i18n & l10n: Internationalization and Localization in Rails

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Definitions

i18n - Internationalization

Design the application so that it can potentially be adapted to various languages and regions (i18n gem is part of Rails)

110n - Localization

The process of adapting internationalized software for a specific region or language by adding locale-specific components and translating text

Preparations

Raise an exception on missing translations

```
# config/environments/test.rb
# and
# config/environments/development.rb
Rails.application.configure do |config|
   config.action_view.raise_on_missing_translations = true
end
```

Instead of I18n.t() use t() shortcut in tests

```
RSpec.configure do |config| config.include AbstractController::Translation end
```

See "Foolproof i18n setup on Thoughtbot"

Best practices: Design

Make sure things look pretty with a different text length

Other locales will have longer (or shorter) texts: make sure things still look fine.

Internationalize user interface

Remember that some locales might require text from right to left (e.g. arabic). Also check for user input (e.g. a SlimWiki user from Saudi Arabia).

Best practices

Use correct ISO code for locale

Adapt for different regions: e.g. en-US (American English: color) vs. en-UK (British English: colour)

See https://github.com/tigrish/iso for a comprehensive list



Pluralization

Rules

Either add your own config/plurals.rb or add gem 'rails-i18n' to your GEMFILE.

Localization

```
# de:
# plurals:
# elephant:
# zero: 'Elefanten'
# one: 'Elefant'
# other: 'Elefanten'

I18n.locale = :de
I18n.t('plurals.elephant', count: 2) => Elefanten
```

Interpolation

Example

```
# # en:
# hello_user: "Hello %{ name }"
#
I18n.locale = :en
I18n.t('hello_user', name: 'Constantin') => "Hello Constantin"
```

i18n: Front end

Regular views

Use the HerbGobbler gem to add all your plaintext to a yml. You will still need to manually go through all files to add missing strings (e.g. obscure html) and fix interpolations.

Static javascript

Add the i18n-js gem for translation helpers in javascript. Create a custom is file to minimize file size.

i18n: Database

ActiveRecord models

Use the Globalize gem to translate ActiveRecord model attributes.

```
# The model
class Post < ActiveRecord::Base</pre>
  translates :title. :text
end
# The migration
class AddTranslationsToPosts < ActiveRecord::Migration</pre>
  def up
    Post.create_translation_table! :title => :string, :text
        => :text
  end
  def down
    Post.drop_translation_table!
  end
end
```

Tools

i18n-tasks

The i18n-tasks gem helps you find and manage missing and unused translations.

```
i18n-tasks missing
Missing translations (2) | i18n-tasks v0.6.1
 Locale | Kev
   en | common.billing_address | app/views/profile/dashboard.html.slim:3
   fr | policy.personal_data | Never shared, encrypted.
i18n-tasks unused
Unused keys (2) | i18n-tasks v0.6.1
 Locale | Key | Value
   en | email.greeting | Hello, %{first_name}! |
   fr | email.areeting | Bonjour %{first_name} |
> i18n-tasks find '*.billing_address'
1 kev matchina '*.billina_address' (1 usage) | i18n-tasks v0.6.1
common.billing_address
 app/views/profile/dashboard.html.slim:3 = t 'common.billing_address'
 i18n-tasks translate-missing fr
```

110n: Translating the strings

Use a webservice

Use a webservice such as LocaleApp or WebTranslateIt to get files translated.

Set rules for translators (otherwise the translation of certain words might differ).

Start early

Start the translation process early - you can work on preparing the frontend and application logic while the files get translated.

Application Logic

use a before_action

Store prefered locale in User model

If a user chooses a locale, make sure to save it in the database.



SEO gotchas

SEO?

Search Engine Optimization: How not to get penalized by Google.

How to determine the locale?

- ▶ by tld e.g. .fr, .de (good!)
- by path .com/de, .com/fr (ok!)
- by parameter .com/?ln=de or cookie (bad!)

What to do with duplicate content?

- block with robots.txt (not that good)
- redirect and/or set canonical url (better)

See https://support.google.com/webmasters/answer/182192



Sitemap

Use a sitemap to indicate same site is available in different language (resource has to include itself)

See https://support.google.com/webmasters/answer/2620865



hreflang link tags

Use hreflang for language and regional URLs (resource has to include itself)

```
<head>
<link rel="alternate" href="http://oozou.com" hreflang="en" />
<link rel="alternate" href="http://oozou.th" hreflang="th" />
<link rel="alternate" href="http://oozou.de" hreflang="de" />
<link rel="alternate" href="http://oozou.jp" hreflang="jp" />
</head>
```

See https://support.google.com/webmasters/answer/189077

Target countries with different TLDs

Use Google Webmaster tools to target different countries based on your domain.

This only works with gTLDs (generic top-level domain names: e.g. .com, .net) and not with ccTLDs (country-code top-level domain names: e.g. .de, .th).

See https://support.google.com/webmasters/answer/1347922

Analytics

Make sure to track traffic changes in analytics based on countries and locales. Adjust country targeting appropriately.

