



JavaOS™ for Business™



JavaOS™ for Business™ Version 2.0

Keyboard Reference

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About this book

This information contains the country name, the keyboard ID, and keyboard layout for each JavaOS™ for Business™ keyboard.

Who should read this book

This information is for JavaOS for Business system administrators who select and specify keyboard layouts.

Conventions and terminology used in this book

This information uses the following typographical conventions:

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| <i>italics</i> | Indicates special terms. For example, The <i>non-escaping key</i> is represented by a shaded square on the keyboard. |
| bold | Used to specify a command. For example, press the shift+character to display upper cases. |
| monospace | Used to show system output. For example, the character X is displayed when you press the shift+character. |

Required and related information

Before using this information, you should be familiar with:

- *JavaOS for Business Reference*
- *JavaOS for Business Network Operations*

Chapter 1. About keys and keyboards

The layout of a keyboard determines the characters produced when you press the keyboard keys.

Chapter 2, “Keyboard reference table” on page 3 contains information about which keyboards are supported by JavaOS™ for Business™.

The keyboard layouts displayed in this book are for 101, 102, 104, 105, and 106-key enhanced keyboards. The position of keys might vary somewhat on other keyboards.

Non-Escaping characters (Dead keys)

Keys with a gray square under the character represent a dead key or a *non-escaping key*. Use the Dead Keys to form composite characters. For example, to produce é on a Brazil BR275 keyboard, type the accent ´ key, then type the letter e key. In many cases, there is no output from pressing just the dead key.

More than one character on a keytop

You can use key combinations to produce a character.

Each key can produce up to four characters, but some of the characters require that you press a combination of two keys. For example, to produce the \$ character on a US103 keyboard, **hold down the shift key while pressing the 4 key**.

The upper-right character is used only by the Japanese JP194 and the Russian keyboards, RU441 and RU443. The key combinations are customized for each keyboard:

- **AltGr+character key** for the Russian keyboards
- **Hiragana+character key** for the Japanese Keyboard

To produce the lower-left character, **press the character key**. You do not need to press a combination of keys.

To produce the upper-left character, **hold down the shift key and press the character key**.

To produce the lower-right character, **hold down the AltGr and press the character key**.

Changing the default keyboard

When you install JavaOS for Business, the default keyboard is US 103.

Use the JavaOS Configuration Tool to change the keyboard. See the *JavaOS Customization Guide*.

Some countries have more than one keyboard. For example, Italy has two keyboards. Italy IT141 indicates the default layout; Italy extended IT142 is the alternative layout. Alternative keyboard codes are listed in Chapter 2, “Keyboard reference table” on page 3.

Chapter 2. Keyboard reference table

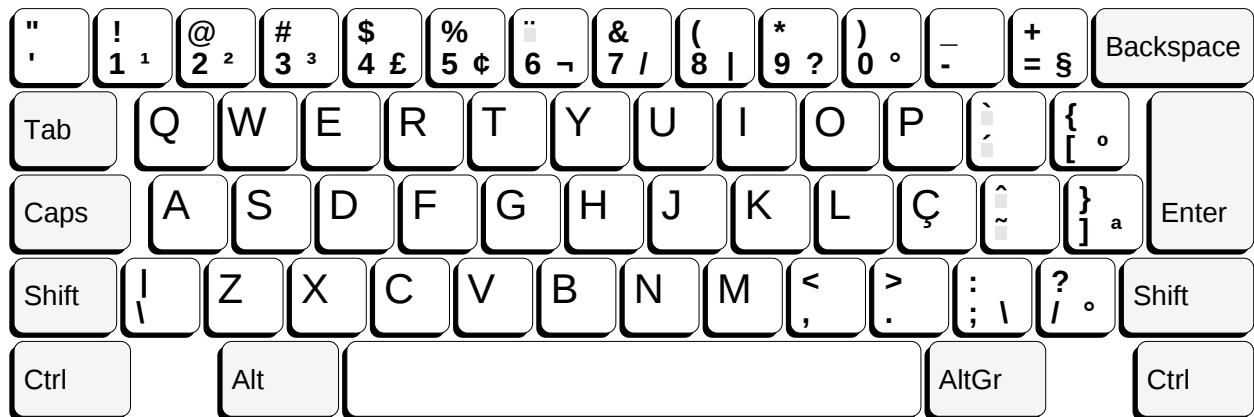
Country	Country Code/keyboard ID
Brazil	BR275
Brazil 101	BR274
Canada	CA445
Canada-French	CA058
Czech Republic	CZ243
Denmark	DK159
Finland	FI153
France	FR189
Germany/Austria	DE129
Germany	DE453
Greece	GR319
Greece 101	GR459
Hungary	HU208
Italy	IT141
Italy extended	IT142
Japan	JP194
Korea	KR412
Netherlands	NL143
Norway	NO155
Poland	PL214
Polish Programmer	PL444
Portugal	PT163
ROC (Simplified Chinese)	US103 ¹
Russia	RU441
Russia 443	RU443
Spain	ES172
Sweden	SV153
Taiwan (Traditional Chinese)	TW420
Turkey	TR179
Turkey	TR440
United Kingdom/Ireland	UK166
United States	US103

¹ The keyboard mapping and character processing is handled by the Input Method Editor.

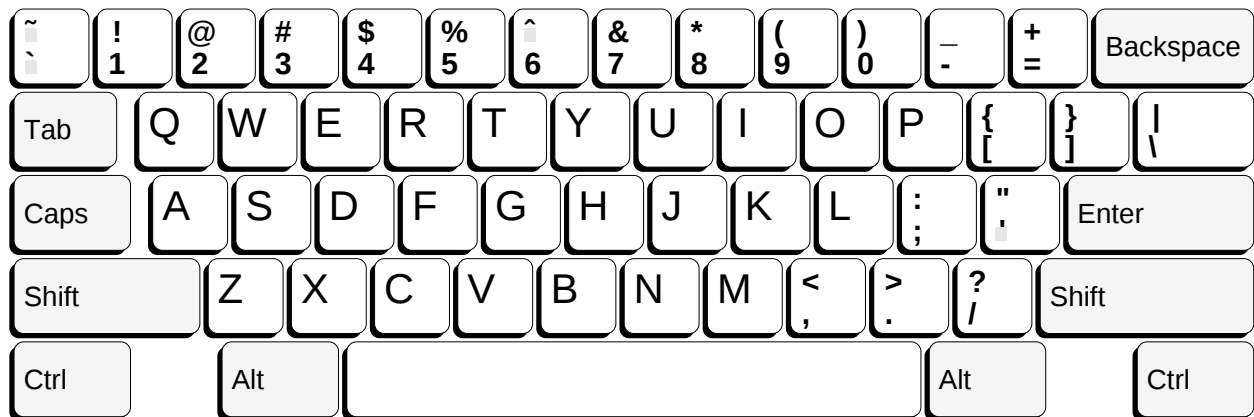
Chapter 3. Keyboard layouts

This chapter contains graphic representations of keyboard layouts. You can use the layouts to determine which keys on your keyboard you should use to produce the characters of another country's keyboard.

Brazil BR275

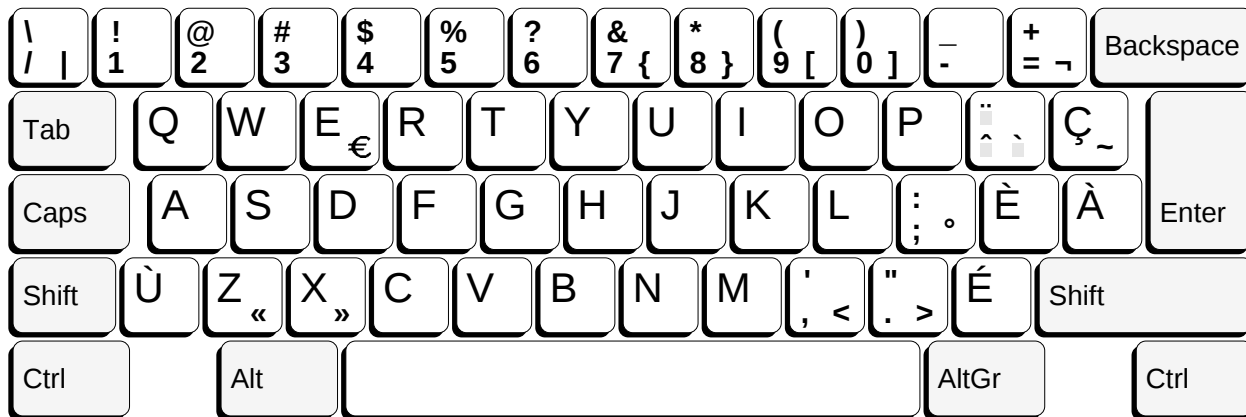


Brazil 101 BR274



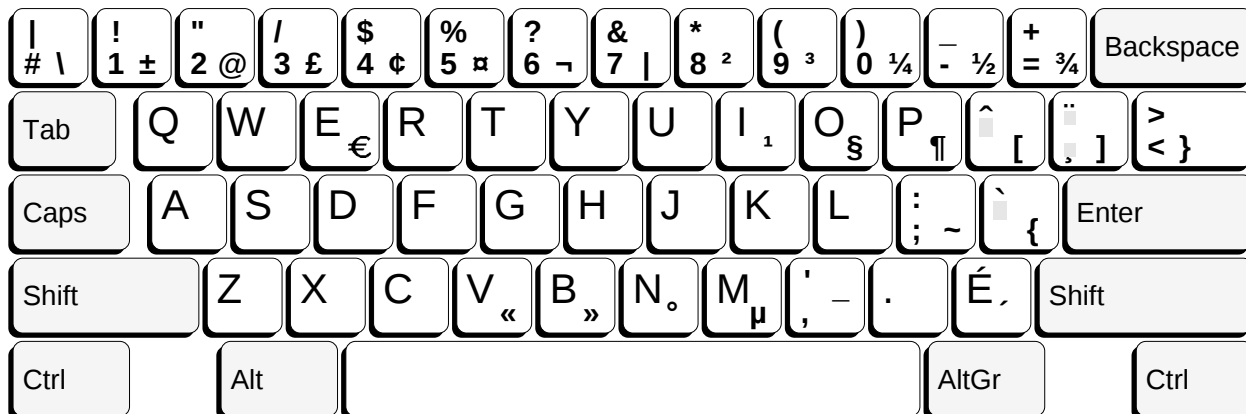
Canada CA445

See also “Group II Layer of the Canadian Keyboard” on page 6.

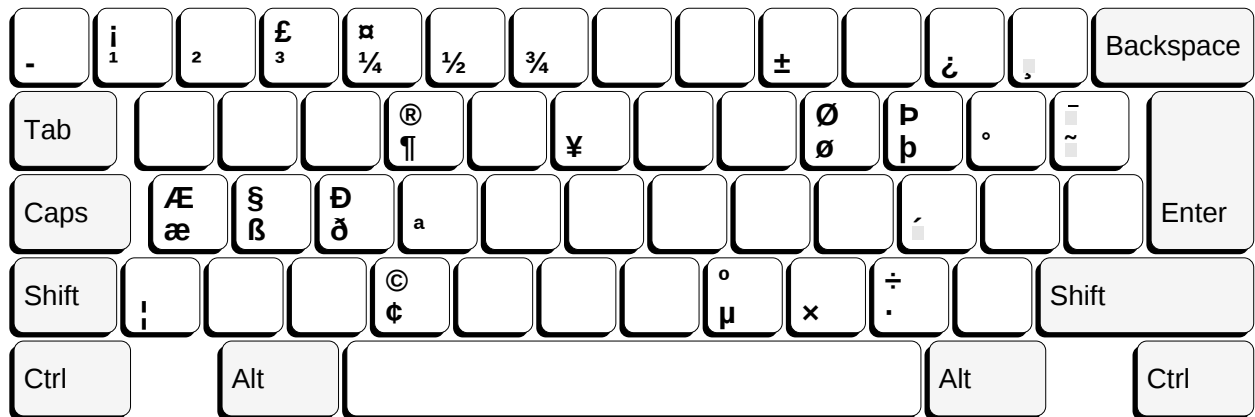


Canada - French CA058

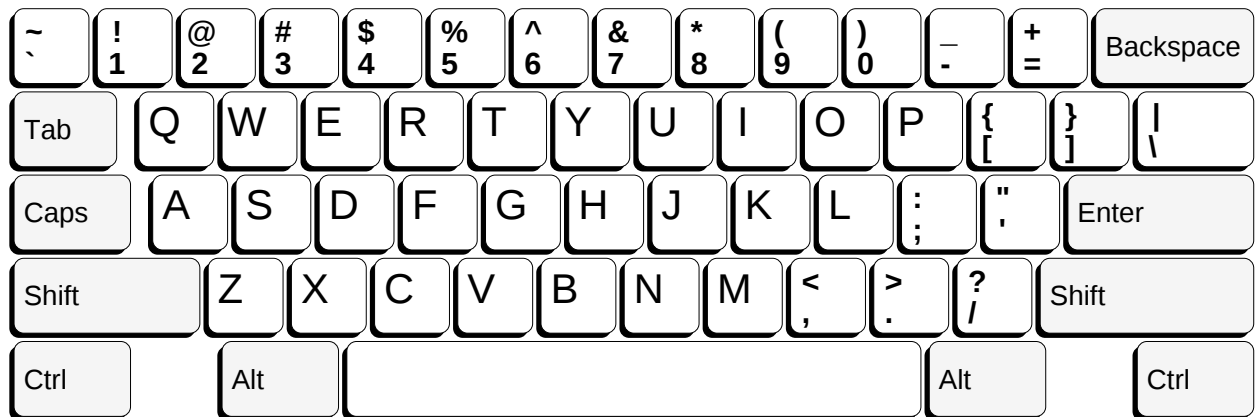
See also “Group II Layer of the Canadian Keyboard.”



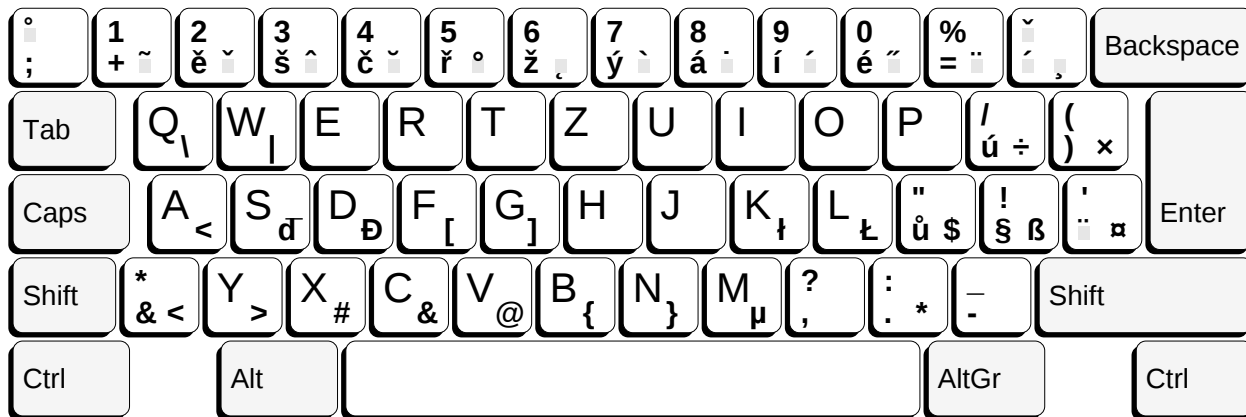
Group II Layer of the Canadian Keyboard



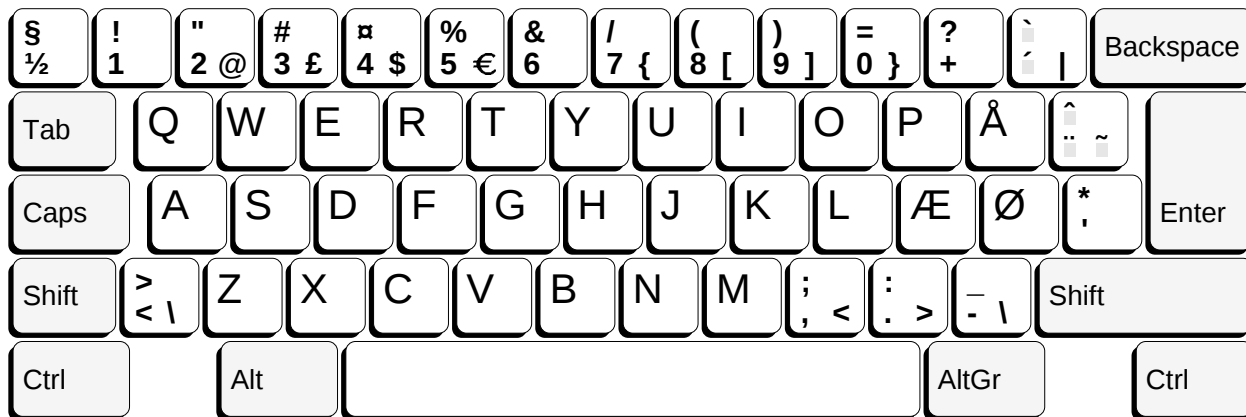
Simplified Chinese US103



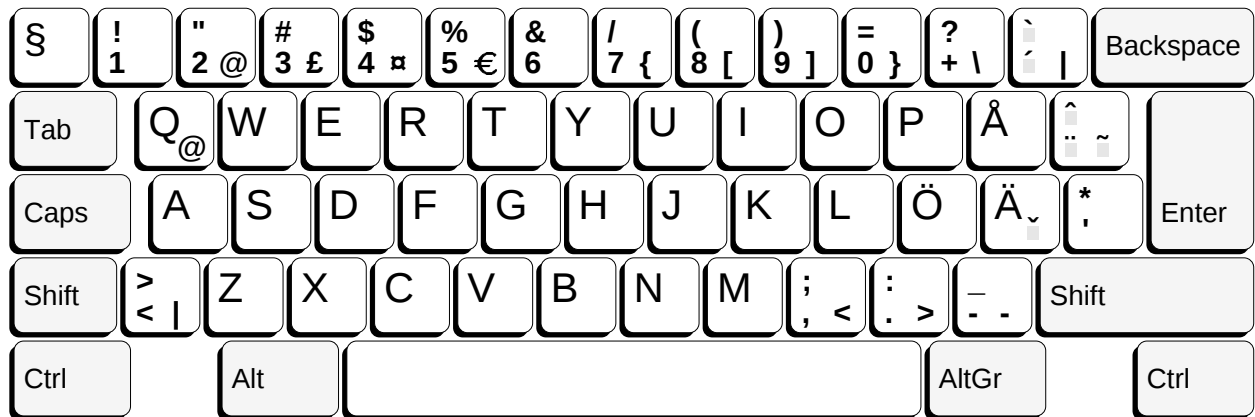
Czech Republic CZ243



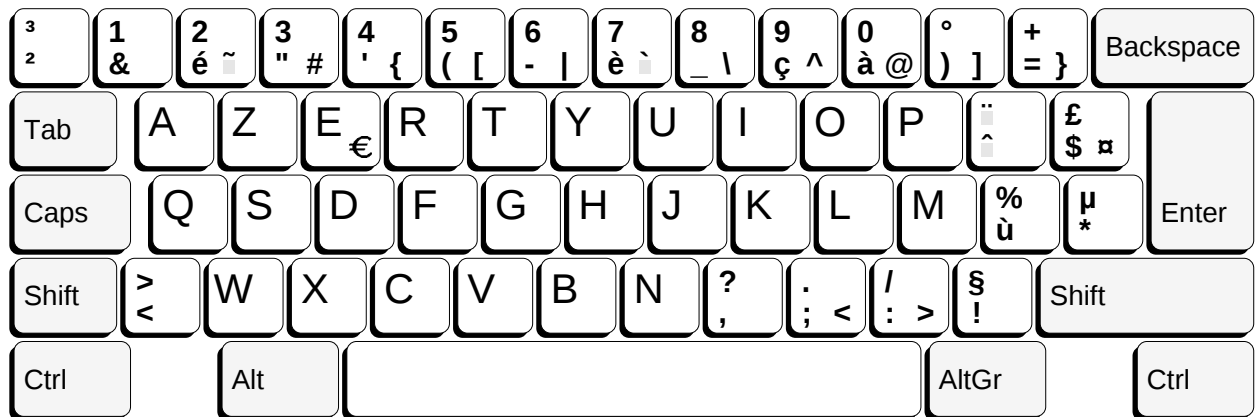
Denmark DK159



Finland FI153

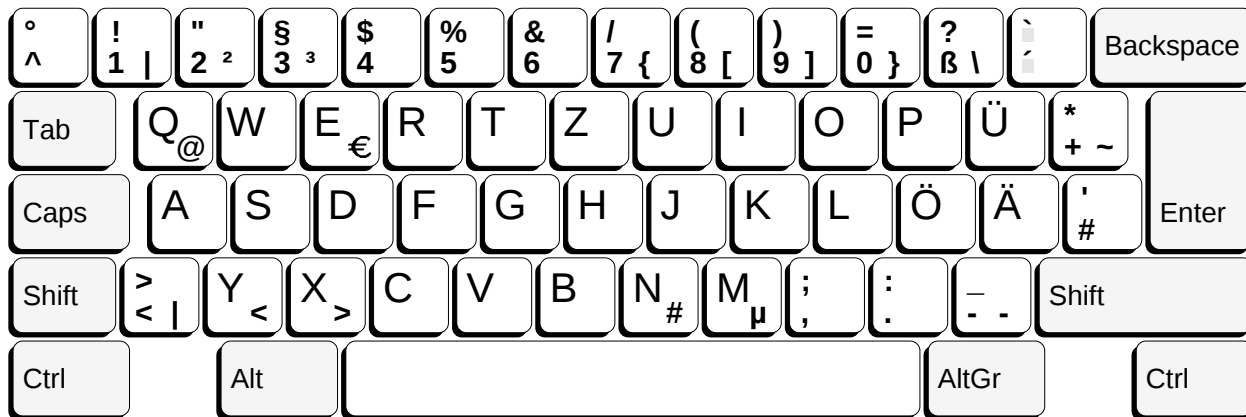


France FR189



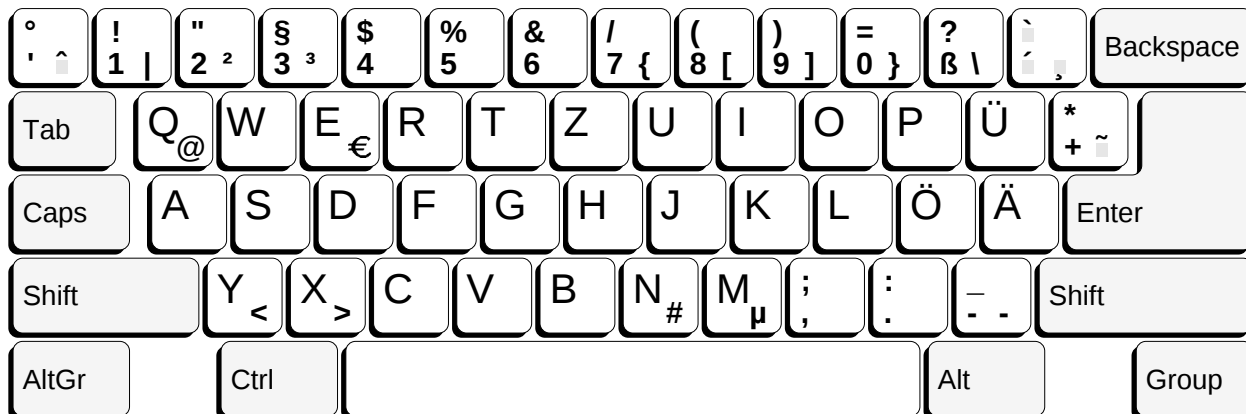
Germany/Austria DE129

See also “Group II layer of the German keyboard” on page 10.

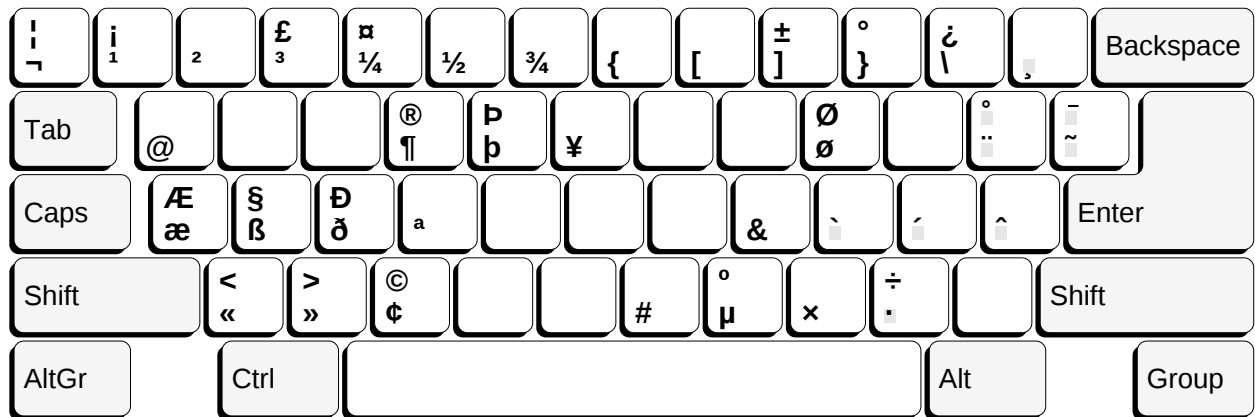


Germany DE 453

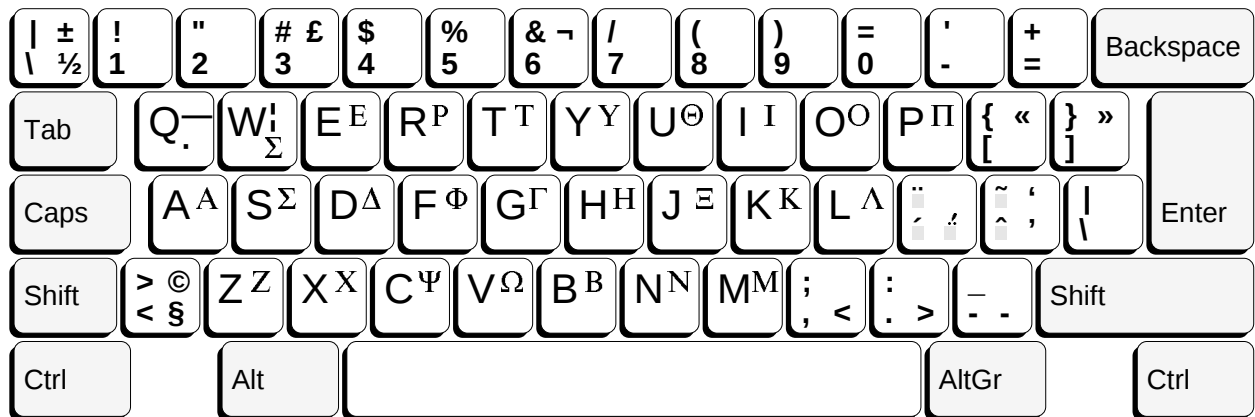
See also “Group II layer of the German keyboard.”



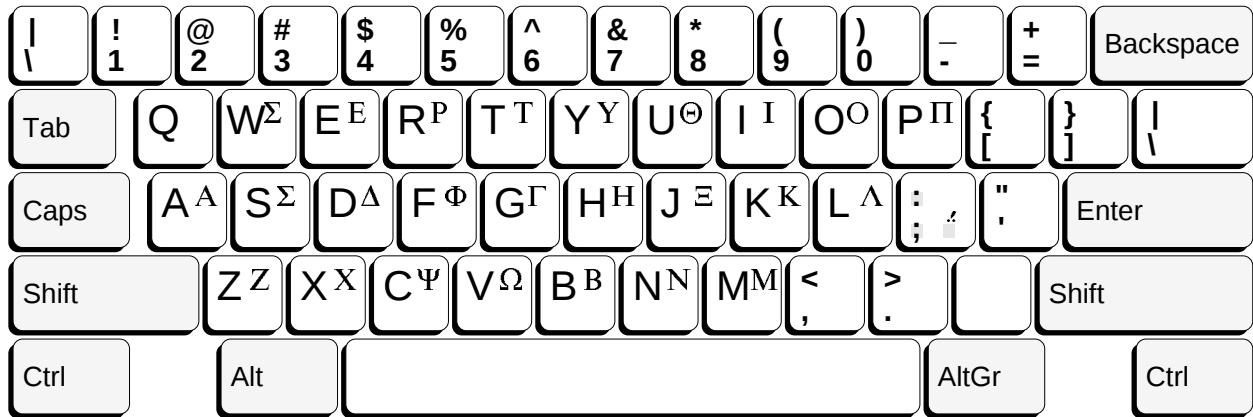
Group II layer of the German keyboard



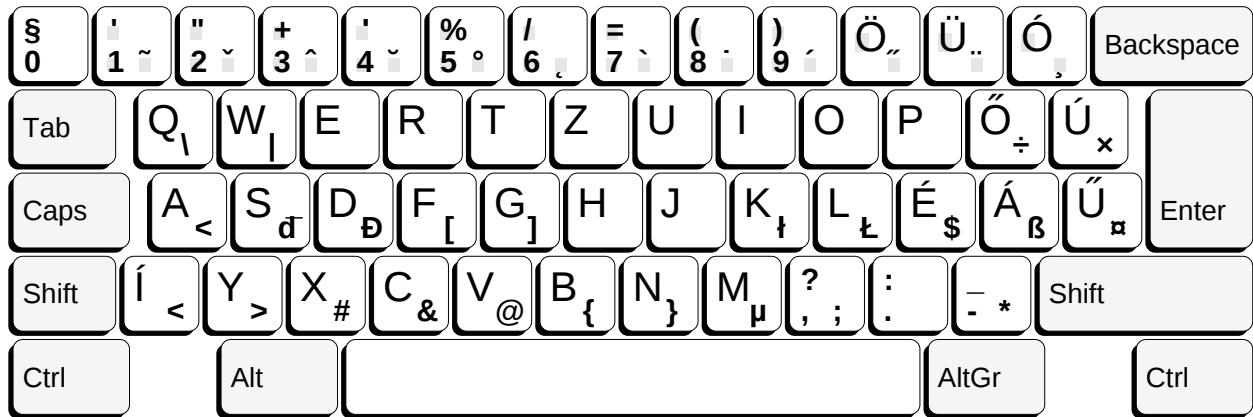
Greece GR319



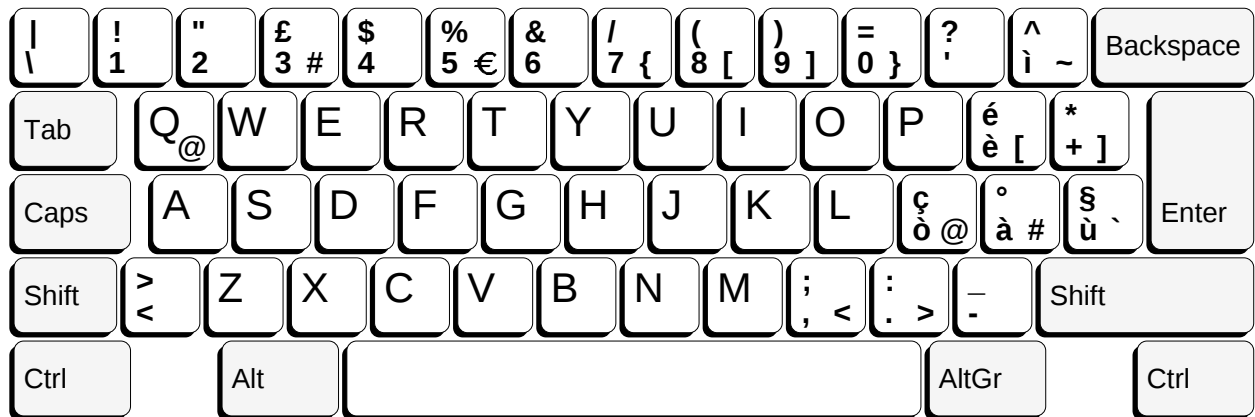
Greece 101 GR459



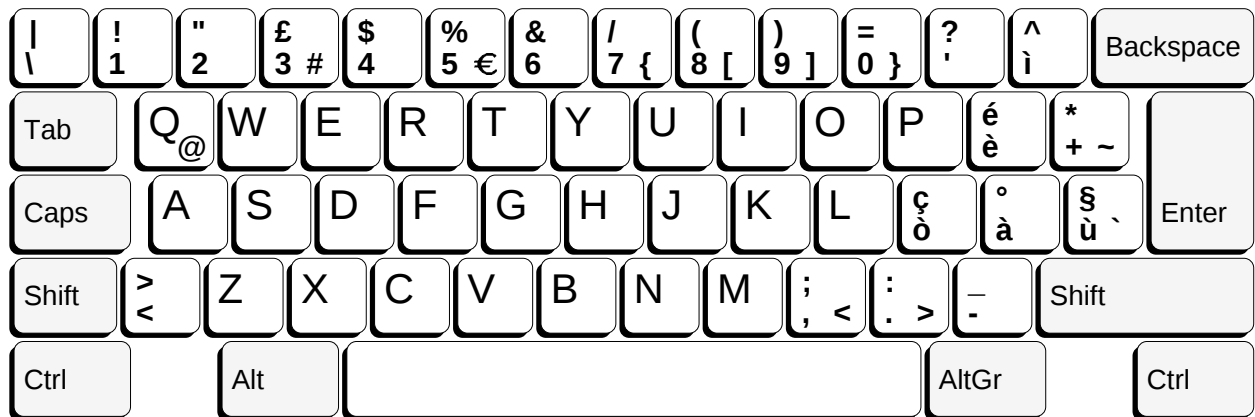
Hungary HU208



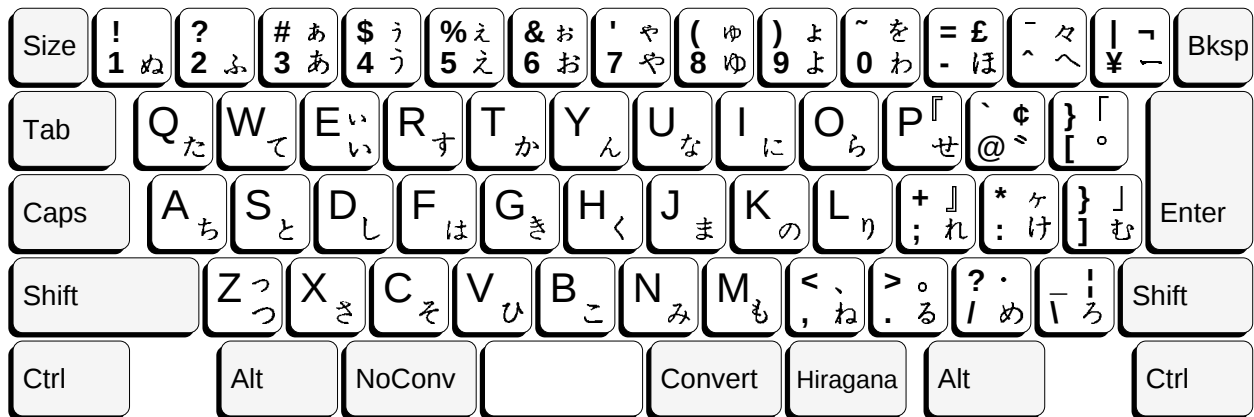
Italy IT141



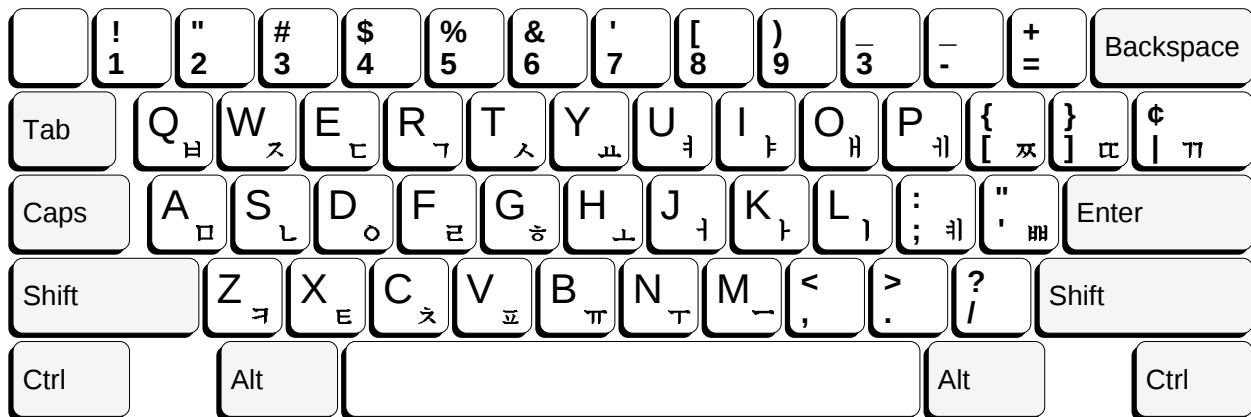
Italy Extended IT142



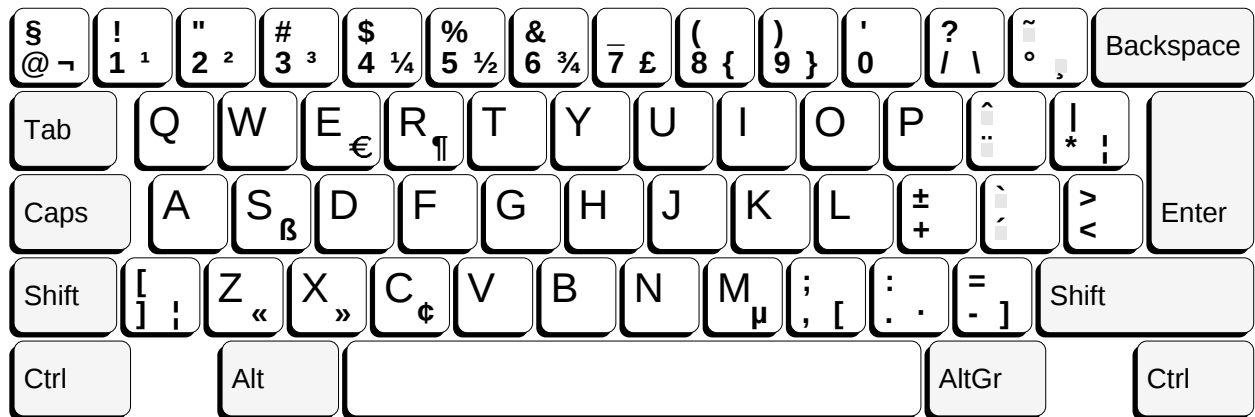
Japan JP194



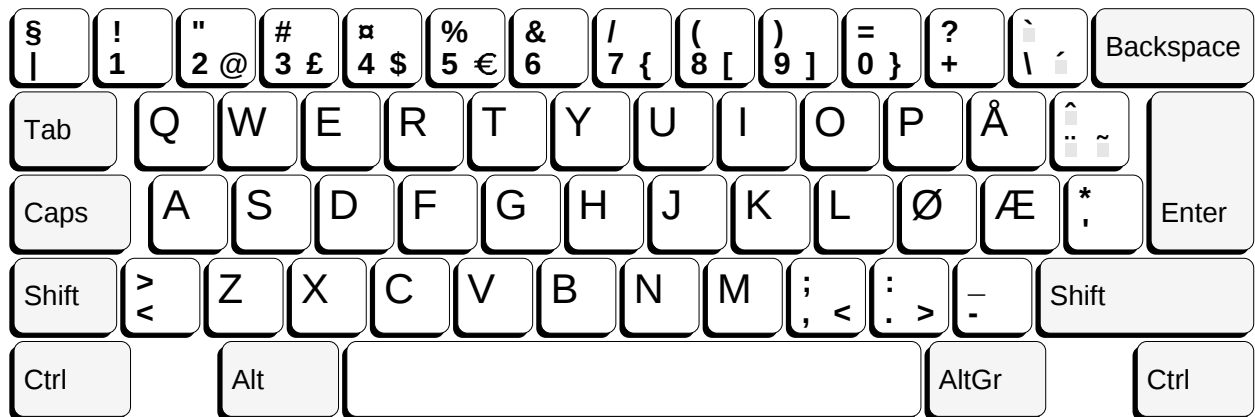
Korea KR412



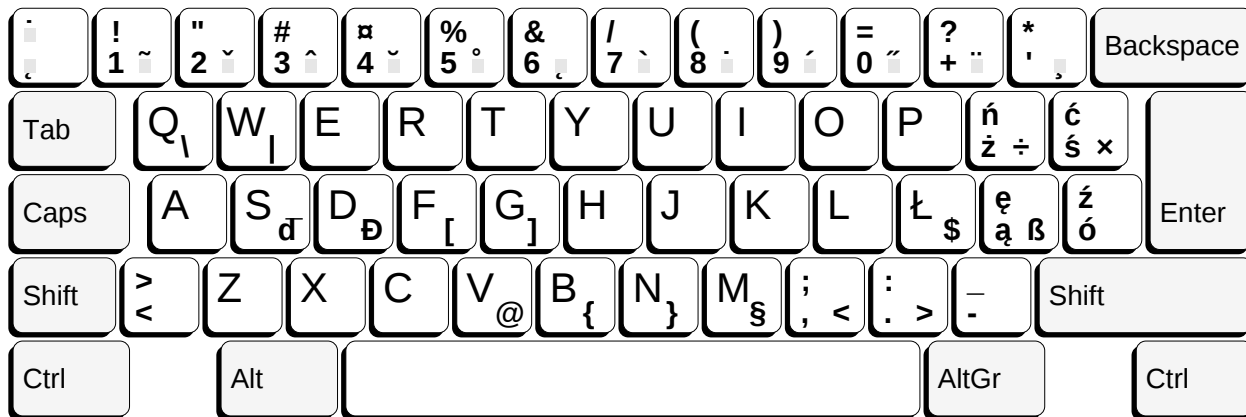
Netherlands NL143



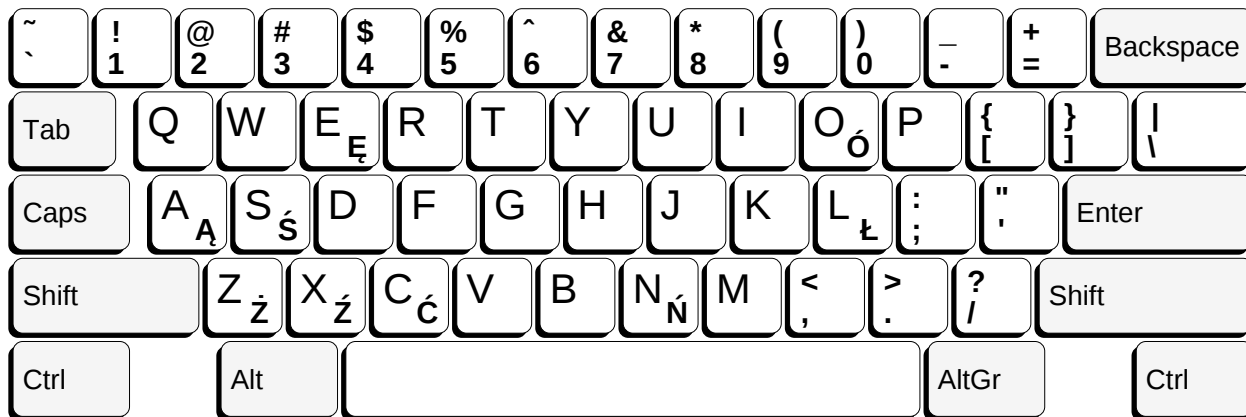
Norway NO155



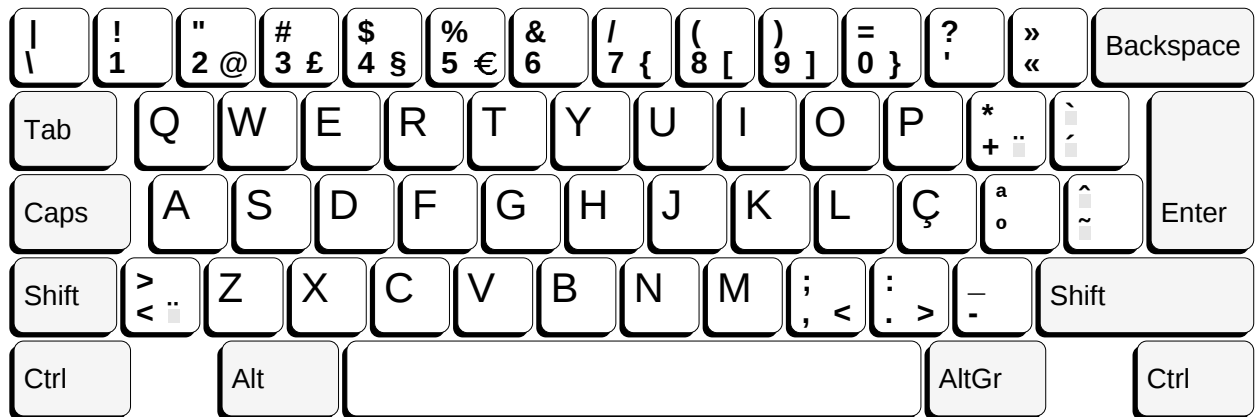
Poland PL214



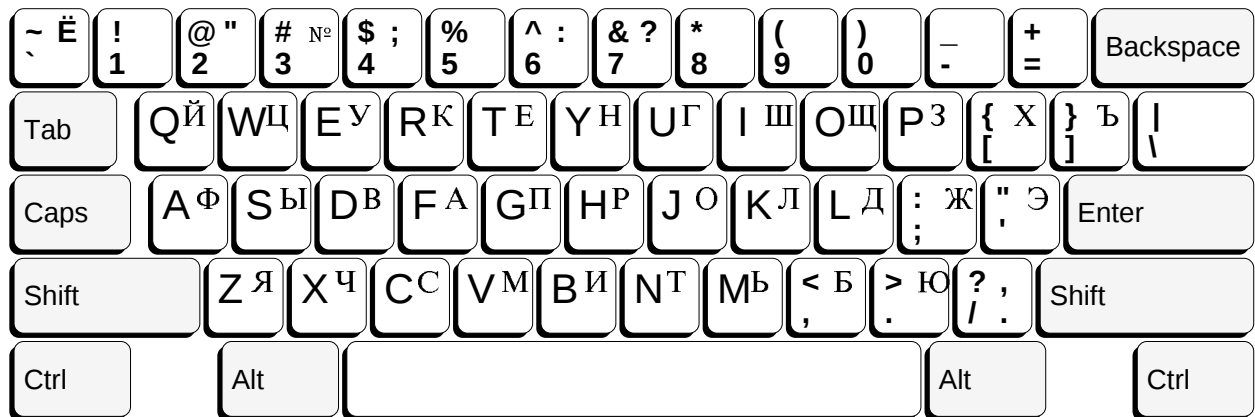
Polish Programmer PL444



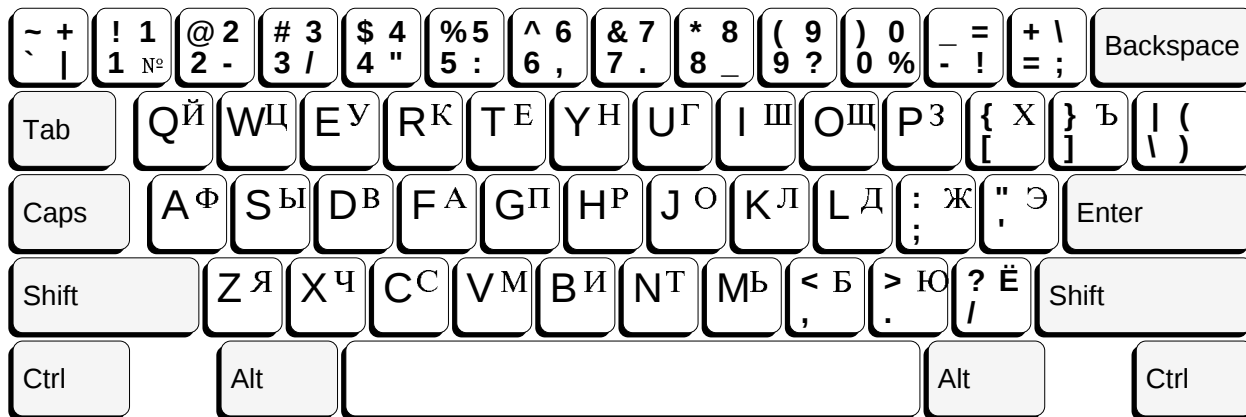
Portugal PT163



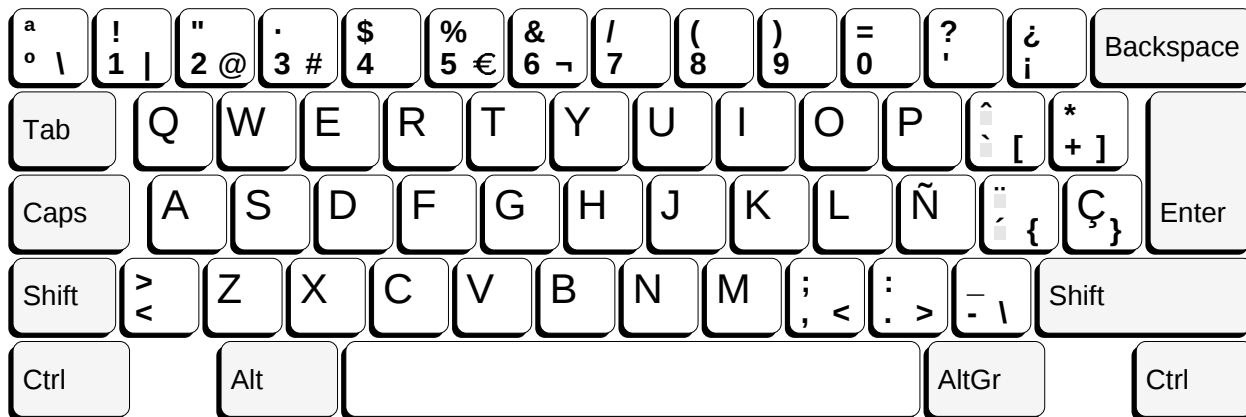
Russia RU 441



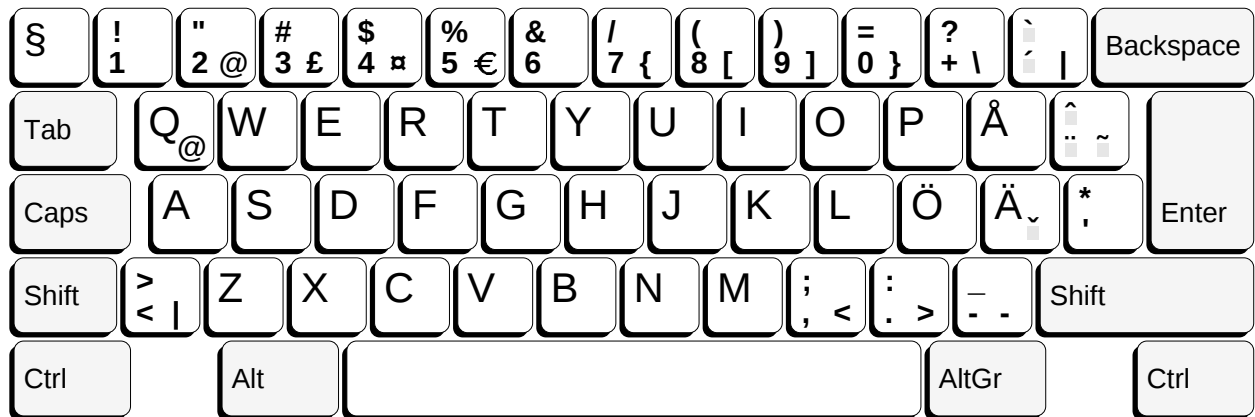
Russia RU443



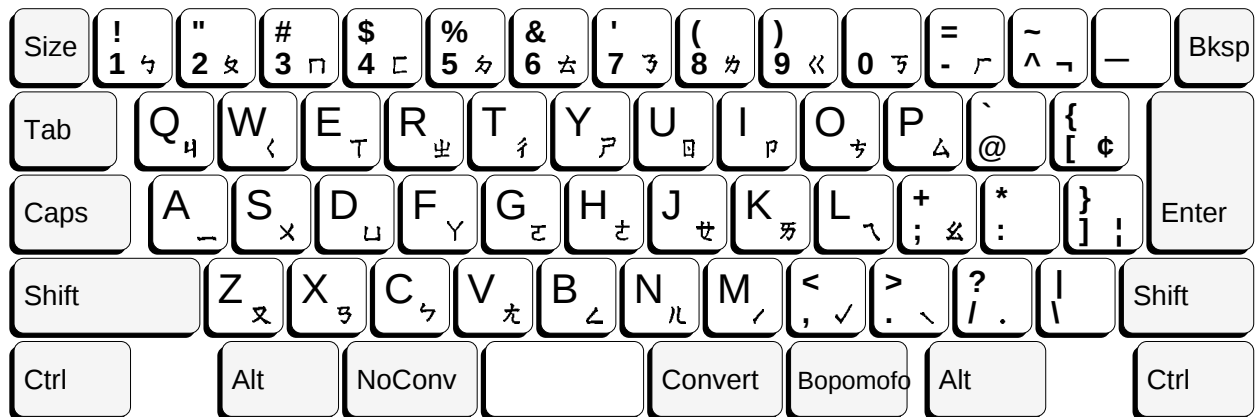
Spain ES172



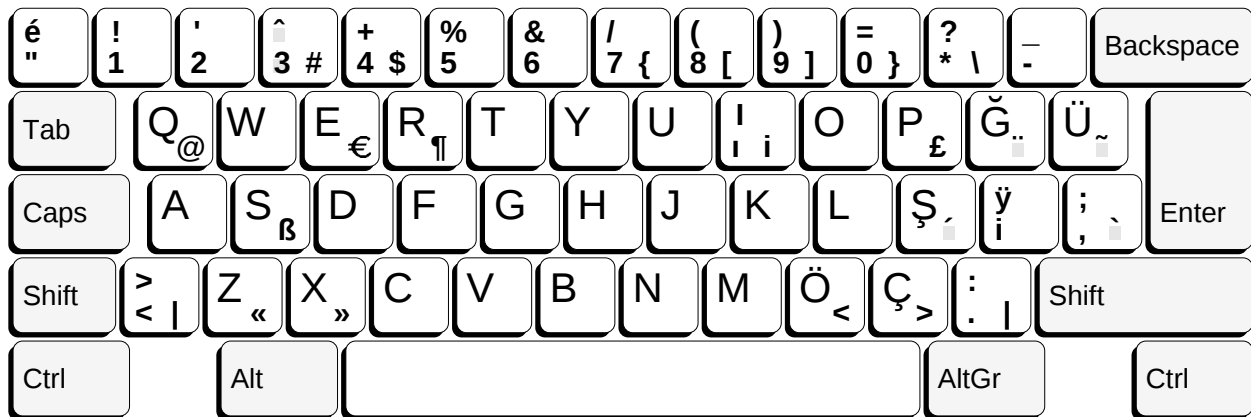
Sweden SV153



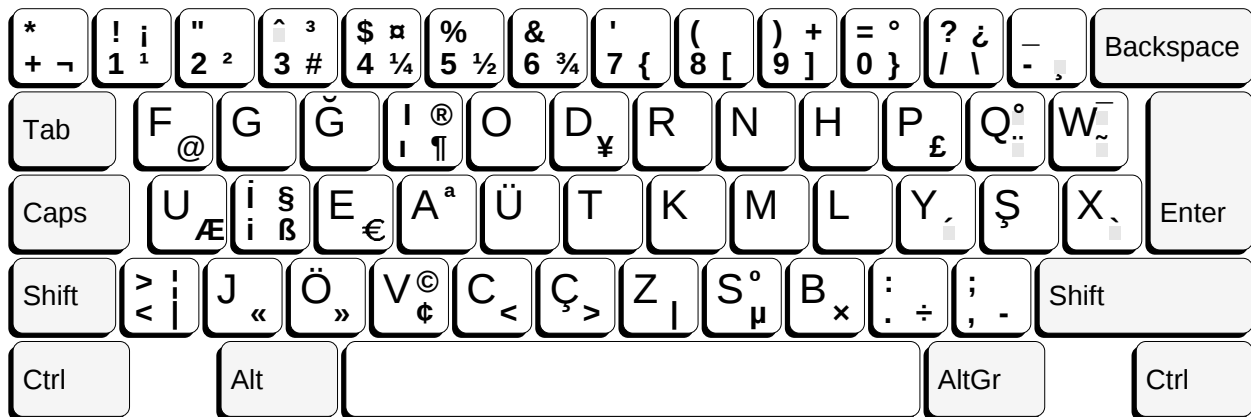
Taiwan TW420



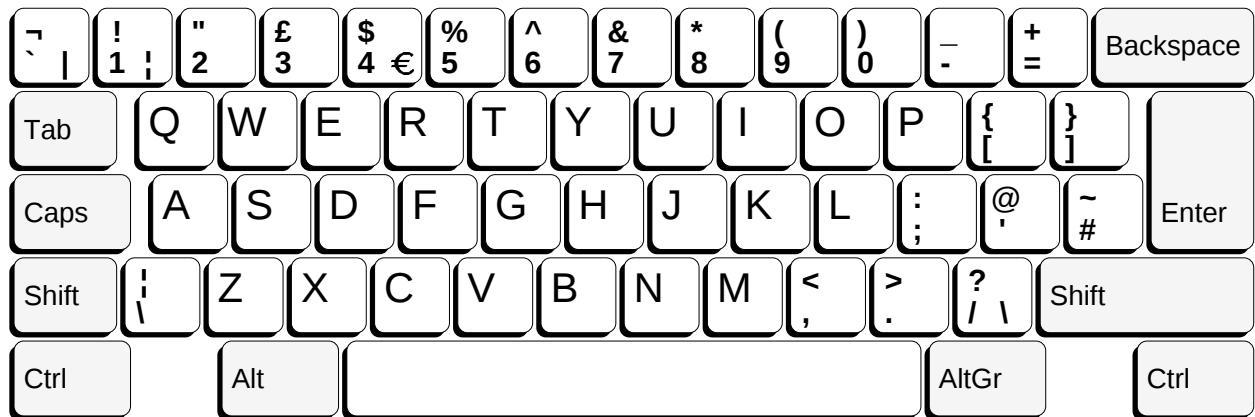
Turkey TR179



Turkey TR440



United Kingdom/Ireland UK166



United States US103

