



WEBINAR

Internationalization Using web-translate

Mark Volkmann, Partner and Principal Software Engineer
mark@objectcomputing.com

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GOAL



- Translate text displayed in web applications to multiple languages
- Lookup translations as a build step, not at run-time
 - so translation costs are not incurred during web app usage
- Keep it simple!
- Use open source



SOLUTION



- Use web-translate at <https://www.npmjs.com/package/web-translate>
- Set of JavaScript functions and a command
- Not specific to any framework
 - will work with React, Vue, Angular, ...
- English-centric
 - translations are driven from initial text that is English



WEB-TRANSLATE GOALS ...



- Determine required translations by
 - parsing source files for calls to a certain function
 - parsing a JSON file containing English translations
- Use either of the most popular translation services
 - Google Cloud Translate API and Yandex Translate Service
- Easily generate additional translations when new languages need to be supported



... WEB-TRANSLATE GOALS



- Allow generated translations to be overridden
 - by manually creating language-specific JSON files that describe overrides
- Support build-time translation
 - to avoid incurring run-time translation costs during each user session
- Support run-time translations
 - for cases when dynamically generated text must be translated



API KEYS



- Google Cloud Translation API and Yandex Translate Service both require an API key
- For Google, see steps at <https://www.npmjs.com/package/web-translate#no-free-lunch>
- For Yandex, see <https://tech.yandex.com/translate/>



GOOGLE CLOUD TRANSLATION API



- Requires setup of a Google Cloud Platform (GCP) project
 - steps documented at <https://www.npmjs.com/package/web-translate#no-free-lunch>
- \$20 (USD) per million characters translated



YANDEX TRANSLATE SERVICE



- Has free and commercial tiers
- Free tier
 - 1,000,000 characters per day, but not more than 10,000,000 per month
- Commercial tier
 - \$15 (USD) per million characters translated up to 50 million
 - rates go down slowly above that

see details at <https://translate.yandex.com/developers/offer/prices>



WEB-TRANSLATE SETUP



1. `npm install web-translate`
2. Set environment variable `TRANSLATE_ENGINE` to `google` or `yandex`
(defaults to `yandex` because that has a free tier)
3. Set environment variable `API_KEY` to API key for desired service
4. Add following npm script in `package.json` file for application

```
"gentran": "generate-translations",
```

SUPPORTED LANGUAGES ...



- Create file `languages.json` to list languages to be supported
- Specifies language codes like `en`
 - see list at https://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_ISO_639-1_codes/
- Example

```
{  
    "Chinese": "zh",  
    "English": "en",  
    "French": "fr",  
    "German": "de",  
    "Russian": "ru",  
    "Spanish": "es"  
}
```

locale variations such as
differences between
`en-US` and `en-GB` are
not currently supported

... SUPPORTED LANGUAGES



- **languages.json** must be accessible at web app domain
 - example: if web app is running on `localhost:3000`,
an HTTP GET request to `localhost:3000/languages.json`
must return content of this file



GETTING TRANSLATIONS ...



- Use **i18n** function to get translations

```
import {i18n} from 'web-translate';
```

- example: when language is Spanish, calling **i18n('Hello')** might return **Hola**
- string passed to **i18n** can be **English text or**
a key used to lookup translation in a language-specific JSON file



... GETTING TRANSLATIONS



- Keys are useful for long phrases, sentences, and even paragraphs
- Example: `i18n('greet')` might return
"Welcome to my wonderful web application!"
- Translations for keys must be defined in language-specific JSON files
 - example: file `en.json` could contain:

```
{  
  "contact": "For more information, contact Mark Volkmann.",  
  "greet": "Welcome to my wonderful web application!"  
}
```

GENERATING TRANSLATIONS ...



- Manually looking up and recording translations can be very tedious
- Translations files for all languages to be supported can be generated by running **npm run gentran**
- Next two slides describe what this does



... GENERATING TRANSLATIONS ...



1. Get all languages to be supported from `languages.json`
2. Get all literal strings passed to `i18n` function
in all source files under `src` directory
that have extension of `js`, `jsx`, `ts`, `tsx`, or `vue`
3. Get all English translations from `en.json`



... GENERATING TRANSLATIONS



4. For each language to be supported except English ...

- Set **translations** to a map of all translations found in an overrides file for current language (ex. **fr-overrides.json**); if none exist, **translations** begins empty
- For each key in English translation file **en.json** ...
 - If there is not already a translation for this key, get translation from translation service and save in **translations**
- For each literal string passed to **i18n** in source files ...
 - If there is not already a translation for this string, get translation from translation service and save in **translations**
- Write **translations** to new translation file for current language

more on
override files
later

source of most translations
at run-time

MORE TRANSLATION DETAILS



- Don't manually edit generated translation files
 - will be overwritten next time `npm run gentran` is run
- If `i18n` function is passed a variable instead of literal string
 - no translations will be provided, because tracing flow of code to find all possible values is a very hard problem
 - in these cases, manually enter desired translations in `en.json` file
 - translations for other supported languages are generated from this



ALLOWING USER TO SELECT LANGUAGE ...



- Import **web-translate** functions

```
import {  
  getLanguageCode,  
  getSupportedLanguages,  
  i18n,  
  setLanguage  
} from 'web-translate';
```

- Get current language code

```
const languageCode = getLanguageCode();
```

defaults to browser setting in
`navigator.language`

... ALLOWING USER TO SELECT LANGUAGE ...



- Get array of supported languages

```
const languages = await getSupportedLanguages();
```

- Render **select** element using supported languages as options with current language selected



... ALLOWING USER TO SELECT LANGUAGE



- When user selects a language ...

```
await setLanguage(languageCode);
```

- Cause current page to re-render
 - web framework specific



DYNAMIC TRANSLATION ...



- Some apps dynamically generate text that requires translation
- Accomplished with **translate** function
 - takes “from” language code, “to” language code, and text to be translated
- Example

```
const text = 'I like strawberry pie!';
const translatedText = await translate('en', 'fr', text);
```

could use value returned by
`getLanguageCode()` here



... DYNAMIC TRANSLATION



- Requires **TRANSLATE_ENGINE** and **API_KEY** environment variables to be set in environment where web app is running
- Run-time translation incurs per user session charges from selected translation service, so **avoid** when possible



EXAMPLE SCENARIO ...



- We'll begin with these files

```
languages.json
{
  "English": "en",
  "French": "fr",
  "Spanish": "es"
}
```

```
en.json
{
  "some-key": "My English key"
}
```

```
es.json
{
  "Hello": "Hola"
}
```



... EXAMPLE SCENARIO ...



- Render translations for `Hello` and `some-key` in UI code with `i18n('Hello')` and `i18n('some-key')`
- Before running `npm run gentran`, if English is selected language, results are `Hello` and `My English Key`



... EXAMPLE SCENARIO ...



- Changing language to French
 - gives **Hello** and **some-key**, because file **fr.json** does not exist yet
- Changing language to Spanish
 - gives **Hola** and **some-key**
 - **Hola** because it's the translation for **Hello** in **es.json**
 - **some-key** because **es.json** does not yet provide a translation for that key



... EXAMPLE SCENARIO ...



- Run `npm run gentran`
 - generates `es.json` and `fr.json` which now contain translations for `Hello` and `some-key`
 - when language is French, we get `Bonjour` and `Ma clé anglaise` which are French translations for `Hello` and `My English Key`
 - when language is Spanish, we see still `Hola`, but we now see Spanish translation for `My English Key` which is `Mi clave en inglés`



... EXAMPLE SCENARIO ...



- Add lines to `languages.json`

```
"German": "de",
"Russian": "ru",
```

- Run `npm run gentran` again
- Translations for those languages are now available



... EXAMPLE SCENARIO



- Add following call in web UI code

```
i18n('Where is your pencil?')
```

- Run `npm run gentran` again
- Translations for that text are now available for all languages being supported



OVERRIDING TRANSLATIONS ...



- Sometimes translations provided by translation service are not ideal for the application
- To override translations, create language-specific `-override.json` files and run `npm run gentran` again



... OVERRIDING TRANSLATIONS



- Example
 - to use **Oh La** instead of **Hola** for Spanish translation of **Hello**, create file **es-override.json** with following content:
 - run **npm run gentran** again
 - set language to Spanish and new translation will be rendered

```
{  
  "Hello": "Oh La"  
}
```



PLACEHOLDERS



- Translation text can contain placeholders for inserting dynamic text
- Text outside placeholders will be translated
- Example: `en.json` could contain:

```
"greet": "Hello ${name}, today is ${dayOfWeek}." ,
```

- To use this, pass second argument to `i18n` that is an object where keys are placeholder names and values are values to be inserted

```
{i18n('greet', {name: 'Mark', dayOfWeek: 'Tuesday'})};
```

HTML TAGS



- Translation text can contain HTML tags that are not translated
- Text outside tags will be translated
- Example: `en.json` could contain:

```
"greet": "<i>Please</i> be <b>careful<b>! ",
```



WRAP UP



- web-translate provides the simplest approach to language translations in web applications
I have seen!
- Please post suggestions for improvements and any issues at <https://github.com/mvolkmann/web-translate/issues>



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1+ (314) 579-0066



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