



Migration Guide

Trados Studio



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About this guide

This guide describes the differences between the way that Trados Studio 2022 works compared to SDL Trados 2007 and SDLX.

The purpose of this guide is to help the experienced SDL Trados 2007 and SDLX 2007 users understand the differences and adapt to them quickly. For a more complete introduction to working with Trados Studio, see the [Trados Studio Online Help](#).

This guide is split into two sections. The first half of the guide describes the differences between conceptual information and standard user procedure in Trados Studio compared to SDL Trados 2007 and SDLX 2007. The second half of the guide provides instructions on how to migrate data from SDL Trados 2007 and SDLX 2007 to Trados Studio 2022.

Part 1: User Tasks	Chapter 2- "Introduction to Trados Studio for SDL Trados 2007 Users" on page 11 Chapter 3 - "Introduction to Trados Studio for SDLX Users" on page 61
Part 2: Data Migration	Chapter 4 - "About Data Migration " on page 113 Chapter 5 - "Upgrading Legacy Translation Memories " on page 117 Chapter 6 - "Populating Translation Memories from TMX Files " on page 143 Chapter 7 - "Populating Translation Memories from Bilingual Documents " on page 167 Chapter 8 - "Populating Translation Memories from Alignment Result Files " on page 177 Chapter 9 - "Reuse Translations From Bilingual Documents in PerfectMatch " on page 183 Chapter 10- "Migrating INI and ANL Tag Settings Files " on page 197 Chapter 11- "How to work with the Translation Supply Chain with Trados Studio (TTX and Bilingual Doc Files) " on page 219

Before you begin

- **Install the Trados Compatibility and Migration Power Pack** to add support for the following common compatibility and migration scenarios:
 - Open legacy SDLX/ITD-based TMS and TeamWorks project packages
 - Open ITD, TTX and Bilingual Workbench file types created in SDLX, Trados 2007 and Translator's Workbench. Official support for these products has ended in 2012. RWS recommends that you consider converting these legacy file types to the .SDLXLIFF format.
 - Add the **Upgrade Migration Wizard** to Trados Studio. This wizard was available out-of-the box with previous Trados Studio versions, but has now moved to this dedicated app in order to declutter the Trados Studio user interface. This powerful wizard enables the following batch-oriented use cases:
 - Combine multiple Trados Studio translation memories (TMs) into one
 - Upgrade Translator's Workbench and SDLX TMs to Trados Studio translation

memory format: .TMW and .MDB format to .SDLTM

- Migrate TMs from TMX to Trados Studio format in batch mode
- Migrate file-based to server-based TMs in Trados GroupShare and vice versa To install the app, go to the **Add-Ins tab > RWS AppStore** or visit [AppStore Web version](#) .
- **Upgrade your TMs.** To benefit from all the features introduced since Trados Studio 2009 (for example, upLIFT), you will need to upgrade file-based translation memories in Trados Studio 2022. This is not mandatory as the translation memories have the same format, but it is recommended. To upgrade TMs, use the **Upgrade Migration Wizard** that comes with the **Trados Compatibility and Migration Power Pack** app. For information on how to upgrade server-based translation memories from Trados Studio 2009 to Trados Studio 2022 format, see the [Trados GroupShare 2020 SR1 Installation Guide](#) .

Related documentation

- [Trados Studio 2021 Installation Guide](#) - contains information about installing Trados Studio 2022.
- [Trados GroupShare Installation Guide](#) - contains information about installing the server components of Trados Studio 2022 and upgrading server-based translation memories from Trados Studio 2009 to the 2022 format.
- [Trados Studio 2021 SR1 Online Help](#) - contains information about using Trados Studio 2022.
- [Translating and Reviewing Documents Quick Start Guide](#) - contains information for translators and reviewers. It focuses on how to translate and review files.
- [Project Management Quick Start Guide](#) - contains information for project managers. It focuses on the project lifecycle.
- [Translation Memory Management Quick Start Guide](#) - contains information for users who create and maintain translation memories.

Introducing Trados Studio

Trados Studio provides one integrated environment for all your translation, review and project management needs. It is a project-based translation management system and translation editor tool.

It enables you to create projects, centralize data management, manage and create translation memories, and translate and review documents. Trados Studio also enables translation teams to share translation tools, translation memories and project files across an organization. This setup enables both individual and team working. The audience for this tool are project managers, translators and reviewers. Using Trados Studio you can:

- Translate a single file.
- Automate the process of project creation.
- Apply translation memories to project files and produce translation analysis figures.
- Allow translators to connect directly to translation memories and termbases using the intranet or Internet, ensuring maximum leverage and consistency.

- Manage and create translation memories (local and server-based).
- Translate and review documents.
- Align existing translated documents to generate translation memory content.

Trados Studio can also be a single-user tool. In this setup the Trados Studio application and translation memories are located on your computer and there is no interaction with translation memories or projects over an intranet or the Internet. You can translate and manage files as part of a project or you can perform a single file translation where a project is automatically created when you open the file for translation. A project may contain a single file or many files for translation into one language or several languages. It may also contain reference material, translation memories and instructions for translators.

Profiles

Preferences are stored in your user profile. You can export your user profile to a file for sharing with other users or for you to take with you when you use Trados Studio on a different computer. You could also create profiles for use with different customers. There are three types of profiles that are shipped with Trados Studio:

Profile	Description
Default	RWS recommends that new users select this profile.
SDL Trados	RWS recommends that users upgrading from SDL Trados 2007 select this profile. This profile contains keyboard shortcuts and translation settings from SDL Trados 2007 software. For more information, see “Defining Default Settings” on page 69.
SDLX	RWS recommends that users migrating from SDLX select this profile. This profile contains keyboard shortcuts and translation settings from SDLX software. For more information, see “Defining Default Settings” on page 69.

You are prompted to select which user profile you want to use when you first open the application. You can also select a different profile by selecting **File Menu > Setup > Manage User Profiles**.

Terminology




Some terminology may differ from the terminology used in SDL Trados 2007 and SDLX:










Trados Studio	SDL Trados 2007	SDLX	Trados Studio Description
Project	Project	Project	All files in Trados Studio are translated and managed as part of a project. A project can contain a single file or many files for translation into one language or several languages. It may also contain reference material, translation memories, termbases and instructions for translators.
Packages	Packages	n/a	<p>A project package contains all of the files that need to be sent to a project team member in order for them to commence work on the project. A project package is a simple file structure containing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project files: target language files and reference files • The project translation memory • Project settings. <p>Once the project package is created, you send it by email or another transport method to the team member who will be working on the project files.</p>
Views	Synergy Views	n/a	Each view represents a different area of functionality in the application.
Analyze	Analyze	SDL Analyze	Analyzes files against the translation memory, producing statistics on the leverage to be expected during translation. This task works with project translation memories if they are available
Pre-translate	Translate	SDL Apply	When you create a project, it pretranslates project files by applying translations from translation memories, terminology databases (termbases) and previously translated files. Pre-translation refers to the automatic translation of segments in the source file(s).
Finalize	Clean Up	Create Translations Wizard	Update Translation Memory Convert to Generated Format




Trados Studio	SDL Trados 2007	SDLX	Trados Studio Description
Structure Tags	External Tags	Tags	They typically represent structural information. These tags and their content are completely ignored during translation and can only appear outside sentences. You rarely need to move or delete structure tags during translation.
Inline Tags	Internal Tags	Tags	These tags may represent formatting information (such as bold), surround hyperlinks or other markers, and may appear inside the text.
Print Preview	Bilingual Preview	n/a	Previews the source and target segments of the document side-by-side in a web browser.
External Preview	n/a	View Source Translation Preview	Previews the document in its native application.
Real-time Preview	n/a	n/a	The translation preview is updated to reflect the changes as you type. This update occurs every time you confirm a segment




Trados Studio actions

The following actions can be performed in Trados Studio. If you have selected a SDLX or SDL Trados user profile, you can continue to use SDLX and SDL Trados 2007 keyboard shortcuts for these actions. The keyboard shortcuts listed below are for the default user profile.

Action	Ribbon Command	Default User Keyboard Shortcut
Translating Documents (Editor View)		
 Translate Single Document	File > Open > Translate Single Document	[CTRL]+[SHIFT] +[O]
 Project Settings	Home tab > Project Settings	n/a
 Apply a Translation	Home tab > Translation Memory group > Apply Translation	[CTRL]+[T]

Action	Ribbon Command	Default User Keyboard Shortcut
 Concordance Search	Home tab > Translation Memory > Concordance Search	[F3]
 Open a Termbase	Home tab > Project Settings > Termbases	n/a
 Insert Term Translation	Term Recognition window or Termbase Search window > Insert term translation	n/a
 Confirm a Translation	Home tab > Segment Actions group > Confirm	[CTRL] + [ENTER]
 Approve a Translation	Home tab > Segment Actions group > Confirm and Move to Next Unconfirmed Segment	[CTRL] + [ENTER]
 Sign-off a Translation	Home tab > Segment Actions group > Confirm and Move to Next Unconfirmed Segment	[CTRL] + [ENTER]
Insert Tags	Home tab > Formatting or QuickInsert group	[CTRL] + [,]
Preview Translation in Preview Window	n/a	[CTRL] + [K]
Preview Translation in its Native Application	File > Print & View In	n/a
 Add Comment	Review tab > Comments group > Add Comment	[CTRL] + [SHIFT] + [N]
 Verify Document	Review tab > Quality Assurance group > Verify	[F8]
 Generate Translated Document	File > Save Target As	[SHIFT] + [F12]
Creating and Managing TMs (Translation Memories View)		

Action	Ribbon Command	Default User Keyboard Shortcut
 Create a New File-based Translation Memory	Home tab > Tasks group > New > New Translation Memory	[ALT]+[SHIFT]+[N]
 Create a New Server-based Translation Memory	Home tab > Tasks group > New > New Server-based Translation Memory	n/a
 Open a Translation Memory for Maintenance	Home tab > Tasks group > Open Translation Memory	[ALT]+[SHIFT]+[O]
 Edit Translation Memory Settings	Home tab > Tasks group > Settings	n/a
 Import Data into a Translation Memory	Home tab > Tasks group > Import	n/a
 Export Data from a Translation Memory	Home tab > Tasks group > Export	n/a
Creating and Managing Projects		
 New Project	File > New > New Project Projects view > Home tab > Tasks group > New Project	[CTRL]+[N]
 Open Project	File > Open > Open Project Projects view > Home tab > Tasks group > Open Project	[CTRL]+[O]
 Open Package	File > Open > Open Package Projects view > Home tab > Packages group > Open Package	n/a
 Create Package	Projects view > Home tab > Packages group > Create Package	n/a

Action	Ribbon Command	Default User Keyboard Shortcut
 Create Return Package	Projects view > Home tab > Packages group > Create Return Package	n/a
Align Existing Translated Documents		
 Align Single File Pair	Welcome or Translation Memories view > Home tab > Align Documents > Align Single File Pair	[CTRL]+[SHIFT]+[M]
 Align Multiple Files	Welcome or Translation Memories view > Home tab > Align Documents > Align Multiple Files	n/a

2

Introduction to Trados Studio for SDL Trados 2007 users

Overview

There are some differences between the way Trados Studio works compared with SDL Trados 2007. The purpose of this chapter is to help experienced SDL Trados 2007 users understand the differences and adapt to them quickly.

Note: The chapter is based on settings in the SDL Trados profile. If you have not selected the SDL Trados profile, the behavior described in this chapter may vary.

SDL Trados 2007 was made up of several components:

SDL Trados Synergy

SDL Trados Synergy was the project management tool for people using SDL Trados 2007. It enabled you to automate project creation, centralize data management and track projects.

SDL Trados Translator's Workbench

SDL Trados Translator's Workbench was a translation memory management system in SDL Trados 2007. It also supported interactive translation through the interface with Microsoft Word and SDL Trados Tag Editor. This interface provided direct access to the translation memory database whilst translation was in progress.

Trados Studio has incorporated the translation memory management system, project management and both editor tools into one application. It enables you to create projects, centralize data management, manage and create translation memories, and translate and review documents.

Note: For the purposes of this guide, users of SDL Trados 2007 will be referred to as SDL Trados Translator's Workbench users.

This chapter goes through the difference between projects in SDL Trados Translator's Workbench and Trados Studio, how the translating environment has changed and where to go to perform translation memory maintenance.

For a more complete introduction to working with Trados Studio, see the [online help](#) installed with Trados Studio.

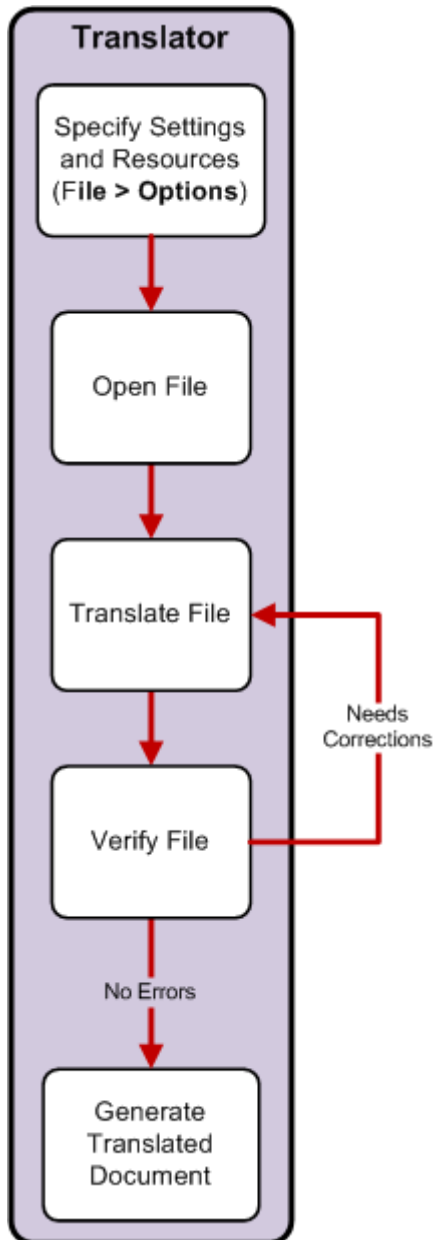
Workflows

These are some of the potential workflows that you can follow in Trados Studio. These are workflows that you control and can be changed to suit your needs.

- Single-File Translation Workflow
- Project Package Translation: Offline Workflow
- Cloud Project Translation: Online Workflow
- GroupShare Project Translation: Online Workflow

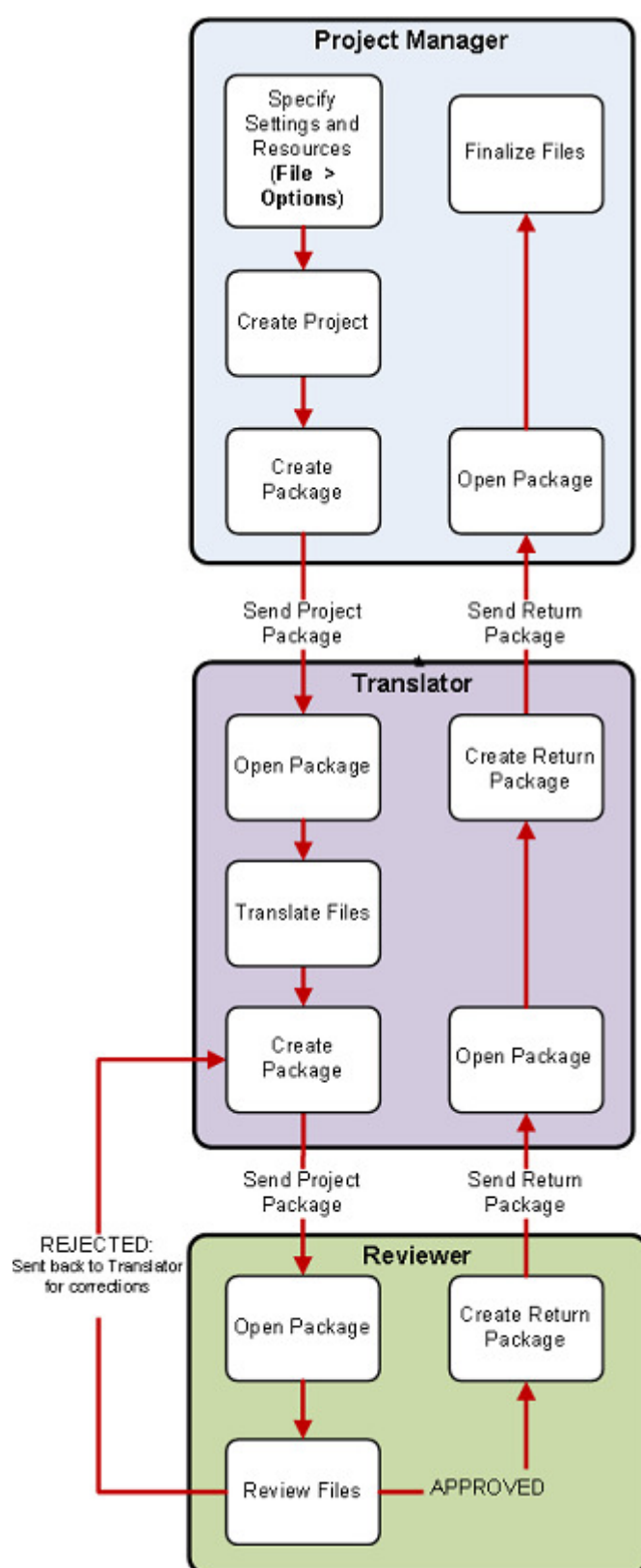
Single-File Translation Workflow

The following diagram shows a typical workflow if you are translating a single file in Trados Studio:



Project Package Translation: Offline Workflow

This is an example of one way in which you can work with projects through the use of project packages:



Recommended package use

There are two recommendations about how you work with packages in your workflow:

- Always create a package for every task you want to be completed
- Always create a return package for every task you have completed and send to the person who gave you the task.

For detailed information about what a package is, see “Packages ” on page 23.

Alternative workflows

Alternative package workflow

This example describes another way in which you can work with packages in a workflow.

- The project manager creates a project.
- The project manager creates a project package and sends to the translator for translation.
- The translator opens the package and translates the files.
- The translator creates a return package and sends it to the project manager
- The project manager creates a project package and sends it to the reviewer
- The reviewer opens the package and reviews the files.
- The reviewer creates a return package and sends it to the project manager.

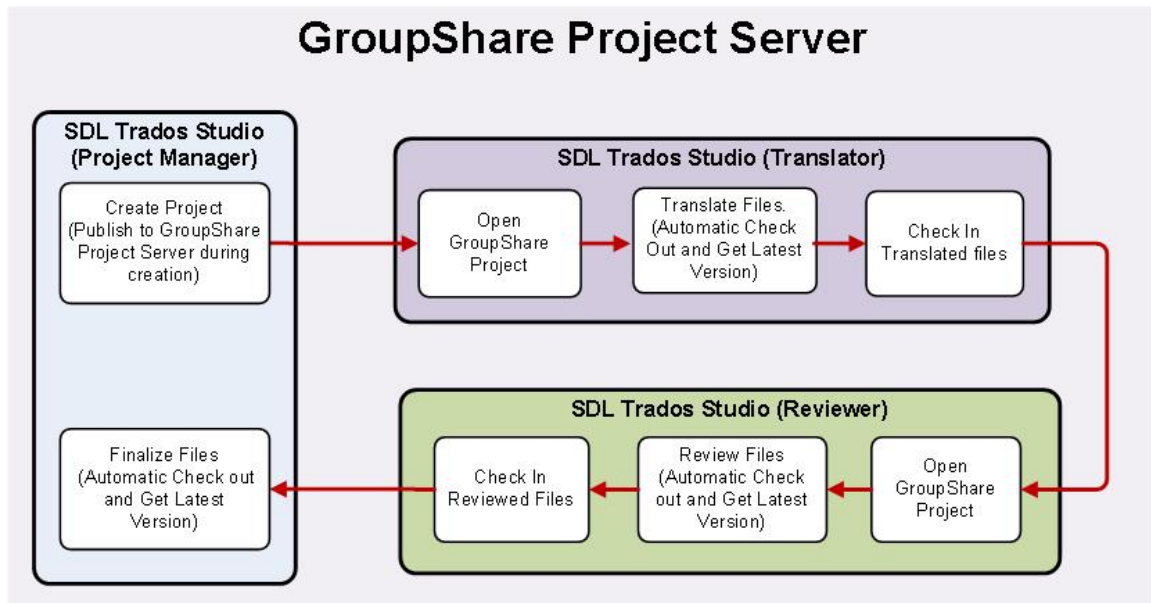
Alternative project workflow

This workflow example shows how an individual translator can benefit from using projects.

- The translator creates a project for each customer and never runs the **Finalize** batch task.
- When the translator receives new files for a project, they add the new files to the project source language then prepare them with the **Prepare** batch task.
- The translator saves the finished target files using the **File > Save Target As** instead of running the **Finalize** batch task on the files.
- If the translator is using a project TM, they can run the **Update Main Translation Memories** batch task.

GroupShare project translation: Online workflow

This workflow stores the Trados GroupShare project on the Project Server and assumes that all team members in the workflow have access to the Project Server. It eliminates the need for using project packages as all team members can simply open the Trados GroupShare server-based project to access their work from the server.

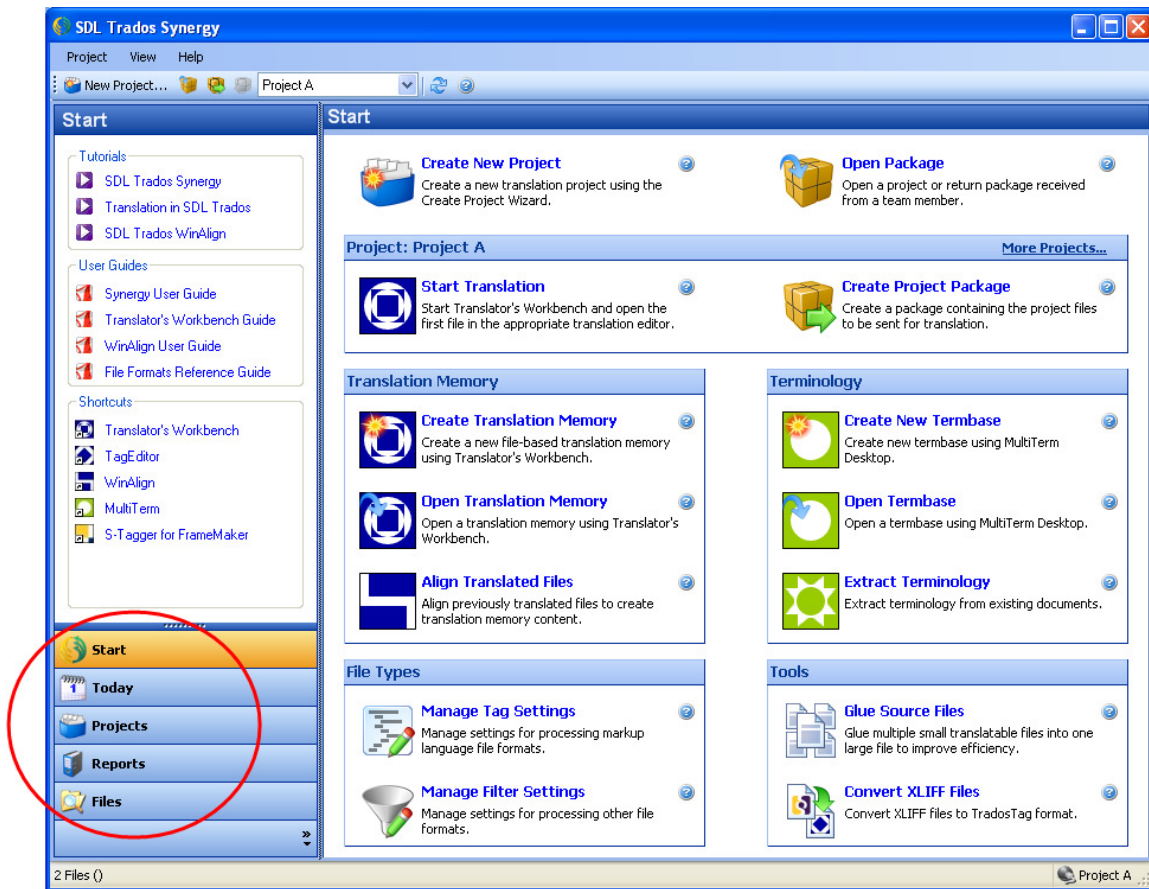


Note: For more information about using Trados Studio in an Trados GroupShare environment, see the [Trados Studio Help](#).

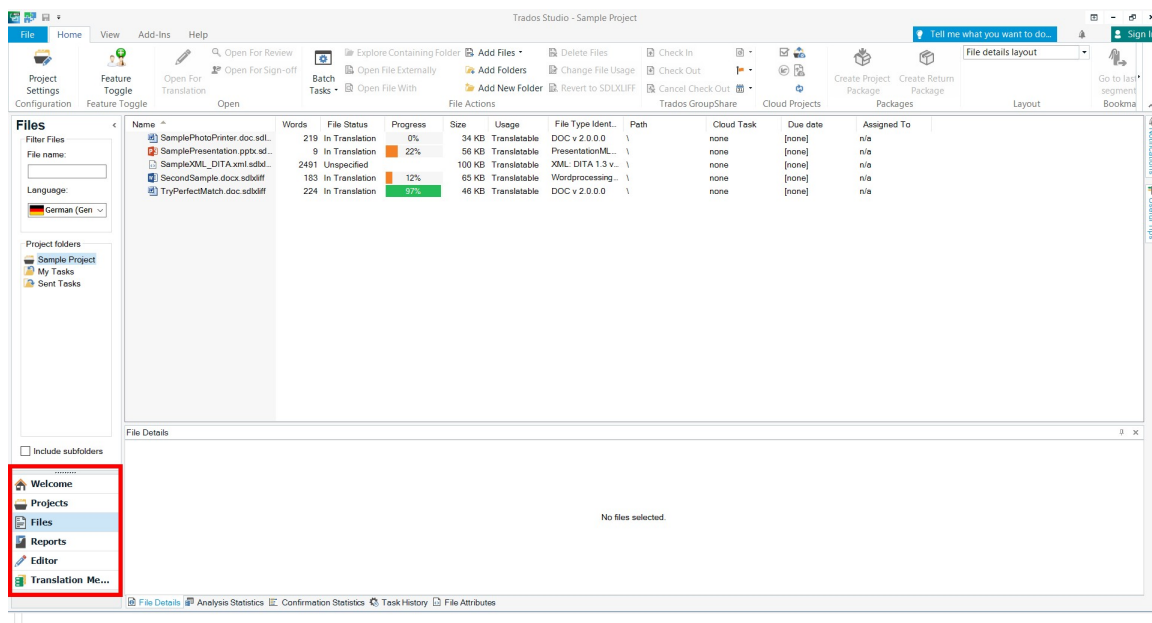
Views

The layout of SDL Trados Synergy was similar to Trados Studio with the functionality being accessed through views. To display a view, you clicked the button that bears the name of the view or the icon for that view. The view navigation buttons appeared at the bottom of the navigation pane.

2 Introduction to Trados Studio for SDL Trados 2007 users



Like SDL Trados Synergy, Trados Studio also has a **Projects**, **Reports** and **Files** view. In addition, Trados Studio has a **Welcome**, **Editor** and **Translation Memories** view. After aligning existing translated documents, Trados Studio opens an extra **Alignment** view where you can review and correct the alignment result file (*.sdlalign).

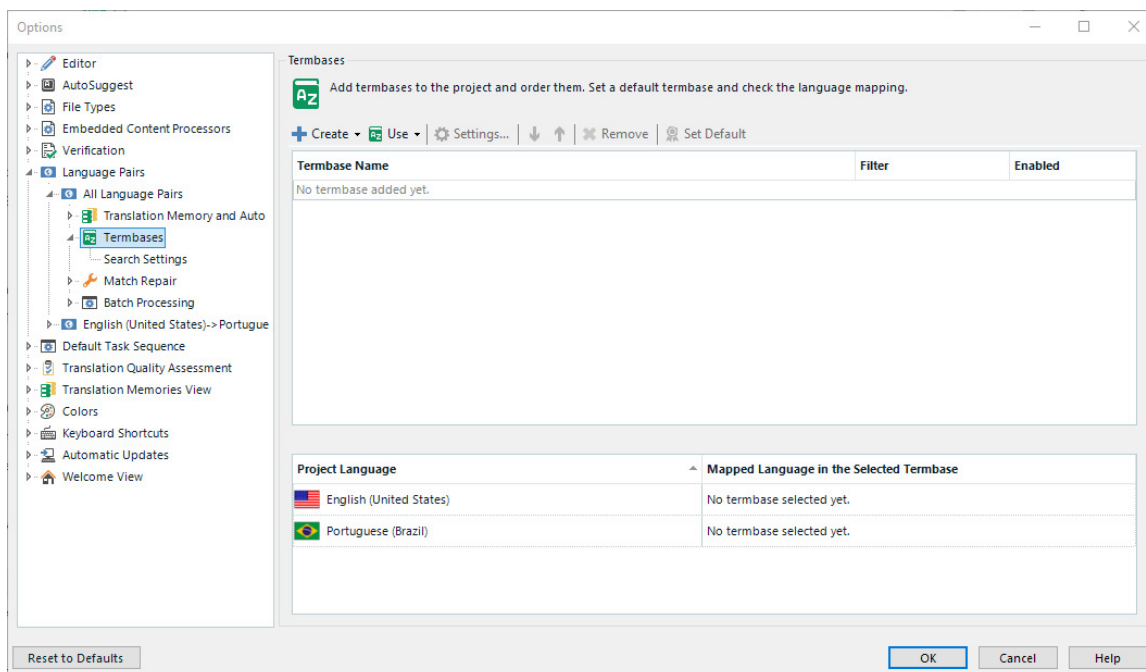


The Trados Studio views function in the following way:

View	Description
Welcome	<p>This is where you can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access popular Help videos and documentation • Read the latest Trados Studio news <p>You can also access commands to do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Project • Translate Single Document • Open Package • Open GroupShare Project • Access your cloud account information and manage subscriptions to cloud machine translation engines <p>Selecting any of these commands will switch you to the appropriate view in Trados Studio or open another application where you can perform the action.</p>
Projects	<p>This is where you view and work with projects. You can select a project to view detailed project and file information and track project and file status.</p>
Files	<p>This is where you work with project files. From here you can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open files for translation, review or sign-off. • Perform batch processing on files. • Create packages from the project files. <p>You can also view word counts and translation progress for these files.</p>
Reports	<p>This is where you view project reports. The reports provide detailed translation analysis figures which feed directly into the project planning and budgeting process.</p>
Editor	<p>This is where documents are translated and reviewed.</p>
Translation Memories	<p>This is where you create and manage translation memories.</p>
Alignment	<p>This is where you review and correct the result of the alignment that Trados Studio performs automatically when you align existing translated documents.</p> <p>This view is only available when you open an alignment result file (*.sdlalign).</p>

Defining default settings

You can define default settings for use in your translation in the Options dialog box. These settings are used if you open a single file for translation and are stored in the default project template when you create a project. Select **File > Options** to display the Options dialog box.



SDL Trados profile settings

If you selected the SDL Trados profile, similar settings that were selected by default in SDL Trados are selected in Trados Studio. These are some of the settings.

Select **Language Pairs > All Language Pairs > Batch Processing > Pre-translate Files** from the navigation tree in the Options dialog box.

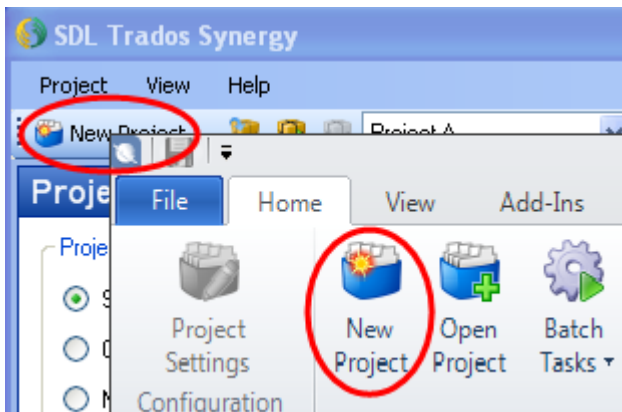
- The **Minimum Match Score** is set to 100%. This means that only 100% matches will be pre-translated
- The **Copy source to target if no match found** check box is not selected. This means that the source segment text is not automatically copied into the target segments if no translation memory match was found.

These settings allow you to see 100% matches and work interactively through the remainder of the document, pulling fuzzy matches from the translation memory as required during the interactive translation process.

Creating and managing projects

Like SDL Trados 2007 projects, Trados Studio is also a project-based translation management system. All files are translated and managed as part of a project. A project may contain a single file or many files for translation into one language or several languages. It may also contain reference material, translation memories, termbases and instructions for translators.

Click the **New Project** button in any view in Trados Studio to create a new project. This is the same button that you use in SDL Trados Synergy to create projects.



SDL Trados Synergy gave you an option to create a project from scratch with default settings. Trados Studio however, provides you with a default template on which to base your project. This can significantly speed up the time it takes to create a project. The default template stores your default settings specified in the application. You can specify these default settings and file filters in the Options dialog box. The default template is automatically selected when you create a new project. These settings can be modified as required when you create a project.

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The screenshot shows the 'Create a New Project' wizard in Trados Studio. The wizard has 9 steps: 1. One Step, 2. General, 3. Translation Resources, 4. Termbases, 5. Trados GroupShare, 6. PerfectMatch, 7. Batch Tasks, 8. Summary, and 9. Preparation. Steps 1, 2, and 3 are completed, indicated by green checkmarks. The 'One Step' page is the current active step.

One Step

You can create a project using just the options on this wizard page.
If you want to manually configure more advanced options, select Next and go through all the steps.

Use Settings from 1
Default (Default project template for new users) [Browse]

Source Language
English (United States)

Project Name
Project 3

Location Path ☒ Autofill
C:\Users\hhopirtean\OneDrive - SDL\Desktop\Project 3 [Browse]

Target Languages [Clear all \(1 Selected\)](#)
German (Germany)

Project Files (1 total, 1 translatable, 0 reference) ☐ Include subfolders

<input type="checkbox"/> Files in Selected Folder	Size	Usage	File Type	File Type Identifier
<input type="checkbox"/> new 1.txt	1 KB	Translatable	Text	Plain Text v 1.0.0.0

Buttons: Help, Back, Next, Finish, Cancel

Trados Studio provides you with the same ability to specify translation memory, pre-translation and batch processing settings that SDL Trados Synergy provided when you create a project.

Note: In Trados Studio, you can modify the project settings you specified after the project is created. You modify these settings in the Project Settings dialog.

The screenshot shows the 'Project Settings - Sample Project' dialog box. It has a left sidebar with a tree view containing: Project, File Types, Embedded Content Processors, Verification, Language Pairs, and Translation Quality Assessment. The 'Project' item is selected.

Name: Sample Project

Description: Sample project included with SDL Trados Studio.

Location: C:\Users\suricariu\Documents\Studio 2019\Projects\Samples\SampleProject [Browse...]

☐ Allow source editing

☐ Enable merging segments across paragraph

☐ Users assigned to a project package must run verification before returning the package

☐ Use word-based tokenization for Asian source text

Due Date: ☐ 06-Aug-18 18:00:00

Customer: <none> [Customers...]

Buttons: Reset to Defaults, OK, Cancel, Help

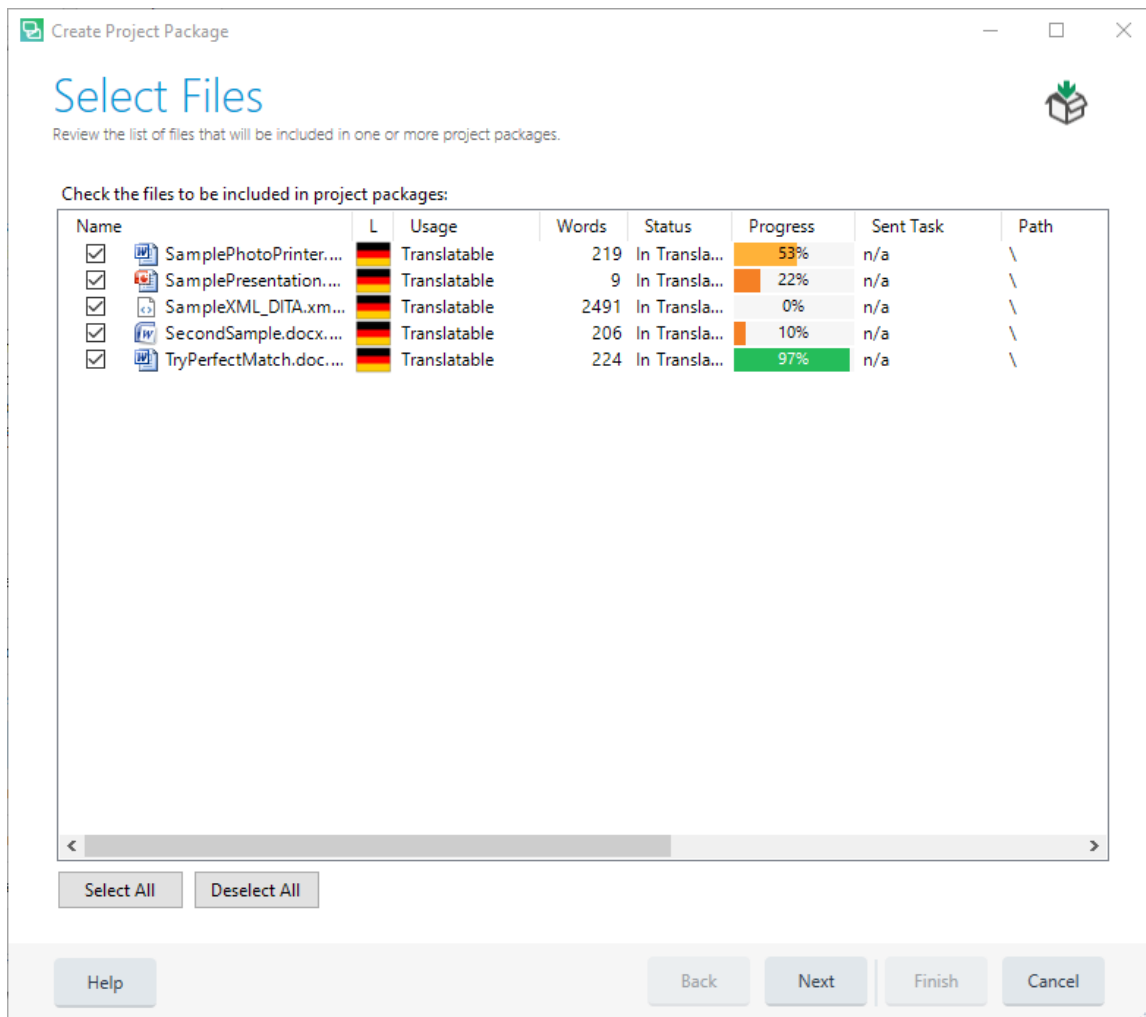
Packages

Trados Studio packages follow a similar approach to SDL Trados Synergy packages. A project package is a single zipped file that contains all of the files that need to be sent to a project team member in order for them to commence work on the project. It can contain:

- Project files: target language files and reference files
- The project translation memory
- Connection details for a server-based translation memory
- Project settings.

Once the project package is created, you can click the **Send Packages by Email** button at the end of the Create Project Package wizard to email to the team member who will be working on the project files. You can create packages in the **Projects** and **Files** view by selecting the **Create Project Package** option from the **Packages** group.

Note: If you are working with a GroupShare project, you can access work that is assigned to you by opening the project in Trados Studio. For more information, see the [Trados Studio 2021 SR1 Help](#).



Translating files

There are some major differences in how you translate a file in SDL Trados Translator's Workbench to how you translate a file in Trados Studio. However, some of the basic actions have stayed the same. For example, you still confirm a translation once it is complete. The following are the areas of functionality in which the differences between SDL Trados Translator's Workbench and Trados Studio are described:

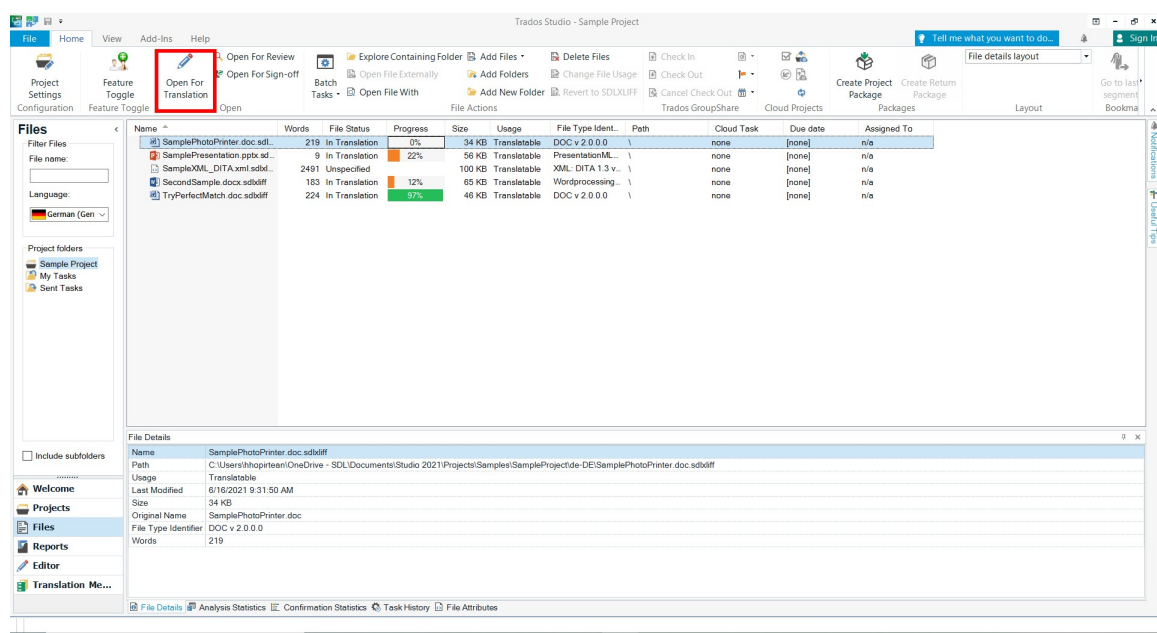
- Open a File for Translation. See "Opening a File for Translation " on page 25.
- Bilingual Files. See "TTX Files, Bilingual Microsoft Word Files vs. SDL XLIFF Files " on page 30.
- Translating Environment. See "Translating Environment " on page 30.
- Retrieving translations from the translation memory. See "Working with Translation Memories " on page 84.
- Looking up Terminology. See "Working with Terminology " on page 89.
- Working with Tags. See "Working with Tags " on page 40.

- Preview translations. See “Previewing a Document ” on page 44.
- Confirming translations. See “Confirming a Segment ” on page 99.

Opening a file for translation

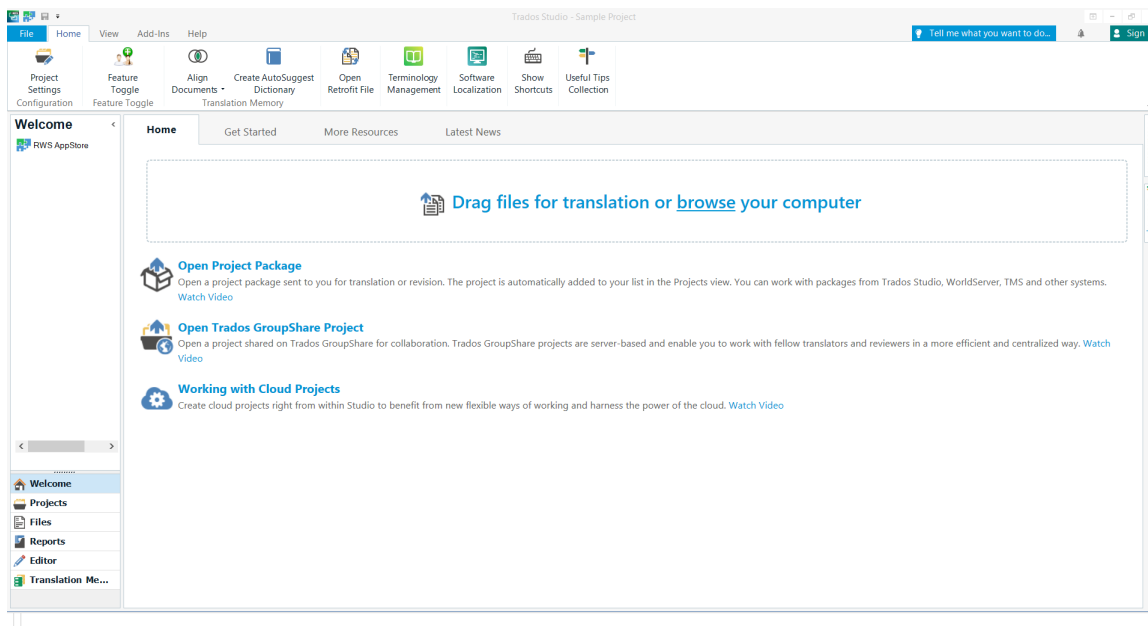
When using SDL Trados Translator's Workbench, you opened a file for translation in SDL Trados Tag Editor or Microsoft Word. Alternatively, you could have opened a file from a project in SDL Trados Synergy for translation in SDL Trados Tag Editor or Microsoft Word.

In Trados Studio, you can open a single file for translation or open a file for translation from within a project.



Alternatively, you can open a file for translation by drag-and-dropping it from your computer into the Welcome page.

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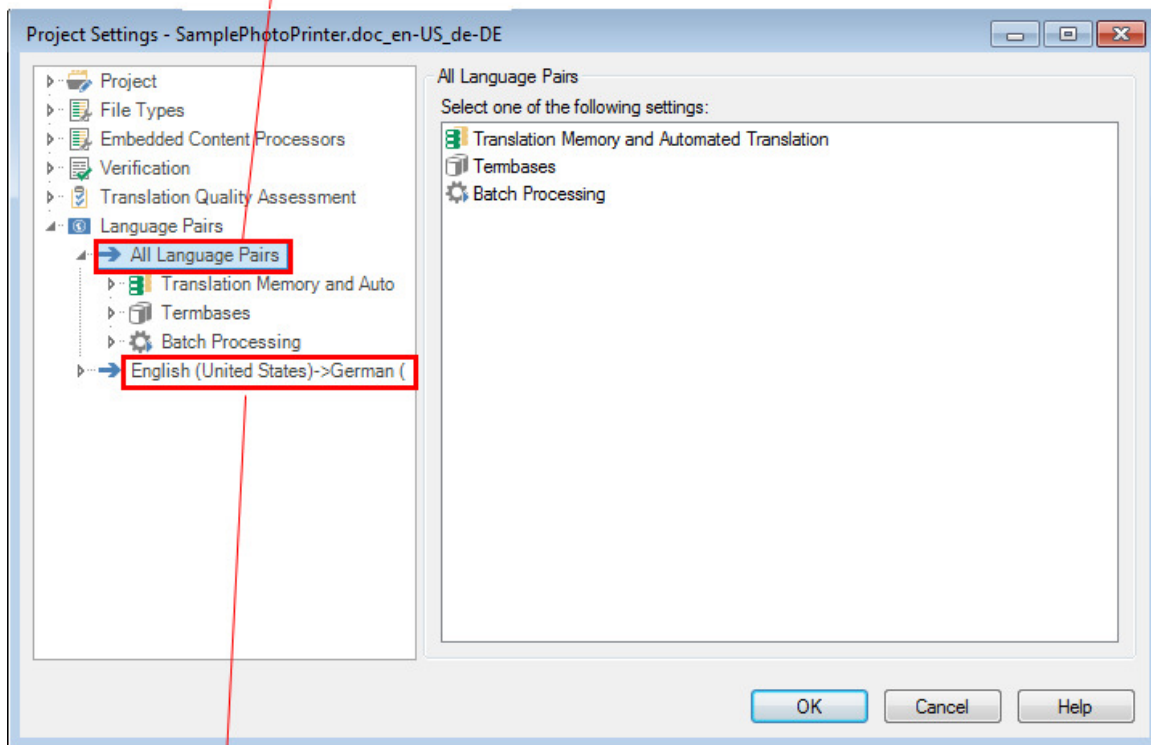
Single-File translation

Before you open a single file for translation in Trados Studio, RWS recommends that you define your default:

- Translation Memories and Termbases
- Settings

Note: You can also connect to automated translation providers (Machine Translation) and add AutoSuggest dictionaries which offer text suggestions while you translate. For more information, refer to the online help in [Trados Studio](#).

Translation memories, termbases and settings are defined in the **Language Pairs** section of the Options dialog box.

All Language Pairs Level**Individual Language Pairs Level**

Typically, you edit settings, and select translation memories and termbases at the **All Language Pairs** level. These settings apply to all of the language pairs and then individual exceptions to these settings can be defined for each language pair.

For example, you can change the default fuzzy matching threshold setting to 65% at the **All Language Pairs** level and it will apply to all translation memories for all language pairs. However, if you want English to German to use a different fuzzy matching threshold, you can change it at the individual language pairs level to 75%.

The default translation memories and termbases that you define here are automatically opened and your default settings applied when you start a new translation.

Setting up your translation defaults

For example, if you want to set up default translation memories, termbases and translation settings for *English (United States)* to *German (Germany)* follow these instructions:

Procedure

1. Select **File > Options**. The Options dialog box is displayed.
2. To set up your default translation memory:
 - Select **Language Pairs > All Language Pairs > Translation Memory and Automated Translation** from the navigation tree. The Translation Memory and Automated Translation page is displayed on the right.
 - Click **Add** and select **File-based Translation Memory** from the drop-down list to add a local translation memory. The Open Translation Memory dialog box is displayed.
 - Select an *English (United States) - German (Germany)* translation memory and click **Open**. The translation memory is added to the list. Only *.sdltm translation memories are supported.

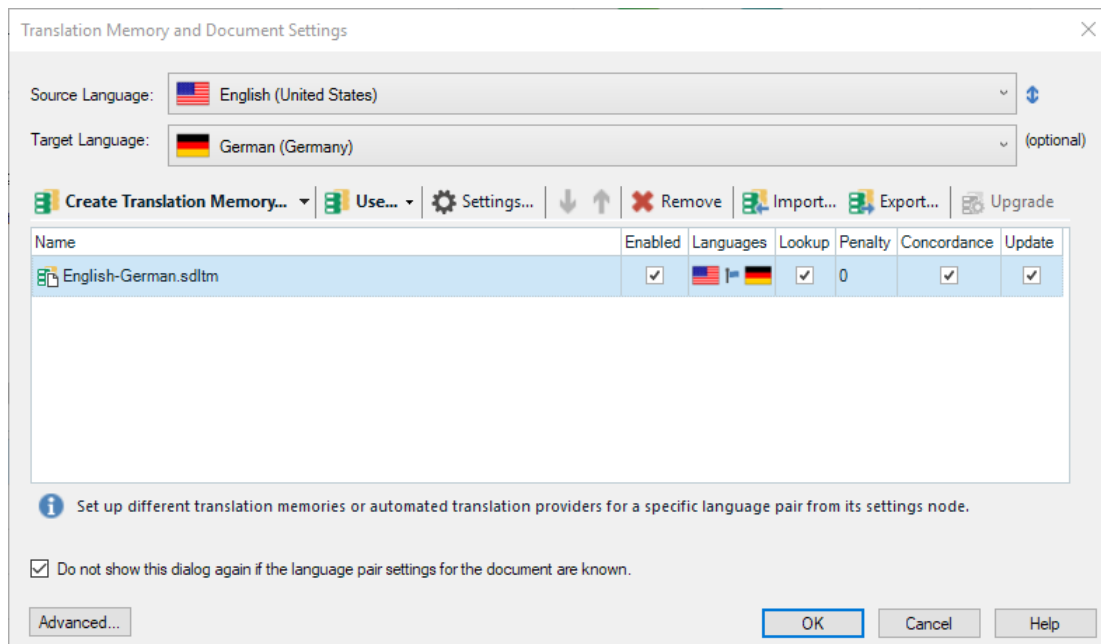
Note: For information on migrating your translation memories to *.sdltm format, see Chapter 5 - "Upgrading Legacy Translation Memories" on page 117.

- If your setup does not include the language pairs specified in the selected translation memory, *English (United States) - German (Germany)*, the Add Supported Language Pairs dialog box is displayed where you can select the language pair and click **OK** to add it to the setup.
3. To set up your default termbase:
 - Select **Language Pairs > All Language Pairs > Termbases** from the navigation tree. The Termbases page is displayed on the right.
 - Click **Add**. The Select Termbases dialog box is displayed. If the termbase that you want to use is not displayed, click **Browse** to locate a local termbase. The termbase is added to the list in the Select Termbases dialog box.
 - Click **OK**. The termbase is added to the list.

Opening a single file for translation

Procedure

1. Click the **File > Translate Single Document** icon in any view. The Open Document dialog is displayed.
2. Select the file which you want to translate and click **Open**.
The Open Document dialog is displayed.



3. Select *English (United States)* as your **Source Language** and *German (Germany)* as your **Target Language**.
4. If you already defined your default translation memories for this language pair in the previous section, the default translation memories are displayed under **Translation Memory and Automated Translation**. Add and remove translation memories as required
5. Click **OK**. The translatable content of the source language document is identified, segmented and placed in an *.sdlxliiff file. The file is opened in the Editor window in the **Editor** view for translating.

When you use the **Translate Single Document** command, a project is automatically created for the opened file. Your default translation memories and termbases (that you defined in the Options dialog box) are automatically opened. Any settings that you specified in the Options dialog box are also automatically applied. If you want to change these settings for this file, select **Project Settings** from the **Home** tab of any view to display the Project Settings dialog.

Open a file for translation from a project

If you are working with projects in Trados Studio, you can open a file for translation from the **Files** view. In the **Files** view, right-click on a file and select **Open for Translation** from the shortcut menu. The file is opened in the **Editor** view. The translation memories and termbases defined in the project are automatically opened. Any settings that you specified in the project are also automatically applied.

If you want to change the settings, select **Project Settings** from the **Home** tab of any view to display the Project Settings dialog box.

TTX Files, Bilingual Microsoft Word files vs. SDL XLIFF files

When you created a project in SDL Trados Synergy or when you opened a file for translation in SDL Trados Tag Editor, the file was converted to a bilingual format TTX for translation. If you were using SDL Trados Translator's Workbench with Microsoft Word, files were converted to a Bilingual Rich Text Format (RTF).

In Trados Studio when you create a project or open a document for translation it is converted to SDL XLIFF, a bilingual format used by Trados Studio. SDL XLIFF stands for SDL XML Localization Interchange File Format. It is an XML based bilingual file format, specially developed for use in localization. It is bilingual because it contains both the source document and the document translation in a single file. When an SDLXLIFF file is displayed in the Editor window in the **Editor** view, the source document text is displayed on the left of the editor window and the target version of the text is displayed on the right.

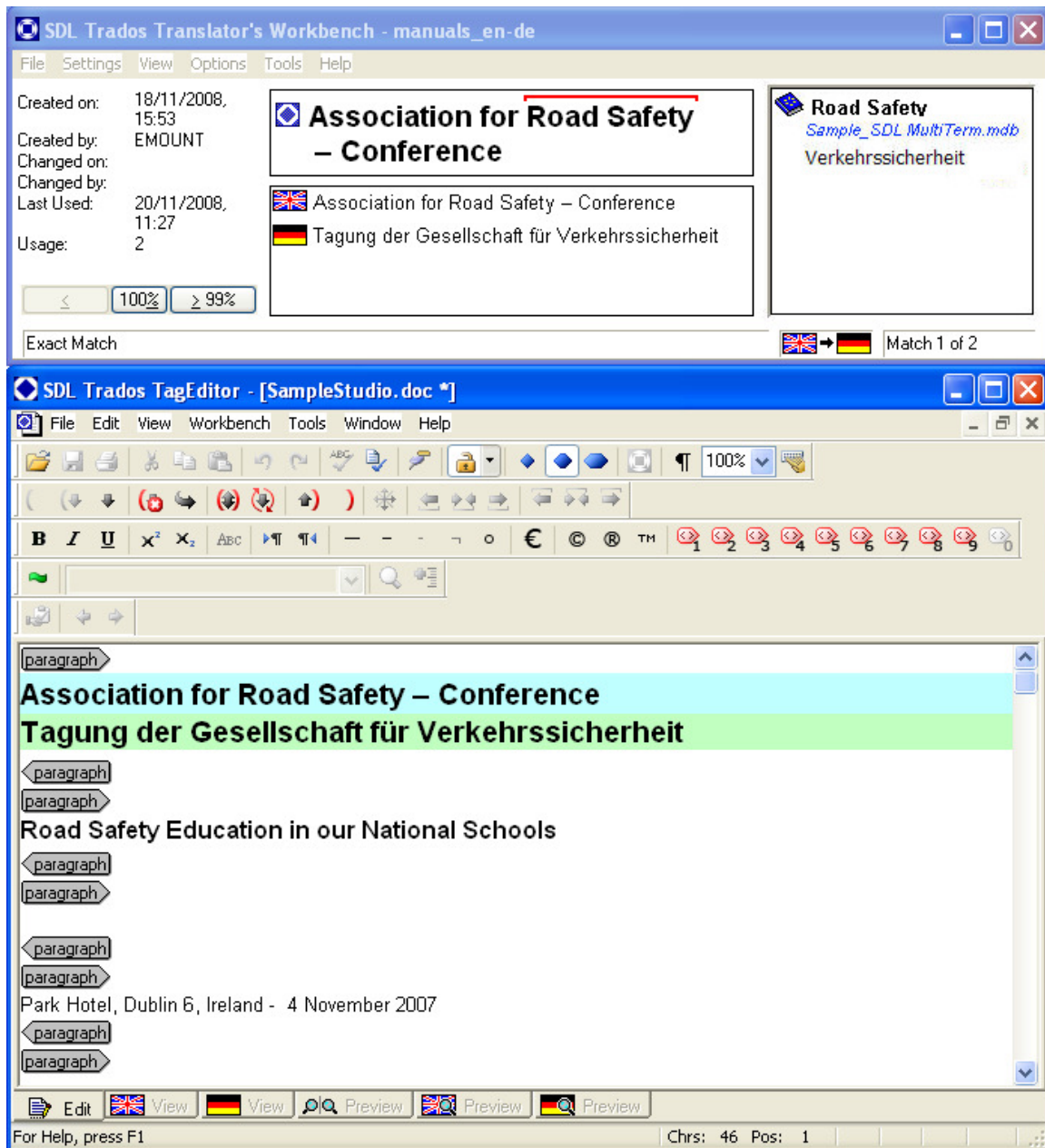
When you save an SDL XLIFF file, the *.sdlxliff extension is added to the name of the source language document being translated. For example, a source document named Sample.doc would be saved as Sample.doc.sdlxliff. For more information on XLIFF files, refer to <http://xml.coverpages.org/xliff.html>

Note: Bilingual Rich Text Format (RTF) files created when translating in Microsoft Word with SDL Trados Translator's Workbench and cannot be processed or opened in Trados Studio. To leverage information from these files, they must first be cleaned up in SDL Trados Translator's Workbench to create a legacy translation memory and then upgraded to the new translation memory format. For more information, see "Importing Bilingual Files to a Legacy Translation Memory and Upgrading the Translation Memory" on page 175.

Translating environment

In SDL Trados Translator's Workbench the editing environment was made up of two applications. The translatable content was displayed within the file in bilingual mode in SDL Trados TagEditor. SDL Trados Translator's Workbench was displayed on the top and showed the match from the translation memory.

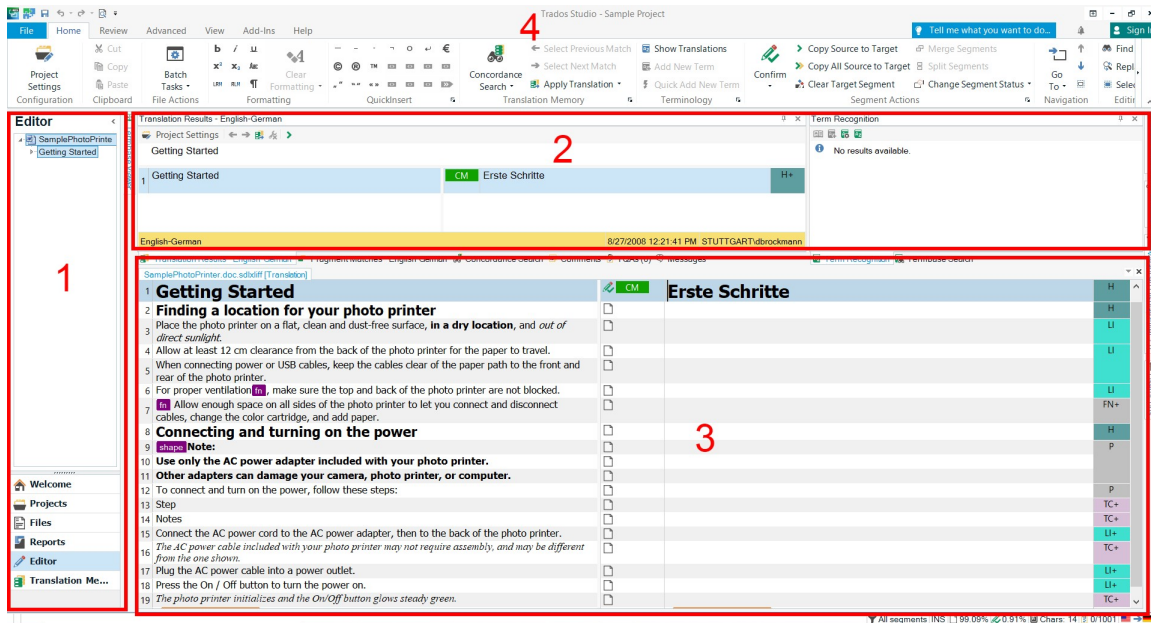
If you had terminology recognition enabled, SDL Trados Translator's Workbench displayed recognized terms from the currently selected segment.



In Trados Studio, documents are reviewed and translated in the **Editor** view. This view contains the following components:

- Navigation pane, where you can see the documents that are currently open and navigate between them.
- Tabs and groups on the Ribbon.
- Editor window where you perform translation or review.
- A set of tabbed windows that appear above the Editor window. These include a translation results window, a term recognition window, a concordance window, a comments window and a messages window.

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1. navigation pane
2. view specific windows
3. side-by-side editor
4. menus and toolbars

Editor Window

The Editor window in the **Editor** view is where you translate documents. The bilingual SDL XLIFF document containing the text to be translated and the translation are displayed in the window, side by side. The source language text appears on the left and the target language version on the right. The content of the document is broken down into segments (typically sentences). The target language segments can be edited.

- The first column displays segment numbers. Only one number is displayed for each segment pair as the source and target segments are aligned with each other by default. You can choose not to display segment numbers. The source and target segments can also be worked with as two separate lists.
- Between the source and target segment columns is the segment status column. This column indicates the current translation status of the segment and its translation origin. For example, if the translation is approved and if a 100% match was found in the translation memory for this segment.
- To the right of the target language segments is the document structure column. It displays a code that tells you where in the original document the segment text appears. Hover over the code or click on the code in this column to display a description telling you where the segment appears in the source document.



Translating in SDL Trados Translator's Workbench vs. Translating in Trados Studio

In SDL Trados Translator's Workbench, to start translating a segment you first clicked the **Open/Get** button to edit the target segment.

To start translating in Trados Studio, click inside one of the target segments in the document and simply start typing. You can use standard windows text editing functionality when working in Trados Studio.

When you place your cursor in a segment, it automatically becomes the active segment which allows you to edit that segment. You can choose to turn off the option that makes it the active segment automatically and instead manually make it the active segment by selecting **Home tab > Navigation group > Activate Row**.

Working with translation memories

When you worked with a translation memory in SDL Trados Translator's Workbench, you could retrieve translations from your translation memory and update the translation memory. In Trados Studio, the process of retrieving the translations works in a similar way, however, updating the translation memory uses different logic.

Retrieving translations from the Translation Memory


When you clicked the **Open/Get** button in SDL Trados Translator's Workbench, a lookup in the translation memory was performed.

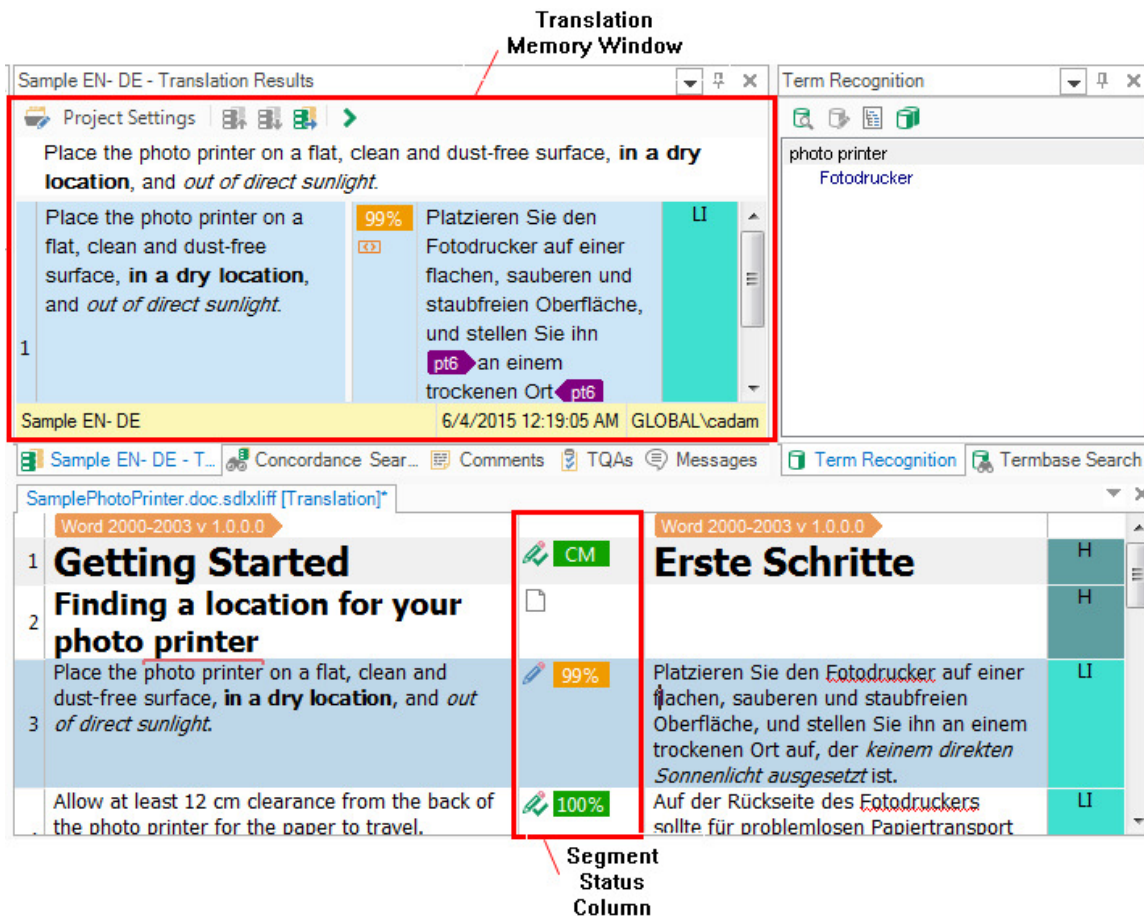


Percentage Match

In Trados Studio, translations found by the lookup are displayed in the Translation Results window where you can then choose one to apply to the current segment. Lookups are performed on source language segments only.

A translation memory lookup is performed when a segment becomes the active segment. This happens when you place your cursor in a new segment or when your cursor is automatically placed in a segment after confirming a previous segment. If you have automatic row activation turned off, select **Home** tab > **Navigation** group > **Activate Row** to make it the active segment. When a lookup is performed:

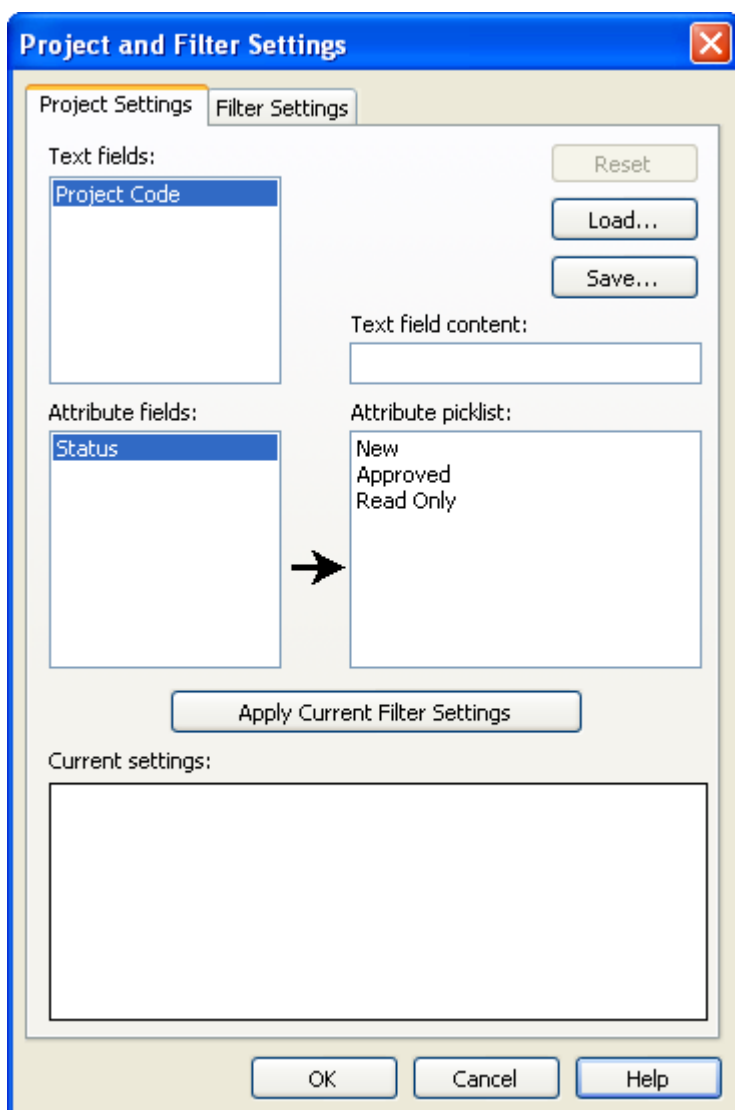
- The best translation memory match is automatically placed in the target segment and the match is also displayed in the Translation Results window.
- In the example below, a 100% translation memory match has been found and automatically confirmed. The percentage match **100%** is displayed in the segment status column and the  symbol indicates that the segment is confirmed.



Updating the Translation Memory

In SDL Trados Translator's Workbench, the Project and Filter Settings dialog box was where you could specify how to filter your translation memory matches and specify what field values would be assigned to the new translation units when updating the translation memory.

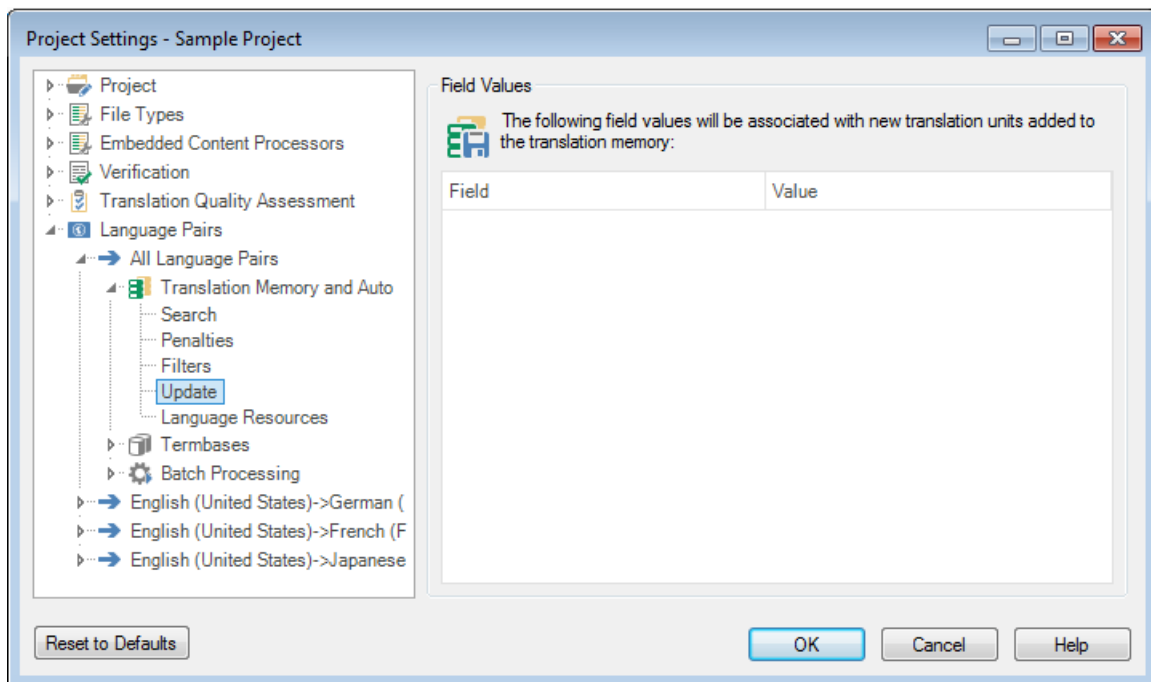
The logic used to update the translation memory was based on metadata. If you changed a translation in the document that was from the translation memory, the translation unit was not updated but instead a new translation unit was created.



In Trados Studio, you specify your project and filter settings for the active document in the Project Settings dialog box on the following two pages:

- **Filters** - These settings determine what filters applied to the contents of the translation memory. These filters are applied to translations retrieved from the translation memory when lookups are performed.
- **Update** - These settings determine what field values are assigned to new translation units when updating the translation memory.

By default, a new translation is automatically added to the translation memory and assigned the field values specified in your **Update** settings when you confirm a translation during editing. If you change a translation in your document that was taken from the translation memory and then confirm the translation, the translation unit in the document replaces the translation unit in the translation memory. The values that are assigned to the translation unit are merged with the new ones specified in your **Update** settings. If you want to add the changed translation as a new translation unit, before you confirm the segment select **Advanced** tab > **Translation Memory** group > **Add as New Translation** from the Ribbon.



Working with Terminology

How you work with terminology in Trados Studio is similar to the way you worked with terminology in SDL Trados Translator's Workbench. Like SDL Trados Translator's Workbench, you can only work with MultiTerm termbases in Trados Studio, and you can perform the following actions:

- Retrieve terms from the termbase
- Browse the termbase
- Add terms to the termbase.

Retrieving terms from the MultiTerm Termbase


When you clicked the **Open/Get** button in SDL Trados Translator's Workbench, a search in the MultiTerm termbase was performed.

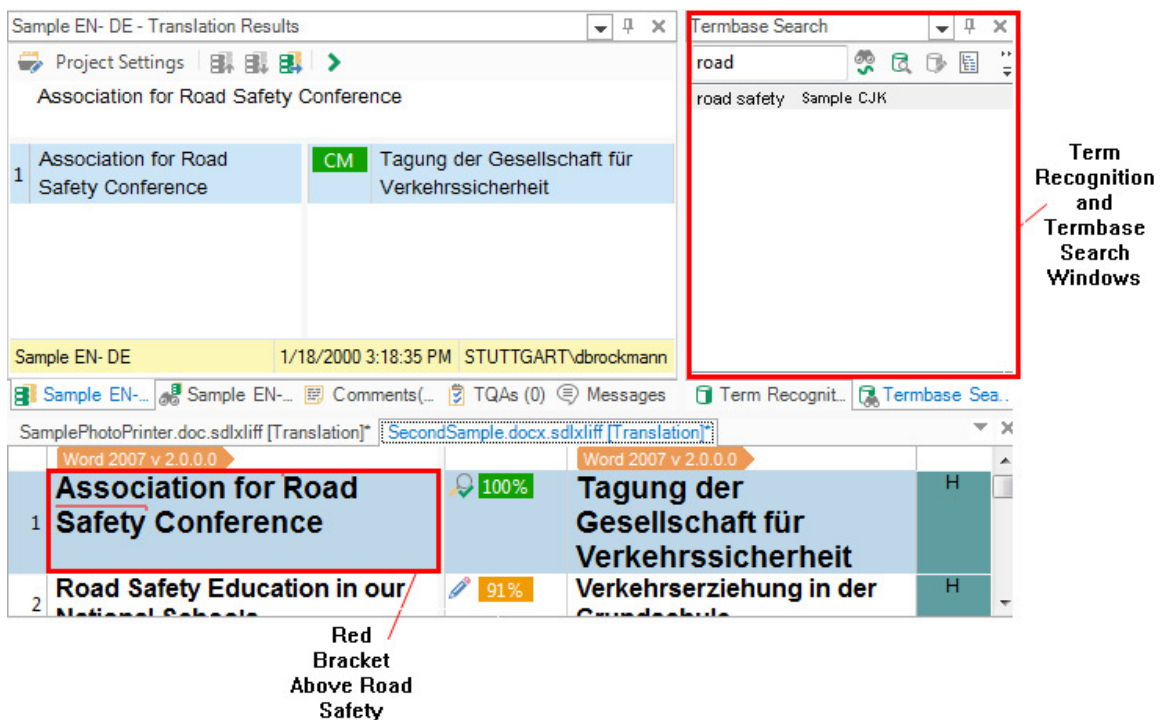
About this task



In Trados Studio, terms found by the search are displayed in the Term Recognition window where you can then choose which one to insert into the current segment. Searches are performed on source language terms only.

A search in the termbase is performed when a segment becomes the active segment. This happens when you place your cursor in a new segment or when your cursor is automatically placed in a segment after confirming a previous segment. If you have automatic row activation turned off, select **Home** tab > **Navigation** group > **Activate Row** to make it the active segment. When a search is performed:

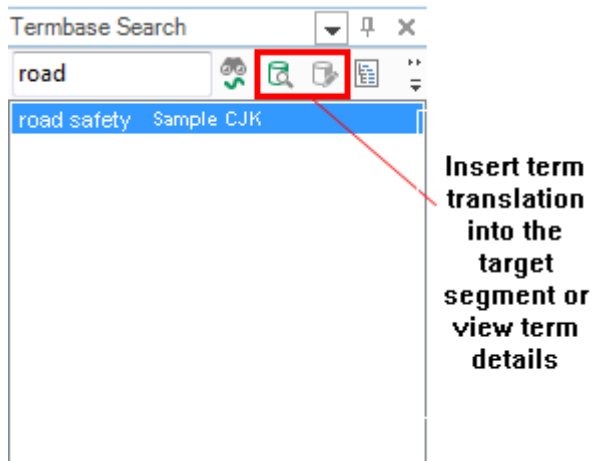
- The term that has been found is highlighted by a red bracket in the source segment and the term translations are displayed in the Term Recognition window.
- In the example below, the term, *Road Safety* has been found in the termbase with one translation. To insert the term translation into the target segment, select the translation, *Verkehrssicherheit*, in the Term Recognition window and click .



You can also manually search for a term in the Termbase Search window.

Procedure

1. Click the **Termbase Search** tab to display the Termbase Search window.

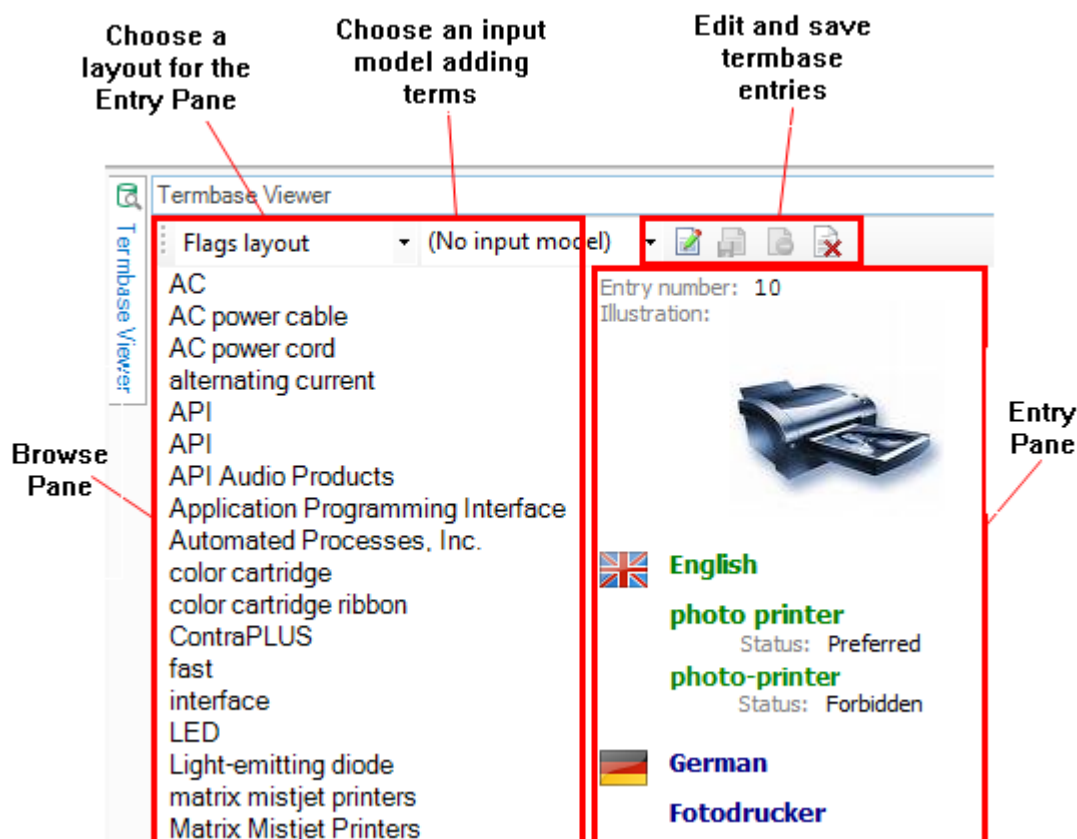


2. Type the term you want to search for in the box at the top of the window and press [ENTER]. In the example above, photo printer was entered and one translation has been found.
3. You can then do the following:
 - Select the term translation, *Fotodrucker* and click to insert the term into the source segment.
 - Click and the term entry is displayed in the Termbase Viewer window.

Browsing and adding terms

You can browse terms and add terms in the Termbase Viewer window. To display this window, do one of the following:

- Select **View** tab > **Information** group > **Termbase Viewer**. The terms from the default termbase are listed here in alphabetical order.
- Select a term in the **Term Recognition** or Termbase Search window and click .
- Highlight a term in the Editor window and right-click and select **Add Term** from the shortcut menu. A new entry is displayed in the Termbase Viewer window.



Working with tags

In SDL Trados TagEditor, you were able to choose whether tag text was displayed fully, partially or not at all by clicking the tag text buttons on the **TagEditor** toolbar.

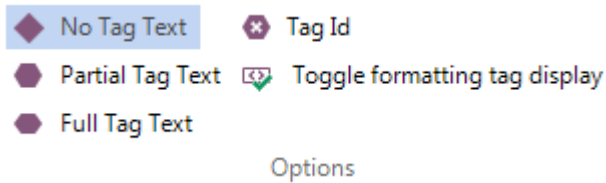


By default, Trados Studio settings specify that recognized formatting tags are hidden, therefore when you insert commonly used tags from the **QuickInsert** group on the **Home** tab or by another method, the tags remain hidden and instead the text is formatted in the style in the Editor window. For example, text that is tagged as bold is displayed in bold with no tags.

For more information, contact your local branch of the *Teachers Education Programme Foundation*.

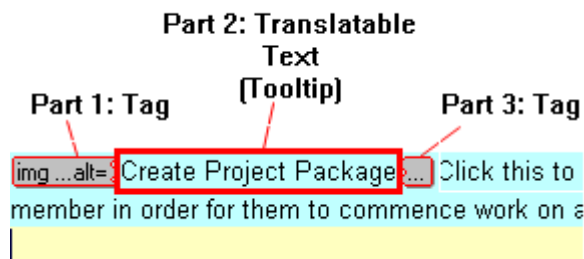
You can set the **Formatting display style** option in the Options dialog box to show or hide commonly recognized tags, such as bold and italics, for example.

The same tag display options that were in SDL Trados TagEditor are available from the **Editor** view > **View** tab > **Options** group. By default, tag text is only partially displayed.

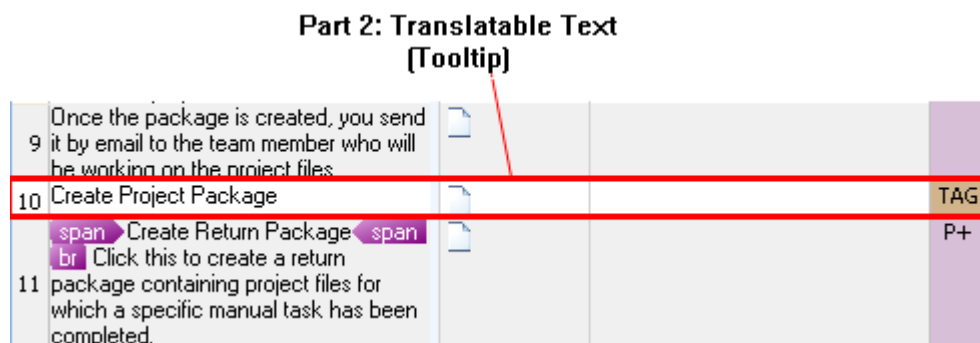


Translatable attribute tags

The way that translatable attribute tags are treated in Trados Studio is different than how they were treated in SDL Trados TagEditor. In SDL Trados TagEditor, a translatable attribute tag was split into three parts and was displayed in a segment that contained other text. For example, an image with tooltip text (ALT Attribute) appeared in the following way.



In Trados Studio, a translatable attribute tag is split into a separate segment from other text in the document. The new way of segmenting this tag allows you to reuse the translation no matter where it occurs. This has an impact on leverage against upgraded translation memories because it segments differently. For more information on segmentation, see "Upgrading Segmentation Rules" on page 122.



Inserting tags

In SDL Trados TagEditor, tags were classified as placeables. You inserted them from the Tags toolbar or used the placeable buttons on the Workbench toolbar.





In Trados Studio tags are classified as a type of placeables (recognized tokens). There are a variety of ways to apply the correct tag formatting to your translations in Trados Studio. You can insert tags using your mouse or your keyboard. The following instructions describe how to apply italic formatting to text in your target language segment using your mouse or by using keyboard shortcuts.

Inserting italic tags using your mouse

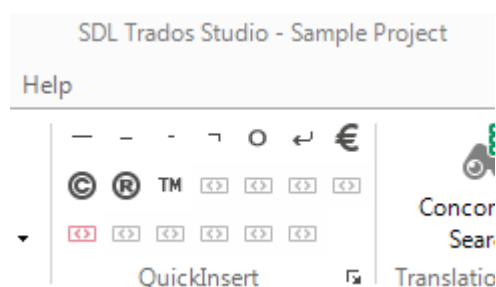
Procedure

1. Click inside the target segment where you want the italics formatting to be applied.
2. Place the cursor over the source segment text that has the italics formatting and press [CTRL]. The formatted text is highlighted in gold.

`<cf italic="on">` education programme `</cf>`

3. With the [CTRL] key depressed, mouse-click on the formatted text in the source segment text. The formatting tag pair is inserted into the target segment at the point where the cursor is located. Click inside the tag pair and start typing.

Note: You can also insert tags from the **QuickInsert** group in the **Home** tab of the **Editor** view and copy and paste tags from the source and target segments. In addition, you can create custom **QuickInsert** tags.



Inserting italic tags using your keyboard and the QuickPlace drop-down list

Procedure

1. When the cursor is at the point where you want to type text formatted in italics in the target segment, press [CTRL]+[,]. The **QuickPlace** drop-down list is displayed below the target segment. Depending on your settings, this list shows sample text with formatting applied or a list of tags from the source segment.
 - The example of the **QuickPlace** drop-down list on the left shows sample text formatted in italics and in bold. The second example of the **QuickPlace** drop-down list on the right, shows how the bold and italic tags may display if you change your default tag display settings. There is more than one choice on the lists because the

source segment has text formatted in both of these styles.

(sample text)
[sample text]

<cf italic="on">
 <cf bold="on">

- The first type of formatting from the source segment is selected automatically. In the source segment, the text formatted by the tag is highlighted.
2. Press [ENTER] or [TAB] to start applying the formatting or to insert the italics tag into the target segment. If you selected an italics tag, a ghost tag is also inserted.

Note: A ghost tag is a marker tag that is automatically added to a segment when the segment contains an incomplete tag pair. For example, if you delete a tag that is one half of a pair, the system will automatically display a ghost tag until you replace the missing tag. Ghost tags only occur in tag pairs, as only tag pairs require a beginning and an end tag to function correctly. A ghost tag looks like a grayed-out version of an ordinary tag. You cannot edit ghost tags but you can restore a ghost tag to a real tag.

A real tag **A ghost tag**

cf Erziehungsprogramm *cf*
 vom Bildungsminister vorgestellt

3. Continue typing. The italics formatting is applied to the text.
4. When you want the formatting to stop being applied, click [CTRL]+[.] to select the formatted text from the drop-down list again or insert the closing tag of the pair.

</cf>

For more information on working with tags, refer to the [online help](#) in Trados Studio.

Working with placeables

Placeables are source document content that has been recognized as:

- content not requiring translation, or
- content which can be automatically localized by applying a translation memory. For example, some dates can automatically be converted to the correct format by applying a translation memory.


Similarly to Trados Translator's Workbench, placeables are identified by a blue square-bracket underline in the Translation Memory window:

Register today <field value="11/2/2007"/> and obtain a <cf bold="on"> **20% discount** </cf>!

The previous section described how to insert tags which are a type of placeables. To insert other placeables, such as numbers, variables and dates you can follow the same procedure. The following instructions describe how to insert 20% in to your target segment by using your mouse or by using keyboard shortcuts.

Inserting placeables using your mouse

Procedure

1. Click inside the target segment where you want to insert 20%.
2. Place the cursor over 20% in the source segment text and press [CTRL]. The 20% text is highlighted in gold. 
3. With the [CTRL] key depressed, mouse-click the 20% in the source segment text. 20% is inserted into the target segment at the point where the cursor is located.

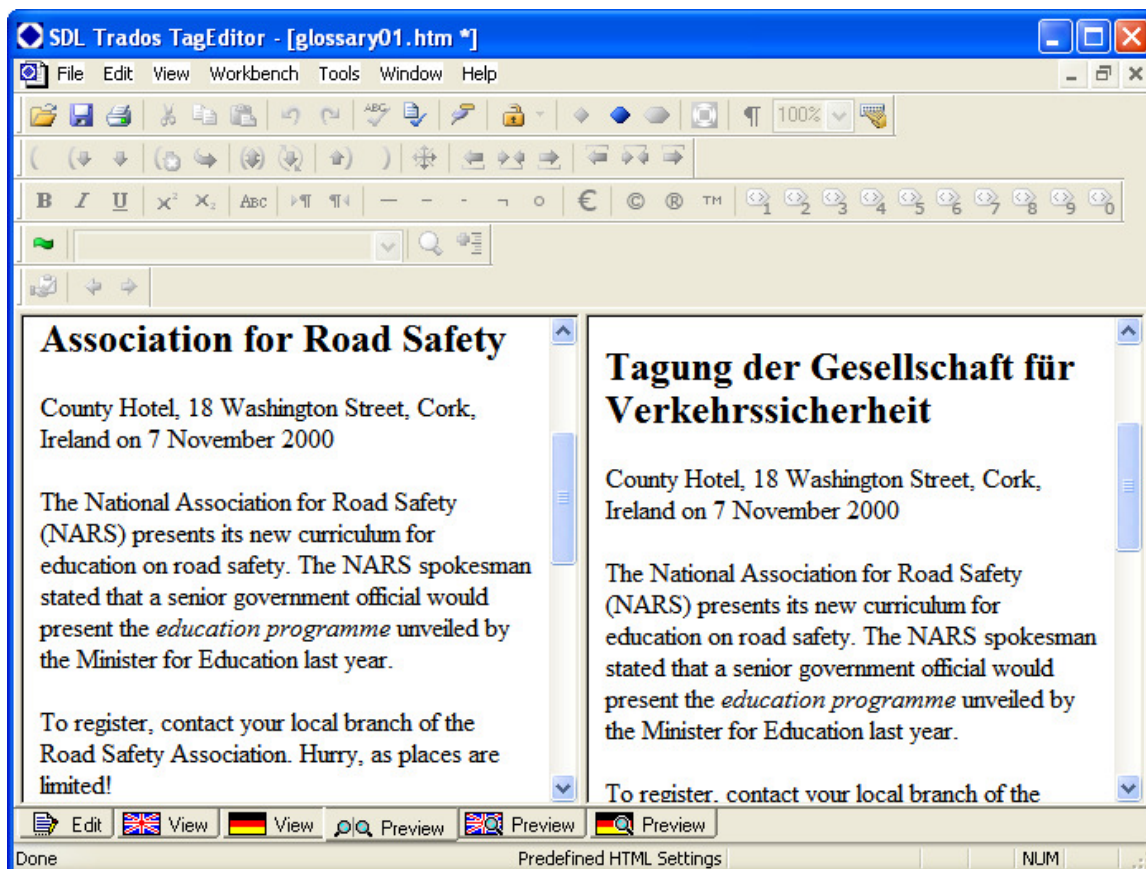
Inserting placeables using your keyboard and the QuickPlace drop-down list

Procedure

1. When the cursor is at the point where you want to insert 20% in the target segment, press [CTRL]+[,]. The **QuickPlace** drop-down list of the placeable from the source segment is displayed below the target segment.
2. Press [ENTER] or [TAB] to insert the 20% into the target segment.

Previewing a document

In SDL Trados TagEditor there are various previews available that allow you to look at how the text will appear when you generate the translated document. You have three preview modes: bilingual, source and target.



There are three types of preview in Trados Studio:

- **Preview in the Preview Window** - Displays the document in the Preview window in the **Editor** view.
- **Preview in the Native Application** - Displays the document in the application in which it was originally created. The applications available to preview the document depend on what settings are specified in your file filters and what applications are installed on your machine.
- **Print Preview** - Displays the document as a bilingual SDL XLIFF file in a web browser. The source and target text is displayed side-by-side. When you preview the document you can also print it from your web browser.

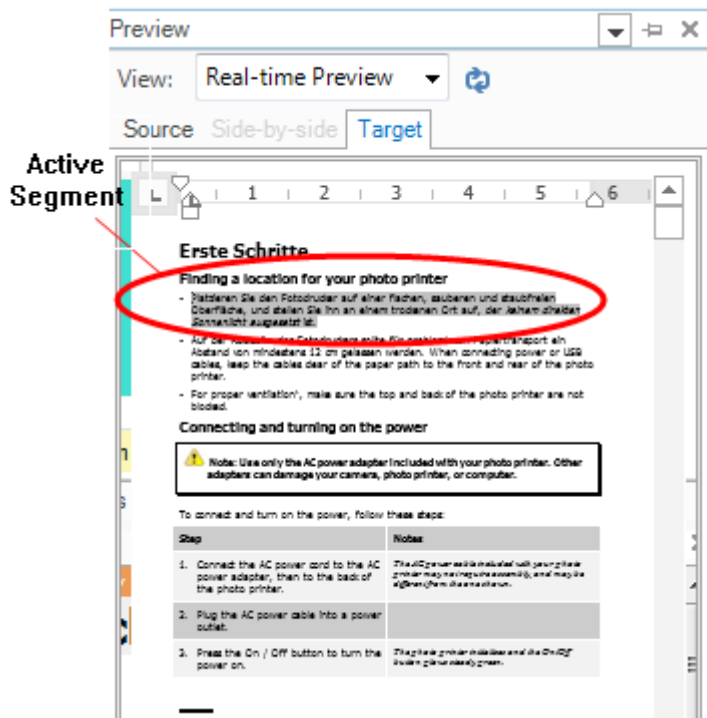
Like SDL Trados TagEditor, you can choose to preview the document source or target text or you can display source and target text side-by-side

Real-time preview

You can also select to preview in real time. If you select this option, the translation preview is updated to reflect the changes as you type. This update occurs every time you confirm a segment. The currently active segment is highlighted in the Preview window. If you click on the active segment in the preview, your cursor is automatically placed in the active segment in the document.


For more information, refer to the [online help](#) in Trados Studio.

Note: Real-time preview may not be available for all [file types](#).



Confirming a segment

When you have finished translating a segment you should confirm the segment to indicate that the translation is complete. To confirm the translation, place your cursor in the translated segment and select **Confirm** from the **Home** tab > **Segment Actions** group or press [CTRL] + [ENTER]. When you confirm a translation:

- The segment status is changed to Translated and the  icon is displayed in the segment status column.
- The translation is automatically added to the translation memory. If you are using a project translation memory, the translation is added to the project translation memory and not the main translation memory.
- The translation can be viewed in the Preview window.
- Segment verification is performed. Segment verification errors are displayed in the Messages window.
- Trados Studio automatically places your cursor in the next segment, skipping all locked segments.

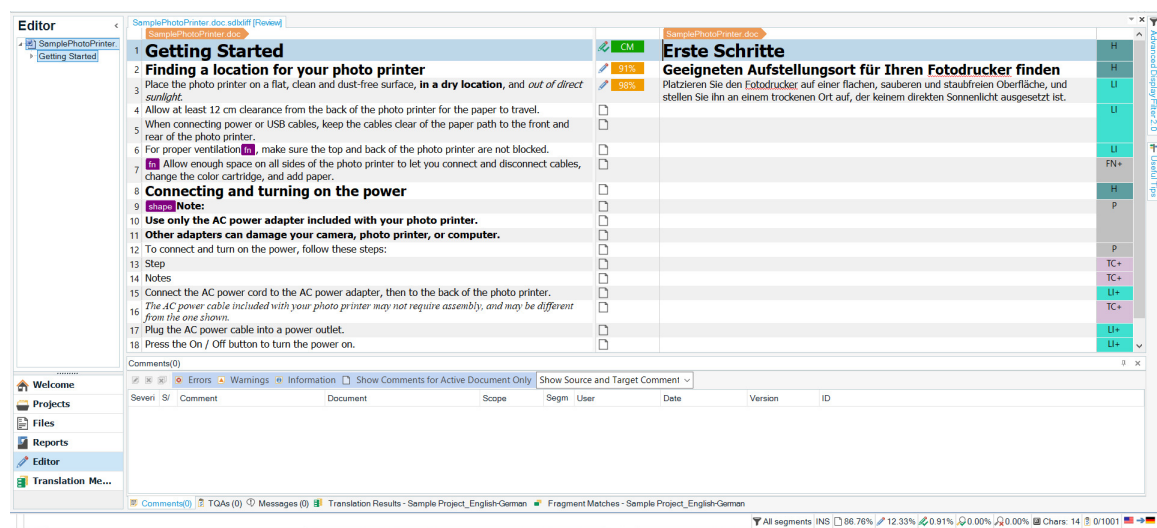
Note: By default, when the system applies a 100% translation memory match to a segment, the segment is automatically confirmed. This is an optional setting which is controlled from the Options dialog box.

When the status of every segment in a document is changed to **Translated**, the status of the document changes to **Translated**.

Opening a file for review

In Trados Studio you can also open a file for review. When you open a file for review the screen layout in the **Editor** view changes to the review layout and the list of statuses available to apply to segments changes to show review statuses only.

In the Editor window, the source language segments are displayed on the left and target language segments on the right. The segment status column in between the source and target segments contains information about the target segment status, for example whether the translation has been confirmed.



Verification

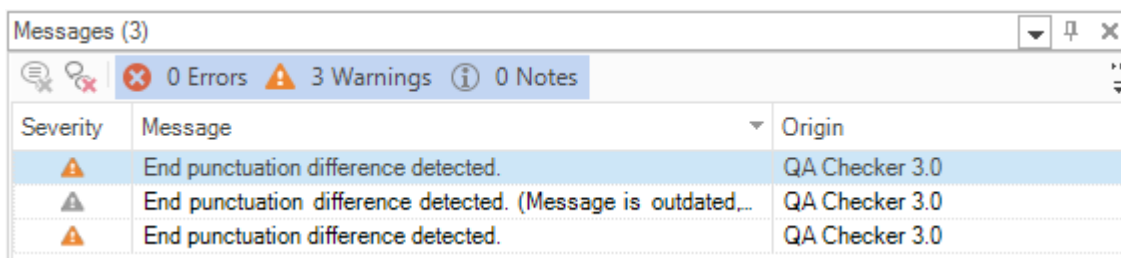
SDL Trados Translator's Workbench had a series of verification plug-ins that allowed you to verify or validate the tag content of your target files and run quality assurance checks.

These verifications have been enhanced for Trados Studio. Some of the verifiers can be configured for each individual file type and some can be configured at language pair level.

To perform verification on:

- a segment, confirm the segment.
- an individual file when you have finished translating a file, go to **Review** tab > **Quality Assurance** group > **Verify** in the **Editor** view.
- a group of project files, select **Home** tab > **Batch Tasks** in the **Projects** or the **Files** view and select **Verify Files** from the **Batch Tasks** drop-down menu.

Verification errors for segments or individual files are displayed in the Messages window in the **Editor** view of Trados Studio.

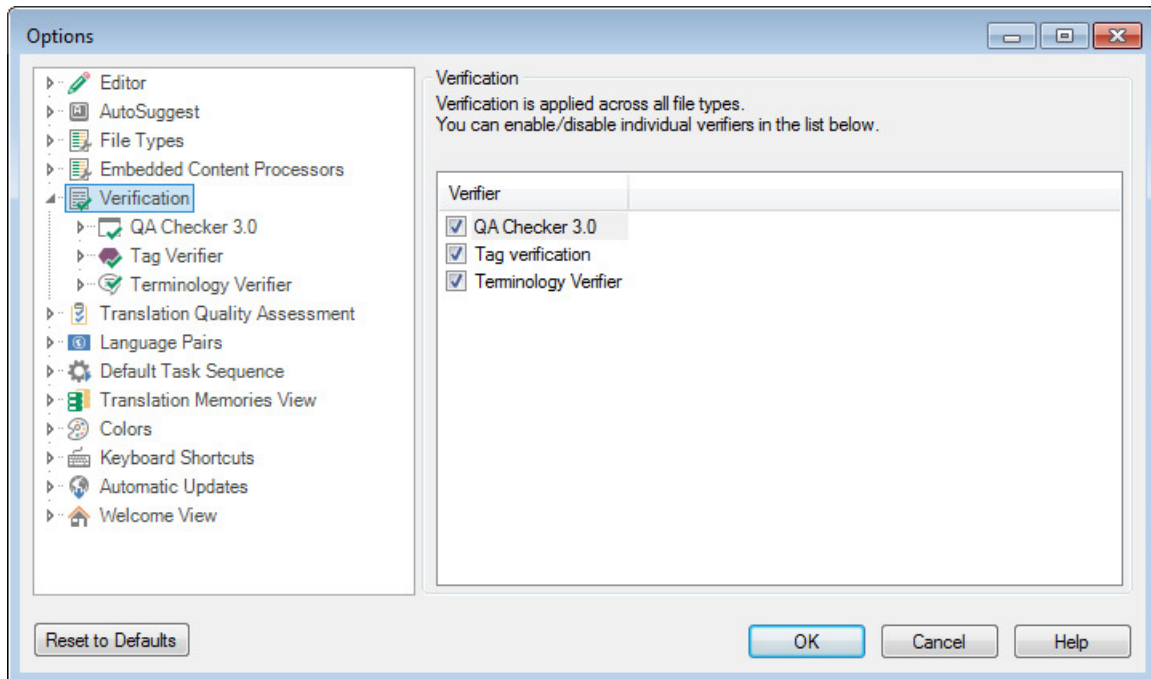


The following verification types are included in Trados Studio:

Verifier	Description
Tag Verification	<p>Tag verification compares the tag content of target material with the tag content of the original source material and identifies any changes that were made. Changes in the target material are acceptable provided that the syntax of tags remains intact and that the translated document can be converted back to its original format. Tag verification helps to ensure that only acceptable changes are made.</p> <p>The settings for this verifier are defined for each individual file type.</p>
QA Check 3.0	<p>QA Checker 3.0 incorporates a suite of quality assurance checks. The checks are broken down into the following areas: Segment Verification, Segments to Exclude, Punctuation, Numbers, Regular Expressions, Word List, Inconsistencies, Trademark Check and Advanced.</p>
Terminology Verifier	<p>Terminology Verifier checks your current document to ensure that the target terms contained in the MultiTerm termbase have been used during translation or to verify whether forbidden terms have been used.</p>

Global verification settings for verification are defined under **File > Options > Verification**.

Language specific verification settings are defined under **File > Options > Language Pairs > <language pair> > Verification**



Clean up vs. finalize

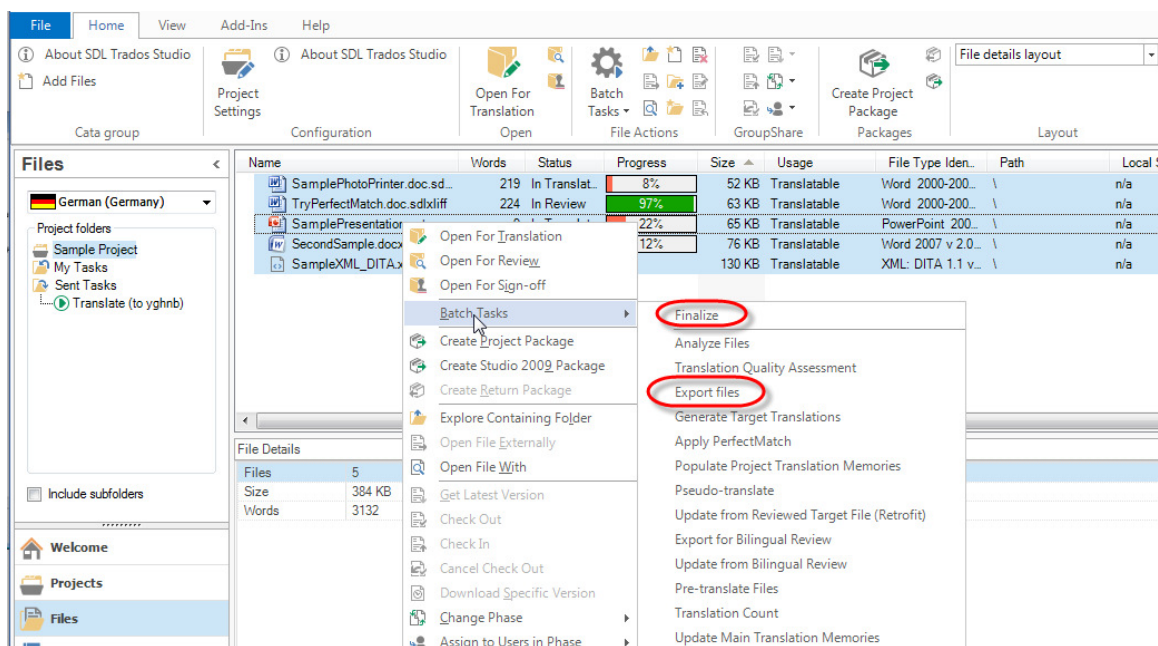
When you have finished translating a document, the source and target segments are still stored together in the document. In SDL Trados Translator's Workbench you used the **Clean Up** command to generate target translation of the files in their native format and to update the translation memory. Alternatively, you could have used the **Save Target As** command in SDL Trados TagEditor which does not update the translation memory.

In SDL Trados Synergy, you used the **Finalize** command to generate the target translations and update the translation memory for one or more files at the same time.

In Trados Studio, you can:

Command	Description
Finalize	Generates the target translations and updates the translation memory for one or more files at the same time. Right-click on the project in Projects or right click on the selected files in Files view select Batch Tasks > Finalize from the shortcut menu
Save Target As	Generates a target translation for a single file in the Editor view. Select File > Save Target As from the menu.

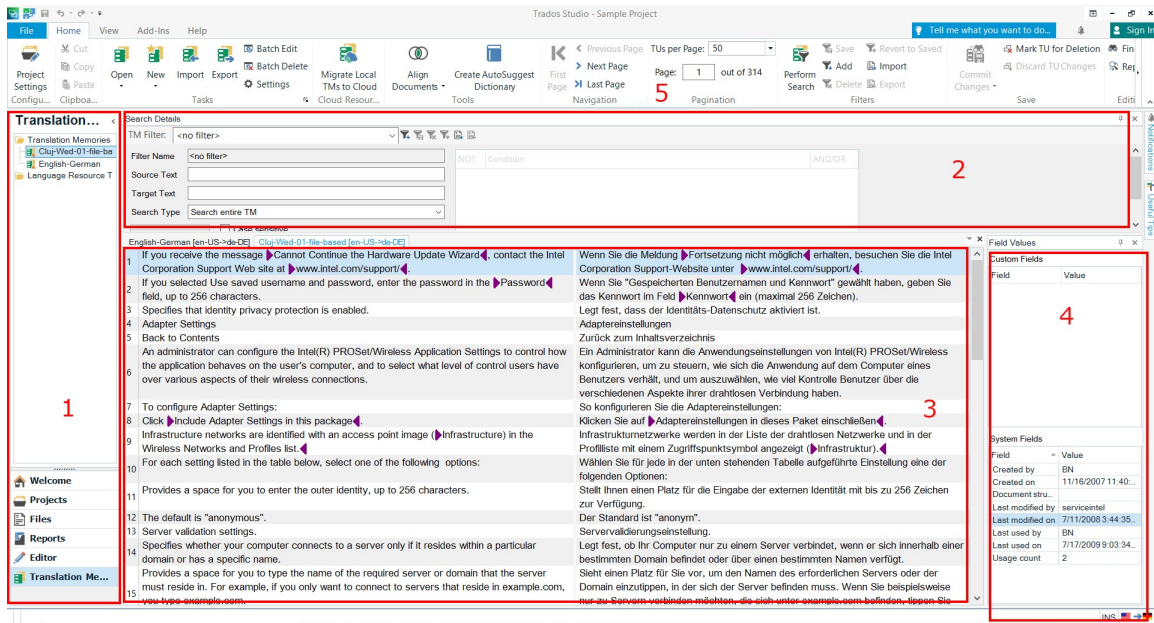
Command	Description
Export Files	<p>Generates a target translation for a group of files at any point in the project life cycle.</p> <p>Right-click on the project in Projects or right click on the selected files in Files view select Batch Tasks > Finalize from the shortcut menu.</p>



Creating and managing translation memories

In SDL Trados Translator's Workbench, you created and maintained translation memories. In Trados Studio, you create and maintain translation memories in the **Translation Memories** view. This view contains the following components:

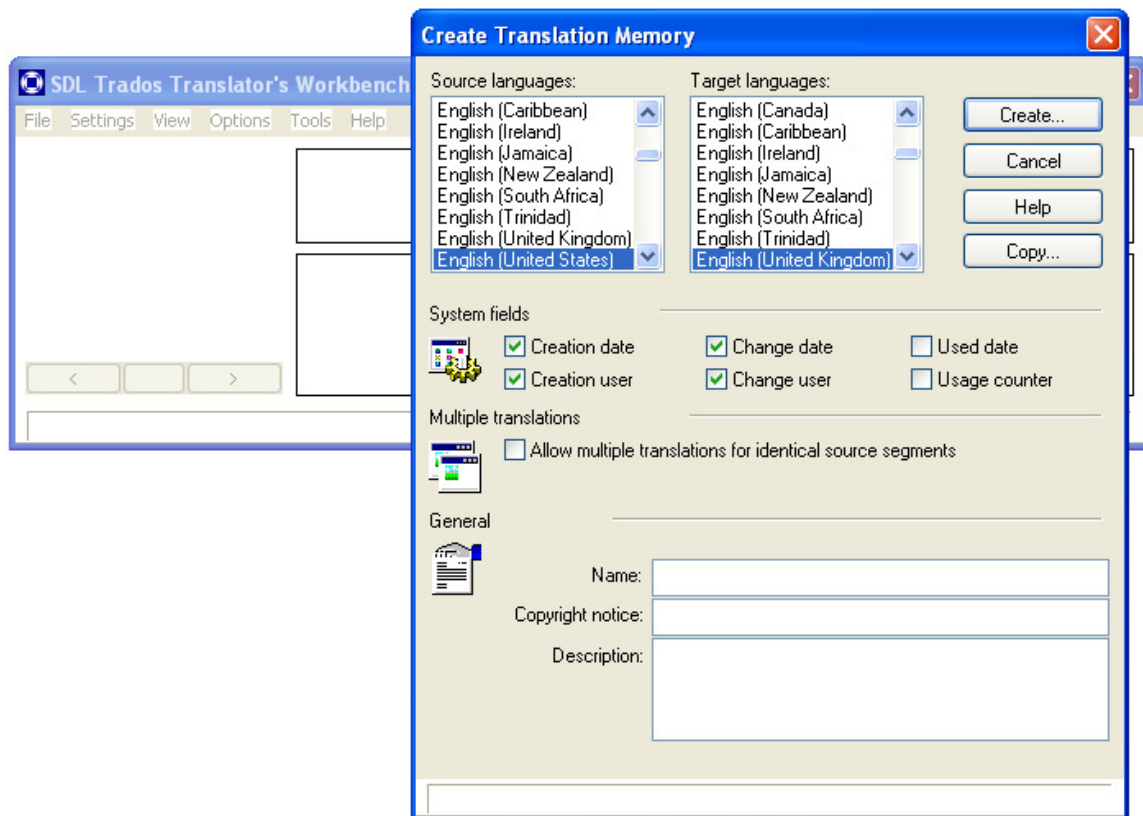
- Navigation pane, where you can see the file and server-based translation memories that are currently open and navigate between them. You also see language resource templates.
- Tabs and groups containing maintenance tools.
- TM side-by-side editor window, where you perform maintenance on your translation memories.
- Search Details window, where you create and apply filters to your translation memories.
- Field Values window, where you view and edit field values for the selected translation unit.



1. Navigation pane
2. Search Details window
3. TM side-by-side editor
4. Field Values window
5. Ribbon tabs and groups

Creating a Translation Memory

In SDL Trados Translator's Workbench when you created translation memories, you specified the language, system fields and general details.



In Trados Studio, to create a translation memory in the **Translation Memories** view:

- Select **File > New > Translation Memory** or click **Create** and select **File-based Translation Memory** on the Translation Memory and Automated Translation page to create a file-based translation memory. The New Translation Memory wizard is displayed.
- Select **File > New > Server-based Translation Memory** or click **Create** and select **Server-based Translation Memory** on the Translation Memory and Automated Translation page to create a server-based translation memory. The New Server-based Translation Memory wizard is displayed.

New Translation Memory

1 General 2 Fields 3 Language Resources 4 Finish

1 of 4 completed

Create From: [Browse...]

Name: * TM

Description:

Copyright:

Location: * C:\Users\hhopirtean\OneDrive - SDL\Documents\Studio 2021\Translation Memories [Browse...]

Source Language: * English (United States)

Target Language: * German (Germany)

☒ Enable character-based concordance search

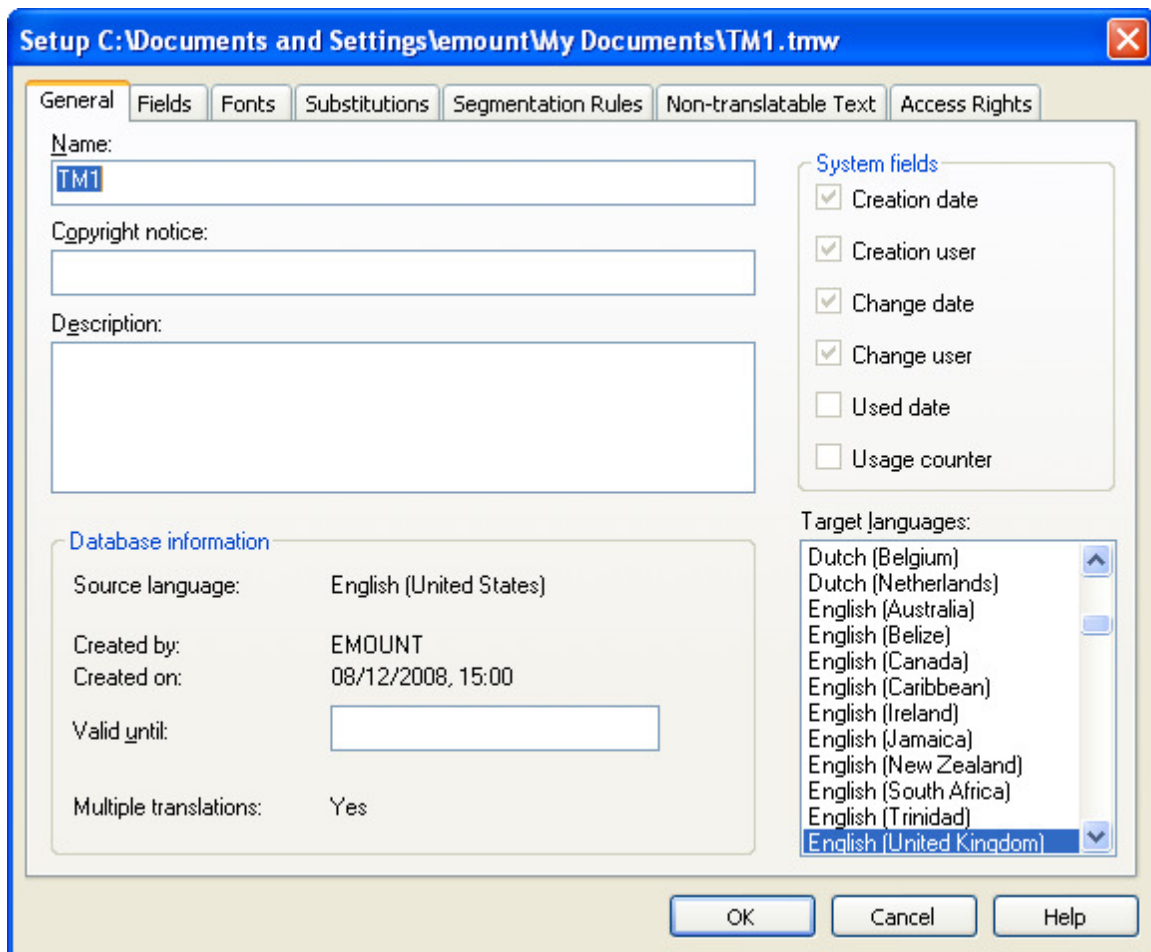
Help Back Next Finish Cancel

Settings that you defined after creating a translation memory in SDL Trados Translator's Workbench are now included in the creation process in Trados Studio. You can specify the following in the New Translation Memory/New Server-based Translation Memory wizard:

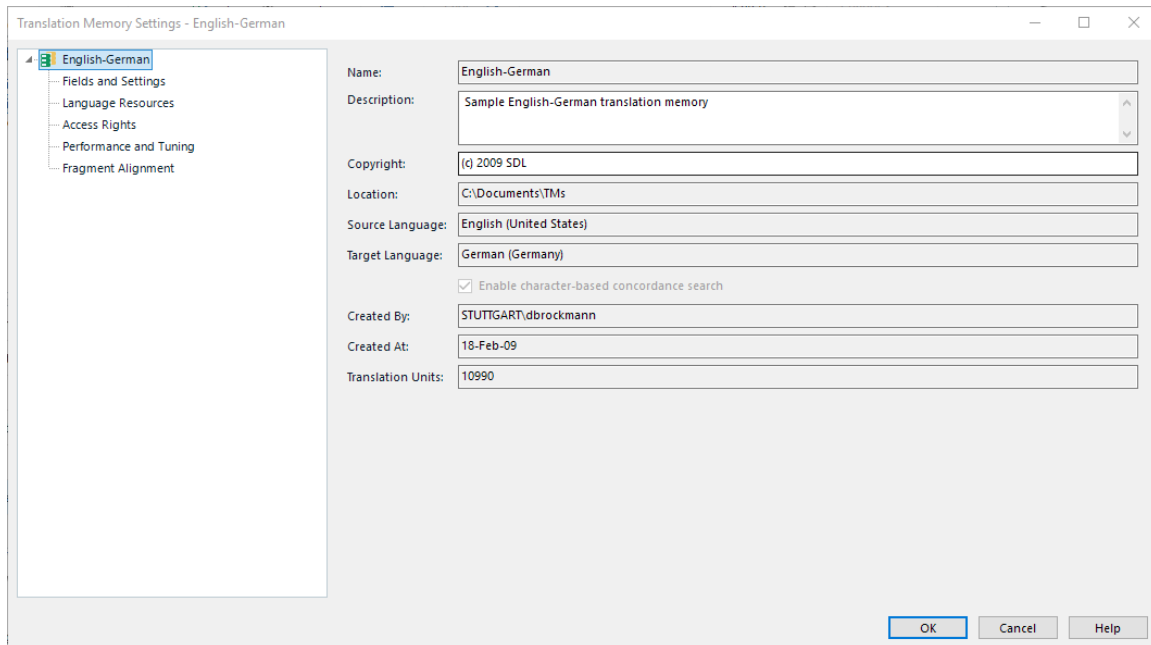
- The name, location and languages of the translation memory.
- The fields for the translation units in the translation memory, and translation memory settings.
- The language resource template. You can create or modify language resource lists. These lists are used in conjunction with the segmentation rules in translation memory processing and to identify untranslatable content.

Editing a Translation Memory setup

In SDL Trados Translator's Workbench you edited translation memory settings in the Setup dialog:



In Trados Studio you edit translation memory settings in the Translation Memory Settings dialog. To display this dialog, select the translation memory that you want to edit settings for from the navigation tree in the **Translation Memories** view, go to the **Home** tab and select **Settings**.

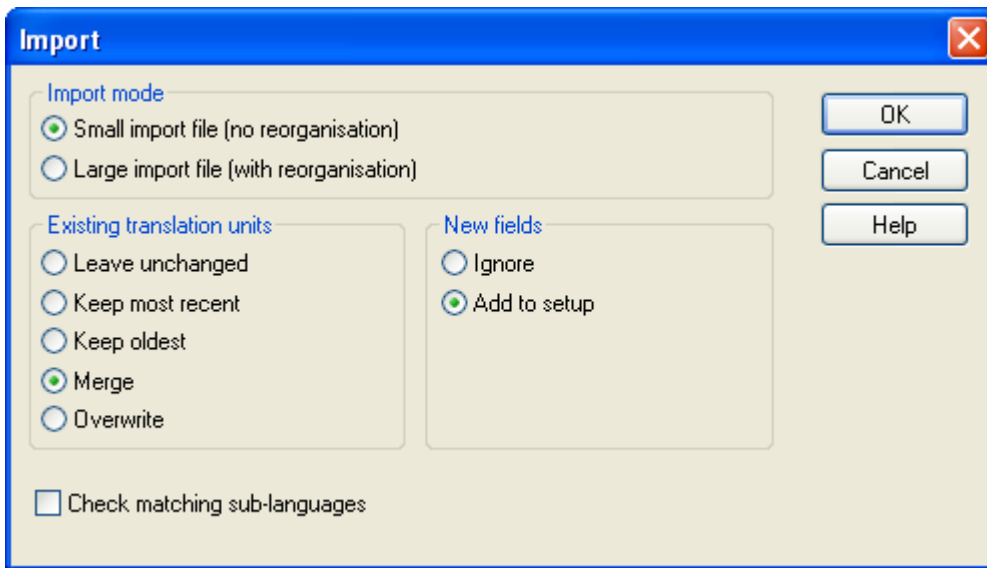


You can edit and view the following sections:

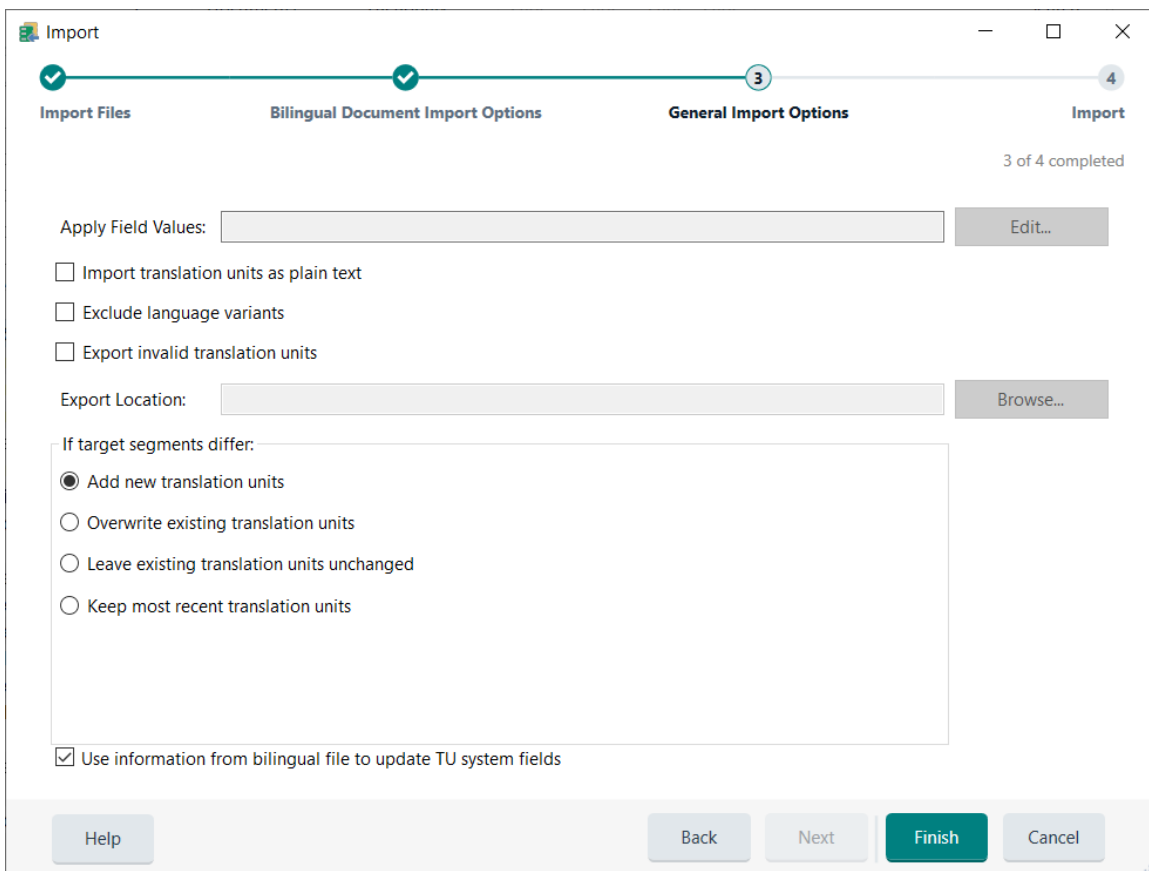
- **[TM Name]** - This is where you can view general details of the translation memory, for example, name and source language. You can also modify the translation memory description.
- **Language Pairs** - This is where you can view which language pairs are in the translation memory. This page is only displayed for server-based translation memories that are multilingual and can contain more than one language pair.
- **Fields and Settings** - This is where you can view existing fields and create additional fields in the translation memory. You can also specify translation memory settings.
- **Language Resources** - This is where you can modify language resource lists in your translation memory. These lists are used in conjunction with the segmentation rules in translation memory processing and are also used to identify untranslatable content.
- **Access Rights** - This is where you can protect file-based translation memories by defining passwords that are linked to translation memory maintenance or a users rights.
- **Performance and Tuning** - This is where you can use different tools to improve the performance of server-based translation memories searches (on the selected translation memory). This does not apply to file-based translation memories.

Importing and exporting

In SDL Trados Translator's Workbench you imported and exported translation memory data from the **File** menu.



In Trados Studio, you can import translation memory data using the Import wizard. To display this wizard, select the translation memory for which you want to import data from the navigation tree in the **Translation Memories** view and then selecting **Home** tab > **Tasks** group > **Import**.



You can assign field values to newly imported translation units. For example, you may want to indicate the type of document the imported translations are for, such as, Software or Online Help.

Import

2 of 4 completed

Filter: NOT Created on != "10/7/2021 7:23:19 PM" Edit...

Unknown Fields: Add to translation memory

Please select the scenario that applies best to you:

- ☒ The imported data will be primarily used with new, native source files or files processed only with Trados Studio
- ☐ The imported data will be primarily used with presegmented legacy Trados ITD or TTX files
- ☐ The imported data will be primarily used in mixed scenarios

Help Back Next Finish Cancel

Depending on the source you import data from, you can apply a filter so that only translation units that match the conditions of the filter are imported. Filters are based on the field values assigned to the translation units that are being imported.

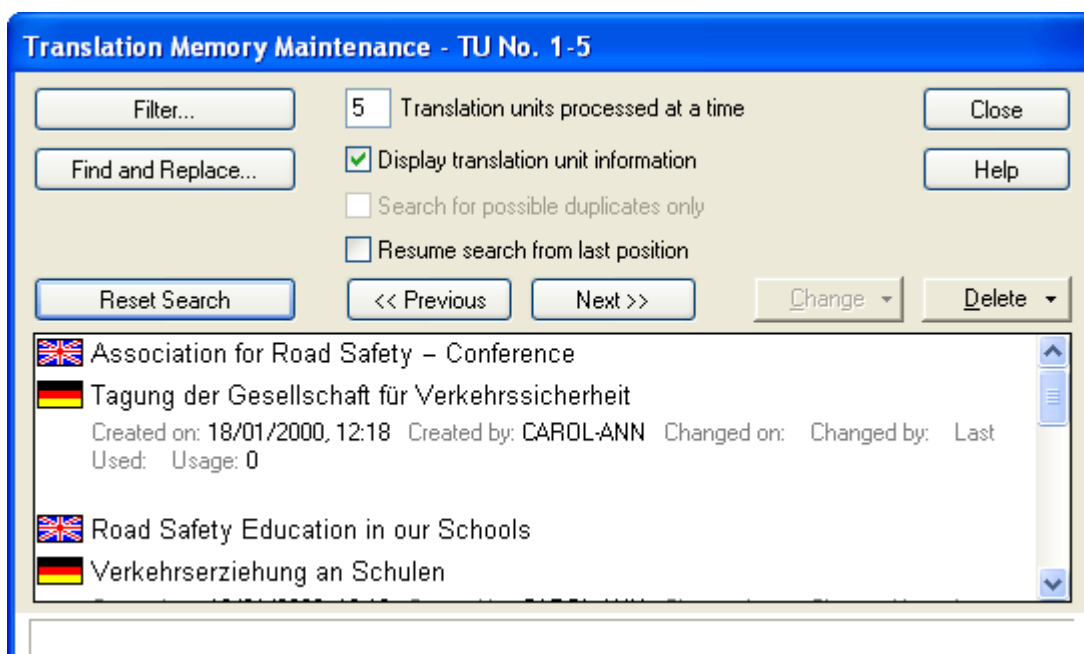
If imported translation units have fields associated with them that are not part of the translation memory, there are several different options on how to import those translation units. For example, you could specify to only import translation units that contain the same fields as the translation memory you are importing into or you could add the fields from the imported translation units to the translation memory.

Translation Memory maintenance

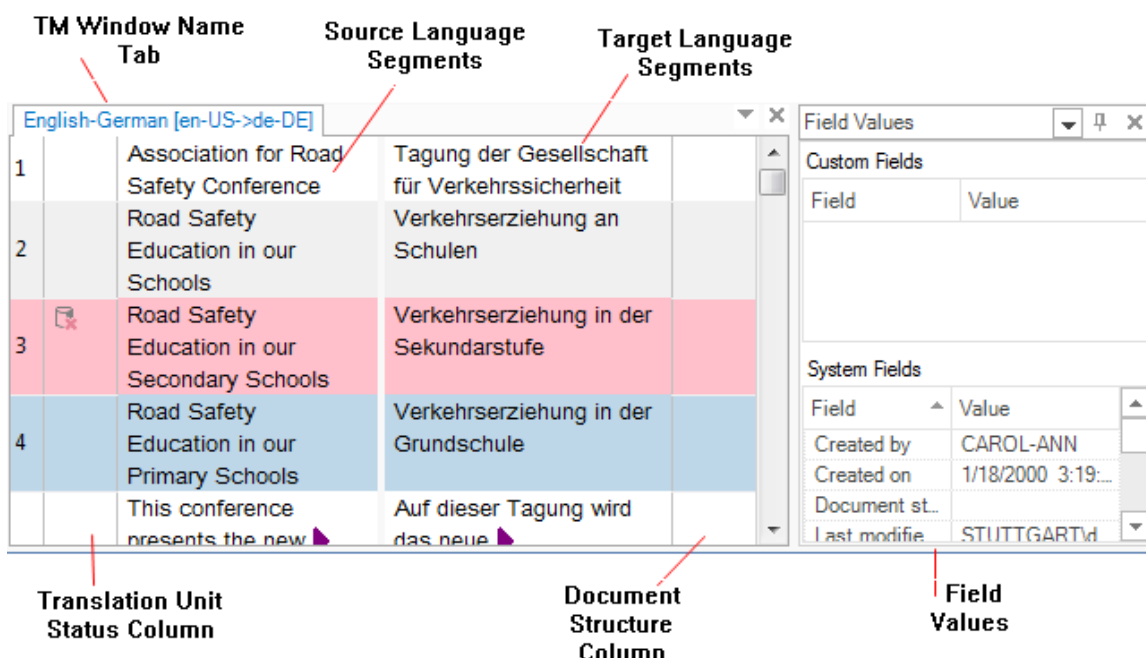
In SDL Trados Translator's Workbench you performed maintenance on your translation units in your translation memory in the following ways:

- A spot-editing feature allowed you to edit and delete individual translation units. You accessed this feature from the maintenance, concordance and translation memory windows in SDL Trados Translator's Workbench.
- The **Maintenance** command provided access to the Translation Memory Maintenance

dialog box where you edited and deleted the contents of your translation memory at translation unit and global level.



In Trados Studio, you can perform maintenance directly in the **Translation Memories** view. You can use the Search Details window to find the translation units that you want to edit. The translation units are displayed in the TM side-by-side editor.



To change the segment text, simply click in the segment and start typing. Use the **Save** group on the **Home** tab in the **Translation Memories** view to:

- Mark a translation unit for deletion.
- Save (**Commit**) changes to the translation memory or discard or undo your changes as required.

Use the Field Values window to assign custom field values to the translation unit selected in the **TM side-by-side Editor**.

3

Introduction to Trados Studio for SDLX users

Overview

There are some differences between the way that SDLX worked compared to Trados Studio. The purpose of this chapter is to help the experienced SDLX users understand the differences and adapt to them quickly. .

For a more complete introduction to working with Trados Studio, see the [online help](#) installed with Trados Studio

SDLX is a translation management tool. It is made up of multiple modules which allow you to translate a document, create a project, align files, analyze files, track projects, split files and create and manage termbases.

Trados Studio is an integrated project-based translation management system and translation editor tool. It enables you to create projects, centralize data management, manage and create translation memories, and translate and review documents.

This chapter goes through the difference between projects in SDLX and Trados Studio, how the translating environment has changed and where to go to perform translation memory maintenance.

Note: This chapter is based on settings in the SDLX profile. If you have not selected the SDLX profile, the behavior described in this chapter may vary. For more information about the default settings selected in the SDLX profile, see “SDLX Profile Settings ” on page 70.

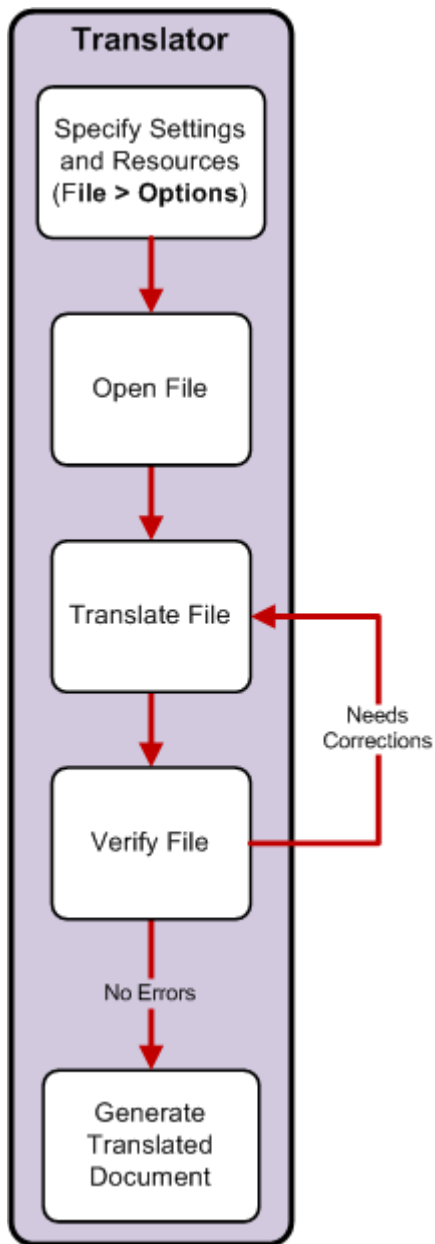
Workflows

These are some of the potential workflows that you can follow in Trados Studio. These are workflows that you control and can be changed to suit your needs.

- Single-file Translation Workflow
- Project Package Translation: Offline Workflow
- GroupShare Project Translation: Online Workflow

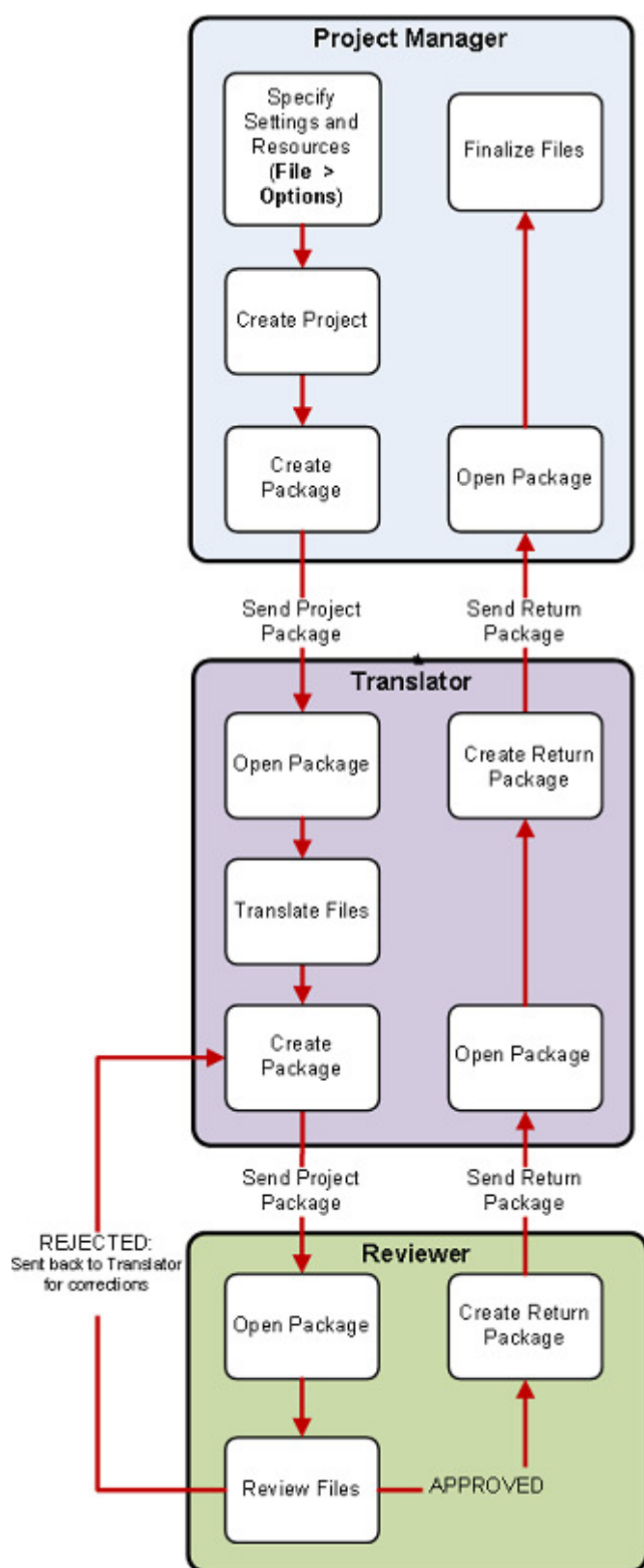
Single-File Translation Workflow

The following diagram shows a typical workflow if you are translating a single file in Trados Studio:



Project Package Translation: Offline Workflow

This is an example of one way in which you can work with projects through the use of project packages:



Recommended package use

There are two recommendations about how you work with packages in your workflow:

- Always create a package for every task you want to be completed
- Always create a return package for every task you have completed and send to the person who gave you the task.

See “Assigning Work to Project Participants ” on page 75 for detailed information about packages.

Alternative workflows

Alternative package workflow

This example describes another way in which you can work with packages in a workflow.

- The project manager creates a project.
- The project manager creates a project package and sends to the translator for translation.
- The translator opens the package and translates the files.
- The translator creates a return package and sends it to the project manager
- The project manager creates a project package and sends it to the reviewer
- The reviewer opens the package and reviews the files.
- The reviewer creates a return package and sends it to the project manager.

Alternative project workflow

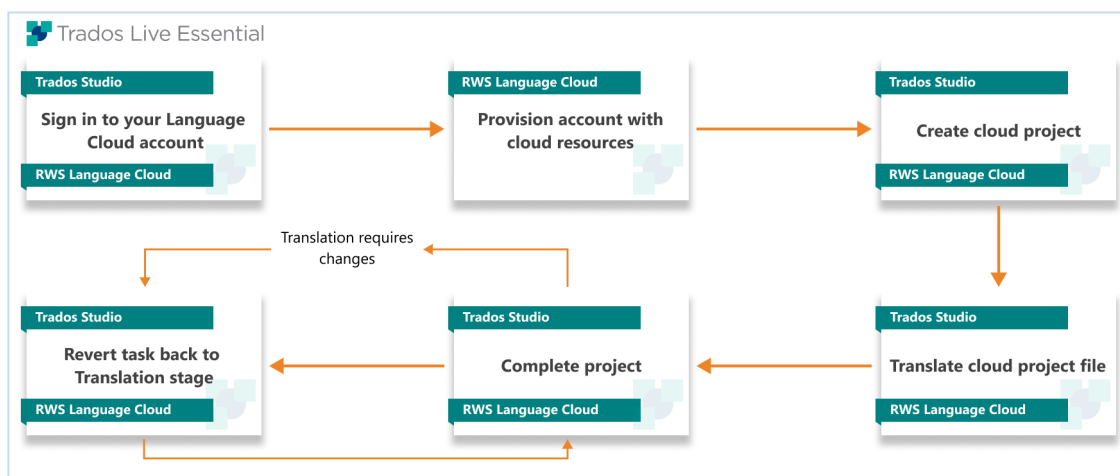
This workflow example shows how an individual translator can benefit from using projects.

- The translator creates a project for each customer and never runs the **Finalize** batch task.
- When the translator receives new files for a project, they add the new files to the project source language then prepare them with the **Prepare** batch task.
- The translator saves the finished target files using the **File > Save Target As** instead of running the **Finalize** batch task on the files.
- If the translator is using a project TM, they can run the **Update Main Translation Memories** batch task.

Cloud translation workflow

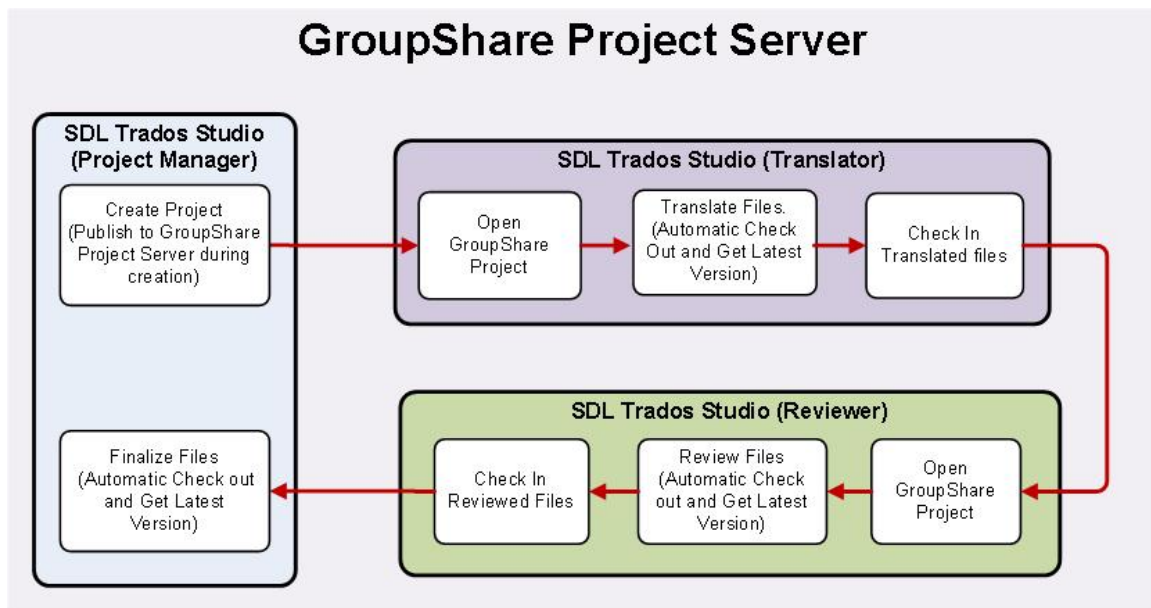
In Trados Studio 2021 and later you can upload your projects, translation memories and termbases into your own secure cloud space and use them in Trados Studio, along with neural machine translation. With cloud projects, you enjoy the security of knowing that your work is synced to the cloud all the time and your projects are backed up in a secure environment.

The following diagram shows the workflow for translating a cloud project file when using a Trados Studio's cloud capabilities subscription type. Trados Team and Trados Enterprise subscriptions give you access to more complex workflows and more account resources.



GroupShare project translation: Online workflow

This workflow stores the Trados GroupShare project on the Project Server and assumes that all team members in the workflow have access to the Project Server. It eliminates the need for using project packages as all team members can simply open the Trados GroupShare server-based project to access their work from the server.

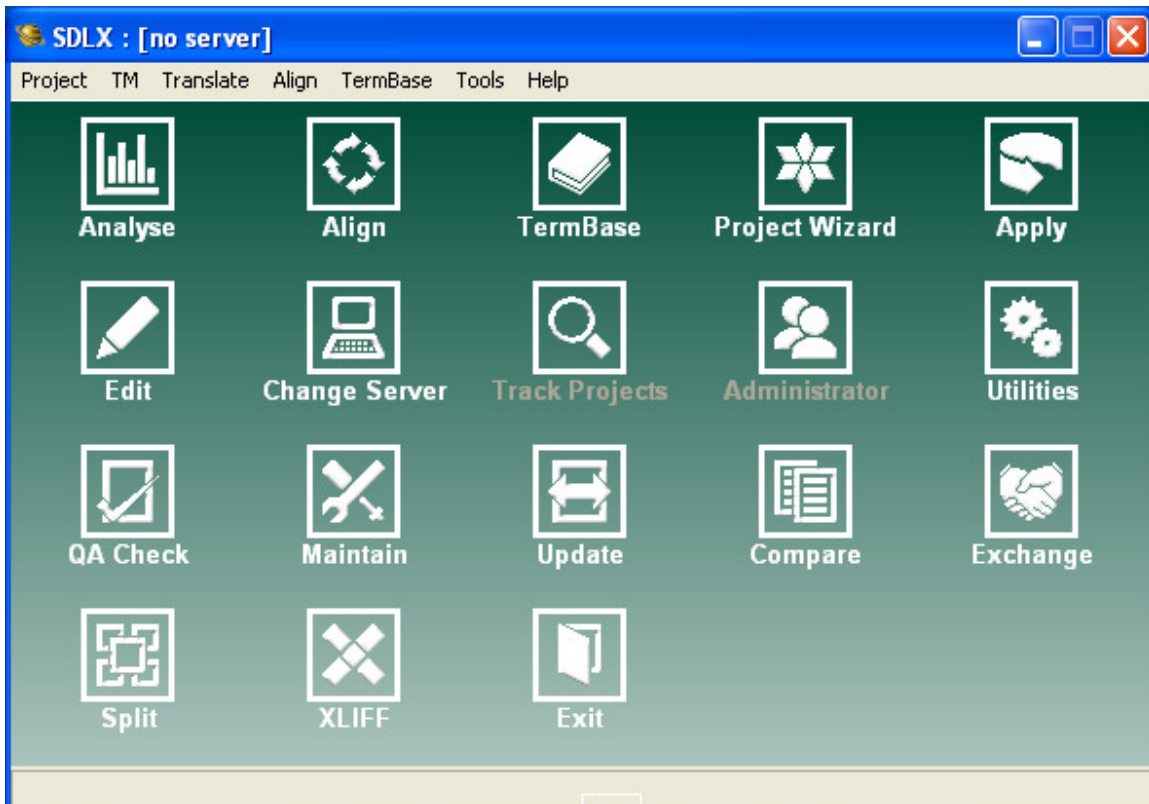


Note: For more information about using Trados Studio in an Trados GroupShare environment, see the [Trados Studio Help](#).

Switchboard vs. Views

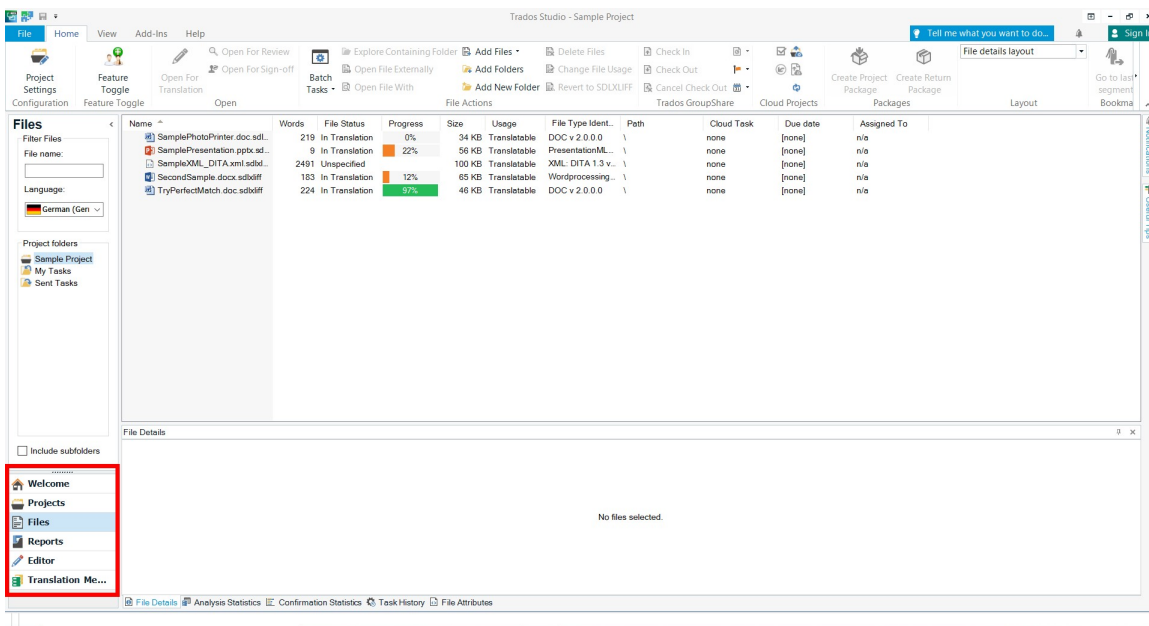
SDLX was split into different areas of functionality that were accessed through the SDLX Switchboard. To display a area of functionality, you clicked a button on the Switchboard.

3 Introduction to Trados Studio for SDLX users



In Trados Studio the functionality is accessed through views. To display a view, click the button that bears the name of the view or the icon for that view. The view navigation buttons appear at the bottom of the navigation pane.

Trados Studio has a **Welcome**, **Projects**, **Files**, **Editor** and **Translation Memories** view.

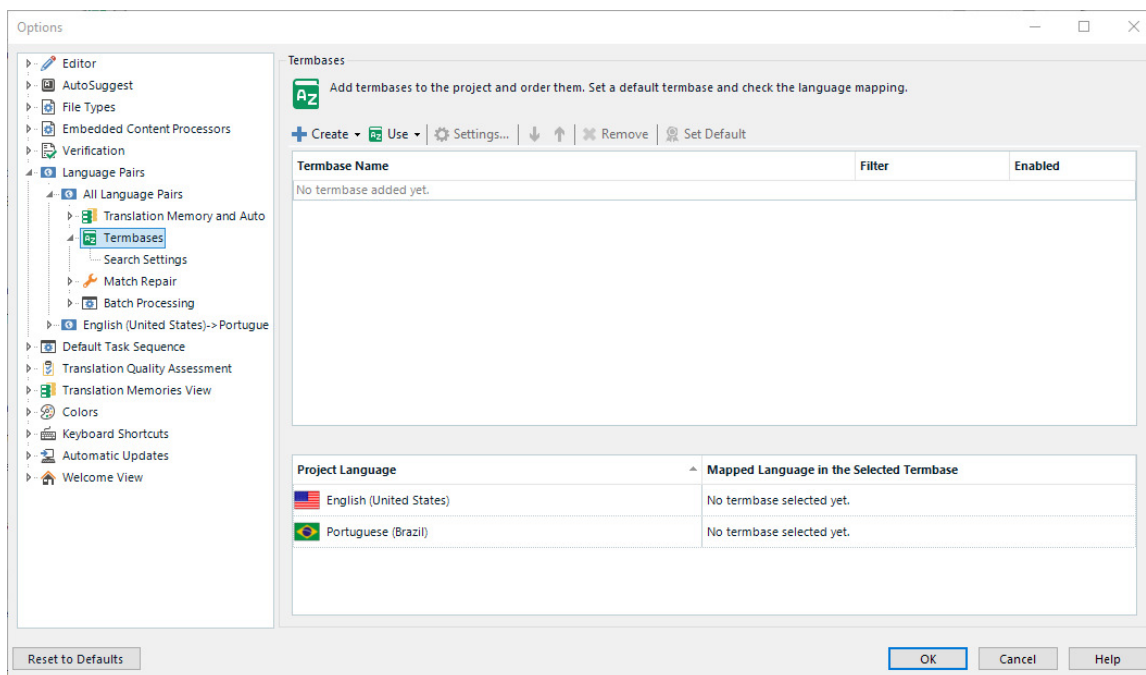


The Trados Studio views function in the following way:

View	Description
Welcome	<p>This is where you can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access popular Help videos and documentation • Read the latest Trados Studio news <p>You can also access commands to do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translate Single Document • Open Project Package • Open Trados GroupShare Project • Access your Language Cloud account information and manage subscriptions to Language Cloud machine translation engines <p>Selecting any of these commands will switch you to the appropriate view in Trados Studio or open another application where you can perform the action.</p>
Projects	This is where you view and work with projects. You can select a project to view detailed project and file information and track project and file status.
Files	<p>This is where you work with project files. From here you can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open files for translation, review or sign-off. • Perform batch processing on files. • Create packages from the project files. <p>You can also view word counts and translation progress for these files.</p>
Reports	This is where you view project reports. The reports provide detailed translation analysis figures which feed directly into the project planning and budgeting process.
Editor	This is where documents are translated and reviewed.
Translation Memories	This is where you create and manage translation memories.
Alignment	<p>This is where you review and correct the result of the alignment that Trados Studio performs automatically when you align existing translated documents.</p> <p>This view is only available when you open an alignment result file (*.sdlalign).</p>

Defining default settings

You can define default settings for use in your translation in the Options dialog box. These settings are used if you open a single file for translation and are stored in the default project template when you create a project. Select **File > Options** to display the Options dialog box.



SDLX profile settings

If you selected the SDLX profile, similar settings that were selected by default in SDLX are selected in Trados Studio. Below are some of the key settings included in the profile. If you prefer to manually define these settings, complete the steps below:

Procedure

1. Select **File > options** from the Ribbon. The Options dialog box is displayed.
2. Select **Editor** from the navigation tree.
 - Under **Opening Files**, select **Automatically copy source content to target cells when opening document**. When this option is selected, the content of source segments is automatically copied to target segments when you open a document for the first time. This is useful if you are performing a single file translation and have not pre-translated the file.
3. Select **Language Pairs > All Language Pairs > Batch Processing > Pre-translate files** from the navigation tree.
 - Under **After Applying Translations**, select **Copy source to target if no match found**. This is useful if you have pre-translated a document and want the source text where matches were not found to be copied to the target cells.
4. Click **OK** to save your changes and close the Options dialog box.

Note: For information on how to set up your default translation memories and termbases before starting a new translation, see “Single File Translation ” on page 26.

Creating and managing projects

In SDLX you could create a project with a group of files. The action of creating a project was used primarily to pre-translate files and convert them to ITDs in a batch. The project was also used for creating project translation memories and merging translations.

Trados Studio is a project-based translation management system. All files in Trados Studio are translated and managed as part of a project. A project may contain a single file or many files for translation into one language or several languages. It may also contain reference material, translation memories, termbases and instructions for translators.

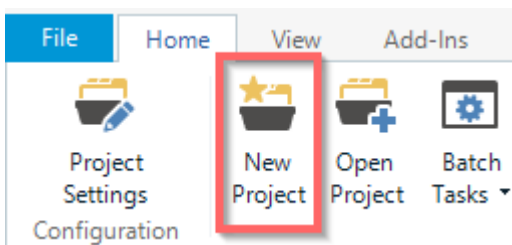
Note: When you open a single file for translation using the **Translate Single Document** command in Trados Studio, a project is automatically created.

In SDLX you clicked the **Project Wizard** button on the SDLX switchboard to create a new project. In Trados Studio click the **New Project** button in any view to create a new project.

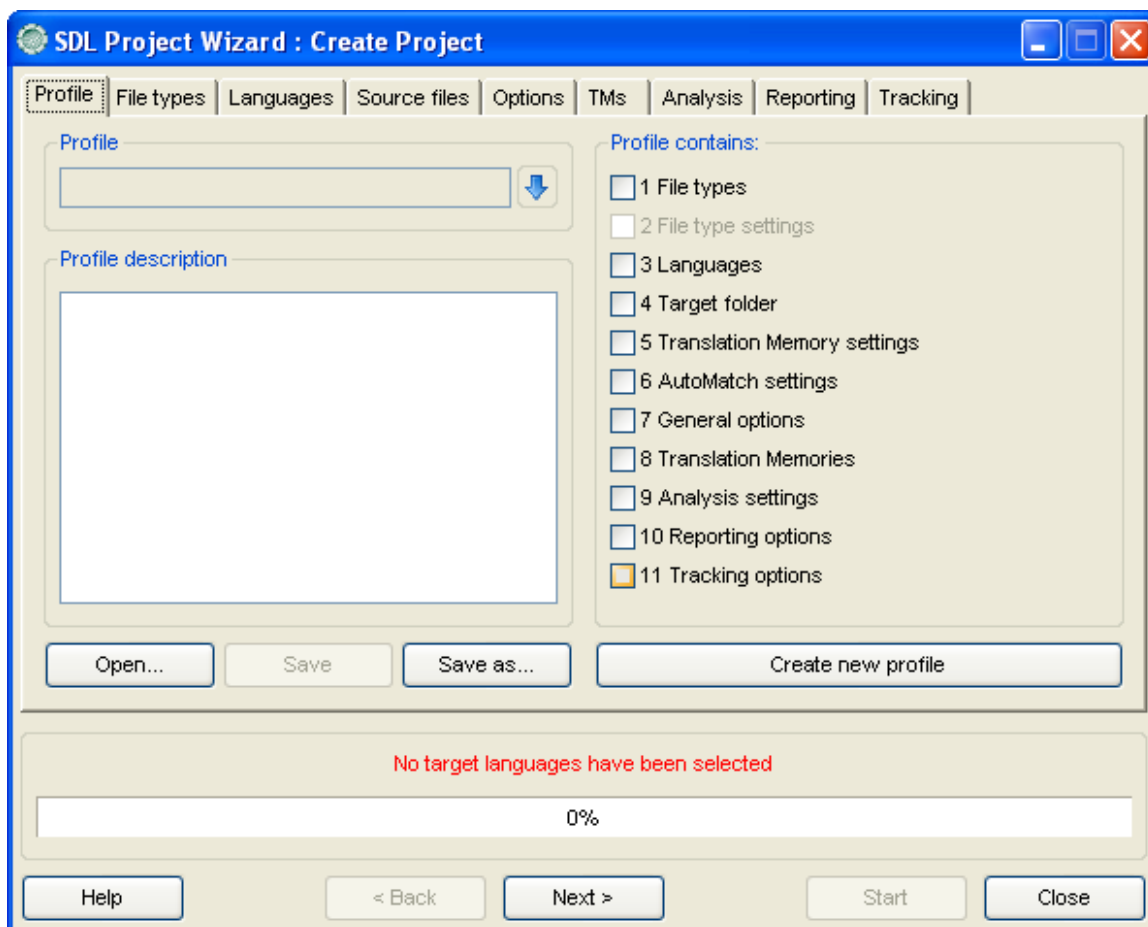
SDLX Project Wizard Button



SDL Trados Studio New Project Button



SDLX gave you an option to automate the process of creating projects using a template called a **Project Profile**.



Trados Studio however, provides you with a default template on which to base your project. This can significantly speed up the time it takes to create a project. The default template stores your default settings specified in the application. You can specify these default settings and file filters in the Options dialog box. The default template is automatically selected when you create a new project. These settings can be modified as required when you create a project.

Create a New Project

1 One Step 2 General 3 Translation Resources 4 Termbases 5 Trados GroupShare 6 PerfectMatch 7 Batch Tasks 8 Summary 9 Preparation

3 of 9 completed

One Step

You can create a project using just the options on this wizard page.
If you want to manually configure more advanced options, select Next and go through all the steps.

Use Settings from Default (Default project template for new users)

Project Name
Project 3

Location Path ☒ Autofill
C:\Users\hphopirtean\OneDrive - SDL\Desktop\Project 3

Source Language
 English (United States)

Target Languages German (Germany) [Clear all \(1 Selected\)](#)

Project Files (1 total, 1 translatable, 0 reference) ☐ Include subfolders

	<input type="checkbox"/>	Files in Selected Folder	Size	Usage	File Type	File Type Identifier
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Project 3 (1)				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	new 1.txt	1 KB	Translatable	Text	Plain Text v 1.0.0.0

Trados Studio provides you with the same ability to specify translation memory, pre-translation and batch processing settings that SDLX provided when you created a project. In SDLX this information was specified in the SDL Project Wizard. In Trados Studio this information is specified in the New Project wizard.

Note: In Trados Studio, you can modify project settings you specified after the project is created. You modify these settings in the Project Settings dialog box.

Project Settings - Sample Project

Project

- File Types
- Embedded Content Processors
- Verification
- Language Pairs
- Translation Quality Assessment

Name: Sample Project

Description: Sample project included with SDL Trados Studio.

Location: C:\Users\suricariu\Documents\Studio 2019\Projects\Samples\SampleProject

☐ Allow source editing

☐ Enable merging segments across paragraph

☐ Users assigned to a project package must run verification before returning the package

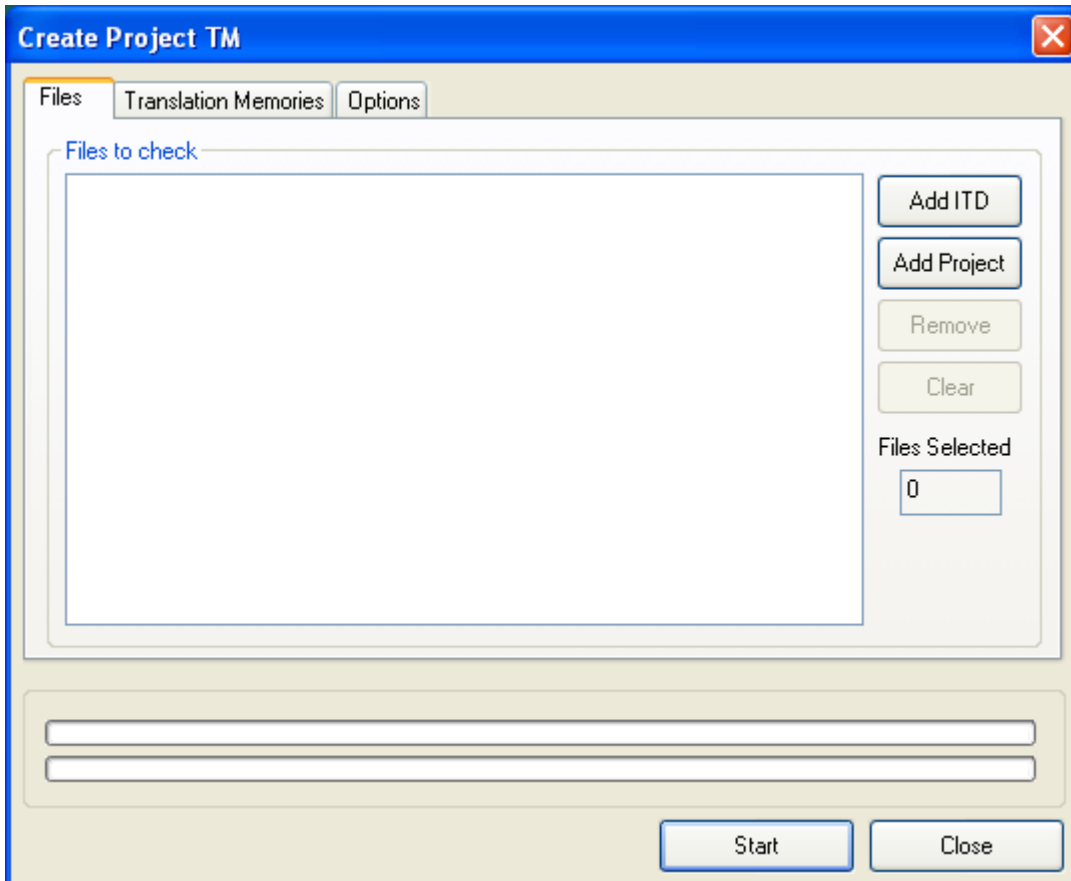
☐ Use word-based tokenization for Asian source text

Due Date: ☐ 06-Aug-18 ☐ 18:00:00

Customer: <none>

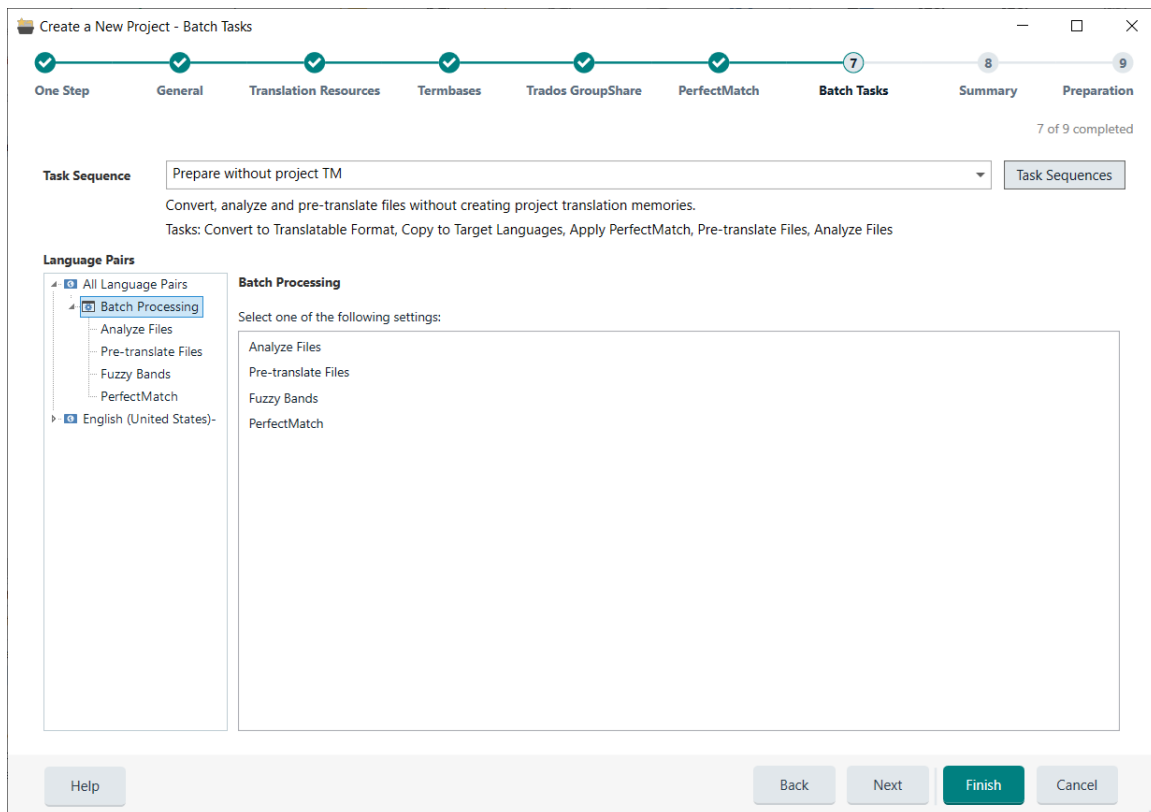
Create project Translation Memory

In SDLX you could create a project translation memory using the Create Project TM wizard. The project translation memory contains only the translation memory entries that are relevant to the project ITD files in SDLX.



In Trados Studio the process of creating a project translation memory is included in the Create a New Project wizard.

Note: When a translator updates the translation memory during translation, the project translation memory is updated when a segment is confirmed. The project manager can then decide if those translations are updated to the main translation memory at the end of the project.



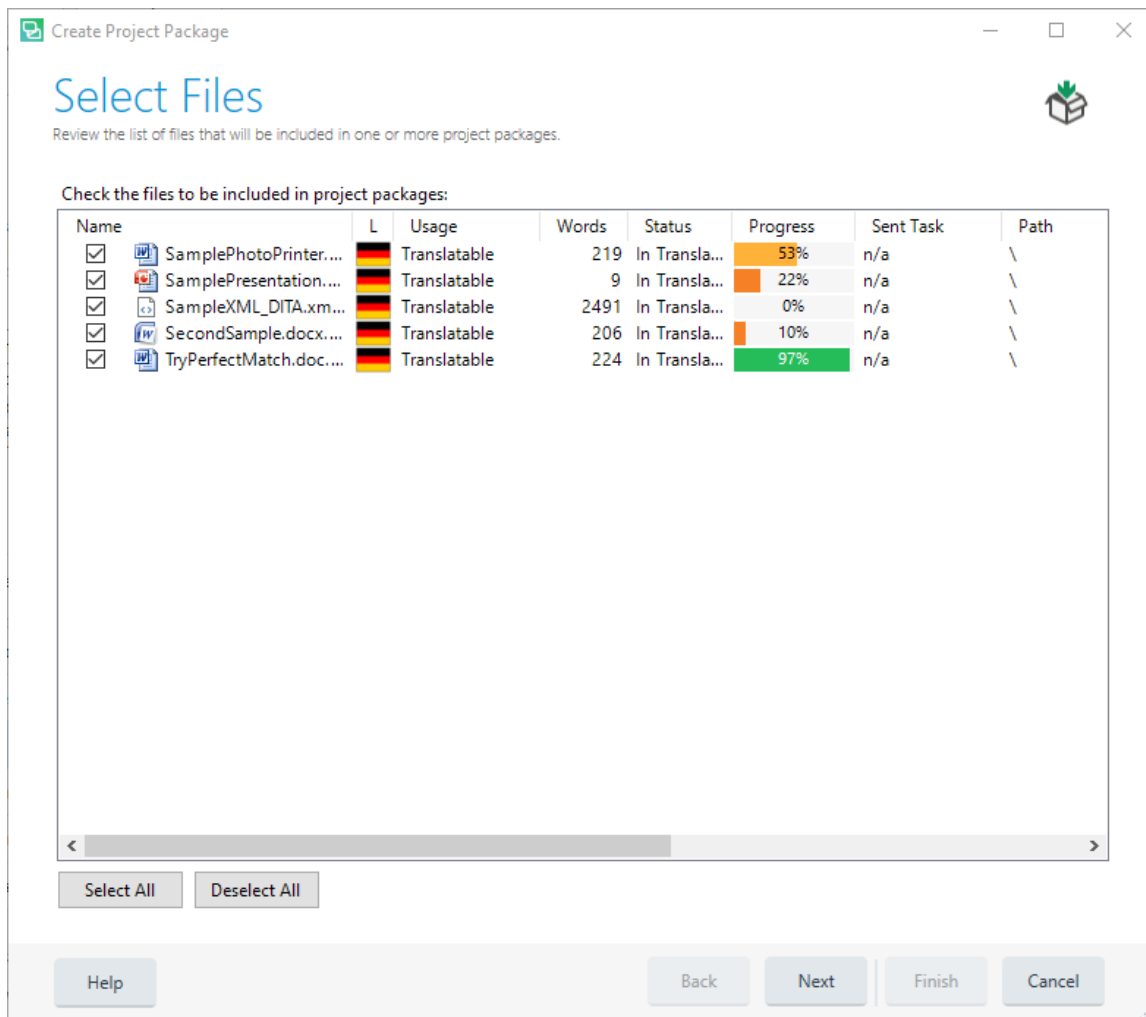
Assigning work to project participants

In SDLX if you wanted to send files to another person in the workflow, you had to email the files and associated information. In Trados Studio you can send project packages to exchange this information. A project package is a single zipped file that contains all of the files that need to be sent to a project team member in order for them to commence work on the project. It can contain:

- Project files: target language files and reference files
- The project translation memory
- Connection details for a server-based translation memory
- Project settings.

Once the project package is created, you can click the **Send Packages by Email** button at the end of the Create Project Package wizard to email to the team member who will be working on the project files. You can create packages in the **Projects** and **Files** view by selecting the **Create Project Package** option from the ribbon.

Note: If you are working with a Trados GroupShare project, you can access work that is assigned to you by opening the project in Trados Studio. For more information, see the [Trados Studio SR1 Documentation](#).



Translating files

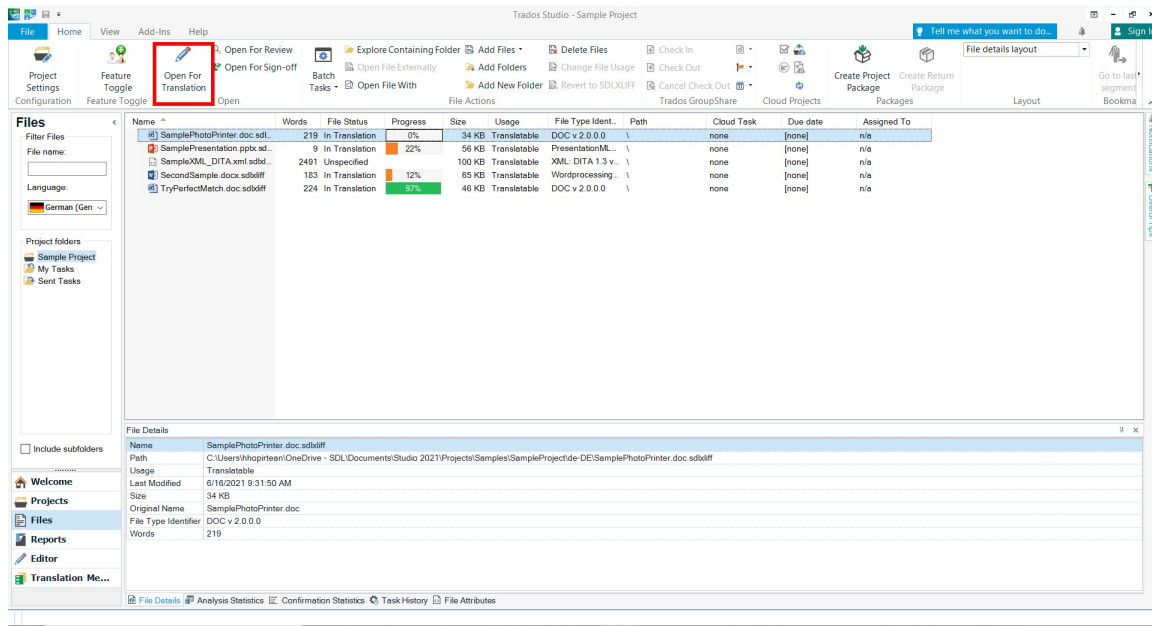
There are some major differences in how you translated a file in SDLX to how you translate a file in Trados Studio. However, some of the basic actions have stayed the same. For example, you still confirm a translation once it is complete. The following are the areas of functionality in which the differences between SDLX and Trados Studio are described:

- Open a File for Translation. See “Opening a File for Translation ” on page 77.
- Bilingual Files. See “ITD Files vs. SDL XLIFF Files ” on page 81.
- Translating Environment. See “Translating Environment ” on page 81.
- Retrieving translations from the translation memory. See “Working with Translation Memories ” on page 33.
- Looking up Terminology. See “Working with Terminology ” on page 37.
- Working with Tags. See “Working with Tags ” on page 92.
- Preview translations. See “Previewing a Document ” on page 97.
- Confirming translations. See “Confirming a Segment ” on page 46.

Opening a file for translation

When using SDLX, you opened a file from a project in SDL Edit or started a new translation.

In Trados Studio, you can open a single file for translation or open a file for translation from within a project.



Alternatively, you can open a file for translation by drag-and-dropping it from your computer into the Welcome screen.

Note: In Trados Studio, the rules used to segment your document are stored in the translation memory that you selected when opening your document or when creating your project. For more information, see “Translation Memory Segmentation” on page 107.

Single-File translation

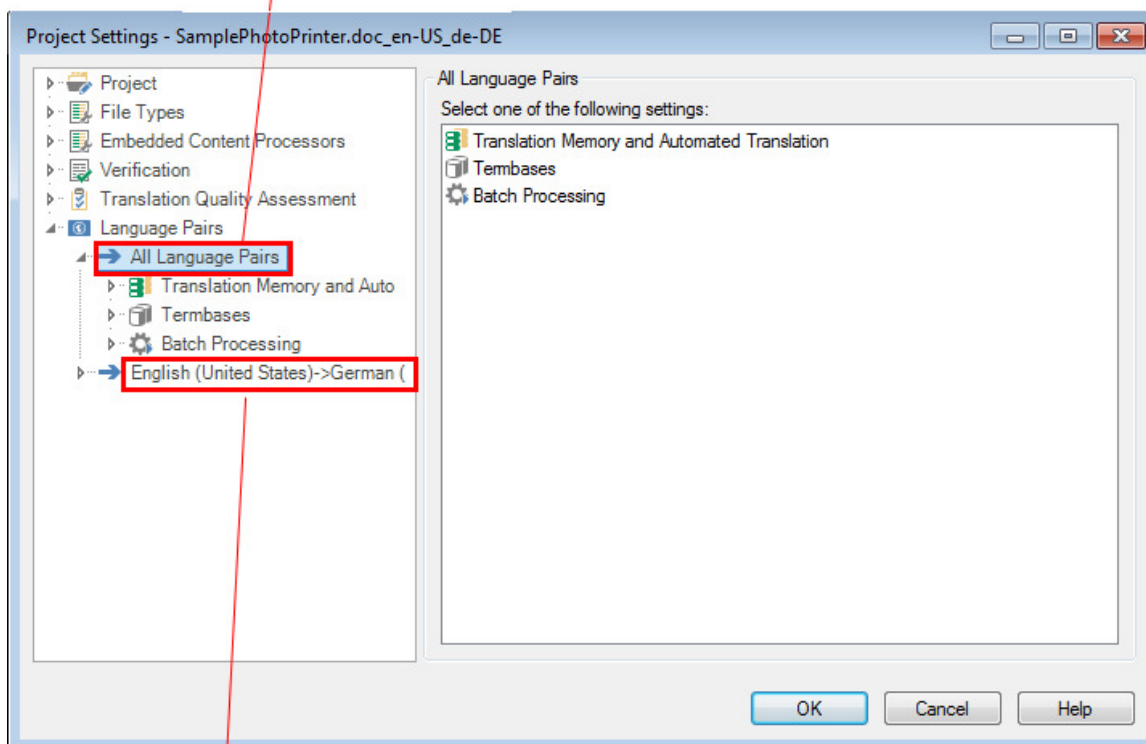
Before you open a single file for translation in Trados Studio, RWS recommends that you define your default:

- Translation Memories and Termbases
- Settings

Note: You can also connect to automated translation providers (Machine Translation) and add AutoSuggest dictionaries which offer text suggestions while you translate. For more information, refer to the online help in [Trados Studio](#).

Translation memories, termbases and settings are defined in the **Language Pairs** section of the Options dialog box.

All Language Pairs Level



Individual Language Pairs Level

Typically, you edit settings, and select translation memories and termbases at the **All Language Pairs** level. These settings apply to all of the language pairs and then individual exceptions to these settings can be defined for each language pair.

For example, you can change the default fuzzy matching threshold setting to 65% at the **All Language Pairs** level and it will apply to all translation memories for all language pairs. However, if you want English to German to use a different fuzzy matching threshold, you can change it at the individual language pairs level to 75%.

The default translation memories and termbases that you define here are automatically opened and your default settings applied when you start a new translation.

Setting up your translation defaults

For example, if you want to set up default translation memories, termbases and translation settings for *English (United States)* to *German (Germany)* follow these instructions:

Procedure

1. Select **File > Options**. The Options dialog box is displayed.
2. To set up your default translation memory:
 - Select **Language Pairs > All Language Pairs > Translation Memory and Automated Translation** from the navigation tree. The Translation Memory and Automated Translation page is displayed on the right.
 - Click **Add** and select **File-based Translation Memory** from the drop-down list to add a local translation memory. The Open Translation Memory dialog box is displayed.
 - Select an *English (United States) - German (Germany)* translation memory and click **Open**. The translation memory is added to the list. Only *.sdltm translation memories are supported.

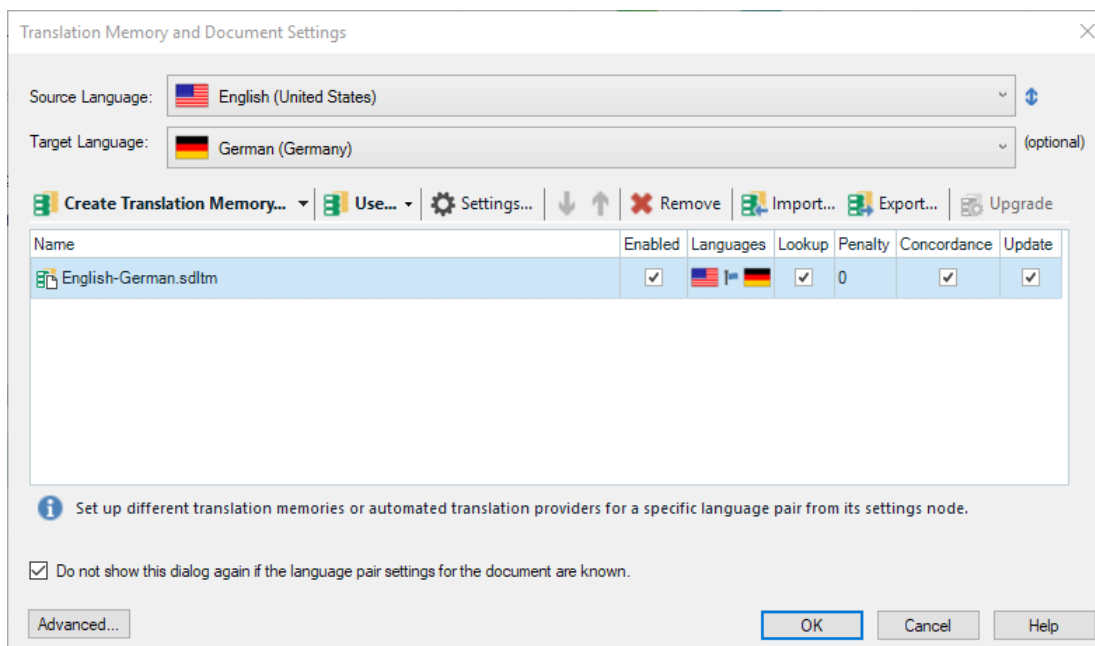
Note: For information on migrating your translation memories to *.sdltm format, see Chapter 5 - "Upgrading Legacy Translation Memories" on page 117.

- If your setup does not include the language pairs specified in the selected translation memory, *English (United States) - German (Germany)*, the Add Supported Language Pairs dialog box is displayed where you can select the language pair and click **OK** to add it to the setup.
3. To set up your default termbase:
 - Select **Language Pairs > All Language Pairs > Termbases** from the navigation tree. The Termbases page is displayed on the right.
 - Click **Add**. The Select Termbases dialog box is displayed. If the termbase that you want to use is not displayed, click **Browse** to locate a local termbase. The termbase is added to the list in the Select Termbases dialog box.
 - Click **OK**. The termbase is added to the list.

Opening a single file for translation

Procedure

1. Click the **File > Translate Single Document** icon in any view. The Open Document dialog is displayed.
2. Select the file which you want to translate and click **Open**.
The Open Document dialog is displayed.



3. Select *English (United States)* as your **Source Language** and *German (Germany)* as your **Target Language**.
4. If you already defined your default translation memories for this language pair in the previous section, the default translation memories are displayed under **Translation Memory and Automated Translation**. Add and remove translation memories as required
5. Click **OK**. The translatable content of the source language document is identified, segmented and placed in an *.sdlx1iff file. The file is opened in the Editor window in the **Editor** view for translating.

When you use the **Translate Single Document** command, a project is automatically created for the opened file. Your default translation memories and termbases (that you defined in the Options dialog box) are automatically opened. Any settings that you specified in the Options dialog box are also automatically applied. If you want to change these settings for this file, select **Project Settings** from the **Home** tab of any view to display the Project Settings dialog.

Open a file for translation from a project

If you are working with projects in Trados Studio, you can open a file for translation from the **Files** view. In the **Files** view, right-click on a file and select **Open for Translation** from the shortcut menu. The file is opened in the **Editor** view. The translation memories and termbases defined in the project are automatically opened. Any settings that you specified in the project are also automatically applied.

If you want to change the settings, select **Project Settings** from the **Home** tab of any view to display the Project Settings dialog box.

ITD files vs. SDLXLIFF files

When you created a project in SDLX or when you started a new translation, the file was converted to a bilingual format ITD for translation.

In Trados Studio when you create a project or open a document for translation it is converted to SDL XLIFF, a bilingual format used by Trados Studio. SDL XLIFF stands for SDL XML Localization Interchange File Format. It is an XML based bilingual file format, specially developed for use in localization. It is bilingual because it contains both the source document and the document translation in a single file. When an SDL XLIFF file is displayed in the Editor window in the **Editor** view, the source document text is displayed on the left of the editor window and the target version of the text is displayed on the right.

When you save an SDL XLIFF file, the *.sdlxliff extension is added to the name of the source language document being translated. For example, a source document named Sample.doc would be saved as Sample.doc.sdlxliff. For more information on XLIFF files, refer to <http://xml.coverpages.org/xliff.html>

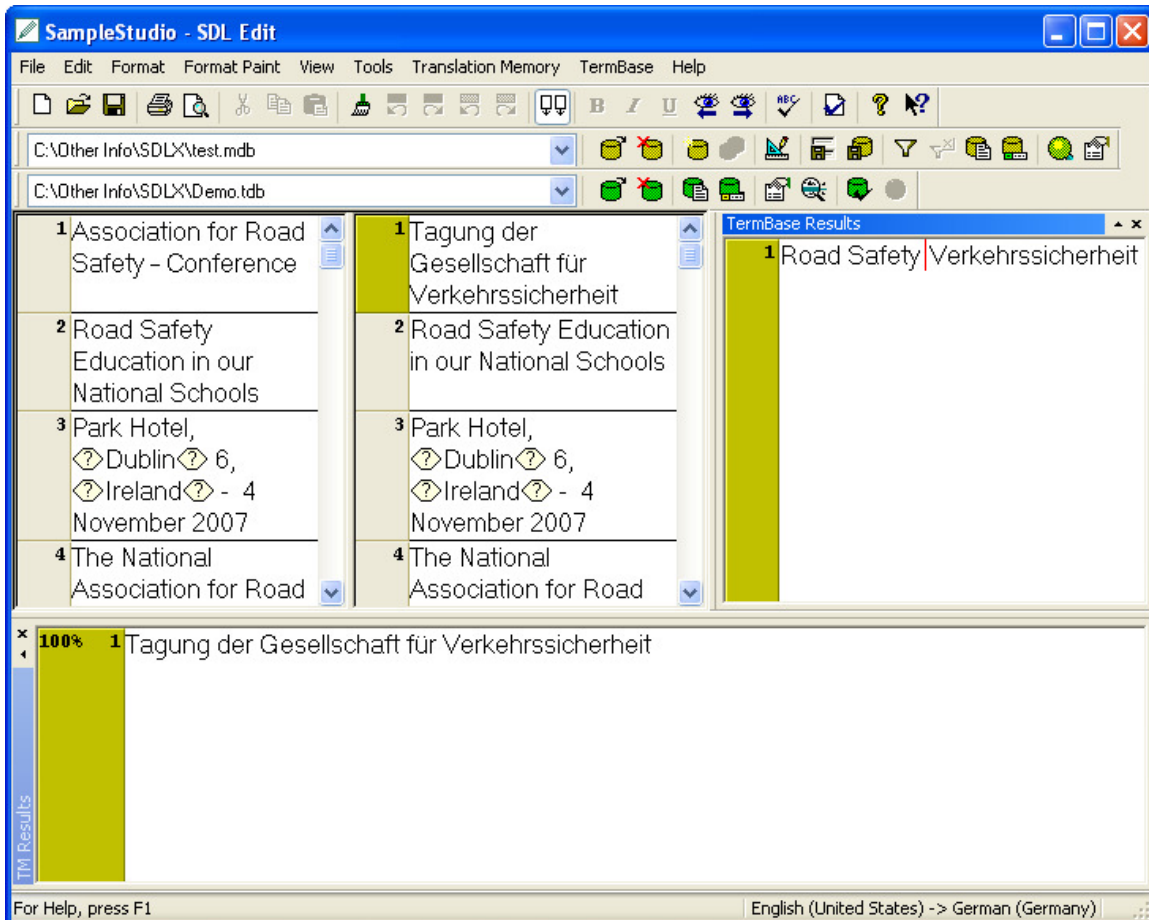
Translating ITD files in Trados Studio

To open and work with ITD files in Trados Studio, first install the **Trados Compatibility and Migration Power Pack**. This is a free Trados Studio app available from the RWS AppStore. To install and enable support for ITD and other legacy files, go to **Help tab > Add-ins** or visit [AppStore Web version](#).

Translating Environment

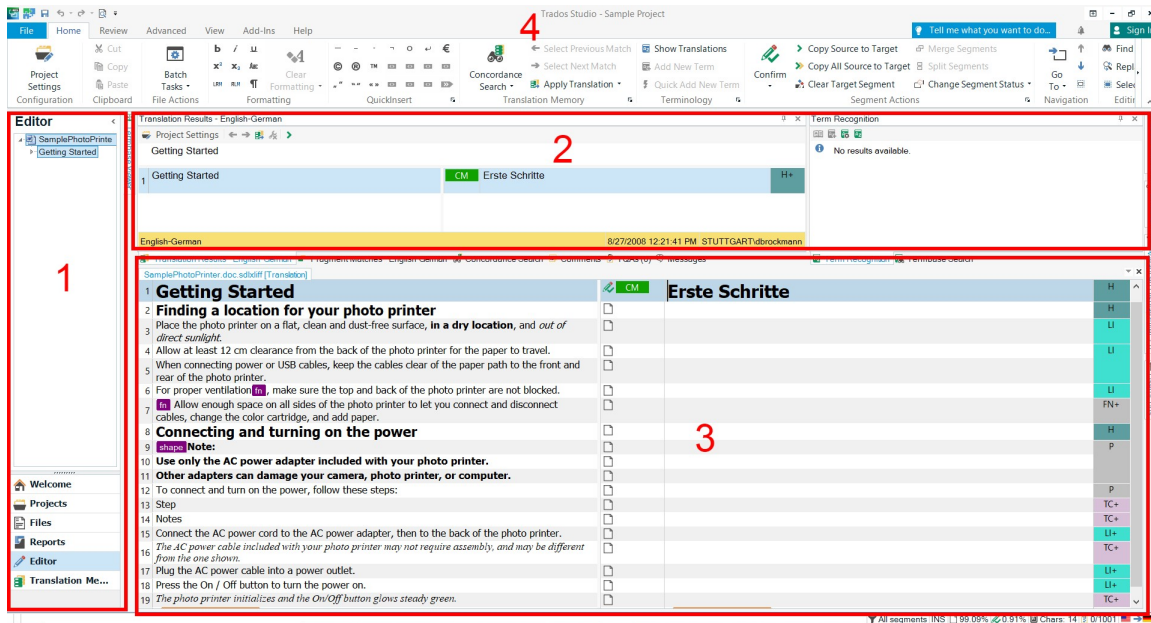
To translate or review documents in SDLX you used SDL Edit which you accessed by clicking **Edit** on the SDLX switchboard. When you opened the document in SDL Edit:

- The translatable document was displayed in the top portion of the application.
- The match for of the translation memory was displayed in the bottom half of the application.
- Recognized terms from the currently selected segment are displayed in the TermBase Results window.



In Trados Studio, documents are reviewed and translated in the **Editor** view. This view contains the following components:

- Navigation pane, where you can see the documents that are currently open and navigate between them.
- Tabs and groups containing editing tools.
- Editor window where you perform translation or review.
- A set of tabbed windows that appear above the Editor window. These include a translation results window, a term recognition window, a concordance window, a comments window and a messages window.

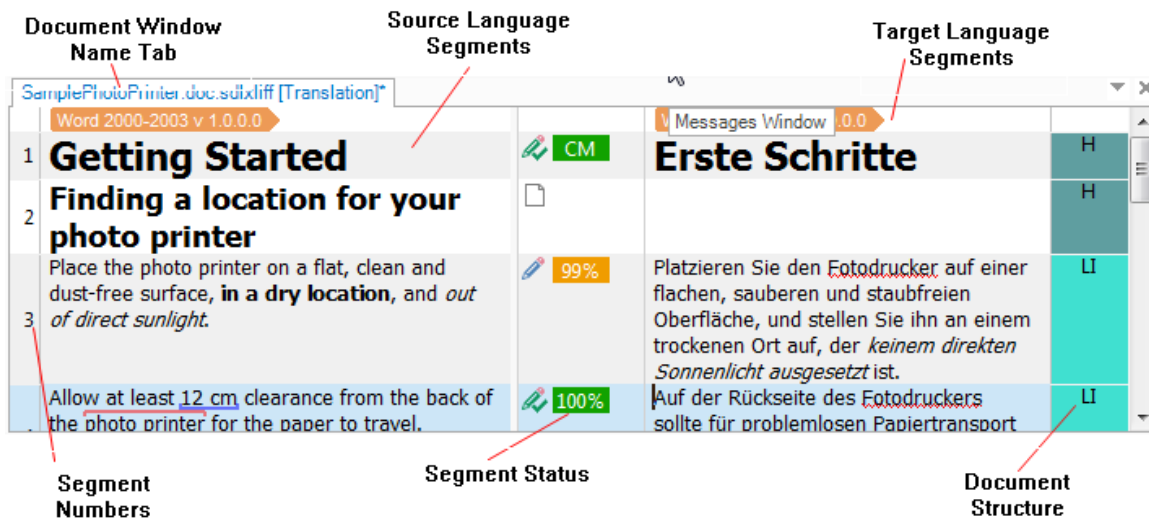


1. navigation pane
2. view specific windows
3. side-by-side editor
4. menus and toolbars

Editor Window

The Editor window in the **Editor** view is where you translate documents. The bilingual SDL XLIFF document containing the text to be translated and the translation are displayed in the window, side by side. The source language text appears on the left and the target language version on the right. The content of the document is broken down into segments (typically sentences). The target language segments can be edited.

- The first column displays segment numbers. Only one number is displayed for each segment pair as the source and target segments are aligned with each other by default. You can choose not to display segment numbers. The source and target segments can also be worked with as two separate lists.
- Between the source and target segment columns is the segment status column. This column indicates the current translation status of the segment and its translation origin. For example, if the translation is approved and if a 100% match was found in the translation memory for this segment.
- To the right of the target language segments is the document structure column. It displays a code that tells you where in the original document the segment text appears. Hover over the code or click on the code in this column to display a description telling you where the segment appears in the source document.



Translating in SDLX vs. Translating in Trados Studio

In SDLX, you clicked in a segment and started to type to start translating a segment.

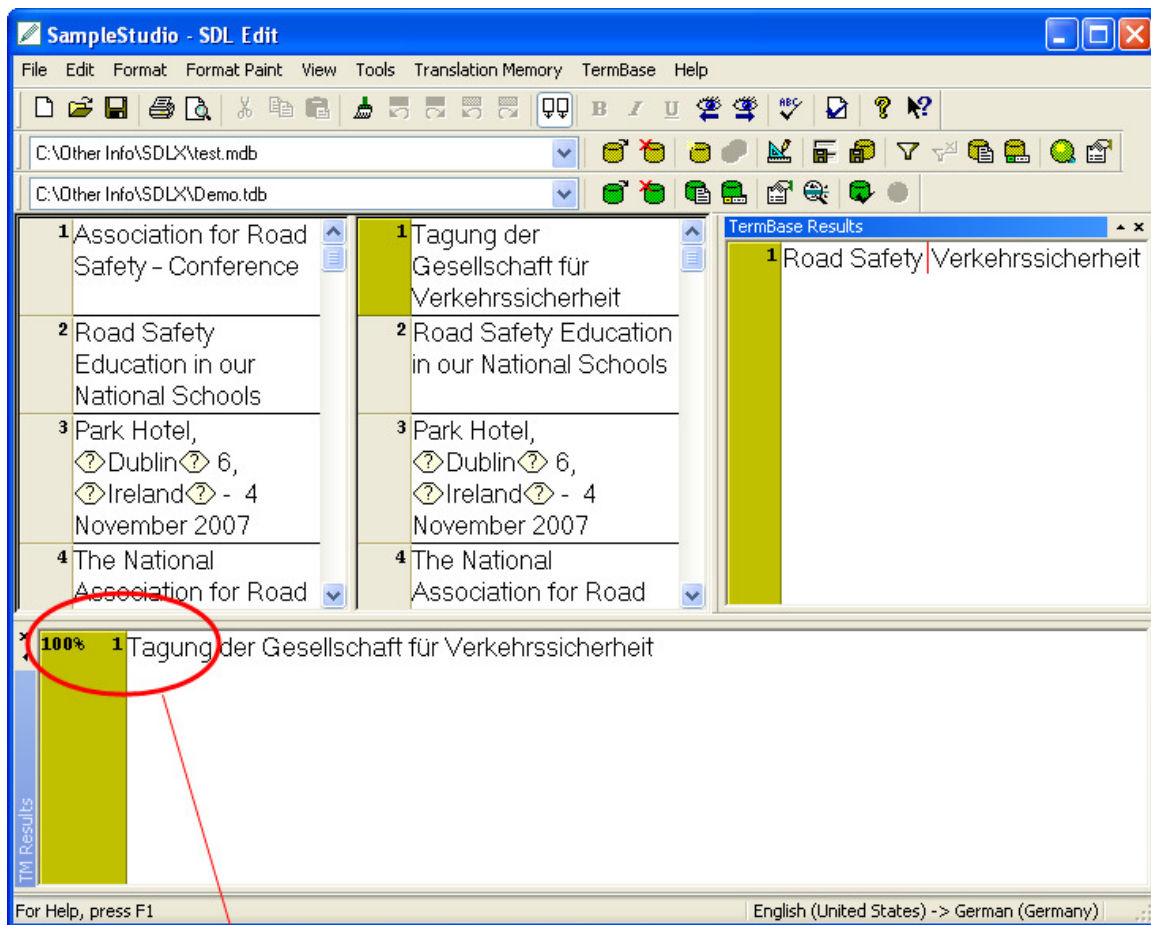
To start translating in Trados Studio, click inside one of the target segments in the document and simply start typing. This segment becomes the active segment. You can use standard windows text editing functionality when working in Trados Studio.

Working with translation memories

When you worked with a translation memory in SDL Trados Translator's Workbench, you could retrieve translations from your translation memory and update the translation memory. In Trados Studio, the process of retrieving the translations works in a similar way, however, updating the translation memory uses different logic.

Retrieving translations from the translation memory


When you clicked in a segment in SDLX, a lookup in the translation memory was optionally performed. The translation memory match for the segment was displayed in the bottom pane of the application.

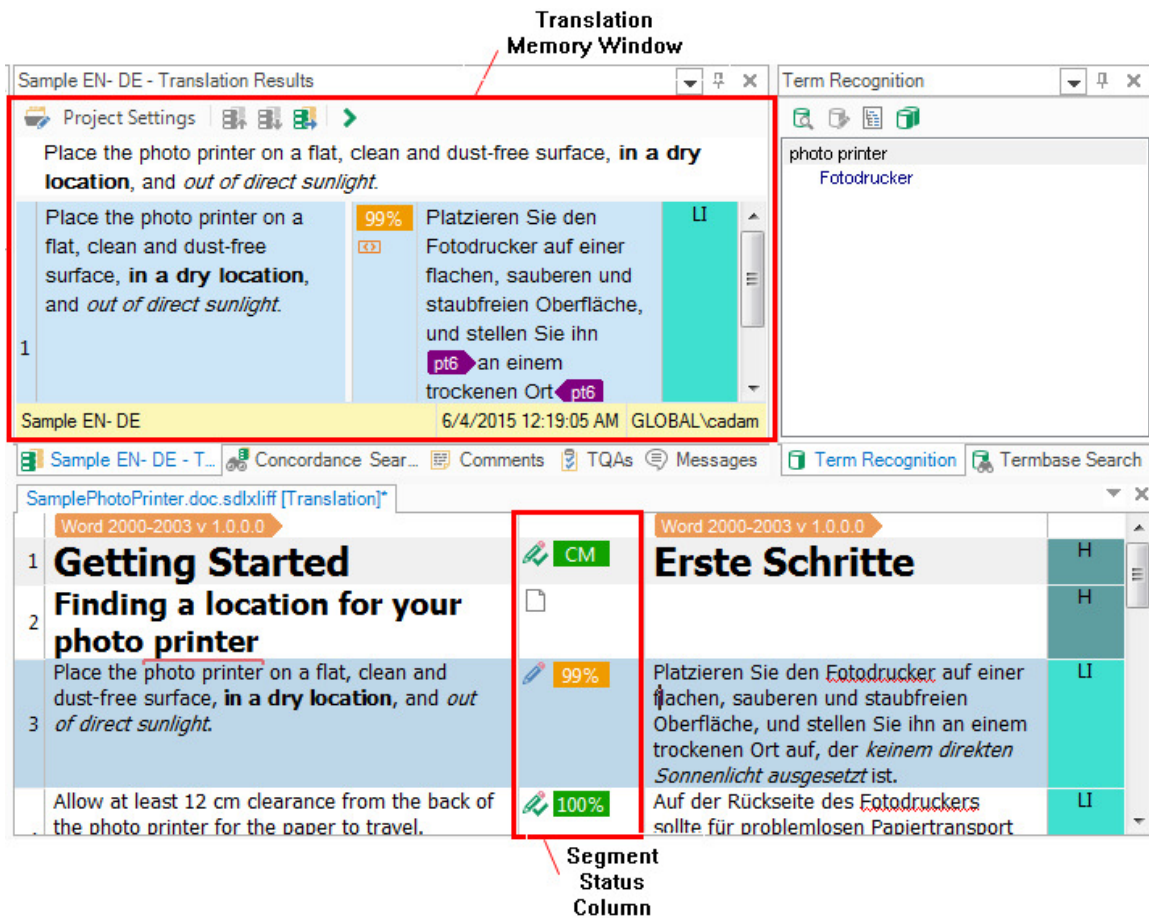


Percentage Match

In Trados Studio, translations found by the lookup are displayed in the Translation Results window where you can then choose one to apply to the current segment. Lookups are performed on source language segments only.

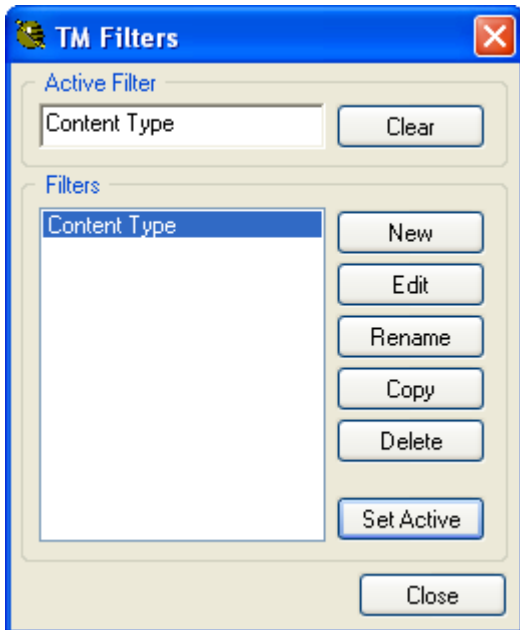
A translation memory lookup is performed when a segment becomes the active segment. This happens when you place your cursor in a new segment or when your cursor is automatically placed in a segment after confirming a previous segment. If you have automatic row activation turned off, select **Home** tab > **Navigation** group > **Activate Row** to make it the active segment. When a lookup is performed:

- The best translation memory match is automatically placed in the target segment and the match is also displayed in the Translation Results window.
- In the example below, a 100% translation memory match **100%** has been found and automatically confirmed. The percentage match is displayed in the segment status column and the  symbol indicates that the segment is confirmed.

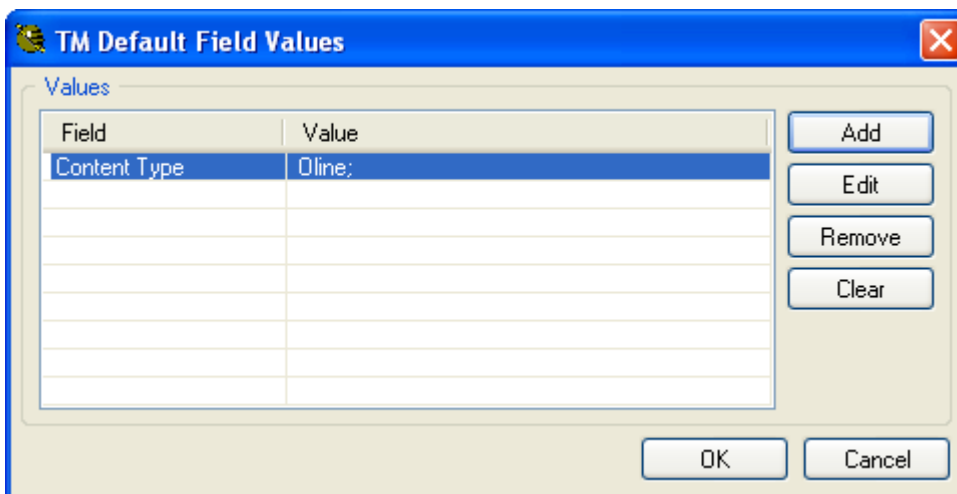


Updating the Translation Memory

In SDLX, the TM Filters dialog box was where you could specify how to filter your translation memory matches.



In SDLX, the TM Default Field Values dialog box was where you could specify what field values would be assigned to the new translation units when updating the translation memory.



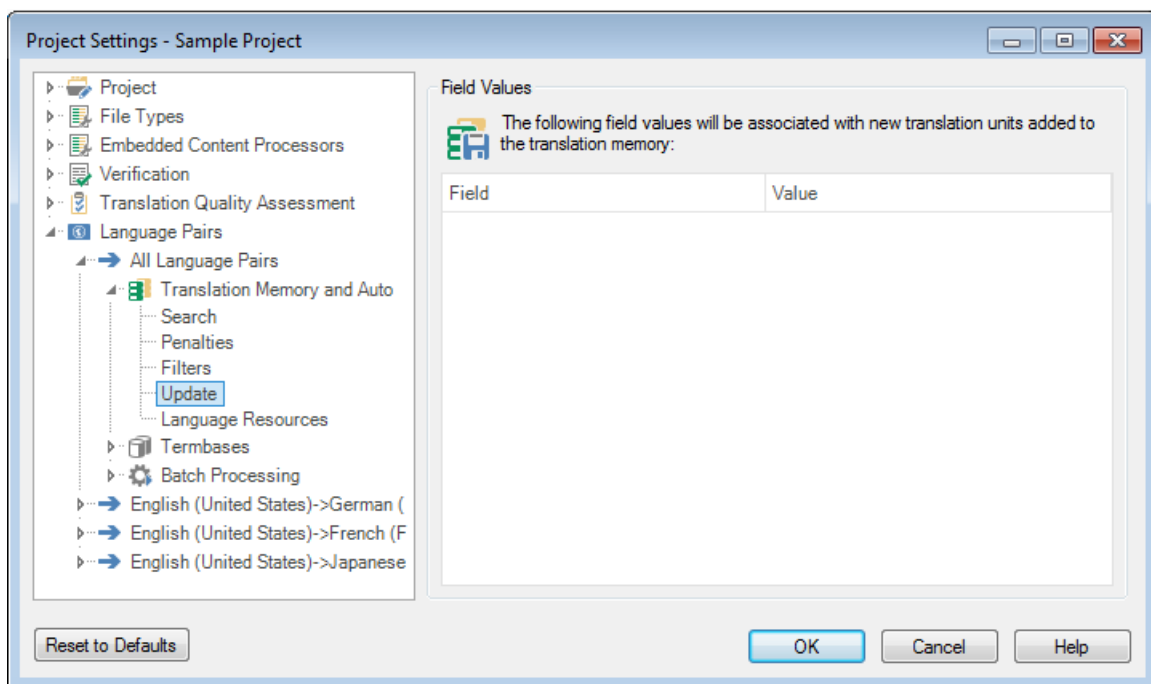
In Trados Studio, you specify your project and filter settings for the active document in the Project Settings dialog box on the following two pages:

- **Filters** - These settings determine what filters are applied to the contents of the translation memory. These filters are applied to translations retrieved from the translation memory when lookups are performed.
- **Update** - These settings determine what field values are assigned to new translation units when updating the translation memory.

By default, a new translation is automatically added to the translation memory and assigned the field values specified in your **Update** settings when you confirm a translation during editing.

In Trados Studio, updating a translation memory uses the same method that was used in SDLX. If you change a translation in your document that was taken from the translation memory and then confirm the translation, the translation unit in the document replaces the translation unit in the translation memory. The values that are assigned to the translation unit are merged with the new ones specified in your Update settings in Trados Studio.

However, in Trados Studio, you can also choose to add a changed translation as a new translation unit. Before you confirm the changed translation segment, select **Advanced** tab > **Translation Memory** group > **Add as New Translation** from the Ribbon to add it as a new translation unit.

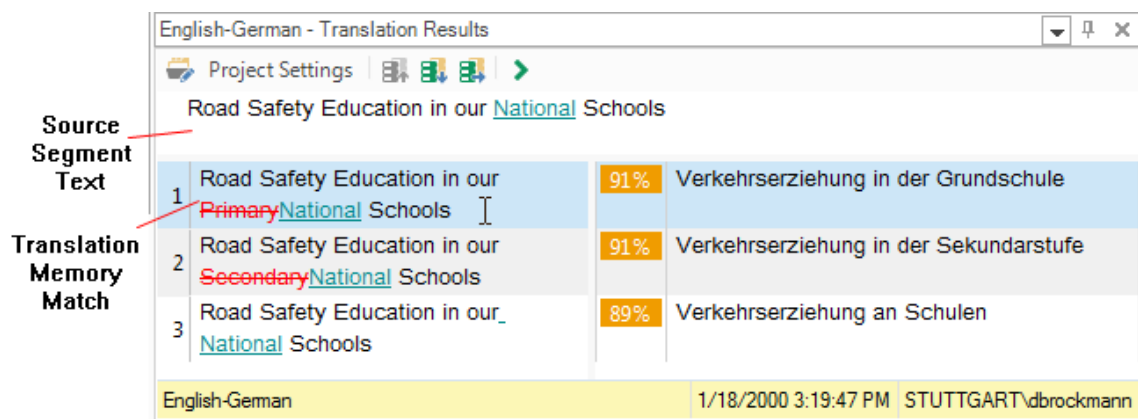


Viewing differences in the source segments

In SDLX if you wanted to view the differences between the source segment text in the document and the source segment match in the translation memory, you had to display the TM Difference View window.



In Trados Studio the difference between source segments is automatically displayed in the Translation Memory window along with the translation memory match. The blue font indicates that the text appears in the document and not in the translation memory match. The red font indicates that the text appears in the translation memory source segment and not in the source segment of the document.



Working with Terminology

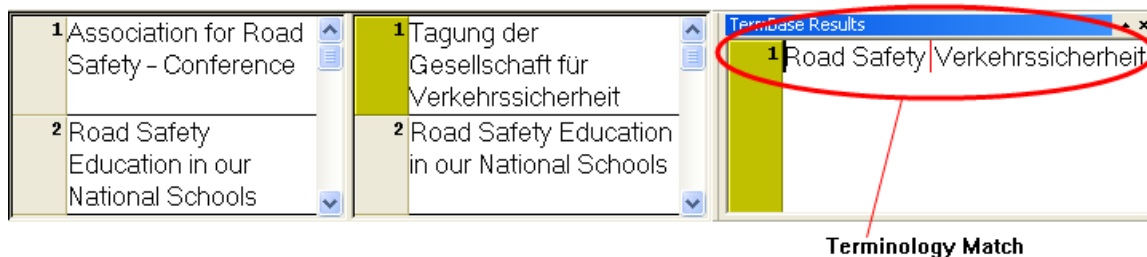
How you work with terminology in Trados Studio is similar to the way you worked with terminology in SDL Trados Translator's Workbench. Like SDL Trados Translator's Workbench, you can only work with MultiTerm termbases in Trados Studio, and you can perform the following actions:

- Retrieve terms from the termbase
- Browse the termbase
- Add terms to the termbase.

Retrieving terms from the MultiTerm termbase


When you clicked the **Open/Get** button in SDL Trados Translator's Workbench, a search in the MultiTerm Desktop termbase was performed.

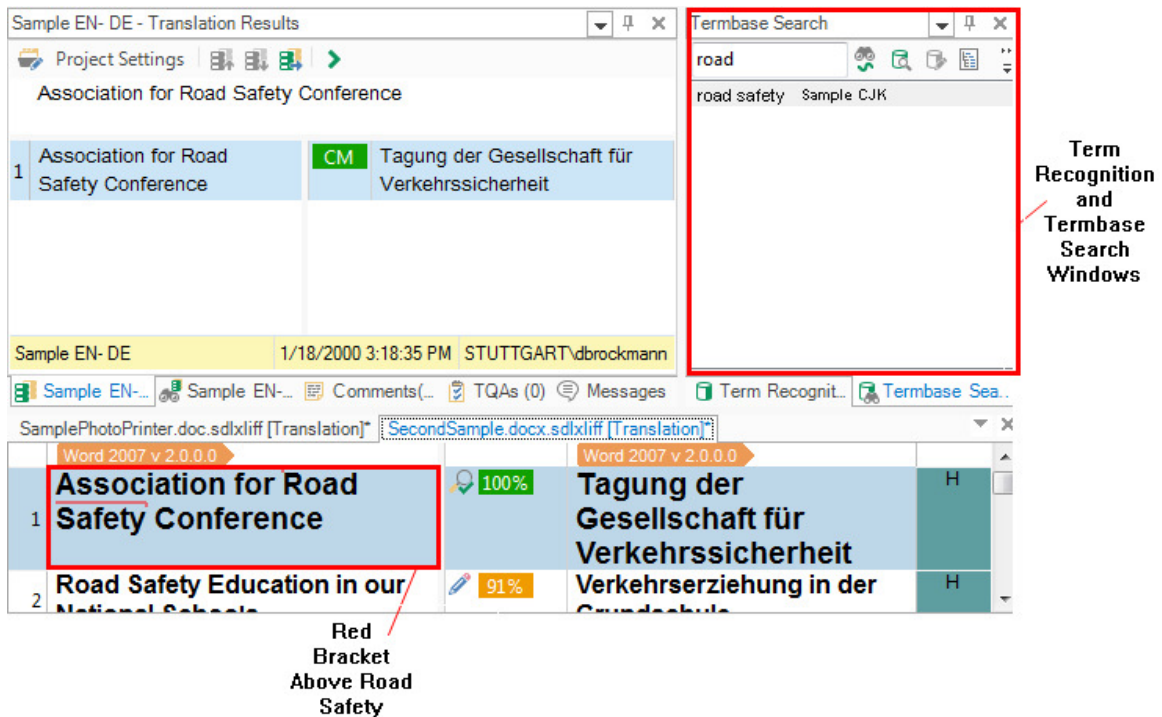
About this task



In Trados Studio, terms found by the search are displayed in the Term Recognition window where you can then choose which one to insert into the current segment. Searches are performed on source language terms only.

A search in the termbase is performed when a segment becomes the active segment. This happens when you place your cursor in a new segment or when your cursor is automatically placed in a segment after confirming a previous segment. If you have automatic row activation turned off, select **Home** tab > **Navigation** group > **Activate Row** to make it the active segment. When a search is performed:

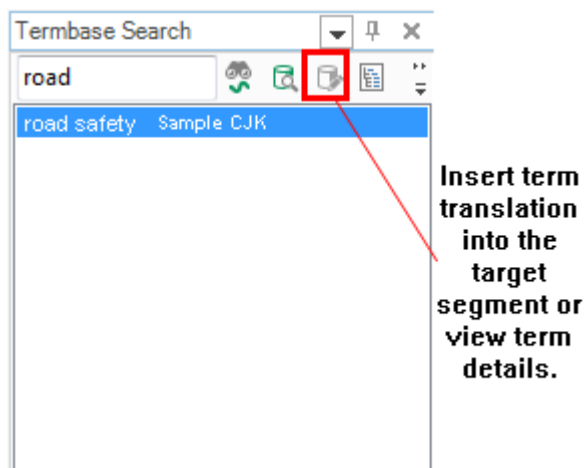
- The term that has been found is highlighted by a red bracket in the source segment and the term translations are displayed in the Term Recognition window.
- In the example below, the term, *Road Safety* has been found in the termbase with one translation. To insert the term translation into the target segment, select the translation, *Verkehrssicherheit*, in the Term Recognition window and click .



You can also manually search for a term in the Termbase Search window.

Procedure


1. Click the **Termbase Search** tab to display the Termbase Search window.

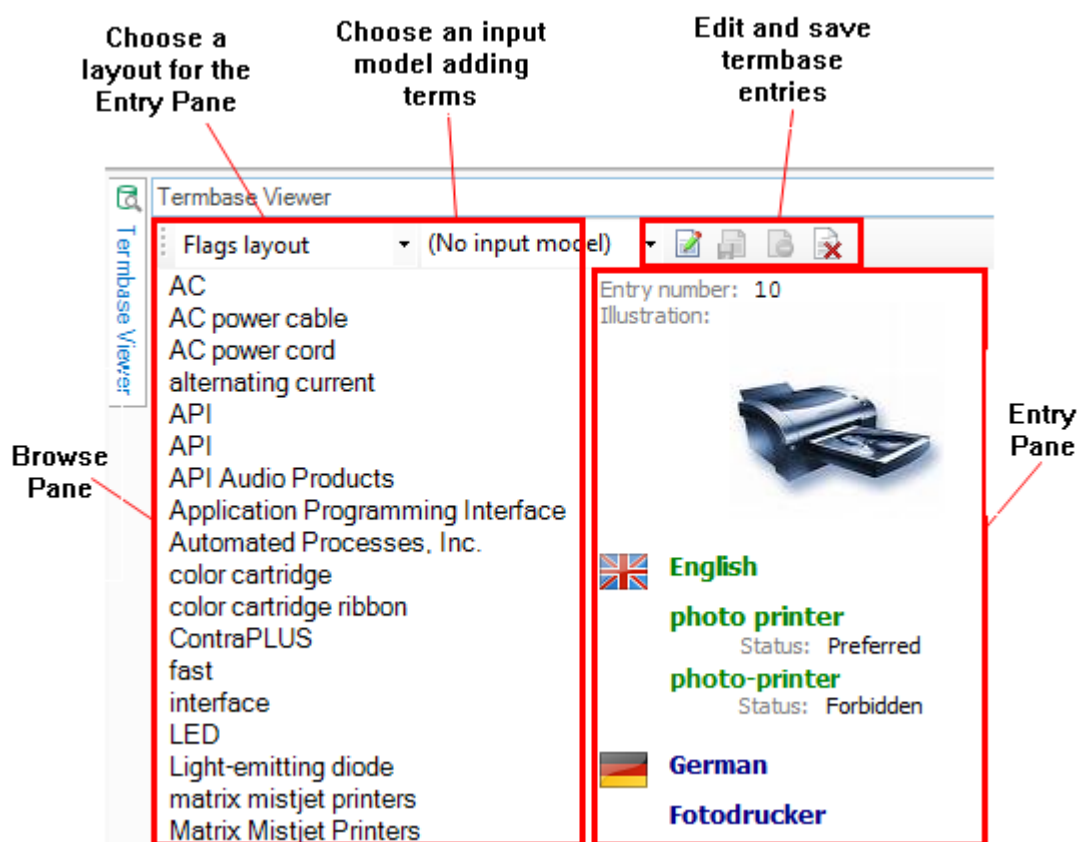


2. Type the term you want to search for in the box at the top of the window and press [ENTER]. In the example above, photo printer was entered and one translation has been found.
3. You can then do the following:
 - Select the term translation, *Fotodrucker* and click to insert the term into the source segment.
 - Click and the term entry is displayed in the Termbase Viewer window.

Browsing and adding terms

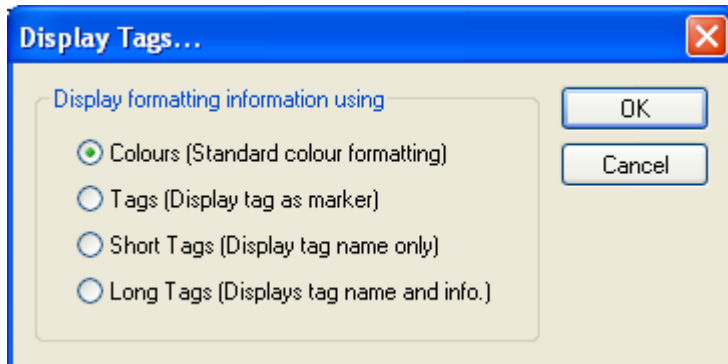
You can browse terms and add terms in the Termbase Viewer window. To display this window, do one of the following:

- Select **View** tab > **Information** group > **Termbase Viewer**. The terms from the default termbase are listed here in alphabetical order.
- Select a term in the **Term Recognition** or Termbase Search window and click .
- Highlight a term in the Editor window and right-click and select **Add Term** from the shortcut menu. A new entry is displayed in the Termbase Viewer window.



Working with tags

In SDLX, standard recognized formatting tags were hidden. For example, text that was tagged as bold was displayed in bold with no tags. For other types of tags in SDLX, you were able to choose whether text with tags was highlighted or if the tag text was displayed with a marker, partial text or full text. You could change this setting in the Display Tags dialog box.

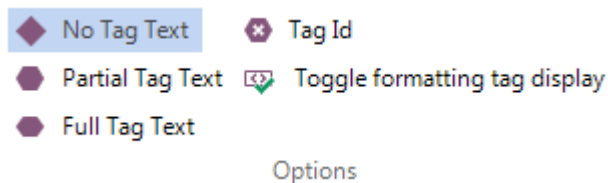


By default, Trados Studio settings specify that recognized formatting tags are hidden, therefore when you insert commonly used tags from the **QuickInsert** group on the **Home** tab or by another method, the tags remain hidden and instead the text is formatted in the style in the Editor window. For example, text that is tagged as bold is displayed in bold with no tags.

For more information, contact your local branch of the *Teachers Education Programme Foundation*.

In Trados Studio you can choose to show recognized tags, by selecting a different option from the **Formatting display style** drop-down list in the Options dialog box.

Trados Studio has similar tag display options to the ones that were available in SDLX. In Trados Studio you can change the tag display from the **Editor** view using the **View** tab > **Options** group. By default, tag text is only partially displayed.



Translatable attribute tags

The way that translatable attribute tags are treated in Trados Studio is similar to how they were treated in SDLX. In most cases in SDLX, translatable attributes were put into a separate segment to help to reuse the translation of attributes in other segments. However, this varies depending on what filter was used

In Trados Studio, a translatable attribute tag is split into a separate segment from other text in the document. The new way of segmenting this tag allows you to reuse the translation no matter where it occurs.

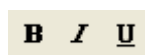
For example an image with tooltip text (ALT Attribute) is displayed in the following way in Trados Studio:

Part 2: Translatable Text			
[Tooltip]			
9	Once the package is created, you send it by email to the team member who will be working on the project files.		
10	Create Project Package		TAG
	span Create Return Package span		P+
11	Click this to create a return package containing project files for which a specific manual task has been completed.		

Inserting tags

In SDLX, there were three ways to insert tags. You could:

- Select a word in the target segment containing formatting and type over that word,
- Select standard formatting tags from the toolbar, or
- Use format painting to copy formatting from the source segment to the target segment.



In Trados Studio there are a variety of ways to apply the correct tag formatting to your translations. Like SDLX, in Trados Studio you can still select a word in the target segment containing formatting and type over that word.

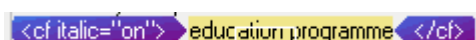
You can also insert tags using your mouse or your keyboard. The following instructions describe how to apply italic formatting to text in your target language segment using your mouse or by using keyboard shortcuts.

Inserting tags using your mouse

Inserting tags in Trados Studio using your mouse is similar to format painting in SDLX. However, in Trados Studio you do not need to be in Format Paint Mode.

Procedure

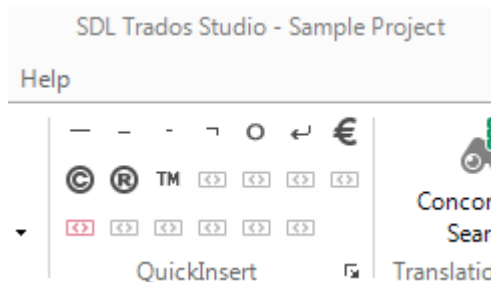
1. Click inside the target segment where you want the italics formatting to be applied.
2. Place the cursor over the source segment text that has the italics formatting and press [CTRL]. The formatted text is highlighted in gold.



3. With the [CTRL] key depressed, mouse-click on the formatted text in the source segment text. The formatting tag pair is inserted into the target segment at the point where the

cursor is located. Click inside the tag pair and start typing.

Note: In Trados Studio you can insert tags from the **QuickInsert** group in the **Home** tab of the **Editor** view and copy and paste tags from the source and target segments. In addition, you can create custom **QuickInsert** tags.



Inserting tags using your keyboard and the QuickPlace drop-down list

Procedure

- When the cursor is at the point where you want to type text formatted in italics in the target segment, press [CTRL]+[,]. The **QuickPlace** drop-down list is displayed below the target segment. Depending on your settings, this list shows sample text with formatting applied or a list of tags from the source segment.
 - The example of the **QuickPlace** drop-down list on the left shows sample text formatted in italics and in bold. The second example of the **QuickPlace** drop-down list on the right, shows how the bold and italic tags may display if you change your default tag display settings. There is more than one choice on the lists because the source segment has text formatted in both of these styles.
- Press [ENTER] or [TAB] to start applying the formatting or to insert the italics tag into the target segment. If you selected an italics tag, a ghost tag is also inserted.

{sample text}
{sample text}

<cf italic="on">
 <cf bold="on">

Note: A ghost tag is a marker tag that is automatically added to a segment when the segment contains an incomplete tag pair. For example, if you delete a tag that is one half of a pair, the system will automatically display a ghost tag until you replace the missing tag. Ghost tags only occur in tag pairs, as only tag pairs require a beginning and an end tag to function correctly. A ghost tag looks like a grayed-out version of an ordinary tag. You cannot edit ghost tags but you can restore a ghost tag to a real tag.



3. Continue typing. The italics formatting is applied to the text.
4. When you want the formatting to stop being applied, click [CTRL]+[.] to select the formatted text from the drop-down list again or insert the closing tag of the pair.



For more information on working with tags, refer to the online help in [Trados Studio](#).

Working with placeables

Placeables are source document content that has been recognized as:

- content not requiring translation, or
- content which can be automatically localized by applying a translation memory. For example, some dates can automatically be converted to the correct format by applying a translation memory.

Similarly to Trados Translator's Workbench, placeables are identified by a blue square-bracket underline in the Translation Memory window:

Register today <field value="11/2/2007"/> and obtain a <cf bold="on"> **20% discount** </cf>!

The previous section described how to insert tags which are a type of placeables. To insert other placeables, such as numbers, variables and dates you can follow the same procedure. The following instructions describe how to insert 20% in to your target segment by using your mouse or by using keyboard shortcuts.

Inserting placeables using your mouse

Procedure

1. Click inside the target segment where you want to insert 20%.
2. Place the cursor over 20% in the source segment text and press [CTRL]. The 20% text is highlighted in gold. **20%**
3. With the [CTRL] key depressed, mouse-click the 20% in the source segment text. 20% is inserted into the target segment at the point where the cursor is located.



Inserting placeables using your keyboard and the QuickPlace drop-down list

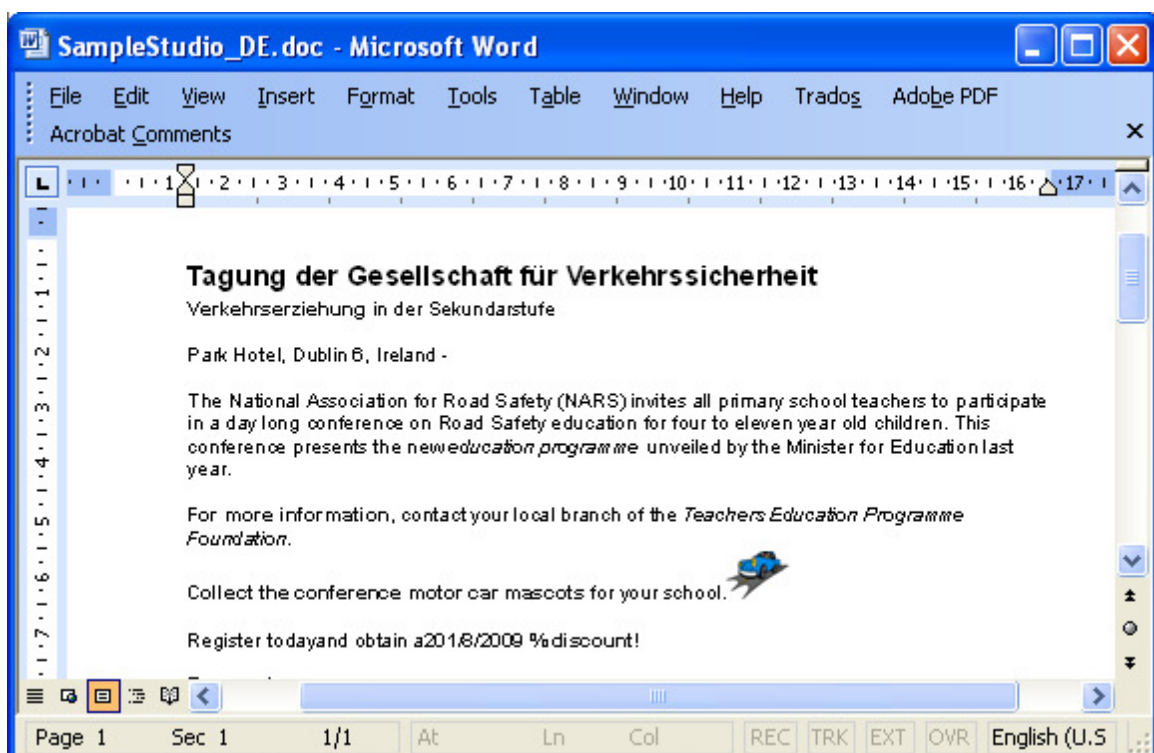
Procedure

1. When the cursor is at the point where you want to insert 20% in the target segment, press [CTRL]+[,]. The **QuickPlace** drop-down list of the placeable from the source segment is displayed below the target segment.
2. Press [ENTER] or [TAB] to insert the 20% into the target segment.

Previewing a document

In SDLX there were two types of previews available. These previews were accessed by clicking one of the following buttons on the toolbar:

- View Source  - Preview the source language document
- Translation Preview  - Preview how the text will appear when you generate the translated document.



There are three types of preview in Trados Studio:

- Preview in the Preview Window- Displays the document in the Preview window in the **Editor** view.
- Preview in the Native Application - Displays the document in the application in which it was originally created. The applications available to preview the document depend on

what settings are specified in your file filters and what applications are installed on your machine.

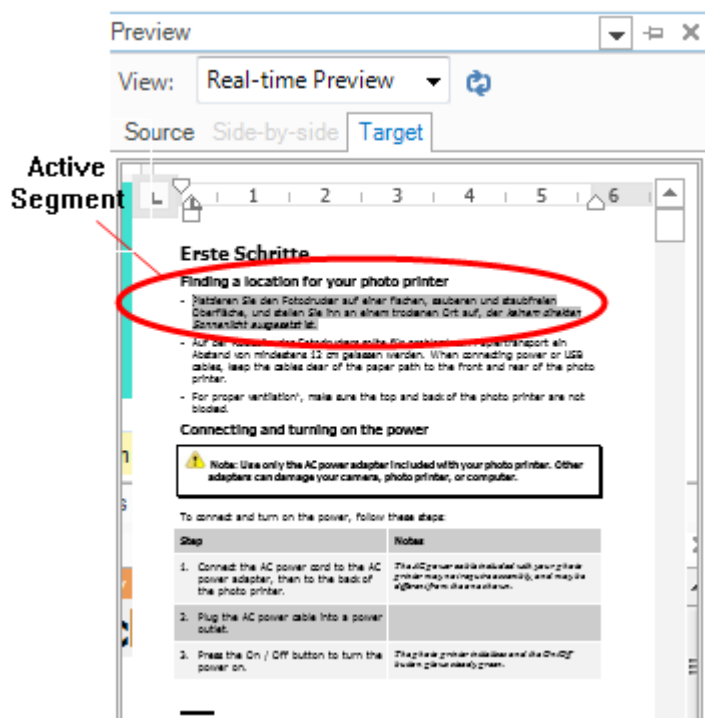
- **Print Preview** - Displays the document as a bilingual SDL XLIFF file in a web browser. The source and target text is displayed side-by-side. When you preview the document you can also print it from your web browser.

Like SDLX, you can choose to preview the document source or target text or you can display source and target text side-by-side.

Real-time preview


You can also select to preview in real time. If you select this option, the translation preview is updated to reflect the changes as you type. This update occurs every time you confirm a segment. The currently active segment is highlighted in the Preview window. If you click on the active segment in the preview, your cursor is automatically placed in the active segment in the document.

Note: For more information, refer to the [online help](#) in Trados Studio. Real-time preview may not be available for all [file types](#).



Confirming a segment

When you have finished translating a segment you should confirm the segment to indicate that the translation is complete. To confirm the translation, place your cursor in the translated segment and select **Confirm** from the **Home** tab > **Segment Actions** group or press [CTRL] + [ENTER]. When you confirm a translation:

- The segment status is changed to Translated and the  icon is displayed in the segment status column.
- The translation is automatically added to the translation memory. If you are using a project translation memory, the translation is added to the project translation memory and not the main translation memory.
- The translation can be viewed in the Preview window.
- Segment verification is performed. Segment verification errors are displayed in the Messages window.
- Trados Studio automatically places your cursor in the next segment, skipping all locked segments.

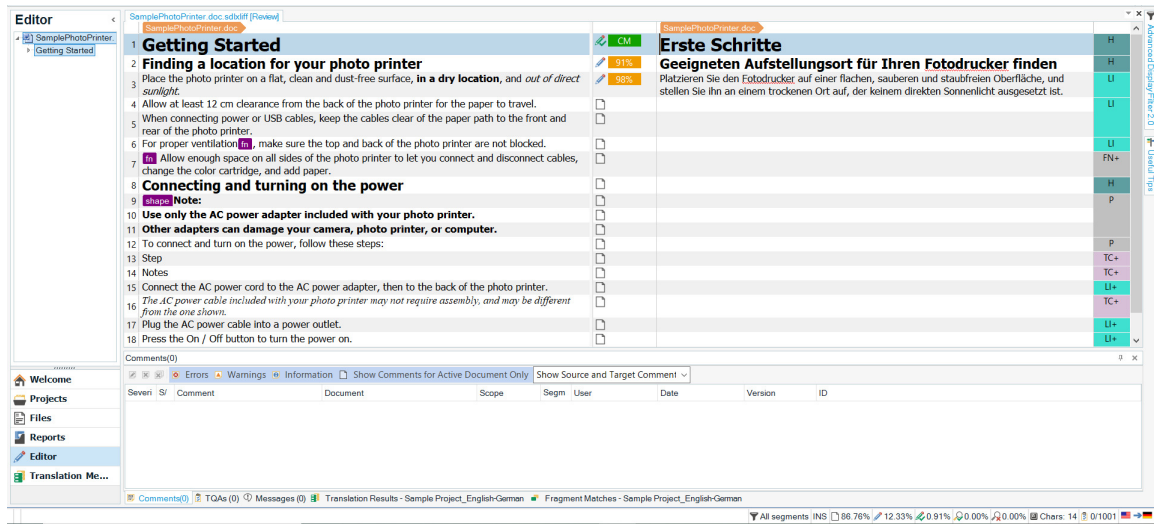
Note: By default, when the system applies a 100% translation memory match to a segment, the segment is automatically confirmed. This is an optional setting which is controlled from the Options dialog box.

When the status of every segment in a document is changed to **Translated**, the status of the document changes to **Translated**.

Opening a file for review

In Trados Studio you can also open a file for review. When you open a file for review the screen layout in the **Editor** view changes to the review layout and the list of statuses available to apply to segments changes to show review statuses only.

In the Editor window, the source language segments are displayed on the left and target language segments on the right. The segment status column in between the source and target segments contains information about the target segment status, for example whether the translation has been confirmed.



Verification

SDL Trados Translator's Workbench had a series of verification plug-ins that allowed you to verify or validate the tag content of your target files and run quality assurance checks.

These verifications have been enhanced for Trados Studio. Some of the verifiers can be configured for each individual file type and some can be configured at language pair level.

To perform verification on:

- a segment, confirm the segment.
- an individual file when you have finished translating a file, go to **Review** tab > **Quality Assurance** group > **Verify** in the **Editor** view.
- a group of project files, select **Home** tab > **Batch Tasks** in the **Projects** or the **Files** view and select **Verify Files** from the **Batch Tasks** drop-down menu.

Verification errors for segments or individual files are displayed in the Messages window in the **Editor** view of Trados Studio.

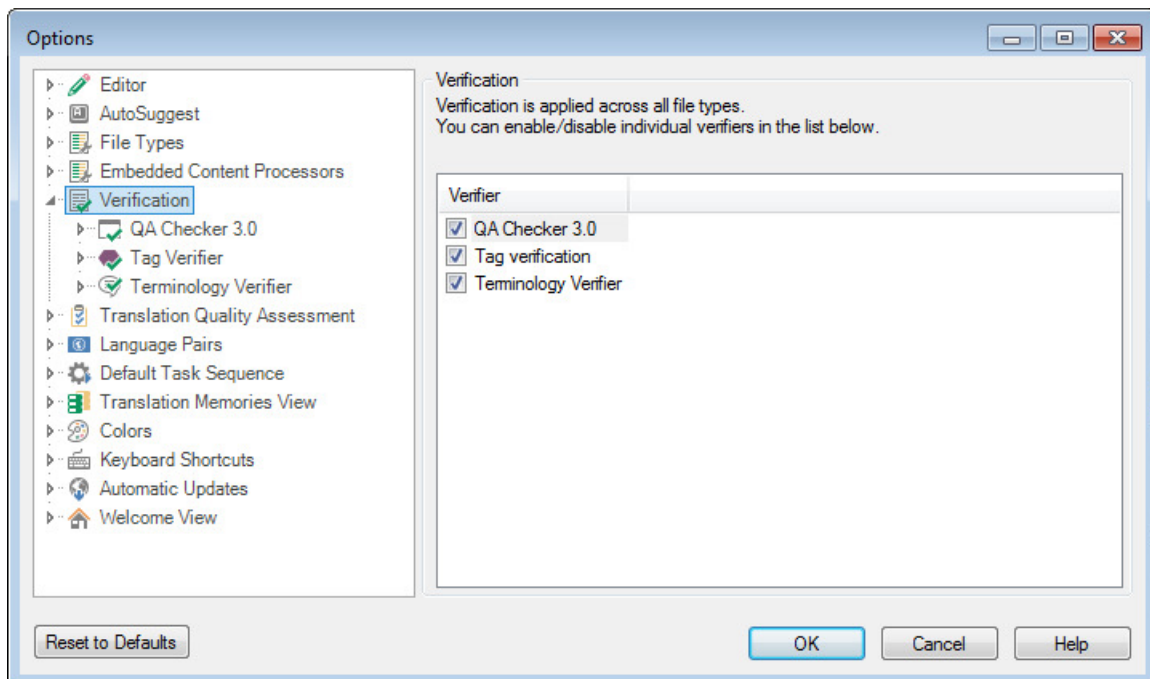
Messages (3)		
0 Errors 3 Warnings 0 Notes		
Severity	Message	Origin
Warning	End punctuation difference detected.	QA Checker 3.0
Warning	End punctuation difference detected. (Message is outdated...	QA Checker 3.0
Warning	End punctuation difference detected.	QA Checker 3.0

The following verification types are included in Trados Studio:

Verifier	Description
Tag Verification	<p>Tag verification compares the tag content of target material with the tag content of the original source material and identifies any changes that were made. Changes in the target material are acceptable provided that the syntax of tags remains intact and that the translated document can be converted back to its original format. Tag verification helps to ensure that only acceptable changes are made.</p> <p>The settings for this verifier are defined for each individual file type.</p>
QA Check 3.0	<p>QA Checker 3.0 incorporates a suite of quality assurance checks. The checks are broken down into the following areas: Segment Verification, Segments to Exclude, Punctuation, Numbers, Regular Expressions, Word List, Inconsistencies, Trademark Check and Advanced.</p>
Terminology Verifier	<p>Terminology Verifier checks your current document to ensure that the target terms contained in the MultiTerm termbase have been used during translation or to verify whether forbidden terms have been used.</p>

Global verification settings for verification are defined under **File > Options > Verification**.

Language specific verification settings are defined under **File > Options > Language Pairs > <language pair> > Verification**



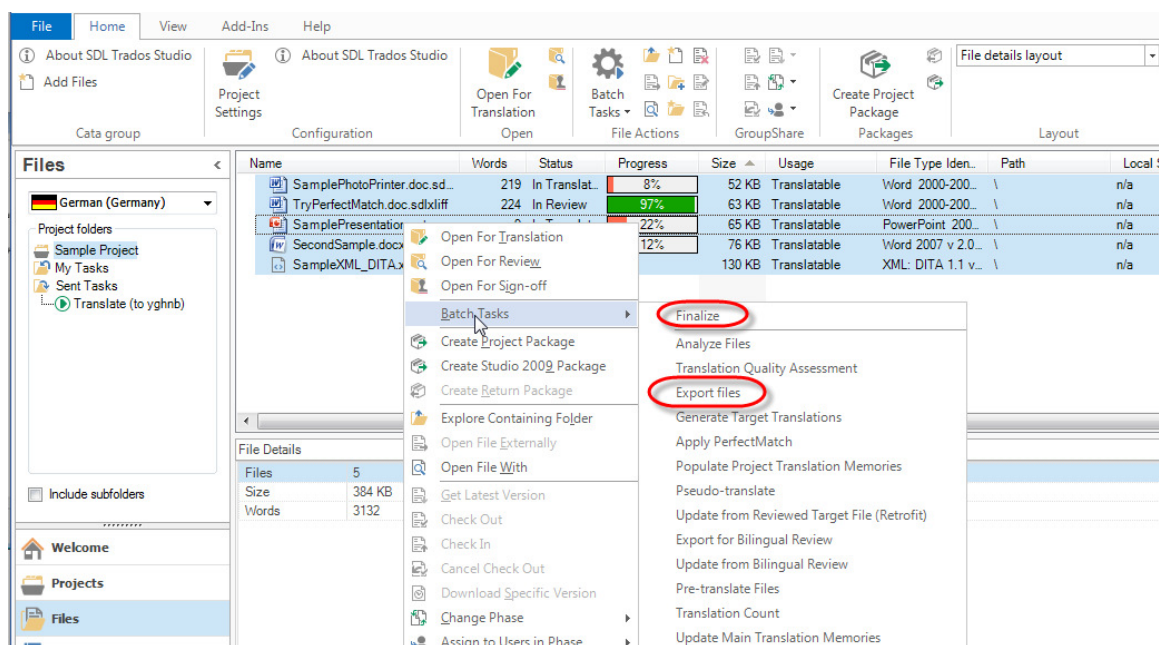
Create translation vs. Finalize

When you have finished translating a document, the source and target segments are still stored together in the document. In SDLX you used the:

- **SDL Project Wizard: Create Translations** wizard to generate target translation of the files in their native format for files from a project or individual files.
- **Create Translation** command in SDL Edit for an individual file.

In Trados Studio, there are three different commands you can use to create target translations for one individual file or a group of files. In addition, you can also choose to update the translation memory at the same time.

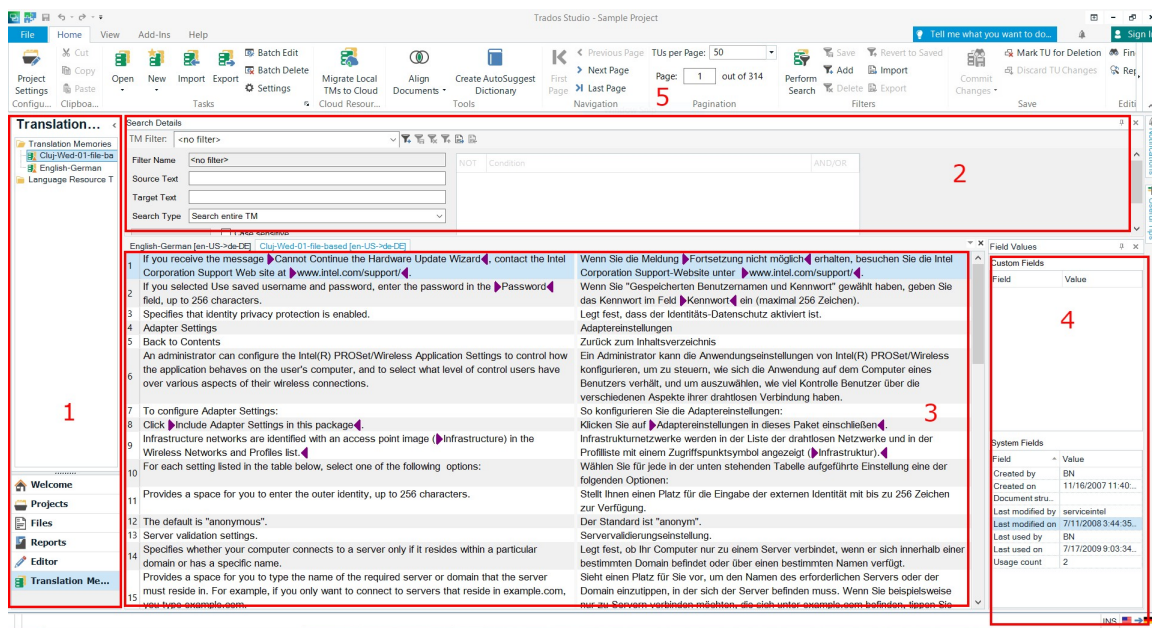
Command	Description
Finalize	Generates the target translations and updates the translation memory for one or more files at the same time. Right-click on the project in Projects or right click on the selected files in Files view select Batch Tasks > Finalize from the shortcut menu.
Save Target As	Generates a target translation for a single file in the Editor view. Select File > Save Target As from the Ribbon in any view.
Export Files	Generates a target translation for a group of files at any point in the project life cycle. Right-click on the project in Projects or right click on the selected files in Files view select Batch Tasks > Finalize from the shortcut menu.



Creating and managing translation memories

In SDL Trados Translator's Workbench, you created and maintained translation memories. In Trados Studio, you create and maintain translation memories in the **Translation Memories** view. This view contains the following components:

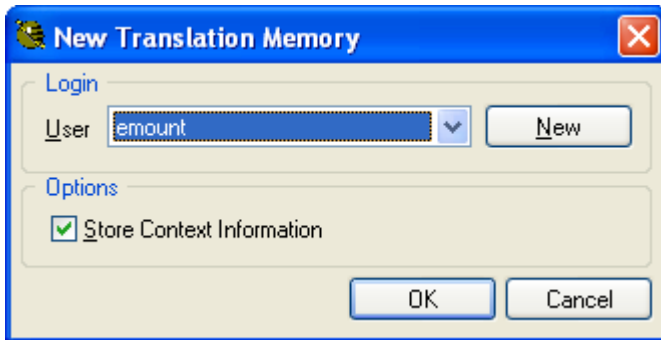
- Navigation pane, where you can see the file and server-based translation memories that are currently open and navigate between them. You also see language resource templates.
- Tabs and groups containing maintenance tools.
- TM side-by-side editor window, where you perform maintenance on your translation memories.
- Search Details window, where you create and apply filters to your translation memories.
- Field Values window, where you view and edit field values for the selected translation unit.



1. Navigation pane
2. Search Details window
3. TM side-by-side editor
4. Field Values window
5. Ribbon tabs and groups

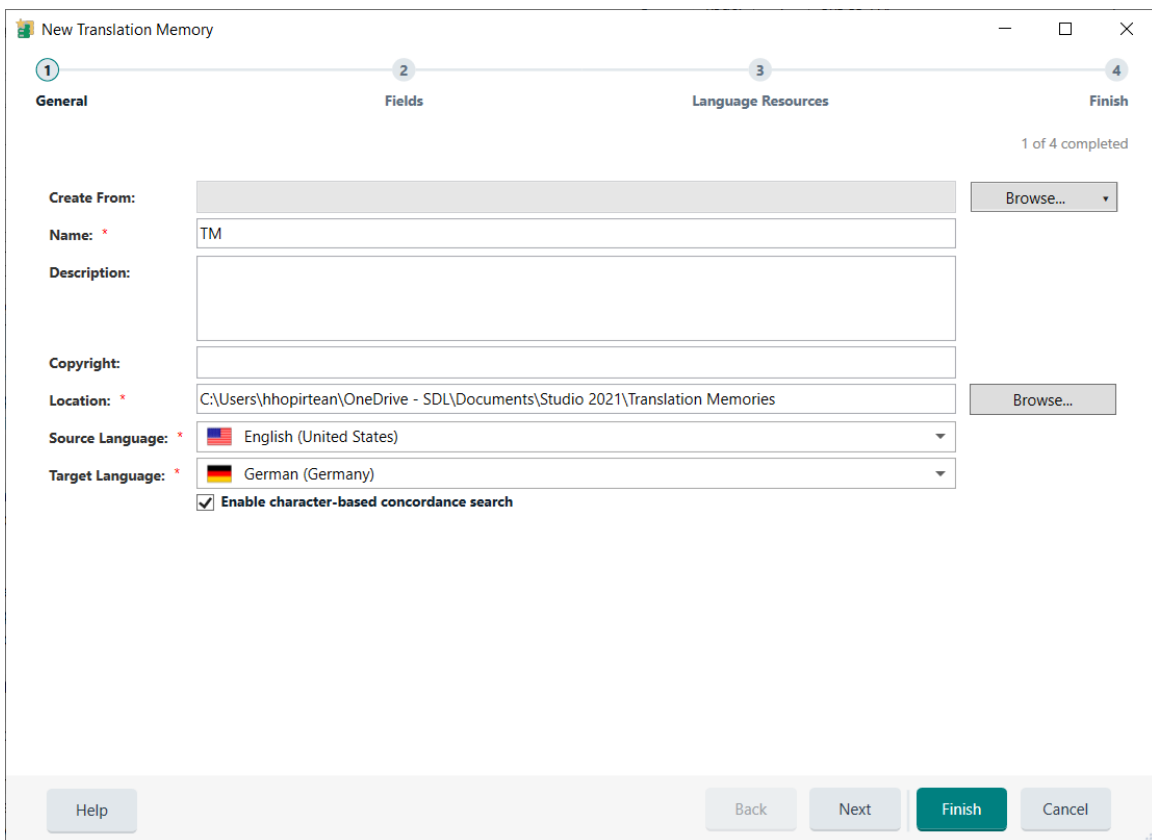
Creating a Translation Memory

In SDLX when you created translation memories, you specified the name of the translation memory and which user was creating the translation memory. The languages contained in the translation memory were not specified until it contained translation units. You created translation memories in SDL Edit and SDL Maintain.



In Trados Studio, to create a translation memory in the **Translation Memories** view:

- You can select **File > New > Translation Memory** to create a file-based translation memory. The New Translation Memory wizard is displayed.
- You can select **File > New > Server-based Translation Memory** to create a server-based translation memory. The New Server-based Translation Memory wizard is displayed.



Settings that you defined after creating a translation memory in SDLX are now included in the creation process in Trados Studio. You can specify the following in the New Translation Memory/New Server-based Translation Memory wizard:

- The name, location and languages of the translation memory.
- The fields for the translation units in the translation memory, and translation memory settings.
- The language resource template. You can create or modify language resource lists. These lists are used in conjunction with the segmentation rules in translation memory processing and to identify untranslatable content.

Editing a translation memory setup

In SDLX you edited translation memory settings in several different locations. Custom translation memory fields and their values were created and edited in the TM Fields & Attributes dialog box which was accessed from SDL Maintain, SDL Edit and SDL Apply.

Name	Type	Multiple
Document Type	Attribute	Yes
Customer	Text	No

Field Definition

Name:

Type:

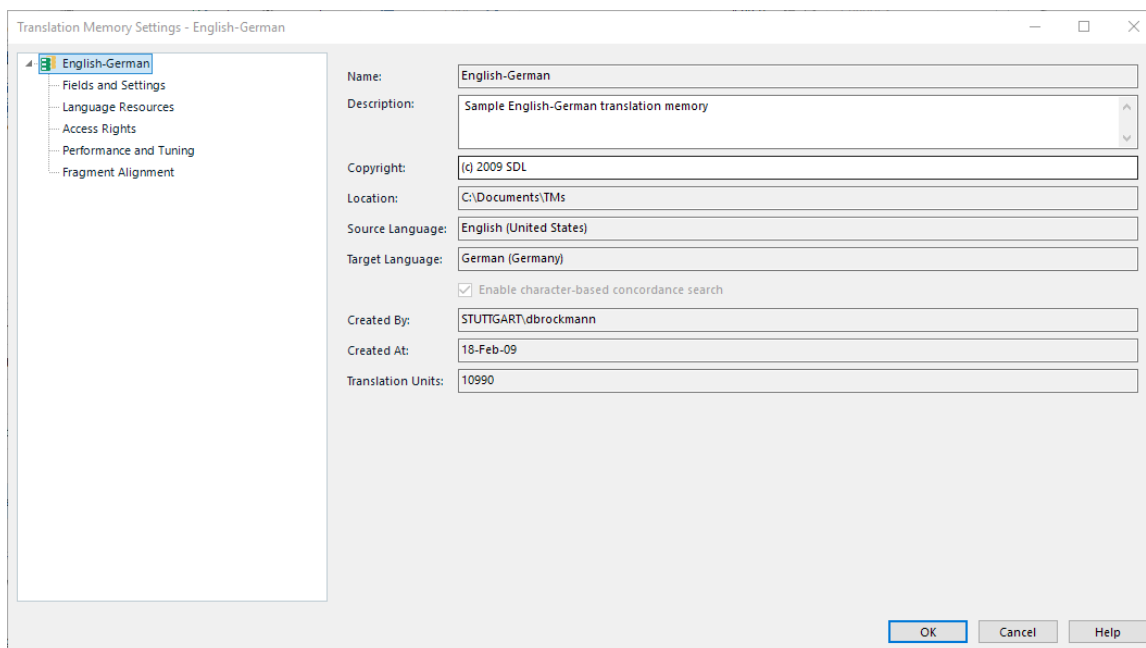
☒ Allow multiple selection

Attributes

Segmentation rules in SDLX were stored in a segmentation file that could be edited from SDL Apply, SDL Edit, SDL Analyse and the Project Wizard.

In Trados Studio the segmentation rules are stored with the translation memory. The segmentation rules used in the translation memory are automatically applied when you open a document and have the default translation memory specified for that language pair.

In Trados Studio, both custom fields and segmentation rules can be edited in the Translation Memory Settings dialog box. To display this dialog box, select the translation memory that you want to edit settings for from the navigation tree in the **Translation Memories** view and then select **Home** tab > **Tasks** group > **Settings**.

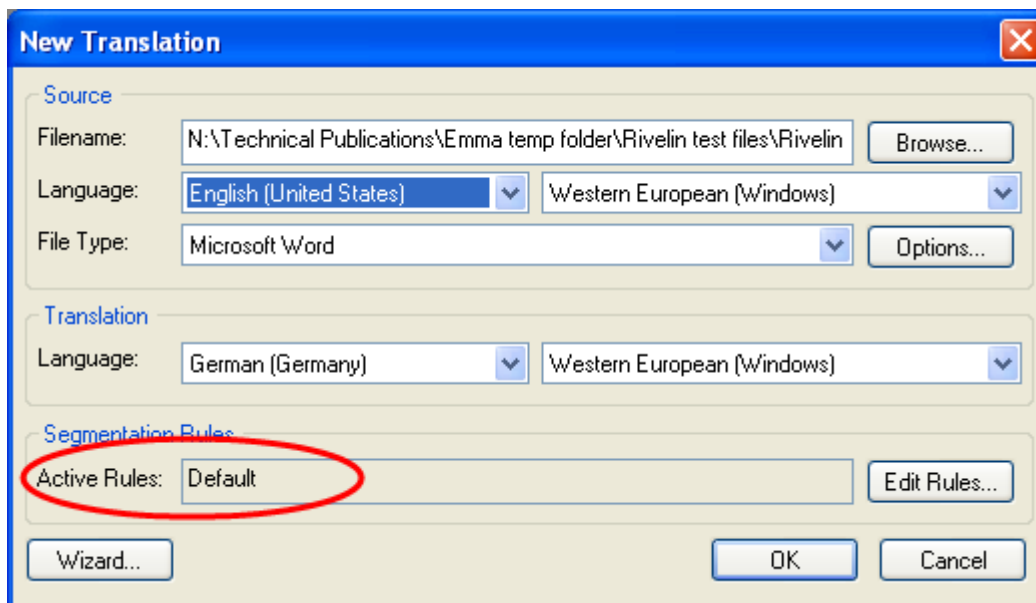


You can edit and view the following sections:

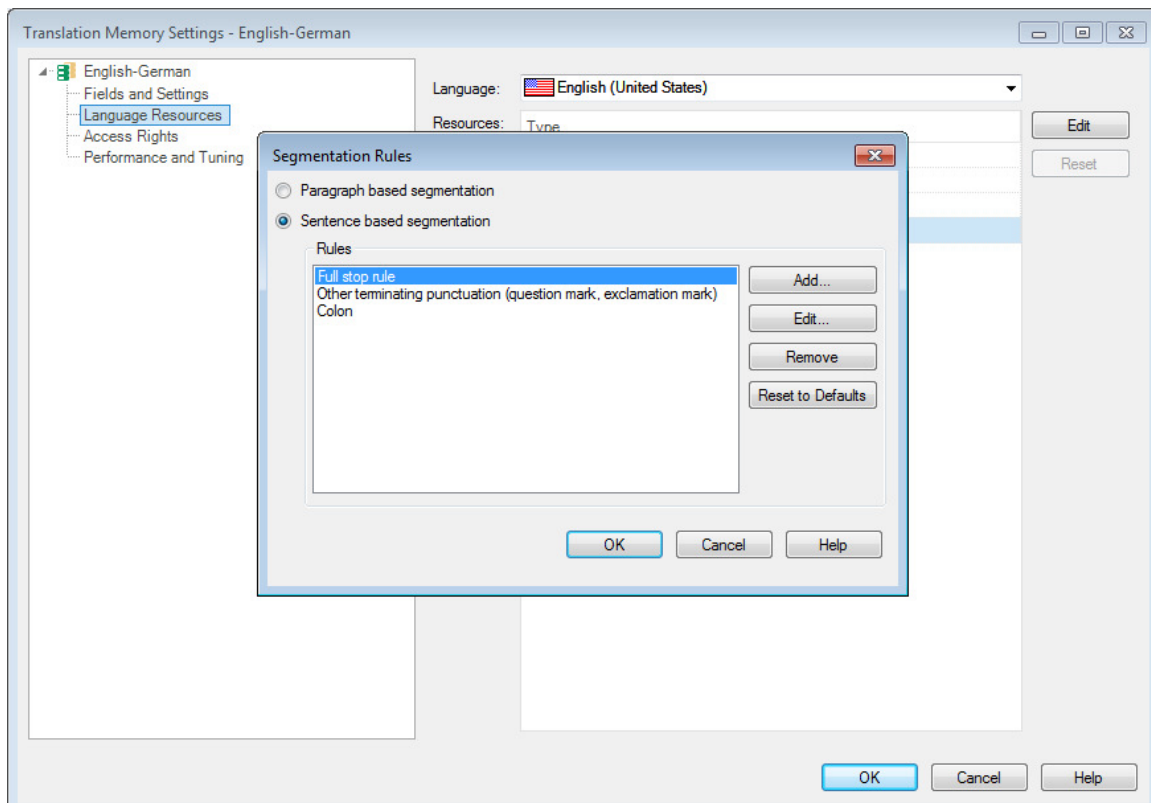
- **[TM Name]** - This is where you can view general details of the translation memory, for example, name and source language. You can also modify the translation memory description.
- **Language Pairs** - This is where you can view which language pairs are in the translation memory. This page is only displayed for server-based translation memories that are multilingual and can contain more than one language pair.
- **Fields and Settings** - This is where you can view existing fields and create additional fields in the translation memory. You can also specify translation memory settings.
- **Language Resources** - This is where you can modify language resource lists in your translation memory. These lists are used to specify segmentation rules in translation memory processing and are also used to identify untranslatable content. The language resource lists can be shared between multiple users.
- **Access Rights** - This is where you can protect file-based translation memories by defining passwords that are linked to translation memory maintenance or a users rights.
- **Performance and Tuning** - This is where you can use different tools to improve the performance of server-based translation memories searches (on the selected translation memory). This does not apply to file-based translation memories.

Translation Memory segmentation

In SDLX, the segmentation rules that were used in your document could be specified when you created a new translation.

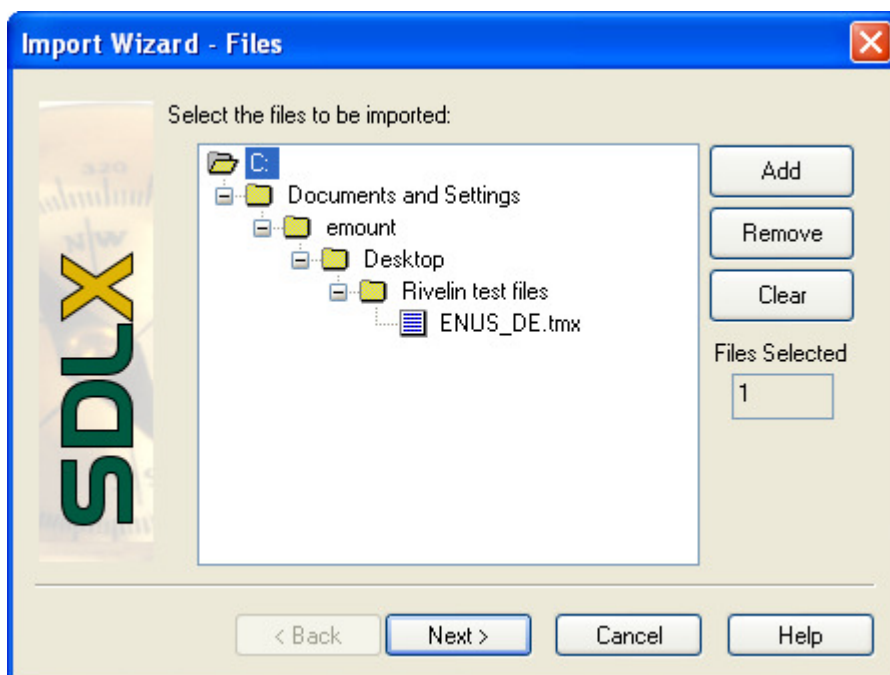


In Trados Studio, the rules used to segment your document are stored in the translation memory that you selected when opening your document or when creating your project. These rules can be edited in the Translation Memory Settings dialog box under **Language Resources** or when you create the translation memory.



Importing and exporting

In SDLX you imported and exported translation memory data in SDL Maintain.



In Trados Studio, you can import translation memory data using the Import wizard. To display this wizard, select the translation memory for which you want to import data from the navigation tree in the **Translation Memories** view and then select **Home** tab > **Tasks** group > **Import**.

The screenshot shows the 'Import' wizard window in Trados Studio, specifically the 'General Import Options' step (Step 3 of 4). The progress bar at the top indicates that the first two steps, 'Import Files' and 'Bilingual Document Import Options', are completed. The 'General Import Options' step is currently active, and the final 'Import' step is next. The window contains the following elements:

- Apply Field Values:** A text input field with an 'Edit...' button to its right.
- Checkboxes:**
 - ☐ Import translation units as plain text
 - ☐ Exclude language variants
 - ☐ Export invalid translation units
- Export Location:** A text input field with a 'Browse...' button to its right.
- If target segments differ:** A group box containing four radio button options:
 - ☒ Add new translation units
 - ☐ Overwrite existing translation units
 - ☐ Leave existing translation units unchanged
 - ☐ Keep most recent translation units
- ☒ Use information from bilingual file to update TU system fields

At the bottom of the window, there are four buttons: 'Help', 'Back', 'Next', and 'Finish' (which is highlighted in green), and a 'Cancel' button.

You can assign field values to newly imported translation units. For example, you may want to indicate the type of document the imported translations are for, such as, software or online help.

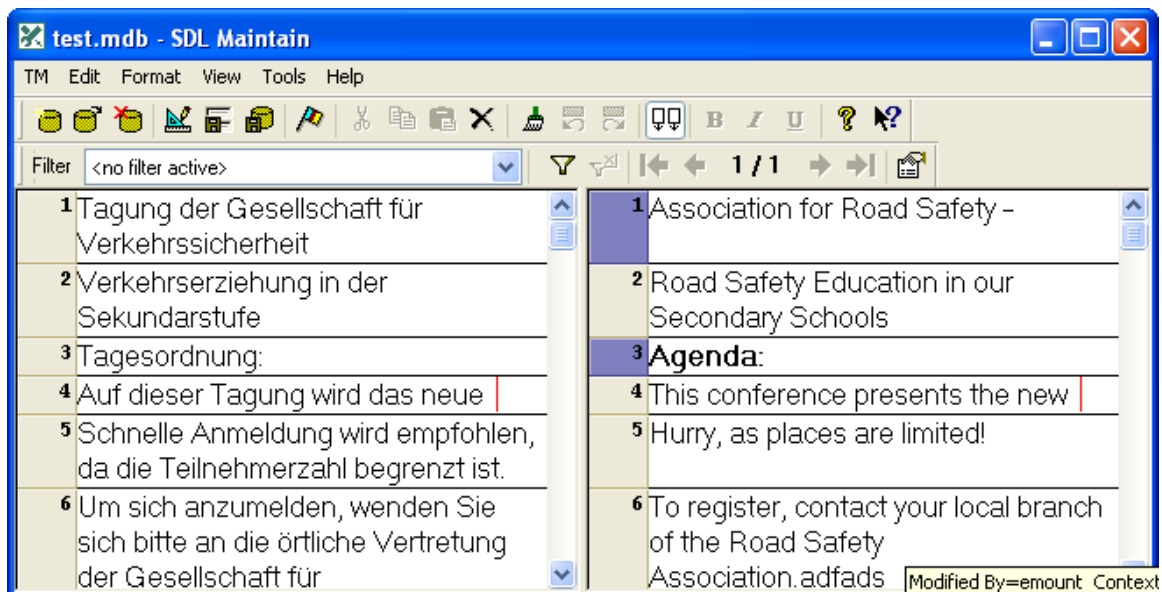
The screenshot shows the 'Import' dialog box in Trados Studio, specifically the 'TMX Import Options' step (step 2 of 4). The progress bar at the top indicates that 2 of 4 steps are completed. The 'Filter' field contains the text 'NOT Created on != "10/7/2021 7:23:19 PM"' and has an 'Edit...' button next to it. The 'Unknown Fields' dropdown menu is set to 'Add to translation memory'. Below this, there is a section titled 'Please select the scenario that applies best to you:' with three radio button options: 'The imported data will be primarily used with new, native source files or files processed only with Trados Studio' (selected), 'The imported data will be primarily used with presegmented legacy Trados ITD or TTX files', and 'The imported data will be primarily used in mixed scenarios'. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Help', 'Back', 'Next', 'Finish', and 'Cancel'.

Depending on the source you import data from, you can apply a filter so that only translation units that match the conditions of the filter are imported. Filters are based on the field values assigned to the translation units that are being imported.

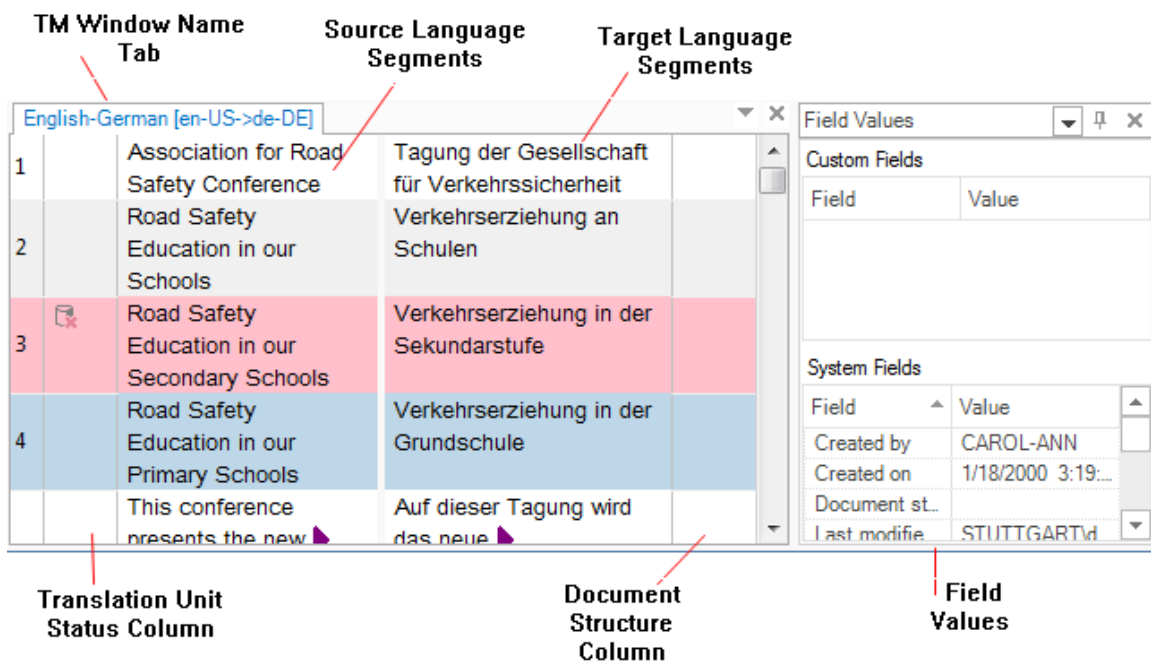
If imported translation units have fields associated with them that are not part of the translation memory, there are several different options on how to import those translation units. For example, you could specify to only import translation units that contain the same fields as the translation memory you are importing into or you could add the fields from the imported translation units to the translation memory.

Translation Memory maintenance

In SDLX you performed maintenance on your translation units in SDL Maintain. You could use filters to search for the translation units you wanted to edit. You could delete and edit the text of a translation unit.



In Trados Studio, you can perform maintenance directly in the **Translation Memories** view. You can use the Search Details window to find the translation units that you want to edit. The translation units are displayed in the **TM side-by-side** editor.



To change the segment text, simply click in the segment and start typing. Use the **Save** group on the **Home** tab in the **Translation Memories** view to:

- Mark a translation unit for deletion.
- Save (**Commit**) changes to the translation memory or discard or undo your changes as required.

Use the Field Values window to assign custom field values to the translation unit selected in the **TM side-by-side Editor**.

4

About Data Migration

Overview

You can upgrade and migrate the following data from SDL Trados, SDLX and other translation memory software to Trados Studio 2022.

- SDL Trados Studio 2009 Translation Memories (Server-based)
- SDL Trados (2007/Pre-2007) Translation Memories (Server-based)
- SDLX Translation Memories (File and server-based)
- TMX Files (Version 1.4b)
- SDL Trados INI Tag Settings Files (SDL Trados 7.x, SDL Trados 2006 and SDL Trados 2007 versions)
- SDLX ANL Tag Settings Files (SDLX 2007).

Depending on what you are upgrading or migrating different associated data can be also upgraded.

Note:

- For information on how to upgrade server-based translation memories from SDL Trados Studio 2009 to TM Server 2020 SR2 format, refer to the [Trados GroupShare 2020 SR1 Installation Guide](#).
 - File-based translation memories from SDL Trados Studio 2009 and SDL Trados Studio 2011 do not need upgrading and are the same format as translation memories in Trados Studio 2022.
 - Make sure you have installed the **Trados Legacy Compatibility Pack** app from the RWS AppStore before you start working with ITD, TTX and BilingualWorkbench TMs in **Trados Studio**.
-

Upgrading translation memories

You can upgrade translation memories from SDLX, SDL Trados and other translation memory software. There are several upgrade methods from which you can choose. To determine which method to use you should consider the following:

- What files are available to upgrade.
- What files are supported for upgrade.
- What associated data you want to migrate alongside the translation memory.

Method 1: Upgrade Translation Memories

Use this method to upgrade your legacy translation memories from SDL Trados 2007 and SDLX 2007. See **“Upgrading Legacy Translation Memories”** on page 117.

Method 2: Upgrade using TMX Files

Use this method to upgrade or import TMX files from SDL Trados 2007 and SDLX 2007 and other translation memory software. See **“Populating Translation Memories from TMX Files”** on page 143.

Method 3: Upgrade using bilingual files

Use this method to upgrade using bilingual files TradosTag (TTX) and SDL Edit (ITD) Files from SDL Trados 2007 and SDLX 2007. See **“Populating Translation Memories from Bilingual Documents”** on page 167.

Method 4: Upgrade using alignment tools

Use this method to upgrade using translated files that are aligned with their source in SDL Trados WinAlign or SDL Align. See **“Populating Translation Memories from Alignment Result Files”** on page 177.

Supported upgrade translation memory file formats

The following table describes what support is offered for using the different methods of upgrading your translation memories from different products. Make sure you have installed the Trados Legacy Compatibility Pack app from the RWS AppStore before you start working with ITD, TDX and BilingualWorkbench TMs in **Trados Studio**.

● Supported

~ Limited Support

Product	Upgrade Using Upgrade TMs Wizard	Upgrade Segmentation Rules	Upgrade using TMX (version 1.4b)	Upgrade using TMX (pre 1.4B)	Upgrade using Bilingual TTX	Upgrade Using Bilingual ITD
Trados 2007 Suite	●	●	●		●	
Trados 2007 SP2	●		●		●	
Trados 2006	●		●		●	

Product	Upgrade Using Upgrade TMs Wizard	Upgrade Segmentation Rules	Upgrade using TMX (version 1.4b)	Upgrade using TMX (pre 1.4B)	Upgrade using Bilingual TTX	Upgrade Using Bilingual ITD
Trados 7.x	●				●	
Earlier Versions of Trados			●			
SDLX						
SDLX 2007	●	●	●			●
SDLX 2006	●	●	●			
SDLX 2005	●	●	●			
Miscellaneous						
3rd-party Translation Memory Software			~ plain text only	~ plain text only		

Reusing translations from bilingual files in PerfectMatch

You can extract translations from previously translated bilingual documents from SDL Trados 2007 and SDLX 2007 and transfer them to Trados Studio project files. This is accomplished by applying PerfectMatch to your project in Trados Studio. It allows you to leverage information from previous translations and apply them to new translations. You can do this with the following bilingual formats:

- SDL Trados 2007 TTX
- SDLX 2007 ITD

For more information, see “Reuse Translations From Bilingual Documents in PerfectMatch ” on page 183.

Migrating INI and ANL files to Trados Studio

You can migrate the tag settings you use for XML and HTML translation. The settings identify what content is translatable or not translatable in a file. You can migrate the following tag settings files:

- SDLX (ANL)
- SDL Trados (INI)

For more information, see “Migrating INI and ANL Tag Settings Files ” on page 197.

5

Upgrading legacy translation memories

Overview

The purpose of this chapter is to give instructions on how to upgrade your translation memories from SDL Trados 2007 and SDLX 2007 to the Trados Studio 2022 format (*.sdltm) using the Upgrade Translation Memories wizard in Trados Studio.

You can upgrade the following translation memories:

- SDLX 2007, SDLX 2006 and SDLX 2005 File-based Translation Memories (*.mdb)
- SDLX 2007, SDLX 2006 and SDLX 2005 SQL Server-based Translation Memories
- SDL Trados Studio 2009 Translation Memories (Server-based)
- SDL Trados 2007, SDL Trados 2006 and SDL Trados 7.x File-based Translation Memories (*.tmw)
- SDL Trados 2007, SDL Trados 2006 and SDL Trados 7.x Server-based Translation Memories.

Note:

- For information on how to upgrade server-based translation memories from Trados Studio 2009 to TM Server 2020 SR2 format, refer to the [Trados GroupShare 2020 SR1 Installation Guide](#).
 - File-based translation memories from Trados Studio 2009 and Trados Studio 2011 do not need upgrading and are the same format as translation memories in Trados Studio 2022.
-

You can also upgrade SDL Trados 2007 or SDLX 2007 translation memory created from translated legacy files using SDL Trados WinAlign and SDL Align. For more information, see “Populating Translation Memories from Alignment Result Files” on page 177.

For information on how to upgrade translation memories using TMX files and bilingual documents, see “Populating Translation Memories from TMX Files” on page 143 and see “Populating Translation Memories from Bilingual Documents” on page 167.

Why upgrade your Translation Memories?

Upgrading your translation memories allows you to continue to leverage matches from your previous translations. Depending on what type of translation memory and what aspects of the translation memory are user-defined you can choose to upgrade the following information alongside the translation units in the translation memory:

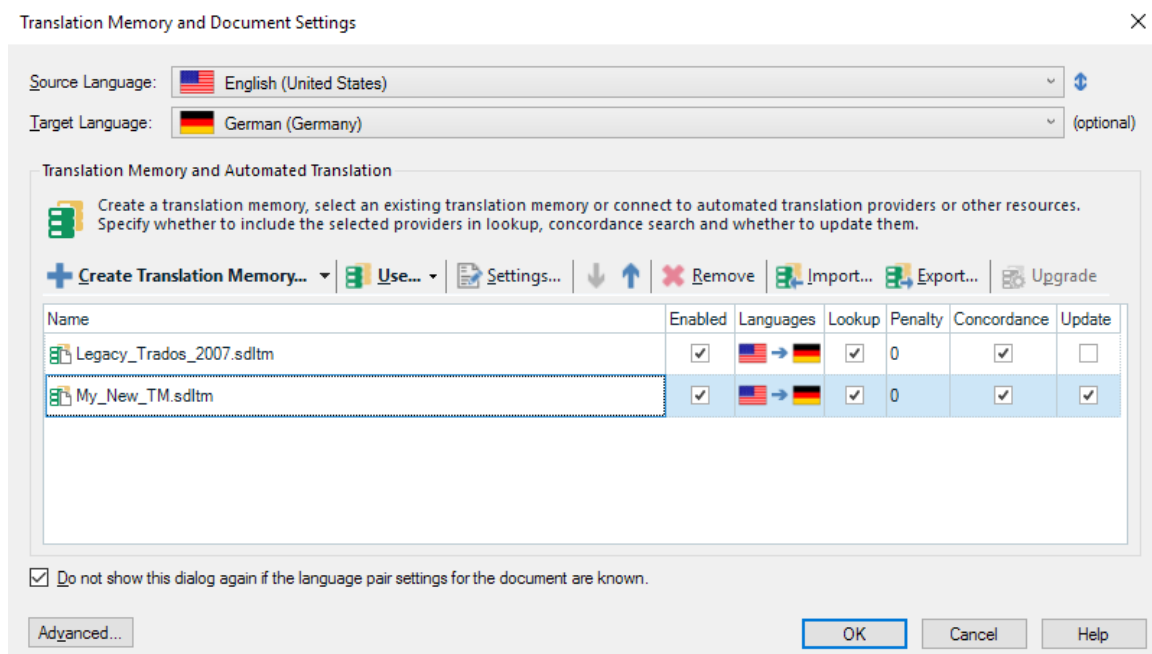
- Data inside a segment pair (For example, leading and trailing tags)
- Custom fields and assigned values
- Language Resources (Including Segmentation Rules, Abbreviation Lists, Variable Lists and Ordinal Follower Lists).

Hints and tips

Complete the following instructions to help find the best upgrade strategy for your translation memories:

- Upgrade your translation memory and make it a read-only translation memory that is not updated during translation.
- Create a new Trados Studio translation memory that you can update during translation.
- Open both translation memories at the same time when translating in Trados Studio.

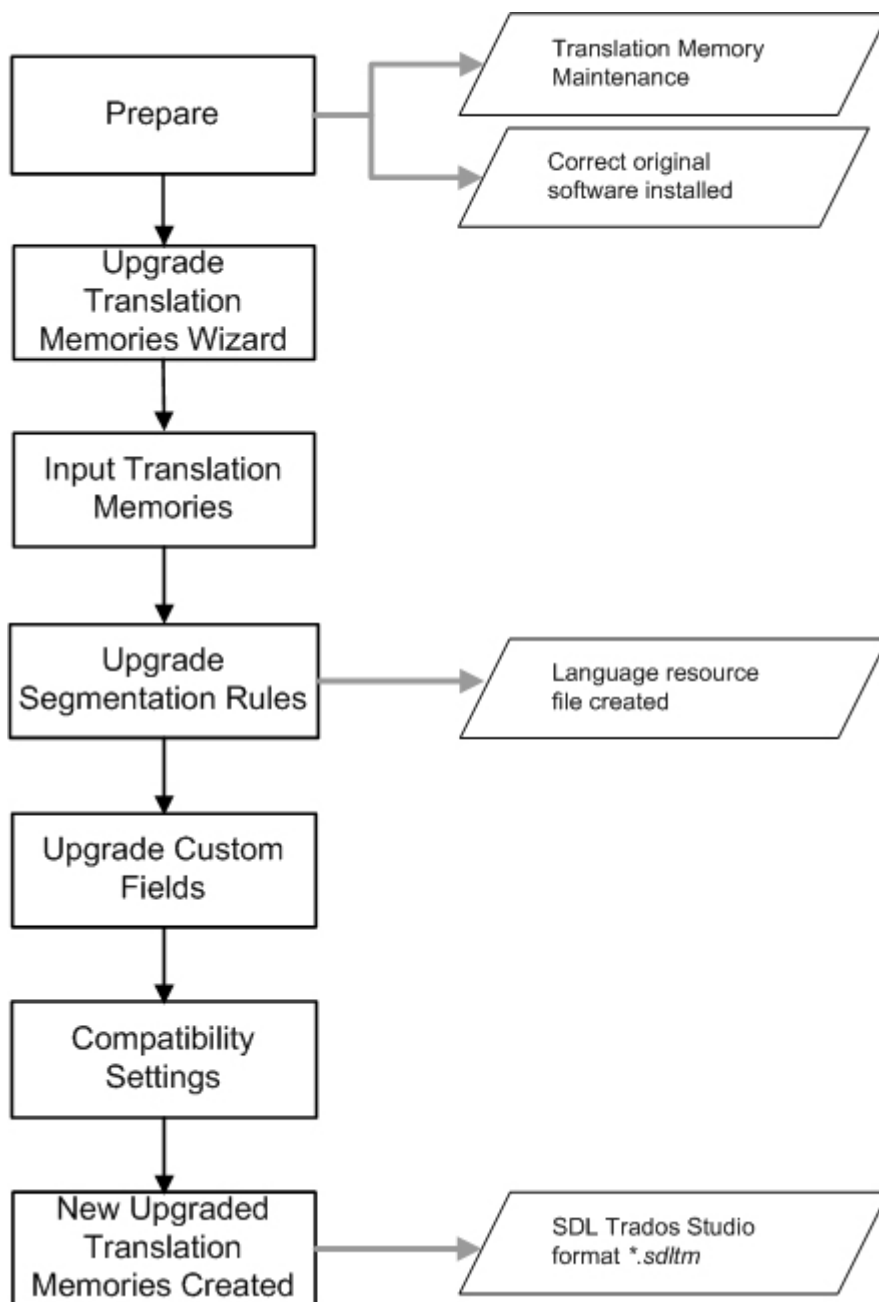
You can specify the update settings when you open a document in the Open Document dialog. Alternatively, if you already have a document open or have created a project, you can specify the update settings in the Project Settings dialog:



This approach enables you to leverage the data from the old translation memory while creating new translation units in the new translation memory that have the updated segmentation and tag handling that is in Trados Studio.

Upgrade Translation Memory process

The following diagram shows the steps you need to take to upgrade your translation memories in Trados Studio:



Software required for upgrade

When upgrading your translation memories, some types of TMs require you to have the application where the translation memory was created and Trados Studio installed on your computer.

Make sure you have installed the **Trados Compatibility and Migration Power Pack** from the RWS AppStore before you start working with data created in SDLX, Trados 2007 and Translator's Workbench.

To Upgrade	Software Required
SDLX 2007 file-based and server-based TMs	Trados Compatibility and Migration Power Pack
SDL Trados 2007 file-based TMs	Trados Compatibility and Migration Power Pack
SDL Trados 2007 server-based TMs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDL Trados Server Manager 2007 • Trados Compatibility and Migration Power Pack

Install the Trados Compatibility and Migration Power Pack

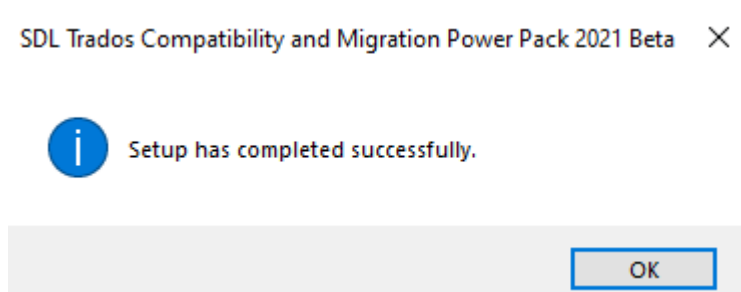
Before you begin

Install this free app to add the **Upgrade Migration Wizard** in the Translation Memories view > **Tools** group on the ribbon. This app also adds support for legacy ITD, TTX and Bilingual Workbench file types created in SDLX, Trados 2007 and Translator's Workbench. The import functionality is enabled for any Trados Studio license. However, the **Upgrade Migration Wizard** is only enabled if you have an active Trados Studio subscription or a perpetual license for the Professional, Freelance or Express edition.

Procedure

1. Open the **Add-ins** tab Trados Studio and select **RWS AppStore**.
This opens the RWS AppStore on the **Installed Plug-ins** page.
2. Type **Trados Compatibility and Migration Power Pack** in the search box and press Enter.
3. Select the app and click the **Download** icon in the app description on the right-hand side of the RWS AppStore page.
4. When Trados Studio finishes downloading the app, the following confirmation message is displayed: *Download complete. Restart Trados Studio to finish installing the plug-ins. Click this confirmation message to go to your specified Downloads location and run the app installer.*
5. Double-click on the downloaded **Trados Compatibility and Migration Power Pack** app and run the installer.

The following message is displayed when the app is successfully installed:



6. Restart Trados Studio after closing all active sessions.
7. Go to the Translation Memories view check that the **Upgrade Translation Memories**

option has been added to the **Tools** group. You can now also start opening and importing the following legacy file types:

- SDL Edit Documents (.ITD)
- TRADOStag Documents (.TTX)
- Translation Memory Exchange Documents (.TMX, .TMX.GZ)
- S-tagger
- Bilingual Workbench
- .TMW
- .MDB

Upgrading segmentation rules

Segmentation rules can be upgraded along with your translation memories. They are converted to a language resources file which includes segmentation rules, abbreviation lists, ordinal follower lists and variable lists. Segmentation has a significant impact on leverage from legacy resources. If the translation memories you are upgrading are segmented differently, matching against the translation memory will lead to fuzzy matches or return no matches at all.

When segmentation rules are migrated, tag and filter settings are not taken into account as they are not part of the segmentation rules but are part of the corresponding file format filter. Adjustments to tag and filter settings will need to be done manually. For more information about tag and filter settings, see “Migrating INI and ANL Tag Settings File” on page 197.

The following tables shows what segmentation lists can be upgraded from SDL Trados and SDLX:

Segmentation Rules	SDLX 2005, 2006 and 2007	SDL Trados 2007, 2006, 7.x
Segmentation Rules	Yes	Only SDL Trados 2007 Suite
Abbreviations List	No	Yes, only userdefined lists
Ordinal Followers List	No	Yes, only userdefined lists
Variables List	No	Yes, only userdefined lists

Note:

- If you want to upgrade your segmentation rules from SDL Trados 2006 or SDL Trados 7.x, you must first install SDL Trados 2007 Suite.
- If you migrate your user-defined abbreviation lists, ordinal follower lists and variable lists, they are merged with the defaults lists in Trados Studio.

Should you migrate your segmentation rules?

When you upgrade your translation memories you should decide whether to upgrade your segmentation rules or to use Trados Studio's default rules.

- If you are working in a supply chain where both SDL Trados 2007 and Trados Studio are used together or a supply chain where SDLX 2007 and Trados Studio are used together, RWS recommends that you upgrade your segmentation rules. However, you can also migrate custom rules that would take too much time to recreate.
- If you are only going to be using Trados Studio, RWS recommends that you select the default segmentation rules in Trados Studio and modify them as needed. This will provide cleaner rules and better default segmentation.

Note: If you are unsure of whether to migrate your segmentation rules, contact Professional Services.

SDLX Segmentation

It is optional to upgrade the SDLX segmentation rules to a language resource that is contained within the translation memory when you upgrade the translation memory. You may find that SDLX rules representation formalism (SRX) may be a bit harder to read and understand. Therefore, you may find it easier to accept the default segmentation rules (Language Resources) in Trados Studio which provide cleaner rules and an improved user interface for modifying and reading the rules.

Segmentation rules are not stored within the SDLX translation memories but in a separate SRX file. They are stored locally on a user's machine in their installation folders. Therefore, if you want to upgrade your segmentation rules in your translation memory, the translation memory must be upgraded on the computer where the customized segmentation rules are stored and you must have administrative permission rights on that computer to migrate those rules.

Note: If you migrate your segmentation rules, they replace the rules in Trados Studio.

There are some key differences between the rules in Trados Studio and SDLX:

- In SDLX, abbreviations and ordinal followers are stored as exceptions, therefore when they are upgraded to Trados Studio, each abbreviation and ordinal follower on the list appears as a separate exception instead of displaying on the abbreviations or ordinal follower lists in Trados Studio. RWS recommends that you remove these exceptions and add them to the appropriate list in Trados Studio.
- SDLX has language-specific rule sets which capture language-specific abbreviations.
- SDLX may not break if the break character is followed by closing punctuation (for example, a closing double quote, or closing parentheses).

SDL Trados 2007 segmentation

It is optional to upgrade the SDL Trados 2007 segmentation rules and lists to a language resource that is contained within the translation memory when you upgrade the translation memory. Most segmentation rules used in Trados Studio are based on the rules that were used in SDL Trados 2007. If you did not customize your rules in SDL Trados 2007, RWS recommends that you do not migrate your rules and use the defaults in Trados Studio instead.

If you choose to migrate your user-defined segmentation rules and lists the following happens:

- If you migrate your segmentation rules fully, they replace the rules in Trados Studio.
- If you migrate your user-defined abbreviation list, it is merged with the default list in Trados Studio.
- If you migrate your user-defined ordinal follower list and there is a default list for that language in Trados Studio, it is merged with the default list.
- If you migrate your user-defined variable list and there is no default variable list in Trados Studio, the list is not merged but just copied across to the new translation memory.

Note: If you heavily customized your SDL Trados 2007 rules, you may not be able to fully migrate the rules. In this case, RWS recommends you contact Professional Services for more information.

Some constraints defined in SDL Trados 2007 (for example, minimum number of words or characters in a segment) are not migrated, so any customization of such settings will have no effect on segmentation in Trados Studio.

These are some key differences between the rules in Trados Studio and SDL Trados 2007 that could effect leverage in your translation memory during upgrade:

- SDL Trados 2007 did not segment number-only segments and Trados Studio does.
- SDL Trados 2007 abbreviation lists are not case sensitive and Trados Studio's abbreviation lists are.
- For some languages (such as German), SDL Trados 2007 did not always segment correctly after numbers followed by a full stop, independent of the ordinal followers list. Trados Studio does segment correctly for these languages.
- In SDL Trados 2007, numbers in a segment-initial position were not always included in the segment. In Trados Studio, these numbers are included in the segment but not if they are, for example, a numbered list.
- SDL Trados 2007 has an 'End of Paragraph' rule that by design no longer exists in Trados Studio since content is always segmented at paragraph breaks.

Comparison of default rules

This following table summarizes segmentation differences for the default Western languages.

Break Character	SDL Trados 2007	SDLX 2007	SDL Trados Studio
Full Stop	Breaks: - unless followed by lower case letter. - unless preceding word including the full stop is in the abbreviations list. - unless full stop is preceded by a sequence of digits and the word following the full stop is in the ordinal followers list.	Breaks, - unless full stop follows a digit sequence in segment-initial position. - unless full stop is part of an ellipsis ("...")	The same as SDL Trados 2007.
Question and Exclamation Mark	Breaks, - unless followed by lower case letter.	Breaks	The same as SDL Trados 2007.
Colon	Breaks by default.	Does not break.	Breaks, - unless followed by lower case letter.
Semicolon	Does not break by default.	Does not break.	The same as SDL Trados 2007.
Tabulator	Breaks by default.	Does not. break.	No break by default.

Additional Trados Studio segmentation rules

- When Trados Studio segments your document, it includes punctuation following the break character in the segment in some cases. For example, an exclamation mark that appears within double quotes. The quote marks are included in the segment for translation.
"double quotes!"
- Trados Studio supports the same type of segment and paragraph-based segmentation that was supported in SDL Trados and SDLX.

Compatibility with SDL Trados 2007 and SDLX 2007 data

The legacy translation memory engines, SDL Trados Translator's Workbench and SDLX, applied and stored data associated with a translation unit differently to Trados Studio. In addition, the file format filters worked differently. When you upgrade a translation memory you can specify what data inside a segment pair is removed or retained in your translation memory in order to optimize the leverage from your new upgraded translation memory. This process makes the content of the translation units in your upgraded translation memory closer to what the file format filters in Trados Studio are likely to produce.

For example, depending on your settings, Microsoft Word's heading numbers and bullet point characters are stored in an SDLX translation memory. In the Trados Studio Microsoft Word file type, it does not allow you to include the heading numbers or bullet point characters in the translation memory. This means that heading information is stored but not the heading number. If you upgrade your translation memory without removing this information from the translation memory, a difference will occur when the translation unit is reused, resulting in penalty or fuzzy match. Eliminating those pieces of data associated with the translation memory should now allow it to result in an 100% match. Although in some situations you may want to retain that data.

For more details about the different options, see the Compatibility options.

Upgrading fields

Fields and their values can be upgraded along with your translation memories. The translation memories are scanned for their fields and values. If you have multiple translation memories upgrading to the new translation memory, you may find that there are field clashes.

The examples below explain different scenarios that may occur when you have field clashes. Field clashes occur when you have a field with the same name in two different translation memories that are being upgraded to one new translation memory. The clash only occurs if these fields are using the same capitalization.

Example A

If you have two fields with the same name from different translation memories and they are different types (for example, Text and Picklist), one of the fields is renamed automatically when the translation memories are upgraded.

Scenario

- Translation Memory A has a field called **Project** which is a **Text** field.
- Translation Memory B has a field called **Project** which is an **Picklist** field.

Upgrade Result

- Trados Studio automatically renames the field from Translation Memory B to *Project_SinglePicklist*. You can change this field name as needed.

Example B

If you have two fields with the same name from different translation memories and they are the same type of field (Text or Picklist) but only allow single values assigned to translation units, only one value will remain assigned to a translation units that are merged in the new translation memory unless you change the field to allow multiple values to be assigned.

Scenario

- Translation Memory A has a field called Project which is a *Picklist* field that only allows single values assigned to translation units.
- Translation Memory B has a field called Project which is a *Picklist* field that only allows single values assigned to translation units.
- In Translation Memory A and B, there is an identical translation unit. In Translation Memory A it has the value, Project A assigned to it. In Translation Memory B it has the value, Project B assigned to it.

Upgrade Result

- Trados Studio merges the translation units from Translation Memory A and Translation Memory B, and the value from Translation Memory B, Project B, is the only value that remains assigned to the merged translation unit.
- If you want both values to remain assigned to the translation unit so that it has Project A and Project B assigned to it, you must select the **Multiple** check box when you upgrade your translation memories. This changes the field allowing for multiple values to be assigned to translation units.

Example C

If you have two fields with the same name from different translation memories and they are the same type of field (Text or Picklist) but one allows single values assigned to translation units and the other one allows multiple values assigned to translation units, both values will remain assigned to translation units that are merged in the new translation memory.

Scenario

- Translation Memory A has a field called Project which is a *Picklist* field that only allows single values assigned to translation units.
- Translation Memory B has a field called Project which is a *Picklist* field that allows multiple values assigned to translation units.
- In Translation Memory A and B, there is an identical translation unit. In Translation Memory A it has the value, Project A assigned to it. In Translation Memory B it has the value, Project B assigned to it.

Upgrade Result

- Trados Studio merges the translation units from Translation Memory A and Translation Memory B, and the values from Translation Memory A and B, Project A and Project B, remain assigned to the merged translation unit.

Upgrading your legacy translation memories

This section describes how to upgrade your SDLX 2007 and SDL Trados 2007 translation memories to the Trados Studio format (*.sdltm) using the Upgrade Translation Memories wizard in Trados Studio.

In Trados Studio,

- File-based translation memories are bilingual and can only have one source language and one target language.
- Server-based translation memories are multilingual and can have multiple source languages and target languages.

Therefore, if you are upgrading a translation memory that is multilingual with more than one target language, you would have to create an Trados Studio server-based translation memory or create multiple Trados Studio file-based translation memories (one for each language direction).

Before you start

Before you upgrade your translation memories, you may want to do the following:

- Perform maintenance on your translation memories in SDL Trados Translator's Workbench or in SDL Maintain in SDLX 2007 to ensure you are upgrading quality data.
- Ensure that the correct software is installed on the computer. See "Software Required for Upgrade " on page 120.
- Decide if you want to upgrade your segmentation rules. See "Upgrading Segmentation Rules " on page 122.

Upgrading your legacy translation memories

To upgrade your legacy translation memories:

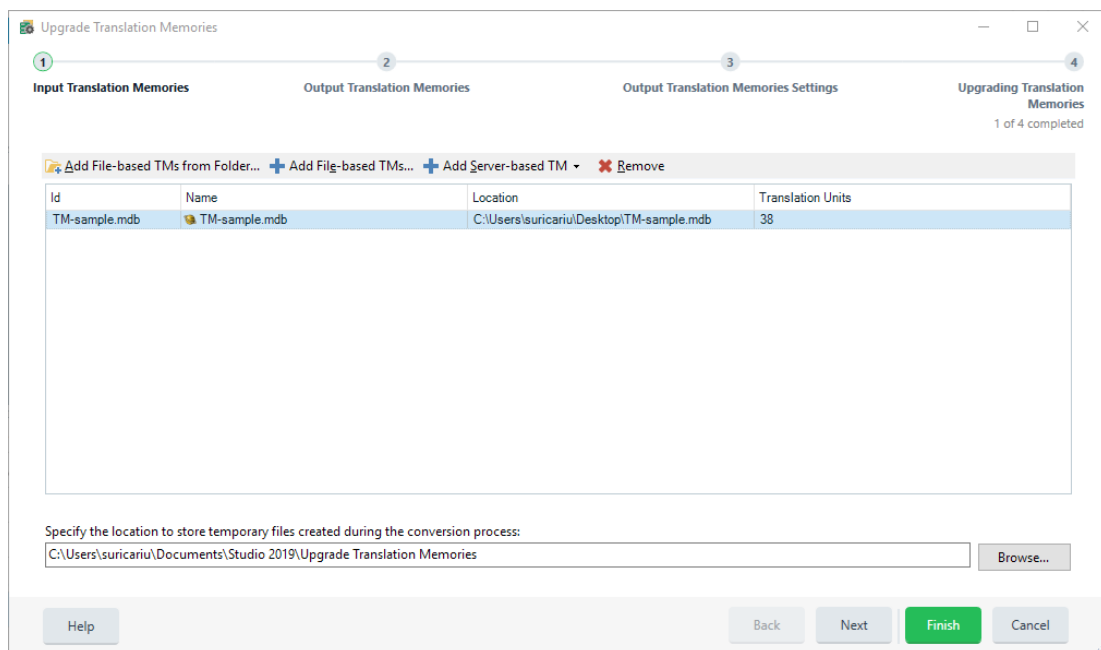
Before you begin

Make sure that you have installed the **Trados Compatibility and Migration Power Pack** as described in the section “Software required for upgrade ” on page 120.

Procedure

1. Select **Home** tab > **Tools** group > **Upgrade Translation Memories** in the **Translation Memories** group. This is only available after you install the Trados Compatibility and Migration Power Pack.

The Upgrade Translation Memories wizard is displayed on the Input Translation Memories page.



2. If you want to add file-based legacy translation memories:

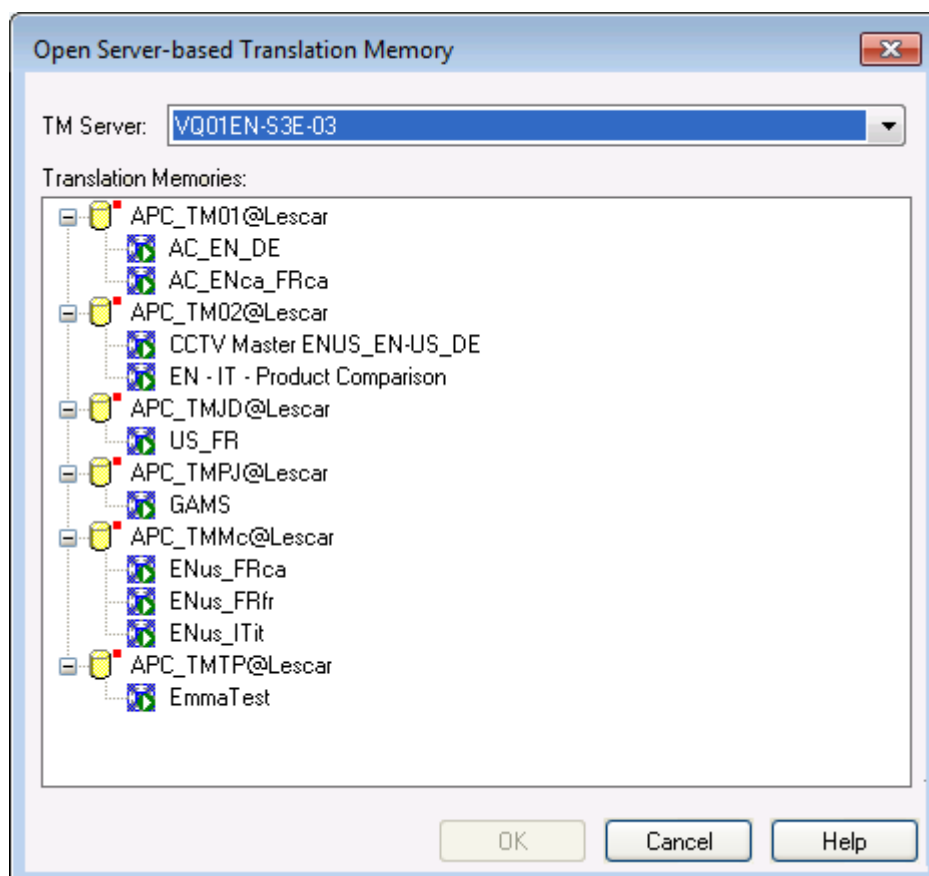
To	Select
add a folder containing a group of SDLX 2007 or SDL Trados translation memories,	... Add File-based TMs from Folder . The Browse for Folder dialog is displayed. Select the folder and click OK to add the contents of the folder.
add an individual SDLX 2007 or SDL Trados translation memory,	... Add File-based TMs . The Select Input Translation Memories dialog is displayed. Select the translation memories and click Open to add them.

3. If you want to add an SDL Trados server-based legacy translation memory:

- Click **Add Server-based TM** and select SDL Trados 2007 server-based translation memory from the drop-down list. The Log On dialog is displayed.



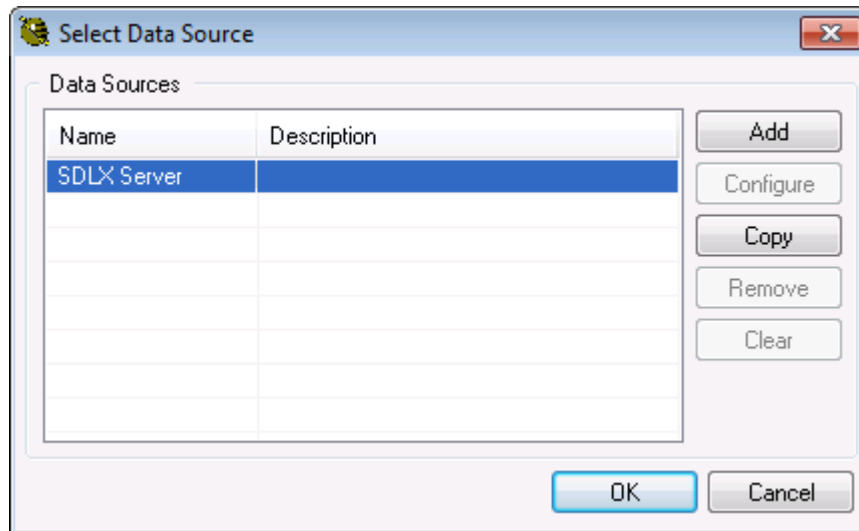
- Select the appropriate authentication method and enter your **Login ID** and **Password** if required. Click **OK**. The Open Server-based Translation Memory dialog box is displayed.



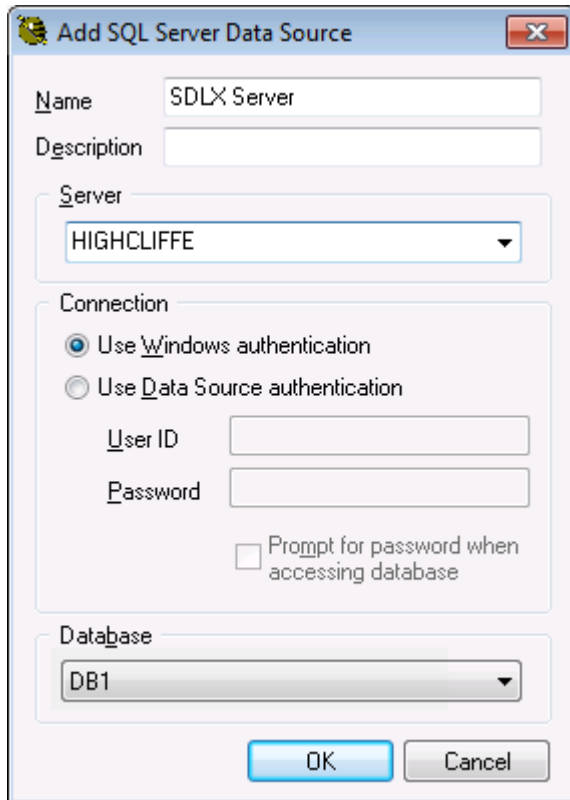
- Expand a database to load the translation memories it contains into the window for selection. To expand a database, double-click the database or click the plus icon

preceding the database name. If you are not currently logged in to a TM server, the window remains empty. Select a translation memory and click **OK**.

4. If you want to add an SDLX 2007 server-based legacy translation memory:
 - Click **Add Server-based TM** and select **SDLX 2007 server-based translation memory** from the drop-down list. The Select Data Source dialog box is displayed.



- If the server from which you want to retrieve the translation memories is not displayed, click **Add**. Alternatively, if the server from which you want to retrieve translations memories is displayed, select the server and click **Configure**. The Add/Configure SQL Server Data Source dialog box is displayed.



Add SQL Server Data Source

Name:

Description:

Server:

Connection:

☒ Use Windows authentication

☐ Use Data Source authentication

User ID:

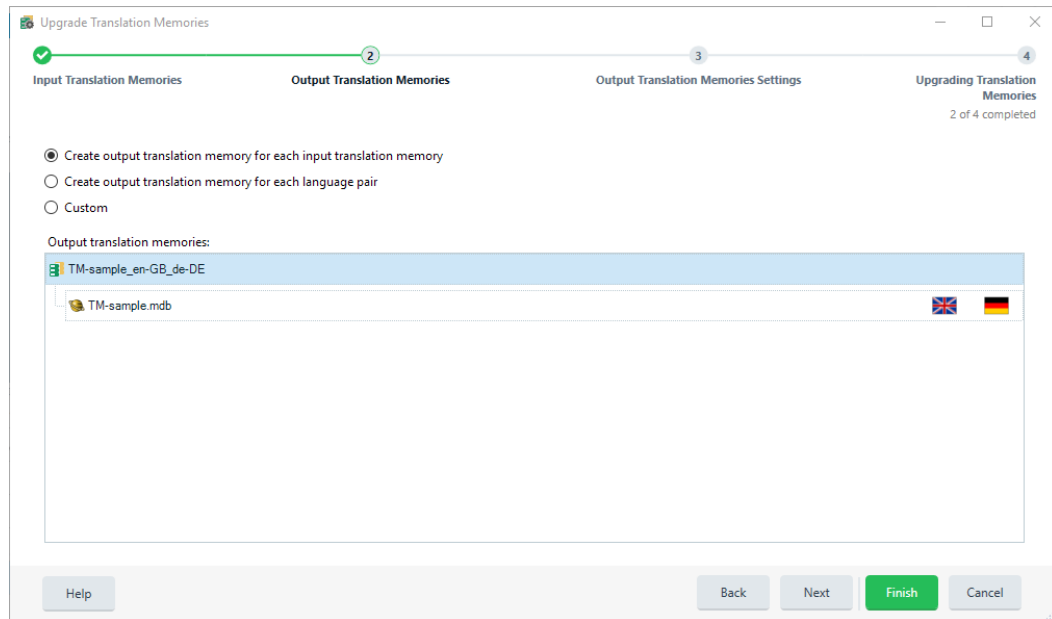
Password:

☐ Prompt for password when accessing database

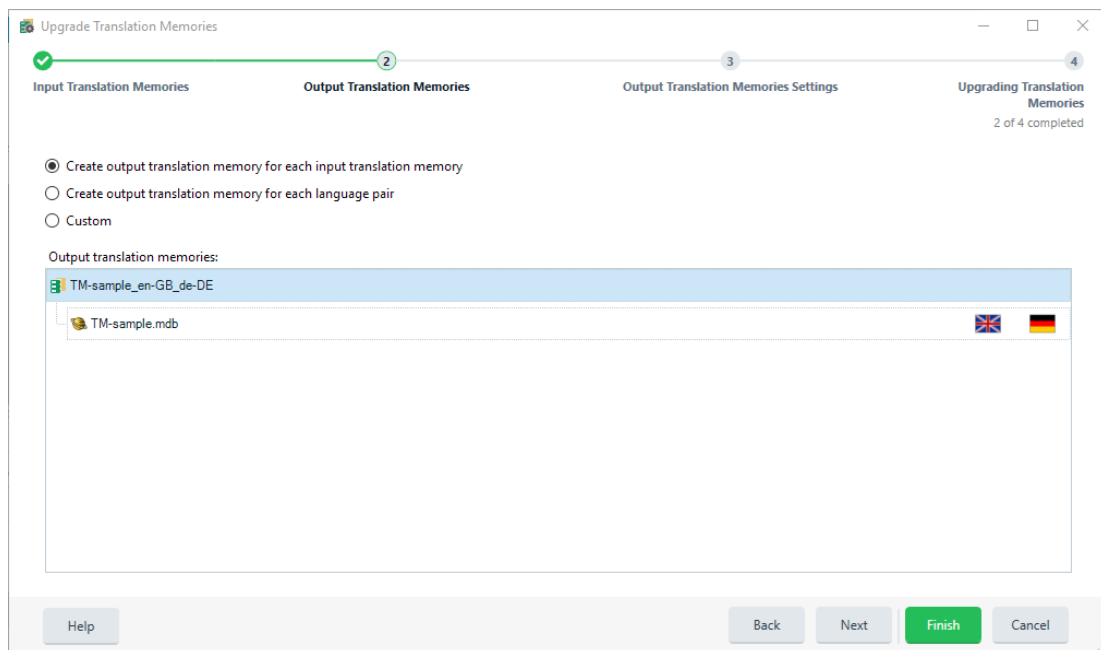
Database:

OK Cancel

- Enter a **Name** that you want to use to refer to the server.
- Select the server from the **Server** drop-down list.
- Select the appropriate authentication method and enter your **User ID** and **Password** if required.
- Select the translation memory that you want to upgrade from the **Database** drop-down list and click **OK**. The Select Data Source dialog box is displayed. Click **OK** again to add the translation memory.
- Click **Next** on the Input Translation Memories page. The Output Translation Memories page is displayed.



5. Click **Next** on the Input Translation Memories page.
The Output Translation Memories page is displayed.

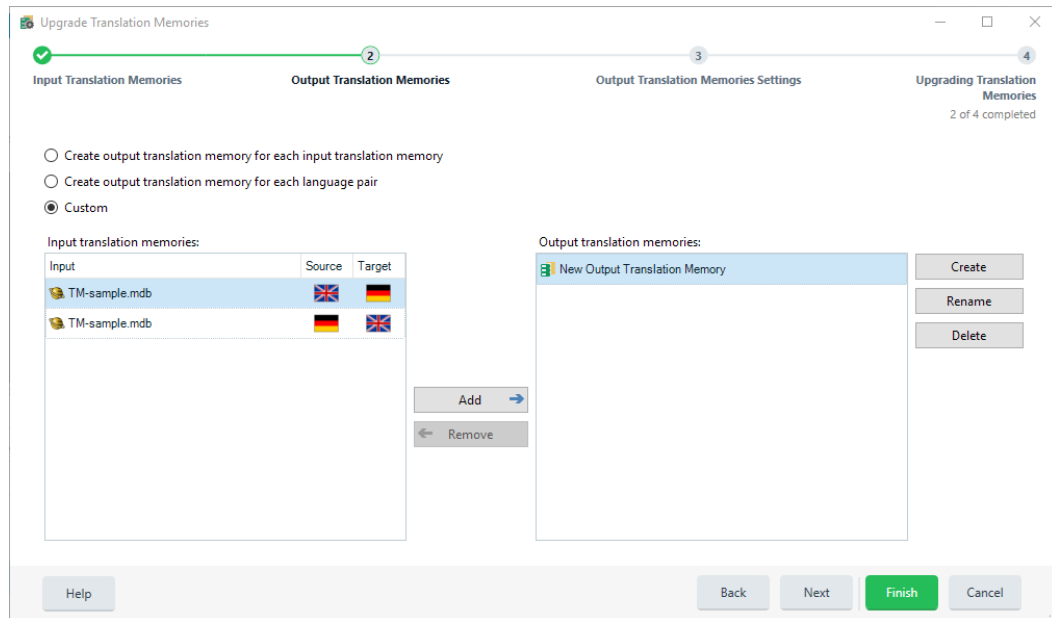


6. Specify how the translation memories will be created:
- **Create output translation memory for each input translation memory** - When this option is selected, an Trados Studio translation memory is created for each translation memory that was added on the Input Translation Memories page. Click **Next** and go to step 8.
 - **Create output translation memory for each language pair** - When this option is selected, an Trados Studio translation memory is created for each language pair that exists in the translation memories that were added on the Input Translation

5 Upgrading legacy translation memories

Memories page. Click **Next** and go to step 8.

- **Custom** - When this option is selected, additional options are displayed where you can customize how the Trados Studio translation memories are created. If you want to change the language direction of the translation memory that you are upgrading, select this option.

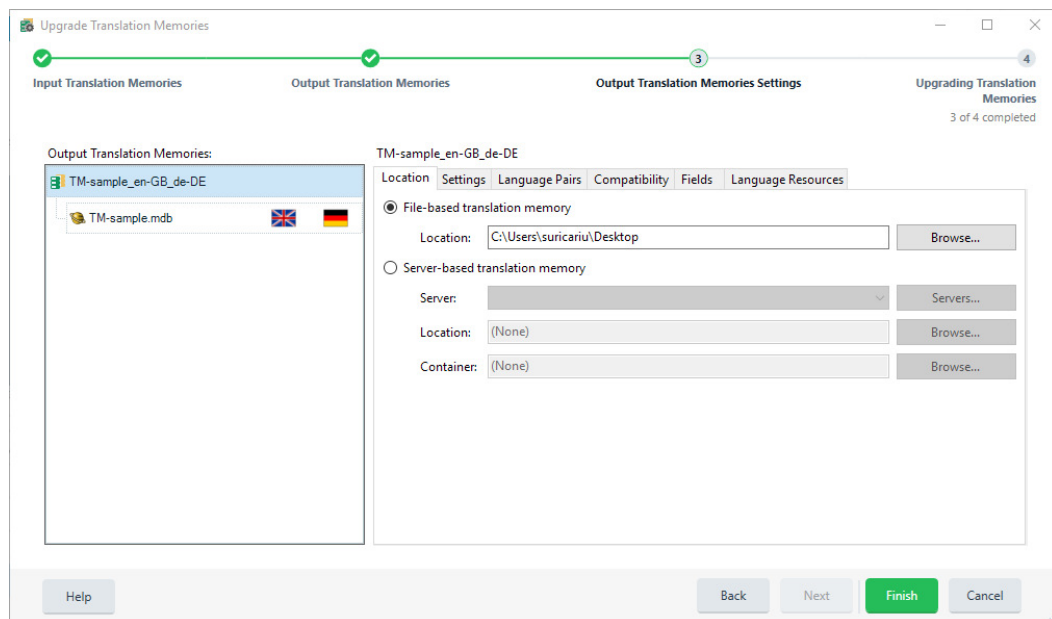


Note:

- If you are upgrading to a server-based translation memory, they can contain multiple language pairs. If you are upgrading to a file-based translation memory, they can only contain one language pair.
- Each translation memory file is displayed twice in **Output translation memories** box. Once for each language direction. For example, the translation memory master_en_de.tmw file is displayed twice with the language direction as English to German and German to English.

7. Specify your custom built translation memories:

- Select the translation memory with the language direction for which you want to create the translation memory in the **Output translation memories** box.
 - Select the new translation memory in the **Output translation memories** box. Use the **Rename** and **Create** buttons to create the new translation memories in this box as needed.
 - Click **Add**. The translation memory is added to the new selected translation memory. Repeat these steps until you have all of the translation memories in the **Output translation memories** box that you want to create.
- Click **Next**. The Output Translation Memories Settings page is displayed.



8. Select the translation memory for which you want to specify settings. The settings for the translation memory are displayed on the right-hand side on the **Location** tab:
 - If you want the new upgraded translation memory to be created locally, select **File-based translation memory**. Go to step 10.

Note: If you selected more than one language pair in your new upgraded translation memory, the option to create a file-based translation memory is disabled because file-based translation memories are bilingual and can only contain one language pair.

- If you want the new upgraded translation memory to be created on a server, select **Server-based translation memory**. Go to step 9.
9. If you selected Server-based translation memory, specify the following:
 - **Server** - Select the server where you want to create the new translation memory. If the required server does not appear in the list for selection, click **Servers** to display the Servers dialog box where you can add the server.
 - **Location** - Click **Location** to display the Select Location dialog box. This dialog box is where you select the organization or resource library to which you want the new translation memory to belong.
 - **Container** - Click **Containers** to display the Select Translation Memory Container dialog box. This dialog box is where you select the container where you want the translation memory to be created.
 10. Click the **Settings** tab:

New Output Translation Memory

Location Settings Language Pairs Compatibility Fields Language Resources

Description:

Copyright:

☐ Enable character-based concordance search

Settings

☒ Recognize dates ☒ Recognize acronyms ☒ Recognize alphanumeric

☒ Recognize times ☒ Recognize variables

☒ Recognize numbers ☒ Recognize measurements

Count as one if words:

☒ Are hyphenated

☒ Are joined by dashes

☒ Contain formatting tags

Import

☐ Import translation units as plain text

If target segments differ:

☒ Add new translation units

☐ Overwrite existing translation units

☐ Leave existing translation units unchanged

☐ Keep most recent translation units

Specify the following:

- If you want to add a description, enter a description in the **Description** box. This will be displayed in the translation memory settings after the translation memory is created.
- **Import translation units as plain text** - When this option is selected, all formatting in the import file is ignored and the translation unit content is imported as plain text. This may be useful if you are importing translation units from an application that handles tags differently to Trados Studio as the imported tag information would not display correctly in Trados Studio.

If target segments differ - The source segments of some translation units for import may be identical to those of the translation units in the translation memory although the target segments differ. In this case, you can ask Trados Studio to:

- **Add new translation units** - This option imports the new translation units as additional entries. The TM fields of the new translation units are merged with those of the existing TUs.
- **Overwrite existing translation units** - This imports the new translation units and overwrites the existing translation units. The TM fields of the existing TUs are also

replaced with the TM fields of the new TUs. The only fields that Trados Studio keeps from the existing TUs are those fields that do not have a correspondent in the new TUs.

- **Leave existing translation units unchanged** - This keeps the existing translation units and their TM fields and does not import the new ones. For server-based TMs, this option is only available for translation memories created in SDL Studio GroupShare 2019 SP2 and later.
 - **Keep most recent translation units** - This keeps the most recently changed translation unit and its fields. Trados Studio imports a translation unit whose source segment is identical to that of an existing translation unit only if the imported unit is newer than the existing one. If the change date of the translation unit for import is older than the change date of the existing one, Trados Studio does not replace the existing translation unit. For server-based TMs, this option is only available for translation memories created in Studio GroupShare 2019 SP2 and later.
 - **Existing translation units** - Translation units that match both the source and target segment of existing TUs, are not added as duplicates to the translation memory. Instead, Trados Studio merges the system and custom fields available for the two translation units. This ensures that the information about both translation units is recorded in your translation memory.
11. Specify your **Recognition Settings** - These settings are used to identify elements that do not change during translation. These elements include variables, dates, times, numbers, measurements and acronyms. These elements can either be transferred directly from the current source segment to the new target segment or automatically converted to the correct target language format. For example, you can auto-localize date and time elements to the correct target language format.

Which settings are selected varies based on what type of translation memory you are upgrading and what settings were selected in the translation memories you are upgrading. Select or clear the check boxes as needed.

- If you are upgrading an SDLX translation memory, all of the recognition settings are selected.
- If you are upgrading an SDL Trados translation memory, only the recognition settings that were selected in the translation memory you are upgrading from are selected.
- If you are upgrading multiple translation memories to one new translation memory, only the recognition settings that are selected in all of the translation memories are selected.

Note: For more detailed information on these settings, see the [Trados Studio Help](#) that is launched from Trados Studio.

12. Click the **Language Pairs** tab:

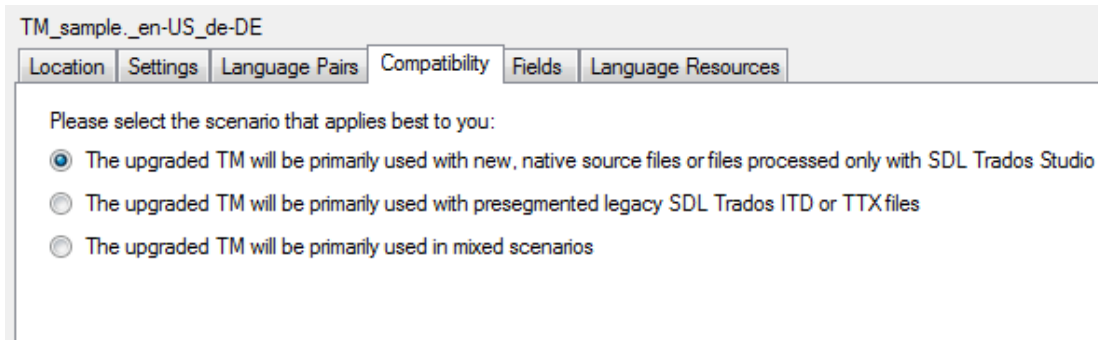


This is where you can view the source language and target languages in the translation memory. Each row indicates one language pair.

5 Upgrading legacy translation memories

- Server-based translation memories in Trados Studio are multilingual and may have multiple language pairs listed on this page.
- File-based translation memories in Trados Studio are bilingual and can only contain one language pair.

13. Click the **Compatibility** tab:



TM_sample._en-US_de-DE

Location Settings Language Pairs **Compatibility** Fields Language Resources

Please select the scenario that applies best to you:

- ☒ The upgraded TM will be primarily used with new, native source files or files processed only with SDL Trados Studio
- ☐ The upgraded TM will be primarily used with presegmented legacy SDL Trados ITD or TTX files
- ☐ The upgraded TM will be primarily used in mixed scenarios

When you upgrade a translation memory you can specify what data inside a segment pair is removed or retained in your translation memory in order to optimize the leverage from your new upgraded translation memory. This process makes the content of the translation units in your upgraded translation memory closer to what the file format filters in Trados Studio are likely to produce. For example, you can remove or leave leading and trailing tags. For more information, see “Compatibility with SDL Trados 2007 and SDLX 2007 Data” on page 126.

Select from one of the following compatibility options:

Option	Description
The upgraded TM will be primarily used with new, native source files or files processed only with Trados Studio	Imports a version of the translation memory that has had some formatting-related data removed. You might want to do this, for example, if you are a translator and you receive files in their original (native) format with a legacy translation memory. In this case, removing the formatting related data associated with the translation unit will increase the leverage because you are more likely to get a match if the translation units in the translation memory are using the same type of formatting-related data as the document you are translating.
The upgraded TM will be primarily used with presegmented legacy SDL Trados ITD files and TTX files	Imports a version of the translation memory that retains the legacy translation unit data. You might want to do this, for example, if you are a translator and you receive a pre-segmented legacy bilingual file with a legacy translation memory. In this case, retaining the data associated with the translation unit will increase leverage.

Option	Description
The upgraded TM will primarily used in mixed scenarios	<p>Imports two versions of the translation unit, one where the data associated with the translation unit will be removed and another one where it retains the data. You might want to do this if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • you want to permanently upgrade the translation memory and • you are using legacy bilingual files and using bilingual files from Trados Studio. <p>Selecting this option will maximize the translation memory leverage in all situations, however, it may also increase the number of multiple 100% matches, causing a penalty to be applied.</p>

14. Click the **Fields** tab:

New Output Translation Memory

Location Settings Language Pairs Compatibility **Fields** Language Resources

Name	Type	Picklist	Allow Multiple Values
General	List	OperatorLetter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Context	List	transindex.marke...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Source File	List	W:\HEP_CHOAJ...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ws1050	List	documentation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ws4050	List	Trainer,Medley,U...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ProjectID	Text		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
projectID_2	Text		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Remove

The existing custom fields from the translation memories you are upgrading are listed here. If you have multiple translation memories upgrading to a new translation memory, you may find that there are field clashes. For information about field clashes and what to do, see [Upgrading Fields](#).

You can perform the followings actions on this tab:

- Click **Add** to add a new field. When you click **Add** a new row is added to this tab.

5 Upgrading legacy translation memories

Click in the **Name** column for this row and type the name. Select the type of field from the drop down list in the **Type** column. Enter values in the **Picklist** column if you selected **List** as the type of field.

- Click **Remove** to delete a field and all of its corresponding fields values that are assigned to translation units in the translation memory.
- To rename a field, click in the field you want to change in the **Name** column. Type the new name. The corresponding fields values that are assigned to translation units stay assigned to those translation units but with a new field name.

Note: For more information about fields and the different types of fields, see the [Trados Studio Help](#). You can access the help from the **Help** tab in Trados Studio.

15. Click the **Language Resources** tab:

The language resources are associated with the segmentation rules. You can use the default language resources or use the existing language resources. If you are not sure, it is recommended that you use the default language resources.

Source Language	Language Resources
English (United States)	(Default Language Resources) ▼
German (Germany)	(Default Language Resources) ▼

Language resources control the process of segmenting source document text so that it is ready for a translation memory to be applied to the segments. Language resources are stored in the form of lists and rules. Your input translation memories are scanned and any segmentation rules are copied. For details of what segmentation rules are upgraded, see "Upgrading Segmentation Rules" on page 122.

Select one of the following from the drop-down list in the **Language Resources** column for each language pair:

- **Default Language Resources** - Select this to use the default Trados Studio segmentation rules.

- **Upgraded Language Resources** - Select this to use the segmentation rules from your existing translation memories.

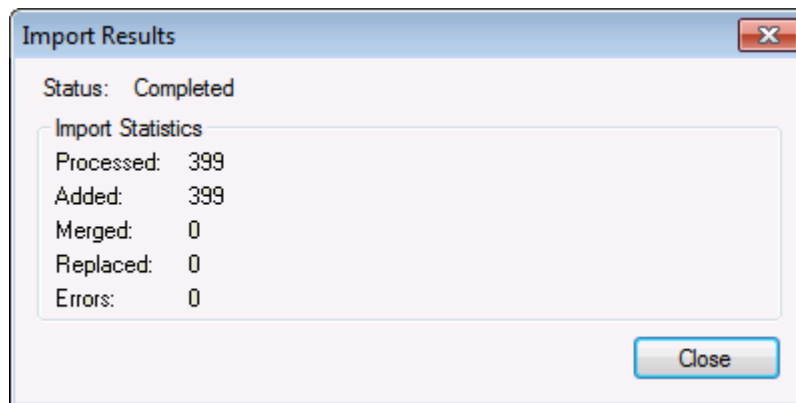
Note: You can change language resources after the translation memory is created in the **Translation Memories** view.

Click **Finish** to upgrade your translation memories.

The Upgrading Translation Memories page is displayed. A progress bar is displayed as each task is run.

16. When the translation memory has been upgraded, you can do the following:

- Click the **Details** link to display the Import Results dialog box which contains statistics about what translation units were imported.



- Click the **Open** link to open the translation memory in the **Translation Memories** view where you can view the imported data and modify the segmentation rules.

6

Populating translation memories from .TMX files

Overview

The purpose of this chapter is to give instructions on how to upgrade your translation memories to the Trados Studio format (*.sdltm) using **Translation Memory Exchange Documents** (TMX) files. RWS provides support for upgrading the following TMX files:

- Limited support for TMX files generated from a software other than SDL Trados or SDLX. You can upgrade TMX version 1.4b or pre-1.4b.
- SDL Trados TMX (Only version 1.4b).
- SDLX 1.4b TMX (Only version 1.4b).

Who should do this?

Primarily, the users who should upgrade TMX files are ones where the TMX file was third-party generated. That is TMX files generated from software other than SDL Trados or SDLX.

Software required

To import and upgrade TMX files in Trados Studio 2022 and later, first install the **Trados Compatibility and Migration Power Pack** app from the RWS AppStore.

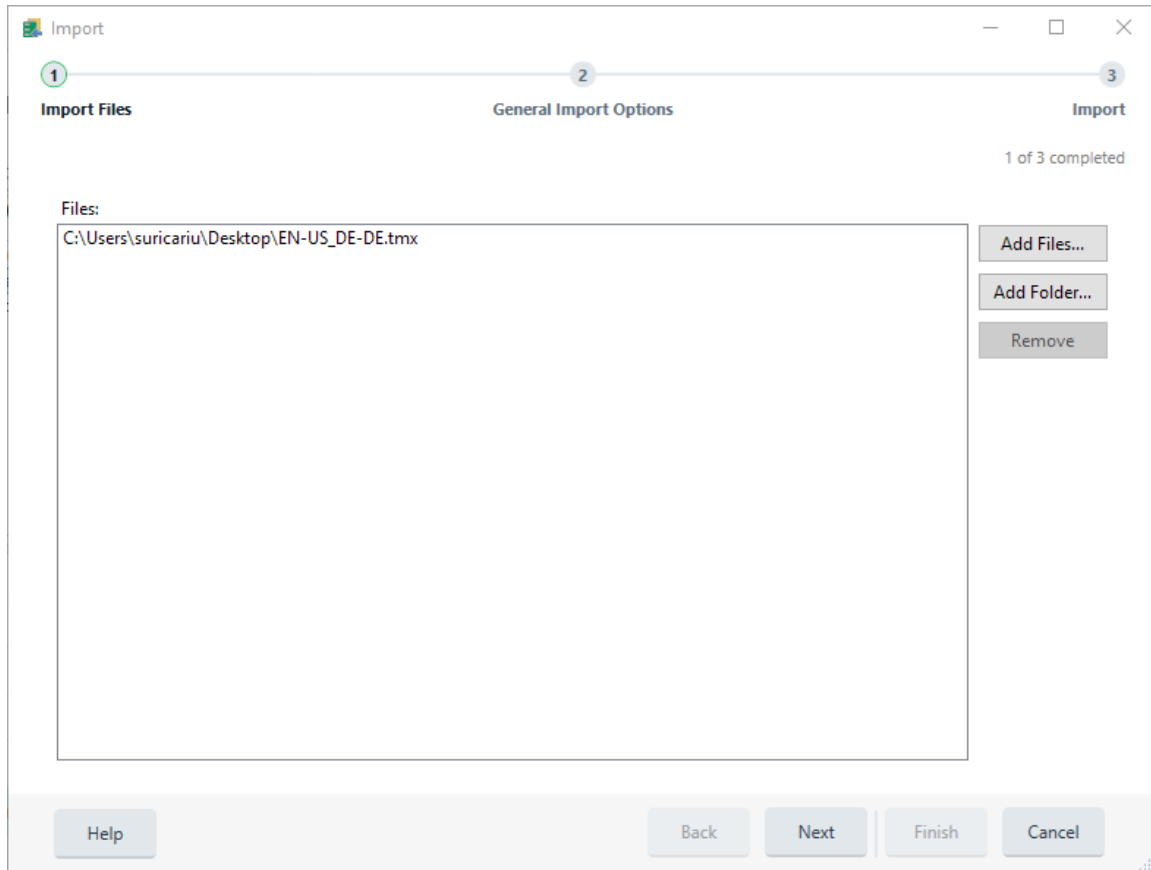
To install the app, go to the **Add-Ins** tab > **RWS AppStore** or visit <https://appstore.sdl.com>.

Note: RWS AppStore recommends that if you have a legacy translation memory in SDLX 2007 or SDL Trados 2007, you use this to upgrade to the new format in Trados Studio. However, if you do not want the setup information to be extracted from the translation memory you may want to upgrade using a TMX file (Only version 1.4b). For more information, see “Upgrading Legacy Translation Memories” on page 117.

Hints and tips

Users who have third-party generated TMX files that are version 1.4b or below should select the option to Import translation units as plain text. When this option is selected, all formatting in the import file is ignored and the translation unit content is imported as plain text. This may be useful if you are importing translation units from an application that handles tags differently to Trados Studio as the imported tag information would not display correctly in Trados Studio.

- Use the Import wizard to import the 3d party generated TMX files:



- Select the **Import translation units as plain text** check box on the General Import Options page:

6 Populating translation memories from .TMX files

Import

3 of 4 completed

Apply Field Values: [Edit...](#)

☒ Import translation units as plain text

☐ Exclude language variants

☐ Export invalid translation units

Export Location: [Browse...](#)

If target segments differ:

☒ Add new translation units

☐ Overwrite existing translation units

☐ Leave existing translation units unchanged

☐ Keep most recent translation units

☒ Use information from bilingual file to update TU system fields

[Help](#) [Back](#) [Next](#) [Finish](#) [Cancel](#)

Benefits and limitations

Depending on the type of TMX file, different information can be extracted. TMX files contain limited information (if any) about the setup of the translation memory. For example, it does not contain segmentation rules, abbreviations, recognition settings, ordinal follower lists or variable lists.

If you are upgrading a TMX file that is version 1.4b from SDLX 2007 or SDL Trados 2007 then some setup information can be extracted. If you are upgrading a TMX file from a third party software then there are further limits on what can be upgraded.

The following table shows details of the components that make up a TMX file and what can be extracted from those files during the upgrade process.

Component	SDLX 2007 TMX	SDL Trados 2007 TMX	Third Party Generated TMX
Translation Units	Yes	Yes	Yes
Context Match Information	No	No	No
Custom Fields and their Values	Yes but with some restrictions	Yes but with some restrictions	No

Component	SDLX 2007 TMX	SDL Trados 2007 TMX	Third Party Generated TMX
System Fields	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tags	Yes	Yes	See Note

Note: If you are upgrading a third party generated TMX file, contact professional services to determine if tags from your TMX file can be extracted.

Two methods

There are two methods you can use to upgrade your TMX file to a translation memory in Trados Studio format (*.sdltm).

Upgrading TMX files using the upgrade Translation Memories wizard

This method creates a new upgraded translation memory with the data extracted from the TMX file. The TMX file is scanned to obtain all relevant information:

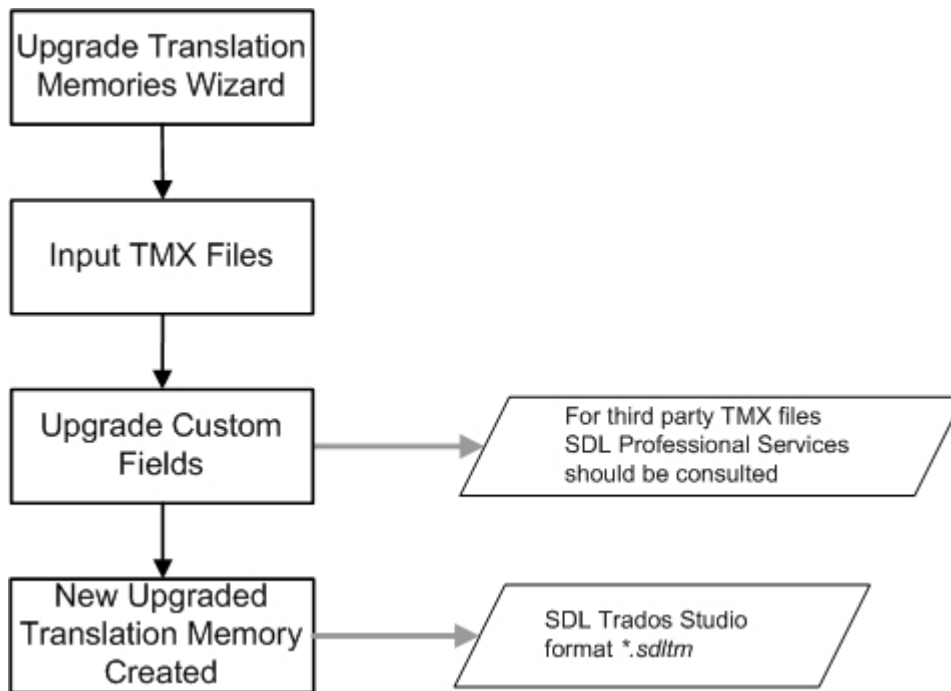
- Translation Units
- Custom fields and their values (You can only import these from TMX files created by SDL Trados and SDLX)
- System Fields
- Tags

You can then choose which information is included in the new upgraded translation memory and what settings are used. You also have more control over the custom fields and correcting them if they are not imported correctly.

Note: Third party TMX files have a limited amount of data that is imported. Contact professional services to determine if tags from your TMX file can be extracted.

The following diagram shows the steps you need to take to upgrade your TMX files using the Upgrade Translation Memories wizard in Trados Studio:

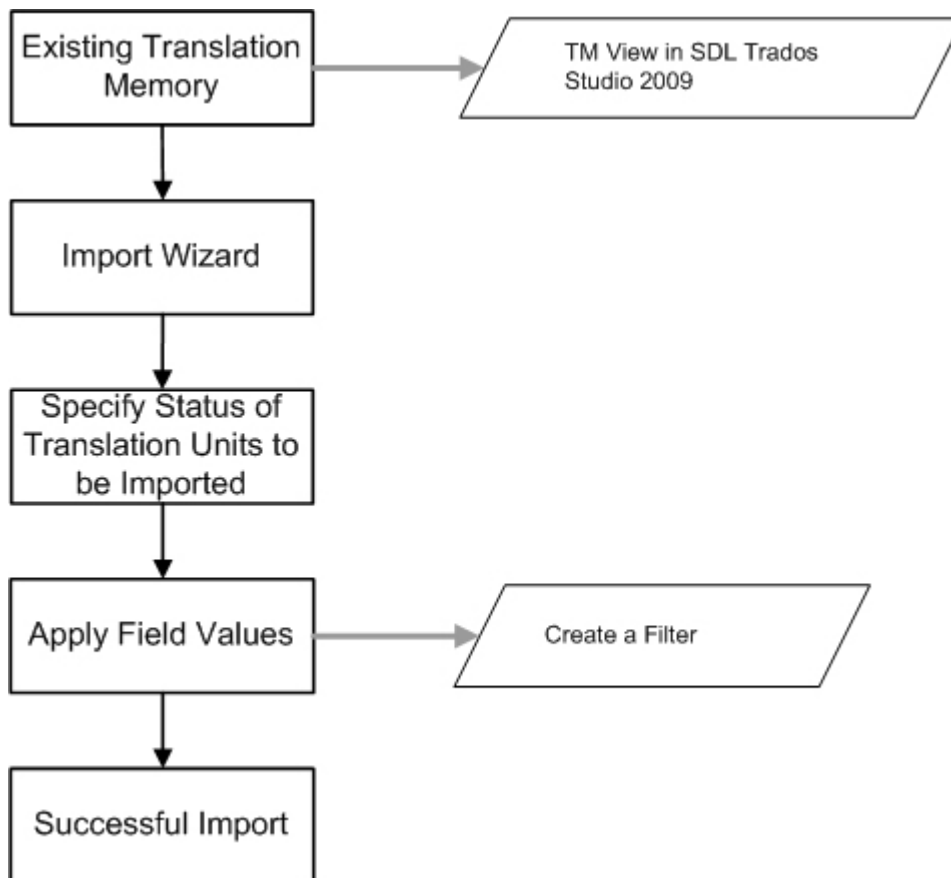
The following diagram shows the steps you need to take to upgrade your TMX files using the Upgrade Translation Memories wizard in Trados Studio.



Importing TMX files into an existing Translation Memory

This method imports the TMX file into a translation memory that already exists in Trados Studio. The imported TMX file is not scanned for custom fields but you can optionally choose to import the custom fields or choose to ignore them. The main difference between using this method as opposed to using the Upgrade Translation Memories wizard is that in this method the translation memory already exists and it may already contain data. This method also allows you to filter out unwanted translation units and apply new field values to the translation units you are importing.

The following diagram shows the steps you need to take to import your TMX files into an existing translation memory in Trados Studio:



Upgrading fields

SDLX and SDL Trados fields

Fields and their values can be upgraded along with your TMX files.

However, the field values are treated differently than when you upgrade using a translation memory. The custom field information is extracted from the TMX file by extracting the fields and their values from the translation units and not by reading the setup information. Therefore, field values are only retrieved from the translation units as they occur and are not necessarily complete. For example, a TMX file has a picklist field **Content Type** with values Online, Print, Tutorial. If one or more of the values is never assigned to any of the translation units, those values not be included in the new translation memory.

If you are upgrading multiple TMX files to the new translation memory, you may find that there are field clashes. Field clashes occur when you have a field with the same names in two different TMX files that are being upgraded to one new translation memory. For examples of different scenarios that might occur, see "Upgrading Fields " on page 126.

Other Translation Memory software fields

If you are importing your TMX files from another translation memory software, other than SDLX and SDL Trados, then you may not be able to upgrade any custom field information to the new Trados Studio translation memory.

The reason for this is that the setup of the fields, field types and their values in TMX files is not standardized and may differ from the setup in SDL Trados and SDLX. Contact professional services to determine if you can upgrade any of your custom fields.

Tag information

If you are importing your TMX files from another translation memory software other than SDLX and SDL Trados, then you may not be able to upgrade any tag information to the new Trados Studio translation memory. Contact professional services to determine if you can upgrade any of your tag information.

Upgrading the tmx files using the upgrade Translation Memories wizard

This section describes how to upgrade TMX files to an Trados Studio translation memory format (*.sdltm) using the Upgrade Translation Memories wizard in Trados Studio.

Before you start

If you want to import a number of TMX files, place them all in a single folder so that you can import the folder.

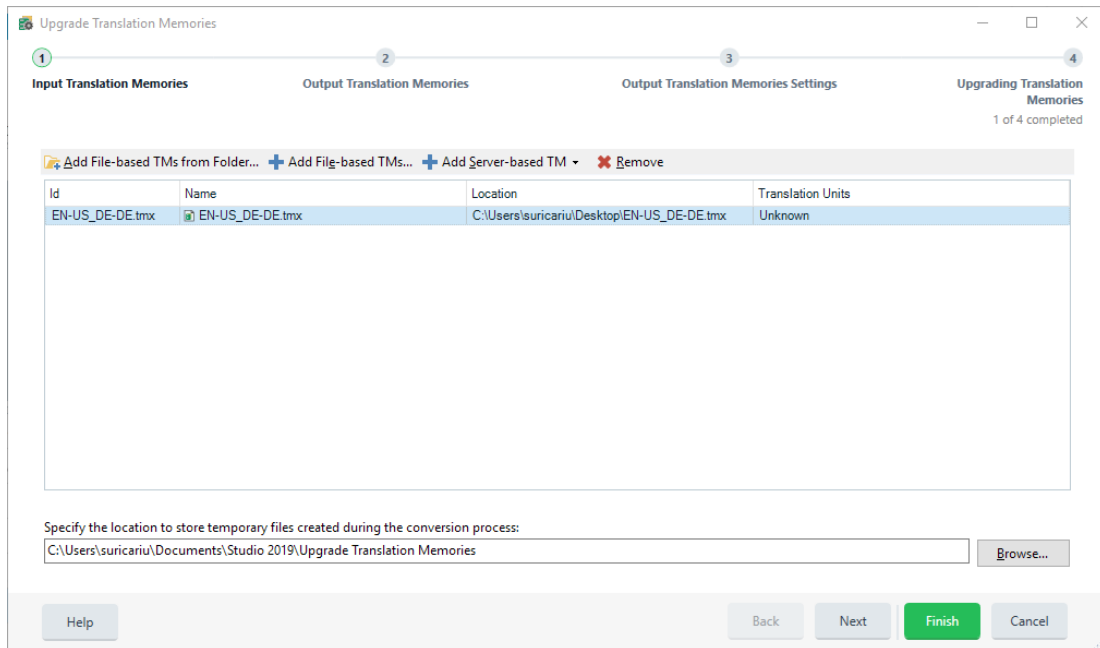
Make sure that you have installed the **Trados Compatibility and Migration Power Pack** as described in the section “Software required for upgrade ” on page 120.

Upgrading TMX files using the upgrade Translation Memories wizard

To upgrade your TMX files:

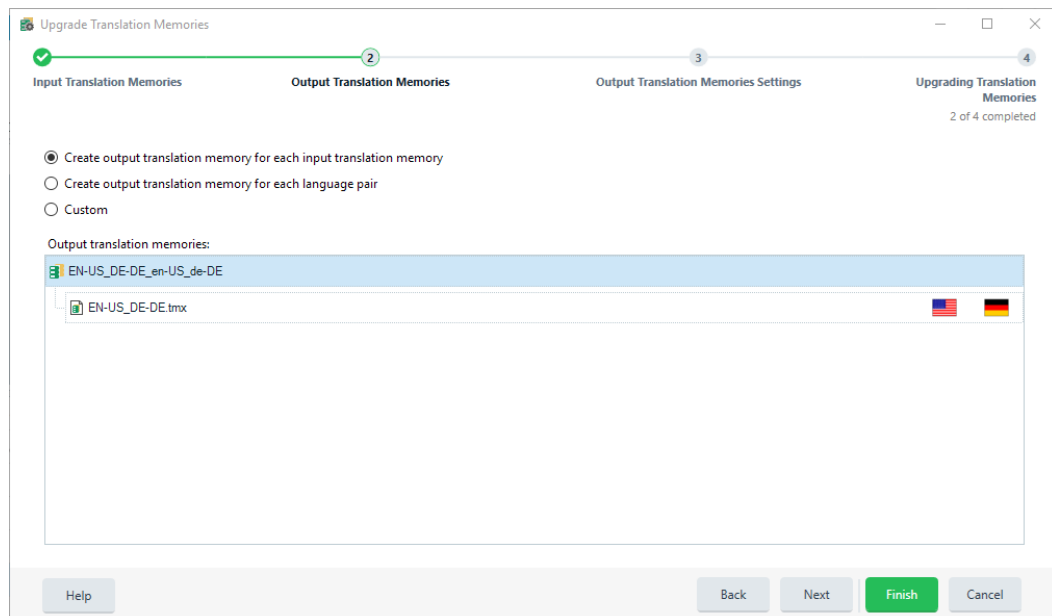
Procedure

1. Go to the **Home** tab and select **Upgrade Translation Memories**. The Upgrade Translation Memories wizard is displayed on the Input Translation Memories page.



2. Add your TMX file:

- Click **Add File-based TMs**. The Select Input Translation Memories dialog box is displayed.
- Select the TMX file you want to add and click **Open**. The TMX file is added to the Input Translation Memories page.
- Click **Next**. The Output Translation Memories page is displayed.



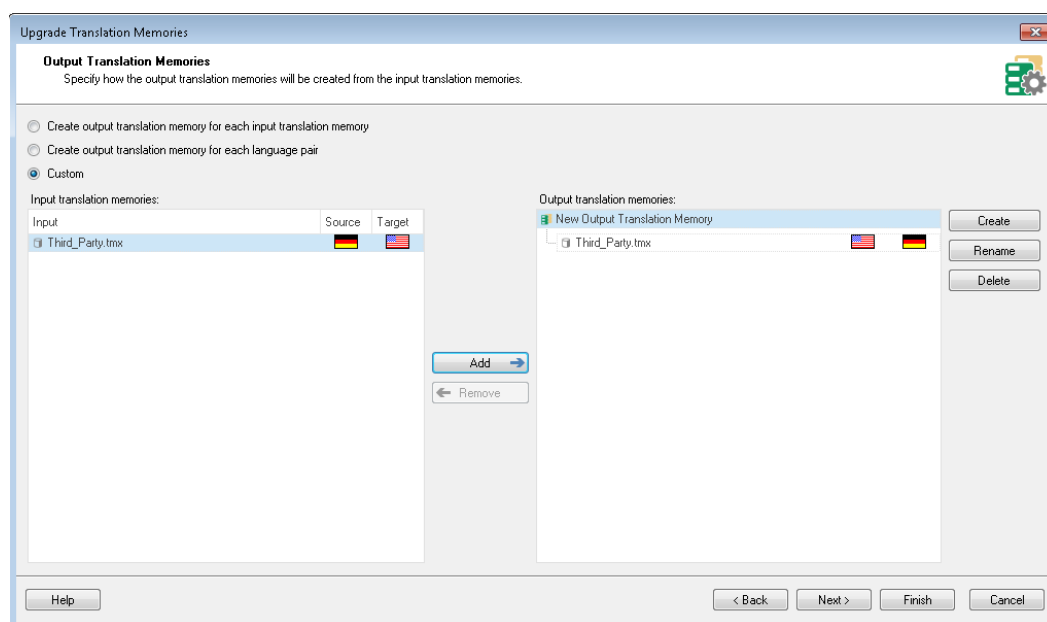
3. Specify how the translation memories will be created:

- **Create output translation memory for each input translation memory** - When selected, an Trados Studio translation memory is created for each TMX file that was

6 Populating translation memories from .TMX files

added on the Input Translation Memories page. Click **Next** and go to step 5.

- **Create output translation memory for each language pair** - When selected, an Trados Studio translation memory is created for each language pair that exists in the TMX files that were added on the Input Translation Memories page. Click **Next** and go to step 5.
- **Custom** - When selected, additional options are displayed where you can customize how the Trados Studio translation memories are created. If you want to change the language direction of the TMX file that you are upgrading, select this option.

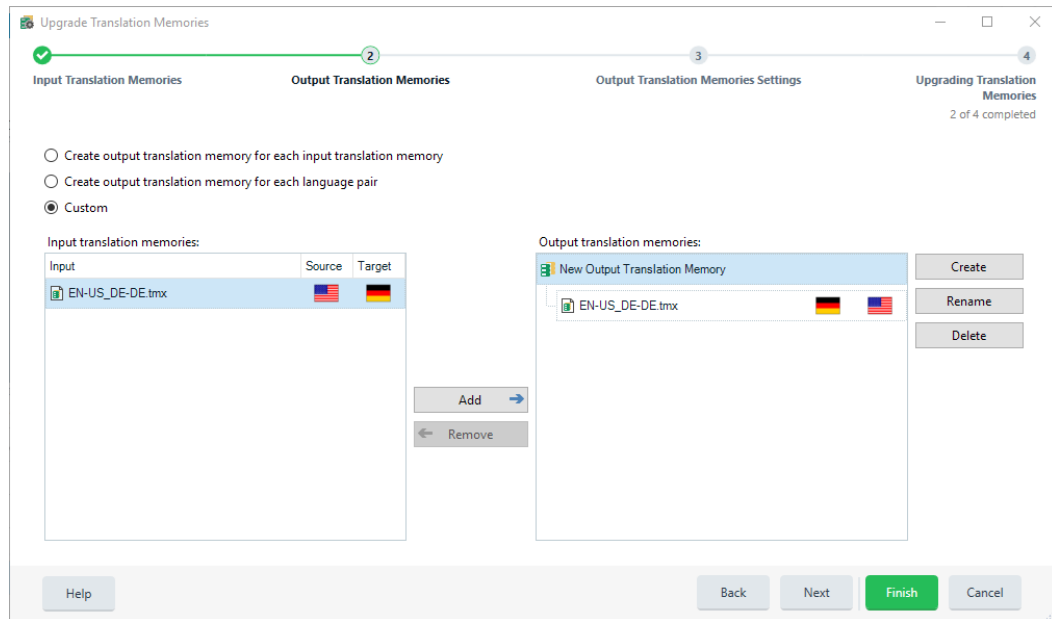


Note:

- If you are upgrading to a server-based translation memory, they can contain multiple language pairs. If you are upgrading to a file-based translation memory, they can only contain one language pair.
- Each TMX file is displayed twice in **Output translation memories** box. Once for each language direction. For example, the TMX file ENUS_DE.tmx file is displayed twice with the language direction as English to German and German to English.

4. Create your custom built translation memories:

- Select the TMX file with the language direction for which you want to create the translation memory in the **Output translation memories** box.
 - Select the new translation memory in the **Output translation memories** box. Use the **Rename** and **Create** buttons to create the new translation memories in this box as needed.
 - Select **Add**. The TMX file is added to the selected translation memory. Repeat these steps until you have all of the translation memories in the **Output translation memories** box that you want to create.
- Click **Next**. The Output Translation Memories Settings page is displayed.



5. Select the translation memory for which you want to specify settings. The settings for the translation memory are displayed on the right-hand side on the **Location** tab:

- If you want the new upgraded translation memory to be created locally, select **File-based translation memory**. Go to step 7.

Note: If you selected more than one language pair in your new upgraded translation memory, the option to create a file-based translation memory is disabled because file-based translation memories are bilingual and can only contain one language pair.

- If you want the new upgraded translation memory to be created on a server, select **Server-based translation memory**.
6. If you selected **Server-based translation memory**, specify the following:
 - **Server** - Select the server where you want to create the new translation memory. If the required server does not appear in the list for selection, click **Servers** to display the Servers dialog box where you can add the server.
 - **Location** - Click **Location** to display the Select Location dialog box. This dialog box is where you select the organization or resource library to which you want the new translation memory to belong.
 - **Container** - Click **Containers** to display the Select Translation Memory Container dialog box. This dialog box is where you select the container where you want the translation memory to be created.
 7. Click the **Settings** tab:

New Output Translation Memory

Location Settings Language Pairs Compatibility Fields Language Resources

Description:

Copyright:

☐ Enable character-based concordance search

Settings

☒ Recognize dates ☒ Recognize acronyms ☒ Recognize alphanumeric

☒ Recognize times ☒ Recognize variables

☒ Recognize numbers ☒ Recognize measurements

Count as one if words:

☒ Are hyphenated

☒ Are joined by dashes

☒ Contain formatting tags

Import

☐ Import translation units as plain text

If target segments differ:

☒ Add new translation units

☐ Overwrite existing translation units

☐ Leave existing translation units unchanged

☐ Keep most recent translation units

Specify the following:

- If you want to add a description, enter a description in the **Description** box. This will be displayed in the translation memory settings after the translation memory is created.
- **Import translation units as plain text** - When this option is selected, all formatting in the import file is ignored and the translation unit content is imported as plain text. This may be useful if you are importing translation units from an application that handles tags differently to Trados Studio as the imported tag information would not display correctly in Trados Studio. It is also useful if you are importing a TMX file that is from a 3rd party software that is version 1.4B or earlier

Note: If you are unsure about whether to import your TMX file as plain text, contact Professional Services.

8. **Specify your Recognition Settings** - These settings are used to identify elements that do not change during translation. These elements include variables, dates, times, numbers, measurements and acronyms. These elements can either be transferred

directly from the current source segment to the new target segment or automatically converted to the correct target language format. For example, you can auto-localize date and time elements to the correct target language format.

By default all of these settings are selected when you upgrade a TMX file. Select or clear the check boxes as needed.

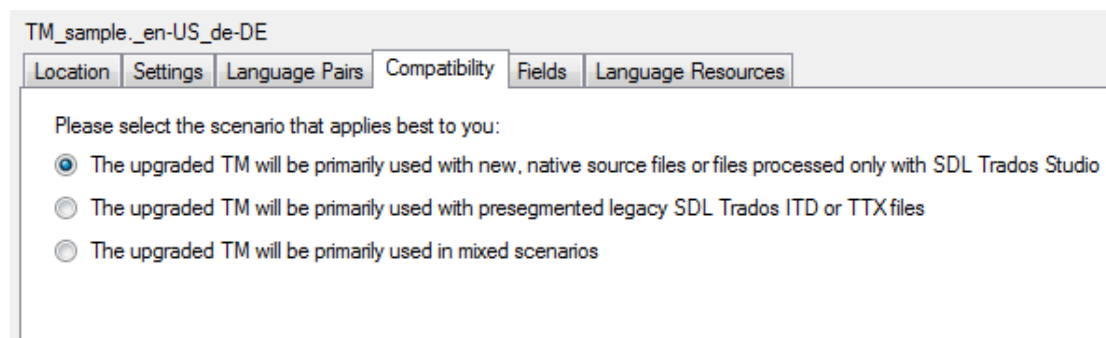
Note: For more detailed information on these settings, see the [Trados Studio Help](#) that is launched from Trados Studio.

9. Click the **Language Pairs** tab:



This is where you can view the source language and target languages in the translation memory. Each row indicates one language pair. Server-based translation memories in Trados Studio are multilingual and may have multiple language pairs listed on this page.

10. Click the **Compatibility** tab:



When you upgrade a TMX file you can specify what data inside a segment pair is removed or retained in your translation memory in order to optimize the leverage from your new upgraded translation memory. This process makes the content of the translation units in your new translation memory closer to what the file format filters in Trados Studio are likely to produce. For example, you can remove or leave leading and trailing tags. For more information, see "Compatibility with SDL Trados 2007 and SDLX 2007 Data" on page 126.

Select from one of the following compatibility options:

Option	Description
The upgraded TM will be primarily used with new, native source files or files processed only with Trados Studio	Imports a version of the TMX file that has had some formatting-related data removed. You might want to do this, for example, if you are a translator and you receive files in their original (native) format with a legacy TMX file. In this case, removing the formatting-related data associated with the translation unit will increase the leverage because you are more likely to get a match if the translation units in the translation memory are using the same type of formatting-related data as the document you are translating.
The upgraded TM will be primarily used with presegmented legacy SDL Trados ITD files and TTX files	Imports a version of the TMX file that retains the legacy translation unit data. You might want to do this, for example, if you are a translator and you receive a pre-segmented legacy bilingual file with a legacy TMX file. In this case, retaining the data associated with the translation unit will increase leverage.
The upgraded TM will primarily used in mixed scenarios	Imports two versions of the translation unit, one where the data associated with the translation unit will be removed and another one where it retains the data. You might want to do this if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • you want to permanently upgrade the translation memory and • you are using legacy bilingual files and using bilingual files from Trados Studio <p>Selecting this option will maximize the translation memory leverage in all situations, however, it may also increase the number of multiple 100% matches, causing a penalty to be applied.</p>

11. Click the **Fields** tab:

New Output Translation Memory

Location Settings Language Pairs Compatibility Fields Language Resources

Name	Type	Picklist	Allow Multiple Values	Remove
General	List	OperatorLetter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Context	List	transindex.marke...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Source File	List	W:\HEP_CHOAJ...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
ws1050	List	documentation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
ws4050	List	Trainer,Medley,U...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
ProjectID	Text		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
projectID_2	Text		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

The existing custom fields from the TMX files you are upgrading are listed here. If you have multiple TMX files that you are upgrading to this new translation memory, you may find that there may be field clashes. For information about field clashes and what to do, see “Upgrading Field” on page 126.

You can perform the followings actions on this tab:

- Click **Add** to add a new field. When you click **Add** a new row is added to this tab. Click in the **Name** column for this row and type the name. Select the type of field from the drop down list in the **Type** column. Enter values in the **Picklist** column if you selected **List** as the type of field.
- Click **Remove** to delete a field and all of its corresponding fields values that are assigned to translation units in the translation memory.
- To rename a field, click in the field you want to change in the **Name** column. Type the new name. The corresponding fields values that are assigned to translation units stay assigned to those translation units but with a new field name.

Note: For more information about fields and the different types of fields, see the [Trados Studio Help](#). You can access this help from the **Help** tab in the Trados Studio.



12. Click the **Language Resources** tab:

6 Populating translation memories from .TMX files

New Output Translation Memory

Location Settings Language Pairs Compatibility Fields Language Resources

The language resources are associated with the segmentation rules. You can use the default language resources or use the existing language resources. If you are not sure, it is recommended that you use the default language resources.

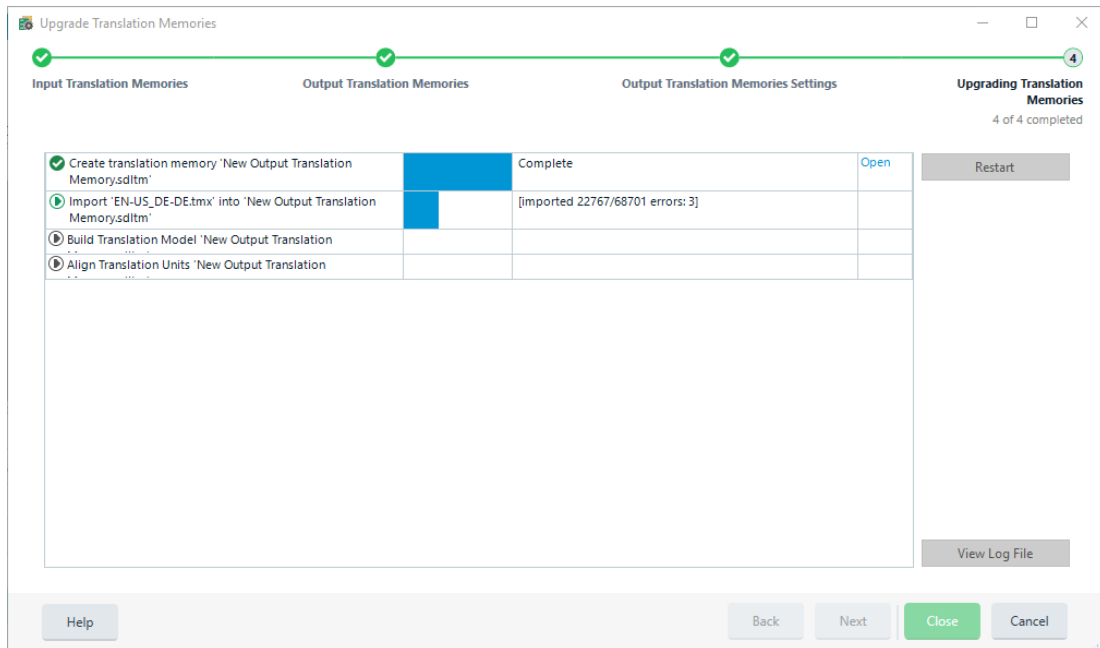
Source Language	Language Resources
 English (United States)	(Default Language Resources) ▼
 German (Germany)	(Default Language Resources) ▼

Language resources control the process of segmenting source document text so that it is ready for a translation memory to be applied to the segments. Language resources are stored in the form of lists and rules. TMX files do not contain segmentation rules. If you are upgrading a TMX file, default segmentation rules for Trados Studio are automatically selected.

Note: You can change language resources after the translation memory is created in the **Translation Memories** view.

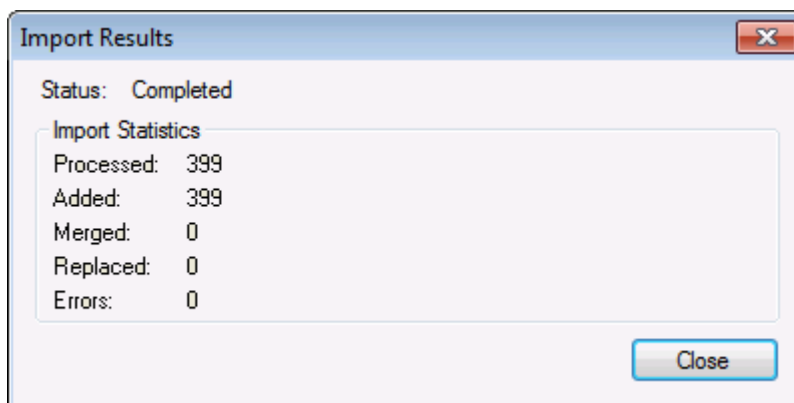
Click **Finish** to upgrade your TMX files to a new translation memory.

The Upgrading Translation Memories page is displayed. A progress bar is displayed as each task is run.



13. When the new translation memory is created, you can do the following:

- Click the **Details** link to display the Import Results dialog which contains statistics about what translation units were imported.



- Click the **Open** link to open the translation memory in the **Translation Memories** view where you can view the imported data and modify the segmentation rules.

Importing TMX files into an existing translation memory

This section describes how to import TMX files into an existing Trados Studio translation memory (*.sdltm) in Trados Studio.

Before you start

- To import a number of TMX files, place them all in a single folder so that you can import the folder.
- Make sure that the translation memory you want to import data into, appears in the navigation tree in the **Translation Memories** view. If the translation memory is not in the navigation tree:
 - select **File > Open > Open Translation Memory** to open a file-based translation memory.
 - select **File > Open > Server-based Translation Memory** to open a server-based translation memory.

Importing TMX files into an existing Translation Memory

About this task

To import a TMX file:

If you want to import a number of files, place them all in a single folder so that you can import the folder.

Procedure

1. If you are not currently working in the **Translation Memories** view, click the **Translation Memories** button in the navigation pane to display the **Translation Memories** view.
2. In the navigation tree, select the translation memory you want to import data into.
 - If the translation memory does not appear in the navigation tree, select **File > Open > Open Translation Memory** or select **File > Open > Server-based Translation Memory** from the Ribbon.
3. Select **Home** tab > **Filters** group > **Import** (or you can right-click the translation memory and select Import from the shortcut menu).

Note: If it is a multilingual server-based translation memory, the option to import is only available if you select the language pair to which you want to import underneath the translation memory name on the navigation tree.

The Import wizard is displayed on the Import Files page.

4. Complete the Import Files page by selecting the files to be imported:
 - If you want to select a single file, click **Add Files**.
 - If you want to select a folder, click **Add Folder**.
 - Continue selecting files until the list of files to be imported is complete. Click **Next**.
 - The **TMX Import Options** page is displayed:

Import

TMX Import Options
Specify import options for the TMX files you have selected.

Filter: (none)

Unknown Fields: Ignore

Please select the scenario that applies best to you:

- ☒ The imported data will be primarily used with new, native source files or files processed only with Studio
- ☐ The imported data will be primarily used with presegmented legacy SDL Trados ITD or TTX files
- ☐ The imported data will be primarily used in mixed scenarios

Help < Back Next > Finish

5. If you want to filter out unwanted translation units from the import, click **Edit** to display the Filter dialog box where you create a filter to exclude the unwanted TUs. Only translation units that match the filter are imported.
6. Specify how you want the import to handle fields that exist in the translation unit being imported, but not in the translation memory you are importing to. Select one of the following options from the **Unknown Fields** drop-down list:
 - **Add to translation memory** - When this option is selected, the translation unit and the unknown fields are added to the translation memory. The field is added to the translation memory settings and becomes available for all translation units in the translation memory.
 - **Ignore** - When this option is selected, the translation unit is added to the translation memory but the unknown fields are not imported.
 - **Skip translation unit** - When this option is selected, translation units containing unknown fields are not imported. Skipped translation units are not counted as errors in the import statistics.
 - **Fail translation unit import** - When this option is selected, translation units that have unknown fields are not imported. Failed translation units are counted as errors in the import statistics. You can also choose to export these translation units to a separate TMX file, on the General Import Options page. See step 8.
7. When you upgrade a translation memory you can specify what data associated with the translation unit is removed or retained in your translation memory in order to optimize

the leverage from your new upgraded translation memory. For more information, see “Compatibility with SDL Trados 2007 and SDLX 2007 Data ” on page 126.

Option	Description
The upgraded TM will be primarily used with new, native source files or files processed only with Trados Studio	Imports a version of the translation memory that has had the associated data from a translation unit removed. You might want to do this, for example, if you are a translator and you receive files in their original (native) format with a legacy translation memory. In this case, removing the data associated with the translation unit will increase the leverage.
The upgraded TM will be primarily used with presegmented legacy SDL Trados ITD files and SDLX TTX files	Imports a version of the translation memory that retains the legacy translation unit data. You might want to do this, for example, if you are a translator and you receive a pre-segmented legacy bilingual file with a legacy translation memory. In this case, retaining the data associated with the translation unit will increase leverage.
The upgraded TM will primarily used in mixed scenarios	Imports two versions of the translation unit, one where the data associated with the translation unit will be removed and another one where it retains the data. You might want to do this if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • you want to permanently upgrade the translation memory and • you are using legacy bilingual files and using bilingual files from Trados Studio Selecting this option will maximize the translation memory leverage in all situations.

The General Import Options page is displayed.

The screenshot shows the 'Import' dialog box with the 'General Import Options' tab selected. The dialog has a title bar 'Import' and a subtitle 'General Import Options'. Below the subtitle is a instruction: 'Specify general import options and click Finish to start importing.' The main area contains several options: 'Apply Field Values:' with a text box containing 'Content Output = "Online"'; three unchecked checkboxes: 'Import translation units as plain text', 'Exclude language variants', and 'Export invalid translation units'; an 'Export Location:' text box; and a section 'If target segments differ:' with four radio button options: 'Add new translation units' (selected), 'Overwrite existing translation units', 'Leave existing translation units unchanged', and 'Keep most recent translation units'. At the bottom are four buttons: 'Help', '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Finish'.

Import

General Import Options
Specify general import options and click Finish to start importing.

Apply Field Values: Content Output = "Online"

☐ Import translation units as plain text

☐ Exclude language variants

☐ Export invalid translation units

Export Location:

If target segments differ:

☒ Add new translation units

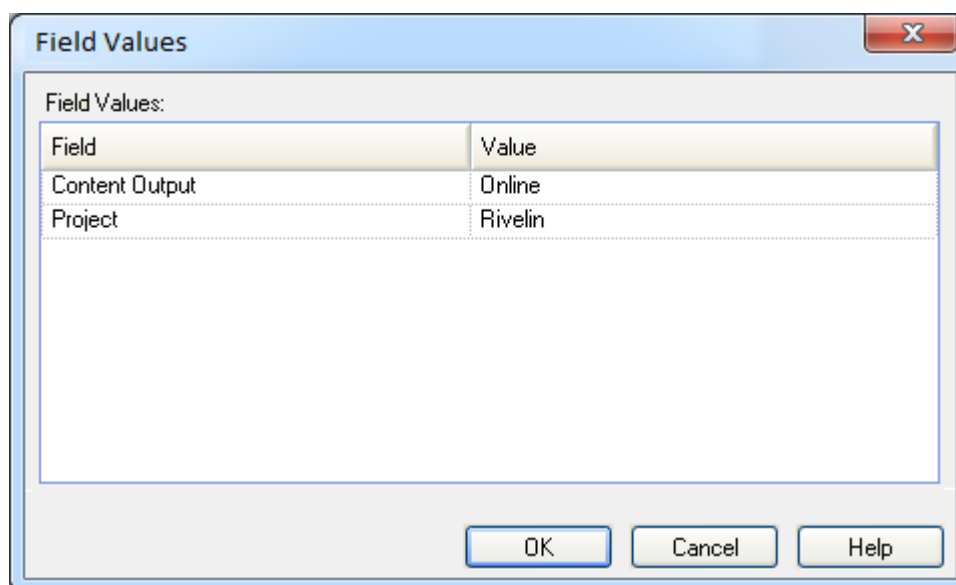
☐ Overwrite existing translation units

☐ Leave existing translation units unchanged

☐ Keep most recent translation units

Help < Back Next > Finish

8. Complete the General Import Options page:
 - **Apply Field Values** - If the translation memory you are importing into has custom fields, you can specify what values should be placed in these fields for the imported translation units. Click **Edit** to display the Field Values dialog box. For each field, specify or select a value and click **OK**.



- **Import translation units as plain text** - When this option is selected, all formatting in the import file is ignored and the translation unit content is imported as plain text. This may be useful if you are importing translation units from an application that handles tags differently to Trados Studio as the imported tag information would not display correctly in Trados Studio. It is also useful if you are importing a TMX file that is from a third-party software that is version 1.4B or earlier.
- **Exclude language variants** - When this option is selected, translation units for variants of the selected source and target language will not be imported. For example if you are importing into an English (United Kingdom) / German (Germany) translation memory and you select this option, any English (US) / German (Germany) translation units in the import file will not be imported.
- **Export invalid translation units** - When this option is selected, translation units that do not match the selections you have made on this page are not imported; they are saved to a *.tmx file. The TMX file can be imported later if you want. Click **Browse** to specify a location and name for the file.
If target segments differ - The source segments of some translation units for import may be identical to those of the translation units in the translation memory although the target segments differ. In this case, you can ask Trados Studio to:
 - **Add new translation units** - This option imports the new translation units as additional entries. The TM fields of the new translation units are merged with those of the existing TUs.
 - **Overwrite existing translation units** - This imports the new translation units and overwrites the existing translation units. The TM fields of the existing TUs are also replaced with the TM fields of the new TUs. The only fields that Trados Studio keeps from the existing TUs are those fields that do not have a correspondent in the new TUs.
 - **Leave existing translation units unchanged** - This keeps the existing translation units and their TM fields and does not import the new ones. For server-based TMs, this option is only available for translation memories created in SDL Studio GroupShare 2019 SP2 and later.
 - **Keep most recent translation units** - This keeps the most recently changed

translation unit and its fields. Trados Studio imports a translation unit whose source segment is identical to that of an existing translation unit only if the imported unit is newer than the existing one. If the change date of the translation unit for import is older than the change date of the existing one, Trados Studio does not replace the existing translation unit. For server-based TMs, this option is only available for translation memories created in Studio GroupShare 2019 SP2 and later.

Existing translation units - Translation units that match both the source and target segment of existing TUs, are not added as duplicates to the translation memory. Instead, Trados Studio merges the system and custom fields available for the two translation units. This ensures that the information about both translation units is recorded in your translation memory.

Click **Finish** to display the Importing page. A progress bar is displayed as each task is run.

9. When data has finished importing into the translation memory. Click **Close**.

7

Populating translation memories from bilingual documents

Overview

This chapter gives instructions on how to populate Trados Studio translation memories with content from bilingual documents from SDL Trados 2007 and SDLX 2007.

You may want to do this in order to update your translation memory with previous translations to extract context information. It allows you to leverage information from previous translations and apply them to new translations. This chapter describes how to do this with the following bilingual formats:

- SDL Trados 2007 TTX
- SDLX 2007 ITD
- SDL Trados 2007 Bilingual Rich Text Format (RTF) - created when translating in Microsoft Word with SDL Trados Translator's Workbench.

Make sure you have installed the Trados Legacy Compatibility Pack app from the RWS AppStore before you start working with ITD, TTX files in **Trados Studio**.

Why do this?

There are two reasons why you may want to do this:

- You can extract context information from the bilingual documents because of the sequence of the translation units. This can then be used in your translation memory for context matches.

Note: You can also use reuse the translations from bilingual documents by applying PerfectMatch. For more information, see "Reuse Translations From Bilingual Documents in PerfectMatch " on page 183.

- SDL Trados 2007 Bilingual Rich Text Format documents are created when translating in Microsoft Word with SDL Trados Translator's Workbench and cannot be processed or opened in Trados Studio. These files must first be cleaned up in SDL Trados Translator's Workbench to create a legacy translation memory and then upgraded to the new translation memory format.

Benefits and limitations

The key difference between importing bilingual files as opposed to TMX files is that bilingual files do not contain custom fields.

However, a benefit to importing them is that you can extract context information which cannot be migrated in any other way than with bilingual files. This may lead to higher-quality matches. Also, tags and formatting can be extracted from bilingual files much more reliably than from TMX files.

The following table shows details what can be extracted from a bilingual file when populating a translation memory:

Component	SDLX ITD Files	SDL Trados TTX Files	SDL Trados Word Bilingual Files
Translation Units	Yes	Yes	Yes
Context Match Information	Yes	Yes	No
Custom Fields and their Values	n/a	n/a	n/a
System Fields	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tags	Yes	Yes	Yes
Segmentation Rules	n/a	n/a	n/a

Two methods

There are two different methods you can use to migrate your bilingual files to the Trados Studio translation memory format (*.sdltm).

Importing bilingual files to an existing Translation Memory

This method creates a new upgraded translation memory with the data extracted from the TMX file. The TMX file is scanned to obtain all relevant information:

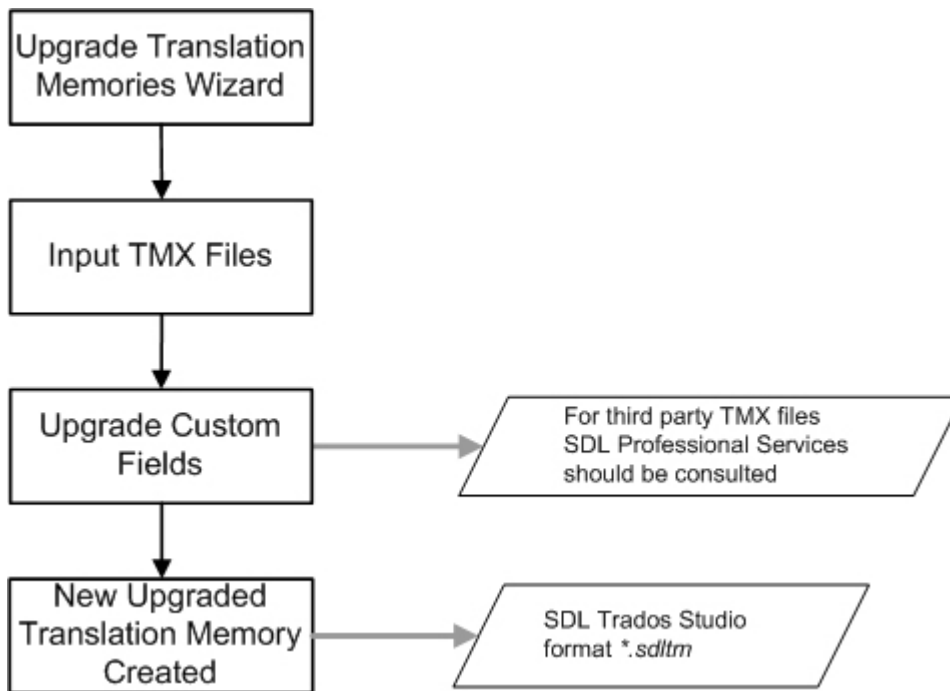
- Translation Units
- Custom fields and their values (You can only import these from TMX files created by SDL Trados and SDLX)
- System Fields
- Tags

You can then choose which information is included in the new upgraded translation memory and what settings are used. You also have more control over the custom fields and correcting them if they are not imported correctly.

Note: Third party TMX files have a limited amount of data that is imported. Contact professional services to determine if tags from your TMX file can be extracted.

The following diagram shows the steps you need to take to upgrade your TMX files using the Upgrade Translation Memories wizard in Trados Studio:

The following diagram shows the steps you need to take to upgrade your TMX files using the Upgrade Translation Memories wizard in Trados Studio:

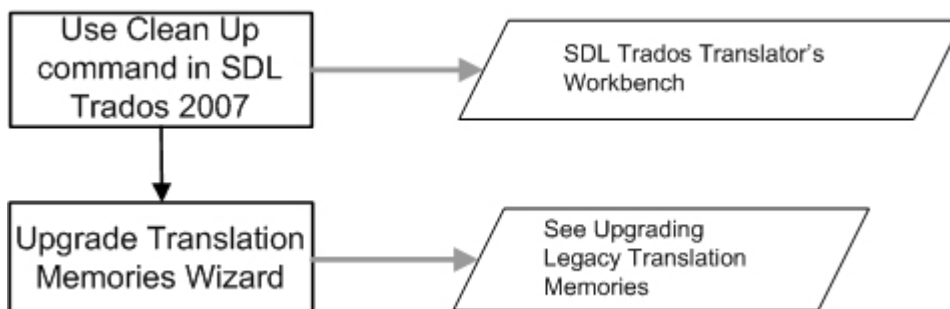


Importing bilingual files to a legacy translation memory and upgrading the Translation Memory

This method is used for bilingual word documents from SDL Trados Translator's Workbench that cannot be opened in Trados Studio. Bilingual Rich Text Format (RTF) documents are created when translating in Microsoft Word with SDL Trados Translator's Workbench and cannot be processed or opened directly in Trados Studio.

These files must first be cleaned up in SDL Trados Translator's Workbench to create a legacy translation memory and then upgraded to the new translation memory format.

The following diagram shows the steps you need to take to import bilingual files to a legacy translation memory and upgrade the translation memory:



Importing bilingual files to an existing translation memory

This section describes how to import bilingual files to an existing translation memory in Trados Studio translation memory format (*.sdltm) using the Import wizard in Trados Studio. You can import the following bilingual file formats:

- SDL Trados 2007 TTX
- SDLX 2007 ITD

Before you start

- If you want to import a number of files, place them all in a single folder so that you can import the folder
- Make sure that the translation memory you want to import data into, appears in the navigation tree in the **Translation Memories** view. If the translation memory is not in the navigation tree:
 - Select **File > Open > Open Translation Memory** to open a file-based translation memory.
 - Select **File > Open > Server-based Translation Memory** to open a server-based translation memory.

Importing bilingual files to an existing Translation Memory

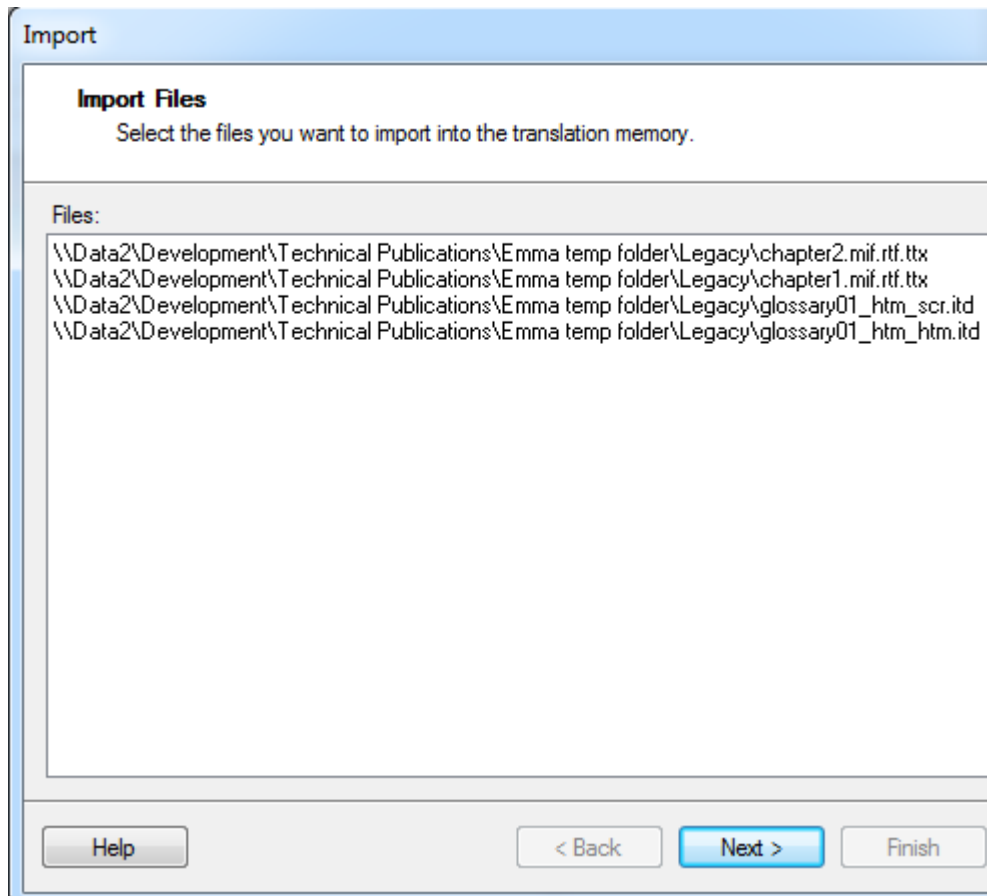
To import a bilingual file:

Procedure

1. If you are not currently working in the **Translation Memories** view, click the **Translation Memories** button in the navigation pane to display the **Translation Memories** view.
2. In the navigation tree, select the translation memory you want to import data into.
 - If the translation memory does not appear in the navigation tree, select **File > Open > Open Translation Memory** or select **File > Open > Server-based Translation Memory**.
3. Select **Home** tab > **Filters** group > **Import** (or you can right-click the translation memory and select Import from the shortcut menu).

Note: If it is a multilingual server-based translation memory, the option to import is only available if you select the language pair to which you want to import underneath the translation memory name on the navigation tree.

The Import wizard is displayed on the Import Files page.



4. Complete the Import Files page by selecting the files to be imported.
 - If you want to select a single file, click **Add Files**.
 - If you want to select a folder, click **Add Folder**.
 - Continue selecting files until the list of files to be imported is complete. Click **Next**.

The **Bilingual Document Import Options** are displayed:

5. Complete the Bilingual Document Import Options page by identifying the segments you want to import. You do this by selecting the segment confirmation level (status). You can select multiple statuses. The following tables describes what the Trados Studio statuses correspond to in SDL Trados TTX files and SDLX ITD files.

Trados Studio Status	SDL Trados (TTX) Status	SDLX (ITD) Status
Draft	Fuzzy Match, Machine Translated	n/a
Translated	100% Match, Manually Translated	Confirmed
Translation Approved	Context Match, PerfectMatch	Unconfirmed

Click **Next**.

Note:

- If there is no origin attribute associated with a translation unit in a TTX file and the source and target text are the same, the status is set to **Draft**.
- For more information about the statuses in Trados Studio, refer to the online help in [Trados Studio](#).

The General Import Options page is displayed.

Import

General Import Options
Specify general import options and click Finish to start importing.

Apply Field Values: Content Output = "Online"

☐ Import translation units as plain text

☐ Exclude language variants

☐ Export invalid translation units

Export Location:

If target segments differ:

☒ Add new translation units

☐ Overwrite existing translation units

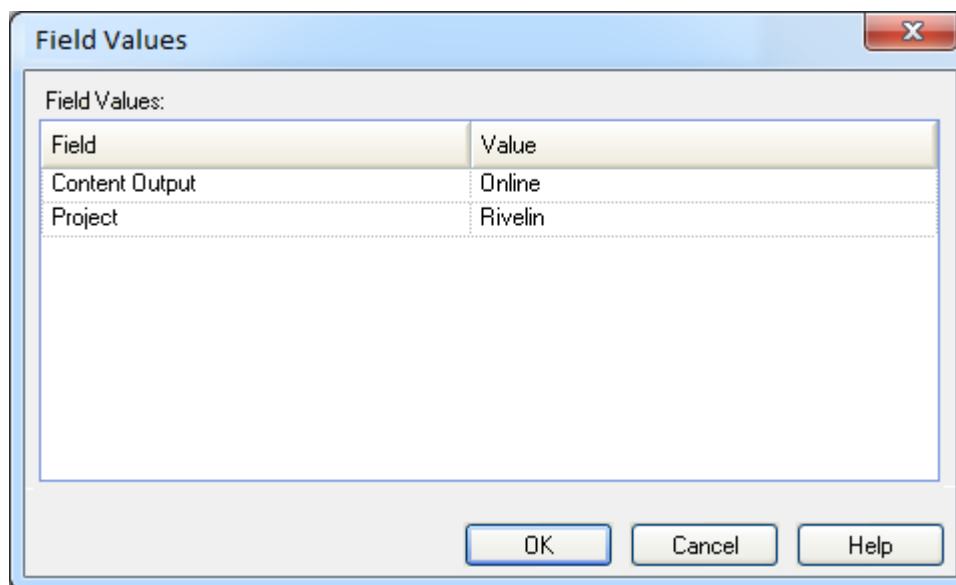
☐ Leave existing translation units unchanged

☐ Keep most recent translation units

Help < Back Next > Finish

6. Complete the General Import Options page:

- **Apply Field Values** - If the translation memory you are importing into has custom fields, you can specify what values should be placed in these fields for the imported translation units. Click **Edit** to display the Field Values dialog box. For each field, specify or select a value and click **OK**.



- **Import translation units as plain text** - When this option is selected, all formatting in the import file is ignored and the translation unit content is imported as plain text. This may be useful if you are importing translation units from an application that handles tags differently to Trados Studio as the imported tag information would not display correctly in Trados Studio. It is also useful if you are importing a TMX file that is from a third-party software that is version 1.4B or earlier.
- **Exclude language variants** - When this option is selected, translation units for variants of the selected source and target language will not be imported. For example if you are importing into an English (United Kingdom) / German (Germany) translation memory and you select this option, any English (US) / German (Germany) translation units in the import file will not be imported.
- **Export invalid translation units** - When this option is selected, translation units that do not match the selections you have made on this page are not imported; they are saved to a *.tmx file. The TMX file can be imported later if you want. Click **Browse** to specify a location and name for the file.

If target segments differ - The source segments of some translation units for import may be identical to those of the translation units in the translation memory although the target segments differ. In this case, you can ask Trados Studio to:

- **Add new translation units** - Imports the new translation units as an addition to the existing ones.
- **Overwrite existing translation units** - Imports the new translation units and overwrites the existing translation units in the translation memory.
- **Leave existing translation units unchanged** - Keeps the existing translation units and does not import the new ones. For server-based TMs, this option is only available for translation memories created in Trados GroupShare SP2 and later.
- **Keep most recent translation units** - Keeps the most recently changed translation units. Trados Studio imports a translation unit whose source segment is identical to that of an existing translation unit only if the imported unit is newer than the existing one. If the change date of the translation unit for import is older than the change date of the existing one, Trados Studio does not replace the existing translation unit. For server-based TMs, this option is only available for translation

memories created in Trados GroupShare 2020 SR1 and later.

Existing translation units - Translation units that match both the source and target segment of existing TUs, are not added as duplicates to the translation memory. Instead, Trados Studio merges the system and custom fields available for the two translation units. This ensures that the information about both translation units is recorded in your translation memory.

Click **Finish** to display the Importing page. A progress bar is displayed as each task is run.

7. When data has finished importing into the translation memory. Click **Close**.

Importing bilingual files to a legacy translation memory and upgrading the translation memory

This section describes how to import legacy Bilingual Rich Text Format (RTF) files created when translating in Microsoft Word with SDL Trados Translator's Workbench to legacy SDL Trados Translator's Workbench. Then upgrade the translation memory to Trados Studio translation memory format *.sdltm using the Upgrade Translation Memories wizard in Trados Studio.

Importing bilingual files to a legacy Translation Memory and upgrade the Translation Memory

To import a bilingual file to a legacy translation memory and upgrade the translation memory:

Procedure

1. Use the **Clean Up** command for your bilingual word document in SDL Trados Translator's Workbench to remove hidden source text, restore the original coloring of your text and to update the legacy translation memory.

Note: For more information, see the SDL Trados Translator's WorkBench User Guide.

2. Upgrade your translation memory using the Upgrade Translation Memories wizard. For more information, see "Upgrading Legacy Translation Memories " on page 117.

8

Populating translation memories from alignment result files

Overview

This chapter describes how to populate Trados Studio translation memories from legacy alignment result files. These are *.txt and *.iad files, generated from SDL WinAlign and SDL Align which have to be converted to the *.sdltm format in order to be used in Trados Studio 2009 - 2022.

Starting with Trados Studio 2015, a new integrated Alignment Tool is available which sends the alignment result directly to an *.sdltm translation memory. However, if you have used SDL WinAlign or SDL Align and you have legacy alignment results, you can use Trados Studio 2022 to upgrade them to the Trados Studio format. This allows you to continue to leverage matches from these files when you translate new documents in Trados Studio 2022.

Populating Translation Memories using SDL Trados WinAlign alignment results

SDL Trados WinAlign is the legacy alignment solution in SDL Trados Studio 2011 and SDL Trados 2007.

WinAlign allows you to create translation memory data from existing translated documents but cannot send the segment pairs directly to an *.sdltm translation memory. Instead, it produces an **Alignment Results** file in a *.txt format which you have to manually convert to the *.sdltm format using the Upgrade Translation Memories wizard in Trados Studio.

Note:

- *.tmx files exported from SDL Trados WinAlign can also populate Trados Studio translation memories. However, RWS recommends that you only use *.tmx files from SDL Trados WinAlign if you are working with Unicode only languages, such as Hindi and Maltese.
-

Populating Translation Memories using SDLX alignment results

SDL Align is the alignment solution for SDLX 2007. It enables you to harvest translations from existing files and add them to an *.mdb translation memory in SDLX. You can upgrade the *.mdb translation memory to an Trados Studio translation memory format (*.sdltm) using the Upgrade Translation Memories wizard in Trados Studio.

This means that valuable legacy files can be re-used, and consequently your efficiency and productivity maximized.

For step-by-step instructions, see "Populating your Translation Memories from SDLX Alignment Results " on page 178.

Software required for upgrading alignment result files

The SDL Alignment Tool available in Trados Studio 2014 SP1 and later sends the translation units extracted from the aligned documents directly into an *.sdltm translation memory. You can then use *.sdltm translation memories in Trados Studio versions 2009 to 2022.

In contrast, legacy alignment tools like SDL Winalign and SDL Align which are available in older versions of Trados Studio, send the extracted segment pairs to other translation memory formats which then need to be upgraded to the *.sdltm format.

To upgrade legacy alignment result files, make sure you have the application containing the alignment tool and Trados Studio installed on your computer.

To Upgrade	Software Required
*.txt files (exported from SDL WinAlign or WorkBench)	Trados Studio 2022
*.mdb translation memories which contain the SDL Align results	SDLX 2007 and any version of Trados Studio

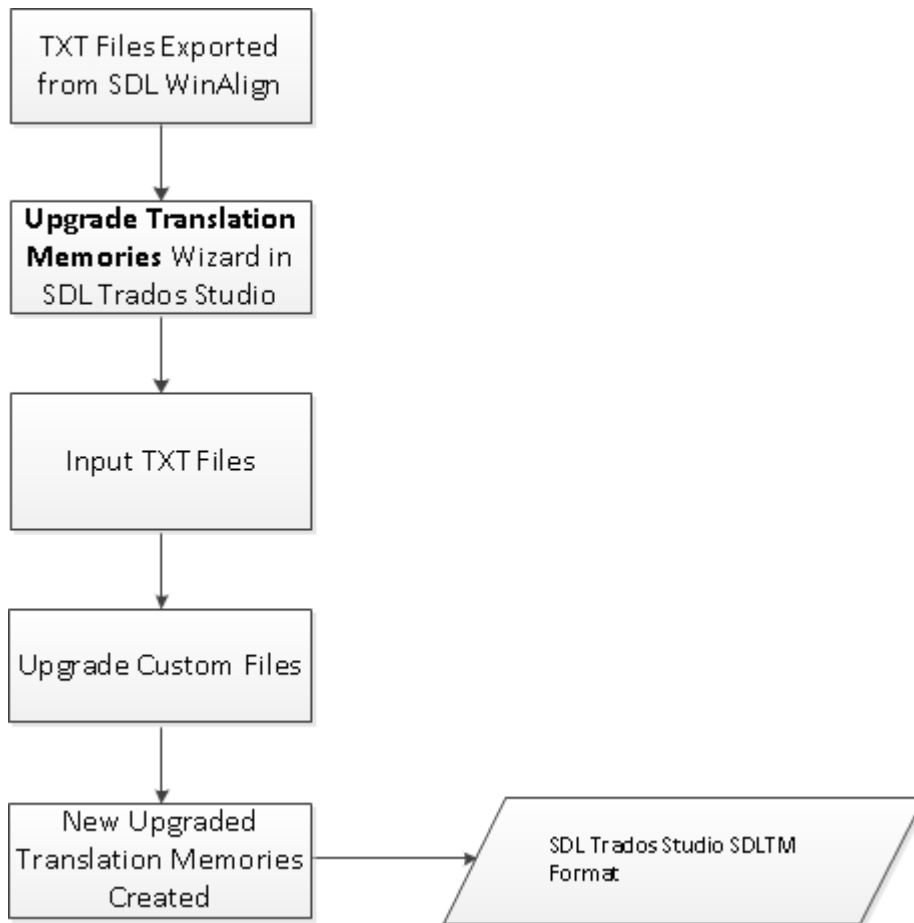
Populating your Translation Memories from SDL Trados WinAlign alignment results

This section describes how to populate your Trados Studio translation memories (*.sdltm) with SDL Trados WinAlign Export *.txt files.

You may want to do this if you have alignment result files created in WinAlign and you want to use this translation data in Trados Studio 2022.

Upgrade SDL Trados WinAlign legacy files process

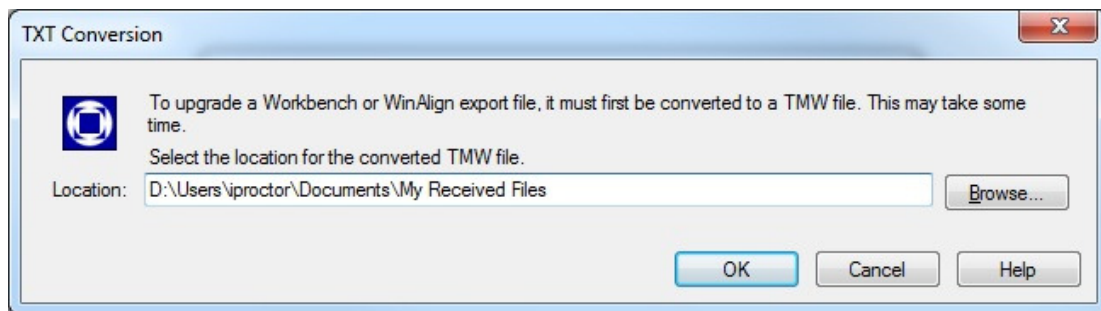
The following diagram shows the steps you need to take to populate your Trados Studio translation memories with SDL Trados WinAlign Export *.txt files.



Populating your Translation Memories from SDL Trados WinAlign export TXT files

Procedure

1. In the **Translation Memories** view of Trados Studio, go to the **Home** tab and select **Upgrade Translation Memories**.
2. In the Input Translation Memories page of the Upgrade Translation Memories wizard, select your SDL Trados WinAlign export *.txt files:
 - Select **Add File-based TMs**. In the Select Input Translation Memories dialog, select the SDL Trados WinAlign export *.txt files and select **Open**.
 - In the TXT Conversion dialog, select **OK** to convert your *.txt file to the intermediate *.tmw format.



The files are displayed on the Input Translation Memories page as intermediate *.tmw files.

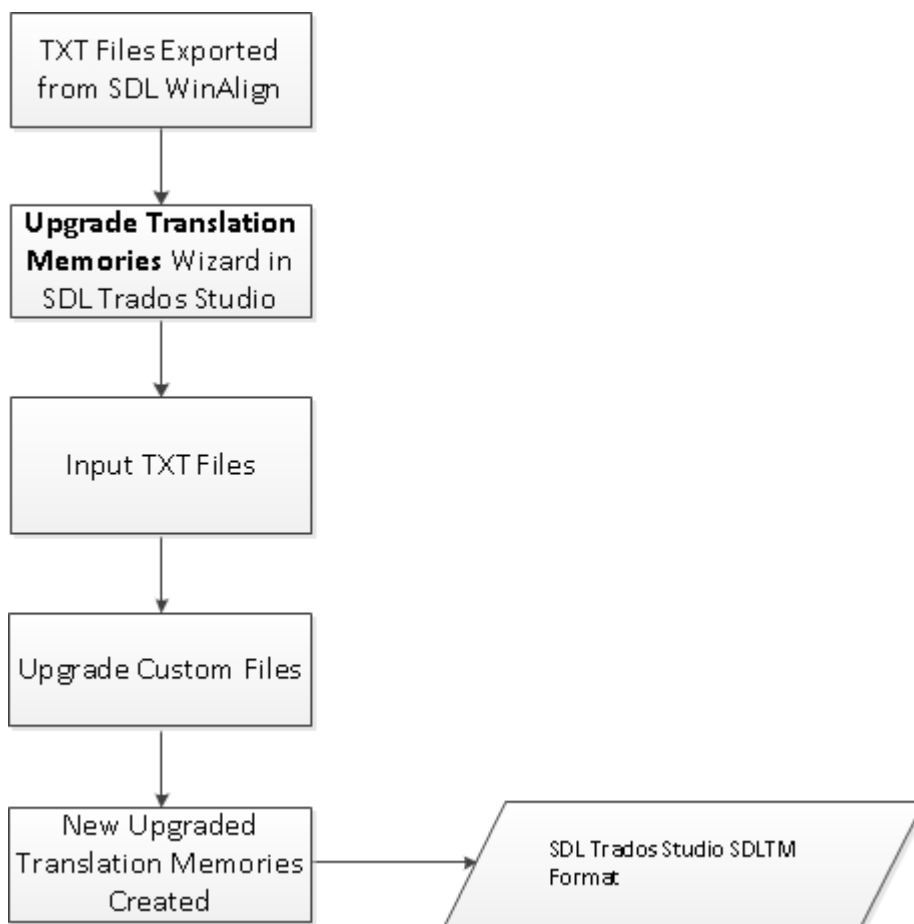
3. The process of upgrading the intermediate *.tmw files to Trados Studio translation memory format (*.sdltm) is identical to upgrading process described in chapter 5. For more information, see “How to Upgrade your Legacy Translation Memories ” on page 128.

Populating your translation memories from SDLX alignment results

This section describes how to populate your Trados Studio translation memories (*.sdltm) with SDLX 2007 translation memories created from SDL Align (SDLX) alignment results.

Upgrade SDL Align legacy files process

The following diagram shows the steps you need to take to populate your translation memories in Trados Studio using legacy SDL Align files.



Upgrade your translation memories to Trados Studio translation memory format (*.sdltm) using the Upgrade Translation Memories wizard in Trados Studio. This process is identical to upgrading process described in chapter 5. For more information, see “How to Upgrade your Legacy Translation Memories” on page 129.

9

Reuse translations from bilingual documents in PerfectMatch

Overview

This chapter gives instructions on how to extract translations from previously translated bilingual documents from SDL Trados 2007 and SDLX 2007 and transfer them to Trados Studio project files.

This is accomplished by applying PerfectMatch to your project in Trados Studio. It allows you to leverage information from previous translations and apply them to new translations. This chapter describes how to do this with the following bilingual formats:

- SDL Trados 2007 TTX
- SDLX 2007 ITD
- SDL Trados Studio SDL XLIFF

About PerfectMatch

A PerfectMatch is a form of context match that compares updated source files to a corresponding set of existing bilingual documents rather than to a translation memory.

Segment matches, known as PerfectMatches, are checked for context, that is, the surrounding entries are checked to ensure that they are the same. In addition, if your existing bilingual document was segmented differently to the current document or had merged segments, PerfectMatch can dynamically merge up to three consecutive segments in your current document to improve your match results. The translations are then extracted from the existing bilingual documents and transferred to the updated source files.

Because the PerfectMatch segment matching process includes a check for context and segmentation, PerfectMatch units typically need no further translation or editing during translation.

Note: Your license for Trados Studio may or may not include this feature. See the About Editions and Licensing topic in the [Trados Studio Help](#) for information about your license features.

Why use PerfectMatch?

You can extract context information from the bilingual documents because of the sequence of the translation units.

Since the translations are inserted directly to the new project files as opposed to a translation memory, it completely eliminates the requirement for in-context 100% match review and requires no further editing.

Scenarios

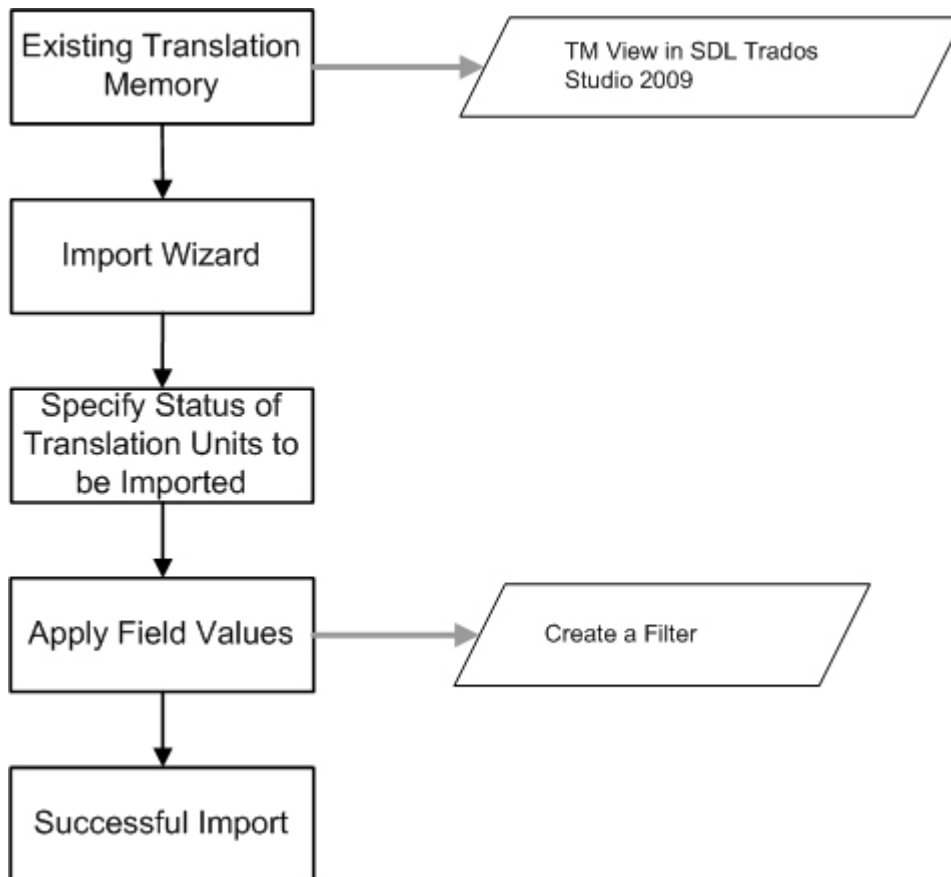
There are several scenarios where you might want to apply PerfectMatch:

Scenario	Description
Pre-Project	<p>Scenario A:</p> <p>At the start of a project, you can base a new project on an existing project that has been fully reviewed. This will use the translated bilingual files from the previous project for PerfectMatch.</p> <p>For example, this could be useful if you are starting translation on a technical manual for a second version of a product where the product is almost the same as the first version.</p> <p>Scenario B:</p> <p>If you have two sets of previously translated files that you want to use to apply PerfectMatch to the new project, you can do this by running the PerfectMatch task twice.</p> <p>To do this, select one set of translated files for PerfectMatch in the New Project wizard and then PerfectMatch is automatically applied when the project is created. After the project is created, run the Apply PerfectMatch task and add the second set of translated files.</p> <hr/> <p>Note: To give first priority to the PerfectMatch translations and not overwrite them when you pre-translate, you need to remove the Pre-translate task from the Prepare/Prepare without Project TM task sequence that is run as part of project creation. Then run the Pre-translate task after you apply PerfectMatch for the second time.</p> <hr/>
Mid-Project	<p>Scenario A:</p> <p>If you are part of the way through translating a project and you receive a new set of source files that have been slightly modified, you can use PerfectMatch to easily apply the work you have already translated to the new set of documents.</p> <p>This can be accomplished by creating a new project with the new set of files and basing it on the project you are in the middle of translating. PerfectMatch will then automatically apply all of your existing work to the new set of files.</p> <p>Scenario B: If you have already created a project and you receive some previously translated files, you can use PerfectMatch to leverage the translations from those files even though you have already started the project.</p> <p>This can be accomplished by running the Apply PerfectMatch task.</p> <p>Scenario C:</p> <p>If you have already created a project and applied PerfectMatch, and then you receive additional files that need to be translated, you can apply PerfectMatch to just those files.</p> <p>This can be accomplished by running the Prepare/Prepare without Project TM task sequence and selecting the previously translated files for PerfectMatch.</p>

PerfectMatch process

This is one example of how PerfectMatch can be used when you create a project.

You can also apply PerfectMatch to an existing project. For more information, see “Applying PerfectMatch” on page 190.



PerfectMatch options

There are several settings you can change to better make use of PerfectMatch.

You can tweak the way PerfectMatch leverages previous translation work by deciding if formatting is taken into consideration or not.

If PerfectMatch renders poor result with heavily formatted documents, use the **Ignore formatting during PerfectMatch process** option by opening the **Options** or the **Project settings** dialogs and going to **Editor > Language Pairs > All Language pairs > Batch Processing > Perfect Match**.

You can specify the translation origin and status that is used for translations taken from previously translated bilingual files. This is specified on the PerfectMatch page in the New Project wizard or the Batch Processing wizard.

Apply PerfectMatch and lock

If you are applying PerfectMatch in the **Pre-Project** scenario where the translations were taken from a previously reviewed project, you would typically want these to appear as a PerfectMatch and be locked as there would be no need to edit those translations.

Only segments that have a status of **Translated**, **Translation Approved** and **Signed Off** will be applied to the new project files.

Use the original translation origin and status

If you are applying PerfectMatch in the **Mid-Project** scenario where translations were taken from bilingual files that have not yet been fully translated or reviewed, you would typically want the translations to appear with the original origin, confirmation level and score.

For example, if it was a draft translation with a 95% match, you would not want that translation to be locked as PerfectMatch but to be able to finish translating the segment and confirm the translation

Note: If the files to which you are applying PerfectMatch already have confirmed or edited translations, they will not be overwritten. PerfectMatch will only overwrite the target content if:

- The target has a status of **Not Translated**.
 - The target is a copy of the source and has not been edited manually or confirmed.
-

Selecting bilingual files

To apply PerfectMatch you need to pair the previously translated bilingual files with the new project files. There are several different methods for doing this.

Selecting files when you have matching file names

If the files in your new project have the same file names and path location within the project as the files in the previous project, you can select files using the following methods. This ensures that the bilingual files are automatically paired with the new project files.

- Base your project on a previous project
 - Automatically search a folder for bilingual files
-

Note: If you choose to select your bilingual files by automatically searching a folder, it will only use the first type of bilingual file that it matches to the first project file in the list for all of the project files. For the first project file it searches in this order: SDL XLIFF, TradosTag TTX and then SDL Edit ITD. For example, if there is a matching SDL XLIFF file for the first project file, it will only look for matching SDL XLIFF files for the remaining project files.

Selecting files when you have different file names

If the file names in your new project are different to the file names in the previous project, select the files using the following methods to pair the bilingual files with the new project files.

- Manually add previous bilingual files
- Add files using a bilingual map file

About Map files

Map files are used when applying PerfectMatch to your project files. The map files allow you to map files in the new project to the translated bilingual files in the previous project

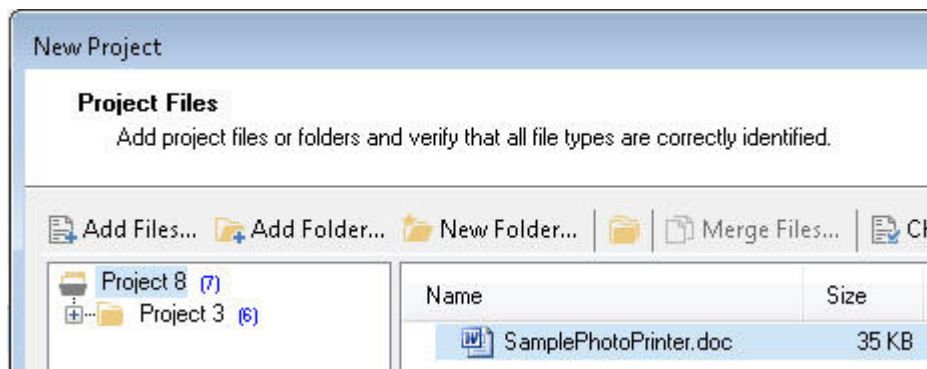
This is useful if you have a large amount of files to which you want to apply PerfectMatch and the file names have changed in the new project. Using map files avoids having to add each previous bilingual file manually for every project file in the new project.

Map file format

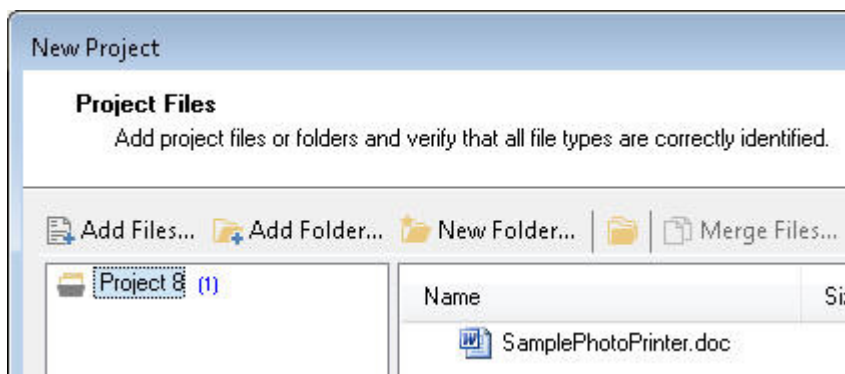
Map files are tab delimited text files (TXT). A separate map file is required for each target language in the project. Each line in the file is made up of two components.

Component 1:

The path relative to the new project folder and the file name of the file in the new project. For example, if you created the folder structure shown below on the Project Files page of the New Project wizard, the path would be the following:



If you did not create a folder structure under the project, then you would just put the file name:



Component 2:

The absolute path and file name of the bilingual translated file from the previous project:

Map file example

Map file creation

Bilingual map files can be created in any application that can produce tab delimited files, such as Microsoft Excel or another text editor.

You can create the content of the files manually (by typing or copy/pasting the file paths) or you may have another application or script that can automatically generate the content.

Applying PerfectMatch

PerfectMatch can be applied when a project is created or to files in an existing project. To determine which procedure to follow, see **“Why Use PerfectMatch?”** on page 184

- For information on how to create a new project and apply PerfectMatch, see **“How to Apply PerfectMatch to a New Project”** on page 191.
- For information on how to apply PerfectMatch to an existing project, see **“How to Apply PerfectMatch to an Existing Project”** on page 195.

Before you start

If you are using previously translated TradosTag (TTX) files, you should disable smart tag pairing and use the compatibility mode to improve the leverage you get from the bilingual files. For more information, see **“Compatibility Setting for TT”** on page 221.

About this task

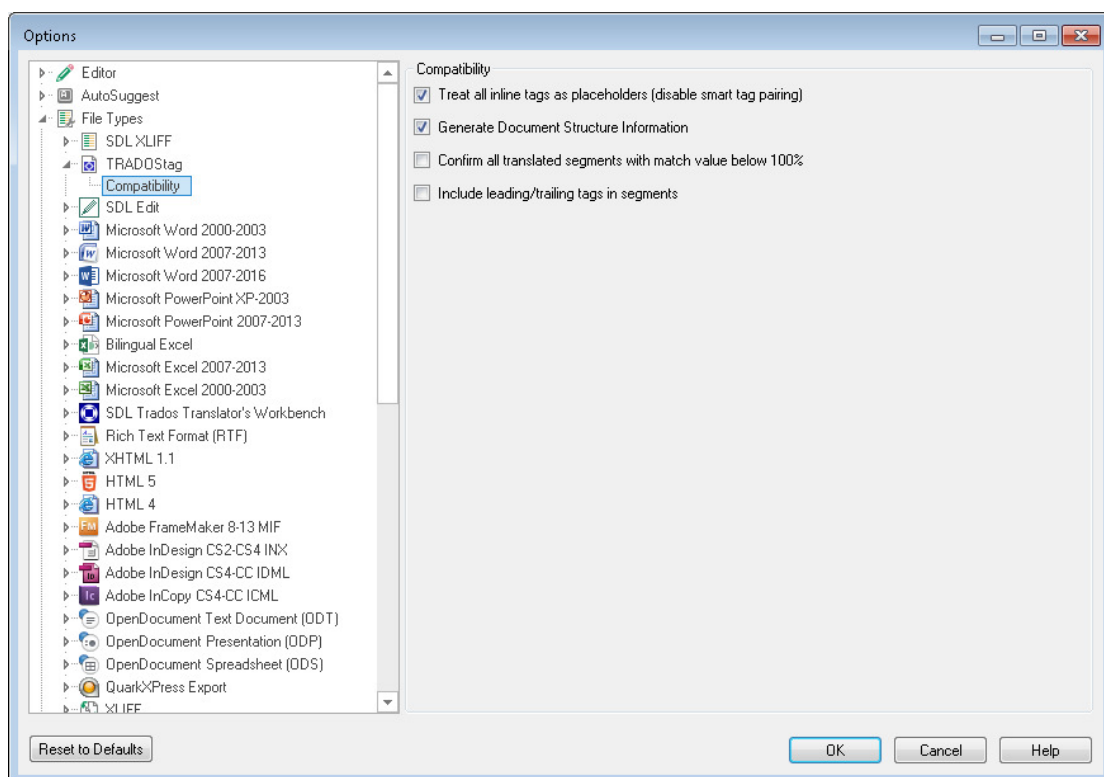
To use the compatibility mode:

Procedure

1. Select **File > Options** from the Ribbon. The Options dialog box is displayed. This is where you can specify your default file type settings.

Note: If you are working with an existing project, you should do this in the Project Settings dialog box.

2. Select **File types > TRADOstag > Compatibility** from the navigation tree. The **Compatibility** settings are displayed on the right.



3. Select the **Treat all inline tags as placeholders** option to use compatibility mode.
4. Click **OK** to close this dialog box.

Applying PerfectMatch to a new project

If you create a project where the project files are closely related files that have been translated previously, for example previous versions of the same file, and you have the bilingual files that were produced at that time, PerfectMatch can extract translations from the bilingual files and apply them to the new project files.

About this task

You can select these files by basing the project on a previous project on the Project Type page or by explicitly selecting the files on the PerfectMatch page of the New Project wizard.

Step 1: Display the New Project wizard

Procedure

1. Click the **New Project** button. The New Project wizard is displayed.
2. Follow the on screen instructions to create the project and follow the instructions below in steps 2 and 3 to set up PerfectMatch in the New Project wizard.

Step 2: Select the previously translated bilingual files

About this task

To apply PerfectMatch, you need to pair the previously translated bilingual files with the new project files.

Selecting files when you have matching file names

If the files in your new project have the same file names and path location within the project as the files in the previous project, you can select files using the following methods.

Method 1: Base your project on a previous project

Procedure

1. Start the Create a New Project wizard.

Create a New Project

1 One Step 2 General 3 Translation Resources 4 Termbases 5 Trados GroupShare 6 Perfect Match 7 Batch Tasks 8 Summary 9 Preparation

1 of 9 completed

Use Settings from
 Sample Project (Sample project included with SDL Trados...)
 Browse

Project Name
 Project 5

Location Path ☒ Autofill
 C:\Users\suricariu\Documents\Studio 2019\Projects\Samples\SampleP
 Browse

Project Files (0 total, 0 translatable, 0 reference)
 Project 5 (0)

Source Language
 English (United States)

Target Languages
 3 Selected
 German (Germany) French (France) Japanese (Japan)

Include subfolders ☐

Files in Selected Folder

Size Usage File Type File Type Identifier

Help Back Next Finish Cancel

2. In the **Use settings from** drop-down list, select the previous project.

Method 2: Automatically search a folder for bilingual files

Procedure

1. Go to the PerfectMatch page of the Create a New Project wizard.
2. Select the target language to which you want to add previous bilingual files, click **Add** and then select **Matching Previous Documents** from **Folder**.
3. Browse to the required location, select the folder and click **OK**. The New Project wizard searches the folder and all sub-folders for matching previous bilingual files automatically and adds these to your project

Note:

- Even though you have selected a specific target language, the wizard will still add any matching bilingual files that it finds for the other target languages in your folder.
- If the wizard finds other bilingual files that do not match the file names in your project, it displays an error message stating the number of files it has been unable to add out of the number of files found.

Selecting files when you have different file names

If the file names in your new project are different to the file names in the previous project, select the files using the following methods to pair the bilingual files with the new project files.

Method 1: Manually add previous documents

Procedure

1. Display the PerfectMatch page of the New Project wizard.
2. Select the target language to which you want to add previous bilingual files.
3. Select the file under the **Project File** column for which you want to add a previous bilingual file, click **Add** and then select **Specific Previous Document**.
4. Browse to the required location, select the previous bilingual file and click **Open**.

The previous bilingual file is displayed in the **Previous Document** column next to the corresponding project file.

Method 2: Add previous documents using a map file

Procedure

1. Display the PerfectMatch page of the New Project wizard.
2. Select the target language to which you want to add previous bilingual files, click **Add** and then select **Previous Documents from Map**.
3. Browse to the required location, select the map file and click **Open**.

The previous bilingual files are displayed in the **Previous Document** column next to the corresponding project file.

Step 3: Select your PerfectMatch options

Decide what translation origin and status to use for the translations that are extracted from the previously translated files and applied to the new project files.

Before you begin

For more information about these options and the scenarios in which you would use them, see "Scenarios" on page 184.

Procedure

1. Display the PerfectMatch page of the New Project wizard.
2. Under **Translation transfer** options, select one of the following options:
 - **Apply PerfectMatch and lock:** Use this option If you are applying PerfectMatch from a project that has fully reviewed translations. This will mark all approved translations as PerfectMatch with a status of **Signed Off**.
 - **Use the original translation origin and status:** Use this option if you want to use the same status and translation origin as the original document.

The previously translated bilingual files are displayed in the **Previously Translated File** column next to the corresponding project file.

Applying PerfectMatch to an existing project

If you have already created a project which has project files that are closely related files that have been translated previously, for example previous versions of the same file, and you have the bilingual files that were produced at that time, PerfectMatch can extract translations from the bilingual files and apply them to the new project files.

Step 1: Display the batch processing wizard

Procedure

1. Select the project files to which you want to apply PerfectMatch in the **Files** view, and rightclick and select **Batch Tasks > Apply PerfectMatch**. The Batch Processing wizard is displayed.
2. Click **Next** to display the PerfectMatch page.

Step 2: Select the previously translated files

To apply PerfectMatch, pair the previously translated files with the new project files.

Selecting files when you have matching file names

If the files in your new project have the same file names and path location within the project as the files in the previous project, you can select files by automatically searching for them.

Procedure

1. On the PerfectMatch page, select the target language to which you want to add previous bilingual files, select **Add Matching File** and then select **Matching Previous Documents from Folder**.
2. Browse to the required location, select the folder and click **OK**. The Batch Processing wizard searches the folder and all sub-folders for matching previous bilingual files automatically and adds these to your project.

Note:

- Even though you have selected a specific target language, the wizard will still add any matching bilingual files that it finds for the other target languages in your folder.
 - If the wizard finds other bilingual files that do not match the file names in your project, it displays an error message stating the number of files it has been unable to add out of the number of files found.
-

Selecting files when you have different file names

If the file names in your new project are different to the file names in the previous project, select the files by manually adding them.

Procedure

1. On the PerfectMatch page, select the target language to which you want to add previous bilingual files.
2. Select the file under the **Project File** column for which you want to add a previous bilingual file, click **Add** and then select **Specific Previous Document**.
3. Browse to the required location, select the previous bilingual file and click **Open**.

The previous bilingual file is displayed in the **Previous Document** column next to the corresponding project file.

Step 3: Select your PerfectMatch options:

Decide what translation origin and status to use for the translations that are extracted from the previously translated files and applied to the new project files. For more information about these options and the scenarios in which you would use them, see Scenarios.

Procedure

1. Display the PerfectMatch page of the New Project wizard.
2. Under **Translation transfer** options, select one of the following options:
 - **Apply PerfectMatch and lock:** Use this option If you are applying PerfectMatch from a project that has fully reviewed translations. This will mark all approved translations as PerfectMatch with a status of **Signed Off**.
 - **Use the original translation origin and status:** Use this option if you want to use the same status and translation origin as the original document.
The previously translated bilingual files are displayed in the **Previous Document** column next to the corresponding project file.

10

Migrating ING and INL tag settings files

Overview

This chapter describes how to migrate your SDL Trados INI and SDLX ANL files to Trados Studio.

These files contain information about the elements and entities in the file, and how these should be handled during the translation process. They enable Trados Studio to format documents appropriately, separating tag content from translatable text, classifying tags as inline or structure, and converting specified entities.

These tag and filter settings are migrated by importing the INI and ANL files into an existing file type or a new file type in Trados Studio. The file type format used in Trados Studio is *.sdlfiletype. This provides one consistent format for all tag and filter settings.

Why migrate your tag settings and analysis files?

Migrating these settings will allow you to reuse the rules you previously had about translatable and untranslatable content for your XML and HTML files.

What types of files can you migrate?

- Tag Settings Files (SDL Trados INI)
- SDLX Analysis Files (ANL) - (Only supported for migrating to XML and not HTML file types)

Note:

- This chapter only describes how to migrate legacy tag settings and analysis files. For information on general XML support including defining settings based on XSD, XML and other files, refer to the online [Help in Trados Studio](#).

The following table describes what versions of INI and ANL files are supported in Trados Studio:

Version	INI	ANL
Trados 2007 Suite	Yes	n/a
Trados 2007 SP2	Yes	n/a
Trados 2006 (7.x)	Yes	n/a
SDLX 2007	n/a	Yes
SDLX 2006	n/a	No
SDLX 2005	n/a	No

What is migrated?

The components that are imported from ANL and INI files can vary depending on if you are importing to an XML file type or HTML file type. In addition, you cannot import ANL files to an HTML file type.

Migrating INI and ANL Files for XML

When you migrate settings for XML files, RWS recommends creating a new file type and then importing the INI or ANL file. The following table describes the individual components that are imported from your ANL and INI files:

Component	SDLX ANL Files	SDL Trados INI Files
Parser Rules	Yes	Yes
Formatting	No	Yes
Customized Tag Toolbar Settings	No	Yes
Root Elements and DOCTYPE Declarations for File Detection	No	Yes
Entity Conversion Settings	No	No
Namespace Declarations	No	No
xml:lang Settings	No	Yes
UTF-8 BOM Settings	No	Yes

When you import a settings file for XML, the following settings are affected by the import:

- **Parser rules** - The parser rules specify the structure of XML files for Trados Studio. For example, they determine what content is translatable text and what is non-translatable. Trados Studio uses the parser rules to process XML files. Each XML file type has a different set of parser rules.
- **Writer settings** - This specifies the META charset and the UTF-8 BOM handling in the target file.
- **File detection** - When Trados Studio opens an XML file, it matches the file detection settings and the file contents to determine the type of XML of the open file.

Migrating INI files for HTML

To migrate settings for HTML files, create a new HTML file type and import the settings to it. You can only migrate settings from SDL Trados INI files.

Note: The default HTML settings are the same as default settings defined in the INI files in SDL Trados 2007. You only need to migrate these settings if you have made changes to them in SDL Trados 2007.

The following table describes the individual components that are imported in your INI files:

Component	SDL Trados INI Files
Parser Rules	Yes
Formatting	No
Customized Tag Toolbar Settings	Yes
DOCTYPE Declarations for File Detection	Yes
Entity Conversion Settings	Yes

- **Element and attributes** - Rules that manage how Trados Studio manages HTML elements and attributes. It defines for each element, what sort of element it is, and what attributes, if any, of the element are translatable.
- **Entity conversion** - This specifies how character entities are displayed during translation. If a character entity is selected for conversion, Trados Studio displays the character during translation, then re-encodes the character into its entity reference form, which it inserts into the translated file. For example if the character entity is >, then the translator sees the character >, and the translated character is encoded as entity >. If a character entity is not selected for conversion, the entity reference, rather than the character, is displayed as a placeholder tag.
- **Writer** - This specifies the META charset in the target file
- **File detection** - When Trados Studio opens an HTML file, it matches the file detection settings and the file contents to determine the type of HTML of the open file.

Migrating INI and INL files for XML

This section describes how to migrate your SDL Trados INI files and SDLX ANL files to Trados Studio for XML. You can migrate these settings by creating a new XML file type into which you can then import the files containing the rules.

Use the Options dialog box to set up your default file type settings. These settings are used every time you create a new project.

Note: You can also import INI and ANL settings to an existing XML file type. For more information, refer to the online [Help in Trados Studio](#).

How to migrate INI and ANL files for XML

To migrate INI and ANL files for XML you need to perform the following steps:

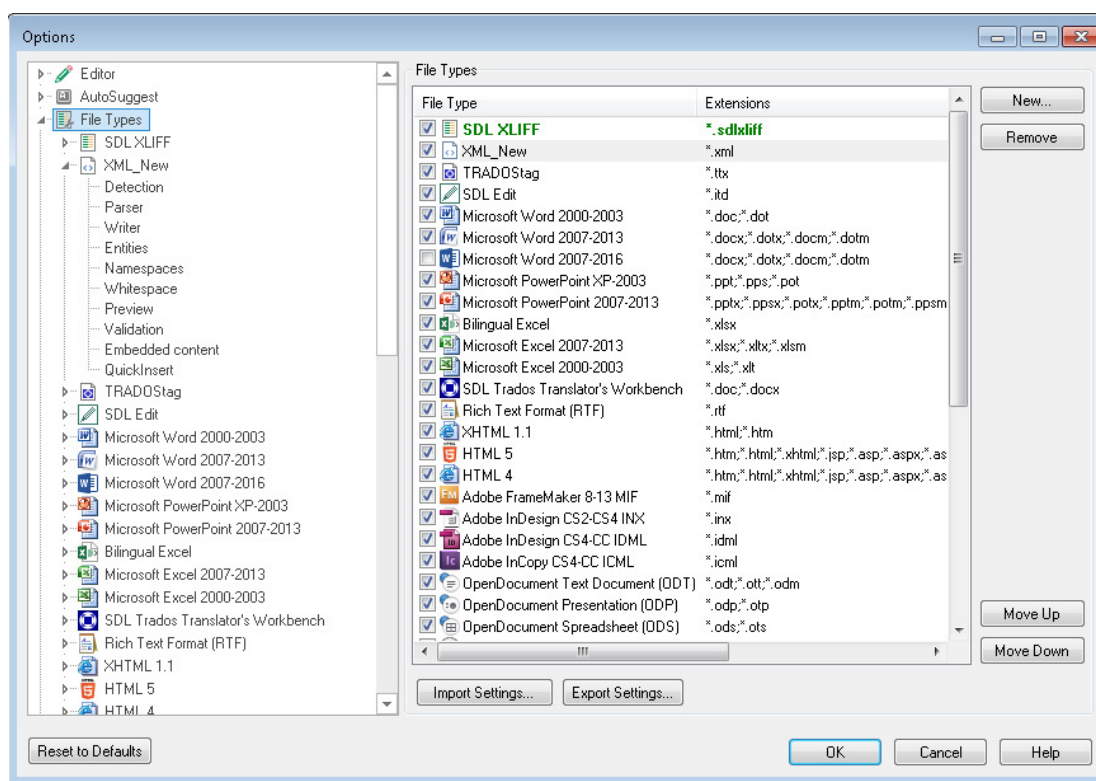
Procedure

1. "Step 1: Display the Options dialog box" on page 201.
2. "Step 2: Create a new XML file type" on page 202.
3. "Step 3: Choose the file order " on page 208.
4. "Step 4: Modify the Imported settings " on page 209.

Step 1: Display the Options dialog box

Procedure

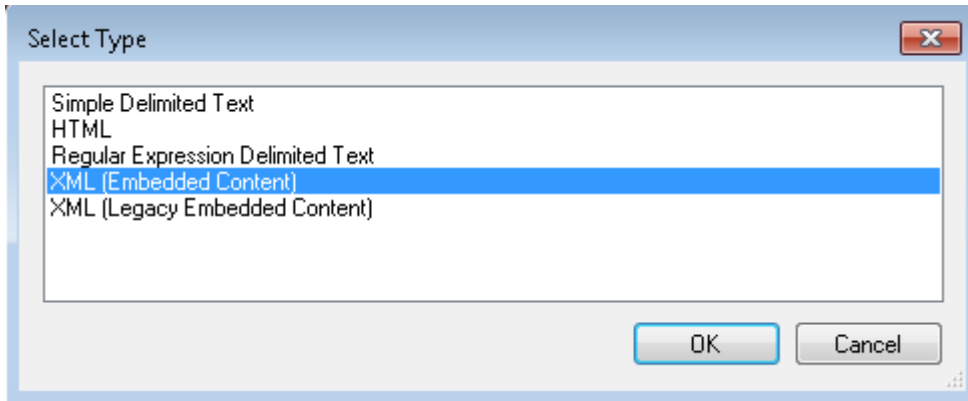
1. Select **File > options** from the Ribbon. The Options dialog box is displayed.
2. Select **File Types** from the navigation tree. The File Types page is displayed on the right.



Step 2: Create a new XML file type

Procedure

1. On the File Types page, click **New**. The Select Type dialog box is displayed



2. Select XML and click **OK**. The Create File Type wizard is displayed on the File Type Information page.

Create File Type

File Type Information
Set the information that identifies this file type

File type information

File type name: XML_New

File type icon: assembly://Sdl.FileTypeSupport.Native.Xml_1_2/Sdl.FileTypeSupp **Browse...**

File type identifier: Copy of XML v 1.3.0.0

File names

Name of individual document: XML Template Document

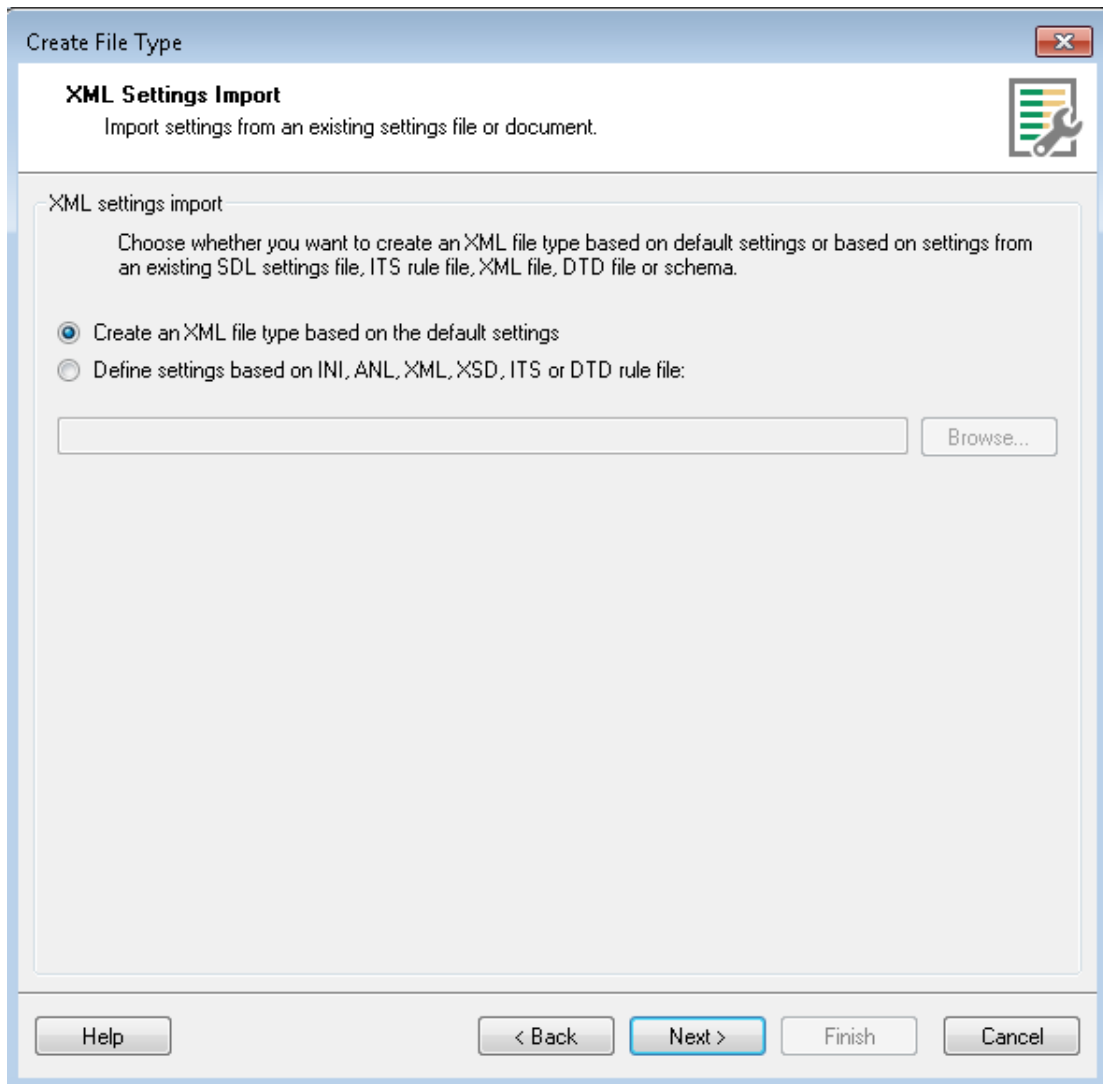
Name of document category: XML Template Documents

File dialog wildcard expression: *.xml

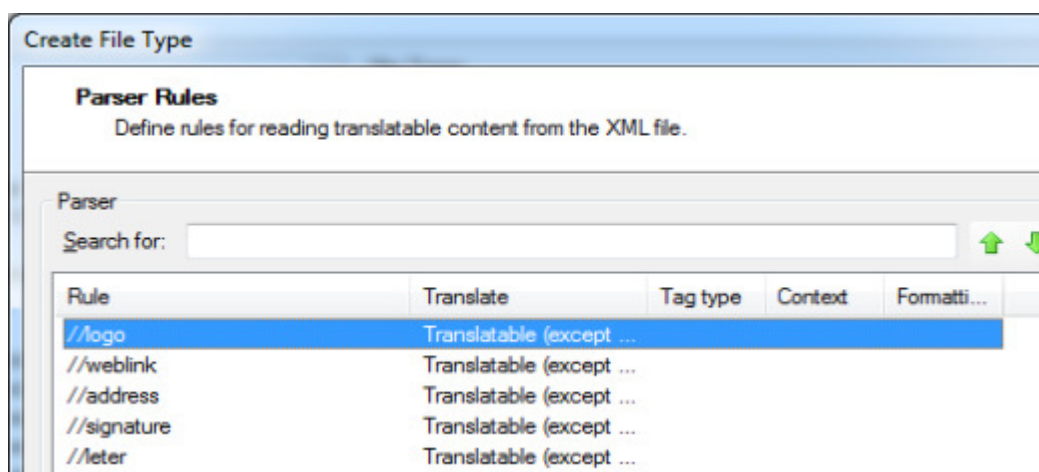
Description:
(Replace with a description of this file type)

Help **< Back** **Next >** **Finish** **Cancel**

3. Complete the File Type Information page.
 - **File type name** - This is a mandatory setting. Change the file type name and enter a suitable description.
 - Optionally, complete the other settings on this page. For more information, refer to the online [Help in Trados Studio](#).
4. Click **Next**. The XML Settings Import page is displayed:



5. Select your INI or ANL file to import:
 - Select **Define settings based on INI, ANL, XML, XSD, ITS or DTD rule file**.
 - Click **Browse**. The Import settings dialog box is displayed.
 - Select the INI or ANL file and click **Open**. The XML Settings Import page is displayed again with the settings file selected.
6. Click **Next**. The Parser Rules page is displayed. All of the rules from the imported INI or ANL file are displayed on this page:

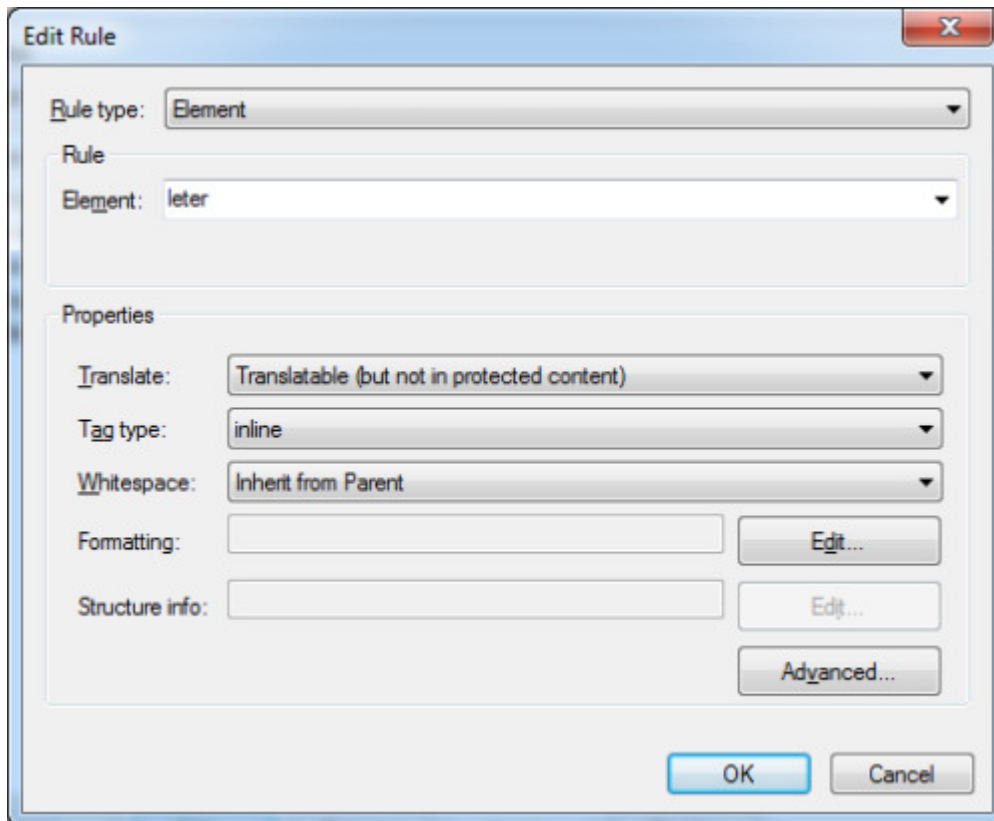


7. Check the Parser Rules page to ensure your rules imported correctly.
 - If you want to edit any of the rules, select the rule and click **Edit**. The Edit Rule dialog box is displayed. You can modify the rules here.
 - Make the required changes and click **OK** to close the Edit Rule dialog box. The Parser Rules page is displayed again.

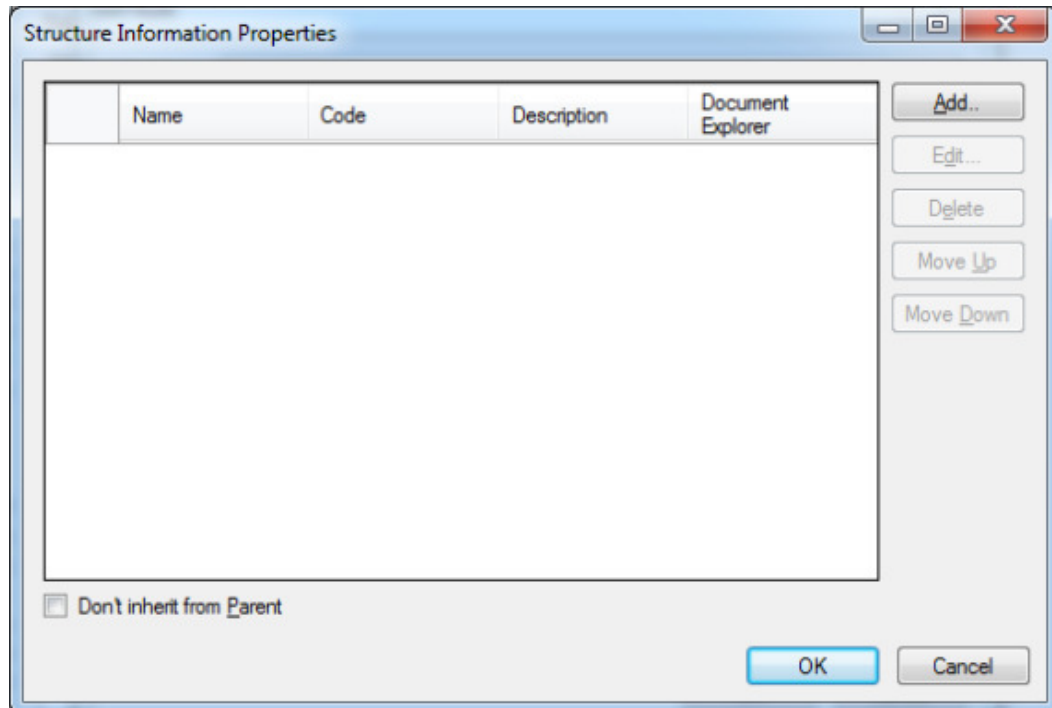
Note: You can also modify rules after you create the XML file type.

In Trados Studio, structure tags are not visible to the translator. Therefore you need to provide context information that allows translators to see where in a document the text they are translating exists. For example, that a structure tag is a heading or list item.

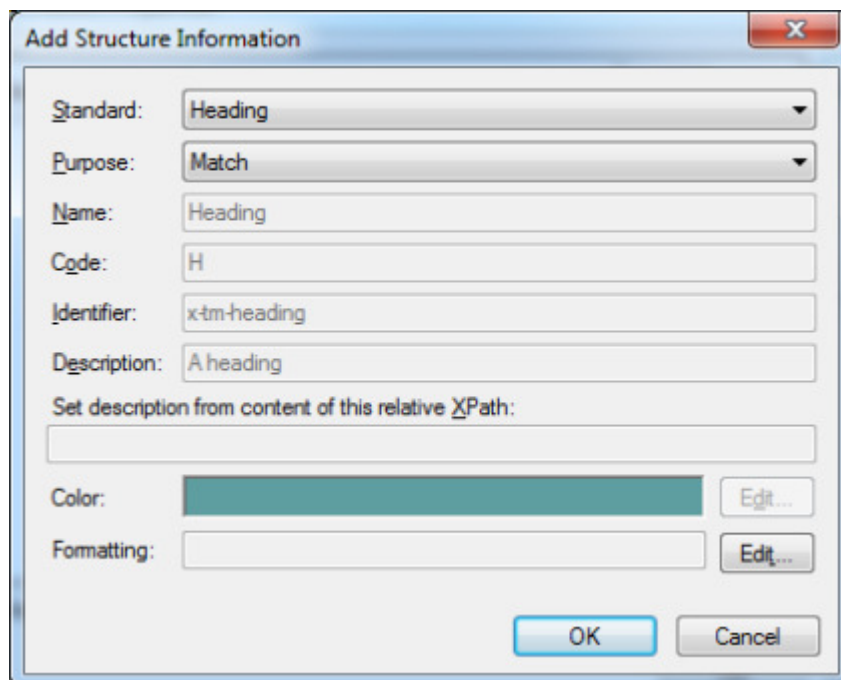
8. Specify the context information for your structure tag rules:



- Select a rule on the Parser Rules page that has a tag type of *Structure* and click **Edit**. The Edit Rule dialog is displayed.
- Click the **Edit** button located next to the **Structure info** box. The **Structure Information Properties** dialog box is displayed.



- Click **Add**. The Add Structure Information dialog box is displayed:



- From the **Standard** drop-down list, select the context of the structure tag. For example, select **Heading**.
 - Click **OK** three times to close the dialog boxes and return to the Parser Rules page of the Create File Type dialog box.
9. Click **Next**. The File Detection page is displayed. The settings here determine what

criteria is used for XML documents to be recognized as this file type.

10. Edit the settings on this page as needed and click **Next**.

Note: For more information about the different settings, refer to the online [Help in Trados Studio](#).

Step 3: Choose the file order

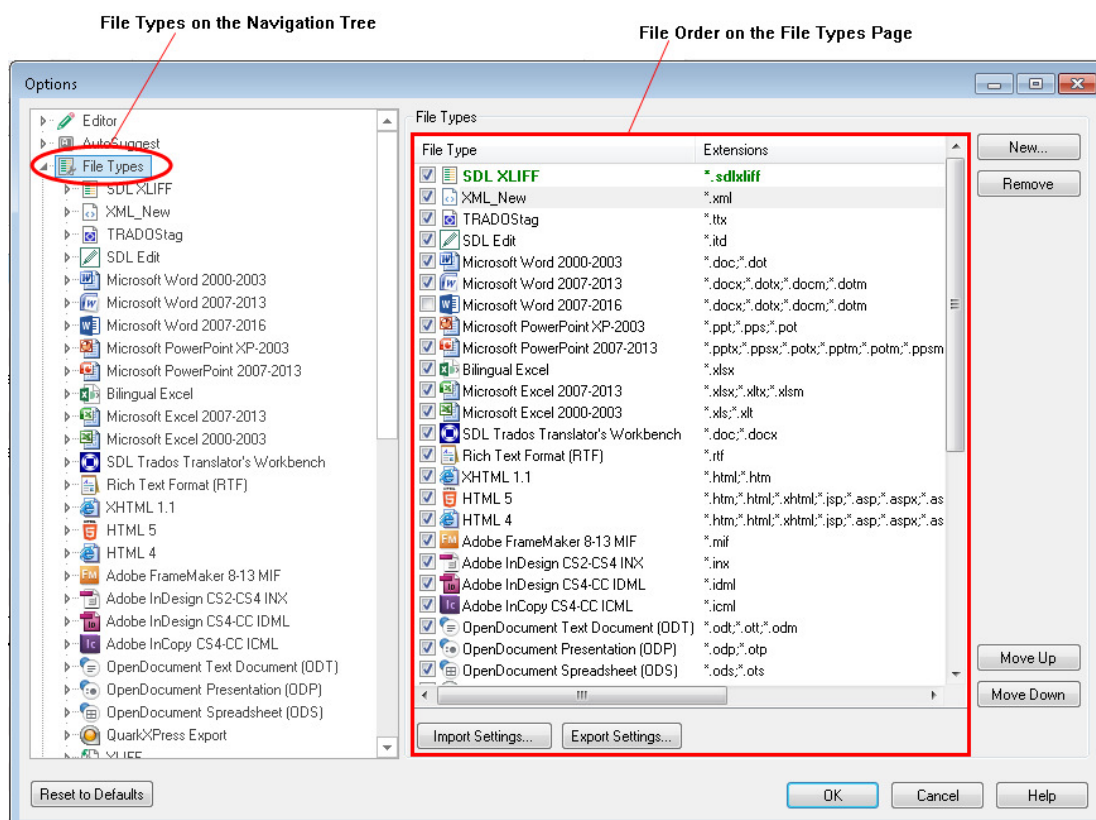
On the File Types page the order of the files is important. Your new file type will be added to the top of the page under SDL XLIFF.

About this task

When you add a file to a project or open a file for translation, Trados Studio searches this list starting at the top, and working its way downwards. It processes a file as the first file of the type which matches.

Procedure

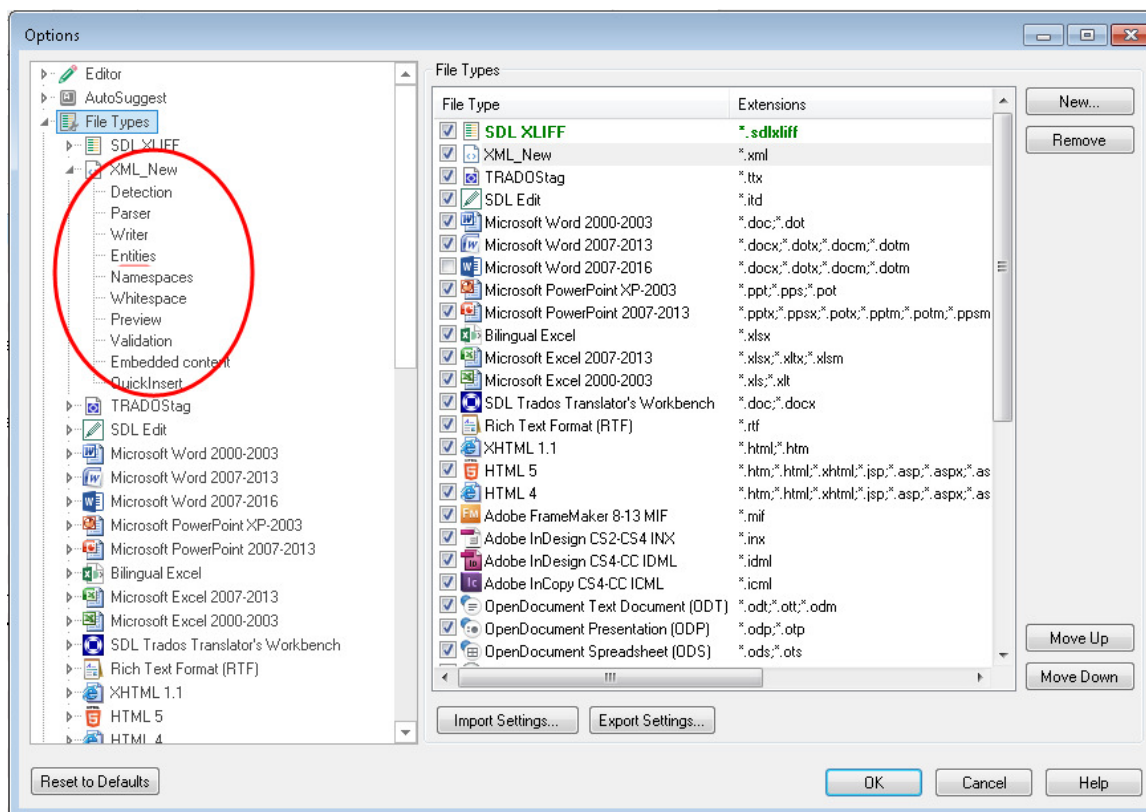
1. Click **File Types** on the navigation tree. Your new file type is displayed in the list on the File Types page on the right-hand side of the Options dialog box.
2. Select the new XML file type and use the **Move Up** and **Move Down** buttons to specify where the file type should be located on the list.



Step 4: Modify the Imported settings

The settings you imported can be viewed on pages under the new file type on the navigation tree:

About this task



Procedure

1. Modify the imported settings on the following pages as needed:

- **Detection** - The imported settings on how Trados Studio identifies when a file is this file type.
- **Parser rules** - The imported rules checks each XML element in the document against the specified conditions to determine what content should be extracted for translation.
- **Writer** - The imported settings on how Trados Studio saves the target XML file.
- **Entities** - The imported settings on how Trados Studio displays character entities to translators.
- **Namespaces** - The imported namespace declarations for the XML file type.
- **Whitespace** - The imported settings on how Trados Studio handles the extra whitespace characters found inside the XML elements.
- **Preview** - The imported settings on how Trados Studio handles adding style sheets for previewing XML documents.
- **Validation** - The imported schemas and DTDs used for validation, and for specifying when Trados Studio performs the validation (during the file detection stage, or when the translator requests it).
- **Embedded content** - The imported settings for extracting and converting embedded content into tags in the output document. These settings also specify

whether these tags are translatable or non-translatable.

- **QuickInsert** - The imported **QuickInsert** items available the XML file type. These settings are only imported from INI files and not ANL files. On the QuickInsert page, you can modify the **QuickInsert** group which is available in the **Editor** view. The **QuickInsert** group contains buttons that you can use to quickly add formatting or insert special characters, into the target XML documents.

Note:

- For more information on exactly what is imported, see "About Migrating INI and ANL Files for XML " on page 199.
 - For more information on what file type settings you can specify, refer to the online [Help in Trados Studio](#) .
-

Migrating INI files for HTML

This section describes how to migrate your SDL Trados INI files to Trados Studio for HTML. You can migrate these settings by creating a new HTML file type into which you can then import the files containing the rules.

About this task

Use the Options dialog box to set up your default file type settings. These settings are used every time you create a new project.

Note: The default HTML settings are the same as default settings defined in the INI files in SDL Trados 2007. You only need to migrate these settings if you have made changes to them in SDL Trados 2007.

How to migrate INI files for HTML

To migrate INI files for HTML you need to perform the following steps:

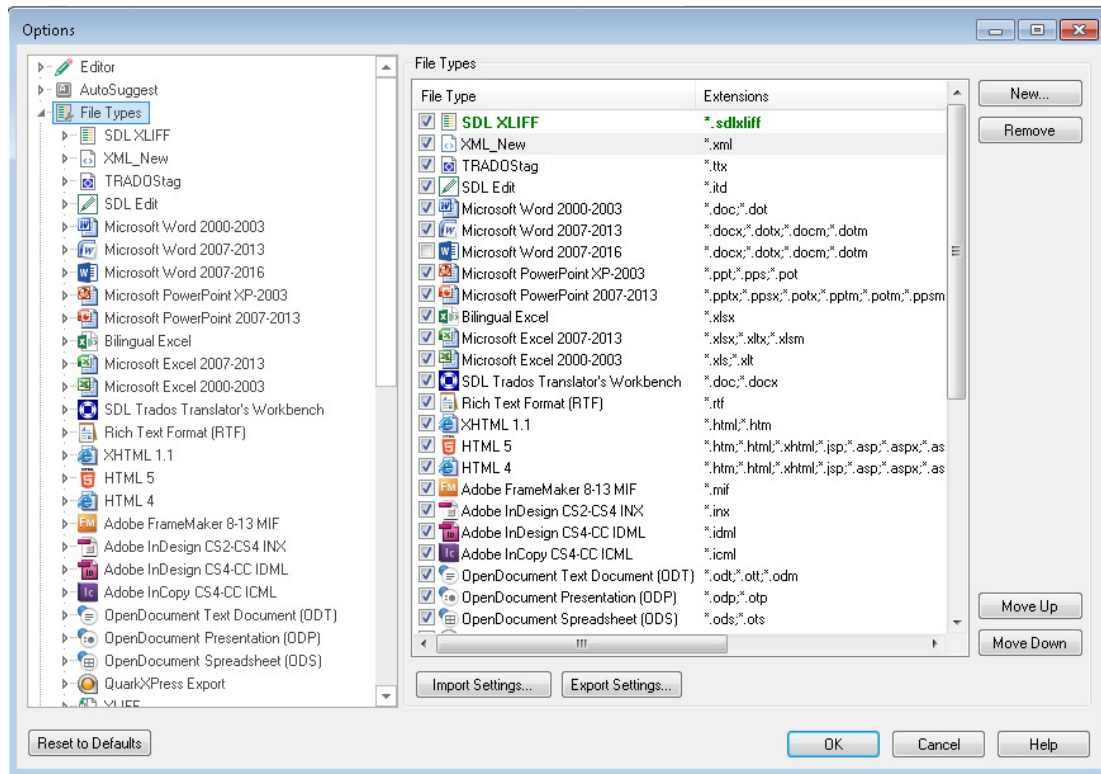
Procedure

1. "Step 1: Display the Options dialog box" on page 212
2. " Step 2: Create a new HTML file type " on page 212
3. "Step 3: Choose the file order " on page 215
4. "Step 4: Modify the settings " on page 216

Step 1: Display the Options dialog box

Procedure

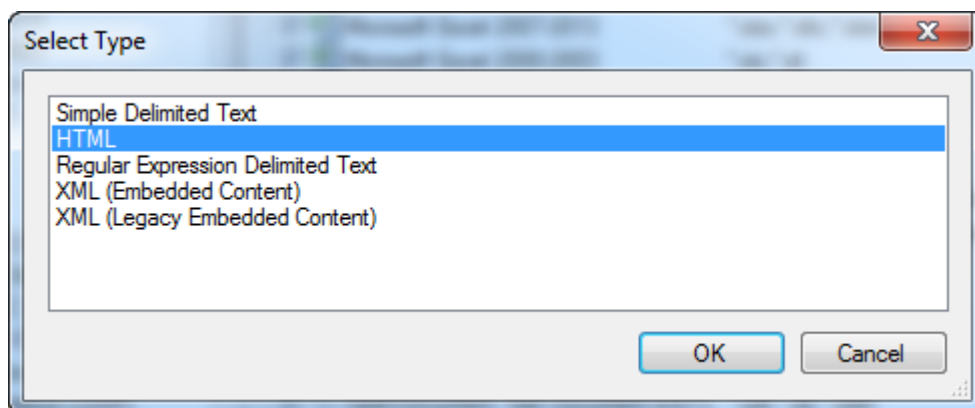
1. Select **File > options**. The Options dialog box is displayed:



Step 2: Create a new HTML file type

Procedure

1. On the File Types page, click **New**. The Select Type dialog box is displayed:



2. Select **HTML** and click **OK**. The Create File Type wizard is displayed on the File Type Information page:

Create File Type

File Type Information
Set the information that identifies this file type

File type information

File type name: New_HTML

File type icon: (none) Browse...

File type identifier: Copy of Html File v 2.0.0.0


File dialog wildcard expression: *.htm;*.html;*.jsp;*.asp;*.aspx;*.ascx;*.inc;*.php;*.hhk;*.hhc

Name of individual document: HTML Template Document

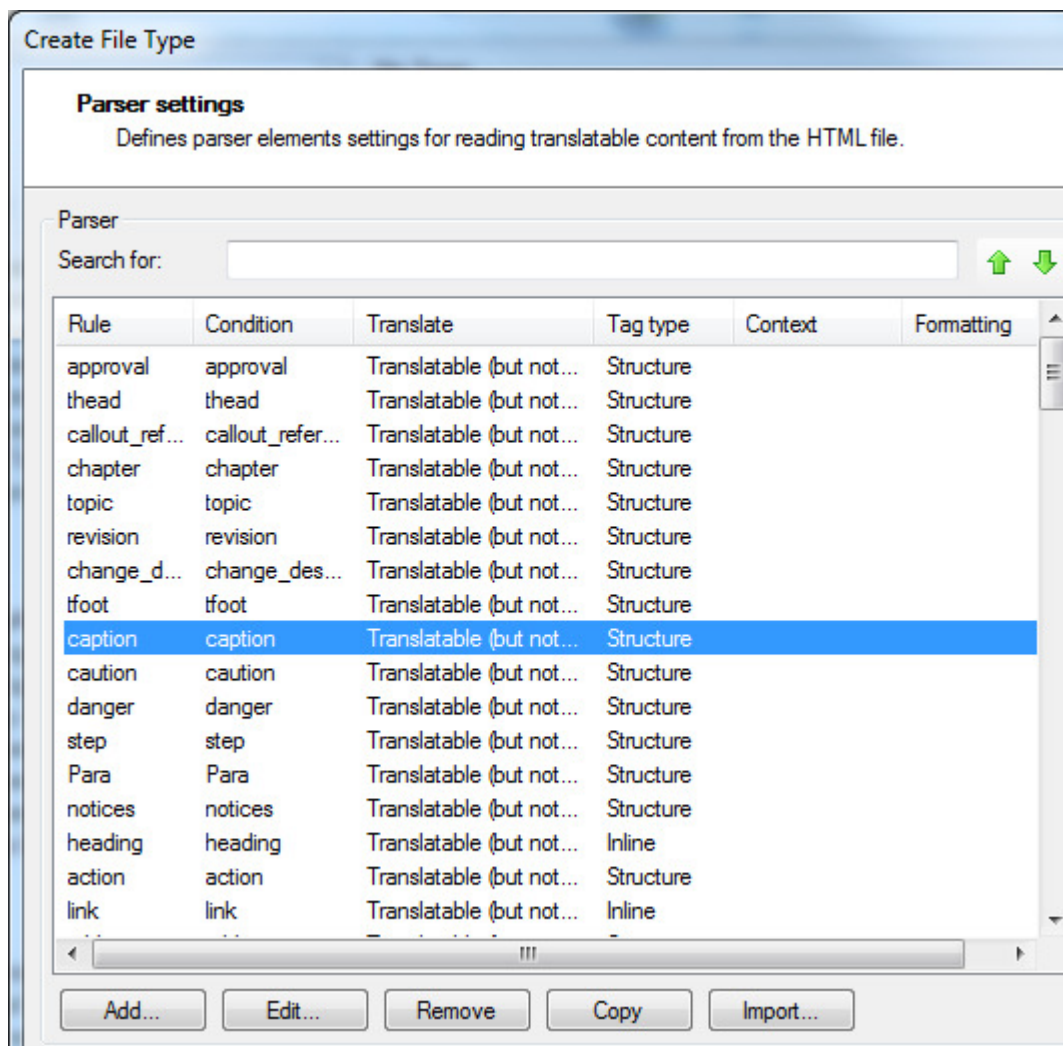
Name of document category: HTML Template Documents

Description:
(Replace with a description of this file type)

Help < Back Next > Finish Cancel

3. Complete the File Type Information page.
 - **File type name** - This is a mandatory setting. Change the file type name and enter a suitable description.
 - Optionally, complete the other settings on this page. For more information, refer to the online [Help in Trados Studio](#).
4. Click **Next**. The HTML Elements Import page is displayed:
 
5. Select your INI file to import:
 - Select **Define HTML elements based on SGML, HTML, XML, XSD, DTD or INI rule file**.
 - Click **Browse**. The Open dialog box is displayed.
 - Select the INI file and click **Open**. The HTML Elements Import page is displayed again with the settings file selected.

6. Click **Next**. The Parser settings page is displayed with all the rules from the imported INI file:



7. Check the Parser settings page to make sure your rules are imported correctly.
- If you want to edit any of the rules, select the rule and click **Edit**. The Edit Rule dialog is displayed. You can modify the rules here.
 - Make the required changes and click **OK** to close the Edit Rule dialog box. The Parser settings page is displayed again.

Note: You can also modify rules after you create the HTML file type.

8. Click **Next** and edit the settings for the HTML file type on the pages of the Create File Type Wizard as needed.

Note: For more information about the different settings, refer to the online [Help for Trados Studio](#).

9. Click **Finish** to create the new HTML file type with your migrated INI file.

The file type is added to the list of file types in the navigation tree in the Options dialog box and list of files on the File Types page.

Step 3: Choose the file order

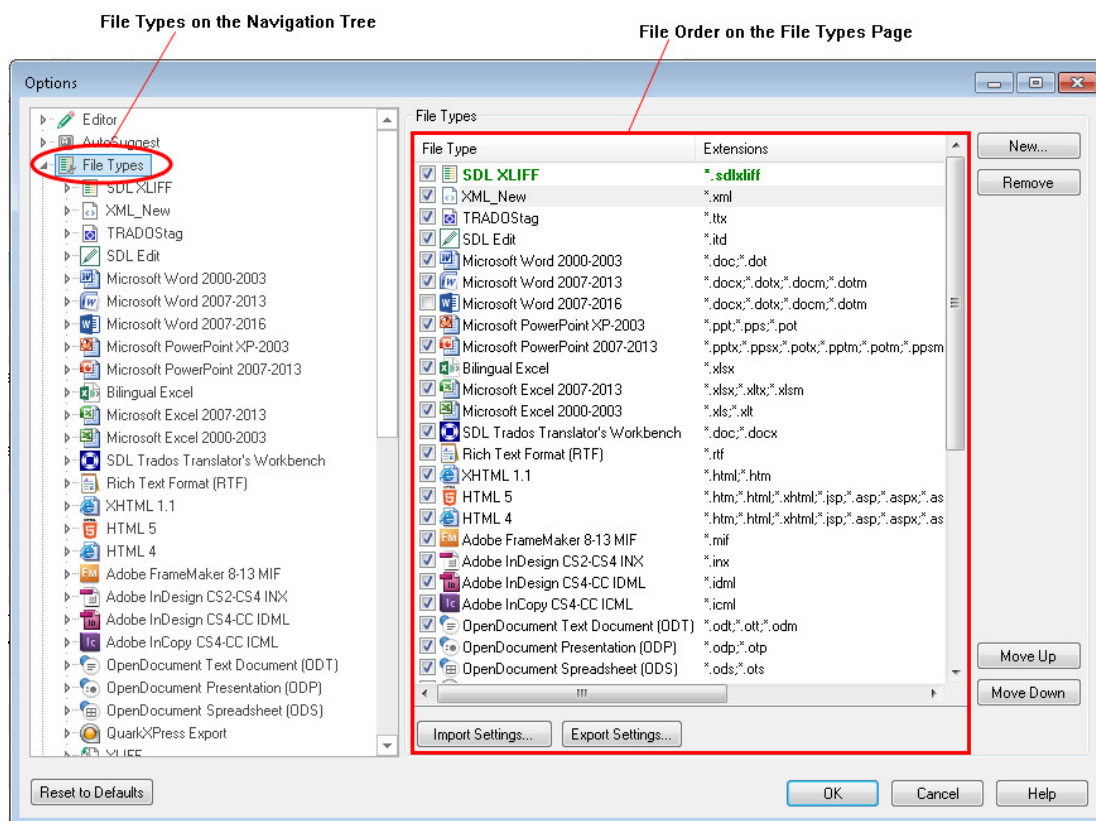
On the File Types page the order of the files is important. Your new file type will be added to the top of the page under SDL XLIFF.

About this task

When you add a file to a project or open a file for translation, Trados Studio searches this list starting at the top, and working its way downwards. It processes a file as the first file type which matches. The new file type is added to the list

Procedure

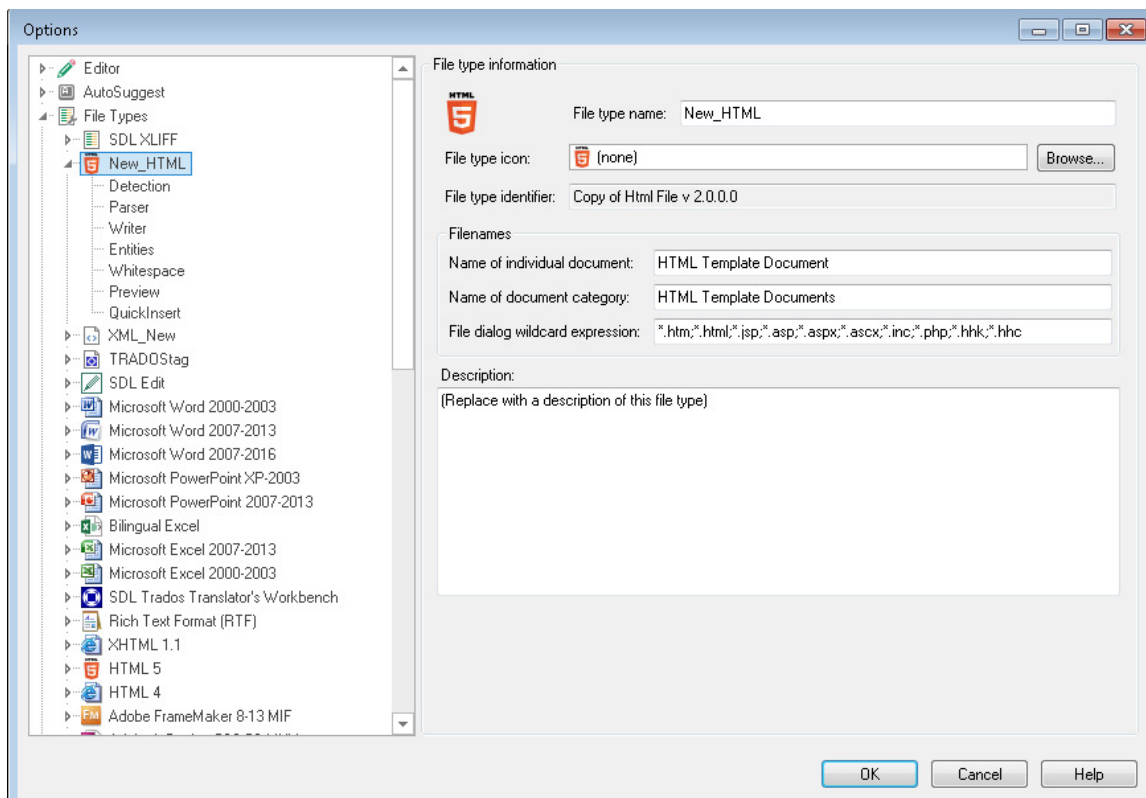
1. Select your new HTML file type on the File Types page and use the **Move Up** and **Move Down** buttons to specify the where the file type should be located on the list.



Step 4: Modify the settings

The settings you imported can be viewed on pages under the new file type on the navigation tree.:

About this task



Procedure

1. Modify the imported settings on the following pages as needed.
 - **Detection** - The imported setting detects the documents to which Trados Studio should apply the HTML file type settings.
 - **Parser** - The imported settings check each HTML element in the document against your specified conditions to determine what content should be extracted for translation.
 - **Writer** - The imported settings on how Trados Studio saves the target HTML file.
 - **Entities** - The imported settings on how Trados Studio displays character entities found inside HTML elements.
 - **Whitespace** - The imported settings on how Trados Studio handles the extra whitespace characters found inside the HTML elements.
 - **Preview** - The imported settings on how Trados Studio handles adding style sheets for previewing HTML documents.
 - **QuickInsert** - The imported **QuickInsert** items available the HTML file type. On this page, you can modify the **QuickInsert** group in the **Editor** view. The **QuickInsert** group contains buttons that you can use to quickly add formatting or insert special

characters, into the target HTML documents.

Note:

- For more information on exactly what is imported, see “About Migrating INI Files for HTML ” on page 199.
 - For more information on what file type settings you can specify, refer to the online [Help in Trados Studio](#) .
-

11

How to work with the translation supply chain with Trados Studio 2022 (TTX and bilingual doc files)

Overview

This chapter provides information about the best practices to use in Trados Studio when working with the legacy TradosTag (TTX) and bilingual RTF formats produced by previous SDL Trados versions.

It explains the various scenarios that may occur and provides extensive information on how to make use of the many new Trados Studio features whilst still being able to satisfy your customer requirements by providing backward compatible TTX files and translation memories for as long as these legacy formats are still required.

TTX files, bilingual Microsoft Word files vs. SDL XLIFF files

SDL Trados 2007 featured two main ways of working:

- When pre-translating files in SDL Trados Translator's Workbench or SDL Trados Synergy, or when opening files for translation in SDL Trados TagEditor, the file was converted to a bilingual format for translation. This file format was referred to as TTX (TradosTag XML).
- When using SDL Trados Translator's Workbench with Microsoft Word, all files were converted to bilingual Rich Text Format (RTF). If the file was in native Microsoft Word *.doc format, this process happened behind the scenes.

When you open a document for translation or create a project in Trados Studio, files are converted to SDL XLIFF, a new generation of a bilingual format that is more powerful, flexible and standards-based than TTX. SDL XLIFF stands for SDL XML Localization Interchange File Format. It is an XML-based bilingual file format, specially developed for use in localization. SDL XLIFF files are compliant with version 1.2 of the XLIFF standard. For more information on XLIFF files, refer to:

<http://xml.coverpages.org/xliff.html>

Before you start

Before you start working with TTX files in Trados Studio:

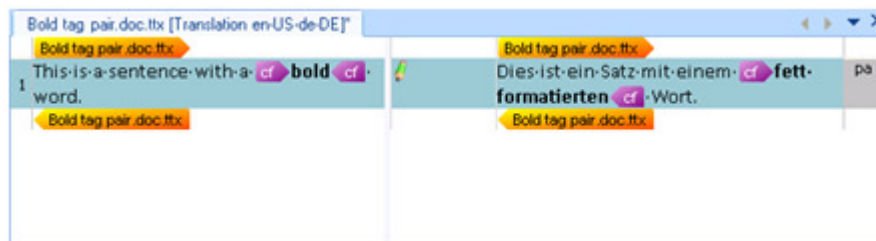
- Make sure that you have installed the **Trados Compatibility and Migration Power Pack** before importing TTX files. You can access the RWS AppStore from the Add-Ins tab in any view. For more information, see "Software required for upgrade" on page 120.
- Specify Compatibility and Tag Verification Settings

Compatibility setting for TTX

Trados Studio 2022 can work with TTX using two modes:

- Smart tag pairing mode
- Compatibility mode

In smart tag pairing mode, Trados Studio attempts to convert tags in the TTX so that they have an opening and closing tag in the TTX file and become a tag pair in Trados Studio. It also attempts to preserve the semi-WYSIWYG formatting from TTX (**cf** **bold** **cf**). In addition, an opening tag in a TTX file may not have a closing tag in the same segment. This is no longer supported in , so in these cases Trados Studio inserts an extra closing tag to ensure the integrity of all tag pairs.



This smart tag pairing approach will work in most cases, providing for more user-friendly translation of TTX files. However, occasionally in instances where you have used smart tag pairing, the conversion back to TTX files may fail. If this happens, RWS recommends that you activate the compatibility mode for TTX as shown below. In this mode, all tags from the TTX files become placeholder tags (**cf**) during translation in Trados Studio. Each tag in the TTX file will correspond to exactly one tag in Trados Studio, with no extra tags inserted. In addition, formatting from the source file will not be shown in Trados Studio. This approach ensures the maximum possible tag integrity and maximum legacy support for TTX:



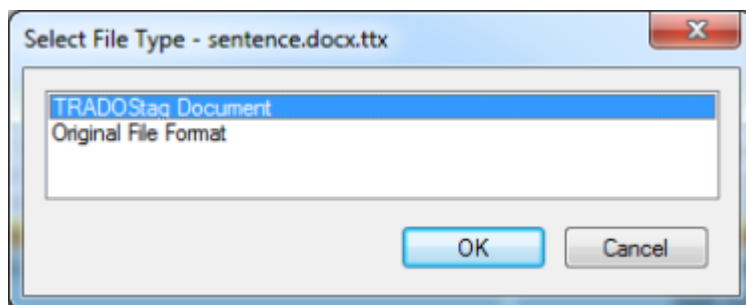
The TTX compatibility setting can also affect translation memory matching when tag pairs start or end outside a segment. With smart tag pairing, a matching start or end tag is included in the segment in Trados Studio. This results in better translation memory reuse across file formats when using other Trados Studio file types, and also ensures safe tag pair handling (a starting bold tag will always have a matching end bold tag). These matching tags are not created in compatibility mode as the new safe tag pairing feature was not available in SDL Trados Translator's Workbench and SDL Trados TagEditor. Choosing compatibility mode may therefore result in better reuse with translation memories originating from SDL Trados 2007.

Determining what compatibility setting to select

Before you start work on TTX files, it is useful to test TTX compatibility to determine whether to enable or disable smart tag pairing by doing a translation test of a representative TTX file from your project. To do this:

Procedure

1. Click **File > Open > Translate Single Document** in any view to open the TTX file in Trados Studio.
2. In the **Editor** view, press [Alt]+[Shift]+[InsCopy] to copy all source segments to target segments in Trados Studio.
3. Select **File > Save As Target**. The Select File Type dialog box is displayed. Save the target version in its native format (original file format) and a TRADOSTag (TTX) file. This works for all file formats that are supported in SDL Trados 2007, including customizable file formats, such as XML or SGML. If you are working with SGML, you should import the tag settings files (.INI) in SDL Trados 2007 to ensure a smooth translation.



If saving both output file formats is possible, you can use smart tag pairing mode. If not, disable smart tag pairing and use compatibility mode. You can also open the generated TTX file in SDL Trados TagEditor, use the **Save Target As** command to save it in its original format and review the document to ensure it generated correctly.

Specifying your compatibility setting

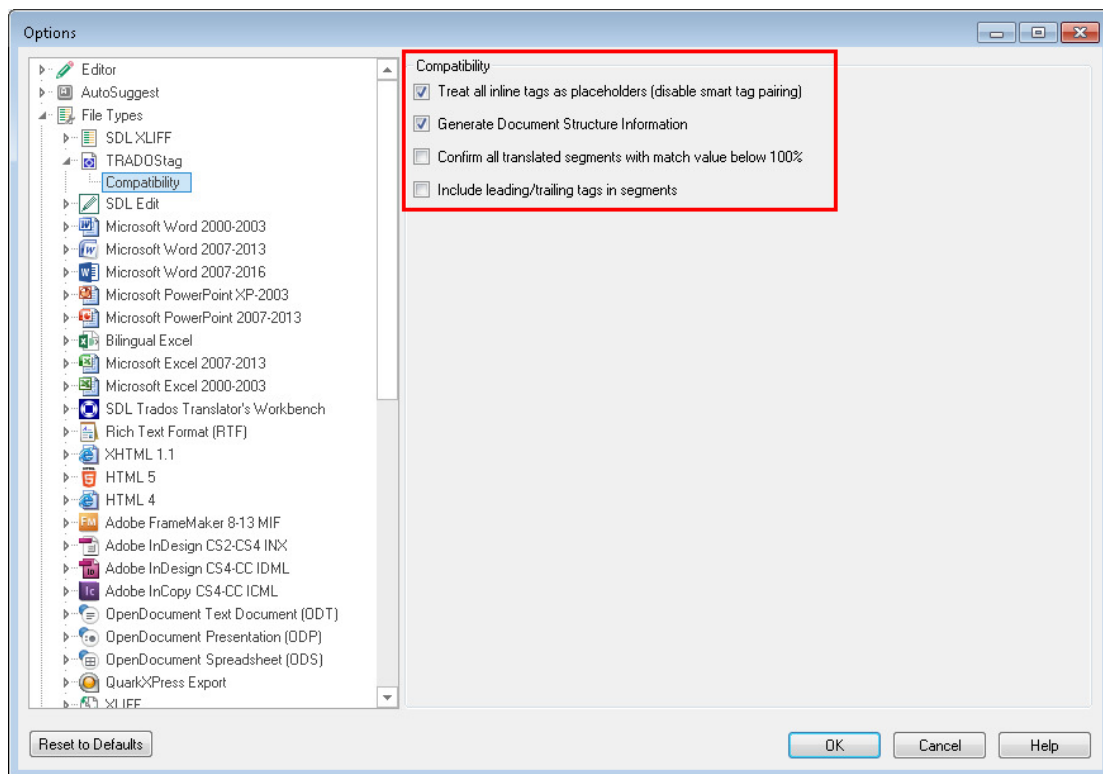
To specify if you want to use the smart tag pairing mode or compatibility mode:

Procedure

1. Select **File > Options** from the Ribbon. The Options dialog box is displayed. This is where you can specify your default file type settings.

Note: If you want to specify these settings for the active project or active document instead, select **Home** tab > **Project Settings** in any view.

2. Select **File types > TRADOSTag > Compatibility** from the navigation tree. The **Compatibility** settings are displayed on the right.



3. Select your mode:
 - Select the **Treat all inline tags as placeholders** option to disable smart tag pairing and use compatibility mode.
 - Clear the option to enable smart tag pairing.
4. Click **OK** to close this dialog box.

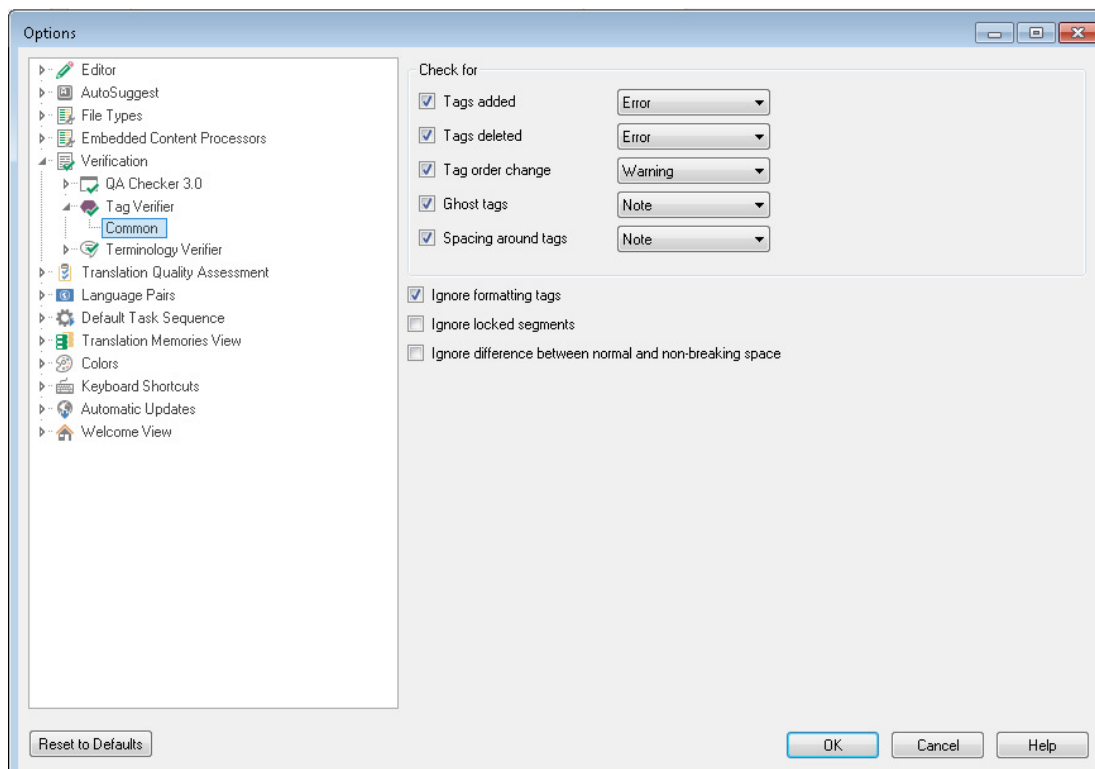
Tag verification settings

You can fine-tune the way tags are checked in a TTX file

Specifying your tag verification settings

Procedure

1. Select **File > Options > Verification > Tag Verifier > Common** from the navigation tree. The **Tag Verification** settings are displayed on the right.



2. Specify your tag verification settings and click **OK** to close this dialog box.

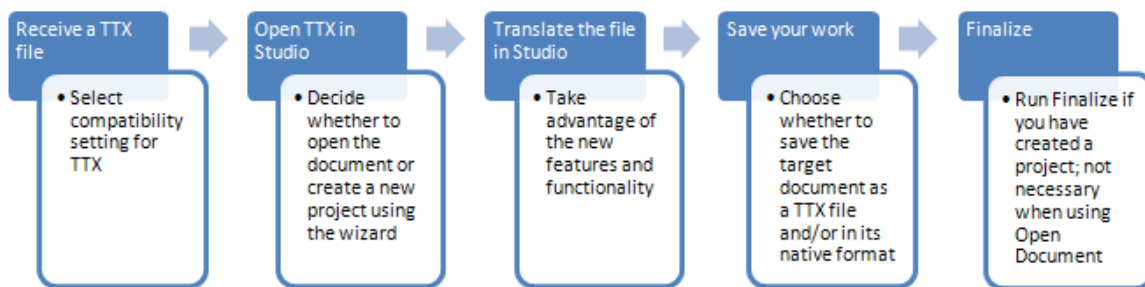
Scenarios

These scenarios provide information on how to plug into the SDL Trados 2007 (and earlier) supply chain from Trados Studio by explaining how to provide TTX files and translation memories to users of legacy SDL Trados product generations wherever required.

For information on which options to select before you start, see “Before You Start: Options for TTX Support ” on page 220.

Scenario 1: Client sends TTX files and wants TTX files back

About this task



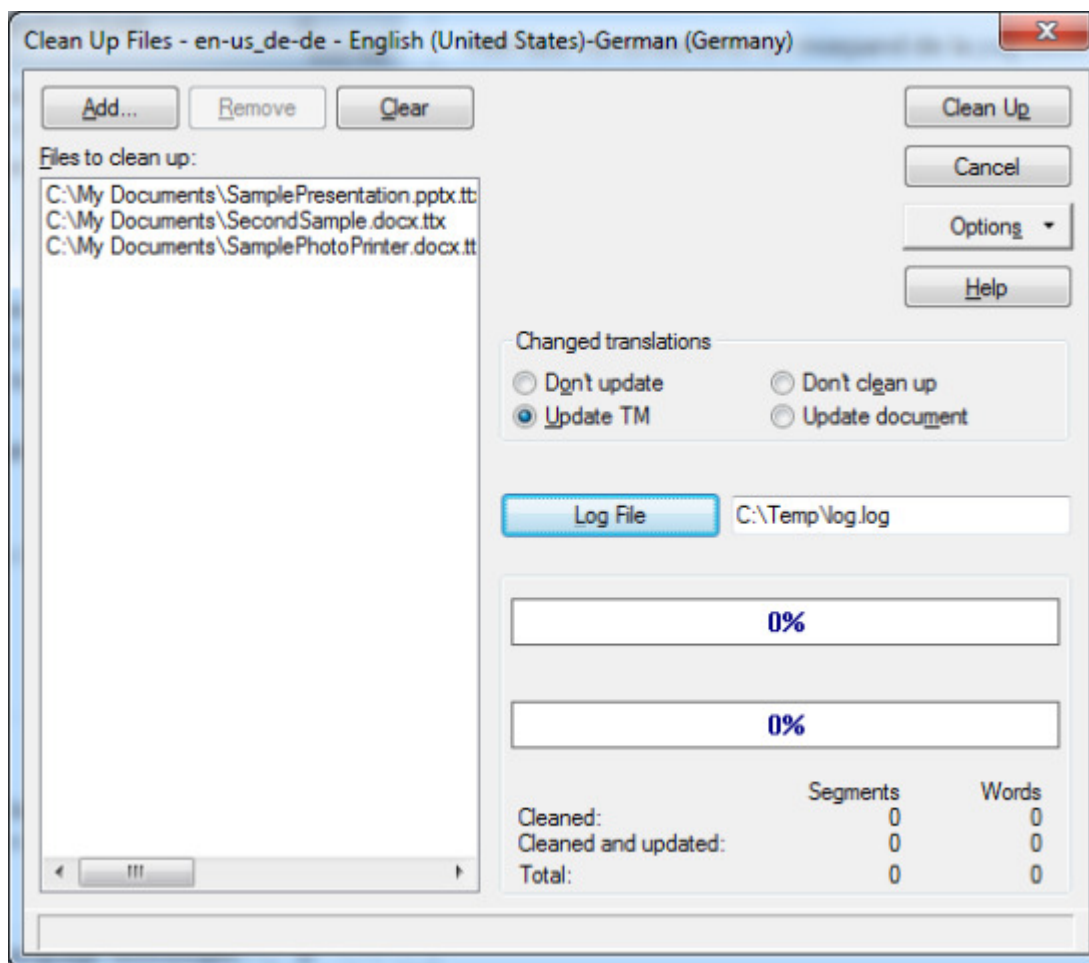
Install the **Trados Compatibility and Migration Power Pack** to add support for TTX files in Trados Studio. This enables you to import TTX files and return TTX files sent to you after translation in Trados Studio.

- Single-file translation (using the **Translate Single Document** command).
- Standard projects (using the **New Project** command). Use this if you want to work with multiple TTX files in a bigger project. This also allows you to analyze and pre-translate before working on the files in Trados Studio.

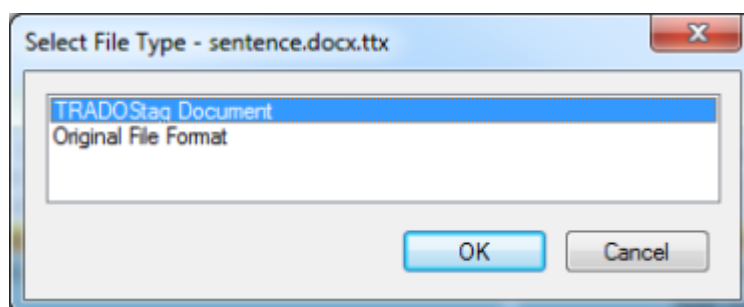
The basic workflow is as follows:

Procedure

1. Receive TTX files from customer.
2. In Trados Studio, decide if you want to use smart tag pairing or full compatibility mode for TTX files and define the tag verification settings for TTX (see “Before You Start: Options for TTX Support ” on page 220).
3. In Trados Studio, do one of the following:
 - Click **File > Open > Translate Single Document** to open a single TTX file for translation.
 - Click **File > New > New Project** if you want to use the project preparation options available in Trados Studio and if you are dealing with several TTX files. This allows you to use the project automation features, such as, analysis prior to translation and pre-translation. All relevant project automation features are supported not only for source files, but also bilingual input files in TTX format.
4. Translate the file(s) in the **Editor** view.



5. After translation is finished, use one of the following:
 - Select **File > Save Target As** if you want to generate the target translated document for a single file. The Select File Type dialog box is displayed. You can select to save it in its native (original) format, a TTX file or both.



- If you are working with projects, select **Projects view > Home tab > Batch Tasks > Finalize**. The **Finalize** task generates TTX files as target files and places them into the target language folder of your project.
6. Deliver the translated TTX files back to your customer.

Scenario 2: Client sends new source files and wants translated files and TTX files back

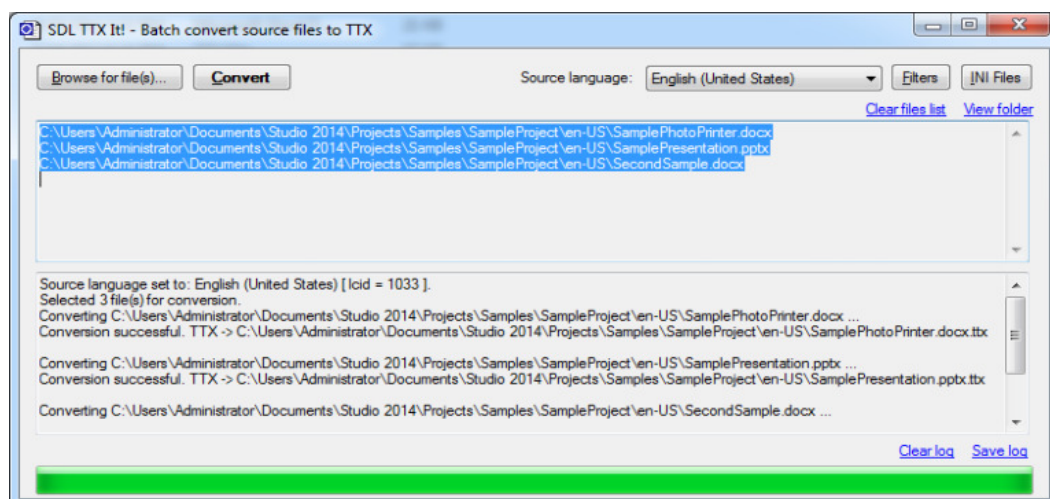
About this task

In this scenario, you can use SDL TTX IT or SDL LegIt! to batch convert files to the TTX format, then translate, save and finalize the files in Trados Studio. LegIt! is an OpenExchange App that must be download from the [RWS AppStore](#). TTX IT is an OpenExchange App that is installed with your installation of Trados Studio 2022.

Convert file to TTX format in SDLTTX IT

Procedure

1. Receive new source files from customer.
2. Batch convert the files to TTX format in SDL TTX IT:
 - Open TTX IT from the **Start** menu under **SDL Trados Studio 2017 Apps > SDL TTX IT**.



- Select your source language from the **Source language** box.
- Select **Browse** for file(s) and select the files that you want to convert to TTX.
- Select **Convert**. The files are converted to TTX.

Note: Select **View** folder to see the files in that format.


Convert files to TTX format or Bilingual DOC in SDL LegIt!

About this task

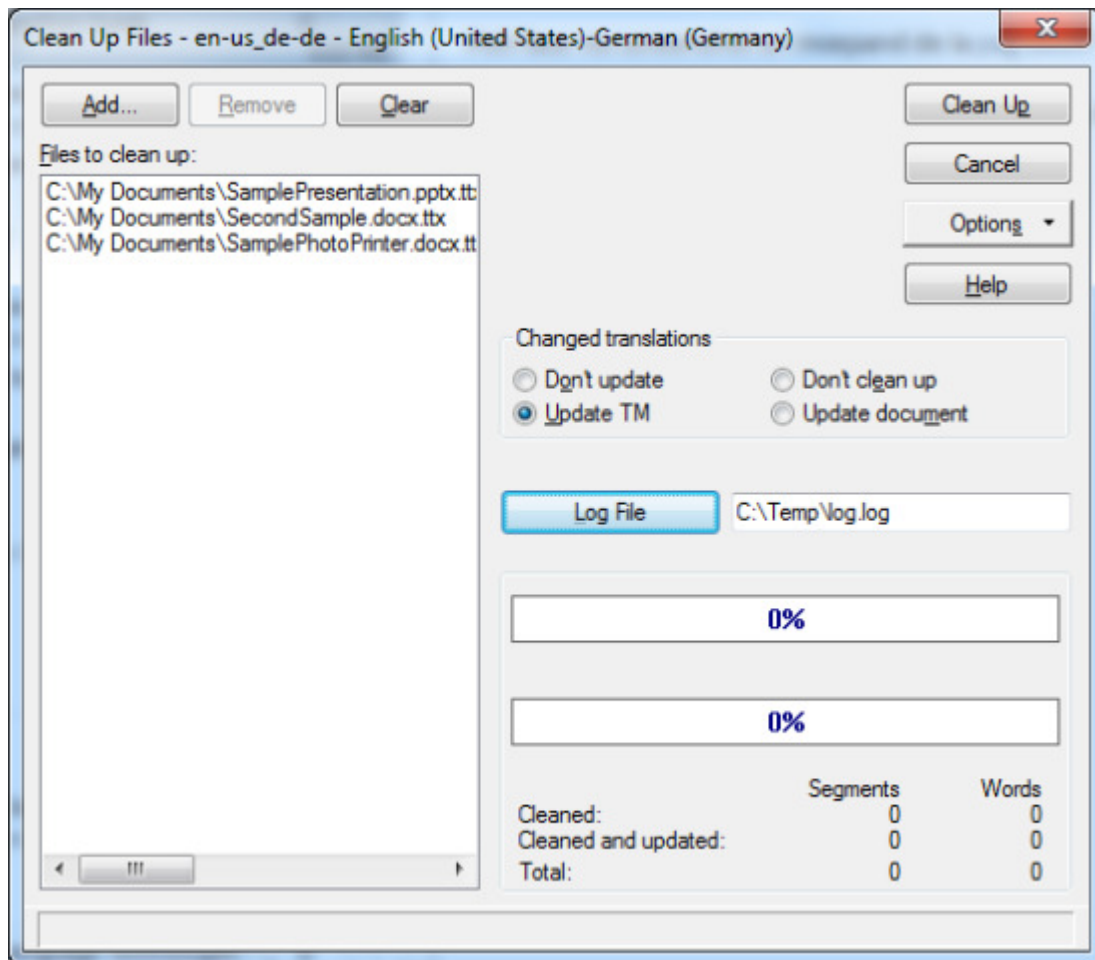
SDL LegIt! allows you to convert to TTX or Bilingual DOC.

- You can add custom ini files to ensure XML/SGML files for example are properly handled as your client requires
- You can add a Trados Translation Memory in TMW format and pretranslate 100% matches only so they are already present in the Bilingual file that is created
- If you don't have a Trados Translation Memory then a default version will be created in the background and used to fully segment the Bilingual files. This means that the Bilingual files created in this application are going to more closely match whatever your client is using. So cleanup should always be successful, and conversion to the target file should always be successful in the client's legacy Trados 2007 application.
- Because these files are fully segmented it means they can only be translated in the specified language pair (For TTX. Bilingual DOC doesn't care about languages). So if you select en (US) to de(DE) then this is what the TTX file will be seen as.

Procedure

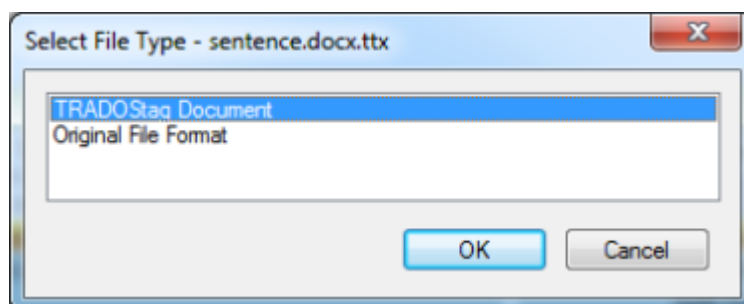
1. Receive new source files from customer.
2. Batch convert the files to TTX format or Bilingual DOC in SDL LegIt!:
3. Open LegIt! from **Add-Ins** tab > LegIt!.

4. Select your source language from the **Source language** box.
5. Select your target language from the **Target language** box.
6. Select **Browse** for file(s) and select the files that you want to convert.
7. Choose **Convert to TTX** or **Convert to Bilingual DOC**, depending on what you want to convert the files.
8. Select **Convert**.
A message appears after the conversion is completed.
9. _____
Note: Select **View** folder to see the files in that format.
10. In Trados Studio, decide if you want to use smart tag pairing or full compatibility mode for TTX files and define the tag verification settings for TTX (see "Before You Start: Options for TTX Support" on page 220).
11. In Trados Studio, do one of the following:
 - Select **File > Translate Single Document** to open a single TTX file for translation. Select the target language in the Translation Memory and Document Settings dialog.
 - Select **New Project** option on the **Home** tab of the **Projects** view you want to use the project preparation options available in Trados Studio and if you are dealing with several TTX files. This allows you to use the project automation features, such as, analysis prior to translation and pre-translation. All relevant project automation features are supported not only for source files, but also bilingual input files in TTX format.

12. Translate the file(s) in the **Editor** view.



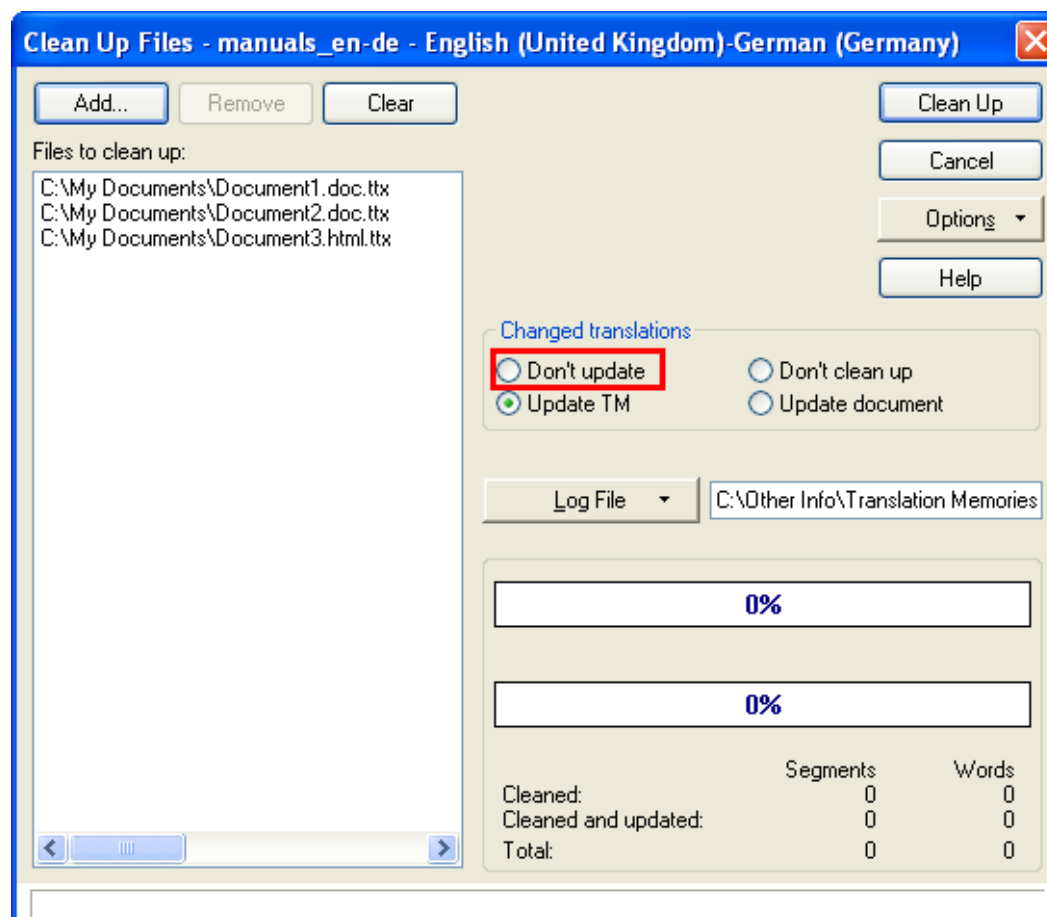
13. After translation is finished, use one of the following:

- Select **File > Save Target As** if you want to generate the target translated document for a single file. The Select File Type dialog box is displayed. You can select to save it in its native (original) format, a TTX file or both.



- If you are working with projects, select **Projects view > Home tab > Batch Tasks > Finalize**. The **Finalize** task generates TTX files as target files and places them into the target language folder of your project.
- If you want to batch create native target documents from the TTX files, you can now run a batch clean up in SDL Trados Translator's Workbench in SDL Trados 2007.

Select **Tools > Clean Up** from the menu bar. If you select the **Update TM** option, then any new translations you created in Trados Studio are also imported into your legacy SDL Trados translation memories, effectively keeping both your new Trados Studio and old SDL Trados translation memories up-to-date. For more information, see “Tip: Keeping Both Studio (.sdltm) and Legacy SDL Trados (.tmw) Translation Memories Up-to-Date ” on page 238.

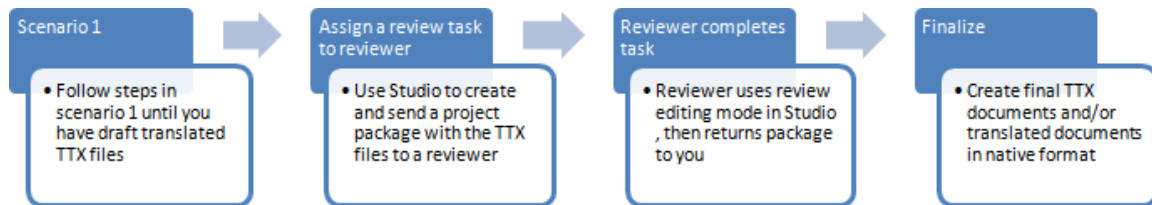


14. You can now deliver the translated TTX files and target files back to your customer.

Note: Scenario 2 can also be used when a client sends source files and wants to have extra reassurance that the translation can be done successfully even if a translator cannot complete the job and it has to be passed over to another translator to finish. In such a scenario, TTX can be used as a document format to work with as the translator who finishes the job may not yet have Trados Studio and so can then work on the TTX file in SDL Trados 2007.

Scenario 3: Client wants bilingual TTX for review purposes

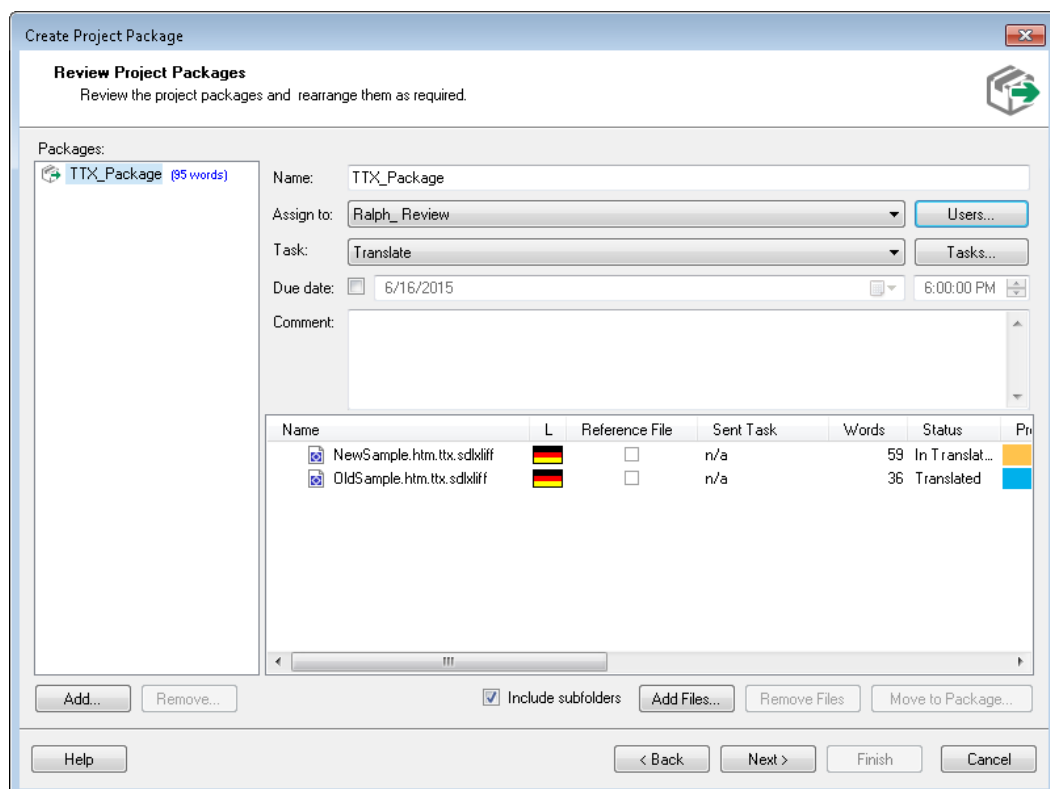
About this task



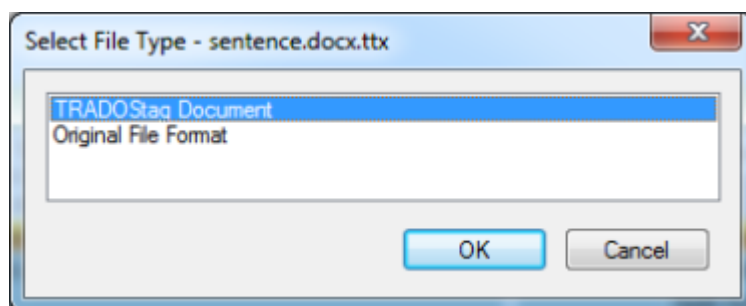
This scenario is similar to scenarios 1 and 2 in that you can deliver TTX files for reviewing purposes before converting the files back to their native format. However, if you choose to review the files in legacy SDL Trados versions, the Trados Studio reviewing features are not available. Reviewing TTX files in Trados Studio, works as well as reviewing new source files that are converted to SDL XLIFF. Below are instructions about how to follow a Trados Studio-based process for reviewing TTX files:

Procedure

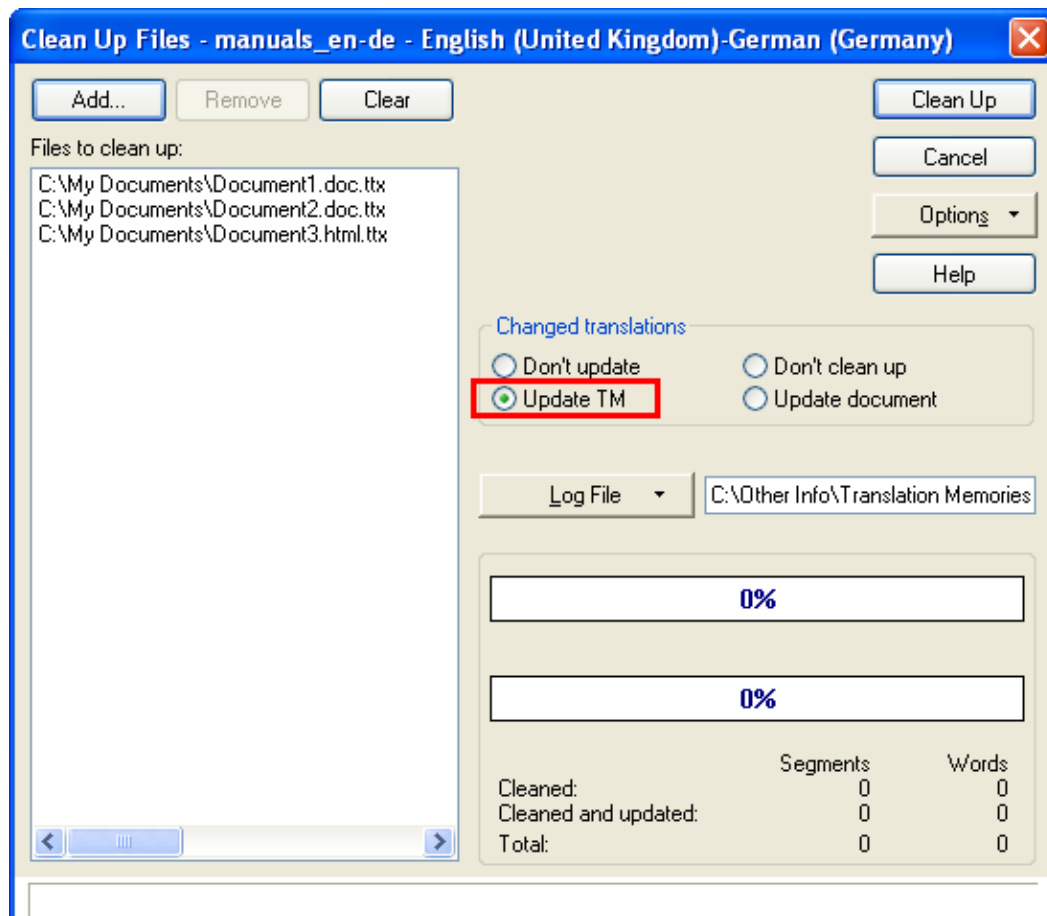
1. Follow the steps in scenario 1 until you have fully translated TTX files.
2. In Trados Studio, create a project package:
 - Click the **Projects** button in the navigation pane. The **Projects** view is displayed.
 - Select your project, right-click and select **Create Project Package** from the shortcut menu. The Create Project Package wizard is displayed.



- Follow the on-screen instructions to create a package. On the Review Project Packages page, select **Review** from the **Task** drop-down list.
 - When the wizard is complete and the project package has been created, send the package to the team member who will review the files.
3. The reviewer, can open the files for review from the project package in Trados Studio, For more information, see “Open a File for Review ” on page 99.
 4. When the review is finished, the reviewer can create a return package with the completed work and send it back to you.
 5. When you receive the return package, open it and then use one of the following methods to create your target documents:
 - Select **File > Save Target As** if you want to generate the target translated document for a single file. The Select File Type dialog box is displayed. You can select to save it in its native (original) format, a TTX file or both.



- If you are working with projects, select **Projects** view > **Home** tab > **Batch Tasks** > **Finalize** from the menu bar. The Finalize task generates TTX files as target files and places them into the target language folder of your project.
- If you want to batch create native target documents from the TTX files, you can now run a batch clean up in SDL Trados Translator's Workbench in SDL Trados 2007. Select **Tools > Clean Up** from the menu bar. If you select the **Update TM** option, then any new translations you created in Trados Studio are also imported into your legacy SDL Trados translation memories, effectively keeping both your new Trados Studio and old SDL Trados translation memories up-to-date. For more information, see “Tip: Keeping Both Studio (.sdltm) and Legacy SDL Trados (.tmw) Translation Memories Up-to-Date ” on page 238.



6. You can now deliver the translated TTX files and target files back to your customer.

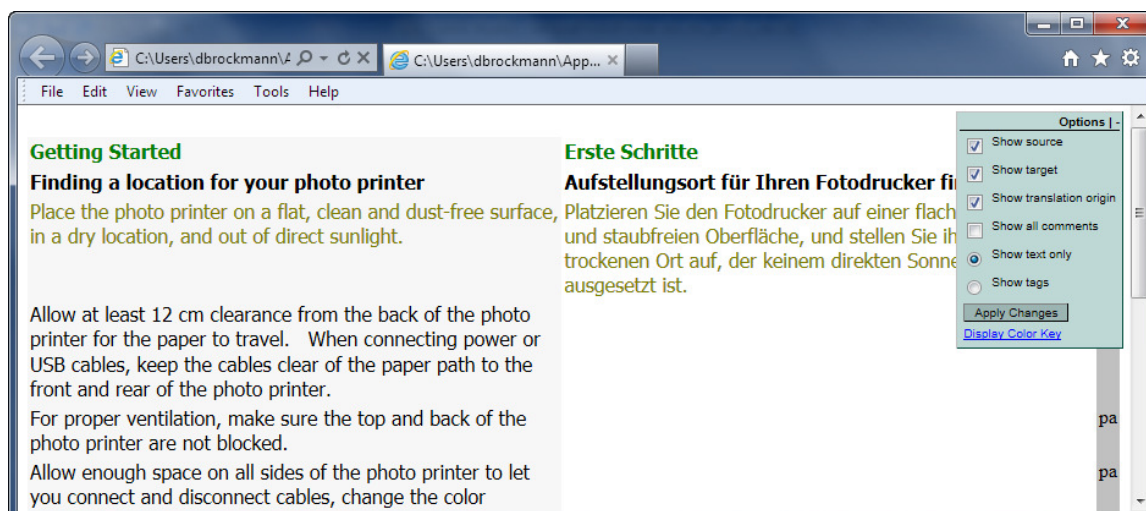
Note: In Trados Studio, it is possible to work with project and return packages, as described in steps 2 through 5 above. RWS recommends this way of working as it ensures that all relevant settings and project resources (such as, documents, translation memories, termbases and AutoSuggest dictionaries) can all be packaged up into one single file, making it easy and safe to pass project work on to the next project participant. However, similar to what was possible with TTX and ITD, it is also still possible to send SDL XLIFF files without creating project packages first. These SDL XLIFF are self-sufficient and can be opened in Trados Studio in the same way as any other document. However, in this case, the project participant needs to manually open other resources belonging to the project, such as the translation memory or termbase.

Tip: Use HTML-based bilingual preview for review purposes:

Even without using the package process described above, there are useful new review features in Trados Studio which you can use to optimize the review process.

About this task

For instance, if you want to review a translated document on paper, you can use the **Print Preview** feature in Trados Studio to print the currently open document using your browser. A wide range of options are available to fine-tune what will be printed and how. For more information, see the [Trados Studio Help](#).

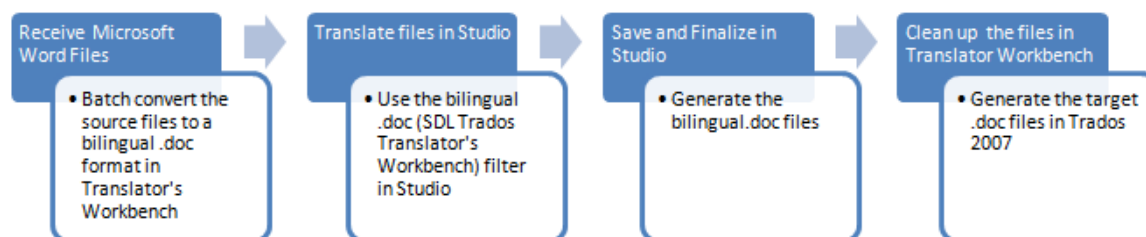


Scenario 4: Client wants bilingual TTX files to update their TM

This scenario is an extension to Scenario 2. See Scenario 2: Client Sends New Source Files and Wants Translated Files and TTX Files Back on page 11-11 and Tip: Keeping Both Studio (.sdltm) and Legacy SDL Trados (.tmw) Translation Memories Up-to-Date on page 11-23 for more information on how to ensure that both Trados Studio and legacy SDL Trados translation memories can be kept up-to-date.

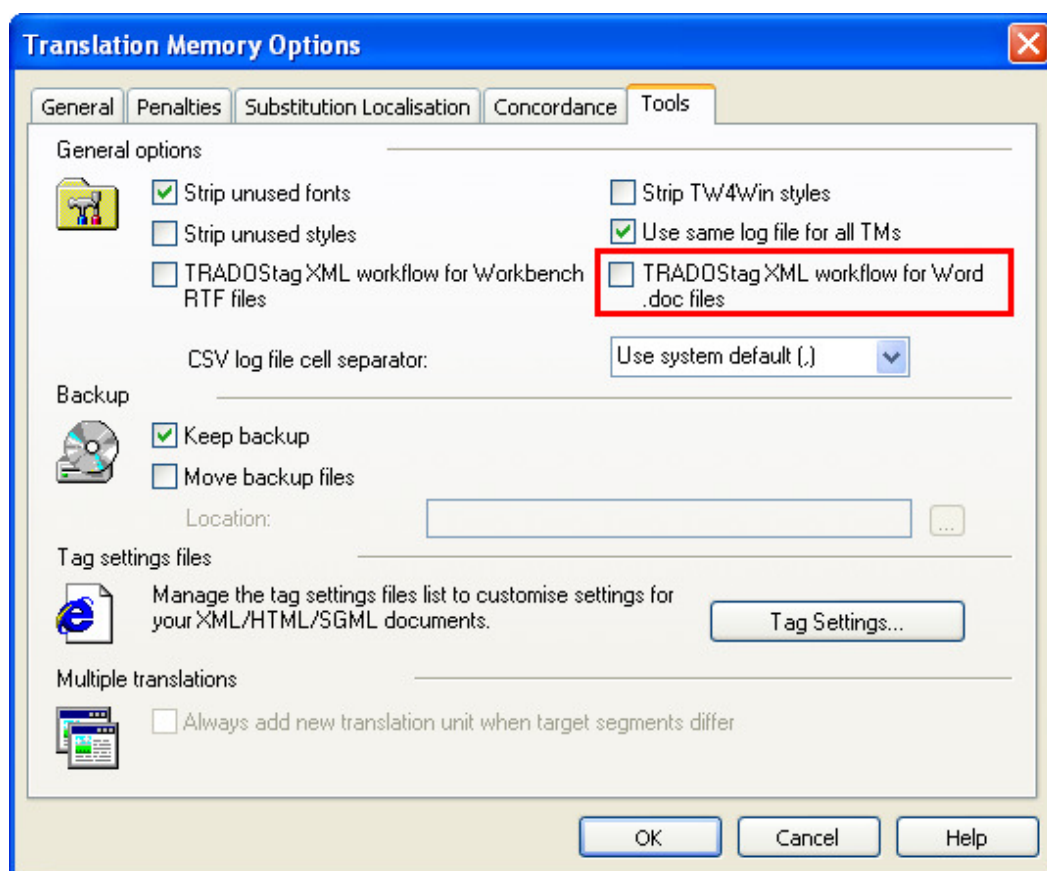
Scenario 5: Client sends sources file in word format (.doc) and wants bilingual .doc and target.doc files back

About this task

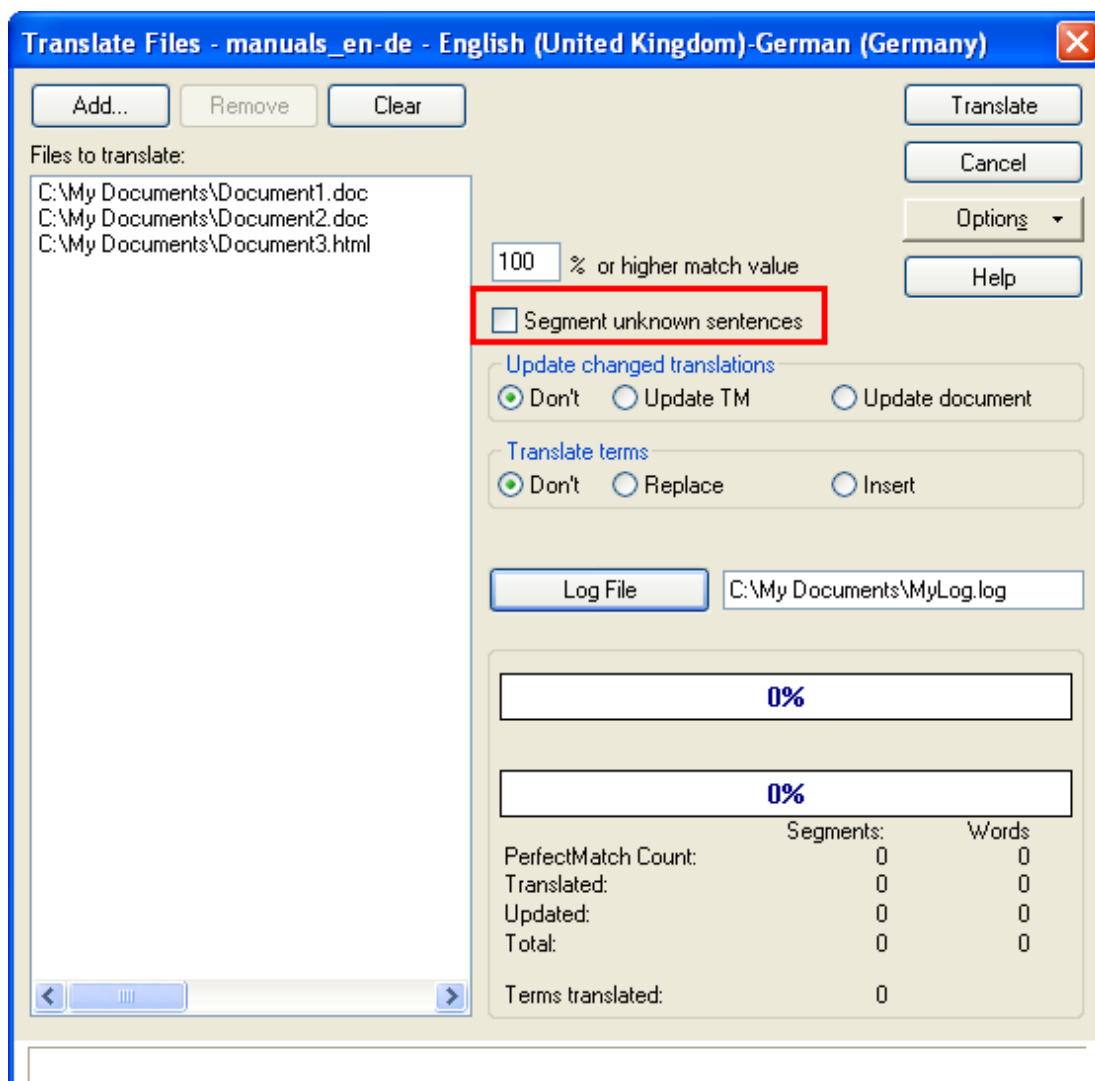


Procedure

1. Convert the files to bilingual word format using SDL Trados 2007. To do this, open SDL Trados Translator's Workbench and do one of the following:
 - Create a new translation memory with a source and target language that match the language direction with which you want to convert the files.
 - Select **File > Open** from the Ribbon to open an existing translation memory with a matching language pair. This not only converts the files to TTX format but also partially translates your files during batch conversion.
2. Select a workflow for bilingual word files:
 - Select **Options > Translation Memory Options** from the menu bar. The Translation Memory Options dialog box is displayed.



- On the **Tools** tab, clear the check box next to the **TRADOS tag XML workflow for Word .doc files** option. This will ensure that documents are not converted to TTX during the batch conversion. For more information on file type support in SDL Trados 2007, refer to the SDL Trados File Formats Reference Guide shipped with SDL Trados 2007.
3. Select **Tools > Translate** from the menu bar. The Translate Files dialog box is displayed.

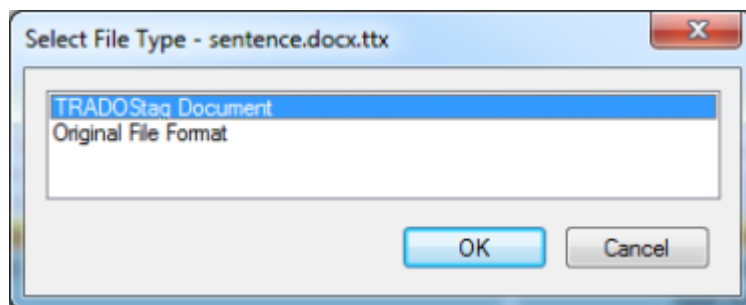


4. Select **Segment unknown sentences** to ensure the file is fully segmented even where no match is found from the 2007 TM. If you do not select this option and use a new translation memory, a clean TTX document that contains only the source document converted to TTX is created.

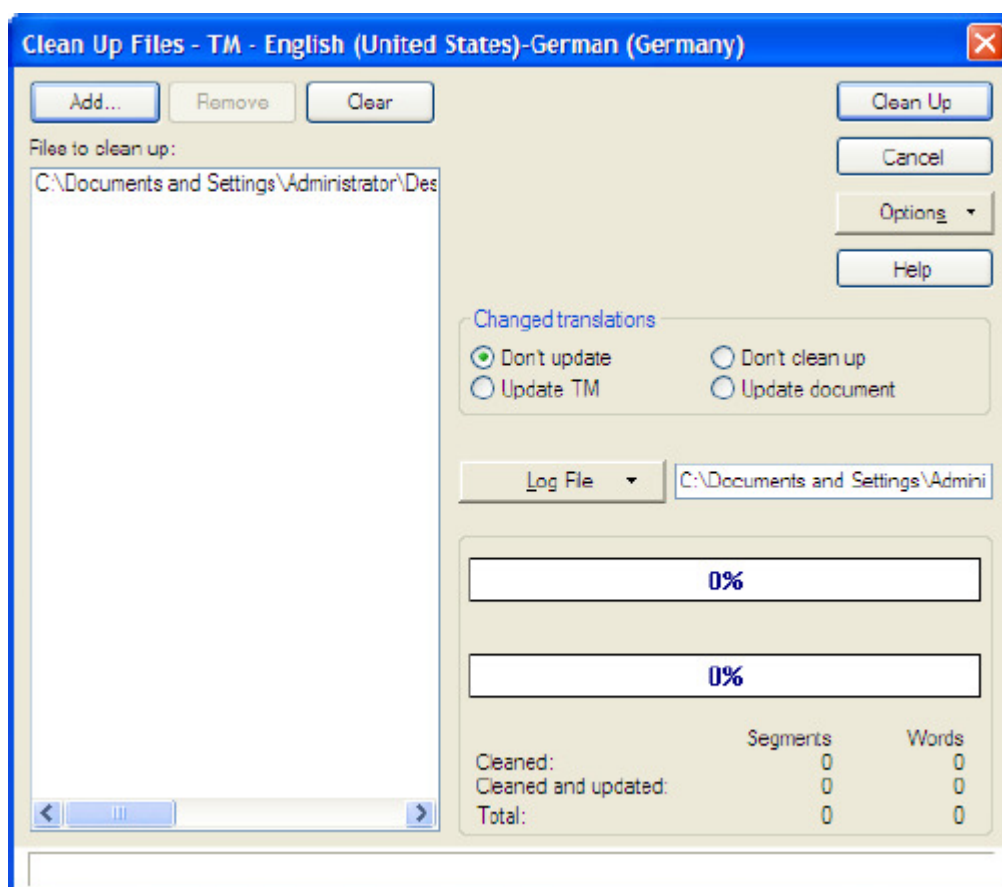
Note: If you plan to keep both legacy translation memories from SDL Trados 2007 and new translation memories in Trados Studio in sync (because you intend to work with both product generations in the transition phase), RWS recommends that you ensure that the segmentation rules of the SDL Trados 2007 translation memory match the settings in the Trados Studio translation memory. This will ensure that you get the same or very similar leverage from the translation memories in both products.

5. Click **Add**. The Files to Translate dialog box is displayed.
6. Select your files and click **Open**.
7. Click **Translate**. Your files are converted to a bilingual word format and the correct source and target language is set for translation in Trados Studio later. If you have applied a translation memory that contains data, your files are also pre-translated.

8. Translate the files in Trados Studio. For more information about translating bilingual word documents in Trados Studio, refer to the following: <http://blog.rws.com>
9. After translation is finished, use one of the following to convert the files back to the bilingual .doc format:
 - Select **File > Save Target As** if you want to generate the target translated document for a single file. The Select File Type dialog box is displayed. You can select to save it in its native (original) format, a bilingual file or both.



- If you are working with projects, select **Projects** view > **Home** tab > **Batch Tasks > Finalize** from the menu bar. The **Finalize** task generates bilingual doc files as target files and places them into the target language folder of your project.
10. Clean up the translated bilingual doc files in SDL Trados 2007. Select **Tools > Clean Up** from the menu bar. The Clean Up Files dialog box is displayed.



11. Click **Add** and select the translated bilingual .doc files.
12. Click **Clean Up**. When you do this, the following happens:
 - A backup copy of the document is created that contains the source and translated material (*.BAK).
 - A copy of the target document with no source is created (the "clean" file - *.DOC).
 - The translation memory is updated (*.TMW).

Note: For more information, see “Tip: Keeping Both Studio (.sdltm) and Legacy SDL Trados (.tmw) Translation Memories Up-to-Date ” on page 238. This adds the translations to your legacy translation memories for use in SDL Trados 2007.

Tip: Keeping both Studio (.sdltm) and Legacy SDL Trados (.tmw) Translation Memories up-to-date

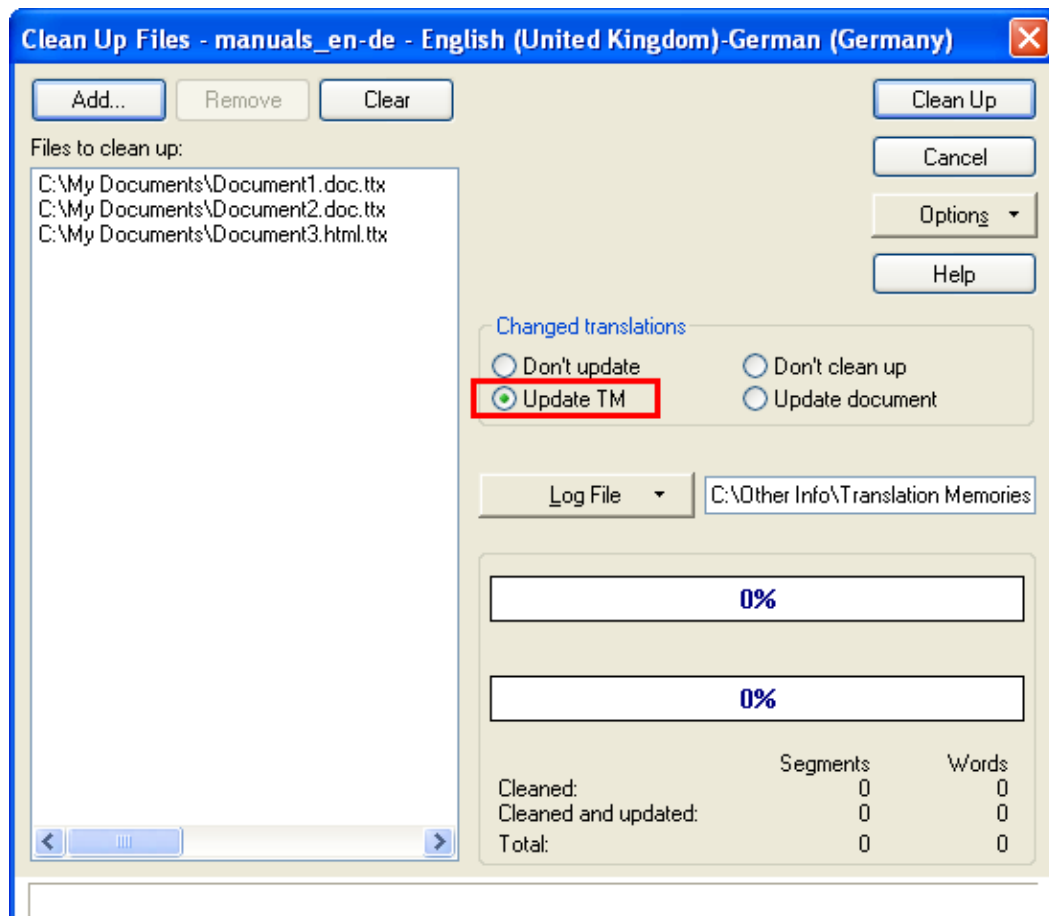
The best approach to keeping both Trados Studio and legacy SDL Trados translation memories up-to-date is to complete the following two steps:

Procedure

1. Trados Studio TM (.sdltm): Translate the TTX documents in Trados Studio and run the **Finalize** batch task at the end of translation. This will ensure that the Trados Studio translation memory will be kept up-to-date at all times.

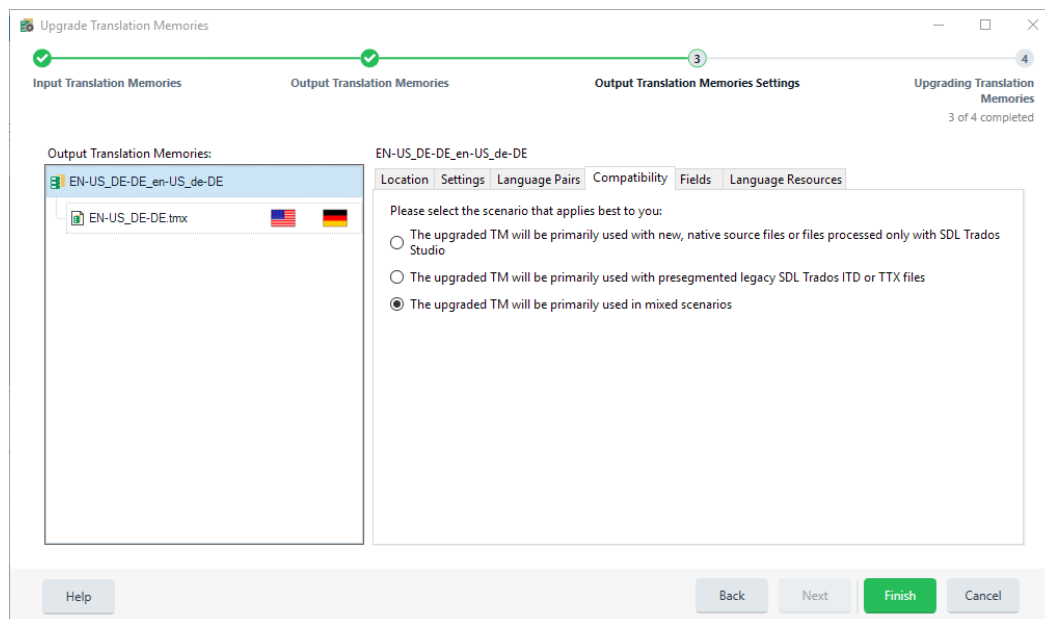
Note: If you work with the master translation memory throughout the project lifecycle, (this is the case if you do not use project translation memories or you work with single document translation only using the **Translate Single Document** command rather than the **New Project** command) then it is not necessary to run the **Finalize** task, as the translation memory is already up-to-date based on your work in the **Editor** view in Trados Studio.

2. SDL Trados Translator's Workbench TM (.tmw): After finalizing the files in Trados Studio, the final version of the TTX files are automatically placed in the target language folder of your project location in Trados Studio. In SDL Trados Translator's Workbench, open the legacy translation memory you want to update.
 - Select **Tools > Clean Up** from the menu bar. The Clean Up dialog box is displayed.



- Click **Add** and select the final TTX files.
- Select the **Update TM** option.
- Click **Clean Up**. SDL Trados Translator's Workbench updates the translation memory based on the latest version of the TTX file and also produces the final target language version.
- Optionally, you can also run an analysis on the original (initial untranslated) files using the SDL Trados 2007 translation memory and fix (re-translate) any segments that do not match.

Note: If you plan to keep translation memories in both 2007 and 2022 in sync as much as possible, use the mixed scenario option in the Upgrade Translation Memories wizard when upgrading your translation memories from 2007 to 2022. This will ensure that your 2022 translation memories are best suited for use with both new (SDL XLIFF) and old (TTX or ITD) based projects.



12

Acknowledgments

Trados Studio includes open source or similar third-party software.

Crc32C.NET.signed

Version: 1.0.5

Vendor: Robert Važan

Copyright: Copyright (c) 2014-2020, Robert Važan

License type: BSD-3-Clause

License details: <https://github.com/robertvazan/crc32c.net/blob/master/LICENSE>

Microsoft.ApplicationInsights

Version: 2.12.1

Vendor: Microsoft

Copyright: Copyright (c) 2015 Microsoft

License type: MIT

License details: <https://github.com/microsoft/ApplicationInsights-dotnet/blob/2.12.1/LICENSE>

CommandLineParser

Version: 1.9.71

Vendor: Giacomo Stelluti Scala

Copyright: Copyright (c) 2005 - 2013 Giacomo Stelluti Scala

License type: MIT

License details: <https://github.com/commandlineparser/commandline/blob/v1.9.71.2/doc/LICENSE>

Microsoft.AspNet.WebApi.Client

Version: 5.2.7

Vendor: Microsoft

Copyright: © Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

License type: Apache 2.0

License details: <https://github.com/aspnet/AspNetWebStack/blob/v3.2.7/LICENSE.txt>

Microsoft.AspNetCore.SignalR.Client

Version: 1.1.0

Vendor: Microsoft

Copyright: Copyright (c) .NET Foundation and Contributors

License type: Apache 2.0

License details: <https://github.com/aspnet/SignalR/blob/1.1.0/LICENSE.txt>

Microsoft.IdentityModel.Protocol.Extensions

Version: 1.0.4.403061554

Vendor: Microsoft

Copyright: Copyright (c) Microsoft Corporation

License type: MIT

License details: <https://github.com/AzureAD/azure-activedirectory-identitymodel-extensions-for-dotnet/blob/dev/LICENSE.txt>

System.IdentityModel.Tokens.Jwt

Version: 6.11.1.0

Vendor: Microsoft

Copyright: © Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

License type: MIT

License details: <https://github.com/AzureAD/azure-activedirectory-identitymodel-extensions-for-dotnet/blob/dev/LICENSE.txt>

Microsoft.IdentityModel.Tokens

Version: 6.11.1.0

Vendor: Microsoft

Copyright: © Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

License type: MIT

License details: <https://github.com/AzureAD/azure-activedirectory-identitymodel-extensions-for-dotnet/blob/6.7.1/LICENSE.txt>

YamlDotNet

Version: 8.1.1.0

Vendor: Antoine Aubry

Copyright: Copyright (c) Antoine Aubry and contributors 2008 - 2019

License type: MIT

License details: <https://github.com/aaubry/YamlDotNet/blob/v8.1.2/LICENSE.txt>

NETStandard.Library

Version: 2.0.3

Vendor: Microsoft

Copyright: Copyright (c) .NET Foundation and Contributors

License type: MIT

License details: <https://github.com/dotnet/standard/blob/v2.0.3/LICENSE.TXT>

Autofac

Version: 4.8.1

Vendor: Autofac

Copyright: Copyright © 2015 Autofac Contributors

License type: MIT

License details: <https://github.com/autofac/Autofac/blob/v4.8.1/LICENSE>

HtmlAgilityPack

Version: 1.11.34.0

Vendor: ZZZ Projects

Copyright: Copyright © ZZZ Projects Inc.

License type: MIT

License details: <https://github.com/zzzprojects/html-agility-pack/blob/v1.11.16/LICENSE>

Xliff.OM

Version: 1.0.2

Vendor: RyanKi

Copyright: Copyright 2016 RyanKi

License type: MIT

License details: <https://github.com/microsoft/XLIFF2-Object-Model/blob/master/LICENSE.txt>

murmurhash-signed

Version: 1.0.3.0

Vendor: Darren Kopp

Copyright: Copyright 2013 Darren Kopp

License type: Apache 2.0

License details: <https://github.com/darrenkopp/murmurhash-net/blob/master/LICENSE.md>

System.IO.Abstractions

Version: 13.2.38.0

Vendor: Tatham Oddie

Copyright: Copyright © Tatham Oddie 2010

License type: MIT

License details: <https://github.com/System-IO-Abstractions/System.IO.Abstractions/blob/v4.2.17/LICENSE>

Flee

Version: 1.2.2

Vendor: Muhammet Parlak

Copyright: Copyright 2017 Muhammet Parlak

License type: L-GPL

License details: <https://github.com/mparlak/Flee>

PowerCollections

Version: 1.0.0.0

Vendor: Wintellect

Copyright: Copyright 2015 Wintellect

License type: EPL

License details: <https://www.nuget.org/packages/Stakata.Wintellect.PowerCollections/1.0.4/License>

ANTLR 3 Runtime

Version: 3.1.3

Vendor: Terence Parr

Copyright: Copyright (c) 2011 The ANTLR Project

License type: BSD

License details: <https://github.com/antlr/antlr3/blob/master/LICENSE.txt>

CachedImage

Version: 0.1.8

Vendor: Haridas Pachuveetil

Copyright: Copyright (c) 2014 Haridas Pachuveetil

License type: MIT

License details: <https://github.com/floydpink/CachedImage/blob/main/LICENSE>

Microsoft.AspNetCore.JsonPatch

Version: 5.0.7

Vendor: Microsoft

Copyright: © Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

License type: Apache 2.0

License details: <https://github.com/dotnet/aspnetcore/blob/1.1.1/LICENSE.txt>

Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection.Abstractions

Version: 5.0.0.0

Vendor: Microsoft

Copyright: © Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

License type: MIT

License details: <https://github.com/dotnet/extensions/blob/9bc79b2f25a3724376d7af19617c33749a30ea3a/LICENSE.txt>

Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyModel

Version: 2.0.4

Vendor: Microsoft

Copyright: Copyright (c) .NET Foundation and Contributors

License type: MIT

License details: <https://github.com/dotnet/core-setup/blob/v2.0.4/LICENSE.TXT>

Microsoft.IdentityModel.JsonWebTokens

Version: 6.11.0.0

Vendor: Microsoft

Copyright: Copyright (c) .NET Foundation and Contributors

License type: MIT

License details: <https://github.com/AzureAD/azure-activedirectory-identitymodel-extensions-for-dotnet/blob/5.6.0/LICENSE.txt>

Microsoft.IdentityModel.Logging

Version: 6.11.1.0

Vendor: Microsoft

Copyright: Copyright (c) .NET Foundation and Contributors

License type: MIT

License details: <https://github.com/AzureAD/azure-activedirectory-identitymodel-extensions-for-dotnet/blob/5.6.0/LICENSE.txt>

log4net

Version: 2.0.8

Vendor: The Apache Software Foundation

Copyright: Copyright 2004-2017 The Apache Software Foundation

License type: Apache 2.0

License details: <https://github.com/apache/logging-log4net/blob/rel/2.0.8/LICENSE>

Markdig.Signed

Version: 0.18.3

Vendor: Alexandre Mutel

Copyright: Copyright (c) 2018-2019, Alexandre Mutel

License type: BSD-2-Clause

License details: <https://github.com/xoofx/markdig/blob/0.18.3/license.txt>

NLog

Version: 4.6.7

Vendor: Jarek Kowalski, Kim Christensen, Julian Verdurmen

Copyright: Copyright (c) 2004-2020 NLog Project - <https://nlog-project.org/>

License type: BSD-3-Clause

License details: <https://github.com/NLog/NLog/blob/v4.6.7/LICENSE.txt>

SharpZipLib

Version: 1.2.0

Vendor: ICSharpCode

Copyright: Copyright © 2000-2018 SharpZipLib Contributors

License type: MIT

License details: <https://github.com/icsharpcode/SharpZipLib/blob/v1.2.0/LICENSE.txt>

System.Data.SQLite

Version: 1.0.111.0

Vendor: SQLite

Copyright: Public domain

License type: Public domain

License details: <https://www.sqlite.org/copyright.html>

ICU

Version: 59.1.15.0

Vendor: SIL International

Copyright: Copyright (c) 2016-2017 SIL International

License type: ICU

License details: <https://github.com/unicode-org/icu/blob/release-59-1/icu4c/LICENSE>

DocumentFormat.OpenXml

Version: 2.8.1

Vendor: Microsoft

Copyright: © Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

License type: MIT

License details: <https://github.com/OfficeDev/Open-XML/blob/v2.8.1/LICENSE>

System.ValueTuple

Version: 4.5.0

Vendor: Microsoft

Copyright: © Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

License type: MIT

License details: <https://github.com/dotnet/corefx/blob/master/LICENSE.TXT>

System.Collections.Immutable

Version: 5.0.0

Vendor: Microsoft

Copyright: © Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

License type: MIT

License details: <https://github.com/dotnet/runtime/blob/v5.0.0/LICENSE.TXT>

System.Reactive

Version: 4.3.2

Vendor: .NET Foundation and Contributors

Copyright: Copyright (c) .NET Foundation and Contributors.

License type: MIT

License details: <https://github.com/dotnet/reactive/blob/rxnet-v4.3.2/LICENSE>

Newtonsoft.Json

Version: 12.0.2

Vendor: James Newton-King

Copyright: Copyright © James Newton-King 2008

License type: MIT

License details: <https://github.com/JamesNK/Newtonsoft.Json/blob/12.0.2/LICENSE.md>

SmartThreadPool

Version: 2.2.6.0

Vendor: Ami Bar

Copyright: Copyright © Ami Bar

License type: MS-PL

License details: <https://github.com/amibar/SmartThreadPool/blob/v2.2.6/LICENSE>

SimpleInjector

Version: 5.3.0.0

Vendor: Simple Injector Contributors

Copyright: Simple Injector Contributors 2010 - 2020

License type: MIT

License details: <https://github.com/simpleinjector/SimpleInjector/blob/v4.9/LICENSE>

Microsoft.Xaml.Behaviors.Wpf

Version: 1.1.19.0

Vendor: Microsoft

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License type: MIT

License details: <https://github.com/microsoft/XamlBehaviorsWpf/blob/v1.1.19/LICENSE>

Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Abstractions

Version: 5.0.0.0

Vendor: Microsoft

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License details: <https://github.com/dotnet/extensions/blob/2.2.0/LICENSE.txt>

MaterialDesignThemes.MahApps

Version: 0.0.11

Vendor: James Willock

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License details: <https://www.nuget.org/packages/MaterialDesignThemes.MahApps/0.0.11>

OpenXmlPowerTools

Version: 4.5.3.0

Vendor: Eric White

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License type: MIT

License details: <https://github.com/OfficeDev/Open-Xml-PowerTools/blob/vNext/LICENSE>

WatiN

Version: 2.1.0.0

Vendor: Jeroen van Menen

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License type: Apache 2.0

License details: <https://www.nuget.org/packages/WatiN/2.1.0>

System.Threading.Tasks.Extensions

Version: 4.5.4.0

Vendor: Microsoft

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System.Security.Cryptography.X509Certificate

Version: 4.3.2.0

Vendor: Microsoft

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System.Security.Cryptography.Algorithms

Version: 4.3.1.0

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System.Reflection.TypeExtensions

Version: 4.7.0.0

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System.Linq.Queryable

Version: 4.3.0.0

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System.IO.FileSystem.Primitives

Version: 4.3.0.0

Vendor: Microsoft

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System.Memory

Version: 4.5.4.0

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System.Numerics.Vectors

Version: 4.5.0.0

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System.Buffers

Version: 4.5.1.0

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System.Runtime.CompilerServices.Unsafe

Version: 5.0.0.0

Vendor: Microsoft

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SharpCompress

Version: 0.26.0

Vendor: Adam Hathcock

Copyright: Adam Hathcock

License type: MIT

License details: <https://github.com/adamhathcock/sharpcompress/blob/0.26/LICENSE.txt>

Sdl.MultiSelectCombobox

Version: 1.0.17

Vendor: RWS

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License details: <https://github.com/sdl/Multiselect-ComboBox/blob/master/LICENSE>

Microsoft.WindowsAPICodePack.Shell

Version: 1.1.0.0

Vendor: NanaLich

Copyright:

License type:

License details:

icu.net

Version: 2.7.1.0

Vendor: SIL International

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Microsoft.Extensions.Http

Version: 5.0.0.0

Vendor: Microsoft

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License details: <https://github.com/aspnet/HttpClientFactory/blob/2.2.0/LICENSE.txt>

MahApps.Metro

Version: 1.5.0

Vendor: Jan Karger, Dennis Daume, Brendan Forster, Paul Jenkins, Jake Ginnivan, Alex Mitchell

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License details: <https://github.com/MahApps/MahApps.Metro/blob/1.5.0/LICENSE>

NQuant

Version: 1.0.3

Vendor: Matt Wrock

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