
Using ApSIC Xbench

Version 3.0

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The logo for ApSIC, featuring the company name in a stylized blue font with a slight 3D effect.

ApSIC, S.L.

Caballero, 76 4-3

08029 Barcelona

Spain

Website: <http://www.xbench.net>

Contents

Copyright Notice	2
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Overview	3
-----------------	----------

Search features	3
QA features	4
Installing and Uninstalling ApSIC Xbench	7
To install ApSIC Xbench	7
To uninstall ApSIC Xbench	9
Unattended Installation	9
Launching and Shutting Down ApSIC Xbench	11
Launching ApSIC Xbench	11
Shutting Down ApSIC Xbench	11
Signing Up for ApSIC Xbench	13

Working with Search Features	15
-------------------------------------	-----------

Defining Search Projects	17
Searching for Terms	23
Regular Expressions and Microsoft Word Wildcards	25
Regular Expressions Syntax	25
Microsoft Word Wildcards Syntax	28
Special Sets	31
Advanced Features	33
PowerSearch function	33
Zooming In	34
Reverse search	34
Filtering the search scope	35
Seeing the context	35
Ignoring tags	35
Editing the source document	35
Search templates	36
Switching the layout of search fields	37
Exporting Items	39
Working with Ongoing Translations	41
Key Terms	43

Working with Quality Assurance Features	45
--	-----------

Managing Checklists	47
Running QA from Windows Explorer	51
Working with ApSIC Xbench Instant Spell-Checker	53
Using Addendums	55
Additional Spell-Checker Features	56
Grammar and Spell-Check in Microsoft Word	56
Working with the ApSIC Xbench Plugin for SDL Trados Studio 2014	57
Installing and Uninstalling the Plugin	59
Installing the Plugin	59
Uninstalling the Plugin	59

Using the Plugin	61
How to Run QA on memoQ Files.....	65
Instructions for memoQ 6 to memoQ 2014 until build 51	65
Instructions for memoQ 2014 build 51 or later	66
Additional Information	67
Working with ApSIC Xbench Settings.....	69
ApSIC Xbench Quick Tips	79
Where to Obtain the Microsoft and Apple Software Glossaries	81
Obtaining Microsoft Glossaries.....	81
Obtaining Apple Glossaries.....	81
Internet	83
Searching the Internet	85
Defining Internet Shortcuts.....	86
Bugs and Suggestions	89
Reporting Bugs and Suggestions	91

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, *.tsv, *.utx)
- XLIFF files, including memoQ XLIFF, Memsource XLIFF, Idiom XLIFF, Translation Workspace XLIFF, XTM XLIFF, and other flavors of XLIFF (*.xlf, *.xlif, *.xliff, *.xlz, *.mqxlz, *.mxliff)
- TMX memories (*.tmx)
- TBX/MARTIF glossaries (*.xml, *.tbx, *.mtf)
- TIPP files (*.tipp)
- Trados exported memories (*.txt)
- Trados exported MultiTerm 5 glossaries (*.txt)
- Trados MultiTerm glossaries (*.xml, *.sdlb, *.mdb)
- Trados TagEditor files (*.ttx)
- Trados Word uncleaned files (*.doc, *.rtf)
- Trados Studio files (*.sdlxiff, *.sdlproj)
- Trados Studio memories (*.sdlb)
- memoQ files, including hand-off and hand-back packages (*.mqxlz, *.mqxliff, *.mqout, *.mqback)
- memoQ termbases in CSV format
- SDLX ITD files (*.itd). **Note:** This option requires that SDLX is installed on the machine.
- SDLX memories (*.mdb)
- STAR Transit 2.6/XV/NXT directories
- 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 files (*.xml, *.xlf)
- Déjà Vu X/Idiom files, including Satellite and Pack&Go (*.wsprj, *.dvprj, *.dvsat, *.dvpng)
- Déjà Vu X/Idiom memories (*.wstm, *.dvmdb)
- Déjà Vu X/Idiom termbases (*.wstb, *.dvtdb)
- Logoport RTF files (*.rtf)
- Microsoft software glossaries (*.csv)
- Mac OS X glossaries (*.ad, *.lg)
- Qt Linguist files (*.ts)
- Passolo glossaries (*.glo)
- Transifex projects
- Matecat jobs
- 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+Insert**). 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 regular expressions or Microsoft Word wildcards.

Note: After it is launched, ApSIC Xbench stays on the background until it is explicitly closed with the **Shut Down 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 URL mismatches
- Find alphanumeric mismatches
- Find unpaired symbols (i.e. unpaired parentheses, square brackets, or braces)
- Find unpaired quotes
- Find double blanks
- Find repeated words
- Find UPPERCASE words in the source text without a match in the target text and UPPERCASE words in the target text without a match in the source text
- Find CamelCase words in the source text without a match in the target text and CamelCase words in the target text without a match in the source text
- Find terminology mismatches against a list of key terms
- Execute user-defined checklists.
- Spell-check translations (requires downloading the language dictionary with **Tools->Spell-Checking Dictionaries**)

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.

CHAPTER 1

Installing and Uninstalling ApSIC Xbench

To install ApSIC Xbench

ApSIC Xbench 3.0 is available in 32-bit and 64-bit editions. The 32-bit edition can be installed on 32-bit and 64-bit Windows machines. The 64-bit edition can only be installed on 64-bit machines. ApSIC Xbench is supported on Windows XP, Windows Vista, Windows 7, and Windows 8. It is also supported on Windows 2003 and Windows 2008.

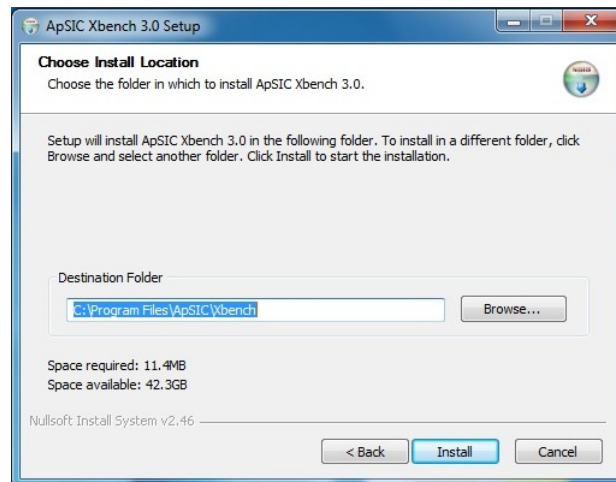
To install ApSIC Xbench, please do the following:

Run the installation executable (for example, Setup.Xbench.x64.3.0.1080.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.

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 3.0 in the list and click the **Change or Remove** button.
- 3 When you receive a confirmation message, click **Yes**.

Unattended Installation

You can perform an unattended installation of ApSIC Xbench using the /S switch from the command line.

```
c:\>Setup.Xbench.x64.3.0.exe /S
```

If you wish to specify a different installation directory, you can do so using the /D switch.

```
c:\>Setup.Xbench.x64.3.0.exe /S  
/D=[install_directory_path]
```

Please note that the /S and /D switches are **case-sensitive!**

CHAPTER 2

Launching and Shutting Down ApSIC Xbench

ApSIC Xbench is an application that, 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+Insert** 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

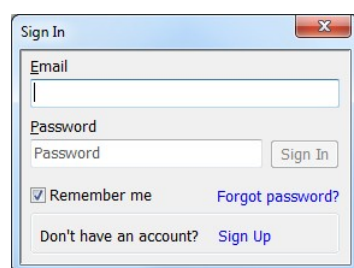
In order to shut down ApSIC Xbench, you have the following options:

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

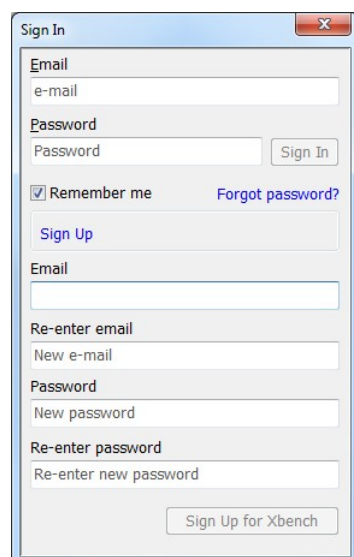
CHAPTER 3

Signing Up for ApSIC Xbench

ApSIC Xbench licensing system requires that users sign up with their email. When you first start Xbench, a **Sign In** dialog will appear.

A screenshot of a 'Sign In' dialog box. It has a title bar with a close button. The form contains an 'Email' input field, a 'Password' input field, and a 'Sign In' button. Below the password field is a checked 'Remember me' checkbox and a 'Forgot password?' link. At the bottom, there is a 'Don't have an account? Sign Up' link.

If you do not have yet an Xbench account, you need to sign up to create one. Click the **Sign Up** link in the **Sign In** window to expand it with the fields for the sign up.

A screenshot of the 'Sign In' dialog box with the 'Sign Up' section expanded. The top section remains the same. Below the 'Sign Up' link, there are additional input fields: 'Email', 'Re-enter email', 'New e-mail', 'Password', 'New password', 'Re-enter password', and 'Re-enter new password'. A 'Sign Up for Xbench' button is at the bottom.

Type your email and password twice and click **Sign Up for Xbench**.

In a few seconds, you will receive a verification email in your email inbox. Open the email item and click the **Verify your email address** link.

Now you are able to sign in with your newly created credentials.

Working with Search Features

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" to 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 an array of searches that 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.

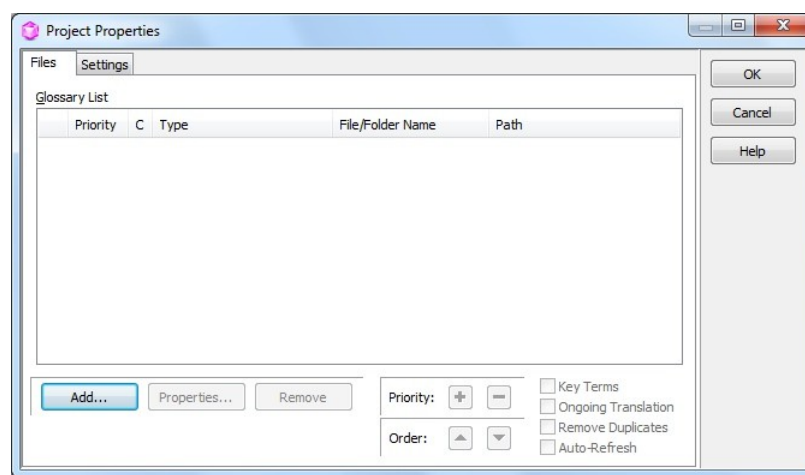
Regular Expression: A regular expression is a search string that contains special characters with specific meanings that allow you to provide a concise and flexible means to identify patterns of characters and words. The grammar of regular expressions follows industry standards. This is one of ApSIC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

CHAPTER 4

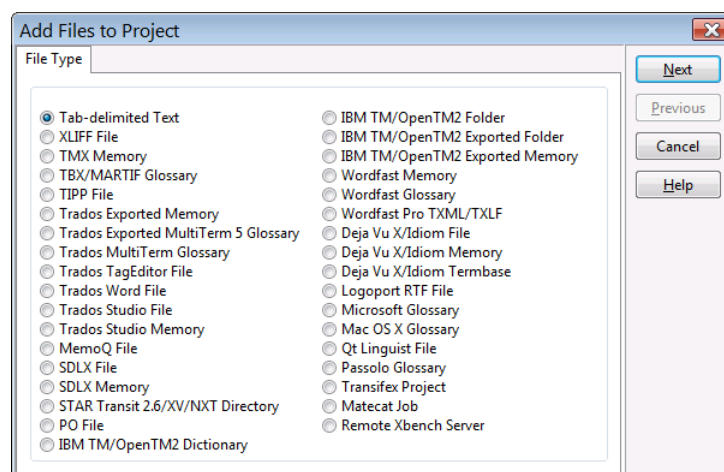
Defining Search Projects

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, *.tsv, *.utx).** 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. Tab-delimited UTX files are also supported with this format.
- **XLIFF File (*.xlf, *.xlif, *.xliff, *.xlz, *.mxliff, *.mqxlz).** 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.
- **TIPP File (*.tipp).** A file compliant with the TIPP 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 Glossary (*.xml, *.sdltb, *.mdb).** A MultiTerm glossary exported in XML, SDLTB, or MDB 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 (*.sdlproj) is specified, ApSIC Xbench opens the .sdlxliff files pointed by the project file for the first language pair found in the project file.
- **Trados Studio Memory (*.sdltm).** A Trados Studio Translation Memory in .sdltm format.
- **memoQ File.** A memoQ XLIFF file with .mqxlz or .mqxliff extension, a memoQ hand-off file (*.mqout), a memoQ hand-back file (*.mqback), or a memoQ termbase file (*.csv).
- **SDLX File (*.itd).** An 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/NXT Directory.** A directory that contains Transit language 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, *.txlf).** A Wordfast Pro bilingual file, with the *.txml or *.txlf extension.
- **Déjà Vu X/Idiom File (*.wsprj, *.dvprj, *.dvsat, *.dvpng).** A Déjà Vu or Idiom database of project translation files, with extensions .dvprj, .dvsat, .dvpng, or .wsprj.
- **Déjà Vu X/Idiom Memory (*.wstm, *.dvmdb).** A Déjà Vu or Idiom translation memory, with extensions .dvmdb or .wstm.
- **Déjà Vu X/Idiom Termbase (*.wstd, *.dvtdb).** A Déjà Vu or Idiom termbase, with extensions .dvtdb or .wstd.
- **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, *.lg).** A file in Apple's XML format for software, freely downloadable from the Internet.
- **Qt Linguist Files (*.ts).** A file in the translation format for the Qt framework.
- **Passolo Glossaries (*.glo).** A Passolo glossary, with extension *.glo.
- **Transifex Project.** An online Transifex project.
- **Matecat Job.** An online Matecat job, both from www.matecat.com or self-hosted.
- **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:
<p>Tab-delimited text file, XLIFF file, TMX memory, TIPP file, Trados Exported memory, Trados Tag Editor file, Trados Word file, Trados Studio file, Trados Studio memory, memoQ 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/TXLF, Microsoft glossary, Mac OS X glossary, Déjà Vu X/Idiom file, Déjà Vu/Idiom memory, Déjà Vu/Idiom termbase, Logoport RTF file, Qt Linguist file, Passolo glossary</p>	<p>1 The File List tab appears. Click Add File or Add Folder to add files or folders of files from the selected type. Folders will appear on boldface in the list.</p> <p>2 Click Next on the File List tab to get to the Properties tab.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>STAR Transit directory</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>2 Click Next on the File List tab to get to the Properties tab.</p> <p>3 Assign the properties relevant to the directory and click Next to get to the Directory Settings tab.</p> <p>4 In the Directory Settings tab you can check the Recurse Directories check box to have ApSIC Xbench search also subdirectories for files.</p>
<p>Trados exported MultiTerm 5 glossary, Trados MultiTerm, or TBX/MARTIF</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>2 Click Next on the File List tab to get to the Properties tab.</p> <p>3 Assign the properties relevant to the file and click Next to get to the tab</p>

	<p>corresponding to the file format.</p> <p>4 Select the source and the target language from the list of languages offered and click OK to finish.</p>
IBM TM/OpenTM2 Folder	<p>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.</p> <p>2 Click Next on the File List tab to get to the Properties tab.</p> <p>3 Assign the properties relevant and click OK to finish.</p>
Transifex Project	<p>1 Assign the properties relevant and click Next to get to the Transifex tab.</p> <p>2 Type a Transifex project slug or paste the URL of a Transifex project and then click Connect.</p> <p>3 Choose a language from the list of languages of the project and click OK.</p>
Matecat Job	<p>1 Assign the properties relevant and click Next to get to the Matecat tab.</p> <p>2 Paste in Matecat URL the URL that appears in the browser when you open the Matecat job in the Matecat online editor.</p>
Remote Xbench Server	<p>1 Assign the properties relevant and click Next to get to the Remote Xbench Server tab.</p> <p>2 Assign a name for the connection and specify the URL of the Xbench Server.</p>

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.

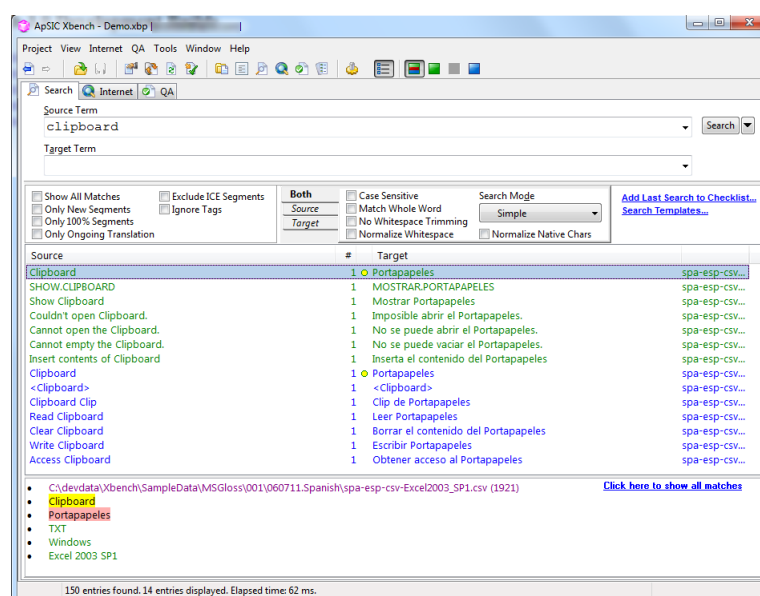
At this time, on the **Project** menu, click **Save as** to save the newly created project in your directory with other ApSIC Xbench projects. It is recommended to save project files with meaningful names for later reuse.

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

CHAPTER 5

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 Studio, memoQ, Wordfast, Déjà Vu, or from a note in your email program such as Microsoft Outlook.

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

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+Insert** and then **Ctrl+Alt+Insert** 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 for searching for terminology.

- 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+Insert** 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.

CHAPTER 6

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	<p>Joh*n matches Jon, John, and Johhn, but does not match Johan.</p> <p>Note: In Regular Expressions, the asterisk does not have the same behavior 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).</p>
?	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 Johhhh .
{m,}	m or more repetitions of the preceding character	Joh{2,}n matches Johhn and Johhhh , but does not match Jon or John .

{,n}	1 to n repetitions of the preceding character	Joh{,2}n matches John and Johnn , but does not match Jon or Johhhn .
{m,n}	m to n repetitions of the preceding character	Joh{1,2}n matches John and Johnn , 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.
\xnn or \xn timer	The character specified by nn or nnnn , where nn or nnnn is a hexadecimal number. If only two digits are specified, it is assumed to be its Unicode equivalent \x00nn .	\x48\x6f\x77\x64\x79\x3f and \x0048\x006f\x0077\x0064\x0079\x003f both match 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, <i>[aeiou]</i>) and/or by ranges of characters specified by the starting and the ending character (for example, <i>[a-z]</i>).	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 predefined special-set . The following special sets are predefined In ApSIC Xbench: <i>[[:space:]]</i> , <i>[[:control:]]</i> , <i>[[:punctuation:]]</i> , <i>[[:punct:]]</i> , <i>[[:separator:]]</i> , <i>[[:sep:]]</i> , <i>[[:symbol:]]</i> , <i>[[:alpha:]]</i> , <i>[[:num:]]</i> , <i>[[:xdigit:]]</i> , <i>[[:alphanum:]]</i> , <i>[[:letter:]]</i> , <i>[[:digit:]]</i> , <i>[[:letterdigit:]]</i> , <i>[[:number:]]</i> . Special set must be used within set-expressions (for example <i>[[:digit:]]</i>). The characters matched by each special-set are listed in <i>Special Sets</i> (on page 31).	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).

\xnn or \xn timer	The character specified by nn or nnnn , where nn or nnnn is a hexadecimal number. If only two digits are specified, it is assumed to be its Unicode equivalent \x00nn.	\x48\x6f\x77\x64\x79\x3f and \x0048\x006f\x0077\x0064\x0079\x003f both match 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, <i>[aeiou]</i>) and/or by ranges of characters specified by the starting and the ending character (for example, <i>[a-z]</i>).	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 predefined special-set . The following special sets are predefined 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 <i>Special Sets</i> (on page 31).	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.

CHAPTER 7

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:]]	Any of the characters considered alphabetic in any language. For example, it matches Thai letters, Greek letters, Hebrew letters, Latin letters, etc.
[[:letterdigit:]]	Any of the characters considered as alphanumeric in any language.
[[:num:]], [[:number:]]	Any digit from '0' to '9' and the following superscript and fractional numbers: '1', '2', '3', '1/4', '1/2', '3/4'
[[:punct:]], [[:punctuation:]]	Any of the following characters: ! " # % & ' () * , - . / : ; ? @ [\] _ { } ¡ « ¬ » ¿
[[:sep:]], [[:separator:]]	Space (Hex 0x20) and non-breakable space (Hex 0xA0)
[[:symbol:]]	Any of the following characters: \$ + <=> ^ ` ~ ¢ £ ¤ ¥ ¦ § ¨ © ª « ¬ ® ¯ ° ± ´ ¶ · × ÷
[[: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').

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 4 types of zoom:

- **Zoom to Level.** Shows the entries that belong to a given priority level.
- **Zoom to Glossary.** Shows the entries that belong to a given glossary. If the glossary consists of only one file, it produces the same result as Zoom to File.
- **Zoom to File.** Shows the entries that belong to a given file.
- **Zoom to Flag.** Shows the entries that belong to those glossaries than have been assigned a given flag in their properties.

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.

Filtering the search scope

The **Search Options** pane (**View->Search Options**) allows you to narrow the scope for the search. The filtering options available are:

- **Only New Segments:** It shows only matches in segments that are not 100% matches.
- **Only 100% Matches:** It shows only matches in segments that are 100% matches.
- **Only Ongoing Translation:** It shows only matches in files that have been defined as ongoing translation in the project properties.
- **Exclude ICE Segments:** It excludes In-Context Exact Matches (also known as 101% matches or Perfect Matches) from the search results.

Seeing the context

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

Ignoring tags

If search matches within the tags need to be excluded from the search results, you can choose the **Ignore Tags** check box in the **Search Options** pane.

Editing the source document

The **Tools->Edit Source** menu item, also attached to the **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 an issue detected in an ongoing translation.

For many formats, for example when the source file is an SDLX itd file, a Trados Tag Editor ttx file, a Trados Word file, a memoQ file, a Trados Studio file or an IBM Translation Manager folder, ApSIC Xbench goes directly to the segment that contains the text.

For Transifex, it opens a window where you can type your correction and send it to Transifex, and for Matecat, it opens a browser with the online editor, right at the segment that needs to be edited.

To use this feature with IBM Translation Manager, please ensure 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 performing 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 predefined 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.

Switching the layout of search fields

You can switch between a vertical layout and a horizontal layout for the **Source Term** and **Target Term** fields in the **Search** tab. In the horizontal layout, the **Target Term** field appears next to the **Source Term** field and takes less screen space for the pane, hence there is more space available for search results. In the vertical layout, the **Target Term** field appears below the **Source Term** field and fields are therefore much wider.

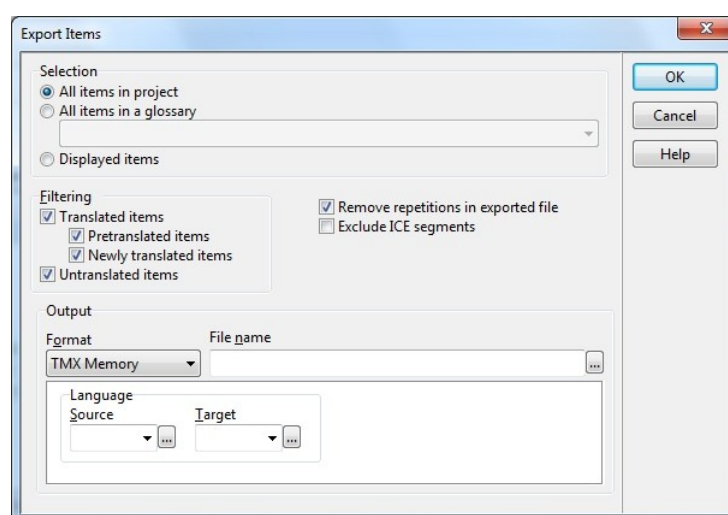
To switch between the vertical and the horizontal layout, simply pull up or pull down the bottom border of the Source/Target pane to shrink it or to expand it.

Exporting Items

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

- TMX files
- Tab-delimited text files
- Excel files
- Word files

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



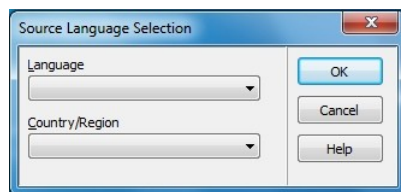
In this dialog, you can export all items in a project, all items in the current query, only the items displayed in the current query (for example, if you are in overview mode, you only see a few items from each priority level), or all the items of a glossary that is a member of the project.

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 or an Excel file, a header row can be added. The format of the exported Word file is the same format generated by **Tools->Export Ongoing Translation to MS Word**.

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.

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
- memoQ
- SDLX. **Note:** This option requires that SDLX is installed on the machine.
- STAR Transit 2.6/XV/NXT
- PO
- IBM TM Folders
- OpenTM2 Folders
- Wordfast TXML/TXLF
- Déjà Vu/Idiom
- Logoport RTF
- Qt Linguist
- Transifex Project
- Matecat Job

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.

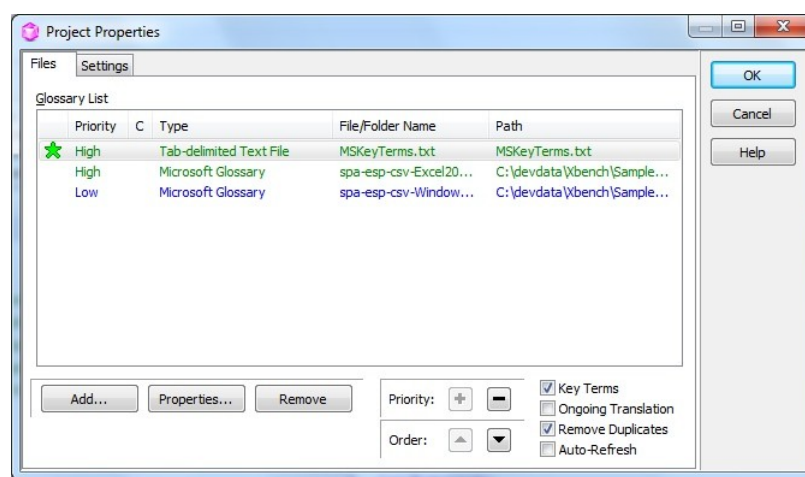
Note: Glossaries defined as ongoing translation (normally only one per project, but can be more) appear in **bold face** in the **Project Properties** window.

In addition, files defined as ongoing translation can be parsed by ApSIC Xbench powerful QA functions or exported using **Tools->Export Ongoing Translation to MS Word** so that you can use Microsoft Word Grammar Checker or Microsoft Word Spell-Checker (for languages such as Thai, Japanese or Chinese that are not supported by Xbench spell-checking dictionaries).

CHAPTER 11

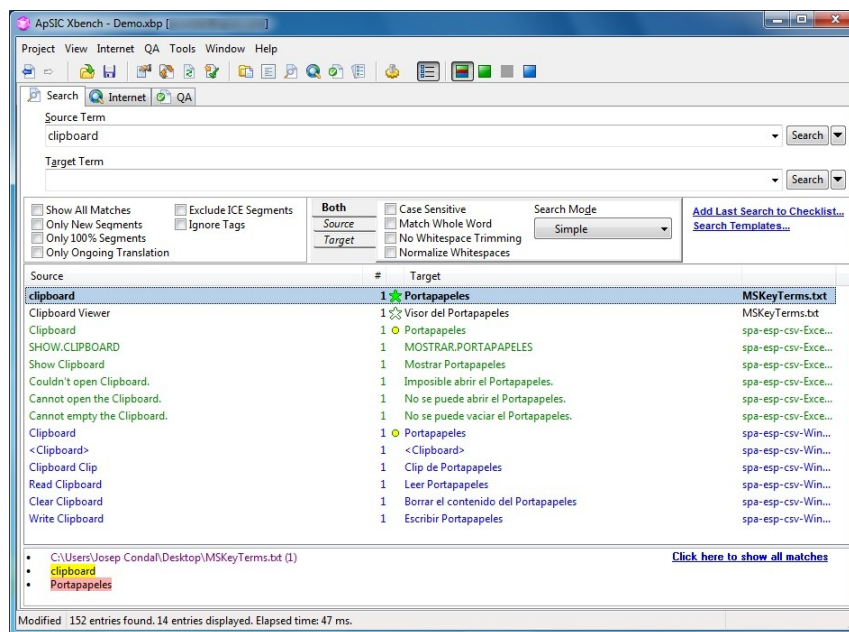
Key Terms

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:



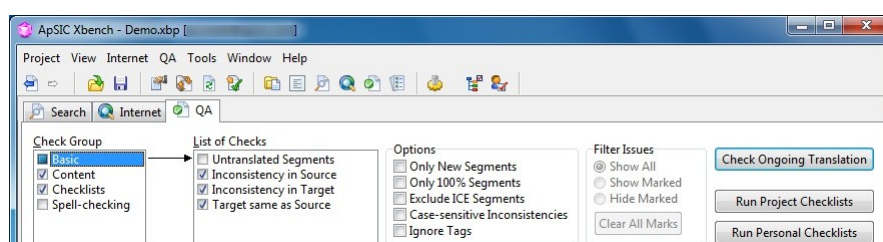
In the example above, the green solid star for the "clipboard" entry means that the entry is a full match. The empty star in the "Clipboard viewer" entry means that the searched term is *part* of a key term.

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 URL mismatches
- Segments with alphanumeric mismatches
- Segments with unpaired symbols (i.e. unpaired parentheses, square brackets, or braces)
- Segments with unpaired quotes
- Segments with double blanks
- Segments where words fully in UPPERCASE do not match between source and target
- Segments where words in CamelCase do not match between source and target
- 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.
- If you have installed dictionaries with **Tools->Spell-Checking Dictionaries**, segments with spell-checking issues.



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**, **Only 100% Matches**, 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. For example, to quickly ignore and hide false alarms from the list of results, one good set-up is to choose **Hide Marked** and then mark issues as you process the list.

Note: The **Export QA Results** command **only exports displayed issues** (it does not export hidden issues).

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 checklists 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: *Project Checklist* and *Personal Checklist*.

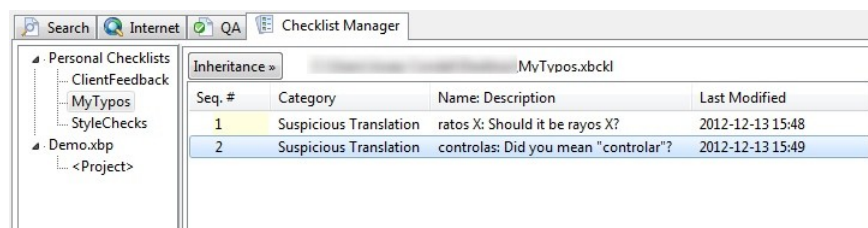
The Project Checklist is saved with the ApSIC Xbench project file (.xbp extension) and normally it contains checks that are specific of the project, such as checking if some untranslatable keywords have been accidentally translated.

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 these lists normally are filled with the errors that a given translator is more prone to do.

Checklists are managed in the **Checklist Manager** tab. You can open the **Checklist Manager** tab with the following methods:

- Choose **View->Checklist Manager**.
- Click the **Checklist Manager** icon on the tool bar.

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



In the **Checklist Manager**, 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 linked to the project, so next time you open the ApSIC Xbench project file, any checklists linked to it will also appear here.

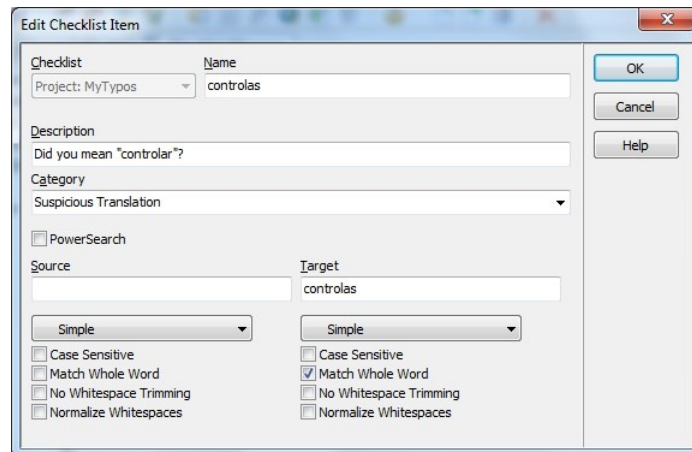
The entries in the checklist selected on the navigation tree are shown on the body of the window. You can sort by any of the columns. If you wish to disable an individual entry, you can right-click it and choose **Disable**.

Please note that the disabled state is saved to disk, so next time that you open the same checklist the entry will remain disabled.

You can test the selected checklist item against the loaded project by right-clicking a check list item and choosing **Test**. This action will run a search with the checklist item settings in the **Search** tab, so that you can see if the search results returned match the expected behavior.

When you click on a column heading, the list is sorted by that column alphabetically. If you click on the column heading 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 entries can be added or edited. Fields available are the same that can be specified in the **Search Options** pane of the **Search** tab.

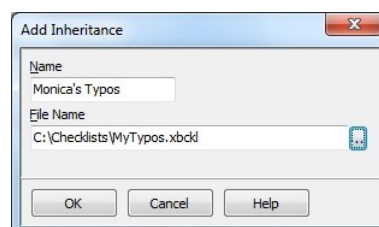



In addition, you can also specify a category for the checklist entry in the **Category** combo box. You can specify here any category name. If you wish to use a previously defined category name, you can expand the combo box by clicking the arrow button and choose it from the list. If you have created 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.

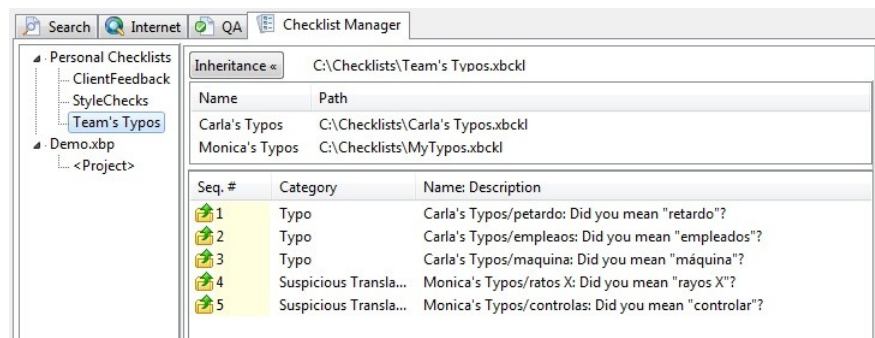
You can also define inheritance relationships between checklists. When a checklist inherits from another one, all entries are inherited. You can inherit from several checklists.

To inherit a checklist, do the following.

1. Click the **Inheritance** button and then right-click on the list of inherited items that appears and choose **Add**.
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 then shut down ApSIC Xbench, you will be prompted to save the project.

Changes made to all checklists are saved automatically, except for the *<Project>* checklist that will be saved with the .xbp Xbench project file.

If you wish to make changes to a checklist but not save them to it, you can create a duplicate of a checklist right-clicking on it and choosing **Save as**.

Running QA from Windows Explorer

ApSIC Xbench includes a shell extension that allows you to start a QA session right from Windows Explorer. This can be very handy when you want to run a simple QA pass of one or more files or of a directory.

To run QA from Windows Explorer:

- 1 In Windows Explorer, select the file or directory that you wish to QA.
- 2 Right-click and choose **Run QA with Xbench**.

These actions will launch ApSIC Xbench with a newly created project that considers *on-going translation* all files selected with Windows Explorer.

The project is now ready to run a QA pass. If you wish to further customize the ApSIC Xbench project just created, for example to add a Key Terms file, you can do so in **Project->Properties**.

The project created with Windows Explorer is in your Windows TEMP directory. If you wish to save the ApSIC Xbench project for further reuse, you can choose **Project->Save As** and give it a new name in a new location on your computer.

Working with ApSIC Xbench Instant Spell- Checker

ApSIC Xbench features an innovative method for instantly spell-checking all ongoing files in your project. Instead of opening and closing many files and slowly traversing them with a spell-checker, ignoring false alarms, ApSIC Xbench processes all files as a block and then presents you the consolidated results so that you can flag real misspellings very quickly.

ApSIC Xbench provides 48 spell-checking dictionaries based on the Hunspell engine as front-end and Microsoft Word dictionaries as backend if Microsoft Word for that language is installed on the machine. Only words that do not exist in both dictionaries are flagged as errors. The pass with Microsoft Word dictionary can be disabled if **Settings->Use Microsoft Word dictionary** is deselected in the **ApSIC Xbench Spell Checker** window.

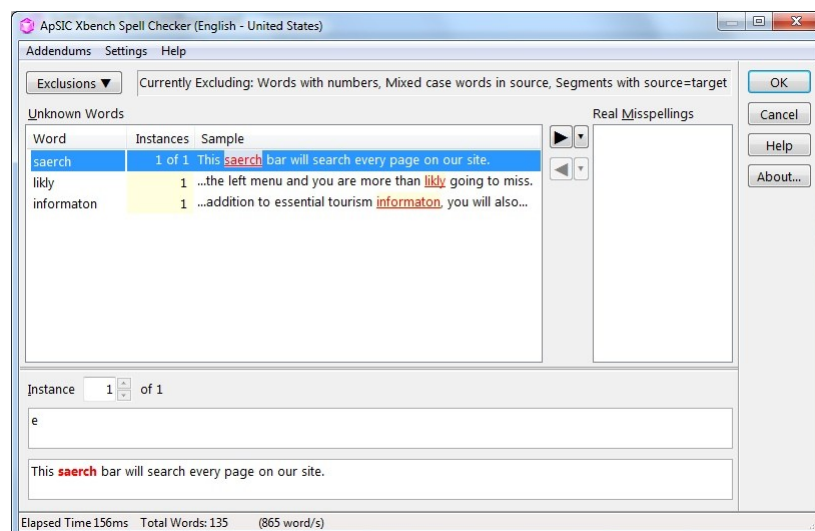
Spell-checking dictionaries themselves are not included in ApSIC Xbench installer. Instead, you should download and install them with **Tools->Spell-Checking Dictionaries**.



When you add a spell-checking dictionary, the added language appears in the **Spell-checking** group.



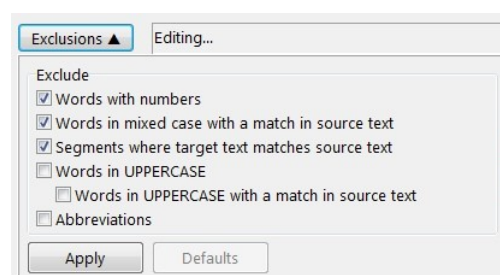
To include spell-checking in the checks to be done, choose **Spell-checking** and then select the language in **List of Checks**. Then click **Check Ongoing Translation**.



The window that appears shows you all spell-checking issues, grouped by misspelled term. Browse through the list, and double-click on those issues to move the misspelled word to the **Real Misspelling** list.

Once you have gone through the whole list, click **OK** to add the segments with misspelling issues to the main QA report.

In the **Spell-Checking** window there are a few settings that can allow you reduce the number of false alarms listed. To show them, click **Exclusions**.



The options available in this pane are:

- **Words with numbers.** When checked, it does not consider words like Pkd05 or G5HJKH7 to be misspelled.
- **Words in mixed case with a match in source text.** When checked, it does not consider words like PlantWorks to be misspelled if the term also appears on the source text.
- **Segments where target text matches source text.** When checked, it does not perform any kind of spell-checking on segments where target text matches exactly with the source text. If you are already using the QA check **Basic->Target same as Source**, this exclusion will allow you to skip words in segments that were deliberately left in the original language.

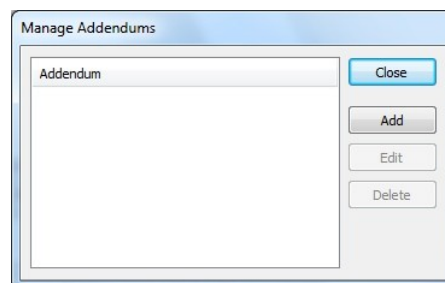
- **Words in UPPERCASE.** When checked, this setting will not spell check words that are in uppercase.
- **Words in UPPERCASE with a match in source text.** When checked, this setting will not spell check words that are in UPPERCASE if the exact same words are also in uppercase in the source text. This setting can be useful if your translation has many acronyms that do not change across languages.
- **Abbreviations.** When checked, this setting will skip abbreviations.

Using Addendums

If your translations contain client-specific terms, such as products, brands, common keywords, and so on, it is likely that the dictionaries provided do not include them. The ApSIC Xbench spell-checker allows you to create one or more addendums for each given dictionary, so that you can enable them depending on your project's needs.

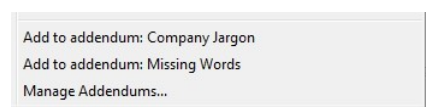
To create a new addendum to a dictionary, please do the following:

- 1 Choose **Addendums->Manage Addendums**.



- 2 Click **Add**.
- 3 Enter a name for the addendum and click **OK**.

Once created, if you want to add one or more terms to the addendum, select them in the list of issues, right-click and choose **Add to addendum: <addendum_name>**.



You can add as many addendums as you wish to any dictionary. The addendums are stored in the path specified by **Settings->Set Addendum Folder**.

Additional Spell-Checker Features

The ApSIC Xbench spell-checker has some additional interesting features:

- You can change the font size by right-clicking on the **Unknown Words** list, choosing **Settings** and then **Enlarge Font** or **Reduce Font**.
- You can copy the unknown words to the clipboard by right-clicking on the **Unknown Words** list, choosing **Export** and then **Copy to Clipboard**.
- You can open Microsoft Word or Microsoft Excel with the unknown words by right-clicking on the **Unknown Words** list, choosing **Export** and then **Open in MS Word** or **Open in MS Excel**. Opening in Microsoft Word can be useful if, for example, you want to spell check the remaining unknown words with Microsoft Word.
- By default, you flag real misspellings by double-clicking on them and moving them to the **Real Misspellings** list box. This is done under the assumption that most unknown words will be false alarms, which is often the case in a final check or regression. However, if your case is the other way around, you may want to change the working mode so that instead of flagging real misspellings, you flag false alarms instead. To change the working mode, choose **Settings->Change Working Mode**.

Grammar and Spell-Check in Microsoft Word

You can use **Tools->Export Ongoing Translation to MS Word** to create a Microsoft Word file with source and target text side-by side. By default, the source text is flagged as "*no proof*", so you can use **F7** to proof the target column using Microsoft Word spell-checker or grammar checker, if it is installed for your language. For example, you can use this Word document to proof languages that are not listed among Xbench spell-checking dictionaries, such as Thai, Finnish, Japanese, or Chinese.

When you find an issue that you wish to fix, you can select it in Word, press **Ctrl+Alt+Backspace** to find the segment in Xbench and then press **Ctrl+E** to open the segment with the typo in the native editor, such as Trados Studio or memoQ.

Working with the ApSIC Xbench Plugin for SDL Trados Studio 2014

The ApSIC Xbench Plugin for SDL Trados Studio 2014 allows you to:

- From SDL Trados Studio 2014, create an Xbench project automatically gathering information from your current SDL Trados Studio 2014 project, and then automatically launch ApSIC Xbench so that you can run QA on the files of the project.
- From ApSIC Xbench, use the **Edit Source** command from the **Search** tab or the **QA** tab to open an sdlxliff file in SDL Trados Studio right at the segment that is currently selected in Xbench and in the SDL Trados Studio project context (connected translation memory and termbase).

Installing and Uninstalling the Plugin

Before you install the ApSIC Xbench Plugin for SDL Trados Studio 2014, you need to make sure that you have the following software installed on your machine:

- **SDL Trados Studio 2014 SP1.** The **Help->About SDL Trados Studio** box should show version **11.1.3931** or later.
- **ApSIC Xbench 3.0 build 1186** or later.

If you do not have these versions, please download and install them before installing the plugin.

You can download ApSIC Xbench 3.0 and the ApSIC Xbench Plugin for SDL Trados Studio 2014 from the **Download** page at <http://www.xbench.net>. The plugin installable file can be used both with the 32-bit and the 64-bit editions of ApSIC Xbench 3.0.

Installing the Plugin

To successfully install the plugin, you need administrative rights. The plugin will be installed for all SDL Trados Studio users on the machine. After installing the plugin, you need to run at least once SDL Trados Studio 2014 as administrator to unpack the plugin. This is especially important if you install the plugin on a Terminal Server, where there can be users without administrative rights.

To install the plugin, click the **Setup.Xbench.Plugin.Studio.3.0.n.exe** that is found in the file you downloaded from <http://www.xbench.net>, and follow the installation wizard instructions.

Uninstalling the Plugin

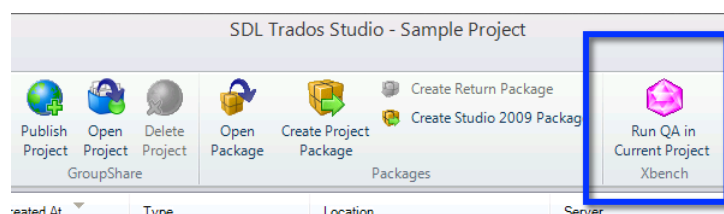
To uninstall the ApSIC Xbench Plugin for SDL Trados Studio 2014, simply go to the Windows **Control Panel** and uninstall it.

Please note that you need administrative rights to uninstall the plugin.

CHAPTER 17

Using the Plugin

When you launch SDL Trados Studio with the ApSIC Xbench Plugin installed, the first thing you will probably notice is that the ribbon for the **Projects** view has a new guest.



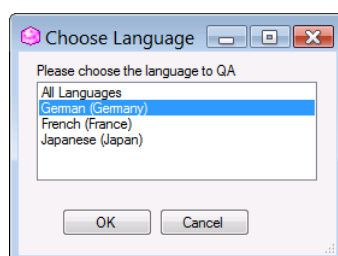
The ApSIC Xbench Plugin installs an icon in these three ribbons:

- The **Home** ribbon of the **Projects** view
- The **Home** ribbon of the **Files** view
- The **Review** ribbon of **Editor** view

Any of these icons performs the same action: **Run QA in Current Project**.

The **Run QA in Current Project** action does the following:

- 1 Creates an ApSIC Xbench project (.xbp extension) with the following items:
 - All sdlxliff files for the current project loaded as ongoing translation and with medium priority (red color). If your project has more than one target language, the **Choose Language** dialog will appear.



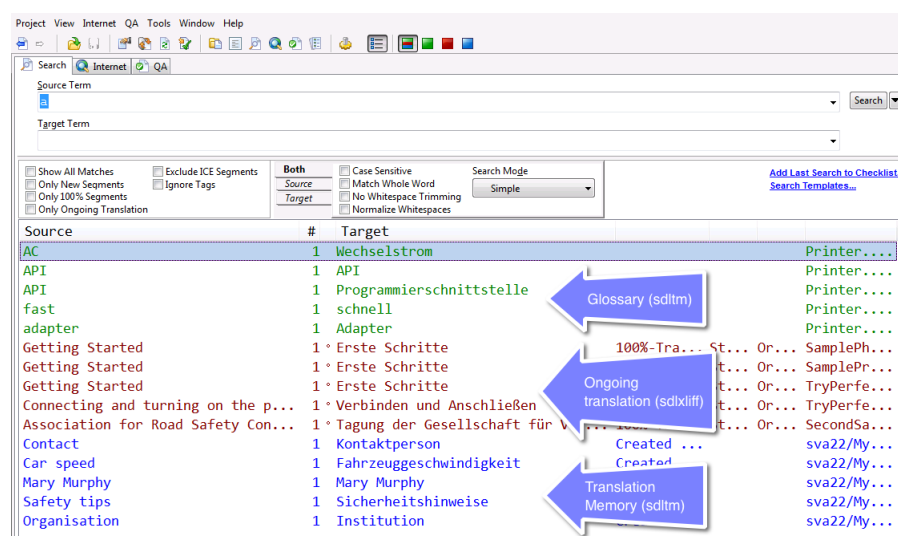
- The first file-based translation memory with *.sdltm* extension found for the language in the SDL Trados Studio project settings. The ApSIC Xbench plugin first scans the language-specific settings and if no translation memory is found, it proceeds with the **All Language Pairs** settings. This translation memory is loaded with low priority (blue color) in the Xbench project. You can disable the load of the translation memory using ApSIC Xbench by choosing **Tools->Settings->Studio Plugin** and then deselecting the **Add first local translation memory** checkbox. **Note:** If you choose **All Languages** in the **Choose Language** dialog, this file will not be loaded in the Xbench project.

- The first file-based termbase with *.sdltb* or *.mdb* extension found for the language in the SDL Trados Studio project settings. This MultiTerm glossary is loaded with high priority (green color) in the Xbench project. You can disable the load of the termbase by using ApSIC Xbench by choosing **Tools->Settings->Studio Plugin** and then deselecting the **Add first local termbase** checkbox. **Note:** If you choose **All Languages** in the **Choose Language** dialog, this file will not be loaded in the Xbench project.

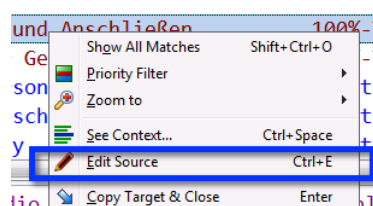
2 Launches ApSIC Xbench to load the project and opens the **QA** tab in ApSIC Xbench.

Once in Xbench, you can select your desired QA settings and choose **Check Ongoing Translation** to run the QA. Please remember that only ongoing translation files (in our case the *sdlxliff* files) are considered for QA. Any other files are considered reference for ad hoc searches.

During QA, you may want to search your *sdlxliff* files and the glossary or translation memory. You can do so in the **Search** tab of ApSIC Xbench. The illustration below shows how the information is organized in the generated Xbench project.



When you find an item in the **Search** or **QA** tabs that you want to change, simply choose the item, right-click and then choose **Edit Source**. You can also press **Ctrl+E** as a shortcut to run the **Edit Source** command. When you do so, SDL Trados Studio will go to the foreground and the **Editor** view will open the file right at the segment that you chose in ApSIC Xbench.



Once you have made your change in SDL Trados Studio, you can go back to Xbench using the **Alt+Tab** hot key.

After you have done your QA changes in SDL Trados Studio, you can quickly run a regression QA pass by pressing again the icon in the ribbon. When you click the ribbon icon, the Xbench plugin will save any unsaved files and will create a new Xbench project with the updated files.

If you want to run a QA for only some of the files in the SDL Trados Studio project, simply go to the SDL Trados Studio **Files** view, select the desired files, right-click to bring up the popup menu and then choose **Run QA in Selected Files with Xbench**.

How to Run QA on memoQ Files

Instructions for memoQ 6 to memoQ 2014 until build 51

ApSIC Xbench can load memoQ **.mqxliff** and **.mqxlz** files. To add a memoQ document to an Xbench project, you need to do the following:

- 1 In memoQ, select the document, choose **Export bilingual**, choose **memoQ XLIFF** as the output format and click **Export**.
- 2 In ApSIC Xbench, choose **Project->Properties**, choose **Add** and then choose **memoQ File**.

However, the **Editor Source** command that allows you to go to the same segment in memoQ has one important limitation: it only works if the current mqxliff document is open in memoQ.

Therefore, in order to get the most of the integration with memoQ, you need to put the content you want to QA in a single **.mqxlz** file. **You can do by creating a view in memoQ and exporting it.** Therefore the recommended procedure to QA memoQ files is as follows:

- 1 In memoQ, select in the **Translations** view all documents that you want to QA from the current project, right-click and choose **Create View**. Type something like *ToXbench* in **Name of the view**, choose **Simply glue documents together** and click **OK**.
- 2 In memoQ, in the **Views** tab, select *ToXbench*, right-click and choose **Export bilingual**. Choose **memoQ XLIFF** and click **Export**.
- 3 Open the *ToXbench* view in the editor so that it is shown in the translation grid.
- 4 In ApSIC Xbench, choose **Project->Properties**, choose **Add** and then choose **memoQ File**. Add the *ToXbench.mqxlz* file you created in step 2.

With this setup, that is, with the *ToXbench* view open in memoQ and the corresponding mxlxlz file loaded in ApSIC Xbench, if you choose **Edit Source** in ApSIC Xbench, it will position in memoQ to exact same segment that you have currently selected in Xbench.

This means that if you find an issue while running a QA on the memoQ file in Xbench, you can fix it directly in memoQ by simply choosing **Edit Source (Ctrl+E)**.

Instructions for memoQ 2014 build 51 or later

A new feature was added to memoQ 2014 build 51 that simplifies the interoperability with ApSIC Xbench. Starting with this memoQ build, the instructions to QA a memoQ project are as follows:

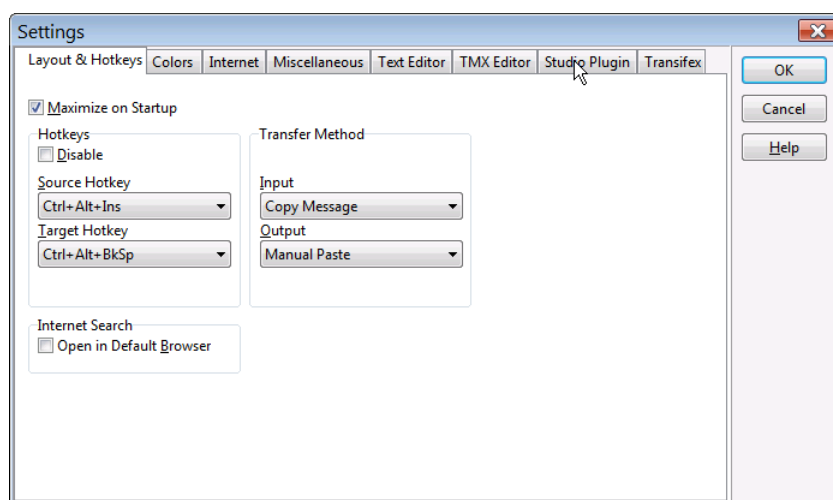
- 1 In memoQ, select the documents, choose **Export bilingual**, choose **memoQ XLIFF** as the output format and click **Export** to a folder, for example *ToXbenchQA*.
- 2 In Windows Explorer, select the *ToXbenchQA* directory, right-click and choose **Run QA in Xbench** (this is a bit faster than using **Project->Properties** in ApSIC Xbench).
- 3 Run the QA (or search) in ApSIC Xbench normally. When you see a memoQ segment in the QA or search results that you wish to edit, just select it, right-click and then choose **Edit Source (Ctrl+E)**.

Additional Information

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

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 hotkeys that are available system-wide. **Note:** Changing the default hotkeys 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.

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+Insert**.

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**.

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

Internet Search / Open in default browser. When checked, it opens your Internet searches in your default browser, instead of opening it in ApSIC Xbench embedded browser.

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+Insert**, 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+Insert**).

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+Insert** key combination for copying text, which means that you feel a more consistent behavior across applications. On the downside, if the editing application has a slow response time, you may go too fast with the combination **Ctrl+Insert**, **Ctrl+Alt+Insert** for the application.

Keyboard Emulation (Ctrl+Insert). In this mode, ApSIC Xbench sends the **Ctrl+Insert** keystroke to the editing application and then performs the search. This way the user needs not to type **Ctrl+Insert** 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** are:

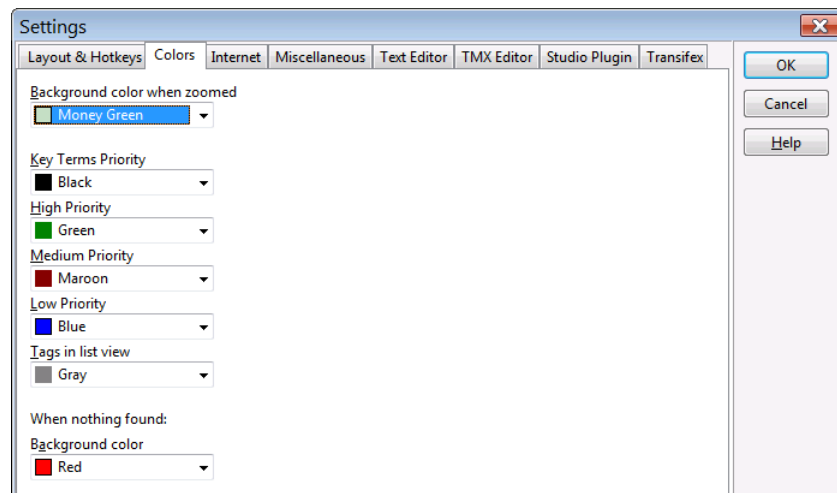
Paste Message. When you press Enter to select a translation, ApSIC Xbench sends a PASTE message to the application to paste the translation. A limited number of applications support this technique, but it has the advantage of avoiding the need for pasting manually the text into the clipboard (normally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

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+Insert** (or the corresponding key combination for pasting text in the application) to complete the copy and paste operation. This is the default and 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 and 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 and 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:

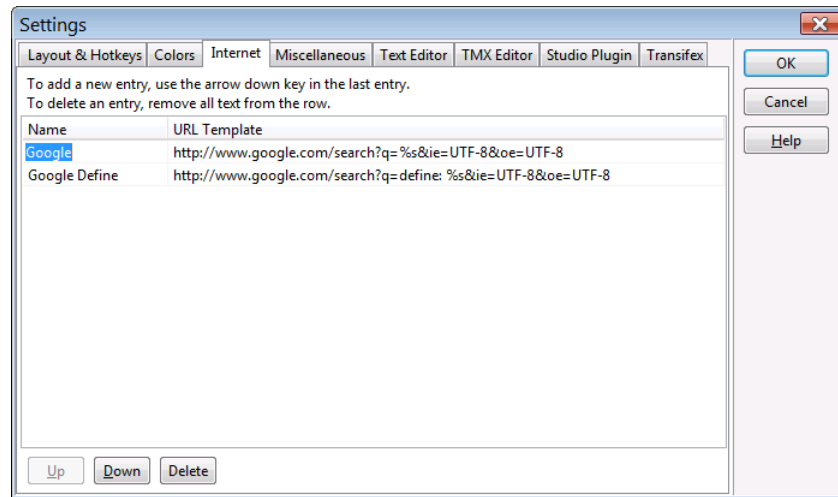


Settings in this tab are the following:

- **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.

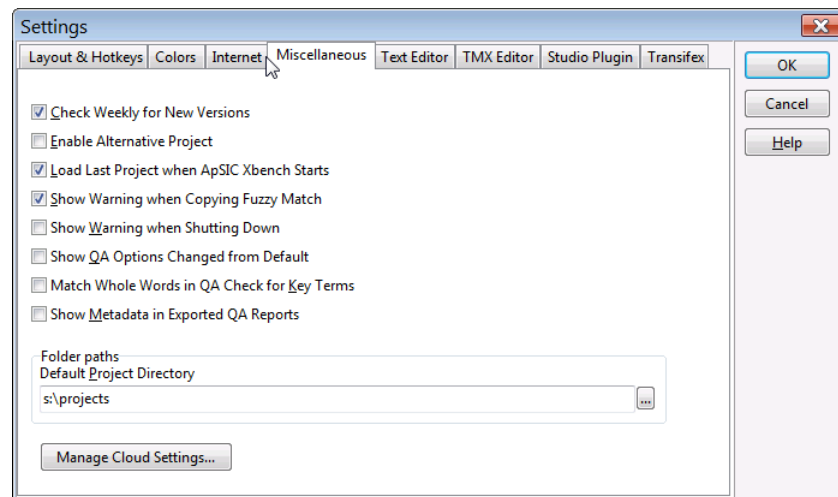
To add a new entry, press the arrow down key in the last entry. To remove an entry, remove all text from the row.

You can use the **Up** and **Down** buttons to move an entry up or down in the list.

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

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

The **Miscellaneous** tab lets you specify various settings that may improve your experience as you get familiar with ApSIC Xbench.

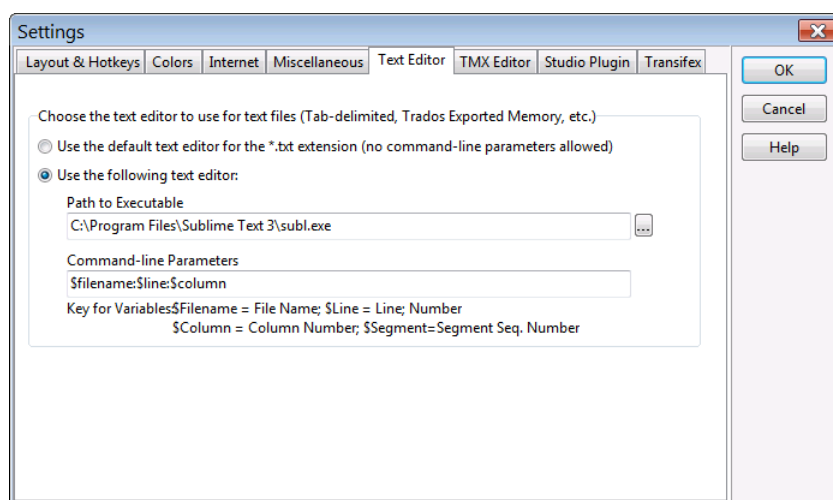


Settings in this tab are the following:

- **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.
- **Show QA options changed from default.** If this check box is checked, QA results will include at the top a list of all QA settings that do not have the default value defined by ApSIC.
- **Match whole words in QA check for key terms.** If this check box is checked, the target term of an entry of a glossary defined as key terms should match as a whole word (please note that the source term is always matched as a whole word).
- **Show metadata in exported QA results.** When enabled, ApSIC Xbench will show the segment metadata in the Comments column of the exported QA report.
- **Default project directory.** This field allows you to specify the default folder for your ApSIC Xbench projects.

- **Manage Cloud Settings.** This button allows you to set which Xbench settings, such as URLs or colors, should be replicated to the cloud so that they are also available in other computers from which you sign in to your Xbench account.

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.

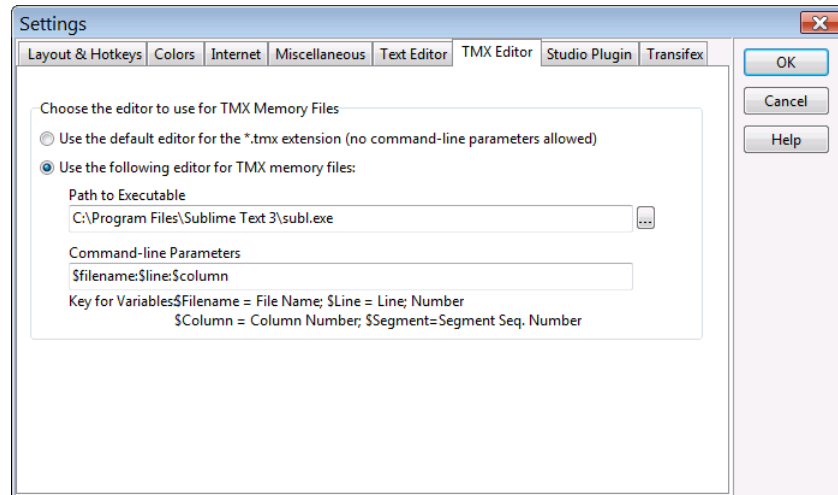


If you choose to define a Text Editor, you need to assign values to the following fields:

- **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.** This field 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.

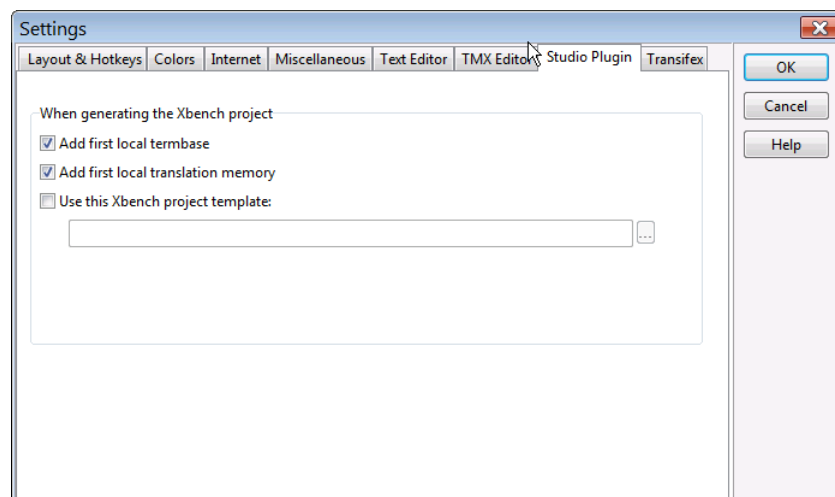


If you choose to define a TMX Editor, you need to assign values to the following fields:

- **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.

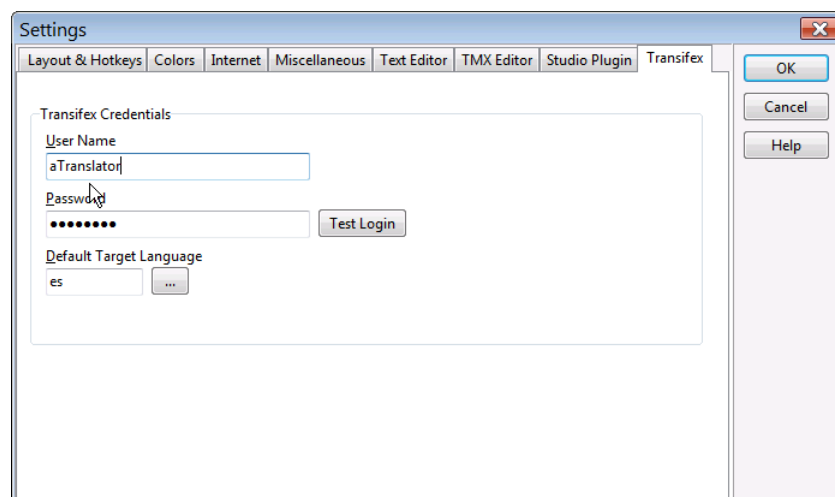
The **Studio Plugin** tab lets you configure settings that modify the behavior of the ApSIC Xbench Plugin for SDL Trados Studio.



The settings available on this tab are:

- **Add first local termbase.** When checked, the plugin will add the first local termbase defined for the SDL Trados Studio project to the Xbench QA project created from the plugin. The termbase will be assigned high priority in the Xbench project.
- **Add first local translation memory.** When checked, the plugin will add the first local termbase defined for the SDL Trados Studio project to the Xbench QA project created from the plugin. The translation memory will be assigned low priority in the Xbench project.
- **Use this Xbench project template.** When checked, it will instruct the plugin to add Studio files to the Xbench .xbp project indicated in the field below. Use the ellipsis button (...) to open a Windows Explorer to select the .xbp file.

The **Transifex** tab lets you configure the Transifex user that will be used to retrieve project information from Transifex and your default target language.



The items available on this tab are:

- **User name.** The Transifex user name.
- **Password.** The password of the Transifex user.
- **Test Login.** Click this button to check if the Transifex credentials are correctly typed.
- **Default target language.** Type here your default target language in Transifex projects. If you press the ellipsis (...) button, a list of valid target languages will be shown.

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 reading 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 in 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 **Shut Down Xbench**.
- While ApSIC Xbench is active, it can be called **from any Windows application** with the **Ctrl+Alt+Insert** 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, memoQ, Wordfast, Memsource, Matecat, SDLX, Transit, 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 files 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.

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 through 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 if you have an Apple ID:

- [*http://developer.apple.com/internationalization/downloads/*](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 or *.lg files contained in these disk images must be extracted. To do so, you can use the UltraISO software ([*http://www.ezbsystems.com/ultraiso/index.html*](http://www.ezbsystems.com/ultraiso/index.html)).

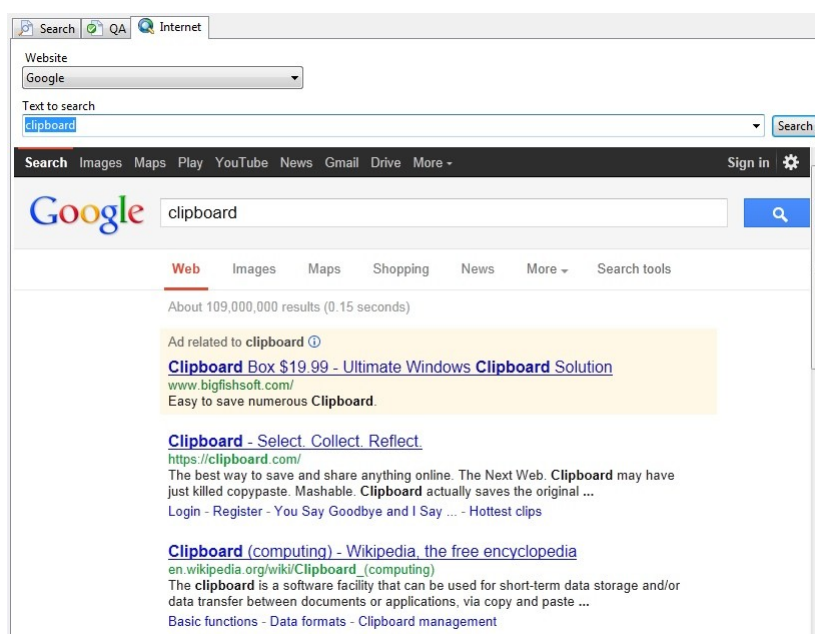
Internet

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+B**, you can open your system default Internet browser at the page you are currently browsing in ApSIC Xbench.

CHAPTER 22

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 predefined 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 in the **Text to search** field and press **Enter**.

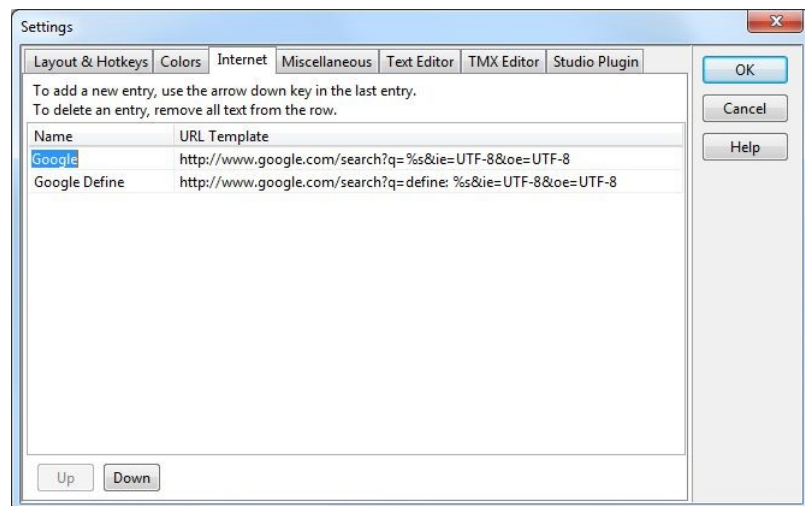
When ApSIC Xbench is the current application, press **Alt+n**, where *n* can be any number from 0 to 9. The 0 corresponds to the 10th entry in the list. The current term in the **Source** field of the **Project** tab or in the **Text to search** field of the **Internet** tab will be used for the search.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

Bugs and Suggestions

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.xbench.net/index.php/support/submit-bug>.

Any information you send to us will be kept confidential and it will be used solely to resolve the issue.