Transit NXT

Tips & Tricks for All File Formats
Valid from Service Pack 12
Version 2019-06. This document is valid as of Transit NXT Service Pack 12. Transit is being continuously further developed. You can find current Service Packs, installation instructions, user documentation and accessories on our website in the following area: ⇒ "Downloads | Transit & TermStar NXT"

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1 Overview

What you should know here

File formats and filters
You can use Transit Professional and Transit Freelance Pro to import files in various different formats into Transit.

You can find a complete list of all the file types supported in the Transit NXT – Product Guide on our website www.star-group.net in the Downloads | Transit & TermStar NXT section.

Optional filters enabled by licence number
Optional filters are enabled using your licence number. If you would like to purchase and enable an optional filter, please contact STAR (“Contact”, page 2).

Can Transit handle my custom file format?
Thanks to its file type customisation feature, Transit can also import custom file formats such as highly specific text formats from machine control systems and very specific XML files for software localisation.

You can also apply special settings, such as pre- and post-processing for your files, length restrictions, code and variable protection, write-protection for metadata and many more besides.

If you need a filter for your custom file format, please contact STAR (“Contact”, page 2).

Translating with non-Western languages
Not all file formats support all of the languages that Transit does.

Before starting a project with non-Western languages (e.g. Asian and Eastern European languages or languages that use right-to-left writing systems), you should therefore check whether the file format you intend to use supports the target language you require.

Project exchange formats
In addition to supporting numerous file formats for importing projects, Transit also supports various formats for exchanging projects, which you can use to translate projects from other applications. To do this, your client will send you a project package that already contains the language pairs for translation.
You can implement these projects in exactly the same way as Transit project packages (PPF files): Unpack the project package in Transit, and Transit will create the project with the predefined settings automatically. Once translated, pack the translation and send it back to the client.

Transit supports the following exchange formats for projects from other applications:

- MemoQ (page 26)
- SDL Trados Studio (page 40)
- SDL WorldServer (page 41)
- XLIFF (page 56)
File type settings

When creating a project, select the type of file that you want to import.

In the file type settings, you can specify which parts of your files will be imported for translation before carrying out the actual import. Parts that are not imported will not be able to be translated. When the files are exported, Transit will reinsert these parts into the target language document unchanged, i.e. they will remain in the source language.

The options available depend on the selected file type.

You can specify the file type settings during or after project creation:

▲ During project creation:
   Click on Options in the File type window.

▲ After project creation:
   Open the project settings (Project | Administration | Settings) and click on Options in the File type tab.

The Options button allows you to access the file type settings (example for Microsoft Office).
 Depending on the selected file type, different options are available (example for Microsoft Office).
2 File formats

AutoCAD

Available as: Optional filter
File extensions: *.dxf
File type in Transit: AutoCAD (DXF)

Data exchange

AutoCAD – Transit

AutoCAD and Transit can exchange data using .dxf files. To do so, save the document as a .dxf file in AutoCAD and import it into Transit. Once the document has been translated, export it out of Transit, open the .dxf file in AutoCAD and save it as an AutoCAD drawing.

Check before import

Save an AutoCAD document as a .dxf file:
1. Open the document in AutoCAD.
2. Select File | Save as.

AutoCAD displays the Save drawing as window.
- Under Files of type, select a .dxf file type of revision 14 or a more recent version, e.g.:

AutoCAD 2012/LT2012 DXF
- Specify a name for the .dxf file and the folder in which you want AutoCAD to save the document.
- Click Save to confirm your choice.

AutoCAD then saves the document as a .dxf file. You can import this file into Transit and translate it.
2 File formats

**File type settings**  You can specify which parts of your files will be imported for translation in the file type settings (⇒ “File type settings”, page 9):

![File type settings](image)

- **AutoCAD variables**
  - Use the **Do not translate declarations** option:
    - Option selected: AutoCAD variables will remain in the source language.
    - Option deselected: AutoCAD variables can be translated.
  - **Text on specific layers:**
    - **Only translate displayed layers**
      Only the layers that are displayed in your document can be translated. Layers that are hidden will remain in the source language.
    - **Ignore layers from list**
      Text on specific layers will remain in the source language (⇒ “Setting layers not to be translated”, page 69).

**Check after export**  Save the translated `.dxf` file as an AutoCAD drawing:

1  In AutoCAD, select **File | Open**.
   AutoCAD displays the **Select file** window.
   - Under **Files of type**, select the file type of the AutoCAD document you saved before the translation as a `.dxf` file, e. g.:
     ```
     AutoCAD 2012/LT2012 DXF
     ```
2 Select the **dxf** file you want to open.
   - Click **Open** to confirm your choice.
     AutoCAD then opens the file.

3 Select **File | Save as**.
   AutoCAD displays the **Save drawing as** window.
   - Under **Files of type**, select the **dwg** file type that matches your version of AutoCAD (e.g. *AutoCAD 2012/LT2012 drawing (*.dwg)*).
   - Specify a name for the file and the folder in which you want AutoCAD to save the document.
   - Click **Save** to confirm your choice.

AutoCAD then saves the file as an AutoCAD drawing. The translation is then available as an AutoCAD drawing.
## Binary resource files

### Available as:
Standard filter

### File extensions:
*.exe, *.dll

### File type in Transit:
Binary resource file

### What you should know here
This filter enables you to import exe and dll files into Transit and work on them in the Transit editor.

You can also use the RC editor to check and – if necessary – resize the elements or change their position or alignment (see section 5.8.14 “RC editor” in the Transit User Guide).

### WPF-based resource DLLs
This filter enables you to import WPF-based resource DLLs into Transit and localise them.

You will need to have Microsoft .NET Framework Client 4.0 and Microsoft Visual C++ 2008 SP1 Redistributable Package (x86 or x64, depending on the Windows operating system) installed on your system to use this filter.

The relevant version of the .NET Framework on which the resources are based (e.g. .NET Framework 3.0 or 3.5) must be installed in order for the export to work.

### Check with the client
To enable you to implement projects with this file type properly, we recommend clarifying the following with your client:

- **Key file for satellite signature**
  Satellite signatures use a key file (.snk) to guarantee the authenticity of binary resource files.
  Check with the client which resource files have signatures. Obtain the key file from the client and enter it in the file type settings.

### The key file is required for export
You can only export binary resource files with signatures if you have specified the key file in the file type settings.

### WPF-based resource DLLs in additional folders
When localising resource DLLs for WPF applications, resource DLLs may be located in additional folders.
Check with the client if this is the case and enter these in the file type settings.
**File type settings**  You can specify the following in the file type settings:

![File type settings dialog box](image)

- **How should the target languages be exported?**
  - **Create monolingual resource files (replace source language)**
    Transit will export each of the translated target languages into a file in such a way that one monolingual file per target language is created.
  - **Create multilingual resource file (append target languages)**
    Transit will append the translated target languages to the source language of the resource file upon export. This creates a multilingual file with any number of target languages.

- **Do the resource files have signatures?**
  - **No signature**
    The resource files do not have signatures.
  - **Use key file**
    The resource files have signatures. Click ... to select the key file.
  - **Delayed signature only**
    The binary resource files will have delayed signatures.

- **Are there WPF-based resource DLLs in additional folders?**
  Enter the folders separated by pipe symbols |.

**Check on export**  Transit can log whether the graphical elements in the target language have been resized in the RC editor:

1. Select the **Create log file** option in the **Export project** window.
2. Enter a name for the file in the **Import log file** field.
Transit will save the log file in the project's working folder.
- If you do not want to save the log in the working folder, click ...
  Enter the name of the log file and the location in which you want to save it in the **Create log file** window.

**AutoResize with WPF-based resource DLLs**
If AutoResize is specified when creating WPF-based resource DLLs, the size of the elements will be automatically adjusted to suit the length of the text.
FrameMaker

FrameMaker and Transit can exchange files in MIF format. To do so, convert FrameMaker documents into MIF files and import them into Transit. Once the MIF files have been translated, export them out of Transit and convert them back into FrameMaker documents.

FMGate

FMGate is a plug-in for FrameMaker that enables you to exchange data between FrameMaker and Transit quickly and easily. This makes the time-consuming re-saving of each individual file using FrameMaker’s File | Save as superfluous. You can use FMGate to:

▲ Convert all the FM files in a book into MIF and create PDF files for the synchronised PDF viewer in Transit in a single step.
▲ Convert all the translated MIF files in a folder into FM files in a single step.

You can find the plug-in and its documentation on our website in the Downloads | Transit & TermStar NXT | Accessories area.

Check before import

▲ Conditional text

Variants created by conditional text at sentence or word level can be difficult for the translator to decipher and make the translation considerably harder. Therefore we recommend deleting conditions in FrameMaker before importing into Transit or using the Only translate displayed conditional text option in the file type settings.

▲ Tracking changes

Documents that contain a large number of highly complex revision marks can be considerably harder to translate. Therefore we recommend removing revision marks in FrameMaker before importing into Transit (Select Special | Track changes | Accept all or Reject all in the FrameMaker menu).

These are normally no longer required once the source-language document is finished and ready for translation.
File type settings  You can specify which parts of your files will be imported for translation in the file type settings (⇒ “File type settings”, page 9):

▲ Text in declarations:
  - **Do not translate declarations**
    - Option selected: Declarations will remain in the source language.
    - Option not selected: Declarations can be translated.

▲ Text on master pages:
  - **Translate all master pages**
    All master pages can be translated.
  - **Only translate used master pages**
    Only master pages that are used in your document can be translated. Master pages that are not used will remain in the source language.
  - **Do not translate master pages**
    All master pages will remain in the source language.

▲ Conditional text:
  - **Only translate displayed conditional text**
    - Option selected: Only conditional text that is displayed can be translated. Conditional text that is not displayed will remain in the source language.
    - Option not selected: Conditional text that is not displayed can be translated as well.

The **Translate hidden text** option is not relevant to FrameMaker files.
Text on reference pages:
- **Do not translate reference pages**
  - Option selected: Reference pages will remain in the source language.
  - Option not selected: Reference pages can be translated.

Text with specific paragraph styles:
- **Ignore paragraph styles from list**
  Text with specific paragraph styles will remain in the source language (⇒ “Setting paragraph styles not to be translated”, page 65).

### Synchronised PDF viewer
If you have also created PDF files in FMGate for use in the synchronised PDF viewer:

- Copy the PDF files into the working folder for the Transit project.
- Leave the file names of the MIF and PDF files unchanged.

This will enable the Transit editor to synchronise the language pairs and PDF files segment for segment.

To view the PDF files in the Transit editor, select **Windows | Open | PDF/Word**. You can find more detailed information in the ⇒ *Transit User Guide*.

### Check during translation
Index entries that are too long in the target language
FrameMaker supports index entries up to a maximum length of 255 characters.

If an index entry has been translated using more than 255 characters in the target language, Transit will need to shorten it on export.

Transit displays the following message:

[Filtering] Filter error: Text field is too long. Will be shortened.

In this case, shorten the index entry to a maximum length of 255 characters and perform the export again.
### HTML

#### Available as: Standard filter

**File extensions:** *.htm, *.html

**File type in Transit:**
- HTML 4.x
- HTML 4.x Unicode

#### Check with the client

The file type also determines how Transit will export the HTML file. Special characters such as umlauts are coded as ANSI or Unicode characters depending on the file type.

However, it is not always clear which type of character coding is used in your client’s HTML files. You should therefore ask your client which character coding they want you to deliver.

#### HTML synchronisation in Transit

The HTML viewer can display both the source language and the target language version of the original file, thus providing a continually updated view of the latest status of the translation (see section 5.9.2 “HTML viewer” in the Transit User Guide).

To display the HTML viewer in the Transit editor, select **Windows | Open | HTML**. You can find more detailed information in the Transit User Guide.
InDesign

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Available as:</th>
<th>Optional filter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>File extensions:</td>
<td>*.ttc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File type in Transit:</td>
<td>Adobe InDesign</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

InDesign and Transit can exchange data using the TTC format. To do so, export InDesign documents as TTC files and import them into Transit. Once the TTC files have been translated, export them out of Transit and import them back into InDesign.

InDesign Gate is a plug-in for InDesign that enables you to exchange data between InDesign and Transit quickly and easily.

You can use InDesign Gate to:

- Export all the documents in an InDesign book as TTC files and create PDF files for the synchronised PDF viewer in Transit in a single step
- Import all translated TTC files in a folder back into InDesign in a single step
- Export a single InDesign document in TTC format
- Import the translated TTC file back into InDesign

You can find the plug-in and its documentation on our website in the Downloads | Transit & TermStar NXT | Accessories area.
**File type settings**

You can specify which parts of your files will be imported for translation in the file type settings (⇒ *“File type settings”*, page 9):

![Image of file type settings dialog box]

▲ **Text on master pages:**
- **Translate all master pages**
  All master pages can be translated.
- **Only translate used master pages**
  Only master pages that are used in your document can be translated. Master pages that are not used will remain in the source language.
- **Do not translate master pages**
  All master pages will remain in the source language.

▲ **Text with specific paragraph styles:**
- **Ignore paragraph styles from list**
  Text with specific paragraph styles will remain in the source language (⇒ *“Setting paragraph styles not to be translated”*, page 65).

▲ **Text on specific layers:**
- **Only translate displayed layers**
  Only the layers that are displayed in your document can be translated. Layers that are hidden will remain in the source language.
- **Ignore layers from list**
  Text on specific layers will remain in the source language (⇒ *“Setting layers not to be translated”*, page 69).
Synchronised PDF viewer

If you have also created PDF files in InDesign Gate for use in the synchronised PDF viewer:

▲ Copy the PDF files into the working folder for the Transit project.
▲ Leave the file names of the TTC and PDF files unchanged.

This will enable the Transit editor to synchronise the language pairs and PDF files segment for segment.

To view the PDF files in the Transit editor, select **Windows | Open | PDF/Word**. You can find more detailed information in the ⇒ Transit User Guide.
Interleaf/Quicksilver

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Available as:</th>
<th>Optional filter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>File extensions:</td>
<td>*.doc, *.ildoc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File type in Transit:</td>
<td>Interleaf 4.x-7.x, QuickSilver 1.0-3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data exchange

Interleaf/Quicksilver saves documents in binary format by default. However, Interleaf/Quicksilver and Transit exchange data using the ASCII format. To do so, save the document as an ASCII file in Interleaf/Quicksilver and import it into Transit.

Once the ASCII files have been translated, export them out of Transit and save them as binary files in Interleaf/Quicksilver.

Check before import

Save an Interleaf/Quicksilver document in ASCII format:

1. Open the document in Interleaf/QuickSilver.
2. Select File | Save as.

Interleaf/QuickSilver displays the Save as window.

- Select ASCII (*.ildoc;*.doc) as the File type.
- Specify a name for the file and the folder in which you want Interleaf/QuickSilver to save the document in ASCII format.
- Click Save to confirm your choice.

Interleaf/QuickSilver then saves the document as an ASCII file. You can import this file into Transit and translate it.

Same file name extension for binary and ASCII formats

Interleaf/QuickSilver uses the same file name extension (.doc) for binary and ASCII files.

How can I tell which format an Interleaf/Quicksilver document is in?

1. Open the file in a text editor.

Depending on the format, the entry at the beginning will be different:

- OPS: file has been saved in binary format
  To import it into Transit, you must save it in ASCII format.
- <!OPS>: file has been saved in ASCII format
  You can import this file into Transit and translate it.
Save a translated ASCII file in binary format:

1. In Interleaf/QuickSilver, select **File | Open**.
   - Interleaf/QuickSilver displays the **Open File** window.
   - Select the ASCII file you want to open.
     - Please note that Interleaf/QuickSilver will show both binary and ASCII files in the **Open File** window.
   - Click **Open** to confirm your choice.
   - Interleaf/QuickSilver opens the file.

2. Select **File | Save as**.
   - Interleaf/QuickSilver displays the **Save Document** window.
   - As **File type** select **Binary (*.ildoc;*.doc)**.
   - Specify a name for the file and the folder in which you want Interleaf/QuickSilver to save the document in binary format.
   - Click **Save** to confirm your choice.

   Interleaf/QuickSilver then saves the file in binary format. The translation is then available as a binary Interleaf/QuickSilver document.
**MemoQ**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Available as:</th>
<th>Standard function for Transit Freelance Pro and Professional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>File extensions:</td>
<td>*.mqout, *.mqback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpacking/packing in Transit:</td>
<td>Resource: Interfaces</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Import not required**

MemoQ translation packages already contain the language pairs for translation. This means that you do not have to import them (⇒ “Project exchange formats”, page 7).

**Exchanging projects between MemoQ and Transit**

MemoQ and Transit can exchange projects via project packages (*handoff packages and handback packages*).

To do this, your client will send you an *mqout* file. To unpack the project package for translation, select **Interfaces | MemoQ | Unpack MemoQ package (mqout)** in Transit:

You can unpack MemoQ translation packages directly – you do not have to import them.

Once the project as been translated, pack the translation in Transit using **Interfaces | MemoQ | Pack translation as MemoQ package (mqback)** and send the *mqback* file back to the client.
Microsoft Office (Word/PowerPoint/Excel/Visio) / Office 365

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Available as:</th>
<th>Standard filter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>File type in Transit:</td>
<td>Microsoft Office</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This filter enables you to translate documents from Word, PowerPoint, Excel and Visio in the same project.

### Earlier Visio versions: Data exchange via XML drawings

With the Microsoft Office file type, you can import Visio documents directly into Transit (starting from Visio 2013).

Up to Visio 2010, Visio and Transit exchange data using the XML drawing (*.vdx) file format. For these cases use the Visio 2002/2003 XML file type (⇒ “Visio XML”, page 51).

### Check before import

⚠️ Track Changes in Word

Documents that contain a large number of revision marks can be considerably harder to translate.

However, revision marks are normally no longer required once the source-language document is finished and ready for translation.

Therefore we recommend accepting changes in Word before importing into Transit (Changes | Accept | Accept All Changes in Document).
**File type settings**  You can specify which parts of your files will be imported for translation in the file type settings (⇒ “File type settings”, page 9):

▲ Text in embedded objects:
- **Translate** in the **Embedded objects** section
  - Option selected: Text in embedded objects can be translated.
  - Option not selected: Text in embedded objects will remain in the source language.

▲ Text in hidden rows/columns of tables or presentation slides:
- **Translate hidden cells/slides**
  - Option selected: Excel cells or PowerPoint slides that are hidden can be translated.
  - Option not selected: Excel cells or PowerPoint slides that are hidden will remain in the source language.

▲ Text on PowerPoint slide masters or Visio backgrounds:
- **Do not translate slide masters/ backgrounds**
  - Option selected: PowerPoint slide masters and Visio backgrounds will remain in the source language.
  - Option not selected: PowerPoint slide masters and Visio backgrounds can be translated.

▲ Notes on PowerPoint slides:
- **Do not translate notes**
  - Option selected: PowerPoint notes will remain in the source language.
  - Option not selected: PowerPoint notes can be translated.
▲ Text with specific formatting in Word:

– Ignore paragraph styles from list
  
  Text with specific formatting will remain in the source language (⇒ “Setting paragraph styles not to be translated”, page 65).

▲ URLs in hyperlinks:

– Adapt/localise URLs in hyperlinks
  
  Option selected: URLs in hyperlinks can be edited to adapt Internet addresses to the target languages.
  
  Option unchecked: URLs remain unchanged.

▲ Properties for fields in Word:

– Word: Adapt/localise field properties
  
  Option selected: Field options and field switches can be edited to adapt field properties to the target languages.
  
  Option unchecked: Field properties remain unchanged.

**Synchronised PDF viewer**

Transit can generate PDF files of Word, PowerPoint and Visio files for use in the synchronised PDF viewer. To do this, select the **Create files for PDF viewer** option during import:

![Create files for PDF viewer](image)

*When importing Office projects, Transit can automatically generate source-language preview PDFs*

Transit automatically saves the PDF files in the working folder for the Transit project. This will enable the Transit editor to synchronise the language pairs and PDF files segment for segment.

To view the PDF files in the Transit editor, select **Windows | Open | PDF/Word**. You can find more detailed information in the ⇒ **Transit User Guide**.
**Target-language Word preview**

The Transit editor can display Word documents as a target-language preview that reflects the current status of the translation.

To do this, select **Display preview in Transit** from the context menu in the target-language window. Transit generates a preview of the Word document. To display the Word preview in the Transit editor, select **Windows | Open | PDF/Word**. You can find more detailed information in the ⇒ *Transit User Guide*.

**Check after export**

▲ Embedded objects in Word

Word documents can contain embedded objects (e.g. from PowerPoint or Excel). These objects are imported into Transit automatically with the Word document and can be translated.

You will need to update the objects in Word in order for them to be shown as translated in Word after export.

▲ Layout adjustment in PowerPoint

PowerPoint works with fields and boxes of a fixed size. As text lengths change after translation, the layout of the target-language documents must therefore be checked carefully and adjusted as necessary.
OpenOffice/LibreOffice/OpenDocument

This filter enables you to translate documents from Writer, Impress and Calc OpenOffice modules in the same project.

### Check before import

**Track Changes in Writer**

Documents that contain a large number of revision marks can be considerably harder to translate.

However, revision marks are normally no longer required once the source-language document is finished and ready for translation.

Therefore we recommend accepting or rejecting changes in Writer before importing into Transit.

### File type settings

You can specify which parts of your files will be imported for translation in the file type settings (⇒ “File type settings”, page 9):

- **Text in embedded objects:**
  - **Translate** in the Embedded objects section
    - Option selected: Text in embedded objects can be translated.
    - Option not selected: Text in embedded objects will remain in the source language.
Text in hidden rows/columns of tables or presentation slides:
- **Translate hidden cells/slides**
  - Option selected: Cells or slides that are hidden can be translated.
  - Option not selected: Cells or slides that are hidden will remain in the source language.

Text on Impress slide masters:
- **Do not translate slide masters/backgrounds**
  - Option selected: Slide masters will remain in the source language.
  - Option not selected: Slide masters can be translated.

Notes on Impress slides:
- **Do not translate notes**
  - Option selected: Notes will remain in the source language.
  - Option not selected: Notes can be translated.

Text with specific formatting in Writer:
- **Ignore paragraph styles from list**
  Text with specific formatting will remain in the source language (↔ “Setting paragraph styles not to be translated”, page 65).

URLs in hyperlinks:
- **Adapt/localise URLs in hyperlinks**
  Option selected: URLs in hyperlinks can be edited to adapt Internet addresses to the target languages.
  Option unchecked: URLs remain unchanged.

Properties for fields in Writer:
- **Word: Adapt/localise field properties**
  Option selected: Field options and field switches can be edited to adapt field properties to the target languages.
  Option unchecked: Field properties remain unchanged.

**Check after export**

Embedded objects in Writer
Writer documents can contain embedded objects (e.g. from Impress or Calc). These objects are imported into Transit automatically with the Writer document and can be translated.

You will need to update the objects in Writer in order for them to be shown as translated in Writer after export.

Layout adjustment in Impress
Impress works with fields and boxes of a fixed size. As text lengths change after translation, the layout of the target-language documents must therefore be checked carefully and adjusted as necessary.
PageMaker

Available as: Standard filter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File extensions:</th>
<th>*.pm6, *.p65, *.pmd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>File type in Transit:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PageMaker 6.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PageMaker 6.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PageMaker 7.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PageMaker must be installed

Transit automatically starts the locally installed copy of PageMaker when importing and exporting PageMaker documents.

Therefore, PageMaker must be installed on the same computer on which you are importing/exporting the documents to/from Transit.

Generally, the behaviour of PageMaker when importing and exporting documents depends a great deal on the particular system environment, PageMaker version and the documents themselves.

Projects with non-Western working languages

With PageMaker projects involving non-Western working languages, we recommend that the documents are imported and exported on a target-language system using a target-language version of PageMaker.

Example: for an English-Japanese translation we recommend that the document is imported and exported using a Japanese version of PageMaker.

We also recommend that you check before starting the project whether you can obtain the desired results with the languages and data you are working with.

Check before import

If you try to import a PageMaker document in a different version to the copy of PageMaker that is installed on your computer, Transit displays the following message:

File format isn't corresponded with filter.

Save the document with your version of PageMaker before importing.

Open the document in your copy of PageMaker and confirm any messages that appear until PageMaker has opened the document correctly.

Save the document using the same file type as your version of PageMaker.

If Transit is still unable to import the PageMaker document successfully at the first attempt, the following steps have proved effective in solving the problem:

Save under a new name

Open the document in PageMaker, save it with a new name and import the new document into Transit.
Check printer and fonts

Sometimes, PageMaker is unable to correctly open a document if it uses fonts or a printer that are not available on your computer. Consequently, Transit is not able to automatically open such documents in PageMaker either.

You should therefore check whether the printer or fonts used are valid and amend the settings in the PageMaker document.
Data exchange

QuarkXPress and Transit can exchange data using the TTQ format.

To do so, export QuarkXPress documents as TTQ files and import them into Transit. Once the TTQ files have been translated, export them out of Transit and import them back into QuarkXPress.

XGate

XGate is an XTension for QuarkXPress that enables you to exchange data between QuarkXPress and Transit quickly and easily.

You can use XGate to:

- Export all the documents in a folder as TTQ files and create PDF files for the synchronised PDF viewer in Transit in a single step
- Import all translated TTQ files in a folder back into QuarkXPress in a single step
- Export a single QuarkXPress document in TTQ format
- Import the translated TTQ file back into QuarkXPress

You can find the XTension and its documentation on our website in the Downloads area.

“Windows” and “Mac” file types

There are two versions of the Quark XGate file type. Which of these is right for your project depends on the computer on which the TTQ file was created:

- Quark XGate (Windows): For TTQ files created on a Windows computer.
- Quark XGate (Mac): For TTQ files created on a Mac.
**File type settings**  You can specify which parts of your files will be imported for translation in the file type settings (⇒ “File type settings”, page 9):

▲ Text on master pages:
  - **Translate all master pages**
    All master pages can be translated.
  - **Only translate used master pages**
    Only master pages that are used in your document can be translated. Master pages that are not used will remain in the source language.
  - **Do not translate master pages**
    All master pages will remain in the source language.

▲ Text with specific paragraph styles:
  - **Ignore paragraph styles from list**
    Text with specific paragraph styles will remain in the source language (⇒ “Setting paragraph styles not to be translated”, page 65).

▲ Text on specific layers:
  - **Ignore layers from list**
    Text on specific layers will remain in the source language (⇒ “Setting layers not to be translated”, page 69).
Synchronised PDF viewer

If you have also created PDF files in XGate for use in the synchronised PDF viewer:

▲ Copy the PDF files into the working folder for the Transit project.
▲ Leave the file names of the TTQ and PDF files unchanged.

This will enable the Transit editor to synchronise the language pairs and PDF files segment for segment.

To view the PDF files in the Transit editor, select **Windows | Open | PDF/Word**. You can find more detailed information in the Transit User Guide.

QuarkXPress 4 or earlier

You can also use Transit to translate documents created with QuarkXPress versions prior to QuarkXPress 5.0.

To do this, use QuarkXPress to save the content of the document as text with XPress tags. You can then import this text in Transit using one of the following filters:

▲ QuarkXPress text (Windows)
▲ QuarkXPress text (Mac)

Project file parameter: Translate active layouts only

A QuarkXPress document can contain a number of layouts. By default, text from all layouts can be translated.

However, it is possible to set a parameter in the project file so that Transit only imports the text from the active layout. In that case, inactive layouts will remain in the source language (⇒ “QuarkXPress: Translating active layouts only”, page 73).
Resource files

**Available as:** Standard filter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>File type in Transit</td>
<td>Resource Files</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**File type settings** In addition to the text to be translated, resource files contain additional information that may be useful for the translation.

There are therefore special file type settings available for resource files:

- Option selected: Transit displays the information.
- Option deselected: Transit *does not* display the information.

Such information is intended to provide additional assistance and as a rule should *not* be altered.

Transit therefore displays element IDs, dialogue box names and element co-ordinates and comments as protected markups:

In order that the Transit editor shows the information in full, you have to display full markups (**View | Text/Markups | Markups, Full option**).
**File type settings**

You can specify which parts of your files will be imported for translation in the file type settings (⇒ “File type settings”, page 9):

▲ Text with specific formatting:

- **Ignore paragraph styles from list**
  
  Text with specific formatting will remain in the source language (⇒ “Setting paragraph styles not to be translated”, page 65).
### SDL Trados Studio

**Available as:** Standard function for Transit Freelance Pro and Professional

**File extensions:** *.sdlppx, *.sdlrpx

**Unpacking/packing in Transit:** Resource: Interfaces | SDL Trados (SDLPPX)

---

**Import not required**

SDL Trados project packages from already contain the language pairs for translation. This means that you do not have to import them (⇒ “Project exchange formats”, page 7).

**Earlier versions of Trados: Data exchange via ttx files**

For earlier versions of the *SDL Trados Translator’s Workbench*, Transit supports the Trados TTX (⇒ “Trados TTX”, page 48) file type.

To use this, you need to generate ttx files in Trados and import these into Transit. Once translated, export the ttx files out of Transit and convert them back into the original format in Trados.

---

**Exchanging projects between SDL Trados and Transit**

SDL Trados and Transit can exchange projects via project packages (project packages and return packages).

To do this, your client will send you an sdlppx file. To unpack the project package for translation, select Interfaces | SDL Trados (SDLPPX) | Unpack SDL project package (sdlppx) in Transit:

You can unpack SDL Trados Studio projects directly – you do not have to import them.

Once the project as been translated, pack the translation in Transit using Interfaces | SDL Trados (SDLPPX) | Pack translation as SDL return package (sdlrpx) and send the sdlrpx file back to the client.
SDL WorldServer and Transit can exchange projects via project packages (project packages and return packages).

To do this, your client will send you an .wsxz file. To unpack the project package for translation, select Interfaces | SDL WorldServer | Unpack WorldServer project package (.wsxz) in Transit:

You can unpack WorldServer projects directly – you do not have to import them.

Once the project as been translated, pack the translation in Transit using Interfaces | SDL WorldServer | Pack translation as WorldServer return package (.wsxz) and send the .wsxz file back to the client.
### SGML

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Available as:</th>
<th>Standard filter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>File extensions:</td>
<td>*.sgm, *.sgml, *.sgl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File type in Transit:</td>
<td>SGML</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### What you should know here

SGML files are configured on the basis of the so-called “DTD” (Document Type Definition). The DTD defines the structure, elements and attributes of the SGML data and is often customised and optimised. The SGML structure is therefore not universal, but can vary according to project, customer or document type.

#### Supplied file type

The SGML file type is very general and can be used to edit SGML files if you do not have a DTD or a customised file type.

To do so, create a new project by using Project | Create and select SGML as the file type.

If you do have a DTD, we recommend that you use a customised file type instead.

#### DTD adapted file type

The customised file type fulfils the following purposes:

- **Protecting the SGML tags**
  
  The tags in SGML data are protected by the file type, meaning that the translator cannot inadvertently amend, translate or delete them. In doing so, Transit ensures that the translated SGML files remain valid.

- **Differentiating between structure and inline elements**
  
  Structure elements map the document structure. Transit adds segment markers at these points and ensures that the order of the elements remains unchanged.
  
  Inline elements correspond to the inline markups in Transit and can be moved around within a segment while translating.

- **Assigning the SGML elements to the markup categories of Transit**
  
  This provides Transit with more information about the elements so that SGML files can be better pretranslated and the translator better supported in the Transit editor.

  To organise them into the “right” markup categories, you must concentrate on the “philosophy” behind the DTD and be aware of the meaning and purpose of each individual element of the DTD.

If you have any questions about file-type customisation, please contact STAR (⇒ “Contact”, page 2).
Subtitling

What you should know here
You can use Transit to translate subtitles for films and presentations.
For this purpose, Transit supports multimedia file synchronisation within the Transit editor: Transit plays the film sequence for a segment in the media viewer so that you can see the context in which the subtitle is used.

Media viewer
Transit can play film sequences in the media viewer.

- Automatic playback:
  Transit will start to play the film sequence for the active segment by default: When you place your cursor in another segment, Transit will start playing the sequence for this one.
  You can deactivate automatic playback in the user preferences under the Synchronised View option. This can be useful when proofreading, for example, where the film sequences are not required for context and would be distracting.

- Context menu for playback
  You can also play the film sequence for a segment at any time (Display in multimedia viewer option in the Transit editor context menu). This is useful if you have deactivated automatic playback or would like to watch the film sequence for the active segment again.

Previewing multimedia files
The following are required for playback in the media viewer:

- File format
  .asf, .aif, .aifc, .aiff, .au, .avi, .mid, .mpeg, .mpg, .mpv2, .mp2, .mp3, .m1v, .snd, .wav, .wm, .wma, .wmv, .m4v, .mov, .mp4

- File name
  The multimedia file must have the same file name as the subtitles file.
Example: The MP4 file for a subtitles file named CompanyIntro.srt must be CompanyIntro.mp4.
SVG

SVG files can be exported from a variety of graphics programs. However, some programs export incomplete SVG files or export them in an unsuitable structure. Therefore, we recommend that you check before starting the project whether you can obtain the desired results with the graphics program and data you are working with.

**Check before import**

SVG files can be exported from a variety of graphics programs. However, some programs export incomplete SVG files or export them in an unsuitable structure. Therefore, we recommend that you check before starting the project whether you can obtain the desired results with the graphics program and data you are working with.

**Halftone images in SVG graphics**

SVG graphics can also contain halftone images (e.g. photos or line drawings) as well as the vector graphics. However, halftone images cannot be “translated”. When the files are exported, Transit re-inserts them in the target-language document unchanged. If the halftone images contain text, the text in the halftone images also remains unchanged.

**SVG from Adobe Illustrator**

Please note the following points when translating SVG files from Adobe Illustrator:

- **Do not use spacing and kerning**

  If you use spacing and kerning for text, Illustrator inserts additional tags in the SVG file and subdivides the text into different components. These tags and subdivisions make the translation harder and are no longer relevant in the target language as the spacing and kerning would need to be applied to different characters in the translated text.

  Therefore, we recommend that you do not use spacing and kerning in the Illustrator document.

- **SVG options when exporting from Adobe Illustrator**

  **SVG Options**

  ![SVG Options](image)
To export a document from Adobe Illustrator, select the **File | Save As** menu and select **SVG (*.SVG) as the file type**.

Use the following SVG options:

- As the **Image Location**, select the **Link** option.
- Leave **Preserve Illustrator Editing Capabilities** unchecked.

### Check after export

- **With SVG files from Adobe Illustrator:**
  
  Open the target-language SVG files with the same version of Illustrator that you used to export the source-language documents.
  
  - Example: If you have exported an SVG file from Illustrator CC and then translated it in Transit, use Illustrator CC to open the translated SVG file again.

- **Adjusting the layout after translation**

  As many graphics programs work with fixed field and frame sizes, the layout of the target-language documents has to be carefully checked after translation and may have to be adjusted.
Text files

Check before import

Before importing, you will need to ascertain or – if necessary – check with the client what coding the text files have and how the paragraphs in the text files are separated from one another (☞ “File types: 1 newline or 2 newlines”, page 46).

This must be done in order to select the correct file type in Transit:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coding</th>
<th>File type in Transit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANSI</td>
<td>▲Text (ANSI) 1 newline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▲Text (ANSI) 1 newline protected tab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▲Text (ANSI) 2 newlines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASCII</td>
<td>▲Text (MS-DOS) 1 newline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▲Text (MS-DOS) 2 newlines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mac</td>
<td>▲Text (Mac) 1 newline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▲Text (Mac) 2 newlines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unicode</td>
<td>▲Text (Unicode) 1 newline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▲Text (Unicode) 2 newlines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▲Text (UTF-8) 1 newline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▲Text (UTF-8) 2 newlines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIX</td>
<td>▲Text (UNIX/ISO-8859-X) 1 newline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▲Text (UNIX/ISO-8859-X) 2 newlines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

File types: 1 newline or 2 newlines

There are two different file type variants for text files. Which of the variants is right for your project depends on how the paragraphs in the text files are separated from one another:

▲ Example 1:

This is the first paragraph. And this is the second paragraph.

The paragraphs here are separated from one another by a carriage return. In this case, you will need to use a file type with 1 newline.

▲ Example 2:

The first paragraph contains a line break. The second paragraph does not.

The paragraphs here are separated from one another by two carriage returns. One of the carriage returns only functions as a line break within a sentence. In this case, you will need to use a file type with 2 newlines.
**File type:** Use the **Text (ANSI) 1 Newline Protected Tab** file type if the ANSI-code text files contain protected tabs. This will display a tab symbol for each of the protected tabs in the Transit editor.

**Translation into non-Western languages**

If you translate an ANSI text file into a non-Western language, your text editor may not display the translated text file correctly.

Example: Cyrillic ANSI characters are not displayed correctly on a Western European operating system. On the other hand, a text editor on a Russian operating system displays the file correctly.

If you would like to check the text file on your (Western European) operating system, proceed as follows:

- **Word**
  - Open the text file in Word.
    - Word displays a window in which you can specify the character conversion.
  - Select **Cyrillic (Windows)** as the font.
    - Word displays the Cyrillic characters correctly.

- **Text editor with character set option**
  - Open the text file in a text editor which allows you to specify the character set.
  - Select the entire text.
  - Select a Cyrillic font (e.g. Arial CYR).
    - The editor displays the text in Cyrillic font.
Trados TTX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Available as:</th>
<th>Standard filter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>File extensions:</td>
<td>*.ttx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File type in Transit:</td>
<td>Trados TTX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Starting from SDL Trados Studio 2009: Project exchange using SDLPPX

The option to send multiple documents for translation in one SDLPPX package has been available since SDL Trados Studio 2009 (☞ “SDL Trados Studio”, page 40).

You can use Transit to unpack SDLPPX packages and pack the translated files just like you can with Transit projects.

The Trados TTX file type described here and data exchange via ttx files is only required for earlier versions of Trados.

Data exchange

Trados – Transit using ttx files

Earlier versions of Trados and Transit can exchange data using ttx files.

To do this, you need to generate ttx files in Trados and import these into Transit. Once translated, export the ttx files out of Transit and convert them back into the original format in Trados.

Check in Trados

In SDL Trados Translator’s Workbench, the following settings must be applied in the Translation window before ttx files can be created using the Translate function:

▲ Check the Segment Unknown Sentences option

To guarantee consistent segmenting, Transit does not segment ttx files. The ttx files must therefore have been completely segmented by Trados.

▲ If using Trados pretranslations: Enter 100 in the % or higher Match Value field

If you want Transit to use the Trados pretranslations from the ttx file, Trados will need to have pretranslated with the highest possible quality setting.

Please refer to section ⇒ “File type settings”, page 49 for more detailed information on using Trados pretranslations.

Check in Transit project settings

▲ Project settings "Languages": Set languages from ttx file

We strongly recommend setting the same source and target language in the Transit project that is used in the ttx file. This will avoid any confusion regarding the working languages for the project (☞ “How can I tell which working languages have been set in the ttx file?”, page 49).

▲ Project settings „Segmentation“: Irrelevant for ttx projects

As Transit does not segment ttx files, the project settings for segmenting (Project | Administration | Settings, Segmentation tab) are not relevant to projects with ttx files.
How can I tell which working languages have been set in the ttx file?

Open the ttx file in a text editor.
In the first few lines of the ttx file you will see the attributes SourceLanguage and TargetLanguage which define the settings for those languages.

Example:
The ttx file contains the following attributes and attribute values:
...SourceLanguage="EN-GB" TargetLanguage="DE-DE"

That means the source language is set to English (UK) and the target language to German.

File type settings

You can specify whether Transit should use or discard the Trados pretranslations from the ttx file.
There are special file type settings available in Transit for this:

▲ Use pretranslated segments from TTX files and skip Transit pretranslation
Select this option only if the ttx file contains Trados pretranslations.
This option tells Transit to keep the pretranslations from the ttx files and not to use your Transit reference material for pretranslation.

⚠ Clear the working folder before reimporting
If you are reimporting ttx files that have been imported before and wish to use the Trados pretranslations, you should delete all files generated by Transit from the project working folder before starting the import.
Otherwise the files that have already been created by Transit will not be overwritten.

▲ Use Transit pretranslation and discard pretranslations from TTX files
Select this option if the ttx file does not contain any pretranslations, or if the quality of the Trados pretranslations is inadequate.
With this option, Transit performs a pretranslation during the import process using the Transit reference material that you have assigned to the project. The pretranslations from the ttx files will not be used.
When importing a ttx file, Transit can display the following messages:

▲ The Transit project does not have the same source and target language as the ttx file

In this case, Transit displays a message during the import process:

Different source languages in TTX file and Transit project.
TTX file: "English (UK)", Transit project: "English (US)".
Amend the working languages in the project settings ( ⇒ “Check in Transit project settings”, page 48) and then reimport the ttx file.

If you wish to use the Trados pretranslations, follow the instructions in ⇒ “Clear the working folder before reimporting”, page 49 when reimporting the file.

▲ The ttx file is not completely segmented

In this case, Transit displays the following message during the import process:

File may not be completely segmented. Please check the option 'Segment Unknown Sentences' in Trados.

In SDL Trados Translator’s Workbench, check the Segment Unknown Sentences option and re-create the ttx file using the Translate function ( ⇒ “Check in Trados”, page 48). Then reimport the ttx file into Transit.

If you wish to use the Trados pretranslations, follow the instructions in ⇒ “Clear the working folder before reimporting”, page 49 when reimporting the file.

If you use the Trados pretranslation from the ttx file, Transit will assign the pretranslated segments the following status:

▲ Segment status

Transit assigns the segments the status Translated.

▲ Segment info Using

– In the Segment info window, Transit displays the following for Using:
Reference material: Trados

– You can filter using this segment information (View | Segment filter | Create, Segment info tab, Uses reference material option).
This enables you to view only the segments for which Transit used pretranslation from the ttx file.
Visio XML

Starting from Microsoft Visio 2013: Import directly with Microsoft Office file type

Starting from Visio 2013, you can import Visio documents directly into Transit using the Microsoft Office file type (Microsoft Office (Word/PowerPoint/Excel/Visio)/Office 365, page 27). This requires no exchange format.


Data exchange

Visio – Transit via XML drawings

Up to Visio 2010, Visio and Transit exchange data using the XML drawing (*.vdx) file format.

To do so, save the document as an XML drawing in Visio and import it into Transit. Once the XML drawing has been translated, export it out of Transit, open Visio and save it as a Visio document.

Check before import

Save a Visio document as an XML drawing:

1. Open the document in Visio.
2. Select File | Save as.
   Visio displays the Save window.
   - As File type, select XML drawing (*.vdx).
   - Specify a name for the file and the folder in which you want Visio to save the document as an XML drawing.
   - Click Save to confirm your choice.

You can import this XML drawing into Transit and translate it.

Check after export

Save a translated XML drawing as a Visio document:

1. In Visio, select File | Open.
   Visio displays the Open window.
   - Select the XML drawing (vsx file) that you have exported from Transit.
   - Click Open to confirm your choice.

Visio opens the file.
2 File formats

2 Select **File | Save as**.
Visio displays the **Save** window.
- **As File type**, select **Drawing (*.vsd)**.
- Specify a name for the file and the folder in which you want Visio to save the document.
- Click **Save** to confirm your choice.

Visio saves the file as a Visio document with the file name extension **vsd**. The translation is then available as a Visio document.
Word for help files

Available as: Standard filter

File extensions: *.doc, *.docx, *.docm

File type in Transit: Helpfiles Ver. 2, MS Word for Windows 95-2013

Recommendation: Stop using the earlier Helpfiles MS Word filter

For compatibility reasons, Transit still supports the earlier Helpfiles MS Word filter for old projects.

For new projects, we recommend using the improved Helpfiles Ver. 2 filter.

The filter’s reference material is compatible, meaning you can use reference material from projects with the earlier filter with the latest Helpfiles Ver. 2 filter without any restrictions.

File type settings

You can specify which parts of your files will be imported for translation in the file type settings (⇒ “File type settings”, page 9):

▲ Text with specific formatting:
  - Ignore paragraph styles from list
    Text with specific formatting will remain in the source language (⇒ “Setting paragraph styles not to be translated”, page 65).

▲ URLs in hyperlinks:
  - Adapt/localise URLs in hyperlinks
    Option selected: URLs in hyperlinks can be edited to adapt Internet addresses to the target languages.
Properties for fields in Word:

- **Word: Adapt/localise field properties**
  
  Option selected: Field options and field switches can be edited to adapt field properties to the target languages.
  
  Option unchecked: Field properties remain unchanged.
**File type settings** You can specify which parts of your files will be imported for translation in the file type settings (⇒ “File type settings”, page 9):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Available as:</th>
<th>Standard filter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>File extensions:</td>
<td><em>.wp</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File type in Transit:</td>
<td>WordPerfect 5-11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

▲ Text with specific formatting:

- Ignore paragraph styles from list

  Text with specific formatting will remain in the source language (⇒ “Setting paragraph styles not to be translated”, page 65).
**XLIFF**

**Available as:** Standard function for Transit Freelance Pro and Professional

**File extensions:** *.xliff
* .zip

**Unpacking/packing in Transit:** Resource: **Interfaces | XLIFF**

### Import not required

Project packages in XLIFF format already contain the language pairs for translation. This means that you do not have to import them (☞ “Project exchange formats”, page 7).

### Exchanging projects using XLIFF

Transit can exchange translation projects with other applications using the XLIFF format.

To do this, your client will send you an XLIFF file. To unpack a translation project for translation, select **Interfaces | XLIFF | Unpack XLIFF project** in Transit:

You can unpack XLIFF projects directly – you do not have to import them.

Once the project has been translated, pack the translation in Transit using **Interfaces | XLIFF | Pack translation as XLIFF** and send the XLIFF file back to the client.

### ZIP file containing multiple XLIFF files

**Do not unzip the ZIP file – unpack it in Transit**

If you receive a ZIP file containing multiple XLIFF files, unpack the ZIP file directly in Transit.

If you do not do this, you will need to unpack each XLIFF project in Transit individually and work on them as separate Transit projects.

Alternatively, your client can provide you with a ZIP file that contains multiple XLIFF files. You can receive the ZIP file directly in Transit and do not have to unpack each XLIFF file separately. To do this, select **Interfaces | XLIFF | Unpack XLIFF project** in Transit and select the file type **Unpack zipped XLIFF projects**.
Transit will merge the XLIFF projects in the ZIP file into a single Transit project. This means that all the language pairs can be worked on globally and benefit from additional internal repetitions and fuzzy matches.

When you pack the translation (using Interfaces | XLIFF | Pack translation as XLIFF), Transit will create a ZIP file that contains all the XLIFF projects once again.
XML

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Available as</th>
<th>Standard filter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>File extensions</td>
<td>* .xml, * .dita, * .ditamap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| File type in Transit | ▲ XML (Dita)  
▲ XML (DocBook)  
▲ XML |

What you should know here

XML files are configured on the basis of the so-called “DTD” (Document Type Definition). The DTD defines the structure, elements and attributes of the XML data and is often customised and optimised. The XML structure is therefore not universal, but can vary according to project, customer or document type.

Check with the client

Check with the client whether the XML data is based on DITA-DTD. If it is not, ask the client whether there is a DTD and XSLT available for the XML data. You can use these to create a customised file type (⇒ “Creating a customised file type”, page 59).

Supplied file types

Transit is supplied with the following file types for XML:

▲ File type XML (Dita)

DITA is a widely used document format for XML files. If you know that your XML files are based on the DITA DTD, we recommend using this file type.

To do so, create a new project by using Project | Create and select XML (Dita) as the file type.

▲ File type XML (DocBook)

If you know that your XML files are based on the DocBook DTD, we recommend using this file type.

To do so, create a new project by using Project | Create and select XML (DocBook) as the file type.

▲ File type XML

This file type is very general and can be used to edit XML files if you do not have a DTD or a customised file type.

To do so, create a new project by using Project | Create and select XML as the file type.

If you do have a DTD, we recommend that you use a customised file type instead.
DTD adapted file type

Using the Wizard in Transit, you can easily create a file type which is customised to your DTD. You do not need any prior knowledge of DTD. The customised file type fulfils the following purposes:

▲ Protecting the XML tags

The tags in XML data are protected by the file type, meaning that the translator cannot inadvertently amend, translate or delete them. In doing so, Transit ensures that the translated XML files remain valid.

▲ Differentiating between structure and inline elements

Structure elements map the document structure. Transit adds segment markers at these points and ensures that the order of the elements remains unchanged.

Inline elements correspond to the inline markups in Transit and can be moved around within a segment while translating.

▲ XSLT as a basis for XML preview

The XSLT ("Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformation") defines how the XML files should be displayed in a given output format.

Using the XSLT that belongs to the DTD, Transit can generate a dynamic preview from the XML files and display it in the Transit editor.

If you create a customised file type using the wizard, it automatically protects all tags defined in the DTD, automatically differentiates between structure and inline elements, and uses the selected XSLT.

Creating a customised file type

Select Interfaces | XML | XML with DTD.
The wizard displays the following window:

2 Specify the file on which you want to base your customised file type:

- **DTD file** field: Select the DTD file for which you want to create a customised file type by clicking ....

- **The selected file is an XML DTD (not an SGML-DTD)** option: Make sure that this option is checked. Otherwise, the wizard cannot correctly interpret the DTD and will create an unsuitable file type.

- **Default for DTD character encoding** options: Select the DTD character encoding. This setting becomes relevant if the DTD does not contain suitable information about its character encoding.

- **XSLT file** field: If available, select the XSLT file on which Transit should base the XML preview by clicking ....

Confirm your settings by clicking **Next**.
If the DTD references other files, the wizard displays the following message:

- Confirm the message with **Yes** and select the referenced file.
Without the referenced file, the wizard cannot analyse the DTD and cannot create a customised file type.
The wizard analyses the DTD, differentiates between structure and inline elements and displays the result in the following window:

You can usually confirm this window with **Next**.
If you are very familiar with DTDs, it may be wise to check the results of very complex DTDs more closely:

- **Structure elements** and **Inline elements** lists: These elements are defined in the customised file type as structure or inline markups.
  The icons show the type of element (see ⇒ “Icons for element types”, page 63).
- **Definition and attributes of the selected element** and **Definitions in which the selected element is used** sections: The wizard shows how the highlighted element is defined in the DTD, and how it can be used.
- To change the classification of an element, move the inline element into the list of structure elements (or vice versa) by highlighting the element and clicking on <= Move or Move =>.
- You can undo any of your changes by clicking Undo. Then the wizard again shows the original division which it had established.

Confirm your changes by clicking **Next**.

The wizard displays the following window:

In this window, the wizard displays the following information:

- **Existing file-type definitions (FFDs)** table: The names and FFD files of existing file type definitions can help you to find a suitable name for the new file type.
- **Transit system folder with file-type definitions**: The FFDs for your Transit installation are stored in this folder.
Specify the name for the new file type definition:

- **Name for the new file-type definition** field: Enter the name for the new file type definition here. Under this name you can select the file type later in the project settings.
  
  We recommend using a meaningful name. This means that you will later know why the file type was customised.

- **Name for the new FFD file** field: The wizard suggests the name of the file format definition as the file name for the FFD file.
  
  We recommend accepting the suggested file name as it is. This will enable you to see which FFD file belongs to which file type later.

  If you want to change the file name, do not use spaces, umlauts or special characters.

5 Confirm what you have entered with **Finish**.

The wizard creates the new file type and launches the project wizard, with which you can create the new project. In the **File type** window, ensure that the newly created file type is selected.

---

**Icons for element types**

The wizard shows element types by using icons. If you are very familiar with DTDs, the icons can help you to check the classification as structure and inline elements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element content</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Empty element</td>
<td>Does not contain any text or other elements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(PCData)</td>
<td>Contains “PCData” only, but no other elements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(RCDATA)</td>
<td>Contains “RCData” only, but other elements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Container element</td>
<td>Contains no text, but only other elements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCData or other elements</td>
<td>Contains either “PCData” (i.e. text) or other elements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed content</td>
<td>May contain “PCData” (i.e. text) and other elements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**For advanced users: Optimising file-type customisation**

Using the wizard, you have quickly and easily created a file type which is customised to your DTD: The file type protects the XML tags and differentiates between structure and inline elements.

In general, you can improve on this file-type customisation by assigning the XML elements to the appropriate markup categories in Transit. This provides Transit with more information so that XML files can be better pretranslated and the translator better supported in the Transit editor.
To organise them into the right markup categories, you must concentrate on the philosophy behind the DTD and be aware of the meaning and purpose of each individual element of the DTD.

If you have any questions about file-type customisation, please contact STAR (⇒ “Contact”, page 2).
Setting paragraph styles not to be translated

In the file type settings, you can specify for Transit to ignore certain paragraph styles or formatting. These styles will not be imported for translation and will remain in the source language.

To do so, create a list of paragraph styles that should not be translated and then select this in the project settings.

If you do not know the exact names of the paragraph styles, you can perform an initial import to display the names of all the paragraph styles used in the file. Once you have selected the paragraph styles, you can reimport the file with the new project settings.

How do I create a paragraph styles list?

1. Import the project files.
2. Open the file type settings (File type settings, page 9).
3. Select the Ignore paragraph styles from list option and click Edit.
Transit displays the following window:

4 Click **Apply from project**.

Transit displays the following window:

5 Select the paragraph styles that are not to be imported.

If you want to select multiple paragraph styles at the same time, keep the CTRL key pressed during selecting.

Confirm your selection with **OK**.

6 Save the list:

- Click **Save**.

  Transit displays the **Save paragraph styles list as** window.

- Enter a name for the paragraph styles list, select the scope (Global, Project or User) and click **Save**.

Close the **Paragraph styles list** window with **OK**.
7 In the drop-down menu, select the saved paragraph styles list:

![Image of paragraph styles dialog]

8 Confirm the changed file type settings with OK.

9 Perform the import again.

Select the **Re-create source and target languages** option:

![Image of import project dialog]

Transit will import the project files again, this time without the text in the selected paragraph styles.
How can I open and edit an existing paragraph styles list?

1. Open the paragraph styles list you want to edit. Selecting the paragraph styles list in the file type settings and then click **Edit**:

2. Edit the list:
   - To remove a paragraph style, delete it from the list.
   - To add a paragraph style, click **Apply from project**, select it in the following window and then click **OK**.

3. Save the edited list:
   - Clicking **Save** will apply the changes you have made to the open paragraph styles list.
   - By clicking **Save as** you can save the paragraph styles list using a different name or scope.

   Close the **Paragraph styles list** window with **OK**.

The edited paragraph styles list can now be selected from the **Ignore paragraph styles from list** drop-down list.
Setting layers not to be translated

A document can contain several layers that are either shown or hidden. In the file type settings, you can specify for Transit to ignore certain layers. These layers will not be imported for translation and will remain in the source language.

To do so, create a list of layers that should not be translated and then select this in the project settings.

If you do not know the exact names of the layers, you can perform an initial import to display the names of all the layers used in the file. Once you have selected the layers, you can reimport the file with the new project settings.

How do I create a layers list?

1. Import the project files.
2. Open the file type settings (File type settings, page 9).
3. Check Ignore layers from list and Click Edit:
Transit displays the following window:

4 Click **Apply from project**.

Transit displays the following window:

5 Select the layers that are not to be imported.

If you want to select multiple layers at the same time, keep the CTRL key pressed during selecting.

Confirm your selection with **OK**.

6 Save the list:
   - Click **Save**.
     Transit displays the **Save layers list as** window.
   - Enter a name for the paragraph styles list, select the scope (Global, Project or User) and click **Save**.

Close the **Layers list** window with **OK**.
7 In the drop-down list, select the saved layers list:

8 Confirm the changed file type settings with **OK**.

9 Perform the import again.

Select the **Re-create source and target languages** option:

Transit will import the project files again, this time without the text on the selected layers.
How can I open and edit an existing layers list?

1. Open the layers list you want to edit.
   
   Select the layers list in the file type settings and then click **Edit**:

2. Edit the list:
   
   - To remove a layer, delete it from the list.
   - To add a layer, click on **Apply from project**, select it in the following window and then click **OK**.

3. Save the edited list:
   
   - By clicking **Save** the changes are applied to the opened layers list.
   - By clicking **Save as** you can save the layers list using a different name or scope.

4. Close the **Layers list** window with **OK**.

   The edited layers list can now be selected from the **Ignore layers from list** drop-down list.
QuarkXPress: Translating active layouts only

A QuarkXPress document can contain a number of layouts. The user can switch between (activate) the various layouts in order to be able to work separately on each different one.

By default, Transit imports the text from all layouts for translation – regardless of which layout is active.

However, it is possible to set a particular parameter in the project file (prj file) so that Transit only imports the text from the active layout. In that case, inactive layouts will remain in the source language.

The project file is located in one of the following subfolders of the Transit installation folder, depending on the project scope:

- For global projects: in the folder \config\global\n- For user projects: in the folder \config\user\<user name>\n- For customer projects: in the folder \config\customer\<customer name>\

In the section of the file headed [ImportExport] change the following entry:

- ShowAllLayouts=<value>

Possible values:

- 0: Only text from active layouts can be translated. Text from inactive layouts will remain in the source language.
- 1 (Default): Text from all layouts can be translated.

Example:

With ShowAllLayouts=0, Transit imports text from active layouts only.