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UX in Globalization tool

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See the UX Article 4 "Navigating UX" PDF for previous versions of this content.

What UX options are in the Globalization tool?

Our foundation TRIRIGA globalization manager enables you to *"export labels and record data... [which] can then be translated by you or a third party"*. From there, you can import your translations with the same tool.

Dictionary.

To support our UX framework, you can select the **Dictionary** option to export the labels and tooltips from your HTML views as XLIFF files of unique translatable text. So, if a specific label appears in multiple views, only one unique entry will appear in the dictionary. Be aware that the **triDictionaryEntry** business object is required to perform this export.

Dictionary Export.

Here are the basic steps for a **Dictionary** export:

- Open the globalization manager tool. Click **Export**.
- Select the export type, process type, and target language.
  - Select **Dictionary** from the **Label** drop-down list.
- Perform the export.

Globalization Manager > Export Dictionary.
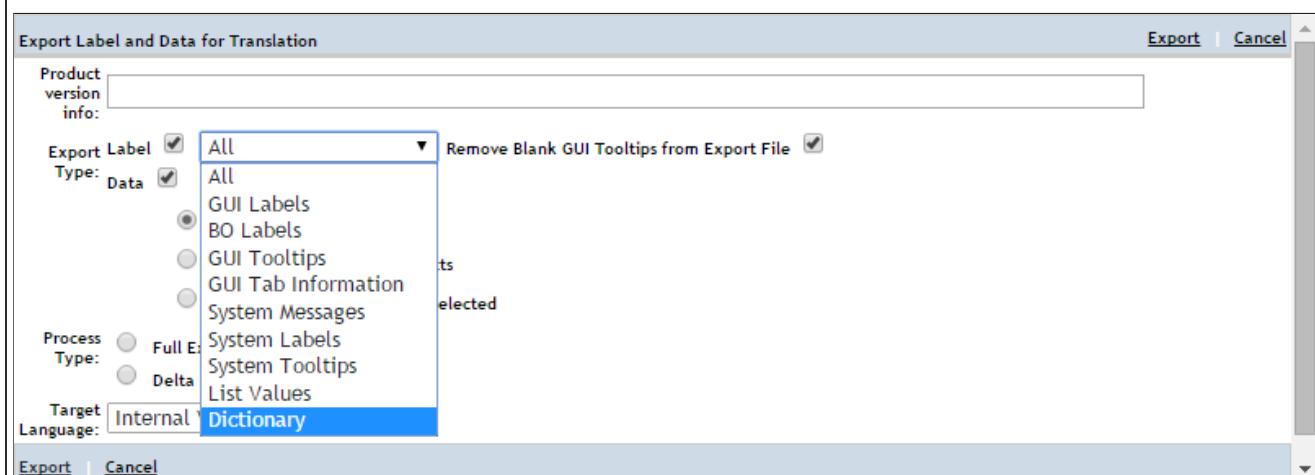
Translatable Text.

As part of the UX framework, the TRIRIGA platform can parse static translatable text from the UX view. Each view is made up of one or more HTML files. In turn, each HTML file can be made up of the following components: TRIRIGA components, custom components, Polymer elements, and traditional HTML elements, as discussed in earlier articles.

The translatable text is stored as records of the **triDictionaryEntry** business object in the **System** module. When you open the UX view, the platform checks the language setting in your profile. If the language is not US English, the platform generates a translated version of the HTML files and components, and pushes the translated UX view to your web browser.

Conditions for Translatable Text.

Condition	Examples
The HTML element does not have the **translate** attribute	`<paper-tab>`**Space Details**`</paper-tab>` *Translatable text:* Space Details
The HTML element has the **translate** attribute with the value of **yes**	`<paper-tab translate="yes">`**Audited Actions**`</paper-tab>` *Translatable text:* Audited Actions
The text is not blank and has at least one alphabetic character	**Space Details** **Audited Actions** **123 A**
The text contains data binding and has at least one alphabetic character	`<span class="city">`**City: `<span class="value">`{{item.city}}`</span>`**`</span>` *Translatable text:* City: `<span class="value">`{{item.city}}`</span>`

Sources of Translatable Text.

HTML Element	Translatable Text	Examples
Any element	The **alt** attribute The **description** attribute The **error-message** attribute The **label** attribute The **placeholder** attribute The **text** attribute The **title** attribute Any custom ***-label** attribute	<paper-input label="**Area**" error-message="**Invalid input value.**" value= "{{data.triAreaNU}}"></paper-input> <iron-autogrow-textarea placeholder="**Instructions**"></iron-autogrow-textarea> <tricomp-audit-header back-label="**My Audits**" action-label="**Create**" ...></tricomp-audit-header>
Any element Except for inner tags <p>, , and the following **List of Inner Tags**	The text nodes Parse the text nodes as individual translatable text and not concatenated text	<div>**IBM TRIRIGA :** Move Planner **Application**</div> (2 separate texts <th>**Approver**</th> <div class="title">**Approval History**</div>
See the following **List of Inner Tags**	The inner HTML	**Move Planner** **Projects** <label>**Floor:** </label>
<p>, ****	The inner HTML Grab the full inner HTML which can contain concatenated text with inner tags like or 	**You don't have any requests** **City: {{item.city}}**
<script>	Any custom JavaScript **__dictionary__***variable *(double underscore before, double underscore after)*	__dictionary__1 = "**Space Details.**"; __dictionary__2 = '**Audited Actions.**'; __dictionary__Label = "**You don't have any requests.**";

List of Inner Tags
<a>, <abbr>, <acronym>, <b>, <bdi>, <bdo>, <cite>, <code>, <del>, <dfn>, <em>, <h*>, <i>, <ins>, <kbd>, <label>, <mark>, <meter>, <output>, <progress>, <q>, <rp>, <rt>, <ruby>, <s>, <samp>, <small>, <strong>, <sub>, <sup>, <time>, <u>, <var>, <wbr>

Globalization Manager and Dictionary Records.

Use the globalization manager, instead of object migration, to export and import dictionary (**triDictionaryEntry**) record data. But if you choose object migration, make sure to remove existing dictionary records from the target environment before you import the package with your dictionary records.

Because the dictionary record name is mapped from a control number, there is no guarantee that the control number sequence in the source environment will match the sequence in the target environment.

Similarly, use the globalization manager, instead of manually adding dictionary records to the **T_TRIDICTIONARYENTRY**database table. But if you choose to add a dictionary record to this table, make sure that the table has an entry for the same text value, where the language code equals that of the base language. Then you can add the entry for the target language.

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