



---

# Adding support for a new WEB-T machine translation provider

Any new machine translation (MT) provider can be attached to the WEB-T ecosystem by providing a simple dedicated MT provider proxy that supports two methods:

- 1) listing available MT systems (language pairs, domains).
- 2) translation method, that forwards translation requests to the specific MT Provider.

Proxy must translate requests and responses to/from WEB-T generic MT API to/from your specific MT provider API. This proxy also encapsulates authentication information that can be very different for each selected MT provider. For authorisation, WEB-T plugins set 'X-API-KEY' header in all requests with the user's API key.

To add support for your MT Provider in WEB-T website translation solutions:

1. Create Generic MT API proxy.
  - a. Implement authentication via user specific **API key**, which will map user's API key (from WEB-T plugin settings) to your MT provider API authentication. For example, if your MT service uses username and password for authentication, you can create a database table that maps each proxy **API key** to a username and password pair. If your MT service does not use any kind of authentication, you can skip this step.
  - b. Implement **Language directions method**, which will retrieve available systems from your MT provider API. See section Language directions method for technical details.
  - c. Implement **Translation method**, which will translate text via your MT provider API. See section Translation method for technical details.
2. Publish your proxy online.
3. To each user give **proxy URL** and **API key**, which can be entered into plugins.

## Language directions method

This method allows the WEB-T solutions to find out what language directions / MT systems are available and can be used for machine translation.

Language directions response will fetch language directions from all configured providers as shown in the next code fragments. Each provider's language directions will differ by vendor field.

## Request

HTTP GET [/translate/language-directions](#)

### Query params [Optional]

All of the query parameters are optional and can be used to filter language directions.

- **srcLang** (string) – source language code (e.g., 'en')
- **trgLang** (string) – target language code (e.g., 'de')
- **domain** (string) – MT system domain (e.g., 'General')

## Response

Response is in JSON format and consists of the languageDirections array, which lists objects that contain information about each machine-translation system that is available. This information is:

- id - system ID (string).
- srcLang – source language (string).
- trgLang – target language (string).
- domain – system domain (string).
- vendor – system vendor name (string), useful if the provider offers MT systems from multiple sources.

### Response body example:

```
{
  "languageDirections":[
    {
      "srcLang": "en",
      "trgLang": "de",
      "domain": "General",
      "vendor": "eTranslation"
    }
    ...
  ]
}
```

## Translation method

This method allows the WEB-T solutions to machine translate any text during website translation process.

## Request

HTTP POST [/translate/text](#)

Request body is a JSON object, which must contain the following data:

- **srcLang** (string) – source language code.
- **trgLang** (string) – target language code.

- **domain** (string) – system domain, optional; if no domain is specified, then the first available language direction of the domain will be used.
- **text** (string[]) – array of translatable strings.

In addition to X-API-KEY, this request must have 'Content-Type: application/json' header set.

**Request body example:**

```
{
  "srcLang": "en",
  "trgLang": "de",
  "domain": "General",
  "text": [
    "First segment",
    "Second segment"
  ]
}
```

## Response

Response is a JSON object, consisting of the following data:

- translations (object[]) – array of translation objects.
  - translation (string) – translation for each source text sent in the request.
- domain (string) – domain for the system that was used to machine-translate source strings. If the domain was not specified upon request, then the domain that was used will be returned here. Otherwise – the requested domain.

### Response body example:

```
{
  "domain": "domain",
  "translations": [
    {
      "translation": "Translation of first segment"
    },
    {
      "translation": "Translation of second segment"
    }
  ]
}
```

### HTTP response codes used

- 200 – Success
- 400 – Missing or incorrect parameters
- 404 – Language direction is not found
- 413 – Maximum text size limit reached for the request
- 429 – Too many requests
- 500 – An unexpected error occurred
- 504 – Request timed out

Error responses return JSON objects with the following data:

- error (object) – error object.
  - code (integer) – MT proxy specific error code.
  - message (string) – error message.

### Error response body example:

```
{
  "error": {
    "code": 500001,
    "message": "Error message"
  }
}
```