



**The Weblate Manual**  
**4.5.2**

**Michal Čihář**

**2021-03-26**



Webate

Dashboard

Projects

Languages

Checks

+

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Your profile

Languages

Preferences

Notifications

Account

Profile

Licenses

Audit log

API access

Preferences

Hide completed translations on the dashboard

Translation editor mode

Full editor

Zen editor mode

Top to bottom

Number of nearby strings

15

Number of nearby strings to show in each direction in the full editor.

Show secondary translations in the Zen mode

Hide source if a secondary translation exists

Editor link

Enter a custom URL to be used as link to the source code. You can use {{branch}} for branch, {{filename}} and {{line}} as filename and line placeholders.

Special characters

You can specify additional special visual keyboard characters to be shown while translating. It can be useful for characters you use frequently, but are hard to type on your keyboard.

Default dashboard view

Watched translations

Suggested translations

Save

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About Webate

Legal

Contact

Documentation

Donate to Webate

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## ##### > ##### ## Webate #####
## ##### ## #####
##### #####
#####Weblate #####
#####: #####
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##:          settings.py #####:  ##### SINGLE PROJECT ##### Webate
#####
```



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Webate

Dashboard

Projects

Languages

Checks

Your profile

Languages

Preferences

Notifications

Account

Profile

Licenses

Audit log

API access

Watched projects

☒ Automatically watch projects on contribution

Whenever you translate a string in a project, you will start watching it.

Watched projects

Search...

Available:

WebateOrg

Chosen:

WebateOrg

You can receive notifications for watched projects and they are shown on the dashboard by default.

Add all projects you want to translate to see them as watched projects on the dashboard.

Save

Notification settings

Other projects

Watched projects

Managed projects

Component wide notifications

You will receive a notification for every such event in your watched projects.

Repository failure

Do not notify

Repository operation

Do not notify

Component locking

Do not notify

Changed license

Do not notify

Parse error

Do not notify

Comment on own translation

Instant notification

Mentioned in comment

Instant notification

New language

Do not notify

New translation component

Do not notify

New announcement

Instant notification

New alert

Do not notify

Translation notifications

You will only receive these notifications for your translated languages in your watched projects.

New string

Do not notify

New contributor

Do not notify

New suggestion

Do not notify

New comment

Do not notify

Changed string

Do not notify

Translated string

Do not notify

Approved string

Do not notify

Pending suggestions

Do not notify

Strings needing action

Do not notify

Save

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About Webate

Legal

Contact

Documentation

Donate to Webate

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?: Weblate GitLab ? GitHub?Google?Facebook?Bitbucket  
? OAuth 2.0 ?

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Account 

**Username**  
  
Username may only contain letters, numbers or the following characters: @ . + - \_

**Full name**

**E-mail**  
  
You can add another e-mail address below.  
Your name and e-mail will appear as commit authorship.

[Save](#)

Current user identities 

| Identity                                                                                             | User ID             | Action                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
|  <b>Password</b>    | testuser            | <a href="#">Change password</a> |
|  <b>E-mail</b>     | weblate@example.org | <a href="#">Disconnect</a>      |
|  <b>Google</b>    | weblate@example.org | <a href="#">Disconnect</a>      |
|  <b>GitHub</b>    | 123456              | <a href="#">Disconnect</a>      |
|  <b>Bitbucket</b> | weblate             | <a href="#">Disconnect</a>      |

Add new association

 **E-mail**

Removal

Account removal deletes all your private data.

[Remove my account](#)

User data

You can download all your private data.

[Download user data](#)

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]ENABLE_AVATARS [REDACTED]https://gravatar.com/[REDACTED]

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Dashboard
Projects ▾
Languages ▾
Checks ▾
🔑
+
👤
⋮

WebplateOrg / Django / Czech
translated 96%

Overview
Info
Search
Insights ▾
Files ▾
Tools ▾
Manage ▾
Share ▾
👁 Watching ▾

Translation status

26 Strings

96%

183 Words

93%

[Browse](#)
[Translate](#)

Strings status

26

All strings — 183 words

[Browse](#)
[Edit](#)
[Zen](#)

25

Translated strings — 171 words

[Browse](#)
[Edit](#)
[Zen](#)

1

Strings needing action — 12 words

[Browse](#)
[Edit](#)
[Zen](#)

1

Not translated strings — 12 words

[Browse](#)
[Edit](#)
[Zen](#)

1

Strings needing action without suggestions — 12 words

[Browse](#)
[Edit](#)
[Zen](#)

3

Strings with any failing checks — 11 words

[Browse](#)
[Edit](#)
[Zen](#)

3

Translated strings with any failing checks — 11 words

[Browse](#)
[Edit](#)
[Zen](#)

1

Failed check: Unchanged translation — 4 words

[Browse](#)
[Edit](#)
[Zen](#)

1

Failed check: Mismatched full stop — 4 words

[Browse](#)
[Edit](#)
[Zen](#)

1

Failed check: Python format — 3 words

[Browse](#)
[Edit](#)
[Zen](#)

Other components

| Component                               | Translated | Untranslated | Untranslated words | Checks | Suggestions | Comments |
|-----------------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|--------|-------------|----------|
| <div>Android  MIT</div>                 | 76%        | 3            | 3                  |        |             |          |
| <div>Language names  GPL-3.0</div>      | ✓          |              |                    |        |             |          |
| <div>Glossary WeblateOrg  GPL-3.0</div> | ✓          |              |                    |        |             |          |
| <div>Djangojs  GPL-3.0</div>            | ✓          |              |                    |        |             |          |

[Browse all components](#)



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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034

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1 webplate "car" 1 "cars" 2

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[Languages](#)
[Checks](#)

[WeblateOrg](#) / [Django](#) / [Czech](#) / [Translate](#)

translated 96%

[1/1](#)

[Custom search](#)

[Zen](#)

[Position and priority](#)

Translation

English

Singular

% (count)s word

Plural

% (count)s words

Czech, One

Clone source

←

NBS

...

»

“

”

–

–

% (count)s slovo

15/140 · 14

Czech, Few

Clone source

←

NBS

...

»

“

”

–

–

% (count)s slova

15/140 · 15

Czech, Other

Clone source

←

NBS

...

»

“

”

–

–

% (count)s slov

14/140 · 15

Plural formula: (n==1) ? 0 : (n>=2 && n<=4) ? 1 : 2

☐ Needs editing

Save

Suggest

Skip

[Nearby strings](#) 20
 [Comments](#)
[Automatic suggestions](#)
[Other languages](#) 3

[History](#)

New comment

Comment on this string for fellow translators and developers to read.

Scope

Translation comment, discussions with other translators

Is your comment specific to this translation or generic for all of them?

New comment

You can use Markdown and mention users by @username.

Save

Glossary

English Czech

No related strings found in the glossary.

+

 Add term to glossary

String information

Screenshot context

No screenshot currently associated.

+

 Add screenshot

Explanation

No explanation currently provided.

Labels

No labels currently set.

Flags

python-format

Source string location

weblate/templates/translation.h tml:149

String age

15 seconds ago

Source string age

16 seconds ago

Translation file

weblate/locale/cs/LC\_MESSAGES/django.po, string 5

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13

## ????? ????????

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Alt+Home  
Alt+End  
Alt+PageUp or  
Ctrl ↑ or  
Alt ↑ or  
Cmd ↑  
Alt+PageDown or  
Ctrl+↓ or  
Alt+↓ or  
Cmd+↓  
Alt+Enter or  
Ctrl+Enter or  
Cmd+Enter  
Ctrl+Shift+Enter or  
Cmd+Shift+Enter  
Ctrl+E or  
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Ctrl+1 to Ctrl+9 or  
Cmd+1 to Cmd+9  
Ctrl+M+1 to 9 or  
Cmd+M+1 to 9  
Ctrl+I+1 to 9 or  
Cmd+I+1 to 9  
Ctrl+J or  
Cmd+J  
Ctrl+S or  
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3 ?????????????????????:

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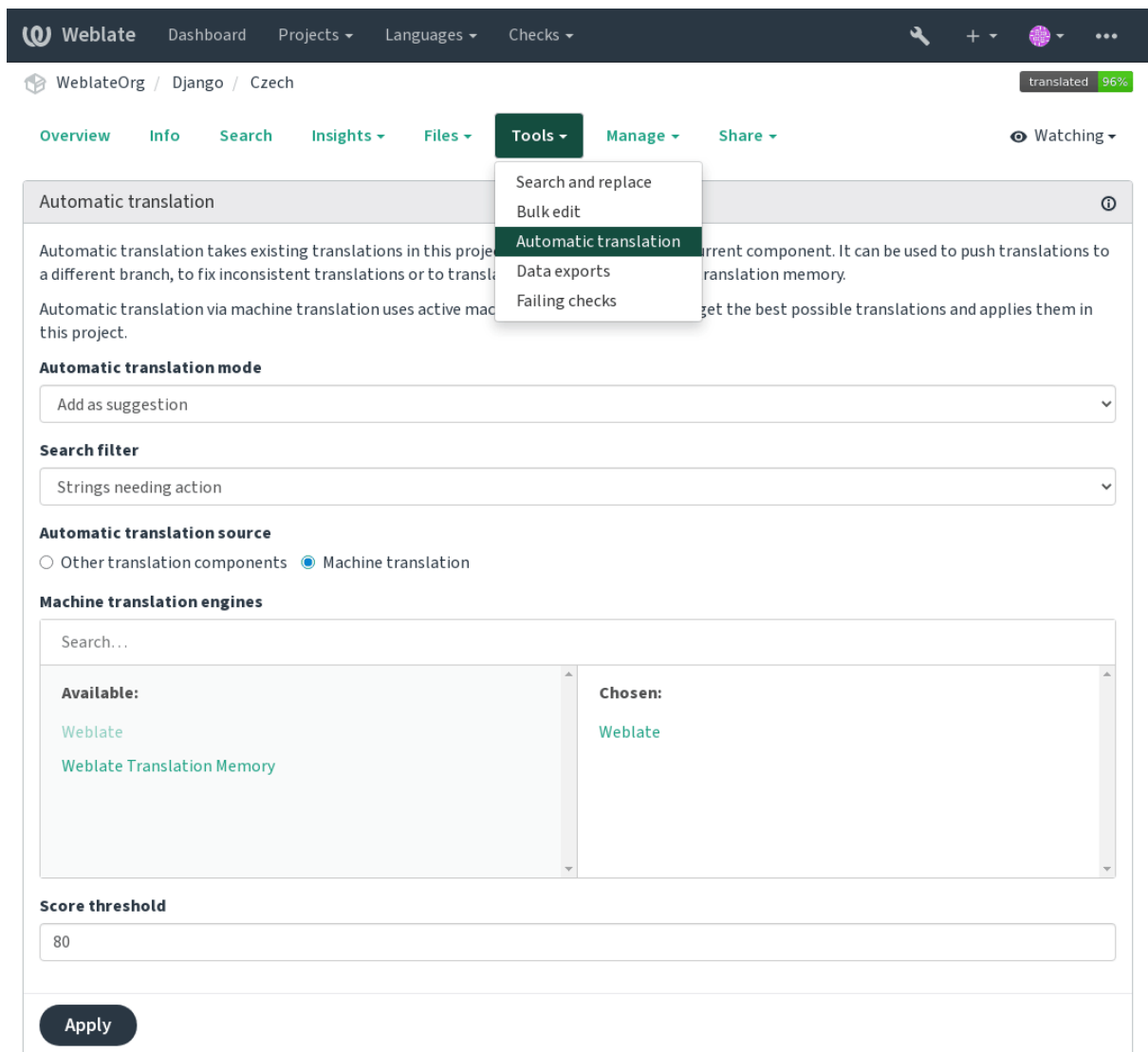
Weblate ????????????????????? RTL ?????????

*SPECIAL\_CHARS* ?????????

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034





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Weblate

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*Keeping translations same across components*

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*Bulk edit addon*

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: Available options might be limited by *access control* settings.

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/

The first option is to download the file in the original format as it is stored in the repository. In this case, any pending changes in the translation are getting committed and the up-to-date file is yield without any conversions.

Weblate
 ↓

gettext PO

gettext XLIFF

XLIFF 1.1

TermBase eXchange

Translation Memory eXchange

gettext MO

CSV

Excel Open XML

JSON

Android

iOS





```
POST /api/translations/(string:project)/(string:component)/
(string:language)/file/
```

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

[illegible][illegible]

Each project can include one or more glossaries as a shorthand for storing terminology. Glossary easily maintaining consistency of the translation.

4.5. Weblate

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XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX


Webplate
Dashboard
Projects
Languages
Checks

+

...

WebplateOrg /
Glossary
WebplateOrg /
Czech

translated 100%

Overview
Info
Search
Insights
Files
Tools
Share

Not watching

Translation status

2 Strings 100%

3 Words 100%

Add new glossary term

Browse

Translate

Strings status

2 All strings — 3 words Browse Edit Zen

2 Translated strings — 3 words Browse Edit Zen

Other components

| Component                                                                                          | Translated                                                                          | Untranslated | Untranslated words | Checks | Suggestions | Comments |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------|-------------|----------|
| Django          | 96%                                                                                 | 1            | 12                 | 3      |             |          |
| Language names  |  |              |                    |        |             |          |

Browse all components


[Weblate](#)
[Dashboard](#)
[Projects](#)
[Languages](#)
[Checks](#)

+


[WeblateOrg](#) / 
 [Glossary](#)
[WeblateOrg](#) / 
 [Czech](#) / 
 [Browse](#)

translated 100%

<<
<
1 / 1
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≡

+ Add new glossary term

| Key | English             | Czech            | State |
|-----|---------------------|------------------|-------|
|     | machine translation | strojový překlad | ✓     |
|     | project             | projekt          | ✓     |

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□□□□□□

[Weblate](#)
[Dashboard](#)
[Projects](#)
[Languages](#)
[Checks](#)

+

...

[WeblateOrg](#) /
[Glossary](#)
[WeblateOrg](#) /
[Czech](#) /
[Translate](#)

translated
100%

<
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2 / 2
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All strings

Source string

Zen

Glossary term

English

project

Czech

projekt

Clone source
NBS

☐ Needs editing

Explanation

Additional explanation to clarify meaning or usage of the string.

Save
Suggest
Skip
Tools

Nearby strings
2

Comments
Automatic suggestions
Other language

| Key | English             | Czech            |
|-----|---------------------|------------------|
|     | machine translation | strojový překlad |
|     | project             | projekt          |

Glossary

English
Czech

project
projekt
WeblateOrg

Add term to glossary

String information

String age  
4 seconds ago

Source string age  
4 seconds ago

Delete string
Mark as read-only
Mark as forbidden translation
Mark as terminology
Add variant of this string

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□□□□□ 4.5 □□□.

[illegible]

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□□□□□ 4.5 □□□.

Flagging certain glossary terms as `terminology` by bulk-editing, typing in the flag, or or by using *Tools* ↓:guilabel:*Mark as terminology* adds entries for them to all languages in the glossary. Use this for important terms that should be well thought out, and retain a consistent meaning across all languages.

??:

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□□□□□

Variants are a generic way to group strings together. All term variants are listed in the glossary sidebar when translating.

**???:** You can use this to add abbreviations or shorter expressions for a term.

??:

variants

□□□□□

[illegible][illegible]

The translation has been saved, however there are some newly failing checks: Python format, Missing plurals

Translation

English

Singular

%(count)s word



Plural

%(count)s words



Czech, One



 Clone source

  NBS ...      

Czech, Few



 Clone source

  NBS ...      

několik slov

Czech, Other



 Clone source

  NBS ...      

%(count)s slov

Plural formula: (n==1) ? 0 : (n>=2 && n<=4) ? 1 : 2

☐ Needs editing

Save

 Suggest

 Skip

Nearby strings 20

Comments

Automatic suggestions

Other languages 3

History

New comment

Comment on this string for fellow translators and developers to read.

Scope

Translation comment, discussions with other translators

Is your comment specific to this translation or generic for all of them?

New comment

You can use Markdown and mention users by @username.

Save

Things to check

 Python format 1

Following format strings are missing: %(count)s

Dismiss

Dismiss for all languages

 Missing plurals 2

Some plural forms are not translated

Dismiss

Dismiss for all languages

Glossary

English

Czech

No related strings found in the glossary.

 Add term to glossary

String information

Screenshot context

No screenshot currently associated.

 Add screenshot

Explanation

No explanation currently provided.



Labels

No labels currently set.



Flags

python-format



Source string location

weblate/templates/translation.html:149

String age

25 seconds ago

Source string age

26 seconds ago

Translation file

weblate/locale/cs/LC\_MESSAGES/django.po, string 5

pending

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AUTOFIX\_LIST

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Weblate [????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????](#):  
C [???](#) 'c-format'??Gettext [????????????????????????????????????????](#) PO [??????](#) **xgettext**  
[????????????????????????????????????????](#)

[????????????????????????????????](#): *Additional info on source strings*[??Component configuration](#)  
[????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????](#)

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**???**: Weblate [????????????????????????????????](#) [??????????](#) [??????????](#)

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[????????????????????????????????????????????????????????](#):

Weblate
Dashboard
Projects
Languages
Checks

1/1

Custom search
'%(count)s word'

Position and priority

Zen

English

Singular

%(count)s word

Plural

%(count)s words

Czech, One

%(count)s slovo

Czech, Few

%(count)s slova

Czech, Other

%(count)s slov

Plural formula: (n==1)?0:(n>=2&& n<=4)?1:2

☐ Needs editing

Save

Suggest

Skip

Nearby strings
20
Comments
Automatic suggestions
Other languages
3
History

No matching activity found.

Browse all component changes

Glossary

EnglishCzech

No related strings found in the glossary.

Add term to glossary

String information

Screenshot context
No screenshot currently associated.
Add screenshot

Explanation
No explanation currently provided.

Labels
No labels currently set.

Flags
python-format

Source string location
weblate/templates/translation.html:149

String age
15 seconds ago

Source string age
16 seconds ago

Translation file
weblate/locale/cs/LC\_MESSAGES/django.po, string 5

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## AngularJS

AngularJS

```

Your balance is {{amount}} {{ currency }}
angularjs-format

```

:

AngularJS text interpolation

27

## C

C                                      

```
There are %d apples
Your balance is %1$d %2$s
c-format
```

:

C format strings  C printf format

## C#

C#                                      

```
There are {0} apples
c-sharp-format
```

:

C# String Format

## ECMAScript

ECMAScript                                   

```
There are ${number} apples
es-format
```

:

Template literals

## i18next

i18next                                     

4.0 .

```
There are {{number}} apples
There are $t(number) apples
i18next-interpolation
```

:

i18next interpolation

## Java

Java                                     

```
There are %d apples
Your balance is %1$d %2$s
java-format
```

:

Java Format Strings

## Java MessageFormat

Java `????? ?????????????????????`

```
?????????????There are {0} apples
?????????????  java-messageformat ??????????????????
                auto-java-messageformat ?????????????????????????????????
```

**??:**

Java MessageFormat

## JavaScript ??

JavaScript `????????????????????`

```
?????????????There are %d apples
?????????????  javascript-format
```

**??:**

JavaScript formatting strings

## Lua ??

Lua `????????????????`

```
?????????????There are %d apples
?????????????  lua-format
```

**??:**

Lua `??????`

`????? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?`

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`????? 4.0 ? ? ?`.

```
?????????????There are %number% apples
?????????????  percent-placeholders
```

## Perl ??

Perl `????????????????`

```
?????????????There are %d apples
?????????????Your balance is %1$d %2$s
?????????????  perl-format
```

**??:**

Perl sprintf `?`Perl Format Strings

## PHP

PHP 

```
There are %d apples
Your balance is %1$d %2$s
php-format
```

:

[PHP sprintf documentation](#)  [PHP Format Strings](#)

## Python

Python 

```
There are {} apples
Your balance is {amount} {currency}
python-brace-format
```

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[Python brace format](#)  [Python Format Strings](#)

## Python

Python 

```
There are %d apples
Your balance is %(amount) %(currency)
python-format
```

:

[Python string formatting](#)  [Python Format Strings](#)

## Qt

Qt 

```
There are %1 apples
qt-format
```

:

[Qt QString::arg\(\)](#)

## Qt

Qt 

```
There are %Ln apple(s)
qt-plural-format
```

:

[Qt i18n guide](#)

## Ruby [?]

Ruby [?]

```
There are %d apples
Your balance is %1$f %2$s
Your balance is %+.2<amount>f %<currency>s
Your balance is %{amount} %{currency}
ruby-format
```

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Ruby Kernel#sprintf

## Scheme [?]

Scheme [?]

```
There are ~d apples
scheme-format
```

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Srfi 28, Chicken Scheme format, Guile Scheme formatted output

## Vue I18n [?]

Vue I18n [?]

```
There are {count} apples
Rails i18n [?] There are %{count} apples
@:message.dio @:message.the_world!
vue-format
```

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Vue I18n Formatting [?] Vue I18n Linked locale messages

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Keeping translations same across components







## QUESTION

QUESTION

QUESTION 3.9 QUESTION.

QUESTION

QUESTION:

QUESTION QUESTION Wikipedia QUESTION:

## QUESTION

QUESTION

QUESTION 3.9 QUESTION.

QUESTIONregex QUESTION

regex: ^foo|bar\$

## QUESTION

QUESTION

QUESTION

## QUESTION

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## QUESTION

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## QUESTION

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## QUESTION

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Python ? Gettext ???:

```
from gettext import gettext
print gettext("Selected %d file", "Selected %d files", files) % files
```

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XXXXX 3.9 XXX.

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????????????????r"regexp" ?????????????????

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W

Weblate

Dashboard

Projects

Languages

Checks

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WebateOrg / Django / Czech / Translate

translated 96%

K

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1 / 1

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>I

Custom search '%(count)s word'

Not translated strings • state:empty

Strings needing action • state:<translated

Translated strings • state:>=translated

Strings marked for edit • state:needs-editing

Strings with suggestions • has:suggestion

Strings with variants • has:variant

Strings with labels • has:label

Strings with context • has:context

Strings needing action without suggestions • state:<translated AND NOT has:suggestion

Strings with comments • has:comment

Strings with any failing checks • has:check

Approved strings • state:approved

Strings waiting for review • state:translated

Zen

Translation

English

Singular

%(count)s word

Plural

%(count)s words

Czech, One

%(count)s slovo

Czech, Few

%(count)s slova

Czech, Other

%(count)s slov

Plural formula: (n==1) ? 0 : (n>=2 && n<=4) ? 1 : 2

Needs editing

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Explanation

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Labels

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Flags

python-format

Source string location

weblate/templates/translation.h  
tml:149

String age

15 seconds ago

Source string age

16 seconds ago

Translation file

weblate/locale/cs/LC\_MESSAGE  
S/django.po, string 5

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41

??????

????????????????????????????????????

W

Weblate

Dashboard

Projects ▾

Languages ▾

Checks ▾

⚙️

+

▾

🌐

⋮

WebplateOrg / Django / Czech / Translate

translated 96%

⏪

⏴

1 / 1

⏵

⏩

Not translated strings ▾state:empty

⚡ Zen

⚙️

Position and priority ▾

Position and priority

Position

Priority

Labels

Source string

Translated string

Age of string

Number of words

Number of comments

Number of failing checks

Key

Translation

English

The string uses three dots (...) instead of an ellipsis character (...)

Czech

Clone source

🔗

↩

NBS

...

⋮

⋮

Needs editing ⓘ

Save

Suggest

Skip

Nearby strings 16

Comments

Automatic suggestions

Other languages 3

History

New comment

Comment on this string for fellow translators and developers to read.

Scope

Translation comment, discussions with other translators ▾

Is your comment specific to this translation or generic for all of them?

New comment

You can use Markdown and mention users by @username.

Save

Explanation

No explanation currently provided.

Labels

No labels currently set.

Flags

No flags currently set.

Source string location

weblate/checks/source.py:54

String age

20 seconds ago

Source string age

21 seconds ago

Translation file

weblate/locale/cs/LC\_MESSAGE  
S/django.po, string 26

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42

□□□□□□□□

Weblate [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Weblate [REDACTED]

??????

```
access control [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
```

## Translation states

[illegible]

**???:** In case file format you use does not support storing states, you might want to use `????????? "???" ????????` add-on to flag unchanged strings as needing editing.

**??:**

## Translation types capabilities

□ □ □ □

Webplate

| Value                             |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| off                               |  |
| on                                |  |
| off                               |  |
| 0                                 |  |
| <i>per-project access control</i> |  |
|                                   |  |

□□□□

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
 XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX  
 XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX  
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

```
?? Value??
???? off ????
???? on
???? off
????1 ????
???? per-project access control ? ?? ?
????
```

?????

2.18 : Weblate 2.18

2 ????1 ???? 1

per-project access control ? ?? ?

per-project access control ? ?? ?

```
?? Value??
???? on ????
???? off ????
???? off
????0
???? per-project access control ? ?? ?
???? per-project access control ? ?? ?
```

?????

per-project access control ? ?? ?

Webplate

Dashboard

Projects

Languages

Checks

WebplateOrg / Settings

Basic

Access

Workflow

Components

☒ Set "Language-Team" header

Lets Weblate update the "Language-Team" file header of your project.

☒ Use shared translation memory

Uses the pool of shared translations between projects.

☒ Contribute to shared translation memory

Contributes to the pool of shared translations between projects.

☒ Enable hooks

Whether to allow updating this repository by remote hooks.

Language aliases

Comma-separated list of language code mappings, for example: en\_GB:en,en\_US:en

☐ Enable reviews

Requires dedicated reviewers to approve translations.

☐ Enable source reviews

Requires dedicated reviewers to approve source strings.

Save



## SSH [redacted]

SSH [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

**QUESTION**

```

##### Weblate 2 upstream ##### msgmerge
##### Weblate ##### Weblate #####
#####
#####
##### upstream - Weblate
##### Weblate
#####

```

 Webplate
  Webplate
  *Git exporter*

```
# Commit all pending changes in Weblate, you can do this in the UI as well:
wlc commit
# Lock the translation in Weblate, again this can be done in the UI as well:
wlc lock
# Add Weblate as remote:
git remote add weblate https://hosted.weblate.org/git/project/component/
# You might need to include credentials in some cases:
git remote add weblate https://username:APIKEY@hosted.weblate.org/git/project/component/
# Update weblate remote:
git remote update weblate
# Merge Weblate changes:
git merge weblate/main
# Resolve conflicts:
edit ...
git add ...
...
git commit
# Push changes to upstream repository, Weblate will fetch merge from there:
git push
# Open Weblate for translation:
wlc unlock
```

Webplate

```
# Add and update Weblate remotes
git remote add weblate-one https://hosted.weblate.org/git/project/one/
git remote add weblate-second https://hosted.weblate.org/git/project/
↪second/
git remote update weblate-one weblate-second

# Merge QA_4_7 branch:
git checkout QA_4_7
git merge weblate-one/QA_4_7
... # Resolve conflicts
git commit

# Merge main branch:
git checkout main
git merge weblates-second/main
... # Resolve conflicts
git commit
```

(XXXXXXXXXX)

```
# Push changes to the upstream repository, Weblate will fetch the merge_
↪from there:
git push
```

gettext PO XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX:

Weblate Git XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXupstream X Git XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXupstream X Git XXXXXXXXXXXX 2 XXXXXX: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX:

```
# Add remote:
git remote add weblate /path/to/weblate/snapshot/

# Update Weblate remote:
git remote update weblate

# Merge Weblate changes:
git merge weblate/main

# Resolve conflicts in the PO files:
for PO in `find . -name '*.po'` ; do
    msgcat --use-first /path/to/weblate/snapshot/$PO\
              /path/to/upstream/snapshot/$PO -o $PO.merge
    msgmerge --previous --lang=${PO%.po} $PO.merge domain.pot -o $PO
    rm $PO.merge
    git add $PO
done
git commit

# Push changes to the upstream repository, Weblate will fetch merge from_
↪there:
git push
```

??:

How to export the Git repository that Weblate uses? Web XXXXXXXXXXXX Avoiding merge conflicts Weblate  
XXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Weblate1 ?? Project configuration XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXevery Component configuration  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Weblate XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX:

```
git merge -s ours origin/maintenance
```

??:

Keeping translations same across components

## How to translate multi-platform projects?

Weblate supports a wide range of file formats (see XXXXXXXXXXXX) and the easiest approach is to use the native format for each platform.

Once you have added all platform translation files as components in one project (see *Adding translation projects and components*), you can utilize the translation propagation feature (turned on by default, and can be turned off in the *Component configuration*) to translate strings for all platforms at once.

??:

Keeping translations same across components

## How to export the Git repository that Weblate uses?

There is nothing special about the repository, it lives under the `DATA_DIR` directory and is named `vcs/<project>/<component>/`. If you have SSH access to this machine, you can use the repository directly.

For anonymous access, you might want to run a Git server and let it serve the repository to the outside world.

Alternatively, you can use *Git exporter* inside Weblate to automate this.

## What are the options for pushing changes back upstream?

This heavily depends on your setup, Weblate is quite flexible in this area. Here are examples of some workflows used with Weblate:

Weblate automatically pushes and merges changes (see [????????????????????????????????](#)).

You manually tell Weblate to push (it needs push access to the upstream repository).

Somebody manually merges changes from the Weblate git repository into the upstream repository.

Somebody rewrites history produced by Weblate (e.g. by eliminating merge commits), merges changes, and tells Weblate to reset the content in the upstream repository.

Of course you are free to mix all of these as you wish.

## How can I limit Weblate access to only translations, without exposing source code to it?

You can use `git submodule` for separating translations from source code while still having them under version control.

1. Create a repository with your translation files.

2. Add this as a submodule to your code:

```
git submodule add git@example.com:project-translations.git path/to/  
↪translations
```

3. Link Weblate to this repository, it no longer needs access to the repository containing your source code.

4. You can update the main repository with translations from Weblate by:

```
git submodule update --remote path/to/translations
```

Please consult the `git submodule` documentation for more details.

## How can I check whether my Weblate is set up properly?

Weblate includes a set of configuration checks which you can see in the admin interface, just follow the *Performance report* link in the admin interface, or open the `/manage/performance/` URL directly.

## Why are all commits committed by Weblate <noreply@weblate.org>?

This is the default committer name, configured when you create a translation component. You can change it in the administration at any time.

The author of every commit (if the underlying VCS supports it) is still recorded correctly as the user that made the translation.

??:

*Component configuration*

## Usage

### How do I review the translations of others?

There are several review based workflows available in Weblate, see [review workflows](#).

You can subscribe to any changes made in [a project](#) and then check others contributions as they come in by e-mail.

There is a review tool available at the bottom of the translation view, where you can choose to browse translations made by others since a given date.

**Q:**

[review workflow](#)

### How do I provide feedback on a source string?

On context tabs below translation, you can use the *Comments* tab to provide feedback on a source string, or discuss it with other translators.

**Q:**

report-source[report source](#)

### How can I use existing translations while translating?

Weblate [importing existing translations](#)

[importing existing translations](#) Weblate [importing existing translations](#)

Use the import functionality to load compendium as translations, suggestions or translations needing review. This is the best approach for a one-time translation using a compendium or a similar translation database.

You can set up *tmserver* with all databases you have and let Weblate use it. This is good when you want to use it several times during translation.

Another option is to translate all related projects in a single Weblate instance, which will make it automatically pick up translations from other projects as well.

**Q:**

[importing existing translations](#)

### Does Weblate update translation files besides translations?

Weblate tries to limit changes in translation files to a minimum. For some file formats it might unfortunately lead to reformatting the file. If you want to keep the file formatted your way, please use a pre-commit hook for that.

**Q:**

updating-target-files

### Where do language definitions come from and how can I add my own?

The basic set of language definitions is included within Weblate and Translate-toolkit. This covers more than 150 languages and includes info about plural forms or text direction.

You are free to define your own languages in the administrative interface, you just need to provide info about it.

**Q:**

[adding new languages](#)

## Can Weblate highlight changes in a fuzzy string?

Weblate supports this, however it needs the data to show the difference.

For Gettext PO files, you have to pass the parameter `--previous` to **msgmerge** when updating PO files, for example:

```
msgmerge --previous -U po/cs.po po/phpmyadmin.pot
```

For monolingual translations, Weblate can find the previous string by ID, so it shows the differences automatically.

## Why does Weblate still show old translation strings when I've updated the template?

Weblate does not try to manipulate the translation files in any way other than allowing translators to translate. So it also does not update the translatable files when the template or source code have been changed. You simply have to do this manually and push changes to the repository, Weblate will then pick up the changes automatically.

---

**??:** It is usually a good idea to merge changes done in Weblate before updating translation files, as otherwise you will usually end up with some conflicts to merge.

---

For example with gettext PO files, you can update the translation files using the **msgmerge** tool:

```
msgmerge -U locale/cs/LC_MESSAGES/django.mo locale/django.pot
```

In case you want to do the update automatically, you can install add-on [POT to PO msgmerge](#).

**??:**

updating-target-files

## Troubleshooting

### Requests sometimes fail with "too many open files" error

This happens sometimes when your Git repository grows too much and you have many of them. Compressing the Git repositories will improve this situation.

The easiest way to do this is to run:

```
# Go to DATA_DIR directory
cd data/vcs
# Compress all Git repositories
for d in */* ; do
    pushd $d
    git gc
    popd
done
```

**??:**

`DATA_DIR`

### When accessing the site I get a "Bad Request (400)" error

This is most likely caused by an improperly configured `ALLOWED_HOSTS`. It needs to contain all hostnames you want to access on your Weblate. For example:

```
ALLOWED_HOSTS = ["weblate.example.com", "weblate", "localhost"]
```

**??:**

`ALLOWED_HOSTS`

## What does mean "There are more files for the single language (en)"?

This typically happens when you have translation file for source language. Weblate keeps track of source strings and reserves source language for this. The additional file for same language is not processed.

```
#####
#####
#####
#####Weblate #####
```

---

**??:** You might get similar error message for other languages as well. In that case the most likely reason is that several files map to single language in Weblate.

This can be caused by using obsolete language codes together with new one (ja and jp for Japanese) or including both country specific and generic codes (fr and fr\_FR). See [????????](#) for more details.

---

??

## Does Weblate support other VCSes than Git and Mercurial?

Weblate currently does not have native support for anything other than *Git* (with extended support for *GitHub*, *Gerrit* and *Subversion*) and *Mercurial*, but it is possible to write backends for other VCSes.

You can also use *Git* [????](#) [????](#) in Git to access other VCSes.

Weblate also supports VCS-less operation, see [????](#) [????](#).

---

**??:** For native support of other VCSes, Weblate requires using distributed VCS, and could probably be adjusted to work with anything other than Git and Mercurial, but somebody has to implement this support.

---

**??:**

[????????](#)

## How does Weblate credit translators?

Every change made in Weblate is committed into VCS under the translators name. This way every single change has proper authorship, and you can track it down using the standard VCS tools you use for code.

Additionally, when the translation file format supports it, the file headers are updated to include the translator's name.

**??:**

```
list_translators ../devel/reporting
```

## Why does Weblate force showing all PO files in a single tree?

Weblate was designed in a way that every PO file is represented as a single component. This is beneficial for translators, so they know what they are actually translating.

[????](#) 4.2 **??:** [????????????????????????????????????????](#)

## Why does Weblate use language codes such sr\_Latn or zh\_Hant?

These are language codes defined by [RFC 4646](#) to better indicate that they are really different languages instead previously wrongly used modifiers (for @latin variants) or country codes (for Chinese).

Weblate still understands legacy language codes and will map them to current one - for example sr@latin will be handled as sr\_Latn or zh@CN as zh\_Hans.

**??:**

[????](#)

## File formats

Weblate supports most translation format understood by [translate-toolkit](#), however each format being slightly different, some issues with formats that are not well tested can arise.

**File formats:**

### Translation Related File Formats

**Tip:** When choosing a file format for your application, it's better to stick some well established format in the toolkit/platform you use. This way your translators can additionally use whatever tools they are used to, and will more likely contribute to your project.

## Bilingual and monolingual formats

Both monolingual and bilingual formats are supported. Bilingual formats store two languages in single file—source and translation (typical examples are *GNU gettext*, *XLIFF* or *Apple iOS strings*). On the other side, monolingual formats identify the string by ID, and each language file contains only the mapping of those to any given language (typically *Android string resources*). Some file formats are used in both variants, see the detailed description below.

For correct use of monolingual files, Weblate requires access to a file containing complete list of strings to translate with their source—this file is called `strings.txt` within Weblate, though the naming might vary in your paradigm.

Additionally this workflow can be extended by utilizing `strings.xml` to include strings provided by developers, but not to be used as is in the final strings.

## File format detection

Weblate can automatically detect several widespread file formats, but this detection can harm your performance and will limit features specific to given file format (for example automatic addition of new translations).

## Translation types capabilities

Capabilities of all supported formats:

| Format                          | Lingual-ity <sup>p. 53, 1</sup> | Plurals <sup>p. 53, 2</sup> | Com-ments <sup>p. 53, 3</sup> | Context <sup>p. 53, 4</sup> | Loca-tion <sup>p. 53, 5</sup> | Flags <sup>p. 53, 8</sup> | Additional states <sup>p. 53, 6</sup> |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>GNU gettext</i>              | <code>gettext</code>            | yes                         | yes                           | yes                         | yes                           | yes <sup>9</sup>          | needs editing                         |
| <i>Monolingual gettext</i>      | mono                            | yes                         | yes                           | yes                         | yes                           | yes <sup>?</sup>          | needs editing                         |
| <i>XLIFF</i>                    | both                            | yes                         | yes                           | yes                         | yes                           | yes <sup>10</sup>         | needs editing, approved               |
| <i>Java properties</i>          | both                            | no                          | yes                           | no                          | no                            | no                        |                                       |
| <i>GWT</i>                      | mono                            | yes                         | yes                           | no                          | no                            | no                        |                                       |
| <i>Joomla translations</i>      | mono                            | no                          | yes                           | no                          | yes                           | no                        |                                       |
| <i>Qt Linguist .ts</i>          | both                            | yes                         | yes                           | no                          | yes                           | yes <sup>?</sup>          | needs editing                         |
| <i>Android string resources</i> | mono                            | yes                         | yes <sup>7</sup>              | no                          | no                            | yes <sup>?</sup>          |                                       |
| <i>Apple iOS strings</i>        | <code>strings</code>            | no                          | yes                           | no                          | no                            | no                        |                                       |
| <i>PHP</i>                      | mono                            | no <sup>11</sup>            | yes                           | no                          | no                            | no                        |                                       |
| <i>JSON files</i>               | mono                            | no                          | no                            | no                          | no                            | no                        |                                       |
| <i>JSON i18n files</i>          | mono                            | yes                         | no                            | no                          | no                            | no                        |                                       |
| <i>go-i18n JSON files</i>       | mono                            | yes                         | no                            | no                          | no                            | no                        |                                       |
| <i>ARB File</i>                 | mono                            | yes                         | yes                           | no                          | no                            | no                        |                                       |
| <i>WebExtension JSON</i>        | mono                            | yes                         | yes                           | no                          | no                            | no                        |                                       |

`strings.txt`

| Table 1 – <a href="#">gettext file formats</a> |                                     |                             |                              |                             |                                   |                           |                                          |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Format                                         | Lingual-<br>ity <sup>p. 53, 1</sup> | Plurals <sup>p. 53, 2</sup> | Comments <sup>p. 53, 3</sup> | Context <sup>p. 53, 4</sup> | Loca-<br>tion <sup>p. 53, 5</sup> | Flags <sup>p. 53, 8</sup> | Additional<br>states <sup>p. 53, 6</sup> |
| <i>.XML resource files</i>                     | mono                                | no                          | yes                          | no                          | no                                | yes?                      |                                          |
| <i>CSV files</i>                               | both                                | no                          | yes                          | yes                         | yes                               | no                        | needs editing                            |
| <i>YAML files</i>                              | mono                                | no                          | yes                          | no                          | no                                | no                        |                                          |
| <i>Ruby YAML files</i>                         | mono                                | yes                         | yes                          | no                          | no                                | no                        |                                          |
| <i>DTD files</i>                               | mono                                | no                          | no                           | no                          | no                                | no                        |                                          |
| <i>Flat XML files</i>                          | mono                                | no                          | no                           | no                          | no                                | yes?                      |                                          |
| <i>Windows RC files</i>                        | mono                                | no                          | yes                          | no                          | no                                | no                        |                                          |
| <i>Excel OpenXML</i>                           | mono                                | no                          | yes                          | yes                         | yes                               | no                        | needs editing                            |
| <i>gettext .po</i>                             | mono                                | no                          | no                           | no                          | no                                | no                        |                                          |
| <i>Subtitle files</i>                          | mono                                | no                          | no                           | no                          | yes                               | no                        |                                          |
| <i>HTML files</i>                              | mono                                | no                          | no                           | no                          | no                                | no                        |                                          |
| <i>OpenDocument Format</i>                     | mono                                | no                          | no                           | no                          | no                                | no                        |                                          |
| <i>IDML Format</i>                             | mono                                | no                          | no                           | no                          | no                                | no                        |                                          |
| <i>INI translations</i>                        | mono                                | no                          | no                           | no                          | no                                | no                        |                                          |
| <i>Inno Setup INI</i>                          | mono                                | no                          | no                           | no                          | no                                | no                        |                                          |
| <i>TermBase eXchange</i>                       | no                                  | no                          | yes                          | no                          | no                                | yes?                      |                                          |

## GNU gettext

libre [gettext documentation](#)

Contextual info stored in the file is supported by adjusting its headers or linking to corresponding source files.

The bilingual gettext PO file typically looks like this:

```
#: weblate/media/js/bootstrap-datepicker.js:1421
msgid "Monday"
msgstr "Pondělí"

#: weblate/media/js/bootstrap-datepicker.js:1421
msgid "Tuesday"
msgstr "Úterý"

#: weblate/accounts/avatar.py:163
msgctxt "No known user"
msgid "None"
msgstr "Žádný"
```

See *Bilingual and monolingual formats*

Plurals are necessary to properly localize strings with variable count.

Comments can be used to pass additional info about the string to translate.

Context is used to differentiate identical strings used in different scopes (for example *Sun* can be used as an abbreviated name of the day "Sunday" or as the name of our closest star).

Location of a string in source code might help proficient translators figure out how the string is used.

See [gettext documentation](#)

Additional states supported by the file format in addition to "Not translated" and "Translated".

The gettext type comments are used as flags.

The flags are extracted from the non-standard attribute `weblate-flags` for all XML based formats. Additionally `max-length:N` is supported through the `maxwidth` attribute as defined in the XLIFF standard, see *Specifying translation flags*.

XML comment placed before the `<string>` element, parsed as a developer comment.

The plurals are supported only for Laravel which uses in string syntax to define them, see [Localization in Laravel](#).

Typical Weblate *Component configuration*

```

##### po/*.po
##### Empty
##### po/messages.pot
##### Gettext PO file

```

##:

[devl/gettext](#)
[devl/sphinx](#)
[Gettext Wikipedia](#)
[PO Files](#)
[configure](#)
[ALL\\_LINGUAS](#)
[gettext](#)
[LINGUAS](#)
[MO](#)
[POT](#)
[PO](#)
[msgmerge](#)

## Monolingual gettext

Some projects decide to use gettext as monolingual formats—they code just the IDs in their source code and the string then needs to be translated to all languages, including English. This is supported, though you have to choose this file format explicitly when importing components into Weblate.

The monolingual gettext PO file typically looks like this:

```

#: weblate/media/js/bootstrap-datepicker.js:1421
msgid "day-monday"
msgstr "Pondělí"

#: weblate/media/js/bootstrap-datepicker.js:1421
msgid "day-tuesday"
msgstr "Úterý"

#: weblate/accounts/avatar.py:163
msgid "none-user"
msgstr "Žádný"

```

While the base language file will be:

```

#: weblate/media/js/bootstrap-datepicker.js:1421
msgid "day-monday"
msgstr "Monday"

#: weblate/media/js/bootstrap-datepicker.js:1421
msgid "day-tuesday"
msgstr "Tuesday"

#: weblate/accounts/avatar.py:163
msgid "none-user"
msgstr "None"

```

Typical Weblate *Component configuration*

```

##### po/*.po
##### po/en.po
##### po/messages.pot
##### Gettext PO file (monolingual)

```

## XLIFF

XML-based format created to standardize translation files, but in the end it is one of many standards, in this area. XML Localization Interchange File Format (XLIFF) is usually used as bilingual, but Weblate supports it as monolingual as well.

##:

XML Localization Interchange File Format (XLIFF) specification

## Translation states

[XXXXXXXX](#) 3.3 [XXXX](#): Weblate ignored the `state` attribute prior to the 3.3 release.

The `state` attribute in the file is partially processed and mapped to the "Needs edit" state in Weblate (the following states are used to flag the string as needing edit if there is a target present: `new`, `needs-translation`, `needs-adaptation`, `needs-l10n`). Should the `state` attribute be missing, a string is considered translated as soon as a `<target>` element exists.

If the translation string has `approved="yes"`, it will also be imported into Weblate as "Approved", anything else will be imported as "Waiting for review" (which matches the XLIFF specification).

While saving, Weblate doesn't add those attributes unless necessary:

The `state` attribute is only added in case string is marked as needing edit.

The `approved` attribute is only added in case string has been reviewed.

In other cases the attributes are not added, but they are updated in case they are present.

That means that when using the XLIFF format, it is strongly recommended to turn on the Weblate review process, in order to see and change the approved state of strings.

Similarly upon importing such files (in the upload form), you should choose *Import as translated* under *Processing of strings needing edit*.

[XX](#):

[XXXXXXXX](#)

## Whitespace and newlines in XLIFF

Generally types or amounts of whitespace is not differentiated between in XML formats. If you want to keep it, you have to add the `xml:space="preserve"` flag to the string.

[X](#):

```
<trans-unit id="10" approved="yes">
  <source xml:space="preserve">hello</source>
  <target xml:space="preserve">Hello, world!
</target>
</trans-unit>
```

## Specifying translation flags

You can specify additional translation flags (see [XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX](#)) by using the `weblate-flags` attribute. Weblate also understands `maxwidth` and `font` attributes from the XLIFF specification:

```
<trans-unit id="10" maxwidth="100" size-unit="pixel" font="ubuntu;22:bold">
  <source>Hello %s</source>
</trans-unit>
<trans-unit id="20" maxwidth="100" size-unit="char" weblate-flags="c-format
↪">
  <source>Hello %s</source>
</trans-unit>
```

The `font` attribute is parsed for font family, size and weight, the above example shows all of that, though only font family is required. Any whitespace in the font family is converted to underscore, so `Source Sans Pro` becomes `Source_Sans_Pro`, please keep that in mind when naming the font group (see [XXXXXXXX](#)).

Weblate identifies the units in the XLIFF file by `resname` attribute in case it is present and falls back to `id` (together with `file` tag if present).

The `rename` attribute is supposed to be human friendly identifier of the unit making it more suitable for Weblate to display instead of `id`. The `rename` has to be unique in the whole XLIFF file. This is required by Weblate and is not covered by the XLIFF standard - it does not put any uniqueness restrictions on this attribute.

Typical Weblate *Component configuration* for bilingual XLIFF

|                      |                               |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| ????????             | localizations/*.xliiff        |
| ???????????????????? | <i>Empty</i>                  |
| ???????????????????? | localizations/en-US.xliiff    |
| ????????             | <i>XLIFF Translation File</i> |

| Typical Weblate <i>Component configuration</i> for monolingual XLIFF |                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| File mask                                                            | localizations/*.xliiff        |
| ????????????????                                                     | localizations/en-US.xliiff    |
| ????????????????                                                     | localizations/en-US.xliiff    |
| ??????                                                               | <i>XLIFF Translation File</i> |

??:

XLIFF Wikipedia [?]: [?]XLIFF[?]font attribute in XLIFF 1.2 [?]maxwidth attribute in XLIFF 1.2

## Java properties

Native Java format for translations.

Java properties are usually used as monolingual translations.

Webplate supports ISO-8859-1, UTF-8 and UTF-16 variants of this format. All of them support storing all Unicode characters, it is just differently encoded. In the ISO-8859-1, the Unicode escape sequences are used (for example `zkou\u0161ka`), all others encode characters directly either in UTF-8 or UTF-16.

**⚠️:** Loading escape sequences works in UTF-8 mode as well, so please be careful choosing the correct encoding set to match your application needs.

| Typical Weblate  | Component configuration      |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| ????????         | src/app/Bundle_*.properties  |
| ???????????????? | src/app/Bundle.properties    |
| ???????????????? | Empty                        |
| ??????           | Java Properties (ISO-8859-1) |

??:

Java properties Wikipedia [?]: [?]Mozilla and Java properties files[?]Java [????? ??????????][????????????????????]

GWT 

Native GWT format for translations.

GWT properties are usually used as monolingual translations.

| Typical Weblate  | Component configuration     |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| ????????         | src/app/Bundle_*.properties |
| ???????????????? | src/app/Bundle.properties   |
| ??????????????   | Empty                       |
| ??????           | GWT Properties              |

??:

[GWT localization guide](#)
[GWT Internationalization Tutorial](#)
[Mozilla and Java properties files](#)
[Java](#)

## INI translations

4.1.

INI file format for translations.

INI translations are usually used as monolingual translations.

| Typical Weblate | Component configuration |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| language/*      | language/*.ini          |
| language/en     | language/en.ini         |
|                 | Empty                   |
|                 | INI File                |

---

**Note:** Weblate only extracts keys from sections within an INI file. In case your INI file lacks sections, you might want to use *Joomla translations* or *Java properties* instead.

---

**Note:**

INI Files *Java properties* *Joomla translations* *Inno Setup INI*

## Inno Setup INI

4.1.

Inno Setup INI

Inno Setup INI

---

**Note:** The only notable difference to *INI translations* is in supporting %n and %t placeholders for line break and tab.

---

| Typical Weblate | Component configuration |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| language/*      | language/*.isl          |
| language/en     | language/en.isl         |
|                 | Empty                   |
|                 | Inno Setup INI File     |

---

**Note:** Only Unicode files (.isl) are currently supported, ANSI variant (.isl) is currently not supported.

---

**Note:**

INI Files *Joomla translations* *INI translations*

## Joomla translations

2.12.

Native Joomla format for translations.

Joomla translations are usually used as monolingual translations.

| Typical Weblate           | Component configuration       |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| language/*/com_foobar     | language/*/com_foobar.ini     |
| language/en-GB/com_foobar | language/en-GB/com_foobar.ini |
|                           | Empty                         |
|                           | Joomla Language File          |

**Note:**

Specification of Joomla language files *Mozilla and Java properties files* *INI translations* *Inno Setup INI*

## Qt Linguist .ts

Translation format used in Qt based applications.

Qt Linguist files are used as both bilingual and monolingual translations.

Typical Weblate *Component configuration* when using as bilingual

|                     |                              |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Source language     | i18n/app.*.ts                |
| Target language     | Empty                        |
| Source file pattern | i18n/app.de.ts               |
| Target file pattern | Qt Linguist Translation File |

Typical Weblate *Component configuration* when using as monolingual

|                     |                              |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Source language     | i18n/app.*.ts                |
| Target language     | i18n/app.en.ts               |
| Source file pattern | i18n/app.en.ts               |
| Target file pattern | Qt Linguist Translation File |

❗:

Qt Linguist manual ❗Qt .ts❗*Bilingual and monolingual formats*

## Android string resources

Android specific file format for translating applications.

Android string resources are monolingual, the `res/values/strings.xml` is stored in a different location from the others

Typical Weblate *Component configuration*

|                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Source language     | res/values-*/strings.xml |
| Target language     | res/values/strings.xml   |
| Source file pattern | Empty                    |
| Target file pattern | Android String Resource  |

❗:

Android string resources documentation ❗Android string resources

❗: Android *string-array* structures are not currently supported. To work around this, you can break your string arrays apart:

```
<string-array name="several_strings">
  <item>First string</item>
  <item>Second string</item>
</string-array>
```

become:

```
<string-array name="several_strings">
  <item>@string/several_strings_0</item>
  <item>@string/several_strings_1</item>
</string-array>
<string name="several_strings_0">First string</string>
<string name="several_strings_1">Second string</string>
```

The *string-array* that points to the *string* elements should be stored in a different file, and not be made available for translation.

This script may help pre-process your existing strings.xml files and translations: <https://gist.github.com/paour/11291062>

## Apple iOS strings

Apple specific file format for translating applications, used for both iOS and iPhone/iPad application translations. Apple iOS strings are usually used as bilingual translations.

### Typical Weblate *Component configuration*

```
##### Resources/*.lproj/Localizable.strings
#####sources/en.lproj/Localizable.strings or Resources/Base.lproj/
Localizable.strings
#####Empty
#####iOS Strings (UTF-8)
```

##:

Apple "strings files" documentation [Mac OSX strings](#)

## PHP ###

PHP translations are usually monolingual, so it is recommended to specify a base file with (what is most often the) English strings.

Example file:

```
<?php
$LANG['foo'] = 'bar';
$LANG['foo1'] = 'foo bar';
$LANG['foo2'] = 'foo bar baz';
$LANG['foo3'] = 'foo bar baz bag';
```

### Typical Weblate *Component configuration*

```
##### lang/*/texts.php
##### lang/en/texts.php
##### lang/en/texts.php
##### PHP strings
```

## Laravel PHP ###

##### 4.1 ###.

The Laravel PHP localization files are supported as well with plurals:

```
<?php
return [
    'welcome' => 'Welcome to our application',
    'apples' => 'There is one apple|There are many apples',
];
```

##:

PHP[Localization in Laravel](#)

## JSON files

##### 2.0 ###.

##### 2.16 ###: Since Weblate 2.16 and with [translate-toolkit](#) at-least 2.2.4, nested structure JSON files are supported as well.

##### 4.3 ###: The structure of JSON file is properly preserved even for complex situations which were broken in prior releases.

JSON format is used mostly for translating applications implemented in JavaScript.

Weblate currently supports several variants of JSON translations:

Simple key / value files, used for example by *vue-i18n* or *react-intl*.

Files with nested keys.

*JSON i18next files*  
*go-i18n JSON files*  
*WebExtension JSON*  
*ARB File*

JSON translations are usually monolingual, so it is recommended to specify a base file with (what is most often the) English strings.

Example file:

```
{
  "Hello, world!\n": "Ahoj světe!\n",
  "Orangutan has %d banana.\n": "",
  "Try Weblate at https://demo.weblate.org/!\n": "",
  "Thank you for using Weblate.": ""
}
```

Nested files are supported as well (see above for requirements), such a file can look like:

```
{
  "weblate": {
    "hello": "Ahoj světe!\n",
    "orangutan": "",
    "try": "",
    "thanks": ""
  }
}
```

**!!!:** The *JSON file* and *JSON nested structure file* can both handle same type of files. Both preserve existing JSON structure when translating.

The only difference between them is when adding new strings using Weblate. The nested structure format parses the newly added key and inserts the new string into the matching structure. For example `app.name` key is inserted as:

```
{
  "app": {
    "name": "Weblate"
  }
}
```

#### Typical Weblate *Component configuration*

```
lang1/lang2/translation-*.json
lang1/lang2/translation-en.json
lang1/lang2/Empty
lang1/lang2/JSON nested structure file
```

**!!:**

JSON *JSON* *JSON*,  
*JSON*

### JSON i18next files

**2.17** **!!!:** Since Weblate 2.17 and with *translate-toolkit* at-least 2.2.5, i18next JSON files with plurals are supported as well.

*i18next* is an internationalization framework written in and for JavaScript. Weblate supports its localization files with features such as plurals.

i18next translations are monolingual, so it is recommended to specify a base file with (what is most often the) English strings.

**!!:** Weblate *i18next JSON v3* *v2* *v1* *JSON*

Example file:

```
{
  "hello": "Hello",
  "apple": "I have an apple",
  "apple_plural": "I have {{count}} apples",
  "apple_negative": "I have no apples"
}
```

| Typical Weblate      | Component configuration |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| ????????             | langs/* .json           |
| ???????????????????? | langs/en .json          |
| ????????????????     | Empty                   |
| ???????              | i18next JSON file       |

**??:**

# JSON?i18next JSON Format ?JSON ?????????????? ?????????????????

## go-i18n JSON files

□□□□□ 4.1 □□□.

go-i18n translations are monolingual, so it is recommended to specify a base file with (what is most often the) English strings.

**[!]:** Weblate supports the go-i18n JSON v1 format, for flat JSON formats please use *JSON files*. The v2 format with hash is currently not supported.

Typical Weblate *Component configuration*

|                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| ???????          | langs/*.json      |
| ???????????????? | langs/en.json     |
| ???????????????? | Empty             |
| ???????          | go-i18n JSON file |

??:

JSONgo-i18nJSON

## ARB File

□□□□□ 4.1 □□□.

ARB translations are monolingual, so it is recommended to specify a base file with (what is most often the) English strings.

| Typical Weblate  | Component configuration |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| ????????         | lib/l10n/intl_*.arb     |
| ???????????????? | lib/l10n/intl_en.arb    |
| ???????????????? | Empty                   |
| ???????          | ARB file                |

??:

JSON? Application Resource Bundle Specification ?Internationalizing Flutter apps ?JSON

## WebExtension JSON

2.16: This is supported since Weblate 2.16 and with [translate-toolkit](#) at-least 2.2.4.

File format used when translating extensions for Mozilla Firefox or Google Chromium.

---

While this format is called JSON, its specification allows to include comments, which are not part of JSON specification. Weblate currently does not support file with comments.

---

Example file:

```
{
  "hello": {
    "message": "Ahoj světe!\n",
    "description": "Description",
    "placeholders": {
      "url": {
        "content": "$1",
        "example": "https://developer.mozilla.org"
      }
    }
  },
  "orangutan": {
    "message": "",
    "description": "Description"
  },
  "try": {
    "message": "",
    "description": "Description"
  },
  "thanks": {
    "message": "",
    "description": "Description"
  }
}
```

### Typical Weblate *Component configuration*

```
__locales/*/messages.json
__locales/en/messages.json
Empty
WebExtension JSON file
```

:

JSONGoogle chrome.i18n Mozilla Extensions Internationalization

## .XML resource files

2.3.

A .XML resource (.resx) file employs a monolingual XML file format used in Microsoft .NET applications. It is interchangeable with .resw, when using identical syntax to .resx.

### Typical Weblate *Component configuration*

```
Resources/Language.*.resx
Resources/Language.resx
Empty
.NET resource file
```

:

.NET Resource files (.resx)ref:addon-weblate.cleanup.generic

## CSV files

2.4.2022.

CSV files can contain a simple list of source and translation. Weblate supports the following files:

Files with header defining fields (location, source, target, ID, fuzzy, context, translator\_comments, developer\_comments). This is the recommended approach, as it is the least error prone. Choose *CSV file* as a file format.

Files with two fields—source and translation (in this order). Choose *Simple CSV file* as a file format.

Headerless files with fields in order defined by the [translate-toolkit](#): location, source, target, ID, fuzzy, context, translator\_comments, developer\_comments. Choose *CSV file* as a file format.

Remember to define `CSV` when your files are monolingual (see *Bilingual and monolingual formats*).

**⚠:** The CSV format currently automatically detects the dialect of the CSV file. In some cases the automatic detection might fail and you will get mixed results. This is especially true for CSV files with newlines in the values. As a workaround it is recommended to omit quoting characters.

Example file:

```
Thank you for using Weblate.,Děkujeme za použití Weblate.
```

Typical Weblate *Component configuration* for bilingual CSV

```
locale/*.*.csv
Empty
locale/en.csv
CSV file
```

Typical Weblate *Component configuration* for monolingual CSV

```
locale/*.*.csv
locale/en.csv
locale/en.csv
CSV CSV
```

**⚠:**

CSV

## YAML files

2.9.2022.

The plain YAML files with string keys and values. Weblate also extract strings from lists or dictionaries.

Example of a YAML file:

```
weblate:
  hello: ""
  orangutan: ""
  try: ""
  thanks: ""
```

Typical Weblate *Component configuration*

```
translations/messages.*.yaml
translations/messages.en.yaml
Empty
YAML file
```

**⚠:**

YAML Ruby YAML files

## Ruby YAML files

2.9.2022.

Ruby i18n YAML files with language as root node.

Example Ruby i18n YAML file:

```
cs:
  weblate:
    hello: ""
    orangutan: ""
    try: ""
    thanks: ""
```

Typical Weblate *Component configuration*

```
translations/messages.*.yaml
translations/messages.en.yaml
Empty
Ruby YAML file
```

YAML:

YAML files

## DTD files

2.18.2022.

Example DTD file:

```
<!ENTITY hello "">
<!ENTITY orangutan "">
<!ENTITY try "">
<!ENTITY thanks "">
```

Typical Weblate *Component configuration*

```
locale/*.dtd
locale/en.dtd
Empty
DTD file
```

DTD:

Mozilla DTD format

## Flat XML files

3.9.2022.

Example of a flat XML file:

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<root>
  <str key="hello_world">Hello World!</str>
  <str key="resource_key">Translated value.</str>
</root>
```

Typical Weblate *Component configuration*

```
locale/*.xml
locale/en.xml
Empty
Flat XML file
```

XML:

Flat XML

## Windows RC files

Webblate 4.1 beta: Support for Windows RC files has been rewritten.

---

beta: Support for this format is currently in beta, feedback from testing is welcome.

---

Example Windows RC file:

```
LANGUAGE LANG_CZECH, SUBLANG_DEFAULT

STRINGTABLE
BEGIN
    IDS_MSG1                "Hello, world!\n"
    IDS_MSG2                "Orangutan has %d banana.\n"
    IDS_MSG3                "Try Weblate at http://demo.weblate.org/!\n"
    IDS_MSG4                "Thank you for using Weblate."
END
```

### Typical Weblate *Component configuration*

```
lang/*.*rc
lang/en-US.rc
lang/en-US.rc
RC file
```

beta:

Windows RC files

beta beta beta beta beta

Webblate 3.5 beta.

Metadata used for publishing apps in various app stores can be translated. Currently the following tools are compatible:

Triple-T gradle-play-publisher

Fastlane

F-Droid

The metadata consists of several textfiles, which Weblate will present as separate strings to translate.

### Typical Weblate *Component configuration*

```
fastlane/android/metadata/*
fastlane/android/metadata/en-US
fastlane/android/metadata/en-US
App store metadata files
```

---

beta: In case you don't want to translate certain strings (for example changelogs), mark them read-only (see beta beta beta beta beta). This can be automated by the beta.

---

## Subtitle files

Webblate 3.7 beta.

Weblate beta beta beta beta beta beta beta beta beta beta

SubRip subtitle file (\*.srt)

MicroDVD subtitle file (\*.sub)

Advanced Substation Alpha subtitles file (\*.ass)

Substation Alpha subtitle file (\*.ssa)

## Typical Weblate *Component configuration*

```
##### path/*.srt
##### path/en.srt
##### path/en.srt
##### SubRip subtitle file
```

##:

Subtitles

## Excel Open XML

##### 3.2 ##.

Excel Open XML (.xlsx) files can be imported and exported.

When uploading XLSX files for translation, be aware that only the active worksheet is considered, and there must be at least a column called `source` (which contains the source string) and a column called `target` (which contains the translation). Additionally there should be the column called `context` (which contains the context path of the translation string). If you use the XLSX download for exporting the translations into an Excel workbook, you already get a file with the correct file format.

## HTML files

##### 4.1 ##.

---

##: Support for this format is currently in beta, feedback from testing is welcome.

---

The translatable content is extracted from the HTML files and offered for the translation.

##:

HTML

## OpenDocument Format

##### 4.1 ##.

---

##: Support for this format is currently in beta, feedback from testing is welcome.

---

The translatable content is extracted from the OpenDocument files and offered for the translation.

##:

OpenDocument Format

## IDML Format

##### 4.1 ##.

---

##: Support for this format is currently in beta, feedback from testing is welcome.

---

The translatable content is extracted from the Adobe InDesign Markup Language files and offered for the translation.

## TermBase eXchange

4.5.

TBX XML

```
Typical Weblate Component configuration
tbx/* .tbx
Empty
Empty
TermBase eXchange
```

:

**TBX Wikipedia** <[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/TermBase\\_eXchange](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/TermBase_eXchange)>`\_TBX`

Most formats supported by [translate-toolkit](#) which support serializing can be easily supported, but they did not (yet) receive any testing. In most cases some thin layer is needed in Weblate to hide differences in behavior of different [translate-toolkit](#) storages.

:

Translation Related File Formats

3.10.

Read-only strings from translation files will be included, but can not be edited in Weblate. This feature is natively supported by few formats (*XLIFF* and *Android string resources*), but can be emulated in others by adding a read-only flag, see .

Weblate [Git](#) [GitHub](#) [Gerrit](#) [Subversion](#) [Mercurial](#)

VCS Weblate <https://github.com/WeblateOrg/weblate.git> URL:  
URL

## Hosted Weblate

Hosted Weblate [GitHub](#) [Bitbucket](#) [Codeberg](#) [GitLab](#) [weblate](#)  
[hosted@weblate.org](https://github.com/WeblateOrg/weblate.git) Weblate push user

[GitHub](#) [weblate](#) [SSH](#) [URL](#)

## SSH 配置

Webplate 默认使用 SSH 密钥。SSH 密钥由 upstream 提供。Webplate SSH 密钥: [Webplate SSH 密钥](#)

1. GitHub 密钥: [GitHub 密钥](#) 2. Hosted Weblate 密钥: [Hosted Weblate 密钥](#)

Webplate 默认使用 SSH 密钥。SSH 密钥由 upstream 提供。Webplate SSH 密钥: [Webplate SSH 密钥](#)

Webplate

DashboardProjectsLanguagesChecks

Manage / SSH keys

Webplate statusBackupsTranslation memoryPerformance reportSSH keysAlertsRepositoriesUsersAppearanceToolsBilling

Public SSH key

Webplate currently uses this SSH key:

ssh-rsa  
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQAC/RM7EZteiJNZJuOB1DrfacoPZvMpkYM8mHbaqUo80/E99/LQe1s60MefOCbIIAd+FJsMlyVItY6HMnCT0SxUdpiqQ1h+vXF9Xw

Download private key

Known host keys

| Hostname   | Key type | Fingerprint                                 |
|------------|----------|---------------------------------------------|
| github.com | ssh-rsa  | nThbg6kXUpJWGI7E1IGOCspRomTxdCARLviKw6E5SY8 |

Add host key

To access SSH hosts, its host key needs to be verified. You can get the host key by entering a domain name or IP for the host in the form below.

Hostname

Hostname

Port

Port

Submit

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## Webplate SSH 配置

Webplate 默认使用 SSH 密钥。SSH 密钥由 upstream 提供。Webplate SSH 密钥: [Webplate SSH 密钥](#)

Webplate 默认使用 SSH 密钥。SSH 密钥由 upstream 提供。Webplate SSH 密钥: [Webplate SSH 密钥](#)

1. GitHub 密钥: [GitHub 密钥](#) 2. Hosted Weblate 密钥: [Hosted Weblate 密钥](#)

Webplate 默认使用 SSH 密钥。SSH 密钥由 upstream 提供。Webplate SSH 密钥: [Webplate SSH 密钥](#)

## SSH 配置

Weblate 配置 SSH 密钥

配置 SSH 密钥，用于 Weblate 与 GitHub 的交互。SSH 密钥对用于加密和验证通信。在 Weblate 中配置 SSH 密钥，以便它能够访问您的 GitHub 仓库。

Webplate

DashboardProjectsLanguagesChecks

Manage / SSH keys

Added host key for github.com with fingerprint nThbg6kXUpJWG17E1IGOCspRomTxdCARLviKw6E5SY8 (ssh-rsa), please verify that it is correct.

Webplate statusBackupsTranslation memoryPerformance reportSSH keysAlertsRepositoriesUsersAppearanceToolsBilling

Public SSH key

Weblate currently uses this SSH key:

ssh-rsa  
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQACQ/RM7EZteiJNZJuOB1DrfacOPZvMpkYM8mHbaqUo80/E99/LQe1s60MeFOCbIIAd+FJsMIyVltY6HMnCT0SxUdpqQ1h+vXf9Xw

Download private key

Known host keys

| Hostname   | Key type | Fingerprint                                 |
|------------|----------|---------------------------------------------|
| github.com | ssh-rsa  | nThbg6kXUpJWG17E1IGOCspRomTxdCARLviKw6E5SY8 |

Add host key

To access SSH hosts, its host key needs to be verified. You can get the host key by entering a domain name or IP for the host in the form below.

Hostnamegithub.com

PortPort

Submit

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## GitHub 配置

SSH 配置：SSH 密钥用于加密和验证通信。SSH 密钥对用于加密和验证通信。SSH 密钥对用于加密和验证通信。

配置 SSH 密钥，用于 Weblate 与 GitHub 的交互。SSH 密钥对用于加密和验证通信。SSH 密钥对用于加密和验证通信。

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配置 SSH 密钥，用于 Weblate 与 GitHub 的交互。SSH 密钥对用于加密和验证通信。SSH 密钥对用于加密和验证通信。

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## Weblate [URL](#)

`weblate://project/component` [VCS](#)

**⚠:** Removing main component also removes linked components.

Weblate [URL](#)

**⚠:**

[Git exporter](#)

[Git](#)

Weblate [Git exporter](#)

[Git](#)

## HTTPS [URL](#)

[HTTPS](#) [URL](#)

[GitHub](#) [URL](#): `https://user:your_access_token@github.com/WeblateOrg/weblate.git`

**⚠:** `https://user%40example.com:%24password%23@bitbucket.org/...`

## [Git](#)

[HTTP/HTTPS VCS](#) [VCS](#)

[cURL](#) [documentation](#) [http\\_proxy](#) [https\\_proxy](#) [all\\_proxy](#) [VCS](#)

```
git config --global http.proxy http://user:password@proxy.example.com:80
```

**⚠:** `HOME=$DATA_DIR/home`DATA_DIR`Weblate`Git`

**⚠:**

The [cURL](#) manpage [Git](#) config documentation

## Git

**⚠:**

[Git](#)

## Git `remote helpers`

Git `remote helpers` are used to connect to remote repositories that are not supported by the default Git commands.

```
git remote add upstream https://github.com:weblate/weblate.git
```

## Git `git-remote-hg`

Weblate `VCS` `HOME`=\$DATA\_DIR/home `DATA_DIR`: `DATA_DIR/home/.git`

## Git `git-remote-bzr`

`remote helpers` are used to connect to remote repositories that are not supported by the default Git commands.

`Bazaar` `Mercurial` `GitHub` `git-remote-hg` `git-remote-bzr`  
~ / bin

`Weblate`

`Bazaar` `Launchpad` `gnuhello`:

```
bzr::lp:gnuhello
```

`Mercurial` `selenic.com` `hello`:

```
hg::http://selenic.com/repo/hello
```

```
git remote add upstream https://github.com:weblate/weblate.git
git remote add mercurial https://selenic.com/repo/hello tip
```

## GitHub

2.3

`GitHub` `API` `Git`

`Git` `GitHub` `Git`

`git`:

*Pushing changes from Weblate*

## GitHub `GitHub`

GitHub `1`

`API`

`git`:

`GITHUB_USERNAME` `GITHUB_TOKEN` `GITHUB_CREDENTIALS`

## GitLab

3.9

GitLab API `Git`

Git `GitLab`

##:

*Pushing changes from Weblate*

## GitLab

GitLab 1

API

##:

`GITLAB_USERNAME` `GITLAB_TOKEN` `GITLAB_CREDENTIALS`

## Pagure

4.3.2

Pagure API `Git`

Git `Pagure`

##:

*Pushing changes from Weblate*

## Pagure

Pagure 1

API

##:

`PAGURE_USERNAME` `PAGURE_TOKEN` `PAGURE_CREDENTIALS`

## Gerrit

2.2

`git-review` `Gerrit` `Git`

Gerrit

## Mercurial

2.1

Mercurial Weblate 1 VCS

---

##: Mercurial Weblate

---

##:

## Subversion

2.8.0.

Weblate `git-svn` `subversion` `Git` `Subversion` `Perl`

---

**URL:** Weblate `Subversion` `branches/``tags/``trunk/` `git-svn` `documentation`  
URL

---

2.19.0: `DATA_DIR`

## Subversion

Weblate `DATA_DIR` `'svn'`  
`$HOME` `DATA_DIR`

```
# Use DATA_DIR as configured in Weblate settings.py, it is /app/data in_
the Docker
HOME=${DATA_DIR}/home svn co https://svn.example.com/example
```

**URL:**

`DATA_DIR`

`DATA_DIR`

3.8.0.

Weblate `VCS` `Weblate`

Weblate `Git` `VCS` `Weblate`

## Weblate's REST API

2.6.0: REST API `Weblate 2.6`

API `/api/` URL `Django REST framework` `Weblate`

`API`

`API` `100`

**ANY /**

API `Web`

**format** -- `Accept` `REST` `json` `api`  
`API` `Web`

**Accept** -- `Accept`

**Authorization** -- `Authorization`

**Content-Type** -- `Accept`

**Allow** -- `HTTP` `JSON`

**detail** (*string*) -- verbose description of the result (for HTTP status codes other than 200 OK)

**count** (*int*) --

**next** (*string*) -- ?????? ????????????? URL  
**previous** (*string*) -- ?????? ????????????? URL  
**results** (*array*) -- ?????? ??????  
**url** (*string*) -- ?????????? API ????????????????? URL  
**web\_url** (*string*) -- ?????????? Web ????????????????????? URL  
 200 OK -- ?????????????????????  
 201 Created -- when a new object was created successfully  
 204 No Content -- when an object was created successfully  
 400 Bad Request -- ?????? ??????????????????  
 403 Forbidden -- ?????????????????  
 429 Too Many Requests -- ?????????????????????

????

?????:

```
GET /api/ HTTP/1.1
Host: example.com
Accept: application/json, text/javascript
Authorization: Token YOUR-TOKEN
```

?????:

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Date: Fri, 25 Mar 2016 09:46:12 GMT
Server: WSGIServer/0.1 Python/2.7.11+
Vary: Accept, Accept-Language, Cookie
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Content-Type: application/json
Content-Language: en
Allow: GET, HEAD, OPTIONS

{
  "projects": "http://example.com/api/projects/",
  "components": "http://example.com/api/components/",
  "translations": "http://example.com/api/translations/",
  "languages": "http://example.com/api/languages/"
}
```

CURL ??:

```
curl \
  -H "Authorization: Token TOKEN" \
  https://example.com/api/
```

????????????

POST ??????????????????application/x-www-form-urlencoded????? JSON?application/  
 json????????????????????

???? ?????:

```
POST /api/projects/hello/repository/ HTTP/1.1
Host: example.com
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Authorization: Token TOKEN

operation=pull
```

JSON ??????:



(XXXXXXXXXX)

```
{
  "projects": "http://example.com/api/projects/",
  "components": "http://example.com/api/components/",
  "translations": "http://example.com/api/translations/",
  "languages": "http://example.com/api/languages/"
}
```

????

XXXX 4.0 ????.

**GET /api/users/**

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

??:

???? XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX GET /api/users/(str:username)/ XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

**POST /api/users/**

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX

**username** (string) -- XXXXXX

**full\_name** (string) -- XXXXXXXXXXXX

**email** (string) -- XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

**is\_superuser** (boolean) -- XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX

**is\_active** (boolean) -- XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX

**GET /api/users/(str: username) /**

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX

**username** (string) -- XXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX JSON XXXXXXXX

**username** (string) -- XXXXXXXXXXXX

**full\_name** (string) -- XXXXXXXXXXXX

**email** (string) -- XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

**is\_superuser** (boolean) -- XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

**is\_active** (boolean) -- XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

**date\_joined** (string) -- XXXXXXXX

**groups** (array) -- XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX: GET /api/groups/(int:id) /

JSON XXXXXX:

```
{
  "email": "user@example.com",
  "full_name": "Example User",
  "username": "exampleusername",
  "groups": [
    "http://example.com/api/groups/2/",
    "http://example.com/api/groups/3/"
  ],
  "is_superuser": true,
  "is_active": true,
  "date_joined": "2020-03-29T18:42:42.617681Z",
  "url": "http://example.com/api/users/exampleusername/",
  "statistics_url": "http://example.com/api/users/exampleusername/
↪statistics/"
}
```

**PUT /api/users/(str: username) /**

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX

**username** (string) -- XXXXXXXXXXXX

```

##### JSON #####
username(string)-- #####
full_name(string)-- #####
email(string)-- #####
is_superuser(boolean)-- #####
is_active(boolean)-- #####
date_joined(string)-- #####
PATCH /api/users/(str: username) /
#####
#####
username(string)-- #####
##### JSON #####
username(string)-- #####
full_name(string)-- #####
email(string)-- #####
is_superuser(boolean)-- #####
is_active(boolean)-- #####
date_joined(string)-- #####
DELETE /api/users/(str: username) /
#####
#####
username(string)-- #####
POST /api/users/(str: username) /groups/
#####
#####
username(string)-- #####
#### #####
string group_id-- ##### ID
GET /api/users/(str: username) /statistics/
#####
#####
username(string)-- #####
##### JSON #####
translated(int)-- #####
suggested(int)-- #####
uploaded(int)-- #####
commented(int)-- #####
languages(int)-- #####
GET /api/users/(str: username) /notifications/
#####
#####
username(string)-- #####
POST /api/users/(str: username) /notifications/
#####
#####
username(string)-- #####
##### JSON #####
notification(string)-- #####
scope(int)-- #####
frequency(int)-- #####
GET /api/users/(str: username) /notifications/
int: subscription_id/ #####
#####

```

```

username(string)-- ?????????
subscription_id(int)-- ????? ID
PUT /api/users/(str: username)/notifications/
int: subscription_id/ ?????????????????????????????????
????
username(string)-- ?????????
subscription_id(int)-- ????? ID
???? JSON ?????
notification(string)-- ?????
scope(int)-- ?????????
frequency(int)-- ?????
PATCH /api/users/(str: username)/notifications/
int: subscription_id/ ?????????????????????????????????
????
username(string)-- ?????????
subscription_id(int)-- ????? ID
???? JSON ?????
notification(string)-- ?????
scope(int)-- ?????????
frequency(int)-- ?????
DELETE /api/users/(str: username)/notifications/
int: subscription_id/ ?????????????????????????????????
????
username(string)-- ?????????
subscription_id-- ?????
subscription_id-- int

```

????

???? 4.0 ???.

```

GET /api/groups/
????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????

```

??:

```

???? ?????????????????GET /api/groups/(int:id)/ ?????????

```

```

POST /api/groups/
????????????????
????

```

```

name(string)-- ?????
project_selection(int)-- ?????????????????????????????
language_selection(int)-- ?????????????????????

```

```

GET /api/groups/(int: id) /
????????????????
????

```

```

id(int)-- ??? ID
???? JSON ?????

```

```

name(string)-- ?????
project_selection(int)-- ?? ?????????????
language_selection(int)-- ?? ?????

```

```

roles(array)-- ??????????: GET /api/roles/(int:id)/
projects(array)-- ??????????: GET /api/projects/(string:project)/
components(array)-- ??????????: GET /api/components/(string:project)/
(string:component)/

```

**componentlist** (array) -- `????????????? ?????: GET /api/component-lists/`  
(str:slug)/

**JSON** `?????`:

```
{
  "name": "Guests",
  "project_selection": 3,
  "language_selection": 1,
  "url": "http://example.com/api/groups/1/",
  "roles": [
    "http://example.com/api/roles/1/",
    "http://example.com/api/roles/2/"
  ],
  "languages": [
    "http://example.com/api/languages/en/",
    "http://example.com/api/languages/cs/"
  ],
  "projects": [
    "http://example.com/api/projects/demo1/",
    "http://example.com/api/projects/demo/"
  ],
  "componentlist": "http://example.com/api/component-lists/new/",
  "components": [
    "http://example.com/api/components/demo/weblate/"
  ]
}
```

**PUT** `/api/groups/(int: id) /`

`???? ?????`  
`?????`

**id** (int) -- `???? ID`  
`????? JSON` `?????`

**name** (string) -- `?????`

**project\_selection** (int) -- `?? ?????`

**language\_selection** (int) -- `?? ?????`

**PATCH** `/api/groups/(int: id) /`

`???? ?????`  
`?????`

**id** (int) -- `???? ID`  
`????? JSON` `?????`

**name** (string) -- `?????`

**project\_selection** (int) -- `?? ?????`

**language\_selection** (int) -- `?? ?????`

**DELETE** `/api/groups/(int: id) /`

`?????????????`  
`?????`

**id** (int) -- `???? ID`

**POST** `/api/groups/(int: id) /roles/`

`?????????????????`  
`?????`

**id** (int) -- `???? ID`  
`???? ?????`

**string** `role_id` -- `????? ID`

**POST** `/api/groups/(int: id) /components/`

`?????????????????`  
`?????`

**id** (int) -- `???? ID`  
`???? ?????`

**string** `component_id` -- `????????? ID`



**name** (*string*) -- `string`  
**permissions** (*array*) -- `array`  
**JSON** `object`:

```
{
  "name": "Access repository",
  "permissions": [
    "vcs.access",
    "vcs.view"
  ],
  "url": "http://example.com/api/roles/1/"
}
```

**PUT** `/api/roles/{id}` /  
`PUT`  
`PUT`

**id** (*int*) -- `int` ID  
**JSON** `object`

**name** (*string*) -- `string`  
**permissions** (*array*) -- `array`

**PATCH** `/api/roles/{id}` /  
`PATCH`  
`PATCH`

**id** (*int*) -- `int` ID  
**JSON** `object`

**name** (*string*) -- `string`  
**permissions** (*array*) -- `array`

**DELETE** `/api/roles/{id}` /  
`DELETE`  
`DELETE`

**id** (*int*) -- `int` ID

`??`

**GET** `/api/languages/`  
`GET`

`??`:

`GET /api/languages/{string:language}` / `??`

**POST** `/api/languages/`  
`POST`  
`POST`

**code** (*string*) -- `string`  
**name** (*string*) -- `string`  
**direction** (*string*) -- `string`  
**plural** (*object*) -- `object`

**GET** `/api/languages/{string: language}` /  
`GET`  
`GET`

**language** (*string*) -- `string`  
**JSON** `object`

**code** (*string*) -- `string`  
**direction** (*string*) -- `string`  
**plural** (*object*) -- `object`  
**aliases** (*array*) -- `array`

**JSON** `object`:

```
{
  "code": "en",
  "direction": "ltr",
  "name": "English",
  "plural": {
    "id": 75,
    "source": 0,
    "number": 2,
    "formula": "n != 1",
    "type": 1
  },
  "aliases": [
    "english",
    "en_en",
    "base",
    "source",
    "eng"
  ],
  "url": "http://example.com/api/languages/en/",
  "web_url": "http://example.com/languages/en/",
  "statistics_url": "http://example.com/api/languages/en/statistics/"
}
```

**PUT /api/languages/(string: language) /**

????????????????

??????

**language** (string) -- ??????

?????? JSON ???????

**name** (string) -- ???

**direction** (string) -- ???????

**plural** (object) -- ?????????

**PATCH /api/languages/(string: language) /**

????????????????

??????

**language** (string) -- ??????

?????? JSON ???????

**name** (string) -- ???

**direction** (string) -- ???????

**plural** (object) -- ?????????

**DELETE /api/languages/(string: language) /**

????????????

??????

**language** (string) -- ??????

**GET /api/languages/(string: language)/statistics/**

????????????????

??????

**language** (string) -- ??????

?????? JSON ???????

**total** (int) -- ??????

**total\_words** (int) -- ??????

**last\_change** (timestamp) -- ?????????

**recent\_changes** (int) -- ??????

**translated** (int) -- ?????????

**translated\_percent** (float) -- ?????????

**translated\_words** (int) -- ?????????

**translated\_words\_percent** (int) -- ?????????

**translated\_chars** (int) -- ?????????

```
translated_chars_percent (int) -- ??????????
total_chars (int) -- ?????
fuzzy (int) -- ??????????????????
fuzzy_percent (int) -- ??????????????????
failing (int) -- ??????????
failing -- ??????????
```

??????

```
GET /api/projects/
????????????????????????????
```

??:

```
????????????????????????GET /api/projects/(string:project)/ ?????????????
```

```
POST /api/projects/
????? 3.9 ???.
```

```
????????????????????
?????
```

```
name (string) -- ?????
slug (string) -- ??????????
web (string) -- ?????? Web ???
```

```
GET /api/projects/(string: project) /
????????????????????
?????
```

```
project (string) -- ?????? URL ???
????? JSON ?????
```

```
name (string) -- ?????
slug (string) -- ??????????
web (string) -- ?????? Web ???
```

```
components_list_url (string) -- ?????????? ?? URL??? GET /api/projects/
(string:project)/components/
```

```
repository_url (string) -- ??????????????URL??? GET /api/projects/
(string:project)/repository/
```

```
changes_list_url (string) -- ?????????? URL??? GET /api/projects/(string:project)/
changes/
```

```
translation_review (boolean) -- ?????
```

```
source_review (boolean) -- ??????????
```

```
set_language_team (boolean) -- "Language-Team" ?????
```

```
enable_hooks (boolean) -- ?????
```

```
instructions (string) -- ??????????
```

```
language_aliases (string) -- ?????
```

JSON ?????:

```
{
  "name": "Hello",
  "slug": "hello",
  "url": "http://example.com/api/projects/hello/",
  "web": "https://weblate.org/",
  "web_url": "http://example.com/projects/hello/"
}
```

```
PATCH /api/projects/(string: project) /
????? 4.3 ???.
```

```
PATCH ??????????????????
?????
```

```

project (string) -- URL
component (string) -- URL
PUT /api/projects/(string: project) /
4.3
PUT
project (string) -- URL
DELETE /api/projects/(string: project) /
3.9
project (string) -- URL
GET /api/projects/(string: project) /changes/
GET /api/changes/
project (string) -- URL
JSON
results (array) -- GET /api/changes/(int:id) /
GET /api/projects/(string: project) /repository/
VCS
GET /api/components/(string:project)/(string:component)/repository/
project (string) -- URL
JSON
needs_commit (boolean) --
needs_merge (boolean) -- upstream
needs_push (boolean) --
JSON:

```

```

{
  "needs_commit": true,
  "needs_merge": false,
  "needs_push": true
}

```

```

POST /api/projects/(string: project) /repository/
VCS
project (string) -- URL
JSON
operation (string) -- : push, pull, commit, reset, cleanup, file-sync
JSON
result (boolean) --
CURL:

```

```

curl \
  -d operation=pull \
  -H "Authorization: Token TOKEN" \
  http://example.com/api/projects/hello/repository/

```

**JSON**:

```

POST /api/projects/hello/repository/ HTTP/1.1
Host: example.com
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Token TOKEN

```

(`)`

(XXXXXXXXXX)

Content-Length: 20

```
{"operation": "pull"}
```

### JSON XXXXXXX:

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Date: Tue, 12 Apr 2016 09:32:50 GMT
Server: WSGIServer/0.1 Python/2.7.11+
Vary: Accept, Accept-Language, Cookie
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Content-Type: application/json
Content-Language: en
Allow: GET, POST, HEAD, OPTIONS
```

```
{"result": true}
```

**GET** /api/projects/(string: *project*)/components/  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
XXXXXX

**project** (string) -- XXXXXX URL XXXX  
XXXXXX JSON XXXXXXX

**results** (array) -- XXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX: GET /api/components/(string:project)/  
(string:component)/

**POST** /api/projects/(string: *project*)/components/  
XXXXXX 3.9 XXX.

XXXXXX 4.3 XXX: zipfile XXX docfile XXXXXXXVCS XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX: [XXXXX](#)  
[XXXXXX](#)

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

---

XXX: 1 XX VCS XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX [Weblate XXXX URL XXXXXXX](#)

---

---

XX: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX task\_url  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

---

XXXXXX

**project** (string) -- XXXXXX URL XXXX  
XXXXX XXXXXXX

**file zipfile** -- XXXXXXXXXXXX Weblate XXXXXXXXXXXX ZIP XXXX

**file docfile** -- XXXXXXXXXXXX  
XXXXXX JSON XXXXXXX

**result** (object) -- XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX: GET /api/components/(string:project)/  
(string:component)/

JSON can not be used when uploading the files using the zipfile and docfile parameters. The data has to be  
uploaded as *multipart/form-data*.

### CURL XXXX XXXXXXX:

```
curl \
  --form docfile=@strings.html \
  --form name=Weblate \
  --form slug=weblate \
  --form file_format=html \
  --form new_lang=add \
  -H "Authorization: Token TOKEN" \
  http://example.com/api/projects/hello/components/
```

### CURL JSON XXXXXXX:

```
curl \
  --data-binary '{
    "branch": "main",
    "file_format": "po",
    "filemask": "po/*.po",
    "git_export": "",
    "license": "",
    "license_url": "",
    "name": "Weblate",
    "slug": "weblate",
    "repo": "file:///home/nijel/work/weblate-hello",
    "template": "",
    "new_base": "",
    "vcs": "git"
  }' \
  -H "Content-Type: application/json" \
  -H "Authorization: Token TOKEN" \
  http://example.com/api/projects/hello/components/
```

#### JSON ????????:

```
POST /api/projects/hello/components/ HTTP/1.1
Host: example.com
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Token TOKEN
Content-Length: 20

{
  "branch": "main",
  "file_format": "po",
  "filemask": "po/*.po",
  "git_export": "",
  "license": "",
  "license_url": "",
  "name": "Weblate",
  "slug": "weblate",
  "repo": "file:///home/nijel/work/weblate-hello",
  "template": "",
  "new_base": "",
  "vcs": "git"
}
```

#### JSON ????????:

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Date: Tue, 12 Apr 2016 09:32:50 GMT
Server: WSGIServer/0.1 Python/2.7.11+
Vary: Accept, Accept-Language, Cookie
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Content-Type: application/json
Content-Language: en
Allow: GET, POST, HEAD, OPTIONS

{
  "branch": "main",
  "file_format": "po",
  "filemask": "po/*.po",
  "git_export": "",
  "license": "",
  "license_url": "",
  "name": "Weblate",
  "slug": "weblate",
  "project": {
    "name": "Hello",
    "slug": "hello",
    "source_language": {
      "code": "en",
```

(?????????)

(XXXXXXXXXXXX)

```
        "direction": "ltr",
        "name": "English",
        "url": "http://example.com/api/languages/en/",
        "web_url": "http://example.com/languages/en/"
    },
    "url": "http://example.com/api/projects/hello/",
    "web": "https://weblate.org/",
    "web_url": "http://example.com/projects/hello/"
},
"repo": "file:///home/nijel/work/weblate-hello",
"template": "",
"new_base": "",
"url": "http://example.com/api/components/hello/weblate/",
"vcs": "git",
"web_url": "http://example.com/projects/hello/weblate/"
}
```

**GET /api/projects/(string: *project*)/languages/**

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX 3.8 XXX.

XXXXXX

**project** (*string*) -- XXXXXX URL XXXX

XXXXXX JSON XXXXXX

**results** (*array*) -- XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

**language** (*string*) -- XXX

**code** (*string*) -- XXXXX

**total** (*int*) -- XXXXXX

**translated** (*int*) -- XXXXXXXXXXXX

**translated\_percent** (*float*) -- XXXXXXXXXXXXX

**total\_words** (*int*) -- XXXXX

**translated\_words** (*int*) -- XXXXXXXXXXXX

**words\_percent** (*float*) -- XXXXXXXXXXXX

**GET /api/projects/(string: *project*)/statistics/**

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX 3.8 XXX.

XXXXXX

**project** (*string*) -- XXXXXX URL XXXX

XXXXXX JSON XXXXXX

**total** (*int*) -- XXXXXX

**translated** (*int*) -- XXXXXXXXXXXX

**translated\_percent** (*float*) -- XXXXXXXXXXXXX

**total\_words** (*int*) -- XXXXX

**translated\_words** (*int*) -- XXXXXXXXXXXX

**words\_percent** (*float*) -- XXXXXXXXXXXX

???????

GET /api/components/  
????????????????????????????

??:

??????? ???? GET /api/components/(string:project)/  
(string:component)/ ??????????????

GET /api/components/(string: project) /  
string: component/ ??????????????????????  
??????

project (string) -- ?????? URL ?????

component (string) -- ?????? URL ????  
????? JSON ??????

project (object) -- ??????: GET /api/projects/(string:project) /

name (string) -- ??????

slug (string) -- ??????

vcs (string) -- ??????

repo (string) -- ??????

git\_export (string) -- ?????? URL

branch (string) -- ??????

push\_branch (string) -- ?????? push

filemask (string) -- File mask

template (string) -- ??????

edit\_template (string) -- ??????

intermediate (string) -- ??????

new\_base (string) -- ??????

file\_format (string) -- ??????

license (string) -- ??????

agreement (string) -- ??????

new\_lang (string) -- ??????

language\_code\_style (string) -- ?????? ?????

source\_language (object) -- ??????: GET /api/languages/  
(string:language) /

push (string) -- ?????? URL

check\_flags (string) -- ??????

priority (string) -- ?????

enforced\_checks (string) -- ??????

restricted (string) -- ??????

repoweb (string) -- ?????? ?????

report\_source\_bugs (string) -- ??????

merge\_style (string) -- ??? ?????

commit\_message (string) -- Commit, add, delete, merge and addon messages

add\_message (string) -- Commit, add, delete, merge and addon messages

delete\_message (string) -- Commit, add, delete, merge and addon messages

merge\_message (string) -- Commit, add, delete, merge and addon messages

addon\_message (string) -- Commit, add, delete, merge and addon messages

allow\_translation\_propagation (string) -- ??????

enable\_suggestions (string) -- ??????

suggestion\_voting (string) -- ??????

```

suggestion_autoaccept (string) -- ????????
push_on_commit (string) -- ????????????????
commit_pending_age (string) -- ????????????????
auto_lock_error (string) -- ????????
language_regex (string) -- ????????
variant_regex (string) -- ????????????????
repository_url (string) -- ????? ???? URL???: GET /api/components/
(string:project)/(string:component)/repository/
translations_url (string) -- ??????? URL???: GET /api/components/
(string:project)/(string:component)/translations/
lock_url (string) -- ????????????? URL???: GET /api/components/(string:project)/
(string:component)/lock/
changes_list_url (string) -- ??????? URL???: GET /api/components/
(string:project)/(string:component)/changes/
task_url (string) -- ????????? ???? URL?????????????: GET /api/tasks/(str:uuid)/
JSON ?????:

```

```

{
  "branch": "main",
  "file_format": "po",
  "filemask": "po/*.po",
  "git_export": "",
  "license": "",
  "license_url": "",
  "name": "Weblate",
  "slug": "weblate",
  "project": {
    "name": "Hello",
    "slug": "hello",
    "source_language": {
      "code": "en",
      "direction": "ltr",
      "name": "English",
      "url": "http://example.com/api/languages/en/",
      "web_url": "http://example.com/languages/en/"
    },
    "url": "http://example.com/api/projects/hello/",
    "web": "https://weblate.org/",
    "web_url": "http://example.com/projects/hello/"
  },
  "source_language": {
    "code": "en",
    "direction": "ltr",
    "name": "English",
    "url": "http://example.com/api/languages/en/",
    "web_url": "http://example.com/languages/en/"
  },
  "repo": "file:///home/nijel/work/weblate-hello",
  "template": "",
  "new_base": "",
  "url": "http://example.com/api/components/hello/weblate/",
  "vcs": "git",
  "web_url": "http://example.com/projects/hello/weblate/"
}

```

```

PATCH /api/components/(string: project) /
string: component / PATCH ????????????????????????
?????
project (string) -- ??????? URL ?????
component (string) -- ????????? URL ?????
source_language (string) -- ????????????????????????
????? JSON ?????

```

**name** (string) -- ?????????  
**slug** (string) -- ??????????????  
**repo** (string) -- VCS ?????? URL  
**CURL** ??

```

curl \
  --data-binary '{"name": "new name"}' \
  -H "Content-Type: application/json" \
  -H "Authorization: Token TOKEN" \
  PATCH http://example.com/api/projects/hello/components/
  
```

**JSON** ???????:

```

PATCH /api/projects/hello/components/ HTTP/1.1
Host: example.com
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Token TOKEN
Content-Length: 20

{
  "name": "new name"
}
  
```

**JSON** ???????:

```

HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Date: Tue, 12 Apr 2016 09:32:50 GMT
Server: WSGIServer/0.1 Python/2.7.11+
Vary: Accept, Accept-Language, Cookie
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Content-Type: application/json
Content-Language: en
Allow: GET, POST, HEAD, OPTIONS

{
  "branch": "main",
  "file_format": "po",
  "filemask": "po/*.po",
  "git_export": "",
  "license": "",
  "license_url": "",
  "name": "new name",
  "slug": "weblate",
  "project": {
    "name": "Hello",
    "slug": "hello",
    "source_language": {
      "code": "en",
      "direction": "ltr",
      "name": "English",
      "url": "http://example.com/api/languages/en/",
      "web_url": "http://example.com/languages/en/"
    },
    "url": "http://example.com/api/projects/hello/",
    "web": "https://weblate.org/",
    "web_url": "http://example.com/projects/hello/"
  },
  "repo": "file:///home/nijel/work/weblate-hello",
  "template": "",
  "new_base": "",
  "url": "http://example.com/api/components/hello/weblate/",
  "vcs": "git",
  "web_url": "http://example.com/projects/hello/weblate/"
}
  
```

**PUT** /api/components/ (string: *project*) /  
**string:** *component* / **PUT** ??????????????????  
 ??????

**project** (*string*) -- `?????? URL ?????`  
**component** (*string*) -- `????????? URL ?????`  
`?????? JSON ????????`  
**branch** (*string*) -- VCS `?????? ?????`  
**file\_format** (*string*) -- `????????????`  
**filemask** (*string*) -- `????????????????????????`  
**name** (*string*) -- `??????????`  
**slug** (*string*) -- `??????????????????`  
**repo** (*string*) -- VCS `?????? URL`  
**template** (*string*) -- base file for monolingual translations  
**new\_base** (*string*) -- base file for adding new translations  
**vcs** (*string*) -- version control system  
**DELETE /api/components/ (string: project) /**  
**string:** *component/ ?????? 3.9 ????.*  
 Deletes a component.  
`??????`  
**project** (*string*) -- `?????? URL ?????`  
**component** (*string*) -- `????????? URL ?????`  
**GET /api/components/ (string: project) /**  
**string:** *component/changes/* Returns a list of component changes. This is essentially a component scoped [GET /api/changes/](#) accepting same params.  
`??????`  
**project** (*string*) -- `?????? URL ?????`  
**component** (*string*) -- `????????? URL ?????`  
`?????? JSON ????????`  
**results** (*array*) -- `??????????????????????????????: GET /api/changes/(int:id)/`  
**GET /api/components/ (string: project) /**  
**string:** *component/screenshots/* Returns a list of component screenshots.  
`??????`  
**project** (*string*) -- `?????? URL ?????`  
**component** (*string*) -- `????????? URL ?????`  
`?????? JSON ????????`  
**results** (*array*) -- array of component screenshots; see [GET /api/screenshots/\(int:id\)/](#)  
**GET /api/components/ (string: project) /**  
**string:** *component/lock/* Returns component lock status.  
`??????`  
**project** (*string*) -- `?????? URL ?????`  
**component** (*string*) -- `????????? URL ?????`  
`?????? JSON ????????`  
**locked** (*boolean*) -- whether component is locked for updates  
**JSON ??????:**

```

{
    "locked": false
}

```

**POST /api/components/ (string: project) /**  
**string:** *component/lock/* Sets component lock status.  
 Response is same as [GET /api/components/\(string:project\)/\(string:component\)/lock/](#).  
`??????`  
**project** (*string*) -- `?????? URL ?????`  
**component** (*string*) -- `????????? URL ?????`  
`?????? JSON ????????`  
**lock** -- Boolean whether to lock or not.

## CURL `curl`:

```
curl \
  -d lock=true \
  -H "Authorization: Token TOKEN" \
  http://example.com/api/components/hello/weblate/repository/
```

## JSON `{}:`

```
POST /api/components/hello/weblate/repository/ HTTP/1.1
Host: example.com
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Token TOKEN
Content-Length: 20

{"lock": true}
```

## JSON `{}:`

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Date: Tue, 12 Apr 2016 09:32:50 GMT
Server: WSGIServer/0.1 Python/2.7.11+
Vary: Accept, Accept-Language, Cookie
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Content-Type: application/json
Content-Language: en
Allow: GET, POST, HEAD, OPTIONS

{"locked":true}
```

**GET /api/components/ (string: project) /**

**string:** *component/repository*/ Returns information about VCS repository status.

The response is same as for *GET /api/projects/(string:project)/repository/*.  
`{}:`

**project** (string) -- `{}:` URL `{}:`

**component** (string) -- `{}:` URL `{}:`  
`{}:` JSON `{}:`

**needs\_commit** (boolean) -- `{}:`

**needs\_merge** (boolean) -- `{}:` upstream `{}:`

**needs\_push** (boolean) -- `{}:`

**remote\_commit** (string) -- Remote commit information

**status** (string) -- VCS repository status as reported by VCS

**merge\_failure** -- Text describing merge failure or null if there is none

**POST /api/components/ (string: project) /**

**string:** *component/repository*/ Performs the given operation on a VCS repository.

See *POST /api/projects/(string:project)/repository/* for documentation.  
`{}:`

**project** (string) -- `{}:` URL `{}:`

**component** (string) -- `{}:` URL `{}:`  
`{}:` JSON `{}:`

**operation** (string) -- `{}:`: push, pull, commit, reset, cleanup `{}:`  
`{}:` JSON `{}:`

**result** (boolean) -- `{}:`

## CURL `curl`:

```
curl \
  -d operation=pull \
  -H "Authorization: Token TOKEN" \
  http://example.com/api/components/hello/weblate/repository/
```

## JSON `{}:`

```
POST /api/components/hello/weblate/repository/ HTTP/1.1
Host: example.com
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Token TOKEN
Content-Length: 20

{"operation": "pull"}
```

JSON **????????**:

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Date: Tue, 12 Apr 2016 09:32:50 GMT
Server: WSGIServer/0.1 Python/2.7.11+
Vary: Accept, Accept-Language, Cookie
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Content-Type: application/json
Content-Language: en
Allow: GET, POST, HEAD, OPTIONS

{"result": true}
```

**GET** `/api/components/(string: project) /`  
**string:** `component/monolingual_base/` Downloads base file for monolingual translations.  
**??????**

**project** (*string*) -- **??????** URL **????**

**component** (*string*) -- **??????** URL **????**

**GET** `/api/components/(string: project) /`  
**string:** `component/new_template/` Downloads template file for new translations.  
**??????**

**project** (*string*) -- **??????** URL **????**

**component** (*string*) -- **??????** URL **????**

**GET** `/api/components/(string: project) /`  
**string:** `component/translations/` Returns a list of translation objects in the given component.  
**??????**

**project** (*string*) -- **??????** URL **????**

**component** (*string*) -- **??????** URL **????**  
**??????** JSON **??????**

**results** (*array*) -- array of translation objects; see `GET /api/translations/(string:project) /`  
`(string:component)/(string:language) /`

**POST** `/api/components/(string: project) /`  
**string:** `component/translations/` Creates new translation in the given component.  
**??????**

**project** (*string*) -- **??????** URL **????**

**component** (*string*) -- **??????** URL **????**  
**??????** JSON **??????**

**language\_code** (*string*) -- translation language code; see `GET /api/languages/`  
`(string:language) /`  
**??????** JSON **??????**

**result** (*object*) -- new translation object created

**CURL** **??**:

```
curl \
  -d language_code=cs \
  -H "Authorization: Token TOKEN" \
  http://example.com/api/projects/hello/components/
```

JSON **????????**:

```
POST /api/projects/hello/components/ HTTP/1.1
Host: example.com
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Token TOKEN
Content-Length: 20

{"language_code": "cs"}
```

#### JSON ???????:

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Date: Tue, 12 Apr 2016 09:32:50 GMT
Server: WSGIServer/0.1 Python/2.7.11+
Vary: Accept, Accept-Language, Cookie
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Content-Type: application/json
Content-Language: en
Allow: GET, POST, HEAD, OPTIONS

{
  "failing_checks": 0,
  "failing_checks_percent": 0,
  "failing_checks_words": 0,
  "filename": "po/cs.po",
  "fuzzy": 0,
  "fuzzy_percent": 0.0,
  "fuzzy_words": 0,
  "have_comment": 0,
  "have_suggestion": 0,
  "is_template": false,
  "is_source": false,
  "language": {
    "code": "cs",
    "direction": "ltr",
    "name": "Czech",
    "url": "http://example.com/api/languages/cs/",
    "web_url": "http://example.com/languages/cs/"
  },
  "language_code": "cs",
  "id": 125,
  "last_author": null,
  "last_change": null,
  "share_url": "http://example.com/engage/hello/cs/",
  "total": 4,
  "total_words": 15,
  "translate_url": "http://example.com/translate/hello/weblate/cs/",
  "translated": 0,
  "translated_percent": 0.0,
  "translated_words": 0,
  "url": "http://example.com/api/translations/hello/weblate/cs/",
  "web_url": "http://example.com/projects/hello/weblate/cs/"
}
```

**GET /api/components/(string: project) /**  
**string:** *component/statistics/* Returns paginated statistics for all translations within component.

?????? 2.7 ???  
 ??????

**project** (*string*) -- ??????? URL ?????

**component** (*string*) -- ??????? URL ?????  
 ?????? JSON ???????

**results** (*array*) -- array of translation statistics objects; see *GET /api/translations/(string:project)/(string:component)/(string:language)/statistics/*

**GET /api/components/(string: project) /**  
**string:** *component/links/* ?????????????????????????????????

?????? 4.5 ???.

????

**project** (*string*) -- ?????? URL ????

**component** (*string*) -- ?????? URL ????  
???? JSON ?????

**projects** (*array*) -- ??????; ??: *GET /api/projects/(string:project)/*

*POST /api/components/(string: project) /*  
**string:** *component/links/ ??????????????????????*

???? 4.5 ??.  
????

**project** (*string*) -- ?????? URL ????

**component** (*string*) -- ?????? URL ????  
???? ?????

**string project\_slug** -- ???????????

*DELETE /api/components/(string: project) /*  
**string:** *component/links/string: project\_slug/ ??????????????????????*

???? 4.5 ??.  
????

**project** (*string*) -- ?????? URL ????

**component** (*string*) -- ?????? URL ????

**project\_slug** (*string*) -- ???????????????

??

**GET /api/translations/**

Returns a list of translations.

??:

Translation object attributes are documented at *GET /api/translations/(string:project)/ (string:component)/(string:language)/*.

**GET /api/translations/(string: project) /**  
**string:** *component/string: language/* Returns information about a translation.

????

**project** (*string*) -- ?????? URL ????

**component** (*string*) -- ?????? URL ????

**language** (*string*) -- Translation language code  
???? JSON ?????

**component** (*object*) -- component object; see *GET /api/components/(string:project)/ (string:component)/*

**failing\_checks** (*int*) -- ???????????

**failing\_checks\_percent** (*float*) -- ???????????

**failing\_checks\_words** (*int*) -- ???????????

**filename** (*string*) -- translation filename

**fuzzy** (*int*) -- ???????????????????

**fuzzy\_percent** (*float*) -- ???????????????????

**fuzzy\_words** (*int*) -- number of words in fuzzy (marked for edit) strings

**have\_comment** (*int*) -- number of strings with comment

**have\_suggestion** (*int*) -- number of strings with suggestion

**is\_template** (*boolean*) -- ???????????????

**language** (*object*) -- ??????????: *GET /api/languages/(string:language) /*

**language\_code** (*string*) -- language code used in the repository; this can be different from language code in the language object

**last\_author** (*string*) -- name of last author

**last\_change** (*timestamp*) -- last change timestamp  
**revision** (*string*) -- revision hash for the file  
**share\_url** (*string*) -- URL for sharing leading to engagement page  
**total** (*int*) -- `??????`  
**total\_words** (*int*) -- `??????`  
**translate\_url** (*string*) -- URL for translating  
**translated** (*int*) -- `??????????`  
**translated\_percent** (*float*) -- `??????????????`  
**translated\_words** (*int*) -- `??????????`  
**repository\_url** (*string*) -- URL to repository status; see `GET /api/translations/(string:project)/(string:component)/(string:language)/repository/`  
**file\_url** (*string*) -- URL to file object; see `GET /api/translations/(string:project)/(string:component)/(string:language)/file/`  
**changes\_list\_url** (*string*) -- URL to changes list; see `GET /api/translations/(string:project)/(string:component)/(string:language)/changes/`  
**units\_list\_url** (*string*) -- URL to strings list; see `GET /api/translations/(string:project)/(string:component)/(string:language)/units/`  
**JSON** `??????`:

```

{
  "component": {
    "branch": "main",
    "file_format": "po",
    "filemask": "po/*.po",
    "git_export": "",
    "license": "",
    "license_url": "",
    "name": "Weblate",
    "new_base": "",
    "project": {
      "name": "Hello",
      "slug": "hello",
      "source_language": {
        "code": "en",
        "direction": "ltr",
        "name": "English",
        "url": "http://example.com/api/languages/en/",
        "web_url": "http://example.com/languages/en/"
      },
      "url": "http://example.com/api/projects/hello/",
      "web": "https://weblate.org/",
      "web_url": "http://example.com/projects/hello/"
    },
    "repo": "file:///home/nijel/work/weblate-hello",
    "slug": "weblate",
    "template": "",
    "url": "http://example.com/api/components/hello/weblate/",
    "vcs": "git",
    "web_url": "http://example.com/projects/hello/weblate/"
  },
  "failing_checks": 3,
  "failing_checks_percent": 75.0,
  "failing_checks_words": 11,
  "filename": "po/cs.po",
  "fuzzy": 0,
  "fuzzy_percent": 0.0,
  "fuzzy_words": 0,
  "have_comment": 0,
  "have_suggestion": 0,
  "is_template": false,
  "language": {
    "code": "cs",

```

`(??????????)`

(XXXXXXXXXXXX)

```
    "direction": "ltr",
    "name": "Czech",
    "url": "http://example.com/api/languages/cs/",
    "web_url": "http://example.com/languages/cs/"
  },
  "language_code": "cs",
  "last_author": "Weblate Admin",
  "last_change": "2016-03-07T10:20:05.499",
  "revision": "7ddfafe6daaf57fc8654cc852ea6be212b015792",
  "share_url": "http://example.com/engage/hello/cs/",
  "total": 4,
  "total_words": 15,
  "translate_url": "http://example.com/translate/hello/weblate/cs/",
  "translated": 4,
  "translated_percent": 100.0,
  "translated_words": 15,
  "url": "http://example.com/api/translations/hello/weblate/cs/",
  "web_url": "http://example.com/projects/hello/weblate/cs/"
}
```

**DELETE** /api/translations/(string: project) /  
string: component/string: language/ XXXXX 3.9 XXX.

Deletes a translation.

XXXXXX

project (string) -- XXXXXX URL XXXX

component (string) -- XXXXXXXX URL XXXX

language (string) -- Translation language code

**GET** /api/translations/(string: project) /  
string: component/string: language/changes/ Returns a list of translation changes. This is essentially  
a translations-scoped **GET** /api/changes/ accepting the same parameters.

XXXXXX

project (string) -- XXXXXX URL XXXX

component (string) -- XXXXXXXX URL XXXX

language (string) -- Translation language code

XXXXXX JSON XXXXXXXX

results (array) -- XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX: **GET** /api/changes/(int:id) /

**GET** /api/translations/(string: project) /  
string: component/string: language/units/ Returns a list of translation units.

XXXXXX

project (string) -- XXXXXX URL XXXX

component (string) -- XXXXXXXX URL XXXX

language (string) -- Translation language code

q (string) -- Search query string XX (optional)

XXXXXX JSON XXXXXXXX

results (array) -- array of component objects; see **GET** /api/units/(int:id) /

**POST** /api/translations/(string: project) /  
string: component/string: language/units/ Add new monolingual unit.

XXXXXX

project (string) -- XXXXXX URL XXXX

component (string) -- XXXXXXXX URL XXXX

language (string) -- Translation language code

XXXXXX JSON XXXXXXXX

key (string) -- Name of translation unit

value (string) -- The translation unit value

XX:

XXXXXXXXXXadding-new-strings

**POST /api/translations/ (string: project) /**  
**string: component/string: language/autotranslate/** Trigger automatic translation.  
 ?????

**project (string)** -- ?????? URL ????  
**component (string)** -- ?????? URL ????  
**language (string)** -- Translation language code  
 ????? JSON ?????

**mode (string)** -- ?????  
**filter\_type (string)** -- Automatic translation filter type  
**auto\_source (string)** -- ?????  
**component (string)** -- ?????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????  
**engines (string)** -- ?????  
**threshold (string)** -- ?????

**GET /api/translations/ (string: project) /**  
**string: component/string: language/file/** Download current translation file as it is stored in the VCS  
 (without the **format** parameter) or converted to another format (see [????????](#)).

---

**??:** This API endpoint uses different logic for output than rest of API as it operates on whole file rather than on data.  
 Set of accepted format parameter differs and without such parameter you get translation file as stored in VCS.

---

??? ????  
**format** -- File format to use; if not specified no format conversion happens; supported file formats: po, mo, xiff, xiff11, tbx, csv, xlsx, json, aresource, strings  
 ?????

**project (string)** -- ?????? URL ????  
**component (string)** -- ?????? URL ????  
**language (string)** -- Translation language code

**POST /api/translations/ (string: project) /**  
**string: component/string: language/file/** Upload new file with translations.  
 ?????

**project (string)** -- ?????? URL ????  
**component (string)** -- ?????? URL ????  
**language (string)** -- Translation language code  
 ????? ?????

**string conflicts** -- How to deal with conflicts (ignore, replace-translated or replace-approved)  
**file file** -- Uploaded file  
**string email** -- ??????????  
**string author** -- ????  
**string method** -- ?????? ????translate, approve, suggest, fuzzy, replace, source, add????: ??????  
**string fuzzy** -- Fuzzy (marked for edit) strings processing (*empty*, *process*, *approve*)

**CURL ??:**

```
curl -X POST \
  -F file=@strings.xml \
  -H "Authorization: Token TOKEN" \
  http://example.com/api/translations/hello/android/cs/file/
```

**GET /api/translations/ (string: project) /**  
**string: component/string: language/repository/** Returns information about VCS repository status.  
 The response is same as for **GET /api/components/ (string:project) / (string:component) / repository/**.  
 ?????

**project (string)** -- ?????? URL ????

```

component (string) -- URL
language (string) -- Translation language code
POST /api/translations/ (string: project) /
string: component/string: language/repository/ VCS URL
See POST /api/projects/ (string: project) /repository/ for documentation.
JSON

project (string) -- URL
component (string) -- URL
language (string) -- Translation language code
JSON
operation (string) -- push, pull, commit, reset, cleanup
JSON
result (boolean) --
GET /api/translations/ (string: project) /
string: component/string: language/statistics/ Returns detailed translation statistics.
2.7.
JSON

project (string) -- URL
component (string) -- URL
language (string) -- Translation language code
JSON
code (string) --
failing (int) -- number of failing checks
failing_percent (float) -- percentage of failing checks
fuzzy (int) --
fuzzy_percent (float) --
total_words (int) --
translated_words (int) --
last_author (string) -- name of last author
last_change (timestamp) -- date of last change
name (string) --
total (int) --
translated (int) --
translated_percent (float) --
url (string) -- URL to access the translation (engagement URL)
url_translate (string) -- URL to access the translation (real translation URL)

```

## Units

A *unit* is a single piece of a translation which pairs a source string with a corresponding translated string and also contains some related metadata. The term is derived from the [Translate Toolkit](#) and XLIFF.

**2.10**.

**GET /api/units/**  
Returns list of translation units.

**JSON:**

Unit object attributes are documented at **GET /api/units/** (**int:** *id*) **/**.

**GET /api/units/** (**int:** *id*) **/**  
**4.3**: The `target` and `source` are now arrays to properly handle plural strings.

Returns information about translation unit.

**JSON**

**id** (*int*) -- Unit ID

????? JSON ??????

**translation** (*string*) -- URL of a related translation object  
**source** (*array*) -- ???  
**previous\_source** (*string*) -- previous source string used for fuzzy matching  
**target** (*array*) -- target string  
**id\_hash** (*string*) -- unique identifier of the unit  
**content\_hash** (*string*) -- unique identifier of the source string  
**location** (*string*) -- location of the unit in source code  
**context** (*string*) -- translation unit context  
**note** (*string*) -- translation unit note  
**flags** (*string*) -- translation unit flags  
**state** (*int*) -- unit state, 0 - not translated, 10 - needs editing, 20 - translated, 30 - approved, 100 - read only  
**fuzzy** (*boolean*) -- ????? "fuzzy" ??????????????????????  
**translated** (*boolean*) -- ??????????????????  
**approved** (*boolean*) -- ??????????????????  
**position** (*int*) -- unit position in translation file  
**has\_suggestion** (*boolean*) -- ??????????????????  
**has\_comment** (*boolean*) -- ??????????????????  
**has\_failing\_check** (*boolean*) -- ??????????????????????????  
**num\_words** (*int*) -- number of source words  
**priority** (*int*) -- translation priority; 100 is default  
**id** (*int*) -- unit identifier  
**explanation** (*string*) -- String explanation, available on source units, see [Additional info on source strings](#)  
**extra\_flags** (*string*) -- ??????????????????????????: ??????????????????  
**web\_url** (*string*) -- URL where the unit can be edited  
**source\_unit** (*string*) -- Source unit link; see [GET /api/units/\(int:id\)/](#)

**PATCH /api/units/(int: id) /**  
????? 4.3 ???.

????????????????????  
??????

**id** (*int*) -- Unit ID  
????? JSON ??????

**state** (*int*) -- unit state, 0 - not translated, 10 - needs editing, 20 - translated, 30 - approved (need review workflow enabled, see [??????](#))

**target** (*array*) -- target string

**explanation** (*string*) -- String explanation, available on source units, see [Additional info on source strings](#)

**extra\_flags** (*string*) -- ??????????????????????????: ??????????????????

**PUT /api/units/(int: id) /**  
????? 4.3 ???.

????????????????????  
??????

**id** (*int*) -- Unit ID  
????? JSON ??????

**state** (*int*) -- unit state, 0 - not translated, 10 - needs editing, 20 - translated, 30 - approved (need review workflow enabled, see [??????](#))

**target** (*array*) -- target string

**explanation** (*string*) -- String explanation, available on source units, see [Additional info on source strings](#)

**extra\_flags** (*string*) -- ??????????????????????????: ??????????????????

**DELETE /api/units/(int: id) /**  
????? 4.3 ???.

????????????  
????

**id**(*int*) -- Unit ID

??

???? 2.10 ??.

**GET** /api/changes/

???? 4.1 ???: ?????????? 4.1 ??????????

Returns a list of translation changes.

?:

Change object attributes are documented at [GET /api/changes/\(int:id\)/](#).

?? ??

**user**(*string*) -- Username of user to filters

**action**(*int*) -- Action to filter, can be used several times

**timestamp\_after**(*timestamp*) -- ISO 8601 formatted timestamp to list changes after

**timestamp\_before**(*timestamp*) -- ISO 8601 formatted timestamp to list changes before

**GET** /api/changes/(int: id) /

Returns information about translation change.

????

**id**(*int*) -- Change ID

???? JSON ??

**unit**(*string*) -- URL of a related unit object

**translation**(*string*) -- URL of a related translation object

**component**(*string*) -- URL of a related component object

**user**(*string*) -- URL of a related user object

**author**(*string*) -- URL of a related author object

**timestamp**(*timestamp*) -- event timestamp

**action**(*int*) -- numeric identification of action

**action\_name**(*string*) -- text description of action

**target**(*string*) -- event changed text or detail

**id**(*int*) -- change identifier

????????

???? 2.14 ??.

**GET** /api/screenshots/

Returns a list of screenshot string information.

?:

Screenshot object attributes are documented at [GET /api/screenshots/\(int:id\)/](#).

**GET** /api/screenshots/(int: id) /

Returns information about screenshot information.

????

**id**(*int*) -- Screenshot ID

???? JSON ??

**name**(*string*) -- name of a screenshot

**component**(*string*) -- URL of a related component object

**file\_url**(*string*) -- URL to download a file; see [GET /api/screenshots/\(int:id\)/file/](#)

**units**(*array*) -- link to associated source string information; see [GET /api/units/\(int:id\)/](#)

**GET** /api/screenshots/(int: id) /file/

Download the screenshot image.

?????

**id** (*int*) -- Screenshot ID

**POST** `/api/screenshots/(int: id)/file/`  
Replace screenshot image.

?????

**id** (*int*) -- Screenshot ID

????? ??????

**file image** -- Uploaded file

**CURL** ??:

```
curl -X POST \
  -F image=@image.png \
  -H "Authorization: Token TOKEN" \
  http://example.com/api/screenshots/1/file/
```

**POST** `/api/screenshots/(int: id)/units/`  
Associate source string with screenshot.

?????

**id** (*int*) -- Screenshot ID

????? ??????

**string unit\_id** -- Unit ID

????? JSON ??????

**name** (*string*) -- name of a screenshot

**translation** (*string*) -- URL of a related translation object

**file\_url** (*string*) -- URL to download a file; see `GET /api/screenshots/(int: id)/file/`

**units** (*array*) -- link to associated source string information; see `GET /api/units/(int: id)/`

**DELETE** `/api/screenshots/(int: id)/units/`

**int:** *unit\_id* ??????????????????????????????????????

?????

**id** (*int*) -- Screenshot ID

**unit\_id** -- ?????? ID

**POST** `/api/screenshots/`

Creates a new screenshot.

????? ??????

**file image** -- Uploaded file

**string name** -- ????????????????

**string project\_slug** -- ????????????????

**string component\_slug** -- ????????????????

**string language\_code** -- ??????

????? JSON ??????

**name** (*string*) -- name of a screenshot

**component** (*string*) -- URL of a related component object

**file\_url** (*string*) -- URL to download a file; see `GET /api/screenshots/(int: id)/file/`

**units** (*array*) -- link to associated source string information; see `GET /api/units/(int: id)/`

**PATCH** `/api/screenshots/(int: id)/`

?????????????????????????????????????

?????

**id** (*int*) -- Screenshot ID

????? JSON ??????

**name** (*string*) -- name of a screenshot

**component** (*string*) -- URL of a related component object

**file\_url** (*string*) -- URL to download a file; see `GET /api/screenshots/(int: id)/file/`

**units** (*array*) -- link to associated source string information; see `GET /api/units/(int: id)/`

```

PUT /api/screenshots/(int: id) /
????????????????????????????????
??????

id (int) -- Screenshot ID
?????? JSON ???????

name (string) -- name of a screenshot

component (string) -- URL of a related component object

file_url (string) -- URL to download a file; see GET /api/screenshots/(int:id)/file/

units (array) -- link to associated source string information; see GET /api/units/(int:id)/

DELETE /api/screenshots/(int: id) /
????????????????????????????
??????

id (int) -- Screenshot ID

?????

?????? 4.4.1 ????

GET /api/addons/
????????????????????

??:

????? ?????????????? GET /api/addons/(int:id)/ ??????????????????

GET /api/addons/(int: id) /
????????????????????????????
??????

id (int) -- ???? ID
?????? JSON ???????

name (string) -- ???????

component (string) -- URL of a related component object

configuration (object) -- ???????????????

POST /api/components/(string: project) /
string: component/addons/ ??????????????????
??????

project_slug (string) -- ??????????????

component_slug (string) -- ???????????????
?????? JSON ???????

name (string) -- ???????

configuration (object) -- ???????????????

PATCH /api/addons/(int: id) /
????????????????????????????
??????

id (int) -- ???? ID
?????? JSON ???????

configuration (object) -- ???????????????

PUT /api/addons/(int: id) /
????????????????????????????
??????

id (int) -- ???? ID
?????? JSON ???????

configuration (object) -- ???????????????

DELETE /api/addons/(int: id) /
????????????????
??????

id (int) -- ???? ID

```

????????? ???

????? 4.0 ???.

**GET** /api/component-lists/  
????????????????

??:

??????? ??????????????GET /api/component-lists/(str:slug)/????????????????

**GET** /api/component-lists/(str: slug) /  
????????? ?????????????????  
??????

**slug**(string)-- ??????? ?????????  
?????? JSON ???????

**name**(string)-- ??????? ???????

**slug**(string)-- ??????? ?????????

**show\_dashboard**(boolean)-- ?????????????????????

**components**(array)-- ??????????????????????: GET /api/components/(string:project)/  
(string:component)/

**auto\_assign**(array)-- ?????????

**PUT** /api/component-lists/(str: slug) /  
????????? ?????????????????  
??????

**slug**(string)-- ??????? ?????????  
?????? JSON ???????

**name**(string)-- ??????? ???????

**slug**(string)-- ??????? ?????????

**show\_dashboard**(boolean)-- ?????????????????????

**PATCH** /api/component-lists/(str: slug) /  
????????? ?????????????????  
??????

**slug**(string)-- ??????? ?????????  
?????? JSON ???????

**name**(string)-- ??????? ???????

**slug**(string)-- ??????? ?????????

**show\_dashboard**(boolean)-- ?????????????????????

**DELETE** /api/component-lists/(str: slug) /  
????????? ?????????????  
??????

**slug**(string)-- ??????? ?????????

**POST** /api/component-lists/(str: slug) /components/  
???????????????????? ?????????????  
??????

**slug**(string)-- ??????? ?????????  
????? ???????

**string component\_id**-- ??????? ID

**DELETE** /api/component-lists/(str: slug) /components/  
**str:** component\_slug ??????? ?????????????????????  
??????

**slug**(string)-- ??????? ?????????

**component\_slug**(string)-- ?????????????

???

#### 4.5: `API`

???

□□□□□ 4.4 □□□.

```
GET /api/tasks/
????????????????
```

```
GET /api/tasks/(str: uuid)/
????????????
?????
```

```
uuid(string) -- ??? UUID
????? JSON ???????
```

```
completed (boolean) -- ??????????????
```

```
progress (int) -- ???????
```

```
result (object) -- [16]
```

`log(string) --` `??????`

□□□□□

Notification hooks allow external applications to notify Weblate that the VCS repository has been updated.

You can use repository endpoints for projects, components and translations to update individual repositories; see [POST /api/projects/\(string:project\)/repository/](#) for documentation.

`GET /hooks/update/(string: project) /`  
**string:** component/ ~~2.6~~ 2.6: Please use `POST /api/components/(string:project)/`  
`(string:component)/repository/` instead which works properly with authentication for ACL limited  
 projects.

Triggers update of a component (pulling from VCS and scanning for translation changes).

**GET** /hooks/update/(string: project) /  
 2022.2.6: Please use **POST** /api/projects/(string:project)/repository/ instead which works properly with authentication for ACL limited projects.

Triggers update of all components in a project (pulling from VCS and scanning for translation changes).

```
POST /hooks/github/
```

Special hook for handling GitHub notifications and automatically updating matching components.

**🔗:** GitHub includes direct support for notifying Weblate: enable Weblate service hook in repository settings and set the URL to the URL of your Weblate installation.

??:

### Automatically receiving changes from GitHub

## For instruction on setting up GitHub integration

<https://docs.github.com/en/github/creating-pull-requests/creating-a-pull-request-from-a-fork#about-webhooks>

## Generic information about GitHub Webhooks

## ENABLE HOOKS

## For enabling hooks for whole Weblate

```
POST /hooks/gitlab/
```

**POST /hooks/gitlab/**  
Special hook for handling GitLab notifications and automatically updating matching components.

??:

### Automatically receiving changes from GitLab

### Automatically receiving changes from GitLab

For instruction on setting up GitLab integration

<https://docs.gitlab.com/ce/user/project/integrations/webhooks.html>

Generic information about GitLab Webhooks

## ENABLE HOOKS

## For enabling hooks for whole Weblate

```
POST /hooks/bitbucket/
```

Special hook for handling Bitbucket notifications and automatically updating matching components.

**Bitbucket:**

*Automatically receiving changes from Bitbucket*

For instruction on setting up Bitbucket integration

<https://support.atlassian.com/bitbucket-cloud/docs/manage-webhooks/>

Generic information about Bitbucket Webhooks

[ENABLE\\_HOOKS](#)

For enabling hooks for whole Weblate

**POST /hooks/pagure/**

3.3

Pagure

**Pagure:**

*Automatically receiving changes from Pagure*

For instruction on setting up Pagure integration

[https://docs.pagure.org/pagure/usage/using\\_webhooks.html](https://docs.pagure.org/pagure/usage/using_webhooks.html)

Generic information about Pagure Web Hooks

[ENABLE\\_HOOKS](#)

For enabling hooks for whole Weblate

**POST /hooks/azure/**

3.8

Special hook for handling Azure Repos notifications and automatically updating matching components.

**Azure:**

*Automatically receiving changes from Azure Repos*

For instruction on setting up Azure integration

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/service-hooks/services/webhooks?view=azure-devops>

Generic information about Azure Repos Web Hooks

[ENABLE\\_HOOKS](#)

For enabling hooks for whole Weblate

**POST /hooks/gitea/**

3.9

Special hook for handling Gitea Webhook notifications and automatically updating matching components.

**Gitea:**

*Automatically receiving changes from Gitea Repos*

For instruction on setting up Gitea integration

<https://docs.gitea.io/en-us/webhooks/>

Generic information about Gitea Webhooks

[ENABLE\\_HOOKS](#)

For enabling hooks for whole Weblate

**POST /hooks/gitee/**

3.9

Special hook for handling Gitee Webhook notifications and automatically updating matching components.

**Gitee:**

*Automatically receiving changes from Gitee Repos*

For instruction on setting up Gitee integration

<https://gitee.com/help/categories/40>

Generic information about Gitee Webhooks

[ENABLE\\_HOOKS](#)

For enabling hooks for whole Weblate

## Exports

Weblate provides various exports to allow you to further process the data.

**GET /exports/stats/ (string: project) /**

**string: component /**

format

**format (string) --** Output format: either json or csv

2.6: Please use `GET /api/components/(string:project)/(string:component)/statistics/` and `GET /api/translations/(string:project)/(string:component)/(string:language)/statistics/` instead; it allows access to ACL controlled projects as well.

Retrieves statistics for given component in given format.

**Example request:**

```
GET /exports/stats/weblate/main/ HTTP/1.1
Host: example.com
Accept: application/json, text/javascript
```

**Example response:**

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Vary: Accept
Content-Type: application/json

[
  {
    "code": "cs",
    "failing": 0,
    "failing_percent": 0.0,
    "fuzzy": 0,
    "fuzzy_percent": 0.0,
    "last_author": "Michal Čihař",
    "last_change": "2012-03-28T15:07:38+00:00",
    "name": "Czech",
    "total": 436,
    "total_words": 15271,
    "translated": 436,
    "translated_percent": 100.0,
    "translated_words": 3201,
    "url": "http://hosted.weblate.org/engage/weblate/cs/",
    "url_translate": "http://hosted.weblate.org/projects/weblate/main/
↪cs/"
  },
  {
    "code": "nl",
    "failing": 21,
    "failing_percent": 4.8,
    "fuzzy": 11,
    "fuzzy_percent": 2.5,
    "last_author": null,
    "last_change": null,
    "name": "Dutch",
    "total": 436,
    "total_words": 15271,
    "translated": 319,
    "translated_percent": 73.2,
    "translated_words": 3201,
    "url": "http://hosted.weblate.org/engage/weblate/nl/",
    "url_translate": "http://hosted.weblate.org/projects/weblate/main/
↪nl/"
  },
  {
    "code": "el",
    "failing": 11,
    "failing_percent": 2.5,
    "fuzzy": 21,
    "fuzzy_percent": 4.8,
    "last_author": null,
    "last_change": null,
    "name": "Greek",
    "total": 436,
    "total_words": 15271,
    "translated": 312,
    "translated_percent": 71.6,
    "translated_words": 3201,
    "url": "http://hosted.weblate.org/engage/weblate/el/",
    "url_translate": "http://hosted.weblate.org/projects/weblate/main/
↪el/"
  }
]
```

## RSS

Changes in translations are exported in RSS feeds.

**GET /exports/rss/(string: project) /**  
**string: component/string: language/** Retrieves RSS feed with recent changes for a translation.

**GET /exports/rss/(string: project) /**  
**string: component/** Retrieves RSS feed with recent changes for a component.

**GET /exports/rss/(string: project) /**  
Retrieves RSS feed with recent changes for a project.

**GET /exports/rss/language/(string: language) /**  
Retrieves RSS feed with recent changes for a language.

**GET /exports/rss/**  
Retrieves RSS feed with recent changes for Weblate instance.

Example:

RSS Wikipedia

## Weblate

Weblate 2.7 provides Weblate 2.7 wlc API

### Installation

Weblate Python wlc

```
pip3 install wlc
```

## Docker

Weblate Docker

Docker Hub: <https://hub.docker.com/r/weblate/wlc>

Example:

```
docker pull weblate/wlc
```

Docker Weblate localhost API API URL API\_KEY

Example:

```
docker run --rm weblate/wlc [WLC_ARGS]
```

Example:

```
docker run --rm weblate/wlc --url https://hosted.weblate.org/api/ list-projects
```

You might want to pass your environment variables to the Docker container, the easiest approach is to add your current directory as /home/weblate volume:

```
docker run --volume $PWD:/home/weblate --rm weblate/wlc show
```

????

wlc `~/.config/weblate` `for other locations`

```
[weblate]
url = https://hosted.weblate.org/api/

[keys]
https://hosted.weblate.org/api/ = APIKEY
```

~~~~~

```
wlc ls
wlc commit sandbox/hello-world
```

??:

~~~~~

??

```
wlc [arguments] <command> [options]
```

~~~~~

??

Weblate `Python` `Weblate's REST API` Weblate `wlc` `wlc`

??

~~~~~ Weblate ~~~~~

**--format** {csv,json,text,html}  
~~~~~

**--url** URL  
API `URL` `URL` `/api/` `https://hosted.weblate.org/api/`

**--key** KEY  
~~~~~ API `KEY` `Webblate`

**--config** PATH  
~~~~~ `~~~~~`

**--config-section** SECTION  
~~~~~ `~~~~~`

~~~~~

~~~~~

**version**  
~~~~~

**list-languages**  
Weblate ~~~~~

**list-projects**  
Weblate ~~~~~

**list-components**  
Weblate ~~~~~

**list-translations**  
Weblate ~~~~~



??????

1.6: .ini

1.6.

Windows

XDG XDG\_CONFIG\_HOME XDG\_CONFIG\_DIRS  
Windows APPDATA

[weblate] --config-section:

key

Weblate API

url

API URL http://127.0.0.1:8000/api/

translation

-

INI:

```
[weblate]
url = https://hosted.weblate.org/api/
key = APIKEY
translation = weblate/application
```

API [keys]

```
[keys]
https://hosted.weblate.org/api/ = APIKEY
```

VCS .weblate wlc

?

:

```
$ wlc version
version: 0.1
```

:

```
$ wlc list-projects
name: Hello
slug: hello
url: http://example.com/api/projects/hello/
web: https://weblate.org/
web_url: http://example.com/projects/hello/
```

wlc:

```
$ cat .weblate
[weblate]
url = https://hosted.weblate.org/api/
translation = weblate/application

$ wlc show
branch: main
file_format: po
source_language: en
filemask: weblate/locale/*/LC_MESSAGES/django.po
git_export: https://hosted.weblate.org/git/weblate/application/
license: GPL-3.0+
license_url: https://spdx.org/licenses/GPL-3.0+
```

(?)

(XXXXXXXXXXXX)

```
name: Application
new_base: weblate/locale/django.pot
project: weblate
repo: git://github.com/WeblateOrg/weblate.git
slug: application
template:
url: https://hosted.weblate.org/api/components/weblate/application/
vcs: git
web_url: https://hosted.weblate.org/projects/weblate/application/
```

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX:

```
$ wlc commit
```

## Weblate Python API

Python API XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX *Weblate :* (wlc) XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

```
pip install wlc
```

**wlc**

**WeblateException**

**exception** wlc.**WeblateException**  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

**Weblate**

**class** wlc.**Weblate** (*key*="", *url*=None, *config*=None)  
XXXXXX

**key** (*str*) -- XXXX key

**url** (*str*) -- API XXXXX URLXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

**config** (wlc.config.**WeblateConfig**) -- XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

API XXXXXXX XXXXXAPI XXXXXXX API URL XXXXXXX

**get** (*path*)  
XXXXXX

**path** (*str*) -- XXXXXXXX  
XXXXXX

object

XXX API GET XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

**post** (*path*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
XXXXXX

**path** (*str*) -- XXXXXXXX  
XXXXXX

object

XXX API GET XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

## wlc.config

### WeblateConfig

```
class wlc.config.WeblateConfig (section='wlc')
    """
    section (str) -- """
    XDG """
    load (path=None)
    """
    path (str) -- """
    """XDG  /etc/xdg/wlc  wlc ~/
    config/wlc """
```

## wlc.main

```
wlc.main.main (settings=None, stdout=None, args=None)
    """
    settings (list) -- """
    stdout (object) -- """ stdout """ sys.stdout """
    args (list) -- """ sys.args """
    """ """
    @wlc.main.register_command (command)
    main() """main() """
```

### Command

```
class wlc.main.Command (args, config, stdout=None)
    """
    """
```

## """

## Weblate """

## Docker """

With dockerized Weblate deployment you can get your personal Weblate instance up and running in seconds. All of Weblate's dependencies are already included. PostgreSQL is set up as the default database.

## Hardware requirements

Weblate should run on any contemporary hardware without problems, the following is the minimal configuration required to run Weblate on a single host (Weblate, database and webserver):

2 GB of RAM

2 CPU cores

1 GB of storage space

The more memory the better - it is used for caching on all levels (filesystem, database and Weblate).

Many concurrent users increases the amount of needed CPU cores. For hundreds of translation components at least 4 GB of RAM is recommended.

The typical database storage usage is around 300 MB per 1 million hosted words. Storage space needed for cloned repositories varies, but Weblate tries to keep their size minimal by doing shallow clones.

---

**??:** Actual requirements for your installation of Weblate vary heavily based on the size of the translations managed in it.

---

**??**

The following examples assume you have a working Docker environment, with `docker-compose` installed. Please check the Docker documentation for instructions.

1. Clone the `weblate-docker` repo:

```
git clone https://github.com/WeblateOrg/docker-compose.git weblate-docker
cd weblate-docker
```

2. Create a `docker-compose.override.yml` file with your settings. See [Docker environment variables](#) for full list of environment variables.

```
version: '3'
services:
  weblate:
    ports:
      - 80:8080
    environment:
      WEBLATE_EMAIL_HOST: smtp.example.com
      WEBLATE_EMAIL_HOST_USER: user
      WEBLATE_EMAIL_HOST_PASSWORD: pass
      WEBLATE_SERVER_EMAIL: weblate@example.com
      WEBLATE_DEFAULT_FROM_EMAIL: weblate@example.com
      WEBLATE_SITE_DOMAIN: weblate.example.com
      WEBLATE_ADMIN_PASSWORD: password for the admin user
      WEBLATE_ADMIN_EMAIL: weblate.admin@example.com
```

---

**??:** If `WEBLATE_ADMIN_PASSWORD` is not set, the admin user is created with a random password shown on first startup.

The provided example makes Weblate listen on port 80, edit the port mapping in the `docker-compose.override.yml` file to change it.

---

3. Start Weblate containers:

```
docker-compose up
```

Enjoy your Weblate deployment, it's accessible on port 80 of the `weblate` container.

**???? 2.15-2 ??:** The setup has changed recently, priorly there was separate web server container, since 2.15-2 the web server is embedded in the Weblate container.

**???? 3.7.1-6 ??:** In July 2019 (starting with the 3.7.1-6 tag), the containers are not running as a root user. This has changed the exposed port from 80 to 8080.

**??:**

*Invoking management commands*

## Docker container with HTTPS support

Please see [??](#) for generic deployment instructions, this section only mentions differences compared to it.

## Using own SSL certificates

3.8-3

In case you have own SSL certificate you want to use, simply place the files into the Weblate data volume (see *Docker container volumes*):

ssl/fullchain.pem containing the certificate including any needed CA certificates

ssl/privkey.pem containing the private key

Both of these files must be owned by the same user as the one starting the docker container and have file mask set to 600 (readable and writable only by the owning user).

Additionally, Weblate container will now accept SSL connections on port 4443, you will want to include the port forwarding for HTTPS in docker compose override:

```
version: '3'
services:
  weblate:
    ports:
      - 80:8080
      - 443:4443
```

If you already host other sites on the same server, it is likely ports 80 and 443 are used by a reverse proxy, such as NGINX. To pass the HTTPS connection from NGINX to the docker container, you can use the following configuration:

```
server {
    listen 443;
    listen [::]:443;

    server_name <SITE_URL>;
    ssl_certificate /etc/letsencrypt/live/<SITE>/fullchain.pem;
    ssl_certificate_key /etc/letsencrypt/live/<SITE>/privkey.pem;

    location / {
        proxy_set_header HOST $host;
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-Proto https;
        proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-Host $server_name;
        proxy_pass https://127.0.0.1:<EXPOSED_DOCKER_PORT>;
    }
}
```

Replace <SITE\_URL>, <SITE> and <EXPOSED\_DOCKER\_PORT> with actual values from your environment.

## Automatic SSL certificates using Let's Encrypt

In case you want to use Let's Encrypt automatically generated SSL certificates on public installation, you need to add a reverse HTTPS proxy an additional Docker container, [https-portal](#) will be used for that. This is made use of in the docker-compose-https.yml file. Then create a docker-compose-https.override.yml file with your settings:

```
version: '3'
services:
  weblate:
    environment:
      WEBLATE_EMAIL_HOST: smtp.example.com
      WEBLATE_EMAIL_HOST_USER: user
      WEBLATE_EMAIL_HOST_PASSWORD: pass
      WEBLATE_SITE_DOMAIN: weblate.example.com
      WEBLATE_ADMIN_PASSWORD: password for admin user
  https-portal:
    environment:
      DOMAINS: 'weblate.example.com -> http://weblate:8080'
```

Whenever invoking **docker-compose** you need to pass both files to it, and then do:

```
docker-compose -f docker-compose-https.yml -f docker-compose-https.
↪override.yml build
docker-compose -f docker-compose-https.yml -f docker-compose-https.
↪override.yml up
```

## Upgrading the Docker container

Usually it is good idea to only update the Weblate container and keep the PostgreSQL container at the version you have, as upgrading PostgreSQL is quite painful and in most cases does not bring many benefits.

You can do this by sticking with the existing docker-compose and just pull the latest images and then restart:

```
docker-compose stop
docker-compose pull
docker-compose up
```

The Weblate database should be automatically migrated on first startup, and there should be no need for additional manual actions.

**??:** Upgrades across 3.0 are not supported by Weblate. If you are on 2.x series and want to upgrade to 3.x, first upgrade to the latest 3.0.1-x (at time of writing this it is the 3.0.1-7) image, which will do the migration and then continue upgrading to newer versions.

You might also want to update the `docker-compose` repository, though it's not needed in most case. Please beware of PostgreSQL version changes in this case as it's not straightforward to upgrade the database, see [GitHub issue](#) for more info.

## ?????? ??

After container setup, you can sign in as *admin* user with password provided in `WEBLATE_ADMIN_PASSWORD`, or a random password generated on first start if that was not set.

To reset *admin* password, restart the container with `WEBLATE_ADMIN_PASSWORD` set to new password.

**??:**

```
WEBLATE_ADMIN_PASSWORD=WEBLATE_ADMIN_NAME=WEBLATE_ADMIN_EMAIL
```

## Docker environment variables

Many of Weblate's **??** can be set in the Docker container using environment variables:

### Generic settings

#### **WEBLATE\_DEBUG**

Configures Django debug mode using `DEBUG`.

**?:**

```
environment:
  WEBLATE_DEBUG: 1
```

**??:**

```
???? ??????
```

#### **WEBLATE\_LOGLEVEL**

Configures the logging verbosity.

#### **WEBLATE\_SITE\_TITLE**

Changes the site-title shown in the header of all pages.

#### **WEBLATE\_SITE\_DOMAIN**

```
????????????????????????????????
```

**??:**

```
????????????????????SITE_DOMAIN
```

## WEBLATE\_ADMIN\_NAME

### WEBLATE\_ADMIN\_EMAIL

Configures the site-admin's name and e-mail. It is used for both [ADMINS](#) setting and creating *admin* user (see [WEBLATE\\_ADMIN\\_PASSWORD](#) for more info on that).

**?**:

```
environment:
  WEBLATE_ADMIN_NAME: Weblate admin
  WEBLATE_ADMIN_EMAIL: noreply@example.com
```

**??**:

[??????](#) [???](#)[???????????????](#)[ADMINS](#)

### WEBLATE\_ADMIN\_PASSWORD

Sets the password for the *admin* user.

If not set and *admin* user does not exist, it is created with a random password shown on first container startup.

If not set and *admin* user exists, no action is performed.

If set the *admin* user is adjusted on every container startup to match [WEBLATE\\_ADMIN\\_PASSWORD](#), [WEBLATE\\_ADMIN\\_NAME](#) and [WEBLATE\\_ADMIN\\_EMAIL](#).

**??**: It might be a security risk to store password in the configuration file. Consider using this variable only for initial setup (or let Weblate generate random password on initial startup) or for password recovery.

**??**:

[??????](#) [???](#)[WEBLATE\\_ADMIN\\_PASSWORD?](#)[WEBLATE\\_ADMIN\\_NAME?](#)[WEBLATE\\_ADMIN\\_EMAIL](#)

### WEBLATE\_SERVER\_EMAIL

### WEBLATE\_DEFAULT\_FROM\_EMAIL

Configures the address for outgoing e-mails.

**??**:

[??????????](#)

### WEBLATE\_ALLOWED\_HOSTS

Configures allowed HTTP hostnames using [ALLOWED\\_HOSTS](#).

Defaults to \* which allows all hostnames.

**?**:

```
environment:
  WEBLATE_ALLOWED_HOSTS: weblate.example.com,example.com
```

**??**:

[ALLOWED\\_HOSTS?](#)[???????????????](#)[???????????????????](#)

### WEBLATE\_REGISTRATION\_OPEN

Configures whether registrations are open by toggling [REGISTRATION\\_OPEN](#).

**?**:

```
environment:
  WEBLATE_REGISTRATION_OPEN: 0
```

### WEBLATE\_REGISTRATION\_ALLOW\_BACKENDS

Configure which authentication methods can be used to create new account via [REGISTRATION\\_ALLOW\\_BACKENDS](#).

**?**:

```
environment:
  WEBLATE_REGISTRATION_OPEN: 0
  WEBLATE_REGISTRATION_ALLOW_BACKENDS: azuread-oauth2,azuread-tenant-oauth2
```

### WEBLATE\_TIME\_ZONE

Configures the used time zone in Weblate, see [TIME\\_ZONE](#).

---

❗: To change the time zone of the Docker container itself, use the TZ environment variable.

---

❗:

```
environment:
  WEBLATE_TIME_ZONE: Europe/Prague
```

#### WEBLATE\_ENABLE\_HTTPS

Makes Weblate assume it is operated behind a reverse HTTPS proxy, it makes Weblate use HTTPS in e-mail and API links or set secure flags on cookies.

---

❗❗: Please see [ENABLE\\_HTTPS](#) documentation for possible caveats.

---

---

❗: This does not make the Weblate container accept HTTPS connections, you need to configure that as well, see [Docker container with HTTPS support](#) for examples.

---

❗:

```
environment:
  WEBLATE_ENABLE_HTTPS: 1
```

❗:

[ENABLE\\_HTTPS](#) [WEBLATE\\_SECURE\\_PROXY\\_SSL\\_HEADER](#)

#### WEBLATE\_IP\_PROXY\_HEADER

Lets Weblate fetch the IP address from any given HTTP header. Use this when using a reverse proxy in front of the Weblate container.

Enables [IP\\_BEHIND\\_REVERSE\\_PROXY](#) and sets [IP\\_PROXY\\_HEADER](#).

---

❗: The format must conform to Django's expectations. Django [transforms](#) raw HTTP header names as follows:

- converts all characters to uppercase
- replaces any hyphens with underscores
- prepends HTTP\_ prefix

So X-Forwarded-For would be mapped to HTTP\_X\_FORWARDED\_FOR.

---

❗:

```
environment:
  WEBLATE_IP_PROXY_HEADER: HTTP_X_FORWARDED_FOR
```

#### WEBLATE\_SECURE\_PROXY\_SSL\_HEADER

A tuple representing a HTTP header/value combination that signifies a request is secure. This is needed when Weblate is running behind a reverse proxy doing SSL termination which does not pass standard HTTPS headers.

❗:

```
environment:
  WEBLATE_SECURE_PROXY_SSL_HEADER: HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PROTO,https
```

❗:

[SECURE\\_PROXY\\_SSL\\_HEADER](#)

#### WEBLATE\_REQUIRE\_LOGIN

Enables [REQUIRE\\_LOGIN](#) to enforce authentication on whole Weblate.

❗:

```
environment:
  WEBLATE_REQUIRE_LOGIN: 1
```

#### WEBLATE\_LOGIN\_REQUIRED\_URLS\_EXCEPTIONS

[WEBLATE\\_ADD\\_LOGIN\\_REQUIRED\\_URLS\\_EXCEPTIONS](#)

**WEBLATE\_REMOVE\_LOGIN\_REQUIRED\_URLS\_EXCEPTIONS**

Adds URL exceptions for authentication required for the whole Weblate installation using *LOGIN\_REQUIRED\_URLS\_EXCEPTIONS*.

You can either replace whole settings, or modify default value using ADD and REMOVE variables.

**WEBLATE\_GOOGLE\_ANALYTICS\_ID**

Configures ID for Google Analytics by changing *GOOGLE\_ANALYTICS\_ID*.

**WEBLATE\_GITHUB\_USERNAME**

Configures GitHub username for GitHub pull-requests by changing *GITHUB\_USERNAME*.

??:

*GitHub*

**WEBLATE\_GITHUB\_TOKEN**

4.3 ???.

Configures GitHub personal access token for GitHub pull-requests via API by changing *GITHUB\_TOKEN*.

??:

*GitHub*

**WEBLATE\_GITLAB\_USERNAME**

Configures GitLab username for GitLab merge-requests by changing *GITLAB\_USERNAME*

??:

*GitLab*

**WEBLATE\_GITLAB\_TOKEN**

Configures GitLab personal access token for GitLab merge-requests via API by changing *GITLAB\_TOKEN*

??:

*GitLab*

**WEBLATE\_PAGURE\_USERNAME**

*PAGURE\_USERNAME* Pagure merge-requests Pagure

??:

*Pagure*

**WEBLATE\_PAGURE\_TOKEN**

*PAGURE\_TOKEN* API Pagure Pagure Pagure

??:

*Pagure*

**WEBLATE\_SIMPLIFY\_LANGUAGES**

Configures the language simplification policy, see *SIMPLIFY\_LANGUAGES*.

**WEBLATE\_DEFAULT\_ACCESS\_CONTROL**

Configures the default *DEFAULT\_ACCESS\_CONTROL* for new projects, see *DEFAULT\_ACCESS\_CONTROL*.

**WEBLATE\_DEFAULT\_RESTRICTED\_COMPONENT**

Configures the default value for *DEFAULT\_RESTRICTED\_COMPONENT* for new components, see *DEFAULT\_RESTRICTED\_COMPONENT*.

**WEBLATE\_DEFAULT\_TRANSLATION\_PROPAGATION**

Configures the default value for *DEFAULT\_TRANSLATION\_PROPAGATION* for new components, see *DEFAULT\_TRANSLATION\_PROPAGATION*.

**WEBLATE\_DEFAULT\_COMMITER\_EMAIL**

Configures *DEFAULT\_COMMITER\_EMAIL*.

**WEBLATE\_DEFAULT\_COMMITER\_NAME**

Configures *DEFAULT\_COMMITER\_NAME*.

**WEBLATE\_DEFAULT\_SHARED\_TM**

*DEFAULT\_SHARED\_TM*

**WEBLATE\_AKISMET\_API\_KEY**

Configures the Akismet API key, see *AKISMET\_API\_KEY*.

**WEBLATE\_GPG\_IDENTITY**

Configures GPG signing of commits, see *WEBLATE\_GPG\_IDENTITY*.

??:

*Signing Git commits with GnuPG*

**WEBLATE\_URL\_PREFIX**

Configures URL prefix where Weblate is running, see *URL\_PREFIX*.

**WEBLATE\_SILENCED\_SYSTEM\_CHECKS**

Configures checks which you do not want to be displayed, see *SILENCED\_SYSTEM\_CHECKS*.

**WEBLATE\_CSP\_SCRIPT\_SRC****WEBLATE\_CSP\_IMG\_SRC****WEBLATE\_CSP\_CONNECT\_SRC****WEBLATE\_CSP\_STYLE\_SRC****WEBLATE\_CSP\_FONT\_SRC**

Allows to customize Content-Security-Policy HTTP header.

**??:**

????? ???? ???? ?CSP\_SCRIPT\_SRC?CSP\_IMG\_SRC?CSP\_CONNECT\_SRC?CSP\_STYLE\_SRC?CSP\_FONT\_SRC

**WEBLATE\_LICENSE\_FILTER**

*LICENSE\_FILTER* ???

**WEBLATE\_LICENSE\_REQUIRED**

Configures *LICENSE\_REQUIRED*

**WEBLATE\_WEBSITE\_REQUIRED**

Configures *WEBSITE\_REQUIRED*

**WEBLATE\_HIDE\_VERSION**

*HIDE\_VERSION* ???

**WEBLATE\_BASIC\_LANGUAGES**

*BASIC\_LANGUAGES* ???

**WEBLATE\_DEFAULT\_AUTO\_WATCH**

*DEFAULT\_AUTO\_WATCH* ???

**Machine translation settings****WEBLATE\_MT\_APERTIUM\_APY**

Enables *Apertium* machine translation and sets *MT\_APERTIUM\_APY*

**WEBLATE\_MT\_AWS\_REGION****WEBLATE\_MT\_AWS\_ACCESS\_KEY\_ID****WEBLATE\_MT\_AWS\_SECRET\_ACCESS\_KEY**

Configures *AWS* machine translation.

**environment:**

**WEBLATE\_MT\_AWS\_REGION:** us-east-1

**WEBLATE\_MT\_AWS\_ACCESS\_KEY\_ID:** AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE

**WEBLATE\_MT\_AWS\_SECRET\_ACCESS\_KEY:** wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/

↪bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY

**WEBLATE\_MT\_DEEPL\_KEY**

Enables *DeepL* machine translation and sets *MT\_DEEPL\_KEY*

**WEBLATE\_MT\_DEEPL\_API\_VERSION**

??? *DeepL* API ??????????: *MT\_DEEPL\_API\_VERSION*

**WEBLATE\_MT\_GOOGLE\_KEY**

Enables *Google Translate* and sets *MT\_GOOGLE\_KEY*

**WEBLATE\_MT\_MICROSOFT\_COGNITIVE\_KEY**

Enables *Microsoft Cognitive Services Translator* and sets *MT\_MICROSOFT\_COGNITIVE\_KEY*

**WEBLATE\_MT\_MICROSOFT\_ENDPOINT\_URL**

Sets *MT\_MICROSOFT\_ENDPOINT\_URL*, please note this is supposed to contain domain name only.

**WEBLATE\_MT\_MICROSOFT\_REGION**

Sets *MT\_MICROSOFT\_REGION*

**WEBLATE\_MT\_MICROSOFT\_BASE\_URL**

Sets *MT\_MICROSOFT\_BASE\_URL*

**WEBLATE\_MT\_MODERNMT\_KEY**

Enables *ModernMT* and sets *MT\_MODERNMT\_KEY*.

## WEBLATE\_MT\_MYMEMORY\_ENABLED

Enables *MyMemory* machine translation and sets *MT\_MYMEMORY\_EMAIL* to *WEBLATE\_ADMIN\_EMAIL*.

?:

```
environment:
  WEBLATE_MT_MYMEMORY_ENABLED: 1
```

## WEBLATE\_MT\_GLOSBE\_ENABLED

Enables *Glosbe* machine translation.

```
environment:
  WEBLATE_MT_GLOSBE_ENABLED: 1
```

## WEBLATE\_MT\_MICROSOFT\_TERMINOLOGY\_ENABLED

Enables *Microsoft Terminology Service* machine translation.

```
environment:
  WEBLATE_MT_MICROSOFT_TERMINOLOGY_ENABLED: 1
```

## WEBLATE\_MT\_SAP\_BASE\_URL

## WEBLATE\_MT\_SAP\_SANDBOX\_APIKEY

## WEBLATE\_MT\_SAP\_USERNAME

## WEBLATE\_MT\_SAP\_PASSWORD

## WEBLATE\_MT\_SAP\_USE\_MT

Configures *SAP Translation Hub* machine translation.

```
environment:
  WEBLATE_MT_SAP_BASE_URL: "https://example.hana.ondemand.com/
  ↪translationhub/api/v1/"
  WEBLATE_MT_SAP_USERNAME: "user"
  WEBLATE_MT_SAP_PASSWORD: "password"
  WEBLATE_MT_SAP_USE_MT: 1
```

## Authentication settings

### LDAP

## WEBLATE\_AUTH\_LDAP\_SERVER\_URI

## WEBLATE\_AUTH\_LDAP\_USER\_DN\_TEMPLATE

## WEBLATE\_AUTH\_LDAP\_USER\_ATTR\_MAP

## WEBLATE\_AUTH\_LDAP\_BIND\_DN

## WEBLATE\_AUTH\_LDAP\_BIND\_PASSWORD

## WEBLATE\_AUTH\_LDAP\_CONNECTION\_OPTION\_REFERRALS

## WEBLATE\_AUTH\_LDAP\_USER\_SEARCH

## WEBLATE\_AUTH\_LDAP\_USER\_SEARCH\_FILTER

## WEBLATE\_AUTH\_LDAP\_USER\_SEARCH\_UNION

## WEBLATE\_AUTH\_LDAP\_USER\_SEARCH\_UNION\_DELIMITER

LDAP authentication configuration.

Example for direct bind:

```
environment:
  WEBLATE_AUTH_LDAP_SERVER_URI: ldap://ldap.example.org
  WEBLATE_AUTH_LDAP_USER_DN_TEMPLATE: uid=%(user)s,ou=People,dc=example,
  ↪dc=net
  # map weblate 'full_name' to ldap 'name' and weblate 'email' attribute_
  ↪to 'mail' ldap attribute.
  # another example that can be used with OpenLDAP: 'full_name:cn,
  ↪email:mail'
  WEBLATE_AUTH_LDAP_USER_ATTR_MAP: full_name:name,email:mail
```

### Example for search and bind:

```
environment:
  WEBLATE_AUTH_LDAP_SERVER_URI: ldap://ldap.example.org
  WEBLATE_AUTH_LDAP_BIND_DN: CN=ldap,CN=Users,DC=example,DC=com
  WEBLATE_AUTH_LDAP_BIND_PASSWORD: password
  WEBLATE_AUTH_LDAP_USER_ATTR_MAP: full_name:name,email:mail
  WEBLATE_AUTH_LDAP_USER_SEARCH: CN=Users,DC=example,DC=com
```

### Example for union search and bind:

```
environment:
  WEBLATE_AUTH_LDAP_SERVER_URI: ldap://ldap.example.org
  WEBLATE_AUTH_LDAP_BIND_DN: CN=ldap,CN=Users,DC=example,DC=com
  WEBLATE_AUTH_LDAP_BIND_PASSWORD: password
  WEBLATE_AUTH_LDAP_USER_ATTR_MAP: full_name:name,email:mail
  WEBLATE_AUTH_LDAP_USER_SEARCH_UNION: ou=users,dc=example,
  ↪dc=com|ou=otherusers,dc=example,dc=com
```

### Example with search and bind against Active Directory:

```
environment:
  WEBLATE_AUTH_LDAP_BIND_DN: CN=ldap,CN=Users,DC=example,DC=com
  WEBLATE_AUTH_LDAP_BIND_PASSWORD: password
  WEBLATE_AUTH_LDAP_SERVER_URI: ldap://ldap.example.org
  WEBLATE_AUTH_LDAP_CONNECTION_OPTION_REFERRALS: 0
  WEBLATE_AUTH_LDAP_USER_ATTR_MAP: full_name:name,email:mail
  WEBLATE_AUTH_LDAP_USER_SEARCH: CN=Users,DC=example,DC=com
  WEBLATE_AUTH_LDAP_USER_SEARCH_FILTER: (sAMAccountName=%(user)s)
```

❓:

LDAP ❓

### GitHub

WEBLATE\_SOCIAL\_AUTH\_GITHUB\_KEY

WEBLATE\_SOCIAL\_AUTH\_GITHUB\_SECRET

Enables *GitHub* ❓.

### Bitbucket

WEBLATE\_SOCIAL\_AUTH\_BITBUCKET\_KEY

WEBLATE\_SOCIAL\_AUTH\_BITBUCKET\_SECRET

Enables *Bitbucket* ❓.

### Facebook

WEBLATE\_SOCIAL\_AUTH\_FACEBOOK\_KEY

WEBLATE\_SOCIAL\_AUTH\_FACEBOOK\_SECRET

Enables *Facebook OAuth 2*.

## Google

`WEBLATE_SOCIAL_AUTH_GOOGLE_OAUTH2_KEY`  
`WEBLATE_SOCIAL_AUTH_GOOGLE_OAUTH2_SECRET`  
`WEBLATE_SOCIAL_AUTH_GOOGLE_OAUTH2_WHITELISTED_DOMAINS`  
`WEBLATE_SOCIAL_AUTH_GOOGLE_OAUTH2_WHITELISTED_EMAILS`  
Enables *Google OAuth 2*.

## GitLab

`WEBLATE_SOCIAL_AUTH_GITLAB_KEY`  
`WEBLATE_SOCIAL_AUTH_GITLAB_SECRET`  
`WEBLATE_SOCIAL_AUTH_GITLAB_API_URL`  
Enables *GitLab OAuth 2*.

## Azure Active Directory

`WEBLATE_SOCIAL_AUTH_AZUREAD_OAUTH2_KEY`  
`WEBLATE_SOCIAL_AUTH_AZUREAD_OAUTH2_SECRET`  
Enables Azure Active Directory authentication, see *Microsoft Azure Active Directory*.

## Azure Active Directory with Tenant support

`WEBLATE_SOCIAL_AUTH_AZUREAD_TENANT_OAUTH2_KEY`  
`WEBLATE_SOCIAL_AUTH_AZUREAD_TENANT_OAUTH2_SECRET`  
`WEBLATE_SOCIAL_AUTH_AZUREAD_TENANT_OAUTH2_TENANT_ID`  
Enables Azure Active Directory authentication with Tenant support, see *Microsoft Azure Active Directory*.

## Keycloak

`WEBLATE_SOCIAL_AUTH_KEYCLOAK_KEY`  
`WEBLATE_SOCIAL_AUTH_KEYCLOAK_SECRET`  
`WEBLATE_SOCIAL_AUTH_KEYCLOAK_PUBLIC_KEY`  
`WEBLATE_SOCIAL_AUTH_KEYCLOAK_ALGORITHM`  
`WEBLATE_SOCIAL_AUTH_KEYCLOAK_AUTHORIZATION_URL`  
`WEBLATE_SOCIAL_AUTH_KEYCLOAK_ACCESS_TOKEN_URL`  
Enables Keycloak authentication, see [documentation](#).

## Linux vendors

You can enable authentication using Linux vendors authentication services by setting following variables to any value.

`WEBLATE_SOCIAL_AUTH_FEDORA`  
`WEBLATE_SOCIAL_AUTH_OPENSUSE`  
`WEBLATE_SOCIAL_AUTH_UBUNTU`

## Slack

**WEBLATE\_SOCIAL\_AUTH\_SLACK\_KEY**

**SOCIAL\_AUTH\_SLACK\_SECRET**

Enables Slack authentication, see [Slack](#).

## SAML

Self-signed SAML keys are automatically generated on first container startup. In case you want to use own keys, place the certificate and private key in `/app/data/ssl/saml.crt` and `/app/data/ssl/saml.key`.

**WEBLATE\_SAML\_IDP\_ENTITY\_ID**

**WEBLATE\_SAML\_IDP\_URL**

**WEBLATE\_SAML\_IDP\_X509CERT**

SAML Identity Provider settings, see [SAML](#) [?].

## Other authentication settings

**WEBLATE\_NO\_EMAIL\_AUTH**

Disables e-mail authentication when set to any value.

## PostgreSQL database setup

The database is created by `docker-compose.yml`, so these settings affect both Weblate and PostgreSQL containers.

[?]:

*Weblate [?????????]*

**POSTGRES\_PASSWORD**

PostgreSQL password.

**POSTGRES\_USER**

PostgreSQL username.

**POSTGRES\_DATABASE**

PostgreSQL database name.

**POSTGRES\_HOST**

PostgreSQL server hostname or IP address. Defaults to `database`.

**POSTGRES\_PORT**

PostgreSQL server port. Defaults to none (uses the default value).

**POSTGRES\_SSL\_MODE**

Configure how PostgreSQL handles SSL in connection to the server, for possible choices see [SSL Mode Descriptions](#)

**POSTGRES\_ALTER\_ROLE**

Configures name of role to alter during migrations, see [PostgreSQL \[?????????\] Weblate \[?\]](#).

## Database backup settings

[?]:

*Dumped data for backups*

**WEBLATE\_DATABASE\_BACKUP**

Configures the daily database dump using `DATABASE_BACKUP`. Defaults to `plain`.

## Caching server setup

Using Redis is strongly recommended by Weblate and you have to provide a Redis instance when running Weblate in Docker.

**??:**

??????????

**REDIS\_HOST**

The Redis server hostname or IP address. Defaults to `cache`.

**REDIS\_PORT**

The Redis server port. Defaults to `6379`.

**REDIS\_DB**

The Redis database number, defaults to `1`.

**REDIS\_PASSWORD**

The Redis server password, not used by default.

**REDIS\_TLS**

Enables using SSL for Redis connection.

**REDIS\_VERIFY\_SSL**

Can be used to disable SSL certificate verification for Redis connection.

## Email server setup

To make outgoing e-mail work, you need to provide a mail server.

Example TLS configuration:

```
environment:
  WEBLATE_EMAIL_HOST: smtp.example.com
  WEBLATE_EMAIL_HOST_USER: user
  WEBLATE_EMAIL_HOST_PASSWORD: pass
```

Example SSL configuration:

```
environment:
  WEBLATE_EMAIL_HOST: smtp.example.com
  WEBLATE_EMAIL_PORT: 465
  WEBLATE_EMAIL_HOST_USER: user
  WEBLATE_EMAIL_HOST_PASSWORD: pass
  WEBLATE_EMAIL_USE_TLS: 0
  WEBLATE_EMAIL_USE_SSL: 1
```

**??:**

??????????

**WEBLATE\_EMAIL\_HOST**

Mail server hostname or IP address.

**??:**

WEBLATE\_EMAIL\_PORT?WEBLATE\_EMAIL\_USE\_SSL?WEBLATE\_EMAIL\_USE\_TLS?EMAIL\_HOST

**WEBLATE\_EMAIL\_PORT**

Mail server port, defaults to `25`.

**??:**

EMAIL\_PORT

**WEBLATE\_EMAIL\_HOST\_USER**

??????????

**??:**

EMAIL\_HOST\_USER

**WEBLATE\_EMAIL\_HOST\_PASSWORD**

????????????

**??:**

EMAIL\_HOST\_PASSWORD

### **WEBLATE\_EMAIL\_USE\_SSL**

Whether to use an implicit TLS (secure) connection when talking to the SMTP server. In most e-mail documentation, this type of TLS connection is referred to as SSL. It is generally used on port 465. If you are experiencing problems, see the explicit TLS setting `WEBLATE_EMAIL_USE_TLS`.

**??:**

`WEBLATE_EMAIL_PORT` `WEBLATE_EMAIL_USE_TLS` `EMAIL_USE_SSL`

### **WEBLATE\_EMAIL\_USE\_TLS**

Whether to use a TLS (secure) connection when talking to the SMTP server. This is used for explicit TLS connections, generally on port 587 or 25. If you are experiencing connections that hang, see the implicit TLS setting `WEBLATE_EMAIL_USE_SSL`.

**??:**

`WEBLATE_EMAIL_PORT` `WEBLATE_EMAIL_USE_SSL` `EMAIL_USE_TLS`

### **WEBLATE\_EMAIL\_BACKEND**

Configures Django back-end to use for sending e-mails.

**??:**

`?????????` `EMAIL_BACKEND`

**????**

### **WEBLATE\_GET\_HELP\_URL**

`GET_HELP_URL` `????`

### **WEBLATE\_STATUS\_URL**

`STATUS_URL` `????`

### **WEBLATE\_LEGAL\_URL**

`LEGAL_URL` `????`

## **Error reporting**

It is recommended to collect errors from the installation systematically, see `??? ????????`.

To enable support for Rollbar, set the following:

### **ROLLBAR\_KEY**

Your Rollbar post server access token.

### **ROLLBAR\_ENVIRONMENT**

Your Rollbar environment, defaults to `production`.

To enable support for Sentry, set following:

### **SENTRY\_DSN**

Your Sentry DSN.

### **SENTRY\_ENVIRONMENT**

Your Sentry Environment (optional).

## **CDN ????**

### **WEBLATE\_LOCALIZE\_CDN\_URL**

### **WEBLATE\_LOCALIZE\_CDN\_PATH**

`?????` 4.2.1 `???`.

Configuration for *JavaScript* `?????` *CDN*.

The `WEBLATE_LOCALIZE_CDN_PATH` is path within the container. It should be stored on the persistent volume and not in the transient storage.

One of possibilities is storing that inside the Weblate data dir:

```
environment:
  WEBLATE_LOCALIZE_CDN_URL: https://cdn.example.com/
  WEBLATE_LOCALIZE_CDN_PATH: /app/data/l10n-cdn
```

---

**??:** You are responsible for setting up serving of the files generated by Weblate, it only does stores the files in configured location.

---

**??:**

weblate-cdn?LOCALIZE\_CDN\_URL?LOCALIZE\_CDN\_PATH

## Changing enabled apps, checks, addons or autofixes

????? 3.8-5 ???.

The built-in configuration of enabled checks, addons or autofixes can be adjusted by the following variables:

**WEBLATE\_ADD\_APPS**

**WEBLATE\_REMOVE\_APPS**

**WEBLATE\_ADD\_CHECK**

**WEBLATE\_REMOVE\_CHECK**

**WEBLATE\_ADD\_AUTOFIX**

**WEBLATE\_REMOVE\_AUTOFIX**

**WEBLATE\_ADD\_ADDONS**

**WEBLATE\_REMOVE\_ADDONS**

**?:**

```
environment:
  WEBLATE_REMOVE_AUTOFIX: weblate.trans.autofixes.whitespace.
  ↳SameBookendingWhitespace
  WEBLATE_ADD_ADDONS: customize.addons.MyAddon,customize.addons.OtherAddon
```

**??:**

CHECK\_LIST?AUTOFIX\_LIST?WEBLATE\_ADDONS?INSTALLED\_APPS

???????

**CELERY\_MAIN\_OPTIONS**

**CELERY\_NOTIFY\_OPTIONS**

**CELERY\_MEMORY\_OPTIONS**

**CELERY\_TRANSLATE\_OPTIONS**

**CELERY\_BACKUP\_OPTIONS**

**CELERY\_BEAT\_OPTIONS**

These variables allow you to adjust Celery worker options. It can be useful to adjust concurrency (`--concurrency 16`) or use different pool implementation (`--pool=gevent`).

By default, the number of concurrent workers matches the number of processors (except the backup worker, which is supposed to run only once).

**?:**

```
environment:
  CELERY_MAIN_OPTIONS: --concurrency 16
```

**??:**

Celery worker options?Celery ?????????????? ???

**UWSGI\_WORKERS**

Configure how many uWSGI workers should be executed.

It defaults to number of processors + 1.

**?:**

```
environment:
  UWSGI_WORKERS: 32
```

In case you have a lot of CPU cores and hit out of memory issues, try reducing number of workers:

```
environment:
  UWSGI_WORKERS: 4
  CELERY_MAIN_OPTIONS: --concurrency 2
  CELERY_NOTIFY_OPTIONS: --concurrency 1
  CELERY_TRANSLATE_OPTIONS: --concurrency 1
```

## Docker container volumes

There is single data volume exported by the Weblate container. The other service containers (PostgreSQL or Redis) have their data volumes as well, but those are not covered by this document.

The data volume is used to store Weblate persistent data such as cloned repositories or to customize Weblate installation.

The placement of the Docker volume on host system depends on your Docker configuration, but usually it is stored in `/var/lib/docker/volumes/weblate-docker_weblate-data/_data/`. In the container it is mounted as `/app/data`.

❗:

[Docker volumes documentation](#)

## Further configuration customization

You can further customize Weblate installation in the data volume, see [Docker container volumes](#).

## Custom configuration files

You can additionally override the configuration in `/app/data/settings-override.py` (see [Docker container volumes](#)). This is executed at the end of built-in settings, after all environment settings are loaded, and you can adjust or override them.

## Replacing logo and other static files

❗❗❗❗❗ 3.8-5 ❗❗❗.

The static files coming with Weblate can be overridden by placing into `/app/data/python/customize/static` (see [Docker container volumes](#)). For example creating `/app/data/python/customize/static/favicon.ico` will replace the favicon.

---

❗❗❗: The files are copied to the corresponding location upon container startup, so a restart of Weblate is needed after changing the content of the volume.

---

Alternatively you can also include own module (see [Customizing Weblate](#)) and add it as separate volume to the Docker container, for example:

```
weblate:
  volumes:
    - weblate-data:/app/data
    - ./weblate_customization/weblate_customization:/app/data/python/
    ↪weblate_customization
  environment:
    WEBLATE_ADD_APPS: weblate_customization
```

## Adding own Python modules

3.8-5

You can place own Python modules in `/app/data/python/` (see *Docker container volumes*) and they can be then loaded by Weblate, most likely by using *Custom configuration files*.

??:

*Customizing Weblate*

## Select your machine - local or cloud providers

With Docker Machine you can create your Weblate deployment either on your local machine, or on any large number of cloud-based deployments on e.g. Amazon AWS, Greenhost, and many other providers.

## Installing on Debian and Ubuntu

### Hardware requirements

Weblate should run on any contemporary hardware without problems, the following is the minimal configuration required to run Weblate on a single host (Weblate, database and webserver):

2 GB of RAM

2 CPU cores

1 GB of storage space

The more memory the better - it is used for caching on all levels (filesystem, database and Weblate).

Many concurrent users increases the amount of needed CPU cores. For hundreds of translation components at least 4 GB of RAM is recommended.

The typical database storage usage is around 300 MB per 1 million hosted words. Storage space needed for cloned repositories varies, but Weblate tries to keep their size minimal by doing shallow clones.

---

?: Actual requirements for your installation of Weblate vary heavily based on the size of the translations managed in it.

---

??

### System requirements

Install the dependencies needed to build the Python modules (see [????????](#)):

```
apt install \
    libxml2-dev libxslt-dev libfreetype6-dev libjpeg-dev libz-dev libyaml-
    ↪dev \
    libcairo-dev gir1.2-pango-1.0 libgirepository1.0-dev libacl1-dev libssl-
    ↪dev \
    build-essential python3-gdbm python3-dev python3-pip python3-virtualenv
    ↪virtualenv git
```

Install wanted optional dependencies depending on features you intend to use (see [????????](#)):

```
apt install tesseract-ocr libtesseract-dev liblibleptonica-dev
```

Optionally install software for running production server, see [??????](#), *Weblate* [????????](#), *Celery* [????????](#) [????](#). Depending on size of your installation you might want to run these components on dedicated servers.

The local installation instructions:

```
# Web server option 1: NGINX and uWSGI
apt install nginx uwsgi uwsgi-plugin-python3

# Web server option 2: Apache with ``mod_wsgi``
apt install apache2 libapache2-mod-wsgi

# Caching backend: Redis
apt install redis-server

# Database server: PostgreSQL
apt install postgresql postgresql-contrib

# SMTP server
apt install exim4
```

## Python modules

---

**!!!:** We're using virtualenv to install Weblate in a separate environment from your system. If you are not familiar with it, check [virtualenv User Guide](#).

---

1. Create the virtualenv for Weblate:

```
virtualenv --python=python3 ~/weblate-env
```

2. Activate the virtualenv for Weblate:

```
. ~/weblate-env/bin/activate
```

3. Install Weblate including all dependencies:

```
pip install Weblate
```

4. Install database driver:

```
pip install psycopg2-binary
```

5. Install wanted optional dependencies depending on features you intend to use (some might require additional system libraries, check [Weblate dependencies](#)):

```
pip install ruamel.yaml aidon boto3 zeep chardet tesseract
```

## Configuring Weblate

---

**!!:** Following steps assume virtualenv used by Weblate is active (what can be done by `. ~/weblate-env/bin/activate`). In case this is not true, you will have to specify full path to **weblate** command as `~/weblate-env/bin/weblate`.

---

1. Copy the file `~/weblate-env/lib/python3.7/site-packages/weblate/settings_example.py` to `~/weblate-env/lib/python3.7/site-packages/weblate/settings.py`.

2. `!!! settings.py` [Weblate settings](#)

3. Create the database and its structure for Weblate (the example settings use PostgreSQL, check [Weblate dependencies](#) for production ready setup):

```
weblate migrate
```

4. Create the administrator user account and copy the password it outputs to the clipboard, and also save it for later use:

```
weblate createadmin
```

5. Collect static files for web server (see [Weblate dependencies](#) and [Weblate dependencies](#)):

```
weblate collectstatic
```

6. Compress JavaScript and CSS files (optional, see [?????? ???? ???](#)):

```
weblate compress
```

7. Start Celery workers. This is not necessary for development purposes, but strongly recommended otherwise. See *Celery* [?????????????? ???](#) for more info:

```
~/weblate-env/lib/python3.7/site-packages/weblate/examples/celery start
```

8. Start the development server (see [???????](#) for production setup):

```
weblate runserver
```

## After installation

Congratulations, your Weblate server is now running and you can start using it.

You can now access Weblate on <http://localhost:8000/>.

Login with admin credentials obtained during installation or register with new users.

You can now run Weblate commands using **weblate** command when Weblate virtualenv is active, see *Management commands*.

You can stop the test server with Ctrl+C.

Review potential issues with your installation either on </manage/performance/> URL or using **weblate check --deploy**, see [???????](#).

## Adding translation

1. Open the admin interface (<http://localhost:8000/create/project/>) and create the project you want to translate. See *Project configuration* for more details.

All you need to specify here is the project name and its website.

2. Create a component which is the real object for translation - it points to the VCS repository, and selects which files to translate. See *Component configuration* for more details.

The important fields here are: Component name, VCS repository address and mask for finding translatable files. Weblate supports a wide range of formats including gettext PO files, Android resource strings, iOS string properties, Java properties or Qt Linguist files, see [?????????????](#) for more details.

3. Once the above is completed (it can be lengthy process depending on the size of your VCS repository, and number of messages to translate), you can start translating.

## Installing on SUSE and openSUSE

### Hardware requirements

Weblate should run on any contemporary hardware without problems, the following is the minimal configuration required to run Weblate on a single host (Weblate, database and webserver):

2 GB of RAM

2 CPU cores

1 GB of storage space

The more memory the better - it is used for caching on all levels (filesystem, database and Weblate).

Many concurrent users increases the amount of needed CPU cores. For hundreds of translation components at least 4 GB of RAM is recommended.

The typical database storage usage is around 300 MB per 1 million hosted words. Storage space needed for cloned repositories varies, but Weblate tries to keep their size minimal by doing shallow clones.

---

**??:** Actual requirements for your installation of Weblate vary heavily based on the size of the translations managed in it.

---



## System requirements

Install the dependencies needed to build the Python modules (see [\[1\]](#)):

```
zypper install \
  libxslt-devel libxml2-devel freetype-devel libjpeg-devel zlib-devel_
↪libyaml-devel \
  cairo-devel typelib-1_0-Pango-1_0 gobject-introspection-devel libacl-
↪devel \
  python3-pip python3-virtualenv python3-devel git
```

Install wanted optional dependencies depending on features you intend to use (see [\[2\]](#)):

```
zypper install tesseract-ocr tesseract-devel leptonica-devel
```

Optionally install software for running production server, see [\[3\]](#), [Weblate \[4\]](#), [Celery \[5\]](#). Depending on size of your installation you might want to run these components on dedicated servers.

The local installation instructions:

```
# Web server option 1: NGINX and uWSGI
zypper install nginx uwsgi uwsgi-plugin-python3

# Web server option 2: Apache with ``mod_wsgi``
zypper install apache2 apache2-mod_wsgi

# Caching backend: Redis
zypper install redis-server

# Database server: PostgreSQL
zypper install postgresql postgresql-contrib

# SMTP server
zypper install postfix
```

## Python modules

---

**[1]:** We're using virtualenv to install Weblate in a separate environment from your system. If you are not familiar with it, check virtualenv [User Guide](#).

---

1.Create the virtualenv for Weblate:

```
virtualenv --python=python3 ~/weblate-env
```

2.Activate the virtualenv for Weblate:

```
. ~/weblate-env/bin/activate
```

3.Install Weblate including all dependencies:

```
pip install Weblate
```

4.Install database driver:

```
pip install psycopg2-binary
```

5.Install wanted optional dependencies depending on features you intend to use (some might require additional system libraries, check [\[6\]](#)):

```
pip install ruamel.yaml aeidon boto3 zeep chardet tesseractocr
```

## Configuring Weblate

**Tip:** Following steps assume virtualenv used by Weblate is active (what can be done by `. ~/weblate-env/bin/activate`). In case this is not true, you will have to specify full path to **weblate** command as `~/weblate-env/bin/weblate`.

1. Copy the file `~/weblate-env/lib/python3.7/site-packages/weblate/settings_example.py` to `~/weblate-env/lib/python3.7/site-packages/weblate/settings.py`.
2. Edit `settings.py` [Weblate settings](#) [Weblate settings](#)
3. Create the database and its structure for Weblate (the example settings use PostgreSQL, check [Weblate PostgreSQL](#) for production ready setup):

```
weblate migrate
```

4. Create the administrator user account and copy the password it outputs to the clipboard, and also save it for later use:

```
weblate createadmin
```

5. Collect static files for web server (see [Static files](#) and [Static files](#)):

```
weblate collectstatic
```

6. Compress JavaScript and CSS files (optional, see [Static files](#) [Static files](#)):

```
weblate compress
```

7. Start Celery workers. This is not necessary for development purposes, but strongly recommended otherwise. See [Celery](#) [Celery](#) for more info:

```
~/weblate-env/lib/python3.7/site-packages/weblate/examples/celery start
```

8. Start the development server (see [Static files](#) for production setup):

```
weblate runserver
```

## After installation

Congratulations, your Weblate server is now running and you can start using it.

You can now access Weblate on `http://localhost:8000/`.

Login with admin credentials obtained during installation or register with new users.

You can now run Weblate commands using **weblate** command when Weblate virtualenv is active, see [Management commands](#).

You can stop the test server with Ctrl+C.

Review potential issues with your installation either on `/manage/performance/` URL or using **weblate check --deploy**, see [Check](#).

## Adding translation

1. Open the admin interface (`http://localhost:8000/create/project/`) and create the project you want to translate. See [Project configuration](#) for more details.

All you need to specify here is the project name and its website.

2. Create a component which is the real object for translation - it points to the VCS repository, and selects which files to translate. See [Component configuration](#) for more details.

The important fields here are: Component name, VCS repository address and mask for finding translatable files. Weblate supports a wide range of formats including gettext PO files, Android resource strings, iOS string properties, Java properties or Qt Linguist files, see [Component configuration](#) for more details.

3. Once the above is completed (it can be lengthy process depending on the size of your VCS repository, and number of messages to translate), you can start translating.

## Installing on RedHat, Fedora and CentOS

### Hardware requirements

Weblate should run on any contemporary hardware without problems, the following is the minimal configuration required to run Weblate on a single host (Weblate, database and webserver):

2 GB of RAM

2 CPU cores

1 GB of storage space

The more memory the better - it is used for caching on all levels (filesystem, database and Weblate).

Many concurrent users increases the amount of needed CPU cores. For hundreds of translation components at least 4 GB of RAM is recommended.

The typical database storage usage is around 300 MB per 1 million hosted words. Storage space needed for cloned repositories varies, but Weblate tries to keep their size minimal by doing shallow clones.

---

**??:** Actual requirements for your installation of Weblate vary heavily based on the size of the translations managed in it.

---

**??**

### System requirements

Install the dependencies needed to build the Python modules (see [????????](#)):

```
dnf install \
    libxslt-devel libxml2-devel freetype-devel libjpeg-devel zlib-devel_
↪ libyaml-devel \
    cairo-devel pango-devel gobject-introspection-devel libacl-devel \
    python3-pip python3-virtualenv python3-devel git
```

Install wanted optional dependencies depending on features you intend to use (see [????????????](#)):

```
dnf install tesseract-langpack-eng tesseract-devel leptonica-devel
```

Optionally install software for running production server, see [??????](#), [Weblate ??????????](#), [Celery ?????????????? ????](#). Depending on size of your installation you might want to run these components on dedicated servers.

The local installation instructions:

```
# Web server option 1: NGINX and uWSGI
dnf install nginx uwsgi uwsgi-plugin-python3

# Web server option 2: Apache with ``mod_wsgi``
dnf install apache2 apache2-mod_wsgi

# Caching backend: Redis
dnf install redis

# Database server: PostgreSQL
dnf install postgresql postgresql-contrib

# SMTP server
dnf install postfix
```

## Python modules

---

**NOTE:** We're using virtualenv to install Weblate in a separate environment from your system. If you are not familiar with it, check virtualenv [User Guide](#).

---

1. Create the virtualenv for Weblate:

```
virtualenv --python=python3 ~/weblate-env
```

2. Activate the virtualenv for Weblate:

```
. ~/weblate-env/bin/activate
```

3. Install Weblate including all dependencies:

```
pip install Weblate
```

4. Install database driver:

```
pip install psycopg2-binary
```

5. Install wanted optional dependencies depending on features you intend to use (some might require additional system libraries, check [Weblate dependencies](#)):

```
pip install ruamel.yaml aidon boto3 zeep chardet tesseract
```

## Configuring Weblate

---

**NOTE:** Following steps assume virtualenv used by Weblate is active (what can be done by `. ~/weblate-env/bin/activate`). In case this is not true, you will have to specify full path to **weblate** command as `~/weblate-env/bin/weblate`.

---

1. Copy the file `~/weblate-env/lib/python3.7/site-packages/weblate/settings_example.py` to `~/weblate-env/lib/python3.7/site-packages/weblate/settings.py`.

2. `settings.py` [contains](#) [a lot of comments](#) [explaining](#) [the configuration](#) [options](#) [and](#) [their](#) [default](#) [values](#).

3. Create the database and its structure for Weblate (the example settings use PostgreSQL, check [Weblate dependencies](#) for production ready setup):

```
weblate migrate
```

4. Create the administrator user account and copy the password it outputs to the clipboard, and also save it for later use:

```
weblate createadmin
```

5. Collect static files for web server (see [Static files](#) and [Deployment](#)):

```
weblate collectstatic
```

6. Compress JavaScript and CSS files (optional, see [Optimization](#) [section](#)):

```
weblate compress
```

7. Start Celery workers. This is not necessary for development purposes, but strongly recommended otherwise. See [Celery](#) [documentation](#) [for](#) [more](#) [info](#):

```
~/weblate-env/lib/python3.7/site-packages/weblate/examples/celery start
```

8. Start the development server (see [Deployment](#) for production setup):

```
weblate runserver
```

## After installation

Congratulations, your Weblate server is now running and you can start using it.

You can now access Weblate on `http://localhost:8000/`.

Login with admin credentials obtained during installation or register with new users.

You can now run Weblate commands using **weblate** command when Weblate virtualenv is active, see [Management commands](#).

You can stop the test server with Ctrl+C.

Review potential issues with your installation either on `/manage/performance/` URL or using **weblate check --deploy**, see [weblate check --deploy](#).

## Adding translation

1. Open the admin interface (`http://localhost:8000/create/project/`) and create the project you want to translate. See [Project configuration](#) for more details.

All you need to specify here is the project name and its website.

2. Create a component which is the real object for translation - it points to the VCS repository, and selects which files to translate. See [Component configuration](#) for more details.

The important fields here are: Component name, VCS repository address and mask for finding translatable files. Weblate supports a wide range of formats including gettext PO files, Android resource strings, iOS string properties, Java properties or Qt Linguist files, see [Supported file formats](#) for more details.

3. Once the above is completed (it can be lengthy process depending on the size of your VCS repository, and number of messages to translate), you can start translating.

## Installing on macOS

### Hardware requirements

Weblate should run on any contemporary hardware without problems, the following is the minimal configuration required to run Weblate on a single host (Weblate, database and webserver):

2 GB of RAM

2 CPU cores

1 GB of storage space

The more memory the better - it is used for caching on all levels (filesystem, database and Weblate).

Many concurrent users increases the amount of needed CPU cores. For hundreds of translation components at least 4 GB of RAM is recommended.

The typical database storage usage is around 300 MB per 1 million hosted words. Storage space needed for cloned repositories varies, but Weblate tries to keep their size minimal by doing shallow clones.

---

**??:** Actual requirements for your installation of Weblate vary heavily based on the size of the translations managed in it.

---

**??**

### System requirements

Install the dependencies needed to build the Python modules (see [weblate dependencies](#)):

```
brew install python pango cairo gobject-introspection libffi glib libyaml
pip3 install virtualenv
```

Make sure pip will be able to find the libffi version provided by homebrew — this will be needed during the installation build step.

```
export PKG_CONFIG_PATH="/usr/local/opt/libffi/lib/pkgconfig"
```

Install wanted optional dependencies depending on features you intend to use (see [optional dependencies](#)):

```
brew install tesseract
```

Optionally install software for running production server, see [optional dependencies](#), [Weblate \[optional dependencies\]\(#\)](#), [Celery \[optional dependencies\]\(#\)](#). Depending on size of your installation you might want to run these components on dedicated servers.

The local installation instructions:

```
# Web server option 1: NGINX and uWSGI
brew install nginx uwsgi

# Web server option 2: Apache with ``mod_wsgi``
brew install httpd

# Caching backend: Redis
brew install redis

# Database server: PostgreSQL
brew install postgresql
```

## Python modules

---

**Tip:** We're using virtualenv to install Weblate in a separate environment from your system. If you are not familiar with it, check virtualenv [User Guide](#).

---

1. Create the virtualenv for Weblate:

```
virtualenv --python=python3 ~/weblate-env
```

2. Activate the virtualenv for Weblate:

```
. ~/weblate-env/bin/activate
```

3. Install Weblate including all dependencies:

```
pip install Weblate
```

4. Install database driver:

```
pip install psycopg2-binary
```

5. Install wanted optional dependencies depending on features you intend to use (some might require additional system libraries, check [optional dependencies](#)):

```
pip install ruamel.yaml aedon boto3 zeep chardet tesseract
```

## Configuring Weblate

---

**Tip:** Following steps assume virtualenv used by Weblate is active (what can be done by `. ~/weblate-env/bin/activate`). In case this is not true, you will have to specify full path to **weblate** command as `~/weblate-env/bin/weblate`.

---

1. Copy the file `~/weblate-env/lib/python3.7/site-packages/weblate/settings_example.py` to `~/weblate-env/lib/python3.7/site-packages/weblate/settings.py`.

2. `settings.py` [optional dependencies](#)

3. Create the database and its structure for Weblate (the example settings use PostgreSQL, check [Weblate \[optional dependencies\]\(#\)](#) for production ready setup):

```
weblate migrate
```

4. Create the administrator user account and copy the password it outputs to the clipboard, and also save it for later use:

```
weblate createadmin
```

5. Collect static files for web server (see [Getting started](#) and [Deployment](#)):

```
weblate collectstatic
```

6. Compress JavaScript and CSS files (optional, see [Deployment](#) [Deployment](#)):

```
weblate compress
```

7. Start Celery workers. This is not necessary for development purposes, but strongly recommended otherwise. See [Celery](#) [Deployment](#) [Deployment](#) for more info:

```
~/weblate-env/lib/python3.7/site-packages/weblate/examples/celery start
```

8. Start the development server (see [Deployment](#) for production setup):

```
weblate runserver
```

## After installation

Congratulations, your Weblate server is now running and you can start using it.

You can now access Weblate on <http://localhost:8000/>.

Login with admin credentials obtained during installation or register with new users.

You can now run Weblate commands using **weblate** command when Weblate virtualenv is active, see [Management commands](#).

You can stop the test server with Ctrl+C.

Review potential issues with your installation either on [/manage/performance/](#) URL or using **weblate check --deploy**, see [Deployment](#).

## Adding translation

1. Open the admin interface (<http://localhost:8000/create/project/>) and create the project you want to translate. See [Project configuration](#) for more details.

All you need to specify here is the project name and its website.

2. Create a component which is the real object for translation - it points to the VCS repository, and selects which files to translate. See [Component configuration](#) for more details.

The important fields here are: Component name, VCS repository address and mask for finding translatable files. Weblate supports a wide range of formats including gettext PO files, Android resource strings, iOS string properties, Java properties or Qt Linguist files, see [Deployment](#) for more details.

3. Once the above is completed (it can be lengthy process depending on the size of your VCS repository, and number of messages to translate), you can start translating.

## Deployment

1. [Getting started](#):

[Installing on Debian and Ubuntu](#)

[Installing on SUSE and openSUSE](#)

[Installing on RedHat, Fedora and CentOS](#)

2. Git [Getting started](#) Weblate [Getting started](#) tarball [Getting started](#):

```
git clone https://github.com/WeblateOrg/weblate.git weblate-src
```

[Getting started](#) Web [Getting started](#) <<https://weblate.org/>> [Getting started](#)  
[Getting started](#) [Getting started](#) [Getting started](#)

3. [Getting started](#) Weblate [Getting started](#) virtualenv [Getting started](#):

```
. ~/weblate-env/bin/activate
pip install -e weblate-src
```

4.weblate/settings\_example.py ? weblate/settings.py ???????

```
5.settings.py
```

6. Weblate : *Weblate* 

7.Django `django.contrib.auth.models.User`: `django.contrib.auth.models.User`:

```
weblate migrate
weblate collectstatic
weblate compress
weblate compilemessages
```

??: ?????????????????????????????????

## Installing on OpenShift

With the OpenShift Weblate template you can get your personal Weblate instance up and running in seconds. All of Weblate's dependencies are already included. PostgreSQL is set up as the default database and persistent volume claims are used.

You can find the template at <https://github.com/WeblateOrg/openshift/>.



The following examples assume you have a working OpenShift v3.x environment, with `oc` client tool installed. Please check the OpenShift documentation for instructions.

## Web Console

Copy the raw content from `template.yml` and import them into your project, then use the **Create** button in the OpenShift web console to create your application. The web console will prompt you for the values for all of the parameters used by the template.

## CLI

To upload the Weblate template to your current project's template library, pass the `template.yml` file with the following command:

```
$ oc create -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/WeblateOrg/openshift/main/
↩template.yml \
  -n <PROJECT>
```

The template is now available for selection using the web console or the CLI.

□□□□□

The parameters that you can override are listed in the parameters section of the template. You can list them with the CLI by using the following command and specifying the file to be used:

```
$ oc process --parameters -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/WeblateOrg/
↪openshift/main/template.yml

# If the template is already uploaded
$ oc process --parameters -n <PROJECT> weblate
```

## ????????

You can also use the CLI to process templates and use the configuration that is generated to create objects immediately.

```
$ oc process -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/WeblateOrg/openshift/
↪main/template.yml \
  -p APPLICATION_NAME=weblate \
  -p WEBLATE_VERSION=4.3.1-1 \
  -p WEBLATE_SITE_DOMAIN=weblate.app-openshift.example.com \
  -p POSTGRESQL_IMAGE=docker-registry.default.svc:5000/openshift/
↪postgresql:9.6 \
  -p REDIS_IMAGE=docker-registry.default.svc:5000/openshift/redis:3.2 \
  | oc create -f
```

The Weblate instance should be available after successful migration and deployment at the specified WEBLATE\_SITE\_DOMAIN parameter.

After container setup, you can sign in as *admin* user with password provided in WEBLATE\_ADMIN\_PASSWORD, or a random password generated on first start if that was not set.

To reset *admin* password, restart the container with WEBLATE\_ADMIN\_PASSWORD set to new password in the respective Secret.

## ????

```
$ oc delete all -l app=<APPLICATION_NAME>
$ oc delete configmap -l app= <APPLICATION_NAME>
$ oc delete secret -l app=<APPLICATION_NAME>
# ATTENTION! The following command is only optional and will permanently
↪delete all of your data.
$ oc delete pvc -l app=<APPLICATION_NAME>

$ oc delete all -l app=weblate \
  && oc delete secret -l app=weblate \
  && oc delete configmap -l app=weblate \
  && oc delete pvc -l app=weblate
```

## ??

By processing the template a respective ConfigMap will be created and which can be used to customize the Weblate image. The ConfigMap is directly mounted as environment variables and triggers a new deployment every time it is changed. For further configuration options, see *Docker environment variables* for full list of environment variables.

## Installing on Kubernetes

---

**??:** This guide is looking for contributors experienced with Kubernetes to cover the setup in more details.

---

With the Kubernetes Helm chart you can get your personal Weblate instance up and running in seconds. All of Weblate's dependencies are already included. PostgreSQL is set up as the default database and persistent volume claims are used.

You can find the chart at <https://github.com/WeblateOrg/helm/> and it can be displayed at <https://artifacthub.io/packages/helm/weblate/weblate>.

```
helm repo add weblate https://helm.weblate.org
helm install my-release weblate/weblate
```

## Installing on Kubernetes

□□□□□□□□ □□□□

Weblate  Windows 

????? SMTP : ?????

<https://www.django-rest-framework.org/>

Wבלתה `requirements-optional.txt`  
<https://www.mercurial-scm.org/>  
<https://github.com/viraptor/phply>  
<https://github.com/sirfz/tesseract>  
<https://github.com/ubernostrum/akismet>  
<https://pypi.org/project/ruamel.yaml/>  
<https://docs.python-zee.org/>  
<https://pypi.org/project/aeidon/>

Webplate    PostgreSQL    MySQL    MariaDB    Weblate

<https://git-scm.com/>  
<https://cairographics.org/> <https://pango.gnome.org/>: *Pango* *Cairo*  
<https://pypi.org/project/git-review/>  
<https://git-scm.com/docs/git-svn>  
<https://github.com/tesseract-ocr/tesseract>  
<https://github.com/licensee/licensee>

```
Python [REDACTED]
pip [REDACTED] Wheels [REDACTED]
```

Webplate????????? ??????????????: promotion?????????????: [??????????](#) Pango ? Cairo  
 ???????????? Python ?????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????Cairo ? Pango  
 ???????????????? GLib ???????????????????????????? GObject ??????????? ?????????????????????????????

```
63CB 1DF1 EF12 CF2A C0EE 5A32 9C27 B313 42B7 511D
```

```

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXPGP XXXXX.ascXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

```

142

~~~~~PGP ~~~~~:

wkd ~~~~~:

```
$ gpg --auto-key-locate wkd --locate-keys michal@cihar.com
pub      rsa4096 2009-06-17 [SC]
          63CB1DF1EF12CF2AC0EE5A329C27B31342B7511D
uid       [ultimate] Michal Čihař <michal@cihar.com>
uid       [ultimate] Michal Čihař <nijel@debian.org>
uid       [ultimate] [jpeg image of size 8848]
uid       [ultimate] Michal Čihař (Braiiins) <michal.cihar@braiiins.cz>
sub       rsa4096 2009-06-17 [E]
sub       rsa4096 2015-09-09 [S]
```

Michal ~~~~~:

```
$ gpg --import wmxth3chu9jfxdxywj1skpmhsj311mzm
```

~~~~~ 1 ~~~~~:

```
$ gpg --keyserver hkp://pgp.mit.edu --recv-keys_
↪87E673AF83F6C3A0C344C8C3F4AA229D4D58C245
gpg: key 9C27B31342B7511D: "Michal Čihař <michal@cihar.com>" imported
gpg: Total number processed: 1
gpg:          unchanged: 1
```

~~~~~ - ~~~~~:

```
$ gpg --verify Weblate-3.5.tar.xz.asc
gpg: assuming signed data in 'Weblate-3.5.tar.xz'
gpg: Signature made Ne 3. března 2019, 16:43:15 CET
gpg:          using RSA key 87E673AF83F6C3A0C344C8C3F4AA229D4D58C245
gpg: Good signature from "Michal Čihař <michal@cihar.com>" [ultimate]
gpg:          aka "Michal Čihař <nijel@debian.org>" [ultimate]
gpg:          aka "[jpeg image of size 8848]" [ultimate]
gpg:          aka "Michal Čihař (Braiiins) <michal.cihar@braiiins.cz>
↪" [ultimate]
gpg: WARNING: This key is not certified with a trusted signature!
gpg:          There is no indication that the signature belongs to the_
↪owner.
Primary key fingerprint: 63CB 1DF1 EF12 CF2A C0EE  5A32 9C27 B313 42B7 511D
```

~~~~~  
GNU ~~~~~ Validating other keys on your public keyring  
~~~~~ WEB  
~~~~~  
~~~~~:

```
$ gpg --verify Weblate-3.5.tar.xz.asc
gpg: assuming signed data in 'Weblate-3.5.tar.xz'
gpg: Signature made Sun Mar  3 16:43:15 2019 CET
gpg:          using RSA key 87E673AF83F6C3A0C344C8C3F4AA229D4D58C245
gpg: Good signature from "Michal Čihař <michal@cihar.com>" [ultimate]
gpg:          aka "Michal Čihař <nijel@debian.org>" [ultimate]
gpg:          aka "[jpeg image of size 8848]" [ultimate]
gpg:          aka "Michal Čihař (Braiiins) <michal.cihar@braiiins.cz>
↪" [ultimate]
```

~~~~~:

```
$ gpg --verify Weblate-3.5.tar.xz.asc
gpg: Signature made Sun Mar  3 16:43:15 2019 CET
gpg:          using RSA key 87E673AF83F6C3A0C344C8C3F4AA229D4D58C245
gpg: BAD signature from "Michal Čihař <michal@cihar.com>" [ultimate]
```

## Webplate

Webplate `DATA_DIR` - `DATA_DIR`  
Weblat `WSGI` `Celery`: `Celery`

Webplate `/var/lib/weblate`

Webplate

*Management commands* Webplate

Docker `/app/data` `weblate` `UID`  
1000

:

## Webplate

PostgreSQL `Webplate`

:

*Migrating from other databases to PostgreSQL*

## PostgreSQL

PostgreSQL `Django` `Django`

: `Webplate` `postgresql-contrib`

:

PostgreSQL notes

## PostgreSQL

Webplate

```
# If PostgreSQL was not installed before, set the main password
sudo -u postgres psql postgres -c "\password postgres"

# Create a database user called "weblate"
sudo -u postgres createuser --superuser --pwprompt weblate

# Create the database "weblate" owned by "weblate"
sudo -u postgres createdb -O weblate weblate
```

: `Webplate` `PostgreSQL` `Webplate` `PostgreSQL`

```
CREATE EXTENSION IF NOT EXISTS pg_trgm WITH SCHEMA weblate;
```

## PostgreSQL `weblate` Weblate

`settings.py` PostgreSQL:

```
DATABASES = {
    "default": {
        # Database engine
        "ENGINE": "django.db.backends.postgresql",
        # Database name
        "NAME": "weblate",
        # Database user
        "USER": "weblate",
        # Name of role to alter to set parameters in PostgreSQL,
        # use in case role name is different than user used for
        # authentication.
        "ALTER_ROLE": "weblate",
        # Database password
        "PASSWORD": "password",
        # Set to empty string for localhost
        "HOST": "database.example.com",
        # Set to empty string for default
        "PORT": "",
    }
}
```

`ALTER ROLE` `username` `psycopg2`.  
`errors.UndefinedObject: role "weblate@hostname" does not exist`  
Azure Database for PostgreSQL `ALTER_ROLE` `weblate`

## MySQL `MariaDB`

`weblate` `PostgreSQL`

`weblate` `MySQL` `MariaDB` `Django` `MySQL` notes `MariaDB` notes  
`PostgreSQL`

`weblate` `MySQL 5.7.8` `MariaDB 10.2.7`

`weblate`:

`utf8mb4` `Unicode`

`innodb_large_prefix`

`READ COMMITTED`

`SQL` `STRICT_TRANS_TABLES`

MySQL 8.x, MariaDB 10.5.x or newer have reasonable default configuration so that no server tweaking should be necessary and all what is needed can be configured on the client side.

8 GB `RAM` `/etc/my.cnf.d/server.cnf` `MySQL`  
`MariaDB`

`weblate` `MySQL/MariaDB` `innodb_file_per_table`

```
[mysqld]
character-set-server = utf8mb4
character-set-client = utf8mb4
collation-server = utf8mb4_unicode_ci

datadir=/var/lib/mysql

log-error=/var/log/mariadb/mariadb.log

innodb_large_prefix=1
```

(`)`

(XXXXXXXXXX)

```
innodb_file_format=Barracuda
innodb_file_per_table=1
innodb_buffer_pool_size=2G
sql_mode=STRICT_TRANS_TABLES
```

###: #1071 - Specified key was too long; max key length is 767 bytes  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX innodb XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

###: In case you are getting #2006 - MySQL server has gone away error, configuring `CONN_MAX_AGE` might help.

## MySQL/MariaDB ##### Weblate ###

settings.py MySQL & MariaDB #####:

```
DATABASES = {
    "default": {
        # Database engine
        "ENGINE": "django.db.backends.mysql",
        # Database name
        "NAME": "weblate",
        # Database user
        "USER": "weblate",
        # Database password
        "PASSWORD": "password",
        # Set to empty string for localhost
        "HOST": "127.0.0.1",
        # Set to empty string for default
        "PORT": "3306",
        # In case you wish to use additional
        # connection options
        "OPTIONS": {},
    }
}
```

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXMySQL ### MariaDB & weblate #####:

```
GRANT ALL ON weblate.* to 'weblate'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

#####

#####

Weblate ##### - #####SMTP #####

### #####: EMAIL\_HOST&EMAIL\_HOST\_PASSWORD&EMAIL\_USE\_TLS&EMAIL\_USE\_SSL  
### EMAIL\_PORT& ##### Django #####

###: #####: SMTP AUTH extension not supported by  
server#####EMAIL\_USE\_TLS  
#####

##:

*Not receiving e-mails from Weblate&Configuring outgoing e-mail in Docker container*

## Spam protection

Weblate `SPAM_PROTECTION` IP `IP_BEHIND_REVERSE_PROXY` `IP_PROXY_HEADER` `IP_PROXY_OFFSET` `SECURE_PROXY_SSL_HEADER`

`WEBlate` `WSGI` `REMOTE_ADDR` `IP`

`HTTP` `IP` `Webrate` `IP_BEHIND_REVERSE_PROXY` `IP_PROXY_HEADER` `IP_PROXY_OFFSET`

:

`Spam protection` `IP_BEHIND_REVERSE_PROXY` `IP_PROXY_HEADER` `IP_PROXY_OFFSET` `SECURE_PROXY_SSL_HEADER`

## HTTP

Weblate `VCS` `settings.py`:

```
import os

os.environ["http_proxy"] = "http://proxy.example.com:8080"
os.environ["HTTPS_PROXY"] = "http://proxy.example.com:8080"
```

:

Proxy Environment Variables

## 

:

`weblate/settings_example.py` `weblate/settings.py` `ADMINS`

`Django`

:

`ADMINS`

`ALLOWED_HOSTS`

```
ALLOWED_HOSTS = ["demo.weblate.org"]
```

```
ALLOWED_HOSTS = ["*"]
```

:

`ALLOWED_HOSTS` `WEBLATE_ALLOWED_HOSTS`

`SESSION_ENGINE`

`clearsessions` `weblate`

`Redis` `Redis`

```
SESSION_ENGINE = "django.contrib.sessions.backends.cache"
```

:

`SESSION_ENGINE`

`DATABASES`

`Django`

:

`Weblate` `DATABASES`

DEBUG

ADMINISTS Django

Django Weblate

:

DEBUG

DEFAULT\_FROM\_EMAIL

:

:

DEFAULT\_FROM\_EMAIL

SECRET\_KEY

Django Cookie Django

:

SECRET\_KEY

SERVER\_EMAIL

:

:

SERVER\_EMAIL

weblate migrate

weblate migrate --noinput createadmin admin

Performance report

:

,



Dashboard

Watched translations 0

Suggested translations 0

Insights

Search



Choose what languages you want in the preferences, to see overview of available translations for those languages in your watched projects.

Powered by Weblate 4.5.2 About Weblate Legal Contact Documentation Donate to Weblate

Django

weblate check --deploy

:



## How to migrate from PostgreSQL to Redis

How to migrate from PostgreSQL to Redis using Weblate

1:

Weblate Migrating from other databases to PostgreSQL, PostgreSQL

## How to migrate from PostgreSQL to Redis

How to migrate from PostgreSQL to Redis using Django Redis

```
CACHES = {
    "default": {
        "BACKEND": "django_redis.cache.RedisCache",
        "LOCATION": "redis://127.0.0.1:6379/0",
        # If redis is running on same host as Weblate, you might
        # want to use unix sockets instead:
        # 'LOCATION': 'unix:///var/run/redis/redis.sock?db=0',
        "OPTIONS": {
            "CLIENT_CLASS": "django_redis.client.DefaultClient",
            "PARSER_CLASS": "redis.connection.HiredisParser",
        },
    },
}
```

2: How to migrate from Redis to Celery using Celery

1:

Django's cache framework

## How to migrate from PostgreSQL to Redis

Django Weblate How to migrate from PostgreSQL to Redis using Django Redis

```
CACHES = {
    "default": {
        # Default caching backend setup, see above
        "BACKEND": "django_redis.cache.RedisCache",
        "LOCATION": "unix:///var/run/redis/redis.sock?db=0",
        "OPTIONS": {
            "CLIENT_CLASS": "django_redis.client.DefaultClient",
            "PARSER_CLASS": "redis.connection.HiredisParser",
        },
    },
    "avatar": {
        "BACKEND": "django.core.cache.backends.filebased.FileBasedCache",
        "LOCATION": os.path.join(DATA_DIR, "avatar-cache"),
        "TIMEOUT": 604800,
        "OPTIONS": {
            "MAX_ENTRIES": 1000,
        },
    },
}
```

2:

ENABLE\_AVATARS AVATAR\_URL\_PREFIX Avatars Django's cache framework

## Variables

Weblate `SERVER_EMAIL` `DEFAULT_FROM_EMAIL`:

```
SERVER_EMAIL = "admin@example.org"
DEFAULT_FROM_EMAIL = "weblate@example.org"
```

**22:** Weblate `EMAIL_BACKEND` `django.core.mail.backends.dummy.EmailBackend`

`EMAIL_BACKEND` `django.core.mail.backends.dummy.EmailBackend`

**22:**

`EMAIL_BACKEND` `DEFAULT_FROM_EMAIL` `SERVER_EMAIL`

## Variables

Django `ALLOWED_HOSTS`

HTTP `Invalid HTTP_HOST header: '1.1.1.1'. You may need to add '1.1.1.1' to ALLOWED_HOSTS.`

**22:** Docker `WEBLATE_ALLOWED_HOSTS`

**22:**

`ALLOWED_HOSTS` `WEBLATE_ALLOWED_HOSTS`

## Django

`SECRET_KEY` Django `cookie`

Weblate `weblate/examples/generate-secret-key`

**22:**

`SECRET_KEY`

## 22 222222

**2222 2.1 222:** Weblate `DATA_DIR`

Weblate `SSH` `Git` `Git`

Weblate `settings.py` Weblate `configuration`

```
os.environ["HOME"] = os.path.join(BASE_DIR, "configuration")
```

**22:** Linux `UNIX` `WEB` `apache` `www-data` `wwwrun` `Webrate`

**22:**

`2222222222`

## django.template.loaders

Django `django.template.loaders` module provides the following loaders:

```
TEMPLATES = [
    {
        "BACKEND": "django.template.backends.django.DjangoTemplates",
        "DIRS": [
            os.path.join(BASE_DIR, "templates"),
        ],
        "OPTIONS": {
            "context_processors": [
                "django.contrib.auth.context_processors.auth",
                "django.template.context_processors.debug",
                "django.template.context_processors.i18n",
                "django.template.context_processors.request",
                "django.template.context_processors.csrf",
                "django.contrib.messages.context_processors.messages",
                "weblate.trans.context_processors.weblate_context",
            ],
            "loaders": [
                (
                    "django.template.loaders.cached.Loader",
                    [
                        "django.template.loaders.filesystem.Loader",
                        "django.template.loaders.app_directories.Loader",
                    ],
                ),
            ],
        },
    ],
]
```

**Example:**

```
django.template.loaders.cached.Loader
```

## django.template.backends.django

Django `django.template.backends.django` module provides the following backends:

`django.template.backends.django.DjangoTemplates`

`django.template.backends.django.DjangoTemplates`: *Lazy commits* `commit_pending`

`django.template.backends.django.DjangoTemplates`

`django.template.backends.django.DjangoTemplates`: `AUTO_UPDATE`

`JSON` `django.template.backends.django.DjangoTemplates`: `dump_memory`

`django.template.backends.django.DjangoTemplates`: `cleanuptrans`

Django 3.2 `django.template.backends.django.DjangoTemplates` Celery `django.template.backends.django.DjangoTemplates`: *Celery* `django.template.backends.django.DjangoTemplates`

## django.template.backends.django.DjangoTemplates

Django `django.template.backends.django.DjangoTemplates` Linux `django.template.backends.django.DjangoTemplates` UTF-8 `django.template.backends.django.DjangoTemplates`

`django.template.backends.django.DjangoTemplates` `/etc/default/locale` `LANG="C.UTF-8"`

`django.template.backends.django.DjangoTemplates` Apache `/etc/apache2/envvars`

```
export LANG='en_US.UTF-8'
export LC_ALL='en_US.UTF-8'
```

## How to install Weblate

Weblate **HTTP** **SSL** **Debian** **CA** **update-ca-certificates** **Git**

Python **CA** **CA** **settings.py** **Debian**:

```
import os

os.environ["REQUESTS_CA_BUNDLE"] = "/etc/ssl/certs/ca-certificates.crt"
```

## How to install Weblate

Weblate **JavaScript** **CSS** **django.conf.settings.COMPRESS\_OFFLINE** **django.conf.settings.COMPRESS\_OFFLINE\_CONTEXT**

**django.conf.settings.COMPRESS\_OFFLINE** **django.conf.settings.COMPRESS\_OFFLINE\_CONTEXT**:

```
COMPRESS_OFFLINE = True
```

**weblate compress**

**How to install Weblate**

**How to install Weblate**

**Common Deployment Scenarios**

## How to install Weblate

**How to install Weblate**: In case you are not experienced with services described below, you might want to try *Docker*.

Weblate **How to install Weblate**:

**How to install Weblate**: *Weblate* **How to install Weblate**

**How to install Weblate**: *How to install Weblate*

**How to install Weblate** **SSL** **Web** **How to install Weblate**

**How to install Weblate** **WSGI** **NGINX** **uWSGI**

**How to install Weblate** **Celery** **How to install Weblate**

**How to install Weblate** **Celery** **uwsgi**

**How to install Weblate** **Wsgi** **DATA\_DIR**

**How to install Weblate** **WSGI** **Celery** **DATA\_DIR**

**How to install Weblate** **Celery** **How to install Weblate**

## Web 配置

Weblate 使用 Django 使用 uWSGI 和 fcgi 使用 Web

Django 使用 Web:

```
weblate runserver
```

```
?:  runserver  Django
```

?: Django 使用 DEBUG 使用 NGINX  
使用 uWSGI 使用 Apache 使用 Apache 使用 Gunicorn 使用 使用

## 配置

2.4 使用: 2.4 使用 Weblate 使用 Django 使用

Django 使用 1 使用 weblate collectstatic --noinput  
STATIC\_ROOT DATA\_DIR 静态

Web 使用:

Weblate STATIC\_ROOT 使用

使用:

/static/favicon.ico 使用

?:

NGINX 使用 uWSGI 使用, Apache 使用 Apache 使用 Gunicorn 使用 Django  
使用

## 配置 配置

Weblate 使用 weblate.middleware.SecurityMiddleware 使用 Content-Security-Policy 使用 X-XSS-Protection 使用 HTTP  
Weblate 使用

?:

CSP\_SCRIPT\_SRC CSP\_IMG\_SRC CSP\_CONNECT\_SRC CSP\_STYLE\_SRC CSP\_FONT\_SRC

## NGINX 使用 uWSGI 使用

WEB 使用 Weblate 使用 wsgi 使用 virtual env 使用 ~/weblate-env/lib/python3.7/site-packages/weblate/wsgi.py 使用 Python  
virtualenv 使用: uWSGI 使用 virtualenv = /home/user/weblate-env

NGINX WEB 使用 Weblate 使用 uWSGI 使用

NGINX 使用 weblate/examples/weblate.nginx.conf 使用:

```
# This example assumes Weblate is installed in virtualenv in /home/weblate/  
↪ weblate-env  
# and DATA_DIR is set to /home/weblate/data, please adjust paths to match.  
↪ your setup.  
server {  
    listen 80;  
    server_name weblate;  
    # Not used  
    root /var/www/html;
```

(使用)

(XXXXXXXXXX)

```
location ~ ^/favicon.ico$ {
    # DATA_DIR/static/favicon.ico
    alias /home/weblate/data/static/favicon.ico;
    expires 30d;
}

location /static/ {
    # DATA_DIR/static/
    alias /home/weblate/data/static/;
    expires 30d;
}

location /media/ {
    # DATA_DIR/media/
    alias /home/weblate/data/media/;
    expires 30d;
}

location / {
    include uwsgi_params;
    # Needed for long running operations in admin interface
    uwsgi_read_timeout 3600;
    # Adjust based to uwsgi configuration:
    uwsgi_pass unix:///run/uwsgi/app/weblate/socket;
    # uwsgi_pass 127.0.0.1:8080;
}
}
```

uWSGI [?] weblate/examples/weblate.uwsgi.ini [?]

```
# This example assumes Weblate is installed in virtualenv in /home/weblate/
↪weblate-env
# and DATA_DIR is set to /home/weblate/data, please adjust paths to match.
↪your setup.
[uwsgi]
plugins      = python3
master       = true
protocol     = uwsgi
socket       = 127.0.0.1:8080
wsgi-file    = /home/weblate/weblate-env/lib/python3.7/site-packages/
↪weblate/wsgi.py

# Add path to Weblate checkout if you did not install
# Weblate by pip
# python-path = /path/to/weblate

# In case you're using virtualenv uncomment this:
virtualenv = /home/weblate/weblate-env

# Needed for OAuth/OpenID
buffer-size  = 8192

# Reload when consuming too much of memory
reload-on-rss = 250

# Increase number of workers for heavily loaded sites
workers      = 8

# Enable threads for Sentry error submission
enable-threads = true

# Child processes do not need file descriptors
close-on-exec = true

# Avoid default 0000 umask
umask = 0022
```

(XXXXXXXXXX)

```
# Run as weblate user
uid = weblate
gid = weblate

# Enable harakiri mode (kill requests after some time)
# harakiri = 3600
# harakiri-verbose = true

# Enable uWSGI stats server
# stats = :1717
# stats-http = true

# Do not log some errors caused by client disconnects
ignore-sigpipe = true
ignore-write-errors = true
disable-write-exception = true
```

??:

Django ? uWSGI ??????????

## Apache ?????

Weblate ? WSGI ??????????prefork MPM ??????????

???Weblate ? WSGI ??????????mod\_wsgi ??????????weblate/examples/apache.conf  
?????????:

```
#
# VirtualHost for Weblate
#
# This example assumes Weblate is installed in virtualenv in /home/weblate/
↪weblate-env
# and DATA_DIR is set to /home/weblate/data, please adjust paths to match.
↪your setup.
#
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerAdmin admin@weblate.example.org
    ServerName weblate.example.org

    # DATA_DIR/static/favicon.ico
    Alias /favicon.ico /home/weblate/data/static/favicon.ico

    # DATA_DIR/static/
    Alias /static/ /home/weblate/data/static/
    <Directory /home/weblate/data/static/>
        Require all granted
    </Directory>

    # DATA_DIR/media/
    Alias /media/ /home/weblate/data/media/
    <Directory /home/weblate/data/media/>
        Require all granted
    </Directory>

    # Path to your Weblate virtualenv
    WSGIDaemonProcess weblate python-home=/home/weblate/weblate-env_
↪user=weblate
    WSGIProcessGroup weblate
    WSGIApplicationGroup %{GLOBAL}

    WSGIScriptAlias / /home/weblate/weblate-env/lib/python3.7/site-
↪packages/weblate/wsgi.py process-group=weblate request-timeout=600
    WSGIPassAuthorization On

    <Directory /home/weblate/weblate-env/lib/python3.7/site-packages/
↪weblate/>
```

(XXXXXXXXXX)

```
<Files wsgi.py>
Require all granted
</Files>
</Directory>

</VirtualHost>
```

---

##: Weblate ## Python3 #####modwsgi # Python 3 variant #####libapache2-  
mod-wsgi-py3 #####

---

##:

#####Django # Apache # mod\_wsgi #####

## Apache # Gunicorn ####

#####Gunicorn ### Apache 2.4 # Weblate #####weblate/examples/apache.gunicorn.conf  
#####:

```
#
# VirtualHost for Weblate using gunicorn on localhost:8000
#
# This example assumes Weblate is installed in virtualenv in /home/weblate/
# ↳weblate-env
# and DATA_DIR is set to /home/weblate/data, please adjust paths to match_
# ↳your setup.
#
<VirtualHost *:443>
    ServerAdmin admin@weblate.example.org
    ServerName weblate.example.org

    # DATA_DIR/static/favicon.ico
    Alias /favicon.ico /home/weblate/data/static/favicon.ico

    # DATA_DIR/static/
    Alias /static/ /home/weblate/data/static/
    <Directory /home/weblate/data/static/>
        Require all granted
    </Directory>

    # DATA_DIR/media/
    Alias /media/ /home/weblate/data/media/
    <Directory /home/weblate/data/media/>
        Require all granted
    </Directory>

    SSLEngine on
    SSLCertificateFile /etc/apache2/ssl/https_cert.cert
    SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/apache2/ssl/https_key.pem
    SSLProxyEngine On

    ProxyPass /favicon.ico !
    ProxyPass /static/ !
    ProxyPass /media/ !

    ProxyPass / http://localhost:8000/
    ProxyPassReverse / http://localhost:8000/
    ProxyPreserveHost On
</VirtualHost>
```

##:

How to use Django with Gunicorn

## ????? Weblate ???

????? 1.3 ???.

Weblate ? WSGI ?????????prefork MPM ?????????

Weblate ? /weblate ?????? Apache ?????? `` mod\_wsgi`` ???weblate/examples/apache-path.conf ?????:

```
#
# VirtualHost for Weblate, running under /weblate path
#
# This example assumes Weblate is installed in virtualenv in /home/weblate/
↪weblate-env
# and DATA_DIR is set to /home/weblate/data, please adjust paths to match.
↪your setup.
#
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerAdmin admin@weblate.example.org
    ServerName weblate.example.org

    # DATA_DIR/static/favicon.ico
    Alias /weblate/favicon.ico /home/weblate/data/static/favicon.ico

    # DATA_DIR/static/
    Alias /weblate/static/ /home/weblate/data/static/
    <Directory /home/weblate/data/static/>
        Require all granted
    </Directory>

    # DATA_DIR/media/
    Alias /weblate/media/ /home/weblate/data/media/
    <Directory /home/weblate/data/media/>
        Require all granted
    </Directory>

    # Path to your Weblate virtualenv
    WSGIDaemonProcess weblate python-home=/home/weblate/weblate-env_
↪user=weblate
    WSGIProcessGroup weblate
    WSGIApplicationGroup %{GLOBAL}

    WSGIScriptAlias /weblate /home/weblate/weblate-env/lib/python3.7/site-
↪packages/weblate/wsgi.py process-group=weblate request-timeout=600
    WSGIPassAuthorization On

    <Directory /home/weblate/weblate-env/lib/python3.7/site-packages/
↪weblate/>
        <Files wsgi.py>
            Require all granted
        </Files>
    </Directory>
</VirtualHost>
```

????weblate/settings.py ?????

```
URL_PREFIX = "/weblate"
```

## Celery 配置 Redis 消息队列

3.2 配置。

Webate 配置 Celery 使用 Redis 消息队列：

```
CELERY_TASK_ALWAYS_EAGER = False
CELERY_BROKER_URL = "redis://localhost:6379"
CELERY_RESULT_BACKEND = CELERY_BROKER_URL
```

：

Redis broker configuration in Celery

配置 Celery 使用 Redis 消息队列：

```
CELERY_TASK_ALWAYS_EAGER = True
CELERY_BROKER_URL = "memory://"
CELERY_TASK_EAGER_PROPAGATES = True
```

配置 Celery 使用 Redis 消息队列：

```
./weblate/examples/celery start
./weblate/examples/celery stop
```

： Celery 配置 WSGI 消息队列 DATA\_DIR

## 配置 Celery

配置 Celery 使用 systemd 消息队列 Linux

/etc/systemd/system/celery-weblate.service 配置 Systemd 消息队列：

```
[Unit]
Description=Celery Service (Weblate)
After=network.target

[Service]
Type=forking
User=weblate
Group=weblate
EnvironmentFile=/etc/default/celery-weblate
WorkingDirectory=/home/weblate
RuntimeDirectory=celery
RuntimeDirectoryPreserve=restart
LogsDirectory=celery
ExecStart=/bin/sh -c '${CELERY_BIN} multi start ${CELERYD_NODES} \
  -A ${CELERY_APP} --pidfile=${CELERYD_PID_FILE} \
  --logfile=${CELERYD_LOG_FILE} --loglevel=${CELERYD_LOG_LEVEL} ${CELERYD_
  ↳OPTS}'
ExecStop=/bin/sh -c '${CELERY_BIN} multi stopwait ${CELERYD_NODES} \
  --pidfile=${CELERYD_PID_FILE}'
ExecReload=/bin/sh -c '${CELERY_BIN} multi restart ${CELERYD_NODES} \
  -A ${CELERY_APP} --pidfile=${CELERYD_PID_FILE} \
  --logfile=${CELERYD_LOG_FILE} --loglevel=${CELERYD_LOG_LEVEL} ${CELERYD_
  ↳OPTS}'

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

/etc/default/celery-weblate 配置：

```

# Name of nodes to start
CELERYD_NODES="celery notify memory backup translate"

# Absolute or relative path to the 'celery' command:
CELERY_BIN="/home/weblate/weblate-env/bin/celery"

# App instance to use
# comment out this line if you don't use an app
CELERY_APP="weblate.utils"

# Extra command-line arguments to the worker,
# increase concurrency if you get weblate.E019
CELERYD_OPTS="--beat:celery --queues:celery=celery --prefetch-
↪multiplier:celery=4 \
    --queues:notify=notify --prefetch-multiplier:notify=10 \
    --queues:memory=memory --prefetch-multiplier:memory=10 \
    --queues:translate=translate --prefetch-multiplier:translate=4 \
    --concurrency:backup=1 --queues:backup=backup --prefetch-
↪multiplier:backup=2"

# Logging configuration
# - %n will be replaced with the first part of the nodename.
# - %I will be replaced with the current child process index
# and is important when using the prefork pool to avoid race conditions.
CELERYD_PID_FILE="/run/celery/weblate-%n.pid"
CELERYD_LOG_FILE="/var/log/celery/weblate-%n%I.log"
CELERYD_LOG_LEVEL="INFO"

# Internal Weblate variable to indicate we're running inside Celery
CELERY_WORKER_RUNNING="1"

```

/etc/logrotate.d/celery **??? Celery ??? logrotate** **????????????????????????????????**:

```

/var/log/celery/*.log {
    weekly
    missingok
    rotate 12
    compress
    notifempty
}

```

## Celery beat **??????????????**

Weblate **????????????????????????????????????????????????????????**settings.py **????????????????????***Lazy com-*  
*mits* **????????????????**

**????** Celery beats **????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????**  
**????????????????????????????????????????**

## Celery **???????**

*celery\_queues* **??????** Celery **??? ?** **????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????**

**??:** **????????** Celery **????** Celery **????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????** **???**  
**????????** **????????**

**??:**

Configuration and defaults **?** Workers Guide **?** Daemonization **?** Monitoring and Management  
Guide **?** *celery\_queues*

Weblate 

Weblate [Kubernetes](#) /healthz/ URL

???

```

Webplate [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]Webplate [REDACTED]:

```

## Sentry

```
Webplate [?] Sentry <https://sentry.io/>_ [?] settings.py [?] SENTRY_DSN
[?]
```

```
SENTRY_DSN = "https://id@your.sentry.example.com/"
```

## Rollbar

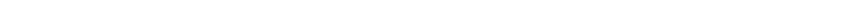
Weblate  Rollbar  Rollbar notifier for Python 

```
???)settings.py ???????:
```

```
# Add rollbar as last middleware:
MIDDLEWARE = [
    # ... other middleware classes ...
    "rollbar.contrib.django.middleware.RollbarNotifierMiddleware",
]

# Configure client access
ROLLBAR = {
    "access_token": "POST_SERVER_ITEM_ACCESS_TOKEN",
    "client_token": "POST_CLIENT_ITEM_ACCESS_TOKEN",
    "environment": "development" if DEBUG else "production",
    "branch": "main",
    "root": "/absolute/path/to/code/root",
}
```

**Weblate** 

Webplate   
 Webplate 

?????????

[illegible]

```
# Export current data
weblate dumpdata > /tmp/weblate.dump
# Import dump
weblate loaddata /tmp/weblate.dump
```

## VCS [\[1\]](#)

`DATA_DIR` [\[2\]](#) VCS [\[3\]](#) `rsync`

## [\[4\]](#)

Redis [\[5\]](#) Cron [\[6\]](#) Weblate [\[7\]](#)

## Weblate [\[8\]](#)

Weblate [\[9\]](#):

*Docker [\[10\]](#)*

*Installing on OpenShift*

*Installing on Kubernetes*

## [\[11\]](#) [\[12\]](#) Weblate [\[13\]](#)

---

[\[14\]](#): [\[15\]](#) Weblate [\[16\]](#)

---

## Bitnami Weblate [\[17\]](#)

Bitnami [\[18\]](#) [<https://bitnami.com/stack/weblate>](https://bitnami.com/stack/weblate) [\[19\]](#) Weblate [<https://bitnami.com/stack/weblate/README.txt>](https://bitnami.com/stack/weblate/README.txt)

## Weblate Cloudron [\[20\]](#)

Cloudron [\[21\]](#) Web [\[22\]](#) Cloudron [\[23\]](#) Weblate [\[24\]](#) Cloudron [\[25\]](#) Weblate package repo [\[26\]](#)



## YunoHost [\[27\]](#) Weblate

[\[28\]](#) YunoHost [\[29\]](#) Weblate [\[30\]](#) YunoHost [\[31\]](#) Weblate [\[32\]](#)



[\[33\]](#) [\[34\]](#):

```
yunohost app install https://github.com/YunoHost-Apps/weblate_ynh
```

# Weblate

## Docker

 Docker : *Docker* 

□□□□□□□□□□□□

```

##### settings.py #####
##### settings_example.py #####

```

Always check [Version specific instructions](#) before upgrade. In case you are skipping some versions, please follow instructions for all versions you are skipping in the upgrade. Sometimes it's better to upgrade to some intermediate version to ensure a smooth migration. Upgrading across multiple releases should work, but is not as well tested as single version upgrades.

**??:** It is recommended to perform a full database backup prior to upgrade so that you can roll back the database in case upgrade fails, see [Weblate ???? ?????](#).

1. Stop wsgi and Celery processes. The upgrade can perform incompatible changes in the database, so it is always safer to avoid old processes running while upgrading.

- ## 2.Upgrade Weblate code.

For pip installs it can be achieved by:

```
pip install -U Weblate
```

With Git checkout you need to fetch new source code and update your installation:

```
cd weblate-src
git pull
# Update Weblate inside your virtualenv
. ~/weblate-env/bin/pip install -e .
# Install dependencies directly when not using virtualenv
pip install --upgrade -r requirements.txt
```

3. Upgrade configuration file, refer to `settings_example.py` or *Version specific instructions* for needed steps.

- #### 4.Upgrade database structure:

```
weblate migrate --noinput
```

5. Collect updated static files (see [§ 2.2.2.2](#) and [§ 2.2.2.3](#)):

```
weblate collectstatic --noinput
```

- 6.Compress JavaScript and CSS files (optional, see [?????? ???? ????](#)):

```
weblate compress
```

- ## 7.Git

```
weblate compilemessages
```

8. Verify that your setup is sane (see also [????????](#)):

```
weblate check --deploy
```

- 9.Restart celery worker (see *Celery* [???????????????? ????]).

## Version specific instructions

### Upgrade from 2.x

If you are upgrading from 2.x release, always first upgrade to 3.0.1 and then continue upgrading in the 3.x series. Upgrades skipping this step are not supported and will break.

**??:**

Upgrade from 2.20 to 3.0 in [Weblate 3.0 documentation](#)

### Upgrade from 3.x

If you are upgrading from 3.x release, always first upgrade to 4.0.4 or 4.1.1 and then continue upgrading in the 4.x series. Upgrades skipping this step are not supported and will break.

**??:**

Upgrade from 3.11 to 4.0 in [Weblate 4.0 documentation](#)

### Upgrade from 4.0 to 4.1

Please follow [Upgrading from 4.0 to 4.1](#) in order to perform update.

Notable configuration or dependencies changes:

There are several changes in `settings_example.py`, most notable middleware changes, please adjust your settings accordingly.

There are new file formats, you might want to include them in case you modified the `WEBLATE_FORMATS`.

There are new quality checks, you might want to include them in case you modified the `CHECK_LIST`.

`DEFAULT_THROTTLE_CLASSES` [Upgrading from 4.0 to 4.1](#) [Upgrading from 4.0 to 4.1](#)

There are some new and updated requirements.

There is a change in `INSTALLED_APPS`.

The *DeepL* machine translation now defaults to v2 API, you might need to adjust `MT_DEEPL_API_VERSION` in case your current DeepL subscription does not support that.

**??:**

[Upgrading from 4.0 to 4.1](#)

### Upgrade from 4.1 to 4.2

Please follow [Upgrading from 4.1 to 4.2](#) in order to perform update.

Notable configuration or dependencies changes:

Upgrade from 3.x releases is not longer supported, please upgrade to 4.0 or 4.1 first.

There are some new and updated requirements.

There are several changes in `settings_example.py`, most notable new middleware and changed application ordering.

The keys for JSON based formats no longer include leading dot. The strings are adjusted during the database migration, but external components might need adjustment in case you rely on keys in exports or API.

The Celery configuration was changed to no longer use `memory` queue. Please adjust your startup scripts and `CELERY_TASK_ROUTES` setting.

The Weblate domain is now configured in the settings, see `SITE_DOMAIN` (or `WEBLATE_SITE_DOMAIN`). You will have to configure it before running Weblate.

The username and email fields on user database now should be case insensitive unique. It was mistakenly not enforced with PostgreSQL.

**??:**

[Upgrading from 4.1 to 4.2](#)

## Upgrade from 4.2 to 4.3

Please follow [Upgrading Weblate](#) in order to perform update.

Notable configuration or dependencies changes:

There are some changes in quality checks, you might want to include them in case you modified the `CHECK_LIST`.

The source language attribute was moved from project to a component what is exposed in the API. You will need to update *Weblate* [Tutorial](#) in case you are using it.

The database migration to 4.3 might take long depending on number of strings you are translating (expect around one hour of migration time per 100,000 source strings).

There is a change in `INSTALLED_APPS`.

There is a new setting `SESSION_COOKIE_AGE_AUTHENTICATED` which complements `SESSION_COOKIE_AGE`.

In case you were using **hub** or **lab** to integrate with GitHub or GitLab, you will need to reconfigure this, see `GITHUB_CREDENTIALS` and `GITLAB_CREDENTIALS`.

**4.3.1** **CELERY**: The Celery configuration was changed to add memory queue. Please adjust your startup scripts and `CELERY_TASK_ROUTES` setting.

**4.3.2** **ADDONS**: The `post_update` method of addons now takes extra `skip_push` parameter.

**NOTES:**

[Upgrading Weblate](#)

## Upgrade from 4.3 to 4.4

Please follow [Upgrading Weblate](#) in order to perform update.

Notable configuration or dependencies changes:

There is a change in `INSTALLED_APPS`, `weblate.configuration` has to be added there.

Django 3.1 is now required.

In case you are using MySQL or MariaDB, the minimal required versions have increased, see *MySQL* [or](#) *MariaDB*.

**4.4.1** **MONOLINGUAL**: *Monolingual gettext* now uses both `msgid` and `msgctxt` when present. This will change identification of translation strings in such files breaking links to Weblate extended data such as screenshots or review states. Please make sure you commit pending changes in such files prior upgrading and it is recommended to force loading of affected component using *loadpo*. Increased minimal required version of *translate-toolkit* to address several file format issues.

**NOTES:**

[Upgrading Weblate](#)

## Upgrade from 4.4 to 4.5

Please follow [Upgrading Weblate](#) in order to perform update.

Notable configuration or dependencies changes:

The migration might take considerable time if you had big glossaries.

Glossaries are now stored as regular components.

The glossary API is removed, use regular translation API to access glossaries.

There is a change in `INSTALLED_APPS` - `weblate.metrics` should be added.

**4.5.1** **PYAHOCORASICK**: There is a new dependency on the *pyahocorasick* module.

**NOTES:**

[Upgrading Weblate](#)

## Upgrading from Python 2 to Python 3

Weblate no longer supports Python older than 3.5. In case you are still running on older version, please perform migration to Python 3 first on existing version and upgrade later. See [Upgrading from Python 2 to Python 3](#) in the Weblate 3.11.1 documentation.

## Migrating from other databases to PostgreSQL

If you are running Weblate on other database than PostgreSQL, you should migrate to PostgreSQL as that will be the only supported database backend in the 4.0 release. The following steps will guide you in migrating your data between the databases. Please remember to stop both web and Celery servers prior to the migration, otherwise you might end up with inconsistent data.

### PostgreSQL `postgres postgres`

`postgres postgres` Weblate `postgres postgres`:

```
# If PostgreSQL was not installed before, set the main password
sudo -u postgres psql postgres -c "\password postgres"

# Create a database user called "weblate"
sudo -u postgres createuser -D -P weblate

# Create the database "weblate" owned by "weblate"
sudo -u postgres createdb -O weblate weblate
```

## Migrating using Django JSON dumps

The simplest approach for migration is to utilize Django JSON dumps. This works well for smaller installations. On bigger sites you might want to use pgloader instead, see [Migrating to PostgreSQL using pgloader](#).

1. Add PostgreSQL as additional database connection to the `settings.py`:

```
DATABASES = {
    "default": {
        # Database engine
        "ENGINE": "django.db.backends.mysql",
        # Database name
        "NAME": "weblate",
        # Database user
        "USER": "weblate",
        # Database password
        "PASSWORD": "password",
        # Set to empty string for localhost
        "HOST": "database.example.com",
        # Set to empty string for default
        "PORT": "",
        # Additional database options
        "OPTIONS": {
            # In case of using an older MySQL server, which has MyISAM as
            # a default storage
            # 'init_command': 'SET storage_engine=INNODB',
            # Uncomment for MySQL older than 5.7:
            # 'init_command': "SET sql_mode='STRICT_TRANS_TABLES'",
            # If your server supports it, see the Unicode issues above
            "charset": "utf8mb4",
            # Change connection timeout in case you get MySQL gone away
            "connect_timeout": 28800,
        },
    },
    "postgresql": {
        # Database engine
        "ENGINE": "django.db.backends.postgresql",
        # Database name
    },
}
```

(XXXXXXXXXX)

```
"NAME": "weblate",
# Database user
"USER": "weblate",
# Database password
"PASSWORD": "password",
# Set to empty string for localhost
"HOST": "database.example.com",
# Set to empty string for default
"PORT": "",
},
}
```

2.Run migrations and drop any data inserted into the tables:

```
weblate migrate --database=postgresql
weblate sqlflush --database=postgresql | weblate dbshell --
↪database=postgresql
```

3.Dump legacy database and import to PostgreSQL

```
weblate dumpdata --all --output weblate.json
weblate loaddata weblate.json --database=postgresql
```

4.Adjust `DATABASES` to use just PostgreSQL database as default, remove legacy connection.

Weblate should be now ready to run from the PostgreSQL database.

## Migrating to PostgreSQL using pgloader

The `pgloader` is a generic migration tool to migrate data to PostgreSQL. You can use it to migrate Weblate database.

1.Adjust your `settings.py` to use PostgreSQL as a database.

2.Migrate the schema in the PostgreSQL database:

```
weblate migrate
weblate sqlflush | weblate dbshell
```

3.Run the `pgloader` to transfer the data. The following script can be used to migrate the database, but you might want to learn more about `pgloader` to understand what it does and tweak it to match your setup:

```
LOAD DATABASE
FROM      mysql://weblate:password@localhost/weblate
INTO      postgresql://weblate:password@localhost/weblate

WITH include no drop, truncate, create no tables, create no indexes, no_
↪foreign keys, disable triggers, reset sequences, data only

ALTER SCHEMA 'weblate' RENAME TO 'public'
;
```

## Migrating from Pootle

As Weblate was originally written as replacement from Pootle, it is supported to migrate user accounts from Pootle. You can dump the users from Pootle and import them using `importusers`.

**Webplate**

# BorgBackup ??????????????

QUESTION 3.9 (3 points).

[illegible]

#### 4.4.1 PostgreSQL vs MySQL/MariaDB

Borg ██████████ Webrate ████████:

14

6

□□□□□□□□□□ 6 □□□

Backup process triggered

[Weblate status](#) [Backups](#) [Translation memory](#) [Performance report](#) [SSH keys](#) [Alerts](#) [Repositories](#) [Users](#) [Appearance](#)

[Tools](#) [Billing](#)

Backup service: /tmp/tmpo07jlq8uweblate

Backup service credentials

March 26, 2021

Backup repository

/tmp/tmpo07jlq8uweblate

Passphrase

DVZ(Zi7MqJ0^#XXhcLkiKdL\$481qU7GM&rw0QipH96JoY7d17z

The passphrase is used to encrypt the backups and is necessary to restore them.

SSH key

Download private key

The private key is needed to access the remote backup repository.

Deleted the oldest backups

March 26, 2021

Backup performed

March 26, 2021

Repository initialization

March 26, 2021

Turn off

Perform backup

Delete

Activate support package

The support packages include priority e-mail support, or cloud backups of your Weblate installation.

Activation token

Please enter the activation token obtained when making the subscription.

Activate

Purchase support package

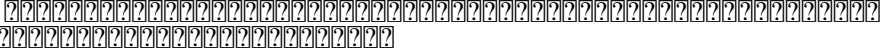
Add backup service

Backup repository URL

Use /path/to/repo for local backups or user@host:/path/to/repo for remote SSH backups.

Add

## Borg

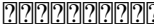
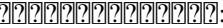
BorgBackup 

Weblate    SSH 

:

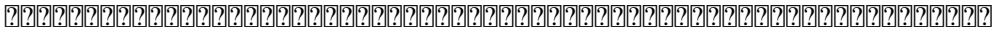
borg init

## Weblate

Weblate  backup service at [weblate.org](https://weblate.org) \_ :

1. <https://weblate.org/support/#backup>   
2. : 
3. Weblate  
4.  
5. Borg : *Borg* 

---

: 

---

## 

SSH  

:

Borg General

## 

It is recommended to specify the absolute path for the local backup, for example `/path/to/backup`. The directory has to be writable by the user running Weblate (see  ). If it doesn't exist, Weblate attempts to create it but needs the appropriate permissions to do so.

---

: When running Weblate in Docker, please ensure the backup location is exposed as a volume from the Weblate container. Otherwise the backups will be discarded by Docker upon restarting the container it is in.

One option is to place backups into an existing volume, for example `/app/data/borgbackup`. This is an existing volume in the container.

You can also add a new container for the backups in the Docker Compose file for example by using `/borgbackup`:

```
services:
  weblate:
    volumes:
      - /home/weblate/data:/app/data
      - /home/weblate/borgbackup:/borgbackup
```

The directory where backups will be stored have to be owned by UID 1000, otherwise Weblate won't be able to write the backups there.

---

???? ??????

In order to create the remote backups, you will have to install **BorgBackup** onto another server that's accessible via SSH. Make sure that it accepts the Weblate's client SSH key, i.e. the one it uses to connect to other servers.

---

???: *Weblate* [??????????](#) [??????](#) provides you automated remote backups.

---

?:

*Weblate SSH* ??

## Restoring from BorgBackup

1. Restore access to your backup repository and prepare your backup passphrase.
2. List all the backups on the server using `borg list REPOSITORY`.
3. Restore the desired backup to the current directory using `borg extract REPOSITORY::ARCHIVE`.
4. Restore the database from the SQL dump placed in the backup directory in the Weblate data dir (see *Dumped data for backups*).
5. Copy the Weblate configuration (`backups/settings.py`, see *Dumped data for backups*) to the correct location, see [????](#).
6. Copy the whole restored data dir to the location configured by `DATA_DIR`.

The Borg session might look like this:

```
$ borg list /tmp/xxx
Enter passphrase for key /tmp/xxx:
2019-09-26T14:56:08                               Thu, 2019-09-26 14:56:08
↪ [de0e0f13643635d5090e9896bdaceb92a023050749ad3f3350e788f1a65576a5]
$ borg extract /tmp/xxx::2019-09-26T14:56:08
Enter passphrase for key /tmp/xxx:
```

?:

`borg list`?`borg extract`

## Manual backup

Depending on what you want to save, back up the type of data Weblate stores in each respective place.

---

???: If you are doing the manual backups, you might want to silence Weblate's warning about a lack of backups by adding `weblate.I028` to `SILENCED_SYSTEM_CHECKS` in `settings.py` or `WE-BLATE_SILENCED_SYSTEM_CHECKS` for Docker.

```
SILENCED_SYSTEM_CHECKS.append("weblate.I028")
```

---

## Database

The actual storage location depends on your database setup.

---

???: The database is the most important storage. Set up regular backups of your database. Without the database, all the translations are gone.

---

## Native database backup

The recommended approach is to save a dump of the database using database-native tools such as `pg_dump` or `mysqldump`. It usually performs better than Django backup, and it restores complete tables with all their data.

You can restore this backup in a newer Weblate release, it will perform all the necessary migrations when running in `migrate`. Please consult [Weblate `UPGRADING`](#) on more detailed info on how to upgrade between versions.

## Django `dumpdata` `dumpdata`

Alternatively, you can back up your database using Django's `dumpdata` command. That way the backup is database agnostic and can be used in case you want to change the database backend.

Prior to restoring the database you need to be running exactly the same Weblate version the backup was made on. This is necessary as the database structure does change between releases and you would end up corrupting the data in some way. After installing the same version, run all database migrations using `migrate`.

Afterwards some entries will already be created in the database and you will have them in the database backup as well. The recommended approach is to delete such entries manually using the management shell (see [Invoking management commands](#)):

```
weblate shell
>>> from weblate.auth.models import User
>>> User.objects.get(username='anonymous').delete()
```

## `UPGRADING`

If you have enough backup space, simply back up the whole `DATA_DIR`. This is a safe bet even if it includes some files you don't want. The following sections describe what you should back up and what you can skip in detail.

## Dumped data for backups

Stored in `DATA_DIR/backups`.

Weblate dumps various data here, and you can include these files for more complete backups. The files are updated daily (requires a running Celery beats server, see [Celery `UPGRADING`](#)). Currently, this includes:

Weblate settings as `settings.py` (there is also expanded version in `settings-expanded.py`).

PostgreSQL database backup as `database.sql`.

The database backups are saved as plain text by default, but they can also be compressed or entirely skipped using `DATABASE_BACKUP`.

## Version control repositories

Stored in `DATA_DIR/vcs`.

The version control repositories contain a copy of your upstream repositories with Weblate changes. If you have *Push on commit* enabled for all your translation components, all Weblate changes are included upstream. No need to back up the repositories on the Weblate side as they can be cloned again from the upstream location(s) with no data loss.

## SSH and GPG keys

Stored in `DATA_DIR/ssh` and `DATA_DIR/home`.

If you are using SSH or GPG keys generated by Weblate, you should back up these locations. Otherwise you will lose the private keys and you will have to regenerate new ones.

## User uploaded files

Stored in `DATA_DIR` /media.

Visual context for strings

## Celery tasks

The Celery task queue might contain some info, but is usually not needed for a backup. At most you will lose updates not yet been processed to translation memory. It is recommended to perform the fulltext or repository update upon restoration anyhow, so there is no problem in losing these.

??:

*Celery* [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]

## Command line for manual backup

Using a cron job, you can set up a Bash command to be executed on a daily basis, for example:

```
$ XZ_OPT="-9" tar -Jcf ~/backup/weblate-backup-$(date -u +%Y-%m-%d_%H%M%S).  
xz backups vcs ssh home media fonts secret
```

The string between the quotes after `XZ_OPT` allows you to choose your xz options, for instance the amount of memory used for compression; see <https://linux.die.net/man/1/xz>

You can adjust the list of folders and files to your needs. To avoid saving the translation memory (in backups folder), you can use:

```
$ XZ_OPT="-9" tar -Jcf ~/backup/weblate-backup-$(date -u +%Y-%m-%d_%H%M%S).  
↪xz backups/database.sql backups/settings.py vcs ssh home media fonts_  
↪secret
```

## Restoring manual backup

- 1.Restore all data you have backed up.
- 2.Update all repositories using `updategit`.

```
weblate updategit --all
```

## Moving a Weblate installation

Relocate your installation to a different system by following the backing up and restoration instructions above.

**??:**

## Upgrading from Python 2 to Python 3

??

??????

[illegible]

## Authentication

Django [Authentication](#) is a framework for authenticating users. It is built on top of Django's [User model](#) and provides a set of tools for managing user accounts and authentication. Django [Authentication](#) is a framework for authenticating users. It is built on top of Django's [User model](#) and provides a set of tools for managing user accounts and authentication.

Django [Authentication](#) is a framework for authenticating users. It is built on top of Django's [User model](#) and provides a set of tools for managing user accounts and authentication.

**Auth:**

*Authentication settings* [Auth](#) Docker [Auth](#)

## Authentication

Welcome to Python Social Auth's documentation! [Auth](#)GitLab[Auth](#)Ubuntu[Auth](#)Fedora

[Auth](#)Django Framework [Auth](#)

**Auth:** [Auth](#)Weblate [Auth](#)

```
SOCIAL_AUTH_OPENSUSE_FORCE_EMAIL_VALIDATION = True
```

**Auth:**

Pipeline

[Auth](#)AUTHENTICATION\_BACKENDS [Auth](#)

**Auth:**

Python Social Auth backend

## OpenID Auth

OpenID [Auth](#)OpenSUSE[Auth](#)Fedora[Auth](#) Ubuntu [Auth](#)  
OpenID [Auth](#):

```
# Authentication configuration
AUTHENTICATION_BACKENDS = (
    "social_core.backends.email.EmailAuth",
    "social_core.backends.suse.OpenSUSEOpenId",
    "social_core.backends.ubuntu.UbuntuOpenId",
    "social_core.backends.fedora.FedoraOpenId",
    "weblate.accounts.auth.WeblateUserBackend",
)
```

**Auth:**

OpenID

## GitHub Auth

GitHub [Auth](#) OAuth [Auth](#)Weblate [Auth](#):

```
# Authentication configuration
AUTHENTICATION_BACKENDS = (
    "social_core.backends.github.GithubOAuth2",
    "social_core.backends.email.EmailAuth",
    "weblate.accounts.auth.WeblateUserBackend",
)

# Social auth backends setup
SOCIAL_AUTH_GITHUB_KEY = "GitHub Client ID"
SOCIAL_AUTH_GITHUB_SECRET = "GitHub Client Secret"
SOCIAL_AUTH_GITHUB_SCOPE = ["user:email"]
```

GitHub `URL` `https://example.com/accounts/complete/github/`

---

`URL` `https://example.com/accounts/complete/github/`

---

`URL`:

GitHub

## Bitbucket

`URL` Bitbucket `URL` Weblate `URL`:

```
# Authentication configuration
AUTHENTICATION_BACKENDS = (
    "social_core.backends.bitbucket.BitbucketOAuth",
    "social_core.backends.email.EmailAuth",
    "weblate.accounts.auth.WeblateUserBackend",
)

# Social auth backends setup
SOCIAL_AUTH_BITBUCKET_KEY = "Bitbucket Client ID"
SOCIAL_AUTH_BITBUCKET_SECRET = "Bitbucket Client Secret"
SOCIAL_AUTH_BITBUCKET_VERIFIED_EMAILS_ONLY = True
```

---

`URL` `URL` Weblate `URL` `URL` `URL`

---

`URL`:

Bitbucket

## Google OAuth 2

Google OAuth 2 `<https://console.developers.google.com/>` `Google+API`

`URL` `https://WEBLATE_SERVER/accounts/complete/google-oauth2/`

```
# Authentication configuration
AUTHENTICATION_BACKENDS = (
    "social_core.backends.google.GoogleOAuth2",
    "social_core.backends.email.EmailAuth",
    "weblate.accounts.auth.WeblateUserBackend",
)

# Social auth backends setup
SOCIAL_AUTH_GOOGLE_OAUTH2_KEY = "Client ID"
SOCIAL_AUTH_GOOGLE_OAUTH2_SECRET = "Client secret"
```

---

`URL` `URL` Weblate `URL` `URL` `URL`

---

`URL`:

Google

## Facebook OAuth 2

OAuth 2 Facebook Webrate:  
URL `https://WEBLATE_SERVER/accounts/complete/facebook/`

```
# Authentication configuration
AUTHENTICATION_BACKENDS = (
    "social_core.backends.facebook.FacebookOAuth2",
    "social_core.backends.email.EmailAuth",
    "webrate.accounts.auth.WebrateUserBackend",
)

# Social auth backends setup
SOCIAL_AUTH_FACEBOOK_KEY = "key"
SOCIAL_AUTH_FACEBOOK_SECRET = "secret"
SOCIAL_AUTH_FACEBOOK_SCOPE = ["email", "public_profile"]
```

---

: Webrate URL URL  
URL

---

:  
Facebook

## GitLab OAuth 2

GitLab OAuth 2<<https://gitlab.com/profile/applications>>  
URL `https://WEBLATE_SERVER/accounts/complete/gitlab/` `read_user`

```
# Authentication configuration
AUTHENTICATION_BACKENDS = (
    "social_core.backends.gitlab.GitLabOAuth2",
    "social_core.backends.email.EmailAuth",
    "webrate.accounts.auth.WebrateUserBackend",
)

# Social auth backends setup
SOCIAL_AUTH_GITLAB_KEY = "Application ID"
SOCIAL_AUTH_GITLAB_SECRET = "Secret"
SOCIAL_AUTH_GITLAB_SCOPE = ["read_user"]

# If you are using your own GitLab
# SOCIAL_AUTH_GITLAB_API_URL = 'https://gitlab.example.com/'
```

---

: Webrate URL URL  
URL

---

:  
GitLab

## Microsoft Azure Active Directory

Weblate `XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX`

`XXXXXXXXXX` URL `XXXXXXXX` `https://WEBLATE_SERVER/accounts/complete/azuread-oauth2/`  
`XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX` `https://WEBLATE_SERVER/accounts/complete/azuread-tenant-oauth2/`  
`XXX`

```
# Azure AD common

# Authentication configuration
AUTHENTICATION_BACKENDS = (
    "social_core.backends.azuread.AzureADOAuth2",
    "social_core.backends.email.EmailAuth",
    "weblate.accounts.auth.WeblateUserBackend",
)

# OAuth2 keys
SOCIAL_AUTH_AZUREAD_OAUTH2_KEY = ""
SOCIAL_AUTH_AZUREAD_OAUTH2_SECRET = ""
```

```
# Azure AD Tenant

# Authentication configuration
AUTHENTICATION_BACKENDS = (
    "social_core.backends.azuread_tenant.AzureADTenantOAuth2",
    "social_core.backends.email.EmailAuth",
    "weblate.accounts.auth.WeblateUserBackend",
)

# OAuth2 keys
SOCIAL_AUTH_AZUREAD_TENANT_OAUTH2_KEY = ""
SOCIAL_AUTH_AZUREAD_TENANT_OAUTH2_SECRET = ""
# Tenant ID
SOCIAL_AUTH_AZUREAD_TENANT_OAUTH2_TENANT_ID = ""
```

---

`XX:` `XXXX` Weblate `XXXXXXXXXX` URL `XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX`URL  
`XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX` `XXXXXXXXXXXX`

---

`XX:`

Microsoft Azure Active Directory

## Slack

Slack OAuth 2 `XXXXXXXXXX`<`https://api.slack.com/apps`> `XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX`

`XXXXXXXXXX` URL `XX``https://WEBLATE_SERVER/accounts/complete/slack/`

```
# Authentication configuration
AUTHENTICATION_BACKENDS = (
    "social_core.backends.slack.SlackOAuth2",
    "social_core.backends.email.EmailAuth",
    "weblate.accounts.auth.WeblateUserBackend",
)

# Social auth backends setup
SOCIAL_AUTH_SLACK_KEY = ""
SOCIAL_AUTH_SLACK_SECRET = ""
```

---

`XX:` `XXXX` Weblate `XXXXXXXXXX` URL `XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX`URL  
`XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX` `XXXXXXXXXXXX`

---

`XX:`

Slack

## Authentication

```
AUTHENTICATION_BACKENDS = (
    social_core.backends.email.EmailAuth
    weblate.accounts.auth.WeblateUserBackend
    Weblate
)
```

---

**NOTE:** `weblate.accounts.auth.WeblateUserBackend` must be placed before `social_core.backends.email.EmailAuth` in the `AUTHENTICATION_BACKENDS` list.

---

openSUSE Open ID authentication:

```
# Authentication configuration
AUTHENTICATION_BACKENDS = (
    "social_core.backends.suse.OpenSUSEOpenId",
    "weblate.accounts.auth.WeblateUserBackend",
)
```

## Settings

settings.py `AUTH_PASSWORD_VALIDATORS`:

```
AUTH_PASSWORD_VALIDATORS = (
```

```
    "django.contrib.auth.password_validation.MinimumLength",
```

```
    "django.contrib.auth.password_validation.CommonPassword",
```

```
    "django.contrib.auth.password_validation.NumericPassword",
```

```
    "django.contrib.auth.password_validation.UserAttributeSimilarity",
```

```
    "django.contrib.auth.password_validation.CommonPassword",
```

```
    "django.contrib.auth.password_validation.UserAttributeSimilarity",
```

```
    "django_zxcvbn_password.ZxcvbnPasswordValidator",
)
```

## SAML

4.1.1 SAML.

Python Social Auth `SOCIAL_AUTH_SAML_ENABLED_IDPS`:

```
Weblate SOCIAL_AUTH_SAML_ENABLED_IDPS = {
    "weblate": {
```

```
        "url": "https://accounts.metadata.saml/1",
```

```
        "entity_id": "https://accounts.metadata.saml/1",
        "x509cert": "MIIEEDjCCAvagAwIBAgIBADA ... 8Bbn1+ev0peYzxFyF5sQA==",
        "attr_name": "full_name",
        "attr_username": "username",
        "attr_email": "email",
    }
```

```
}
```

```
# Authentication configuration
AUTHENTICATION_BACKENDS = (
    "social_core.backends.email.EmailAuth",
    "social_core.backends.saml.SAMLAuth",
    "weblate.accounts.auth.WeblateUserBackend",
)

# Social auth backends setup
SOCIAL_AUTH_SAML_SP_PUBLIC_CERT = "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----"
SOCIAL_AUTH_SAML_SP_PRIVATE_KEY = "-----BEGIN PRIVATE KEY-----"
SOCIAL_AUTH_SAML_ENABLED_IDPS = {
    "weblate": {
        "entity_id": "https://idp.testshib.org/idp/shibboleth",
        "url": "https://idp.testshib.org/idp/profile/SAML2/Redirect/SSO",
        "x509cert": "MIIEEDjCCAvagAwIBAgIBADA ... 8Bbn1+ev0peYzxFyF5sQA==",
        "attr_name": "full_name",
        "attr_username": "username",
        "attr_email": "email",
    }
}
```

## Configuring SAML in Docker?SAML

LDAP 

LDAP[?]django-auth-ldap [?][?][?][?][?][?][?][?][?][?][?][?][?][?][?][?][?][?][?][?]:

```
# Using PyPI
pip install django-auth-ldap>=1.3.0

# Using apt-get
apt-get install python-django-auth-ldap
```

**[?]:** django-auth-ldap [?] 1.3.0 [????????????????????] [????????????????] [????????????]

```

[2]: Python LDAP 3.1.0 [REDACTED] AttributeError: 'module'
object has no attribute '_trace_level' [REDACTED]python-ldap [REDACTED] 3.0.0 [REDACTED]

```

????????????????Django ??????????:

```
# Add LDAP backed, keep Django one if you want to be able to sign in
# even without LDAP for admin account
AUTHENTICATION_BACKENDS = (
    "django_auth_ldap.backend.LDAPBackend",
    "weblate.accounts.auth.WeblateUserBackend",
)

# LDAP server address
AUTH_LDAP_SERVER_URI = "ldaps://ldap.example.net"

# DN to use for authentication
AUTH_LDAP_USER_DN_TEMPLATE = "cn=%(user)s,o=Example"
# Depending on your LDAP server, you might use a different DN
# like:
# AUTH_LDAP_USER_DN_TEMPLATE = 'ou=users,dc=example,dc=com'

# List of attributes to import from LDAP upon sign in
# Weblate stores full name of the user in the full_name attribute
AUTH_LDAP_USER_ATTR_MAP = {
    "full_name": "name",
    # Use the following if your LDAP server does not have full name
    # Weblate will merge them later
    # 'first_name': 'givenName',
    # 'last_name': 'sn',
    # Email is required for Weblate (used in VCS commits)
    "email": "mail",
}

# Hide the registration form
REGISTRATION_OPEN = False
```

```

22:     AUTHENTICATION_BACKENDS = (
23:         'social_core.backends.email.EmailAuth'
24:         'WeblateUserBackend'
25:         'accounts.auth.WeblateUserBackend'
26:         'createadmin'

```

???? ?????????

????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????:

```
import ldap
from django_auth_ldap.config import LDAPSearch

AUTH_LDAP_BIND_DN = ""
AUTH_LDAP_BIND_PASSWORD = ""
AUTH_LDAP_USER_SEARCH = LDAPSearch(
    "ou=users,dc=example,dc=com", ldap.SCOPE_SUBTREE, "(uid=%(user)s)"
)
```

## Active Directory ???

```
import ldap
from django_auth_ldap.config import LDAPSearch, \
    NestedActiveDirectoryGroupType

AUTH_LDAP_BIND_DN = "CN=ldap,CN=Users,DC=example,DC=com"
AUTH_LDAP_BIND_PASSWORD = "password"

# User and group search objects and types
AUTH_LDAP_USER_SEARCH = LDAPSearch(
    "CN=Users,DC=example,DC=com", ldap.SCOPE_SUBTREE, "(sAMAccountName=
    %(user)s)"
)

# Make selected group a superuser in Weblate
AUTH_LDAP_USER_FLAGS_BY_GROUP = {
    # is_superuser means user has all permissions
    "is_superuser": "CN=weblate_AdminUsers,OU=Groups,DC=example,DC=com",
}

# Map groups from AD to Weblate
AUTH_LDAP_GROUP_SEARCH = LDAPSearch(
    "OU=Groups,DC=example,DC=com", ldap.SCOPE_SUBTREE, "(objectClass=group)"
)
AUTH_LDAP_GROUP_TYPE = NestedActiveDirectoryGroupType()
AUTH_LDAP_FIND_GROUP_PERMS = True

# Optionally enable group mirroring from LDAP to Weblate
# AUTH_LDAP_MIRROR_GROUPS = True
```

??:

Django Authentication Using LDAP Authentication

## CAS ??

CAS ??? django-cas-ng ?????????????????????????????????????

???? 1?CAS ?????????????????????????????????????????????????CAS ?????????????????????????CAS v 1  
????????????????????????????????????????????????CAS v 2 ?????????????

???? 2?Weblate ?????? CAS ?????????????????????????

django-cas-ng ?????????????:

```
pip install django-cas-ng
```

????????????????????????settings.py ?????????? Django ?????????????????????????:

```
# Add CAS backed, keep the Django one if you want to be able to sign in
# even without LDAP for the admin account
AUTHENTICATION_BACKENDS = (
```

(????????????)

(XXXXXXXXXX)

```
"django_cas_ng.backends.CASBackend",
"weblate.accounts.auth.WeblateUserBackend",
)

# CAS server address
CAS_SERVER_URL = "https://cas.example.net/cas/"

# Add django_cas_ng somewhere in the list of INSTALLED_APPS
INSTALLED_APPS = (... , "django_cas_ng")
```

signal django-cas-ng signal  
signal:  
django.apps.AppConfig.ready()   
urls.py

```
from django_cas_ng.signals import cas_user_authenticated
from django.dispatch import receiver

@receiver(cas_user_authenticated)
def update_user_email_address(sender, user=None, attributes=None,
    **kwargs):
    # If your CAS server does not always include the email attribute
    # you can wrap the next two lines of code in a try/catch block.
    user.email = attributes["email"]
    user.save()
```

:

Django CAS NG

### Django

Django Weblate Weblate user backend

:

LDAP CAS

AUTHENTICATION\_BACKENDS INSTALLED\_APPS

```
AUTHENTICATION_BACKENDS = (
    # Add authentication backend here
    "weblate.accounts.auth.WeblateUserBackend",
)

INSTALLED_APPS += (
    # Install authentication app here
)
```

### 

Weblate

3.0 Weblate 3.0 Django Weblate

??????????

If you are not administrating the whole Weblate installation and just have access to manage certain projects (like on [Hosted Weblate](#)), your access control management options are limited to following settings. If you don't need any complex setup, those are sufficient for you.

??????????

---

??: [Weblate](#) Hosted Weblate ? Libre [Weblate](#)

---

You can limit user's access to individual projects by selecting a different *Access control* setting. Available options are:

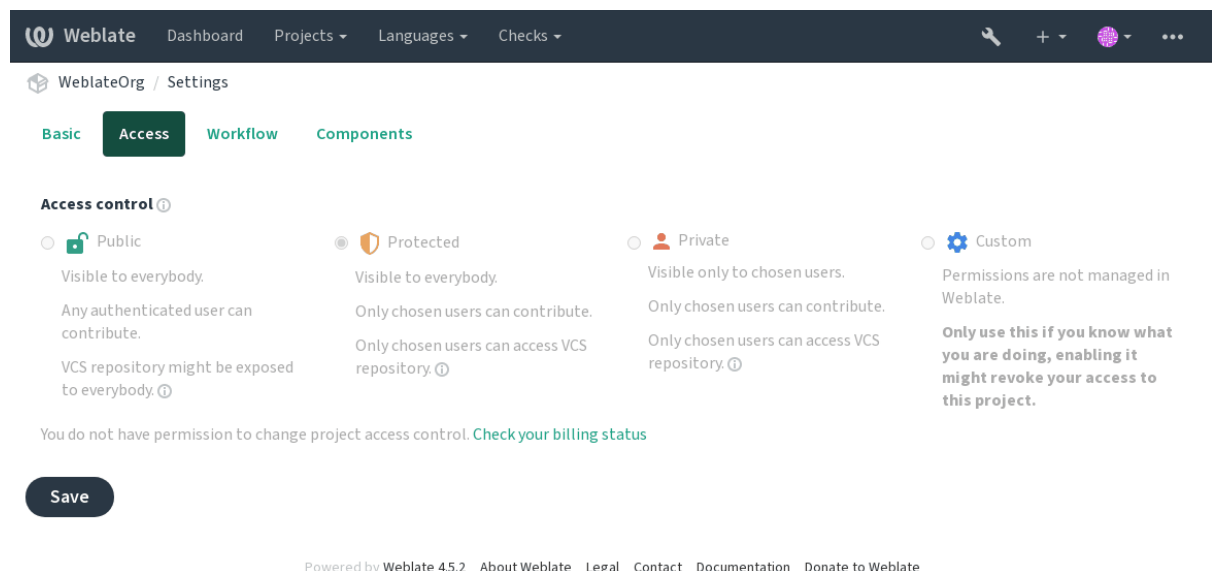
????????????????????????????????

????????????????????????????

????????????????????????????

[User management](#) features will be disabled; by default all users are forbidden to performed any actions on the project. You will have to set up all the permissions using [Weblate](#) [permissions](#).

*Access control* can be changed in the *Access* tab of the configuration (*Manage* ↓ *Settings*) of each respective project.



????????? [DEFAULT\\_ACCESS\\_CONTROL](#) ??????????

---

??: Even for *Private* projects, some info about your project will be exposed: statistics and language summary for the whole instance will include counts for all projects despite the access control setting. Your project name and other information can't be revealed through this.

---

---

??: The actual set of permissions available for users by default in *Public*, *Protected*, and *Private* projects can be redefined by Weblate instance administrator using [custom settings](#).

---

??: [Weblate](#) [permissions](#) Weblate [permissions](#) special groups [Weblate](#) [permissions](#)

??:

[Weblate](#)

[illegible][illegible]

????????????????????????????????

????????????????????

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

??????????

[illegible][illegible]

?????????????????: [???](#)

Unfortunately, it's not possible to change this predefined set of groups for now. Also this way it's not possible to give just some additional permissions to all users.

**[[2]]:** For non-*Custom* access control an instance of each group described above is actually defined for each project. The actual name of those groups will be `Project@Group`, also displayed in the Django admin interface this way. Although they can't be edited from Weblate user-interface.


Weblate
Dashboard
Projects
Languages
Checks


+




WeblateOrg / Access control

Users

API access

Users

| Username | Full name    | E-mail              | Last login     | Administration           | Billing                  | Glossary                 | Languages                | Memory                   | Screenshots              | Sources                  | Translate                           | VCS                      |
|----------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| testuser | Weblate Test | weblate@example.org | 27 seconds ago | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Once all its permissions are removed, the user will be removed from the project.

Add a user

User to add

Please type in an existing Weblate account name or e-mail address.

Add

Invite new user

E-mail

Username

Username may only contain letters, numbers or the following characters: @ . + - \_

Full name

Invite

These features are available on the *Access control* page, which can be accessed from the project's menu *Manage* ↓ *Users*.

## Invitations

Also, besides adding an existing user to the project, it is possible to invite new ones. Any new user will be created immediately, but the account will remain inactive until signing in with a link in the invitation sent via an e-mail. It is not required to have any site-wide privileges in order to do so, access management permission on the project's scope (e.g. a membership in the *Administration* group) would be sufficient.

---

**FAQ:** If the invited user missed the validity of the invitation, they can set their password using invited e-mail address in the password reset form as the account is created already.

---

### 3.11 FAQ: Invitation link is expired

The same kind of invitations are available site-wide from the *management interface* on the *Users* tab.

## Managing permissions

Weblate **manage users** *manage users* **manage users**

By default this prevents Weblate from granting access provided by *Users* and *Viewers default groups* due to these groups' own configuration. This doesn't prevent you from granting permissions to those projects site-wide by altering default groups, creating a new one, or creating additional custom settings for individual component as described in *FAQ: Custom settings* below.

One of the main benefits of managing permissions through the Weblate user interface is that you can delegate it to other users without giving them the superuser privilege. In order to do so, add them to the *Administration* group of the project.

## FAQ: Managing permissions

---

**FAQ:** **Hosted Weblate** **Libre** **Hosted Weblate**

---

## Managing permissions through the Django admin interface

The most powerful features of the Weblate's access control system for now are available only through the *Django admin interface*. You can use it to manage permissions of any project. You don't necessarily have to switch it to *Custom access control* to utilize it. However you must have superuser privileges in order to use it.

If you are not interested in details of implementation, and just want to create a simple-enough configuration based on the defaults, or don't have a site-wide access to the whole Weblate installation (like on *Hosted Weblate*), please refer to the *FAQ: Managing permissions* section.

## FAQ: Managing permissions

This section contains an overview of some common configurations you may be interested in.

## Managing permissions site-wide

To manage permissions for a whole instance at once, add users to appropriate *default groups*:

*Users* (this is done by default by the *automatic group assignment*).

*Reviewers* (if you are using *review workflow* with dedicated reviewers).

*Managers* (if you want to delegate most of the management operations to somebody else).

You should keep all projects configured as *Public* (see *FAQ: Project selection*), otherwise the site-wide permissions provided by membership in the *Users* and *Reviewers* groups won't have any effect.

You may also grant some additional permissions of your choice to the default groups. For example, you may want to give a permission to manage screenshots to all the *Users*.

You can define some new custom groups as well. If you want to keep managing your permissions site-wide for these groups, choose an appropriate value for the *Project selection* (e.g. *All projects* or *All public projects*).

????????????????????

You can create your own dedicated groups to manage permissions for distinct objects such as languages, components, and projects. Although these groups can only grant additional privileges, you can't revoke any permission granted by site-wide or per-project groups by adding another custom group.

?:

If you want (for whatever reason) to allow translation to a specific language (lets say *Czech*) only to a closed set of reliable translators while keeping translations to other languages public, you will have to:

- 1.Remove the permission to translate *Czech* from all the users. In the default configuration this can be done by altering the *Users default group*.

Table2???? ?????

|                  |
|------------------|
| ????? ?????      |
| ?? All but Czech |

- 2.Add a dedicated group for *Czech* translators.

Table3???? ?????

|            |                  |
|------------|------------------|
| ???        | ??? ?????        |
| ?????????? | ???????????????? |
| ??????     | ??????           |
| ??         | ?????            |

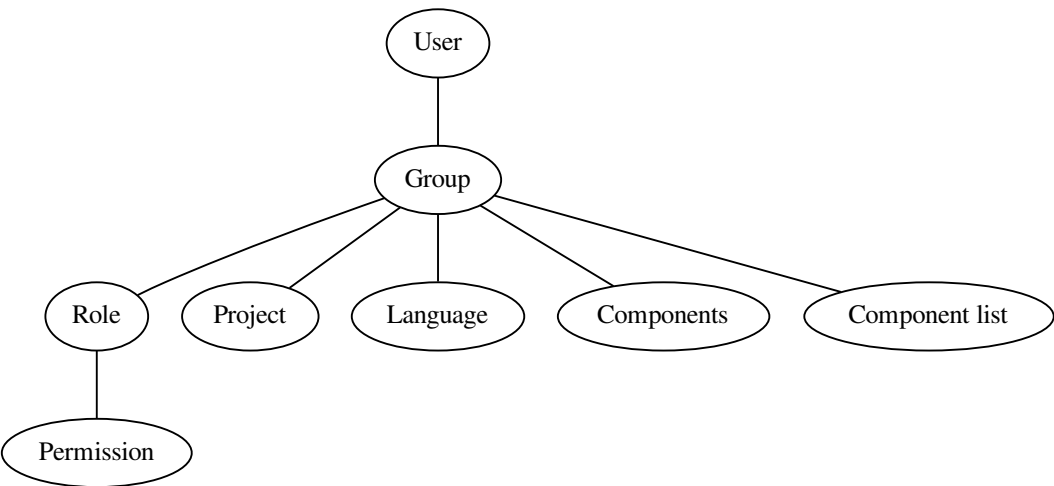
- 3.Add users you wish to give the permissions to into this group.

As you can see, permissions management this way is powerful, but can be quite a tedious job. You can't delegate it to another user, unless granting superuser permissions.

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Webplate ?????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????  
????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????  
????????????????????????  
????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????



?: A group can have no roles assigned to it, in that case access to browse the project by anyone is assumed (see below).



After installation, a default set of groups is created (see [??????](#)).

□□□□□

???????? [Administration]

?????? [Administration]

???????????????? [Administration]

???????? [Administration, Manage glossary, Power user]

???????????? [Administration, Manage glossary, Power user]

???????? [Administration, Manage translation memory]

???????? [Administration]

???????? [Administration]

🔍🔍🔍🔍🔍🔍🔍🔍🔍🔍 [Administration, Manage screenshots]

[Administration, Edit source]

??????? [Administration]

[??????](#) [*Administration, Edit source, Power user, Review strings, Translate*]

???????????? [Administration, Review strings]

[????](#)
[\[Administration, Edit source, Power user, Review strings, Translate\]](#)

????? [Administration, Power user]

???????? [Administration, Power user, Manage languages]

???????? [Administration, Manage languages]

???????????? [Administration]

[??????????](#)
[\[Administration, Edit source, Power user, Review strings, Translate\]](#)

???????????????? [Administration, Manage repository]

##### [Administration, Manage repository]  
##### [Administration, Manage repository]  
upstream ##### [Administration, Access repository, Power user, Manage repository]  
##### [Administration, Manage repository]  
#####  
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---

?: #####  
Weblate #####

---

## #####

##### *setupgroups* #####  
#####  
#####: *ANONYMOUS\_USER\_NAME*)  
#####  
#####: *Add suggestion* *Access repository*  
#####  
#####*automatic group assignment* #####  
#####: none  
#####  
#####*automatic group assignment* #####  
#####: *Power user*  
#####: *#####*  
#####: *Review strings*  
#####  
#####: *Administration*

|                        |
|------------------------|
| ?: ##### Weblate ##### |
|------------------------|

## Configuration

If you want to use your Weblate installation in a less public manner, i.e. allow new users on an invitational basis only, it can be done by configuring Weblate in such a way that only known users have an access to it. In order to do so, you can set `REGISTRATION_OPEN` to `False` to prevent registrations of any new users, and set `REQUIRE_LOGIN` to `/.*` to require logging-in to access all the site pages. This is basically the way to lock your Weblate installation.

---

**Tip:** You can use built-in *invitations* to add new users.

---

## Translation organization

Weblate organizes translatable VCS content of project/components into a tree-like structure.

The bottom level object is *Project configuration*, which should hold all translations belonging together (for example translation of an application in several versions and/or accompanying documentation).

On the level above, *Component configuration*, which is actually the component to translate, you define the VCS repository to use, and the mask of files to translate.

Above *Component configuration* there are individual translations, handled automatically by Weblate as translation files (which match *File mask* defined in *Component configuration*) appear in the VCS repository.

Weblate supports a wide range of translation formats (both bilingual and monolingual ones) supported by Translate Toolkit, see [Translations](#).

---

**Tip:** You can share cloned VCS repositories using *Weblate* [URL](#). Using this feature is highly recommended when you have many components sharing the same VCS. It improves performance and decreases required disk space.

---

## Adding translation projects and components

**3.2** [New interface](#): An interface for adding projects and components is included, and you no longer have to use *Django* [CLI](#).

**3.4** [Multi-staged process](#): The process of adding components is now multi staged, with automated discovery of most parameters.

Based on your permissions, new translation projects and components can be created. It is always permitted for users with the *Add new projects* permission, and if your instance uses billing (e.g. like <https://hosted.weblate.org/> see [Billing](#)), you can also create those based on your plans allowance from the user account that manages billing.

You can view your current billing plan on a separate page:

Weblate
Dashboard
Projects
Languages
Checks
+

Your profile / Billing

| Billing plan                      |                                                                              | ?           |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Current plan                      | Basic plan (Active)                                                          |             |
| Monthly price                     | 19 EUR                                                                       |             |
| Yearly price                      | 199 EUR                                                                      |             |
| Strings limit                     | Used 0                                                                       | <div></div> |
| Languages limit                   | Used 0                                                                       | <div></div> |
| Last invoice                      | 2021-03-25 - 2021-03-27                                                      |             |
| Projects limit                    | Used 0 of 1                                                                  | <div></div> |
| Projects                          | No projects currently assigned! <button>Add new translation project</button> |             |
| <div>Terminate billing plan</div> |                                                                              |             |

| Invoices                |                |                  |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Invoice period          | Invoice amount | Download invoice |
| 03/25/2021 - 03/27/2021 | 19.0 EUR       | Not available    |

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 [About Weblate](#)
[Legal](#)
[Contact](#)
[Documentation](#)
[Donate to Weblate](#)

The project creation can be initiated from there, or using the menu in the navigation bar, filling in basic info about the translation project to complete addition of it:

Weblate
Dashboard
Projects
Languages
Checks
+

Create project

Add new translation project

Project name

WeblateOrg

Display name

URL slug

weblateorg

Name used in URLs and filenames.

Project website

https://weblate.org/

Main website of translated project.

Translation instructions

https://weblate.org/contribute/

You can use Markdown and mention users by @username.

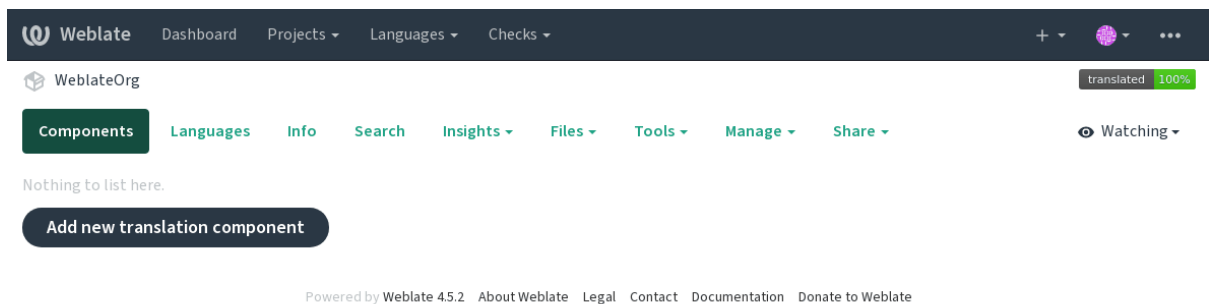
Billing

Weblate Test (Basic plan)

Save

Powered by Weblate 4.5.2
 [About Weblate](#)
[Legal](#)
[Contact](#)
[Documentation](#)
[Donate to Weblate](#)

After creating the project, you are taken directly to the project page:



Creating a new translation component can be initiated via a single click there. The process of creating a component is multi-staged and automatically detects most translation parameters. There are several approaches to creating component:

- Creates component from remote version control repository.

- Creates additional component to existing one by choosing different files.

- Creates additional component to existing one, just for different branch.

- Upload translation files to Weblate in case you do not have version control or do not want to integrate it with Weblate. You can later update the content using the web interface or [Weblate's REST API](#).

- Upload single document and translate that.

- Create blank translation project and add strings manually.

Once you have existing translation components, you can also easily add new ones for additional files or branches using same repository.

First you need to fill in name and repository location:

Webplate

Dashboard

Projects

Languages

Checks

Create component

From version control

Upload translations files

Translate document

Start from scratch

Create a new translation component from remote version control system repository.

Component name ⓘ

Language names

Display name

URL slug ⓘ

language-names

Name used in URLs and filenames.

☐ Use as a glossary

Project ⓘ

WeblateOrg

Source language ⓘ

English

Language used for source strings in all components

Version control system ⓘ

Git

Version control system to use to access your repository with translations.

Source code repository ⓘ

https://github.com/WeblateOrg/demo.git

URL of a repository, use weblate://project/component for sharing with other component.

Repository branch ⓘ

Repository branch to translate

Continue

Powered by Weblate 4.5.2

About Weblate

Legal

Contact

Documentation

Donate to Weblate

On the next page, you are presented with a list of discovered translatable resources:

Webplate

Dashboard

Projects

Languages

Checks

Create component

Add new translation component ⓘ

Choose translation files to import ⓘ

☐ Specify configuration manually

☐ File format Android String Resource , Filemask app/src/main/res/values-\*/strings.xml

☐ File format gettext PO file , Filemask weblate/langdata/locale/\*/LC\_MESSAGES/django.po

☐ File format gettext PO file , Filemask weblate/locale/\*/LC\_MESSAGES/django.po

☐ File format gettext PO file , Filemask weblate/locale/\*/LC\_MESSAGES/djangojs.po

Continue

Powered by Weblate 4.5.2

About Weblate

Legal

Contact

Documentation

Donate to Weblate

As a last step, you review the translation component info and fill in optional details:

Webate

Dashboard

Projects ▾

Languages ▾

Checks ▾

+

▾

...

Create component

Add new translation component

Project ⓘ

WebateOrg

Component name ⓘ

Language names

Display name

URL slug ⓘ

language-names

Name used in URLs and filenames.

Version control system ⓘ

Git

Version control system to use to access your repository containing translations. You can also choose additional integration with third party providers to submit merge requests.

Source code repository ⓘ

https://github.com/WebateOrg/demo.git

URL of a repository, use weblate://project/component to share it with other component.

Repository branch ⓘ

Repository branch to translate

Repository push URL ⓘ

URL of a push repository, pushing is turned off if empty.

Push branch ⓘ

Branch for pushing changes, leave empty to use repository branch

Repository browser ⓘ

https://github.com/WebateOrg/demo/blob/{{branch}}/{{filename}}#L{{line}}

Link to repository browser, use {{branch}} for branch, {{filename}} and {{line}} as filename and line placeholders.

File format ⓘ

gettext PO file

Filemask ⓘ

weblate/langdata/locale/\*/LC\_MESSAGES/django.po

Path of files to translate relative to repository root, use \* instead of language code, for example: po/\* or locale/\*/LC\_MESSAGES/django.po.

Monolingual base language file ⓘ

Filename of translation base file, containing all strings and their source; it is recommended for monolingual translation formats.

☒ Edit base file

Whether users will be able to edit the base file for monolingual translations.

Intermediate language file ⓘ

Filename of intermediate translation file. In most cases this is a translation file provided by developers and is used when creating actual source strings.

Template for new translations ⓘ

weblate/langdata/locale/django.pot

Filename of file used for creating new translations. For gettext choose .pot file.

Translation license ⓘ

GNU General Public License v3.0 or later

Adding new translation ⓘ

Create new language file

How to handle requests for creating new translations.

Language code style ⓘ

Default based on the file format

Customize language code used to generate the filename for translations created by Weblate.

Language filter ⓘ

^(cs|he|hu)\$

Regular expression used to filter translation files when scanning for filemask.

Source language ⓘ

English

Language used for source strings in all components

☐ Use as a glossary

You will be able to edit more options in the component settings after creating it.

Save

Django **Project configuration** **Component configuration**

[illegible]

/devel/integration

□ □ □ □ □ □ □

URL 

Web

This is a required parameter unless turned off by `WEBSITE_REQUIRED`.

URL to more site with more detailed instructions for translators.

Whether Weblate should manage the Language-Team header (this is a *GNU gettext* only feature right now).

Whether to use shared translation memory, see [\[10, 11\]](#) for more details.

123456789101112

?????? DEFAULT\_SHARED\_TM ??????????

Configure per project access control, see [????? for more details.](#)

194

??????

Enable review workflow for translations, see [??????](#).

??????????

Enable review workflow for source strings, see [??????](#).

??:

report-source? [??????](#)

??????????

Whether unauthenticated [??????](#) are to be used for this repository.

??:

[??????????](#)? [????????????????????](#)? *Bilingual and monolingual formats*? [????????](#)

??????

Define language codes mapping when importing translations into Weblate. Use this when language codes are inconsistent in your repositories and you want to get a consistent view in Weblate or in case you want to use non-standard naming of your translation files.

The typical use case might be mapping American English to English: `en_US:en`

Multiple mappings to be separated by comma: `en_GB:en,en_US:en`

Using non standard code: `ia_FOO:ia`

---

**???:** The language codes are mapped when matching the translation files and the matches are case sensitive, so make sure you use the source language codes in same form as used in the filenames.

---

??:

[??????????](#)

## Component configuration

A component is a grouping of something for translation. You enter a VCS repository location and file mask for which files you want translated, and Weblate automatically fetches from this VCS, and finds all matching translatable files.

??:

/devel/integration

You can find some examples of typical configurations in the [????????????](#).

---

**??:** It is recommended to keep translation components to a reasonable size - split the translation by anything that makes sense in your case (individual apps or addons, book chapters or websites).

Weblate easily handles translations with 10000s of strings, but it is harder to split work and coordinate among translators with such large translation components.

---

Should the language definition for a translation be missing, an empty definition is created and named as "cs\_CZ (generated)". You should adjust the definition and report this back to the Weblate authors, so that the missing languages can be included in next release.

The component contains all important parameters for working with the VCS, and for getting translations out of it:

????????

Verbose component name, used to display the component name.

????????????

Component name suitable for URLs.

## Component project

*Project configuration* where the component belongs.

????????????

VCS to use, see [????????????](#) for details.

??:

*Pushing changes from Weblate*

????????????

VCS repository used to pull changes.

??:

See [??????????](#) for more details on specifying URLs.

---

???: This can either be a real VCS URL or `weblate://project/component` indicating that the repository should be shared with another component. See [Weblate ??? URL](#) for more details.

---

## ???????? URL

Repository URL used for pushing. This setting is used only for *Git* and *Mercurial* and push support is turned off for these when this is empty.

??:

See [??????????](#) for more details on how to specify a repository URL and *Pushing changes from Weblate* for more details on pushing changes from Weblate.

????? ??????

URL of repository browser used to display source files (location of used messages). When empty, no such links will be generated. You can use [????????????????](#).

For example on GitHub, use something like: `https://github.com/WeblateOrg/hello/blob/{{branch}}/{{filename}}#L{{line}}`

In case your paths are relative to different folder, you might want to strip leading directory by `parentdir` filter (see [????????????](#)): `https://github.com/WeblateOrg/hello/blob/{{branch}}/{{filename|parentdir}}#L{{line}}`

## WEBLATE\_EXPORT\_URL URL

URL where changes made by Weblate are exported. This is important when [Web `weblate`](#) is not used, or when there is a need to manually merge changes. You can use [Git exporter](#) to automate this for Git repositories.

## WEBLATE\_VCS VCS

Which branch to checkout from the VCS, and where to look for translations.

## WEBLATE\_PUSH push

Branch for pushing changes, leave empty to use [weblate](#).

---

**WE:** This is currently only supported for Git, GitLab and GitHub, it is ignored for other VCS integrations.

---

**WE:**

*Pushing changes from Weblate*

## File mask

Mask of files to translate, including path. It should include one "\*" replacing language code (see [weblate](#) for info on how this is processed). In case your repository contains more than one translation file (e.g. more gettext domains), you need to create a component for each of them.

**WE:** po/\* .po [weblate](#) locale/\*/LC\_MESSAGES/django.po

In case your filename contains special characters such as [ , ], these need to be escaped as [ \ ] or [ \ ] .

**WE:**

*Bilingual and monolingual formats* [weblate](#) What does mean "There are more files for the single language (en)"?

## WEBLATE\_BASEFILE basefile

Base file containing string definitions for [weblate](#).

**WE:**

*Bilingual and monolingual formats* [weblate](#) What does mean "There are more files for the single language (en)"?

## WEBLATE\_EDITABLE editable

Whether to allow editing the base file for [weblate](#).

## WEBLATE\_INTERMEDIATEFILE intermediatefile

Intermediate language file for [weblate](#). In most cases this is a translation file provided by developers and is used when creating actual source strings.

When set, the source strings are based on this file, but all other languages are based on [weblate](#). In case the string is not translated into the source language, translating to other languages is prohibited. This provides [weblate](#).

**WE:**

*Bilingual and monolingual formats* [weblate](#) What does mean "There are more files for the single language (en)"?

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Base file used to generate new translations, e.g. .pot file with gettext.

---

**???**: In many monolingual formats Weblate starts with blank file by default. Use this in case you want to have all strings present with empty value when creating new translation.

---

**??**:

adding-translation, [XXXXXXXXXX](#), [XXXXXXXXXX](#), *Bilingual and monolingual formats*, *What does mean "There are more files for the single language (en)"?*

XXXXXXXX

Translation file format, see also [XXXXXXXXXX](#).

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Email address used for reporting upstream bugs. This address will also receive notification about any source string comments made in Weblate.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

You can turn off propagation of translations to this component from other components within same project. This really depends on what you are translating, sometimes it's desirable to have make use of a translation more than once. It's usually a good idea to turn this off for monolingual translations, unless you are using the same IDs across the whole project.

Default value can be changed by `DEFAULT_TRANSLATION_PROPAGATION`.

XXXXXX

Whether translation suggestions are accepted for this component.

XXXXXX

Turns on vote casting for suggestions, see [XXXXXX](#).

XXXXXXXX

Automatically accept voted suggestions, see [XXXXXX](#).

XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXX Weblate [XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX](#): [XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX](#)

XXXXXX

List of checks which can not be ignored, see [XXXXXX](#).

---

**??**: Enforcing the check does not automatically enable it, you still should enabled it using [XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX](#) in [XXXXXX](#) or *Additional info on source strings*.

---

??????

License of the translation (does not need to be the same as the source code license).

??????

????????????????????????????????????

????????

How to handle requests for creation of new languages. Available options:

User can select desired language and the project maintainers will receive a notification about this. It is up to them to add (or not) the language to the repository.

User is presented a link to page which describes process of starting new translations. Use this in case more formal process is desired (for example forming a team of people before starting actual translation).

User can select language and Weblate automatically creates the file for it and translation can begin.

There will be no option for user to start new translation.

---

???: The project admins can add new translations even if it is disabled here when it is possible (either [????????](#) or the file format supports starting from an empty file).

---

?:  
adding-translation, [????????](#)

??????

????? 4.5 ???.

Configures whether users in Weblate will be allowed to add new strings and remove existing ones. Adjust this to match your localization workflow - how the new strings are supposed to be introduced.

For bilingual formats, the strings are typically extracted from the source code (for example by using **xgettext**) and adding new strings in Weblate should be disabled (they would be discarded next time you update the translation files). In Weblate you can manage strings for every translation and it does not enforce the strings in all translations to be consistent.

For monolingual formats, the strings are managed only on source language and are automatically added or removed in the translations. The strings appear in the translation files once they are translated.

?:  
*Bilingual and monolingual formats* [adding-new-strings](#) `POST` `/api/translations/(string:project)/(string:component)/(string:language)/units/`

????? ?????

Weblate [????????????????????????????????????](#)

?:  
[????????](#) [??????](#) [????????](#)

## merge\_style

You can configure how updates from the upstream repository are handled. This might not be supported for some VCSs. See [Merge or rebase](#) for more details.

Default value can be changed by `DEFAULT_MERGE_STYLE`.

## Commit, add, delete, merge and addon messages

Message used when committing a translation, see [commit\\_message](#).

`DEFAULT_ADD_MESSAGE` `DEFAULT_ADDON_MESSAGE` `DEFAULT_COMMIT_MESSAGE` `DEFAULT_DELETE_MESSAGE`

## push\_upstream

Whether committed changes should be automatically pushed to the upstream repository. When enabled, the push is initiated once Weblate commits changes to its underlying repository (see [Lazy commits](#)). To actually enable pushing *Repository push URL* has to be configured as well.

## commit\_pending\_hours

Sets how old (in hours) changes have to be before they are committed by background task or the `commit_pending` management command. All changes in a component are committed once there is at least one change older than this period.

Default value can be changed by `COMMIT_PENDING_HOURS`.

---

**Warning:** There are other situations where pending changes might be committed, see [Lazy commits](#).

---

## lock\_component

Locks the component (and linked components, see [Weblate URL](#)) upon the first failed push or merge into its upstream repository, or pull from it. This avoids adding another conflicts, which would have to be resolved manually.

The component will be automatically unlocked once there are no repository errors left.

## source\_language

Language used for source strings. Change this if you are translating from something else than English.

---

**Warning:** In case you are translating bilingual files from English, but want to be able to do fixes in the English translation as well, choose *English (Developer)* as a source language to avoid conflict between the name of the source language and the existing translation.

For monolingual translations, you can use intermediate translation in this case, see [intermediate\\_translation](#).

---

## filter\_files

`Webblate` `Webblate`

---

**Warning:** You need to list language codes as they appear in the filename.

---

Some examples of filtering:

| Filter description           | <code>filter_files</code>         |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Selected languages only      | <code>^(cs de es)\$</code>        |
| Exclude languages            | <code>^(?! (it fr)\$) .+\$</code> |
| Filter two letter codes only | <code>^[.]+\$</code>              |
| Exclude non language files   | <code>^(?! (blank)\$) .+\$</code> |
| Include all files (default)  | <code>^[^.] +\$</code>            |

## Project-level permissions

Project-level permissions: variants

---

**Q:** Weblate [Project-level permissions](#)

---

**A:**

*Does Weblate support other VCSes than Git and Mercurial?*

## Project-level permissions

Project-level permissions

## Project-level permissions

Project-level permissions

Restricting access at a component, or component-list level takes over access permission to a component, regardless of project-level permissions. You will have to grant access to it explicitly. This can be done through granting access to a new user group and putting users in it, or using the default *custom* or *private* access control groups.

[Project-level permissions](#) `DEFAULT_RESTRICTED_COMPONENT` [Project-level permissions](#)

---

**Q:** [Project-level permissions](#) — [Project-level permissions](#)

---

## Project-level permissions

Project-level permissions

---

**Q:** [Project-level permissions](#)

---

## Project-level permissions

[Project-level permissions](#) 4.5 [Project-level permissions](#).

[Project-level permissions](#) [Project-level permissions](#) [Project-level permissions](#)

The glossary will be accessible in all projects defined by [Project-level permissions](#).

It is recommended to enable [Project-level permissions](#) on glossaries in order to allow adding new words to them.

**Q:**

[Project-level permissions](#)

## Project-level permissions

Display color for a glossary used when showing word matches.

????????????

Weblate ????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????? The Django Template Language ?????????????????????

????????:

???? ??????????: *Component configuration*

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??????

??????parentdir ??????????????????????????????: {{filename|parentdir}}

????????????:

```
{{ component|title }}
```

?????:

```
{% if stats.translated_percent > 80 %}Well translated!{% endif %}
```

????????:

```
{% replace component "-" " " %}
```

????????:

```
{% replace component|capfirst "-" " " %}
```

????????:

```
Directory of a file: {{ filename|dirname }}
File without extension: {{ filename|stripext }}
File in parent dir: {{ filename|parentdir }}
It can be used multiple times: {{ filename|parentdir|parentdir }}
```

...Django

VCS Weblate

Weblate

Celery: *Celery*

—Weblate

CPU Celery

CHECK\_LIST

gettext Android  
*import\_project* *import\_json*

1

*import\_project* *import\_json*

:

Management commands

□□□□□□□□

Webplate ISO 639-1

????? ?????????????????????? ?????????????

[illegible][illegible]

????????????????

????????????????

□□□□□□□□

```

???????????????? -- cs_CZ  ???? cs  ????

```

```

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX1 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX xx_XX
XXXXxx_XX (generated) XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX: XXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX:
Webplate XXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX Webplate XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

```

[illegible]

??:

[illegible]

□□□□□□

????????????????/languages/ **URL**????????

[illegible]

?????????

```

? 600  ??????  Weblate  ??????????????????????????????????Weblate  ?????????????????????
weblate      migrate  ??????????????:  ??????????????  ?????????????????????Weblate
????????????????????

```

```

##### UPDATE_LANGUAGES #####setuptools#####Webplate
#####

```

??:

The language definitions are in the [weblate-language-data](#) repository.

????????????????

Web

??:

**QUESTION**

□□□□□

**??????:**

?????

Webdate ISO 639-1 2 ISO 639-2 ISO 639-3 BCP 47

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Webdate

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Gettext

:

GNU gettext utilities: Plural forms Language Plural Rules by the Unicode Consortium

?????????

2.18 2.18

Webdate

string resources : GNU Android gettext JSON files

Component configuration Webdate

POSIX

gettext pt\_BR

POSIX cs\_CZ

Web pt-BR

BCP cs-CZ

Android pt-rBR

Java — BCP

: Webdate

:

?

## Web ??????????

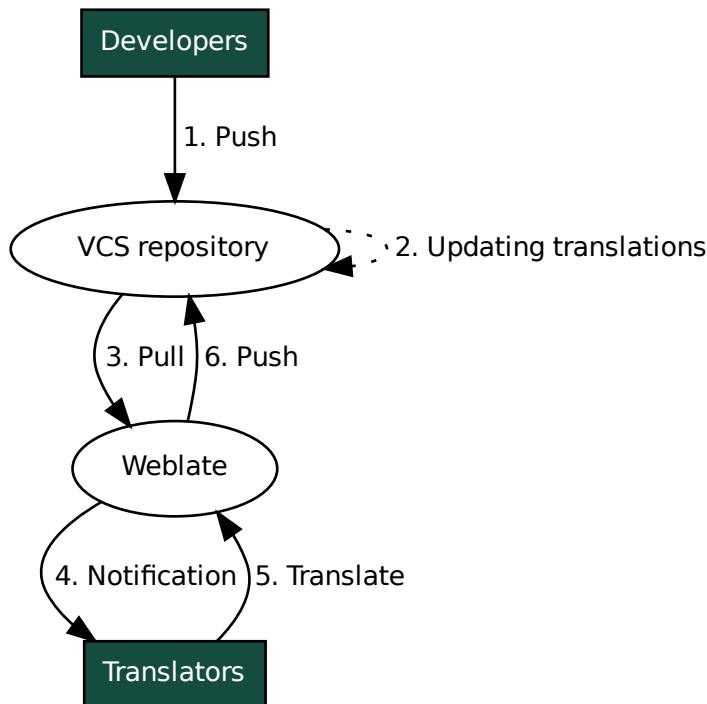
There is infrastructure in place so that your translation closely follows development. This way translators can work on translations the entire time, instead of working through huge amount of new text just prior to release.

??:

/devel/integration describes basic ways to integrate your development with Weblate.

This is the process:

1. Developers make changes and push them to the VCS repository.
2. Optionally the translation files are updated (this depends on the file format, see [Why does Weblate still show old translation strings when I've updated the template?](#)).
3. Weblate pulls changes from the VCS repository, see [Updating repositories](#).
4. Once Weblate detects changes in translations, translators are notified based on their subscription settings.
5. Translators submit translations using the Weblate web interface, or upload offline changes.
6. Once the translators are finished, Weblate commits the changes to the local repository (see [Lazy commits](#)) and pushes them back if it has permissions to do so (see [Pushing changes from Weblate](#)).



## Updating repositories

You should set up some way of updating backend repositories from their source.

Use `wlc` to integrate with most of common code hosting services:

*Automatically receiving changes from GitHub*

*Automatically receiving changes from GitLab*

*Automatically receiving changes from Bitbucket*

*Pagure `wlc`*

*Automatically receiving changes from Azure Repos*

`wlc` *Webplate's REST API* `wlc` *Webplate* `wlc`

`AUTO_UPDATE` `wlc` *Webplate*

`updategit` `wlc` `--all`

*Webplate* `wlc`: `wlc`

## Avoiding merge conflicts

The merge conflicts from Weblate arise when same file was changed both in Weblate and outside it. There are two approaches to deal with that - avoid edits outside Weblate or integrate Weblate into your updating process, so that it flushes changes prior to updating the files outside Weblate.

The first approach is easy with monolingual files - you can add new strings within Weblate and leave whole editing of the files there. For bilingual files, there is usually some kind of message extraction process to generate translatable files from the source code. In some cases this can be split into two parts - one for the extraction generates template (for example gettext POT is generated using `xgettext`) and then further process merges it into actual translations (the gettext PO files are updated using `msgmerge`). You can perform the second step within Weblate and it will make sure that all pending changes are included prior to this operation.

The second approach can be achieved by using *Webplate's REST API* to force Weblate to push all pending changes and lock the translation while you are doing changes on your side.

The script for doing updates can look like this:

```
# Lock Weblate translation
wlc lock
# Push changes from Weblate to upstream repository
wlc push
# Pull changes from upstream repository to your local copy
git pull
# Update translation files, this example is for Django
./manage.py makemessages --keep-pot -a
git commit -m 'Locale updates' -- locale
# Push changes to upstream repository
git push
# Tell Weblate to pull changes (not needed if Weblate follows your repo
# automatically)
wlc pull
# Unlock translations
wlc unlock
```

If you have multiple components sharing same repository, you need to lock them all separately:

```
wlc lock foo/bar
wlc lock foo/baz
wlc lock foo/baj
```

---

**??:** The example uses *Webplate*, which needs configuration (API keys) to be able to control Weblate remotely. You can also achieve this using any HTTP client instead of `wlc`, e.g. `curl`, see *Webplate's REST API*.

---

**??:**

*Webplate*

## Automatically receiving changes from GitHub

Weblate comes with native support for GitHub.

If you are using Hosted Weblate, the recommended approach is to install the [Weblate app](#), that way you will get the correct setup without having to set much up. It can also be used for pushing changes back.

To receive notifications on every push to a GitHub repository, add the Weblate Webhook in the repository settings (*Webhooks*) as shown on the image below:

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository settings page for 'WeblateOrg / hello'. The 'Settings' tab is selected, and the 'Webhooks' section is active. The 'Add webhook' form is displayed with the following fields and options:

- Payload URL:** `https://hosted.weblate.org/hooks/github/`
- Content type:** `application/x-www-form-urlencoded`
- Secret:** (Empty text box)
- SSL verification:** A checkbox labeled 'By default, we verify SSL certificates when delivering payloads.' with a 'Disable SSL verification' link.
- Which events would you like to trigger this webhook?:**
  - ☒ Just the push event.
  - ☐ Send me everything.
  - ☐ Let me select individual events.
- Active:** A checkbox that is checked, with the text 'We will deliver event details when this hook is triggered.'
- Add webhook:** A green button at the bottom of the form.

For the payload URL, append `/hooks/github/` to your Weblate URL, for example for the Hosted Weblate service, this is `https://hosted.weblate.org/hooks/github/`.

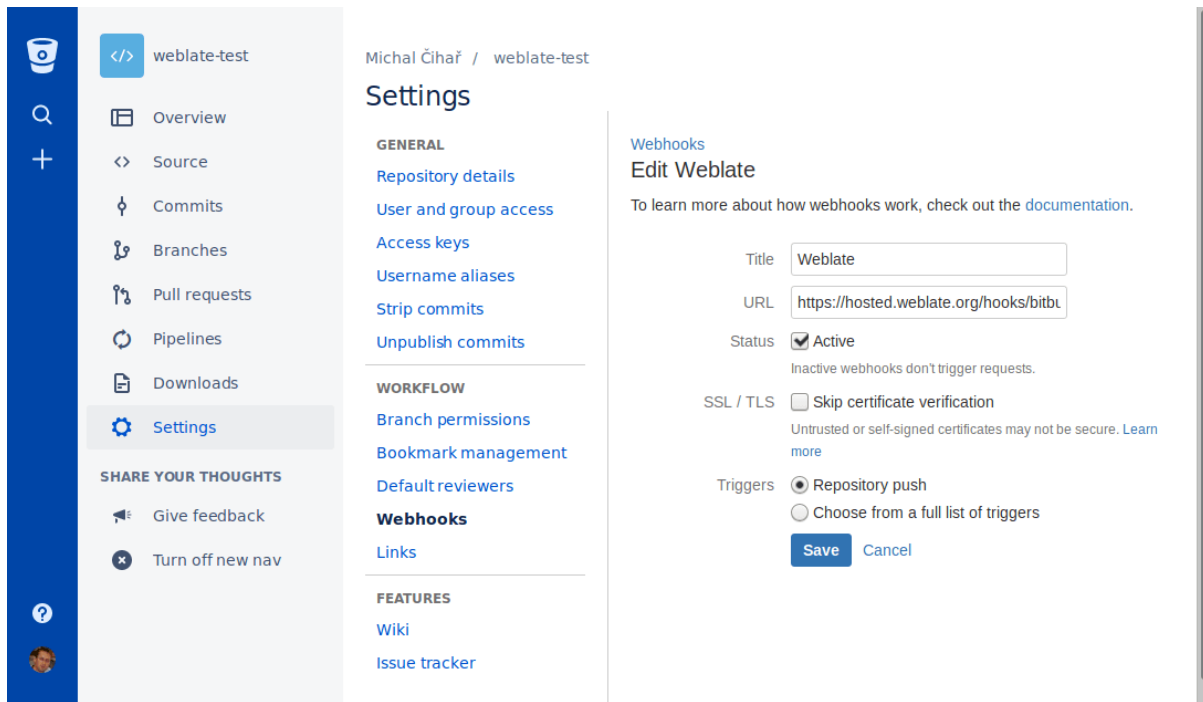
You can leave other values at default settings (Weblate can handle both content types and consumes just the *push* event).

❓:

`POST /hooks/github/` `Hosted Weblate`

## Automatically receiving changes from Bitbucket

Weblate has support for Bitbucket webhooks, add a webhook which triggers upon repository push, with destination to `/hooks/bitbucket/` URL on your Weblate installation (for example `https://hosted.weblate.org/hooks/bitbucket/`).



??:

`POST /hooks/bitbucket/Hosted Weblate`

## Automatically receiving changes from GitLab

Weblate has support for GitLab hooks, add a project webhook with destination to `/hooks/gitlab/` URL on your Weblate installation (for example `https://hosted.weblate.org/hooks/gitlab/`).

??:

`POST /hooks/gitlab/Hosted Weblate`

## Pagure

3.3

Weblate Pagure Webhook URL WEB: `https://hosted.weblate.org/hooks/pagure/Project options Activate Web-hooks`

**Project Options**

- ☐ Activate always merge
- ☐ Activate disable non fast-forward merges
- ☐ Activate Enforce signed-off commits in pull-request
- ☒ Activate fedmsg notifications
- ☒ Activate Issue tracker
- ☐ Activate Issue tracker read only
- ☐ Activate Issues default to private
- Activate Minimum score to merge pull-request :
- ☐ Activate notify on commit flag
- ☐ Activate notify on pull-request flag
- ☐ Activate Only assignee can merge pull-request
- ☐ Activate open metadata access to all
- ☐ Activate project documentation
- ☐ Activate pull request access only
- ☒ Activate pull requests
- ☒ Activate stomp notifications

Activate Web-hooks :

[Update](#) [Test web-hook](#)

**Learn more about**

- Flags
- Tracker read-only
- Pull-request access only
- Roadmap on Issue page
- fedmsg notifications

🔗:

`POST /hooks/pagure/🔗Hosted Weblate 🔗🔗🔗🔗🔗🔗🔗🔗🔗`

## Automatically receiving changes from Azure Repos

🔗🔗🔗🔗 3.8 🔗🔗.

Weblate has support for Azure Repos web hooks, add a webhook for *Code pushed* event with destination to `/hooks/azure/` URL on your Weblate installation (for example `https://hosted.weblate.org/hooks/azure/`). This can be done in *Service hooks* under *Project settings*.

🔗:

Web hooks in Azure DevOps manual 🔗`POST /hooks/azure/🔗Hosted Weblate 🔗🔗🔗🔗🔗🔗🔗🔗`

## Automatically receiving changes from Gitea Repos

3.9

Weblate has support for Gitea webhooks, add a *Gitea Webhook* for *Push events* event with destination to `/hooks/gitea/` URL on your Weblate installation (for example `https://hosted.weblate.org/hooks/gitea/`). This can be done in *Webhooks* under repository *Settings*.

22:

Webhooks in Gitea manual `POST /hooks/gitea/` Hosted Weblate

## Automatically receiving changes from Gitee Repos

3.9

Weblate has support for Gitee webhooks, add a *WebHook* for *Push* event with destination to `/hooks/gitee/` URL on your Weblate installation (for example `https://hosted.weblate.org/hooks/gitee/`). This can be done in *WebHooks* under repository *Management*.

22:

Webhooks in Gitee manual `POST /hooks/gitee/` Hosted Weblate

## Automatically updating repositories nightly

Weblate automatically fetches remote repositories nightly to improve performance when merging changes later. You can optionally turn this into doing nightly merges as well, by enabling `AUTO_UPDATE`.

## Pushing changes from Weblate

Each translation component can have a push URL set up (see `URL`), and in that case Weblate will be able to push change to the remote repository. Weblate can be also be configured to automatically push changes on every commit (this is default, see `Component configuration`). If you do not want changes to be pushed automatically, you can do that manually under *Repository maintenance* or using API via `wlc push`.

The push options differ based on the `URL` used, more details are found in that chapter.

Weblate `Component configuration` `URL` `push`  
`Component configuration` `URL` `push`  
`Component configuration` `URL` `push`

Overall, following options are available with Git, GitHub and GitLab:

| Desired setup                    | URL                 | push                                    |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| No push                          | <code>Git</code>    | <code>empty</code>                      |
| Push directly                    | <code>Git</code>    | <code>SSH URL</code>                    |
| <code>push</code>                | <code>Git</code>    | <code>SSH URL</code>                    |
| GitHub pull request from fork    | <code>GitHub</code> | <code>empty</code>                      |
| GitHub pull request from branch  | <code>GitHub</code> | <code>SSH URL<sup>1</sup></code>        |
| GitLab merge request from fork   | <code>GitLab</code> | <code>empty</code>                      |
| GitLab merge request from branch | <code>GitLab</code> | <code>SSH URL<sup>p. 53, 1</sup></code> |
| <code>Pagure</code>              | <code>Pagure</code> | <code>empty</code>                      |
| <code>Pagure</code>              | <code>Pagure</code> | <code>SSH URL<sup>p. 53, 1</sup></code> |

22: You can also enable automatic pushing of changes after Weblate commits, this can be done in `Component configuration`.

22:

See `Component configuration` for setting up SSH keys, and *Lazy commits* for info about when Weblate decides to commit changes.

Can be empty in case `URL` supports pushing.

## Protected branches

If you are using Weblate on protected branch, you can configure it to use pull requests and perform actual review on the translations (what might be problematic for languages you do not know). An alternative approach is to waive this limitation for the Weblate push user.

For example on GitHub this can be done in the repository configuration:

☒ **Require pull request reviews before merging**

When enabled, all commits must be made to a non-protected branch and submitted via a pull request with the required number of approving reviews and no changes requested before it can be merged into a branch that matches this rule.

Required approving reviews: 1 ▾

☐ **Dismiss stale pull request approvals when new commits are pushed**

New reviewable commits pushed to a matching branch will dismiss pull request review approvals.

☐ **Require review from Code Owners**

Require an approved review in pull requests including files with a designated code owner.

☒ **Restrict who can dismiss pull request reviews**

Specify people or teams allowed to dismiss pull request reviews.

🔍 Search for people or teams

**People and teams that can dismiss reviews.**



**Organization and repository administrators**

These members can always dismiss.



**weblate**

Weblate push user



---

## Merge or rebase

By default, Weblate merges the upstream repository into its own. This is the safest way in case you also access the underlying repository by other means. In case you don't need this, you can enable rebasing of changes on upstream, which will produce a history with fewer merge commits.

---

**??:** Rebasing can cause you trouble in case of complicated merges, so carefully consider whether or not you want to enable them.

---

## Interacting with others

Weblate makes it easy to interact with others using its API.

**??:**

*Weblate's REST API*



The `check` check fires whenever the strings are different. You can utilize this to review such differences manually and choose the right translation.

Automatic translation based on different components can be way to synchronize the translations across components. You can either trigger it manually (see [\[1\]](#)) or make it run automatically on repository update using `addon` (see [\[2\]](#)).

Component configuration

URL Component configuration

Libre

[illegible]

????????????????????????????????HTML ?????????????????

[illegible]

□□□□□

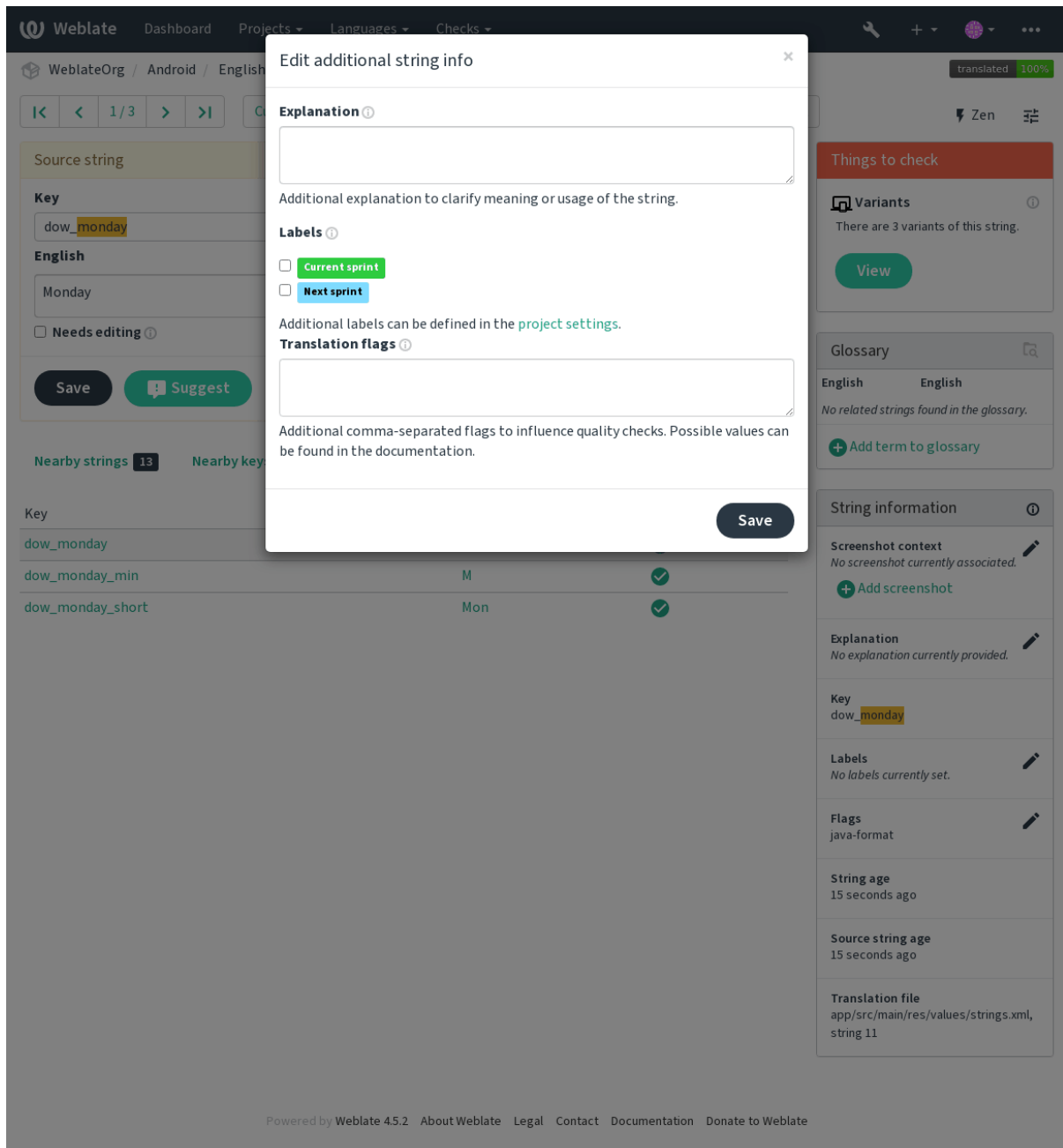
□ □ □ □ □ □

**22:** Once automatic acceptance is set up, normal users lose the privilege to directly save translations or accept suggestions. This can be overridden with the *Edit string when suggestions are enforced* [permission](#).

Optional voting for suggestions. (Can optionally be used by users when they are unsure about a translation by making multiple suggestions.) - Only turn on voting.

## Additional info on source strings

Enhance the translation process by adding additional info to the strings including explanations, string priorities, check flags and visual context. Some of that info may be extracted from the translation files and some may be added by editing the additional string info:



Access this directly from the translation interface by clicking the "Edit" icon next to *Screenshot context* or *Flags*.

WebateDashboardProjectsLanguagesChecks

WebateOrg / Django / Czech / Translate

translated96%

<<11 / 26>>

All strings

Position and priority

Zen

Translation

Explanation

Help text for automatic translation tool

English

Automatic translation via machine translation uses active machine translation engines to get the best possible translations and applies them in this project.

Czech

Automatický překlad prostřednictvím strojového překladu používá aktivní enginy strojového překladu pro získání nejlepších možných překladů a použije je na tento projekt.

Needs editing

SaveSuggestSkip

Nearby strings26CommentsAutomatic suggestionsOther languages4History

| Context                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | English     | Czech                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | State |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Files                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |             | Soubory                                                                                                                                                                                                                |       |
| Automatic translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |             | Automatický překlad                                                                                                                                                                                                    |       |
| Add new translation string                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |             | Add new translation string                                                                                                                                                                                             |       |
| Translation status                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |             | Stav překladu                                                                                                                                                                                                          |       |
| %(count)s word                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |             | %(count)s slovo                                                                                                                                                                                                        |       |
| Other components                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |             | Další součásti                                                                                                                                                                                                         |       |
| Translation file                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |             | Soubor s překladem                                                                                                                                                                                                     |       |
| Download                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |             | Stáhnout                                                                                                                                                                                                               |       |
| Browse all translation changes                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |             | Procházet všechny změny v překladu.                                                                                                                                                                                    |       |
| Automatic translation takes existing translations in this project and applies them to the current component. It can be used to push translations to a different branch, to fix inconsistent translations or to translate a new component using translation memory. |             | Automatický překlad použije stávající překlady v projektu na tuto součást. Může být užitečný pro sloučení překladů z jiné větve, opravu nekonzistentních překladů nebo překlad nové součásti pomocí překladové paměti. |       |
| Automatic translation via machine translation uses active machine translation engines to get the best possible translations and applies them in this project.                                                                                                      |             | Automatický překlad prostřednictvím strojového překladu používá aktivní enginy strojového překladu pro získání nejlepších možných překladů a použije je na tento projekt.                                              |       |
| You can add new translation string here, it will automatically appear in all translations.                                                                                                                                                                         |             | Zde můžete přidat nový řetězec k překladu, automaticky se objeví ve všech jazycích.                                                                                                                                    |       |
| The uploaded file will be merged with the current translation. In case you want to overwrite already translated strings, don't forget to enable it.                                                                                                                |             | Nahráný soubor bude sloučen se stávajícími překlady. Pokud chcete přepsat již přeložené řetězce, nezapomeňte to povolit.                                                                                               |       |
| The uploaded file will be merged with the current translation.                                                                                                                                                                                                     |             | Nahráný soubor bude sloučen se stávajícími překlady.                                                                                                                                                                   |       |
| The fulltext search might not work properly as the fulltext index for this translation is not yet up to date.                                                                                                                                                      |             | Fulltextové vyhledávání nemusí fungovat správně, protože fulltextový index pro tento překlad ještě není plně zpracován.                                                                                                |       |
| Review                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |             | Kontrola                                                                                                                                                                                                               |       |
| Review translations touched by other users.                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |             | Zkontrolovat překlady od ostatních uživatelů.                                                                                                                                                                          |       |
| Start review                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |             | Začít kontrolu                                                                                                                                                                                                         |       |
| Percent                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |             | Procenta                                                                                                                                                                                                               |       |
| Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |             | Celkem                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |       |
| Failing check                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |             | Neúspěšných kontrol                                                                                                                                                                                                    |       |
| Last activity                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |             | Poslední aktivita                                                                                                                                                                                                      |       |
| Last change                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |             | Poslední změna                                                                                                                                                                                                         |       |
| Last author                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |             | Poslední autor                                                                                                                                                                                                         |       |
| Question for a mathematics-based CAPTCHA, the %s is an arithmetic problem                                                                                                                                                                                          | What is %s? | Kolik to je?                                                                                                                                                                                                           |       |
| The string uses three dots (...) instead of an ellipsis character (...)                                                                                                                                                                                            |             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |       |

Glossary

EnglishCzech

machinestrojový

translationpřeklad

projectprojekt

Add term to glossary

String information

Screenshot context

No screenshot currently associated.

Add screenshot

Explanation

Help text for automatic translation tool

Labels

No labels currently set.

Flags

No flags currently set.

Source string location

webate/templates/translation.html:212

String age

3 seconds ago

Source string age

3 seconds ago

Translation file

webate/locale/cs/LC\_MESSAGES/django.po, string 11

Powered by Webate 4.5.2About WebateLegalContactDocumentationDonate to Webate

217

## Strings prioritization

????? 2.0 ???.

String priority can be changed to offer higher priority strings for translation earlier by using the `priority` flag.

---

???: This can be used to order the flow of translation in a logical manner.

---

??:

????

?????

????? 2.4 ???.

????? 3.3 ???: Previously called *Quality checks flags*, it no longer configures only checks.

The default set of translation flags is determined by the translation *Component configuration* and the translation file. However, you might want to use it to customize this per source string.

??:

????

??

????? 4.1 ???: In previous versions this has been called *Extra context*.

Use the explanation to clarify scope or usage of the translation. You can use Markdown to include links and other markup.

## Visual context for strings

????? 2.9 ???.

You can upload a screenshot showing a given source string in use within your program. This helps translators understand where it is used, and how it should be translated.

The uploaded screenshot is shown in the translation context sidebar:

Weblate
Dashboard
Projects
Languages
Checks

WeblateOrg / Django / Czech / Translate
translated 96%

11 / 26
All strings
Position and priority
Zen

Translation

Explanation

Help text for automatic translation tool

English

Automatic translation via machine translation uses active machine translation engines to get the best possible translations and applies them in this project.

Czech

Automatický překlad prostřednictvím strojového překladu používá aktivní enginy strojového překladu pro získání nejlepších možných překladů a použije je na tento projekt.

Needs editing

169/1570 · 157

Save

Suggest

Skip

Nearby strings 26

Comments

Automatic suggestions

Other languages 4

History

Translation memory

Search

| Translation                                                                                                                                                               | Source                                                                                                                                                        | Origin                                                                                                                                           | Similarity |      |               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------|---------------|
| Automatický překlad prostřednictvím strojového překladu používá aktivní enginy strojového překladu pro získání nejlepších možných překladů a použije je na tento projekt. | Automatic translation via machine translation uses active machine translation engines to get the best possible translations and applies them in this project. | Weblate Translation Memory (Project: weblateorg/django)<br>Weblate Translation Memory (Shared: weblateorg/django)<br>Weblate (WeblateOrg/Django) |            | Copy | Copy and save |

Glossary

| English             | Czech            |            |
|---------------------|------------------|------------|
| machine translation | strojový překlad | WeblateOrg |
| project             | projekt          | WeblateOrg |

Add term to glossary

String information

Screenshot context

Add screenshot

Explanation

Help text for automatic translation tool

Labels

No labels currently set.

Flags

No flags currently set.

Source string location

weblate/templates/translation.html:212

String age

11 seconds ago

Source string age

12 seconds ago

Translation file

weblate/locale/cs/LC\_MESSAGES/django.po, string 11

Powered by Weblate 4.5.2

About Weblate

Legal

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Documentation

Donate to Weblate

In addition to *Additional info on source strings*, screenshots have a separate management interface under the *Tools* menu. Upload screenshots, assign them to source strings manually, or use optical character recognition to do so.

Once a screenshot is uploaded, this interface handles management and source string association:

Screenshot has been uploaded, you can now assign it to source strings.

#### Assigned source strings

| Source string                                                            | Context | Location | Assigned screenshots | Actions |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----------|----------------------|---------|
| No source strings are currently assigned!                                |         |          |                      |         |
| Screenshot is shown to add visual context for all listed source strings. |         |          |                      |         |

#### Assign source strings

| Source string                         | Context | Location | Assigned screenshots | Actions |
|---------------------------------------|---------|----------|----------------------|---------|
| No new matching source strings found. |         |          |                      |         |
|                                       |         |          |                      |         |

Search

Automatically recognize

#### Image

##### Source string

Hello, world!↵

##### One

Orangutan has %d banana.↵

##### Other

Orangutan has %d bananas.↵

Try Webate at <http://demo.webate.org/>!↵

Thank you for using Webate.

Screenshot is shown to add visual context for all listed source strings.

#### Edit screenshot

##### Screenshot name

Automatic translation

##### Image

Currently: [screenshots/screenshot.png](#)

Change:

No file chosen

Upload JPEG or PNG images up to 2000x2000 pixels.

Save

#### Screenshot details

|             |                                                                                              |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Created     | now                                                                                          |
| Uploaded by |  testuser |
| Language    | English                                                                                      |

#### Delete screenshot

Deleting screenshot will remove it from all associated source strings.

Delete

????

????????????

```

AUTOFIX_LIST
;
foo bar:

```

```

#
# Copyright © 2012 - 2021 Michal Čihař <michal@cihar.com>
#
# This file is part of Weblate <https://weblate.org/>
#
# This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify
# it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
# the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or
# (at your option) any later version.
#
# This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
# but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
# MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
# GNU General Public License for more details.
#
# You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
# along with this program. If not, see <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.
#

from django.utils.translation import gettext_lazy as _

from weblate.trans.autofixes.base import AutoFix

class ReplaceFooWithBar(AutoFix):
    """Replace foo with bar."""

    name = _("Foobar")

    def fix_single_target(self, target, source, unit):
        if "foo" in target:
            return target.replace("foo", "bar"), True
        return target, False

```

```

AUTOFIX_LIST
Python
:

```

????????????

Weblate : *Additional info on source strings* *Component configuration*   
:   
:

```
placeholders:"special:value":"other value", regex:.*
```

```

:
reStructuredText
Markdown
UNIX DOS \n \r\n
URL
HTML: HTML
Weblate:
100
N:

```

?????????????????: [???????](#)

????????????????



| Font group        |                              |                             |                   |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Name              | default-font                 |                             |                   |
| Default font      | Source Sans Pro Bold         |                             |                   |
| Japanese          | <div>language override</div> | Droid Sans Fallback Regular | <div>Remove</div> |
| Korean            | <div>language override</div> | Droid Sans Fallback Regular | <div>Remove</div> |
| <div>Delete</div> |                              |                             |                   |

Add language override

Language

Font

Save

Edit font group

**Font group name**

Identifier you will use in checks to select this font group. Avoid whitespaces and special characters.

**Default font**

Default font is used unless per language override matches.

Save

[illegible]

| Group name   | Default font         | Language overrides                                                           |                      |
|--------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| default-font | Source Sans Pro Bold | Japanese: Droid Sans Fallback Regular<br>Korean: Droid Sans Fallback Regular | <a href="#">Edit</a> |

Add font group

Font group name

Identifier you will use in checks to select this font group. Avoid whitespaces and special characters.

Default font

-----

Default font is used unless per language override matches.

Save

???? ??????????????????????????????????.

|                   |                                                                                              |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Font              |                                                                                              |
| Font family       | Droid Sans Fallback                                                                          |
| Font style        | Regular                                                                                      |
| File size         | 3939852                                                                                      |
| Created           | now                                                                                          |
| Uploaded by       |  testuser |
| Used in groups    |                                                                                              |
| <div>Delete</div> |                                                                                              |

Weblate ████████████████████:



(XXXXXXXXXX)

```
"""Simple quality check example."""

from django.utils.translation import gettext_lazy as _
from weblate.checks.base import TargetCheck

class FooCheck(TargetCheck):

    # Used as identifier for check, should be unique
    # Has to be shorter than 50 characters
    check_id = "foo"

    # Short name used to display failing check
    name = _("Foo check")

    # Description for failing check
    description = _("Your translation is foo")

    # Real check code
    def check_single(self, source, target, unit):
        return "foo" in target
```

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX 2 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

```
#
# Copyright © 2012 - 2021 Michal Čihař <michal@cihar.com>
#
# This file is part of Weblate <https://weblate.org/>
#
# This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify
# it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
# the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or
# (at your option) any later version.
#
# This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
# but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
# MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
# GNU General Public License for more details.
#
# You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
# along with this program. If not, see <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.
#
"""Quality check example for Czech plurals."""

from django.utils.translation import gettext_lazy as _
from weblate.checks.base import TargetCheck

class PluralCzechCheck(TargetCheck):

    # Used as identifier for check, should be unique
    # Has to be shorter than 50 characters
    check_id = "foo"

    # Short name used to display failing check
    name = _("Foo check")

    # Description for failing check
    description = _("Your translation is foo")

    # Real check code
```

(XXXXXXXXXX)

(                    )

```
def check_target_unit(self, sources, targets, unit):
    if self.is_language(unit, ("cs",)):
        return targets[1] == targets[2]
    return False

def check_single(self, source, target, unit):
    """We don't check target strings here."""
    return False
```

□□□□

```

#####MT_SERVICES#####
#####Project configuration#####

```

## amaGama

```

#####Virtual ##### tmserver-
weblate.machinery.tmserver.AmagamaTranslation
#####
:
Installing amaGamaAmagamaamaGama

```

## Apertium

```

##### Libre #####
Apertium #####Apertium-APy #####
#####MT_SERVICES#####weblate.machinery.apertium.
ApertiumAPYTranslation #####MT_APERTIUM_APY#####
##:
MT_APERTIUM_APY##Apertium Web ###Apertium APy #####

```

**AWS**

```

##### 3.1 #####
Amazon Translate #####
1. Turn on this service by adding weblate.machinery.aws.AWSTranslation to MT_SERVICES.
2.boto3 #####
3.Weblate #####
##:
MT_AWS_REGION?MT_AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID?MT_AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY Amazon #####

```

## Baidu API machine translation

3.2. Machine translation service provided by Baidu.

This service uses an API and you need to obtain an ID and API key from Baidu to use it.

Turn on this service by adding `weblate.machinery.baidu.BaiduTranslation` to `MT_SERVICES` and set `MT_BAIDU_ID` and `MT_BAIDU_SECRET`.

Example:

```
MT_BAIDU_ID=MT_BAIDU_SECRET Baidu Translate API
```

## DeepL

2022 2.20 2022.

DeepL is paid service providing good machine translation for a few languages. You need to purchase *DeepL API* subscription or you can use legacy *DeepL Pro (classic)* plan.

Turn on this service by adding `weblate.machinery.deepl.DeepLTranslation` to `MT_SERVICES` and set `MT_DEEPL_KEY`.

---

???: In case you have subscription for CAT tools, you are supposed to use "v1 API" instead of default "v2" used by Weblate (it is not really an API version in this case). You can toggle this by `MT_DEEPL_API_VERSION`.

---

??:

[MT\\_DEEPL\\_KEY](#)[MT\\_DEEPL\\_API\\_VERSION](#)[DeepL website](#) [DeepL pricing](#) [DeepL API documentation](#)

## Glosbe

Free dictionary and translation memory for almost every living language.

The API is gratis to use, but subject to the used data source license. There is a limit of calls that may be done from one IP in a set period of time, to prevent abuse.

Turn on this service by adding `weblate.machinery.glosbe.GlosbeTranslation` to `MT_SERVICES`.

??:

[Glosbe website](#)

## Google Translate

Machine translation service provided by Google.

This service uses the Google Translation API, and you need to obtain an API key and turn on billing in the Google API console.

To turn on this service, add `weblate.machinery.google.GoogleTranslation` to `MT_SERVICES` and set `MT_GOOGLE_KEY`.

??:

[MT\\_GOOGLE\\_KEY](#)[Google translate documentation](#)

## Google Translate API V3 (Advanced)

Machine translation service provided by Google Cloud services.

This service differs from the former one in how it authenticates. To enable service, add `weblate.machinery.googlev3.GoogleV3Translation` to `MT_SERVICES` and set

`MT_GOOGLE_CREDENTIALS`

`MT_GOOGLE_PROJECT`

If `location` fails, you may also need to specify `MT_GOOGLE_LOCATION`.

??:

[MT\\_GOOGLE\\_CREDENTIALS](#)[MT\\_GOOGLE\\_PROJECT](#)[MT\\_GOOGLE\\_LOCATION](#) [Google translate documentation](#)

## Microsoft Cognitive Services Translator

2.10

Machine translation service provided by Microsoft in Azure portal as a one of Cognitive Services.

Weblate implements Translator API V3.

To enable this service, add `weblate.machinery.microsoft.MicrosoftCognitiveTranslation` to `MT_SERVICES` and set `MT_MICROSOFT_COGNITIVE_KEY`.

### Translator Text API V2

The key you use with Translator API V2 can be used with API 3.

### Translator Text API V3

Azure `MT_MICROSOFT_REGION` Azure `MT_MICROSOFT_REGION`

:

`MT_MICROSOFT_COGNITIVE_KEY` `MT_MICROSOFT_REGION` Cognitive Services - Text Translation API  
Microsoft Azure Portal

## Microsoft Terminology Service

2.19

The Microsoft Terminology Service API Web UI

`weblate.machinery.microsoftterminology.MicrosoftTerminologyService` `MT_SERVICES`

:

Microsoft Terminology Service API

## ModernMT

4.2

Turn this service on by adding `weblate.machinery.modernmt.ModernMTTranslation` to `MT_SERVICES` and configure `MT_MODERNMT_KEY`.

:

ModernMT API, `MT_MODERNMT_KEY`, `MT_MODERNMT_URL`

## MyMemory

Huge translation memory with machine translation.

Free, anonymous usage is currently limited to 100 requests/day, or to 1000 requests/day when you provide a contact e-mail address in `MT_MYMEMORY_EMAIL`. You can also ask them for more.

Turn on this service by adding `weblate.machinery.mymemory.MyMemoryTranslation` to `MT_SERVICES` and set `MT_MYMEMORY_EMAIL`.

:

`MT_MYMEMORY_EMAIL` `MT_MYMEMORY_USER` `MT_MYMEMORY_KEY` MyMemory website

## NetEase Sight API machine translation

3.3

Machine translation service provided by Netease.

This service uses an API, and you need to obtain key and secret from NetEase.

Turn on this service by adding `weblate.machinery.youdao.NeteaseSightTranslation` to `MT_SERVICES` and set `MT_NETEASE_KEY` and `MT_NETEASE_SECRET`.

Example:

`MT_NETEASE_KEY` `MT_NETEASE_SECRET` Netease Sight Translation Platform

## tmserver

You can run your own translation memory server by using the one bundled with Translate-toolkit and let Weblate talk to it. You can also use it with an amaGama server, which is an enhanced version of tmserver.

1. First you will want to import some data to the translation memory:

2. Turn on this service by adding `weblate.machinery.tmserver.TMServerTranslation` to `MT_SERVICES`.

```
build_tmdb -d /var/lib/tm/db -s en -t cs locale/cs/LC_MESSAGES/django.po
build_tmdb -d /var/lib/tm/db -s en -t de locale/de/LC_MESSAGES/django.po
build_tmdb -d /var/lib/tm/db -s en -t fr locale/fr/LC_MESSAGES/django.po
```

3. Start tmserver to listen to your requests:

```
tmserver -d /var/lib/tm/db
```

4. Configure Weblate to talk to it:

```
MT_TMSERVER = "http://localhost:8888/tmserver/"
```

Example:

`MT_TMSERVER` `tmserver` Installing amaGama `Amagama` `Amagama Translation Memory`

## Yandex Translate

Machine translation service provided by Yandex.

This service uses a Translation API, and you need to obtain an API key from Yandex.

Turn on this service by adding `weblate.machinery.yandex.YandexTranslation` to `MT_SERVICES`, and set `MT_YANDEX_KEY`.

Example:

`MT_YANDEX_KEY` `Yandex Translate API` `Powered by Yandex.Translate`

## Youdao Zhiyun API machine translation

3.2

Machine translation service provided by Youdao.

This service uses an API, and you need to obtain an ID and an API key from Youdao.

Turn on this service by adding `weblate.machinery.youdao.YoudaoTranslation` to `MT_SERVICES` and set `MT_YOUDAO_ID` and `MT_YOUDAO_SECRET`.

Example:

`MT_YOUDAO_ID` `MT_YOUDAO_SECRET` Youdao Zhiyun Natural Language Translation Service

## Weblate

Weblate can be the source of machine translations as well. It is based on the Woosh fulltext engine, and provides both exact and inexact matches.

Turn on these services by adding `weblate.machinery.weblatetm.WeblateTranslation` to `MT_SERVICES`.

## Weblate Translation Memory

2.20

The `weblate.memory.machine.WeblateMemory` can be used as a source for machine translation suggestions as well.

Turn on these services by adding `weblate.memory.machine.WeblateMemory` to the `MT_SERVICES`. This service is turned on by default.

## SAP Translation Hub

Machine translation service provided by SAP.

You need to have a SAP account (and enabled the SAP Translation Hub in the SAP Cloud Platform) to use this service.

Turn on this service by adding `weblate.machinery.saptranslationhub.SAPTranslationHub` to `MT_SERVICES` and set the appropriate access to either sandbox or the productive API.

---

**Tip:** To access the Sandbox API, you need to set `MT_SAP_BASE_URL` and `MT_SAP_SANDBOX_APIKEY`.

To access the productive API, you need to set `MT_SAP_BASE_URL`, `MT_SAP_USERNAME` and `MT_SAP_PASSWORD`.

---

**Tip:**

`MT_SAP_BASE_URL``MT_SAP_SANDBOX_APIKEY``MT_SAP_USERNAME``MT_SAP_PASSWORD``MT_SAP_USE_MT`  
SAP Translation Hub API

## Custom machine translation

You can also implement your own machine translation services using a few lines of Python code. This example implements machine translation in a fixed list of languages using dictionary Python module:

```
#
# Copyright © 2012 - 2021 Michal Čihař <michal@cihar.com>
#
# This file is part of Weblate <https://weblate.org/>
#
# This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify
# it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
# the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or
# (at your option) any later version.
#
# This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
# but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
# MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
# GNU General Public License for more details.
#
# You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
# along with this program. If not, see <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.
#
"""Machine translation example."""

import dictionary

from weblate.machinery.base import MachineTranslation
```

(XXXXXXXXXXXX)

```
class SampleTranslation(MachineTranslation):
    """Sample machine translation interface."""

    name = "Sample"

    def download_languages(self):
        """Return list of languages your machine translation supports."""
        return {"cs"}

    def download_translations(
        self,
        source,
        language,
        text: str,
        unit,
        user,
        search: bool,
        threshold: int = 75,
    ):
        """Return tuple with translations."""
        for t in dictionary.translate(text):
            yield {"text": t, "quality": 100, "service": self.name, "source
↪": text}
```

You can list own class in `MT_SERVICES` and Weblate will start using that.

????

XXXX 2.19 XX.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

??

↓

XXXX

Installed addons 

There are no addons currently installed.

| Available addons                                                                                                             |                 |                    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
|  Automatic translation                        |                 | <div>Install</div> |
|  Language consistency                         | project wide    | <div>Install</div> |
|  Component discovery                          | repository wide | <div>Install</div> |
|  Bulk edit                                    |                 | <div>Install</div> |
|  Statistics generator                         |                 | <div>Install</div> |
|  Pseudolocale generation                      |                 | <div>Install</div> |
|  Contributors in comment                      |                 | <div>Install</div> |
|  Customize gettext output                     |                 | <div>Install</div> |
|  Generate MO files                        |                 | <div>Install</div> |
|  Update PO files to match POT (msgmerge)  |                 | <div>Install</div> |
|  Squash Git commits                       | repository wide | <div>Install</div> |
|  Stale comment removal                    | project wide    | <div>Install</div> |
|  Stale suggestion removal                 | project wide    | <div>Install</div> |
| Some addons will ask for additional configuration during installation.                                                                                                                                          |                 |                    |

????????

????

???? 3.9 ???.

????????????????????????????????????????????

????:

????????????????????????????

Once in a month for every component, this can be configured using `BACKGROUND_TASKS`.

??:

?????Keeping translations same across components

## JavaScript [CDN](#)

[4.2](#).

JavaScript [HTML](#) [JavaScript](#)

[HTML](#) [JavaScript](#)

[URL](#) [weblate-cdn](#)

[:](#)

[cdn-addon-config](#)[weblate-cdn](#)[cdn-addon-extract](#)[cdn-addon-html](#)

[CDN](#)

[4.4](#).

[CDN](#)

[CDN](#): [CDN](#)

[:](#)

*Does Weblate update translation files besides translations?*

[CDN](#)

[CDN](#)

[:](#)

*Does Weblate update translation files besides translations?*

[CDN](#)

[CDN](#)

[24](#) [1](#) [Weblate](#)

[CDN](#)

---

[:](#) [CDN](#) [CDN](#)

---

[CDN](#)

[CDN](#)

VCS [import\\_project](#) [1](#) [VCS](#)

[CDN](#)

[CDN](#):

Webate

Dashboard

Projects

Languages

Checks

+

WebateOrg / Language names / Addons / Component discovery

Configure addon

Please review and confirm the matched components.

| Component                             | Matched files                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Following components would be created |                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Djangojs                              | <div>weblate/locale/hu/LC_MESSAGES/djangojs.po (hu)</div> <div>weblate/locale/he/LC_MESSAGES/djangojs.po (he)</div> <div>weblate/locale/cs/LC_MESSAGES/djangojs.po (cs)</div> |
| Django                                | <div>weblate/locale/cs/LC_MESSAGES/django.po (cs)</div> <div>weblate/locale/hu/LC_MESSAGES/django.po (hu)</div> <div>weblate/locale/he/LC_MESSAGES/django.po (he)</div>       |

☐ I confirm the above matches look correct

Regular expression to match translation files against

weblate/locale/(?P<language>[^\s]\*)/LC\_MESSAGES/(?P<component>[^\s]\*)\.po

File format

gettext PO file

Customize the component name

{{ component|title }}

Define the monolingual base filename

Leave empty for bilingual translation files.

Define the base file for new translations

weblate/locale/{{ component }}.pot

Filename of file used for creating new translations. For gettext choose .pot file.

Language filter

^(cs|he|hu)\$

Regular expression to filter translation files against when scanning for filemask.

☒ Clone addons from the main component to the newly created ones

☐ Remove components for inexistant files

The regular expression to match translation files has to contain two named groups to match component and language, some examples:

| Regular expression                                                   | Example matched files                                                                                                                                                                   | Description                                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (?P<language>[^\s.]*)/(?P<component>[^\s.]*)\.po                     | <div>cs/application.po</div> <div>cs/website.po</div> <div>de/application.po</div> <div>de/website.po</div>                                                                             | One folder per language containing translation files for components. |
| locale/(?P<language>[^\s.]*)/LC_MESSAGES/(?P<component>[^\s.]*)\.po  | <div>locale/cs/LC_MESSAGES/application.po</div> <div>locale/cs/LC_MESSAGES/website.po</div> <div>locale/de/LC_MESSAGES/application.po</div> <div>locale/de/LC_MESSAGES/website.po</div> | Usual structure for storing gettext PO files.                        |
| src/locale/(?P<component>[^\s.]*)\.(?P<language>[^\s.]*)\.po         | <div>src/locale/application.cs.po</div> <div>src/locale/website.cs.po</div> <div>src/locale/application.de.po</div> <div>src/locale/website.de.po</div>                                 | Using both component and language name within filename.              |
| locale/(?P<language>[^\s.]*)/(?P<component>[^\s.]*)(?P=language)\.po | <div>locale/cs/application/cs.po</div> <div>locale/cs/website/cs.po</div> <div>locale/de/application/de.po</div> <div>locale/de/website/de.po</div>                                     | Using language in both path and filename.                            |
| res/values-(?P<language>[^\s.]*)/strings-(?P<component>[^\s.]*)\.xml | <div>res/values-cs/strings-about.xml</div> <div>res/values-cs/strings-help.xml</div> <div>res/values-de/strings-about.xml</div> <div>res/values-de/strings-help.xml</div>               | Android resource strings, split into several files.                  |

You can use Django template markup in both component name and the monolingual base filename, for example:

{{ component }}

Component filename match

{{ component|title }}

Component filename with upper case first letter

Save

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236

---

**Tip:** Component discovery addon uses [Weblate `weblate://` URL](#). It's a convenient way to share VCS setup between multiple components. Linked components use the local repository of the main component set up by filling `weblate://project/main-component` into the `weblate://project/main-component` field (in *Manage* ↓ *Settings* ↓ *Version control system*) of each respective component. This saves time with configuration and system resources too.

---

**Tip:**

[Weblate `weblate://` URL](#)

**Tip:**

**Tip:** 3.11 **Tip:**

[Weblate `weblate://` URL](#)

NOT has:label [Weblate `weblate://` URL](#)

**Tip:**

Table5Label new strings automatically

[Weblate `weblate://` URL](#) NOT has:label  
[Weblate `weblate://` URL](#)

Table6[Weblate `weblate://` URL](#) [Weblate `weblate://` URL](#) [Weblate `weblate://` URL](#)

[Weblate `weblate://` URL](#) language:en AND key:changelogs/  
[Weblate `weblate://` URL](#)read-only

**Tip:**

[Weblate `weblate://` URL](#)labels

[Weblate `weblate://` URL](#) "Weblate" [Weblate `weblate://` URL](#)

**Tip:** 3.1 **Tip:**

VCS [Weblate `weblate://` URL](#) "Weblate" [Weblate `weblate://` URL](#)

---

**Tip:** You might also want to tighten the [Weblate `weblate://` URL](#) check by adding `strict-same` flag to [Weblate `weblate://` URL](#).

---

**Tip:**

*Translation states*

[Weblate `weblate://` URL](#) "Weblate" [Weblate `weblate://` URL](#)

**Tip:** VCS [Weblate `weblate://` URL](#) "Weblate" [Weblate `weblate://` URL](#)

**Tip:**

*Translation states*

##### "???" #####

##### VCS ##### Weblate ??? "???" #####  
??:

*Translation states*

#####

#####

Django #####

#####:

locale/{{ language\_code }}.json

```
{
  "language": "{{ language_code }}",
  "strings": "{{ stats.all }}",
  "translated": "{{ stats.translated }}",
  "last_changed": "{{ stats.last_changed }}",
  "last_author": "{{ stats.last_author }}"
}
```

??:

#####

#####

#####

#####

Finding strings whose localized counterparts might not fit the layout is also possible.

---

??? : ##### Weblate ##### en\_XA ? ar\_XB #####

---

#####

PO #####

The PO file header will look like this:

```
# Michal Čihař <michal@cihar.com>, 2012, 2018, 2019, 2020.
# Pavel Borecki <pavel@example.com>, 2018, 2019.
# Filip Hron <filip@example.com>, 2018, 2019.
# anonymous <noreply@weblate.org>, 2019.
```

**configure ##### ALL\_LINGUAS #####**

#####configure?configure.in##### configure.ac ##### ALL\_LINGUAS  
#####

## gettext `XXXXXXXXXX`

```
XXXXXXXXXX gettext XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX:
77 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX
```

---

**??:** XXXXXXXXgettext `77 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX--no-wrap XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX`

---

## LINGUAS `XXXXXXXXXX`

```
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX LINGUAS XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
```

## MO `XXXXXXXXXX`

```
XXXXXX PO XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX MO XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
MO XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX
```

## POT `XXXXXXXXXX` PO `XXXXXXXXXX`msgmerge`?`

```
msgmerge XXXXX POT XXXXX File mask XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX PO XXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
```

```
XXXXXXXXXX upstream XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX msgmerge XXXXX XXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
```

**??:**

*Does Weblate update translation files besides translations?*

## Git `XXXXXXXXXX`

```
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXGit XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX Git XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX:
XXXXXX 3.4 XXX.
XXXXXXXXXXXX 1 XXXXXXXX
XXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX 3.5 XXX.
XXXXXX
```

```
XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXPer author XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXX 4.1 XXX.
XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX Co-authored-by: ... XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX Co-authored-by: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
```

## JSON [\[?\]](#)

[\[?\]](#)JSON [\[?\]](#)

## Java [\[?\]](#) [\[?\]](#)

Java [\[?\]](#) [\[?\]](#)

## [\[?\]](#)

[\[?\]](#) 3.7 [\[?\]](#).

[\[?\]](#)

[\[?\]](#)

## [\[?\]](#)

[\[?\]](#) 3.7 [\[?\]](#).

[\[?\]](#)

[\[?\]](#): [\[?\]](#)

## RESX [\[?\]](#)

[\[?\]](#) 3.9 [\[?\]](#).

[\[?\]](#) upstream [\[?\]](#) [\[?\]](#)

---

[\[?\]](#): [\[?\]](#) [\[?\]](#)

---

[\[?\]](#):

*Does Weblate update translation files besides translations?*

## YAML [\[?\]](#)

[\[?\]](#) 3.10.2 [\[?\]](#).

[\[?\]](#)YAML [\[?\]](#)

## [\[?\]](#)

[\[?\]](#) `WEBLATE_ADDONS` [\[?\]](#)

## [\[?\]](#)

[\[?\]](#) `weblate.addons.base.BaseAddon` [\[?\]](#)

[\[?\]](#):

[\[?\]](#)

????????????????

???????????????????????????????????????? Weblate ?????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????

```
#
# Copyright © 2012 - 2021 Michal Čihař <michal@cihar.com>
#
# This file is part of Weblate <https://weblate.org/>
#
# This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify
# it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
# the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or
# (at your option) any later version.
#
# This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
# but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
# MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
# GNU General Public License for more details.
#
# You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
# along with this program. If not, see <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.
#
"""Example pre commit script."""

from django.utils.translation import gettext_lazy as _

from weblate.addons.events import EVENT_PRE_COMMIT
from weblate.addons.scripts import BaseScriptAddon

class ExamplePreAddon(BaseScriptAddon):
    # Event used to trigger the script
    events = (EVENT_PRE_COMMIT,)
    # Name of the addon, has to be unique
    name = "weblate.example.pre"
    # Verbose name and long description
    verbose = _("Execute script before commit")
    description = _("This addon executes a script.")

    # Script to execute
    script = "/bin/true"
    # File to add in commit (for pre commit event)
    # does not have to be set
    add_file = "po/{ language_code }.po"
```

????????????? ?????????????????????????????????????????????????????????

???????????????????????????????????? VCS ?????????????????????????????????????????????????????????

????????????????????:

**WL\_VCS**

????????????????????????????

**WL\_REPO**

Upstream ??????? URL?

**WL\_PATH**

VCS ??????????????????

**WL\_BRANCH**

?????? 2.11 ???.

????????????????????????????????????????

**WL\_FILEMASK**

????????????????????????????

**WL\_TEMPLATE**

????????????????????????????????????

**WL\_NEW\_BASE**

?????? 2.14 ???.



Automatically, by translating strings using `gettext`, or `gettext` addon.

For installation tips, see [Weblate Translation Memory](#), which is turned on by default.

## Translation memory scopes

**3.2** In earlier versions translation memory could be only loaded from a file corresponding to the current imported translation memory scope.

The translation memory scopes are there to allow both privacy and sharing of translations, to suit the desired behavior.

## Imported translation memory

Importing arbitrary translation memory data using the `import_memory` command makes memory content available to all users and projects.

## Per user translation memory

Stores all user translations automatically in the personal translation memory of each respective user.

## Per project translation memory

All translations within a project are automatically stored in a project translation memory only available for this project.

## Shared translation memory

All translation within projects with shared translation memory turned on are stored in a shared translation memory available to all projects.

Please consider carefully whether to turn this feature on for shared Weblate installations, as it can have severe implications:

The translations can be used by anybody else.

This might lead to disclosing secret information.

## Managing translation memory

### User interface

**3.2**.

In the basic user interface you can manage per user and per project translation memories. It can be used to download, wipe or import translation memory.

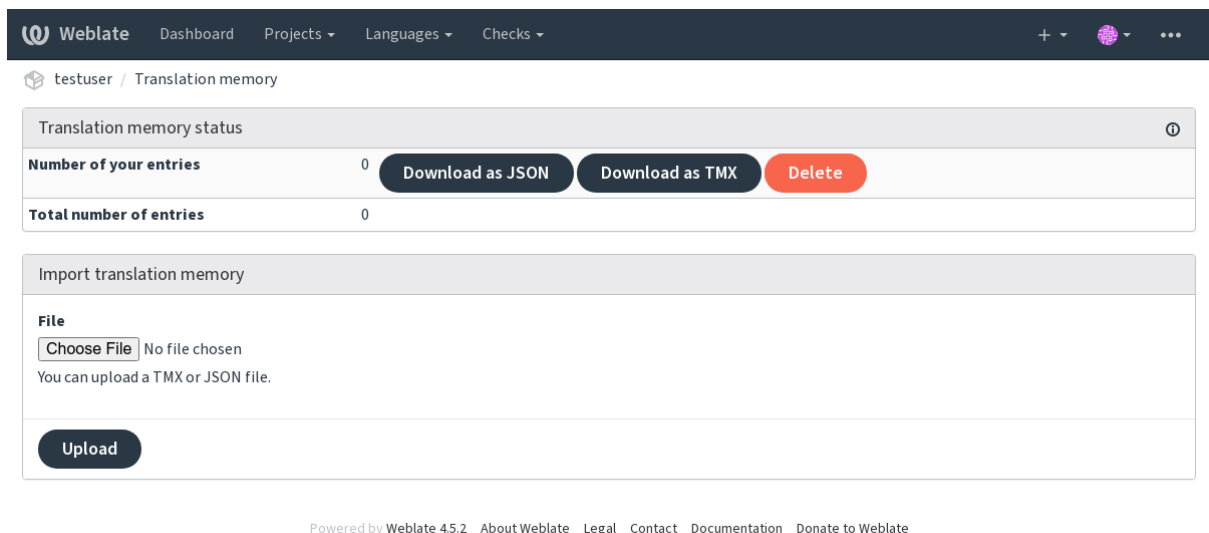
---

**3.2**: Translation memory in JSON can be imported into Weblate, TMX is provided for interoperability with other tools.

---

**3.2**:

Weblate `3.2`



????

There are several management commands to manipulate the translation memory content. These operate on the translation memory as whole, unfiltered by scopes (unless requested by parameters):

Exports the memory into JSON

Imports TMX or JSON files into the translation memory

??

##### settings.py #####Django #####

---

?: #####WeblateWSGI ##### Celery #####  
mod\_wsgi #####Apache #####

---

?:

Django #####Django's documentation #####

## AKISMET\_API\_KEY

Weblate ? Akismet #####API #####akismet.com  
#####

## ANONYMOUS\_USER\_NAME

#####

?:

#####

## AUDITLOG\_EXPIRY

3.6.

Webplate 180

## AUTH\_LOCK\_ATTEMPTS

[illegible]

## AUTO\_UPDATE

3.2.

3.11: on/off

Webplate

**??:** ?????????????????? on/off ??????????????????

[illegible]

**??:** **????Celery** **?????????????? ??** **????????????????????????????**

## AVATAR\_URL\_PREFIX

```

##### URL #####: ${AVATAR_URL_PREFIX}/avatar/${MAIL_HASH}?
${PARAMS:#####:

```

```
AVATAR_URL_PREFIX = 'https://www.gravatar.com/'
AVATAR_URL_PREFIX = 'https://www.libravatar.org/'
```

??:

?????????ENABLE AVATARS?Avatars

## AUTH\_TOKEN\_VALID

2.14.

172800 2

## AUTH\_PASSWORD\_DAYS

2.15.

---

**:** Weblate 2.15

---

180

## AUTOFIX\_LIST

---

**:** autofixer Python

---

:

... ..

safe-html HTML: [HTML](#)

:

```
AUTOFIX_LIST = (  
    "weblate.trans.autofixes.whitespace.SameBookendingWhitespace",  
    "weblate.trans.autofixes.chars.ReplaceTrailingDotsWithEllipsis",  
)
```

**:**

## BACKGROUND\_TASKS

4.5.2.

Defines how often lengthy maintenance tasks should be triggered for a component.

Right now this controls:

[recalculation](#)

[recalculation](#)

:

monthly (this is the default)

weekly

daily

never

---

**:** Increasing the frequency is not recommended when Weblate contains thousands of components.

---

**BASE\_DIR**

`DATA_DIR`

Webplate

## BASIC\_LANGUAGES

□□□□□ 4.4 □□□.

[illegible][illegible]

Weblate

????????????????

**??:** ??? Weblate ?????????????????????????????????????????????????????????

**?**:

```
BASIC_LANGUAGES = {"cs", "it", "ja", "en"}
```

**??:**

□□□□□

## CSP\_SCRIPT\_SRC?CSP\_IMG\_SRC?CSP\_CONNECT\_SRC?CSP\_STYLE\_SRC?CSP\_FONT\_SRC

Weblate  Content-Security-Policy 

Matomo Google Sentry...

????????????????

**?**

```
# Enable Cloudflare Javascript optimizations
CSP_SCRIPT_SRC = ["ajax.cloudflare.com"]
```

??:

????? ???? ???? ???? ???? CSP?

## CHECK\_LIST

????????????????

??: check ?????????? Python ??????????????????

[illegible]

QUESTION

**???????????????**

```
CHECK_LIST = ()
```

????????????????:

```
CHECK_LIST = (
    "weblate.checks.chars.BeginNewlineCheck",
    "weblate.checks.chars.EndNewlineCheck",
    "weblate.checks.chars.MaxLengthCheck",
)
```

---

```
##: ~~~~~up
~~~~~
```

---

##:

~~~~~

## COMMENT\_CLEANUP\_DAYS

~~~~~ 3.6 ~~~.

~~~~~ None ~~~~~

## COMMIT\_PENDING\_HOURS

~~~~~ 2.10 ~~~.

~~~~~

##:

*Component configuration* ~~~~~ *commit\_pending*

## DATA\_DIR

Weblate ~~~~~VCS ~~~~~

~~~~~:

~~~~~

SSH ~~~~~

STATIC\_ROOT ~~~~~ Django ~~~~~: ~~~~~

MEDIA\_ROOT ~~~~~ Django ~~~~~

~~~~~

~~~~~ *Dumped data for backups* ~~~~~

Celery ~~~~~: *Celery* ~~~~~

User-uploaded fonts, see ~~~~~.

---

```
##: ~~~~~Weblate ~~~~~uWSGI ~~~~~www-data
~~~~~
```

~~~~~:

```
sudo chown www-data:www-data -R $DATA_DIR
```

---

~~~~~ \$BASE\_DIR/data ~~~

##:

*BASE\_DIR* ~~~~~ *Weblate* ~~~~~

## DATABASE\_BACKUP

3.1

Plain or compressed backup

"plain"

"compressed"

"none"

Example:

*Weblate*

## DEFAULT\_ACCESS\_CONTROL

3.3

Access control

ACL

ACL

ACL

ACL

ACL Weblate

Example:

*ACL*

## DEFAULT\_AUTO\_WATCH

4.5

Configures whether *Automatically watch projects on contribution* should be turned on for new users. Defaults to `True`.

Example:

*True*

## DEFAULT\_RESTRICTED\_COMPONENT

4.1

Restricted component

Example:

*True*

## DEFAULT\_ADD\_MESSAGE?DEFAULT\_ADDON\_MESSAGE?DEFAULT\_COMMIT\_MESSAGE?DEFAULT\_DELETE\_MESSAGE?

Component configuration

Example:

*Component configuration*

## DEFAULT\_ADDONS

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

---

##: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

---

?:

```
DEFAULT_ADDONS = {  
    # Addon with no parameters  
    "weblate.flags.target_edit": {},  
    # Addon with parameters  
    "weblate.autotranslate.autotranslate": {  
        "mode": "suggest",  
        "filter_type": "todo",  
        "auto_source": "mt",  
        "component": "",  
        "engines": ["weblate-translation-memory"],  
        "threshold": "80",  
    },  
}
```

##:

install\_addon?WEBLATE\_ADDONS

## DEFAULT\_COMMITER\_EMAIL

XXXXXX 2.4 XXX.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX noreply@weblate.org XXX

##:

DEFAULT\_COMMITER\_NAME

## DEFAULT\_COMMITER\_NAME

XXXXXX 2.4 XXX.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX Weblate XXX

##:

DEFAULT\_COMMITER\_EMAIL

## DEFAULT\_LANGUAGE

XXXXXX 4.3.2 XXX.

[XXXXXX](#) XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX en XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

##:

[XXXXXX?XXXXXX](#)

## DEFAULT\_MERGE\_STYLE

3.4

`rebase -`

`merge`

:

*Component configuration*

## DEFAULT\_SHARED\_TM

3.2

Configures default value of  and .

## DEFAULT\_TRANSLATION\_PROPAGATION

2.5

`True`

:

*Component configuration*

## DEFAULT\_PULL\_MESSAGE

`'Update from Weblate'`

## ENABLE\_AVATARS

Gravatar -

:

`AVATAR_URL_PREFIX` *Avatars*

## ENABLE\_HOOKS

:

## ENABLE\_HTTPS

Weblate `HTTPS` `HTTP` `URL`

`HTTPS` `Django` - `Cookie` `HSTS`  
`HTTPS URL`

`HTTPS` `Django` `SSL`  
`X-Forwarded-Proto` `For-`  
`warded` `Django` `SSL` `SE-`  
`CURE_PROXY_SSL_HEADER`

:

`SESSION_COOKIE_SECURE` `CSRF_COOKIE_SECURE` `SECURE_SSL_REDIRECT` `SECURE_PROXY_SSL_HEADER`

## ENABLE\_SHARING

Webblate 4.5.2 and later support enabling/disabling sharing on/off per project.

## GET\_HELP\_URL

Webblate 4.5.2 and later.

Webblate `GET_HELP_URL` URL.

## GITLAB\_CREDENTIALS

Webblate 4.3 and later.

GitLab `GITLAB_CREDENTIALS`

---

**Example:** Webblate 4.3 and later GitLab `GITLAB_CREDENTIALS` GitLab `GITLAB_USERNAME` `GITLAB_TOKEN`

---

```
GITLAB_CREDENTIALS = {  
  "gitlab.com": {  
    "username": "weblate",  
    "token": "your-api-token",  
  },  
  "gitlab.example.com": {  
    "username": "weblate",  
    "token": "another-api-token",  
  },  
}
```

## GITLAB\_USERNAME

GitLab `GITLAB_USERNAME`

**Example:**

`GITLAB_CREDENTIALS` `GitLab`

## GITLAB\_TOKEN

Webblate 4.3 and later.

Webblate 4.3 and later API `GITLAB_TOKEN` GitLab `GITLAB_TOKEN`

**Example:**

`GITLAB_CREDENTIALS` `GitLab` `GitLab: Personal access token`

## GITHUB\_CREDENTIALS

Webblate 4.3 and later.

GitHub `GITHUB_CREDENTIALS`

---

**Example:** Webblate 4.3 and later GitHub `GITHUB_CREDENTIALS` GitHub `GITHUB_USERNAME` `GITHUB_TOKEN`

---

```
GITHUB_CREDENTIALS = {  
  "api.github.com": {  
    "username": "weblate",  
    "token": "your-api-token",  
  },  
}
```

(2022-01-01)

(                    )

```

"github.example.com": {
  "username": "weblate",
  "token": "another-api-token",
},
}

```

## GITHUB\_USERNAME

GitHub                              

??:

`GITHUB_CREDENTIALS?`  [GitHub](#)

## GITHUB\_TOKEN

4.3 4.3.

GitHub              API             

??:

## GITHUB\_CREDENTIALS?GitHub?Creating a personal access token

GOOGLE\_ANALYTICS\_ID

Google 翻译 ID Weblate

## HIDE\_REPO\_CREDENTIALS

Web [REDACTED] URL [REDACTED] Weblate [REDACTED] URL [REDACTED]

```
??? https://user:password@git.example.com/repo.git ???? https://git.example.com/repo.git` ?????VCS ?????????????????????
```

?? : ?????????????????

**HIDE VERSION**

### 4.3.1 4.3.1

[illegible]

??: ??????????

## IP BEHIND REVERSE PROXY

2.14  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Weblate                             

True ?????Weblate ? IP\_PROXY\_HEADER ????? IP ?????

```
??      ???? ??????????????????????????????   ?????????????????????????????????
???????????????????????????? IP ?????????????????
```

---

???: ??????????????????

---

??:

????? ??????????????IP\_PROXY\_HEADER?IP\_PROXY\_OFFSET

## IP\_PROXY\_HEADER

?????? 2.14 ???.

:setting:'IP\_BEHIND\_REVERSE\_PROXY' ??????Weblate ?????? IP ??????????????????

???????? HTTP\_X\_FORWARDED\_FOR ???

??:

????? ??????????????IP\_PROXY\_HEADER?IP\_BEHIND\_REVERSE\_PROXY?IP\_PROXY\_OFFSET

## IP\_PROXY\_OFFSET

?????? 2.14 ???.

???????? IP ?????? IP\_PROXY\_HEADER ??????????????????

???????????????? IP ?????: X-Forwarded-For: a, b, client-  
ip???????????????? IP ?????????????????

???: ?????????????????????????????????????????IP ?????????????????????????????????????

?????? 0 ???

??:

????? ??????????????IP\_PROXY\_HEADER, IP\_BEHIND\_REVERSE\_PROXY?IP\_PROXY\_HEADER

## LEGAL\_URL

?????? 3.5 ???.

Weblate ?????????????????? URL?

---

???: Weblate????????????????????Weblate???????????????? [????????](#) ?????????

---

?:

LEGAL\_URL = "https://weblate.org/terms/"

## LICENSE\_EXTRA

????????????????????

---

?: ????????????????????? URL ?????????????????

---

?:

```
LICENSE_EXTRA = [  
    (  
        "AGPL-3.0",  
        "GNU Affero General Public License v3.0",  
        "https://www.gnu.org/licenses/agpl-3.0-standalone.html",  
    ),  
]
```

## LICENSE\_FILTER

4.3:

:

:

```
LICENSE_FILTER = {"AGPL-3.0", "GPL-3.0-or-later"}
```

:

```
LICENSE_FILTER = set()
```

:

alerts

## LICENSE\_REQUIRED

*Component configuration*

:

## LIMIT\_TRANSLATION\_LENGTH\_BY\_SOURCE\_LENGTH

\* 10

: False 10,000

: True

## LOCALIZE\_CDN\_URL LOCALIZE\_CDN\_PATH

JavaScript CDN LOCALIZE\_CDN\_URL CDN URL LOCALIZE\_CDN\_PATH LOCALIZE\_CDN\_URL Weblate

: Hosted Weblate <https://weblate-cdn.com/>

:

JavaScript CDN

## LOGIN\_REQUIRED\_URLS

URL Weblate

:

```
LOGIN_REQUIRED_URLS = (r"/(.*)$",)
REST_FRAMEWORK["DEFAULT_PERMISSION_CLASSES"] = [
    "rest_framework.permissions.IsAuthenticated"
]
```

---

**???:** `????????????API ?????????????????????`

---

**?:**

`REQUIRE_LOGIN`

## LOGIN\_REQUIRED\_URLS\_EXCEPTIONS

`LOGIN_REQUIRED_URLS` `????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????`

`????????????????`:

```
LOGIN_REQUIRED_URLS_EXCEPTIONS = (  
    r"/accounts/(.*)$", # Required for sign in  
    r"/static/(.*)$", # Required for development mode  
    r"/widgets/(.*)$", # Allowing public access to widgets  
    r"/data/(.*)$", # Allowing public access to data exports  
    r"/hooks/(.*)$", # Allowing public access to notification hooks  
    r"/api/(.*)$", # Allowing access to API  
    r"/js/i18n/$", # JavaScript localization  
)
```

## MATOMO\_SITE\_ID

`???? Matomo?? Piwik???????? ID?`

---

**?:** `????Matomo ?? ?????????????????????`

---

**?:**

`MATOMO_URL`

## MATOMO\_URL

Weblate `????????????????????` Matomo`????` Piwik`????????????????` URL`????????????????????????????` `<https://matomo.org/>` `????????????`

---

**???:** `????Matomo ?? ?????????????????????`

---

`?`:

```
MATOMO_SITE_ID = 1  
MATOMO_URL = "https://example.matomo.cloud/"
```

**?:**

`MATOMO_SITE_ID`

## MT\_SERVICES

`???? 3.0` `???:` `????????????????????????????????????????` `MACHINE_TRANSLATION_SERVICES` `??` `MT_SERVICES` `????????`

`????????????????????????????`

---

**?:** `???????? API ?????????????????????????????????????????` `????` `????????????????????`

---

```
MT_SERVICES = (
    "weblate.machinery.apertium.ApertiumAPYTranslation",
    "weblate.machinery.deepl.DeepLTranslation",
    "weblate.machinery.glosbe.GlosbeTranslation",
    "weblate.machinery.google.GoogleTranslation",
    "weblate.machinery.microsoft.MicrosoftCognitiveTranslation",
    "weblate.machinery.microsoftterminology.MicrosoftTerminologyService",
    "weblate.machinery.mymemory.MyMemoryTranslation",
    "weblate.machinery.tmserver.AmagamaTranslation",
    "weblate.machinery.tmserver.TMServerTranslation",
    "weblate.machinery.yandex.YandexTranslation",
    "weblate.machinery.weblatetm.WeblateTranslation",
    "weblate.machinery.saptranslationhub.SAPTranslationHub",
    "weblate.memory.machine.WeblateMemory",
)
```

**??:**

*????? ?????*

## MT\_APERTIUM\_APY

Apertium-APy *?????* URL <https://wiki.apertium.org/wiki/Apertium-apy>

**??:**

*Apertium?????*

## MT\_AWS\_ACCESS\_KEY\_ID

Amazon *????????* ID

**??:**

*AWS?????*

## MT\_AWS\_SECRET\_ACCESS\_KEY

*????????* API *????*

**??:**

*AWS?????*

## MT\_AWS\_REGION

Amazon *????????????????*

**??:**

*AWS?????*

## MT\_Baidu\_ID

Baidu Zhiyun API *????????* ID <https://api.fanyi.baidu.com/api/trans/product/index> *????*

**??:**

*Baidu API machine translation?????*

## MT\_Baidu\_SECRET

Baidu Zhiyun API <https://api.fanyi.baidu.com/api/trans/product/index>

*Baidu API machine translation*

## MT\_DEEPL\_API\_VERSION

4.1.1

DeepL API

CAT

API

Webate DeepL CAT v1 API v2 CAT Webate v1

*DeepL*

## MT\_DEEPL\_KEY

DeepL API <https://www.deepl.com/pro.html>

*DeepL*

## MT\_GOOGLE\_KEY

Google Translate API v2 API register at <https://cloud.google.com/translate/docs>

*Google Translate*

## MT\_GOOGLE\_CREDENTIALS

Google API v3 JSON OS <https://cloud.google.com/docs/authentication/getting-started>

## MT\_GOOGLE\_PROJECT

Google API v3 ID <https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/standard/nodejs/building-app/creating-project>

## MT\_GOOGLE\_LOCATION

API v3 Google <https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/locations> global

<https://cloud.google.com/appengine/docs/locations>

*Google Translate API V3 (Advanced)*

## MT\_MICROSOFT\_BASE\_URL

"Base URLs" 文档中 详细描述了 URL 格式

Azure 详细描述了 `api.cognitive.microsofttranslator.com` 格式

Azure China 详细描述了 `api.translator.azure.cn` 详细描述了

## MT\_MICROSOFT\_COGNITIVE\_KEY

Microsoft Cognitive Services Translator API 详细描述了

：

*Microsoft Cognitive Services Translator* 详细描述了 Cognitive Services - Text Translation API 详细描述了 Microsoft Azure Portal

## MT\_MICROSOFT\_REGION

" 详细描述了 详细描述了

## MT\_MICROSOFT\_ENDPOINT\_URL

" 详细描述了 详细描述了 详细描述了 URL 格式

Azure 详细描述了 `api.cognitive.microsoft.com` 格式

Azure China 详细描述了 Azure 详细描述了

## MT\_MODERNMT\_KEY

ModernMT 详细描述了 API 格式

：

*ModernMT* `MT_MODERNMT_URL`

## MT\_MODERNMT\_URL

ModernMT 详细描述了 URL 详细描述了 `https://api.modernmt.com/` 格式

：

*ModernMT* `MT_MODERNMT_KEY`

## MT\_MYMEMORY\_EMAIL

MyMemory 详细描述了 1 详细描述了 1000 详细描述了

：

*MyMemory* 详细描述了 MyMemory: API technical specifications

## MT\_MYMEMORY\_KEY

详细描述了 MyMemory 详细描述了 `MT_MYMEMORY_USER` 详细描述了

：

*MyMemory* 详细描述了 MyMemory: API key generator

## MT\_MYMEMORY\_USER

MyMemory ID `MT_MYMEMORY_KEY`

*MyMemory: API key generator*

## MT\_NETEASE\_KEY

NetEase Sight API App key `https://sight.youdao.com/`

*NetEase Sight API machine translation*

## MT\_NETEASE\_SECRET

NetEase Sight API App secret `https://sight.youdao.com/`

*NetEase Sight API machine translation*

## MT\_TMSERVER

tmserver URL

*tmserver*

## MT\_YANDEX\_KEY

Yandex Translate API API key `https://yandex.com/dev/translate/`

*Yandex Translate*

## MT\_YOUDAO\_ID

Youdao Zhiyun API ID `https://ai.youdao.com/product-fanyi-text.s`

*Youdao Zhiyun API machine translation*

## MT\_YOUDAO\_SECRET

Youdao Zhiyun API Client secret `https://ai.youdao.com/product-fanyi-text.s`

*Youdao Zhiyun API machine translation*

**MT\_SAP\_BASE\_URL**

SAP Translation Hub  API URL

??:

SAP Translation Hub

## MT\_SAP\_SANDBOX\_APIKEY

????? API ?? API key

??:

SAP Translation Hub

**MT\_SAP\_USERNAME**

SAP ?????

??:

SAP Translation Hub

**MT\_SAP\_PASSWORD**

SAP 

??:

SAP Translation Hub

**MT\_SAP\_USE\_MT**

True False

??:

SAP Translation Hub

## NEARBY\_MESSAGES

[illegible]

## PAGURE\_CREDENTIALS

### 4.3.2 习题.

Pagure [\[?\]\[?\]\[?\]\[?\]\[?\]\[?\]\[?\]\[?\]\[?\]\[?\]\[?\]\[?\]\[?\]\[?\]](#)

```
###: Weblate ### Page ##### Page ##### PAGURE_USERNAME ###  
PAGURE_TOKEN #####
```

```
PAGURE_CREDENTIALS = {
    "pagure.io": {
        "username": "weblate",
        "token": "your-api-token",
    },
    "pagure.example.com": {
        "username": "weblate",
        "token": "another-api-token",
    },
}
```

## PAGURE\_USERNAME

4.3.2 .

Pagure

:

PAGURE\_CREDENTIALS Pagure

## PAGURE\_TOKEN

4.3.2 .

API Pagure

:

PAGURE\_CREDENTIALS Pagure Pagure API

## RATELIMIT\_ATTEMPTS

3.2 .

5

:

RATELIMIT\_WINDOW RATELIMIT\_LOCKOUT

## RATELIMIT\_WINDOW

3.2 .

300 5

:

RATELIMIT\_ATTEMPTS RATELIMIT\_LOCKOUT

## RATELIMIT\_LOCKOUT

3.2 .

600 10

:

RATELIMIT\_ATTEMPTS RATELIMIT\_WINDOW

## REGISTRATION\_ALLOW\_BACKENDS

4.1 .

REGISTRATION\_OPEN Weblate

:

REGISTRATION\_ALLOW\_BACKENDS = ["azuread-oauth2", "azuread-tenant-oauth2"]

---

###: ##### URL #####

---

##:

REGISTRATION\_OPEN###

## REGISTRATION\_CAPTCHA

##### CAPTCHA ##### True ## False #####  
True #####

##### CAPTCHA #####

#####

#####

#####

## #####

## REGISTRATION\_EMAIL\_MATCH

##### 2.17 ##.

#####

##### .\*#####

#####

REGISTRATION\_EMAIL\_MATCH = r"^.\*@weblate\.org\$"

## REGISTRATION\_OPEN

##### True ##### False #####

##### Python Social Auth #####:setting: REGISTRATION\_ALLOW\_BACKENDS'#####

---

##:        *LDAP*    #####    #####  
#####

---

##:

REGISTRATION\_ALLOW\_BACKENDS#REGISTRATION\_EMAIL\_MATCH###

## REPOSITORY\_ALERT\_THRESHOLD

##### 4.0.2 ##.

##### 25 ##

##:

alerts

## REQUIRE\_LOGIN

4.1.

`LOGIN_REQUIRED_URLS` `REST` `API`

`WEBLATE_REQUIRE_LOGIN`

## SENTRY\_DSN

3.9.

`Sentry DSN`

:

`Sentry` `Django`

## SESSION\_COOKIE\_AGE\_AUTHENTICATED

4.3.

`SESSION_COOKIE_AGE`

:

`SESSION_COOKIE_AGE`

## SIMPLIFY\_LANGUAGES

`fr_FR` `fr`

## SITE\_DOMAIN

`RSS`

`Weblate`

:

```
# Production site with domain name
SITE_DOMAIN = "weblate.example.com"

# Local development with IP address and port
SITE_DOMAIN = "127.0.0.1:8000"
```

`HTTPS` `ENABLE_HTTPS` `URL` `URL_PREFIX`

`Docker` `WEBLATE_ALLOWED_HOSTS`

:

`HTTPS` `WEBLATE_SITE_DOMAIN` `ENABLE_HTTPS`

## SITE\_TITLE

Web 

## SPECIAL\_CHARS

**QUESTION**

```
SPECIAL_CHARS = ("\t", "\n", "...")
```

**SINGLE\_PROJECT**

QUESTION 3.8 (3.8).

```

True
We-
blate
1

```

3.11:  $\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$

**[?]:**

```
SINGLE_PROJECT = "test"
```

## STATUS\_URL

Weblate  URL

## SUGGESTION\_CLEANUP\_DAYS

### 3.2.1 3.2.1

None

## UPDATE\_LANGUAGES

### 4.3.2 习题.

[illegible]

setuplang

??:

????????

## URL\_PREFIX

Webplate Webplate

```
FF:                WSGI    WSGIScriptAlias
                
```

???: ??? / ?????????

**?**:

```
URL_PREFIX = "/translations"
```

```
???: ????? Django ??????????urls.py ??????????
```

## VCS\_BACKENDS

????? VCS ?????????

???: Weblate ?????????????????????????????????????????

???: ????????????????????? VCS ?????????????????

```
VCS_BACKENDS = ("weblate.vcs.git.GitRepository",)
```

??:

??????????

## VCS\_CLONE\_DEPTH

### 3.10.2 3.10.2

Weblate

[illegible]

```

[2022-07-20 14:10:10] fatal: protocol error: expected old/new/ref, got 'shallow <commit hash>'

```

```
VCS_CLONE_DEPTH = 0
```

## WEBLATE\_ADDONS

[illegible]

```
WEBSITE_ADDONS = (
    # Built-in addons
    "weblate.addons.gettext.GenerateMoAddon",
    "weblate.addons.gettext.UpdateLinguasAddon",
    "weblate.addons.gettext.UpdateConfigureAddon",
    "weblate.addons.gettext.MsgmergeAddon",
    "weblate.addons.gettext.GettextCustomizeAddon",
    "weblate.addons.gettext.GettextAuthorComments",
    "weblate.addons.cleanup.CleanupAddon",
    "weblate.addons.consistency.LangaugeConsistencyAddon",
    "weblate.addons.discovery.DiscoveryAddon",
    "weblate.addons.flags.SourceEditAddon",
    "weblate.addons.flags.TargetEditAddon",
    "weblate.addons.flags.SameEditAddon",
    "weblate.addons.flags.BulkEditAddon",
    "weblate.addons.generate.GenerateFileAddon",
    "weblate.addons.json.JSONCustomizeAddon",
    "weblate.addons.properties.PropertiesSortAddon",
    "weblate.addons.git.GitSquashAddon",
    "weblate.addons.removal.RemoveComments",
    "weblate.addons.removal.RemoveSuggestions",
    "weblate.addons.resx.ResxUpdateAddon",
    "weblate.addons.autotranslate.AutoTranslateAddon",
    "weblate.addons.yaml.YAMLCustomizeAddon",
    "weblate.addons.cdn.CDNJSAddon",
    # Addon you want to include
    "weblate.addons.example.ExampleAddon",
)
```

**Webplate**  **Webplate**

??:

[[[[]]]]DEFAULT ADDONS

## WEBLATE EXPORTERS

## 4.2 4.2

????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????

??:

??????????

## WEBLATE FORMATS

3.0

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

**??:** ?????????????????????

??:

??????????

## WEBLATE GPG IDENTITY

### 3.1 3.1.

Weblate [?] Git [????????????????] ID[????]:

```
WEBLATE_GPG_IDENTITY = "Weblate <weblate@example.com>"
```

Webplate GPG `XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXDATA_DIR XXX home/.gnupgXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX`  
*Signing Git commits with GnuPG* `XXXXXXXXXXXX`

??:

## Signing Git commits with GnuPG

## WEBSITE\_REQUIRED

Defines whether `Web [??]` has to be specified when creating a project. Turned on by default as that suits public server setups.

???

```

Weblate [REDACTED] weblate/settings_example.py [REDACTED]

```

```
#
# Copyright © 2012 - 2021 Michal Čihař <michal@cihar.com>
#
# This file is part of Weblate <https://weblate.org/>
#
# This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify
# it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
# the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or
# (at your option) any later version.
#
# This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
```

(XXXXXXXXXX)

```

# but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
# MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
# GNU General Public License for more details.
#
# You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
# along with this program. If not, see <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.
#

import os
import platform
from logging.handlers import SysLogHandler

#
# Django settings for Weblate project.
#

DEBUG = True

ADMINS = (
    # ("Your Name", "your_email@example.com"),
)

MANAGERS = ADMINS

DATABASES = {
    "default": {
        # Use "postgresql" or "mysql".
        "ENGINE": "django.db.backends.postgresql",
        # Database name.
        "NAME": "weblate",
        # Database user.
        "USER": "weblate",
        # Name of role to alter to set parameters in PostgreSQL,
        # use in case role name is different than user used for
↪authentication.
        "ALTER_ROLE": "weblate",
        # Database password.
        "PASSWORD": "",
        # Set to empty string for localhost.
        "HOST": "127.0.0.1",
        # Set to empty string for default.
        "PORT": "",
        # Customizations for databases.
        "OPTIONS": {
            # In case of using an older MySQL server,
            # which has MyISAM as a default storage
            # "init_command": "SET storage_engine=INNODB",
            # Uncomment for MySQL older than 5.7:
            # "init_command": "SET sql_mode='STRICT_TRANS_TABLES'",
            # Set emoji capable charset for MySQL:
            # "charset": "utf8mb4",
            # Change connection timeout in case you get MySQL gone away
↪error:
            # "connect_timeout": 28800,
        },
    }
}

BASE_DIR = os.path.dirname(os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__)))

# Data directory
DATA_DIR = os.path.join(BASE_DIR, "data")

# Local time zone for this installation. Choices can be found here:
# http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\_of\_tz\_zones\_by\_name
# although not all choices may be available on all operating systems.

```

(XXXXXXXXXX)

(XXXXXXXXXX)

```
# In a Windows environment this must be set to your system time zone.
TIME_ZONE = "UTC"

# Language code for this installation. All choices can be found here:
# http://www.i18nguy.com/unicode/language-identifiers.html
LANGUAGE_CODE = "en-us"

LANGUAGES = (
    ("ar", "العربية"),
    ("az", "Azərbaycan"),
    ("be", "Беларуская"),
    ("be@latin", "Biełaruskaja"),
    ("bg", "Български"),
    ("br", "Brezhoneg"),
    ("ca", "Català"),
    ("cs", "Čeština"),
    ("da", "Dansk"),
    ("de", "Deutsch"),
    ("en", "English"),
    ("el", "Ελληνικά"),
    ("en-gb", "English (United Kingdom)"),
    ("es", "Español"),
    ("fi", "Suomi"),
    ("fr", "Français"),
    ("gl", "Galego"),
    ("he", "עברית"),
    ("hu", "Magyar"),
    ("hr", "Hrvatski"),
    ("id", "Indonesia"),
    ("is", "Íslenska"),
    ("it", "Italiano"),
    ("ja", "日本語"),
    ("kab", "Taqbaylit"),
    ("kk", "Қазақ тілі"),
    ("ko", "한국어"),
    ("nb", "Norsk bokmål"),
    ("nl", "Nederlands"),
    ("pl", "Polski"),
    ("pt", "Português"),
    ("pt-br", "Português brasileiro"),
    ("ru", "Русский"),
    ("sk", "Slovenčina"),
    ("sl", "Slovenščina"),
    ("sq", "Shqip"),
    ("sr", "Српски"),
    ("sr-latn", "Srpski"),
    ("sv", "Svenska"),
    ("tr", "Türkçe"),
    ("uk", "Українська"),
    ("zh-hans", "简体中文"),
    ("zh-hant", "繁體中文"),
)

SITE_ID = 1

# If you set this to False, Django will make some optimizations so as not
# to load the internationalization machinery.
USE_I18N = True

# If you set this to False, Django will not format dates, numbers and
# calendars according to the current locale.
USE_L10N = True

# If you set this to False, Django will not use timezone-aware datetimes.
USE_TZ = True

# Type of automatic primary key, introduced in Django 3.2
```

(XXXXXXXXXX)

(XXXXXXXXXX)

```
DEFAULT_AUTO_FIELD = "django.db.models.AutoField"

# URL prefix to use, please see documentation for more details
URL_PREFIX = ""

# Absolute filesystem path to the directory that will hold user-uploaded
↪files.
MEDIA_ROOT = os.path.join(DATA_DIR, "media")

# URL that handles the media served from MEDIA_ROOT. Make sure to use a
# trailing slash.
MEDIA_URL = f"{URL_PREFIX}/media/"

# Absolute path to the directory static files should be collected to.
# Don't put anything in this directory yourself; store your static files
# in apps' "static/" subdirectories and in STATICFILES_DIRS.
STATIC_ROOT = os.path.join(DATA_DIR, "static")

# URL prefix for static files.
STATIC_URL = f"{URL_PREFIX}/static/"

# Additional locations of static files
STATICFILES_DIRS = (
    # Put strings here, like "/home/html/static" or "C:/www/django/static".
    # Always use forward slashes, even on Windows.
    # Don't forget to use absolute paths, not relative paths.
)

# List of finder classes that know how to find static files in
# various locations.
STATICFILES_FINDERS = (
    "django.contrib.staticfiles.finders.FileSystemFinder",
    "django.contrib.staticfiles.finders.AppDirectoriesFinder",
    "compressor.finders.CompressorFinder",
)

# Make this unique, and don't share it with anybody.
# You can generate it using weblate/examples/generate-secret-key
SECRET_KEY = ""

_TEMPLATE_LOADERS = [
    "django.template.loaders.filesystem.Loader",
    "django.template.loaders.app_directories.Loader",
]
if not DEBUG:
    _TEMPLATE_LOADERS = [("django.template.loaders.cached.Loader", _
↪TEMPLATE_LOADERS)]
TEMPLATES = [
    {
        "BACKEND": "django.template.backends.django.DjangoTemplates",
        "OPTIONS": {
            "context_processors": [
                "django.contrib.auth.context_processors.auth",
                "django.template.context_processors.debug",
                "django.template.context_processors.i18n",
                "django.template.context_processors.request",
                "django.template.context_processors.csrf",
                "django.contrib.messages.context_processors.messages",
                "weblate.trans.context_processors.weblate_context",
            ],
            "loaders": _TEMPLATE_LOADERS,
        },
    },
]

# GitHub username for sending pull requests.
```

(XXXXXXXXXX)

```

# Please see the documentation for more details.
GITHUB_USERNAME = None
GITHUB_TOKEN = None

# GitLab username for sending merge requests.
# Please see the documentation for more details.
GITLAB_USERNAME = None
GITLAB_TOKEN = None

# Authentication configuration
AUTHENTICATION_BACKENDS = (
    "social_core.backends.email.EmailAuth",
    # "social_core.backends.google.GoogleOAuth2",
    # "social_core.backends.github.GithubOAuth2",
    # "social_core.backends.bitbucket.BitbucketOAuth",
    # "social_core.backends.suse.OpenSUSEOpenId",
    # "social_core.backends.ubuntu.UbuntuOpenId",
    # "social_core.backends.fedora.FedoraOpenId",
    # "social_core.backends.facebook.FacebookOAuth2",
    "weblate.accounts.auth.WeblateUserBackend",
)

# Custom user model
AUTH_USER_MODEL = "weblate_auth.User"

# Social auth backends setup
SOCIAL_AUTH_GITHUB_KEY = ""
SOCIAL_AUTH_GITHUB_SECRET = ""
SOCIAL_AUTH_GITHUB_SCOPE = ["user:email"]

SOCIAL_AUTH_BITBUCKET_KEY = ""
SOCIAL_AUTH_BITBUCKET_SECRET = ""
SOCIAL_AUTH_BITBUCKET_VERIFIED_EMAILS_ONLY = True

SOCIAL_AUTH_FACEBOOK_KEY = ""
SOCIAL_AUTH_FACEBOOK_SECRET = ""
SOCIAL_AUTH_FACEBOOK_SCOPE = ["email", "public_profile"]
SOCIAL_AUTH_FACEBOOK_PROFILE_EXTRA_PARAMS = {"fields": "id,name,email"}

SOCIAL_AUTH_GOOGLE_OAUTH2_KEY = ""
SOCIAL_AUTH_GOOGLE_OAUTH2_SECRET = ""

# Social auth settings
SOCIAL_AUTH_PIPELINE = (
    "social_core.pipeline.social_auth.social_details",
    "social_core.pipeline.social_auth.social_uid",
    "social_core.pipeline.social_auth.auth_allowed",
    "social_core.pipeline.social_auth.social_user",
    "weblate.accounts.pipeline.store_params",
    "weblate.accounts.pipeline.verify_open",
    "social_core.pipeline.user.get_username",
    "weblate.accounts.pipeline.require_email",
    "social_core.pipeline.mail.mail_validation",
    "weblate.accounts.pipeline.revoke_mail_code",
    "weblate.accounts.pipeline.ensure_valid",
    "weblate.accounts.pipeline.remove_account",
    "social_core.pipeline.social_auth.associate_by_email",
    "weblate.accounts.pipeline.reauthenticate",
    "weblate.accounts.pipeline.verify_username",
    "social_core.pipeline.user.create_user",
    "social_core.pipeline.social_auth.associate_user",
    "social_core.pipeline.social_auth.load_extra_data",
    "weblate.accounts.pipeline.cleanup_next",
    "weblate.accounts.pipeline.user_full_name",
    "weblate.accounts.pipeline.store_email",
    "weblate.accounts.pipeline.notify_connect",
    "weblate.accounts.pipeline.password_reset",

```

```

)
SOCIAL_AUTH_DISCONNECT_PIPELINE = (
    "social_core.pipeline.disconnect.allowed_to_disconnect",
    "social_core.pipeline.disconnect.get_entries",
    "social_core.pipeline.disconnect.revoke_tokens",
    "weblate.accounts.pipeline.cycle_session",
    "weblate.accounts.pipeline.adjust_primary_mail",
    "weblate.accounts.pipeline.notify_disconnect",
    "social_core.pipeline.disconnect.disconnect",
    "weblate.accounts.pipeline.cleanup_next",
)

# Custom authentication strategy
SOCIAL_AUTH_STRATEGY = "weblate.accounts.strategy.WeblateStrategy"

# Raise exceptions so that we can handle them later
SOCIAL_AUTH_RAISE_EXCEPTIONS = True

SOCIAL_AUTH_EMAIL_VALIDATION_FUNCTION = "weblate.accounts.pipeline.send_
↪validation"
SOCIAL_AUTH_EMAIL_VALIDATION_URL = f"{URL_PREFIX}/accounts/email-sent/"
SOCIAL_AUTH_LOGIN_ERROR_URL = f"{URL_PREFIX}/accounts/login/"
SOCIAL_AUTH_EMAIL_FORM_URL = f"{URL_PREFIX}/accounts/email/"
SOCIAL_AUTH_NEW_ASSOCIATION_REDIRECT_URL = f"{URL_PREFIX}/accounts/profile/
↪#account"
SOCIAL_AUTH_PROTECTED_USER_FIELDS = ("email",)
SOCIAL_AUTH_SLUGIFY_USERNAMES = True
SOCIAL_AUTH_SLUGIFY_FUNCTION = "weblate.accounts.pipeline.slugify_username"

# Password validation configuration
AUTH_PASSWORD_VALIDATORS = [
    {
        "NAME": "django.contrib.auth.password_validation.
↪UserAttributeSimilarityValidator" # noqa: E501, pylint: disable=line-
↪too-long
    },
    {
        "NAME": "django.contrib.auth.password_validation.
↪MinimumLengthValidator",
        "OPTIONS": {"min_length": 10},
    },
    {
        "NAME": "django.contrib.auth.password_validation.
↪CommonPasswordValidator",
        {"NAME": "django.contrib.auth.password_validation.
↪NumericPasswordValidator"},
        {"NAME": "weblate.accounts.password_validation.CharsPasswordValidator"}
    },
    {
        "NAME": "weblate.accounts.password_validation.PastPasswordsValidator"
    },
    # Optional password strength validation by django-zxcvbn-password
    # {
    #     "NAME": "zxcvbn_password.ZXCVBNValidator",
    #     "OPTIONS": {
    #         "min_score": 3,
    #         "user_attributes": ("username", "email", "full_name")
    #     }
    # },
]

# Allow new user registrations
REGISTRATION_OPEN = True

# Shortcut for login required setting
REQUIRE_LOGIN = False

# Middleware
MIDDLEWARE = [

```

```

    "weblate.middleware.RedirectMiddleware",
    "weblate.middleware.ProxyMiddleware",
    "django.middleware.security.SecurityMiddleware",
    "django.contrib.sessions.middleware.SessionMiddleware",
    "django.middleware.csrf.CsrfViewMiddleware",
    "weblate.accounts.middleware.AuthenticationMiddleware",
    "django.contrib.messages.middleware.MessageMiddleware",
    "django.middleware.clickjacking.XFrameOptionsMiddleware",
    "social_django.middleware.SocialAuthExceptionMiddleware",
    "weblate.accounts.middleware.RequireLoginMiddleware",
    "weblate.api.middleware.ThrottlingMiddleware",
    "weblate.middleware.SecurityMiddleware",
]

ROOT_URLCONF = "weblate.urls"

# Django and Weblate apps
INSTALLED_APPS = [
    # Weblate apps on top to override Django locales and templates
    "weblate.addons",
    "weblate.auth",
    "weblate.checks",
    "weblate.formats",
    "weblate.glossary",
    "weblate.machinery",
    "weblate.trans",
    "weblate.lang",
    "weblate_language_data",
    "weblate.memory",
    "weblate.screenshots",
    "weblate.fonts",
    "weblate.accounts",
    "weblate.configuration",
    "weblate.utils",
    "weblate.vcs",
    "weblate.wladmin",
    "weblate.metrics",
    "weblate",
    # Optional: Git exporter
    "weblate.gitexport",
    # Standard Django modules
    "django.contrib.auth",
    "django.contrib.contenttypes",
    "django.contrib.sessions",
    "django.contrib.messages",
    "django.contrib.staticfiles",
    "django.contrib.admin.apps.SimpleAdminConfig",
    "django.contrib.admindocs",
    "django.contrib.sitemaps",
    "django.contrib.humanize",
    # Third party Django modules
    "social_django",
    "crispy_forms",
    "compressor",
    "rest_framework",
    "rest_framework.authtoken",
    "django_filters",
]

# Custom exception reporter to include some details
DEFAULT_EXCEPTION_REPORTER_FILTER = "weblate.trans.debug.
↳ WeblateExceptionReporterFilter"

# Default logging of Weblate messages
# - to syslog in production (if available)
# - otherwise to console
# - you can also choose "logfile" to log into separate file

```

```

# after configuring it below

# Detect if we can connect to syslog
HAVE_SYSLOG = False
if platform.system() != "Windows":
    try:
        handler = SysLogHandler(address="/dev/log", facility=SysLogHandler.
↪LOG_LOCAL2)
        handler.close()
        HAVE_SYSLOG = True
    except OSError:
        HAVE_SYSLOG = False

if DEBUG or not HAVE_SYSLOG:
    DEFAULT_LOG = "console"
else:
    DEFAULT_LOG = "syslog"
DEFAULT_LOGLEVEL = "DEBUG" if DEBUG else "INFO"

# A sample logging configuration. The only tangible logging
# performed by this configuration is to send an email to
# the site admins on every HTTP 500 error when DEBUG=False.
# See http://docs.djangoproject.com/en/stable/topics/logging for
# more details on how to customize your logging configuration.
LOGGING = {
    "version": 1,
    "disable_existing_loggers": True,
    "filters": {"require_debug_false": {"()": "django.utils.log.
↪RequireDebugFalse"}},
    "formatters": {
        "syslog": {"format": "weblate[%(process)d]: %(levelname)s
↪%(message)s"},
        "simple": {"format": "[% (asctime)s: %(levelname)s/%(process)s]
↪%(message)s"},
        "logfile": {"format": "%(asctime)s %(levelname)s %(message)s"},
        "django.server": {
            "()": "django.utils.log.ServerFormatter",
            "format": "[% (server_time)s] %(message)s",
        },
    },
    "handlers": {
        "mail_admins": {
            "level": "ERROR",
            "filters": ["require_debug_false"],
            "class": "django.utils.log.AdminEmailHandler",
            "include_html": True,
        },
        "console": {
            "level": "DEBUG",
            "class": "logging.StreamHandler",
            "formatter": "simple",
        },
        "django.server": {
            "level": "INFO",
            "class": "logging.StreamHandler",
            "formatter": "django.server",
        },
        "syslog": {
            "level": "DEBUG",
            "class": "logging.handlers.SysLogHandler",
            "formatter": "syslog",
            "address": "/dev/log",
            "facility": SysLogHandler.LOG_LOCAL2,
        },
        # Logging to a file
        # "logfile": {
        #     "level": "DEBUG",

```

```

#         "class": "logging.handlers.RotatingFileHandler",
#         "filename": "/var/log/weblate/weblate.log",
#         "maxBytes": 100000,
#         "backupCount": 3,
#         "formatter": "logfile",
#     },
},
"loggers": {
    "django.request": {
        "handlers": ["mail_admins", DEFAULT_LOG],
        "level": "ERROR",
        "propagate": True,
    },
    "django.server": {
        "handlers": ["django.server"],
        "level": "INFO",
        "propagate": False,
    },
    # Logging database queries
    # "django.db.backends": {
    #     "handlers": [DEFAULT_LOG],
    #     "level": "DEBUG",
    # },
    "weblate": {"handlers": [DEFAULT_LOG], "level": DEFAULT_LOGLEVEL},
    # Logging VCS operations
    "weblate.vcs": {"handlers": [DEFAULT_LOG], "level": DEFAULT_
↪LOGLEVEL},
    # Python Social Auth
    "social": {"handlers": [DEFAULT_LOG], "level": DEFAULT_LOGLEVEL},
    # Django Authentication Using LDAP
    "django_auth_ldap": {"handlers": [DEFAULT_LOG], "level": DEFAULT_
↪LOGLEVEL},
    # SAML IdP
    "djangosaml2idp": {"handlers": [DEFAULT_LOG], "level": DEFAULT_
↪LOGLEVEL},
    },
}

# Remove syslog setup if it's not present
if not HAVE_SYSLOG:
    del LOGGING["handlers"]["syslog"]

# List of machine translations
MT_SERVICES = (
    #     "weblate.machinery.apertium.ApertiumAPYTranslation",
    #     "weblate.machinery.baidu.BaiduTranslation",
    #     "weblate.machinery.deepl.DeepLTranslation",
    #     "weblate.machinery.glosbe.GlosbeTranslation",
    #     "weblate.machinery.google.GoogleTranslation",
    #     "weblate.machinery.googlev3.GoogleV3Translation",
    #     "weblate.machinery.microsoft.MicrosoftCognitiveTranslation",
    #     "weblate.machinery.microsoftterminology.
↪MicrosoftTerminologyService",
    #     "weblate.machinery.modernmt.ModernMTTranslation",
    #     "weblate.machinery.mymemory.MyMemoryTranslation",
    #     "weblate.machinery.netease.NeteaseSightTranslation",
    #     "weblate.machinery.tmsserver.AmagamaTranslation",
    #     "weblate.machinery.tmsserver.TMServerTranslation",
    #     "weblate.machinery.yandex.YandexTranslation",
    #     "weblate.machinery.saptranslationhub.SAPTranslationHub",
    #     "weblate.machinery.youdao.YoudaoTranslation",
    "weblate.machinery.weblatetm.WeblateTranslation",
    "weblate.memory.machine.WeblateMemory",
)

# Machine translation API keys

```

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```
# URL of the Apertium APy server
MT_APERTIUM_APY = None

# DeepL API key
MT_DEEPL_KEY = None

# Microsoft Cognitive Services Translator API, register at
# https://portal.azure.com/
MT_MICROSOFT_COGNITIVE_KEY = None
MT_MICROSOFT_REGION = None

# ModernMT
MT_MODERNMT_KEY = None

# MyMemory identification email, see
# https://mymemory.translated.net/doc/spec.php
MT_MYMEMORY_EMAIL = None

# Optional MyMemory credentials to access private translation memory
MT_MYMEMORY_USER = None
MT_MYMEMORY_KEY = None

# Google API key for Google Translate API v2
MT_GOOGLE_KEY = None

# Google Translate API3 credentials and project id
MT_GOOGLE_CREDENTIALS = None
MT_GOOGLE_PROJECT = None

# Baidu app key and secret
MT_BAIDU_ID = None
MT_BAIDU_SECRET = None

# Youdao Zhiyun app key and secret
MT_YOUDAO_ID = None
MT_YOUDAO_SECRET = None

# Netease Sight (Jianwai) app key and secret
MT_NETEASE_KEY = None
MT_NETEASE_SECRET = None

# API key for Yandex Translate API
MT_YANDEX_KEY = None

# tmserver URL
MT_TMSERVER = None

# SAP Translation Hub
MT_SAP_BASE_URL = None
MT_SAP_SANDBOX_APIKEY = None
MT_SAP_USERNAME = None
MT_SAP_PASSWORD = None
MT_SAP_USE_MT = True

# Title of site to use
SITE_TITLE = "Weblate"

# Site domain
SITE_DOMAIN = ""

# Whether site uses https
ENABLE_HTTPS = False

# Use HTTPS when creating redirect URLs for social authentication, see
# documentation for more details:
# https://python-social-auth-docs.readthedocs.io/en/latest/configuration/
# ↪ settings.html#processing-redirects-and-urlopen
```

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```
SOCIAL_AUTH_REDIRECT_IS_HTTPS = ENABLE_HTTPS

# Make CSRF cookie HttpOnly, see documentation for more details:
# https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/1.11/ref/settings/#csrf-cookie-httponly
CSRF_COOKIE_HTTPONLY = True
CSRF_COOKIE_SECURE = ENABLE_HTTPS
# Store CSRF token in session
CSRF_USE_SESSIONS = True
# Customize CSRF failure view
CSRF_FAILURE_VIEW = "weblate.trans.views.error.csrf_failure"
SESSION_COOKIE_SECURE = ENABLE_HTTPS
SESSION_COOKIE_HTTPONLY = True
# SSL redirect
SECURE_SSL_REDIRECT = ENABLE_HTTPS
# Sent referrrrer only for same origin links
SECURE_REFERRER_POLICY = "same-origin"
# SSL redirect URL exemption list
SECURE_REDIRECT_EXEMPT = (r"healthz/$",) # Allowing HTTP access to health_
↪check
# Session cookie age (in seconds)
SESSION_COOKIE_AGE = 1000
SESSION_COOKIE_AGE_AUTHENTICATED = 1209600
# Increase allowed upload size
DATA_UPLOAD_MAX_MEMORY_SIZE = 50000000

# Apply session coookie settings to language cookie as ewll
LANGUAGE_COOKIE_SECURE = SESSION_COOKIE_SECURE
LANGUAGE_COOKIE_HTTPONLY = SESSION_COOKIE_HTTPONLY
LANGUAGE_COOKIE_AGE = SESSION_COOKIE_AGE_AUTHENTICATED * 10

# Some security headers
SECURE_BROWSER_XSS_FILTER = True
X_FRAME_OPTIONS = "DENY"
SECURE_CONTENT_TYPE_NOSNIFF = True

# Optionally enable HSTS
SECURE_HSTS_SECONDS = 31536000 if ENABLE_HTTPS else 0
SECURE_HSTS_PRELOAD = ENABLE_HTTPS
SECURE_HSTS_INCLUDE_SUBDOMAINS = ENABLE_HTTPS

# HTTPS detection behind reverse proxy
SECURE_PROXY_SSL_HEADER = None

# URL of login
LOGIN_URL = f"{URL_PREFIX}/accounts/login/"

# URL of logout
LOGOUT_URL = f"{URL_PREFIX}/accounts/logout/"

# Default location for login
LOGIN_REDIRECT_URL = f"{URL_PREFIX}/"

# Anonymous user name
ANONYMOUS_USER_NAME = "anonymous"

# Reverse proxy settings
IP_PROXY_HEADER = "HTTP_X_FORWARDED_FOR"
IP_BEHIND_REVERSE_PROXY = False
IP_PROXY_OFFSET = 0

# Sending HTML in mails
EMAIL_SEND_HTML = True

# Subject of emails includes site title
EMAIL_SUBJECT_PREFIX = f"[{SITE_TITLE}] "

# Enable remote hooks
```

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```

ENABLE_HOOKS = True

# By default the length of a given translation is limited to the length of
# the source string * 10 characters. Set this option to False to allow
↳ longer
# translations (up to 10.000 characters)
LIMIT_TRANSLATION_LENGTH_BY_SOURCE_LENGTH = True

# Use simple language codes for default language/country combinations
SIMPLIFY_LANGUAGES = True

# Render forms using bootstrap
CRISPY_TEMPLATE_PACK = "bootstrap3"

# List of quality checks
# CHECK_LIST = (
#     "weblate.checks.same.SameCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.chars.BeginNewlineCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.chars.EndNewlineCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.chars.BeginSpaceCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.chars.EndSpaceCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.chars.DoubleSpaceCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.chars.EndStopCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.chars.EndColonCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.chars.EndQuestionCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.chars.EndExclamationCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.chars.EndEllipsisCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.chars.EndSemicolonCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.chars.MaxLengthCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.chars.KashidaCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.chars.PunctuationSpacingCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.format.PythonFormatCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.format.PythonBraceFormatCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.format.PHPFormatCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.format.CFormatCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.format.PperlFormatCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.format.JavaScriptFormatCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.format.LuaFormatCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.format.SchemeFormatCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.format.CSharpFormatCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.format.JavaFormatCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.format.JavaMessageFormatCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.format.PercentPlaceholdersCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.format.VueFormattingCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.format.I18NextInterpolationCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.format.ESTemplateLiteralsCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.angularjs.AngularJSInterpolationCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.qt.QtFormatCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.qt.QtPluralCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.ruby.RubyFormatCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.consistency.PluralsCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.consistency.SamePluralsCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.consistency.ConsistencyCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.consistency.TranslatedCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.chars.EscapedNewlineCountingCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.chars.NewLineCountCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.markup.BBCodeCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.chars.ZeroWidthSpaceCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.render.MaxSizeCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.markup.XMLValidityCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.markup.XMLTagsCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.markup.MarkdownRefLinkCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.markup.MarkdownLinkCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.markup.MarkdownSyntaxCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.markup.URLCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.markup.SafeHTMLCheck",
#     "weblate.checks.placeholders.PlaceholderCheck",

```

```

# "weblate.checks.placeholders.RegexCheck",
# "weblate.checks.duplicate.DuplicateCheck",
# "weblate.checks.source.OptionalPluralCheck",
# "weblate.checks.source.EllipsisCheck",
# "weblate.checks.source.MultipleFailingCheck",
# "weblate.checks.source.LongUntranslatedCheck",
# "weblate.checks.format.MultipleUnnamedFormatsCheck",
# "weblate.checks.glossary.GlossaryCheck",
# )

# List of automatic fixups
# AUTOFIX_LIST = (
#     "weblate.trans.autofixes.whitespace.SameBookendingWhitespace",
#     "weblate.trans.autofixes.chars.ReplaceTrailingDotsWithEllipsis",
#     "weblate.trans.autofixes.chars.RemoveZeroSpace",
#     "weblate.trans.autofixes.chars.RemoveControlChars",
# )

# List of enabled addons
# WEBLATE_ADDONS = (
#     "weblate.addons.autotranslate.AutoTranslateAddon",
#     "weblate.addons.gettext.GenerateMoAddon",
#     "weblate.addons.gettext.UpdateLinguasAddon",
#     "weblate.addons.gettext.UpdateConfigureAddon",
#     "weblate.addons.gettext.MsgmergeAddon",
#     "weblate.addons.gettext.GettextCustomizeAddon",
#     "weblate.addons.gettext.GettextAuthorComments",
#     "weblate.addons.cleanup.CleanupAddon",
#     "weblate.addons.cleanup.RemoveBlankAddon",
#     "weblate.addons.consistency.LangaueConsistencyAddon",
#     "weblate.addons.discovery.DiscoveryAddon",
#     "weblate.addons.autotranslate.AutoTranslateAddon",
#     "weblate.addons.flags.SourceEditAddon",
#     "weblate.addons.flags.TargetEditAddon",
#     "weblate.addons.flags.SameEditAddon",
#     "weblate.addons.flags.BulkEditAddon",
#     "weblate.addons.generate.GenerateFileAddon",
#     "weblate.addons.generate.PseudolocaleAddon",
#     "weblate.addons.json.JSONCustomizeAddon",
#     "weblate.addons.properties.PropertiesSortAddon",
#     "weblate.addons.git.GitSquashAddon",
#     "weblate.addons.removal.RemoveComments",
#     "weblate.addons.removal.RemoveSuggestions",
#     "weblate.addons.resx.ResxUpdateAddon",
#     "weblate.addons.yaml.YAMLCustomizeAddon",
#     "weblate.addons.cdn.CDNJSAddon",
# )

# E-mail address that error messages come from.
SERVER_EMAIL = "noreply@example.com"

# Default email address to use for various automated correspondence from
# the site managers. Used for registration emails.
DEFAULT_FROM_EMAIL = "noreply@example.com"

# List of URLs your site is supposed to serve
ALLOWED_HOSTS = ["*"]

# Configuration for caching
CACHES = {
    "default": {
        "BACKEND": "django_redis.cache.RedisCache",
        "LOCATION": "redis://127.0.0.1:6379/1",
        # If redis is running on same host as Weblate, you might
        # want to use unix sockets instead:
        # "LOCATION": "unix:///var/run/redis/redis.sock?db=1",
        "OPTIONS": {

```

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```

        "CLIENT_CLASS": "django_redis.client.DefaultClient",
        "PARSER_CLASS": "redis.connection.HiredisParser",
        # If you set password here, adjust CELERY_BROKER_URL as well
        "PASSWORD": None,
        "CONNECTION_POOL_KWARGS": {},
    },
    "KEY_PREFIX": "weblate",
},
"avatar": {
    "BACKEND": "django.core.cache.backends.filebased.FileBasedCache",
    "LOCATION": os.path.join(DATA_DIR, "avatar-cache"),
    "TIMEOUT": 86400,
    "OPTIONS": {"MAX_ENTRIES": 1000},
},
}

# Store sessions in cache
SESSION_ENGINE = "django.contrib.sessions.backends.cache"
# Store messages in session
MESSAGE_STORAGE = "django.contrib.messages.storage.session.SessionStorage"

# REST framework settings for API
REST_FRAMEWORK = {
    # Use Django's standard `django.contrib.auth` permissions,
    # or allow read-only access for unauthenticated users.
    "DEFAULT_PERMISSION_CLASSES": [
        # Require authentication for login required sites
        "rest_framework.permissions.IsAuthenticated"
        if REQUIRE_LOGIN
        else "rest_framework.permissions.IsAuthenticatedOrReadOnly"
    ],
    "DEFAULT_AUTHENTICATION_CLASSES": (
        "rest_framework.authentication.TokenAuthentication",
        "weblate.api.authentication.BearerAuthentication",
        "rest_framework.authentication.SessionAuthentication",
    ),
    "DEFAULT_THROTTLE_CLASSES": (
        "weblate.api.throttling.UserRateThrottle",
        "weblate.api.throttling.AnonRateThrottle",
    ),
    "DEFAULT_THROTTLE_RATES": {"anon": "100/day", "user": "5000/hour"},
    "DEFAULT_PAGINATION_CLASS": ("rest_framework.pagination.
↪PageNumberPagination"),
    "PAGE_SIZE": 20,
    "VIEW_DESCRIPTION_FUNCTION": "weblate.api.views.get_view_description",
    "UNAUTHENTICATED_USER": "weblate.auth.models.get_anonymous",
}

# Fonts CDN URL
FONTS_CDN_URL = None

# Django compressor offline mode
COMPRESS_OFFLINE = False
COMPRESS_OFFLINE_CONTEXT = [
    {"fonts_cdn_url": FONTS_CDN_URL, "STATIC_URL": STATIC_URL, "LANGUAGE_
↪BIDI": True},
    {"fonts_cdn_url": FONTS_CDN_URL, "STATIC_URL": STATIC_URL, "LANGUAGE_
↪BIDI": False},
]

# Require login for all URLs
if REQUIRE_LOGIN:
    LOGIN_REQUIRED_URLS = (r"/(.*)$",)

# In such case you will want to include some of the exceptions
# LOGIN_REQUIRED_URLS_EXCEPTIONS = (
#     rf"{URL_PREFIX}/accounts/(.*)$", # Required for login

```

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```

# rf"{URL_PREFIX}/admin/login/(.*)$", # Required for admin login
# rf"{URL_PREFIX}/static/(.*)$", # Required for development mode
# rf"{URL_PREFIX}/widgets/(.*)$", # Allowing public access to widgets
# rf"{URL_PREFIX}/data/(.*)$", # Allowing public access to data exports
# rf"{URL_PREFIX}/hooks/(.*)$", # Allowing public access to_
↪notification hooks
# rf"{URL_PREFIX}/healthz/$", # Allowing public access to health check
# rf"{URL_PREFIX}/api/(.*)$", # Allowing access to API
# rf"{URL_PREFIX}/js/i18n/$", # JavaScript localization
# rf"{URL_PREFIX}/contact/$", # Optional for contact form
# rf"{URL_PREFIX}/legal/(.*)$", # Optional for legal app
# )

# Silence some of the Django system checks
SILENCED_SYSTEM_CHECKS = [
    # We have modified django.contrib.auth.middleware.
    ↪AuthenticationMiddleware
    # as weblate.accounts.middleware.AuthenticationMiddleware
    "admin.E408"
]

# Celery worker configuration for testing
# CELERY_TASK_ALWAYS_EAGER = True
# CELERY_BROKER_URL = "memory://"
# CELERY_TASK_EAGER_PROPAGATES = True
# Celery worker configuration for production
CELERY_TASK_ALWAYS_EAGER = False
CELERY_BROKER_URL = "redis://localhost:6379"
CELERY_RESULT_BACKEND = CELERY_BROKER_URL

# Celery settings, it is not recommended to change these
CELERY_WORKER_MAX_MEMORY_PER_CHILD = 200000
CELERY_BEAT_SCHEDULE_FILENAME = os.path.join(DATA_DIR, "celery", "beat-
↪schedule")
CELERY_TASK_ROUTES = {
    "weblate.trans.tasks.auto_translate": {"queue": "translate"},
    "weblate.accounts.tasks.notify_*": {"queue": "notify"},
    "weblate.accounts.tasks.send_mails": {"queue": "notify"},
    "weblate.utils.tasks.settings_backup": {"queue": "backup"},
    "weblate.utils.tasks.database_backup": {"queue": "backup"},
    "weblate.wladmin.tasks.backup": {"queue": "backup"},
    "weblate.wladmin.tasks.backup_service": {"queue": "backup"},
    "weblate.memory.tasks.*": {"queue": "memory"},
}

# Enable plain database backups
DATABASE_BACKUP = "plain"

# Enable auto updating
AUTO_UPDATE = False

# PGP commits signing
WEBLATE_GPG_IDENTITY = None

# Third party services integration
MATOMO_SITE_ID = None
MATOMO_URL = None
GOOGLE_ANALYTICS_ID = None
SENTRY_DSN = None
AKISMET_API_KEY = None

```

## Management commands

**!!!:** Running management commands under a different user than the one running your webserver can result in files getting wrong permissions, please check [Permissions](#) for more details.

You will find basic management commands (available as `./manage.py` in the Django sources, or as an extended set in a script called **weblate** installable atop Weblate).

### Invoking management commands

As mentioned before, invocation depends on how you installed Weblate.

If using virtualenv for Weblate, you can either specify the full path to **weblate**, or activate the virtualenv prior to invoking it:

```
# Direct invocation
~/weblate-env/bin/weblate

# Activating virtualenv adds it to search path
. ~/weblate-env/bin/activate
weblate
```

If you are using source code directly (either from a tarball or Git checkout), the management script is `./manage.py` available in the Weblate sources. To run it:

```
python ./manage.py list_versions
```

If you've installed Weblate using the pip or pip3 installer, or by using the `./setup.py` script, the **weblate** is installed to your path (or virtualenv path), from where you can use it to control Weblate:

```
weblate list_versions
```

For the Docker image, the script is installed like above, and you can run it using **docker exec**:

```
docker exec --user weblate <container> weblate list_versions
```

For **docker-compose** the process is similar, you just have to use **docker-compose exec**:

```
docker-compose exec --user weblate weblate weblate list_versions
```

In case you need to pass it a file, you can temporary add a volume:

```
docker-compose exec --user weblate /tmp:/tmp weblate weblate importusers /
↪tmp/users.json
```

**!!!:**

[Docker](#) [Installing on Debian and Ubuntu](#) [Installing on SUSE and openSUSE](#) [Installing on RedHat, Fedora and CentOS](#)

### add\_suggestions

**weblate add\_suggestions <project> <component> <language> <file>**

**2.5**.

Imports a translation from the file to use as a suggestion for the given translation. It skips duplicated translations; only different ones are added.

**--author** USER@EXAMPLE.COM

E-mail of author for the suggestions. This user has to exist prior to importing (you can create one in the admin interface if needed).

**!:**

```
weblate --author michal@cihar.com add_suggestions weblate application cs /
↪tmp/suggestions-cs.po
```

## auto\_translate

**weblate auto\_translate** <project> <component> <language>

2.5.

Performs automatic translation based on other component translations.

**--source** PROJECT/COMPONENT

Specifies the component to use as source available for translation. If not specified all components in the project are used.

**--user** USERNAME

Specify username listed as author of the translations. "Anonymous user" is used if not specified.

**--overwrite**

Whether to overwrite existing translations.

**--inconsistent**

Whether to overwrite existing translations that are inconsistent (see ).

**--add**

Automatically add language if a given translation does not exist.

**--mt** MT

Use machine translation instead of other components as machine translations.

**--threshold** THRESHOLD

Similarity threshold for machine translation, defaults to 80.

:

```
weblate auto_translate --user nijel --inconsistent --source weblate/  
↪application weblate website cs
```

:

## celery\_queues

**weblate celery\_queues**

3.7.

Displays length of Celery task queues.

## checkgit

**weblate checkgit** <project|project/component>

Prints current state of the back-end Git repository.

You can either define which project or component to update (for example weblate/application), or use --all to update all existing components.

## commitgit

**weblate commitgit** <project|project/component>

Commits any possible pending changes to the back-end Git repository.

You can either define which project or component to update (for example weblate/application), or use --all to update all existing components.

## commit\_pending

**weblate commit\_pending <project|project/component>**

Commits pending changes older than a given age.

You can either define which project or component to update (for example `weblate/application`), or use `--all` to update all existing components.

**--age** HOURS

Age in hours for committing. If not specified the value configured in *Component configuration* is used.

---

**??:** This is automatically performed in the background by Weblate, so there no real need to invoke this manually, besides forcing an earlier commit than specified by *Component configuration*.

---

**??:**

?????? ?????.COMMIT\_PENDING\_HOURS

## cleanuptrans

**weblate cleanuptrans**

Cleans up orphaned checks and translation suggestions. There is normally no need to run this manually, as the cleanups happen automatically in the background.

**??:**

?????? ?????.

## createadmin

**weblate createadmin**

Creates an `admin` account with a random password, unless it is specified.

**--password** PASSWORD

Provides a password on the command-line, to not generate a random one.

**--no-password**

Do not set password, this can be useful with `--update`.

**--username** USERNAME

Use the given name instead of `admin`.

**--email** USER@EXAMPLE.COM

Specify the admin e-mail address.

**--name**

Specify the admin name (visible).

**--update**

Update the existing user (you can use this to change passwords).

???? 2.9 ???: Added parameters `--username`, `--email`, `--name` and `--update`.

## dump\_memory

**weblate dump\_memory**

???? 2.20 ???

Export a JSON file containing Weblate Translation Memory content.

**??:**

????? Weblate ??????

## dumpuserdata

**weblate dumpuserdata <file.json>**

Dumps userdata to a file for later use by *importuserdata*

---

💡: This comes in handy when migrating or merging Weblate instances.

---

## import\_demo

**weblate import\_demo**

🔖 4.1 🔖.

Creates a demo project with components based on <https://github.com/WeblateOrg/demo>.

This can be useful when developing Weblate.

## import\_json

**weblate import\_json <json-file>**

🔖 2.7 🔖.

Batch import of components based on JSON data.

The imported JSON file structure pretty much corresponds to the component object (see [GET /api/components/\(string:project\)/\(string:component\)/](#)). You have to include the name and filemask fields.

**--project** PROJECT

Specifies where the components will be imported from.

**--main-component** COMPONENT

Use the given VCS repository from this component for all of them.

**--ignore**

Skip (already) imported components.

**--update**

Update (already) imported components.

🔖 2.9 🔖: The parameters `--ignore` and `--update` are there to deal with already imported components.

Example of JSON file:

```
[
  {
    "slug": "po",
    "name": "Gettext PO",
    "file_format": "po",
    "filemask": "po/*.po",
    "new_lang": "none"
  },
  {
    "name": "Android",
    "filemask": "android/values-*/strings.xml",
    "template": "android/values/strings.xml",
    "repo": "weblate://test/test",
    "file_format": "aresource"
  }
]
```

💡:

*import\_memory*

## import\_memory

**weblate import\_memory <file>**

2.20.2.

Imports a TMX or JSON file into the Weblate translation memory.

**--language-map** LANGMAP

Allows mapping languages in the TMX to the Weblate translation memory. The language codes are mapped after normalization usually done by Weblate.

--language-map en\_US:en will for example import all en\_US strings as en ones.

TMX Weblate

:

Weblate

## import\_project

**weblate import\_project <project> <gitrepo> <branch> <filemask>**

3.0: The import\_project command is now based on the [gitrepo](#) addon, leading to some changes in behavior and what parameters are accepted.

Batch imports components into project based on filemask.

<project> names an existing project, into which the components are to be imported.

The <gitrepo> defines the Git repository URL to use, and <branch> signifies the Git branch. To import additional translation components from an existing Weblate component, use a *weblate://<project>/<component>* URL for the <gitrepo>.

The <filemask> defines file discovery for the repository. It can be either be made simple using wildcards, or it can use the full power of regular expressions.

The simple matching uses *\*\** for component name and *\** for language, for example: *\*\*/\*.po*

The regular expression has to contain groups named *component* and *language*. For example: *(?P<language>[^\s]\*)/(?P<component>[^\s]\*)\.po*

The import matches existing components based on files and adds the ones that do not exist. It does not change already existing ones.

**--name-template** TEMPLATE

Customize the name of a component using Django template syntax.

For example: Documentation: `{{ component }}`

**--base-file-template** TEMPLATE

Customize the base file for monolingual translations.

For example: `{{ component }}/res/values/string.xml`

**--new-base-template** TEMPLATE

Customize the base file for addition of new translations.

For example: `{{ component }}/ts/en.ts`

**--file-format** FORMAT

You can also specify the file format to use (see [file-format](#)), the default is auto-detection.

**--language-regex** REGEX

You can specify language filtering (see [Component configuration](#)) with this parameter. It has to be a valid regular expression.

**--main-component**

You can specify which component will be chosen as the main one—the one actually containing the VCS repository.

**--license** NAME

Specify the overall, project or component translation license.

**--license-url** URL

Specify the URL where the translation license is to be found.

**--vcs** NAME

In case you need to specify which version control system to use, you can do it here. The default version control is Git.

To give you some examples, let's try importing two projects.

First The Debian Handbook translations, where each language has separate a folder with the translations of each chapter:

```
weblate import_project \
    debian-handbook \
    git://anonscm.debian.org/debian-handbook/debian-handbook.git \
    squeeze/master \
    '*/**.po'
```

Then the Tanaguru tool, where the file format needs be specified, along with the base file template, and how all components and translations are located in single folder:

```
weblate import_project \
    --file-format=properties \
    --base-file-template=web-app/tgol-web-app/src/main/resources/i18n/%s-
↪I18N.properties \
    tanaguru \
    https://github.com/Tanaguru/Tanaguru \
    master \
    web-app/tgol-web-app/src/main/resources/i18n/**-I18N_*.properties
```

More complex example of parsing of filenames to get the correct component and language out of a filename like `src/security/Numerous_security_holes_in_0.10.1.de.po`:

```
weblate import_project \
    tails \
    git://git.tails.boum.org/tails master \
    'wiki/src/security/(?P<component>.*)\. (?P<language>[^\.]*)\.po$'
```

Filtering only translations in a chosen language:

```
./manage import_project \
    --language-regex '^(cs|sk)$' \
    weblate \
    https://github.com/WeblateOrg/weblate.git \
    'weblate/locale/*/LC_MESSAGES/**/*.po'
```

Importing Sphinx documentation split to multiple files:

```
$ weblate import_project --name-template 'Documentation: %s' \
    --file-format po \
    project https://github.com/project/docs.git master \
    'docs/locale/*/LC_MESSAGES/**/*.po'
```

Importing Sphinx documentation split to multiple files and directories:

```
$ weblate import_project --name-template 'Directory 1: %s' \
    --file-format po \
    project https://github.com/project/docs.git master \
    'docs/locale/*/LC_MESSAGES/dir1/**/*.po'
$ weblate import_project --name-template 'Directory 2: %s' \
    --file-format po \
    project https://github.com/project/docs.git master \
    'docs/locale/*/LC_MESSAGES/dir2/**/*.po'
```

**??:**

More detailed examples can be found in the starting chapter, alternatively you might want to use `import_json`.

## importuserdata

**weblate importuserdata <file.json>**

Imports user data from a file created by *dumpuserdata*

## importusers

**weblate importusers --check <file.json>**

Imports users from JSON dump of the Django auth\_users database.

### --check

With this option it will just check whether a given file can be imported and report possible conflicts arising from usernames or e-mails.

You can dump users from the existing Django installation using:

```
weblate dumpdata auth.User > users.json
```

## install\_addon

**weblate 3.2**

**weblate install\_addon --addon ADDON <project|project/component>**

Installs an addon to a set of components.

### --addon ADDON

Name of the addon to install. For example `weblate.gettext.customize`.

### --configuration CONFIG

JSON encoded configuration of an addon.

### --update

Update the existing addon configuration.

You can either define which project or component to install the addon in (for example `weblate/application`), or use `--all` to include all existing components.

To install *gettext* for all components:

```
weblate install_addon --addon weblate.gettext.customize --config '{"width
↪": -1}' --update --all
```

**weblate**

**weblate**

## list\_languages

**weblate list\_languages <locale>**

Lists supported languages in MediaWiki markup - language codes, English names and localized names.

This is used to generate `<https://wiki.110n.cz/Slovn%C3%ADk_s_n%C3%A1zvy_jazyk%C5%AF>`.

## list\_translators

**weblate list\_translators <project|project/component>**

Lists translators by contributed language for the given project:

```
[French]
Jean Dupont <jean.dupont@example.com>
[English]
John Doe <jd@example.com>
```

### --language-code

List names by language code instead of language name.

You can either define which project or component to use (for example `weblate/application`), or use `--all` to list translators from all existing components.

## list\_versions

### **weblate list\_versions**

Lists all Weblate dependencies and their versions.

## loadpo

### **weblate loadpo <project|project/component>**

Reloads translations from disk (for example in case you have done some updates in the VCS repository).

#### **--force**

Force update, even if the files should be up-to-date.

#### **--lang** LANGUAGE

Limit processing to a single language.

You can either define which project or component to update (for example `weblate/application`), or use `--all` to update all existing components.

---

**??:** You seldom need to invoke this, Weblate will automatically load changed files for every VCS update. This is needed in case you manually changed an underlying Weblate VCS repository or in some special cases following an upgrade.

---

## lock\_translation

### **weblate lock\_translation <project|project/component>**

Prevents further translation of a component.

---

**???:** Useful in case you want to do some maintenance on the underlying repository.

---

You can either define which project or component to update (for example `weblate/application`), or use `--all` to update all existing components.

#### **??:**

`unlock_translation`

## move\_language

### **weblate move\_language source target**

**????? 3.0 ???.**

Allows you to merge language content. This is useful when updating to a new version which contains aliases for previously unknown languages that have been created with the (*generated*) suffix. It moves all content from the *source* language to the *target* one.

#### **?:**

```
weblate move_language cze cs
```

After moving the content, you should check whether there is anything left (this is subject to race conditions when somebody updates the repository meanwhile) and remove the (*generated*) language.

## pushgit

**weblate pushgit <project|project/component>**

Pushes committed changes to the upstream VCS repository.

**--force-commit**

Force commits any pending changes, prior to pushing.

You can either define which project or component to update (for example `weblate/application`), or use `--all` to update all existing components.

---

**??:** Weblate pushes changes automatically if `????????????????` in *Component configuration* is turned on, which is the default.

---

## unlock\_translation

**weblate unlock\_translation <project|project/component>**

Unlocks a given component, making it available for translation.

---

**???:** Useful in case you want to do some maintenance on the underlying repository.

---

You can either define which project or component to update (for example `weblate/application`), or use `--all` to update all existing components.

**??:**

`lock_translation`

## setupgroups

**weblate setupgroups**

Configures default groups and optionally assigns all users to that default group.

**--no-privs-update**

Turns off automatic updating of existing groups (only adds new ones).

**--no-projects-update**

Prevents automatic updates of groups for existing projects. This allows adding newly added groups to existing projects, see `????????????????`.

**??:**

`??????`

## setuplang

**weblate setuplang**

Updates list of defined languages in Weblate.

**--no-update**

Turns off automatic updates of existing languages (only adds new ones).

## updatechecks

**weblate updatechecks <project|project/component>**

Updates all checks for all strings.

---

**???:** Useful for upgrades which do major changes to checks.

---

You can either define which project or component to update (for example `weblate/application`), or use `--all` to update all existing components.

## updategit

**weblate updategit <project|project/component>**

Fetches remote VCS repositories and updates the internal cache.

You can either define which project or component to update (for example `weblate/application`), or use `--all` to update all existing components.

---

**??:** Usually it is better to configure hooks in the repository to trigger [????](#), instead of regular polling by `updategit`.

---

## ????

???? 4.0 ????: ?????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????  
????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????  
????????????????????????????????????????????  
????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????  
Web ?????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????  
?????????????????Manage ?????? Post announcement ??????????????:

Translations will be used only if they reach 60%.

✕

Post announcement

ⓘ

Message

You can use Markdown and mention users by @username.

Category

Info (light blue)

▾

Category defines color used for the message.

Expiry date

mm/dd/yyyy



The message will be not shown after this date. Use it to announce string freeze and translation deadline for next release.

☒ Notify users

The message is shown for all translations within the project, until its given expiry, or permanently until it is deleted.

Add

?????????????????????????????:

## Add Announcement

Required fields are marked in bold.

**Message:**

Translations will be used only if they reach 60%.

You can use Markdown and mention users by @username.

**Project:**

WeblateOrg

**Component:**

-----

**Language:**

-----

**Category:**

Info (light blue)

Category defines color used for the message.

**Expiry date:**

Today

The message will be not shown after this date. Use it to announce string freeze and translation deadline for next release.

☒ Notify users

Save and add another

Save and continue editing

SAVE

?????????????????????????????????????:  
 ??????????????????  
 ?????????????????? ??????????  
 ??????????????????  
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 ??????????????????:



Weblate administration
WELCOME, **WEBLATE TEST**. [RETURN TO WEBLATE](#) / [DOCUMENTATION](#) / [CHANGE PASSWORD](#) / [SIGN OUT](#)

Home · Weblate translations · Component lists · Add Component list

## Add Component list

Required fields are marked in bold.

**Component list name:**

Display name

**URL slug:**

Name used in URLs and filenames.

☒ Show on dashboard  
When enabled this component list will be shown as a tab on the dashboard

Components:

Available components ⓘ

WeblateOrg/Django  
WeblateOrg/Language names  
WeblateOrg/WebblateOrg

Choose all ⓘ

Chosen components ⓘ

Remove all

Hold down "Control", or "Command" on a Mac, to select more than one.

AUTOMATIC COMPONENT LIST ASSIGNMENTS

| PROJECT REGULAR EXPRESSION ⓘ       | COMPONENT REGULAR EXPRESSION ⓘ     | DELETE? ⓘ                        |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="text" value="^.*\$"/> | <input type="text" value="^.*\$"/> | <input type="button" value="✕"/> |

+ Add another Automatic component list assignment

Save and add another

Save and continue editing

SAVE

## Optional Weblate modules

Several optional modules are available for your setup.

### Git exporter

2.10.0.

Provides you read-only access to the underlying Git repository using HTTP(S).

??

1. Add `weblate.gitexport` to installed apps in `settings.py`:

```
INSTALLED_APPS += ("weblate.gitexport",)
```

2. Export existing repositories by migrating your database after installation:

```
weblate migrate
```

## Usage

The module automatically hooks into Weblate and sets the exported repository URL in the *Component configuration*. The repositories are accessible under the `/git/` part of the Weblate URL, for example `https://example.org/git/weblate/main/`.

Repositories for publicly available projects can be cloned without authentication:

```
git clone 'https://example.org/git/weblate/main/'
```

Access to browse the repositories with restricted access (with *Private access control* or when `REQUIRE_LOGIN` is enabled) requires an API token which can be obtained in your *user profile*:

```
git clone 'https://user:KEY@example.org/git/weblate/main/'
```

---

**!!!:** By default members or *Users* group and anonymous user have access to the repositories for public projects via *Access repository* and *Power user* roles.

---

### ??

???? 2.4 ???.

This is used on [Hosted Weblate](#) to define billing plans, track invoices and usage limits.

### ??

1. Add `weblate.billing` to installed apps in `settings.py`:

```
INSTALLED_APPS += ("weblate.billing",)
```

2.Run the database migration to optionally install additional database structures for the module:

```
weblate migrate
```

## Usage

After installation you can control billing in the admin interface. Users with billing enabled will get new *Billing* tab in their *profile*.

The billing module additionally allows project admins to create new projects and components without being superusers (see *Adding translation projects and components*). This is possible when following conditions are met:

The billing is in its configured limits (any overusage results in blocking of project/component creation) and paid (if its price is non zero)

The user is admin of existing project with billing or user is owner of billing (the latter is necessary when creating new billing for users to be able to import new projects).

Upon project creation user is able to choose which billing should be charged for the project in case he has access to more of them.

### ????????

???? 2.15 ???.

This is used on [Hosted Weblate](#) to provide required legal documents. It comes provided with blank documents, and you are expected to fill out the following templates in the documents:

Terms of service document

Privacy policy document

Short overview of the terms of service and privacy policy

---

**!!:** Legal documents for the Hosted Weblate service are available in this Git repository <<https://github.com/WeblateOrg/wllegal/tree/main/wllegal/templates/legal/documents>>.

Most likely these will not be directly usable to you, but might come in handy as a starting point if adjusted to meet your needs.

---

??

1. Add `weblate.legal` to installed apps in `settings.py`:

```
INSTALLED_APPS += ("weblate.legal",)

# Optional:

# Social auth pipeline to confirm TOS upon registration/subsequent sign in
SOCIAL_AUTH_PIPELINE += ("weblate.legal.pipeline.tos_confirm",)

# Middleware to enforce TOS confirmation of signed in users
MIDDLEWARE += [
    "weblate.legal.middleware.RequireTOSMiddleware",
]
```

2. Run the database migration to optionally install additional database structures for the module:

```
weblate migrate
```

3. Edit the legal documents in the `weblate/legal/templates/legal/` folder to match your service.

## Usage

After installation and editing, the legal documents are shown in the Weblate UI.

### Avatars

Avatars are downloaded and cached server-side to reduce information leaks to the sites serving them by default. The built-in support for fetching avatars from e-mails addresses configured for it can be turned off using `ENABLE_AVATARS`.

Weblate currently supports:

Gravatar

Libravatar

??:

```
?????????????AVATAR_URL_PREFIX?ENABLE_AVATARS
```

### Spam protection

You can protect against spamming by users by using the [Akismet](#) service.

1. Install the `akismet` Python module (this is already included in the official Docker image).
2. Obtain the Akismet API key.
3. Store it as `AKISMET_API_KEY` or `WEBLATE_AKISMET_API_KEY` in Docker.

Following content is sent to Akismet for checking:

```
????????????????????
```

```
????????????????????
```

---

?: This (among other things) relies on IP address of the client, please see `???` `?????????????` for properly configuring that.

---

?:

```
??? ?????.AKISMET_API_KEY?WEBLATE_AKISMET_API_KEY
```

QUESTION 3.1 What?

1. Turn on `WEBLATE_GPG_IDENTITY`. (Weblate will generate a GnuPG key when needed and will use it to sign all translation commits.)

You can find the key in the `DATA_DIR` and the public key is shown on the "About" page:

2. Alternatively you can also import existing keys into Weblate, just set `HOME=$DATA_DIR/home` when invoking `gpg`.

`WEBLATE_GPG_IDENTITY`

□ □ □ □

[illegible]

```

Weblate          RATELIMIT_WINDOW          RATE-
LIMIT_ATTEMPTS          RATELIMIT_LOCKOUT
RATELIMIT_CONTACT_ATTEMPTS          RATELIMIT_TRANSLATE_ATTEMPTS

```

| ??               | ??????       | ???????????????? |     |     |
|------------------|--------------|------------------|-----|-----|
| ??               | REGISTRATION | 5                | 300 | 600 |
| ??????????????   | MESSAGE      | 5                | 300 | 600 |
| ??? ???????????? | LOGIN        | 5                | 300 | 600 |
| ?????????        | SEARCH       | 6                | 60  | 60  |
| ??               | TRANSLATE    | 30               | 60  | 600 |
| ???????????      | GLOSSARY     | 30               | 60  | 600 |
| ???????????????  | LANGUAGE     | 2                | 300 | 600 |

```
AUTH_LOCK_ATTEMPTS
API
:
API
```

## Fedora Messaging

Fedora Messaging is AMQP-based publisher for all changes happening in Weblate. You can hook additional services on changes happening in Weblate using this.

The Fedora Messaging integration is available as a separate Python module `weblate-fedora-messaging`. Please see <[https://github.com/WeblateOrg/fedora\\_messaging/](https://github.com/WeblateOrg/fedora_messaging/)> for setup instructions.

## Customizing Weblate

Extend and customize using Django and Python. Contribute your changes upstream so that everybody can benefit. This reduces your maintenance costs; code in Weblate is taken care of when changing internal interfaces or refactoring the code.

**:** Neither internal interfaces nor templates are considered a stable API. Please review your own customizations for every upgrade, the interfaces or their semantics might change without notice.

**:**  
*Weblate*

## Creating a Python module

If you are not familiar with Python, you might want to look into [Python For Beginners](#), explaining the basics and pointing to further tutorials.

To write some custom Python code (called a module), a place to store it is needed, either in the system path (usually something like `/usr/lib/python3.7/site-packages/`) or in the Weblate directory, which is also added to the interpreter search path.

Better yet, turn your customization into a proper Python package:

1. Create a folder for your package (we will use `weblate_customization`).
2. Within it, create a `setup.py` file to describe the package:

```
from setuptools import setup

setup(
    name="weblate_customization",
    version="0.0.1",
    author="Your name",
    author_email="yourname@example.com",
    description="Sample Custom check for Weblate.",
    license="GPLv3+",
    keywords="Weblate check example",
    packages=["weblate_customization"],
)
```

3. Create a folder for the Python module (also called `weblate_customization`) for the customization code.
4. Within it, create a `__init__.py` file to make sure Python can import the module.
5. This package can now be installed using `pip install -e`. More info to be found in “[Editable](#)” [Installs](#).
6. Once installed, the module can be used in the Weblate configuration (for example `weblate_customization.checks.FooCheck`).

Your module structure should look like this:

```
weblate_customization
├── setup.py
└── weblate_customization
    ├── __init__.py
    ├── addons.py
    └── checks.py
```

You can find an example of customizing Weblate at <https://github.com/WeblateOrg/customize-example>, it covers all the topics described below.

## Changing the logo

- ## 1. Django: Creating a Python module

Branding appears in the following files:

/weblate.svgLogo shown in the navigation bar.

logo-\*.png Web icons depending on screen resolution and web-browser.

`favicon.ico` Web icon used by legacy browsers.

ebplate-\*.png Avatars for bots or anonymous users. Some web-browsers use these as shortcut icons.

ail-logo.pngUsed in notifications e-mails.

2. Add it to `INSTALLED_APPS`:

```
INSTALLED_APPS = (
    # Add your customization as first
    "weblate_customization",
    # Weblate apps are here...
)
```

- 3.Run `weblate collectstatic --noinput`, to collect static files served to clients.

??:

????? (???JavaScript?CSS ??) ????????

????????????????

Page 1 of 1

- # 1. Weblate Python : *Creating a Python module*

- ## 2. Python `WEBLATE_ADDONS` `CHECK_LIST` `AUTOFIX_LIST`):

```
# Checks
CHECK_LIST += ("weblate_customization.checks.FooCheck",)

# Autofixes
AUTOFIX_LIST += ("weblate_customization.autofix.FooFixer",)

# Addons
WEBLATE_ADDONS += ("weblate_customization.addons.ExamplePreAddon",)
```

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[illegible]

⚙️

Manage

Webplate status

Backups

Translation memory

Performance report

SSH keys

Alerts

Repositories

Users

Appearance

Tools

Billing

Webplate support status

Support status

Community support

Purchase support package

Donate to Webplate

Activate support package

The support packages include priority e-mail support, or cloud backups of your Webplate installation.

Activation token

Please enter the activation token obtained when making the subscription.

Activate

Purchase support package

⚙️

+

🌐

⋮

Dashboard

Projects

Languages

Checks

Powered by Webplate 4.5.2

About Webplate

Legal

Contact

Documentation

Donate to Webplate

Weblate :

🔗🔗🔗🔗🔗🔗🔗🔗: *Weblate* 🔗🔗🔗🔗🔗🔗🔗🔗🔗🔗🔗🔗

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SSH [REDACTED]: *SSH [REDACTED]*

????????????????????: alerts

## Django

**02:** 00000000000000000000000000000000 Webplate 0000000000

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Site administration

| REPORTS                |                       |                          |
|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Weblate support status |                       |                          |
| Status of repositories |                       |                          |
| SSH keys               |                       |                          |
| Performance report     |                       |                          |
| Translation memory     |                       |                          |
|                        |                       |                          |
| ACCOUNTS               |                       |                          |
| Audit logs             | <a href="#">+ Add</a> | <a href="#">✎ Change</a> |
| Profiles               | <a href="#">+ Add</a> | <a href="#">✎ Change</a> |
| Verified emails        | <a href="#">+ Add</a> | <a href="#">✎ Change</a> |
|                        |                       |                          |
| AUTH TOKEN             |                       |                          |
| Tokens                 | <a href="#">+ Add</a> | <a href="#">✎ Change</a> |
|                        |                       |                          |
| AUTHENTICATION         |                       |                          |
| Groups                 | <a href="#">+ Add</a> | <a href="#">✎ Change</a> |
| Roles                  | <a href="#">+ Add</a> | <a href="#">✎ Change</a> |
| Users                  | <a href="#">+ Add</a> | <a href="#">✎ Change</a> |
|                        |                       |                          |
| BILLING                |                       |                          |
| Billings               | <a href="#">+ Add</a> | <a href="#">✎ Change</a> |
| Invoices               | <a href="#">+ Add</a> | <a href="#">✎ Change</a> |
| Plans                  | <a href="#">+ Add</a> | <a href="#">✎ Change</a> |
|                        |                       |                          |
| FONTS                  |                       |                          |
| Font groups            | <a href="#">+ Add</a> | <a href="#">✎ Change</a> |
| Fonts                  | <a href="#">+ Add</a> | <a href="#">✎ Change</a> |
|                        |                       |                          |
| LEGAL                  |                       |                          |
| Agreements             | <a href="#">+ Add</a> | <a href="#">✎ Change</a> |
|                        |                       |                          |
| PYTHON SOCIAL AUTH     |                       |                          |
| Associations           | <a href="#">+ Add</a> | <a href="#">✎ Change</a> |
| Nonces                 | <a href="#">+ Add</a> | <a href="#">✎ Change</a> |
| User social auths      | <a href="#">+ Add</a> | <a href="#">✎ Change</a> |
|                        |                       |                          |
| SCREENSHOTS            |                       |                          |
| Screenshots            | <a href="#">+ Add</a> | <a href="#">✎ Change</a> |
|                        |                       |                          |
| TRANSLATION MEMORY     |                       |                          |
| Memorys                | <a href="#">+ Add</a> | <a href="#">✎ Change</a> |
|                        |                       |                          |
| WEBLATE CONFIGURATION  |                       |                          |
| Settings               | <a href="#">+ Add</a> | <a href="#">✎ Change</a> |
|                        |                       |                          |
| WEBLATE LANGUAGES      |                       |                          |
| Languages              | <a href="#">+ Add</a> | <a href="#">✎ Change</a> |
|                        |                       |                          |
| WEBLATE TRANSLATIONS   |                       |                          |
| Announcements          | <a href="#">+ Add</a> | <a href="#">✎ Change</a> |
| Component lists        | <a href="#">+ Add</a> | <a href="#">✎ Change</a> |
| Components             | <a href="#">+ Add</a> | <a href="#">✎ Change</a> |
| Contributor agreements | <a href="#">+ Add</a> | <a href="#">✎ Change</a> |
| Projects               | <a href="#">+ Add</a> | <a href="#">✎ Change</a> |

Recent actions

My actions

None available

*Reports*
*SSH*
*translations*
*Project configuration*
*Component configuration*
*Weblate languages*

*Project configuration*

Webplate administration

WELCOME, WEBLATE TEST / RETURN TO WEBLATE / DOCUMENTATION / CHANGE PASSWORD / SIGN OUT

Home · Weblate translations · Projects · Add Project

Add Project

Required fields are marked in bold.

Project name:

WebplateOrg

Display name

URL slug:

weblateorg

Name used in URLs and filenames.

Project website:

https://weblate.org/

Main website of translated project.

Translation instructions:

https://weblate.org/contribute/

You can use Markdown and mention users by @username.

Set "Language-Team" header

Lets Weblate update the "Language-Team" file header of your project.

Use shared translation memory

Uses the pool of shared translations between projects.

Contribute to shared translation memory

Contributes to the pool of shared translations between projects.

Access control:

Protected

How to restrict access to this project is detailed in the documentation.

Enable reviews

Requires dedicated reviewers to approve translations.

Enable source reviews

Requires dedicated reviewers to approve source strings.

Enable hooks

Whether to allow updating this repository by remote hooks.

Language aliases:

Comma-separated list of language code mappings, for example: en\_GB:en,en\_US:en

Save and add another

Save and continue editing

SAVE

*Project configuration*

303



Website administration

WELCOME WEBSITE TEST GETTING TO KNOW SITE DOCUMENTATION CHANGE PASSWORDS LOG OUT

Home

Website translations

Components

add component

add new component

add component

Required fields are marked in bold.

Component name:

Language names

URL slug:

language-names

Project:

WebsiteOrg

Version control system:

Git

Source code repository:

https://github.com/WebsiteOrg/WebsiteOrg

Repository push URL:

Repository browser:

https://github.com/WebsiteOrg/WebsiteOrg/tree/master/WebsiteOrg

Expected repository URL:

Source string repository address:

Repository branch:

Push branch:

Flavor:

website-translation-website-org-website-org

Monolingual base language file:

Get base file

Intermediate language file:

Template for new translation:

website-translation-website-org-website-org

File format:

gettext PO file

Allow translation propagation

Turn on suggestions

Suggestion voting

Autoaccept suggestions:

0

Translation flags

Enforced checks:

Translation license:

GNU General Public License v3.0 or later

Contributor agreement

Adding new translation:

Create new language file

Language code style:

Default based on file format

Store strings

Merge style:

Rebase

Control message when translating:

Translated using Website {language\_name} {state.translated\_percent}% of {state.all} strings

Control message when adding translation:

Added translation using Website {language\_name} {state.translated\_percent}% of {state.all} strings

Control message when removing translation:

Deleted translation using Website {language\_name} {state.translated\_percent}% of {state.all} strings

Control message when merging translation:

Merge branch {component\_name} {branch} into Website

Control message when adding a change:

Updated translation file

Push on commit

Age of changes to commit:

24

Lock on error

Source language:

English

Language filter:

WebsiteOrg

Variants regular expression:

Priority:

Medium

Restricted component

Share in projects:

WebsiteOrg

Use as a glossary

Glossary color:

Silver

Save and add another

Save and edit translation

Cancel

??:

### Component configuration?Bilingual and monolingual formats

11

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ID XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX *Component configuration* XXX:

Webiate administration

HELLO! WEBIATE TEST | STATUS | DOCUMENTATION | CHANGE PASSWORD | LOG OUT

Home | Webiate Translations | Components | Add Component

Add Component

Required fields are marked with an asterisk (\*)

Component name:

Android

URL slug:

android

Project:

WebiateOrg

Version control system:

Git

Source code repository:

webiate (/webiateorg/language-names)

Repository push URL:

Repository browser:

Expected repository URL:

Source stringing bug reporting address:

Repository branch:

Push branch:

Flavor(s):

app/ios/main/res/values/\*strings.xml

Monolingual base language file:

app/ios/main/res/values/strings.xml

Use base file

Whether users will be able to edit the base file for monolingual translations.

Intermediate language file:

Template for new translations:

File format:

Android String Resource

Locked

Locked component will not get any translation updates.

Allow translation propagation

Whether translation updates in other components will cause automatic translation in this one.

Turn on suggestions

Whether to allow translation suggestions at all.

Suggestion voting

Users can only vote for suggestions and can't make direct translations.

Autocomplete suggestions:

0

Translation flags:

Enforced checks:

Translation license:

MIT License

Contribution agreement:

Adding new translation:

Create new language file

Language code style:

Default based on the file format

Use string strings

Whether to allow adding and removing string groups from Webiate. If your strings are extracted from the source code or managed externally you probably want to keep it disabled.

Merge style:

Rebase

Current message when handling:

Translated using Webiate ({ language\_name })  
Currently translated at { data.translated.percent }% ({ data.translated } of { data.all } strings)  
Translation { project\_name }({ component\_name })  
Translate URL: { url }

Current message when adding translation:

Add/translation using Webiate ({ language\_name })

Current message when removing translation:

Deleted translation using Webiate ({ language\_name })

Current message when merging translation:

Merge branch { component\_branch } into Webiate

Current message when adding makes a change:

Update translation file  
Updated by { user\_name } ("look in Webiate")  
Translation { project\_name }({ component\_name })  
Translate URL: { url }

Push on commit

Whether new requests should be pushed (approved) on every commit.

Age of changes to commit:

24

Lock on error

Whether the component should be locked on nonempty errors.

Source language:

English

Language filter:

0-10

Variable regular expression:

Priority:

Medium

Restricted component

Restrict access to the component to only those explicitly given permission.

Share in projects:

WebiateOrg

Use as a glossary

Glossary order:

Star

Look and add another

Save and continue editing

Save



??????

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Weblate ?????????? ??????

Weblate ???

???: ??????? ?????????????????????????????????????????????????

## Weblate ???

????? 4.5.2 ???.

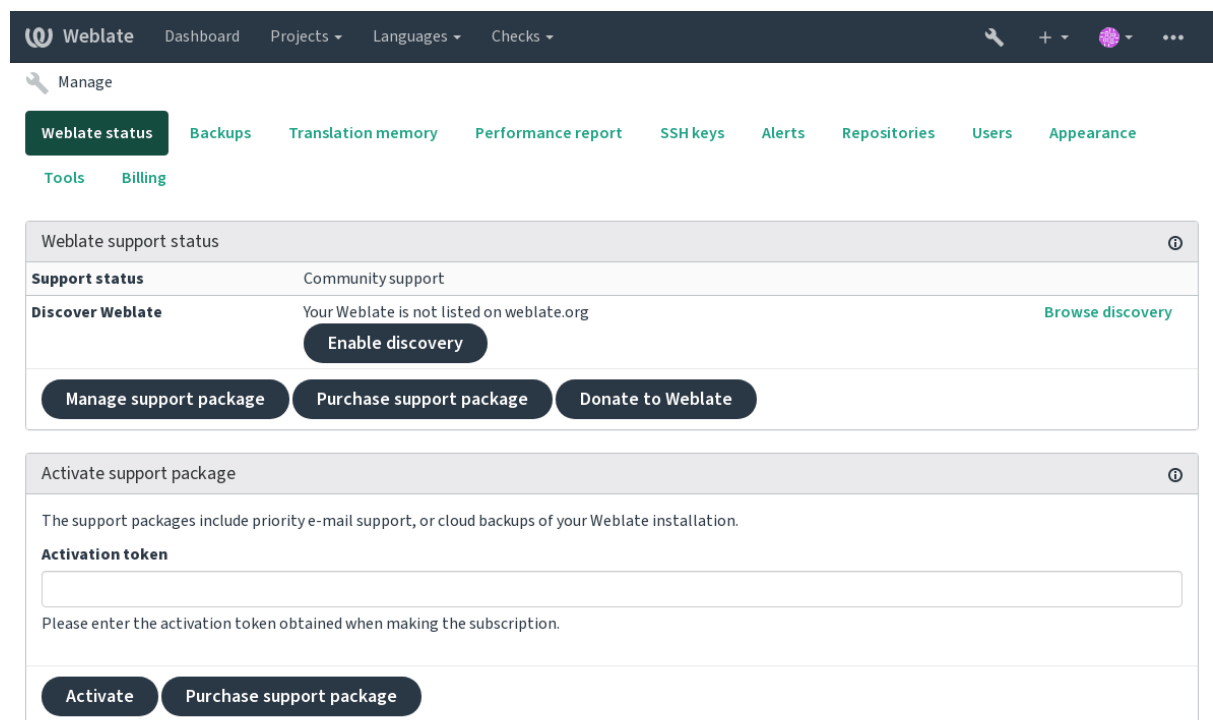
?: ?????????????????????

Discover Weblate is an opt-in service that makes it easier for users to find Weblate servers and communities. Users can browse registered services on <<https://weblate.org/discover/>>, and find there projects to contribute.

## Getting listed

?: Participating in Discover Weblate makes Weblate submit some information about your server, please see [Weblate ?????](#).

To list your server with an active support subscription (see [????????](#)) in Discover Weblate all you need to do is turn this on in the management panel:



Listing your server without a support subscription in Discover Weblate:

- 1.<<https://weblate.org/user/>> ??????????
- 2.Register your Weblate server in the discovery database at <<https://weblate.org/subscription/discovery/>>
- 3.Confirm the service activation in your Weblate and turn on the discovery listing in your Weblate management page using *Enable discovery* button:

Weblate
 Dashboard Projects Languages Checks

Manage
 

Weblate status
 Backups
 Translation memory
 Performance report
 SSH keys
 Alerts
 Repositories
 Users
 Appearance

 Tools
 Billing

Weblate support status ⓘ
 

Support status
 Community support

 Discover Weblate
 Your Weblate is not listed on weblate.org
 Browse discovery
 Enable discovery
 Manage support package
 Purchase support package
 Donate to Weblate

Activate support package ⓘ
 The support packages include priority e-mail support, or cloud backups of your Weblate installation.
 Activation token
 
 Please enter the activation token obtained when making the subscription.
 Activate
 Purchase support package

Powered by Weblate 4.5.2
 About Weblate
 Legal
 Contact
 Documentation
 Donate to Weblate

## Customizing listing

You can customize the listing by providing a text and image (570 x 260 pixels) at <https://weblate.org/user/>.

## Legal documents

**⚠️:** Herein you will find various legal information you might need to operate Weblate in certain legal jurisdictions. It is provided as a means of guidance, without any warranty of accuracy or correctness. It is ultimately your responsibility to ensure that your use of Weblate complies with all applicable laws and regulations.

## ITAR and other export controls

Weblate can be run within your own datacenter or virtual private cloud. As such, it can be used to store ITAR or other export-controlled information, however, end users are responsible for ensuring such compliance.

The Hosted Weblate service has not been audited for compliance with ITAR or other export controls, and does not currently offer the ability to restrict translations access by country.

## US encryption controls

Weblate does not contain any cryptographic code, but might be subject export controls as it uses third party components utilizing cryptography for authentication, data-integrity and -confidentiality.

Most likely Weblate would be classified as ECCN 5D002 or 5D992 and, as publicly available libre software, it should not be subject to EAR (see [Encryption items NOT Subject to the EAR](#)).

Software components used by Weblate (listing only components related to cryptographic function):

See [https://wiki.python.org/moin/PythonSoftwareFoundationLicenseFaq#Is\\_Python\\_subject\\_to\\_export\\_laws.3F](https://wiki.python.org/moin/PythonSoftwareFoundationLicenseFaq#Is_Python_subject_to_export_laws.3F)

Optionally used by Weblate

Optionally used by Weblate

Used by Git

Used by Python and cURL

The strength of encryption keys depends on the configuration of Weblate and the third party components it interacts with, but in any decent setup it will include all export restricted cryptographic functions:

In excess of 56 bits for a symmetric algorithm

## Factorisation of integers in excess of 512 bits for an asymmetric algorithm

Computation of discrete logarithms in a multiplicative group of a finite field of size greater than 512 bits for an asymmetric algorithm

Discrete logarithms in a group different than above in excess of 112 bits for an asymmetric algorithm

Weblate doesn't have any cryptographic activation feature, but it can be configured in a way where no cryptography code would be involved. The cryptographic features include:

## Accessing remote servers using secure protocols (HTTPS)

## Generating signatures for code commits (PGP)

**??:**

## Export Controls (EAR) on Open Source Software

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Weblate 

Webplate :

Weblate [?][?][?][?][?]

Weblate [\[?\]\[?\]\[?\]\[?\]\[?\]\[?\]\[?\]\[?\]](#)

Weblate [??]

Weblate[?][?][?][?][?][?][?][?]

Weblate [?][?][?]

Weblate 

## Weblate

Weblate is continually being **translated** using Weblate itself. Feel free to take your part in the effort of making Weblate available in as many human languages as possible. It brings Weblate closer to its users!

If you find a possible mistake in the source string, you can mark it with a comment in the Weblate editor. This way, it can be discussed and corrected. If you're certain, you can also click on the link in the *Source string location* section and submit a PR with your correction.

Webplate

You are welcome to improve the documentation page of your choice. Do it easily by clicking the *Edit on GitHub* button in the top-right corner of the page.

Please respect these guidelines while writing:

1. Don't remove part of the documentation if it's valid.
2. Use clear and easily-understandable language. You are writing tech docs, not a poem. Not all docs readers are native speakers, be thoughtful.
3. Don't be afraid to ask if you are not certain. If you have to ask about some feature while editing, don't change its docs before you have the answer. This means: You change or ask. Don't do both at the same time.
4. Verify your changes by performing described actions while following the docs.
5. Send PR with changes in small chunks to make it easier and quicker to review and merge.
6. If you want to rewrite and change the structure of a big article, do it in two steps:
  1. Rewrite
  2. Once the rewrite is reviewed, polished, and merged, change the structure of the paragraphs in another PR.

???: You can **translate** the docs.

## Weblate ???

If you have an idea and not sure if it's suitable for an issue, don't worry. You can join the community in [GitHub discussions](#).

## Weblate ???????

Weblate ?????? donate page ??????Libre ?????? Weblate ?????? 2022/2023 ??????

## Weblate ?????????

Weblate ?????:

Yashiro Ccs

Cheng-Chia Tseng

Timon Reinhard

[Cassidy James](#)

Loic Dachary

Marozed

<https://freedombox.org/>

GNU Solidario (GNU Health)

[BallotReady](#)

Richard Nespithal

?????Weblate ?????

## Weblate ???????

Weblate ??? Weblate ??? Weblate ??? Weblate ???

## ????????

good first issue ??????Weblate ?????

## Weblate ??????

Weblate ?????? ?????? Weblate ?????? virtualenv ??????

1.Weblate ?????:

```
git clone https://github.com/WeblateOrg/weblate.git
cd weblate
```

2.virtualenv ???:

```
virtualenv .venv
.venv/bin/activate
```

3.Weblate ??????: ?????:

```
pip install -e .
```

3.?????

```
pip install -r requirements-dev.txt
```

4.????:

```
weblate runserver
```

#### 5.Celery Worker `weblate runserver`:

```
./weblate/examples/celery start
```

#### 6.`weblate runserver` *Local testing* `weblate runserver`:

```
. scripts/test-database  
./manage.py test
```

`weblate`:

`weblate runserver`

### Docker `weblate` Webate `weblate`

Docker `weblate` docker-compose `weblate`

```
./rundevice.sh
```

`weblate` Docker `weblate` Webate `weblate` `<http://127.0.0.1:8080/>` `weblate`admin `weblate` admin  
`weblate`Adding translation projects and components `weblate`

Dockerfile `weblate` docker-compose.yml `weblate`dev-docker `weblate`

`weblate` test `weblate` test `weblate`:

```
./rundevice.sh test --failfast weblate.trans
```

`weblate`: `weblate`Docker `weblate` docker ps `weblate`

`weblate`

```
./rundevice.sh logs
```

`weblate` `weblate`:

```
./rundevice.sh stop
```

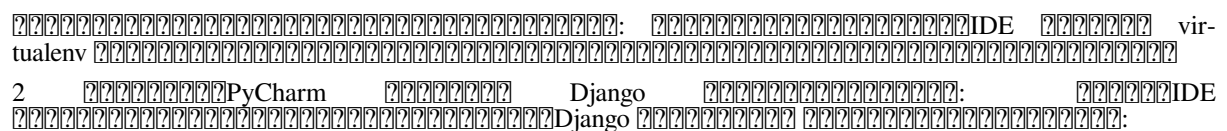
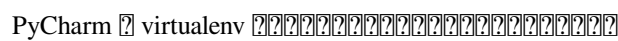
`weblate`Docker `weblate`

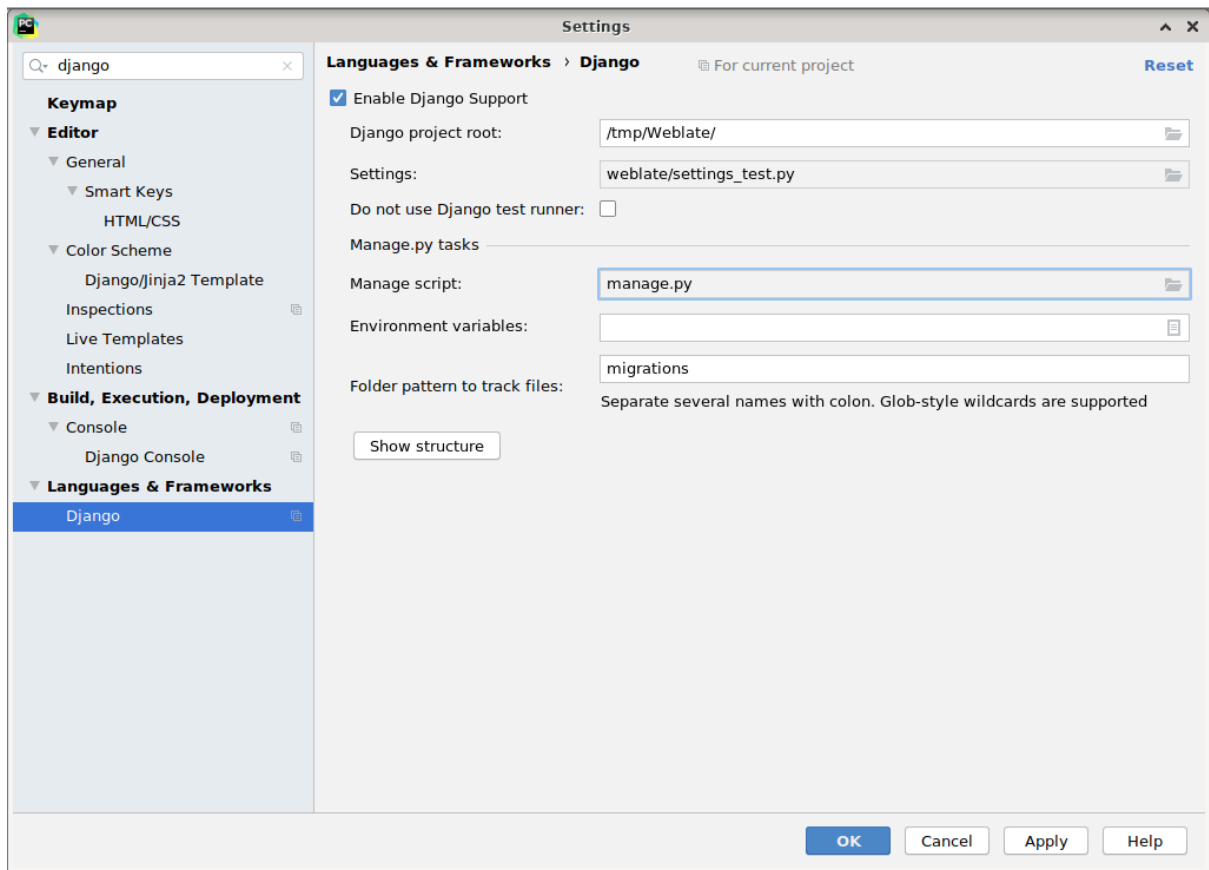
`weblate`: `weblate`

### PyCharm `weblate` Webate `weblate`

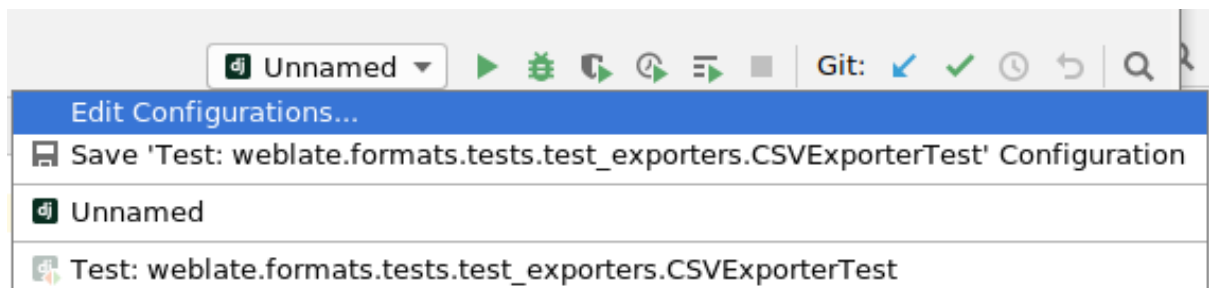
PyCharm `weblate` Python `weblate` IDE `weblate` Webate `weblate`

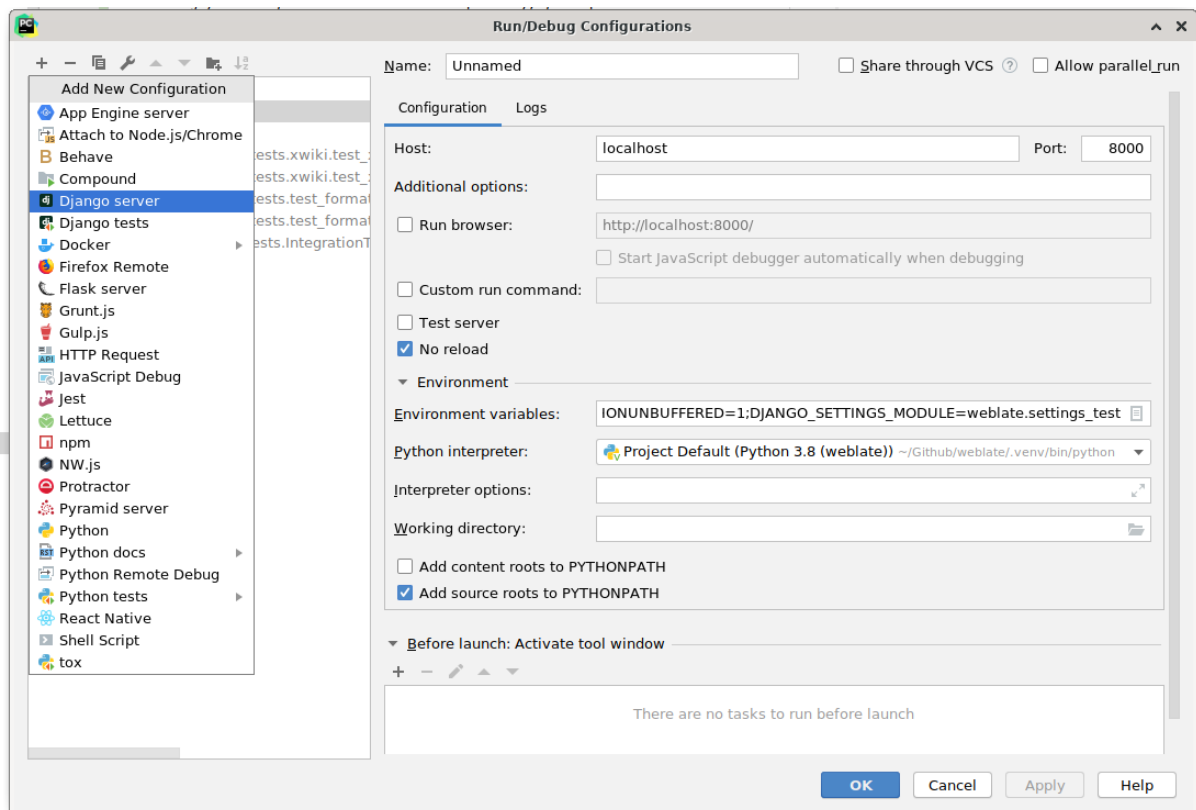
GitHub `weblate`PyCharm `weblate`IDE `weblate`:





Django weblate weblate/settings\_test.py  
 Django Server:





!!!: Be careful with the property called *No reload*: It prevents the server from being reloaded live if you modify files. This allows the existing debugger breakpoints to persist, when they normally would be discarded upon reloading the server.

????????????

`import_demo` ?????????????? `createadmin` ??????????????????????

## Webate ???? ????

Webate? [GitHub](#) ?????????????????????? ??????????????????????

!!:

*Webate* ??? ????Webate ??????????????????????

Webplate   

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PEP-8 black

```

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  flake      8  XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  .pre-commit-config.yaml
XXXXXXXXX:file:`setup.cfg`XXXXXXXXX

```

```

#####pre-commit #####Webrate #####
requirements-lint.txt  #####Weblate  #####  pre-commit  install
#####

```

?????????????????????????????????????????.

```
pre-commit run --all
```

## Debugging Weblate

[illegible]

□ □ □ □ □ □ □

Turning on debug mode will make the exceptions show in the browser. This is useful to debug issues in the web interface, but not suitable for production environment as it has performance consequences and might leak private data.

??:

*???? ?????*

## Weblate logs

Weblate can produce detailed logs of what is going in the background. In the default configuration it uses syslog and that makes the log appear either in `/var/log/messages` or `/var/log/syslog` (depending on your syslog daemon configuration).

The Celery process (see [Celery `celery` command](#)) usually produces own logs as well. The example system-wide setups log to several files under `/var/log/celery/`.

Docker containers log to their output (as usual in the Docker world), so you can look at the logs using `docker-compose logs`.

**??:**

??? contains `LOGGING` configuration.

## Not processing background tasks

Lot of things happen in background Celery workers. In case things like sending out e-mails or component removal does not work, there might be some issue with it.

??????:

Check Celery process is running, see *Celery* [????????????????](#) [???](#)

Check Celery queue status either in `celerymon` or using `celery queues`

Look into Celery logs for errors (see [Weblate logs](#))

## Not receiving e-mails from Weblate

You can verify whether outgoing e-mail is working correctly by using the `sendtestemail` management command (see *Invoking management commands* for instructions on how to invoke it in different environments) or using `sendtestemail` under the *Tools* tab.

These send e-mail directly, so this verifies that your SMTP configuration is correct (see *SMTP configuration*). Most of the e-mails from Weblate are however sent in the background and there might be some issues with Celery involved as well, please see *Not processing background tasks* for debugging that.

## Analyzing application crashes

In case the application crashes, it is useful to collect as much info about the crash as possible. The easiest way to achieve this is by using third-party services which can collect such info automatically. You can find info on how to set this up in *Reporting application crashes*.

## Silent failures

Lots of tasks are offloaded to Celery for background processing. Failures are not shown in the user interface, but appear in the Celery logs. Configuring *CELERY\_TASK\_LOGS* helps you to notice such failures easier.

## Performance issues

In case Weblate performs badly in some situation, please collect the relevant logs showing the issue, and anything that might help figuring out where the code might be improved.

In case some requests take too long without any indication, you might want to install `dogslow` along with `django-debug-toolbar` and get pinpointed and detailed tracebacks in the error collection tool.

## Weblate `weblate`

---

`weblate`: `weblate` `weblate`

---

Weblate `weblate` `Django` `weblate`

### `weblate`

Weblate `weblate` `weblate`:

`weblate` `weblate` `Sphinx` `weblate`

`weblate` `weblate` `Docker` `weblate`: `Docker` `weblate` `Weblate` `weblate`

`weblate` `weblate` `Django` `weblate` `weblate` `weblate`: `weblate` `weblate`

`weblate` `weblate` `CSS` `weblate` `weblate`: `weblate` `weblate`

### `weblate`

Weblate `weblate` `Django` `weblate`: *Optional Weblate modules*

accounts

`weblate` `weblate`

addons

Weblate `weblate` `weblate`: `weblate`

api

Django REST framework `weblate` API

auth

`weblate`

billing

checks  
 fonts  
 formats  
 translate-toolkit  
 gitexport  
 lang  
 legal  
 machinery  
 memory  
 screenshots  
 trans  
 utils  
 vcs  
 wladmin  
 Django

Weblate  
**class** weblate.addons.base.BaseAddon (storage=None)  
  
**classmethod** can\_install (component, user)  
**configure** (settings)  
**daily** (component)  
**classmethod** get\_add\_form (user, component, \*\*kwargs)  
**get\_settings\_form** (user, \*\*kwargs)  
**post\_add** (translation)  
**post\_commit** (component)  
**post\_push** (component)  
 upstream

```

post_update (component, previous_head: str, skip_push: bool)
    upstream upstream
    previous_head (str) -- HEAD
    skip_push (bool) -- upstream commit_and_push
    commit_pending
    pre_commit (translation, author)
    pre_push (component)
    upstream
    pre_update (component)
    upstream
    save_state ()
    stay_on_create = False
    Weblate
    store_post_load (translation, store)

```

It receives an instance of a file format class as a argument.

This is useful to modify file format class parameters, for example adjust how the file will be saved.

```

unit_pre_create (unit)
    :

```

```

#
# Copyright © 2012 - 2021 Michal Čihař <michal@cihar.com>
#
# This file is part of Weblate <https://weblate.org/>
#
# This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify
# it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
# the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or
# (at your option) any later version.
#
# This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
# but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
# MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
# GNU General Public License for more details.
#
# You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
# along with this program. If not, see <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.
#

from django.utils.translation import gettext_lazy as _

from weblate.addons.base import BaseAddon
from weblate.addons.events import EVENT_PRE_COMMIT

class ExampleAddon (BaseAddon):
    # Filter for compatible components, every key is
    # matched against property of component
    compat = {"file_format": {"po", "po-mono"}}
    # List of events addon should receive
    events = (EVENT_PRE_COMMIT,)
    # Addon unique identifier
    name = "weblate.example.example"
    # Verbose name shown in the user interface
    verbose = _("Example addon")
    # Detailed addon description
    description = _("This addon does nothing it is just an example.")

```

(`ExampleAddon`)

(                    )

```
# Callback to implement custom behavior
def pre_commit(self, translation, author):
    return
```

**Weblate** 

BootstrapjQuery

□□□□□□

Weblate supports the latest, stable releases of all major browsers and platforms.

Alternative browsers which use the latest version of WebKit, Blink, or Gecko, whether directly or via the platform's web view API, are not explicitly supported. However, Weblate should (in most cases) display and function correctly in these browsers as well.

Older browsers might work, but some features might be limited.

□□□□□□

```
yarn          scripts/yarn
scripts/yarn-update
webplate/static/
vendor
```

Adding new third-party library typically consists of:

```
# Add a yarn package
yarn --cwd scripts/yarn add PACKAGE
# Edit the script to copy package to the static folder
edit scripts/yarn-update
# Run the update script
./scripts/yarn-update
# Add files to git
git add .
```

□□□□□□ □□□□

Webplate  JavaScript  CSS   Prettier 

# ESLint: JavaScript

□ □ □ □

[illegible]

```
document.write(gettext('this is to be translated'));

var object_count = 1 // or 0, or 2, or 3, ...
s = ngettext('literal for the singular case',
             'literal for the plural case', object_count);

fmts = ngettext('There is %s object. Remaining: %s',
                 'There are %s objects. Remaining: %s', 11);
s = interpolate(fmts, [11, 20]);
// s is 'There are 11 objects. Remaining: 20'
```

??:

## Translation topic in the Django documentation

## ????

Weblate [????????????](#) [????????????????????????????????????????](#) [????????????????](#) [Material Design Icons](#) [????](#) [Material Design Resources](#) [????????????????](#)

[????????????????](#) [HTML](#) [????????????????????????????????????????](#) [SVG](#) [????????????????](#) `:file:'scripts/optimize-svg'` [????????????](#)

## Weblate ????????

Weblate [?](#) [??????????](#) [?](#) [GitHub](#) [????????????](#)

Weblate [????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????](#)

Weblate [????????????????????????????????????](#) [??????????????](#) [????????????????????????](#)

If you are not sure about your bug report or feature request, you can try [Weblate](#) [????](#).

## ??????????????

In order to give the community time to respond and upgrade, you are strongly urged to report all security issues privately. HackerOne is used to handle security issues, and can be reported directly at [HackerOne](#). Once you submit it there, community has limited but enough time to solve the incident.

Alternatively, report to [security@weblate.org](mailto:security@weblate.org), which ends up on HackerOne as well.

If you don't want to use HackerOne, for whatever reason, you can send the report by e-mail to [michal@cihar.com](mailto:michal@cihar.com). You can choose to encrypt it using this PGP key `3CB 1DF1 EF12 CF2A C0EE 5A32 9C27 B313 42B7 511D`. You can also get the PGP key from [Keybase](#).

---

**??:** Weblate depends on third-party components for many things. In case you find a vulnerability affecting one of those components in general, please report it directly to the respective project.

Some of these are:

[Django](#)

[Django REST framework](#)

[Python Social Auth](#)

---

## Weblate testsuite and continuous integration

Testsuites exist for most of the current code, increase coverage by adding testcases for any new functionality, and verify that it works.

### Continuous integration

Current test results can be found on [GitHub Actions](#) and coverage is reported on [Codecov](#).

There are several jobs to verify different aspects:

Unit tests

Documentation build and external links

Migration testing from all supported releases

Code linting

Setup verification (ensures that generated dist files do not miss anything and can be tested)

The configuration for the CI is in `.github/workflows` directory. It heavily uses helper scripts stored in `ci` directory. The scripts can be also executed manually, but they require several environment variables, mostly defining Django settings file to use and database connection. The example definition of that is in `scripts/test-database`:

```
# Simple way to configure test database from environment

# Database backend to use postgresql / mysql / mariadb
export CI_DATABASE=${1:-postgresql}

# Database server configuration
export CI_DB_USER=weblate
export CI_DB_PASSWORD=weblate
export CI_DB_HOST=127.0.0.1

# Django settings module to use
export DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE=weblate.settings_test
```

The simple execution can look like:

```
. scripts/test-database
./ci/run-migrate
./ci/run-test
./ci/run-docs
```

## Local testing

To run a testsuite locally, use:

```
DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE=weblate.settings_test ./manage.py test
```

---

**???:** You will need a database (PostgreSQL) server to be used for tests. By default Django creates separate database to run tests with `test_` prefix, so in case your settings is configured to use `weblate`, the tests will use `test_weblate` database. See [Weblate ??????????](#) for setup instructions.

---

The `weblate/settings_test.py` is used in CI environment as well (see [Continuous integration](#)) and can be tuned using environment variables:

```
# Simple way to configure test database from environment

# Database backend to use postgresql / mysql / mariadb
export CI_DATABASE=${1:-postgresql}

# Database server configuration
export CI_DB_USER=weblate
export CI_DB_PASSWORD=weblate
export CI_DB_HOST=127.0.0.1

# Django settings module to use
export DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE=weblate.settings_test
```

Prior to running tests you should collect static files as some tests rely on them being present:

```
DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE=weblate.settings_test ./manage.py collectstatic
```

You can also specify individual tests to run:

```
DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE=weblate.settings_test ./manage.py test weblate.
↪ gitexport
```

---

**???:** The tests can also be executed inside developer docker container, see [Docker ??????????](#) [Weblate ????](#).

---

**??:**

See [Django ??????????](#) for more info on running and writing tests for Django.

?? ????

Weblate [JSON Schema](#) to [JSON](#) [XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX](#)

## Weblate [XXXXXXXX](#)

<https://weblate.org/schemas/weblate-memory.schema.json>

```

{
  "type": "object",
  "properties": {
    "category": {
      "type": "string",
      "pattern": "^[0-9]{1,2}$",
      "description": "1 = XXXXX2 = XXX10000000 XX = XXXXXXXXXXXXX20000000 XX = XXXXX",
      "enum": [
        1,
        0,
        1
      ]
    },
    "origin": {
      "type": "string",
      "pattern": "^[0-9]{1,2}/XXXXXXXXXX$",
      "description": "XX",
      "enum": [
        "test.tmx",
        "XXXXXXXX/XXXXXXXXXX"
      ]
    },
    "source": {
      "type": "string",
      "description": "XX",
      "enum": [
        "Hello",
        1
      ]
    },
    "source_language": {
      "type": "string",
      "pattern": "^[0-9]{1,2}$",
      "description": "ISO 639-1 / ISO 639-2 / IETF BCP 47",
      "enum": [
        "en",
        "^[^ ]+$"
      ]
    },
    "target": {
      "type": "string",
      "pattern": "^[0-9]{1,2}$",
      "description": "XX",
      "enum": [
        "Ahoj",
        1
      ]
    },
    "target_language": {
      "type": "string",
      "pattern": "^[0-9]{1,2}$",
      "description": "ISO 639-1 / ISO 639-2 / IETF BCP 47",
      "enum": [
        "cs",
        "^[^ ]+$"
      ]
    },
    "XXXXXXXXXX": {
      "type": "boolean",
      "description": "False"
    }
  }
}

XX:
XXXXXXXXXXdump_memoryXXimport_memory
```

## Weblate ???? ???? ?????

<https://weblate.org/schemas/weblate-userdata.schema.json>

? ??????

??????

**basic** ??

? ??????

??????

**username** *Username*

? ???

?: ???

??????

**full\_name** ?? ???

? ???

?: Weblate ???

??????

**email** ??????????

? ???

?: [noreply@example.com](mailto:noreply@example.com)

??????

**date\_joined** ???

? ???

?: 2019-11-18T18:53:54.862Z

??????

**profile** ????????

? ????????

??????

**language** ??

? ???

?: cs

????? ^.\*\$

??????

**suggested** ??????????????

? ??

?: 1

?????? 0

**translated** ??????????????

? ??

?: 24

?????? 0

**uploaded** ????????????????????????????????

? ??

?: 1

?????? 0

**hide\_completed** ????????????????????????????????

? *boolean*

?: False

?????? True

**secondary\_in\_zen** Zen ????????????????

? *boolean*

?: True

?????? True

????????????????????????????????

**hide\_source\_secondary** *boolean*

?: False

?????? True

**editor\_link** ????? ???

? ???

?:

????? ^.\*\$

??????

**translate\_mode** ???????? ???

? ??

?: 0

?????? 0

Table 8 – `zen_mode`

|                                  |                                   |                                    |                        |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>zen_mode</b>                  | <i>Zen</i> <code>??????</code>    | <code>??</code>                    |                        |
|                                  | <code>?</code>                    | <code>0</code>                     |                        |
|                                  | <code>?:</code>                   | <code>0</code>                     |                        |
|                                  | <code>??????</code>               | <code>0</code>                     |                        |
| <b>special_chars</b>             | <code>?????</code>                | <code>???</code>                   |                        |
|                                  | <code>?</code>                    | <code>???</code>                   |                        |
|                                  | <code>?:</code>                   | <code>^.*\$</code>                 |                        |
|                                  | <code>?????</code>                | <code>^.*\$</code>                 |                        |
| <b>dashboard_view</b>            | <code>????????????????????</code> | <code>??</code>                    |                        |
|                                  | <code>?</code>                    | <code>1</code>                     |                        |
|                                  | <code>?:</code>                   | <code>0</code>                     |                        |
|                                  | <code>?????</code>                | <code>0</code>                     |                        |
| <b>dash-board_component_list</b> | <code>????????????????????</code> | <code>???</code>                   |                        |
|                                  | <code>?????</code>                | <code>null</code>                  |                        |
|                                  | <code>?????</code>                | <code>?</code>                     | <i>null</i>            |
|                                  | <code>?????</code>                | <code>?</code>                     | <i>??</i>              |
| <b>languages</b>                 | <code>?????</code>                | <code>??</code>                    |                        |
|                                  | <code>?</code>                    | <code>??</code>                    |                        |
|                                  | <code>??????</code>               | <code>??????</code>                |                        |
|                                  | <code>??</code>                   | <code>??</code>                    |                        |
|                                  |                                   | <code>??</code>                    | <i>???</i>             |
|                                  |                                   | <code>?:</code>                    | <code>CS</code>        |
|                                  |                                   | <code>?????</code>                 | <code>^.*\$</code>     |
|                                  |                                   | <code>??????</code>                | <code>^.*\$</code>     |
| <b>secondary_languages</b>       | <code>?????</code>                | <code>??</code>                    |                        |
|                                  | <code>?</code>                    | <code>??</code>                    |                        |
|                                  | <code>??????</code>               | <code>??????</code>                |                        |
|                                  | <code>??</code>                   | <code>??</code>                    |                        |
|                                  |                                   | <code>??</code>                    | <i>???</i>             |
|                                  |                                   | <code>?:</code>                    | <code>sk</code>        |
|                                  |                                   | <code>?????</code>                 | <code>^.*\$</code>     |
|                                  |                                   | <code>??????</code>                | <code>^.*\$</code>     |
| <b>watched</b>                   | <code>????????????????</code>     | <code>??</code>                    |                        |
|                                  | <code>?</code>                    | <code>??</code>                    |                        |
|                                  | <code>??????</code>               | <code>????????????????</code>      |                        |
|                                  | <code>??</code>                   | <code>??</code>                    |                        |
|                                  |                                   | <code>??</code>                    | <i>???</i>             |
|                                  |                                   | <code>?:</code>                    | <code>weblate</code>   |
|                                  |                                   | <code>?????</code>                 | <code>^.*\$</code>     |
|                                  |                                   | <code>??????</code>                | <code>^.*\$</code>     |
| <b>auditlog</b>                  | <code>?????</code>                | <code>??</code>                    |                        |
|                                  | <code>?</code>                    | <code>??</code>                    |                        |
|                                  | <code>??????</code>               | <code>??</code>                    |                        |
|                                  | <code>??</code>                   | <code>??</code>                    |                        |
|                                  | <code>?</code>                    | <code>??????</code>                |                        |
|                                  | <code>??????</code>               | <code>IP</code> <code>?????</code> |                        |
|                                  |                                   | <code>?</code>                     | <i>???</i>             |
|                                  |                                   | <code>?:</code>                    | <code>127.0.0.1</code> |
|                                  |                                   | <code>?????</code>                 | <code>^.*\$</code>     |
|                                  |                                   | <code>??????</code>                | <code>^.*\$</code>     |
| <b>user_agent</b>                | <code>????? ????????</code>       | <code>???</code>                   |                        |
|                                  | <code>?</code>                    | <code>PC / Linux / Firefox</code>  |                        |
|                                  | <code>?:</code>                   | <code>70.0</code>                  |                        |
|                                  |                                   | <code>^.*\$</code>                 |                        |
|                                  |                                   | <code>?????</code>                 | <code>^.*\$</code>     |
|                                  |                                   | <code>??????</code>                | <code>^.*\$</code>     |
| <b>timestamp</b>                 | <code>??????????</code>           | <code>???</code>                   |                        |
|                                  | <code>?</code>                    | <code>2019-11-</code>              |                        |
|                                  | <code>?:</code>                   | <code>18T18:58:30.845Z</code>      |                        |
|                                  |                                   | <code>^.*\$</code>                 |                        |
|                                  |                                   | <code>?????</code>                 | <code>^.*\$</code>     |
|                                  |                                   | <code>??????</code>                | <code>^.*\$</code>     |
| <b>activity</b>                  | <code>?????</code>                | <code>???</code>                   |                        |
|                                  |                                   | <code>??????</code>                |                        |
|                                  |                                   | <code>??????</code>                |                        |

`??????????`

Table 8 – `dumpuserdata`

|                                       | <code>?</code>                                    | <code>???</code>                                                      |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                       | <code>?:</code>                                   | <code>???</code>                                                      |
|                                       | <code>????</code>                                 | <code>^.*\$</code>                                                    |
|                                       | <code>?????</code>                                |                                                                       |
| <code>??</code>                       |                                                   |                                                                       |
| <code>??:</code>                      |                                                   |                                                                       |
| <code>???????</code>                  | <code>dumpuserdata</code>                         |                                                                       |
| <b>Weblate</b>                        | <b>?????</b>                                      |                                                                       |
| <b>????? ?????</b>                    |                                                   |                                                                       |
| Weblate <code>??2</code>              | <code>?????x.y</code>                             | <code>?????x.y.z</code>                                               |
| <code>???</code>                      | <code>?????</code>                                | <code>?????</code>                                                    |
| <code>?????</code>                    | <code>x.0</code>                                  | <code>?????</code>                                                    |
| <code>??:</code>                      |                                                   |                                                                       |
| <code>Weblate</code>                  | <code>?????</code>                                |                                                                       |
| <b>?????</b>                          |                                                   |                                                                       |
| <code>?????GitHub</code>              | <code>?????</code>                                | <code>&lt;https://github.com/WeblateOrg/weblate/milestones&gt;</code> |
| <code>?????</code>                    |                                                   |                                                                       |
| <b>????? ?????</b>                    |                                                   |                                                                       |
| <code>?????</code>                    |                                                   |                                                                       |
| 1.                                    | <code>./scripts/list-translated-languages</code>  | <code>?????</code>                                                    |
| 2.                                    | <code>./scripts/prepare-release</code>            | <code>?????</code>                                                    |
| 3.                                    | <code>?????</code>                                | <code>make -C docs update-screenshots?</code>                         |
| 4.                                    | Merge any possibly pending translations           | <code>wlc push; git remote update; git merge origin/weblate</code>    |
| <code>?????</code>                    |                                                   |                                                                       |
| 5.                                    | <code>????? ./scripts/create-release --tag</code> | <code>?????</code>                                                    |
| <code>?????</code>                    |                                                   |                                                                       |
| 6.                                    | Docker                                            | <code>?????</code>                                                    |
| 7.                                    | GitHub                                            | <code>?????</code>                                                    |
| 8.                                    | Docker                                            | <code>?????</code>                                                    |
| 9.                                    | Helm                                              | <code>?????</code>                                                    |
| 10.                                   | <code>github/workflows/migrations.yml</code>      | <code>?????</code>                                                    |
| 11.                                   | Increase version in the website download links.   |                                                                       |
| 12.                                   | <code>????? ./scripts/set-version</code>          | <code>?????</code>                                                    |
| <code>./scripts/create-release</code> | <code>?????</code>                                |                                                                       |
| <code>?????</code>                    | <code>GnuPG</code>                                |                                                                       |
| Weblate git                           | <code>?????</code>                                | <code>push</code>                                                     |
| <code>hub</code>                      | <code>?????</code>                                | <code>Weblate</code>                                                  |
| Weblate                               | <code>?????</code>                                | <code>SSH</code>                                                      |
| <code>Web</code>                      | <code>?????</code>                                | <code>Web</code>                                                      |

????????????

---

????: Weblate ?????????????????????????????????????????

---

Development of Weblate adheres to the [Best Practices of the Linux Foundation's Core Infrastructure Initiative](#).

### Tracking dependencies for vulnerabilities

Security issues in our dependencies are monitored using [Dependabot](#). This covers the Python and JavaScript libraries, and the latest stable release has its dependencies updated to avoid vulnerabilities.

---

????: There might be vulnerabilities in third-party libraries which do not affect Weblate, so those are not addressed by releasing bugfix versions of Weblate.

---

### Docker container security

The Docker containers are scanned using [Anchore](#) and [Trivy](#).

This allows us to detect vulnerabilities early and release improvements quickly.

You can get the results of these scans at GitHub — they are stored as artifacts on our CI in the SARIF format (Static Analysis Results Interchange Format).

??:

*Continuous integration*

### Weblate ????

??????????

??? ?????????? ?????? ?????????????? ?????????? Web ?????????????????????????

????????

"Weblate" ?? "web" ? "translate" ??????????????

???????? Web ???

The landing page is <https://weblate.org> and a cloud hosted service at <https://hosted.weblate.org>. This documentation can be found on <https://docs.weblate.org>.

??????????

????????????????????????????????????????<<https://github.com/WeblateOrg/graphics/>> ?????????????????????

???

?????????? Michal Čihař <[michal@cihar.com](mailto:michal@cihar.com)> ?????????????????

???

Weblate ? Michal Čihař <[michal@cihar.com](mailto:michal@cihar.com)> ?????2012 ?????

?????

Copyright (C) 2012 - 2021 Michal Čihař <[michal@cihar.com](mailto:michal@cihar.com)>

?????: ?FreeSoftware Foundation ? GNU General Public License  
3 ?

????? GNU  
General Public License ?

?????GNU General Public License ?<<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>?

???

## Weblate 4.5.2

Released on March 26th 2021.

?????

Lua ?

Ignore format strings in the ? check.

Allow uploading screenshot from a translate page.

Added forced file synchronization to the repository maintenance.

?????

Improved performance when adding new strings.

?????

Several performance improvements.

Added integration with *Weblate* ?.

Fixed checks behavior with read-only strings.

## Weblate 4.5.1

Released on March 05th 2021.

Fixed editing of glossary flags in some corner cases.

Extend metrics usage to improve performance of several pages.

TMX ?

API ? PO ?

Improved alerts behavior glossaries.

Markdown ?

?????

?????

?????

Improved bulk edit performance.

Fixed preserving "Needs editing" and "Approved" states for ODF files.

?????

## Weblate 4.5

Released on February 19th 2021.

gettext PO `lua-format`

Fixed multiple unnamed variables check behavior with multiple format flags.

Dropped mailing list field on the project in favor of generic instructions for translators.

Added pseudolocale generation addon.

TermBase eXchange

Strings can now be added and removed in bilingual formats as well.

Amazon Translate

Java `Java MessageFormat`

Glossaries are now stored as regular components.

Dropped specific API for glossaries as component API is used now.

Added simplified interface to toggle some of the flags.

Moved text direction toggle to get more space for the visual keyboard.

Added check whether translation matches the glossary.

## Weblate 4.4.2

Released on January 14th 2021.

Fixed corruption of one distributed MO file.

## Weblate 4.4.1

Released on January 13th 2021.

Fixed displaying help for project settings.

`PO`

Fixed cleanup addon behavior with HTML, ODF, IDML and Windows RC formats.

CSV

Use content compression for file downloads.

Improved user experience on importing from ZIP file.

Avoid duplicate pull requests on Pagure.

Reimplemented translation editor to use native browser textarea.

Fixed cleanup addon breaking adding new strings.  
Added API for addons.

## Weblate 4.4

Released on December 15th 2020.

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Weblate now requires Django 3.1.

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Fixed read-only state handling in bulk edit.

CodeMirror ????????

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Syntax highlighting in translation editor for XML, HTML, Markdown and reStructuredText.

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Improved support for non-standard language codes.

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The user is now presented with a filtered list of languages when adding a new translation.

Extended search capabilities for changes in history.

Improved billing detail pages and libre hosting workflow.

????? API ?????

????? [????????] ???????

Added tasks API.

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Improved display of user defined special characters.

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Improved naming of ZIP downloads.

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## Weblate 4.3.2

Released on November 4th 2020.

Fixed crash on certain component filemasks.

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Pagure ??? ?????????????????

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?????????? Markdown ??????????????????????????

Simplified setup of Git repositories with different default branch than "master".

Newly created internal repositories now use main as the default branch.

reStructuredText ??????????????????????

Fixed CodeMirror display issues in some situations.

Renamed Template group to "Sources" to clarify its meaning.

Fixed GitLab pull requests on repositories with longer paths.

### Weblate 4.3.1

Released on October 21st 2020.

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Improve hooks compatibility with Bitbucket Server.

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Reduced memory usage.

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### Weblate 4.3

Released on October 15th 2020.

Include user stats in the API.

Fixed component ordering on paginated pages.

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Rewritten support for GitHub and GitLab pull requests.

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Fixed configuration of enforced checks.

Improve documentation about built-in backups.

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Vue I18n ?????

Generic placeholders check now supports regular expressions.

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Added support for interacting with multiple GitLab or GitHub instances.

Extended API to cover project updates, unit updates and removals and glossaries.

Unit API now properly handles plural strings.

Component creation can now handle ZIP file or document upload.

Consolidated API response status codes.

????????? markdown ?????

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Improved JSON, YAML and CSV formats compatibility.

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Improved performance of file downloads.

Improved repository management view.

Automatically enable java-format for Android.

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Python 3.9 ?????

Fixed translating HTML files under certain conditions.

## Weblate 4.2.2

Released on September 2nd 2020.

JSON [?][?][?][?][?][?][?][?][?][?][?][?][?][?]

Fixed login redirect for some authentication configurations.

Fixed LDAP authentication with group sync.

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Git [REDACTED]

Fixed creating local VCS components using API.

## Weblate 4.2.1

Released on August 21st 2020.

Android ████████████████████

Fixed crash in the cleanup addon for some XLIFF files.

Allow setting up localization CDN in Docker image.

## Weblate 4.2

Released on August 18th 2020.

Improved user pages and added listing of users.

Dropped support for migrating from 3.x releases, migrate through 4.1 or 4.0.

Added exports into several monolingual formats.

Improved activity charts.

Number of displayed nearby strings can be configured.

[illegible]

Simplified main navigation (replaced buttons with icons).

Improved language code handling in Google Translate integration.

The Git squash addon can generate Co-authored-by: trailers.

Improved query search parser.

Improved user feedback from format strings checks.

Improved performance of bulk state changes.

Added compatibility redirects after project or component renaming.

Added notifications for strings approval, component locking and license change.

Added support for ModernMT.

Allow to avoid overwriting approved translations on file upload.

Dropped support for some compatibility URL redirects.

ECMAScript 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363 2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2381 2382 2383 2384 2385 2386 2387 2388 2389 2390 2391 2392 2393 2394 2395 2396 2397 2398 2399 2400 2401 2402 2403 2404 2405 2406 2407 2408 2409 2410 2411 2412 2413 2414 2415 2416 2417 2418 2419 2420 2421 2422 2423 2424 2425 2426 2427 2428 2429 2430 2431 2432 2433 2434 2435 2436 2437 2438 2439 2440 2441 2442 2443 2444 2445 2446 2447 2448 2449 2450 2451 2452 2453 2454 2455 2456 2457 2458 2459 2460 2461 2462 2463 2464 2465 2466 2467 2468 2469 2470 2471 2472 2473 2474 2475 2476 2477 2478 2479 2480 2481 2482 2483 2484 2485 2486 2487 2488 2489 2490 2491 2492 2493 2494 2495 2496 2497 2498 2499 2500 2501 2502 2503 2504 2505 2506 2507 2508 2509 2510 2511 2512 2513 2514 2515 2516 2517 2518 2519 2520 2521 2522 2523 2524 2525 2526 2527 2528 2529 2530 2531 2532 2533 2534 2535 2536 2537 2538 2539 2540 2541 2542 2543 2544 2545 2546 2547 2548 2549 2550 2551 2552 2553 2554 2555 2556 2557 2558 2559 2560 2561 2562 2563 2564 2565 2566 2567 2568 2569 2570 2571 2572 2573 2574 2575 2576 2577 2578 2579 2580 2581 2582 2583 2584 2585 2586 2587 2588 2589 2590 2591 2592 2593 2594 2595 2596 2597 2598 2599 2600 2601 2602 2603 2604 2605 2606 2607 2608 2609 2610 2611 2612 2613 2614 2615 2616 2617 2618 2619 2620 2621 2622 2623 2624 2625 2626 2627 2628 2629 2630 2631 2632 2633 2634 2635 2636 2637 2638 2639 2640 2641 2642 2643 2644 2645 2646 2647 2648 2649 2650 2651 2652 2653 2654 2655 2656 2657 2658 2659 2660 2661 2662 2663 2664 2665 2666 2667 2668 2669 2670 2671 2672 2673 2674 2675 2676 2677 2678 2679 2680 2681 2682 2683 2684 2685 2686 2687 2688 2689 2690 2691 2692 2693 2694 2695 2696 2697 2698 2699 2700 2701 2702 2703 2704 2705 2706 2707 2708 2709 2710 2711 2712 2713 2714 2715 2716 2717 2718 2719 2720 2721 2722 2723 2724 2725 2726 2727 2728 2729 2730 2731 2732 2733 2734 2735 2736 2737 2738 2739 2740 2741 2742 2743 2744 2745 2746 2747 2748 2749 2750 2751 2752 2753 2754 2755 2756 2757 2758 2759 2760 2761 2762 2763 2764 2765 2766 2767 2768 2769 2770 2771 2772 2773 2774 2775 2776 2777 2778 2779 2780 2781 2782 2783 2784 2785 2786 2787 2788 2789 2790 2791 2792 2793 2794 2795 2796 2797 2798 2799 2800 2801 2802 2803 2804 2805 2806 2807 2808 2809 2810 2811 2812 2813 2814 2815 2816 2817 2818 2819 2820 2821 2822 2823 2824 2825 2826 2827 2828 2829 2830 2831 2832 28

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Removed leading dot from JSON unit keys.

??????? Celery ????????

????????????????????

Allow to configure Content-Security-Policy HTTP headers.

Added support for aliasing languages at project level.

New addon to help with HTML or JavaScript localization, see [JavaScript i18n CDN](#).

The Weblate domain is now configured in the settings, see `SITE_DOMAIN`.

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## Weblate 4.1.1

Released on June 19th 2020.

Fixed changing autofix or addons configuration in Docker.

Fixed possible crash in "About" page.

[illegible]

Fixed adding words to glossary.

Fixed keyboard shortcuts for machinery.

Removed debugging output causing discarding log events in some setups.

Fixed lock indication on project listing.

Fixed listing GPG keys in some setups.

Added option for which DeepL API version to use.

Added support for acting as SAML Service Provider, see [SAML 2.0](#).

## Weblate 4.1

Released on June 15th 2020.

Added support for creating new translations with included country code.

Added support for searching source strings with screenshot.

Extended info available in the stats insights.

Improved search editing on "Translate" pages.

Improve handling of concurrent repository updates.

[illegible]

Include changes count in credits.

Fixed UI language selection in some cases.

Allow to whitelist registration methods with registrations closed.

Improved lookup of related terms in glossary.

Improved translation memory matches.

Group same machinery results.

Add direct link to edit screenshot from translate page.

Improved removal confirmation dialog.

Include templates in ZIP download.

Add support for Markdown and notification configuration in announcements.

Extended details in check listings.

[Laravel PHP](#)
[HTML files](#)
[OpenDocument Format](#)
[IDML Format](#)
[Windows RC files](#)
[INI translations](#)
[Inno Setup INI](#)
[GWT](#)
[go-i18n JSON files](#)
[ARB File](#)

Consistently use dismissed as state of dismissed checks.

Add support for configuring default addons to enable.

Fixed editor keyboard shortcut to dismiss checks.

Improved machine translation of strings with placeholders.

Show ghost translation for user languages to ease starting them.

Improved language code parsing.

Show translations in user language first in the list.

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Added new quality checks: [????????](#), [????????](#), [????????](#).

Reintroduced support for wiping translation memory.

Fixed option to ignore source checks.

Added support for configuring different branch for pushing changes.

API [HTTP 200](#)

Added support for Google Translate V3 API (Advanced).

Added ability to restrict access on component level.

Added support for whitespace and other special chars in translation flags, see [translation flags](#).

[translation flags](#)

API now supports filtering of changes.

Added support for sharing glossaries between projects.

#### **Weblate 4.0.4**

Released on May 07th 2020.

Fixed testsuite execution on some Python 3.8 environments.

Typo fixes in the documentation.

Fixed creating components using API in some cases.

Fixed JavaScript errors breaking mobile navigation.

Fixed crash on displaying some checks.

Fixed screenshots listing.

Fixed monthly digest notifications.

Fixed intermediate translation behavior with units non existing in translation.

#### **Weblate 4.0.3**

Released on May 02nd 2020.

Fixed possible crash in reports.

User mentions in comments are now case insensitive.

Fixed PostgreSQL migration for non superusers.

Fixed changing the repository URL while creating component.

Fixed crash when upstream repository is gone.

#### **Weblate 4.0.2**

Released on April 27th 2020.

Improved performance of translation stats.

Improved performance of changing labels.

Improved bulk edit performance.

Improved translation memory performance.

Fixed possible crash on component deletion.

Fixed displaying of translation changes in some corner cases.

Improved warning about too long celery queue.

Fixed possible false positives in the consistency check.

Fixed deadlock when changing linked component repository.

Included edit distance in changes listing and CSV and reports.

Avoid false positives of punctuation spacing check for Canadian French.

Fixed XLIFF export with placeholders.

Fixed false positive with zero width check.

Improved reporting of configuration errors.

Fixed bilingual source upload.

Automatically detect supported languages for DeepL machine translation.

Fixed progress bar display in some corner cases.  
Fixed some checks triggering on non translated strings.

## **Weblate 4.0.1**

Released on April 16th 2020.  
Fixed package installation from PyPI.

## **Weblate 4.0**

Released on April 16th 2020.  
Weblate now requires Python 3.6 or newer.  
Added management overview of component alerts.  
Added component alert for broken repository browser URLs.  
Improved sign in and registration pages.  
Project access control and workflow configuration integrated to project settings.  
Added check and highlighter for i18next interpolation and nesting.  
Added check and highlighter for percent placeholders.  
Record source string changes in history.  
Upgraded Microsoft Translator to version 3 API.  
Reimplemented translation memory backend.  
Added support for several `is:` lookups in `??`.  
Allow to make `????????` avoid internal blacklist.  
Improved comments extraction from monolingual po files.  
Renamed whiteboard messages to announcements.  
Fixed occasional problems with registration mails.  
LINGUAS `????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????`  
Fixed editing monolingual XLIFF source file.  
Added support for exact matching in `??`.  
`????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????` API?  
Add support for source upload on bilingual translations.  
Added support for intermediate language from developers.  
Added support for source strings review.  
Extended download options for platform wide translation memory.

## **Weblate 3.x series**

### **Weblate 3.11.3**

Released on March 11th 2020.  
Fixed searching for fields with certain priority.  
Fixed predefined query for recently added strings.  
Fixed searching returning duplicate matches.  
Gmail `????????????`  
Fixed reverting changes from the history.  
Added links to events in digest notifications.  
Fixed email for account removal confirmation.

- Added support for Slack authentication in Docker container.
- Avoid sending notifications for not subscribed languages.
- Include Celery queues in performance overview.
- Fixed documentation links for addons.
- ????????????????????
- Raised bleach dependency to address CVE-2020-6802.
- Fixed listing project level changes in history.
- Fixed stats invalidation in some corner cases.
- Fixed searching for certain string states.
- Improved format string checks behavior on missing percent.
- Fixed authentication using some third party providers.

### **Weblate 3.11.2**

Released on February 22nd 2020.

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- Fixed some strings wrongly reported as having no words.

### **Weblate 3.11.1**

Released on February 20th 2020.

- Documented Celery setup changes.
- Improved filename validation on component creation.
- Fixed minimal versions of some dependencies.
- Fixed adding groups with certain Django versions.
- Fixed manual pushing to upstream repository.
- Improved glossary matching.

### **Weblate 3.11**

Released on February 17th 2020.

- Allow using VCS push URL during component creation via API.
- ????????????????????????????????
- Fixed links in notifications e-mails.
- Improved look of plaintext e-mails.
- Display ignored checks and allow to make them active again.
- Display nearby keys on monolingual translations.
- ????????????????????????????????
- Recommend upgrade to new Weblate versions in the system checks.
- Provide more detailed analysis for duplicate language alert.
- Include more detailed license info on the project pages.
- Automatically unshallow local copies if needed.
- Fixed download of strings needing action.
- New alert to warn about using the same filemask twice.
- Improve XML placeables extraction.
- The *SINGLE\_PROJECT* can now enforce redirection to chosen project.
- Added option to resolve comments.
- Added bulk editing of flags.

- Added support for labels.
- Added bulk edit addon.
- Added option for `???`.
- Increased default validity of confirmation links.
- Improved Matomo integration.
- Fixed `???` to correctly handle source string change.
- Extended automatic updates configuration by `AUTO_UPDATE`.
- LINGUAS addons now do full sync of translations in Weblate.

### Weblate 3.10.3

Released on January 18th 2020.  
Support for translate-toolkit 2.5.0.

### Weblate 3.10.2

Released on January 18th 2020.  
Add lock indication to projects.  
Fixed CSS bug causing flickering in some web browsers.  
`????????????????????`  
Improved repository matching for GitHub and Bitbucket hooks.  
Fixed data migration on some Python 2.7 installations.  
Allow configuration of Git shallow cloning.  
Improved background notification processing.  
Fixed broken form submission when navigating back in web browser.  
New addon to configure YAML formatting.  
Fixed same plurals check to not fire on single plural form languages.  
Fixed regex search on some fields.

### Weblate 3.10.1

Released on January 9th 2020.  
Extended API with translation creation.  
Fixed several corner cases in data migrations.  
Compatibility with Django 3.0.  
`?? ?`  
Added support for customizable security.txt.  
Improved breadcrumbs in changelog.  
Improved translations listing on dashboard.  
Improved HTTP responses for webhooks.  
Added support for GitLab merge requests in Docker container.

### Weblate 3.10

Released on December 20th 2019.

Improved application user interface.

Added doublespace check.

Fixed creating new languages.

Avoid sending auditlog notifications to deleted e-mails.

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Added support for Markdown in comments.

Allow placing translation instruction text in project info.

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Improved support for Mercurial.

Improved Git repository fetching performance.

Add search lookup for age of string.

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Show context for nearby strings.

Added support for notifications on repository operations.

Improved translation listings.

Extended search capabilities.

Added support for automatic translation strings marked for editing.

Avoid sending duplicate notifications for linked component alerts.

Improve default merge request message.

Better indicate string state in Zen mode.

Added support for more languages in Yandex Translate.

Improved look of notification e-mails.

Provide choice for translation license.

### Weblate 3.9.1

Released on October 28th 2019.

Remove some unneeded files from backups.

Fixed potential crash in reports.

Fixed cross database migration failure.

Added support for force pushing Git repositories.

Reduced risk of registration token invalidation.

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Added search based on priority.

Fixed possible crash on adding strings to JSON file.

Safe HTML check and fixup now honor source string markup.

Avoid sending notifications to invited and deleted users.

Fix SSL connection to redis in Celery in Docker container.

## **Weblate 3.9**

Released on October 15th 2019.

Include Weblate metadata in downloaded files.

Improved UI for failing checks.

Indicate missing strings in format checks.

Separate check for French punctuation spacing.

Add support for fixing some of quality checks errors.

Add separate permission to create new projects.

Extend stats for char counts.

Improve support for Java style language codes.

Added new generic check for placeholders.

Added support for WebExtension JSON placeholders.

Added support for flat XML format.

Extended API with project, component and translation removal and creation.

Added support for Gitea and Gitee webhooks.

Added new custom regex based check.

Allow to configure contributing to shared translation memory.

Added ZIP download for more translation files.

Make XLIFF standard compliant parsing of maxwidth and font.

Added new check and fixer for safe HTML markup for translating web applications.

Add component alert on unsupported configuration.

Added automatic translation addon to bootstrap translations.

Extend automatic translation to add suggestions.

Display addon parameters on overview.

Sentry is now supported through modern Sentry SDK instead of Raven.

Changed example settings to be better fit for production environment.

Added automated backups using BorgBackup.

Split cleanup addon for RESX to avoid unwanted file updates.

Added advanced search capabilities.

Allow users to download their own reports.

Added localization guide to help configuring components.

Added support for GitLab merge requests.

Improved display of repository status.

Perform automated translation in the background.

## **Weblate 3.8**

Released on August 15th 2019.

Added support for simplified creating of similar components.

Added support for parsing translation flags from the XML based file formats.

Log exceptions into Celery log.

Improve performance of repository scoped addons.

Improved look of notification e-mails.

Fixed password reset behavior.

Improved performance on most of translation pages.

Fixed listing of languages not known to Weblate.

- Add support for cloning addons to discovered components.
- Add support for replacing file content with uploaded.
- Add support for translating non VCS based content.
- Added OpenGraph widget image to use on social networks.
- Added support for animated screenshots.
- Improved handling of monolingual XLIFF files.
- Avoid sending multiple notifications for single event.
- Add support for filtering changes.
- Extended predefined periods for reporting.
- Added webhook support for Azure Repos.
- New opt-in notifications on pending suggestions or untranslated strings.
- Add one click unsubscribe link to notification e-mails.
- Fixed false positives with Has been translated check.
- New management interface for admins.
- String priority can now be specified using flags.
- Added language management views.
- Add checks for Qt library and Ruby format strings.
- Added configuration to better fit single project installations.
- Notify about new string on source string change on monolingual translations.
- Added separate view for translation memory with search capability.

### **Weblate 3.7.1**

- Released on June 28th 2019.
- Documentation updates.
- Fixed some requirements constraints.
- Updated language database.
- Localization updates.
- Various user interface tweaks.
- Improved handling of unsupported but discovered translation files.
- More verbosely report missing file format requirements.

### **Weblate 3.7**

- Released on June 21st 2019.
- Added separate Celery queue for notifications.
- Use consistent look with application for API browsing.
- Include approved stats in the reports.
- Report progress when updating translation component.
- Allow to abort running background component update.
- Extend template language for filename manipulations.
- Use templates for editor link and repository browser URL.
- Indicate max length and current characters count when editing translation.
- Refreshed landing page for new contributors.
- Add support for configuring msgmerge addon.
- Delay opening SMTP connection when sending notifications.
- Improved error logging.

- Allow custom location in MO generating addon.
- Added addons to cleanup old suggestions or comments.
- Added option to enable horizontal mode in the Zen editor.
- Improved import performance with many linked components.
- Fixed examples installation in some cases.
- ????????????
- Added new horizontal stats widget.
- Improved format strings check on plurals.
- Added font management tool.
- ????????????????????
- Added support for subtitle formats.
- Include overall completion stats for languages.
- Added reporting at project and global scope.
- Improved user interface when showing translation status.
- New Weblate logo and color scheme.
- New look of bitmap badges.

### **Weblate 3.6.1**

- Released on April 26th 2019.
- Improved handling of monolingual XLIFF files.
- Fixed digest notifications in some corner cases.
- Fixed addon script error alert.
- Fixed generating MO file for monolingual PO files.
- Fixed display of uninstalled checks.
- Indicate administered projects on project listing.
- Allow update to recover from missing VCS repository.

### **Weblate 3.6**

- Released on April 20th 2019.
- Add support for downloading user data.
- Addons are now automatically triggered upon installation.
- Improved instructions for resolving merge conflicts.
- Cleanup addon is now compatible with app store metadata translations.
- Configurable language code syntax when adding new translations.
- Warn about using Python 2 with planned termination of support in April 2020.
- Extract special characters from the source string for visual keyboard.
- Extended contributor stats to reflect both source and target counts.
- Admins and consistency addons can now add translations even if disabled for users.
- Fixed description of toggle disabling Language-Team header manipulation.
- Notify users mentioned in comments.
- Removed file format autodetection from component setup.
- Fixed generating MO file for monolingual PO files.
- Added digest notifications.
- Added support for muting component notifications.
- Added notifications for new alerts, whiteboard messages or components.
- Notifications for administered projects can now be configured.

Improved handling of three letter language codes.

### **Weblate 3.5.1**

Released on March 10th 2019.

Fixed Celery systemd unit example.

Fixed notifications from HTTP repositories with login.

Fixed race condition in editing source string for monolingual translations.

Include output of failed addon execution in the logs.

Improved validation of choices for adding new language.

Allow to edit file format in component settings.

Update installation instructions to prefer Python 3.

Performance and consistency improvements for loading translations.

Microsoft Terminology service  Zeep          

Localization updates.

### **Weblate 3.5**

Released on March 3rd 2019.

Improved performance of built-in translation memory.

Added interface to manage global translation memory.

Improved alerting on bad component state.

Added user interface to manage whiteboard messages.

Addon commit message now can be configured.

Reduce number of commits when updating upstream repository.

Fixed possible metadata loss when moving component between projects.

Improved navigation in the Zen mode.

Added several new quality checks (Markdown related and URL).

Added support for app store metadata files.

Added support for toggling GitHub or Gerrit integration.

Kashida     

Added option to squash commits based on authors.

Improved support for XLSX file format.

Compatibility with Tesseract 4.0.

Billing addon now removes projects for unpaid billings after 45 days.

### **Weblate 3.4**

Released on January 22nd 2019.

Added support for XLIFF placeholders.

Celery can now utilize multiple task queues.

Added support for renaming and moving projects and components.

Include characters counts in reports.

Added guided adding of translation components with automatic detection of translation files.

Customizable merge commit messages for Git.

Added visual indication of component alerts in navigation.

Improved performance of loading translation files.

New addon to squash commits prior to push.

Improved displaying of translation changes.  
Changed default merge style to rebase and made that configurable.  
Better handle private use subtags in language code.  
Improved performance of fulltext index updates.  
Extended file upload API to support more parameters.

### **Weblate 3.3**

Released on November 30th 2018.  
Added support for component and project removal.  
Improved performance for some monolingual translations.  
Added translation component alerts to highlight problems with a translation.  
Expose XLIFF string rename as context when available.  
Added support for XLIFF states.  
Added check for non writable files in DATA\_DIR.  
Improved CSV export for changes.

### **Weblate 3.2.2**

Released on October 20th 2018.  
Remove no longer needed Babel dependency.  
Updated language definitions.  
Improve documentation for addons, LDAP and Celery.  
Fixed enabling new dos-eol and auto-java-messageformat flags.  
Fixed running setup.py test from PyPI package.  
Improved plurals handling.  
Fixed translation upload API failure in some corner cases.  
Fixed updating Git configuration in case it was changed manually.

### **Weblate 3.2.1**

Released on October 10th 2018.  
Document dependency on backports.csv on Python 2.7.  
Fix running tests under root.  
Improved error handling in gitexport module.  
Fixed progress reporting for newly added languages.  
Correctly report Celery worker errors to Sentry.  
Fixed creating new translations with Qt Linguist.  
Fixed occasional fulltext index update failures.  
Improved validation when creating new components.  
Added support for cleanup of old suggestions.

## Weblate 3.2

Released on October 6th 2018.

Add `install_addon` management command for automated addon installation.

Added support for export and import of Excel files.

Improve component cleanup in case of multiple component discovery addons.

Microsoft Terminology

Weblate now uses Celery to offload some processing.

Improved search capabilities and added regular expression search.

Added support for Youdao Zhiyun API machine translation.

Added support for Baidu API machine translation.

Integrated maintenance and cleanup tasks using Celery.

Improved performance of loading translations by almost 25%.

Removed support for merging headers on upload.

Removed support for custom commit messages.

Configurable editing mode (zen/full).

Added support for error reporting to Sentry.

Added support for automated daily update of repositories.

Added support for creating projects and components by users.

Built in translation memory now automatically stores translations done.

Users and projects can import their existing translation memories.

Better management of related strings for screenshots.

Added support for checking Java MessageFormat.

See [3.2 milestone on GitHub](#) for detailed list of addressed issues.

## Weblate 3.1.1

Released on July 27th 2018.

Fix testsuite failure on some setups.

## Weblate 3.1

Released on July 27th 2018.

Upgrades from older version than 3.0.1 are not supported.

Allow to override default commit messages from settings.

Improve webhooks compatibility with self hosted environments.

Added support for Amazon Translate.

Compatibility with Django 2.1.

Django system checks are now used to diagnose problems with installation.

Removed support for soon shutdown libavatar service.

Added support for jumping to specific location while translating.

Downloaded translations can now be customized.

Improved calculation of string similarity in translation memory matches.

Added support by signing Git commits by GnuPG.

## **Weblate 3.0.1**

Released on June 10th 2018.

Fixed possible migration issue from 2.20.

Localization updates.

Removed obsolete hook examples.

Improved caching documentation.

Fixed displaying of admin documentation.

Improved handling of long language names.

## **Weblate 3.0**

Released on June 1st 2018.

Rewritten access control.

Several code cleanups that lead to moved and renamed modules.

New addon for automatic component discovery.

The import\_project management command has now slightly different parameters.

Added basic support for Windows RC files.

New addon to store contributor names in PO file headers.

The per component hook scripts are removed, use addons instead.

Add support for collecting contributor agreements.

Access control changes are now tracked in history.

New addon to ensure all components in a project have same translations.

Support for more variables in commit message templates.

Add support for providing additional textual context.

## **Weblate 2.x series**

### **Weblate 2.20**

Released on April 4th 2018.

Improved speed of cloning subversion repositories.

Changed repository locking to use third party library.

Added support for downloading only strings needing action.

Added support for searching in several languages at once.

New addon to configure gettext output wrapping.

New addon to configure JSON formatting.

Added support for authentication in API using RFC 6750 compatible Bearer authentication.

Added support for automatic translation using machine translation services.

Added support for HTML markup in whiteboard messages.

Added support for mass changing state of strings.

Translate-toolkit at least 2.3.0 is now required, older versions are no longer supported.

Added built in translation memory.

Added support for DeepL machine translation service.

Machine translation results are now cached inside Weblate.

Added support for DeepL machine translation service.

### **Weblate 2.19.1**

Released on February 20th 2018.

Fixed migration issue on upgrade from 2.18.

Improved file upload API validation.

### **Weblate 2.19**

Released on February 15th 2018.

Fixed imports across some file formats.

Display human friendly browser information in audit log.

Added TMX exporter for files.

Various performance improvements for loading translation files.

Added option to disable access management in Weblate in favor of Django one.

Improved glossary lookup speed for large strings.

Compatibility with django\_auth\_ldap 1.3.0.

Configuration errors are now stored and reported persistently.

Honor ignore flags in whitespace autofixer.

Improved compatibility with some Subversion setups.

Improved built in machine translation service.

Added support for SAP Translation Hub service.

Microsoft Terminology service ??????????????

Removed support for advertisement in notification e-mails.

Improved translation progress reporting at language level.

Improved support for different plural formulas.

Added support for Subversion repositories not using stdlayout.

Added addons to customize translation workflows.

### **Weblate 2.18**

Released on December 15th 2017.

Extended contributor stats.

Improved configuration of special characters virtual keyboard.

Added support for DTD file format.

Changed keyboard shortcuts to less likely collide with browser/system ones.

Improved support for approved flag in XLIFF files.

Added support for not wrapping long strings in gettext PO files.

Added button to copy permalink for current translation.

Dropped support for Django 1.10 and added support for Django 2.0.

Removed locking of translations while translating.

Added support for adding new strings to monolingual translations.

Added support for translation workflows with dedicated reviewers.

## **Weblate 2.17.1**

Released on October 13th 2017.

Fixed running testsuite in some specific situations.

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## **Weblate 2.17**

Released on October 13th 2017.

Weblate by default does shallow Git clones now.

Improved performance when updating large translation files.

Added support for blocking certain e-mails from registration.

Users can now delete their own comments.

Added preview step to search and replace feature.

Client side persistence of settings in search and upload forms.

Extended search capabilities.

More fine grained per project ACL configuration.

Default value of BASE\_DIR has been changed.

Added two step account removal to prevent accidental removal.

Project access control settings is now editable.

Added optional spam protection for suggestions using Akismet.

## **Weblate 2.16**

Released on August 11th 2017.

Various performance improvements.

Added support for nested JSON format.

Added support for WebExtension JSON format.

Fixed git exporter authentication.

Improved CSV import in certain situations.

Improved look of Other translations widget.

The max-length checks is now enforcing length of text in form.

Make the commit\_pending age configurable per component.

Various user interface cleanups.

Fixed component/project/site wide search for translations.

## **Weblate 2.15**

Released on June 30th 2017.

Show more related translations in other translations.

Add option to see translations of current string to other languages.

Use 4 plural forms for Lithuanian by default.

Fixed upload for monolingual files of different format.

Improved error messages on failed authentication.

Keep page state when removing word from glossary.

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Added Perl format quality check.

Added support for rejecting reused passwords.

Extended toolbar for editing RTL languages.

### **Weblate 2.14.1**

Released on May 24th 2017.

Fixed possible error when paginating search results.

Fixed migrations from older versions in some corner cases.

Fixed possible CSRF on project watch and unwatch.

The password reset no longer authenticates user.

Fixed possible CAPTCHA bypass on forgotten password.

### **Weblate 2.14**

Released on May 17th 2017.

Add glossary entries using AJAX.

The logout now uses POST to avoid CSRF.

The API key token reset now uses POST to avoid CSRF.

Weblate sets Content-Security-Policy by default.

The local editor URL is validated to avoid self-XSS.

The password is now validated against common flaws by default.

Notify users about important activity with their account such as password change.

The CSV exports now escape potential formulas.

Various minor improvements in security.

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Suggestion content is stored in the history.

Store important account activity in audit log.

Ask for password confirmation when removing account or adding new associations.

Show time when suggestion has been made.

There is new quality check for trailing semicolon.

Ensure that search links can be shared.

Included source string information and screenshots in the API.

Allow to overwrite translations through API upload.

### **Weblate 2.13.1**

Released on Apr 12th 2017.

Fixed listing of managed projects in profile.

Fixed migration issue where some permissions were missing.

Fixed listing of current file format in translation download.

Return HTTP 404 when trying to access project where user lacks privileges.

## Weblate 2.13

Released on Apr 12th 2017.

Fixed quality checks on translation templates.

Added quality check to trigger on losing translation.

Add option to view pending suggestions from user.

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Default dashboard for unauthenticated users can be configured.

Add option to browse 25 random strings for review.

History now indicates string change.

Better error reporting when adding new translation.

Added per language search within project.

Group ACLs can now be limited to certain permissions.

The per project ALCs are now implemented using Group ACL.

Added more fine grained privileges control.

Various minor UI improvements.

## Weblate 2.12

Released on Mar 3rd 2017.

Improved admin interface for groups.

Added support for Yandex Translate API.

Improved speed of site wide search.

Added project and component wide search.

Added project and component wide search and replace.

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Added support for opening source files in local editor.

Added support for configuring visual keyboard with special characters.

Improved screenshot management with OCR support for matching source strings.

Default commit message now includes translation information and URL.

Added support for Joomla translation format.

Improved reliability of import across file formats.

## Weblate 2.11

Released on Jan 31st 2017.

Include language detailed information on language page.

Mercurial backend improvements.

Added option to specify translation component priority.

More consistent usage of Group ACL even with less used permissions.

Added WL\_BRANCH variable to hook scripts.

Improved developer documentation.

Better compatibility with various Git versions in Git exporter addon.

Included per project and component stats.

Added language code mapping for better support of Microsoft Translate API.

Moved fulltext cleanup to background job to make translation removal faster.

Fixed displaying of plural source for languages with single plural form.

Improved error handling in import\_project.

Various performance improvements.

### **Weblate 2.10.1**

Released on Jan 20th 2017.

Do not leak account existence on password reset form (CVE-2017-5537).

### **Weblate 2.10**

Released on Dec 15th 2016.

Added quality check to check whether plurals are translated differently.

Fixed GitHub hooks for repositories with authentication.

Added optional Git exporter module.

Support for Microsoft Cognitive Services Translator API.

Simplified project and component user interface.

Added automatic fix to remove control characters.

Added per language overview to project.

Added support for CSV export.

Added CSV download for stats.

Added matrix view for quick overview of all translations.

Added basic API for changes and strings.

Added support for Apertium APy server for machine translations.

### **Weblate 2.9**

Released on Nov 4th 2016.

Extended parameters for createadmin management command.

Extended import\_json to be able to handle with existing components.

Added support for YAML files.

Project owners can now configure translation component and project details.

Use "Watched" instead of "Subscribed" projects.

Projects can be watched directly from project page.

Added multi language status widget.

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Record suggestion deletion in history.

Improved UX of languages selection in profile.

Fixed showing whiteboard messages for component.

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Show source string comment more prominently.

Automatically install Gettext PO merge driver for Git repositories.

Added search and replace feature.

Added support for uploading visual context (screenshots) for translations.

## **Weblate 2.8**

Released on Aug 31st 2016.

Documentation improvements.

Translations.

Updated bundled javascript libraries.

Added list\_translators management command.

Django 1.8 is no longer supported.

Fixed compatibility with Django 1.10.

Added Subversion support.

Separated XML validity check from XML mismatched tags.

Fixed API to honor HIDE\_REPO\_CREDENTIALS settings.

Show source change in Zen mode.

Alt+PageUp/PageDown/Home/End now works in Zen mode as well.

Add tooltip showing exact time of changes.

Add option to select filters and search from translation page.

Added UI for translation removal.

Improved behavior when inserting placeables.

Fixed auto locking issues in Zen mode.

## **Weblate 2.7**

Released on Jul 10th 2016.

Removed Google web translate machine translation.

Improved commit message when adding translation.

Fixed Google Translate API for Hebrew language.

Compatibility with Mercurial 3.8.

Added import\_json management command.

Correct ordering of listed translations.

Show full suggestion text, not only a diff.

Extend API (detailed repository status, statistics, ...).

Testsuite no longer requires network access to test repositories.

## **Weblate 2.6**

Released on Apr 28th 2016.

Fixed validation of components with language filter.

Improved support for XLIFF files.

Fixed machine translation for non English sources.

Added REST API.

Django 1.10 compatibility.

Added categories to whiteboard messages.

## Weblate 2.5

Released on Mar 10th 2016.

Fixed automatic translation for project owners.

Improved performance of commit and push operations.

New management command to add suggestions from command line.

Added support for merging comments on file upload.

Added support for some GNU extensions to C printf format.

Documentation improvements.

Added support for generating translator credits.

Added support for generating contributor stats.

Site wide search can search only in one language.

Improve quality checks for Armenian.

Support for starting translation components without existing translations.

Support for adding new translations in Qt TS.

Improved support for translating PHP files.

Performance improvements for quality checks.

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Improved support for XLIFF files.

Extended list of options for import\_project.

Improved targeting for whiteboard messages.

Support for automatic translation across projects.

Optimized fulltext search index.

Added management command for auto translation.

Added placeables highlighting.

Added keyboard shortcuts for placeables, checks and machine translations.

Improved translation locking.

Added quality check for AngularJS interpolation.

Added extensive group based ACLs.

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Support for Python 3.

Dropped support for Django 1.7.

Dropped dependency on msginit for creating new gettext PO files.

Added configurable dashboard views.

Improved notifications on parse errors.

Added option to import components with duplicate name to import\_project.

Improved support for translating PHP files.

Added XLIFF export for dictionary.

Added XLIFF and gettext PO export for all translations.

Documentation improvements.

Added support for configurable automatic group assignments.

Improved adding of new translations.

## **Weblate 2.4**

Released on Sep 20th 2015.

Improved support for PHP files.

Ability to add ACL to anonymous user.

Improved configurability of `import_project` command.

Added CSV dump of history.

Avoid copy/paste errors with whitespace characters.

Added support for Bitbucket webhooks.

Tighter control on fuzzy strings on translation upload.

Several URLs have changed, you might have to update your bookmarks.

Hook scripts are executed with VCS root as current directory.

Hook scripts are executed with environment variables describing current component.

Add management command to optimize fulltext index.

Added support for error reporting to Rollbar.

Projects now can have multiple owners.

Project owners can manage themselves.

Added support for `javascript-format` used in gettext PO.

Support for adding new translations in XLIFF.

Improved file format autodetection.

Extended keyboard shortcuts.

Improved dictionary matching for several languages.

Improved layout of most of pages.

Support for adding words to dictionary while translating.

Added support for filtering languages to be managed by Weblate.

Added support for translating and importing CSV files.

Rewritten handling of static files.

Direct login/registration links to third-party service if that's the only one.

Commit pending changes on account removal.

Add management command to change site name.

Add option to configure default committer.

Add hook after adding new translation.

Add option to specify multiple files to add to commit.

## **Weblate 2.3**

Released on May 22nd 2015.

Dropped support for Django 1.6 and South migrations.

Support for adding new translations when using Java Property files.

Allow to accept suggestion without editing.

Improved support for Google OAuth 2.0.

Added support for Microsoft .resx files.

Tuned default robots.txt to disallow big crawling of translations.

Simplified workflow for accepting suggestions.

Added project owners who always receive important notifications.

Allow to disable editing of monolingual template.

More detailed repository status view.

Direct link for editing template when changing translation.

Allow to add more permissions to project owners.

Zen ??????????????

????????????????????

## **Weblate 2.2**

Released on Feb 19th 2015.

Performance improvements.

Fulltext search on location and comments fields.

New SVG/javascript based activity charts.

Support for Django 1.8.

Support for deleting comments.

Added own SVG badge.

Added support for Google Analytics.

Improved handling of translation filenames.

Added support for monolingual JSON translations.

Record component locking in a history.

Support for editing source (template) language for monolingual translations.

Added basic support for Gerrit.

## **Weblate 2.1**

Released on Dec 5th 2014.

Added support for Mercurial repositories.

Replaced Glyphicon font by Awesome.

Added icons for social authentication services.

Better consistency of button colors and icons.

Documentation improvements.

Various bugfixes.

Automatic hiding of columns in translation listing for small screens.

Changed configuration of filesystem paths.

Improved SSH keys handling and storage.

Improved repository locking.

Customizable quality checks per source string.

Allow to hide completed translations from dashboard.

## **Weblate 2.0**

Released on Nov 6th 2014.

New responsive UI using Bootstrap.

Rewritten VCS backend.

Documentation improvements.

Added whiteboard for site wide messages.

Configurable strings priority.

Added support for JSON file format.

Fixed generating mo files in certain cases.

Added support for GitLab notifications.

Added support for disabling translation suggestions.  
Django 1.7 support.  
ACL projects now have user management.  
Extended search possibilities.  
Give more hints to translators about plurals.  
Fixed Git repository locking.  
Compatibility with older Git versions.  
Improved ACL support.  
Added buttons for per language quotes and other special characters.  
Support for exporting stats as JSONP.

## **Weblate 1.x series**

### **Weblate 1.9**

Released on May 6th 2014.  
Django 1.6 compatibility.  
No longer maintained compatibility with Django 1.4.  
Management commands for locking/unlocking translations.  
Improved support for Qt TS files.  
Users can now delete their account.  
Avatars can be disabled.  
Merged first and last name attributes.  
Avatars are now fetched and cached server side.  
Added support for shields.io badge.

### **Weblate 1.8**

Released on November 7th 2013.  
Please check manual for upgrade instructions.  
Nicer listing of project summary.  
Better visible options for sharing.  
More control over anonymous users privileges.  
Supports login using third party services, check manual for more details.  
Users can login by e-mail instead of username.  
Documentation improvements.  
Improved source strings review.  
Searching across all strings.  
Better tracking of source strings.  
Captcha protection for registration.

## **Weblate 1.7**

Released on October 7th 2013.

Please check manual for upgrade instructions.

Support for checking Python brace format string.

Per component customization of quality checks.

Detailed per translation stats.

Changed way of linking suggestions, checks and comments to strings.

Users can now add text to commit message.

Support for subscribing on new language requests.

Support for adding new translations.

???????? Pango + Cairo ???? Pillow ?????????

Add status badge widget.

????????

Changes in dictionary are now logged in history.

Performance improvements for translating view.

## **Weblate 1.6**

Released on July 25th 2013.

Nicer error handling on registration.

Browsing of changes.

Fixed sorting of machine translation suggestions.

Improved support for MyMemory machine translation.

Added support for Amagama machine translation.

Various optimizations on frequently used pages.

Highlights searched phrase in search results.

Support for automatic fixups while saving the message.

Tracking of translation history and option to revert it.

Added support for Google Translate API.

Added support for managing SSH host keys.

Various form validation improvements.

Various quality checks improvements.

Performance improvements for import.

Added support for voting on suggestions.

Cleanup of admin interface.

## **Weblate 1.5**

Released on April 16th 2013.

Please check manual for upgrade instructions.

Added public user pages.

Better naming of plural forms.

Added support for TBX export of glossary.

Added support for Bitbucket notifications.

Activity charts are now available for each translation, language or user.

Extended options of import\_project admin command.

Compatible with Django 1.5.

- Avatars are now shown using libavatar.
- Added possibility to pretty print JSON export.
- Various performance improvements.
- Indicate failing checks or fuzzy strings in progress bars for projects or languages as well.
- Added support for custom pre-commit hooks and committing additional files.
- Rewritten search for better performance and user experience.
- New interface for machine translations.
- Added support for monolingual po files.
- Extend amount of cached metadata to improve speed of various searches.
- Now shows word counts as well.

## **Weblate 1.4**

- Released on January 23rd 2013.
- Fixed deleting of checks/comments on string deletion.
- Added option to disable automatic propagation of translations.
- Added option to subscribe for merge failures.
- Correctly import on projects which needs custom tkit loader.
- Added sitemaps to allow easier access by crawlers.
- Provide direct links to string in notification e-mails or feeds.
- Various improvements to admin interface.
- Provide hints for production setup in admin interface.
- Added per language widgets and engage page.
- Improved translation locking handling.
- Indicate failing checks or fuzzy strings in progress bars.
- More options for formatting commit message.
- Fixed error handling with machine translation services.
- Improved automatic translation locking behaviour.
- Support for showing changes from previous source string.
- Added support for substring search.
- Various quality checks improvements.
- Support for per project ACL.
- Basic code coverage by unit tests.

## **Weblate 1.3**

- Released on November 16th 2012.
- Compatibility with PostgreSQL database backend.
- Removes languages removed in upstream git repository.
- Improved quality checks processing.
- Added new checks (BB code, XML markup and newlines).
- Support for optional rebasing instead of merge.
- Possibility to relocate Weblate (for example to run it under /weblate path).
- Support for manually choosing file type in case autodetection fails.
- Better support for Android resources.
- Support for generating SSH key from web interface.
- More visible data exports.

- New buttons to enter some special characters.
- Support for exporting dictionary.
- Support for locking down whole Weblate installation.
- Checks for source strings and support for source strings review.
- Support for user comments for both translations and source strings.
- Better changes log tracking.
- Changes can now be monitored using RSS.
- Improved support for RTL languages.

## **Weblate 1.2**

- Released on August 14th 2012.
- Weblate now uses South for database migration, please check upgrade instructions if you are upgrading.
- Fixed minor issues with linked git repos.
- New introduction page for engaging people with translating using Weblate.
- Added widgets which can be used for promoting translation projects.
- Added option to reset repository to origin (for privileged users).
- Project or component can now be locked for translations.
- Possibility to disable some translations.
- Configurable options for adding new translations.
- Configuration of git commits per project.
- Simple antispam protection.
- Better layout of main page.
- Support for automatically pushing changes on every commit.
- Support for e-mail notifications of translators.
- ????????????????????????????????
- Improved handling of not known languages when importing project.
- Support for locking translation by translator.
- Optionally maintain Language-Team header in po file.
- Include some statistics in about page.
- Supports (and requires) django-registration 0.8.
- ????????????????????????????????
- Checking of requirements during setup.
- Documentation improvements.

## **Weblate 1.1**

- Released on July 4th 2012.
- Improved several translations.
- Better validation while creating component.
- Added support for shared git repositories across components.
- Do not necessary commit on every attempt to pull remote repo.
- Added support for offloading indexing.

## **Weblate 1.0**

Released on May 10th 2012.

Improved validation while adding/saving component.

Experimental support for Android component files (needs patched ttkit).

Updates from hooks are run in background.

Improved installation instructions.

Improved navigation in dictionary.

## **Weblate 0.x series**

### **Weblate 0.9**

Released on April 18th 2012.

Fixed import of unknown languages.

Improved listing of nearby messages.

Improved several checks.

Documentation updates.

Added definition for several more languages.

Various code cleanups.

Documentation improvements.

Changed file layout.

Update helper scripts to Django 1.4.

Improved navigation while translating.

Better handling of po file renames.

Better validation while creating component.

Integrated full setup into syncdb.

Added list of recent changes to all translation pages.

Check for not translated strings ignores format string only messages.

### **Weblate 0.8**

Released on April 3rd 2012.

Replaced own full text search with Whoosh.

Various fixes and improvements to checks.

New command updatechecks.

Lot of translation updates.

Added dictionary for storing most frequently used terms.

Added /admin/report/ for overview of repositories status.

Machine translation services no longer block page loading.

Management interface now contains also useful actions to update data.

Records log of changes made by users.

Ability to postpone commit to Git to generate less commits from single user.

Possibility to browse failing checks.

Automatic translation using already translated strings.

New about page showing used versions.

Django 1.4 compatibility.

Ability to push changes to remote repo from web interface.

Added review of translations done by others.

### **Weblate 0.7**

Released on February 16th 2012.

Direct support for GitHub notifications.

Added support for cleaning up orphaned checks and translations.

Displays nearby strings while translating.

Displays similar strings while translating.

Improved searching for string.

### **Weblate 0.6**

Released on February 14th 2012.

Added various checks for translated messages.

Tunable access control.

Improved handling of translations with new lines.

Added client side sorting of tables.

Please check upgrading instructions in case you are upgrading.

### **Weblate 0.5**

Released on February 12th 2012.

ng online services:

Apertium

Microsoft Translator

MyMemory

Several new translations.

Improved merging of upstream changes.

Better handle concurrent git pull and translation.

Propagating works for fuzzy changes as well.

Propagating works also for file upload.

Fixed file downloads while using FastCGI (and possibly others).

### **Weblate 0.4**

Released on February 8th 2012.

Added usage guide to documentation.

Fixed API hooks not to require CSRF protection.

### **Weblate 0.3**

Released on February 8th 2012.

Better display of source for plural translations.

New documentation in Sphinx format.

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Improved error page to give list of existing projects.

New per language stats.

### **Weblate 0.2**

Released on February 7th 2012.

Improved validation of several forms.

Warn users on profile upgrade.

Remember URL for login.

Naming of text areas while entering plural forms.

Automatic expanding of translation area.

### **Weblate 0.1**

Released on February 6th 2012.

Initial release.

## W

wlc, [112](#)

wlc.config, [113](#)

wlc.main, [113](#)

```

/
ANY /, 73 /api
GET /api/, 75 /api/addons
GET /api/addons/, 103
GET /api/addons/(int:id)/, 103
PUT /api/addons/(int:id)/, 103
DELETE /api/addons/(int:id)/, 103
PATCH /api/addons/(int:id)/, 103 /api/changes
GET /api/changes/, 101
GET /api/changes/(int:id)/, 101 /api/component-lists
GET /api/component-lists/, 104
GET /api/component-lists/(str:slug)/, 104
POST /api/component-lists/(str:slug)/components/, 104
PUT /api/component-lists/(str:slug)/, 104
DELETE /api/component-lists/(str:slug)/, 104
DELETE /api/component-lists/(str:slug)/components/(str:component_slug), 104
PATCH /api/component-lists/(str:slug)/, 104 /api/components
GET /api/components/, 88
GET /api/components/(string:project)/(string:component)/, 88
GET /api/components/(string:project)/(string:component)/changes/, 91
GET /api/components/(string:project)/(string:component)/links/, 94
GET /api/components/(string:project)/(string:component)/lock/, 91
GET /api/components/(string:project)/(string:component)/monolingual_base/, 93
GET /api/components/(string:project)/(string:component)/new_template/, 93
GET /api/components/(string:project)/(string:component)/repository/, 92
GET /api/components/(string:project)/(string:component)/screenshots/, 91
GET /api/components/(string:project)/(string:component)/statistics/, 94
GET /api/components/(string:project)/(string:component)/translations/, 93
POST /api/components/(string:project)/(string:component)/addons/, 103
POST /api/components/(string:project)/(string:component)/links/, 95
POST /api/components/(string:project)/(string:component)/lock/, 91
POST /api/components/(string:project)/(string:component)/repository/, 92
POST /api/components/(string:project)/(string:component)/translations/, 93
PUT /api/components/(string:project)/(string:component)/, 90
DELETE /api/components/(string:project)/(string:component)/, 91
DELETE /api/components/(string:project)/(string:component)/links/(string:project_slug)/,
95
PATCH /api/components/(string:project)/(string:component)/, 89 /api/groups
GET /api/groups/, 78
GET /api/groups/(int:id)/, 78
POST /api/groups/, 78
POST /api/groups/(int:id)/componentlists/, 80
POST /api/groups/(int:id)/components/, 79
POST /api/groups/(int:id)/languages/, 80
POST /api/groups/(int:id)/projects/, 80
POST /api/groups/(int:id)/roles/, 79

```

```

PUT /api/groups/(int:id)/, 79
DELETE /api/groups/(int:id)/, 79
DELETE /api/groups/(int:id)/componentlists/(int:component_list_id), 80
DELETE /api/groups/(int:id)/components/(int:component_id), 79
DELETE /api/groups/(int:id)/languages/(string:language_code), 80
DELETE /api/groups/(int:id)/projects/(int:project_id), 80
PATCH /api/groups/(int:id)/, 79 /api/languages
GET /api/languages/, 81
GET /api/languages/(string:language)/, 81
GET /api/languages/(string:language)/statistics/, 82
POST /api/languages/, 81
PUT /api/languages/(string:language)/, 82
DELETE /api/languages/(string:language)/, 82
PATCH /api/languages/(string:language)/, 82 /api/projects
GET /api/projects/, 83
GET /api/projects/(string:project)/, 83
GET /api/projects/(string:project)/changes/, 84
GET /api/projects/(string:project)/components/, 85
GET /api/projects/(string:project)/languages/, 87
GET /api/projects/(string:project)/repository/, 84
GET /api/projects/(string:project)/statistics/, 87
POST /api/projects/, 83
POST /api/projects/(string:project)/components/, 85
POST /api/projects/(string:project)/repository/, 84
PUT /api/projects/(string:project)/, 84
DELETE /api/projects/(string:project)/, 84
PATCH /api/projects/(string:project)/, 83 /api/roles
GET /api/roles/, 80
GET /api/roles/(int:id)/, 80
POST /api/roles/, 80
PUT /api/roles/(int:id)/, 81
DELETE /api/roles/(int:id)/, 81
PATCH /api/roles/(int:id)/, 81 /api/screenshots
GET /api/screenshots/, 101
GET /api/screenshots/(int:id)/, 101
GET /api/screenshots/(int:id)/file/, 101
POST /api/screenshots/, 102
POST /api/screenshots/(int:id)/file/, 102
POST /api/screenshots/(int:id)/units/, 102
PUT /api/screenshots/(int:id)/, 102
DELETE /api/screenshots/(int:id)/, 103
DELETE /api/screenshots/(int:id)/units/(int:unit_id), 102
PATCH /api/screenshots/(int:id)/, 102 /api/tasks
GET /api/tasks/, 105
GET /api/tasks/(str:uuid)/, 105 /api/translations

```

```

GET /api/translations/,95
GET /api/translations/(string:project)/(string:component)/(string:language)/,
95
GET /api/translations/(string:project)/(string:component)/(string:language)/changes/,
97
GET /api/translations/(string:project)/(string:component)/(string:language)/file/,
98
GET /api/translations/(string:project)/(string:component)/(string:language)/repository/,
98
GET /api/translations/(string:project)/(string:component)/(string:language)/statistics/,
99
GET /api/translations/(string:project)/(string:component)/(string:language)/units/,
97
POST /api/translations/(string:project)/(string:component)/(string:language)/autotransla
97
POST /api/translations/(string:project)/(string:component)/(string:language)/file/,
98
POST /api/translations/(string:project)/(string:component)/(string:language)/repository/,
99
POST /api/translations/(string:project)/(string:component)/(string:language)/units/,
97
DELETE /api/translations/(string:project)/(string:component)/(string:language)/,
97/api/units
GET /api/units/,99
GET /api/units/(int:id)/,99
PUT /api/units/(int:id)/,100
DELETE /api/units/(int:id)/,100
PATCH /api/units/(int:id)/,100/api/users
GET /api/users/,76
GET /api/users/(str:username)/,76
GET /api/users/(str:username)/notifications/,77
GET /api/users/(str:username)/notifications/(int:subscription_id)/,77
GET /api/users/(str:username)/statistics/,77
POST /api/users/,76
POST /api/users/(str:username)/groups/,77
POST /api/users/(str:username)/notifications/,77
PUT /api/users/(str:username)/,76
PUT /api/users/(str:username)/notifications/(int:subscription_id)/,78
DELETE /api/users/(str:username)/,77
DELETE /api/users/(str:username)/notifications/(int:subscription_id)/,78
PATCH /api/users/(str:username)/,77
PATCH /api/users/(str:username)/notifications/(int:subscription_id)/,78 /ex-
ports
GET /exports/rss/,108
GET /exports/rss/(string:project)/,108
GET /exports/rss/(string:project)/(string:component)/,108
GET /exports/rss/(string:project)/(string:component)/(string:language)/,108
GET /exports/rss/language/(string:language)/,108
GET /exports/stats/(string:project)/(string:component)/,106/hooks
GET /hooks/update/(string:project)/,105

```

GET /hooks/update/{string:project}/{string:component}/, 105  
POST /hooks/azure/, 106  
POST /hooks/bitbucket/, 105  
POST /hooks/gitea/, 106  
POST /hooks/gitee/, 106  
POST /hooks/github/, 105  
POST /hooks/gitlab/, 105  
POST /hooks/pagure/, 106

```
.XML resource file file format, 62
--add auto_translate [options], 283
--addon ADDON install_addon [options], 288
--age HOURS commit_pending [options], 284
--author USER@EXAMPLE.COM add_suggestions [options], 282
--base-file-template TEMPLATE import_project [options], 286
--check importusers [options], 288
--config PATH wlc [options], 109
--config-section SECTION wlc [options], 109
--configuration CONFIG install_addon [options], 288
--convert wlc [options], 110
--email USER@EXAMPLE.COM createadmin [options], 284
--file-format FORMAT import_project [options], 286
--force loadpo [options], 289
--force-commit pushgit [options], 290
--format {csv,json,text,html} wlc [options], 109
--ignore import_json [options], 285
--inconsistent auto_translate [options], 283
--input wlc [options], 110
--key KEY wlc [options], 109
--lang LANGUAGE loadpo [options], 289
--language-code list_translators [options], 288
--language-map LANGMAP import_memory [options], 286
--language-regex REGEX import_project [options], 286
--license NAME import_project [options], 286
--license-url URL import_project [options], 286
--main-component import_project [options], 286
--main-component COMPONENT import_json [options], 285
--mt MT auto_translate [options], 283
--name createadmin [options], 284
--name-template TEMPLATE import_project [options], 286
--new-base-template TEMPLATE import_project [options], 286
--no-password createadmin [options], 284
--no-privs-update setupgroups [options], 290
--no-projects-update setupgroups [options], 290
--no-update setuplang [options], 290
--output wlc [options], 110
--overwrite auto_translate [options], 283 wlc [options], 110
--password PASSWORD createadmin [options], 284
--project PROJECT import_json [options], 285
--source PROJECT/COMPONENT auto_translate [options], 283
--threshold THRESHOLD auto_translate [options], 283
--update createadmin [options], 284 import_json [options], 285 in-
stall_addon [options], 288
--url URL wlc [options], 109
--user USERNAME auto_translate [options], 283
--username USERNAME createadmin [options], 284
```

--vcs NAME import\_project [??????????????](#), 286  
 add\_suggestions weblate admin command, 282  
 add\_suggestions [??????????????](#) --author USER@EXAMPLE.COM, 282  
 ADMINS setting, 147  
 AKISMET\_API\_KEY setting, 244  
 ALLOWED\_HOSTS setting, 147  
 Android file format, 58  
 ANONYMOUS\_USER\_NAME setting, 244  
 API, 73, 108, 112  
 Apple strings file format, 59  
 ARB file format, 61  
 AUDITLOG\_EXPIRY setting, 244  
 AUTH\_LOCK\_ATTEMPTS setting, 245  
 AUTH\_TOKEN\_VALID setting, 245  
 auto\_translate weblate admin command, 283  
 auto\_translate [??????????????](#) --add, 283 --inconsistent, 283 --mt MT, 283 --overwrite, 283 --source PROJECT/COMPONENT, 283 --threshold THRESHOLD, 283 --user USERNAME, 283  
 AUTO\_UPDATE setting, 245  
 AUTOFIX\_LIST setting, 246  
 AVATAR\_URL\_PREFIX setting, 245  
 BACKGROUND\_TASKS setting, 246  
 BASE\_DIR setting, 246  
 BaseAddon (*weblate.addons.base.BaseAddon* [??????](#)), 319  
 BASIC\_LANGUAGES setting, 247  
 bilingual translation, 52  
 can\_install() (*weblate.addons.base.BaseAddon* [??????????](#)), 319  
 celery\_queues weblate admin command, 283  
 changes wlc [??????????????](#), 110  
 CHECK\_LIST setting, 247  
 checkgit weblate admin command, 283  
 cleanup wlc [??????????????](#), 110  
 cleanuptrans weblate admin command, 284  
 Comma separated values file format, 63  
 Command (*wlc.main* [????](#)), 113  
 COMMENT\_CLEANUP\_DAYS setting, 248  
 commit wlc [??????????????](#), 110  
 commit\_pending weblate admin command, 284  
 commit\_pending [??????????????](#) --age HOURS, 284  
 COMMIT\_PENDING\_HOURS setting, 248  
 commitgit weblate admin command, 283  
 configure() (*weblate.addons.base.BaseAddon* [??????](#)), 319  
 createadmin weblate admin command, 284  
 createadmin [??????????????](#) --email USER@EXAMPLE.COM, 284 --name, 284 --no-password, 284 --password PASSWORD, 284 --update, 284 --username USERNAME, 284  
 CSP\_CONNECT\_SRC setting, 247  
 CSP\_FONT\_SRC setting, 247  
 CSP\_IMG\_SRC setting, 247

CSP\_SCRIPT\_SRC setting, 247  
 CSP\_STYLE\_SRC setting, 247  
 CSV file format, 63  
 daily() (*weblate.addons.base.BaseAddon* [\[?\]\(?\)\(?\)\(?\)](#)), 319  
 DATA\_DIR setting, 248  
 DATABASE\_BACKUP setting, 248  
 DATABASES setting, 147  
 DEBUG setting, 147  
 DEFAULT\_ACCESS\_CONTROL setting, 249  
 DEFAULT\_ADD\_MESSAGE setting, 249  
 DEFAULT\_ADDON\_MESSAGE setting, 249  
 DEFAULT\_ADDONS setting, 249  
 DEFAULT\_AUTO\_WATCH setting, 249  
 DEFAULT\_COMMIT\_MESSAGE setting, 249  
 DEFAULT\_COMMITTER\_EMAIL setting, 250  
 DEFAULT\_COMMITTER\_NAME setting, 250  
 DEFAULT\_DELETE\_MESSAGE setting, 249  
 DEFAULT\_FROM\_EMAIL setting, 148  
 DEFAULT\_LANGUAGE setting, 250  
 DEFAULT\_MERGE\_MESSAGE setting, 249  
 DEFAULT\_MERGE\_STYLE setting, 250  
 DEFAULT\_PULL\_MESSAGE setting, 251  
 DEFAULT\_RESTRICTED\_COMPONENT setting, 249  
 DEFAULT\_SHARED\_TM setting, 251  
 DEFAULT\_TRANSLATION\_PROPAGATION setting, 251  
 downloadwlc [\[?\]\(?\)\(?\)\(?\)\(?\)\(?\)\(?\)\(?\)](#), 110  
 DTD file format, 64  
 dump\_memory weblate admin command, 284  
 dumpuserdata weblate admin command, 285  
 ENABLE\_AVATARS setting, 251  
 ENABLE\_HOOKS setting, 251  
 ENABLE\_HTTPS setting, 251  
 ENABLE\_SHARING setting, 251  
 file format .XML resource file, 62 Android, 58 Apple strings, 59 ARB, 61 Comma separated values, 63 CSV, 63 DTD, 64 gettext, 53 go-i18n, 61 GWT properties, 56 i18next, 60 INI translations, 57 Java properties, 56 Joomla translations, 57 JSON, 59 PHP strings, 59 PO, 53 Qt, 58 RC, 65 RESX, 62 Ruby YAML, 64 Ruby YAML Ain't Markup Language, 64 string resources, 58 TS, 58 XLIFF, 54 XML, 64 YAML, 63 YAML Ain't Markup Language, 63  
 get() (*wlc.Weblate* [\[?\]\(?\)\(?\)\(?\)\(?\)](#)), 112  
 get\_add\_form() (*weblate.addons.base.BaseAddon* [\[?\]\(?\)\(?\)\(?\)\(?\)\(?\)\(?\)](#)), 319  
 GET\_HELP\_URL setting, 252  
 get\_settings\_form() (*weblate.addons.base.BaseAddon* [\[?\]\(?\)\(?\)\(?\)\(?\)](#)), 319  
 gettext file format, 53  
 GITHUB\_CREDENTIALS setting, 252  
 GITHUB\_TOKEN setting, 253  
 GITHUB\_USERNAME setting, 253  
 GITLAB\_CREDENTIALS setting, 252  
 GITLAB\_TOKEN setting, 252

GITLAB\_USERNAME setting, 252  
 go-i18n file format, 61  
 GOOGLE\_ANALYTICS\_ID setting, 253  
 GWT properties file format, 56  
 HIDE\_REPO\_CREDENTIALS setting, 253  
 HIDE\_VERSION setting, 253  
 i18next file format, 60  
 import\_demo weblate admin command, 285  
 import\_json weblate admin command, 285  
 import\_json `????????????????` --ignore, 285 --main-component COMPONENT, 285 --project PROJECT, 285 --update, 285  
 import\_memory weblate admin command, 286  
 import\_memory `????????????????` --language-map LANGMAP, 286  
 import\_project weblate admin command, 286  
 import\_project `????????????????` --base-file-template TEMPLATE, 286 --file-format FORMAT, 286 --language-regex REGEX, 286 --license NAME, 286 --license-url URL, 286 --main-component, 286 --name-template TEMPLATE, 286 --new-base-template TEMPLATE, 286 --vcs NAME, 286  
 importuserdata weblate admin command, 288  
 importusers weblate admin command, 288  
 importusers `????????????????` --check, 288  
 INI translations file format, 57  
 install\_addon weblate admin command, 288  
 install\_addon `????????????????` --addon ADDON, 288 --configuration CONFIG, 288 --update, 288  
 IP\_BEHIND\_REVERSE\_PROXY setting, 253  
 IP\_PROXY\_HEADER setting, 254  
 IP\_PROXY\_OFFSET setting, 254  
 iPad translation, 59  
 iPhone translation, 59  
 Java properties file format, 56  
 Joomla translations file format, 57  
 JSON file format, 59  
 LEGAL\_URL setting, 254  
 LICENSE\_EXTRA setting, 254  
 LICENSE\_FILTER setting, 254  
 LICENSE\_REQUIRED setting, 255  
 LIMIT\_TRANSLATION\_LENGTH\_BY\_SOURCE\_LENGTH setting, 255  
 list\_languages weblate admin command, 288  
 list\_translators weblate admin command, 288  
 list\_translators `????????????????` --language-code, 288  
 list\_versions weblate admin command, 289  
 list-components wlc `????????????????`, 109  
 list-languages wlc `????????????????`, 109  
 list-projects wlc `????????????????`, 109  
 list-translations wlc `????????????????`, 109  
 load() (`wlc.config.WeblateConfig` `??????`), 113  
 loadpo weblate admin command, 289

loadpo [REDACTED] --force, 289 --lang LANGUAGE, 289  
 LOCALIZE\_CDN\_PATH setting, 255  
 LOCALIZE\_CDN\_URL setting, 255  
 lock wlc [REDACTED], 110  
 lock\_translation weblate admin command, 289  
 lock-status wlc [REDACTED], 110  
 LOGIN\_REQUIRED\_URLS setting, 255  
 LOGIN\_REQUIRED\_URLS\_EXCEPTIONS setting, 256  
 ls wlc [REDACTED], 110  
 MACHINE\_TRANSLATION\_SERVICES setting, 256  
 main() (*wlc.main* [REDACTED]), 113  
 MATOMO\_SITE\_ID setting, 256  
 MATOMO\_URL setting, 256  
 monolingual translation, 52  
 move\_language weblate admin command, 289  
 MT\_APERTIUM\_APY setting, 257  
 MT\_AWS\_ACCESS\_KEY\_ID setting, 257  
 MT\_AWS\_REGION setting, 257  
 MT\_AWS\_SECRET\_ACCESS\_KEY setting, 257  
 MT\_BAIDU\_ID setting, 257  
 MT\_BAIDU\_SECRET setting, 257  
 MT\_DEEPL\_API\_VERSION setting, 258  
 MT\_DEEPL\_KEY setting, 258  
 MT\_GOOGLE\_CREDENTIALS setting, 258  
 MT\_GOOGLE\_KEY setting, 258  
 MT\_GOOGLE\_LOCATION setting, 258  
 MT\_GOOGLE\_PROJECT setting, 258  
 MT\_MICROSOFT\_BASE\_URL setting, 258  
 MT\_MICROSOFT\_COGNITIVE\_KEY setting, 259  
 MT\_MICROSOFT\_ENDPOINT\_URL setting, 259  
 MT\_MICROSOFT\_REGION setting, 259  
 MT\_MODERNMT\_KEY setting, 259  
 MT\_MODERNMT\_URL setting, 259  
 MT\_MYMOMETRY\_EMAIL setting, 259  
 MT\_MYMOMETRY\_KEY setting, 259  
 MT\_MYMOMETRY\_USER setting, 259  
 MT\_NETEASE\_KEY setting, 260  
 MT\_NETEASE\_SECRET setting, 260  
 MT\_SAP\_BASE\_URL setting, 260  
 MT\_SAP\_PASSWORD setting, 261  
 MT\_SAP\_SANDBOX\_APIKEY setting, 261  
 MT\_SAP\_USE\_MT setting, 261  
 MT\_SAP\_USERNAME setting, 261  
 MT\_SERVICES setting, 256  
 MT\_TMSERVER setting, 260  
 MT\_YANDEX\_KEY setting, 260  
 MT\_YOUDAO\_ID setting, 260