "</root>" tags in order for the file to be valid xml.

Language Culture Name	Display Name
af-ZA	Afrikaans - South Africa
sq-AL	Albanian - Albania
ar-DZ	Arabic - Algeria
ar-BH	Arabic - Bahrain
ar-EG	Arabic - Egypt

Language Culture Name	Display Name
ar-IQ	Arabic - Iraq
ar-JO	Arabic - Jordan
ar-KW	Arabic - Kuwait
ar-LB	Arabic - Lebanon
ar-LY	Arabic - Libya

<b>Language Culture Name</b>	<b>Display Name</b>
ar-MA	Arabic - Morocco
ar-OM	Arabic - Oman
ar-QA	Arabic - Qatar
ar-SA	Arabic - Saudi Arabia
ar-SY	Arabic - Syria
ar-TN	Arabic - Tunisia
ar-AE	Arabic - United Arab Emirates
ar-YE	Arabic - Yemen
hy-AM	Armenian - Armenia
Cy-az-AZ	Azeri (Cyrillic) - Azerbaijan
Lt-az-AZ	Azeri (Latin) - Azerbaijan
eu-ES	Basque - Basque
be-BY	Belarusian - Belarus
bg-BG	Bulgarian - Bulgaria
ca-ES	Catalan - Catalan
zh-CN	Chinese - China
zh-HK	Chinese - Hong Kong SAR
zh-MO	Chinese - Macau SAR
zh-SG	Chinese - Singapore
zh-TW	Chinese - Taiwan
zh-CHS	Chinese (Simplified)
zh-CHT	Chinese (Traditional)
hr-HR	Croatian - Croatia
cs-CZ	Czech - Czech Republic

<b>Language Culture Name</b>	<b>Display Name</b>
da-DK	Danish - Denmark
div-MV	Dhivehi - Maldives
nl-BE	Dutch - Belgium
nl-NL	Dutch - The Netherlands
en-AU	English - Australia
en-BZ	English - Belize
en-CA	English - Canada
en-CB	English - Caribbean
en-IE	English - Ireland
en-JM	English - Jamaica
en-NZ	English - New Zealand
en-PH	English - Philippines
en-ZA	English - South Africa
en-TT	English - Trinidad and Tobago
en-GB	English - United Kingdom
en-US	English - United States
en-ZW	English - Zimbabwe
et-EE	Estonian - Estonia
fo-FO	Faroese - Faroe Islands
fa-IR	Farsi - Iran
fi-FI	Finnish - Finland
fr-BE	French - Belgium
fr-CA	French - Canada
fr-FR	French - France

<b>Language Culture Name</b>	<b>Display Name</b>
fr-LU	French - Luxembourg
fr-MC	French - Monaco
fr-CH	French - Switzerland
gl-ES	Galician - Galician
ka-GE	Georgian - Georgia
de-AT	German - Austria
de-DE	German - Germany
de-LI	German - Liechtenstein
de-LU	German - Luxembourg
de-CH	German - Switzerland
el-GR	Greek - Greece
gu-IN	Gujarati - India
he-IL	Hebrew - Israel
hi-IN	Hindi - India
hu-HU	Hungarian - Hungary
is-IS	Icelandic - Iceland
id-ID	Indonesian - Indonesia
it-IT	Italian - Italy
it-CH	Italian - Switzerland
ja-JP	Japanese - Japan
kn-IN	Kannada - India
kk-KZ	Kazakh - Kazakhstan
kok-IN	Konkani - India
ko-KR	Korean - Korea

<b>Language Culture Name</b>	<b>Display Name</b>
ky-KZ	Kyrgyz - Kazakhstan
lv-LV	Latvian - Latvia
lt-LT	Lithuanian - Lithuania
mk-MK	Macedonian (FYROM)
ms-BN	Malay - Brunei
ms-MY	Malay - Malaysia
mr-IN	Marathi - India
mn-MN	Mongolian - Mongolia
nb-NO	Norwegian (Bokmål) - Norway
nn-NO	Norwegian (Nynorsk) - Norway
pl-PL	Polish - Poland
pt-BR	Portuguese - Brazil
pt-PT	Portuguese - Portugal
pa-IN	Punjabi - India
ro-RO	Romanian - Romania
ru-RU	Russian - Russia
sa-IN	Sanskrit - India
Cy-sr-SP	Serbian (Cyrillic) - Serbia
Lt-sr-SP	Serbian (Latin) - Serbia
sk-SK	Slovak - Slovakia
sl-SI	Slovenian - Slovenia
es-AR	Spanish - Argentina
es-BO	Spanish - Bolivia
es-CL	Spanish - Chile

<b>Language Culture Name</b>	<b>Display Name</b>
es-CO	Spanish - Colombia
es-CR	Spanish - Costa Rica
es-DO	Spanish - Dominican Republic
es-EC	Spanish - Ecuador
es-SV	Spanish - El Salvador
es-GT	Spanish - Guatemala
es-HN	Spanish - Honduras
es-MX	Spanish - Mexico
es-NI	Spanish - Nicaragua
es-PA	Spanish - Panama
es-PY	Spanish - Paraguay
es-PE	Spanish - Peru
es-PR	Spanish - Puerto Rico
es-ES	Spanish - Spain
es-UY	Spanish - Uruguay

<b>Language Culture Name</b>	<b>Display Name</b>
es-VE	Spanish - Venezuela
sw-KE	Swahili - Kenya
sv-FI	Swedish - Finland
sv-SE	Swedish - Sweden
syr-SY	Syriac - Syria
ta-IN	Tamil - India
tt-RU	Tatar - Russia
te-IN	Telugu - India
th-TH	Thai - Thailand
tr-TR	Turkish - Turkey
uk-UA	Ukrainian - Ukraine
ur-PK	Urdu - Pakistan
Cy-uz-UZ	Uzbek (Cyrillic) - Uzbekistan
Lt-uz-UZ	Uzbek (Latin) - Uzbekistan
vi-VN	Vietnamese - Vietnam