

# 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, French, German or Dutch for other users. If a company or organization has the requirement of building Power BI reports that support multiple languages, it's no longer 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 multi-language reports.

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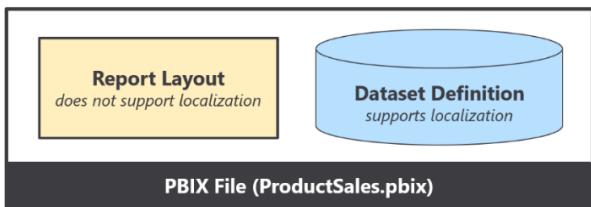
# Overview of Multi-language Report Development

Power BI provides the features required to design and implement multi-language reports. However, the path to success is not overly intuitive. The purpose of this article is to explain how to use the Power BI features for Internationalization and localization from the ground up and to provide guidance for building reports that support multiple languages.

The primary 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 **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**.

Keep in mind that the Power BI support for metadata translations only applies to dataset objects. Power BI does not support adding 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 that include literal text when designing multi-language reports. 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 never displayed to the user.

A little later in this article you learn about the nitty-gritty details of building multi-language reports in Power BI Desktop. At this point, however, it's possible to make a high-level observation. For someone experienced with report building in Power BI Desktop, the challenge of learning how to build multi-language reports isn't as much about learning **what to do** but more about learning **what not to do**. There are lots of popular Power BI report design techniques that cannot be localized and therefore cannot be used when building multi-language reports.

Before you dive into the details of building multi-language report, there are two important issues to consider. These issues are important because they could become serious showstoppers if you are attempting to follow the guidance in this article. The first issue is that multi-language reports must run in a dedicated capacity. That means you must be working with either Power BI Premium or the Power BI Embedded service in Microsoft Azure. Multi-language reports will not work correctly when loaded into a Power BI workspace in the shared capacity.

The second issue is that Power BI Apps don't support localization and can't be used to distribute multi-language reports. That means you will have to find an alternative approach to making multi-language reports accessible to users. This isn't a problem in a PaaS scenario when you're developing with Power BI embedding. In a SaaS scenario where licensed users are accessing reports using the Power BI Service, you can use an alternative to Power BI Apps such as report sharing, direct workspace access or secure embed.

## Metadata Translations versus Data Translations

Metadata translations are used to localize the text for dataset object property values such as the names of tables, columns and measures. While metadata translations help to localize the names of tables and columns, they don't offer any assistance when it comes to localizing text values in the data itself. If your dataset has a **Products** table, how do you localize the text-based product names that exist in the individual rows of the **Products** table?

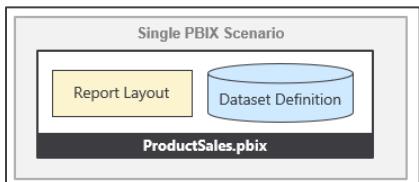
While adding metadata translations to your dataset is an essential first step, it doesn't always provide a complete solution by itself. A complete solution might require going further to localize the text-based content stored in table rows such as product names, product categories and country names. In certain reporting scenarios, the use of metadata translations must be complimented by a dataset schema designed to support **data translations**.

While every multi-language report will require metadata translations, it's not as clear whether they will also require data translations. Some projects will require data translations while other projects will not. The final section of this article examines the important issues to consider when deciding whether to take on the extra work to implement data translations. This article waits until the end to discuss data translations because it is something that will not be required in every multi-language reporting project.

## The Multi-language Report Development Process

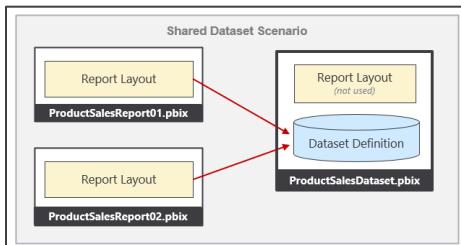
Now that you understand high-level concepts of building multi-language reports, it's time to move forward and discuss the multi-language report development process. The first step here is to decide how to package your dataset definitions and report layouts for distribution. Let's examine three popular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

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

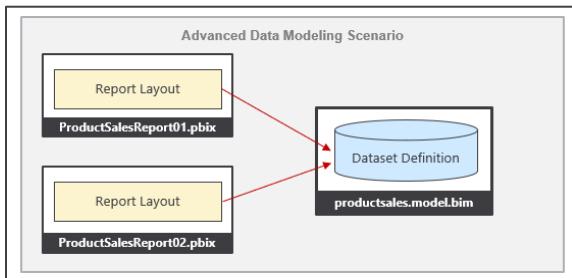


The single PBIX file approach doesn't always provide the flexibility you need. Imagine a scenario where one team is responsible for creating and updating dataset definitions while other teams are responsible for building reports. For a scenario like this, it makes sense to split out dataset definitions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



While many customers use Power BI Desktop to create and maintain Power BI dataset definitions, it's not the only option. There is an alternative approach which makes it possible to take advantage of advanced data modeling features not available through Power BI Desktop. For example, you can use the Tabular Editor to create and maintain dataset definitions which can be saved in a JSON-file format with a .BIM extension as shown in the following diagram.



From the perspective of adding multi-language support to a Power BI solution, it really doesn't matter which of these three 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 and a BIM dataset definition file. 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.

1. Add the **Localized Labels** table to the dataset definition
2. Prepare the report layouts for localization
3. Add metadata translations to the dataset definition
4. Design and implement a data translations strategy (if required)

## The ProductSales.pbix Developer Sample

This article is accompanied by a developer sample based on a single PBIX file solution named **ProductSales.pbix**. This developer sample demonstrates building a multi-language report for Power BI which supports English, Spanish, French, German and Dutch. The PBIX project files for this developer solution and all the supporting resources used to build them are available to download or to view online from a GitHub repository at the following URL:

<https://github.com/PowerBiDevCamp/Multilanguage-Reports>

If you navigate to the home page for this GitHub repository, you will see several top-level folders.

Commit	Author	Time Ago
CustomVisuals	TedPattison	10 days ago
Data	TedPattison	5 days ago
Design	TedPattison	10 days ago
Docs	TedPattison	4 days ago
PBIX	TedPattison	5 days ago
TranslationsBuilder	TedPattison	5 days ago
README.md		10 days ago

This GitHub repository provides a [PBIX folder](#) which contains several different versions of the **ProductSales.pbix** project file so you can see how the PBIX project looks at various stages of the multi-language report development process. This GitHub repository also contains a few other development projects including a Power BI custom visual named [LocalizedLabel](#) and a .NET application named [TranslationsBuilder](#) which demonstrates how to create an external tool which can be used alongside Power BI Desktop to automate the process of adding and updating metadata translations.

While the **ProductSales.pbix** developer sample is based on a single PBIX project file approach, you should be able to use the exact same concepts and techniques to build multi-language reports in scenarios where your solution contains multiple PBIX files and optionally a dataset definition maintained using a BIM file.

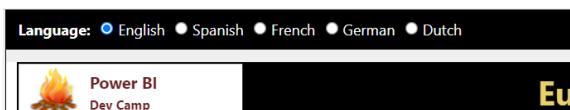
In addition to the project files and resources available in the GitHub repository, this developer sample also includes a live version which allows you to experience the completed multi-language report in action.

<https://multilanguagereportdemo.azurewebsites.net>

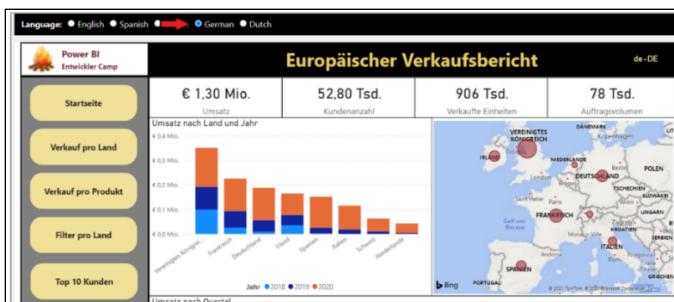
If you navigate to the live version of the report in a browser, you will see the completed solution for **ProductSales.pbix** displayed using its default language of English. There are buttons in the left-hand navigation with captions such as **Home**, **Sales by Country** and **Sales by Product** which make it possible for the user to navigate from page to page. Experiment by clicking the buttons in the left-hand navigation to move from page to page.



At the top of the web page above the embedded report, you will see a set of radio buttons that allow you to reload the report using a different language including Spanish, French, German and Dutch.



Experiment by clicking these radio buttons to load the report using different languages. For example, click on the radio button with the caption of **German**. When you do, there is JavaScript behind this page that responds by reloading the report using the language of German instead of English. You can see that all the button captions in the left-hand navigation and text-based values in the visuals on the page now display their German translations instead of English.

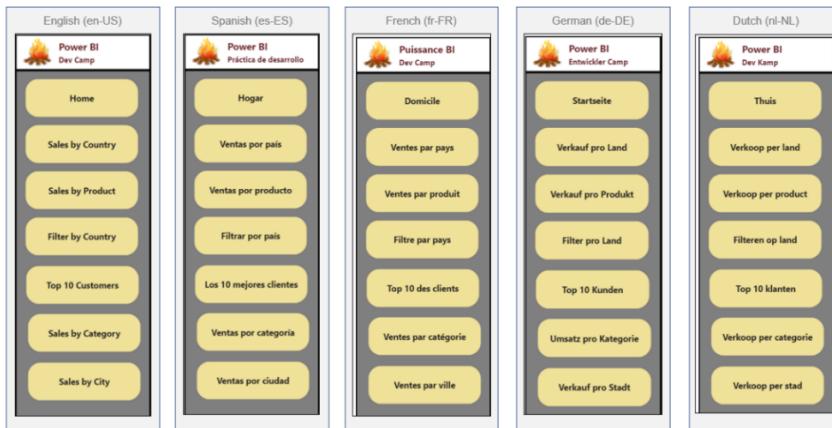


When creating a report for Power BI, it's a common practice to add text-based labels for report elements such as titles, headings and button captions. However, this creates an unexpected bump in the road when building multi-language reports in Power BI Desktop. The problem is that you cannot create labels 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 **ProductSales.pbix** developer sample demonstrates how to implement localized labels in the left navigation menu. The following screenshot shows the how button captions are translated when loaded with five different languages including English, Spanish, French, German and Dutch.



The **ProductSales.pbix** developer sample 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.

Top 5 Products				Top 5 Produkte			
Product Rank	Image	Product	Sales Revenue	Produktrang	Bild	Produkt	Umsatz
1	🧀	Cheese	€ 151,039	1	🧀	Käse	€ 151.039
2	🍊	Oranges	€ 148,724	2	🍊	Orangen	€ 148.724
3	🥔	Potatoes	€ 144,083	3	🥔	Kartoffeln	€ 144.083
4	🥛	Milk	€ 139,130	4	🥛	Milch	€ 139.130
5	🥒	Cucumbers	€ 129,996	5	🥒	Gurken	€ 129.996

Los 5 mejores productos				Top 5 Producten			
Ranking de productos	Imagen	Producto	Ingresos por ventas	Productrangschikking	Beeld	Product	Omzet
1	🧀	Queso	€ 151.039	1	🧀	Kaas	€ 151.039
2	🍊	Naranjas	€ 148.724	2	🍊	Sinaasappelen	€ 148.724
3	🥔	Papas	€ 144.083	3	🥔	Aardappels	€ 144.083
4	🥛	Leche	€ 139.130	4	🥛	Melk	€ 139.130
5	🥒	Pepinos	€ 129.996	5	🥒	Komkommers	€ 129.996

# 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.

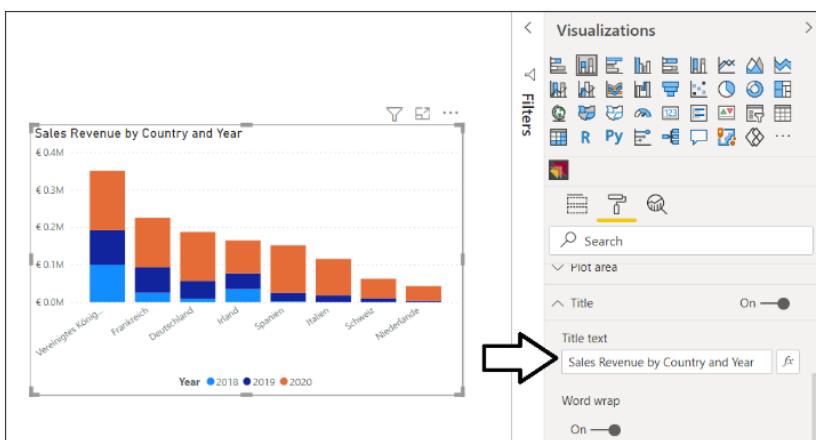
Adding a healthy degree of padding to localized labels is the norm when developing Internationalized software and it's essential that you test your reports with each language you plan to support. In essence, you need to ensure your report layouts looks the way you expect with any language you have chosen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

## Create 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.

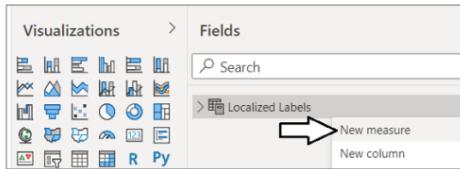
The idea behind the **Localized Labels** table is pretty simple. You can localize the name of any measure inside a dataset. When you need a text label for a report title, you can add a new measure to the **Localized Labels** table and then give the measure a name for the English label such as **European 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.

There are several different techniques that can be used in Power BI Desktop to create a new table for localized labels. One quick way to accomplish this is to click on the **New table** button on the **Table tools** tab and then add a DAX expression with the **DATATABLE** function to create a new table named **Localized Labels**.

Below is the full DAX expression that creates the **Localized Label** table. The **DATATABLE** function requires that you create at least one column. Therefore the table is created with a single column named **z\_ignore** which can be hidden from report view.

```
Localized Labels = DATATABLE("z_ignore", STRING, {{}})
```

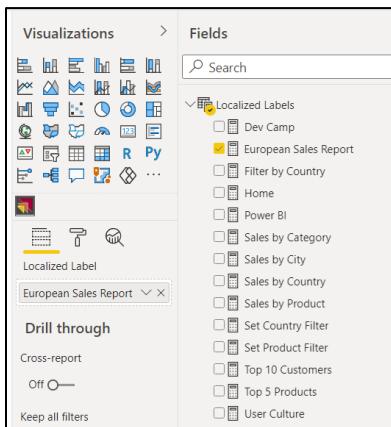
Once you have created the **Localized Labels** table, you can begin to add new measures just as you would in any other Power BI Desktop project.



When creating a measure for a localized label, you can add the label text as the measure name and then set the DAX expression for this measure to a static value of **0**. This value of **0** has no significance and is only added because each measure must be created with a DAX expression.



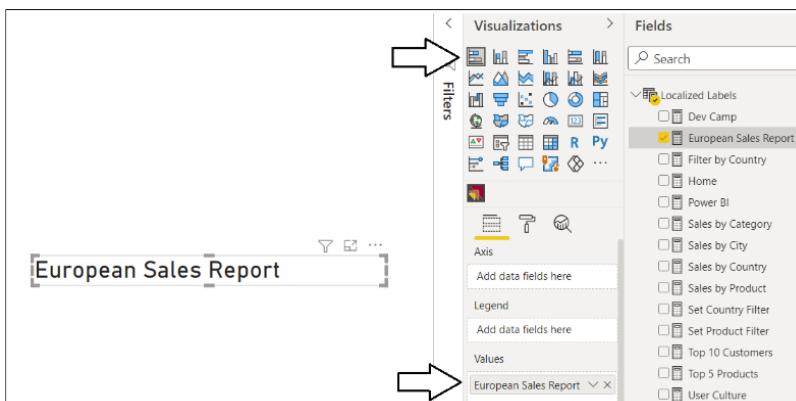
The **ProductSales.pbix** developer sample demonstrates creating a **Localized Labels** table to provide a set of localized labels for all titles, headings and button captions used throughout the report.



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.

## Display Localized Labels using Power BI Core Visuals

The technique used to display measure names from the **Localized Labels** table in a Power BI report is neither straightforward nor intuitive. You can start by adding a Cartesian visual such as the Stacked Bar chart visual to a page and then adding the measure for the desired localized label into the **Values** data role. After that, you can adjust the visual's width and height so only the visual **Title** property can be seen by the user.



After you have added the visual to a report page to display a localized label, you can adjust the font formatting for the label in the **Title** section of the **Format** pane as shown in the following screenshot.

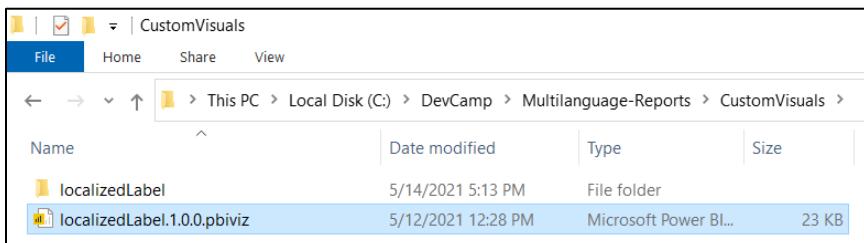


In summary, you can use one of the Power BI core visuals such as the Stacked Barchart to display localized labels for titles, headings and button captions. However, most report authors find that the design experience is pretty limited when formatting a localized label using any of the Power BI core visuals. For example, you cannot configure padding for the label or center its text vertically. In the next section, we will discuss creating a custom visual to provide a better design experience for formatting the display of localized labels on a Power BI report.

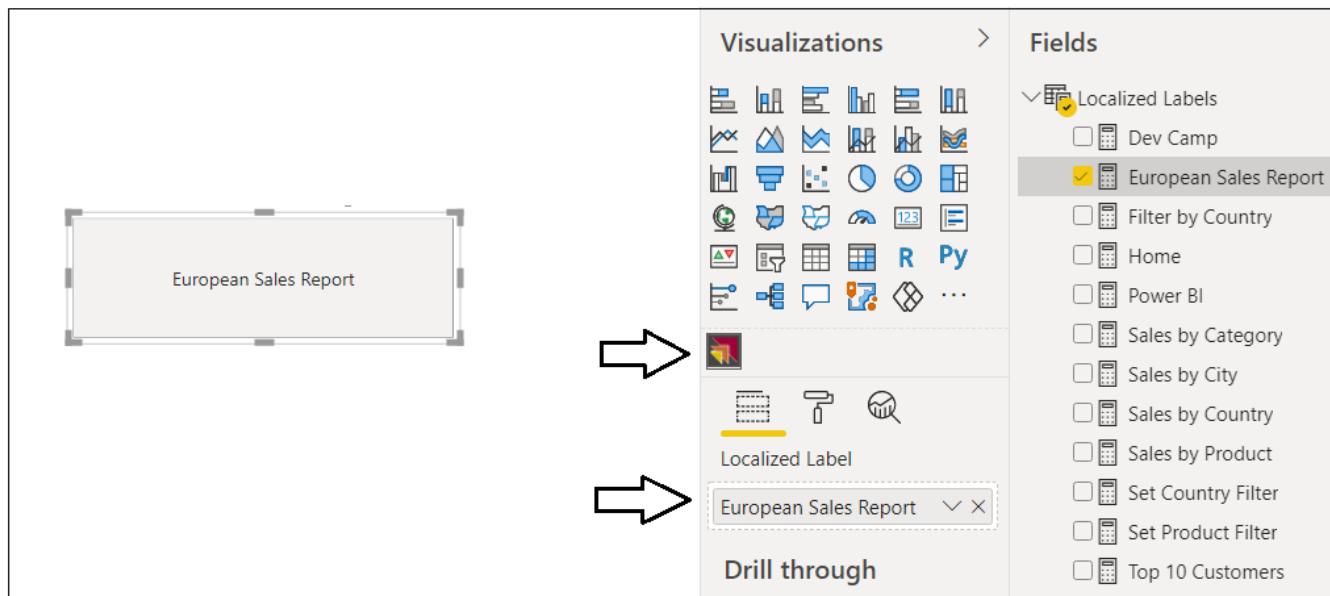
## Display Localized Labels using a Custom Visual

The previous section discussed using a Stacked Barchart visual to display a localized label. While this technique can be used reliably to create multi-language reports, it is clear that none of the Power BI core visuals were designed to support this scenario. The reason this technique works is really a more of a coincidence than a planned outcome. Furthermore, there is extra overhead due to the visual implementation being designed to do far more than just display a title. These issues combine together to provide a motivation to create a custom visual project that is explicitly designed to support the scenario of displaying localized labels in a multi-language report.

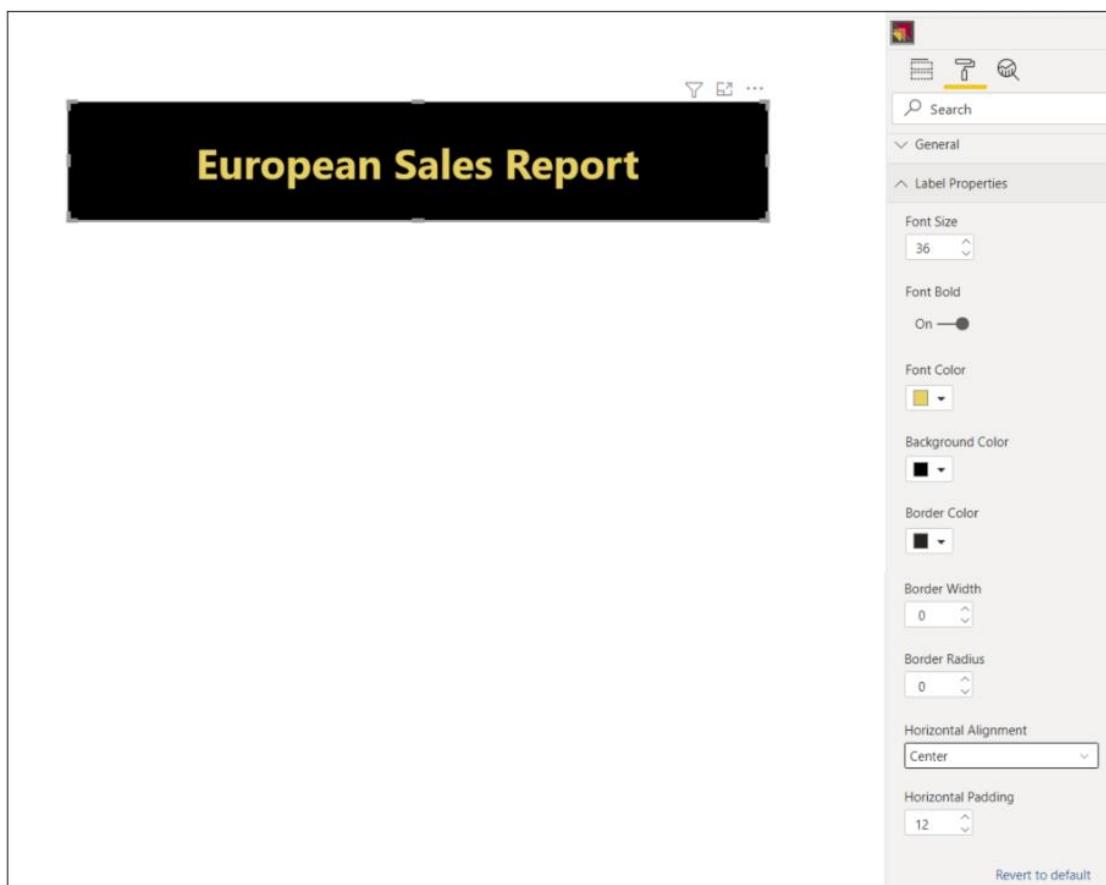
The [Multilanguage-Reports](#) GitHub repository contains a [CustomVisuals](#) folder. Inside the **CustomVisuals** folder, there is a child folder with a custom visual project named [localizedLabel](#). If you have experience with custom visual development, you can open the [localizedLabel project source code](#) in Visual Studio Code to see how this custom visual is implemented. The **CustomVisuals** folder also contains a custom visual distribution file for the **localizedLabel** project named [localizedLabel.1.0.0.pbviz](#). You can import this custom visual distribution file directly into a Power BI Desktop project to begin using this custom visual to display localized labels.



Once you have imported the custom visual distribution file named [localizedLabel.1.0.0.pbiviz](#) into a Power BI Desktop project, you should be able to begin using it. After you have added an instance of the **Localized Label** visual to a report, you can then populate the **Localized Label** data role using one of the measures in the **Localized Labels** table as shown in the following screenshot.



After you have configured the **Localized Label** data role with a measure from the **Localized Labels** table, you can then configure the font and background formatting of the visual in the **Label Properties** section of the Format Pane.



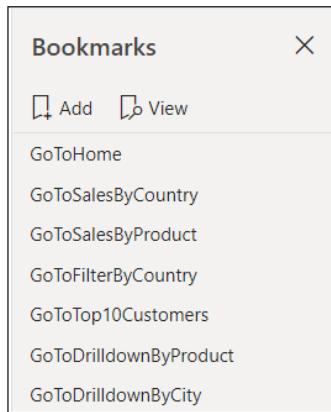
## Add Support for Page Navigation

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.



Remember, that you cannot add a button with literal text to a multi-language report. Instead, you must be a bit more creative and use a technique that supports localizing button captions. This can be accomplished by using a shape which is overlaid on top of a localized label visual. The shape should be configured as completely transparent without a border or any background color. The shape should also be configured with an action to trigger one of the bookmarks.

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.

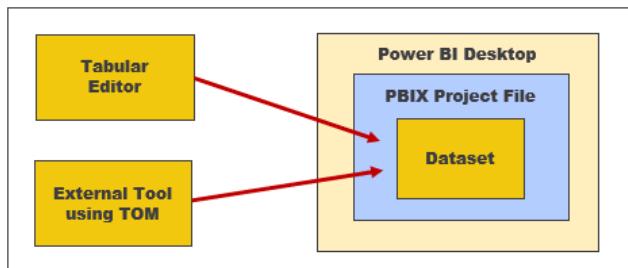


At this point, you've learned how to create the **Localized Labels** table in a dataset and you've learned how to prepare a Power BI report for localization. These are the localization techniques you will continue to use as you create and maintain reports that must support multiple languages. Now it's time to move on and examine the topic of extending a Power BI dataset with metadata translations. Once you learn to do this, you can then add support for whatever languages you need in your multi-language reporting solutions.

## Add Metadata Translations to a Dataset Definition

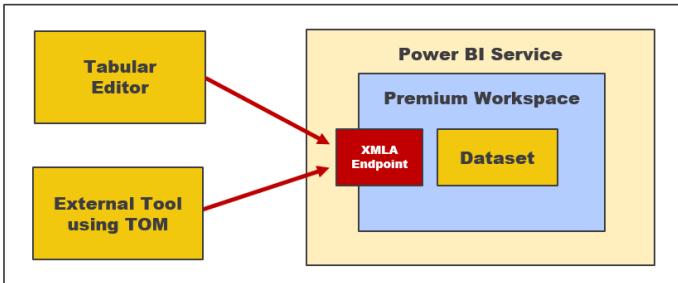
The previous section discussed how to prepare Power BI datasets and reports for localization. In this section we'll discuss how to extend a dataset definition by adding metadata translations. This is a task you can accomplish by hand using an external tool named **Tabular Editor**. Alternatively, you can write custom code to automate the process of adding metadata translations to Power BI datasets using the **Tabular Object Model (TOM)**. With either approach you can work directly on a PBIX project file that is open in Power BI Desktop. You also have the flexibility to work with datasets defined in BIM files or live datasets running in Azure Analysis Services (AAS) or the Power BI Service.

While Power BI Desktop doesn't offer direct support for adding and managing metadata translations, it is still often used in the multi-language report development process. Once you've opened a PBIX project file in Power BI Desktop, the dataset defined inside is loaded into memory and becomes accessible to both the Tabular Editor and to custom code you write for an external tool using TOM.



While the Tabular Editor and external tools you develop using TOM can update a dataset loaded into memory in a session of Power BI Desktop, they do not have the ability to actually save their changes to the underlying PBIX file. After you have updated a dataset using Tabular Editor or custom code in an external tool, you will need to return to Power BI Desktop and invoke the **Save** command so your changes are actually persisted into the underlying PBIX project file. If you close the PBIX project file session in Power BI Desktop without saving, all your changes will be discarded.

This preceding diagram shows how you can add metadata translations to a dataset loaded into Power BI Desktop. This works well in a scenario where you're building a PBIX project file and preparing to distribute it for the first time. However, You should also understand that it's also possible to access a Power BI dataset directly in the Power BI Service. That means you can connect to a production dataset and manage its metadata translations using the exact same techniques as shown in the following diagram.



Access to a Power BI dataset running in the Power BI Service is routed through the XMLA endpoint which requires that the hosting workspace is in a dedicated capacity. In other words, you must ensure your workspace has a diamond when viewed in the Power BI Service. This requirement can be met with either Power BI Premium, Power BI Premium Per User or one of the A SKUs for the Power BI Embedded Service in Microsoft Azure.

## Install the Tabular Editor

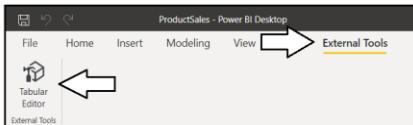
If you plan to work with metadata translations, you should become familiar with the Tabular Editor. Even if your plan is to eventually write your own custom code to manage translations, working with the Tabular Editor is a great way to get started as you begin to learn how translations are stored within the metadata for a Power BI dataset definition. You can download the open source version of Tabular Editor (version 2) for free from the web page at following URL:

<https://github.com/otykier/TabularEditor>

The Tabular Editor provides first-class support for managing dataset translations. However, this is just one of the many areas in which this tool shines. In addition to its metadata translations support, Tabular Editor provides a comprehensive toolset for advanced data modeling that go far beyond the data modeling support available in Power BI Desktop. Tabular Editor is currently recognized by industry experts as the premiere tool for building and optimizing large-scale Power BI datasets.

The Tabular Editor was created and continues to be maintained by a talented developer in the Power BI community named Daniel Otykier. While the open source version of Tabular Editor is available for free, Daniel has recently introduced Tabular Editor version 3 which is based on a paid licensing model. This article will cover using the free version of Tabular Editor which provides support to add and manage metadata translations. You must purchase Tabular Editor version 3 to take advantage of the newer advanced data modeling and dataset management features not available in the free version. You can get more info about Tabular Editor version 3 at <https://tabulareditor.com>.

After you've installed Tabular Editor, Power BI Desktop displays a tile to launch it on the **External Tools** tab in the ribbon. Clicking on the **Tabular Editor** tile in Power BI Desktop will launch Tabular Editor and automatically open the dataset definition for the current PBIX project file.



## Add Metadata Translations by Hand using Tabular Editor

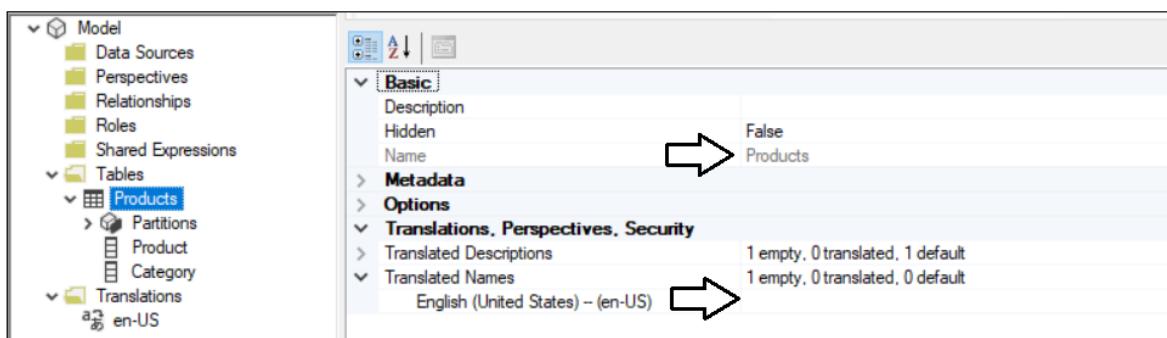
The Tabular Editor provides an advanced user experience for viewing and modifying dataset objects such as tables, columns and measures. If you expand the **Tables** node in the left navigation, you can select a dataset object and then view its properties in a property sheet on the right. The following screenshot demonstrates selecting a calculated table named **Calendar** in the **ProductSales.pbix** developer sample. Once you've selected a dataset object, you can view or modify any of its properties including the DAX expression used to create the calculated table.

A screenshot of the Tabular Editor application. The left sidebar shows the dataset structure with nodes like Model, Data Sources, Relationships, Roles, Shared Expressions, Tables, Customers, Sales, Partitions, and a selected 'Calendar' table. The main area shows the DAX expression for the 'Calendar' table: `=CALENDAR(CalenderStart, CalenderEnd, "Year", Year([Date]), "Quarter", Quarter([Date]) &amp; "-" &amp; FORMAT([Date], "0"), "Month", Month([Date]) &amp; "-" &amp; FORMAT([Date], "yy"))`. The right side shows the properties for the 'Calendar' table, including 'Basic' (Description: 'Calender', Hidden: False), 'Metadata' (Error Message: 'Calender', Object Type: 'Calculated Table'), and 'Options' (Name: 'Calender'). A status bar at the bottom indicates '1 calculated table selected.' and '0 BP issues.'

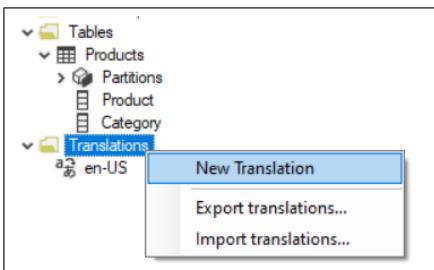
Underneath the **Tables** node in the Tabular Editor, there is another top-level node named **Translations**. This node contains all the **Culture** objects which have been added to the current dataset definition. By default, every new dataset definition contains a single **Culture** object based on a default language and a default locale. The **ProductSales.pbix** developer sample has default **Culture** object based on **English (en)** as its language and the **United States (US)** as its locale. That's why this default culture is tagged with an identifier of **en-US**.



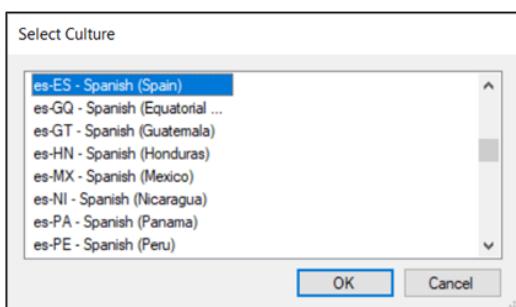
If you examine the property sheet in the Tabular Editor for a dataset object, you will see there is a **Translated Names** section which tracks the value of the **Caption** property. In a new dataset definition, the default **Culture** object will be empty and contain no metadata translations. If you want to add metadata translations manually, you can copy the **Name** of a dataset object and then paste that text value into the default Culture in the **Translated Names** section.



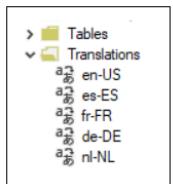
To add support for secondary languages, you must add one or more new **Culture** objects to the dataset definition. This task can be accomplished by right-clicking the **Translations** node and selecting the **New Translation** menu command.



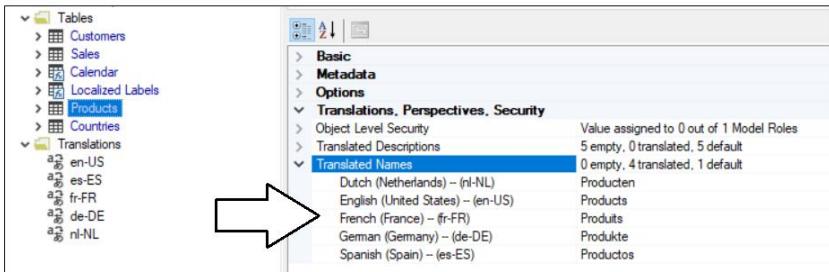
When you invoke the **New Translation** command, you'll be prompted with the **Select Culture** dialog which makes it possible to find and add a new **Culture** object for a specific language and locale.



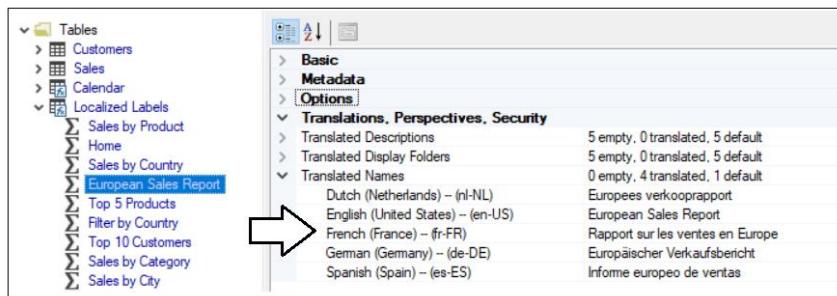
The dataset for **ProductSales.pbix** has been extended with four **Culture** objects to add metadata translation support for four secondary languages including Spanish (es-ES), French (fr-FR), German (de-DE) and Dutch (nl-NL).



Once you have added a **Culture** object for each language you need to support, the **Translated Names** section of the property sheet for each dataset object will provide the ability to add a new translation for each language. The following screenshot shows how the metadata translations have been added to supply translated names for the **Products** table.



The **ProductSales.pbix** developer sample also contains translations for all the measures in the **Localized Labels** table.



## Save a Dataset Definition as a BIM File

The Tabular Editor provides a **Save As** command which can be used to save the current dataset definition in a JSON file format. By convention, a JSON file with a tabular dataset definition is created with a \*.BIM extension. You can build up your understanding of how translations work by saving a dataset definition as a **BIM** file and then inspecting the JSON inside. Let's begin by examining the JSON for a simple a dataset definition which contains a table with two columns.

```
{
  "name": "29ddb796-a33b-40d8-b61b-a2f901c0fc7",
  "model": {
    "culture": "en-US",
    "tables": [
      { "name": "Products",
        "columns": [
          { "name": "Category", "dataType": "string" },
          { "name": "Product", "dataType": "string" }
        ] }
    ],
    "cultures": [
      { "name": "en-US" }
    ]
  }
}
```

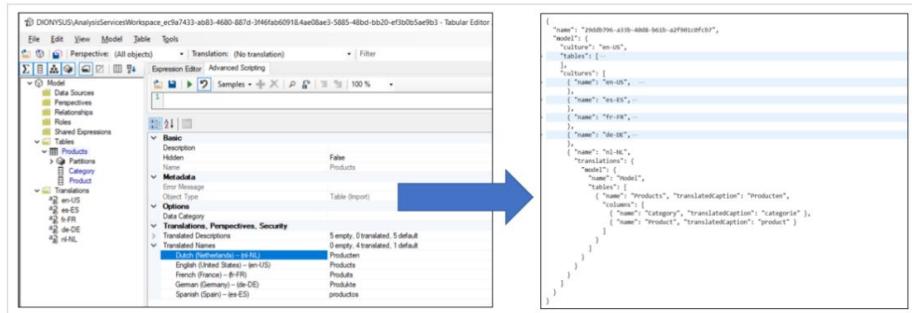
The previous screenshot shows a dataset definition with a default culture of **en-US**. However, the default **Culture** object is created in an empty state without no metadata translations inside. You must populate the default **Culture** object with metadata translations yourself. This can be done either by hand or by writing code to automate the process. Once you have populated the default **Culture** object with metadata translations, they are tracked on an object-by-object basis in the **tables** collection using the **translatedCaption** property as shown in the following JSON code listing.

```
{  
  "name": "29ddb796-a33b-40d8-b61b-a2f901c0fcb7",  
  "model": {  
    "culture": "en-US",  
    "tables": [  
      { "name": "Products",  
        "columns": [  
          { "name": "Category", "dataType": "string" },  
          { "name": "Product", "dataType": "string" }  
        ] }  
    ],  
    "cultures": [  
      {  
        "name": "en-US",  
        "translations": {  
          "model": {  
            "name": "Model",  
            "tables": [  
              { "name": "Products", "translatedCaption": "Products",  
                "columns": [  
                  { "name": "Category", "translatedCaption": "Category" },  
                  { "name": "Product", "translatedCaption": "Product" }  
                ] }  
            ] }  
        }  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
}
```

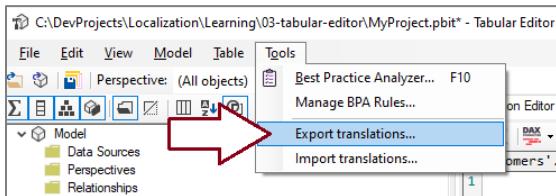
As you begin to add translations for other languages, they're tracked in a similar fashion in a separate **Culture** object.

```
{  
  "name": "29ddb796-a33b-40d8-b61b-a2f901c0fcb7",  
  "model": {  
    "culture": "en-US",  
    "tables": [...]  
  },  
  "cultures": [  
    { "name": "en-US", ... },  
    { "name": "es-ES", ... },  
    { "name": "fr-FR", ... },  
    { "name": "de-DE", ... },  
    { "name": "nl-NL",  
      "translations": {  
        "model": {  
          "name": "Model",  
          "tables": [  
            { "name": "Products", "translatedCaption": "Producten",  
              "columns": [  
                { "name": "Category", "translatedCaption": "Categorie" },  
                { "name": "Product", "translatedCaption": "Product" }  
              ] }  
            ] }  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

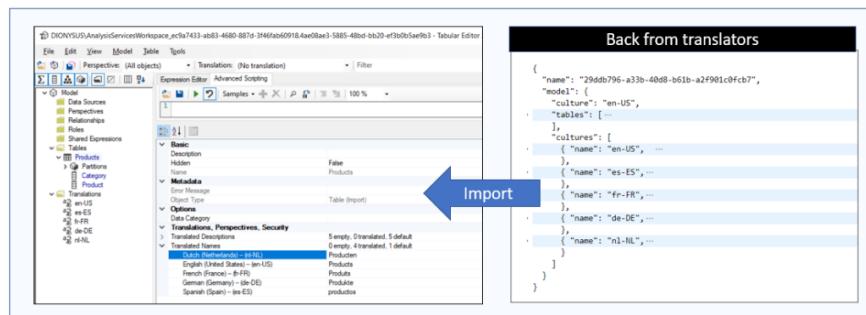
Think about what happens when you add metadata translations by hand in Tabular Editor. Behind the scenes, Tabular Editor adds metadata translations by populating **Culture** objects in the dataset definition.



Tabular Editor supports exporting and importing translations using a JSON file format. This can be a useful feature when you need to integrate human translators into the multi-language report development process. Imagine a scenario where you have just finished creating a dataset in Power BI Desktop by adding the tables, columns and measures. Next, you can open the dataset definition in Tabular Editor and populate the metadata translations for default Culture. After that, you can export the translations in a JSON file formatting using the **Export Translations...** menu command.



The exported JSON file with the metadata translations has the exact same JSON layout as the **Culture** object in a **BIM** dataset definition file. The difference is that the JSON file with exported translations omits any metadata from the dataset definition that does not involve metadata translations. The exported JSON file can then be extended with other **Culture** objects containing the translations for secondary languages. Once the JSON file has been extended with **Culture** objects for each language, the updated file with the translations can then be imported back into Tabular Editor to eliminate the need to add metadata translations by hand.



So far, you've learned the Tabular Editor provides a simple way to add and manage metadata translations by hand. While adding translations by hand with the Tabular Editor is a great way to learn about translations, it can become more tedious as the number of database objects requiring translations increases.

If the number of tables and fields in a dataset is small, you can add metadata translations by hand. But what happens when you're working with a large dataset which contains 30 tables, 500 columns and 250 measures? It can take you 3-4 hours of tedious copy-and-paste operations just to populate the metadata translations for the default **Culture** object in Tabular Editor. The need to add and maintain metadata translations in a more scalable manner provides motivation for learning how to automate the process by writing custom code which uses the Tabular Object Model (TOM).

## Program with Advanced Scripting in Tabular Editor

Behind the scenes, the Tabular Editor uses the Tabular Object Model (TOM) to create and manage dataset objects and to read and update dataset object properties. The Tabular Editor also provides an Advanced Scripting feature which makes it possible to write and run batches of C# code which program against TOM. The purpose of this section is to get you started with a few quick samples which demonstrate automating the process of creating and managing translations.

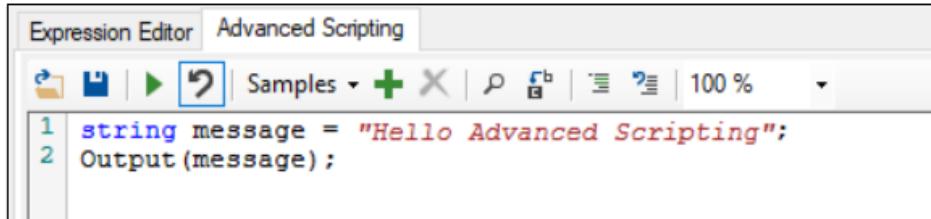
The first thing to understand about the Advanced Scripting features is that you're not really programming directly against TOM. Instead, Tabular Editor provides a set of TOM wrapper objects. You program against the TOM wrapper objects and these wrapper objects, in turn, make calls into TOM on your behalf. If you plan to become productive with Advanced Scripting, you should start off by reading the [Advanced Scripting documentation](#).

The Tabular Editor provides a programming model with a few essential top-level objects. First, there is a **Model** object that provides access to all the objects within the current dataset definition. The **Model** object makes it possible to enumerate through every table in order to examine or modify the columns and measures inside. There is also a **Selected** object which makes it possible to execute code against any object or objects that are selected in the treeview control of the left navigation menu. Finally, there is an **Output** object that makes it possible to display a debugging message in a model dialog.

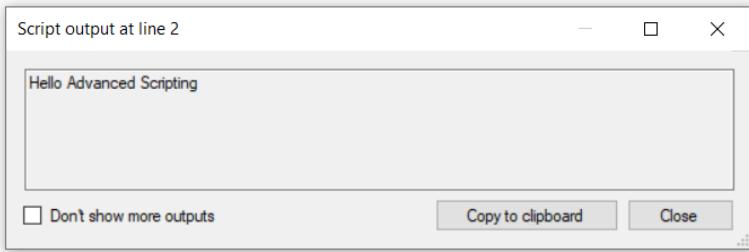
The Advanced Editor is great because it provides instant gratification. Start by typing in a simple batch of C# code.

```
String message = "Hello Advanced Scripting";
Output(message);
```

Click the green arrow button on the **Advanced Scripting** toolbar or press the **{F5}** key to execute your code. When the code executes, it should display a model dialog with your message.



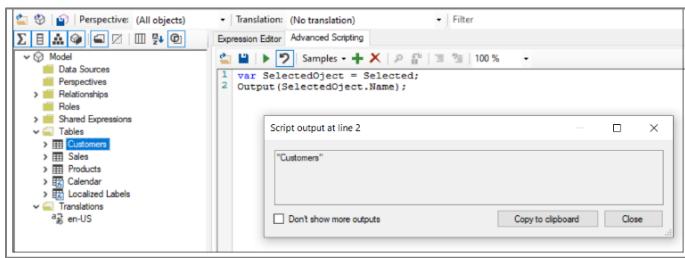
Congratulations. You can now tell all your friends that you use Advanced Scripting in Tabular Editor!



The **Selected** object makes it possible to write generic batches of C# code that program against whatever dataset object is selected in the treeview control of the left-hand navigation menu. For example, you can experiment by writing the following C# code which displays the name of the **Selected** dataset object.

```
var SelectedObject = Selected;
Output(SelectedObject.Name);
```

Now select a table in the treeview and execute the C# code. Your code is able to access the dataset object for whatever table, column or measure is selected in the treeview control and to retrieve the value of the **Name** property.



Now let's write some C# code to populate a dataset object with the metadata translations for the default culture. The first thing you need to determine in this scenario is the default culture name for the current dataset definition. Culture names are stored as a string value which specifies a language and a locale. For example, a culture name of **en-US** specifies the culture language is English and the culture locale is the United States. Your code can dynamically determine the default culture name by examining the **Culture** property of the top-level **Model** object.

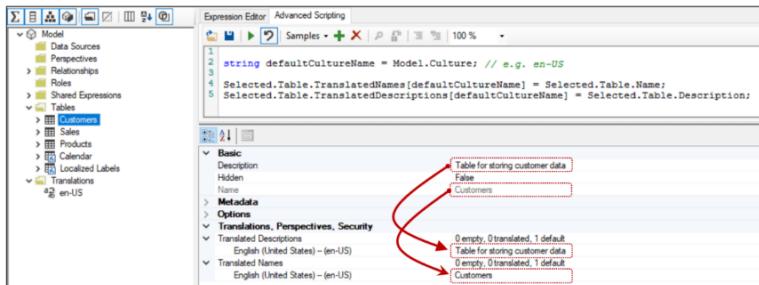
When using Advanced Scripting, the TOM wrapper classes for dataset objects provide two important convenience collections named **TranslatedNames** and **TranslatedDescriptions**. These collections are implemented as dictionaries which make it easy to add or overwrite a metadata translation for a dataset object using the culture name as a key.

```
Selected.Table.TranslatedNames["en-us"] = "Customers";
```

Now, let's say you want to write C# code which programs against a **Table** object selected in the left-hand treeview and add metadata translations for the default culture. First, you must determine the name of the default culture using **Model.Culture**. Next, you can copy the **Name** property and **Description** property of the **Selected.Table** object and add them to the **TranslatedNames** collection and the **TranslatedDescriptions** collection.

```
Selected.Table.TranslatedNames[Model.Culture] = Selected.Table.Name;
Selected.Table.TranslatedDescriptions[Model.Culture] = Selected.Table.Description;
```

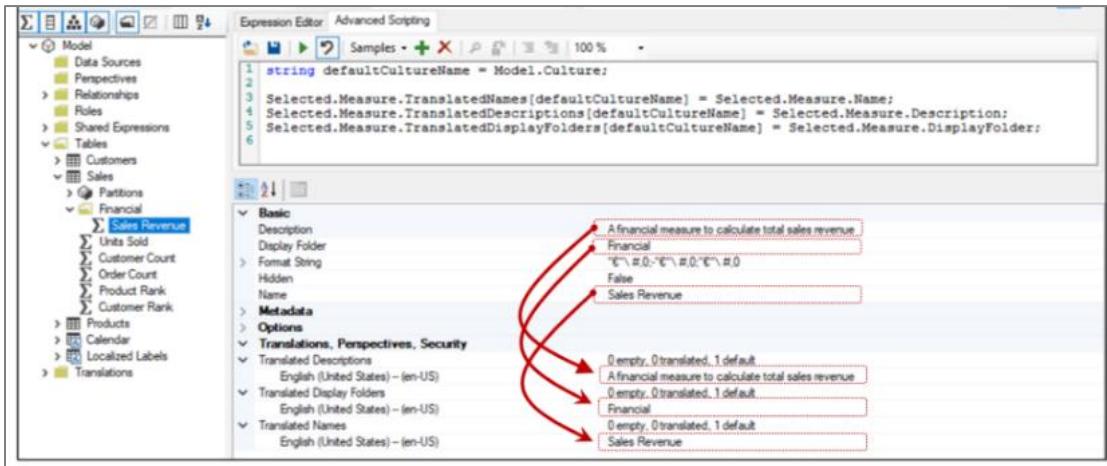
This code demonstrates a pattern for programming dataset objects that populates the default culture with translations. You can observe how values for the **Name** property and the **Description** property can be used to add metadata translations into the default culture using the convenience collections **TranslatedNames** and **TranslatedDescriptions**.



When using Advanced Scripting, all dataset objects provide the two convenience collections named **TranslatedNames** and **TranslatedDescriptions**. When you program against columns, measures and hierarchies, you have access to a third convenience collection named **TranslatedDisplayFolders** as shown in the following code listing.

```
Selected.Measure.TranslatedNames[Model.Culture] = Selected.Measure.Name;
Selected.Measure.TranslatedDescriptions[Model.Culture] = Selected.Measure.Description;
Selected.Measure.TranslatedDisplayFolders[Model.Culture] = Selected.Measure.DisplayFolder;
```

Once again, this code follows the pattern shown earlier where translations for the default culture are created from dataset object properties which in this scenario are **Name**, **Description** and **DisplayFolder**. While you could copy and paste these property values by hand in the Tabular Editor, automating these tasks with code is a much better approach.



Now let's take this example one step further so you don't have to execute the code on each dataset object individually. You can write an outer **foreach** loop that enumerates through the **Tables** collection of the **Model** object. You can typically avoid hidden tables as their columns and measures will not require localization. Inside the outer **foreach** loop, you can add inner **foreach** loops to enumerate through the three main collections for each table named **Columns**, **Measures** and **Hierarchies**. You must add one more **foreach** loop inside to hierarchies **foreach** loop to enumerate through the **Levels** collection for each **Hierarchy** object.

```

foreach(Table table in Model.Tables) {
    if(!table.isHidden){
        // (1) add translation for table name
        table.TranslatedNames[Model.Culture] = table.Name;
        // (2) enumerate through each column to add translations for column name
        foreach (Column column in table.Columns) {
            column.TranslatedNames[Model.Culture] = column.Name;
        };
        // (3) enumerate through each measure to add translation for measure name
        foreach (Measure measure in table.Measures) {
            measure.TranslatedNames[Model.Culture] = measure.Name;
        };
        // (4) enumerate through each hierarchy to add translation for hierarchy name
        foreach (Hierarchy hierarchy in table.Hierarchies) {
            hierarchy.TranslatedNames[Model.Culture] = hierarchy.Name;
            // (5) enumerate through each hierarchy level to add translation for level name
            foreach(Level level in hierarchy.Levels){
                level.TranslatedNames[Model.Culture] = level.Name;
            }
        };
    }
}

```

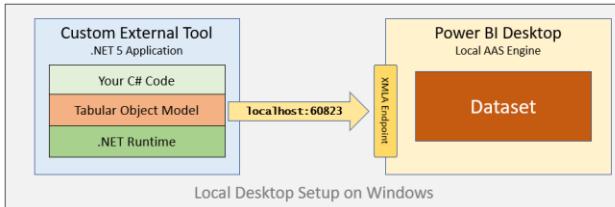
Now, it's time to move beyond the Tabular Editor and examine writing a .NET application which can be integrated with Power BI Desktop as an External Tool. This approach will provide greater flexibility than using the Advanced Scripting features in Tabular Editor mainly due to the fact that the code in the next section will program against TOM directly.

If you'd like to use the Advanced Scripting features to automate tasks associated with localization, your next step is to learn how to save your C# code as [custom actions](#). This will make it possible for you to create a library of reusable code snippets that can be shared across a team and used in the multi-language report development process.

# Create an External Tool for Adding Metadata Translations

In the previous section we examined using the Advanced Scripting features of Tabular Editor to automate tasks involved with localization and the multi-language report development process. In this section we'll examine a different approach for writing custom code to add and manage metadata translations that will provide greater flexibility. This approach will involve writing a .NET application using C# that can be integrated with Power BI Desktop as an external tool.

When developing a .NET application with C#, you can add a reference to the [Analysis Management Object \(AMO\) library](#) which makes it possible to program against the Tabular Object Model (TOM). TOM allows your code to establish a direct connection to the model for a dataset loaded into Power BI Desktop. This provides the most direct approach for writing custom code to automate the process of managing metadata translations within a Power BI dataset.



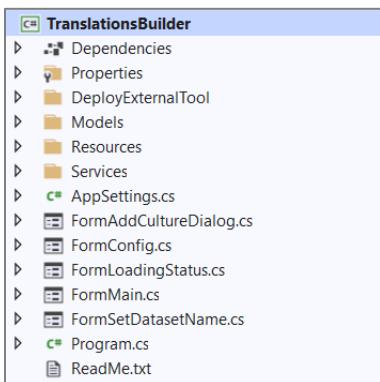
This article assume that the reader already has experience programming with TOM. If you are not already familiar with TOM, you should consider reading through [Programming Datasets with the Tabular Object Model \(TOM\)](#) to learn more about the fundamentals of TOM before continuing with the material in the following section. This article will focus on the aspects of writing code with TOM that is specific to working with metadata translations.

## The TranslationsBuilder External Tool Developer Sample

The [GitHub repository](#) for the **ProductSales** developer sample includes a .NET application named [TranslationsBuilder](#) which demonstrates how to develop an external tool for Power BI Desktop. As you will see, deploying a custom .NET application as an external tool for Power BI Desktop provides a simple and effective strategy to automate localization tasks in the multi-language report development process.

The **TranslationsBuilder** developer sample is a .NET application built using C# which 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](#) to provide an interactive user experience. You can open the **TranslationsBuilder** project using either Visual Studio or Visual Studio Code if you'd like to examine the code inside or test this application running inside the .NET debugger.

The high-level structure of the **TranslationsBuilder** project is shown in the following screenshot. **TranslationsBuilder** is a desktop application loads its primary form named **FormMain** at application startup. In addition to **FormMain**, there are also a few other forms in the project that are used as dialogs to interact with the application user.



The **TranslationsBuilder** project has been created using the [external tools integration support](#) for Power BI Desktop. Once the **TranslationsBuilder** application has been deployed 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**.

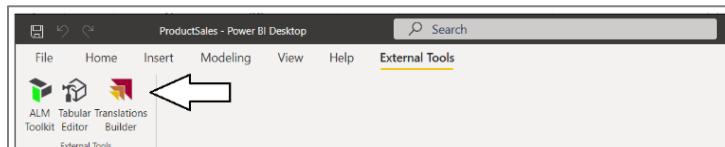


Let's walk through the steps to deploy **TranslationsBuilder** as an external tool for Power BI Desktop. First, you must build the project to generate the executable program file named **TranslationsBuilder.exe**. Next, you must update the **path** property in **translationsbuilder.pbitool.json** so it points to the location path for **TranslationsBuilder.exe**. Third, you must copy the file named **translationsbuilder.pbitool.json** to the **External Tools** folder located at the following path.

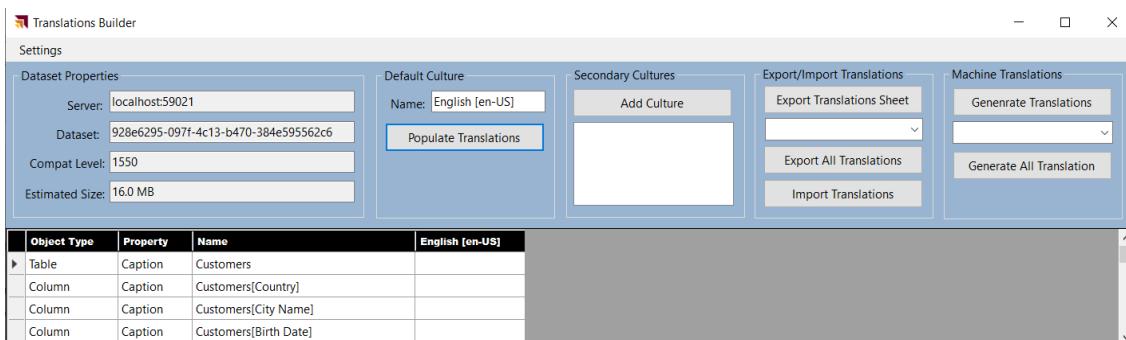
C:\Program Files (x86)\Common Files\Microsoft Shared\Power BI Desktop\External Tools

The **External Tools** folder might already contain other deployment files for other external tools such as Tabular Editor.

Once you have copied the **translationsbuilder.pbitool.json** file to the **External Tools** folder, the **TranslationsBuilder** tile should appear in Power BI Desktop on the **External Tools** tab in the ribbon. Note that you must restart Power BI Desktop before you can see the effect. After a restart, you should see **TranslationsBuilder** in the **External Tools** tab in the ribbon.

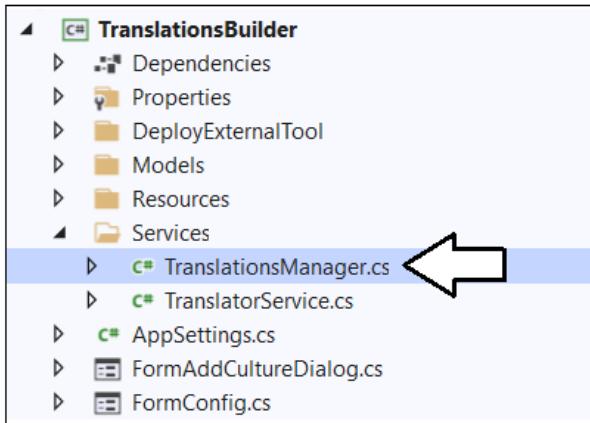


When you launch an external tool like **TranslationsBuilder**, the application is passed startup parameters including a connection string which can be used to establish a connection back to the dataset that's loaded in Power BI Desktop. This allows **TranslationsBuilder** to display dataset information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

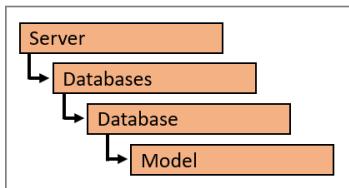


## Program with TOM in an External Tool

**TranslationsBuilder** is a developer sample created to demonstrate programming metadata translations using TOM. The **TranslationsBuilder** project contains a C# class named [TranslationsManager](#) which contains the custom C# code which programs with TOM to create secondary cultures and to add metadata translations.



Whenever you open a PBIX file with a dataset definition, Power BI Desktop launches a local instance of Analysis Services. The programming model of TOM provides a top-level **Server** object which you can think of as your connection to a local instance of the Analysis Services. The **Server** object provides a **Databases** collection of **Database** objects. Each **Database** object has a **Model** property which provides access to tables, cultures and metadata translations.



Each time Power BI Desktop starts a local instance of Analysis Service to load a dataset, it assigns what seems like a random port number (e.g. **50001**). You can construct a connection string using a path of **localhost** followed by the port number in a format that follows the pattern of **localhost:50001**. Once you know the port number of the local instance of Analysis Services, you can connect to the dataset loaded in that instance using the following code.

```
// connect to local Analysis Services engine running in Power BI Desktop session
Server server = new Server();
server.Connect("localhost:50001");

// With Power BI Desktop, server will contain exactly one database
Database dataset = server.Databases[0];
Model model = server.Databases[0].Model;
```

When using TOM to connect to Power BI Desktop, the **Databases** collection will always contain a single **Database** object. Therefore, you can access the **Database** object representing a dataset loaded into Power BI Desktop using **Datasets[0]**. Things are different when using TOM to connect to a workspace in the Power BI Service. In this case the **Server** object represents a Power BI workspace which can have more than one dataset. In this case, the **Datasets** collection can have more than one dataset so the syntax of **Datasets[0]** cannot be used reliably. Instead, you must access datasets by name.

Now let's examine how an external tool like **TranslationsBuilder** is able to obtain the connection string to connect to the **Server** object. When Power BI Desktop launches an external tool, it passes startup parameters which a connection string for the **Server** object and the **Database** name which is passed as a GUID.

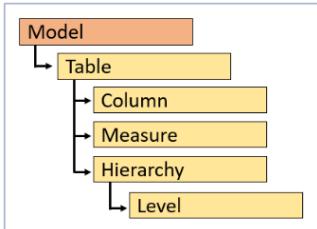
Since **TranslationsBuilder** has been deployed as an **External Tool**, the application can examine its startup parameters to dynamically discover the **Server** connect string. The **TranslationsManager** class provides a [static constructor](#) that uses properties of the **AppSettings** class to initialize the a **Server** object and a **Model** object for the dataset that's open in the current session of Power BI Desktop.

```
class TranslationsManager {

    private static Server server = new Server();
    public static Model model;
    public static bool IsConnected = false;

    static TranslationsManager() {
        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(AppSettings.Server)) {
            server.Connect(AppSettings.Server);
            model = server.Databases[0].Model;
            IsConnected = true;
        }
    }
}
```

Once you acquire a reference to the **Model** object, it can be used to access dataset objects of type **Table**, **Column**, **Measure**, **Hierarchy** and **Level**. The **Model** contains a **Tables** collection. Each **Table** object contains three collections named **Columns**, **Measures** and **Hierarchies**. A **Hierarchy** object contains a **Levels** collection with **Level** objects.



You can enumerate through the **Tables** collection of a **Model** object to discover what tables exist in a dataset definition. Within a **Table** object, you can further enumerate through three collections named **Columns**, **Measures** and **Hierarchies**. With a **Hierarchy** object, you can enumerate through the **Levels** collection to access **Level** objects.

```
foreach (Table table in model.Tables) {
    // (1) enumerate through tables one by one
    Console.WriteLine("Table: " + table.Name);
    // (2) enumerate through columns
    foreach (Column column in table.Columns) {
        Console.WriteLine("Column: " + column.Name);
    };
    // (3) enumerate through measures
    foreach (Measure measure in table.Measures) {
        Console.WriteLine("Measure: " + measure.Name);
    };
    // (4) enumerate through hierarchies
    foreach (Hierarchy hierarchy in table.Hierarchies) {
        Console.WriteLine("Hierarchy: " + hierarchy.Name);
        // (5) enumerate through hierarchy levels
        foreach (Level level in hierarchy.Levels) {
            Console.WriteLine("Hierarchy: " + level.Name);
        }
    };
}
```

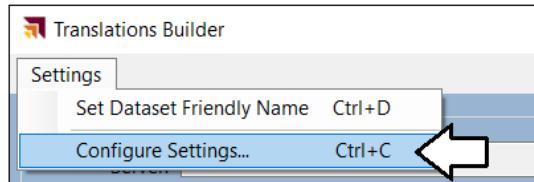
It is important that you understand how to enumerate tables, columns, measures, hierarchies and levels in this fashion when you need to add metadata translations. That's because **Table**, **Column**, **Measure**, **Hierarchy** and **Level** objects are the primary types of dataset objects which will require you to add metadata translations.

The **TranslationsBuilder** application has been designed to store and retrieve persistent application settings using the [Application Settings support in Windows Forms](#). The **TranslationsBuilder** application provides a top-level **AppSettings** class with a set of static properties as shown in the following screenshot. If you are curious, you can examine the implementation of these static properties in the **AppSettings** class to see how to store and retrieve persistent property settings in a desktop application created using .NET.

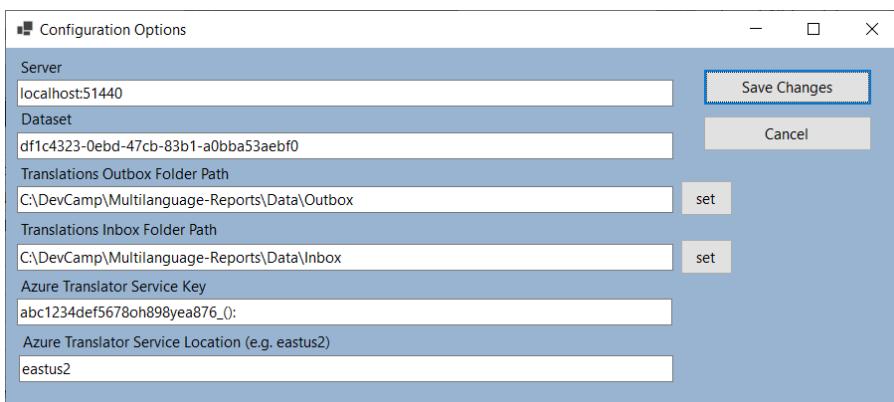
```
namespace TranslationsBuilder {  
    class AppSettings {  
        private static Settings settings = new Settings();  
        public static string Server ...  
        public static string Database ...  
        public static string TranslationsOutboxFolderPath ...  
        public static string TranslationsInboxFolderPath ...  
        public static string AzureTranslatorServiceKey ...  
        public static string AzureTranslatorServiceLocation ...  
        public static void processStartupParameters(string[] args) ...  
    }  
}
```

The **Server** property and **Database** property are used to track the target dataset to open. There are two other properties named **TranslationsOutboxFolderPath** and **TranslationsInboxFolderPath** which allow the user to customize where translation files are stored in the file system of the local computer. There are also two addition properties named **AzureTranslatorServiceKey** and **AzureTranslatorServiceLocation** used to store credentials for communicating with the Microsoft Translator service. The purpose of all of these properties in the **AppSettings** class will be explained in later sections of this article.

The **TranslationsBuilder** application makes it possible for a user to modify any of these application settings by invoking the **Configure Settings...** command from the **Settings** menu to display the **Configuration Options** dialog.



The **Configuration Options** dialog interacts with the user using a simple form which can be used to view or update any of the application settings. There is also a **Save Changes** button which allows the user to persist their changes locally.



## Use Annotations to Store Custom Property Values

Before diving further into programming metadata translations, it's time to examine using the [Annotations feature](#) made available through TOM. Let's begin by asking a simple question. **What is an annotation?**

You can think of an annotation as a custom property or custom tag that you add into a dataset definition. You can add an annotation to a dataset object such as a **Table**, **Column**, **Measure**, **Hierarchy** or **Level**. You can also add an annotation directly to the **Model** object if you'd like to create a custom property that is tracked at the dataset level. Here's an example of creating a new **Annotation** object and adding it to the **Annotations** collection of the **Model** object.

```
Annotation annotation1 = new Annotation { Name = "MyFirstAnnotation", Value = "Hello Annotations" }  
model.Annotations.Add(annotation1);  
model.SaveChanges();
```

As you can see, an annotation is really just a name/value pair that can be added to a dataset object to create a custom property. The use of annotations can lead to innovative designs where you're able to track whatever custom metadata you need within a dataset definition. The **TranslationsBuilder** application demonstrates the use of annotations by adding support to track a friendly dataset name so users do not have to rely upon dataset names in the form of GUIDs.

If you examine the code inside the **TranslationsManager** class, you can see it contains a const string field named [DatasetAnnotationName](#) and a static property named [DatasetName](#) as shown in the following code listing.

```
const string DatasetAnnotationName = "FriendlyDatasetName";  
  
public static string DatasetName {  
    get {  
        if (model.Annotations.Contains(DatasetAnnotationName)) {  
            return model.Annotations[DatasetAnnotationName].Value;  
        }  
        else {  
            return model.Database.Name;  
        }  
    }  
    set {  
        if (model.Annotations.Contains(DatasetAnnotationName)) {  
            model.Annotations[DatasetAnnotationName].Value = value;  
        }  
        else {  
            model.Annotations.Add(new Annotation { Name = DatasetAnnotationName, Value = value});  
        }  
        model.SaveChanges();  
    }  
}
```

Now that you have seen the completed implementation of the **DatasetName** property, let's review the code in the **get** block and the **set** block so you can see the general pattern involved when programming annotations with TOM.

The **get** block of the **DatasetName** property checks to see if an annotation with a name of **FriendlyDatasetName** has already been created. If the annotation exists, the property returns the **Value** property of the **Annotation** object. If there is no **Annotation** with the name of **FriendlyDatasetName**, the property implementation falls back on the **Name** property of the **Database** object which is typically tracked using the less-than-friendly GUID value.

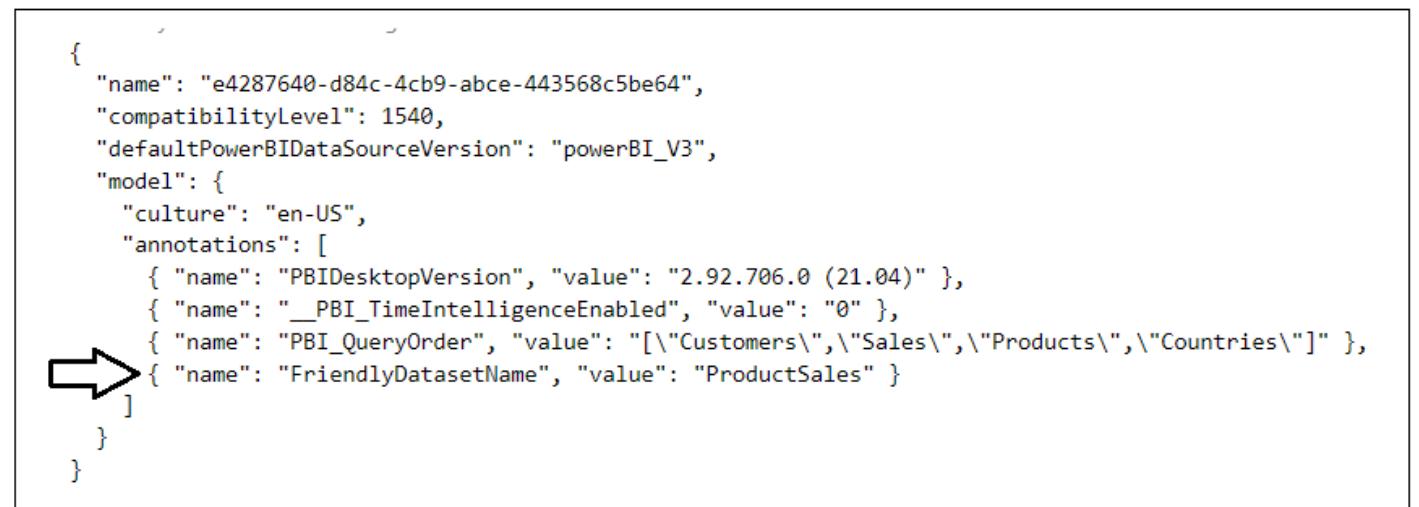
```
get {  
    if (model.Annotations.Contains(DatasetAnnotationName)) {  
        return model.Annotations[DatasetAnnotationName].Value;  
    }  
    else {  
        return model.Database.Name;  
    }  
}
```

The **set** block of the **DatasetName** property has been written to update the annotation value. As you can see from the following code, you must first determine whether the annotation already exists. If the annotation exists, you update its **Value** property. If the annotation does not yet exist, you must create a new **Annotation** object and add it to the **Annotations** collection of the **Model** object.

```
set {
    if (model.Annotations.Contains(DatasetAnnotationName)) {
        model.Annotations[DatasetAnnotationName].Value = value;
    }
    else {
        model.Annotations.Add(new Annotation { Name = DatasetAnnotationName, Value = value });
    }
    model.SaveChanges();
}
```

**IMPORTANT:** Calling **SaveChanges** only updates the dataset loaded into memory in a session of Power BI Desktop. You must go to Power BI Desktop and save your work there for the changes to be persisted to the underlying PBIX file.

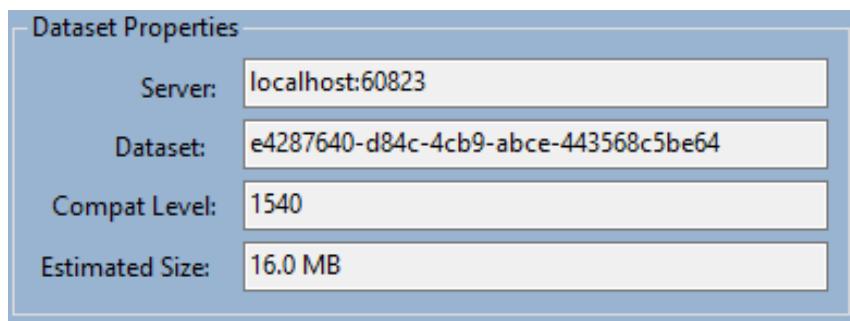
When you add an annotation in this fashion, the annotation becomes part of the metadata for the dataset definition. The following screenshot shows how this annotation is serialized within the **BIM** file for a dataset definition.



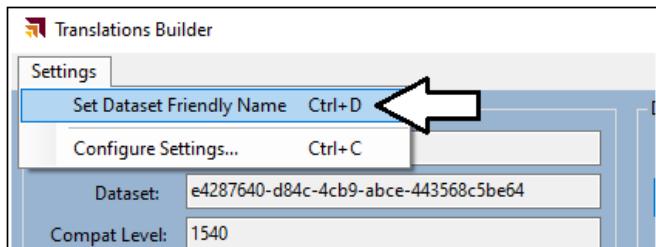
```
{
    "name": "e4287640-d84c-4cb9-abce-443568c5be64",
    "compatibilityLevel": 1540,
    "defaultPowerBIDataSourceVersion": "powerBI_V3",
    "model": {
        "culture": "en-US",
        "annotations": [
            { "name": "PBIDesktopVersion", "value": "2.92.706.0 (21.04)" },
            { "name": "__PBI_TimeIntelligenceEnabled", "value": "0" },
            { "name": "PBI_QueryOrder", "value": "[\"Customers\", \"Sales\", \"Products\", \"Countries\"]" },
            { "name": "FriendlyDatasetName", "value": "ProductSales" }
        ]
    }
}
```

From this screenshot, you can see that Power BI Desktop uses annotations to track its own custom properties within a dataset definition with annotations such as **PBIDesktopVersion**, **PBI\_QueryOrder** and **\_\_PBI\_TimeIntelligenceEnabled**.

Now, let's examine how using an annotation like this can improve the user experience of an external tool. When you first open a dataset in the **TranslationsBuilder** application, the **Dataset** name will be displayed as a GUID value.



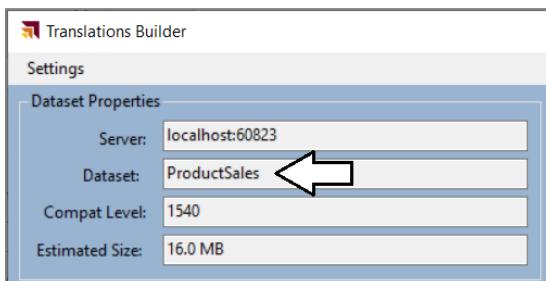
The vast majority of humans have trouble memorizing or recognizing GUID values and would generally prefer more friendly names. Therefore, the **TranslationsBuilder** application provides the ability to replace the GUID for the dataset name with a more friendly name. To change the dataset name, you can invoke the **Set Friendly Dataset Name** command from the **Settings** menu to display the **Set Dataset Name** dialog.



When promoted by the **Set Dataset Name** dialog, you can add a friendly dataset name and then click **Save**.



When you click **Save**, the **TranslationsBuilder** application will save the **Name** value as an annotation and display this friendly name instead of the GUID.



Remember TOM code can update the dataset loaded into memory in Power BI Desktop. However, it cannot persist the changes to the underlying PBIX file. You must save your changes to in Power BI Desktop to update the PBIX file.

As you will see later, the **TranslationsBuilder** application uses the dataset name when it generates file names during the translation export process. This makes it possible to generate files with more meaningful names like this.

**ProductSales-Translations-Spanish.csv**

You can see why this is better than generating file names with GUIDs that looks like this.

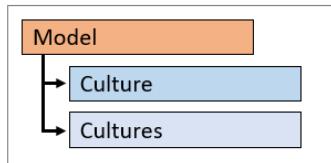
**e4287640-d84c-4cb9-abce-443568c5be64-Translations-Spanish.csv.**

Let's summarize what you have learned in this section. Annotation provide a great way to track custom properties inside a dataset definition. In the **TranslationsBuilder** application, annotations are used to track a friendly dataset name. However, annotations can also be used to track custom property values for objects of type **Table**, **Column**, **Measure**, **Hierarchy** or **Level**. Your takeaway should be that annotations provide a very powerful design dimension that is really only limited by your imagination.

## Add Secondary Cultures to a Dataset

The set of dataset objects that support adding metadata translations include **Table** objects, **Column** objects, **Measure** objects, **Hierarchy** objects and **Level** objects. With dataset objects, you can add translations using three different properties which include the **Caption** property, the **Description** property and the **DisplayFolder** property. You can think of the **Caption** property of a dataset object as the display name which is seen by users.

Before you can begin to add metadata translations to a dataset definition, you must understand the purpose of **Culture** objects. In a new dataset definition, there will be a single **Culture** object based on a default language and a default locale. In the TOM programming model, the **Model** object contains a text-based **Culture** property with the name of the default culture and a **Cultures** collection which contains a set of one or more **Culture** objects.



The **ProductSales.pbix** developer sample has default culture name of **en-US**. If you want to determine the default culture name of a dataset, you can examine the **Culture** property of the **Model** object.

```
string defaultCultureName = model.Culture;
```

Let's say you need to obtain a reference to the **Culture** object for the default culture. You can write code to access the default **Culture** object by accessing it through the **Cultures** collection using the **Culture** property value as an index key.

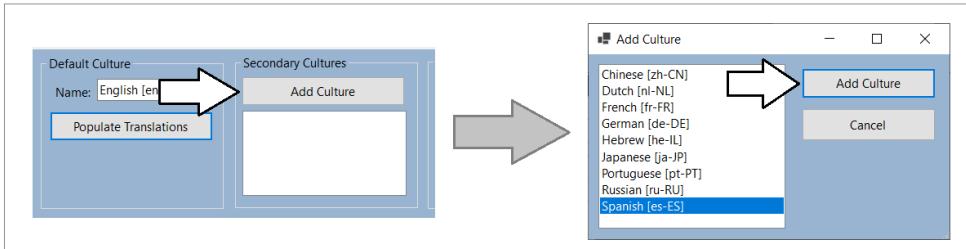
```
Culture defaultCulture = model.Cultures[model.Culture];
```

In a new dataset definition, the **Cultures** collection contain a single **Culture** object based on the default culture. You must explicitly add new **Culture** objects to the **Cultures** collection to support secondary languages. Here is an example of adding a secondary culture to support adding metadata translations in Spanish.

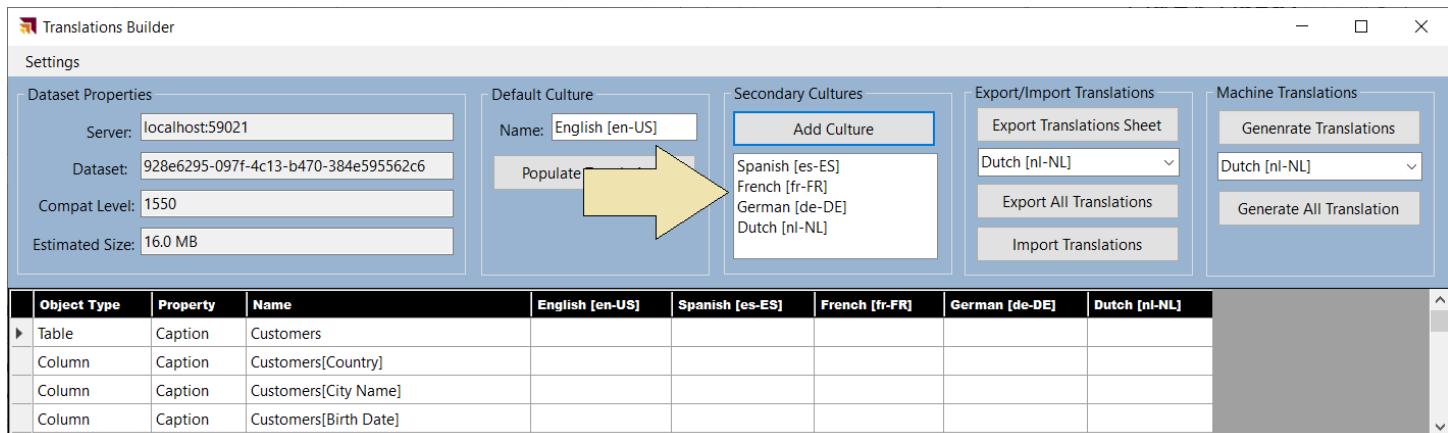
```
model.Cultures.Add( new Culture { Name = "es-ES" } );
model.SaveChanges();
```

Remember that calling **SaveChanges** doesn't update the PBIX project file. After making changes to a dataset using an external tool such as **TranslationsBuilder**, you still need to return to Power BI Desktop and save your changes there. OK, now you've been told several times to save your changes in Power BI Desktop. This is your last warning.

The **TranslationsBuilder** application allows the user to add secondary cultures. To accomplish this, click the **Add Culture** button to display the **Add Culture** dialog. Next, select a culture from the list and click the **Add Culture** button.



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.



**TranslationsBuilder** uses the following code to discover which secondary cultures exist within the current dataset.

```
public static List<string> GetSecondaryCulturesInDataModel() {
    List<string> secondaryCultures = new List<string>();
    // enumerate through Cultures collection
    foreach (var culture in model.Cultures) {
        // include every culture except for the default culture
        if (!culture.Name.Equals(model.Culture)) {
            secondaryCultures.Add(culture.Name);
        }
    }
    return secondaryCultures;
}
```

## Add Metadata Translations to a Dataset Object

A key point to understand is that every metadata translation must be added within the scope of a **Culture** object that already exists in the current dataset definition. Each **Culture** object provides a collection property named **ObjectTranslations** which exposes a **SetTranslation** method which is used to add new metadata translations.

When calling the **SetTranslation** method, you must pass three parameters including the target dataset object, the target property and the value of the metadata translation. Let's start with the easiest case when adding a metadata translation to the default culture for a dataset object such as a table.

```
// acquire reference to dataset object
Table tableCustomers = model.Tables["Customers"];

// get default culture object
Culture culture = model.Cultures[model.Culture];

// call SetTranslation to add translation for Caption property of the dataset object
culture.ObjectTranslations.SetTranslation(tableCustomers, TranslatedProperty.Caption, tableCustomers.Name);

// save changes back to model
model.SaveChanges();
```

In the call to **SetTranslation** shown above, you can see that the first parameter is passed as a **Table** object. It is also possible to pass other types of dataset objects in the first parameter including **Column**, **Measure**, **Hierarchy** or **Level**. The second parameter indicates the target property type which can be passed as an enumeration value of **Caption**, **Description** or **DisplayFolder**. The third parameter passes the value of the translation being created.

The **TranslationsManager** class provides the [PopulateDefaultCultureTranslations](#) method which automates the process of adding metadata translations for all non-hidden tables, columns, measures, hierarchies and levels in the current dataset definition. The following listing shows a simplified version of the **PopulateDefaultCultureTranslations** method.

```

public static void PopulateDefaultCultureTranslations() {
    // (1) get default culture object
    Culture culture = model.Cultures[model.Culture];

    foreach (Table table in model.Tables) {
        if (!table.isHidden) {

            // (2) set translation for table
            culture.ObjectTranslations.SetTranslation(table, TranslatedProperty.Caption, table.Name);

            // (3) set translations for all non-hidden columns
            foreach (Column column in table.Columns) {
                if (!column.isHidden) {
                    culture.ObjectTranslations.SetTranslation(column, TranslatedProperty.Caption, column.Name);
                }
            }

            // (4) set translations for all non-hidden measures
            foreach (Measure measure in table.Measures) {
                if (!measure.isHidden) {
                    culture.ObjectTranslations.SetTranslation(measure, TranslatedProperty.Caption, measure.Name);
                }
            }

            // (5) set translations for all non-hidden hierarchies
            foreach (Hierarchy hierarchy in table.Hierarchies) {
                if (!hierarchy.isHidden) {
                    culture.ObjectTranslations.SetTranslation(hierarchy, TranslatedProperty.Caption, hierarchy.Name);

                    // (6) set translations for all hierarchy levels
                    foreach (var level in hierarchy.Levels) {
                        culture.ObjectTranslations.SetTranslation(level, TranslatedProperty.Caption, level.Name);
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    model.SaveChanges();
}
}

```

The actual implementation of **PopulateDefaultCultureTranslations** includes extra code to add metadata translations to dataset object using the **Description** property and the **DisplayFolder** property in addition to the **Caption** property.

The **TranslationsBuilder** application provides a **Default Culture** section with a **Populate Translations** button. When you click this button, it executes **PopulateDefaultCultureTranslations**. After clicking **Populate Translations**, you should be able to view the metadata translations that have been added into the default culture as shown in the table grid below.

The screenshot shows the 'Translations Builder' application interface. In the 'Default Culture' section, the 'Name' dropdown is set to 'English [en-US]' and the 'Populate Translations' button is highlighted with a yellow arrow. Below the button, another yellow arrow points down to a table grid. The table grid displays four rows of metadata translations:

	Object Type	Property	Name	English [en-US]	Spanish [es-ES]	French [fr-FR]	German [de-DE]	Dutch [nl-NL]
▶	Table	Caption	Customers	Customers				
	Column	Caption	Customers[Country]	Country				
	Column	Caption	Customers[City Name]	City Name				
	Column	Caption	Customers[Birth Date]	Birth Date				

## 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.

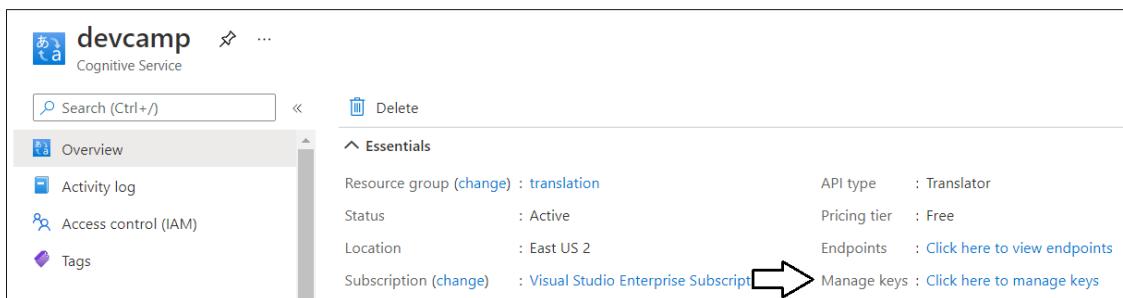
While machine translation are not always guaranteed to be high quality, they do provide value in the multi-language report development process. First, they can act as translation placeholders so you can begin your testing by loading reports using secondary languages to see if there are layout issues 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](#) 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).

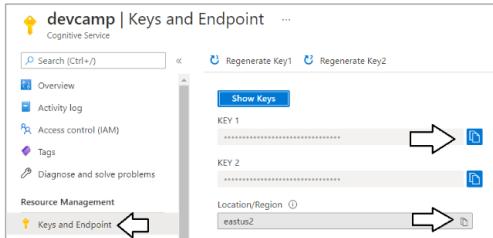


If you'd like to test out the support in **TranslationsBuilder** for generating machine translations, you will require an Azure subscription. An Azure subscription is required because you must create your own instance of the Translator service in Microsoft Azure. Once you have created an instance of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

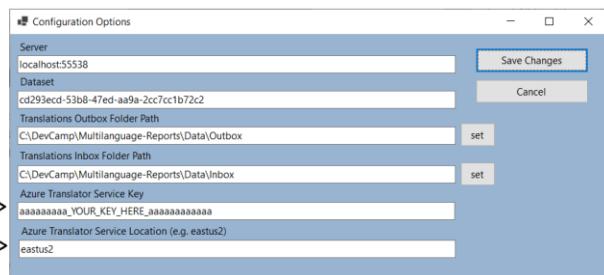
The Azure Translator service does not support anonymous API calls. Instead, you must acquire an application keys which acts as a security credential because it allows you to execute secure Web API calls to the Translator service. When working with an instance of the Translator service in the Azure portal,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

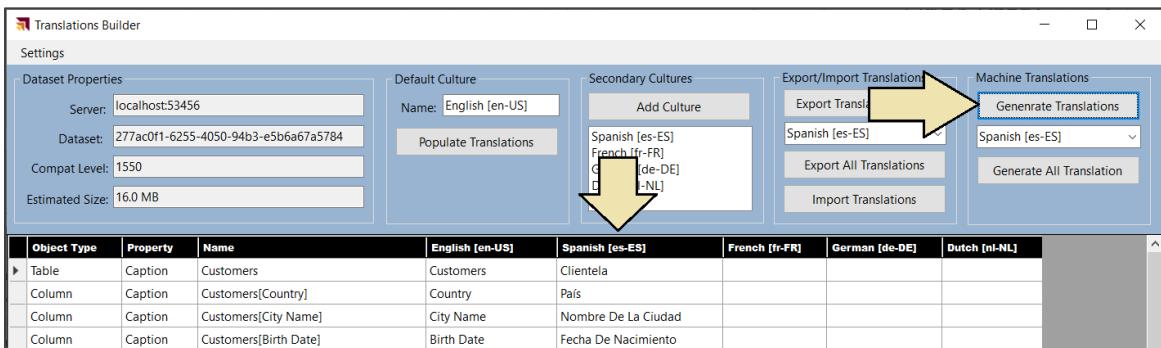


The **TranslationsBuilder** project contains a class named [TranslatorService](#) which contains code to manage the low-level details of calling the Translator service API to translate text values from one language to another. The **TranslatorService** class provides the public static method named [TranslateContent](#) 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 **TranslationsManager** class contains a static method named [PopulateCultureWithMachineTranslations](#) which takes a single string parameter for the target language. The implementation of this method adds new machine-generated translations to every non-hidden table, column, measure, hierarchy and level in the dataset. You can walk through the following listing to see a simplified version of this method which adds metadata translations to a secondary culture.

```
public static void PopulateCultureWithMachineTranslations(string CultureName) {  
    // (1) add secondary culture to model if it doesn't already exist  
    if (!model.Cultures.ContainsName(CultureName)) {  
        model.Cultures.Add(new Culture { Name = CultureName });  
    }  
  
    // (2) get target Culture object where metadata translations will be added  
    Culture culture = model.Cultures[CultureName];  
  
    // (3) enumerate through all non-hidden tables, columns, measures and hierachies  
    foreach (Table table in model.Tables) {  
        if (!table.isHidden) {  
  
            // (4) get machine translation for table name and use it set translation for Caption property  
            String translatedName = TranslatorService.TranslateContent(table.Name, CultureName);  
            culture.ObjectTranslations.SetTranslation(table, TranslatedProperty.Caption, translatedName);  
  
            // (5) get machine translations for visible column names and use them to set translations  
            foreach (Column column in table.Columns) {  
                if (column.isHidden) {  
                    translatedName = TranslatorService.TranslateContent(column.Name, CultureName);  
                    culture.ObjectTranslations.SetTranslation(column, TranslatedProperty.Caption, translatedName);  
                }  
            };  
  
            // (6) get machine translations for visible measure names and use them to set translations  
            foreach (Measure measure in table.Measures) {  
                if (!measure.isHidden) {  
                    translatedName = TranslatorService.TranslateContent(measure.Name, CultureName);  
                    culture.ObjectTranslations.SetTranslation(measure, TranslatedProperty.Caption, translatedName);  
                }  
            };  
  
            // (7) get machine translations for visible hierarchy names and use them to set translations  
            foreach (Hierarchy hierarchy in table.Hierarchies) {  
                if (!hierarchy.isHidden) {  
                    translatedName = TranslatorService.TranslateContent(hierarchy.Name, CultureName);  
                    culture.ObjectTranslations.SetTranslation(hierarchy, TranslatedProperty.Caption, translatedName);  
                }  
            };  
        };  
    };  
  
    // (8) Save changes to the underlying dataset  
    model.SaveChanges();  
}
```

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.

Object Type	Property	Name	English [en-US]	Spanish [es-ES]	French [fr-FR]	German [de-DE]	Dutch [nl-NL]
Table	Caption	Customers	Customers	Clientela	Clientèle	Kundschaft	Klanten
Column	Caption	Customers[Country]	Country	País	Pays	Land	Land
Column	Caption	Customers[City Name]	City Name	NOMBRE DE LA CIUDAD	NOM DE LA VILLE	NAME DER STADT	PLAATSNAAM
Column	Caption	Customers[Birth Date]	Birth Date	FECHA DE NACIMIENTO	DATE DE NAISSANCE	GEBURTSDATUM	GEBOORTEDATUM
Column	Caption	Customers[Customer]	Customer	CLIENTE	CLIENT	KUNDE	KLANT
Column	Caption	Customers[City]	City	Ciudad	VILLE	STADT	STAD
Column	Caption	Customers[Flag]	Flag	BANDERA	DRAPEAU	FLAGGE	VLAG
Column	Caption	Customers[Age]	Age	EDAD	ÂGE	ALTER	LEFTIJD

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**.



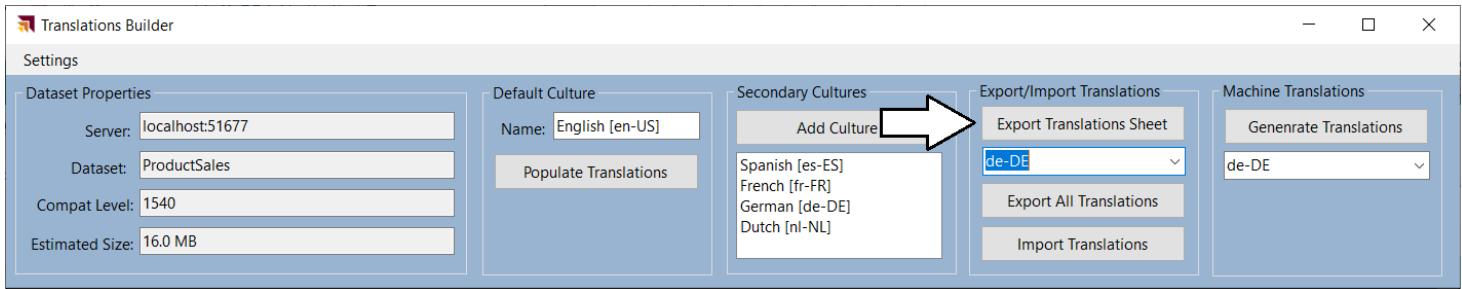
There is one important thing to note about loading reports with the **language** query string parameter. At the time of this writing in July of 2021, loading a report with the **language** query string parameter does not change the behavior of the **UserCulture** function in DAX. If you have written 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.

## 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.

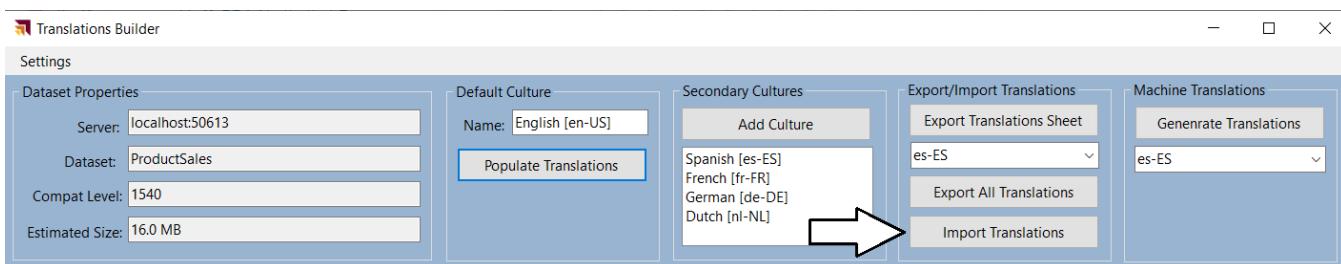
If you are working with a professional translation team, you might be required to generate translation files in a standard translation format such as RESX files or XLIFF files. Depending on the requirements of the translator team, you might be able to generate translations files in easy-to-use formats 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.



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.

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Object Type	Object Name	en-US	de-DE	
2	Table	Customers	Customers	Kunden	
3	Column	Customers[Country]	Country	Land	
4	Column	Customers[City Name]	City Name	Name der Stadt	
5	Column	Customers[Birth Date]	Birth Date	Geburtsdatum	

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 import these human translations which will then effectively overwrite the machine translations.



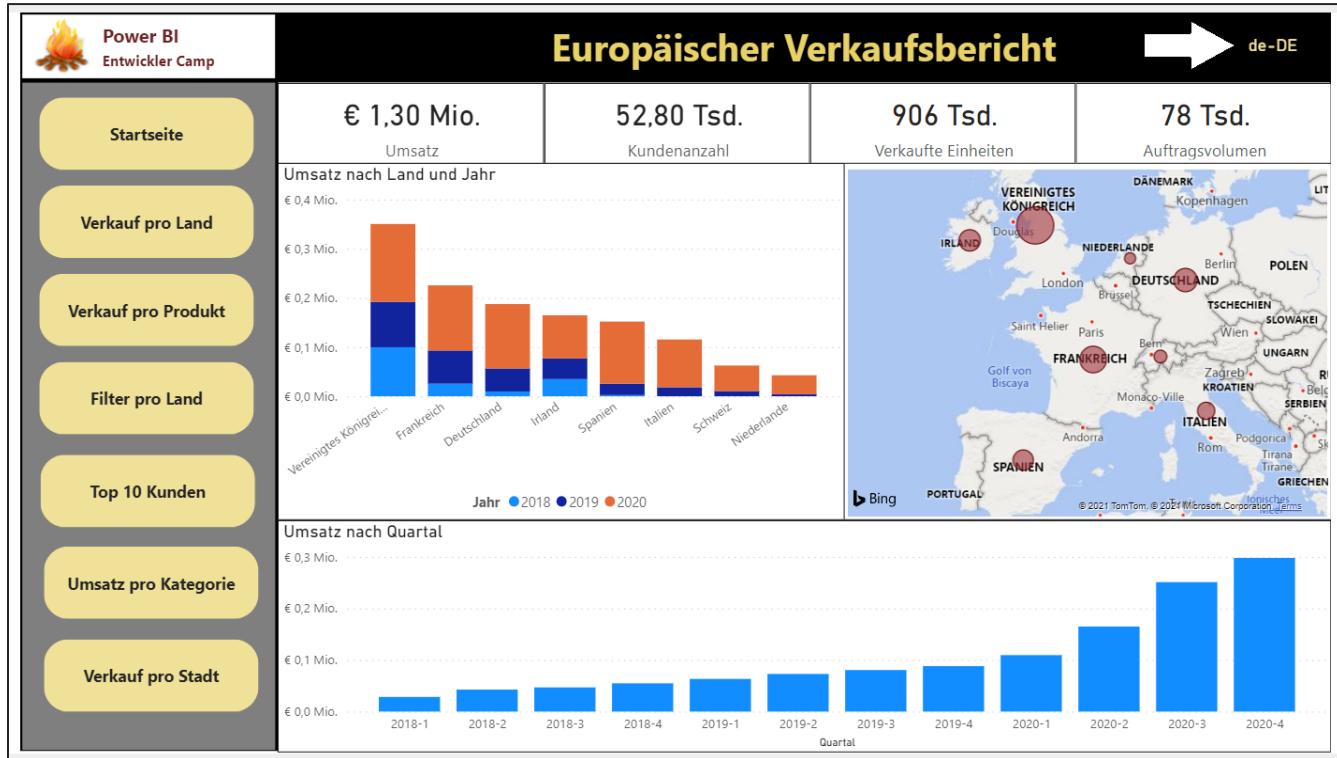
## Embed Power BI Reports with Specific Languages and Locales

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.



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.

# Design and Implement a Data Translations Strategy

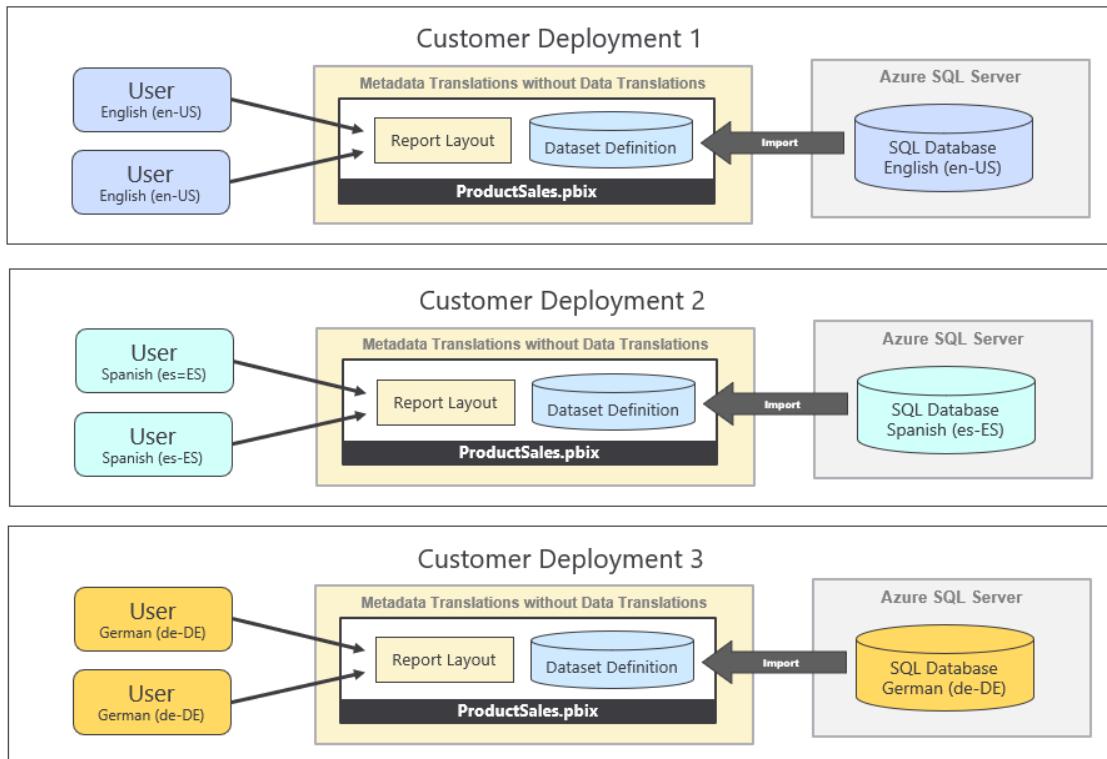
While all multi-language reports will require metadata translations, you cannot assume the same for data translations. Some projects will require data translations and others will not. In order to determine whether your project will require data translations, you'll need to think through the use cases 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

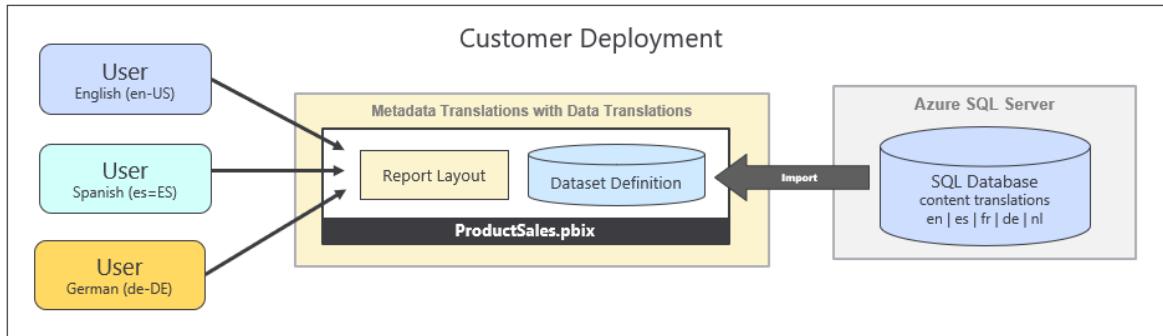
To determine whether you need to implement data translations, start by thinking about how your reporting solution will be deployed and think about the use case for its intended audience. That leads to a key question. **Will you have people who speak different languages looking at the same database instance?**

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 in 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 considerations you should think through before deciding whether it makes 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 it will be to translate those text values to secondary languages. Columns with short text values for things like product names, product categories and country names are a good candidate 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 translations 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 find that implementing metadata translations is all you need.

## Modify the Dataset Design to Support Data Translations

Long before Microsoft introduced Power BI, software developers around the world have been 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. Each approach has its benefits and its drawbacks when compared to the other.

Currently, there is a data modeling limitation with DAX and the VertiPaq engine which makes it impractical to implement a data translations scheme based on adding a new column for each language. The specific limitation is that calculated columns are evaluated at dataset load time and do not yet support dynamic evaluation. While Microsoft has plans to update DAX and the VertiPaq engine to support calculated columns with dynamic evaluation, there is currently no timeline for when this feature will be available in Preview or when it will reach GA.

Until dynamic column support is added to Power BI, it will be difficult to implement an efficient data translations strategy based on adding a column for each language. Currently, you would be required to use measures instead of columns but that approach is very limiting because measures do not provide row context. For example, measures cannot be used to supply values for the axes in a bar chart or line chart. Furthermore, measures cannot be used in the data roles of a legend or to filter data using slicers.

When it comes to implementing data translation strategy in Power BI, this is a new frontier for the Power BI community. Finding the best design approach for implementing data translations for any particular project will require innovative thinking. As an example, Chris Webb from the Power BI Customer Advisory Team (PBICAT) wrote a [blog post](#) in February of 2021 which discusses an advanced design approach which uses DirectQuery datasets and new functionality of the [composite model](#) to implement a solution for data translations.

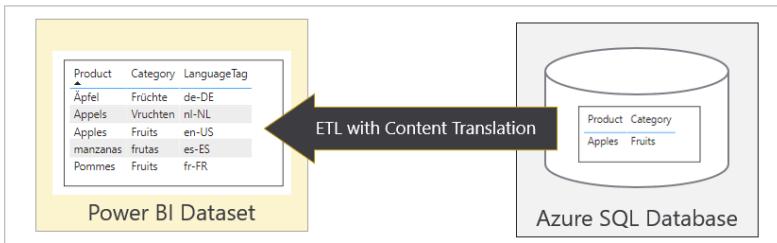
The **ProductSales.pbix** developer sample demonstrates implementing data translations using row replication with an import-mode dataset. Consider a simple example of this pattern. Let's say the **Products** table contains two text columns named **Product** and **Category** and you'd like your report to support five different languages including English, Spanish, French, German and Dutch. For each product in the **Products** table, you need to generate five records where each record contains the product name and product category translated to a specific language. Whenever the report is loaded, a row filter is applied to the **LanguageTag** column so that users only see rows for one language at a time.



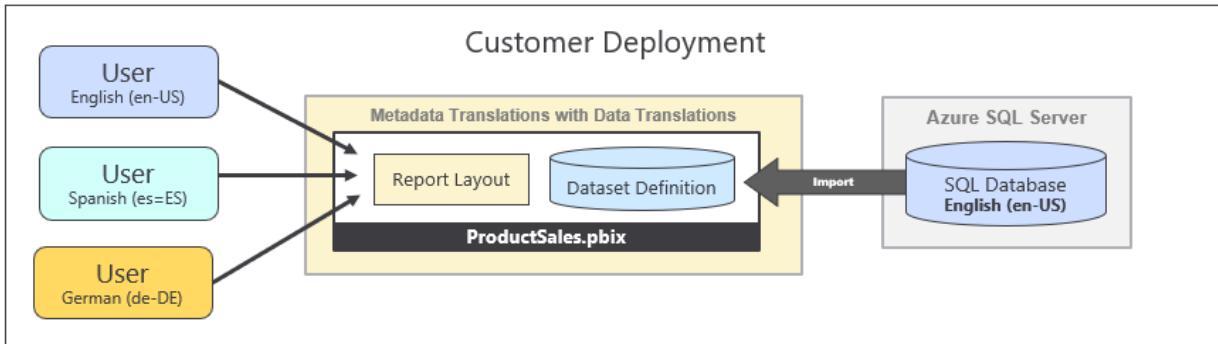
When using row replication to implement data translations in Power BI, you must implement all the ETL logic to generate the extra rows with translated content. Some multi-language applications add support for data translations at the database level and use an ETL tool such as SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) to generate the extra rows containing the translations. It's relatively easy to build multi-language reports if the underlying database already implements data translations. However, it can be quite a bit of work if you need to extend an existing database.

## Use Power Query to Generate Data Translations Rows

The **ProductSales.pbix** developer sample demonstrates implementing data translations using row replication. The ETL logic for this solution is implemented using Power Query and M code which leverages lookup tables with translated content to generate the extra rows while importing data from the source database.



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 implement data translations can be packaged and maintained inside a PBIX template file.



While implementing a data translations strategy with Power Query isn't always the right choice, it's great for scenarios where you don't have either the authority or the time it takes to implement data translations support at the database level. If you do decide to use this strategy, you'll find the writing Power Query logic in the M programming language provides a very elegant way to generate replicated rows with translated content during a dataset import operation.

If you'd like to review the M code with the ETL logic which demonstrates how to implement data translations, you can open the PBIX solution file named [ProductSales\\_03\\_ContentTranslations.pbix](#) in Power BI Desktop. Once you open this project, you can navigate to the Power Query Editor window to review the queries inside this project. The following screenshot shows all the queries in the project including the **Products** query whose output generates the **Products** table which loads a separate **Product** table row for each supported language.

ProductID	LanguageTag	Product	Category	Price
1	en-US	Apples	Fruits	0.75
2	es-ES	Manzanas	Frutas	0.75
3	fr-FR	Pommes	Fruits	0.75
4	de-DE	Äpfel	Früchte	0.75
5	nl-NL	Appels	Vruchten	0.75
6	en-US	Bananas	Fruits	0.95
7	es-ES	Plátanos	Frutas	0.95
8	fr-FR	Bananes	Fruits	0.95
9	de-DE	Bananen	Früchte	0.95
10	nl-NL	Bananen	Vruchten	0.95
11	en-US	Oranges	Fruits	1.25
12	es-ES	Naranjas	Frutas	1.25
13	fr-FR	Oranges	Fruits	1.25
14	de-DE	Orangen	Früchte	1.25
15	nl-NL	Sinaasappelen	Vruchten	1.25
16	en-US	Carrots	Vegetables	0.95
17	es-ES	Zanahoria	Verduras	0.95
18	fr-FR	Carottes	Légumes	0.95
19	de-DE	Karotten	Gemüse	0.95

As you begin to work with this PBIX project in the Power Query Editor, you will be prompted to supply credentials for an Azure SQL Database named **EuropeanProductSales** with server path **devcamp.database.windows.net**. You should select a credential type of **Database** and then enter a user name of **CptStudent** and a password of **pass@word1**. You must also set the privacy levels of all datasource to a level of **Organization** or select to ignore privacy levels.

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.

	LanguageTag	DisplayName	NativeName	SortOrder
1	en-US	English	English	1
2	es-ES	Spanish	español	2
3	fr-FR	French	français	3
4	de-DE	German	Deutsch	4
5	nl-NL	Dutch	Nederlands	5

Next, let's examine the query named **ProductRows** query which creates a table with a single row for each product. The values in the **Product** column and the **Category** column are still in the default language which in this case is English.

ProductId	Product	Category
1	Apples	Fruits
2	Bananas	Fruits
3	Oranges	Fruits
4	Carrots	Vegetables

As you have seen, the **Languages** query generates a table which contains a row for each language and the **ProductRows** query generates a table with a row for each product. The problem to solve now is how to duplicate the output of the **ProductRows** query once for each language with translated content for the **Product** column and the **Category** column.

The **ProductSales.pbix** developer sample contains a query function named **GetProductTableTranslations** which accepts a single text parameter named **language** and returns a table with the rows of the **Products** table where the column values for **Property** and **Category** have been translated to a target language. The following code listing shows the M programming logic in the **GetProductTableTranslations** query function that accomplishes this task.

```
(language as text) =>
    let
        // (1) get rows from Products table
        Source = ProductRows,
        // (2) add ProductTranslation column with translated product name
        AddProductTranslation = Table.AddColumn(Source, "ProductTranslation",
            each GetProductTranslation([Product], language)),
        // (3) add CategoryTranslation column with translated product name
        AddCategoryTranslation = Table.AddColumn(AddProductTranslation, "CategoryTranslation",
            each GetCategoryTranslation([Category], language)),
        // (4) remove Product column and Category column with original values
        RemoveColumns = Table.RemoveColumns(AddCategoryTranslation, {"Product", "Category"}),
        // (5) rename ProductTranslation and CategoryTranslation column to Product and Category
        RenamedColumns = Table.RenameColumns(RemoveColumns, {{"ProductTranslation", "Product"}, {"CategoryTranslation", "Category"}}),
        // (6) set datatype of Product column and Category column to text
        Output = Table.TransformColumnTypes(RenamedColumns, {"Product", type text}, {"Category", type text}))
    in
        Output
```

If you want to test the **GetProductTableTranslations** query function in the Power Query Editor window, you can enter a value for the **language** parameter using one of the supported languages such as **fr-FR** and then click the **Invoke** button.

Queries [16]

- Translation ETL Logic [11]
  - Languages
  - ProductRows
  - ProductNameTranslations
  - CategoryNameTranslations
  - GetProductsTableTranslations**
  - GetProductTranslation

Enter Parameter

language  
fr-FR

Invoke    Clear

function (language as text) as any

You can see that **GetProductTableTranslations** generates a new set of **Product** table rows for a specific language.

	Productid	Product	Category
1	1	Pommes	Fruits
2	2	Bananes	Fruits
3	3	Oranges	Fruits
4	4	Carottes	Légumes
5	5	Concombres	Légumes
6	6	Pomme de terre	Légumes
7	7	Tomates	Légumes
8	8	Lait	Laiterie
9	9	Beurre	Laiterie
10	10	Fromage	Laiterie

Let's now examine how product names and category names are translated for each language? The solution involves loading lookup tables that have the translations for each product name and product category. For example, there is a query named **ProductNameTranslations** which returns the data from a [product translation sheet](#).

Queries [15]

- Lookups [11]
  - Languages
  - ProductRows
  - CountryRows
  - ProductNameTranslations**
  - CategoryNameTranslations
  - CountryNameTranslations
- GetProductTranslations
- GetProductTranslation
- GetCategoryTranslation

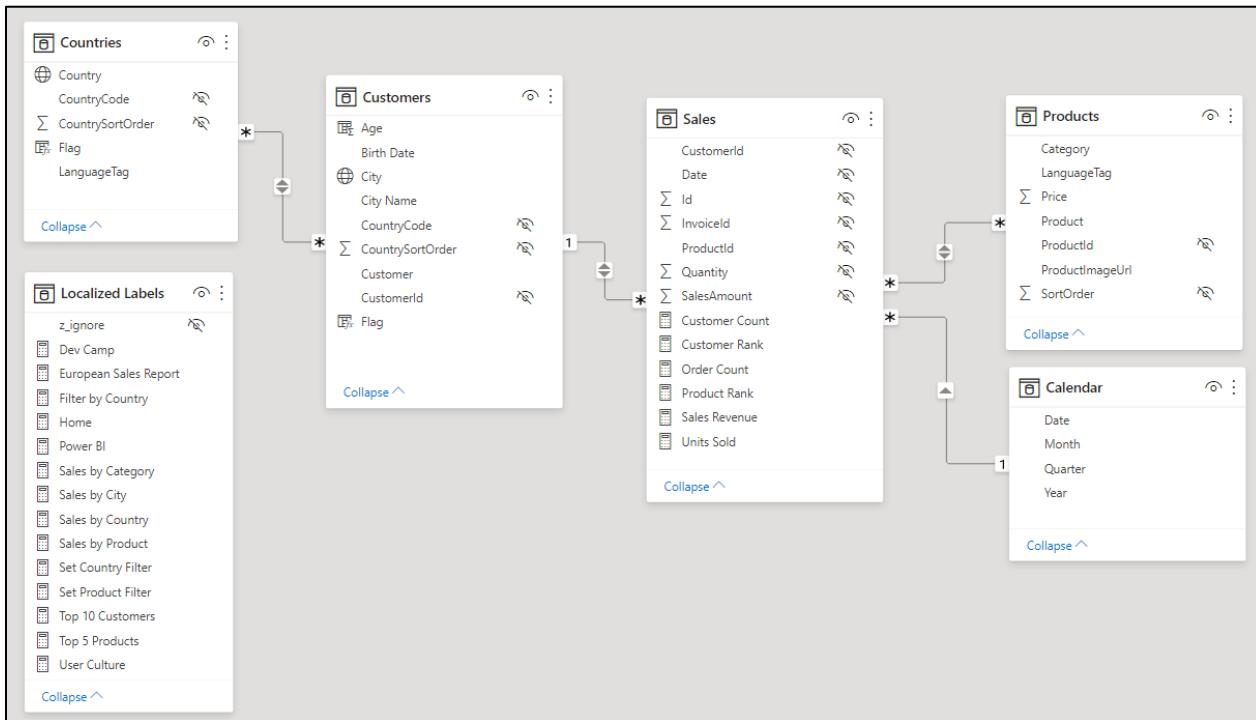
= Table.PromoteHeaders(Source, [PromoteAllScalars=true])

	en-US	es-ES	fr-FR	de-DE	nl-NL
1	Apples	Manzanas	Pommes	Äpfel	Appels
2	Bananas	Plátanos	Bananes	Bananen	Bananen
3	Oranges	Naranjas	Oranges	Orangen	Sinaasappelen
4	Carrots	Zanahorias	Carottes	Karotten	Worteltjes
5	Cucumbers	Pepinos	Concombres	Gurken	Komkommers
6	Tomatoes	Tomates	Tomates	Tomaten	Tomaten
7	Potatoes	Papas	Pomme de terre	Kartoffeln	Aardappels
8	Butter	Mantequilla	Beurre	Butter	Boter
9	Cheese	Queso	Fromage	Käse	Kaas
10	Milk	Leche	Lait	Milch	Melk

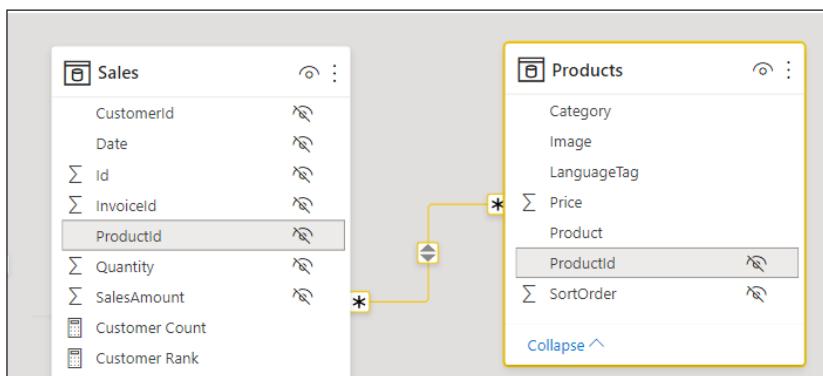
When the **GetProductTableTranslations** query runs, it calls two query functions named **GetProductTranslation** and **GetCategoryTranslation** to get the translations for each product name and category. The **GetProductTranslation** query function accepts two parameters named **product** and **language** and uses these parameters to locate the correct row and column in the lookup table from which it can extract and return the correct product name translation.

```
(product as text, language as text) =>
let
    LookupTable = ProductNameTranslations,
    LookupTableRow = Table.SelectRows(LookupTable, each [#"en-US"] = product),
    LookupTableRowColumn = Table.SelectColumns(LookupTableRow, language),
    Translation = Table.FirstValue(LookupTableRowColumn)
in
    Translation
```

You have just reviewed the queries used to load the **Products** table with the row replication strategy which supplies data translations for product names and product categories in five different languages. There are other queries in the project designed to load the **Countries** table with the row replication strategy to provide data translations for country names as well. The following screenshot shows the tables and fields in the data model that are loaded into memory.



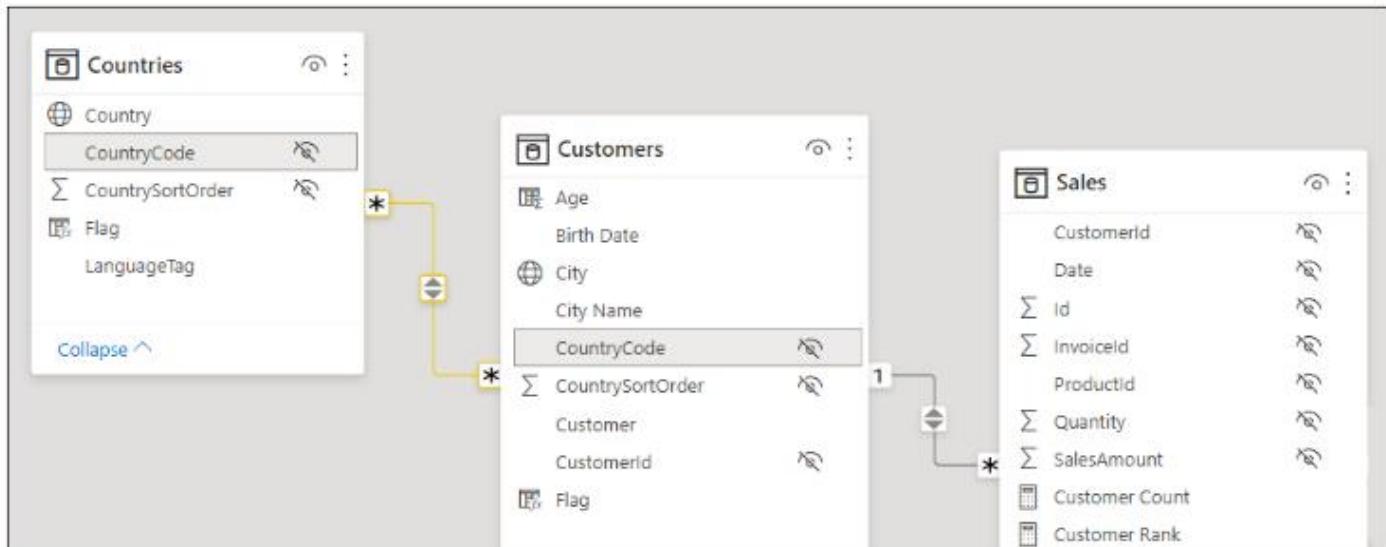
When you are implementing the row replication strategy, there is an issue concerning the relationships between fact tables and dimension tables. The issue is the **Products** table will now have more than one row with the same **ProductId** value. Since the **ProductId** column has duplicate values in both the **Sales** table and the **Products** table, you cannot use this column to create a one-to-many relationship. Instead you must create the relationship between these two tables as a many-to-many relationship.



While Power BI supports many-to-many relationships between tables, they are much less efficient when compared to one-to-many relationships. When using many-to-many relationships, you might begin to experience performance problems as the number of rows in a dimension table with replicated rows increases. Performance will be fine as the number of product rows increase from 10 to 100 and even up to 1000. However, as the number of rows in the **Products** table rises above 1000 approaching 10,000 rows or more, it's likely that performance issues will begin to appear and query times might become unacceptably long.

Now let's examine how this solution provides translated **Country** names. It would be possible to use the replicated row strategy on the **Customer** table. However, the **Customer** table is expected to have at least 50,000 rows. This creates a potential performance issue because you'd have to create a many-to-many relationship between two tables where each table contains a large number of rows. Many-to-many relationships will not scale when used in this fashion.

A better solution is to change the data model from a simple star schema to a snowflake schema. You can accomplish this by factoring out country names from the **Customers** table into a separate **Countries** table. You should observe that this design makes it possible to maintain a one-to-many relationship between the **Customers** table and the **Sales** table which is essential for performance as both tables will have large row counts. While there is a many-to-many relationship between the **Countries** table and the **Customers** table, the number of rows in the **Countries** is small. Since there are six countries and five supported languages, there will only be 30 rows (6 countries \* 5 languages) in the **Countries** table.



## Load Reports using Bookmarks to Filter Data Translations

Once you have created the queries to load the dimension 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.

The screenshot shows the 'European Sales Report' dashboard. On the left, there's a sidebar with various navigation options like 'Home', 'Sales by Country', 'Sales by Product', etc. The main area displays four key metrics: Sales Revenue (€ 1.30M), Customer Count (52.80K), Units Sold (906K), and Order Count (78K). Below these are two charts: 'Sales Revenue by Country and Year' (stacked bar chart) and 'Sales Revenue by Quarter' (stacked bar chart). To the right is a map of Europe with data points. The 'Filters' pane on the right lists several bookmarks for different languages: GoToHome, GoToSalesByCountry, GoToSalesByProduct, etc. A specific bookmark 'Set Language to Spanish' is highlighted with a red arrow pointing to it. The 'Bookmarks' pane lists more language-related bookmarks: Set Language to English, Set Language to Spanish (highlighted), Set Language to French, Set Language to German, and Set Language to Dutch.

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.

The screenshot shows the 'ProductSales\_03\_ContentTranslations' report in the Power BI Service. The URL in the browser bar includes the parameters '?language=es&bookmarkGuid=Bookmark1f290707fef5107a1381'. The report interface is in Spanish ('Informe europeo de ventas') and shows the same data as the previous screenshot, including the sidebar with navigation options and the main dashboard area with metrics and charts.

## 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 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.

```
public async Task<ReportEmbedData> GetReportEmbeddingData() {
    PowerBIClient pbiClient = GetPowerBiClient();

    var report = await pbiClient.Reports.GetReportInGroupAsync(workspaceId, reportId);
    var datasetId = report.DatasetId;

    var userName = "user1@domain1.com";
    var datasetList = new List<string> { datasetId };

    var roles = new List<string> { "LocalizedUser" };
    var effectiveIdentity = new EffectiveIdentity(userName, datasetList, roles);

    GenerateTokenRequest generateTokenRequestParameters = new GenerateTokenRequest(accessLevel: "View", effectiveIdentity);

    // call to Power BI Service API and pass GenerateTokenRequest object to generate embed token
    string embedToken = pbiClient.Reports.GenerateTokenInGroup(workspaceId, reportId, generateTokenRequestParameters).Token;

    // return report embedding data to caller
    return new ReportEmbedData {
        ReportId = reportId.ToString(),
        EmbedUrl = report.EmbedUrl,
        EmbedToken = embedToken
    };
}
```

## 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 others 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 relationships. 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.