





**Standard**

**ECMAScript  
Globalization API  
Specification**

**Working Draft**

1st Edition / Draft 1, December 2011

## **Globalization**

In software development, globalization is commonly understood to be the combination of internationalization and localization.

## **The Globalization Object**

The Globalization object is a single object that has some named properties, all of which are constructors.

The value of the `[[Prototype]]` internal property of the Globalization object is the built-in Object prototype object specified by the ECMAScript Language Specification. The value of the `[[Extensible]]` internal property is false.

**NOTE** The `[[Extensible]]` internal property is set to false for compatibility with the future module system in the ECMAScript Language Specification, 6 edition.

The Globalization object does not have a `[[Construct]]` internal property; it is not possible to use the Globalization object as a constructor with the `new` operator.

The Globalization object does not have a `[[Call]]` internal property; it is not possible to invoke the Globalization object as a function.

## **Constructor Properties of the Globalization Object**

Each of the properties of the Globalization object is a constructor. The common behavior of these constructors is specified in this section; all remaining aspects are specified in the following clauses: `LocaleList`, `Collator`, `NumberFormat`, and `DateTimeFormat`.

### **Properties of the Constructors and Their Prototypes**

When `Globalization.LocaleList` is called with a `this` value that is not an object whose constructor property is `Globalization.LocaleList` itself, it creates and initializes a new `LocaleList` object. Thus the function call `Globalization.LocaleList(...)` is equivalent to the object creation expression `new Globalization.LocaleList(...)` with the same arguments.

### **The `LocaleList` Constructor**

When `Globalization.LocaleList` is called with a `this` value that is an object whose constructor property is `Globalization.LocaleList` itself, it acts as a constructor: it initializes the object.

## new Globalization.LocaleList (locales)

When the LocaleList constructor is called with one argument, it interprets the locales argument as an array and copies its elements into the newly constructed object, validating the elements as well-formed language tags using the abstract operation IsWellFormedLanguageTag (6.2.1), and omitting duplicates.

Let *obj* be the **this** value.

Page 5: [5] Deleted	Norbert Lindenberg	2/23/12 23:23
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Let *seen* be the result of creating a new object as if by the expression `new Object()` where `Object` is the standard built-in constructor with that name.

Let *cb* be a function that takes

Page 6: [6] Deleted	Norbert Lindenberg	2/23/12 23:23
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*seen* with argument *tag*.

If *duplicate* is true, then return.

Call the `[[Put]]` internal method of *seen*

Page 6: [7] Deleted	Norbert Lindenberg	2/23/12 23:23
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*tag*, **true**, and **true**.

Let *desc* be the result of creating a new object as if by the expression `new Object()` where `Object` is the standard built-in constructor with that name.

Call the `[[Put]]` internal method of *desc* with the arguments "**value**", *tag*, and **true**.

Call the `[[Put]]` internal method of *desc* with the arguments "**enumerable**", **true**, and **true**.

Call the `Object.defineProperty` function with arguments *obj*,

Page 6: [8] Deleted	Norbert Lindenberg	2/23/12 23:23
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## new Globalization.LocaleList ()

When the LocaleList constructor is called with no argument, it behaves as if it had received the array [*locale*] as the first argument, where *locale* is the value of the `[[currentHostLocale`

Page 7: [9] Deleted	Norbert Lindenberg	2/23/12 23:23
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In the following descriptions of functions that are properties of the LocaleList prototype object, the phrase "this LocaleList object" refers to the object that is the **this** value for the invocation of the function.

## Globalization

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Page 7: [10] Deleted	Norbert Lindenberg	2/23/12 23:23
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## [[IndexOfMatchFor]] (locale)

The **[[IndexOfMatchFor]]** internal method compares the provided argument *locale*, which it expects to be a String value with a well-formed and canonicalized BCP 47 language tag, against the locales in this locale list and returns the index of the best available match.

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**Page 7: [11] Moved to page 8 (Move #5) Norbert Lindenberg 2/23/12 23:23**

It uses the fallback mechanism of RFC 4647, section 3.4. The following steps are taken:

**Page 7: [12] Deleted Norbert Lindenberg 2/23/12 23:23**

Repeat while the value of the length property of *locale* is greater than 0:  
  Let *index* be the result of applying the `Array.prototype.indexOf` method to this `LocaleList` object with the argument list [*locale*].  
  If *index* does not equal -1, then return *index*.  
  Let *pos* be the result of calling the `lastIndexOf` method of *locale* with the argument "-".  
  If *pos* does not equal -1, then  
    If *pos* is greater or equal to 2 and the character at index *pos*-2 of *locale* equals "-", then decrease *pos* by 2.  
    Let *locale* be the result of calling the `substring` method of *locale* with arguments 0 and *pos*.  
  Else let *locale* be "".  
Return -1.

## [[LookupMatch]] (requestedLocales)

The **[[LookupMatch]]** internal method compares *requestedLocales*, which it expects to be a `LocaleList` object representing a BCP 47 language priority list, against the set of locales in this `LocaleList` object, and determines the best available language to meet the request. The algorithm is based on the Lookup algorithm described in RFC 4647 section 3.4, but options specified through Unicode extension sequences are ignored in the lookup.

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**Page 7: [13] Moved to page 9 (Move #6) Norbert Lindenberg 2/23/12 23:23**

Information about such subsequences is returned separately.

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**Page 7: [14] Deleted Norbert Lindenberg 2/23/12 23:23**

The internal method returns an object with a `locale` property, whose value is the language tag of the selected locale, which must be an element of this `LocaleList` object. If the language tag of the request locale that led to the selected locale contained a Unicode extension subsequence, then the returned object also contains an `extension` property whose value is the Unicode extension subsequence (starting with "-u-"), and an `extensionIndex` property whose value is the index of the Unicode extension subsequence within the request locale language tag.

**Page 7: [15] Moved to page 11 (Move #7) Norbert Lindenberg 2/23/12 23:23**

The following steps are taken:

Let *extensionMatch* be null.  
Let *i* be 0.

Repeat while *i* is less than the value of the length property of *requestedLocales* and *availableIndex* is -1:

Let *locale* be the element at index *i* of *requestedLocales*.  
Let *extensionMatch* be the result of calling the match method of *locale* with the argument `/-u(-([a-z0-9]{2,8}))+/`.  
If *extensionMatch* is not **null**, then:  
    Let *extension* be the value of the element at index 0 of *extensionMatch*.  
    Let *extensionIndex* be the value of the index property of *extensionMatch*.  
    Let *locale* be the result of calling the replace method of *locale* with arguments *extension* and "".  
Let *availableIndex* be the result of calling the `[[IndexOfMatchFor]]` method of this LocaleList object, passing *locale* as the argument.

If *availableIndex* does not equal -1, then:  
    Call the `[[Put]]` internal method of *result* with the arguments "locale", the element at index *availableIndex* of this LocaleList object, and **true**.  
If *extensionMatch* is not **null**, then:  
    Call the `[[Put]]` internal method of result with the arguments "extension", *extension*, and **true**.

**Call the `[[Put]]` internal method of result with the arguments "extensionIndex", *extensionIndex*, and true**

1.5

Call the `[[Put]]` internal method of result with the arguments "locale", the value of the `[[currentHostLocale]]` internal property of the Globalization object, and **true**.  
Return *result*.

**`[[BestFitMatch]]` (*requestedLocales*)**

The `[[BestFitMatch]]` internal method compares *requestedLocales*, which it expects to be a LocaleList object representing a BCP 47 language priority list, against the set of locales in this LocaleList object, and determines the best available language to meet the request. The algorithm is implementation dependent, but should produce results that a typical user of the requested locales would perceive as at least as good as those produced by the `[[LookupMatch]]` internal method. Options specified through Unicode

1.6

The internal method returns an object with a locale property, whose value is the language tag of the selected locale, which must be an element of this LocaleList object. If the language tag of the request locale that led to the selected locale contained a Unicode extension subsequence, then the returned object also contains an extension property whose value is the Unicode extension

subsequence (starting with "-u-"), and an `extensionIndex` property whose value is the index of the Unicode extension subsequence within the request locale language tag.

### **[[LookupSupportedLocalesOf]] (requestedLocales)**

The **[[LookupSupportedLocalesOf]]** internal method returns the subset of the provided BCP 47 language priority list for which this `LocaleList` object has a matching locale when using the BCP 47 Lookup algorithm. Locales appear in the same order in the returned list as in the input list.

1.7

Page 7: [21] Moved to page 8 (Move #12) Norbert Lindenberg 2/23/12 23:23

The following steps are taken:

Page 7: [22] Deleted Norbert Lindenberg 2/23/12 23:23

If the constructor of *requestedLocales* is not `Globalization.LocaleList`, then replace *requestedLocales* with a new `LocaleList` object as if by the expression `new`

`Globalization.LocaleList(requestedLocales)`, where `Globalization.LocaleList` is the standard built-in constructor with that name.

Let *callback* be a function that takes the argument *locale* and performs the following steps:

Let *locale* be the result of calling the `replace` method of *locale* with the arguments `/-u(- ([a-z0-9]{2,8}))+/` and `""`.

Let *index* be the result of calling the **[[IndexOfMatchFor]]** internal method of this `LocaleList` object, passing *locale* as the argument.

If *index* does not equal `-1`, then return **true**, otherwise return **false**.

Let *subset* be the result of applying the `Array.prototype.filter` method to *requestedLocales*, passing the argument list `[callback, this]`.

Return the result of creating a new object as if by the expression `new`

`Globalization.LocaleList(subset)`, where `Globalization.LocaleList` is the standard built-in constructor with that name.

### **[[BestFitSupportedLocalesOf]] (requestedLocales)**

The **[[BestFitSupportedLocalesOf]]** internal method returns the subset of the provided BCP 47 language priority list for which this `LocaleList` object has a matching locale when using the Best Fit Match algorithm. Locales appear in the same order in the returned list as in the input list

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Page 7: [23] Moved to page 11 (Move #13) Norbert Lindenberg 2/23/12 23:23

. The steps taken are implementation dependent.

Page 7: [24] Deleted Norbert Lindenberg 2/23/12 23:23

### **[[SupportedLocalesOf]] (requestedLocales, options)**

The **[[SupportedLocalesOf]]** internal method returns the subset of the provided BCP 47 language priority list for which this `LocaleList` object has a matching

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Page 7: [25] Moved to page 11 (Move #14) Norbert Lindenberg 2/23/12 23:23

. Two algorithms are available to match the locales: the Lookup algorithm described in RFC 4647 section 3.4, and an implementation dependent best-fit algorithm. Locales appear in the same order in the returned list as in

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**Page 7: [26] Moved to page 11 (Move #15) Norbert Lindenberg 2/23/12 23:23**

. The following steps are taken:

**Page 7: [27] Deleted Norbert Lindenberg 2/23/12 23:23**

If *options* is provided and not **undefined**, then

**Page 7: [28] Moved to page 12 (Move #16) Norbert Lindenberg 2/23/12 23:23**

Let *matcher* be the result of calling the `[[Get]]` internal method of *options* with argument **"localeMatcher"**.

If *matcher* is not **undefined**, then

Let *matcher* be `ToString(matcher)`.

If *matcher* is not equal to **"lookup"** or **"best fit"**, then throw a **RangeError** exception.

If *matcher* is **undefined** or equals **"best fit"** then

**Page 7: [29] Deleted Norbert Lindenberg 2/23/12 23:23**

Return the result of calling the `[[BestFitSupportedLocalesOf]]` internal method of this `LocaleList` object with argument *requestedLocales*.

**Page 7: [30] Deleted Norbert Lindenberg 2/23/12 23:23**

Return the result of calling the `[[LookupSupportedLocalesOf]]` internal method of this `LocaleList` object with argument *requestedLocales*.

**Page 7: [31] Deleted Norbert Lindenberg 2/23/12 23:23**

a numeric value that is one greater than than the name

**Page 10: [32] Deleted Norbert Lindenberg 2/23/12 23:23**

the constructor of

1.

**Page 10: [32] Deleted Norbert Lindenberg 2/23/12 23:23**

the constructor of

2.

**Page 10: [32] Deleted Norbert Lindenberg 2/23/12 23:23**

the constructor of

3.

**Page 10: [33] Deleted Norbert Lindenberg 2/23/12 23:23**

with

a.

**Page 10: [33] Deleted Norbert Lindenberg 2/23/12 23:23**

with

b.

**Page 10: [33] Deleted Norbert Lindenberg 2/23/12 23:23**

with

c.

**Page 10: [33] Deleted Norbert Lindenberg 2/23/12 23:23**

with

d.



**Page 10: [33] Deleted** Norbert Lindenberg 2/23/12 23:23

with

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**Page 10: [39] Deleted** Norbert Lindenberg 2/23/12 23:23

split

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**Page 10: [40] Deleted** Norbert Lindenberg 2/23/12 23:23

Call

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Call

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Call

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element at index  $i$

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element at index  $i$

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indexOf

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indexOf

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does not equal

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does not equal

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less

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less

**Page 10: [45] Deleted** Norbert Lindenberg 2/23/12 23:23

element at index  $keyPos + 1$  of  $extensionSubtags$ .

If the

**Page 10: [46] Deleted** Norbert Lindenberg 2/23/12 23:23

method of

**Page 10: [46] Deleted** Norbert Lindenberg 2/23/12 23:23

method of

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method of

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*supportedExtension*

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*supportedExtension*

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Norbert Lindenberg

2/23/12 23:23

## Function

When Globalization.

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Page 13: [49] Deleted

Norbert Lindenberg

2/23/12 23:23

Thus the function call `Globalization.Collator(...)` is equivalent to the object creation expression `new Globalization.Collator(...)` with the same arguments.

## The Collator Constructor

When `Globalization.Collator` is called with a `this` value that is an object whose constructor property is `Globalization.Collator` itself, it acts as a constructor: it initializes the object.

**`new Globalization.Collator ([localeList [, options]])`**

When the Collator constructor is called with two arguments, it computes its effective locale and its collation options from these arguments.

Page 16: [50] Deleted

Norbert Lindenberg

2/23/12 23:23

The `compare` method itself is not directly suitable as an argument to `Array.prototype.sort` because it must be invoked as the method of a Collator object.

NOTE 2

Page 18: [51] Deleted

Norbert Lindenberg

2/23/12 23:23

Thus the function call `Globalization.NumberFormat(...)` is equivalent to the object creation expression `new Globalization.NumberFormat(...)` with the same arguments.

## The NumberFormat Constructor

When `Globalization.NumberFormat` is called with a `this` value that is an object whose constructor property is `Globalization.NumberFormat` itself, it acts as a constructor: it initializes the object.

**`new Globalization.NumberFormat ([localeList [, options]])`**

When the NumberFormat constructor is called with arguments `localeList` and `options`, it computes its effective locale and its formatting options from these arguments.

Page 24: [52] Deleted

Norbert Lindenberg

2/23/12 23:23

## Function

When Globalization.

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Page 24: [53] Deleted

Norbert Lindenberg

2/23/12 23:23

Thus the function call `Globalization.DateTimeFormat(...)` is equivalent to the object creation expression `new Globalization.DateTimeFormat(...)` with the same arguments.

### **The `DateTimeFormat` Constructor**

When `Globalization.DateTimeFormat` is called with a `this` value that is an object whose constructor property is `Globalization.DateTimeFormat` itself, it acts as a constructor: it initializes the object.

#### **`new Globalization.DateTimeFormat ([localeList [, options]])`**

When the `DateTimeFormat` constructor is called with arguments `localeList` and `options`, it computes its effective locale and its formatting options from these arguments.