IPSWITCH
IMail Server™

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

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

CREATING NEW LANGUAGE FILE

For Web Messaging Client

CHAPTER 1

Items Needed to Download

Strings Resource File for Web Messaging Client V10

- The "`Strings.en-US.resx`" resource file for the IMail Web Messaging Client for V10, available from:

`http://www.imailserver.com/support/downloads/Strings.en-US.zip`

Microsoft's .NET Framework SDK, Version 1.1

- Download 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`

CHAPTER 2

Creating New Language File

Download Strings Resource File

- Download a copy of "`Strings.en-US.resx`" and extract it.

- 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" (on page 8) to find the code that corresponds to the language file being created.

  > 🗒 **For example:** "`Strings.enUS.resx`" becomes "`Strings.pt-BR.resx`" when creating a language file for Brazilian Portuguese.

Translating New Language File

- Open the newly renamed file that you have created using any XML editor.
- 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), as these are tags the Web Client recognizes. Translate and alter only the text between each <value> and </value> contained in the XML string.

    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: When creating 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 to insert information created by the system. In this case it would insert an error message.

When a string with a token is encountered, please leave the token in the same location within your new string and do not alter it.

Also, not all tokens look like "{0}". Other tokens as follows:

- "`<token>`"
- "xxfolder name will be inserted herexx"
- and {x} where x can be any number from 0 to 9.

Updating Language List Box

- To display the new language in Language List Box at the Login Screen, a new data node must be created at the bottom of the translated file, after the last data node.
- The name string must correspond with the culture info abbreviation used before.

  For Example: pt-BR for Brazilian Portuguese. The value string will be what your users will see in the language list box, for example:

  ```
  <data name="pt-BR">
  <value>Brazilian Portuguese</value>
  </data>
  ```

  After adding the new node, save your changes and close the file.

- Copy this new language .resx file to root "c:\"

  > ✅ **Important**: When using NotePad to edit, be sure to use "Save As" and change the drop down box to UTF-8. This will protect all non-Ansi text.

Download ResGen Utility

- 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 Framework SDK v1.1, which can be downloaded (for free) from Microsoft's website. The URL is:

  ```
  http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?familyid=9B3
  A2CA6-3647-4070-9F41-A333C6B9181D&displaylang=en
  ```

- Install Microsoft's .NET Framework SDK v1.1 to default locations.
- Navigate to the following location:

  ```
  c:\Program Files\Microsoft.NET\SDK\v1.1\Bin
  ```

- Copy the `"ResGen.exe"` utility to root `"c:\"`

Running ResGen Utility

> ✅ **Important**: The `resgen.exe` file and the `Strings.xx-XX.resx` must be in the same directory when running 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.

- Both the "`ResGen.exe`" utility and the new language `.resx` file should now be located at the "`c:\`" root directory.

- ResGen is a command line utility, so navigate to the root "`c:\`" where both your resx file and the ResGen utility are located and type the following command:

      resgen Strings.xx-XX.resx

  Where the "`xx-XX`" portion has been changed to match the letters in your filename. Done correctly, the ResGen utility will display a "`success`" message and a new file named "`Strings.xxXX.resources`" will be created in the same location as your resx file.

Copy New Resource File Over

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

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

Checking Permissions

- Verify the new Resource file has the same permissions as the Web Client folder. To verify go to the advanced permissions settings tab and select the check box for obtaining permissions from its parent folder. To do this:

  - Right-click the Resources file and select Properties.

  - Select Security and click Advanced.

  - Select the check box to allow inheritable permissions.

Update the Language XML File

- Locate the "`languages.xml`" file found in the following path:

      Program Files\Ipswitch\...\WebDir\WebClient

  Open, and add a new entry that corresponds to the language just created.

The example below shows the contents of the "`languages.xml`" file with a new entry for **British English** added. Add your entry in this same manner. The text provided for the name is just for your reference. It will be replaced with text specified from the ".resources" file that was created.

The key text is the most important part. Enter the Culture Info Code for the language that you created. Once you have done this, save the file. When the Web Client login page is loaded, your new language will be visible in the Language drop down textbox, and all Web Client text will be in the new language.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>

   <languages> <language name="British English" key="en-GB" />

   <language name="English" key="en-US" />

   <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>
```

Checking CuteSoft Editor Language File

- The web client when creating new messages uses a text editor from CuteSoft. This editor supports many languages by default, but it is possible that the new language may not be supported. In this case, the editor will default to English, unless a language file is created.

  To check if your language is supported, go to:

  ```
  c:\Program
  Files\...\WebClient\CuteSoft_Client\CuteEditor\Languages
  ```

  Look for a file that corresponds to your language's culture info abbrevation. The file format will be as follows:

  ```
  xx-XX.xml
  ```

  Where "`xx-XX`" is the abbrevation for your language.

  If a file exists with that name, your language is supported and no further steps are necessary.

If you do not see a file with that name, a new file will need to be created if you wish to have the CuteSoft controls translated. To create a new file, please go to Creating CuteSoft Editor Language File (on page 7).

CHAPTER 3

Creating CuteSoft Editor Language File

Creating new XML File

- Make a copy of one of the existing XML files.
- Rename this copy so that it corresponds to your language's culture info abbreviation.

Translating File

- 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.

Update Languages.xml File

- 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 following directory:

    c:\Program Files\..\IMail\WebDir\WebClient

- 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" />

    Note: This node needs to appear between the "`<root>`" and "`</root>`" tags in order for the file to be valid xml.

APPENDIX

Language Culture Name - Table

Language Culture Abbreviations

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
ar-IQ	Arabic - Iraq
ar-JO	Arabic - Jordan
ar-KW	Arabic - Kuwait
ar-LB	Arabic - Lebanon
ar-LY	Arabic - Libya
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 (Cyrilllic) - 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 Repulic
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
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
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 (BokmÃ¥l) - 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 - Bolivia
es-CL	Spanish - Chile
es-CO	Spanish - Colombia
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
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