

# XLIFF Manager User Guide



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# Table of Contents

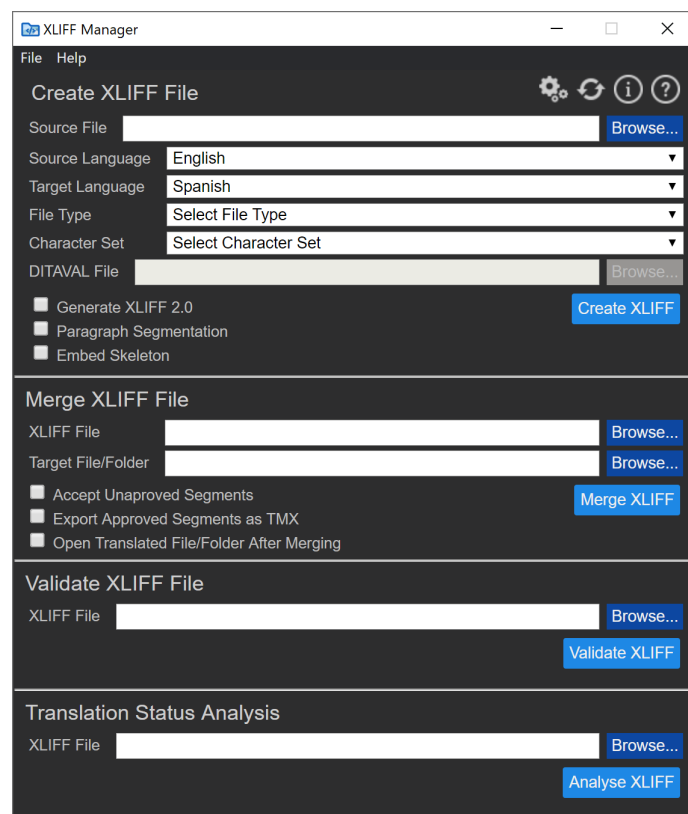
<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
Introduction .....	1
Supported File Formats .....	1
Supported Platforms .....	2
<b>Creating and Merging XLIFF Files .....</b>	<b>3</b>
Create XLIFF File .....	3
Merge XLIFF File .....	4
<b>Validating XLIFF Files .....</b>	<b>5</b>
Validate XLIFF .....	5
<b>Translation Status Analysis .....</b>	<b>6</b>
Generate Word Counts and Segment Statistics .....	6
<b>Default Settings .....</b>	<b>7</b>
Settings .....	7
Glossary .....	i

# Introduction

## Introduction

XLIFF Manager provides an open source UI for [OpenXLIFF Filters](#), a set of programs that let you:

- Create [XLIFF](#) 1.2 and 2.0 files that can be translated in any modern [CAT](#) tool.
- Convert your translated XLIFF files to original format with a couple of clicks.
- Validate XLIFF files created by any tool. Validation is supported for XLIFF 1.0, 1.1, 1.2 and 2.0.
- Produce an HTML file with word counts and segment status statistics from an XLIFF document.



## Supported File Formats

With XLIFF Manager you can create [XLIFF](#) files from the following document types:

General Documentation Types	Software Development Types
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adobe InDesign Interchange (INX)</li> <li>• Adobe InDesign IDML CS4, CS5, CS6 &amp; CC</li> <li>• HTML</li> <li>• Microsoft Office 2007/2008/2010/2011/2013/2016</li> <li>• Microsoft Visio XML Drawings 2007/2010/2013</li> <li>• MIF (Maker Interchange Format)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JavaScript</li> <li>• Java Properties</li> <li>• PO (Portable Objects)</li> <li>• RC (Windows C/C++ Resources)</li> <li>• ResX (Windows .NET Resources)</li> <li>• TS (Qt Linguist translation source)</li> </ul>

General Documentation Types	Software Development Types
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• OpenOffice/LibreOffice/StarOffice 1.x/2.x/3.x/4.x/5.x</li><li>• Plain Text</li><li>• SDLXLIFF (Trados Studio)</li><li>• TXML (GlobalLink/Wordfast PRO)</li><li>• WPML XLIFF (WordPress Multilingual Plugin)</li><li>• XML (Generic)</li><li>• XML with ready to use configuration files for:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– DITA 1.0, 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3</li><li>– DocBook 3.x, 4.x and 5.x</li><li>– SVG</li><li>– Word 2003 ML</li><li>– XHTML</li></ul></li></ul>	

The filter for XML files supports custom configuration. Users can define conversion rules for almost any XML vocabulary. Instructions for configuring the XML filter are available in [Swordfish's](#) documentation.

## Supported Platforms

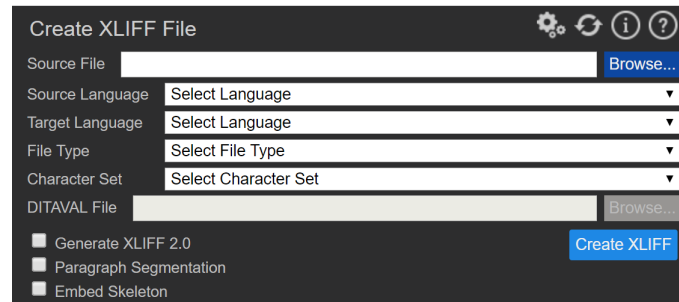
- Microsoft Windows (8, 8.1 and 10)
- macOS (10.13, 10.14 and 10.15)
- Linux (tested and packed on OpenSUSE Leap)

# Creating and Merging XLIFF Files

## Create XLIFF File

### About this task

Use the *Create XLIFF File* section to generate an [XLIFF](#) file from a selected document.



### Procedure

1. Type the name and location of the document to convert to XLIFF in the **Source File** text box or click the **Browse...** button next to it to select a document from the file system.

If you use the **Browse...** button to select a file, the program will try to automatically guess its file type and character set.

2. Select the language of the document to convert using the **Source Language** drop-down list.
3. Optionally, select the language of the translated document using the **Target Language** drop-down list.
4. Select or adjust the type of source document using the **File Type** drop-down list.
5. Select or adjust the [character set](#) of the source document using the **Character Set** drop-down list.

6. Select the **Generate XLIFF 2.0** check box if you want to generate XLIFF 2.0.

By default the program generates XLIFF 1.2.

7. Select the **Paragraph Segmentation** check box if you want source text to be segmented at paragraph level.

The program uses sentence-level segmentation by default. You can select the default [SRX](#) file used for segmentation in the [Settings](#) dialog.

8. Select the **Embed Skeleton** option if you want the skeleton file to be inserted in the generated XLIFF.

The program generates a separated skeleton file in the folder defined in [Settings](#) dialog. An embedded skeleton allows merging the XLIFF file in any computer, not just the one where the XLIFF was generated.

9. Click the **Create XLIFF** button.

### Results

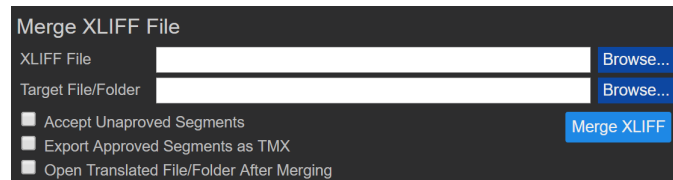
The program will generate an XLIFF file and the corresponding skeleton.

## Merge XLIFF File

### About this task

Use the *Merge XLIFF File* Section to convert an [XLIFF](#) file to original format.

XLIFF Manager can only merge XLIFF files that it generated or XLIFF files created with other tools that use *OpenXLIFF Filters*.

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Merge XLIFF File". It contains two text input fields: "XLIFF File" and "Target File/Folder", each with a "Browse..." button to its right. Below these fields are three checkboxes: "Accept Unapproved Segments", "Export Approved Segments as TMX", and "Open Translated File/Folder After Merging". A "Merge XLIFF" button is located to the right of the checkboxes.

### Procedure

1. Type the name and location of the XLIFF file to merge in the **XLIFF File** text box in the **Merge XLIFF File** section or click the **Browse...** button next to it to select an XLIFF file from the file system.

If you use the **Browse...** button to locate the XLIFF file, the program will try to automatically generate a suitable target file or folder.

2. Type the name of the translated file or folder for translated documents in the **Target File/Folder** text box or click the **Browse...** button next to it to select a file or folder.

If the XLIFF file contains multiple documents inside, a folder is required to place all translated files in it. This is usually the case when the XLIFF was created from a DITA Map.

3. Select the **Accept Unapproved Segments** checkbox if you want to consider all segments as translated, even when the @approved attribute is not set to "yes".
4. Select the **Export Approved Segments as TMX** checkbox if you want to generate a [TMX](#) file from the XLIFF file.
5. Select the **Open Translated File/Folder After Merging** checkbox if you want to automatically open the translated document or folder after a successful merge operation.
6. Click the **Merge XLIFF** button.

XLIFF Manager will try to merge the indicated file.

# Validating XLIFF Files

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## Validate XLIFF

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### About this task

XLIFF Manager can validate [XLIFF 1.0](#), 1.1, 1.2 and 2.0.

Validating XLIFF against XML grammars (DTD or XML Schemas) is not enough. XML Schema validation does not detect the use of duplicated 'id' attributes, wrong language codes and other constraints written in the different XLIFF specifications.

In addition to validating all XLIFF 2.0 modules using XML Schema validation, extra validation is performed for XLIFF 2.0 Core and for Metadata, Matches and Glossary modules.



The screenshot shows a dark-themed dialog box titled "Validate XLIFF File". Inside the dialog, there is a text input field labeled "XLIFF File". To the right of the input field is a blue button labeled "Browse...". Below the input field and to the right of the "Browse..." button is another blue button labeled "Validate XLIFF".

### Procedure

1. Type the name and location of the XLIFF file to validate in the **XLIFF File** text box in the **Validate XLIFF File** section or click the **Browse...** button next to it to select an XLIFF file from the file system.
2. Click the **Validate XLIFF** button.

XLIFF Manager will try to validate the indicated file.

# Translation Status Analysis

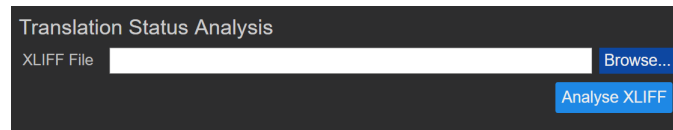
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## Generate Word Counts and Segment Statistics

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### About this task

XLIF Manager lets you produce an HTML file with word counts and segment status statistics from an [XLIFF](#) document.



### Procedure

1. Type the name and location of the XLIFF file to analyse in the **XLIFF File** text box in the **Translation Status Analysis** section or click the **Browse...** button next to it to select an XLIFF file from the file system.
2. Click the **Analyze XLIFF** button.

XLIFF Manager will generate an HTML report in the folder where the XLIFF file is located and its name will be the name of the XLIFF plus `.log.html`.




# Default Settings

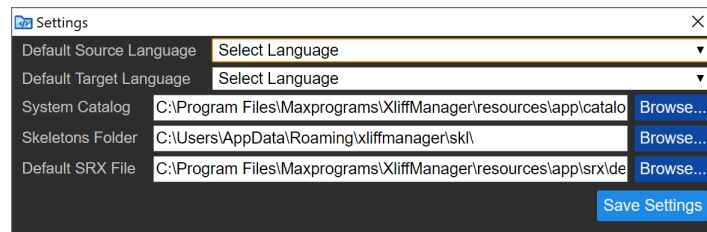
## Settings

Use the **Settings** dialog to set the default languages used by the application and to configure the main XML catalog and default folder used to store skeletons when creating **XLIFF** files.

### Procedure

1. Click on the  button at the top of the main window or select **Settings** in **File** menu (**XLIFF Manager > Preferences** on macOS).

The following dialog appears:



2. Select the appropriate default source and target languages to use when creating XLIFF files.
3. If you wish to use a custom catalog for XML files, enter its location in the **System Catalog** text box or use the corresponding **Browse...** button to select it from the file system.
4. If you wish to change the folder where skeleton files are saved, enter the folder name in the **Skeletons Folder** text box or use the **Browse...** button to select the new location in the file system.
5. To use a custom **SRX** file when creating XLIFF files, enter its location in the **Default SRX File** text box or use the **Browse...** button to select it from the file system.
6. Click the **Save Settings** button.

# Glossary

**Computer Aided Translation (CAT)**

Computer technology application designed to assist human translators in the translation process.

**Character Set**

A character set (sometimes referred to as code page) is a collection of characters that are associated with a sequence of natural numbers in order to facilitate the storage of text in computers and the transmission of text through telecommunication networks.

**SRX**

Segmentation Rules eXchange (SRX) is an XML-based open standard, published by LISA (Localization Industry Standards Association), for describing how translation and other language-processing tools segment text for processing.

**TMX**

Translation Memory eXchange (TMX) is an open standard originally published by LISA (Localization Industry Standards Association). The purpose of TMX is to allow easier exchange of translation memory data between tools and/or translation vendors with little or no loss of critical data during the process.

**XLIFF**

XLIFF (XML Localization Interchange File Format) is an open standard developed by [OASIS](#) (Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards). The purpose of this vocabulary is to store localizable data and carry it from one step of the localization process to the other, while allowing interoperability between tools.