Using Different Character Sets

To use and have **non-english** character sets within our software may need a few different changes, each listed on this page. Our auction and classified software comes to you using **UTF-8** character encoding by default¹⁾. This character encoding is fine for the vast majority of sites, even the majority of non-English language sites. Using UTF-8 is even more important if your site uses multiple languages, since UTF-8 can be used across almost all the different languages.

Charset in config.php file

In **config.php**, look for a line similar to the one below²⁾:

```
define ('CHARSET_CLEAN','ISO-8859-1');
```

If you do not see that line, then you may need to add it. This setting controls **filtering** of user-input from PHP into the auction and classified software for use. It is also used for what is known as AJAX, when content on the page is updated without re-loading the entire page, the updated content will use the above setting for the charset. To change the setting, you would change **ISO-8859-1** to whatever charset you want to use, but it **must be a compatible charset** listed on this page.

For most sites and languages, the setting above is the only one that needs to be changed. If the charset you need to use is **not** one of the compatible charsets, you may be one of the few that need to make changes to other charset related settings in the config.php file. In the **config.php** file itself, it gives a thorough explanation of the different charset settings used for filtering user input, and how each setting is used, and what it should be set to. For your reference, below is the entire section pertaining to charsets, as it appears in the default **config.php** file distributed with the latest version, refer to it for an explanation if you do need to use a charset that is not in the compatible charsets list:

config.php charset section

```
/*
----CHARSET Settings----

The settings below are used for various operations that are charset sensitive,
for instance cleaning "user input". The settings with # in front will need
to be un-commented (remove the #) to use.

For "input cleaning", and anywhere else the PHP function
htmlspecialchars()
would normally be used, there is a 3 step process (below) to ensure that the
```

data is not corrupted due to differences in charsets. Note that step 1 and 3 are skipped if the appropriate settings are not specified (Most sites

will only need to set CHARSET_CLEAN, step 2):

1. (Optional step, only run if CHARSET FROM is set): The input's charset is

converted from the CHARSET FROM setting to the CHARSET CLEAN setting. It

is converted either using mb convert string() or iconv(), according to CLEAN METHOD setting.

See http://www.php.net/mb convert encoding for more information on setting

CLEAN METHOD to mb convert encoding. CHARSET FROM is used as the 3rd var passed

to that function. If CLEAN METHOD is not set, and the function exists.

mb convert encoding is the default method used to convert the charset.

See http://www.php.net/iconv for more information on setting CLEAN METHOD

to iconv. CHARSET FROM is used as the 1st var passed to that function.

This step, and optionally step 3, are necessary in order to be able to

clean any charset that is not compatible with the function htmlspecialchars() (see step 2)

2. (Always run): The input is "cleaned" using the PHP function htmlspecialchars()

This step will use the CHARSET CLEAN setting for the charset, that charset must

be compatible with htmlspecialchars().

This step is always run for security reasons, to prevent a certain tvpe of

hacking called "Cross Site Scripting" or XSS attack. If the charset is not

specified, or is not a compatible charset, the default of ISO-8859-1 is used.

See http://www.php.net/htmlspecialchars for a list of compatible charsets you can use.

3. (Optional step, only run if CHARSET TO is set): The cleaned

```
input's charset
    is converted from the CHARSET CLEAN setting to the CHARSET TO
setting. It
    is converted either using mb convert string() or iconv(), according
    to CLEAN METHOD setting.
    See http://www.php.net/mb convert encoding for more information on
setting
   CLEAN METHOD to mb convert encoding. CHARSET TO is used as the 2nd
var passed
   to that function, at this step. If CLEAN METHOD is not set, and
the function exists,
   mb convert encoding is the default method used to convert the
charset.
    See http://www.php.net/iconv for more information on setting
CLEAN METHOD
   to iconv. CHARSET TO is used as the 2nd var passed to that
function during
    this step.
*/
define('CHARSET_CLEAN', 'UTF-8'); //Required, see notes above
(step 2)
#define('CHARSET FROM', 'UTF-8');
                                                  //optional, un-
comment and modify 'UTF-8' as needed
                                             //to use. See notes above
(step 1)
#define('CHARSET TO','UTF-8');
                                                  //optional, un-
comment and modify 'UTF-8' as needed
                                             //to use. See notes above
(step 3)
#define('CLEAN METHOD', 'mb convert string'); //optional, un-comment to
use mb convert string()
                                            //in steps 1 and 3 above,
or un-comment and change
                                                //the
'mb convert string' to 'iconv' to use iconv()
                                                //instead. Valid
settings are 'mb convert string'
                                                //and 'iconv'. See
notes above (steps 1 and 3)
```

Charset in Admin Panel

You will need to change the character encoding set within the admin tool to set the character encoding used in the admin tool here:

Site Configuration > General Settings > Character Encoding

If you do not have this setting we recommend updating to the latest version which will have it. Changing the setting here will allow you to insert characters directly into the browser when making changes in your admin panel, and those characters displayed properly without translation. This will affect all text controlled by the system and administered through the admin tool like template editing, language text, etc.

Charset in Template(s)

Within the templates used for your site, you may need to change the charset in the actual HTML code for your templates. Depending on your design, this may be a change in a single file, or it may be a change in multiple template files. If you are using design based off of the default templates for 5.0, the place will be **head.tpl** in the **main_page** templates within your template set. When editing the templates, make sure you are using the <..> **Source Code Editor** tab so that you can see the HTML code, since the alterations needed are to the actual HTML code and are not viewable or changeable using the WYSIWYG editor.

The main change will be in the "XML Tag" in your template(s), it will be located at the top of any templates that display the HTML head section. It will look similar to the below:

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

You would change **utf-8** to the charset needed for your language, if not using UTF-8. The majority of web browsers understand and interpret the charset specified in the XML declaration listed above to determine the Charset of the page, however older versions of Internet Explorer do not recognize the charset specified in the XML tag properly. To address this, you must also have the charset specified in HTML META tag in your templates, which does work for older versions of Internet Explorer. The best place for this tag, if it is not already found in your template(s), is directly after the **<head>** in your template(s). The HTML META tag will look similar to below:

```
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
```

You would change **utf-8** to the charset needed for your language, if not using UTF-8.

This includes the charset used in the default templates, as well as the charset used in the admin panel. This does not include the charset used for "filtering inputs", see below for more information on that.

Note that the "default" charset used for the config.php setting is ISO-8859-1, which is different than

what is used for the default templates and in the admin panel by default. This was done for better backward compatibility, however we highly recommend changing it to UTF-8 if that is what your site uses in the templates and other locations. In future versions, starting with 5.1.0 when it is released, the default charset for this setting will be UTF-8.

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