# Building Multi-language Reports in Power BI

Power BI provides Internationalization and localization features which make it possible to build multi-language reports. For example, you can design a Power BI report that renders in English for some users while rendering in Spanish, German, Japanese or Hindi for other users. If a company or organization has the requirement of building Power BI reports that support multiple languages, it's not necessary to clone and maintain a separate PBIX project file for each language. Instead, they can increase reuse and lower report maintenance by designing and implementing a strategy for building multi-language reports.

This article has been created to provide guidance and to teach the skills required to build Power BI reports that support multiple languages. You need to learn a few key concepts about how Power BI translations work and how to automate repetitive tasks that would take forever to complete manually. An essential part of this guidance is based on using an external tool named [Translations Builder](https://github.com/PowerBiDevCamp/TranslationsBuilder) that’s been created for content creators using Power BI Desktop. Once you understand how all the pieces fit together, you’ll be able to build multi-language reports for Power BI using a strategy that is reliable, predictable and scalable.

### Multi-language Report Live Demo

This article is accompanied a [**live demo**](https://multilanguagereportdemo.azurewebsites.net/) based on a single PBIX file solution named[**TranslationsBuilderLiveDemo.pbix**](https://github.com/PowerBiDevCamp/TranslationsBuilder/raw/main/LiveDemo/TranslationsBuilderLiveDemo.pbix). This live demo shows the potential of building multi-language reports for Power BI. The report in the live demo supports English, Spanish, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Portuguese, Greek, Russian, Japanese, Chinese, Hindi, Hebrew and Afrikaans. You can test out the live demo and the experience a Power BI report that support over a dozen secondary languages by navigating the following URL.

* [**https://multilanguagereportdemo.azurewebsites.net**](https://multilanguagereportdemo.azurewebsites.net)

When you test out the live demo, experiment by clicking links in the left navigation to reload the report using different langauges. For example, click on the link with the caption of **German (Deutsch)**. When you do, you will see the report load with German translations as shown in the following screenshot.

A picture containing chart

Description automatically generated

The live demo is based on a custom web application that uses Power BI embedding. When you click on a link in the left navigation, there is JavaScript behind this web page that responds by explicitly reloading the report using the language of German intead of English. You can see that all the text-based elements for the entire report are now displayed with their German translations instead of with the default English translations.

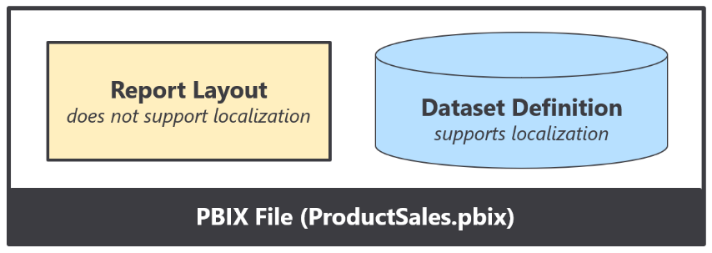
### Power BI Support for Translations and Localization

The primary localization feature in Power BI used to build multi-language reports is known as **metadata translations**. Power BI inherited this feature from its predecessor, Analysis Services, which introduced metadata translations to add localization support to the data model associated with a tabular database or a multidimensional database. In Power BI, metadata translations support has been integrated at the dataset level.

A metadata translation represents the property for a dataset object that's been translated for a specific language. Consider a simple example. If your dataset contains a table with an English name of **Products**, you can add translations for the **Caption** property of this table object to provide alternative names for when the report is rendered in a different language. The types of dataset objects that support metadata translations include **Table**, **Column**, **Measure**, **Hierarchy** and **Hierarchy** **Level**. In addition to the **Caption** property which tracks an object's display name, dataset objects also support adding metadata translations for two other properties which are **Description** and **DisplayFolder**.

Power BI reports and datasets that support multiple languages can only run in workspaces which are associated a dedicated capacity created using Power BI Premium or the Power BI Embedded Service. That means multi-language reports will not load correctly when launched from a workspace in the shared capacity. If you are working in a Power BI workspace that does not display a diamond indicating it’s a Premium workspace, you will find that multi-language reports don’t work as expected because there is no support for loading translations from secondary languages.

Another critical point to understand is that the Power BI support for metadata translations only applies to datasets. Neither Power BI Desktop nor the Power BI Service provide any support for storing or loading translations for text values stored as part of the report layout.



Think about a common scenario where you add a textbox or a button to a Power BI report and then you type in literal text for a string value displayed to the user. That text value is stored in the report layout and cannot be localized. Therefore, you must avoid using textboxes and buttons with literal text values stored in the report layout. As a second example, page tabs in a Power BI report are also problematic because their display names cannot be localized. Therefore, you must design multi-language reports so that page tabs are hidden and never displayed to the user.

### Understanding the Three Types of Translations

When it comes to localizing Power BI artifacts such as datasets and reports, there are three different types of translations and you must be able distinguish between them. These are the three types of translations you should understand.

* Metadata Translations
* Report Label Translations
* Data Translations

Now, let’s examine all three types in a little more depth.

**Metadata translations** provides localized values for dataset object properties. The object types which support metadata translation include tables, columns, measures, hierarchies and hierarchy levels. The following screenshot shows how metadata translations provide German names for the measures displayed in card visuals.



Metadata translations are also used to display column names and measure names in tables and matrices.



Metadata translations are the easiest to create, managed and integrate into a Power BI report. By leveraging the machine translation features of Translations Builder, you can add all the metadata translations you need to builder and test a Power BI report in a matter of seconds. As you will discover, adding metadata translations to your dataset is fairly straight-ahead and an essential first step. However, metadata translations rarely provide a complete solution by themselves. A complete solution will typically require going further to localize report labels.

**Report label translations** provide localized values for text elements on a report that are not directly associated with a dataset object. Examples of report labels include the report title as well as section headings and button captions. Here are a few examples of report label translations in the live demo with the report title and navigation button captions.



Report label translations are harder to create and manage than metadata translations because Power BI provides no built-in feature to track or integrate them. Translations Builder solves this problem by creating a hidden table named **Localized Labels** in the dataset behind a report with measures which can track and load translations for each report label. You will learn more about the Localized Labels table strategy later in this article.

**Data translations** provide translated values for text-based columns in the underlying data itself. Think about a scenario where a Power BI report displays product names imported from the rows of the **Products** table in an underlying database. Data translations are used to display product names differently for users who speak different languages. For example, some users see products names in English while other users see product names in secondary languages.



Data translations also appear in the axes of cartesian visuals and in legends as shown in the following screenshot.



Data translations are harder to design and implement than the other two types of translations. The reason it’s harder is because you must typically redesign the underlying datasource with additional text columns for secondary language translations. Once the underlying datasource has been extended with extra text columns for secondary language translations, you can then use a powerful new feature in Power BI Desktop known as Field Parameters to design a scheme where can control the loading the data translations for a specific language through filtering.

While every multi-language report will typically require both metadata translations and report label translations, it is not as clear whether they will also require data translations. Some projects to build a multilanguage report for Power BI will require data translations while other projects will not. This point will be revisited in more depth a little later.

### Packaging Dataset and Report in PBIX Project Files

Now that you understand high-level concepts of building multi-language reports with translations, it's time to discuss the multi-language report development process. The first step here is to decide how to package your dataset definitions and report layouts for distribution. Let's examine two popular approaches used by creators using Power BI Desktop.

In the first approach, the goal is to keep things simple and convenient by creating a single PBIX project file which contains both a report layout and its underlying dataset definition. You can easily deploy a reporting solution like this by importing the PBIX project file into a Power BI workspace. If you need to update either the report layout or the dataset definition after they have been deployed, you can perform an upgrade operation by importing an updated version of the PBIX project file.



The single PBIX file approach doesn't always provide the flexibility you need. Imagine a scenario where one team is responsible for creating and updating dataset definitions while other teams are responsible for building reports. For a scenario like this, it makes sense to split out dataset definitions and report layouts into separate PBIX project files.

To use the shared dataset approach, you create one PBIX project file with a dataset definition and an empty report which remains unused. Once this dataset has been deployed to the Power BI Service, report builders can connect to it using Power BI Desktop to create report-only PBIX files. This makes it possible for the teams building reports to build PBIX project files with report layouts which can be deployed and updated independently of the underlying dataset.



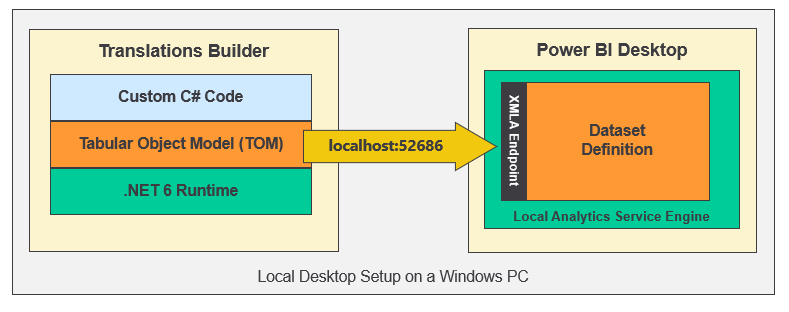
From the perspective of adding multi-language support to a Power BI solution, it really doesn't matter which of these approaches you choose. The techniques and disciplines used to build multi-language reports remain the same whether you decide to build your solution using a single PBIX project file or with a combination of PBIX project files. There are specific tasks you need to perform at the dataset level and other tasks you must perform when building report layouts in Power BI Desktop. The multi-language report development process can be broken down into a few distinct phases. Each of these phases will be examined in detail in this article.

While the solution provided by [**TranslationsBuilderLiveDemo.pbix**](https://github.com/PowerBiDevCamp/TranslationsBuilder/raw/main/LiveDemo/TranslationsBuilderLiveDemo.pbix) demonstrates a single PBIX project file approach where the dataset and report are packaged together for convenience. However, nothing changes if you package and distribute datasets and reports using separate PBIX files. You will use the exact same concepts and techniques to build multi-language reports in scenarios where your solution contains multiple PBIX files.

## Understanding How Translations Builder Works

Translations Builder is an external tool for Power BI Desktop that has been developed using .NET 6, C# and Windows Forms. Translations Builder does its work by reading and writing to a dataset definition that’s been loaded into a session of the Analysis Service engine running in Power BI Desktop. Translations Builder uses the Tabular Object Model (TOM) to perform read and write operations.

Translations Builder uses TOM to establish a direct connection to the data model for a dataset definition loaded into Power BI Desktop. This provides the most direct approach for writing custom code to automate the process of creating and managing metadata translations within a Power BI dataset.



The **TranslationsBuilder** programs against TOM to automate adding secondary cultures and metadata translations to a Power BI dataset. The **TranslationsBuilder** application is similar to the Tabular Editor in that it uses the .NET support for [Windows Forms](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/desktop/winforms/overview/?view=netdesktop-5.0) to provide an interactive user experience. You can open and run the **TranslationsBuilder** project using Visual Studio 2022 or Visual Studio Code if you'd like to examine the code inside or test this application running inside the .NET debugger.

The **TranslationsBuilder** project has been created using the [external tools integration support](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/transform-model/desktop-external-tools) for Power BI Desktop. Once the **TranslationsBuilder** application has been deploy on a Windows computer, you can launch it directly from Power BI Desktop using the **External Tools** tab in the ribbon.

You can deploy **TranslationsBuilder** as an external tool on a computer where you've already installed Power BI Desktop. You deploy an external tool by copying a JSON file with an extension of **pbitool.json** into a well-known folder location which is inspected by Power BI Desktop at startup. The **TranslationsBuilder** project contains a JSON deployment file named **translationsbuilder.pbitool.json**.



When you launch an external tool like **TranslationsBuilder**, the application is passed startup parameters including a connection string which can be used to establish a connection back to the dataset that's loaded in Power BI Desktop. This allows **TranslationsBuilder** to display dataset information and to provide commands to automate adding metadata translations.

**TranslationsBuilder** also provides a table grid down below which displays all the non-hidden dataset objects and their associated metadata translations.

**A key concept of Translations Builder is to abstract away the details of reading and writing translations from a dataset definition by providing a simple two-dimensional grid that can be edited as if it were an Excel spreadsheet.**

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Add grid view screenshot with metadata and localized labels

After adding new cultures to a dataset definition, you should be able to see them in the list box in the **Secondary Cultures** section. You should also notice that a new column appears for each culture in the table grid shown below.

### Adding Languages and Translations

xxxxx

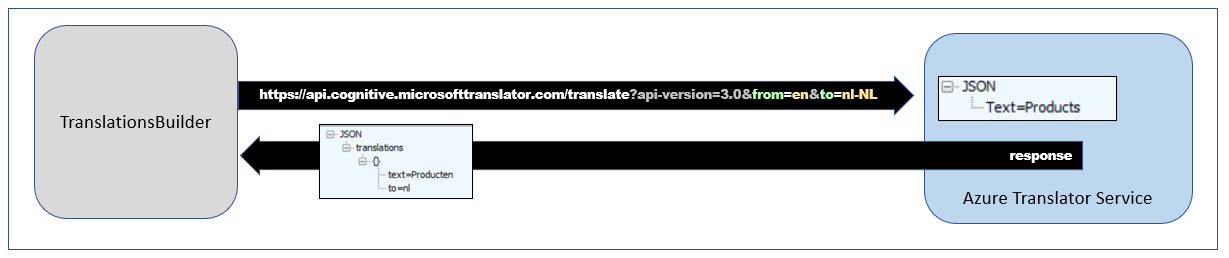
### Generate Machine Translations using Azure Translator Service

One of the biggest challenges in building multi-language reports is managing the language translation process. You must ensure that the quality of translations is high and that the translated names of tables, columns, measures and labels do not lose their meaning when translated to another language. In most cases, acquiring quality translations will require human translators to create or at least review translations as part of the multi-language report development process.

While human translators are an essential part of the end-to-end process, it can take a long time to send out translation files to a translation team and then wait for them to come back. With all the recent industry advances in Artificial Intelligence (AI), you also have the option to generate machine translations using a Web API that can be called directly from an external tool such as **TranslationsBuilder**. If you initially generate machine translations for each secondary culture you need to support, that will give you something to work with while waiting for a translation team to return their high-quality human translations.

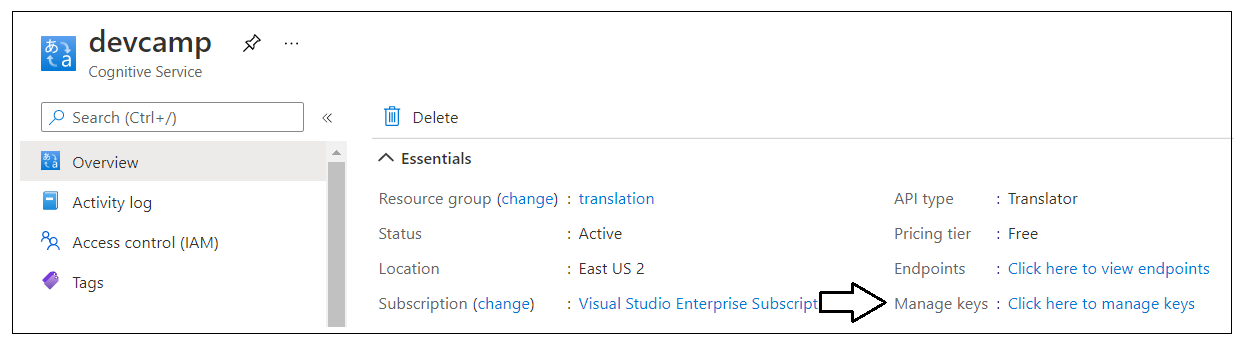
While machine translation are not always guaranteed to be high quality, they do provide value in the multi-language report development process. First, they can act as translation placeholders so you can begin your testing by loading reports using secondary languages to see if there are layout issues or unexpected line breaks. Machine translations can also provide human translators with a better starting point as they just need to review and correct translations instead of creating every translation from scratch. Finally, machine translations can be used to quickly add support for languages in scenarios where there are legal compliance issues and organizations are facing fines or litigation for non-compliance.

The **TranslationsBuilder** application includes support to generate machine translations with the [Azure Translator service](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cognitive-services/translator/translator-info-overview) that is part of Azure Cognitive Services. This Web API makes it possible to automate enumerating through dataset objects to translate dataset object names from the default language to secondary languages. The diagram below shows the details of executing a Translator service API request to convert a table name from English (en) to Dutch (nl).

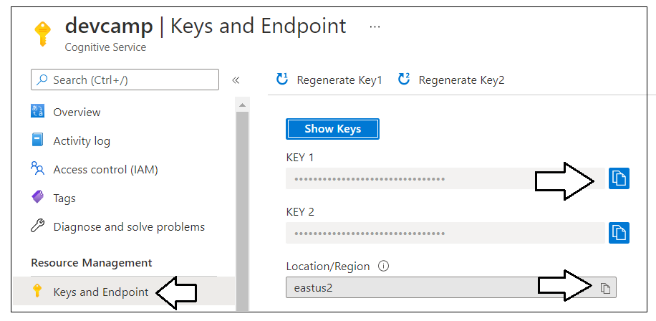


If you'd like to test out the support in **TranslationsBuilder** for generating machine translations, you will require an Azure subscription. An Azure subscription is required because you must create your own instance of the Translator service in Microsoft Azure. Once you have created an instance of the Translator service, you must determine its location and acquire an application key before you can successfully call to it from the **TranslationsBuilder** application.

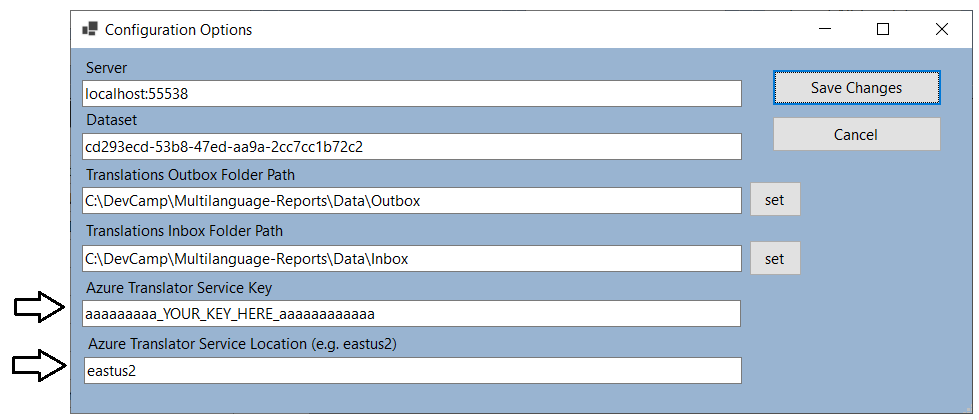
The Azure Translator service does not support anonymous API calls. Instead, you must acquire an application keys which acts as a security credential because it allows you to execute secure Web API calls to the Translator service. When working with an instance of the Translator service in the Azure portal, you can navigate to the **Keys and Endpoint** page where you can view and acquire an application key.



On the **Keys and Endpoint** page, you can copy the application key and then paste it into the **Configuration Options** dialog in **TranslationsBuilder**. You will also need to copy the service **Location** and paste that value into the **Configuration Options** dialog as well.



Once you have copy-and-pasted the application key and the location for your Translator service instance, you can save your changes in the **Configuration Options** dialog and begin generating machine translations.

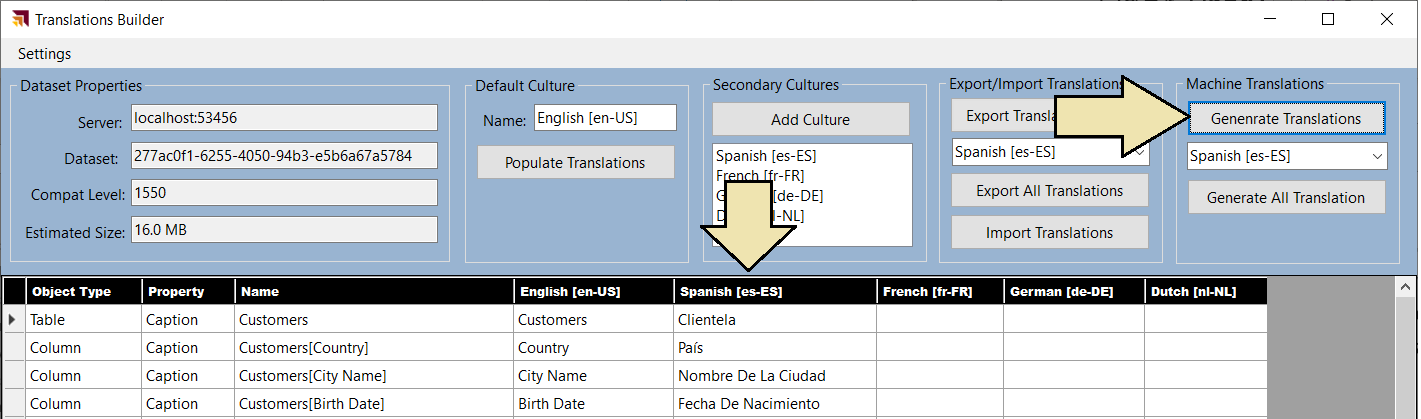


The **TranslationsBuilder** project contains a class named [**TranslatorService**](https://github.com/PowerBiDevCamp/Multilanguage-Reports/blob/main/TranslationsBuilder/Services/TranslatorService.cs) which contains code to manage the low-level details of calling the Translator service API to translate text values from one language to another. The **TranslatorService** class provides the public static method named [**TranslateContent**](https://github.com/PowerBiDevCamp/Multilanguage-Reports/blob/main/TranslationsBuilder/Services/TranslatorService.cs#L64) which can be called to translate text values.

The **TranslateContent** method accepts two parameters. The first parameter is a string value containing the text to be translated. The second parameter is used to pass the target language for translation. The implementation of **TranslateContent** abstracts calling the Translator server Web API and does the work to translate text value from the default culture language to the target language. Here is an example of calling **TranslateContent** to translate a text value from the default culture language (e.g. English) to the language of Spanish in the locale of Spain.

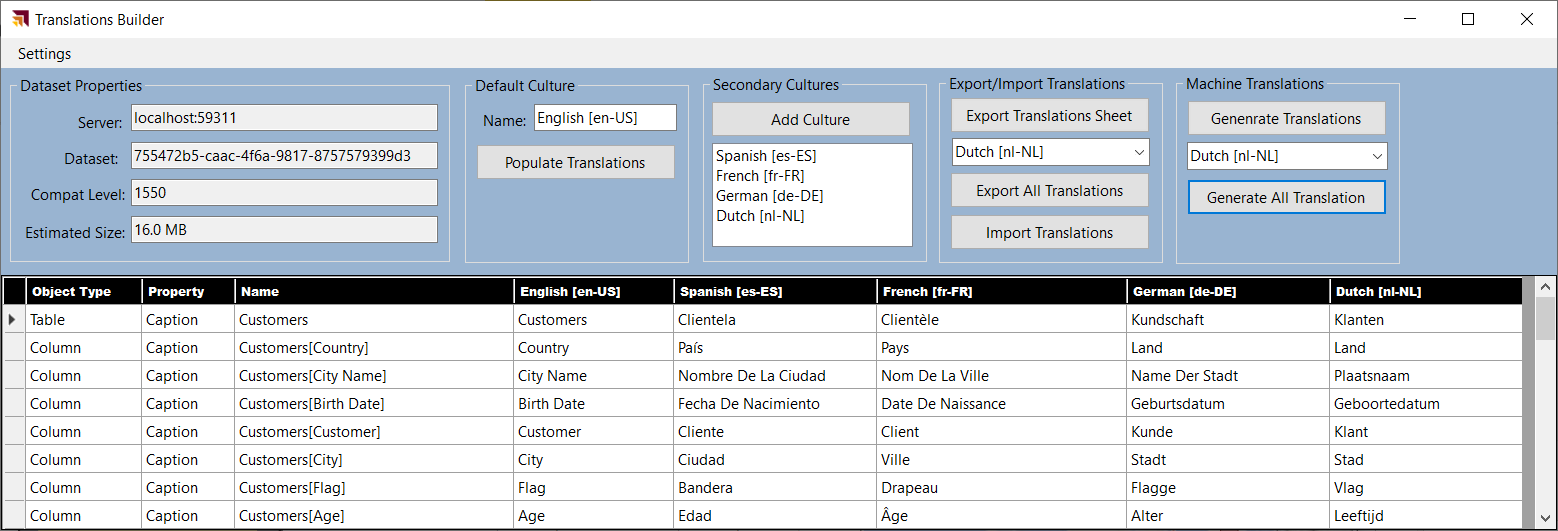
String translatedSpanishName = TranslatorService.TranslateContent("Customers", "es-ES");

The **TranslationsBuilder** application contains a **Machine Translations** section with a **Generate Translations** button. Note that the **Machine Translations** section will not be visible until you have added an application key and a location for the Azure Translation Service in the **Configuration Options** dialog. Once you have configured **TranslationsBuilder** with an application key and a location for your Translator service instance, you should be able to select a target culture with the language you want and click the **Generate Translations** button to generate machine translation for that language.



The actual implementation of **PopulateCultureWithMachineTranslations** contains more code than is shown in this code listing. More specifically, the actual implementation of **PopulateCultureWithMachineTranslations** includes extra code to ensure that metadata translation are added for any dataset object that has non-blank property values for either its **DisplayFolder** property or its **Description** property. Adding this extra support to localize the property values for the **DisplayFolder** property and **Description** property is important. This is especially true for scenarios will be using different languages to open report in edit mode.

You now seen how the **TranslationsBuilder** application can automate common localization tasks such as adding secondary cultures and generating machines translations. This will allow you to reach you first milestone of adding the first round of metadata translations so you can begin testing them by loading a localized report with different languages.



Once you have added metadata translations for a secondary culture, you can test your work by publishing the dataset and report to a workspace in the Power BI Service. Remember that the workspace must be associated with a Premium capacity or a Power BI Embedded capacity or metadata translations will not load as expected. To load the metadata translations for a specific language, you can add the **language** query string parameter at the end of the URL for a report. For example, you can load a report with Spanish translations by adding a **language** query string parameter of **es** or **es-ES**.

There is one important thing to note about loading reports with the **language** query string parameter. At the time of this writing in July of 2021, loading a report with the **language** query string parameter does not change the behavior of the **UserCulture** function in DAX. If you have written measures which use the **UserCulture** function to conditionally return different values depending on the user's language or locale, they will not work correctly. Instead you must configure the browser setting for user language and user locale to effectively test measures that call **UserCulture**. Alternatively, you can test reports using Power BI embedding where you have completed control over which language and locale is used to load a report.

### Understanding the Localized Labels Table

When designing reports, it's a common practice to use text-based labels for report elements such as titles, headings and button captions. You've learned that any text value stored in a report layout cannot be localized. If you want to localize the text-based labels which are displayed on a Power BI report, then those labels must be defined inside the dataset. This leads to the innovative technique of creating a specialized table in the dataset definition for localized labels.

The idea behind the **Localized Labels** table is pretty simple.

You can localize the name of any measure inside a dataset. When you need a text label for a report title, you can add a new measure to the **Localized Labels** table and then give the measure a name for the English label such as **European Sales Report**. Since the label is a measure name, you can add metadata translations to supply a localized version of this label for each language.

SHOW MENU to create localized labels table.

The **TranslationsBuilderLiveDemo.pbix** sample demonstrates a hidden **Localized Labels** table to provide a set of localized labels for all titles, headings and button captions used throughout the report.

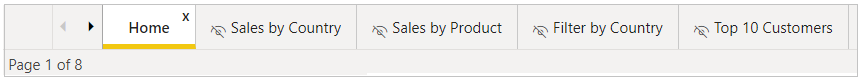
Use them for report title. Easy to add to a Card visual or Share object such as a Rectangle.

Now that you've seen how to create the **Localized Labels** table, it's time to move ahead and learn how to surface the measure name for a localized label on a Power BI report.

### Add Support for Page Navigation

As you recall, you cannot display Power BI report page tabs to the user in a multi-language report because page tabs do not support localization. Therefore, you must provide some other means for users to navigate from page to page. This can be accomplished using a design technique where you add shapes to a report which act as buttons. When the user clicks on a shape, the shape will apply a bookmark to navigate to another page. Let's step through the process of building a navigation menu that supports localization using measures from the **Localized Labels** table.

The first thing you need to do is to hide every page in the report except for the first page which acts as the landing page.



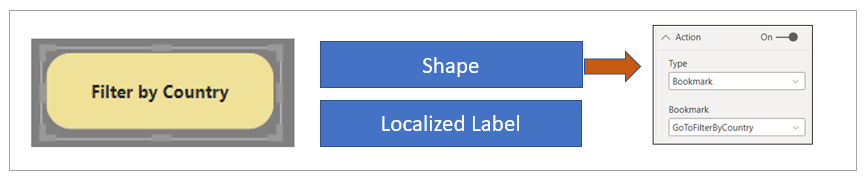
Next, create a set of bookmarks. Each bookmark should be created to navigate to a specific page. The **ProductSales.pbix** developer sample demonstrates this technique by adding a bookmark for each page supported by the navigation menu.

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

Remember, that you cannot add a button with literal text to a multi-language report. Instead, you configure the button to pull its text value from a measure in the Translated Localized Labels table.

From a design perspective, the user sees the localized label with the button caption but does not see the shape. When the user clicks on the localized label visual, the invisible shape on top acts as a button and responds to the user’s click action by applying a bookmark to navigate to the target page.



At this point, you've learned how to create the **Localized Labels** table and add labels. You also learned how to generate the Translated Localized Labels table and to bind the measures in that table to report elements such as Card visuals, shapes and buttons. These are the localization techniques you will continue to use as you create and maintain reports that must support multiple languages

### Enable Human Workflows for Translation using Export and Import

Another important consideration when building multi-language reports involves the human aspect of translating text values from one language to another. While it's possible to generate the first round of metadata translations using machine translations, it's likely you will eventually need to integrate those friendly carbon-based life forms (i.e. people) who play the role of translators to generate high quality translations. Furthermore, you cannot expect that people who work as professional translators will be able to use an advanced Power BI data modeling tool like the Tabular Editor.

While it's theoretically possible to have human translators work on files generated by the **Export Translations** command of the Tabular Editor, the JSON-based format will likely be rejected by professional translator teams due to it being a non-standard file format that is hard to work with. Once you begin writing custom code with TOM, however, you can generate the translation files that are sent out to a translation team using whatever file format they require.

If you are working with a professional translation team, you might be requires to generate translation files in a standard translation format such as RESX files or XLIFF files. Depending on the requirements of the translator team, you might be able to generate translations files in easy-to-use formats such as CSV files or XLSX files. The **TranslationsBuilder** application provides an **Export Translation Sheet** command which demonstrates how to generate a translation sheet for a human translator using a simple CSV format.

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

When you click the **Export Translation Sheet** button, the **TranslationsBuilder** application generates a CSV file for the selected language using a naming format (e.g. **ProductSales-Translations-German.csv**) which includes the dataset name and the language for translation. After generating the file and saving it to the location of **TranslationsOutboxFolderPath** the **TranslationsBuilder** application will then open the translation sheet in Microsoft Excel.

Graphical user interface, application, table, Excel

Description automatically generated

Once these translation files have been generated, they can be sent out to the translation team. Once these translations files have been edited and returned with the high-quality human translations, you can then use the **Import Translations** command to important these human translations which will then effectively overwrite the machine translations.

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

### Embed Power BI Reports with Specific Languages and Locales

If you are developing with Power BI embedding, you can use the Power BI JavaScript API to load reports with a specific language and locale using the **localeSettings** parameter. The **localeSettings** parameter is an object with a **language** property and a **formatLocale** property that can be included as part of the **config** object that is passed in the call to **powerbi.embed** as shown in the following code.

let config = {

type: "report",

id: reportId,

embedUrl: embedUrl,

accessToken: embedToken,

tokenType: models.TokenType.Embed,

localeSettings: { language: "de-DE", formatLocale: "de-DE" }

};

let report = powerbi.embed(reportContainer, config);

When you embed reports using an explicit value for the **formatLocale** parameter, the **UserCulture** function will work correctly. That means you can write and test measures that conditionally return values based on the user's locale. This is different from the scenario in which you’re loading reports in the Power BI Service using the **language** query string parameter where the return value of the **UserCulture** function does not return the expected value.

In the screenshot below, you can see a visual in the top right displaying a text value of **de-DE**. This visual displays the value returned by the **UserCulture** function. You can inspect this value when loading a report into the Power BI Service or with Power BI embedding to determine whether the **UserCulture** is returning the language and locale you expect.

Chart, waterfall chart

Description automatically generated

This concludes the coverage of developing an external tool with custom code and TOM to automate the development tasks associated with creating and maintaining metadata translations in a multi-language reporting solution. Now it’s time to move ahead to the final section which addresses the ***why***, ***when*** and ***how*** of implementing data translations.

When creating a report for Power BI, it's a common practice to add text-based labels for report elements such as titles, headings and button captions. However, this creates an unexpected bump in the road when building multi-language reports in Power BI Desktop. The problem is that you cannot create labels for a report using the standard approach where you add textboxes and buttons to the report. That's because any text you add for a property value of a textbox or a button is stored in the report layout and, therefore, cannot be localized.

As discussed earlier in this article, the Power BI localization features are supported at the dataset definition level but not at the report layout level. At first you might ask the question ***how can I localize text-based values that are not stored inside the dataset definition?*** The answer to this question is that you cannot.

A better question to ask is ***how can I add the text-based values for labels so they become part of the dataset definition?*** Once the text-based values for labels become part of the dataset definition, then they can be localized. This leads to an innovative approach of creating the **Localized Labels** table. This design technique will be discussed in detail in the next section of this article.

The **live demo** demonstrates how to implement localized labels in the report title and the top navigation menu buttons. The following screenshot shows the how button captions are translated when loaded with five different languages.

The live demo also demonstrates how to implement data translations. With metadata translations, you can see the names of columns and measures change as you switch between languages. Data translations go further to localize the product names in rows of the **Products** table. The following screenshot shows how the **ProductSales.pbix** developer sample provides data translations for product names as well.

## Design and Implement a Data Translations Strategy

While all multi-language reports will require metadata translations, you cannot assume the same for data translations. Some projects will require data translations and others will not. In order the determine whether your project will require data translations, you'll need to think through the use cases you plan to support with your reporting solution. You will find that adding support for data translations can involve a good deal of planning and effort. You might decide to only support data translations if they are a hard requirement for your project.

Implementing data translations is quite different from implementing metadata translations. They are different because Power BI doesn't offer any localization features to assist you with data translations. Instead, you must implement a data translation strategy on your own by extending a dataset definition with fundamental building blocks such as tables, columns, measures and filters. This article walks through one possible solution for implementing data translations by examining how this requirement is met in the **ProductSales.pbix** developer solution.

### Determine Whether Your Solution Requires Data Translations

To determine whether you need to implement data translations, start by thinking about how your reporting solution will be deployed and think about the use case for its intended audience. That leads to a key question. **Will you have people who speak different languages looking at the same database instance?**

Imagine a scenario where you are developing a report template for a SaaS application with a well-known database schema. Now let's say some customer maintain their database instance in English while others maintain their database instances in other languages such as Spanish or German. There is no need to implement data translations in this use case as the data from any database instance only needs to be viewed by users in a single language.



The important observation is that each customer deployment uses a single language for its database and all its users. Metadata translations must be implemented is this use case so you can deploy a single version of the PBIX file across all customer deployments. However, there is no need to implement data translations when no database instance ever needs to be viewed in multiple languages.

Now let's examine a different use case which introduces the requirement of data translations. This is the use case for the **ProductSales.pbix** developers sample which involves a single database instance containing sales performance data across several European countries. This reporting solution has the requirement to display its report in different languages while the data being analyzed is coming from a single database instance.



Once again, the key question to ask is whether you will have people who speak different languages looking at the same database instance. If the answer to that question is ***NO***, then you will not be required to implement data translations. If the answer to that question is ***YES***, then you should ask additional questions because there are other consideration you should think through before deciding whether it make sense to implement data translations.

When you're considering whether to implement data translations, you should examine the text-based columns which are candidates for translation to determine how hard will it be to translate those text value to secondary languages. Columns with short text values for things like product names, product categories and country names are a good candidates for data translations because the values are short and easy to translate. What if you have a column for product descriptions where each row has two to three sentences of text. While you can provide translations for product descriptions, they will require more effort to generate high quality translations. In general, columns with longer text values are less ideal as candidates for data translations.

You should also consider the number of distinct column values that will require translation. You can easily translate product names in a database that holds 100 products. You can probably translate product names when the number gets up to 1000. However, what happens if the number of translated values reaches 10,000 or 100,000. Your translation team might have trouble scaling to handle that volume of language translation by humans.

You also have to consider that your commitment to implement data translations often requires on-going maintenance. Every time someone adds a new record to the underlying database, you might be required to add new data translations for it. This is very different from implementing metadata translations where you create a finite number of translation for database objects and your work is done. Metadata translations don't require on-going maintenance as long as the underlying dataset schema remains the same.

In summary, there are many factors that go into deciding whether you should implement data translations. You must decide whether you can afford to spend the time and effort it takes to implement data translations properly. You might decide that implementing metadata translations goes far enough. If your primary goal is to make your reporting solution compliant with laws or regulations, you might that find implementing metadata translations is all you need.

### Modify the Dataset Design to Support Data Translations

In years long before Microsoft introduced Power BI, software developers around the world were already building multi-language applications that support data translations. After two decades of designing and refining various database designs, several common design patterns have emerged as industry best practices to support data translations. Some of these design patterns involve adding a new table column for each language while other design patterns involve adding a new table row for each language. Column-based approach has benefits and the guidance in this article will focus on that approach.

The following diagram shows the use case for the **ProductSales.pbix** developer sample. Note that this approach eliminates the need to redesign the underlying database to support data translations. Instead, all the ETL logic used to implemented data translations can be packaged and maintained inside a PBIX template file.

Now it's time to examine a few queries in the **ProductSales.pbix** developer solution so you can see how Power Query can be used to generate the extra rows required in the row replication pattern. Let's begin by examining the query named **Languages** which generates a table based on the following M code.

let

OutputSchema = type table [ LanguageTag=text, DisplayName=text, NativeName=text, SortOrder=number ],

Languages = #table(OutputSchema, {

{ "en-US", "English", "English", 1 },

{ "es-ES", "Spanish", "español", 2 },

{ "fr-FR", "French", "français", 3 },

{ "de-DE", "German", "Deutsch", 4 },

{ "nl-NL", "Dutch", "Nederlands", 5 }

})

in

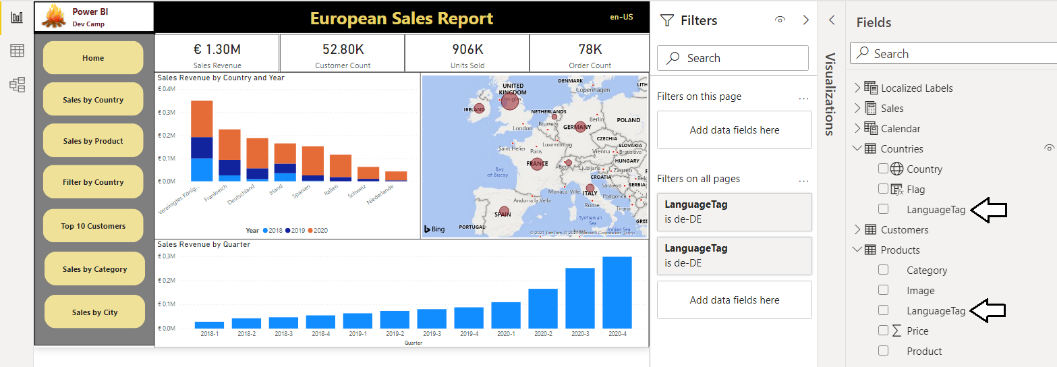
Languages

The **Languages** query generates a table with a row for each language which will be used in the row expansion process.

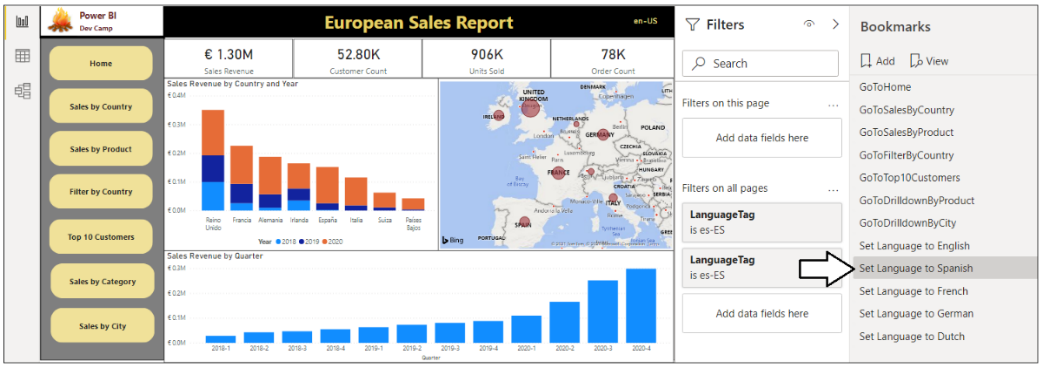


### Load Reports using Bookmarks to Filter Data Translations

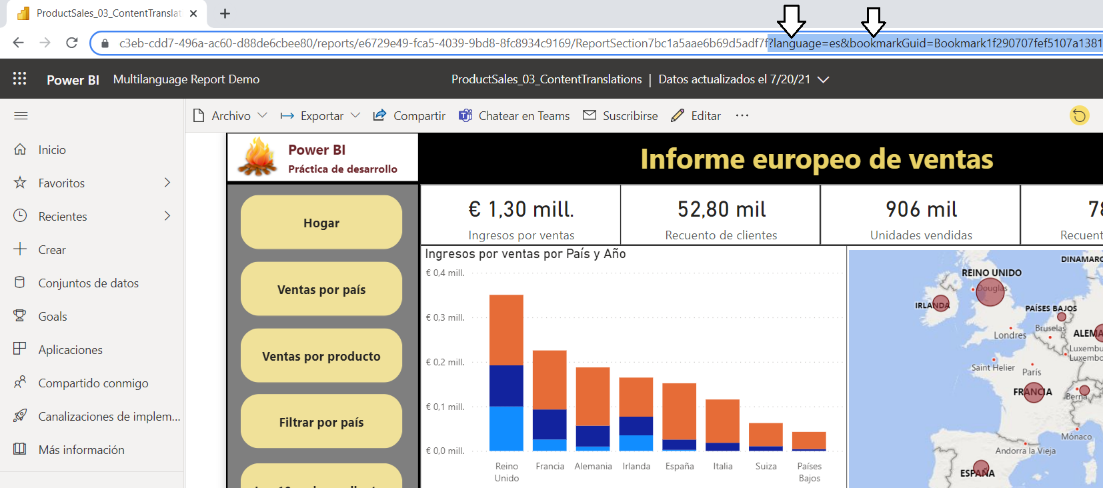
Once you have created the Field Parameters to load \tables which use the row replication strategy, you must then figure out how to filter table rows so a user only sees the rows for one language at a time. In the **ProductSales.pbix** developer sample, the two tables that require filtering are **Products** and **Countries**. The following screenshot shows how you can use the **Filter** pane in Power BI Desktop to set report-level filtering on the **LanguageTag** column on both the **Products** table and the **Countries** table so only rows with **German** translations are displayed to the user.



The best way to control filtering in a Power BI report is to create a set of bookmarks. The **ProductSales.pbix** developer sample includes a set of bookmarks that can be used to apply the filtering required for each of the supported languages. Now you can simply apply a bookmark to set the data translations filtering as shown in the following screenshot.



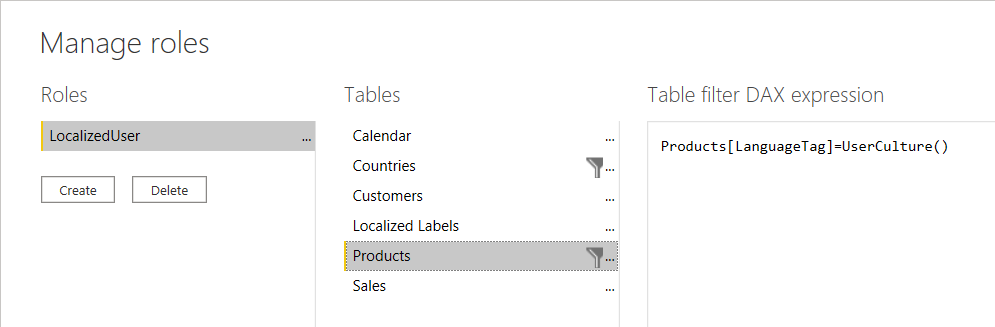
Earlier in this article, you learned that it is possible to open a report in the Power BI Service using the **language** query string parameter to force a report to load the metadata translations for a specific language. Now that the report implements data translations in addition to metadata translations, it is now necessary to pass a second query string parameter to apply a bookmark. This query string parameter is named **bookmarkGuid** and it makes it possible to apply a bookmark as the report is loading before anything is displayed to the user.



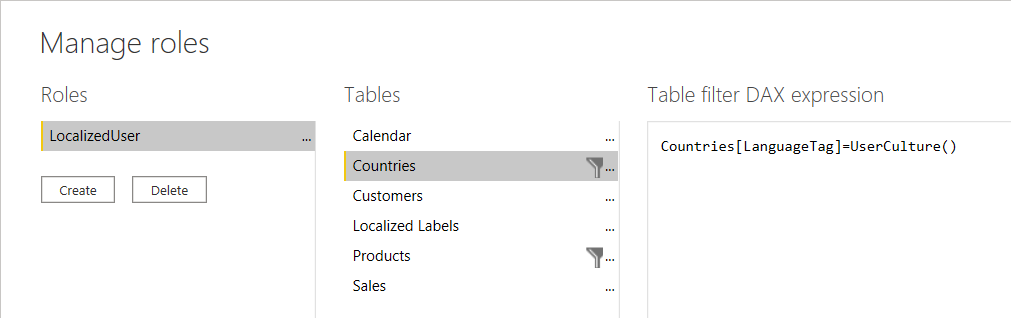
### Setting the Language for Current User using RLS and UserCulture

If you deploy a multi-language report through the Power BI Service, your deployment scenario might require you to use URLs with query string parameters for **language** and **bookmarkGuid** to ensure that reports load with the correct metadata translations and the data translations filtering for a specific language. When you develop with Power BI embedding you have more control because you can embed the report with a **localeSettings** object which allows you to the specify the **language** and the **formatLocale**.

If you are developing multi-language reports for use in a custom application that uses Power BI embedding, you can control data translations filtering using the Power BI features for Row Level Security (RLS). This approach involves creating a single RLS role named **LocalizedUser**. This RLS role applies a filter on the **Products** table where the **LanguageTag** column is equal to the return value of the **UserCulture** function.



The RLS role named **LocalizedUser** also applies a second filter on the **Countries** table where the **LanguageTag** column is equal to the return value of the **UserCulture** function.



If you are developing with App-Owns-Data embedding, you will be required to generate embed tokens with an effective identity which includes the RLS role named **LocalizedUser**. The following code listing demonstrates how to generate an embed token with an effective identity containing the **LocalizedUser** role using the Power BI .NET SDK.



## Summary

This article has examined how to use Power BI localization features to design and implement multi-language reports. Along the way you learned that Power BI datasets provide support for localization while the Power BI report designer does not. This partial support for localization in Power BI can lead to confusion as many common Power BI Desktop report design techniques do not support localization and must be avoided.

Becoming successful at building multi-language reports requires a deep understanding of Power BI architecture and a thorough knowledge of which report design techniques support localization. You 've learned how to prepare datasets and reports for localization and how to create the **Localized Labels** table so you can localize report labels such as titles, headings and button captions. You also learned several different approaches you can use to add metadata translations to a dataset definition. After reading this article, you should now possess a deeper understanding and the fundamental skills you need to build multi-language reports in a reliable and testable fashion.

This article also discussed when and how to implement data translations. You have learned that some projects will require data translations while other will not. You must decide whether to implement data translations on a project-by-project basis. Fortunately, you now know the right questions to ask in order to make that decision.

The **ProductSales.pbix** developer sample demonstrates how to implement data translations using the row replication pattern. While this design approach will work well for some scenarios, it might have trouble scaling in larger scenarios as the number of rows in the tables with translated content increases due to the use of many-to-many relationship. In the fullness of time, Power BI developers will continue to come up with creative and innovative designs to implement an efficient data translation strategy for these types of scenarios.

Also remember that one fine day in the future that Power BI will introduce support for calculated columns with dynamic evaluation. That will certainly open up opportunities for creating new designs for implementing data translation strategies that are more performant and less complex than using the row replication pattern which was demonstrated in this article with the **ProductSales.pbix** developer solution.

## Prepare Datasets and Reports for Localization

So far you've learned about essential concepts and background information you'll need to build multi-language reports. Now, it's time to move ahead and discuss the actual development process. We'll start by discussing a few general topics associated with software localization. After that, we'll move on to topics that are specific to Power BI and designing reports in Power BI Desktop.

When it comes to localizing software, there are some universal principals to keep in mind. The first is to plan for localization from the start of any project. It's significantly harder to add localization support to an existing dataset or report that was initially built without any regard for Internationalization or localization. This is especially true with Power BI reports because there are so many popular design techniques that do not support localization. You might find that much of the work for adding localization support to existing Power BI reports involves moving backward and undoing the things that do not support localization before you can move forward with design techniques that do support localization.

Another important concept in localization is to plan for growth. A label that's 400 pixels wide when displayed in English could require a much greater width when translated into another language. If you optimize the width of your labels for text in English, you might find that translations in other languages introduce unexpected line breaks or get cut off which, in turn, creates a compromised user experience.

Adding a healthy degree of padding to localized labels is the norm when developing Internationalized software and it's essential that you test your reports with each language you plan to support. In essence, you need to ensure your report layouts looks the way you expect with any language you have chosen to support.

### Avoid Report Design Techniques that Do Not Support Localization

If you have experience with Power BI Desktop, it's critical that you learn which report design techniques to avoid when you begin building multi-language reports. Let's begin with the obvious things which cause problems due to a lack of localization support.

* Using textboxes or buttons with literal text
* Adding literal text for the title of a visual
* Displaying page tabs to the user

The key point here is that any literal text that gets added to the report layout cannot be localized. Consider the case where you add a column chart to your report. By default, a Cartesian visual such as a column chart is assigned a dynamic value to its **Title** property which is parsed together using the names of the columns and measures that have been added into the data roles such of **Axis**, **Legend** and **Values**.

There is good news here. The default **Title** property for a Cartesian visual is dynamically parsed together in a fashion that supports localization. As long as you supply metadata translations for the names of columns and measures in the underlying dataset definition (e.g. **Sales Revenue**, **Country** and **Year**), the **Title** property of the visual will use the translations for whatever language has been used to load the report. The following table shows how the default **Title** property of this visual is updated for each language supported by the **ProductSales.pbix** developer sample.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Language | Visual Title |
| English (en-US) | Sales Revenue by Country and Year |
| Spanish (es-ES) | Ingresos por ventas por país y año |
| French (fr-FR) | Chiffre d’affaires par pays et année |
| German (de-DE) | Umsatz nach Land und Jahr |
| Dutch (nl-NL) | Omzet per land en jaar |

Even if you don’t like the dynamically-generated visual **Title**, you must resist the temptation to replace it with a literal text value. Any literal text you type into the **Title** property of the visual will be added to the report layout and cannot be localized. Therefore, you should either leave the visual **Title** property with its default value or hide the title so it is not displayed.