README.md

Language Translation

This application offers a RESTful API to translate a text from any language to any language. For the actual translation, it is using "*googletrans*" which in turns uses Google Translator to get the target translation. The text with source and target language are delivered to the application via its RESTful API. In addition, this application also employs cache translations - it means, if the same text with the same set of source and the target language is requested again, then the application does not make the request to the external service but instead pickup the result from its cache itself; thus avoid making repetitive requests to the external translation service. The application keeps the cache persistent throughout the execution.

How to install the application software requirements

```
$ cd lang_translation
$ sudo -H pip3 install -r requirements.txt
```

This application has been developed and tested on Ubuntu 16.04 LTS OS using Python 3.5.2. For other OS platforms, few instructions might need to be adapted.

How to run the application

```
$ cd lang_translation
$ export PYTHONPATH=$PWD
$ python3 run_lang_translation_server.py
```

REST API Endpoints

How to get the list of languages supported by the application

URI: http://127.0.0.1:5000/translate
Method: GET
Content-Type: application/json
Response:

```
{
    "Supported languages": "frisian, afrikaans, chinese (traditional), bengali, japanese, latvian,
spanish, french,
    norwegian, hebrew, pashto, icelandic, sundanese, croatian, czech, portuguese, tamil, nepali, samoan,
    latin, irish, kazakh, malagasy, gujarati, amharic, hungarian, romanian, tajik, korean, malayalam,
chinese (simplified),
    telugu, bulgarian, catalan, zulu, ukrainian, hindi, bosnian, haitian creole, malay, slovenian,
xhosa, georgian,
    luxembourgish, swahili, lao, danish, english, corsican, khmer, swedish, macedonian, basque, hausa,
cebuano, somali,
     maori, sesotho, slovak, arabic, myanmar (burmese), kyrgyz, finnish, belarusian, vietnamese, shona,
lithuanian, marathi,
     polish, kannada, chichewa, scots gaelic, yiddish, igbo, armenian, maltese, turkish, hmong, urdu,
greek, dutch, sinhala,
     sindhi, galician, estonian, italian, german, serbian, persian, albanian, azerbaijani, welsh,
yoruba, russian, hawaiian,
     esperanto, punjabi, indonesian, mongolian, kurdish (kurmanji), javanese, thai, filipino, uzbek"
}
```

How to make a translation request to the application

URI: http://127.0.0.1:5000/translate
Method: POST
Content-Type: application/json
Body:

```
{
    "text": "What a wonderful world!",
    "source_lang": "English",
    "target_lang": "Hindi"
}
```

Response:

```
{
    "Translation": "क्या अद्भुत दुनिया है!"
}
```

Note: Values for source_lang and target_lang are case-insensitive. However, all the value of the keys must be of a string type.

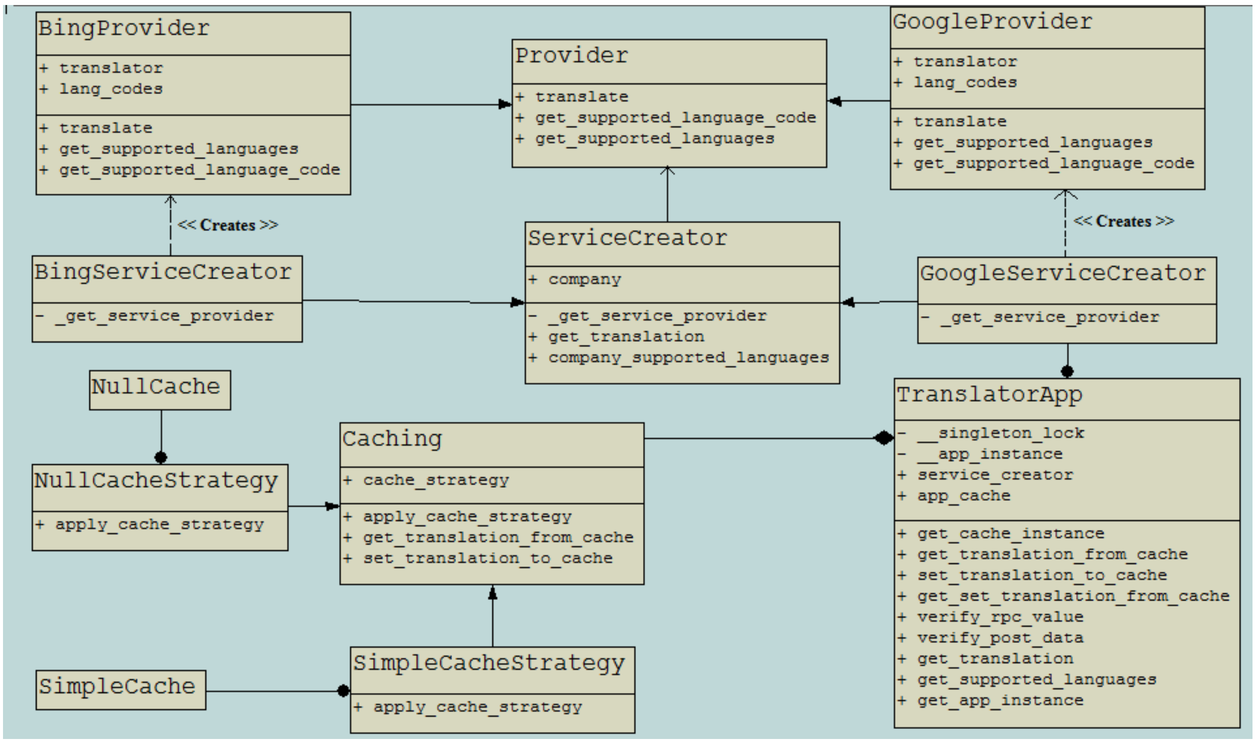
HTTP Error Codes

400, 404, 405, 413, 422

How to execute unit tests for the application

```
$ cd lang_translation
$ python3 -m unittest discover
```

Architecture Design of Language Translation



Class Diagram of Language Translation

The whole application is encapsulated inside a Singleton design pattern to absolutely make sure that only one instance of the application is executing at any time instant and thus provides a global point of access to that instance. The singleton application instance gets initialized just-in-time instead of "initialization on first use".

Language Translation Application is conceptually divided into two independent components: **Caching** and **Translation**. The purpose of such decoupling between these two components is to allow them to grow completely independent of each other.

Caching component is designed using Strategy design pattern which allows the developer to effortlessly add different caching strategies. If at any point in time, the developer decides to switch (to) or add a new caching strategy, then he needs to make very few changes (e.g; TranslatorApp class and new caching strategy class). Thus, our decision to use Strategy pattern allows caching strategies to vary and remains independent from the client (TranslatorApp) that uses it.

Translation component is built using Factory design pattern, which defines an interface (ServiceCreator) for creating an object, but let its subclasses (GoogleServiceCreator, BingServiceCreator) decide which Provider subclass (BingProvider, GoogleProvider) to instantiate. This design allows us to defer instantiation to Provider subclasses and offers less complicated, more customizable, subclasses proliferation. If the developer decides to add more Provider subclasses, he only needs to add a corresponding subclass for ServiceCreator and make a single line change into TranslatorApp class.

We have specifically designed our server in this way to exploit the principle of DNR (Do Not Repeat). Our architecture design allows our mini project to grow into a bigger project and but at the same time keep it easy to maintain. E.g. if we want to change application caching strategy or switch out application translation service, the developer needs to make very few changes at defined places.

At the current state of the application, GoogleProvider and SimpleCacheStrategy classes have been enabled into the application, which is also demonstrated in the above class diagram.

Future Possible Extension

1. Implement a smart pre-caching. This means we assume if a user translates a text into Hindi, he is likely to also translate the same text into Urdu. Therefore, it might be beneficial to also request for other target languages such as Bengali, Telugu, Tamil, Chinese (Languages regional to target language) and store them into the application cache. However, this pre-caching should not affect the response time of application for the active user, that's why the pre-caching should entirely happen asynchronously.

2. Currently proxy support is not implemented.

3. Currently this application uses **googletrans**, which imposes following limitation:

    - The maximum character limit on a single text is 15k.
    - Due to limitations of the web version of google translate, this API does not guarantee that the library would work properly at all times. *To achieve a stable API, it is highly recommended to integrate Google's official translate API.*
    - If you get HTTP 5xx error or errors like #6, it's probably because Google has banned your client IP address.