



Korean Solaris Release Overview

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Preface

Korean Solaris Release Overview is an overview of information specific to the Korean Solaris™ 8 operating environment.

Who Should Use This Book

This document is for someone who wants a brief overview of the localized product features of the Korean Solaris operating environment.

How This Book Is Organized

The chapters of this book address the following:

Chapter 1, “Overview of Features,” lists the Korean Solaris facilities for handling Korean text and cultural conventions, including new features.

Chapter 2, “System Environment,” introduces basic terms and features of the Korean Solaris localization.

Related Books

For the most up-to-date information about the release, see the document that relates to your hardware platform:

- *Solaris 8 (SPARC Platform Edition) Asian Release Notes*
- *Solaris 8 (Intel Platform Edition) Asian Release Notes*

For general users:

- *Solaris User's Guide*
- *Solaris Advanced User's Guide*
- *Korean Solaris User's Guide*

For system administrators and advanced users:

- *Korean Solaris System Administrator's Guide*

For developers/programmers and advanced users:

- *Solaris Internationalization Guide for Developers*

What Typographic Changes Mean

The following table describes the typographic changes used in this book.

Typeface or Symbol	Meaning	Example
AaBbCc123	The names of commands, files, and directories; on-screen computer output	Edit your <code>.login</code> file. Use <code>ls -a</code> to list all files. <code>machine_name% You have mail.</code>
AaBbCc123	What you type, contrasted with on-screen computer output	<code>machine_name% su</code> Password:
<i>AaBbCc123</i>	Command-line placeholder: replace with a real name or value	To delete a file, type <code>rm filename</code> .

Typeface or Symbol	Meaning	Example
<i>AaBbCc123</i>	Book titles, new words or terms, or words to be emphasized	Read Chapter 6 in <i>User's Guide</i> . These are called <i>class</i> options. You <i>must</i> be root to do this.

Shell Prompts in Command Examples

The following table shows the default system prompt and superuser prompt for the C shell, Bourne shell, and Korn shell.

Shell	Prompt
C shell prompt	machine_name%
C shell superuser prompt	machine_name#
Bourne shell and Korn shell prompt	\$
Bourne shell and Korn shell superuser prompt	#

Overview of Features

The Korean Solaris 8 operating environment is the Sun Microsystems™ internationalization and Korean localization of the Solaris operating environment as well as the Common Desktop Environment (CDE) and OpenWindows™ window systems. The Korean Solaris 8 operating environment incorporates many facilities for handling Korean text and cultural conventions. It provides a set of commands and other features for the operation and maintenance of the Solaris operating environment and CDE facilities for Korean.

Localized Features

New Features

The following list summarizes new features of the Korean Solaris 8 operating environment:

Partial Locale Support in Solaris Software

Partial locales `ko` and `ko.UTF-8` which support most of the Korean language features including minimum Bitmap Fonts, TrueType Fonts and Input Methods are now included in the Solaris 8 Software CDs. Other full locale features, including message translations and optional fonts are in the Solaris 8 Language CD.

New TrueType Fonts

The Korean Solaris 8 operating environment now supports the following TrueType fonts in Korean locales.

- `h2drrm.ttf`— Hanyang Roundgothic medium
- `h2gtrm.ttf`— Hanyang Kodig medium
- `h2hsrm.ttf`— Hanyang Haeseo medium
- `h2mjsm.ttf`— Hanyang Myeongjo medium.

New iconv Modules

Korean Solaris 8 provides new `iconv` modules to support Unified Hangul.

- `UnifiedHangul%ko_KR-UTF-8.so`
- `ko_KR-UTF-8%UnifiedHangul.so`
- `ko_KR-cp949%ko_KR-UTF-8.so`
- `ko_KR-UTF-8%ko_KR-cp949.so`

Other Localized Features

The following list summarizes key features of the Korean Solaris 8 operating environment:

- Contains the Korean Solaris operating environment, CDE, and OpenWindows
- Supports multibyte and wide characters
- Supports multiple character sets
- Supports different Korean coding conventions for the KS C 5601 and KS C 5700 character sets or file names and contents, terminals (TTY) and email contents, display messages, etc.
- Uses the regular Sun keyboards or the Hangul keyboard.
- Supports dedicated Korean input methods
- Uses Korean fonts for output with CDE facilities
- Interfaces with major existing equipment, using Completion code, Combination code, and the new Korean standard code (KS C 5601-1987, KS C 5601-1992, and KS C 5700-1995)
- Incorporates an open interface that allows system programmers to use their own Korean input conversion modules and font files
- Implements the ANSI C `setlocale` library to internationalize existing applications and to customize applications for local cultural conventions
- Provides Korean bitmap and scalable fonts

- Supports Korean input and output at the Xlib and toolkit level, including Motif toolkits
- Supports Korean messages for operating system commands, libraries, and applications
- Provides localized installation
- Provides localized Solaris Desktop Tools™ that display Korean labels and messages; also supports user input of Korean text, file names, etc.

System Environment

The Solaris 8 operating environment builds inherent internationalization features into every localized product. Sun's localization for the Korean Solaris 8 operating environment incorporates the following two essential environmental elements on top of internationalization:

- A *locale* includes specification of a language, territory, code set, and other features. The Korean Solaris operating environment includes three locales:
 - `C` – the ASCII English environment
 - `ko` – the Korean environment in EUC (KS C 5601)
 - `ko.UTF-8` – the Korean environment in Unicode 3.0
- A *category*—a set of language and cultural environment dependent features defined by ANSI C, whose behavior depends on the locale.

For example, the Korean locales and the English/ASCII locale each have a category that defines both the display of time and date according to the cultural format, as well as the actual Korean or English/ASCII characters for time and date.

The Korean Solaris operating environment localization facilities support the ANSI C recommendations for internationalization and localization. The ANSI C recommendations define a user's locale and the categories within each locale.

Setting Locale

Three components make up the Korean Solaris localization facility:

1. *Localization Interface*—User-level shell environment variables set the current working locale for each category. The application-level `setlocale()` function sets the locale for each category.

2. *Localization Objects*—These hold information suitable for functions that are specific to that locale.
3. *Localization Support Features*—These features include appropriate supporting commands and functions as well as facilities for creation, addition, and maintenance of localization objects.

The Korean Solaris 8 operating environment defines six categories to describe the local environment. These categories allow the localization of character typing and conversion functions, date and time, numeric representation, monetary format, collation order, and program messages. Each category can have multiple localizations. For example, time and date can be displayed in C locale format or Korean. Applications can switch between locale settings by using the `setlocale()` function.

Users can change their locale settings with shell environment variables. Each category names an existing locale. The `setlocale` function directly sets or queries the setting of these categories. Internationalized functions use these settings to access the appropriate tables for the desired locale.

Environment variables can be used to indirectly set the categories: when `setlocale()` sets the categories to the default setting for that application, it uses the setting of each environment variable to set the associated categories. `setlocale()` used in this way does not change the settings of environment variables, it only reads their settings.

Locale Categories

The Korean Solaris 8 operating environment allows you to set the Korean environment or use the English environment. You can specify the following:

- General locale setting—for all locale-related aspect of the environment.
- Specific locale category settings—for particular aspects of the environment.

The general locale setting is `LC_ALL`. The specific local category settings are listed below. In this book, the designation `LC_XXX` refers to any of of the locale category settings.

- `LC_CTYPE`
- `LC_TIME`
- `LC_NUMERIC`
- `LC_MONETARY`
- `LC_COLLATE`
- `LC_MESSAGES`

The `LC_ALL` identifier invokes all six categories.

TTY Environment

The Korean Solaris 8 operating environment supports terminals using Combination code (KS C 5601-1992) and Completion code (KS C 5601-1987) . The terminals must have a method to input Korean characters, that is, run their own Hangul input conversion.

For information on using different types of terminals, refer to *Korean Solaris System Administrator's Guide* and *Solaris Internationalization Guide for Developers*.

