
multilingual-ng to hvad guide

Documentation

Release 1

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MODELS.PY

multilingual-ng and django-hvad share the same database schema. This means that converting a project from ng to hvad should generally be possible without schema migrations. A ng model can be converted into a hvad model like this:

1.1 multilingual-ng

```
class MyModel(models.Model):
    is_published = models.BooleanField()

    class Translation(multilingual.Translation):
        name = models.CharField(max_length=100)
        slug = models.SlugField(max_length=100)

    def __unicode__(self):
        return self.name
```

1.2 hvad

```
from nani.models import TranslatableModel, TranslatedFields

class MyModel(TranslatableModel):
    is_published = models.BooleanField()

    translations = TranslatedFields(
        name = models.CharField(max_length=100),
        slug = models.SlugField(max_length=100),
    )

    def __unicode__(self):
        return self.safe_translation_getter('name', unicode(self.pk))
```

1.2.1 Notes

- a field is only accessible if it is translated in the current language (inefficient fallback methods notwithstanding). You should never try to access a translated field directly in `unicode()`. Instead, use `self.safe_translation_getter()`.

- Don't try to mix hvad models with django-polymorphic, GeoDjango, django-mptt or generally model subclasses that depend on their own Manager and QuerySet implementations. You will fail. Hard. Really. Don't do it. Honestly.

VIEWS.PY

This is probably where you have to change the most code

2.1 Ordering on translated fields

If you want to order on translated fields, you have to use the `using_translations()` on the manager:

```
ordered_by_name = MyModel.objects.using_translations().order_by('name')
```

2.2 Querying related fields on non-translated models

Given this model:

```
class Hobbies(TranslatedModel):  
    user = models.ForeignKey('auth.User')  
  
    translations = TranslatedField(  
        name = models.CharField(max_length=20),  
    )
```

If you want to have a translated list of hobbies from user a, you need to use `get_translation_aware_manager()`:

```
hobbies =
```


ADMIN

The general transformation of an ng-Admin to a hvad-Admin:

multilingual-ng:

```
class MyModelInline(multilingual.admin.MultilingualInlineAdmin):
    model = MyInlineModel
    extra = 3

class MyModelAdmin(multilingual.admin.MultilingualInlineAdmin)
    list_display = ('title', 'is_published')
    inlines = [
        MyModelInline,
    ]

    search_fields = [
        'translations__title',
        'translations__destination',
        'translations__lead_text',
    ]

    use_fieldsets = (
        (_("Common"), {
            'fields': ('is_published',),
        }),
        (_("Language dependent"), {
            'fields': ('title', 'description'),
        }),
    )
)
```

hvad:

```
class MyModelInline(TranslatableTabularInline):
    model = MyInlineModel
    extra = 3
    ordering = None # necessary because of a bug in hvad, might be resolved later on

class MyModelAdmin(TranslatableAdmin):
    list_display = ('title', 'is_published')
    inlines = [
        MyModelInline,
    ]

    use_fieldsets = (
```

```
(_("Common"), {
    'fields': ('is_published',)
}),
(_("Language dependent"), {
    'fields': ('title', 'description',),
}),
)
}

def get_fieldsets(self, request, obj=None):
    return self.use_fieldsets
```

3.1 Notable changes

3.1.1 queryset method

the ng-inline might have a queryset method like this:

```
def queryset(self, request):
    return super(multilingual.admin.MultilingualInlineAdmin, self).queryset(request)
```

This is not necessary anymore with hvad.

3.1.2 get_fieldsets method

Django validates the fieldsets attribute, and doesn't detect the translated fields. To circumvent the validation, we use the get_fieldsets() method instead.

3.1.3 ordering = None on inline admin class

This is necessary because of a bug in hvad which might be resolved at a further stage