Translations

Planon Software Suite

Version: L105

Planon
Building Connections

© 1997 - 2024 Planon. All rights reserved.
Planon and the Planon logo are registered trademarks of Planon Software Development B.V. or its affiliates. All other product and company names mentioned herein are trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective companies. Planon Software Development B.V., its affiliates and/or licensors own the copyright to all Planon software and its associated data files and user manuals.

Although every effort has been made to ensure this document and the Planon software are accurate, complete and up to date at the time of writing, Planon Software Development B.V. does not accept liability for the consequences of any misinterpretations, errors or omissions.

A customer is authorized to use the Planon software and its associated data files and user manuals within the terms and conditions of the license agreement between customer and the respective legal Planon entity as soon as the respective Planon entity has received due payment for the software license.

Planon Software Development B.V. strictly prohibits the copying of its software, data files, user manuals and training material. However, customers are authorized to make a back-up copy of the original CD-ROMs supplied, which can then be used in the event of data loss or corruption.

No part of this document may be reproduced in any form for any purpose (including photocopying, copying onto microfilm, or storing in any medium by electronic means) without the prior written permission of Planon Software Development B.V. No copies of this document may be published, distributed, or made available to third parties, whether by paper, electronic or other means without Planon Software Development B.V.'s prior written permission.

About this Document

Intended Audience

This document is intended for *Planon Software Suite* users.

Contacting us

If you have any comments or questions regarding this document, please send them to: support@planonsoftware.com.

Document Conventions

Bold
Names of menus, options, tabs, fields and buttons are displayed in bold type.

Italic text
Application names are displayed in italics.

CAPITALS
Names of keys are displayed in upper case.

Special symbols

	Text preceded by this symbol references additional information or a tip.
	Text preceded by this symbol is intended to alert users about consequences if they carry out a particular action in Planon.

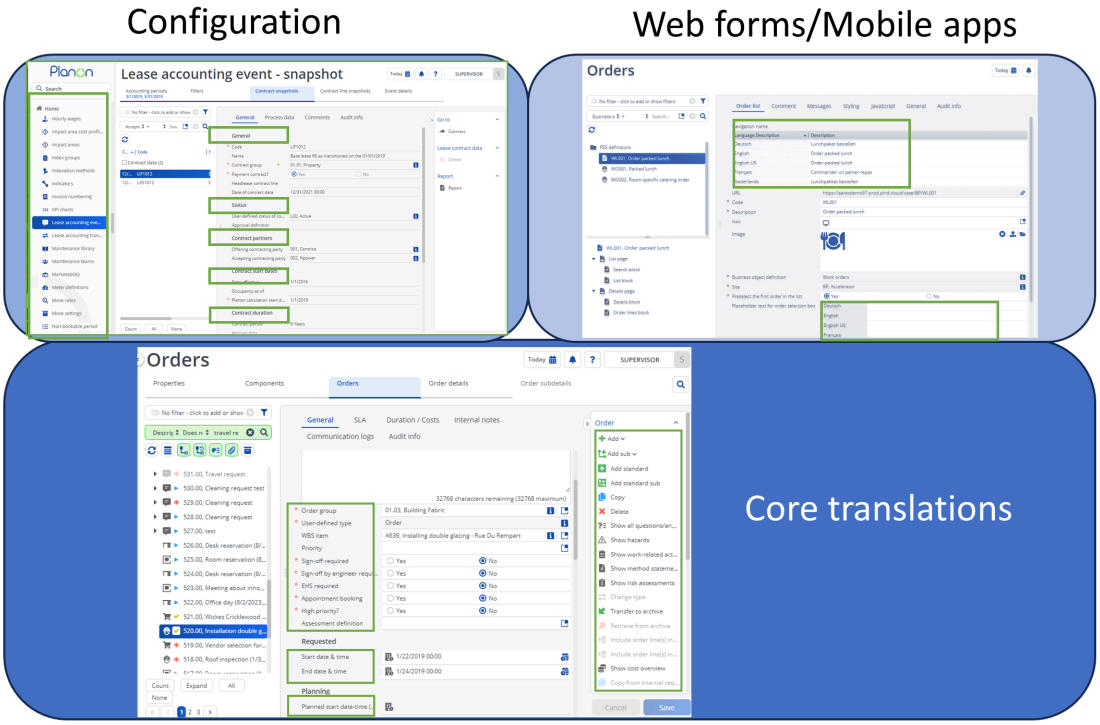
Table of Contents

Translating the application....6
About Languages....8
Linking a language to a user....8
Languages - Concepts....9
Language file....9
Regional settings....10
Translation key....10
Translation key status....11
Parameter substitution....11
Working with Languages....13
Languages....13
Adding a language....13
Changing the regional settings....14
Deleting a language....14
Exporting a language file....15
User settings....15
Exporting a language file....17
Exporting a Planon Self-Service translation file....17
Editing a language file....18
Customizing a language (label)....18
Checking a language file....20
Importing a language file....20
Log information....23
Importing a Planon Self-Service translation file....23
Adding and importing a language....24
Solving import errors....24

Troubleshooting - Language file import....25
Languages – Field Descriptions....28
User groups settings fields....28
Language data fields....28
File header fields....29
Configuration translations....31
Translating the XML....31
Importing the XML....32
Index....33

Translating the application

Technically, the Planon application consists of a number of 'layers' that each require a different solution for translation:



- The **core translations** consist of system labels that are used to translate the basic application (TSIs, business objects, field names, actions, levels, steps, etc.).

  The translations for these items can be exported/imported via Languages.

- The **configuration** layer consists of configured items that can be translated (navigation panel, bars, tabs, etc.).

  The translations for these items can be exported/imported via Enterprise Talk (This requires specific export- & import definitions).

- **Web forms/Mobile apps** consists of translations for web definitions created by using Web configuration.

  The translations for these items can be exported/imported via Languages.

All layers may contain customer-specific translations (customizations for layouts, navigation panels, field names, etc.).

Translating the application

To add a new language to the Planon application you should:

1. Export a language file to serve as the source language file.
2. Translate the labels in that file into the new language.
3. Amend the header to fit the new language.
4. Export the Web forms translations (PSS) and translate the labels.
5. Export the XML file, translate the labels in the XML file
6. Import the
   - core translation
   - configuration translations
   - Web forms translations

About Languages

This document contains information on how to manage languages in Planon.

The **Languages** TSI enables you to maintain the user interface and message text for each language in the application.

In particular, it enables you to:

- Add languages to the application (enabling the importing of corresponding language files)
- Delete languages from the application
- Export language files as text (.txt) files
- Check a language file (.txt file) for errors
- Import a language file
- Link a language to a user so that the user views the application in his or her chosen language

By default, Planon ProCenter is set to import and export language files in text (.txt) format. However, you are free to choose a different file extension.

Linking a language to a user

In Accounts > User groups you can link a language to a particular user.

Procedure

1. Select a user from the list.
2. Indicate whether the selected user should get 'Translator' user group privileges.

For more information on 'Translator' privileges, see Importing a language file.

3. Select a time notation for this user.
4. Link a language to the selected user.
5. Click Save to apply your changes.

In **User groups**, on the **Settings** selection level, you can also indicate whether a user is a Translator. This setting affects the import/export process of the application – as described later in this document.

For the data fields that are available in **User groups**, on the **Settings** selection level, refer to User groups settings.

Languages - Concepts

The **Languages** TSI comprises one selection level where all actions are performed.

The **Languages** TSI is predominately used by customers to maintain languages (adding or deleting), or to import a new language file corresponding to a software update.

Minor terminology changes such as fields / actions / display types / tabs and levels are usually implemented in **Field definer** and **TSIs**.

See the links below for more information:

- Language file
- Translation key
- Translation key status
- Parameter substitution

Language file

A language file is a text file containing a header and translation keys (transkeys). The header defines language-specific parameters that are used to identify the language when importing the file into the application.

```
Code = AME
Description = English US
Language = en
Country = US
Variant = #
Default = <Not translated>
Build = 80000000-80.0.0.0-93
Version = 80000000-80.0.0.0-93
BackupLanguage =
EncodingString = 也會從äàáâãćčçèéêëíîïöóüùúůÈźł¿Dšý„Ua"
```

The *header* of a language file contains information about the specific language as identified by its **Code** and **Description**.

For more information about the information displayed in the header, refer to File header fields.

The combination of language, country and variant makes up the regional settings.

Regional settings

Internationally there are various specific settings that are related to a county or language: regional settings.

Regional settings define local values for month names and abbreviations, date format, system language, and default system currency.

In a Planon language file, these regional settings are specified in the *file header* (in bold):

```
Code = AME

Description = English US

Language = en

Country = US

Variant = #

Default = <Not translated>

Build = 82000000-82.0.0.0-90

Version = 82000000-82.0.0.0-90

BackupLanguage =

EncodingString = ###äàáåãćčçèéěëíîïöóüùúůÈżł¿Dšý„Ua“
```

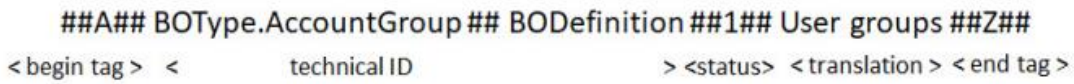
Changing the regional settings

Translation key

A translation key (also known as transkey) is a language file entry that links a GUI component or message (e.g. a field, button, etc.) to a text description that is meaningful to the user in the in the target language. A translation key thus comprises three components:

- Technical ID string
- Translation key status
- Text to be displayed in the GUI

Example



Translation key status

In the .txt file, the *number in a transkey flanked by two hash key characters* is the translation key status (in the previous image the status is “1”).

There are three statuses:

- ##0##
- ##1##
- ##2##

Each status has a different meaning:

- 0 = **Not translated**
  - identifies newly added translation keys in a language file. After editing or translating text in status “0” you must manually change the status to “1” in order for changes to take effect when the language file is imported.
- 1 = **Planon translated**
  - identifies that the text in a transkey has already been translated or edited by Planon.
- 2 = **User translated**
  - identifies terminology that was introduced by a user via the user interface. These translations are considered to be 'configuration'. The **##2##** status guarantees that this configured text will remain intact in the application after an import, as long as the language file is imported by a user who does not have 'Translator privileges (via **User groups**).

Importing a language file

Parameter substitution

A mechanism that enables feeding back information by replacing placeholders in generic message strings with real-time data.

Example

In the language file…	In the application…
Order {0} cannot start after end date ({1}).	Order 6501.01 cannot start after end date (06-10-2011).
Cannot change the order's status from {0} to {1}.	Cannot change the order's status from Archived to Active.

Parameters occur in error, warning, and confirmation messages.

Working with Languages

This section provides information on adding languages to the system and working with language files.

See the links below for more information:

- Languages
- Adding a language
- Deleting a language
- Exporting a language file
- Editing a language file
- Checking a language file
- Importing a language file
- Adding and Importing a language file

Languages

The **Languages** TSI enables you to manage languages in Planon. This section describes the parameters you must specify for each language that you add to the system and the actions you can perform on these languages.

Textual modifications to the user interface made via Field definer are included in a language file when it is exported from the system. The status of such a change will be 0 if the user is a translator or 2 for a non-translator.

To display a language, it must first be added to the system together with the required data.

On the **General** tab, fields displayed in red and followed by an asterisk are mandatory.

For data fields that are available by default for languages, refer to Language data fields.

Adding a language

When adding a new language to the system you must specify values in the language data fields. These same values must be included in the headers of all language files imported for the new language. They are also automatically included in language file exports.

Procedure

1. Prepare a language file (or a file containing just a header) for the language that you want to add.

Make sure that the file encoding is UTF-8.

2. In the action panel, click **Add and import**, browse to your file and import it.

   This will add the new language and populate the Language data fields (reflecting the information from the header).

Changing the regional settings

It is not possible to change the regional settings of an existing language.

However, you can create a new language file with regional settings that comply with your requirements.

The user's regional settings are used to determine the date format, the decimal and thousand separator, the currency symbol.

1. Export the language whose regional settings you want to change. Save this file on your system.
2. Go to Authorization > User settings and unlink any user that is linked to this language.
3. Return to Languages and delete the language.
4. Add a new language by amending the regional settings in the file header and adding this language via Add and import language.
5. Link the users to this new language.

Regional settings

Deleting a language

Similarly to adding a language, you can also delete a language from the application. This will consequently delete all user interface text in the corresponding language.

You cannot delete a language if it is used as backup language or if it is linked to a user.

Action on selection

To remove multiple languages in one go, use the **Action on selection** command.

Procedure

1. Select all languages to be deleted in the list.

2. On the data panel, click Action on selection.
3. Click Delete in the Action on selection dialog box.

The selected languages will be removed.

Exporting a language file

The **Languages** TSI enables you to export a language file so that its text can be edited or translated externally. An exported language file includes a header, which contains the same values as those specified for the selected language in the application, and the translation keys.

You can export a language file to translate it into a new language. The text in the exported language file will be in the backup language, but the language file header will now match that of the target language.

While exporting a newly created language:

- If a translation is missing, it will take the translation from the specified backup language.
- If the translation is missing even in the specified backup language, it will return the default translation, which is 'Not translated'.
- If there is no backup language specified, the missing translation will return the default translation, which is 'Not translated'.

You can also export non-translated keys only by clicking **Export non-translated content only** on the action panel. The exported file then contains only strings from the backup language. This functionality is particularly useful to the 'Translator' user profile.

User settings

In the **User groups** TSI you can specify whether a user is a translator. The following tables explain how this setting affects the application's export process.

Exporting a complete language file

Export	**User is a Translator**
Transkey status in application	**Transkey status in language file after export**
0	0 - Identifies all new translation keys with respect to the current language file loaded in the application for the selected language.
1	1 - Identifies all translation keys that already exist (Planon translated) in the selected language.

Export	User is a Translator
Transkey status in application	**Transkey status in language file after export**
2	0 - If the user exporting a language file is a translator, changes to translation key text that were made via the user interface (status 2) show up as not translated (status 0) when the language file is exported. This allows translators to identify and amend such translation keys.

Export	User is NOT a Translator
Transkey status in application	**Transkey status in language file after export**
0	0 - Identifies all new translation keys with respect to the current language file loaded in the application for the selected language.
1	1 - Identifies all translation keys that already exist (Planon translated) in the selected language.
2	2 - Identifies translation keys whose text has been modified by a user in the application via the user interface.

Exporting non-translated content (status 0 only)

Export	User is a Translator
Transkey status in application	**Transkey status in language file after export**
0	0 - Identifies all new translation keys with respect to the current language file loaded in the application for the selected language.
1	Not exported
2	0 - If the user exporting a language file is a translator, changes to translation key text that were made via the user interface (status 2) show up as not translated (status 0) when the language file is exported. This allows translators to identify and amend such translation keys.

Export	User is NOT a Translator
Transkey status in application	**Transkey status in language file after export**
0	0 - Identifies all new translation keys with respect to the current language file loaded in the application for the selected language.
1	Not exported
2	Not exported

Exporting a language file

The procedure for exporting a complete language file or the non-translated content only (status 0) is the same, except that you have to click a different button on the **Export/import** menu.

Procedure

1. In the Languages TSI, select the language for which you want to export a language file.
2. On the action panel, click Export language or Export non-translated content only.

The Export dialog opens briefly and downloads a .zip file in the selected language.

3. Select the .zip file to go to the download location.
4. If required, save the language file to a different location and under a different name.

Exporting a Planon Self-Service translation file

You can export a Planon Self-Service (PSS) web definitions translation file.

Procedure

1. In the Languages TSI, select the language for which you want to export a translation file.
2. On the action panel, click Export Self-service translations.

A warning message is shown about the duration of the export. Click OK to continue with export or click Cancel to cancel the action. The Export definition dialog box appears and downloads a .zip file in the selected language.

3. Select the .zip file to go to the download location.

4. If required, save the file to a different location and under a different name.

Editing a language file

After exporting a language file, you can edit the text as required.

Procedure

1. Open the file in a text editor and edit the text of translation keys that you want to change (all status 0 strings, for example).

> After editing translation keys in status 0 (not translated) or in status 2 (user translated), you must manually change their status to 1 (Planon translated) in order for your changes to take effect when you import the language file

2. Subsequently save your changes to the language file (Save As > provide a meaningful name that uniquely identifies the file).

Before you import the language file, click **Check language file** on the action panel to check the language file for errors. If any errors are found the import is canceled and the errors are listed in **Log viewer**. For details, see Checking a language file.

> When editing a language file, you can only amend the status and/or the translatable text. See Translation key.

Customizing a language (label)

The Planon application comes with system translations that -to a certain degree- can be customized.

> The Planon application is based on a best-practise solution. Customizing a language should therefore be done sparingly (might result in miscommunication with Planon Support, for example).

If your company or organization is using specific terminology and you would like to reflect that in the Planon application - this could be a use case for customizing a language.

You can either customize a language label in the application itself, or you can do so via the language file.

Both procedures will be described here.

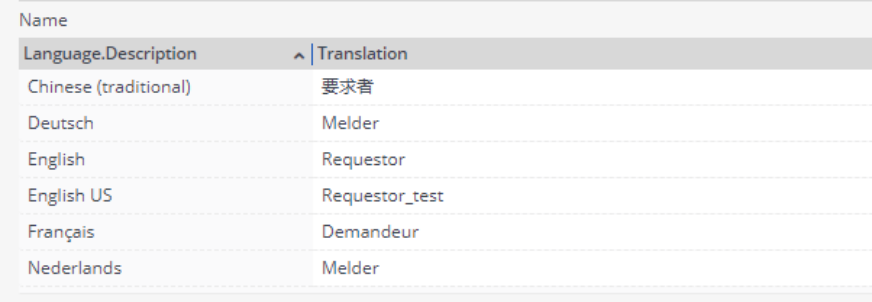
Application

In the Planon application you can change field labels in Field definer .

The following example describes how to change a field label description for the **Requestor** field (**Orders** business object).

1. Go to Field definer and select the **Orders** business object.
2. Select the top node and set it **Under construction**.
3. Find and select the field whose label you want to change in the left panel and, in the data panel, navigate to bottom of page.

   This is where you can add or change translations (for the languages loaded in your environment).
4. Change the field name as required.

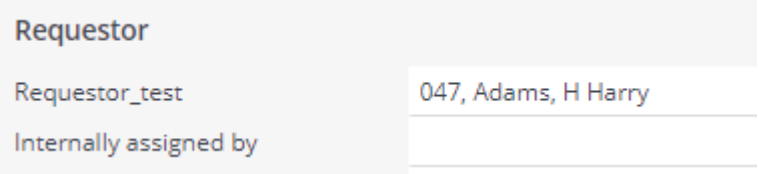

Name

Language.Description	Translation
Chinese (traditional)	要求者
Deutsch	Melder
English	Requestor
English US	Requestor_test
Français	Demandeur
Nederlands	Melder

Note that this field change will be propagated to all derived user-defined business objects.

5. Return to the **Business objects** level and set the business object to **Completed**.
6. Log off and log on again.

   Go to **Orders**, add a request and see that the field name is changed.


Requestor

Requestor_test	047, Adams, H Harry
Internally assigned by	

Language file

Similarly, you can also apply this change in the language file.

1. Open a language file in a text editor.

   If you do not have a language file, you can export a language from the application.
2. In the text file, find the field whose name you want to change.
3. Change the description part as required and change the status to ##2##

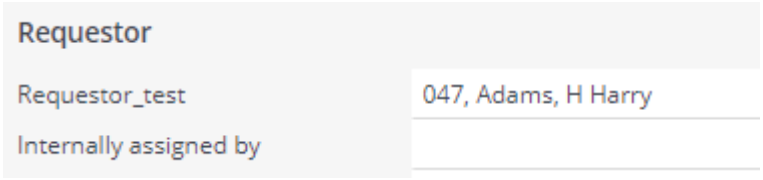
   Example

```
##A## Field.BaseOrder.InternalRequestorPersonRef ## BOFieldDefinition ##2## Request_test
 ##Z##
```

Changing the status to ##2## is necessary to ensure that the original translation is not reverted when upgrading your environment.

4. When you are done, save your text file and import it.
5. Log off and log on again.

   Go to **Orders**, add a request and see that the field name is changed.



You can use this same procedure for customizing messages, but note that you cannot change parameters inside messages!

Checking a language file

With this task you can check a language file before you decide to import it.

Procedure

1. On the action panel, click Check language file.

The Upload file dialog box appears.

2. Select Choose file.
3. Select a language file from the appropriate file location and click Open.
4. Click OK.

   The file is uploaded for the checking procedure. A message will be displayed to inform you about any errors found.

Information on the language file check, including errors found, is logged in Log viewer.

Importing a language file

This feature enables you to import a language file into the application for a language that has already been added to the system. For existing languages, the upgrade already takes care of importing new translations that are introduced by a new software version.

You do not need to import language files manually after the upgrade to update the translations. The upgrade only updates those languages for which the language files are by default delivered by Planon.

Translation keys are only imported if they are in the Planon translated (1) status. If the same translation key exists in both the application and the language file and both are in the Planon translated status, the text in the application is overwritten by that in the language file during the import. This allows translations in language files to update those in the application.

It is not necessary to import a complete language file. As long as the language file header is intact, you can also import a mini language file comprising of only the translation keys you want to add to or overwrite in the application. Importing fewer translation keys speeds up the import process.

User settings

In the **User groups** TSI you can specify whether a user is a Translator*. The following table explains how this setting affects the application's import process.

Import		**User is a Translator**
Transkey status in language file	**Transkey status in application before import**	**Import result in application**
0	(0/1/2)	Transkey is not imported and the original text remains unchanged in the application
1	0	Transkey is imported and its status changes to 1 (Planon translated). Imported text overwrites that in the application.
	1	Transkey is imported and its status remains the same. Imported text overwrites that in the application.
	2	Since the user is a translator, the transkey is imported and the user translated status (2) changes to Planon translated (1). The imported text overwrites that in the application. This is because modifications made by a translator take precedence over user defined terminology.
2	(0/1/2)	Transkey is not imported and the original transkey text remains unchanged in the application. A warning is added in the log viewer stating that the transkey has not been imported as it is in the wrong status.

Import		User is NOT a Translator
Transkey status in language file	**Transkey status in application before import**	**Import result in application**
0	(0/1/2)	Transkey is not imported and the original text remains unchanged in the application.
1	0	Transkey is imported and its status changes to 1 (Planon translated). Imported text overwrites that in the application
	1	Transkey is imported and its status remains the same. Imported text overwrites that in the application
	2	Transkey is not imported and the original text remains unchanged in the application
2	0	Transkey is imported and its status changes to 2 (User Translated). Imported text overwrites that in the application
	1	Transkey is imported and its status changes to 2 (User Translated). Imported text overwrites that in the application
	2	Transkey is not imported and the original text remains unchanged in the application

Procedure

1. In the Languages TSI, in the element section, select the language for which you want to import a language file.
2. On the action panel, click Import language.

The Upload file dialog box is displayed.

3. Click Choose file and browse to select and open the required language file.

> The language file is only valid if the header information matches that of the selected language. If it does not match, you cannot import the language file. An error is thrown if you try to import a file with an encoding other than UTF-8.

> Information on the import, including import errors, is logged in Log viewer.

4. Click OK.

The translation keys are imported into the application. A message is displayed once the import is complete. Details of the import are saved in Log viewer.

5. Click Close to complete the process.
6. Log out and log into the application again to make the changes visible.

If you import a language file that does not correspond with the application (i.e. if the language file version does not match that of application), modifications and new features in the application will:

- Not have a translation in the relevant language
- Instead have a Planon-internal translation until the correct language file is imported.

For details on import errors, see Troubleshooting.

Translation key status

Log information

Information on the import is logged in Log viewer (System info). This log contains the following information:

- The language file name
- The date and time of the import
- The information, warning and error messages that occurred during the import. For example, a duplicate translation key or the number of not translated translation keys.

Importing a Planon Self-Service translation file

This feature enables you to import a Planon Self-Service translation file into the application for a language that has already been added to the system.

Procedure

1. In the Languages TSI, in the element section, select the language for which you want to import a language file.
2. On the action panel, click Import Self-service translation.

The Upload file dialog box appears.

3. Click Choose file and browse to select and open the required file.

The translation file is imported only if the information matches that of the selected language and the language file is a ‘zip’ file containing a single file with a JSON-format. If it does not match, you cannot import the language file and an error is shown.

4. Click OK.

The translation file is imported into the application. A message is displayed once the import is complete.

5. Click Close to complete the process.
6. Log out and log into the application again to make the changes visible.

Adding and importing a language

The action panel also includes the **Add and import language** option. This enables you to add a new language to the application and import the relevant language file in one step.

This command only works if the language file header is complete and the relevant language has not already been added to the application.

The procedure for adding and importing a language file in one step is the same as for importing a language file. In addition to importing a language file, it also automatically adds the new language to the application (i.e. populates the required data fields for the language with values from the language file header).

Solving import errors

Typically, the fastest way to resolve import errors is to import a new language file. Customers can request such a language file from their application manager.

For more information on troubleshooting, see Troubleshooting.

Troubleshooting - Language file import

Always check the import log in **System info** > **Log viewer** for details on import errors and warnings.

Error	Cause
Critical error: import stops	The language file and selected language are not the same
Outcome and remedy	The Code and the Locale (regional settings) in the header of the language file must match the selected language. Use the correct language file
Critical error: import stops	A header field is empty.
Outcome and remedy	The language file's header information must be complete. The following header parameters must always have a value specified: Language Code Default Description Planon release and build Use the correct language file. The remaining header fields can either have a value specified or a hash mark (#) as a placeholder.
Warning; import will continue	The version of the language file does not match the application version
Outcome and remedy	The language file will not contain all translations. The missing items will be assigned the default translation in the application. The language file contains translations that are no longer applicable. These translations will not be imported.

Error	Cause
	Use the latest language, or export a new language file, edit the relevant translation strings and then re-import the language file.
Warning; import will continue	Duplicate keys in language file
Outcome and remedy	The language file contains the same translation key twice. As there can only be one translation key, the second key is skipped during import. In the import language file, locate and delete the duplicate key(s) and re-import the language file.
Warning; import will continue	The language file contains a translation key that is not in the application.
Outcome and remedy	The version of the language file does not match that of the application. The translation key is skipped during import. Import the latest language file.
Warning; import will continue	The text in a translation key exceeds the 500 character length restriction
Outcome and remedy	The key that is too long is skipped during import. Edit the translation key text so that it is within the 500 character limit.
Warning; import will continue	Incorrect translation key syntax
Outcome and remedy	The syntax of a translation key (see translation key example for correct syntax). The translation key containing the incorrect syntax is skipped during import. Use the correct syntax.
Warning; import will continue	Translation key is in the “not translated” (0) status.
Outcome and remedy	The translation key is not imported. Translate the text of this transkey and then change its status to “Planon translated” (1).
Newly imported translations do not appear on screen	A new language file is imported containing changes to translation keys. However, the changes do not appear on the screen.
Outcome and remedy	There may be various solutions to this problem.

Error	Cause
	• Ensure that you are identified as a **Translator** (go to **Accounts** > **User groups** > **Settings**). As this setting affects the import process, carefully read the documentation and familiarize yourself with the implications of using this setting. • Ensure your user settings reflect the language you have just imported. If another language is selected, the changes will not be visible. Restart the application to make the changes effective. • Purge your browser's history and cache and log in again.

Languages – Field Descriptions

User groups settings fields

Field	Description
User *	Indicates the name of the selected user.
Translator *	Indicate whether the selected user is a translator. Clicking **Yes** adds privileges to the user's profile that can affect the language file import process. For details, see Importing a language file.
Planon ProCenter Language	Specify a language for the selected user. When the selected user logs on to Planon ProCenter , this language will be displayed in the user interface.
Use 24-hour notation*	Select **Yes** to display all time settings in *24-hour* format for the selected user; click **No** to apply the *AM / PM* time format.

After changing any of the above settings you must restart Planon ProCenter for them to take effect.

Language data fields

Field	Description
Language code	An acronym identifying a language. Typically, a language code consists of three characters, for example ENG for British English. Entering the language code is mandatory.
Description	Enter the name of the selected language, for example English. This field is mandatory.
Display of regional settings	Click the picklist button in this field to open the **Display of regional settings*** dialog box from which you can select a language/country combination (e.g. en_GB). This field is mandatory.
Back-up language	If the selected language contains no text for a translation key, the export uses the text used in the backup language. **How this works**

Field	Description
	• Each user is linked to a language. • If a translation of a transkey is not available in the language of the user, the system then falls back to the back-up language. • If the back-up language does not have this translation either, the system displays the **Default translation**.
Default translation	Enter the default text to be displayed if a transkey does not have text in the selected language (for example <Not translated>). This text is also used in export when the translation key and the translation key of the backup language are empty. This text is displayed in the GUI when a new object (for example a user-defined business object) is created.
Language file name	Indicates the name of the of the last language file to be imported for the selected language.
Date latest update	Indicates the date on which the last language file was imported for the selected language.
Planon release and build	A read-only field identifying the Planon ProCenter release and build as specified in the header of the latest language file imported for the selected language. This enables you to compare the build and release of the language file with that of the application.

File header fields

This section describes the fields that are shown in a language file header.

Field	Description
Code	An acronym identifying a language. Typically, a language code consists of three characters, for example ENG for British English.
Description	The name of the language, for example English.
Language	The two-letter lowercase ID for the language. For example: en for English.
Country	The two-letter uppercase ID for the country. For example: GB for British English.

Field	Description
Variant	The two-letter ID for the vernacular language. A vernacular language is a language or dialect of a particular people or place. The default value is a hashmark (#), which means "empty".
	The combination of language, country and variant makes up the regional settings.
Default	The default text to be displayed in the application if a transkey does not have text in the selected language. See also Language data fields
Build	A number identifying the software build matching this language file. When importing a language file whose build number is different from the application, an error is logged.
Version	A number identifying the software version matching this language file. When importing a language file whose version number is different from the application, an error is logged.
Encoding	If the encoding string is present in the header, the application checks the encoding when importing the file and will display an error if the file encoding does not match UTF-8.

Configuration translations

It is possible to export and import configuration translations.

The configuration layer translations are exported by using Enterprise Talk. The outcome of this process will be an XML file that can serve as the source for translation.

Procedure

1. Go to **Enterprise Talk** and select EXP_PATranslation on **Definitions** level.

If you do not have the definition, please get in touch with Planon.

2. Go to **Documents** level and note the data source location. This is the location where you will find the exported XML file after running the definition.

> Make sure that this data source location exists, otherwise the run will fail.
>
> By default, this will export all translatable items for the US English language (AME). If you want to export another language, you must amend the definition.

3. Go back to **Definitions** and click **Run.**

   When done, the resulting XML file will be available in your environment's WebDAV location. You can now proceed to translate the XML file.

Translating the XML

After retrieving the exported XML file from your environment's WebDAV location, you can proceed to translate it.

Good to know

When translating the XML file, please keep this in mind:

- Do not alter the structure of the XML as this will invalidate the file and you will not be able to import it.
- You should only translate the values in the following two nodes in the XML:
  - <P5LanguageDefinitionRef> : here you should include the three letter acronym that matches that of the language in **System Settings** > **Languages**.
  - <TranslationText>

- The XML provides some context:

```
<LangLaunchTaskGroup>
 <P5LanguageDefinitionRef>AME</P5LanguageDefinitionRef>
 <LaunchTaskGroupRef>70</LaunchTaskGroupRef>
 <TranslationText>Alerts</TranslationText>
</LangLaunchTaskGroup>
```

Here, you can see that the translation pertains to a launch task group (a.k.a. navigation panel group).

Importing the XML

After translating the XML file, you can proceed to import it using **Enterprise Talk**.

Procedure

Before importing the XML, make sure the language is already available in **System Settings** > **Languages**. If this is not the case, the import will fail.

1. Place the XML file in the inbound source location (WebDAV) that is specified as data source.
2. Go to **Enterprise Talk** and select the IMP_PATranslation definition.
3. Go to **Definitions** level and click **Run**.

   Once the import is done, you can verify the translations by changing your account to the language you have just imported.

Index

A

Application
  Translation 6

B

Backup language 28

C

Configuration
  Translations 6, 31, 31
Customizing a language label 18

D

Default translation 28

H

header 9

I

Importing
  XML 32

L

Language code 28
Language export
  User =translator 15
  User settings 15
Language file 9
  check 18, 20
  edit 18
  exporting 15
Language file:Importing ... 20
Language import
  Duplicate keys 25
  Imported language not visible 25
  Incomplete header 25
  troubleshoot 25
  Version mismatch 25
Language import:User settings 20
Language:Adding ... 13
Language:Deleting a language 14
Languages
  concepts 9
  log information 23
Languages TSI 8

P

Parameter substitution 11
Planon release and build 28

R

regional settings 14, 29
Regional settings 10

S

Self-Service translation file
  exporting 17
  importing 23

T

Translation key 10
Translation key:Status 11
Troubleshooting 24

U

User groups 8

V

vernacular language 29

W

Web configuration
  export translations 17
  import translations 23
Web forms
  Translations 6