Using ApSIC Xbench

Version 2.9

Copyright Notice

ApSIC

Contents

Overview

ApSIC Xbench allows you to organize and search your bilingual reference terminology. ApSIC Xbench also features several Quality Assurance (QA) checks to boost the quality of your translations.

Search features

ApSIC Xbench allows you to perform powerful searches on the following bilingual formats:

- Tab-delimited text files (*.txt)
- XLIFF files (*.xlf, *.xlif, *.xliff)
- TMX memories (*.tmx)
- TBX/MARTIF glossaries (*.xml, *tbx, *.mtf)
- Trados exported memories (*.txt)
- Trados exported MultiTerm 5 glossaries (*.txt)
- Trados MultiTerm XML glossaries (*.xml)
- Trados TagEditor files (*.ttx)
- Trados Word uncleaned files (*.doc, *.rtf)
- Trados Studio files (*.sdlxliff, *.sdlproj)
- SDLX ITD files (*.itd). **Note:** This option requires that SDLX is installed on the machine.
- SDLX Memories (*.mdb)
- STAR Transit 2.6/XV directory tree
- PO files (*.po)
- IBM TranslationManager exported dictionaries (*.sgm)
- IBM TranslationManager installed and exported folders (*.fxp)
- IBM TranslationManager exported memories (*.exp)
- OpenTM2 exported dictionaries (*.sgm)
- OpenTM2 installed and exported folders (*.fxp)
- OpenTM2 exported memories (*.exp)
- Wordfast memories (*.txt)
- Wordfast glossaries (*.txt)
- Wordfast Pro TXML files
- DejaVu X/Idiom files (*.wsprj, *.dvprj)
- DejaVu X/Idiom memories (*.wstm, *.dvmdb)
- Logoport RTF files (*.rtf)

- Microsoft software glossaries (*.csv)
- Mac OS X glossaries (*.ad)
- Remote Xbench Server glossaries

Reference terminology can be organized in several levels of priority to show clearly to translators the particular translation project preferences.

ApSIC Xbench runs on the background and can be invoked to search for the currently marked text using a system-wide key combination (by default, **Ctrl+Alt+Ins**). This effectively provides instant terminology searches from within any Windows application using a common key combination.

ApSIC Xbench features a very powerful search engine. Not only can you search by source or target text but also perform negative or conditional searches with the PowerSearch function (**Ctrl+P**) or perform complex searches using either the grammar for regular expressions or Microsoft Word wildcards.

Note: After it is launched, ApSIC Xbench stays on the background until it is explicitly closed with the **Shutdown Xbench** command that is available either by right-clicking the icon on the Windows task bar or using the **Project** pull-down menu.

QA features

By defining your current translation files as *ongoing translation* in your ApSIC Xbench project, you can run the following QA checks:

- Find untranslated segments
- Find segments with the same source text and different target text
- Find segments with the same target text and different source text
- Find segments whose target text matches the source text (potentially untranslated text)
- Find tag mismatches
- Find number mismatches
- Find double blanks
- Find repeated words
- Find terminology mismatches against a list of key terms
- Execute user-defined checklists.
- Spell-check translations (requires downloading the plugin for the language dictionary)

Checklists are user-defined searches that you can run in batch against your ongoing translation. For example, with checklists you can search for banned words or typical translator pitfalls.

C H A P T E R 1

Installing and Uninstalling ApSIC Xbench

To install ApSIC Xbench

To install ApSIC Xbench, please do the following:

Run the installation executable (for example, Setup.Xbench.2.9.exe). The installer welcome screen will appear.
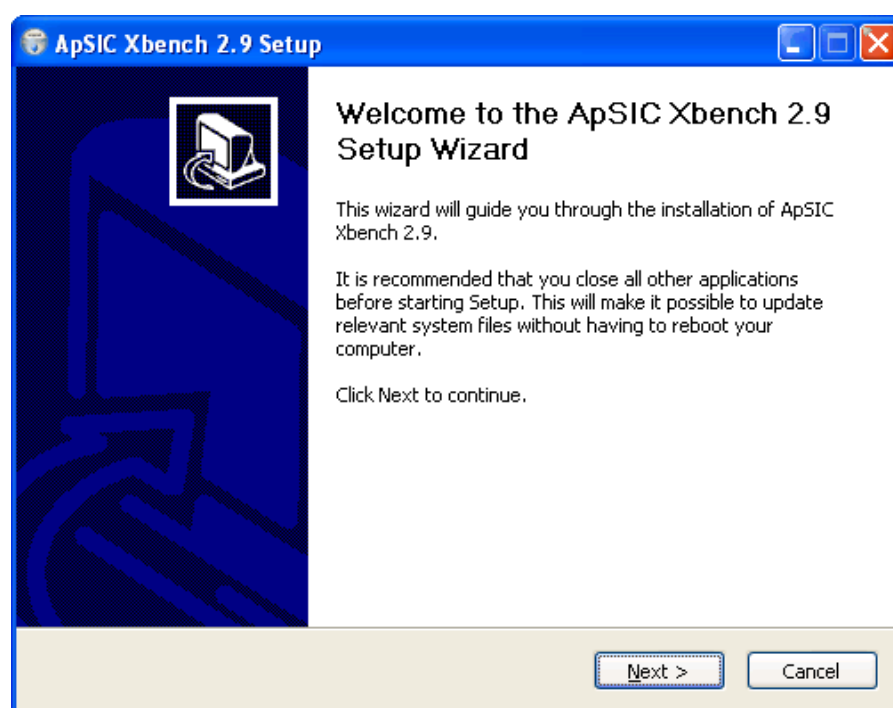
Click **Next**. The license window appears. Please read carefully the license information to ensure you accept its terms.

If the terms of the license are acceptable to you, please click **I Agree**. If they are not acceptable please click **Cancel**.
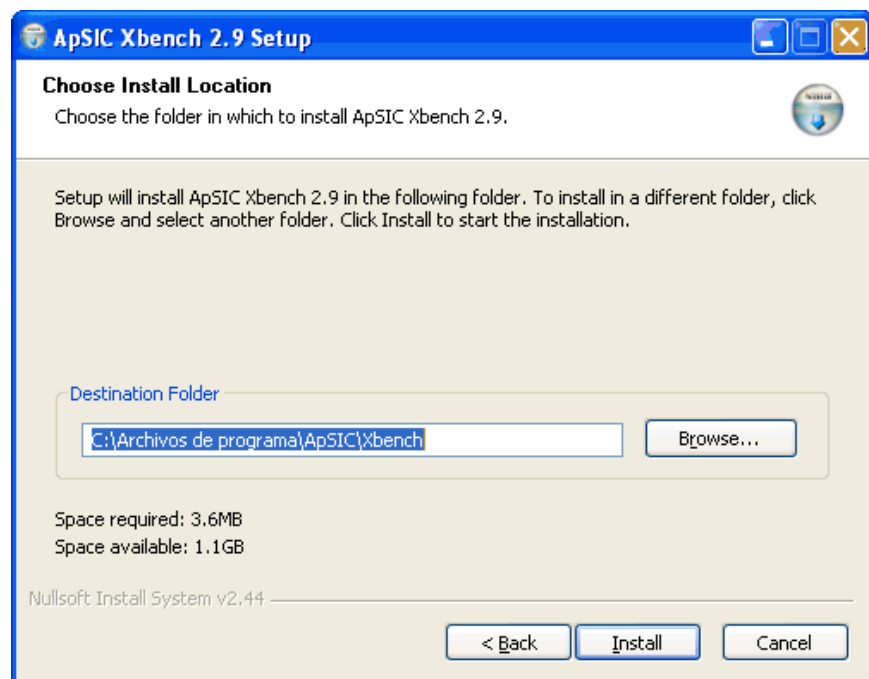
Change the destination folder if necessary and click **Install** to continue.

The files are copied to the selected destination and the following window appears.
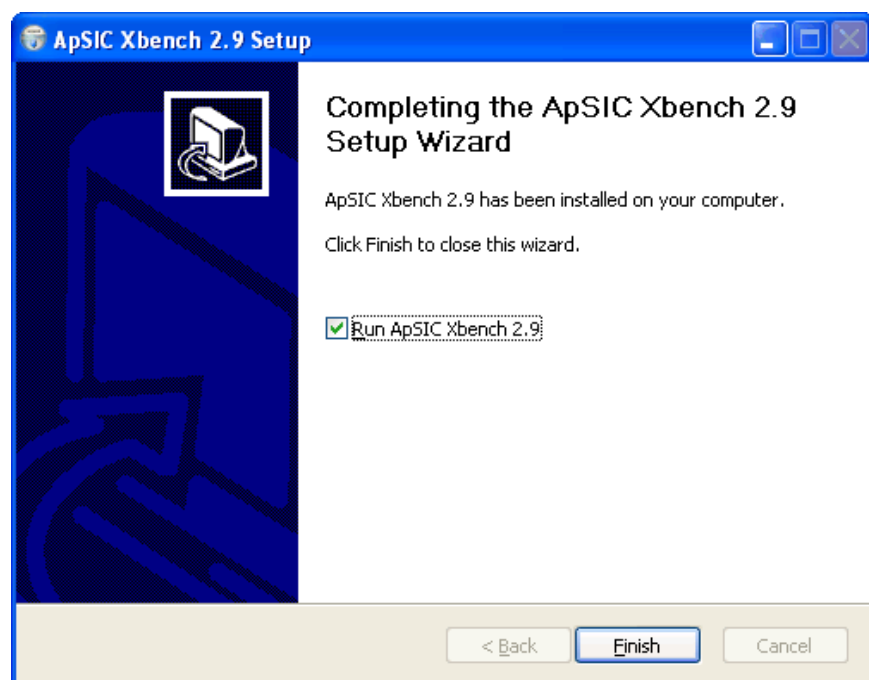
Click **Finish** to close the Window and start using ApSIC Xbench.

A link to the ApSIC Xbench executable is installed on the **Start->Programs->ApSIC Tools->Xbench** path, together with the documentation.

To uninstall ApSIC Xbench

To uninstall ApSIC Xbench, please do the following:

1 Choose **Start**->**Settings**->**Control Panel** on the Windows task bar. Go to the Windows Control Panel and open the **Add/Remove Programs** icon.

2 Look for ApSIC Xbench in the list and click the **Change or Remove** button.

3 When you receive a confirmation message, click **Yes**.

C H A P T E R 2

Launching and Shutting Down ApSIC Xbench

ApSIC Xbench is an application than once launched must be explicitly shut down when it is no longer needed. In a normal scenario, you will load your reference project to search for terminology while you are translating and leave it in the background until you finish your translation work. Closing the ApSIC Xbench window does not remove the program from the memory because it is waiting for your next query with the **Ctrl+Alt+Ins** key sequence.

Launching ApSIC Xbench

To launch ApSIC Xbench, follow one of these procedures:

- Choose **Start**->**Programs**->**ApSIC Tools**->**Xbench** on the Windows task bar.
- Double-click on the icon of a previously defined ApSIC Xbench project (.xbp extension).

Shutting Down ApSIC Xbench

In order to shutdown ApSIC Xbench, you have the following options:

- Right-click the ApSIC Xbench icon (a pink gem) located in the system tray and click **Shutdown Xbench**.
- On the **Project** menu, click **Shutdown Xbench**

Searching Terminology

In this section you will learn about ApSIC Xbench search features. The following concepts are useful to understand how ApSIC Xbench works:

Project: In ApSIC Xbench, a project is a definition of files and their priorities and relationships. The first thing you do in ApSIC Xbench is to define a project that includes the terminology you want to search -- and how to search it.

Ongoing translation: ApSIC Xbench lets you mark a file or set of files as "ongoing translation" and then visually identify its strings in the search results. In addition, QA features can be performed only on files defined as ongoing translation.

Checklist: In ApSIC Xbench a checklist is a battery of searches than can be run in batch.

PowerSearch: This is a special search mode where you can define AND/OR conditions and negations to the search string to perform complex searches. This is a very useful feature for QA-related activities.

Regular Expression: A regular expression is a search string that contains special characters with specific meanings that allow you to provide a concise and flexible means to identify patterns of characters and words. The grammar of regular expressions follows industry standards. This is one of ApSIC Xbench search and QA modes.

Microsoft Word Wildcard: ApSIC Xbench also allows you to perform searches using Microsoft Word wildcards, which follow a grammar similar to regular expressions but normally in a simplified alternative syntax.

C H A P T E R   3

Defining Search Projects

The first step to use the powerful search features of ApSIC Xbench is to define the reference material for your project. To do so, add the relevant files and directories into your project by choosing **Project**->**Properties** or pressing **F2**. The **Project Properties** dialog appears as illustrated below.
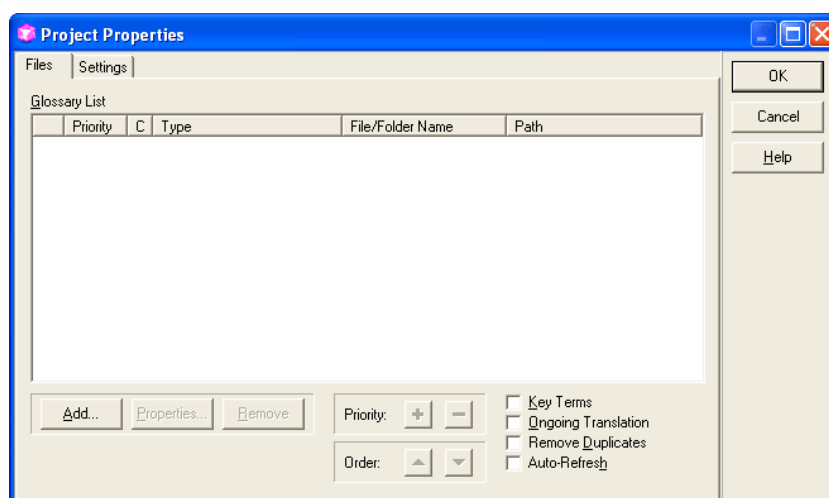
Click the **Add** button to add files to your project.

Select the type of file that you will be adding to the ApSIC Xbench project:
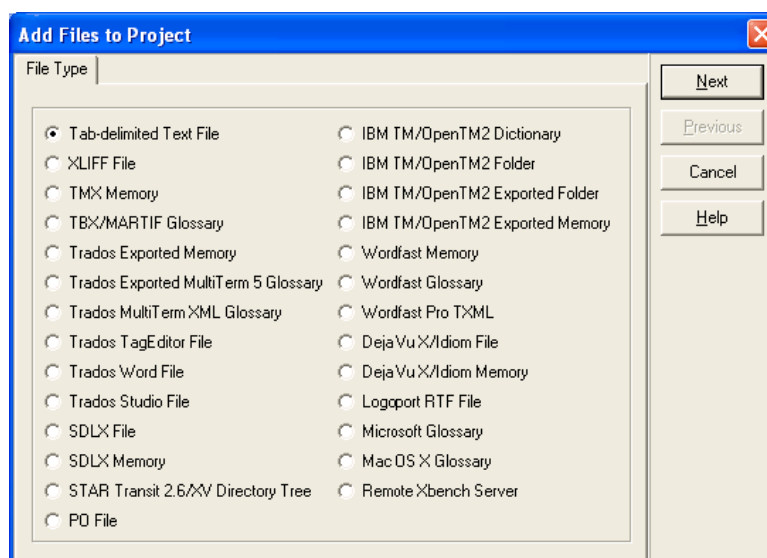
ApSIC Xbench supports the following file types:

- **Tab-delimited Text File (*.txt)**. A file where every line consists of a number of fields delimited with the tab character. The first and the second fields of an entry are assumed to be the source and the target texts respectively. The additional fields are assumed to be descriptive and there can be any number of them.

- **XLIFF File (*.xlf, *.xlif, *.xliff)**. A file compliant with the XLIFF specification.

- **TMX Memory (*.tmx)**. A file compliant with the TMX specification. Most translation tools are capable of generating TMX memories of varying compliance levels.

- **TBX/MARTIF Glossary (*.xml, *.tbx, *.mtf)**. A file compliant with the TBX or the MARTIF specification.

- **Trados Exported Memory (*.txt)**. A Trados memory in .txt format as exported from Trados.

- **Trados Exported MultiTerm 5 Glossary (*.txt)**. A Multiterm glossary exported into a .txt file where each entry is delimited with a line containing two asterisks (**).

- **Trados MultiTerm XML Glossary (*.xml)**. A Multiterm glossary exported in XML format.

- **Trados TagEditor File (*.ttx)**. A Trados .ttx file.

- **Trados Word File (*.doc, *.rtf)**. A Trados .doc or *.rtf file with bilingual segments.

- **Trados Studio File (*.sdlxliff, *.sdlproj)**. A Trados Studio *.sdlxliff or *.sdlproj file. When a Trados Studio project file (*.project) is specified, ApSIC Xbench opens the sdlxilff files pointed by the project file for the first language pair found in the project file.

- **SDLX File (*.itd)**. A SDLX .itd file. **Note:** This option requires that SDLX is installed on the machine.

- **SDLX Memory (*.mdb)**. An individual SDLX .mdb file containing a translation memory.

- **STAR Transit 2.6/XV Directory Tree**. A directory that contains the Transit file pairs. Please note that ApSIC Xbench does not support STAR Transit NXT file pairs.

- **PO File**. A bilingual .po file, normally generated with gettext.

- **IBM TM/OpenTM2 Dictionary (*.sgm)**. An IBM TranslationManager or OpenTM2 dictionary in SGML format. This file has the .sgm extension.

- **IBM TM/OpenTM2 Folder**. An IBM TranslationManager or OpenTM2 folder installed on your system. This format can be defined as ongoing translation to clearly distinguish the new and the old translation and also to display the untranslated segments to make better decisions for new terminology.

- **IBM TM/OpenTM2 Exported Folder (*.fxp).** An IBM TranslationManager or OpenTM2 folder exported in .fxp format.

- **IBM TM/OpenTM2 Exported Memory (*.exp).** An IBM TranslationManager or OpenTM2 memory exported in .exp format.

- **Wordfast Memory (*.txt)**. A Wordfast memory, with the .txt extension.
- **Wordfast Glossary (*txt)**. A Wordfast glossary, with the .txt extension.
- **Wordfast Pro TXML (*.txml)**. A Wordfast Pro bilingual file, with the *.txml extension.
- **DejaVu X/Idiom File (*.wsprj, *.dvprj)**. A DejaVu or Idiom database of project translation files, with extensions .dvprj or .wsprj.
- **DejaVu X/Idiom Memory (*.wstm, *.dvmdb)**. A DejaVu or Idiom translation memory, with extensions .dvmdb or .wstm.
- **Logoport RTF (*.rtf)**. An individual logoport .rtf file or a directory containing Logoport .rtf files.
- **Microsoft Glossary (*.csv)**. A Microsoft software glossary, made publicly available by Microsoft via MSDN and containing all the strings of a Microsoft software application.
- **Mac OS X Glossary (*.ad)**. A file in Apple's XML format for software, freely downloadable from the Internet.
- **Remote Xbench Server**. A reference to a Remote ApSIC Xbench Server.

After the file type is selected, the **File List** tab appears where you can add multiple entries of the selected type. Depending on the file type chosen, click on the **Add File...** or **Add Folder...** button to add entries to the list.

From this point, the sequence of displays may differ depending on the selected file type. Follow the instructions corresponding to the specific file type for the exact steps.

If you are adding a ...	Follow these steps:
Tab-delimited text file, XLIFF file, TMX memory, Trados Exported memory, Trados Tag Editor file, Trados Word file, Trados Studio file, SDLX file, SDLX Memory, PO file, IBM TM/OpenTM2 Dictionary, IBM TM/OpenTM2 Exported folder, IBM TM/OpenTM2 Exported memory, Wordfast memory, Wordfast glossary, Wordfast Pro TXML, Microsoft glossary, Mac OS X glossary, Deja Vu X/Idiom file, Deja Vu/Idiom Memory, Logoport RTF file	**1** The **File List** tab appears. Click Add Filer or Add Folder to add files or folders of files from the selected type. Folders will appear on boldface in the list. **2** Click **Next** on the **File List** tab to get to the **Properties** tab. **3** Assign the properties relevant and click **OK** to finish. **Note:** If you added any folder in step 1, click **Next** to get to an additional panel where you indicate if you wish to include files of the same type in child folders with the **Recurse Directories** check box.

STAR Transit directory tree	**1**	After the **File List** tab appears, opening automatically the **Select Directory..** dialog. Navigate to the directory that contains the files you wish to load into the ApSIC Xbench project.
	2	Click **Next** on the **File List** tab to get to the **Properties** tab.
	3	Assign the properties relevant to the directory tree and click **Next** to get to the **Directory Settings** tab.
	4	In the **Directory Settings** tab you can check the **Recurse Directories** checkbox to have ApSIC Xbench search also subdirectories for files.
Trados exported MultiTerm 5 glossary, Trados MultiTerm XML, or TBX/MARTIF	**1**	The **File List** tab appears, opening automatically the **Add Glossary** dialog. Select all the files of the current type in this window. If you need to pick up more files from another directory, when you are again in the **File List** tab, click the **Add File** button to open again the **Add Glossary** window.
	2	Click **Next** on the **File List** tab to get to the **Properties** tab.
	3	Assign the properties relevant to the file and click **Next** to get to the tab corresponding to the file format.
	4	Select the source and the target language from the list of languages offered and click **OK** to finish.
IBM TM/OpenTM2 Folder	**1**	After the **File List** tab appears, opening automatically the **Select IBM TM/OpenTM2 Folder** dialog. If necessary, change to the drive containing your IBM TM or OpenTM2 folder and then select the folder or folders in the list of folders that appears.
	2	Click **Next** on the **File List** tab to get to the **Properties** tab.
	3	Assign the properties relevant and click **OK** to finish.

| Remote Xbench Server | **1** Assign the properties relevant and click **Next** to get to the **Remote Xbench Server** tab. |
| | **2** Assign a name for the connection and specify the URL of the Xbench Server. |

Once you are returned to the **Project Properties** window, you can add other files or directories following the steps described above.

When you are done, click **OK** on the **Project Properties** window to return to ApSIC Xbench main window. ApSIC Xbench will load the glossaries into the work environment.

At this time, on the **Project** menu, click **Save as** to save the newly created glossary definition in your directory with other ApSIC Xbench projects. It is recommended to save project files with meaningful names for later reuse.

Note: The next time ApSIC Xbench is started, it will automatically load the previous project unless this feature is disabled in **Tools**->**Settings->Miscellaneous Settings**.

C H A P T E R 4

Searching for Terms

ApSIC Xbench has a very powerful search engine. For example, you can search by source term, target term, or both source and target term. ApSIC Xbench also allows you to search using regular expressions or Microsoft Word wildcards, and combine them using the PowerSearch mode.
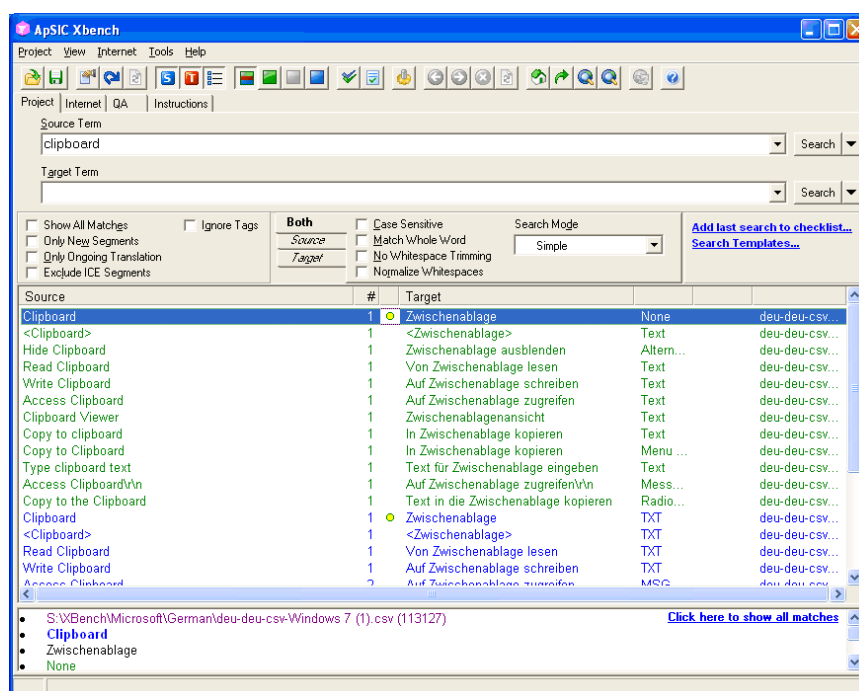
Likely, most of your searches will be done by source term. However, your need to search for a term will not originate while you are in the interface of ApSIC Xbench, but when you are translating within Word or within some other CAT application such as Trados Translator's Workbench, SDLX, IBM TranslationManager, Déjà Vu, or from a note in your e-mail program such as Microsoft Outlook or Firebird.

This is why ApSIC Xbench is **accessible system-wide from any application with a single key combination (Ctrl+Alt+Ins)**.

The following 5 steps describe how you should interact with ApSIC Xbench. The starting point for this scenario is an open document with Microsoft Word in the foreground and an ApSIC Xbench project loaded in the background.

1   In Microsoft Word, highlight the term (totally or partially) that you want to search for.

2 In Microsoft Word, press **Ctrl+Alt+Ins** to call ApSIC Xbench. This action automatically searches the files loaded into ApSIC Xbench for the marked term. This sequence of keys will be the most important one for you when using ApSIC Xbench.

3 ApSIC Xbench presents the results of the query as illustrated in the figure above.

You can have up to three priority areas, one in green (high priority), one in maroon (medium priority), and one in blue (low priority). The column labeled **#** provides a count of all the occurrences in the file that have been grouped for the entry shown on the window.

The green bullet ● next to the Target term indicates that the entry is a full exact match (case sensitive) with the search string. If a yellow bullet ○ appears next to a Target term, it means that the entry is a full match except for the case. For example, if in the above example we had searched for "Clipboard" instead of "clipboard", the bullets would have been green instead of yellow because the case of the query string would match exactly the case of the string that is found in the file (Clipboard).

When translating documentation, this indication is very useful because you can copy-and-paste the target term, which makes you more productive and accurate. The following steps describe how to benefit from this.

4 If you want to copy the target term of the currently selected entry into the clipboard, just press **Enter** to close the ApSIC Xbench window. ApSIC Xbench is hidden and you are returned to the calling application (in this example, Microsoft Word).

Note: If you do not want to copy anything to the clipboard, press **Esc** or **Alt+F4** to hide ApSIC Xbench and return to Microsoft Word.

5 If you opted to close the ApSIC Xbench window with the **Enter** key, thus saving the target term in the clipboard, you can press **Shift+Ins** to copy the target term into your document.

You will notice that, especially for software options, it is faster to search and paste than to type the target software options manually. Thus, you are more productive and your translations are more consistent at the same time.

Tip: Familiarize yourself with the above procedure until you feel it is intuitive enough. Try it with words that you know are exact matches so you can get familiar with the paste step.

C H A P T E R   5

Regular Expressions and Microsoft Word Wildcards

ApSIC Xbench allows you to perform powerful searches using regular expressions or Microsoft Word wildcards. To activate these search modes, do the following:

1. Choose **View->Search Options** to show the **Search Options** pane.

2. Expand the **Search Mode** drop-down and choose **Regular Expressions** or **MS Word Wildcards**

3. You will notice that an icon will appear next to the **Source Term** and **Target Term** fields to indicate that you are in the selected mode.

Regular Expressions Syntax

Character or Expression	Meaning	Examples
.	Any character	**Jo.n** matches **John** and **Joan**, but does not match **Johan**.
*	0 or more instances of the preceding character	**Joh*n** matches **Jon**, **John**, and **Johhn**, but does not match **Johan**. **Note**: In Regular Expressions, the asterisk does not have the same behaviour as in Microsoft Word wildcards. To mean any number of characters you need to use the dot-asterisk sequence (**.***). For example, **Joh.*n** matches **John**, **Johhn**, and **Johan** (but does not match **Jon**).
?	0 or 1 instances of the preceding character	**Joh?n** matches **Jon** and **John**, but does not match **Johan**.
+	1 or more repetitions of the preceding character	**Joh+n** matches **John**, and **Johhn**, but does not match **Jon** or **Johan**.
{m}	Exactly **m** repetitions of the preceding character	**Joh{2}n** matches **Johhn**, but does not match **Jon**, **John** or **Johhhn**.
{m,}	**m** or more repetitions of the preceding character	**Joh{2,}n** matches **Johhn** and **Johhhn**, but does not match **Jon** or **John**.

{,**n**}	1 to **n** repetitions of the preceding character	**Joh{,2}n** matches **John** and **Johhn**, but does not match **Jon** or **Johhhn**.
{**m**,**n**}	**m** to **n** repetitions of the preceding character	**Joh{1,2}n** matches **John** and **Johhn**, but does not match **Jon** or **Johhhn**.
<	Start of word	**<Phon** matches **Phone** but does not match **iPhone**.
>	End of word	**hones>** matches **Phones** but does not match **Phone**. **Note**: To match a whole word, you can specify **<Phone>** to match **Phone**, but not **Phones** or **iPhone**, or you can specify **<Phones*>** to match both **Phone** and **Phones**, but not **iPhone** or **iPhones**.
^	Start of line (needs to be at the beginning of the expression)	**^Phone** will match all units that start with **Phone**.
$	End of line (needs to be at the end of the expression)	**received$** will match all units that end with **received**.
\	Escape character. The character following it is parsed as a simple character.	**phone\.** will match all units that have a period after **phone**. (In this case, the dot does not mean "any character" because it is escaped).
%	Make the preceding character or expression case-insensitive. When ApSIC Xbench search mode is case-sensitive, this modifier can be used to make part of the search string case-insensitive.	In ApSIC Xbench case-sensitive mode, **a%** will match **a** and **A**. Similarly, **P(hone)%** will match **Phone** and **PHONE**, but will not match **phone** because in the latter case, the letter p is not included in the expression affected by the modifier.
\x**nn**	The character specified by **nn**, where **nn** is an hexadecimal number.	**\x48\x6f\x77\x64\x79\x3f** matches **Howdy?**
|	OR operator	**^H|I** matches all sentences that start with an **H** or that start with an **I**.
( )	Parenthesis operator to specify priority	**(^H)|I** matches all sentences that start with an **H** or that contain an **I**.

[**set-expression**]	One character belonging to the set defined by **set-expression**. A set is defined by individual characters (for example, *[aeiou]*) and/or by ranges of characters specified by the starting and the ending character (for example, *[a-z]*).	**File[0-9]** matches **File0**, **File1**, **File2**, ... **File9**, but does not match **FileX**. **File[ABC]** matches **FileA**, **FileB** and **FileC**, but does not match **FileD**.
[**:special-set:**]	One character belonging to a pre-defined **special-set**. The following special sets are pre-defined In ApSIC Xbench: [:space:], [:control:], [:punctuation:], [:punct:], [:separator:], [:sep:], [:symbol:], [:alpha:], [:num:], [:xdigit:], [:alphanum:], [:letter:], [:digit:], [:letterdigit:], [:number:]. Special set must be used within set-expressions (for example [:digit:]). The characters matched by each special-set are listed in *Special Sets* (on page 29).	**File[:digit:]** matches **File0**, **File1** or **File2**, but does not match **FileA** or **FileB**. **File[:alpha:][:digit:]** matches **FileA0**, **FileB1** or **FileC2**, but does not match **File1A** or **File2B**.
[^**set-expression**]	Any character not belonging to the **set-expression**.	**File[^ABC]** matches **FileD** or **FileE**, but does not match **FileA**, **FileB** and **FileC**.
(**expression**)=**n**	Assigns to variable **n** the resolved value of the **expression** in the currently parsed segment. The resolved value can be recalled with the expression @**n**.	**(File[0-9])=1** defines variable 1 as the resolved value of **File[0-9]**.
@**n**	Renders the resolved value of variable **n**.	**@1** in the example above would resolve to string **File1** if the string searched contains **File1**, **File2** if it contains **File2**, and so on.

Microsoft Word Wildcards Syntax

Character or Expression	Meaning	Examples
.	Any character	**Jo.n** matches **John** and **Joan**, but does not match **Johan**.
*	0 or more characters	**Joh*n** matches **John**, **Johan** and **Johhn**, but does not match **Jon**.
?	0 or 1 characters	**Jo?n** matches **Jon**, **John** and **Joan**, but does not match **Johan**.
@	1 or more repetitions of the preceding character	**Joh@n** matches **John**, and **Johhn**, but does not match **Jon** or **Johan**.
{**m**}	Exactly **m** repetitions of the preceding character	**Joh{2}n** matches **Johhn**, but does not match **Jon**, **John** or **Johhhn**.
{**m**,}	**m** or more repetitions of the preceding character	**Joh{2,}n** matches **Johhn** and **Johhhn**, but does not match **Jon** or **John**.
{,**n**}	1 to **n** repetitions of the preceding character	**Joh{,2}n** matches **John** and **Johhn**, but does not match **Jon** or **Johhhn**.
{**m**,**n**}	**m** to **n** repetitions of the preceding character	**Joh{1,2}n** matches **John** and **Johhn**, but does not match **Jon** or **Johhhn**.
<	Start of word	**<Phon** matches **Phone** but does not match **iPhone**.
>	End of word	**hones>** matches **Phones** but does not match **Phone**. **Note**: To match a whole word, you can specify **<Phone>** to match **Phone**, but not **Phones** or **iPhone**, or you can specify **<Phones*>** to match both **Phone** and **Phones**, but not **iPhone** or **iPhones**.
^	Start of line (needs to be at the beginning of the expression)	**^Phone** will match all units that start with **Phone**.
$	End of line (needs to be at the end of the expression)	**received$** will match all units that end with **received**.
\	Escape character. The character following it is parsed as a simple character.	**phone\.** will match all units that have a period after **phone**. (In this case, the dot does not mean "any character" because it is escaped).

\x**nn**	The character specified by **nn**, where **nn** is an hexadecimal number.	**\x48\x6f\x77\x64\x79\x3f** matches **Howdy?**
|	OR operator	**^H|I** matches all sentences that start with an **H** or that start with an **I**.
( )	Parenthesis operator to specify priority	**(^H)|I** matches all sentences that start with an **H** or that contain an **I**.
[**set-expression**]	One character belonging to the set defined by **set-expression**. A set is defined by individual characters (for example, *[aeiou]*) and/or by ranges of characters specified by the starting and the ending character (for example, *[a-z]*).	**File[0-9]** matches **File0**, **File1**, **File2**, ... **File9**, but does not match **FileX**. **File[ABC]** matches **FileA**, **FileB** and **FileC**, but does not match **FileD**.
[**:special-set:**]	One character belonging to a pre-defined **special-set**. The following special sets are pre-defined In ApSIC Xbench: [:space:], [:control:], [:punctuation:], [:punct:], [:separator:], [:sep:], [:symbol:], [:alpha:], [:num:], [:xdigit:], [:alphanum:], [:letter:], [:digit:], [:letterdigit:], [:number:]. Special set must be used within set-expressions (for example [:digit:]). The characters matched by each special-set are listed in *Special Sets* (on page 29).	**File[:digit:]** matches **File0**, **File1** or **File2**, but does not match **FileA** or **FileB**. **File[:alpha:][:digit:]** matches **FileA0**, **FileB1** or **FileC2**, but does not match **File1A** or **File2B**.
[!**set-expression**]	Any character not belonging to the **set-expression**.	**File[!ABC]** matches **FileD** or **FileE**, but does not match **FileA**, **FileB** and **FileC**.
(**expression**)=**n**	Assigns to variable **n** the resolved value of the **expression** in the currently parsed segment. The resolved value can be recalled with the expression **n**.	**(File[0-9])=1** defines variable 1 as the resolved value of **File[0-9]**.
n	Renders the resolved value of variable **n**.	**\1** in the example above would resolve to string **File1** if the string searched contains **File1**, **File2** if it contains **File2**, and so on.

C H A P T E R   6

Special Sets

The following table shows the characters that are matched by the special sets that can be used in regular expressions and Microsoft Word wildcard characters:

Special Set	Characters matched by the special set
[:alpha:]	Any of the characters considered as alphabetic by the operating system under the current ANSI code page.
[:alphanum:]	Any of the characters considered as alphanumeric by the operating system under the current ANSI code page.
[:control:]	Characters in the hexadecimal range 0x00-0x19.
[:digit:]	Any digit from '0' to '9'.
[:letter:]	Synonym for [:alpha:].
[:letterdigit:]	Synonym for [:alphanumeric:].
[:num:], [:number:]	Any digit from '0' to '9' and the following superscript and fractional numbers: '¹', '²', '³', '¼', '½', '¾'
[:punct:], [:punctuation:]	Any of the following characters: ! " # % & ' ( ) * , - . / : ; ? @ [\ ] _ { } ¡ « - · » ¿
[:sep:], [:separator:]	Space (Hex 0x20) and non-breakable space (Hex 0xA0)
[:symbol:]	Any of the following characters: $ + <=> ^ ` | ~ ¢ £ ¤ ¥ ¦ § ¨ © ¬ ® ¯ ° ± ´ ¶ , × ÷
[:space:]	Space (Hex 0x20), tabs and carriage returns in the range Hex 0x09-0x0C, plus Hex 0x85 and Hex 0xA0.
[:xdigit:]	Any hexadecimal digit from '0' to '9' and from 'a' to 'f' (or 'A' to 'F').

C H A P T E R   7

Advanced Features

ApSIC Xbench has some advanced features that you will appreciate when you have special needs. They are described in the following sections.

PowerSearch function

You can use the **Ctrl+P** (PowerSearch) key combination to search with more complex criteria. With the PowerSearch function you can search for entries:

▪ That contain two or more strings, but not necessarily next to each other.
▪ That **do not** contain a given string.
▪ That contain a string **or** another string.
▪ Any combination of the above conditions.

Examples:

This expression...	...does the following
string1 string2	It finds all entries that contain "string1" **and** "string2"
string1 or string2	It finds all entries that contain "string1" **or** "string2"
string1 -string2	It finds all entries that contain "string1" but **do not contain** "string2"
string1 -"string2 with embedded blanks"	It finds all entries that contain string1 but **do not contain** "string2 with embedded blanks"

In more complex expressions involving several strings with Boolean and/or relationships, you can use parenthesis to indicate precedence.

In PowerSearch mode, you need to use double quotes as delimiters if your expression contains embedded blanks or parenthesis. If your search string contains a double quote character embedded, you need to escape it using a sequence of two double quote characters.

Note: If one of the words to search in PowerSearch mode is the word "or", you need to enclose the word "or" in double quotes to avoid that it is parsed as the or operator.

PowerSearch can be used in any of the searching modes: **Simple**, **Regular Expressions**, and **MS Word Wildcards**.

Zooming In

ApSIC Xbench features 3 types of zoom:

- Zoom to Level
- Zoom to Glossary
- Zoom to File

As you already noticed, ApSIC Xbench shows a snapshot of the most relevant terms for each priority level on a single unified view. This allows you to analyze the sources of potential inconsistencies or even different meanings and make a more informed decision on which term to choose.

However, it is possible that you want to see more (or all) instances of a specific level to make a more thorough analysis of a specific term.

To do so, double-click the body of the window for the level that you want to zoom in to obtain a full list of entries for the searched term. The background will become green so that you can tell that you are in zoomed mode.

To exit the zoomed mode, double-click the body of the window again.

Reverse search

ApSIC Xbench also defines a system-wide key for searching in the target column instead of in the source column. The default key combination for this feature is **Ctrl+Alt+Backspace**.

This is equivalent to leaving the **Source Term** field blank and the **Target Term** field filled out.

For example, this is convenient when you want to use a new term in your language and want to make sure that such a term is not already used in another term that could create potential clashes in the future with key terminology for your project.

Searching only in ongoing translation

In the **Search Options** pane, you can check the **Only Ongoing Translation** check box to limit the search to only the files defined as ongoing translation. This is useful when you add your current translation to the ApSIC Xbench project and wish to carry out a global search and replace only in your ongoing translation.

Searching only in new segments

In the Search Options pane, you can check the **Only New Segments** check box to limit the search to only those segments whose status is New. This is useful when you need to perform global searches and replace for only the part of your translation that is new, skipping 100% matches.

Excluding ICE (In-Context Exact matches) segments from search results

In the Search Options pane, you can check the **Exclude ICE Segments** check box to exclude from the search those segments whose status is ICE. This is useful when you need to focus in segments that are not exact context matches.

Seeing the context

If you right-click on a search result and choose the **See Context** menu item, the ten units that are found in the file physically before and after the current entry appear.

Editing the source

The **Tools**->**Edit Source** menu item, also attached to the **Ctrl+Alt+Enter** or **Ctrl+E** key combination, allows you to open the source file to which the entry currently selected belongs. This is very useful to quickly amend a terminology error detected in an ongoing translation. When the source file is a SDLX itd file, a Trados Tag Editor ttx file, a Trados Word file, or an IBM Translation Manager folder, ApSIC Xbench goes directly to the segment that contains the text.

To use this feature with IBM Translation Manager, please be sure that IBM Translation Manager is up and running and that there is no document currently being edited.

Line positioning is also available for Tab-delimited files and Trados exported memories, but your text editor parameters must be configured in **Tools**->**Settings**->**Text Editor**. For example, to configure TextPad 4 for line positioning, you must select there the Text Pad executable and specify the following in **Command-Line Parameters**: **$filename($line,$column)**. Similarly, to configure Notepad++, you must select its executable and specify the following in **Command-Line Parameters**: **$filename -n$line**. Other text editors will require different values for this field. Please check your text editor's documentation for the suitable values.

ApSIC Xbench also allows to perform segment positioning for the TMX format, but the TMX editor must be configured in **Tools**->**Settings**->**TMX Editor**. For example, to configure OKAPI Olifant for segment positioning, you must select there the Olifant executable and specify the following in **Command-Line Parameters**: **$Filename row=$Segment col=trg edit=yes**. Other TMX editors might have different values for this field. Please check your TMX editor's documentation for the suitable values.

This makes ApSIC Xbench a very useful and efficient tool to make global changes in terminology for these formats. If you afterwards want to regress the changes made, you can reload the ApSIC Xbench project with **Project**->**Reload** or **View**->**Refresh**.

Search templates

Search templates are pre-defined searches that you can choose or run. To use a search template, click on **Search Templates...** on the Search Options pane and then choose the search from the list. In **Template Source**, you can choose to show the **Sample Search Templates** or the **Project Checklist** entries. Click **Search** to run directly the search currently selected or click **Choose** to bring up the search template definition to the **Source Term** and **Target Term** fields.

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Exporting Items

ApSIC Xbench allows you to export the project items in the following formats:

- TMX files
- Tab-delimited text files

To export the contents of a project choose **Tools**->**Export Items**. The following dialog appears:
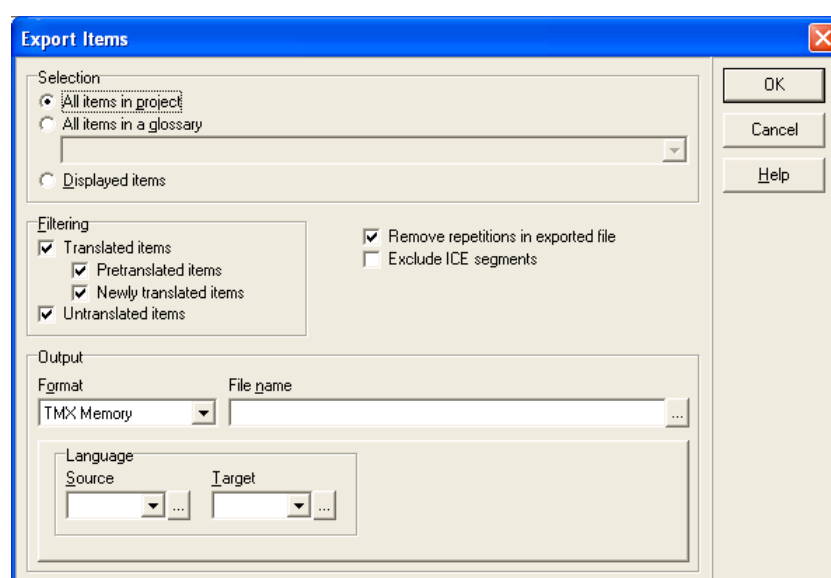

In this dialog, you can export all items in a project, all items in the current query, only the items displayed in the current query (for example, if you are in overview mode, you only see a few items from each priority level), or all the items of a glossary that is a member of the project.

If you wish, you can remove the repetitions (items that have exactly the same source and target values) from the exported data to reduce the size of the resulting file. You can also exclude the ICE (In-Context Exact matches) segments from the search.

Additionally, you can limit the export to only untranslated items (for example to facilitate the feed to a machine translation system) or to only translated items. If you choose to export only the translated items, you can further specify if you wish to export only the pretranslated items (that is, items retrieved from a translation memory) or newly translated items.

When exporting a tab-delimited text file, a header row can be added.

When exporting a TMX file, the source and target locales can be specified. You can specify any value in these fields. If you don't remember the locale code, you can press the ellipsis (**...**) button to open a helper window to enter the languages and countries.
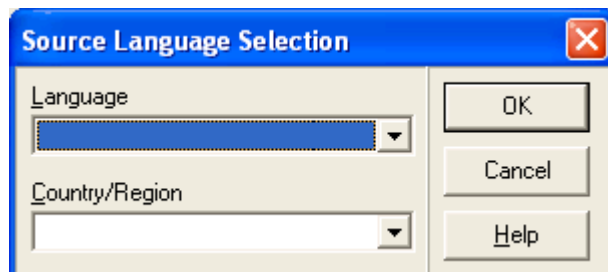
If you normally work with a limited set of files, you can click the arrow button of the combo box to open a shorter language list of recently used selections.

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Working with Ongoing Translations

ApSIC Xbench allows you to define any file as ongoing translation in the **Project Properties** window.

By default, when they are added to an ApSIC Xbench project, the following file types are defined as ongoing translation:

- XLIFF
- Trados TagEditor
- Trados Word
- Trados Studio
- SDLX. **Note:** This option requires that SDLX is installed on the machine.
- STAR Transit 2.6/XV
- PO
- IBM TM Folders
- OpenTM2 Folders
- Wordfast TXML
- Déjà Vu/Idiom
- Logoport RTF

When a file or directory is defined as ongoing translation, the following two features are enabled:

- Translations identified as **new** (not 100% matches) **are flagged with a small red dot** (•). Translations that are **100% matches** in the ongoing translation **are flagged with a hollow red dot** (◦). These symbols allow you to tell if the term was introduced by you or was already in the existing memory. This helps you to make terminology-related decisions, for example if you wish to recap on the translation for a term and you want to make sure that the term was not already used in the official translation memory used to pretranslate your project.
- **Untranslated segments** appear *after* the translated segments. This is especially useful to decide which terminology to use for a new term by seeing how it will appear in all the future instances in your own translation. This way you can make sure that the term chosen will be a good match for all instances in your current translation.

Note: Glossaries defined as ongoing translation (normally only one per project, but can be more) appear in **bold face** in the **Project Properties** window.

In addition, files defined as ongoing translation can be parsed by ApSIC Xbench powerful QA functions.

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Key Terms

ApSIC Xbench allows you to define one or more files as *Key Terms*. To do so, when in the list of glossaries in **Project Properties**, choose the **Key Terms** check box. A green star will appear next to the glossary entry as shown in the illustration below to indicate that the glossary belongs to the Key Terms category.
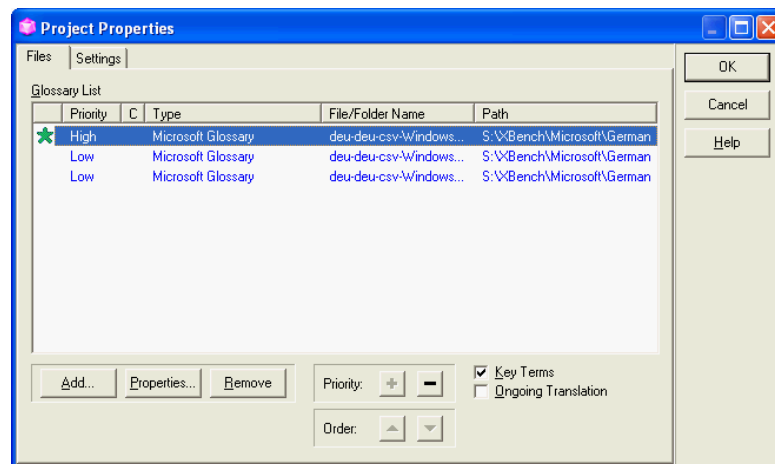
When a file is defined as Key Term, its entries appear with a star on top of the results. The color of the star indicates if the key term is an exact match (green star ✳), an exact match except for the case (yellow star ✳), or if the text searched is contained in the key term entry (empty star ✳).

The example below shows entries "clipboard" and "Clipboard Viewer", which are flagged as Key Terms:
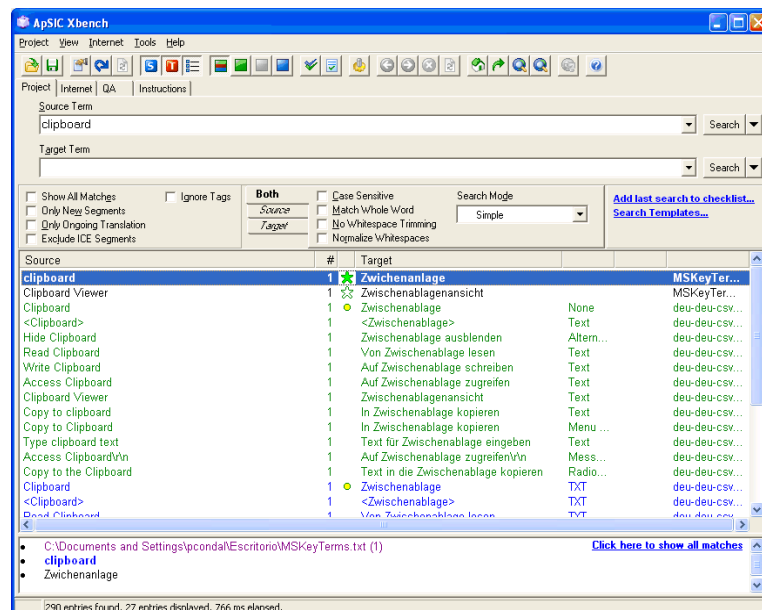
In the example above, the green solid star for the "clipboard" entry means that the entry is a full match. The empty star in the "Clipboard viewer" entry means that the searched term is *part* of a key term.

The QA feature also makes use of Key Terms defined for the project by checking if they have been used in the ongoing translation.

Working with Quality Assurance Features

ApSIC Xbench features Quality Assurance (QA) functions to perform advanced checks on the files defined as ongoing translation. The QA functions try to find segments with the following potential problems:

- Untranslated segments
- Segments that have the same source text but a different target text
- Segments that have the same target text but a different source text
- Segments where the target text matches the source text
- Segments with tag mismatches
- Segments with number mismatches
- Segments with double blanks
- Segments that deviate from the key terms of the project
- Segments that meet the search criteria of items in the Project or Personal Checklists. See Managing Checklists for more information about this feature.
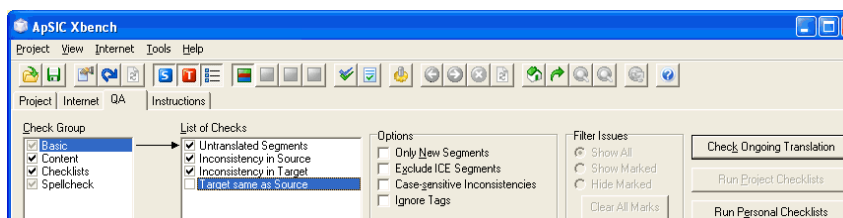
The Quality Assurance functions are carried out with the **QA** tab in the main window. The **QA** tab can perform the following functions:

Perform all checks selected in **Check Group** and **List of Checks** by clicking **Check Ongoing Translation**. By default all available checks are selected, except **Target same as Source**.

- Perform *only* the searches defined by the Project Checklists by clicking on **Run Project Checklists**.
- Perform *only* the searches defined by the current Personal Checklists by clicking on **Run Personal Checklists**. To change the current Personal Checklists, choose **Tools**->**Manage Checklists**.
- Export the displayed QA results by right-clicking and choose **Export QA Results** to the following formats: HTML, tab-delimited text, Excel, or XML.

> **Note:** Please remember that the ApSIC Xbench license does not permit removal of the credits on the right-hand side at the beginning of the exported QA report. We have tried to make this credit information non-intrusive and its aim is to avoid tell-a-friend or other more intrusive ways of promoting use of the product among peers.

Results are shown in the body window of the **QA** tab. For some file formats, *you can open directly from ApSIC Xbench the file at the segment shown* to correct it by selecting **Tools**->**Edit Source** or by pressing **Ctrl+E**.

You can limit the scope of the strings considered by the QA process by checking the **Only New Segments** or **Exclude ICE Segments** check boxes.

You can also make the consistency check mode case-sensitive by checking the **Case-sensitive Inconsistencies** check box.

You can ignore the tag content within the segments for the QA pass by choosing **Ignore Tags**. This will allow you to find inconsistencies that have the same source or target text except for inline tags.

This window allows you to mark an issue by right-clicking on it and choosing **Mark/Unmark Issue**. You can then optionally show or hide marked issues with the **Show Marked** or **Hide Marked** radio buttons under **Filter Issues** in order to limit the number of issues displayed. **Note:** The **Export QA Results** command only exports displayed issues (it does not export hidden issues).

C H A P T E R 1 1

Managing Checklists

Checklists are a very useful Quality Assurance (QA) function in ApSIC Xbench. Built on ApSIC Xbench search engine, checklists are a compilation of searches that can be run in batch to identify segments with problems. Typically, you store in checklists common pitfalls, such as use of banned terms or expressions. It is a very good practice to compile client feedback in checklists to make sure that no feedback is forgotten in subsequent deliveries of translations.

In the **QA** tab of the main Window, you will be able to run these checklist against all files defined as ongoing translation in the ApSIC Xbench project.

Since checklists are built on top of ApSIC Xbench search engine, anything that can be searched for in ApSIC Xbench can be added to a checklist. Actually, one useful means of adding a search into the checklist is by searching it first in the **Project** tab, and then clicking **Add Last Search to Checklist** in the **Search Options** pane of the main window.

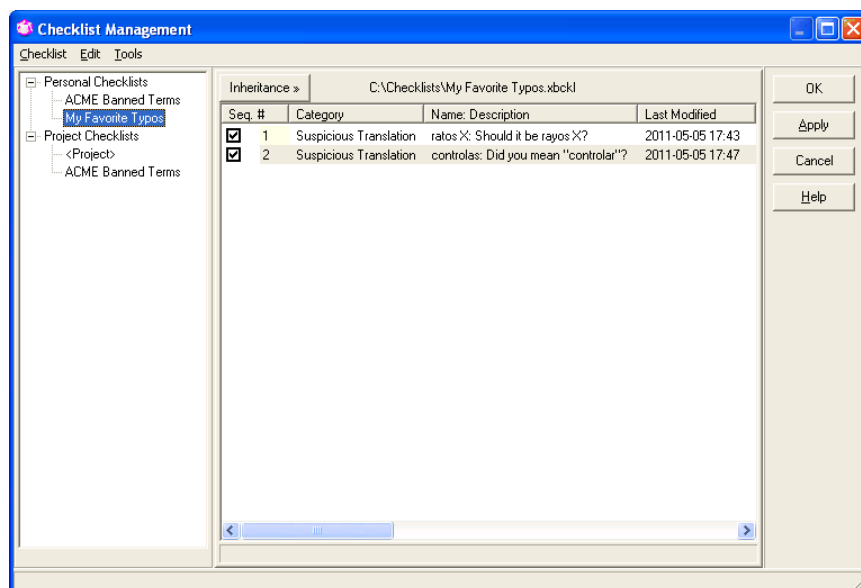There are two types of checklists: the *Project Checklist* and the *Personal Checklist*.

The Project Checklist is saved with the ApSIC Xbench project file (.xbp extension) and normally it contains checks that are specific of the project, such as checking if some untranslatable keywords have been accidentally translated.

The Personal Checklists are not saved to the ApSIC Xbench project file. Instead they are saved to an ApSIC Xbench checklist file (.xbckl extension). ApSIC Xbench remembers the last set of personal checklists used across projects. You can have any number of personal checklists loaded at any given time. Personal checklists normally contain non-project types of checks, such as a common misspelling that survives the spell checker or a generic language rule that is interesting to check across projects. They are called "personal" because the terms compiled in this lists normally are filled with the errors that a given translator is more prone to do.

Checklists are managed in the **Checklist Management** dialog. You can reach the **Checklist Management** dialog with the following methods:

- Choose **Tools**->**Manage Checklists**.
- Click the **Manage Checklists** icon on the tool bar.

The **Checklist Management** dialog allows you to work with your Project and Personal Checklists.

In the **Checklist Management** dialog, you can create new Personal
Checklists by choosing **Checklist**->**New** when the cursor is placed on
Personal Checklists group in the navigation tree. You can also add an
existing checklist with **Checklist**->**Add**. All of the personal checklists
listed under **Personal Checklists** will be run when you click **Run
Personal Checklists** or **Check Ongoing Translation** on the **QA** tab.

The *<Project>* checklist is stored in the ApSIC Xbench project file (.xbp
extension), and cannot be removed from the **Project Checklists** group in
the navigation tree. You can add more checklists to the **Project
Checklists** group, which will be run when you click **Run Project
Checklists** or **Check Ongoing Translation** on the **QA** tab. The items in
these additional project checklists are not saved to the ApSIC Xbench
project file itself but they become liked to the project, so next time you
open the ApSIC Xbench project file, any checklists linked to it will also
appear here.

The items of the checklist selected on the navigation tree are shown on
the body of the window. You can sort by any of the columns. If you wish
to disable an individual item in a checklist you can uncheck its check
box.
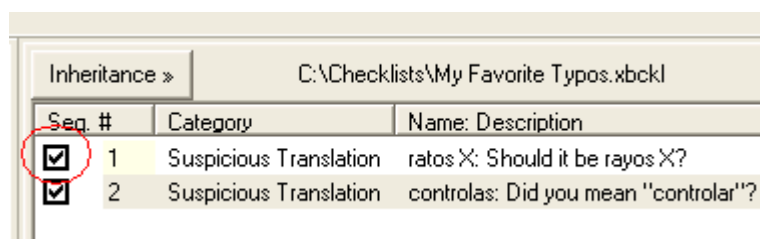
Please note that the unchecked state is saved to disk if you save the checklist, so next time that you open the same checklist the item will remain unchecked.

When you click on a column heading, the list is sorted by that column alphabetically. If you click on the column heading a second a second time, the list is sorted from bottom to top. If you type a sequence of characters, the current column will be searched for the typed sequence of characters.

Individual checklist items can be added or edited. Fields available are the same that can be specified in the **Search Options** pane of the **Project** tab.

In addition, you can also specify a category for the checklist entry in the **Category** combo box. You can specify here any category name. If you wish to use a previously defined category name, you can expand the combo box by clicking the arrow button and choose it from the list. If you have created category names, you will be able to run selectively subsets of categories when you run a project or personal checklist from the **QA** tab using the **Run Project Checklists** or **Run Personal Checklists** buttons.

You can also define inheritance relationships between checklists. When a checklist inherits from another one, all entries are inherited. You can inherit from several checklists.

To inherit a checklist, do the following.

1. Choose **Edit**->**Inheritance**->**Add**->**Local** (or click the **Inheritance** button and then right-click on the list of inherited items that appears and choose **Add->Local**).

2. Type a name for the inherited checklist and choose the file name that contains it. The name specified here does not need to match the checklist display name.
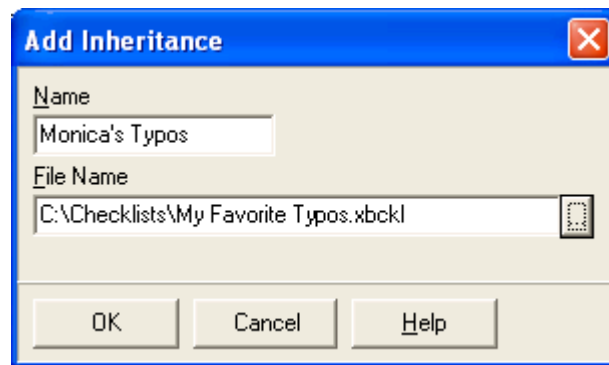
3. Add any required checklists following steps 1 and 2. The dialog will show the inherited items with the icon. You can override these inherited items but not edit or delete them.
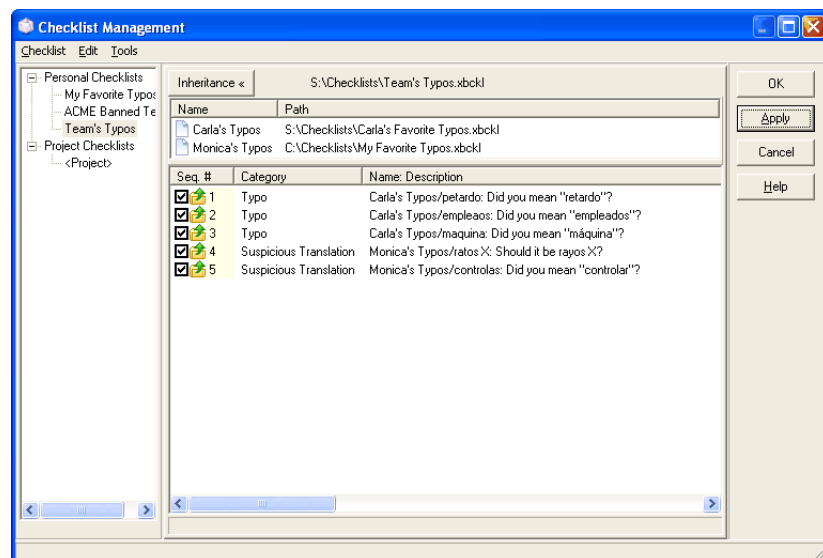
Once you set an inheritance relationship, any changes or additions you make in the parent checklist will be inherited.

The Project Checklist is saved automatically when you save the project. If you add entries to the Project Checklist and shutdown ApSIC Xbench, you will be prompted to save the project.

If you click **Apply** in this dialog, changes made to all checklists will be saved (except for the *<Project>* checklist that will be saved with the project file. If you click **OK**, changes will be also saved and the window will close.

Additional Information

You will find here several topics that will provide you additional information on ApSIC Xbench features.

C H A P T E R   1 2

Working with ApSIC Xbench Settings

On the **Tools** menu, click **Settings** to open the **Settings** dialog as shown in the illustration below.
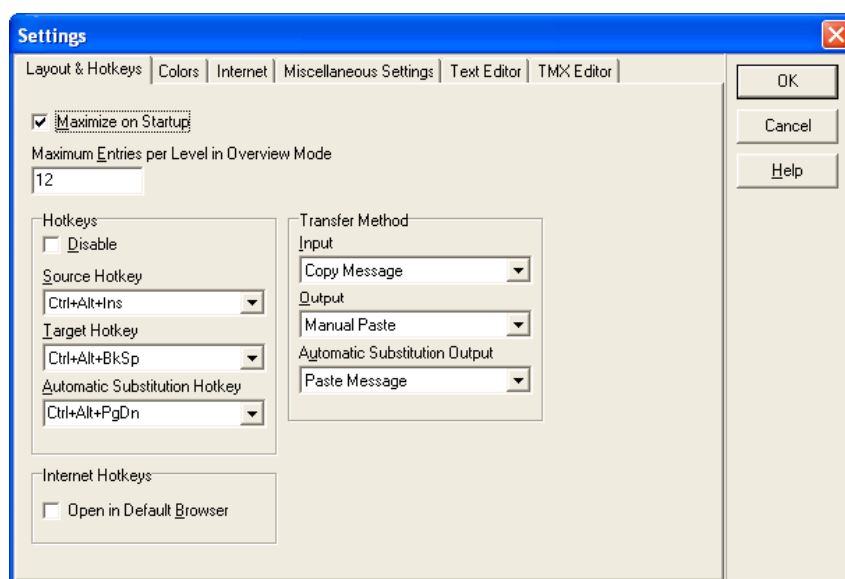
In this dialog, you can set ApSIC Xbench to always start in maximized mode (recommended) and also change the default hot keys that are available system-wide. **Note**: Changing the default hot keys should be necessary only as a workaround to avoid clashing with any other application using the same keys.

The fields in this dialog are:

Maximize on Startup. If you check this box, ApSIC Xbench will appear maximized when it is launched. It is recommended to check this box, as the maximized mode is the one that provides the maximum amount of information at the same time.

Maximum Entries per Level in Overview Mode. The overview mode shows a few entries from each priority level. Specify here the maximum number of entries for a level. If after searching you wish to see all matches whilst preserving the different levels of priority, you can press the blue **Click here to show all matches** link that appears under the results panel on the right side, or check the **Show All Matches** check box in the **Search Options** pane.

The following settings belong to the **Hotkeys** group.

Disable. This check box lets you disable the system-wide key combinations featured by ApSIC Xbench. It is recommended to leave this box unchecked as one of the most valuable features of ApSIC Xbench is the capability to search directly from any application.

Source Hotkey. This is the hotkey defined to trigger a search of the clipboard contents in the source text. By default it is **Ctrl+Alt+Ins**.

Target Hotkey. This is the hotkey defined to trigger a reverse search of the clipboard contents in the target text. By default it is **Ctrl+Alt+Backspace**.

Automatic Substitution Hotkey. This is the hotkey defined to replace the target text automatically in the translation editor. This hotkey is intended to pickup translations automatically. The requirements for the automatic substitution are the following:

- There must be an exact match of the term searched.
- There must be one and only one variant of the term searched.

If any of the two conditions above is not met, the behavior of this hotkey is the same one as the **Source Hotkey**.

It is recommended not to change these hotkey settings unless they clash with the values in another application.

Internet Hotkeys / **Open in default browser**. When checked, it opens in your default browser the Internet query associated to the hot key (for example, Ctrl+Alt+1 or Ctrl+Alt+2), instead of opening it in ApSIC Xbench embedded browser. For example, if you have the first configured entry of defined Internet links pointing to Google, you can use this feature to search the marked text directly in Google just by pressing Ctrl+Alt+1.

Transfer Method. ApSIC Xbench uses the clipboard as a transfer mechanism between the different Windows applications and ApSIC Xbench. Normally the most convenient and consistent transfer method is to leave the default options Manual Copy and Manual Paste, but in some scenarios (for example with applications that do not feature standard copy and paste keystrokes), you may have to change these settings to get the most out of ApSIC Xbench.

The options available as a transfer method for **Input** are:

Copy Message. When you press **Ctrl+Alt+Ins**, ApSIC Xbench sends a COPY message to the application to copy the selected text into the clipboard and then performs a search using the contents of the clipboard. A limited number of applications support this technique, but it has the advantage of avoiding the need for copying manually the text into the clipboard (normally with **Ctrl+Ins**).

Manual Copy. In this mode, ApSIC Xbench expects that the user has already copied the text to search in the clipboard. It sounds more tedious, but it has the advantage that many applications support the **Ctrl+Ins** key combination for copying text, which means that you feel a more consistent behaviour across applications. On the downside, if the editing application has a slow response time, you may go too fast with the combination **Ctrl+Ins**, **Crl+Alt+Ins** for the application.

Keyboard Emulation (Ctrl+Ins). In this mode, ApSIC Xbench sends the **Ctrl+Ins** keystroke to the editing application and then performs the search. This way the user needs not to type **Ctrl+Ins** manually prior to the search. Some applications may not support this input method.

Keyboard Emulation (Ctrl+C). In this mode, ApSIC Xbench sends the **Ctrl+C** keystroke to the editing application and then performs the search. This way the user needs not to type **Ctrl+C** manually prior to the search. Some applications may not support this input method.

The options available as a transfer method for **Output** and **Automatic Substitution Output** are:

Paste Message. When your press Enter to select a translation, ApSIC Xbench sends a PASTE message to the application to paste the translation. A limited number of applications support this technique, but it has the advantage of avoiding the need for pasting manually the text into the clipboard (normally with **Shift+Ins**).

Manual Paste. In this mode, ApSIC Xbench copies the target text of the selected entry into the clipboard if you press Enter to select a translation. The user is expected to press **Shift+Ins** (or the corresponding key combination for pasting text in the application). This is the default an recommended mode for consistency reasons across applications.

Keyboard Emulation. In this mode, ApSIC Xbench sends the target text by simulating that it is entering the text to the editing application when you select an entry an press Enter to copy the selection into the clipboard.

Keyboard Emulation (Ctrl+V). In this mode, ApSIC Xbench sends the target text by simulating the **Ctrl+V** keystroke to the editing application when you select an entry an press Enter to copy the selection into the clipboard.

Click the **Colors** tab of this dialog to change the default colors of the main window. The following window appears:
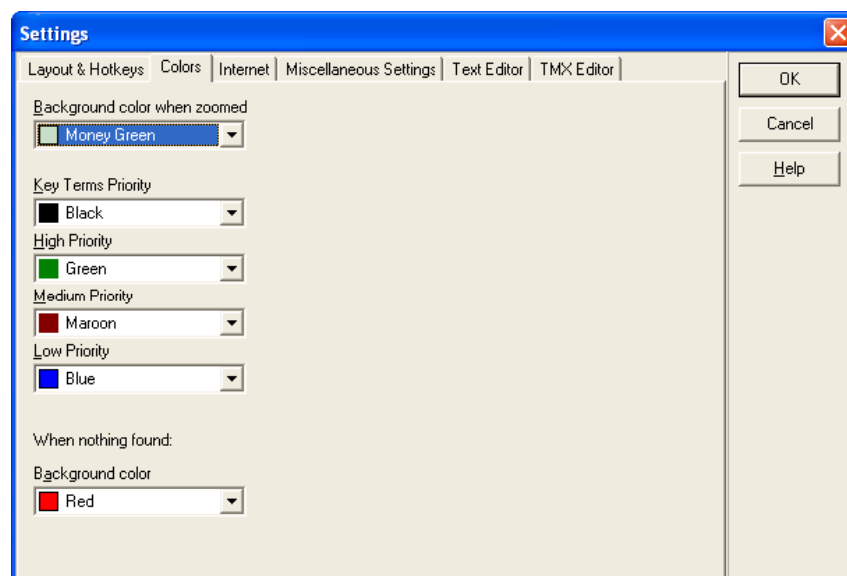
Settings in this tab are the following.

- **Background color when zoomed**. In ApSIC Xbench there are two modes: overview, with some entries from the priorities shown, and the zoomed mode, where all the entries of a given priority are shown. This is the background color that is used in zoomed mode, as an indicator that you are not in overview mode (the default mode is overview).
- **Key Terms priority**. This is the color that will be used for entries that belong to the Key Terms priority. A glossary is defined as a Key Terms glossary in **Project**->**Settings**.
- **High Priority**. This is the color that will be used for entries belonging to the high priority.
- **Medium Priority**. This is the color that will be used for entries belonging to the medium priority.
- **Low Priority**. This is the color that will be used for entries belonging to the low priority.
- **Background color when nothing found**. This is the background color that appears in the search box when no entry is found.

Click the **Internet** tab to work with Internet definitions:
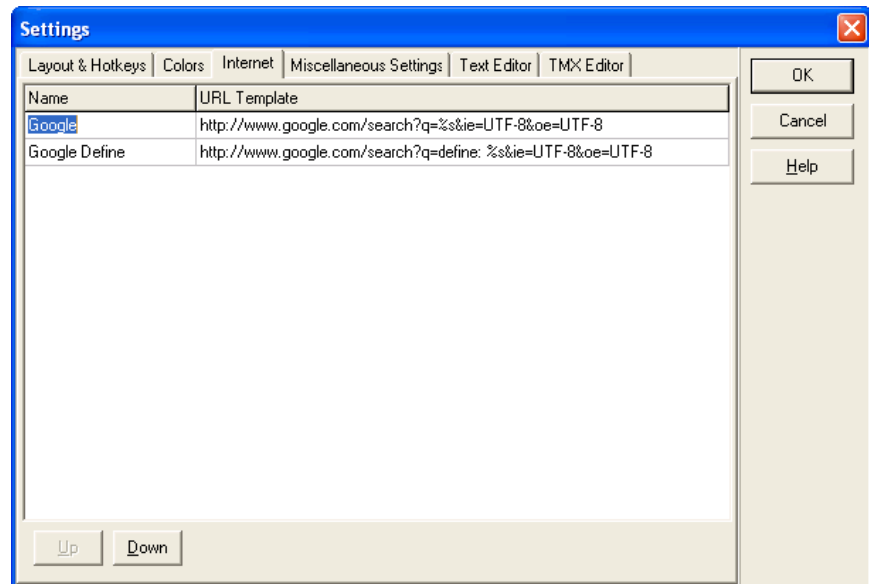
The **Internet** tab lets you define the pattern URLs that you use to perform targeted searches in the Internet, for example in a dictionary. You can have as many entries as you wish, but only the first 10 will have a hotkey assigned, either Alt+*n* within ApSIC Xbench or with Ctrl+Alt+*n* (with the numeric keypad in this latter case in Num Lock mode) from any Windows application. *n* can be a number from 0 to 9, where the 0 corresponds to the 10th entry in the list.

You can use the **Up** and **Down** buttons to move an entry up or down in the list. In ApSIC's website you can find a library of URLs ready to use.

The up to 10 entries with a key assigned appear in the **Internet** menu.

You can use **Internet**->**Capture URL** to capture URLs into this list.

The **Miscellaneous Settings** tab lets you specify if ApSIC Xbench should check weekly if there are updates to the program and also allows to enable the Alternative Project feature.
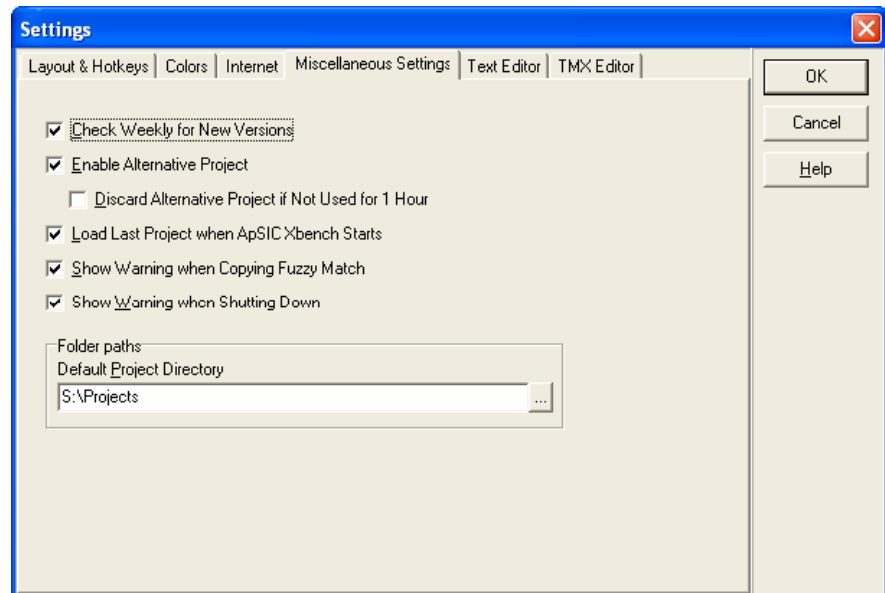
Settings in this tab are the following:

- **Check weekly for new versions**. If this check box is enabled, ApSIC Xbench will check once a week if there are updates available.

- **Enable alternative project**. If this check box is checked, ApSIC Xbench keeps in memory the project opened prior to the current one. To switch back and forth among both projects, choose **Project->Switch to Alternative Project**. To discard the alternative project and recall the memory used by it, choose **Projects->Forget Alternative Project**.

- **Load last project when ApSIC Xbench starts**. If this check box is checked, the next time ApSIC Xbench is started, it will load the project that was opened at the time of the last shut down.

- **Show warning when copying fuzzy match**. If this check box is checked, ApSIC Xbench will issue a warning message if you press Enter to copy the entry currently selected in the search results and such entry does not match exactly the searched term.

- **Show warning when shutting down**. If this check box is checked, ApSIC Xbench will issue a warning message when you shut it down.

- **Default Project Directory**. This field allows you to specify the default folder for your ApSIC Xbench projects.

The **Text Editor** tab lets you configure command-line arguments for a text editor when using the **Edit Source** feature for search or QA results for a glossary in .txt format. This includes **Tab-delimited Files**, **Trados Exported Memories**, **Wordfast Memories**, and **Wordfast Glossaries**. When properly configured, this allows you to open the file directly at the line from which the segment selected with **Edit Source** comes from.
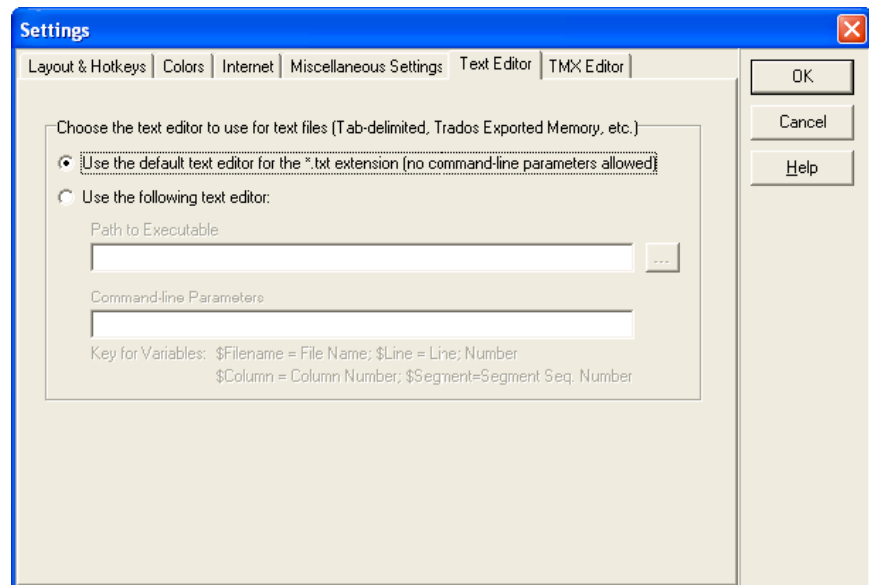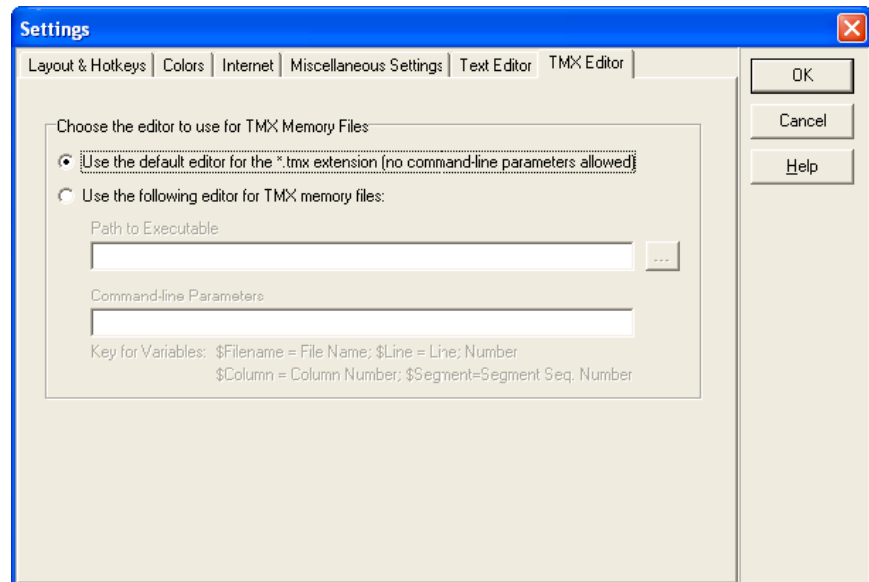

If you choose to define a Text Editor, you need to assign values to the following fields:

- **Path to Executable**. This is the path to the .exe file for the text Editor. You can use the button with the ellipsis (**...**) to navigate to the .exe file.

- **Command-line Parameters**. These fields allows you to construct the command-line that should be passed to the editor. You can use several variables that will be replaced with values by ApSIC Xbench:

  - **$Filename**: The file name, including its path of the file.

  - **$Line**: The line number of the segment in the text file. This line refers to where the target text is located.

  - **$Column**: The column in the line where the target text is located.

  - **$Segment**: The segment number in the text file.

For example, to configure TextPad 4 for line positioning, you must select there the Text Pad executable and specify the following in **Command-Line Parameters**: **$filename($line,$column)**. Similarly, to configure Notepad++, you must select its executable and specify the following in **Command-Line Parameters**: **$filename -n$line**. Other text editors will require different values for this field. Please check your text editor's documentation for the suitable values.

The **TMX Editor** tab lets you configure command-line arguments for a TMX editor when using the **Edit Source** feature for search or QA results for a glossary in .tmx format. When properly configured, this allows you to open the file directly at the line from which the segment selected with **Edit Source** comes from.

If you choose to define a TMX Editor, you need to assign values to the following fields:

▪ **Path to Executable**. This is the path to the .exe file for the text Editor. You can use the button with the ellipsis (...) to navigate to the .exe file.

▪ **Command-line Parameters**. These fields allows you to construct the command-line that should be passed to the editor. You can use several variables that will be replaced with values by ApSIC Xbench:

  ▪ **$Filename**: The file name, including its path of the file.

  ▪ **$Line**: The line number of the segment in the text file. This line refers to where the target text is located.

  ▪ **$Column**: The column in the line where the target text is located.

  ▪ **$Segment**: The segment number in the text file.

For example, to configure OKAPI Olifant for segment positioning, you must select there the Olifant executable and specify the following in **Command-Line Parameters**: **$Filename row=$Segment col=trg edit=yes**. Other TMX editors might have different values for this field. Please check your TMX editor's documentation for the suitable values.

C H A P T E R   1 3

ApSIC Xbench Quick Tips

This chapter focuses on the most important features of ApSIC Xbench and aims to be a quick view of what ApSIC Xbench can do.

We strongly recommend to read this chapter to get the most out of ApSIC Xbench with the minimum learning effort.

- ApSIC Xbench **is not an indexer**. It reads the contents of the files each time you load a project and tries to respond to terminology queries very fast. Therefore, loading all of the Microsoft glossaries for a major language can take several minutes and will require a significant amount of memory. If you plan to load huge amounts of reference in the range of tens of millions of words, it is strongly recommended to have at least 1 GB of memory. If you don't have a very powerful machine, we do not recommend loading all Microsoft glossaries but a more focused selection with the subject areas that pertain to your current translation project.

- Once loaded, ApSIC Xbench stays **active in the background** until it is explicitly shut down. When ApSIC Xbench is active, a pink gem appears the system tray. To unload ApSIC Xbench from memory, you must shut it down. For example, you can shut it down by right-clicking on the icon in the system tray and then choosing **Shutdown Xbench**.

- While ApSIC Xbench is active, it can be called **from any Windows application** with the **Ctrl+Alt+Ins** key sequence. If there is text marked in the application, ApSIC Xbench searches automatically the text marked. The actual keystrokes are configurable.

- In addition to the Microsoft software glossaries, ApSIC Xbench supports **many input formats from a number of CAT applications**, including Trados, SDLX, Transit, Wordfast, IBM TranslationManager, and other industry-standard formats such as TMX, TBX, or XLIFF. You can combine the different formats into one **Xbench Project** by assigning priorities to each source to **define the terminology decision process** of your specific translation project. You can save each ApSIC Xbench project for **later reuse**.

- You can copy the target text of the currently selected item into the clipboard by pressing **Enter** in the main window. The **Enter** key closes the window copying the text so that it is ready for pasting in the application where you edit your translation using **Shift+Insert**. This is very useful when translating the documentation of a software application whose software strings are loaded into an ApSIC Xbench project.

- QA checks can be run using the **QA** tab. **QA checks are run only against glossaries defined as ongoing translation.** A very powerful QA feature are checklists, which allow you to run in batch a number of predefined checks using the powerful ApSIC Xbench search capabilities.

After getting some familiarity with the basic capability of the product, we do encourage you to read the documentation with more detail to learn about many useful features that exist in the product.

C H A P T E R   1 4

Where to Obtain the Microsoft and Apple Software Glossaries

Obtaining Microsoft Glossaries

Although Microsoft software glossaries in .csv format were previously publicly available from Microsoft FTP site, at the time of this publication, they are only available though a MSDN subscription available for a fee.

Each language has a separate .zip file that contains all the individual glossaries for the Microsoft products localized into that language. The size of each language file can range from 1 to more than 100 megabytes, which depends on the number of products that are localized by Microsoft into a particular language.

Obtaining Apple Glossaries

At the time of this publication, the Apple Mac OS X software glossaries are available from the following source:

- *http://developer.apple.com/internationalization/downloads/*

The glossaries for each language are in Macintosh Disk Image format (extension .dmg). In order to load the Mac OS glossaries into ApSIC Xbench, the .ad files contained in this disk images must be extracted. To do so, you can use the UltraISO software *http://www.ezbsystems.com/ultraiso/index.html*.
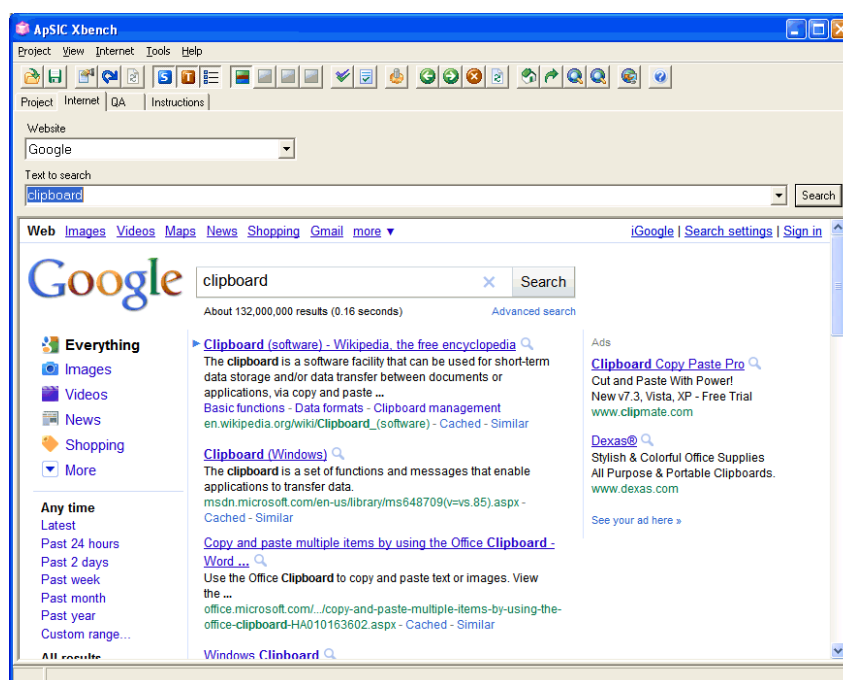
Internet

ApSIC Xbench allows you to define Internet links that can be used to search the term in the Internet. ApSIC Xbench features a simple embedded browser, but by pressing **Ctrl+W**, you can open your system default Internet browser at the page you are currently browsing in ApSIC Xbench.

CHAPTER 15

Searching the Internet

ApSIC Xbench features an **Internet** tab that provides an integration path with some information and terminology sources available in the Internet. The following illustration shows a search in Google done within ApSIC Xbench.

ApSIC Xbench has a few pre-defined shortcuts, but the user can change or define new links as required. Defined shortcuts are accessible using one of the following methods:

Move to the **Internet** tab, select the desired source in the **Website** field, type the search string the **Text to search** field and press **Enter**.

When ApSIC Xbench is the current application, press **Alt+***n*, where *n* can be any number from 0 to 9. The 0 corresponds to the 10th entry in the list. The current term in the **Source** field of the **Project** tab or in the **Text to search** field of the **Internet** tab will be used for the search. The number corresponds to the sequence number of the shortcut in **Tools**->**Settings**->**Internet**.

From any Windows application, highlight the term searched, and press the key combination **Ctrl+Ins** followed by **Ctrl+Alt+***n*, where the number *n* must be typed in the numeric keypad with Num Lock set.

Defining Internet Shortcuts

Internet shortcuts are defined in **Internet**->**Define Links**. The shortcuts are very easy to define. Just follow these steps:

1   Open the list of shortcuts in **Internet**->**Define Links**. To create a new entry, you just have to move down the keyboard cursor beyond the last entry with the arrow keys.
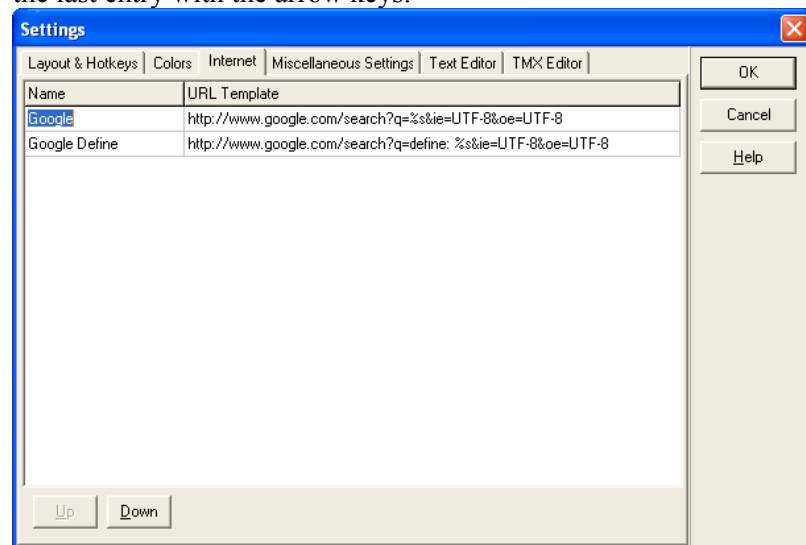
2   Perform a search in the website source that you want to check. For example, do a search in Google of a term, for example xbench.

3   Copy the URL into the clipboard, for example, you URL may look like this:

http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&lr=&ie=UTF-8&q=**xbench**

4   Paste the URL into one entry of the window and replace the term you searched with a **%s** as shown below. In future queries that use this query string, ApSIC Xbench will replace the **%s** sequence with the search string.

5   Assign a name to your shortcut by moving the cursor to the **Name** column and typing the name there. This name will appear in the **Website** field of the **Internet** tab and also in the **Internet** pull-down menu.

6   If you wish to move the current entry down in the list (this has the effect of changing the hotkey number) you can click on the **Up** and **Down** buttons located on the bottom of the window.

If you run into an interesting link when you browse a page using the Internet tab of ApSIC Xbench, you can quickly add it to the list of pages by using the **Internet**->**Capture URL** menu item.

If you have the tool bar turned on, a number of tool bar buttons appear that help you to browse Internet pages. One of these buttons allows you to open Internet Explorer with the same page you are looking at. This can also be done with **Internet** ->**Open Browser** or with the **Ctrl+W** hotkey.

Bugs and Suggestions

C H A P T E R   1 6

Reporting Bugs and Suggestions

Your feedback on any errors in the program is most welcome. We are also open to suggestions as to how we can improve areas that you find confusing.

Please send your bug report or suggestion to *http://www.apsic.com/en/products_submit_bug.aspx*

Any information you send to us will be kept confidential and used solely to solve the problem.