



Easily translatable Shiny applications

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- What to translate?
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Introduction – Why?

- Why applications in more languages?
- Required by law or targeting international community: e.g. Canada, Switzerland, Belgium, Slovenia, EU, Eurostat, UN
- Desire: one code – many language implementations – simplify maintenance
- Shared development

What to translate?

- User interface: windows titles, windows titles, drop-down menus, forms
- Data structure: input data - data.frames, lists, ...
- Data contents: use of codelists?

Simple translated demo ver: 16.08.2018 Data ▾ Table ▾ Graph ▾ Help ▾

View all

Date: to

Show entries Search:

Date	Item	Amount	Value
2018-07-29	Water	1	1.1
2018-07-29	Beer	2	12.3
2018-07-29	Wine	3	3.4
2018-07-30	Voda	1	1.1
2018-07-30	Pivo	2	13.3
2018-07-30	Vino	3	1.3
2018-07-31	Wasser	1	14.2
2018-08-01	Bier	2	1.2
2018-08-01	Wine	3	15.4
2018-08-02	Voda	1	1.4

Showing 1 to 10 of 20 entries Previous 2 Next

Any examples to learn from?

- R, Rcmdr, rattle, unix, linux programs ...
- Set of messages is read from the language file into messages matrix at start of execution
- **C - standard: gettext** and .po and .mo files - see [R/library/translations](#) [R/library/Rcmdr/po](#)
- Use of ISO-639 (languages) and ISO-3166 (countries)
- Lang. support for cases, singular, dual, plural
- Latest development: R package shiny.i18n

Simple program

- Simple program
- Intervoven **messages** and **code**
- Separating **messages** from the **code**
- All **messages** are collected at one place
- Code should not change

```
print ("Hello world")
```

```
mesg <- "Hello world"  
print (mesg)
```

Preparing for translation

- All messages of all languages collected in a matrix
- Language selector determines behaviour
- The same set of code for all languages

```
lang <- "en"
```

```
mesg <- matrix (  
  c ("Hello world", "Pozdravljen  
svet"),  
  nrow = 1, ncol = 2, dimnames =  
  list (  
    c ("Hello world"),  
    c ("en", "sl")))
```

```
print (  
  mesg ["Hello world", lang])
```

Adding another language eg. French?

- Adding more languages requires one more column in the messages matrix
- Adjusting **language selector**
- The **code** remains the same

```
lang <- "fr"
```

```
mesg <- matrix (  
  c ("Hello world", "Pozdravljen  
svet", "Bonjour le monde"),  
  nrow = 1, ncol = 3, dimnames =  
  list (  
    c ("Hello world"),  
    c ("en", "sl", "fr")))
```

```
print (  
  mesg ["Hello world", lang])
```


Using any language

- Read message matrix from **external translation file for selected language**
- **Tab delimited trans. file**
- Structure of submaps named by languages and territories
- Warning for non-synchronized code and messages!

```
lang <- "it"
mesg <- read.table (file =
file.path (lang, "mesg.txt"),
header = TRUE, sep = "\t",
stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
rownames (mesg) <- mesg [, 1]
print (
mesg ["Hello world", lang])
```

Contents of **mesg.txt**:

```
en          it
Hello world Buon giorno il mondo
```

Simulating gettext in R

- Non-synchronized code and messages can be treated by a function **gettext(msg, lang)** that includes the error processing if the translation is missing
- R function gettext - API to GNU library – can we have our own .po file?

```
lang <- "it"
mesg <- read.table (file =
file.path (lang, "mesg.txt"),
header = TRUE, sep = "\t",
stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
rownames (mesg) <- mesg [, 1]
print (
gettext ("Hello world", lang))
```

Contents of `mesg.txt`:

```
en          it
Hello world Buon giorno il mondo
```

Shiny translatable data structures – str 1

- Spreadsheet input data
- Inheritance of names?
- Beware: data column names may be natural language dependent!
- Safe coding: columns should be referred only by position - not by the name: not `data$Price` but `data[, 3]`
- Before display data use text matrix:
 - to rename column names to target language
 - Use names parameters in methods to display tables and graphs

Date	Item	Price
	Water	

Date	Description	Prix
	L'eau	

Shiny translatable data structures – str 2

- Spreadsheet input data in predefined language
- Inheritance of names
- Code is not affected by insertion or deletion of columns
- `read.table (...header=TRUE,)`
- Columns could be referred by column name. Rename columns of a copy to target language just before display

```
data.colnames<- c(gettxt ("Date",lang), gettxt("Item"...
```

```
output$T22table <- DT::renderDataTable (  
  {  
    tmp <- subset (dat, subset = input$dates22 [1]  
  <= Date & ...)  
    colnames (tmp) <- data.colnames  
    return (tmp)  
  } )
```

Date	Item	Price
	L'eau	

Internationalization and localization

- Cultural specifics: should be supported in R, shiny, javascript and operating system
- Number formatting is controlled by operating systems and R settings options (OutDec = ",")
- Package DataTables should have language plug-in (for non-English)
- The settings can be obtained and set by:
Sys.getlocale() Sys.setlocale ()

Definition of language

Can be defined on the server or on the client

- **server** – introductory web page with possibilities
- **client** – web page using javascript to read the browser language settings and transfer the value to Shiny

Conclusions

- **Benefits**

- Development and maintenance is reduced to one copy
- Many translators not involved with programming

- **Risks**

- Requires disciplined programming practice
- More work if data structure changes

- **Some new features in R may be handy**

Working examples

- Multilingual Shiny applications in the Bank of Slovenia:
 - Financial accounts
 - Currency rates
 - Balance of payments for energy
 - Real estate market
- uRos 2018 – Shiny demo program