XLIFF Manager User Guide

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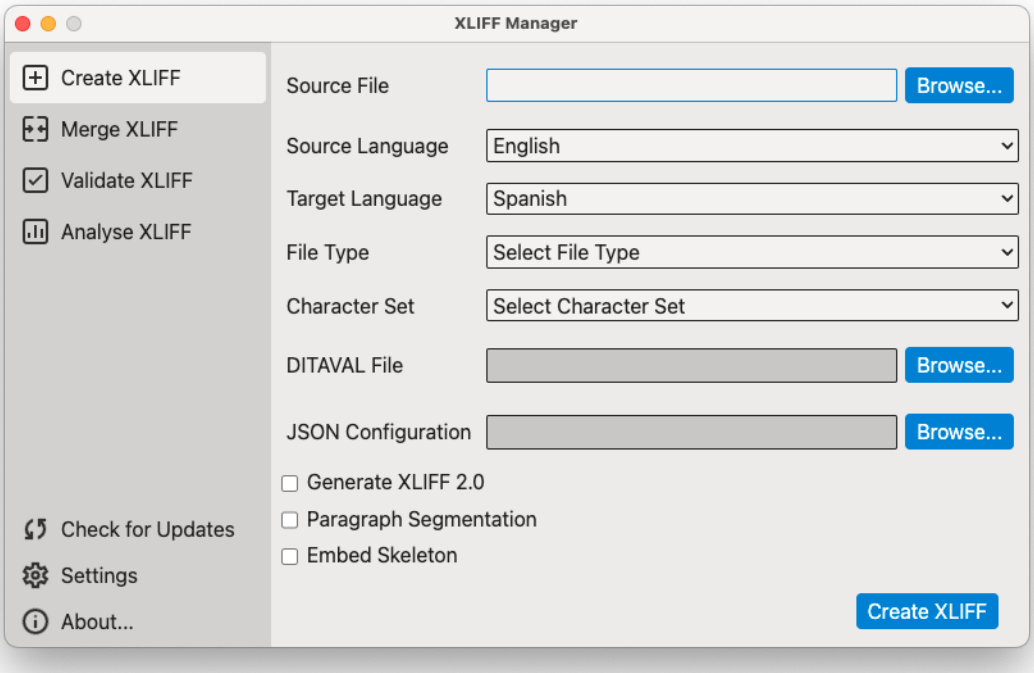
Introduction

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 formats:

General Documentation	Software Development
• Adobe InCopy ICML • Adobe InDesign Interchange (INX) • Adobe InDesign IDML CS4, CS5, CS6 & CC • HTML • Microsoft Office 2007/2008/2010/2011/2013/2016 • Microsoft Visio XML Drawings 2007/2010/2013 • MIF (Maker Interchange Format) • OpenOffice/LibreOffice/StarOffice 1.x/2.x/3.x/4.x/5.x • Plain Text	• JavaScript • Java Properties • JSON • PO (Portable Objects) • RC (Windows C/C++ Resources) • ResX (Windows .NET Resources) • TS (Qt Linguist translation source)

General Documentation	Software Development
• Trados Studio Packages • SDLXLIFF (Trados Studio) • SRT Subtitles • TXML (GlobalLink/Wordfast PRO) • WPML XLIFF (WordPress Multilingual Plugin) • XLIFF from Other Tools (.mqxliff, .txlf, .xliff) • XML (Generic) • XML with ready to use configuration files for: – DITA 1.0, 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 – DocBook 3.x, 4.x and 5.x – SVG – Word 2003 ML – XHTML	

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

Supported Platforms

XLIFF Manager works on these platforms:

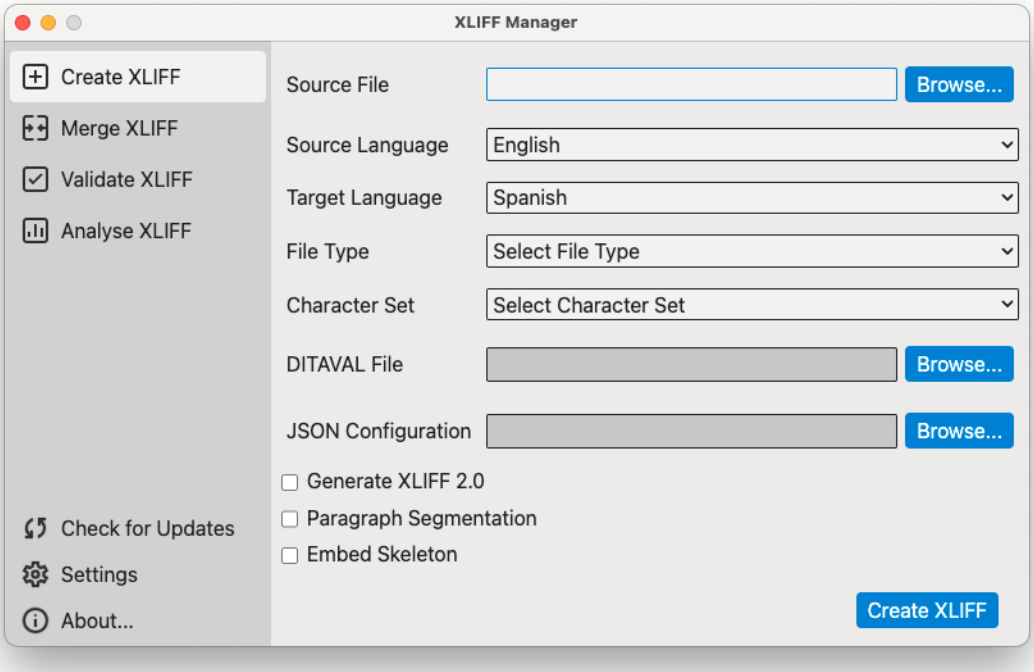
- Microsoft Windows (8, 8.1, 10 and 11)
- macOS High Sierra (10.13), Mojave (10.14), Catalina (10.15), Big Sur (11.0) and Monterey (12.0)
- Linux (with GNOME Desktop Manager)

Creating and Merging XLIFF Files

Create XLIFF File

About this task

Use the *Create XLIFF* panel to generate an XLIFF file from a selected document.



Procedure

1. On the left panel, click the **Create XLIFF** option.
2. 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.

   Tip

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

3. Select the language of the document to convert using the **Source Language** drop-down list.
4. Optionally, select the language of the translated document using the **Target Language** drop-down list.
5. Select or adjust the type of source document using the **File Type** drop-down list.

6. Select or adjust the character set of the source document using the **Character Set** drop-down list.
7. If you are converting a DITA map and need to use a .ditaval file for conditional filtering, enter its path in the **DITAVAL File** text box or use the **Browse...** button next to it to select a file from the file system.
8. If you are converting a JSON document and need to use a custom configuration file, enter its name and location in the **JSON Configuration** text box or use the **Browse...** button next to it to select a file from the file system.

   Tip

   Information ion configuration files for the JSON filter is available at https://github.com/rmraya/OpenXLIFF/tree/master/src/com/maxprograms/converters/json#readme

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

   NOTICE

   The program generates XLIFF 1.2 by default.

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

    NOTICE

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

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

    NOTICE

    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.

12. Click the **Create XLIFF** button.

Results

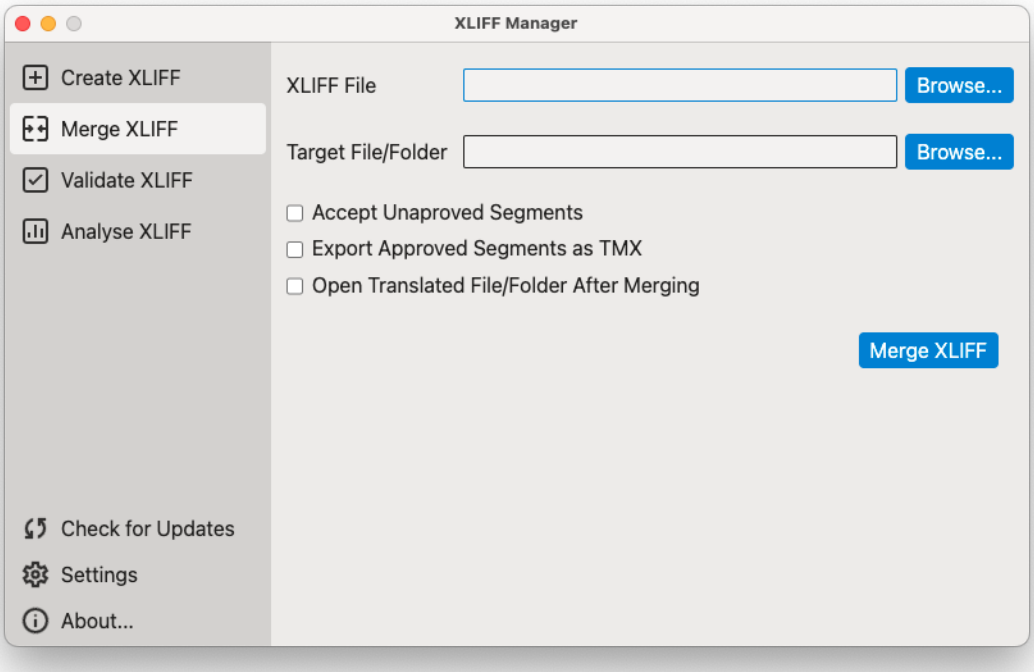
The program generates an XLIFF file and the corresponding skeleton.

Merge XLIFF File

About this task

Use the *Merge XLIFF* panel 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*.



Procedure

1. On the left panel, click on the **Merge XLIFF** option.
2. Type the name and location of the XLIFF file to merge in the **XLIFF File** text box 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 tries to automatically generate a suitable target file or folder.

3. 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.

4. 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".
5. Select the **Export Approved Segments as TMX** checkbox if you want to generate a TMX file from the XLIFF file.

6. 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.
7. Click the **Merge XLIFF** button.

   XLIFF Manager merges the indicated file.

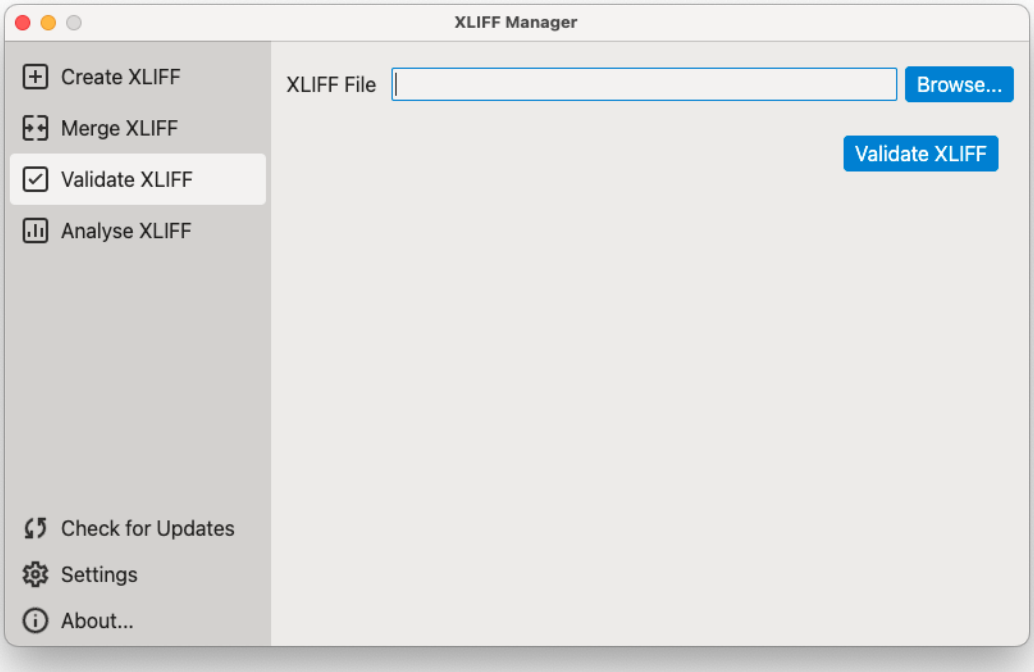
Validate XLIFF

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.



Procedure

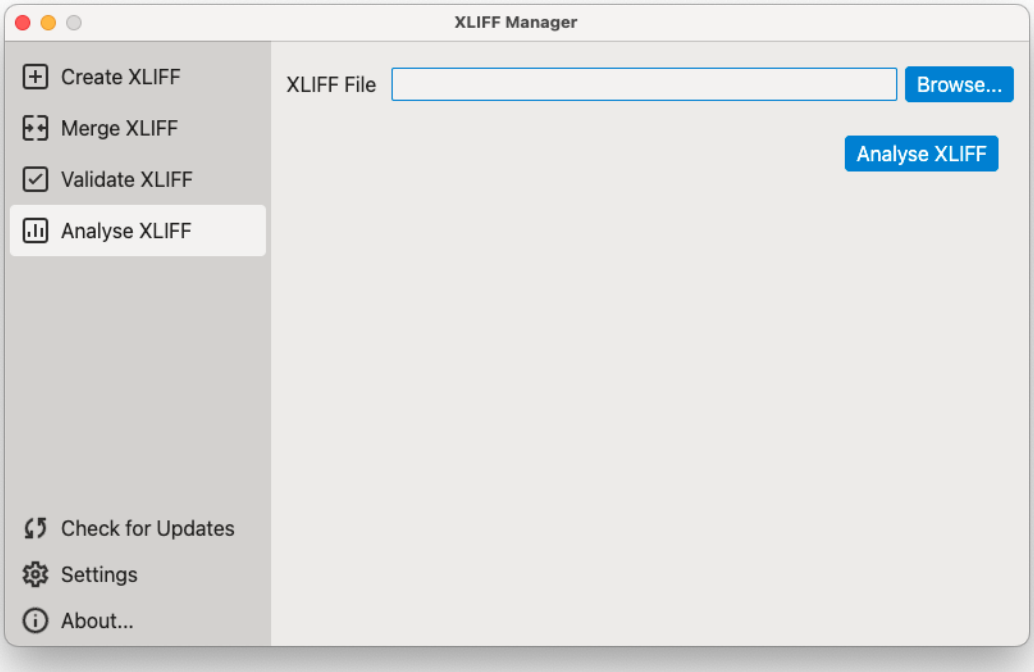
1. On the left panel, click on the **Validate XLIFF** option.
2. Type the name and location of the XLIFF file to validate in the **XLIFF File** text box or click the **Browse...** button to select an XLIFF file from the file system.
3. Click the **Validate XLIFF** button.

   XLIFF Manager validates the indicated file.

Generate Word Counts and Segment Statistics

About this task

XLIFF Manager lets you produce an HTML file with word counts and segment status statistics from an XLIFF document.



Procedure

1. On the left panel, click on the **Analyse XLIFF** option.
2. Type the name and location of the XLIFF file to analyse in the **XLIFF File** text box or click the **Browse...** button to select an XLIFF file from the file system.
3. Click the **Analyse XLIFF** button.

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

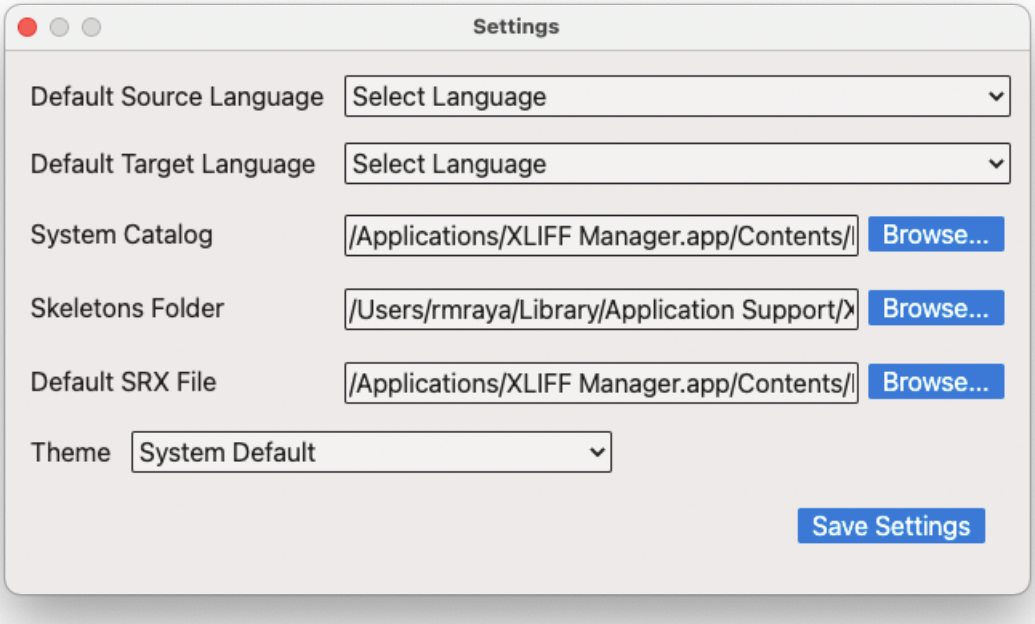
Settings

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. On the left panel, click the **Settings** option or select **File** → **Settings** in main menu (**XLIFF Manager** → **Preferences** on macOS).

   The following dialog appears:



2. Select the apropriate 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. Use the **Theme** drop-down to select the colors used in the graphical user interface. Available options are:
   - **System Default**: automatically selects Dark or Light colors according to the preferences set in the operating system.
   - **Dark**: Uses dark background with white text.
   - **Light**: Uses light grey background with dark text

7. 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.