

Progress Visual Translator Guide

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Preface

Purpose

This manual describes how to use the Progress Visual Translator tool to translate text phrases in Progress 4GL procedures.

Audience

This book is written for the translator-the person who translates the user-interface text phrases, such as labels and messages, from the source language to a target language. The translator must have some experience with personal computers and Microsoft Windows, but might have little or no experience with Progress or the procedures in the translation project.

Organization of This Manual

Chapter 1, "Introduction"

Describes the Visual Translator tool and provides an overview of how you can use the Visual Translator to translate the text phrases in a Progress 4GL application.

Chapter 2, "Getting Started"

Describes how to start the Visual Translator; use online help; load, open, and return a language kit; and import your own glossary.

Chapter 3, "Translating"

Describes how to translate text phrases with the Visual Translator tool. It provides an overview and step-by-step instructions on the two translation techniques: screen-by-screen translation and phrase-by-phrase translation.

Chapter 4, “Tracking Your Work”

Describes how to use the Visual Translator to check the status of translations, find untranslated text phrases, monitor glossaries, and print screen captures.

Chapter 5, “Troubleshooting”

Provides answers to some common questions.

Appendix A, “Installing Visual Translator”

Provides instructions for installing Progress Visual Translator.

Appendix B, “Visual Translator Interface Reference”

Provides reference information for the Visual Translator tool tab folders, menu bar, and tool bar for the main window and the Properties window.

“Glossary”

How to Use This Manual

This book is a guide to using the Progress Visual Translator tool. Although you can use it as a reference, it is structured so that each chapter builds on the previous chapters. Therefore, you will learn the most if you start at Chapter 1 and read through until the end.

Chapter 1 provides an overview of concepts and how the Visual Translator works with the Translation Manager tool. Subsequent chapters are task based-providing detailed instructions on how to use the Visual Translator tool. The Appendix contains reference information.

Typographical Conventions

This manual uses the following typographical conventions:

- **Bold typeface** indicates:
  - Commands or characters that the user types
  - That a word carries particular weight or emphasis

- *Italic typeface* indicates:
  - Progress variable information that the user supplies
  - New terms
  - Titles of complete publications
- `Monospaced typeface` indicates:
  - Code examples
  - System output
  - Operating system filenames and pathnames

The following typographical conventions are used to represent keystrokes:

- Small capitals are used for Progress key functions and generic keyboard keys.

  END-ERROR, **GET**, **GO**
  ALT, **CTRL**, **SPACEBAR**, **TAB**

- When you have to press a combination of keys, they are joined by a dash. You press and hold down the first key, then press the second key.

  CTRL-X

- When you have to press and release one key, then press another key, the key names are separated with a space.

  ESCAPE H
  ESCAPE CURSOR-LEFT

Progress Messages

Progress displays several types of messages to inform you of routine and unusual occurrences:

- Execution messages inform you of errors encountered while Progress is running a procedure (for example, if Progress cannot find a record with a specified index field value).
- Compile messages inform you of errors found while Progress is reading and analyzing a procedure prior to running it (for example, if a procedure references a table name that is not defined in the database).

- Startup messages inform you of unusual conditions detected while Progress is getting ready to execute (for example, if you entered an invalid startup parameter).

After displaying a message, Progress proceeds in one of several ways:

- Continues execution, subject to the error-processing actions that you specify, or that are assumed, as part of the procedure. This is the most common action taken following execution messages.
- Returns to the Progress Procedure Editor so that you can correct an error in a procedure. This is the usual action taken following compiler messages.
- Halts processing of a procedure and returns immediately to the Procedure Editor. This does not happen often.
- Terminates the current session.

Progress messages end with a message number in parentheses. In this example, the message number is 200:

```
** Unknown table name table. (200)
```

Use Progress online help to get more information about Progress messages. Many Progress tools include the following Help menu options to provide information about messages:

- Choose Help→ Recent Messages to display detailed descriptions of the most recent Progress message and all other messages returned in the current session.
- Choose Help→ Messages, then enter the message number to display a description of any Progress message. (If you encounter an error that terminates Progress, make a note of the message number before restarting.)
- In the Procedure Editor, press the **HELP** key (**F2** or **CTRL-W**).

Other Useful Documentation

This section lists Progress Software Corporation documentation that you might find useful. Unless otherwise specified, these manuals support both Windows and Character platforms and are provided in electronic documentation format on CD-ROM.

Getting Started

Progress Electronic Documentation Installation and Configuration Guide (Hard copy only)

A booklet that describes how to install the Progress EDOC viewer and collection on UNIX and Windows.

Progress Installation and Configuration Guide Version 9 for UNIX

A manual that describes how to install and set up Progress Version 9.1 for the UNIX operating system.

Progress Installation and Configuration Guide Version 9 for Windows

A manual that describes how to install and set up Progress Version 9.1 for all supported Windows and Citrix MetaFrame operating systems.

Progress Version 9 Product Update Bulletin

A guide that provides a brief description of each new feature of the release. The booklet also explains where to find more detailed information in the documentation set about each new feature.

Progress Application Development Environment — Getting Started (Windows only)

A practical guide to graphical application development within the Progress Application Development Environment (ADE). This guide includes an overview of the ADE and its tools, an overview of Progress SmartObject technology, and tutorials and exercises that help you better understand SmartObject technology and how to use the ADE to develop applications.

Progress Language Tutorial for Windows and *Progress Language Tutorial for Character*

Platform-specific tutorials designed for new Progress users. The tutorials use a step-by-step approach to explore the Progress application development environment using the 4GL.

Progress Master Glossary for Windows and *Progress Master Glossary for Character* (EDOC only)

Platform-specific master glossaries for the Progress documentation set. These books are in electronic format only.

Progress Master Index and Glossary for Windows and *Progress Master Index and Glossary for Character* (Hard copy only)

Platform-specific master indexes and glossaries for the Progress hard-copy documentation set.

Welcome to Progress (Hard copy only)

A booklet that explains how Progress software and media are packaged. An icon-based map groups the documentation by functionality, providing an overall view of the documentation set. *Welcome to Progress* also provides descriptions of the various services Progress Software Corporation offers.

Development Tools

Progress ADM 2 Guide

A guide to using the Application Development Model, Version 2 (ADM 2) application architecture to develop Progress applications. It includes instructions for building and using Progress SmartObjects.

Progress ADM 2 Reference

A reference for the Application Development Model, Version 2 (ADM 2) application. It includes descriptions of ADM 2 functions and procedures.

Progress AppBuilder Developer's Guide (Windows only)

A programmer's guide to using the Progress AppBuilder visual layout editor. AppBuilder is a Rapid Application Development (RAD) tool that can significantly reduce the time and effort required to create Progress applications.

Progress Basic Database Tools (Character only; information for Windows is in online help)

A guide for the Progress Database Administration tools, such as the Data Dictionary.

Progress Basic Development Tools (Character only; information for Windows is in online help)

A guide for the Progress development toolset, including the Progress Procedure Editor and the Application Compiler.

Progress Debugger Guide

A guide for the Progress Application Debugger. The Debugger helps you trace and correct programming errors by allowing you to monitor and modify procedure execution as it happens

Progress Help Development Guide (Windows only)

A guide that describes how to develop and integrate an online help system for a Progress application.

Progress Translation Manager Guide (Windows only)

A guide that describes how to use the Progress Translation Manager tool to manage the entire process of translating the text phrases in Progress applications.

Reporting Tools

Progress Report Builder Deployment Guide (Windows only)

An administration and development guide for generating Report Builder reports using the Progress Report Engine.

Progress Report Builder Tutorial (Windows only)

A tutorial that provides step-by-step instructions for creating eight sample Report Builder reports.

Progress Report Builder User's Guide (Windows only)

A guide for generating reports with the Progress Report Builder.

Progress Results Administration and Development Guide (Windows only)

A guide for system administrators that describes how to set up and maintain the Results product in a graphical environment. This guide also describes how to program, customize, and package Results with your own products. In addition, it describes how to convert character-based Results applications to graphical Results applications.

Progress Results User's Guide for Windows and *Progress Results User's Guide for UNIX*

Platform-specific guides for users with little or no programming experience that explain how to query, report, and update information with Results. Each guide also helps advanced users and application developers customize and integrate Results into their own applications.

4GL

Building Distributed Applications Using the Progress AppServer

A guide that provides comprehensive information about building and implementing distributed applications using the Progress AppServer. Topics include basic product information and terminology, design options and issues, setup and maintenance considerations, 4GL programming details, and remote debugging.

Progress External Program Interfaces

A guide to accessing non-Progress applications from Progress. This guide describes how to use system clipboards, UNIX named pipes, Windows dynamic link libraries, Windows dynamic data exchange, Windows ActiveX controls, and the Progress Host Language Call Interface to communicate with non-Progress applications and extend Progress functionality.

Progress Internationalization Guide

A guide to developing Progress applications for markets worldwide. The guide covers both internationalization—writing an application so that it adapts readily to different locales (languages, cultures, or regions)—and localization—adapting an application to different locales.

Progress Language Reference

A three-volume reference set that contains extensive descriptions and examples for each statement, phrase, function, operator, widget, attribute, method, and event in the Progress language.

Progress Programming Handbook

A two-volume handbook that details advanced Progress programming techniques.

Database

Progress Database Design Guide

A guide that uses a sample database and the Progress Data Dictionary to illustrate the fundamental principles of relational database design. Topics include relationships, normalization, indexing, and database triggers.

Progress Database Administration Guide and Reference

This guide describes Progress database administration concepts and procedures. The procedures allow you to create and maintain your Progress databases and manage their performance.

DataServers

Progress DataServer Guides

These guides describe how to use the DataServers to access non-Progress databases. They provide instructions for building the DataServer modules, a discussion of programming considerations, and a tutorial. Each DataServer has its own guide, for example, the *Progress DataServer for ODBC Guide*, the *Progress DataServer for ORACLE Guide*, or the *Progress/400 Product Guide*.

MERANT ODBC Branded Driver Reference

The Enterprise DataServer for ODBC includes MERANT ODBC drivers for all the supported data sources. For configuration information, see the MERANT documentation, which is available as a PDF file in *installation-path*\odbc. To read this file you must have the Adobe Acrobat Reader Version 3.1 or higher installed on your system. If you do not have the Adobe Acrobat Reader, you can download it from the Adobe Web site at: http://www.adobe.com/prodindex/acrobat/readstep.html.

SQL-89/Open Access

Progress Embedded SQL-89 Guide and Reference

A guide to Progress Embedded SQL-89 for C, including step-by-step instructions on building ESQL-89 applications and reference information on all Embedded SQL-89 Preprocessor statements and supporting function calls. This guide also describes the relationship between ESQL-89 and the ANSI standards upon which it is based.

Progress Open Client Developer's Guide

A guide that describes how to write and deploy Java and ActiveX applications that run as clients of the Progress AppServer. The guide includes information about how to expose the AppServer as a set of Java classes or as an ActiveX server.

Progress SQL-89 Guide and Reference

A user guide and reference for programmers who use interactive Progress/SQL-89. It includes information on all supported SQL-89 statements, SQL-89 Data Manipulation Language components, SQL-89 Data Definition Language components, and supported Progress functions.

SQL-92

Progress Embedded SQL-92 Guide and Reference

A guide to Progress Embedded SQL-92 for C, including step-by-step instructions for building ESQL-92 applications and reference information about all Embedded SQL-92 Preprocessor statements and supporting function calls. This guide also describes the relationship between ESQL-92 and the ANSI standards upon which it is based.

Progress JDBC Driver Guide

A guide to the Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) interface and the Progress SQL-92 JDBC driver. It describes how to set up and use the driver and details the driver's support for the JDBC interface.

Progress ODBC Driver Guide

A guide to the ODBC interface and the Progress SQL-92 ODBC driver. It describes how to set up and use the driver and details the driver's support for the ODBC interface.

Progress SQL-92 Guide and Reference

A user guide and reference for programmers who use Progress SQL-92. It includes information on all supported SQL-92 statements, SQL-92 Data Manipulation Language components, SQL-92 Data Definition Language components, and Progress functions. The guide describes how to use the Progress SQL-92 Java classes and how to create and use Java stored procedures and triggers.

Deployment

Progress Client Deployment Guide

A guide that describes the client deployment process and application administration concepts and procedures.

Progress Developer's Toolkit

A guide to using the Developer's Toolkit. This guide describes the advantages and disadvantages of different strategies for deploying Progress applications and explains how you can use the Toolkit to deploy applications with your selected strategy.

Progress Portability Guide

A guide that explains how to use the Progress toolset to build applications that are portable across all supported operating systems, user interfaces, and databases, following the Progress programming model.

WebSpeed

Getting Started with WebSpeed

Provides an introduction to the WebSpeed Workshop tools for creating Web applications. It introduces you to all the components of the WebSpeed Workshop and takes you through the process of creating your own Intranet application.

WebSpeed Installation and Configuration Guide

Provides instructions for installing WebSpeed on Windows and UNIX systems. It also discusses designing WebSpeed environments, configuring WebSpeed Brokers, WebSpeed Agents, and the NameServer, and connecting to a variety of data sources.

WebSpeed Developer's Guide

Provides a complete overview of WebSpeed and the guidance necessary to develop and deploy WebSpeed applications on the Web.

WebSpeed Version 3 Product Update Bulletin

A booklet that provides a brief description of each new feature of the release. The booklet also explains where to find more detailed information in the documentation set about each new feature.

Welcome to WebSpeed (Hard copy only)

A booklet that explains how WebSpeed software and media are packaged. *Welcome to WebSpeed* also provides descriptions of the various services Progress Software Corporation offers.

Reference

Pocket Progress (Hard copy only)

A reference that lets you quickly look up information about the Progress language or programming environment.

Pocket WebSpeed (Hard copy only)

A reference that lets you quickly look up information about the SpeedScript language or the WebSpeed programming environment.

SQL-92 Reference

(These are non-Progress resources available from your technical bookseller.)

A Guide to the SQL Standard

Date, C.J., with Hugh Darwen. 1997. Reading, MA: Addison Wesley.

Understanding the New SQL: A Complete Guide

Melton, Jim (Digital Equipment Corporation) and Alan R. Simon. 1993. San Francisco: Morgan Kaufmann Publishers.

1

Introduction

The Visual Translator is a Progress tool that helps you translate the text phrases in Progress 4GL applications. The Visual Translator allows you to:

- **Translate screen by screen —** You can view the user interface for procedures, translate user-interface objects in context, and immediately see how your translations will appear on the screen.
- **Translate phrase by phrase —** You can select and translate a single text phrase from a list of text phrases.
- **Translate globally —** You can make global translations. For example, you can translate all instances of the text phrase "close" to "cerrar." You can then view a particular instance of the global translation on the screen.
- **Have multiple translators —** You can choose to work in multi-user mode and have more than one translator working on the same project.
- **Use your own glossaries —** You can add your own glossary entries to the glossary provided by the *project manager*—the person who hires you to translate the procedures.
- **Save a screen capture —** You can save and print a copy of a user-interface window showing your translations in context.

This chapter provides a brief overview of how to use the Visual Translator. The following chapters provide detailed, step-by-step instructions.

1.1 Overview of Tasks

The following steps outline the basic tasks you perform when you use Progress Visual Translator to translate text phrases from Progress 4GL procedures.

1. Install and open the kit you receive from the project manager-the person who hires you to translate the text phrases in an application.

   The *kit* contains:

   - A Progress database that includes a glossary and the text phrases to translate. The glossary is a list of the pairings of words for two spoken languages—the source and target language. The *source language* is the language in which the source code was written. The *target language* is the language to which you translate the source code. You can import your own existing glossary entries into the kit's glossary if the project manager has given you the appropriate permission.
   - *Resource procedures*, which are shells or "mock-ups" of the original application source procedures; they do not contain any functionality. You use these shells to display the visual aspects of a procedure's user interface so that you can see the results of your translation in context.
   - An environment (.ini) file and image files that allow the Visual Translator to accurately display the user interface of the procedure.

   The project manager sends you a kit for each target language. You can open several kits simultaneously.

2. Select each procedure and the text phrases for all procedures globally or phrase by phrase from a list.

3. When you have translated all the necessary text phrases, save the kit into a compressed (.zip) file and return it to the project manager.

The project manager reviews the translations and might return them to you for further modification. If the translations are complete, the project manager uses them to deploy a multi-lingual application.

2

Getting Started

This chapter explains how to get started with the Visual Translator tool. Specifically, it describes:

- Setting up your environment
- Starting the Visual Translator
- Using online help
- Installing and opening a kit
- Opening a kit in multi-user mode
- Returning a kit
- Importing a glossary
- Exporting a glossary

2.1 Setting Up Your Environment

Before you start the Progress Visual Translator tool, you must follow these steps:

1 ♦ Create a working directory for the kit on your hard drive.

2 ♦ Copy the kit (.db or .zip file) you received from the project manager to the directory you created for the kit.

3 ♦ Change the working directory of the Progress icon to the directory you created for the kit. To change the properties for an icon, follow these steps:

a) Double-check "My Computer"→ (your hard drive icon)→ Windows→ Start Menu→ Programs→ Progress.

b) Click once to highlight the Progress icon.

c) Choose File→ Properties.

d) Choose the Shortcut tab folder.

e) In the Start in field, enter the name of the directory you created for the kit in Step 1.

f) Choose OK.

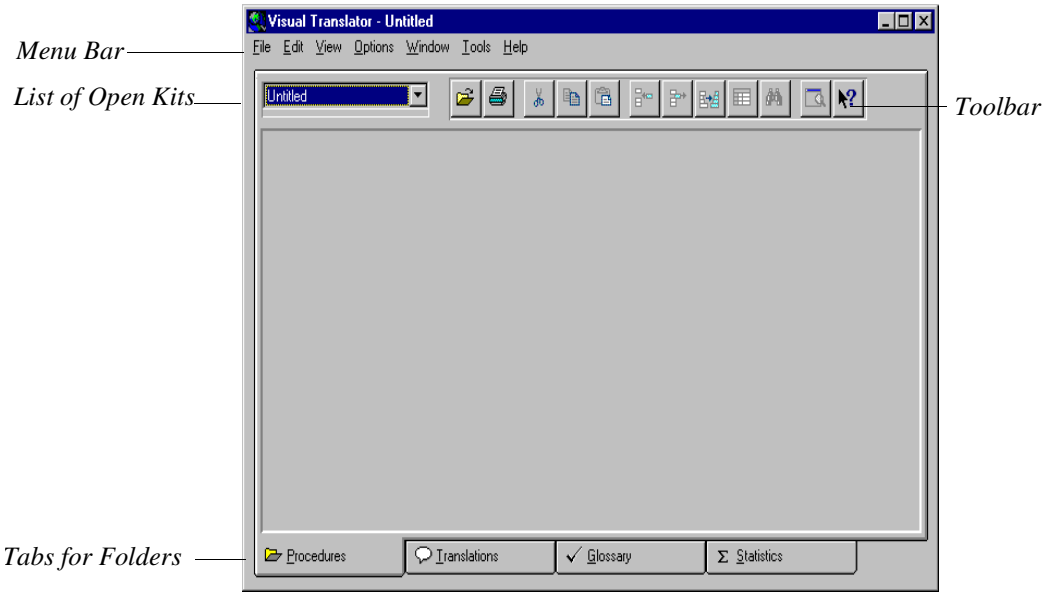
2.2 Starting the Visual Translator

NOTE: You must first install a copy of Progress that includes the Visual Translator tool before you can start the tool. See Appendix A, "Installing Visual Translator," for information on system requirements and how to install Progress.

Follow these steps to start the Visual Translator tool:

1 ♦ Double-check the Progress icon to display the Application Development Environment (ADE).

2 ♦ Choose Tools→ Visual Translator. The Visual Translator window appears:



See Appendix B, "Visual Translator Interface Reference," for reference information on Visual Translator tab folders, menu options, and tool-bar buttons.

2.3 Using Online Help

The Progress Visual Translator has an extensive help system that provides information about the interface and simple procedures that tell you how to use the tool to perform tasks.

All help information is organized into discrete units called help topics. A *help topic* typically contains information about one thing, such as a dialog box or a button in a tab folder.

You can access help information in the following ways:

- Press **HELP** (the **F1** key, by default).
- Use the Help menu.
- Click the help button then click a button or tab folder.

The help system is hypertext based, that is, help topics not only contain information, but they also provide access to related information. Certain words and phrases in a help topic are selectable and serve as links to related information. These special words and phrases are called *hypertext links*. Help displays hypertext links in color or underlined, depending on your monitor. To access the information associated with a hypertext link, click the hypertext-link word or phrase.

NOTE: In addition to the help system, interface buttons display ToolTips to assist you with button selection.

2.4 Installing and Opening a Kit

After you start the Visual Translator, your next step is to install or open the kit that you received from the project manager. The project manager will send you a separate kit for each target language.

You **install** a kit if the project manager sends you the kit as a compressed (.zip) file. The project manager might compress a kit to reduce the size of the database and make it easier to send. When you install a kit, the Visual Translator decompresses it. Therefore, you have to install a kit only when you first receive it from the project manager. After you install a kit, you can close and open it until you have completed translating.

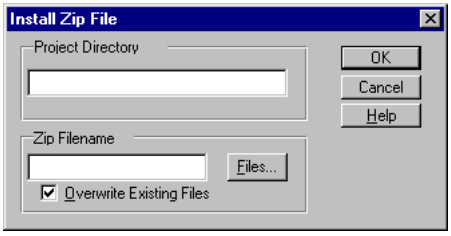
You **open** a kit once you have initially installed it. If the project manager did not compress the kit, you can open it without first installing it. When you open a kit, the Visual Translator connects to the kit database.

NOTE: The Visual Translator saves any changes as soon as you make them. To close an uncompressed kit, choose File→ Close. The Visual Translator disconnects the kit database. Choose File→ Return Kit only when you want to compress the kit before you return it.

2.4.1 Installing a Kit

Follow these steps to install a newly received compressed kit (a kit with a .zip file extension):

1 ♦ Choose File→ Install Kit. The Install Zip File dialog box appears:



2 ♦ In the Project Directory field, type the pathname of the working directory you created for the kit in the "Setting Up Your Environment" section.

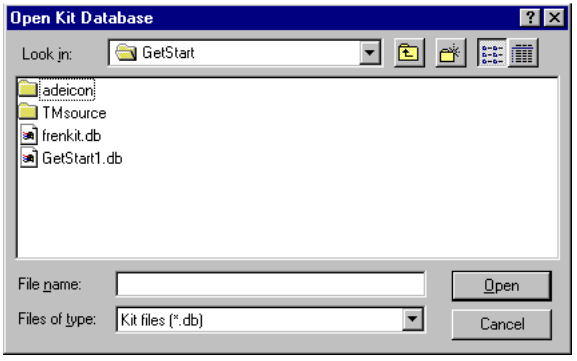
3 ♦ In the Zip Filename field, enter the name of the kit (.zip) file, then choose OK. The Visual Translator automatically installs and then opens the kit.

After you install and open a kit, you can import a glossary (see ""Importing a Glossary") or you can start translating procedures right away (see Chapter 3, "Translating").

2.4.2 Opening a Kit in Single-user Mode

Follow these steps to open a decompressed kit or a kit you have previously installed (an uncompressed kit has a .db file extension):

1 ♦ Choose the Open button. The Open Kit Database dialog box appears:



2 ♦ Select the directory that contains the kit.

3 ♦ Select the database (.db) file that contains the kit you want, then choose OK. The Visual Translator displays the names of the application procedure (usually .p and .w) files contained in the kit in the Procedures tab folder.

After you open a kit, you can import a glossary (see "Importing a Glossary") or you can start translating procedures (see Chapter 3, "Translating").

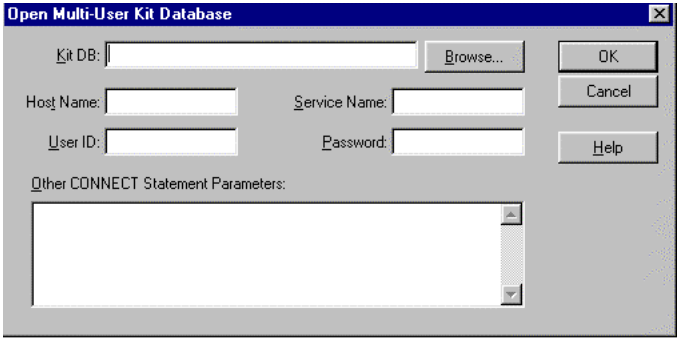
2.5 Opening a Kit in Multi-user Mode

To work in multi-user mode, you must start a database server for the kit database. It is easiest if the kit database is created on an NT system and not moved, but it is possible to relocate the kit by zipping it up, moving the zip file, and unzipping it. You must have NT 4.0 or higher to run the Progress Version 9.1A Visual Translator in multi-user mode.

See the *Progress Database Administration Guide and Reference* for information on starting up a database server. Use the Progress Explorer or issue the proserve command from a DOS prompt. Typically, no startup parameters are necessary except for the database name, -S (service), and -H (host), and these three are mandatory.

Follow these steps to connect to the kit database in Multi-User Mode:

1 ♦ Start Visual Translator and choose File→ Open Multi-User. The Open Multi-User Kit Database dialog box appears:



2 ♦ Select the name of the kit database that has a server running. Use the Browse button to find the database.

3 ♦ In the Host Name box enter the name of the computer hosting the database.

4 ♦ In the Service Name box enter the port of the database server.

5 ♦ Enter the translator's User ID if the kit is password protected.

6 ♦ Enter the translator's Password if the kit is password protected.

7 ♦ Enter other CONNECT statement parameters as necessary and choose OK.

When you have filled in the appropriate values, proceed as if in single-user mode.

2.6 Returning a Kit

Follow these steps to compress a kit and return it to the project manager after the translation is complete:

1 ♦ Choose File→ Return Kit. The Create Zip File dialog box appears.

2 ♦ Enter the name of the kit database with a .zip extension, then click OK. The Visual Translator compresses the kit database into a zip file.

3 ♦ Send the zip file back to the project manager. You can send it over a modem or on a diskette.

NOTE: Progress saves any changes as soon as you make them. Choose File→ Return Kit only when you want to compress the kit.

2.7 Importing a Glossary

A *glossary* is a list of the pairings of phrases for two spoken languages. The kit the project manager gives you includes a default glossary. The *default glossary* might be empty or it might contain a list of suggested pairings to use.

If you already have your own glossary, you can add its contents to the default glossary and use it in the Visual Translator. Progress tags the imported glossary entries with a C (for Custom) in the Type column of the Glossaries tab folder. When you enter your new translations, the Visual Translator adds new custom entries to the glossary.

NOTE: To make sure you have permission to import a glossary, choose Options→ Preferences. The Preferences dialog box displays the privileges the project manager assigned to you. If the "Must Use Glossary For Translations" toggle box is activated, you cannot import a glossary.

The Translator Privileges section is grayed out to show that it is disabled and you cannot change it. The project manager sets privileges with the Translation Manager tool.

The glossary data you want to import must be in a text file, with the source and target phrases separated by commas or spaces.

Table 2–1 shows examples of comma-delimited and space-delimited glossaries. In both examples the glossaries order the text phrases by source language (English).

Table 2–1: Example Imported Glossaries

Comma-delimited	Space-delimited
add,ajouter application,programme apply,appliquer blank space,espace browse,parcourir cancel,annuler capitalize,meetre en majuscules change,modifier chart,graphique check,cocher choose,choisir click,ckiquer "city, state","ville, department"	add ajouter application programme apply appliquer "blank space" "espace" browse parcourir cancel annuler "capitalize" "mettre en majuscules" change modifier chart graphique check cocher choose choisir click cliquer "city, state" "ville, department"

You must use quotes in an imported glossary under the following circumstances:

- If you have a comma-delimited glossary and you want to include a comma as part of the text, you must use quotes around the text. For example, to include the comma in an address, you must use quotes:

  ```
  "street, city","calle, ciudad"
  ```

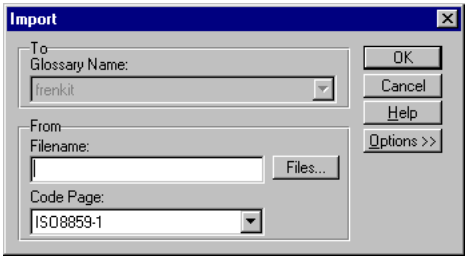
- If you have a space-delimited glossary and you want to include a phrase that has more than one word, you must use quotes around the text:

  ```
  "capitalize" "mettre en majuscules"
  ```

Follow these steps to import glossary entries from a file to a glossary in the project database:

1 ♦ Choose the Glossaries tab to open the Glossaries tab folder.

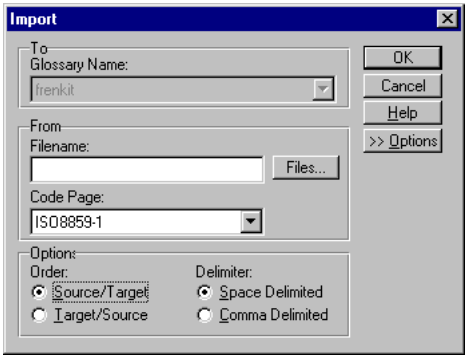
2 ♦ Choose File→ Import. The Import dialog box appears:



3 ♦ Enter the name of the text file that contains the glossary.

4 ♦ Enter the code page for the glossary entries you want to import. If you need help determining the code page, contact the project manager.

5 ♦ Choose the Options button to expand the Import dialog box as shown below:



6 ♦ Specify the order in which the glossary organizes the phrases. In some glossaries, the target phrase appears before the source phrase.

7 ♦ Specify whether the glossary uses a space or a comma as a delimiter between source and target phrases, then choose OK.

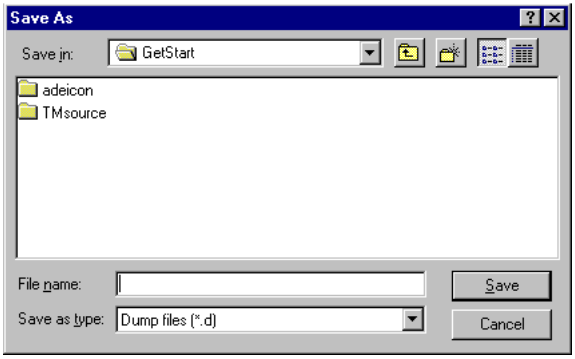
2.8 Exporting a Glossary

You can copy the contents of the glossary to a text file to use in another kit. When you export a glossary, the Visual Translator saves it as a space-delimited data (.d) file.

Follow these steps to export a glossary:

1 ♦ Choose the Glossaries tab to open the Glossaries tab folder.

2 ♦ Choose File→ Export. The Save As dialog box appears:



3 ♦ Specify the directory in which you want to store the file.

4 ♦ Type the name of the file with a .d extension, then choose OK.

3

Translating

This chapter describes how to translate text phrases with the Visual Translator tool. It provides an overview of the translation process and step-by-step instructions for the following translation techniques:

- **Pretranslation —** Lets you perform an automatic translation that uses the defined filters before you start the manual translation process. You can also generate a report of summary information on each text phrase.
- **Screen-by-screen translation —** Lets you translate text phrases within the context of the user-interface procedure.
- **Phrase-by-phrase translation—** Lets you translate any text phrases from a list of all the text phrases in a kit. Also, lets you globally translate a source phrase to the same target phrase throughout a kit.

3.1 Overview

This is the basic order of tasks for translating all the text phrases in a language kit:

1. Use the pretranslation technique to review and edit translations before you start.
2. Use the screen-by-screen translation technique to translate the user-interface objects and text phrases in the resource procedures.
3. Use the phrase-by-phrase translation technique to translate text phrases not shown in the resource procedures, such as error messages.
4. Use global translation if you want to translate a text phrase in multiple procedures simultaneously.

NOTE: You can switch back and forth among the three translation techniques. For example, you can translate all instances of "OK" and "Cancel" globally in the Translations tab folder, then open a resource procedure to translate the visualized text phrases, and then go back to the Translations tab folder to translate text phrases not displayed in the resource procedure.

Chapter 4, "Tracking Your Work," describes how to verify that you have translated all of the text phrases for the kit.

3.2 Pretranslation

Before you start the translation process, you can perform a *pretranslation* on the text phrases in your kit. Pretranslation is a task you can perform that matches each text phrase with the first possible glossary entry. Visual Translator translates all text phrases at once. This task allows you to review and edit suggested translations before you start the manual translation process. To facilitate the review process, you can generate a hard-copy Pretranslation exceptions report or print the information to a text file.

You can generate a Pretranslation exceptions report that provides you with the following information about each string within a procedure file:

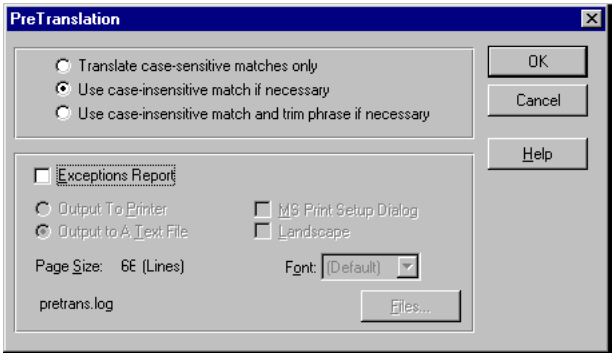
- Untranslated source strings
- Translated strings with no glossary match
- Translated strings that have more than one possible translation

The Pretranslation exceptions report also provides the following summary information, by procedure and by project:

- Total number of translation strings
- Number of new translation strings
- Number of new translation strings that have more than one possible translation
- Number of previously translated strings

Follow these steps to pretranslate text phrases in a kit:

1 ♦ Choose Tools→ TranMan Utilities→ Pre-translation. The PreTranslation dialog box appears:



2 ♦ Select one of these options for pretranslating phrases:

- **Translate case-sensitive matches —** The Translation Manager translates only the text phrases that match a glossary entry exactly. For example, the Translation Manager will not translate “Customer Name” if the glossary entry is “customer name.” Although the text phrase is the same, the case does not match the glossary entry.
- **Use case-insensitive match if necessary —** The Translation Manager searches for an exact match with a glossary entry first. If there is no glossary entry that matches the text phrase exactly, the Translation Manager searches for a match regardless of case. You should select this button if you do not want leading and trailing blanks ignored.
- **Use case-insensitive match and trim phrase if necessary —** The Translation Manager first searches for exact matches with glossary entries, then it searches for a match regardless of case. Finally, it ignores leading and trailing blanks by trimming them from the phrase before looking for a match.

3 ♦ Activate the Exceptions Report toggle box if you want a hard-copy report (or to save the information to a text file).

4 ♦ Select your print options. If you select the Output To Printer radio-set button, you do not need to enter a filename. The default filename is `pretrans.log`. If you select the Output to A Text File radio-set button, you must either enter a filename or use the default filename, `pretrans.log`.

5 ♦ Choose OK. A PreTranslation report prints:

```
Visual Translator PreTranslation Report                          Page 1
                  Project: GetStart1 02/21/97  10:32 pm
Procedure: TMsource\b-cuslkp.w
    City                                                  Untranslated
    Country                                               Untranslated
    Current record has been changed.                      Untranslated
    Name                                                  Untranslated
    Search On Customer Name                               Untranslated
    State                                                 Untranslated
     You must complete or cancel the update before leaving t...
Untranslated
     c:\progress\TMsource\b-cuslkp.w should only be RUN PERS...
Untranslated
    on-top                                                Untranslated
      SUMMARY:
                    10 Strings Total                      100 %
                     0 Existing Translations                0 %
                     1 Strings Translated                  10 %
                     9 Strings Untranslated                90 %
                    0 Strings with Multiple Translations   0 %Procedure:
  TMsource\w-ordtrk.w
    &Update Customer                                      Untranslated
    3,1                                                   Untranslated
    Customer Order Tracking                               Untranslated
    Customer|Shipment|Order lines|Catalog                 Untranslated
      SUMMARY:
                     4 Strings Total                      100 %
                     0 Existing Translations                0 %
                     0 Strings Translated                   0 %
                     4 Strings Untranslated               100 %
                     0 Strings with Multiple Translations   0 %
GRAND SUMMARY:
                    14 Strings Total                      100 %
                     4 Existing Translations                8 %
                     1 Strings Translated                   1 %
                    13 Strings Untranslated                91 %
                     0 Strings with Multiple Translations   0 %
```

3.3 Translating Screen by Screen

Translating within the context of the screen allows you to choose a target phrase that most accurately corresponds to the meaning of a source phrase. For example, you could translate the English source phrase “number” into the German words, “Zahl,” “Ziffer,” “Nummer,” or “Anzahl,” depending on the context. The source word can have different meanings in different procedures. For example, in one procedure you might want to use “Ziffer” for a telephone number. In another procedure you might want to use “Nummer” for a calculated number. By translating in context, you improve the quality of your translation effort.

3.3.1 Opening a Resource Procedure

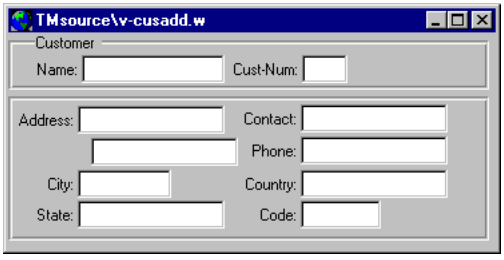
Follow these steps to open a resource procedure:

1 ♦ From the Procedures tab folder, select the name of the procedure file that you want to translate.

NOTE: You must select a procedure name that has a resource procedure as indicated in the Resource Procedure column. Some procedures do not have resource procedures and you must translate them phrase by phrase in the Translations tab folder.

2 ♦ Choose the View button or double-click on the procedure name to display the procedure. The Visual Translator displays a resource procedure window similar to the example shown below:

NOTE: If the resource procedure contains more than one frame, an alert box appears stating how many frames the procedure contains. To see the other frames, choose the Next Frame button.

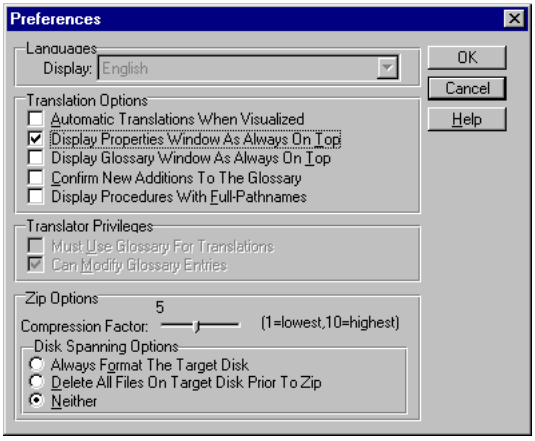


Automatic Translation

By default, the Visual Translator displays the source phrases in the resource procedure. You can set the Visual Translator to automatically add the glossary entries as translations for those text phrases displayed in the resource procedure.

Follow these steps to automatically translate the source procedures in a resource procedure using the translations in the glossary:

1 ♦ Choose Options→ Preferences. The Preferences dialog box appears:



2 ♦ Activate the Automatic Translations When Visualized toggle, then click OK.

NOTE: For automatic translation to work, you must activate the Automatic Translations When Visualized toggle box and choose OK. You must then open and close each resource procedure you want to automatically translate.

3 ♦ From the Procedures tab folder, double-click a procedure to visualize it. The resource procedure appears with target phrases displayed for all those text phrases that have glossary entries. If the glossary does not contain an entry for the text phrase, the source phrase is displayed instead.

NOTE: You can visualize the glossary suggestions without saving them as translations by deactivating the Automatic Translations When Visualized toggle box and choosing OK in the Preferences dialog box before you proceed to Step 4.

4 ♦ Close the procedure window to automatically save the glossary suggestions as translations.

NOTE: Automatic translation works only for those text phrases you can visualize in a resource procedure. It does not apply to all the text phrases in the kit. For example, you might have a glossary suggestion for all or part of a message statement, but you cannot automatically save the glossary suggestion as a translation because the message statement does not appear in a resource procedure. For more information on translating all of the text phrases in a kit, refer to the "Pretranslation" section.

3.3.2 Opening the Properties Window

To open the Properties window, double-click on an item in the resource procedure window that you want to translate. Figure 3–1 shows the Properties dialog box.

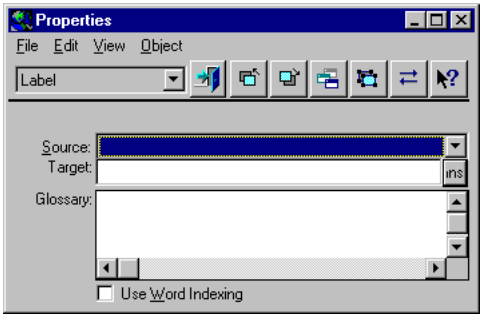


Figure 3–1: Properties Dialog Box

For information on the menu options and tool bar buttons in this window, click the help button or see the Properties window section of Appendix B, "Visual Translator Interface Reference."

Follow these steps to always display the Properties window on top of other open windows:

1 ♦ Choose Options→ Preferences. The Preferences dialog box appears.

2 ♦ Activate the Display Properties Window As Always On Top toggle, then click OK.

CAUTION: The Visual Translator displays warning or error message windows in the center of the computer screen. If you specify the Properties window as always on top and you place it in the center of the screen, it will hide any error messages. To work around this behavior, drag the Properties window away from the center of the screen so you can still see important messages.

Input Method Editors — If you choose the option to display the Properties window as always on top, it will cover the Input Method Editor. Therefore, Progress Software Corporation recommends you do not use this option if you use Input Method Editors.

3.3.3 Selecting an Object

You can use either of the following techniques to select an object from the resource procedure window:

- **Self-guided selection —** Double-click an object in the resource procedure window.

  If you use self-guided selection, click the Uncover Object button to expose an object hidden under the currently selected object.

- **Tool-guided selection —** Click the Next Object button. Progress determines which object is the next object according to the order in which the objects were created. If you use tool-guided selection, you do not have to use the Uncover Object button.

The major advantage to tool-guided selection is that it ensures you translate all the user-interface objects in a procedure, including those objects that might be hidden underneath other objects.

In addition to the alert box that appears when you open a resource procedure, the Next Frame button is an indicator of whether there is more than one frame for the procedure. If the Next Frame button is grayed out, there is only one frame; if it is enabled, there are at least two frames for the procedure and you can click the Next Frames button to see the other frames.

NOTE: The Visual Translator treats a menu bar as a separate frame. For example, if the only objects in a resource procedure are a menu bar and a frame, Progress generates an alert box when you open the procedure stating that there are two frames.

3.3.4 Entering a Translation

Once you select an object, you can enter your own translation, select a suggestion from the glossary, or edit a glossary selection.

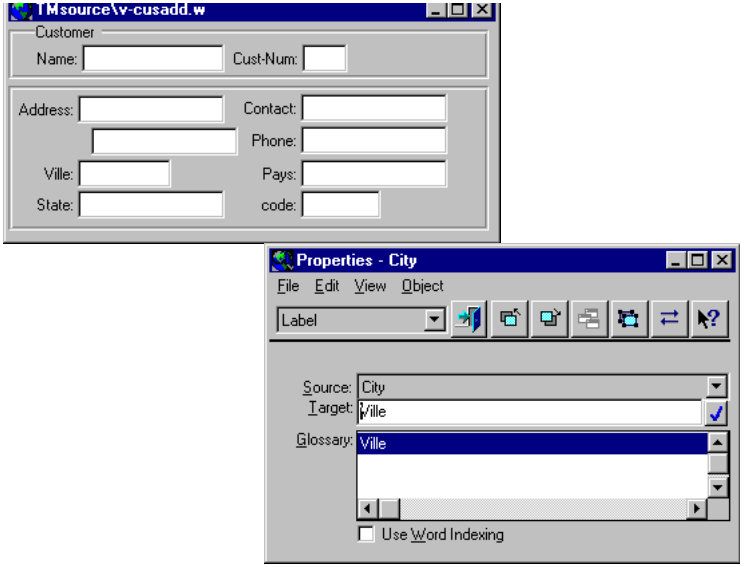
Entering Your Own Translation

Follow these steps to enter your own translation:

NOTE: To enter your own translation, you must have the proper permissions. Choose Option→ Preferences to check the Privileges section of the Preferences dialog box. If you want to change the privileges, contact the project manager.

1 ♦ In the Properties window, type a translation in the Target fill-in field. The text appears in red.

2 ♦ Choose File→ Save. The Visual Translator changes the text in the Target fill-in field to black to indicate that it saved your translation. It also displays your translation in the resource procedure window. In the example shown below, the Visual Translator displays "Ville" instead of "City" in the resource procedure window:



NOTE: When you type in your own translation, the Visual Translator adds it to the glossary as a custom glossary entry. However, the Translation Manager does not accept glossary entries that begin with a question mark (?).

Selecting a Glossary Suggestion

In the Glossary field of the Properties window, Progress displays all the glossary target phrases for a source phrase. For example, if "customer number" is the source phrase, the Visual Translator displays target phrases for "customer number," "customer," and "number."

If you activate the Use Word Indexing toggle box, the Visual Translator also displays all the target phrases for those source phrases that contain the word you want to translate. For example, if "customer" is the source phrase and you activate word indexing, the Visual Translator displays target phrases for every source phrase that contains "customer," such as "customer address" and "customer number."

Follow these steps to use a glossary suggestion for the target phrase:

1 ♦ If you use word indexing, select a source phrase or a word from the Source selection list.

2 ♦ Select a suggestion from the Glossary field. The glossary entry appears in the Target fill-in field.

3 ♦ Edit the glossary entry in the Target fill-in field if necessary, then press OK. The target phrase appears in the Procedure window.

3.4 Translating Phrase by Phrase

The following types of text phrases are not included in the resource procedures. You must translate them in the Translations tab folder:

- Dynamic widgets — User interface components that Progress creates or deletes during the execution of a procedure. These components cannot be stored in resource procedures.
- Text phrases that are not visualized at run time — For example, in the following code, "Amsterdam" is a text phrase in the 4GL code but it is not a user-interface element such as a label:

  ```
  FOR EACH customer-name WHERE city = "Amsterdam"
  ```

- Message statements — Messages such as errors, warnings, or helpful hints. You can view a message statement in an alert box after you translate it in the Translations tab folder.

NOTE: In the Translations tab folder, you can also make changes to any in-context translations.

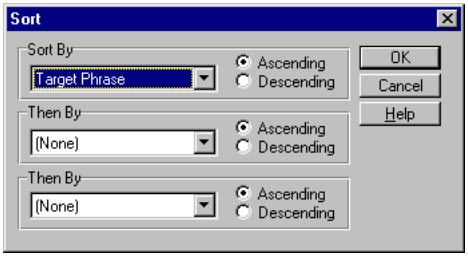
You can also use the Translations tab folder for global translation to control consistency of translation throughout the procedures in a kit. You can translate text phrases into a certain target phrase, no matter what the context. For example, in the Translations tab folder, you can globally change all instances of “open” in the English source language to “ouvrir” in the French target language.

3.4.1 Opening the Translations Tab Folder

Follow these steps to translate a text phrase by instance:

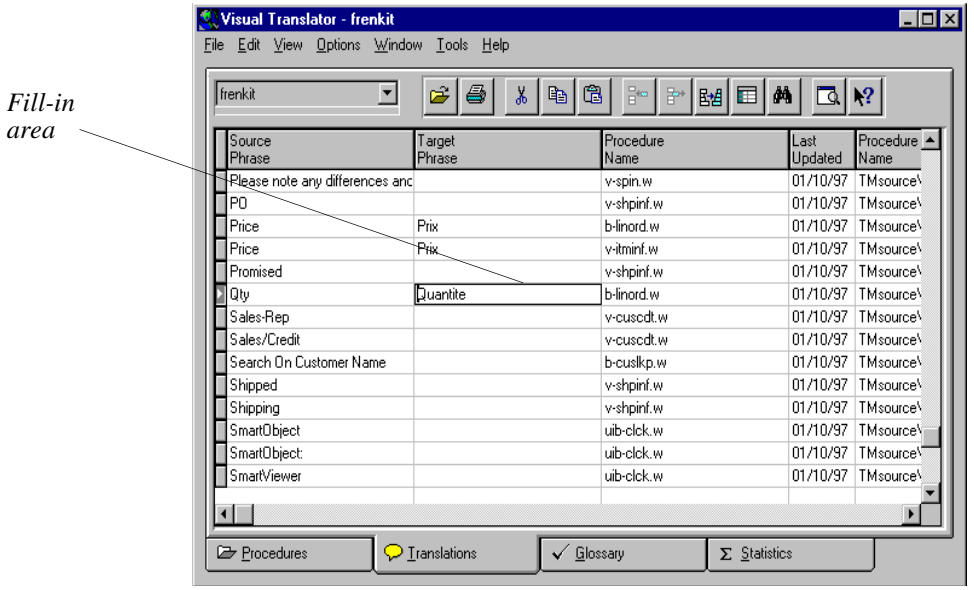
1 ♦ Click the Translations tab to open the Translations tab folder and view the text phrases for the entire kit.

2 ♦ Choose View→ Sort or click on the Sort button. The Sort dialog box appears:



3 ♦ Specify to sort first by target phrase in ascending order, then choose OK. The untranslated text phrases appear at the top of the Translations tab folder.

4 ♦ Click in the target phrase column of a row that contains a phrase you want to translate. A box appears around the target phrase fill-in area and a cursor appears in the box, as shown below. If you cannot view the entire phrase, double-click on the phrase to open a larger window:



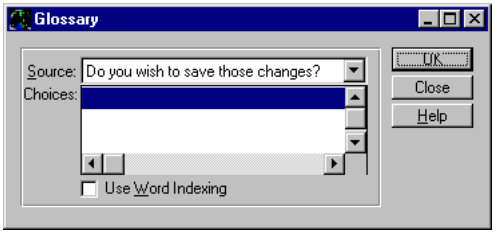
3.4.2 Opening the Glossary Window

The Glossary window allows you to view glossary suggestions while you translate in the Translations tab folder.

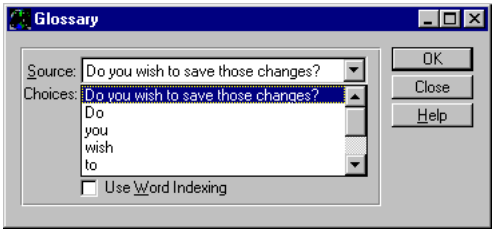
Follow these steps to open and use the Glossary window:

1 ♦ Select a source text phrase in the Translations tab folder.

2 ♦ Choose Window→ Glossary to open the Glossary window and view the glossary suggestions for the target phrase selected in the tab folder:



3 ♦ Select the combo-box button to also display glossary suggestions for each word in the text phrase:



4 ♦ Activate the Use Word Indexing toggle box to display all target phrases that contain a translation for one of the words in the source phrase.

Editing a Glossary Suggestion

Follow these steps to edit a glossary suggestion:

1 ♦ In the Glossary window, click a glossary selection. The glossary entry appears in the Target Phrase column of the Translations tab folder.

2 ♦ Edit the entry in the Translations tab folder.

3.4.3 Entering a Translation

Select a target suggestion from the Glossary window or type a target phrase directly in the target phrase fill-in area, then press **RETURN**. The Visual Translator saves the target phrase.

To edit a translation, use the Cut, Copy, and Paste buttons. To enable these buttons, select a cell in the Target Phrase column. The Visual Translator cuts and copies the entire contents of a selected cell. You can then manually edit the text using the keyboard.

To view the translation of a message in context, click the View button.

NOTE: You can view any text phrase in a separate, larger dialog box by double-clicking on any field of the Translation tab folder. Figure 3–2 shows the Long String Translator dialog box.

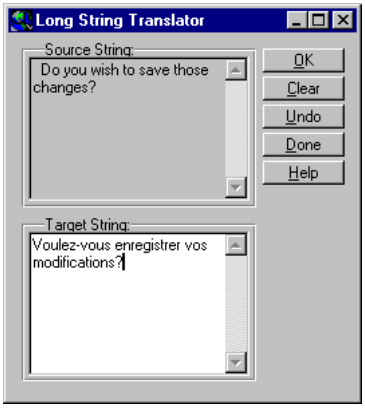


Figure 3–2: Long String Translator Dialog Box

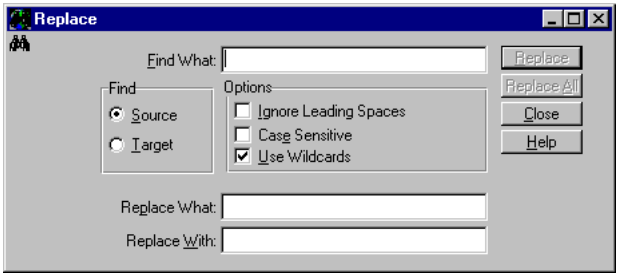
The Long String Translator dialog box allows you to view and edit text phrases. If a string is longer than thirty-four characters and does not fit in the Translations tab folder, you can view it in the Long String Translator dialog box. The source string displays in the Source String viewer. The target string displays in the Target String viewer. You cannot edit the source string, but you can edit the target string within the Target String viewer.

3.4.4 Global Translation

This section describes how to use the Progress Visual Translator to translate text phrases globally.

Follow these steps to translate text phrases globally:

1 ♦ From the Translations tab folder, choose Edit→ Replace. The Replace dialog box appears:



2 ♦ In the Find What field, type the source phrase you want to translate.

3 ♦ In the Find section, activate Source.

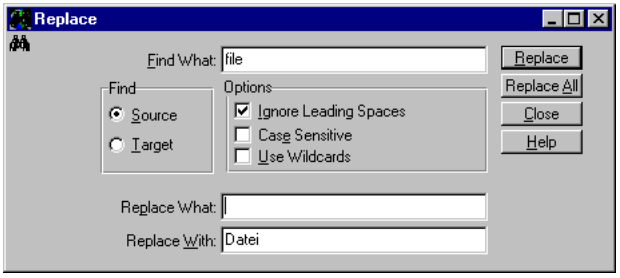
NOTE: Finding by source phrase results in optimum performance.

4 ♦ Activate the options you want to use during the Find process:

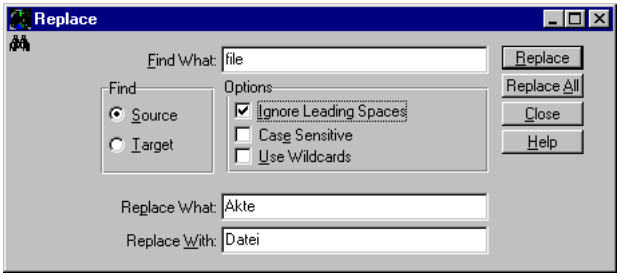
- **Ignore Leading Spaces —** If you activate this toggle box (the default), the Visual Translator finds the phrase you specify in the Find What field even if it has blank spaces in front of it.
- **Case Sensitive —** If you activate this toggle box, the Visual Translator finds the phrase only if it exactly matches the uppercase and lowercase letters you specify. For example, if you specify “Close,” it does not find “close” or “CLOSE.”
- **Use Wildcards —** If you activate this toggle box, the Visual Translator lets you use an asterisk (*) and a period (.) as wildcards in the Find What field. For example, if you specify “*cat*”, it finds all phrases that contain “cat,” such as “concatenate” and “category.” If you specify “.File,” it finds all phrases that contain “File” preceded by a single character, for example, “_File.”

5 ♦ In the Replace What field, type the target phrase you want to replace. If you want to replace all target phrases for the specified source phrase, leave the Replace What field blank.

6 ♦ In the Replace With field, type the target phrase you want to use. In the example shown below, the translator is translating all instances of the English source phrase “File” to the German target phrase “Datei”:



In the following example, the translator is changing the target phrase to “Datei” only for those instances of “File” that have a target phrase of “Akte”:



1 ♦ Choose Replace All.

2 ♦ If the text phrase is for a user-interface object in a resource procedure or for a message and you would like to see the translation in context, select a row that contains the translation you want to view, then click the View button.

The corresponding resource procedure or an alert box containing the message appears.

3.5 Translation Considerations

This section describes the considerations you should keep in mind when translating while using Visual Translator.

3.5.1 Punctuation

If a source phrase contains punctuation, the Visual Translator does not display the glossary suggestion for the source phrase unless the glossary suggestion also contains the same punctuation. For example, if the source phrase is “Files...”, the Visual Translator does not display the “Files” glossary suggestion because the glossary suggestion does not contain ellipses.

3.5.2 Accelerator Keys

You should always include accelerator keys as part of your translation. Check with the project manager to determine how you should define accelerator keys in the target language. The project manager might want you to use the same accelerator keys as the source language or might want you to define new mnemonic accelerator keys specifically for the target language.

For Asian target languages, Progress Software Corporation recommends that you provide an additional ASCII character in parentheses as an accelerator key since the Progress programming language does not support double-byte characters as accelerator keys. For example, (&A) after the translation of an Asian menu item means that &A displays next to the menu item on the interface, and the user can press **alt-A** to choose the menu item.

4

Tracking Your Work

This chapter describes how to use the Visual Translator to track your work. Specifically, it discusses the following topics:

- Checking status
- Finding untranslated text phrases
- Monitoring the glossaries
- Printing screen captures
- Printing a statistics report

4.1 Checking Status

You can check the status of your translation effort for the entire kit or for a particular procedure within the kit.

4.1.1 Procedure Status

The Visual Translator uses the following terms in the Current Status column of the Procedure tab folder to indicate the translation status for each procedure in the current language kit:

- **Untranslated —** You have not made any translations in the procedure.
- ***x* of *n* —** You have translated *x* phrases out of the *n* total that are in the procedure.
- **Translated —** You have translated all the text phrases in the procedure.

4.1.2 Kit Status

To determine the percentage of the text phrases you have translated in a language kit, open the Statistics tab folder and check the % Translated entry.

4.2 Finding Untranslated Text Phrases

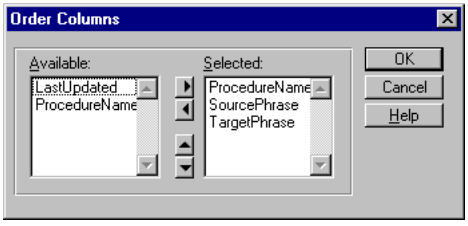
This section describes how to find all untranslated text phrases in a procedure and all untranslated text phrases for a kit.

Finding All Untranslated Phrases for a Procedure

Follow these steps to view all the untranslated phrases for a procedure:

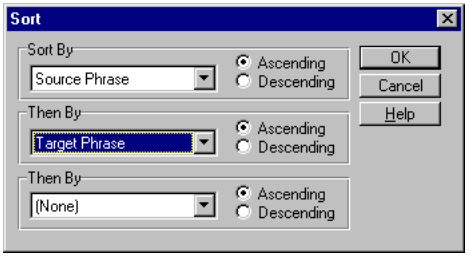
1 ♦ Click the Translations tab to open the Translations tab folder.

2 ♦ Choose View→ Order Columns or click the Order button. The Order Columns dialog box appears:



3 ♦ Move ProcedureName, then SourcePhrase, then TargetPhrase from the Available selection list to the Selected selection list, then choose OK.

4 ♦ Choose View→ Sort Rows or click the Sort button. The Sort dialog box appears:



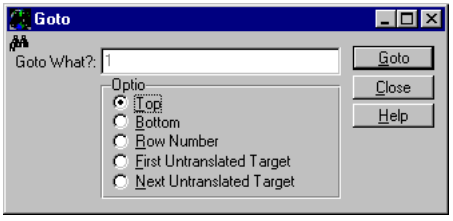
5 ♦ Specify to sort by Procedure Name, then by Target Phrase, then choose OK.

The Visual Translator displays all the text phrases alphabetically by procedure. First it displays the untranslated phrases, then the translated phrases.

Finding All Untranslated Text Phrases in a Kit

Follow these steps to find all untranslated text phrases in a kit:

1 ♦ Open the Translations tab folder, then choose Edit→ Goto. The Goto dialog box appears:



2 ♦ Activate the First Untranslated Target radio button, then choose Goto. The Visual Translator highlights the row in the Translations tab folder that contains the first untranslated text phrase.

NOTE: The Visual Translator determines which is the first untranslated text phrase by the original row order.

3 ♦ Activate the Next Untranslated Target radio button to find all subsequent untranslated text phrases.

4.3 Monitoring the Glossary

The Modified by Translator and Type columns in the Glossaries tab folder help you keep track of changes you make to the default glossary.

While you translate, if you enter a translation instead of selecting a suggestion from the glossary, the Visual Translator adds your translation to the default glossary but marks it with a C (for custom) in the Type column of the Glossaries tab folder. For example, in Table 4–1, “Cerrar” is entered by the translator.

If you select a default glossary suggestion for a translation and edit it (for example, you change a word), the Visual Translator indicates that you changed the glossary suggestion by entering Yes in the Modified by Translator column of the Glossaries tab folder. For example, in Table 4–1, “Mapa de bits” is changed by the translator.

Table 4–1: Example Glossary Entries

Source Phrase	Target Phrase	Modified By Translator?	Type
Add	Agregar	No	D
Bitmap	Mapa de bits	Yes	D
Close	Cerrar	Yes	C

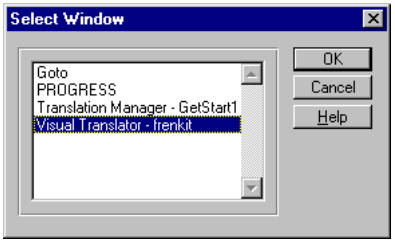
4.4 Printing Screen Captures

You can take a screen capture of the translated user-interface procedure window to use in a hard-copy document or to illustrate an issue for the project manager.

Follow these steps to take a screen capture:

1 ♦ Open the window you want to capture.

2 ♦ Choose the Print button. The Select Window dialog box appears:



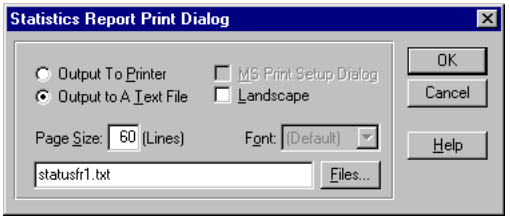
3 ♦ Select the name of the resource procedure window, then click OK.

4.5 Printing a Statistics Report

The statistics report provides you with information on the current project database. The report contains information that helps you keep track of your translations, for example, the name of the project, creation date, date of last update, and the number of procedures.

You can generate a statistics report, or print the report to a text file, from the Statistics tab folder. Follow these steps:

1 ♦ Choose the Print button or choose File→ Print from the Statistics window. The Statistics Report Print Dialog box appears:



2 ♦ Select your print options. If you select the Output To Printer radio-set button, you do not need to enter a filename. The filename defaults to `status.txt`. If you select the Output to A Text File radio-set button, you must either enter a filename or use the default filename, `status.txt`.

3 ♦ Choose OK. A statistics report prints out that is similar to the one shown below:

```
Project:GetStart1              03/10/97          Page1

Project Name                                    kfrench
Description
Revision                                        1.0
Create Date                                     01/10/97
Last Updated                                    03/06/97
Database Size (in Bytes)                        458.8K
Display Type                                    Graphical
Number of Procedures                            16
Number of Phrases                               164
Number of Unique Phrases                        109
Number of Words                                 347
Number of Unique Words                          188
Current Procedure                               None
Current Object                                  None
Number of Frames                                  0
Number of Objects                                 0
% Translated                                    9%
# Items In Glossary                            1063
```

5

Troubleshooting

This chapter provides answers to some common questions.

Why can't I install a kit?

You might not need to install the kit. If the kit is not compressed, you can open it without first installing it. A compressed kit has a .zip file extension (for example, kit.zip). A decompressed kit has a .db extension (for example, kit.db).

To open a kit, click the Open button.

Why can't I open a kit?

If the kit is compressed, you must install it before you can open it. A compressed kit has a .zip file extension (for example, kit.zip). An uncompressed file has a .db extension (for example, kt.db).

To install a kit, choose File→ Install.

Why can't I import glossary entries?

To make sure you have permission to import glossary entries, choose Options→ Preferences. The Preferences dialog box displays the privileges the project manager assigned to you. If the "Must Use Glossary For Translations" toggle box is activated, you cannot import a glossary.

NOTE: The Translator Privileges section is grayed out to show that it is disabled and you cannot change it. The project manager sets privileges with the Translation Manager tool.

Why do the glossary entries I import have only numbers for source phrases?

You probably imported the entries from a dumped data file that contains line numbers in the first data column.

Why can't I open a resource procedure?

Check the Resource Procedure column in the Procedures folder. If No is specified for the procedure you want to open, a resource procedure does not exist. You must translate all the text phrases in this procedure with the phrase-by-phrase technique.

If Yes is specified in the Resource Procedure column, click the View button to open the resource procedure or double-click on the name of the procedure. If the Properties window is open, drag it away from the center of the screen to look for an error message.

Why are the text phrases in the resource procedures in the wrong font?

You might be using the wrong `progress.ini` file or the project manager might have used the wrong environment (.ini) file when creating the resource procedures. Contact the project manager for assistance.

Why is the Visual Translator interface frozen?

The Visual Translator displays warnings or error messages in the center of the computer screen. If you specify the Properties Window as always on top and you place it in the center of the screen, the Properties Window will hide any error messages. To work around this situation, drag the Properties Window away from the center of the screen so you can still see important messages.

Why can't I type a target phrase?

To make sure you have permission to enter your own translation, choose Options→ Preferences. The Preferences dialog box displays the privileges the project manager assigned to you. If the Must Use Glossary For Translations toggle box is activated, you cannot enter your own translation if there is a glossary suggestion. Contact the project manager to change your privileges.

NOTE: The Translator Privileges section is grayed out to show that it is disabled and you cannot change it. The project manager sets privileges with the Translation Manager tool.

A

Installing Visual Translator

This chapter contains step-by-step instructions for installing the Progress Visual Translator, including the following information:

- Before you begin
- Beginning the installation
- Performing a typical installation

A.1 Before You Begin

Before you begin the installation of Visual Translator, check that your system meets the following requirements:

- Windows 95, Windows 98, or Windows NT operating system
- Pentium PC (or compatible computer) with a clock speed of at least 100 MHZ
  32 MB (64MB recommended)
- CD-ROM drive
- 135 MB free disk space

A.2 Beginning the Installation

Follow these steps to begin installing Progress Visual Translator:

1 ♦ See your *License Addendum* for additional information that you need to complete the installation. The *License Addendum* includes the serial number and control numbers for your installation. It also provides volume information and the media-ID number. Once you complete the installation process, keep the *License Addendum* in a secure area.

2 ♦ Close all other applications before beginning the installation process.

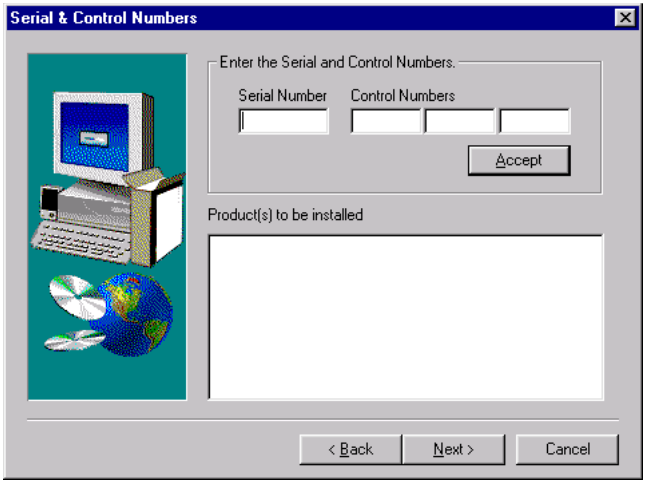
3 ♦ Insert the installation CD into your CD-ROM drive. If the CD does not run automatically, double-click `setup.exe` in the root directory of the CD.

4 ♦ The Welcome dialog box appears:



The Welcome dialog box reminds you to close any other running Windows programs.

5 ♦ Choose Next to continue. The Serial & Control Numbers dialog box appears:



6 ♦ Type the nine-digit serial number and each of the five-digit control numbers for Visual Translator from your *License Addendum*.

NOTE: The cursor advances to the next field automatically when you type the correct number of characters.

Choose Accept. The Product Name appears in the Product(s) to be installed list.

7 ♦ Choose Next to continue. The Choose Destination And Working Path Directories dialog box appears:



The Destination Directory identifies where Progress will be installed. The Working Directory contains your applications, your databases, and your log files. The Working Directory also serves as the default working directory for Progress clients and WebSpeed Agents.

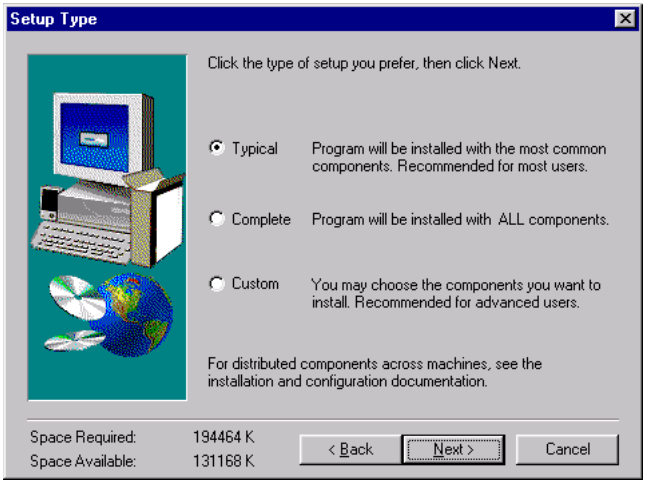
The default Destination Directory is `C:\Program Files\PROGRESS`, and the default Working Directory is `C:\PROGRESS\WRK`.

8 ♦ Accept the Choose Destination And Working Path Directories defaults, or choose Browse to select alternate directories, keeping in mind the following important considerations:

- Do not make your Progress working directory a subdirectory under the Progress installation path. If you uninstall Progress, the working directory is deleted along with the destination directory. Additionally, you cannot start a server for a database that has been installed in a subdirectory of Progress.
- If you have other versions of Progress products installed, do not enter the pathname where these products reside. You must specify a different Destination Path for Version 9. This ensures that you do not overwrite any of your existing Progress product directories and files.
- If you want to add Progress products to the most recently installed version, the install program assumes that you are adding products to that install location. For more information, see the "Installing Additional Products" section of the *Progress Installation and Configuration Guide Version 9 for Windows*.

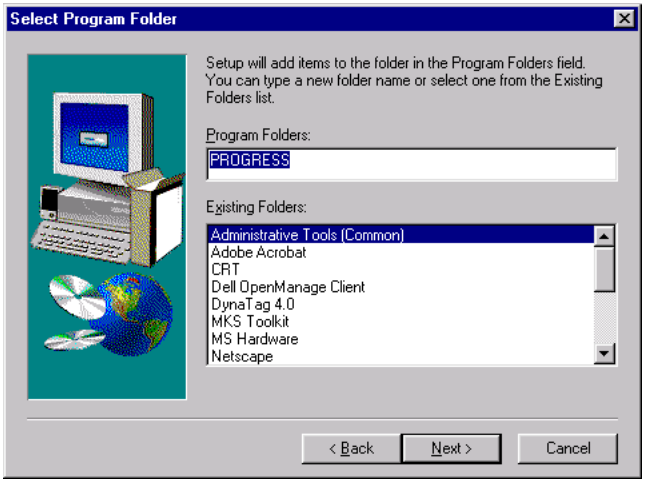
CAUTION: Never run Progress products from the directory in which you installed them. If you do, you could damage the Progress software files.

9 ♦ Choose Next to continue. The Setup Type dialog box appears:



A.3 Performing a Typical Installation

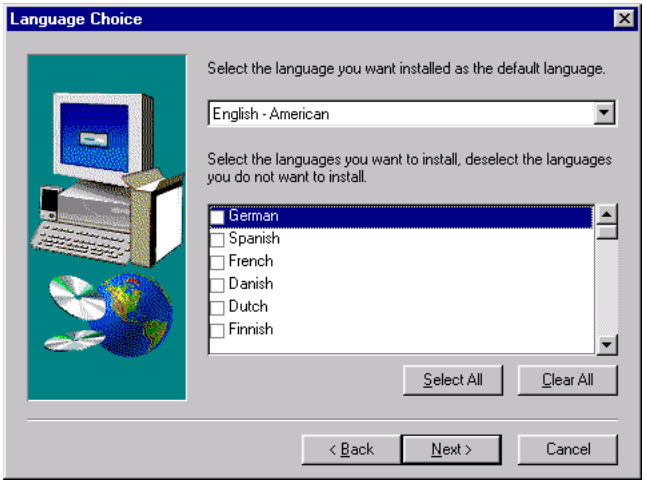
1 ♦ In the Setup Type dialog box, choose Typical, then choose Next to continue with the installation. The Select Program Folder dialog box appears:



2 ♦ Accept the default Program Folder, type the name of a new Progress Program Folder, or select an existing folder.

If you have an existing Progress installation, make sure that the Program Folder name you type here is not the same one that contains the installed product.

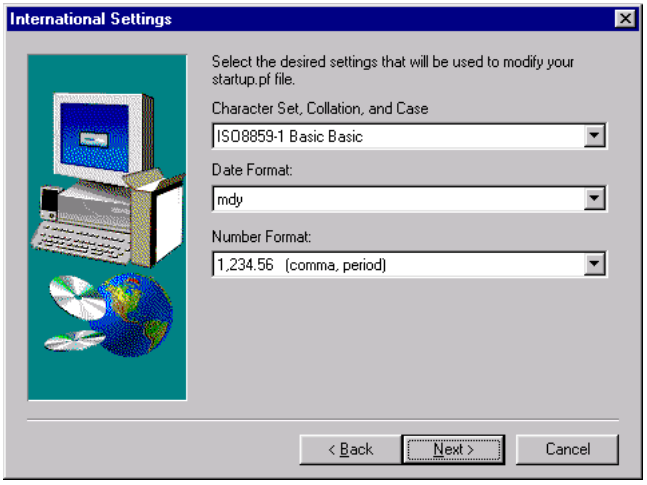
3 ♦ Choose Next to continue. The Language Choice dialog box appears:



4 ♦ Select the languages you want to use for error and informational messages. Progress can use these languages for run-time messages. The initial value for the default language is determined by the operating system on which you are installing Progress. However, you can set the result to any of the provided languages.

NOTE: The choice of language during installation does not affect the languages involved in the translation process. The language chosen here is the language in which you will see messages while using the Visual Translator tool.

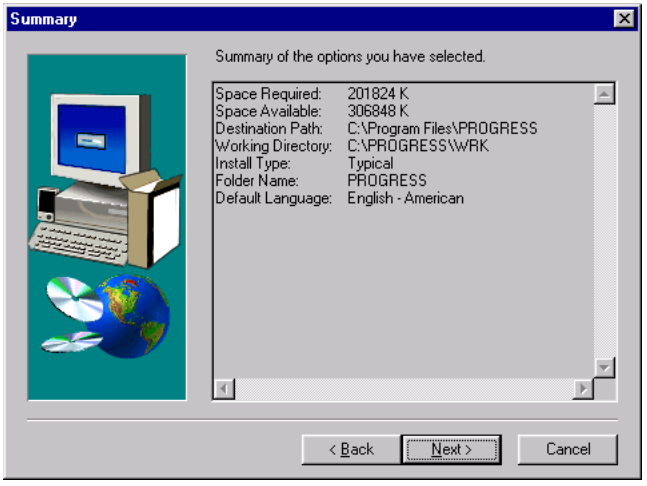
5 ♦ Choose Next. The International Settings dialog box appears:



The International Settings dialog box allows the installation program to tailor your Progress startup parameter (`startup.pf`) file to specify international conventions. (For more information on international conventions, see the *Progress Internationalization Guide*)

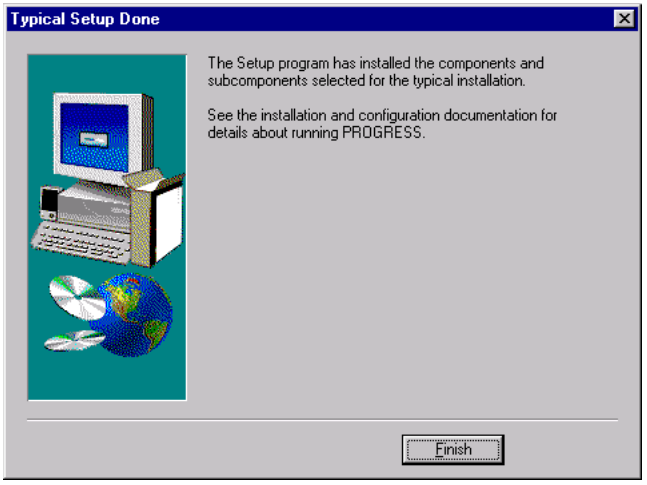
6 ♦ From each drop-down list, select the international Character Set, Collation, and Case; Date Format; and Number Format to tailor the default `startup.pf` file.

7 ♦ Choose Next. The Summary dialog box appears, displaying a summary of the installation options you selected:



8 ♦ Choose Next. The setup program installs the Progress files.

When the installation finishes, the Typical Setup Done dialog box appears:



9 ♦ Choose Finish.

10 ♦ Reboot your machine if prompted to do so.

B

Visual Translator Interface Reference

This appendix provides reference information for the following user-interface elements in the Visual Translator tool:

- Main window tab folders, menu bar, and tool bar
- Properties window menu options and buttons

For online reference information for a dialog box, click the Help button on the dialog box.

B.1 The Main Window

This section describes how to use the following user-interface elements of the Visual Translator's main window:

- Tab folders
- Menu bar
- Tool bar

B.1.1 Main Window Tab Folders

The main interface component of the Visual Translator tool is the tab folder. Figure B–1 shows the Visual Translator tabs.



Figure B–1: Visual Translator Tab Folders

When you click one of the tabs, the Visual Translator displays a new interface within the folder.

The following sections describe the four tab folders.

Procedures Tab Folder

The Procedures tab folder provides a list of the procedures in the kit. Click the View Procedures button to view the user interface of a procedure and translate text phrases. Figure B–2 shows the Procedures tab folder.

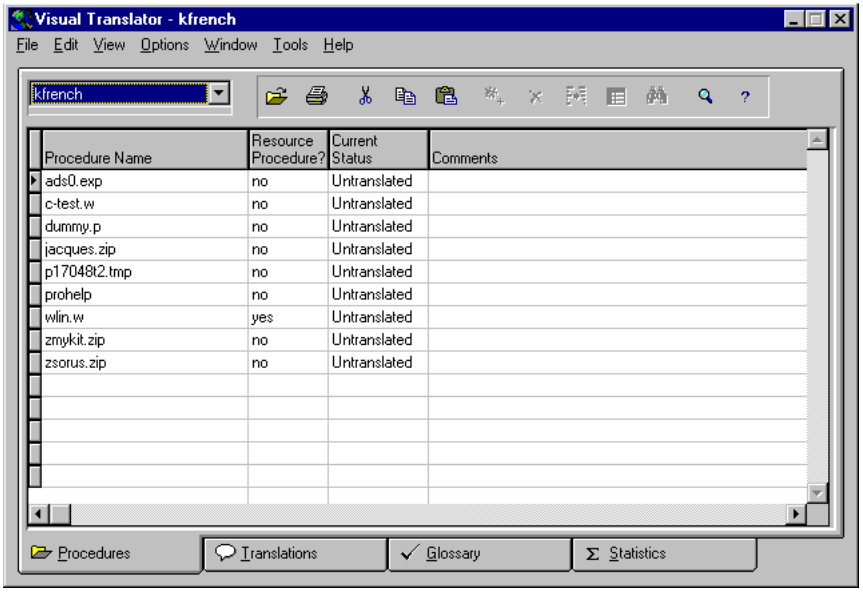


Figure B–2: Procedures Tab Folder

The Procedures tab folder displays the following columns of information for each procedure in the kit:

- **Procedure Name —** Shows the name of the source-code procedure (.p or .w) file.
- **Resource Procedure? —** Indicates whether a resource procedure (.rc) file exists for the source procedure. If yes, you can click the View Procedure button to view in-context text phrases.
- **Current Status —** Indicates whether or not you have translated a text phrase in the procedure (untranslated), the number of phrases you have translated out of the total number of text phrases in the procedure (*x* of *n*), or whether you have translated all text phrases (translated).
- **Comments —** Presents comments about the procedure written by the project manager.
- **Directory Name —** Shows the name of the directory that contains the source-code procedure (.p or .w) files.

Translations Tab Folder

The Translations tab folder lets you view the translation data for the entire kit and allows you to translate text phrases globally or by instance. Figure B–3 shows the Translations tab folder.

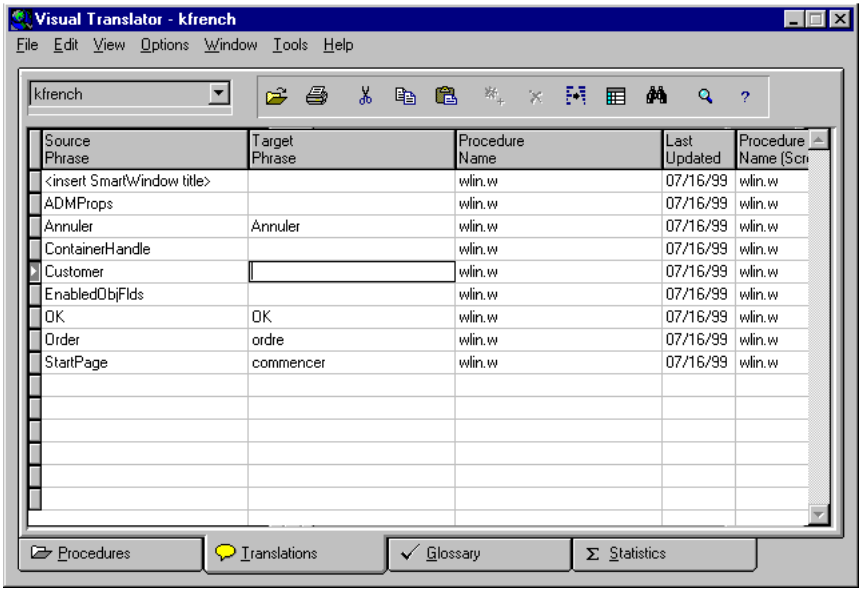


Figure B–3: Translations Tab Folder

The Translations tab folder displays the following columns of information for each text phrase:

- **Source Phrase —** The text phrase in the source language.
- **Target Phrase —** The text phrase in the target language.
- **Procedure Name —** The name of the application procedure (.p or .w) file that contains the source phrase.
- **Last Updated —** The date the source procedure was last changed.

Glossary Tab Folder

The Glossary tab folder lets you view the pairings for source and target phrases in the glossary. Figure B–4 shows the Glossary tab folder.

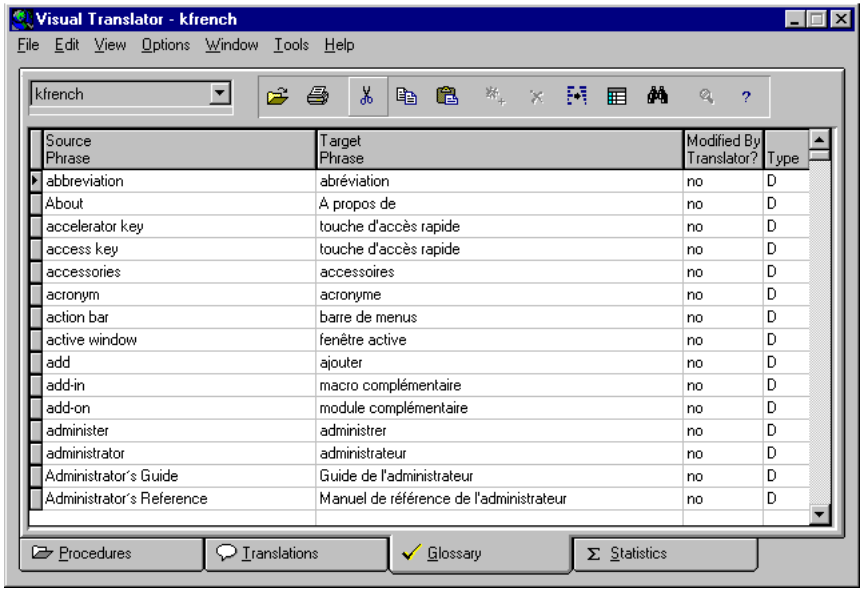


Figure B–4: Glossary Tab Folder

The Glossary tab folder displays the following columns of information for each text phrase:

- **Source Phrase —** Shows the text phrase in the source language.
- **Target Phrase —** Shows the text phrase in the target language.
- **Modified By Translator? —** Specifies whether you modified the glossary target phrase.

Type — Indicates whether the glossary entry was in the glossary provided by the project manager (D for default) or added by the translator (C for custom) by hand or through an imported glossary.

Statistics Tab Folder

The Statistics tab folder provides statistics for the language kit, such as the number of procedures, number of phrases, and number of individual words. Figure B–5 shows the Statistics tab folder.

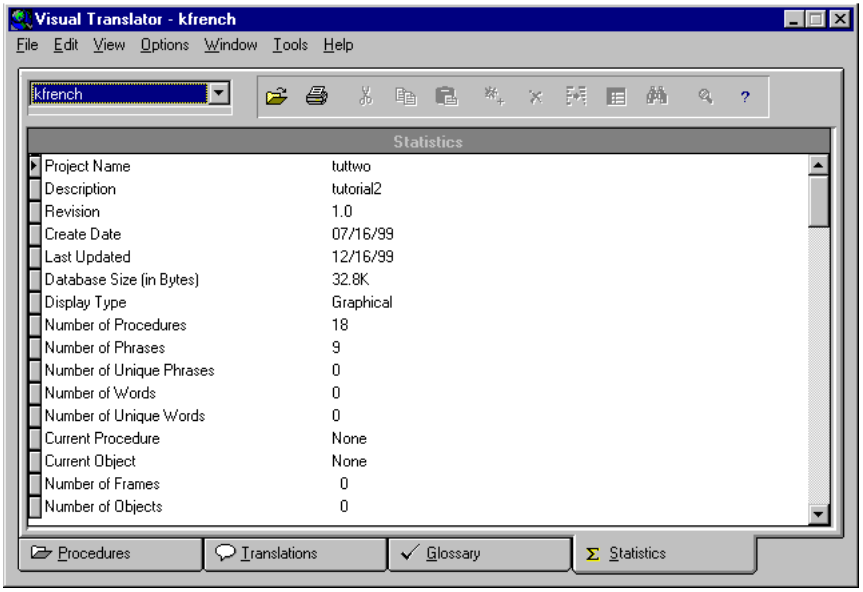


Figure B–5: Statistics Tab Folder

The Statistics tab folder provides the following information to help you keep track of your translation effort:

NOTE: Progress updates the Statistics tab folder whenever you choose a tab folder.

- **Project Name —** The project database associated with the kit.
- **Description —** A description of the project associated with the kit.
- **Revision —** The revision number for the project associated with the kit.
- **Create Date —** The date the project manager created the project.
- **Last Updated —** The date you last used the kit.
- **Database Size —** The size of the kit database, in bytes.
- **Display Type —** Indicates whether the resource procedures for the kit display in graphical or character mode.

- **Number of Procedures —** The number of source code (.p or .w) files that contain text phrases you have to translate.
- **Number of Phrases —** The number of text phrases (including repetitions) in the kit.
- **Number of Unique Phrases —** The number of unique text phrases in the kit.
- **Number of Words —** The number of individual words (including repetitions) in the kit.
- **Number of Unique Words —** The number of unique individual words in the kit.
- **Current Procedure —** The name of the procedure currently selected.
- **Current Object —** The type of object associated with the currently selected text phrase.
- **Number of Frames —** The number of frames in the current procedure.
- **Number of Objects —** The number of user-interface objects in the current procedure.
- **% Translated —** The percentage of text phrases you have translated in the kit.
- **# Items in Glossary —** The number of entries (pairings) in the glossary.

B.1.2 Main Window Menu Bar and Tool Bar

The menu bar in the Visual Translator contains menu options that allow you to perform various tasks. The buttons in the tool bar provide quick access to some of the most commonly used menu option functions. When a menu option or tool bar button is grayed-out, it is disabled and you cannot use it.

Menu Bar

Figure B–6 shows the Visual Translator main window menu bar.



Figure B–6: Visual Translator Menu Bar

NOTE: This manual uses the following notation to represent a menu option:

File→ Exit

This notation tells you to choose the Exit option from the File menu.

Some menu options have accelerator keys assigned to them that appear to the right of menu options on pull-down menus. *Accelerator keys* are key combinations you press to select a menu option. For example, when you pull down the File menu, you see CTRL-o to the right of the Open option. This means that you can hold down the **CTRL** key and press **o** to open a language kit.

Each menu option has a mnemonic. A *mnemonic* is a single letter that you can press to select a menu option. The mnemonic for each menu or menu option is underlined in its label. Table B–1 lists the menu-bar options, their associated buttons on the tool bar, descriptions of the tasks you can perform with them, and the tab folders in which they are enabled.

Table B–1: Main Window Menu Options and Tool Bar Buttons *(1 of 3)*

Menu Options	Button	Description	Tab Folders
File→ Install Kit	–	Decompresses and opens a compressed kit.	Procedures
File→ Return Kit	–	Compresses the kit so you can return it to the Project Manager.	Procedures
File→ Open		Opens a decompressed kit that you installed previously.	All
File→ Import	–	Imports a Glossary.	Glossary
File→ Export	–	Exports a Glossary.	Glossary
File→ Print Screen		Prints a screen capture of a window, for example, a translated user interface procedure.	Procedures, Translations, Glossary
File→ Print		Prints a hard-copy Statistics report or save the report to a text file.	Statistics
File→ Exit	–	Exits the Visual Translator tool.	All
Edit→ Cut		Cuts selected text.	Translations, Glossary

Table B–1: Main Window Menu Options and Tool Bar Buttons *(2 of 3)*

Menu Options	Button	Description	Tab Folders
Edit→ Copy	1 ♦ 	Copies selected text.	Translations, Glossary
Edit→ Paste		Pastes text you cut or copied.	Translations, Glossary
Edit→ Insert		Inserts a row.	Glossary
Edit→ Delete		Deletes a row.	Glossary
Edit→ Find		Finds a text phrase.	Translations, Glossary
Edit→ Replace	–	Finds and replaces a text phrase. Use this option for global translations.	Translations, Glossary
Edit→ Goto	–	Goes to a specific row in a list of text phrases.	Translations
Edit→ Exit	–	Exits the Visual Translator tool.	All
View→ Sort Rows		Sorts text phrases or glossary entries by row.	Translations, Glossary
View→ Order Columns		Arranges the order of columns.	Translations, Glossary
View→ View Procedure		Views a resource procedure.	Procedures, Translations
Options→ Preferences	–	Specifies display and saves preferences for the Visual Translator tool.	All

Table B–1: Main Window Menu Options and Tool Bar Buttons *(3 of 3)*

Menu Options	Button	Description	Tab Folders
Window→ Properties	–	Displays the Properties window when you view a procedure.	Procedures
Window→ Glossary	–	Displays the Glossary window when you view a procedure.	Translations
Tools→ TranMan Utilities→ Cleanup Glossaries	–	Removes glossary entries that do not correspond to extracted text phrases.	All
Tools→ TranMan Utilities→ Pre-translation	–	Translates all text phrases that have glossary entries. Prints a report of the Pretranslation results.	All
Tools→	–	Open various Progress tools based on your license agreement.	All
Help		Provides online help about buttons and folders.	All

Tool Bar

Figure B–7 shows the tool bar for the Visual Translator main window.



Figure B–7: Visual Translator Tool Bar

Click a tool-bar button for quick access to its corresponding menu option.

B.2 Properties Window Menu Options and Buttons

This section describes the menu options and buttons for the Visual Translator Properties window. Table B–2 describes the functions of the Properties window buttons.

Table B–2: Properties Window Buttons

Name	Button	Description
Close		Close the Properties window and return to the Visual Translator main window.
Previous Object		Move to the previous interface object in the resource procedure window.
Next Object		Move to the next interface object in the resource procedure window.
Next Frame		Display the next frame associated with the current resource procedure. This button is disabled if there is only one frame for the current procedure.
Uncover Objects		Display an interface object hidden underneath the currently selected object.
Switch		Switch between displaying the source phrases or all the target phrases in the resource procedure window.
Help		Provide information about the buttons, tabs, and fill-in fields in the Properties Window.

Table B–3 describes the functions of the Properties window menu options.

Table B–3: Properties Window Menu Options

Menu	Menu Option	Description
File	Save	Saves the target phrase to the translation and glossary databases.
	Close	Closes the Properties window.
Edit	Cut	Cuts highlighted text in the Properties window.
	Copy	Copies highlighted text in the Properties window.
	Paste	Pastes text you cut or copied in the Properties window.
View	Source	Displays the source phrases in the resource procedure window.
	Target	Displays the available target phrases in the resource procedure window.
Object	Next Frame	Displays the next frame associated with the current resource procedure.
	Next Object	Moves to the next interface object in the resource procedure window.
	Previous Object	Moves to the previous interface object in the resource procedure window.

Glossary

Accelerator Keys

Key combinations you press to choose a menu option.

Compressed File

A file that contains compressed data. The project manager might compress a kit to send to the translator. Also known as a zip file because of the .zip extension.

Default Glossary

A glossary that contains a list of suggested pairings the translator can choose.

Dynamic Widgets

User-interface components that Progress creates or deletes during the execution of a procedure. These components are not created when a procedure is compiled.

Folder

See Tab Folder.

4GL

See Progress 4GL.

Frame

A display area within a window.

Global Translation

A technique for translating all instances of a source phrase into the same target phrase.

Glossary

A list of the text phrase pairings for two spoken languages, for example German and French. There are two types of glossary entries: default and custom. Default entries come with the kit, custom entries are entries the translator adds to the kit.

In-context Translation

See Screen-by-screen Translation.

Kit

Contains a kit database, resource procedures, a **progress.ini** file, and image files. The kit is the largest container unit in the Visual Translator tool.

Kit Database

A Progress database that contains text phrases and a default glossary with recommended pairings.

Menu Bar

Contains menu options that allow you to perform various tasks.

Mnemonic

A single letter that you can press to choose a menu item. The mnemonic for each menu or menu item is underlined in its label.

Phrase-by-phrase Translation

A technique for translating a text phrase from the list of text phrases displayed in the Translations tab folder.

Privileges

The permissions assigned to the translator by the project manager.

Procedure

A file that contains Progress 4GL code.

Progress 4GL

The fourth-generation programming language in which source procedures are written.

Project

A database that contains the elements required to translate an entire software application into one or more spoken languages. It includes source procedures, glossaries, and one or more language kits.

Project Manager

The person who oversees the entire process of translating a company's software applications. The person who uses the Translation Manager tool.

Resource Procedure

Shells of the original source procedures that do not contain any functionality. For example, if you choose a delete button on a resource procedure, you will not delete anything. The translator uses the resource procedures to translate text phrases in the context of the user interface.

Screen-by-screen Translation

A technique for translating text phrases as you see them in the context of the user-interface screen layout of a procedure.

Self-guided Selection

Screen-by-screen translation where you click an object in the resource procedure window.

Source Language

The language in which the text phrases in the source code are written.

Source Procedure

The Progress 4GL application procedures that contain the text phrases to be translated. The project manager uses the source procedures to create resource procedures.

Tab

The user-interface component that opens a folder. For example, you choose the Procedures tab to open the Procedures tab folder.

Tab Folder

The main interface component of the Translation Manager and Visual Translator tools.

Target Language

The language into which the translator translates the source-code text phrases. The target language does not have to be a spoken language. It can be an alternate language of business of technical terms.

Text Phrase

One or more characters enclosed in quotes in a Progress 4GL application.

Tool Bar

Contains buttons that provide quick access to some of the menu option functions.

Tool-guided Selection

Screen-by-screen translation where you click the Next Object button in the Properties window so that the Visual Translator determines the order in which you translate user-interface objects.

Translation Data

The resource procedures, text phrases, and user-interface objects to be translated.

Translation Management System

The Progress Version 9 Translation Management System that consists of two tools-the Translation Manager and the Visual Translator.

Translation Manager

A Progress tool that lets you manage the entire process of translating the text phrases in Progress applications into multiple languages.

Translator

The person who uses the Visual Translator tool to translate text phrases in user-interface procedures.

User-interface Objects

The objects that display inside a window, such as buttons and fill-in fields.

Visual Translator

A Progress tool that lets you translate text phrases from procedures into one or more spoken languages.

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