



MADCAP LINGO 11 r3

Alignment

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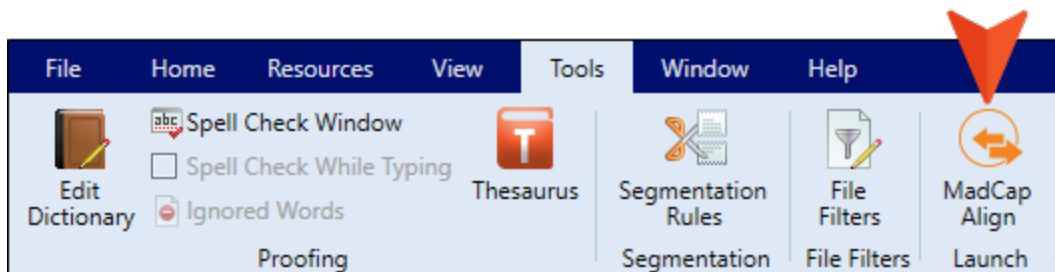
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Introduction

You can leverage translation work previously completed outside of Lingo by using the alignment feature.



Process

1. "Creating Alignment Projects" on page 6
2. "Aligning Files" on page 12 and "Aligning Segments" on page 19
3. "Using Segmentation Rules" on page 30
4. Upload segments to translation memory (click  in the local toolbar, or click  to upload all of the segments in the file)

☆ **EXAMPLE** Your company has some legacy content that was created in English using MadCap Flare (or even another tool such as Microsoft Word). Subsequently, that content was translated into German using a tool other than Lingo. Now your company has purchased Lingo and wants to use it to translate future updates to that same documentation. The problem is that you do not want to lose all of that previous translation work. The solution is to launch the MadCap Align utility from Lingo and create an alignment project.


From MadCap Align, you use the Start Alignment Wizard to create the new alignment project. In the process of doing this, you select the English version of the original Flare project (or other type of project/file), as well as the German translation of that project or file. In addition, you make sure the option is selected in the wizard to automatically upload the translated segments to your translation memory. Therefore, when you translate content in future Lingo projects, that previously translated content can be used via the suggestions feature in Lingo.

Creating Alignment Projects

You can create alignment projects after launching MadCap Align. An alignment project lets you leverage translation work previously completed outside of Lingo, uploading translated segments to your translation memory database.

I How to Create an Alignment Project

1. Select **Tools > MadCap Align**.
2. In MadCap Align, select **File > New Project**. The Start Alignment Wizard opens.
3. Under the **Source Version** field, click **Select File** or **Select Folder** to bring files or folders, respectively, into the new project.

 **NOTE** If you want to align files from a Flare, Mimic, or Doc-To-Help project, you must select the project file using the **Select File** button, rather than selecting the folder where the project is located.

4. In the dialog that opens, navigate to the original project, file (in the original language), or folder (of individual files) and double-click it to add it to the alignment project.
5. From the **Source Language** drop-down, select the original language that is used in the project you are translating.

6. Under the **Target Version** field, click **Select File** or **Select Folder**.





NOTE If you selected a file for the source version, Align will disable the Select Folder button. Likewise, if you selected a folder, Align will disable the Select File button.

7. In the dialog that opens, navigate to the previously translated version of that same project, file (in the original language), or folder (of individual files) and double-click it to add it to the alignment project.
8. From the **Target Language** drop-down, select the language that you want to use for the translation.
9. (Optional) Add a translation memory (TM) database to the alignment project. Do one of the following:
 - **Select an Existing TM** From the **Translation Memory** drop-down, you can select a translation memory database.
 - **Add a New TM** Click **New Local** or **New Server** to add a new TM.
10. Click **Next**.
11. In the **Project Name** field, type an appropriate name for your project.
12. By default, a path to the Documents\My Aligned Projects folder on your hard drive is entered in the **Project Folder** field. (This folder is created when you install the program.) All subfolders and files related to the aligned project will be placed in this folder as you work on the project.


13. Select an option for uploading alignments to your TM.

- **Review all alignments before upload to translation memory**
- **Upload aligned files and review only unmapped files and files with imperfect alignment**

 **NOTE** If you select this option, any uploaded segments that are already matched 100% will not be displayed in the File Map window pane in MadCap Align. Only files with segments that require alignment will appear in the File Map window pane.

 **NOTE** In order to use this feature, you must first install a translation memory database.

- **Force segment alignment and upload segments; unmapped files will be disregarded and no align project will be created**

 **NOTE** In order to use this feature, you must first install a translation memory database.

☆ **EXAMPLE** You are translating a small Flare project. During the original translation, you translated the topic "Topic.htm" into Spanish. Later, however, an author split that topic in the source project into two separate files—Topic.htm and Topic2.htm. There are also nine other files in the project (e.g., glossary files, skin files).

Because there are differences between the translated file and the source file, you need to create an alignment project. Here's what would happen if you used each TM alignment option.

- **Review all alignments before upload to TM**

All 11 files in the project are available for review. This option takes the most work, because you have the option to review the files that are already aligned and the files that are not aligned, but it is the best way to be sure that there are no errors.

English (United States)	#	Spanish	#
Master.ftoc	1	Master.ftoc	1
BrowseSequence.flbrs	1	BrowseSequence.flbrs	1
Glossary.flglo	2	Glossary.flglo	2
SearchFilter.flfsfs	1	SearchFilter.flfsfs	1
Variables.flvar	2	Variables.flvar	2
Default.flskn	1	Default.flskn	1
HTML5 - Top Navigation.flskn	1	HTML5 - Top Navigation.flskn	1
HTML5 - Tripane.flskn	1	HTML5 - Tripane.flskn	1
AutoIndexSet.flaix	2	AutoIndexSet.flaix	2
Topic.htm	7	Topic.htm	15
Topic2.htm	9		0

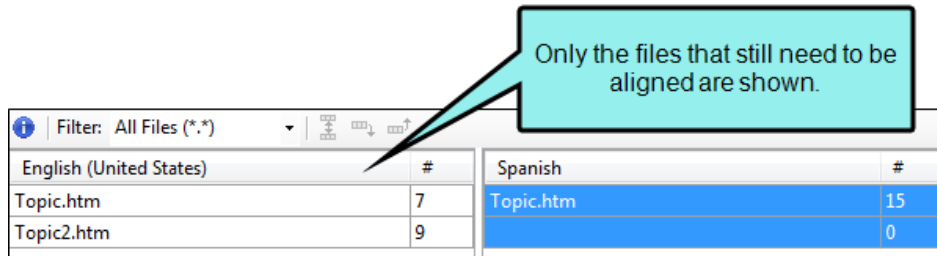
The top nine files are already aligned, but they are still shown in the File Map so you can review them.

The bottom two files still need to be aligned.



- **Upload aligned files and review only unmapped files and files with imperfect alignment**

Align automatically uploads the nine files that are already aligned to the TM. These files are not shown in the File Map. However, the two files that need to be aligned—Topic.htm and Topic2.htm—are shown in File Map so you can manually align them. This is a good option if you have a lot of files in your project and you only want to find the files that are not aligned.

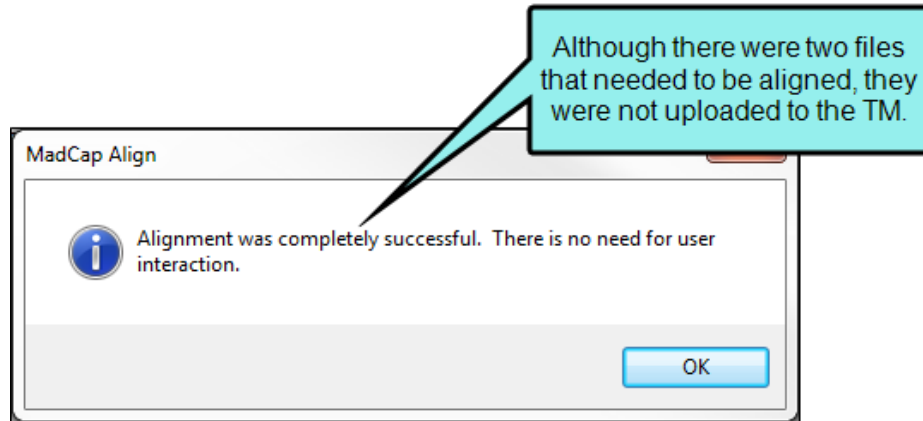


English (United States)	#	Spanish	#
Topic.htm	7	Topic.htm	15
Topic2.htm	9	Topic2.htm	0



- **Force segment alignment and upload segments; unmapped files will be disregarded and no align project will be created**

Since there are nine files that are already aligned, these files would be successfully uploaded to the TM. The remaining files—Topic.htm and Topic2.htm—would be disregarded. The alignment project would not be created. This option is the quickest option because it eliminates manual work, but you may miss out on alignments if there are several unaligned files.



14. Click **Finish**.

Aligning Files

When you create an alignment project, the original and translated files are matched and aligned by name. Although it might not be a common occurrence, there are a variety of reasons that a file from the original project might not be aligned with the same file in the translated project. The important thing is that you identify any misalignment and then correct it. You can do this by using the File Map window pane in MadCap Align.

The File Map window pane groups files found in both projects by file type. For each type, you can match the files together when necessary. There are a few operations for aligning files; you can shift the selected cells up and down, or swap two selected cells. After the files are aligned, you can manually upload them to your translation memory database.

I How to Align Files

1. Select **Tools > MadCap Align**.
2. In MadCap Align, open the aligned project. Unless you specify otherwise, these types of projects are stored in the Documents\My Aligned Projects folder on your computer. (Lingo creates the My Aligned Projects folder when you install the program).
3. The File Map window pane should already be open. If it is not, do one of the following, depending on the part of the interface you are using.
 - **Ribbon Select Home > File Map.**
 - **Keyboard Shortcut Press CTRL+SHIFT+R.**
4. (Optional) In the File Map window pane, you can use the **Filter** field in the local toolbar to choose the types of files to see in the window pane.
5. Select the appropriate cell(s) on either the source language side or the target language side. You can hold down your **SHIFT** or **CTRL** key to click and select multiple cells.
6. In the local toolbar, click one of the buttons to perform an alignment action (so that the source files on the left are aligned with the proper target files on the right).



If you have selected two cells (one above and one below) and click this button, the positions of those two cells will be swapped.



Click this button if you want to swap the selected cell(s) with those below it.



Click this button if you want to swap the selected cell(s) with those above it.



NOTE You can only swap a cell with the cell above or below it if the files have the same extension. If you cannot swap a cell, one or more alignment buttons will be grayed out.

7. Click  to save your work.

☆ **EXAMPLE** After creating an alignment project, let's say you open the File Map window pane and notice that all of the file rows are aligned with identical names, except for two skin files—"HTML5.flaskn" and "Default.flaskn."

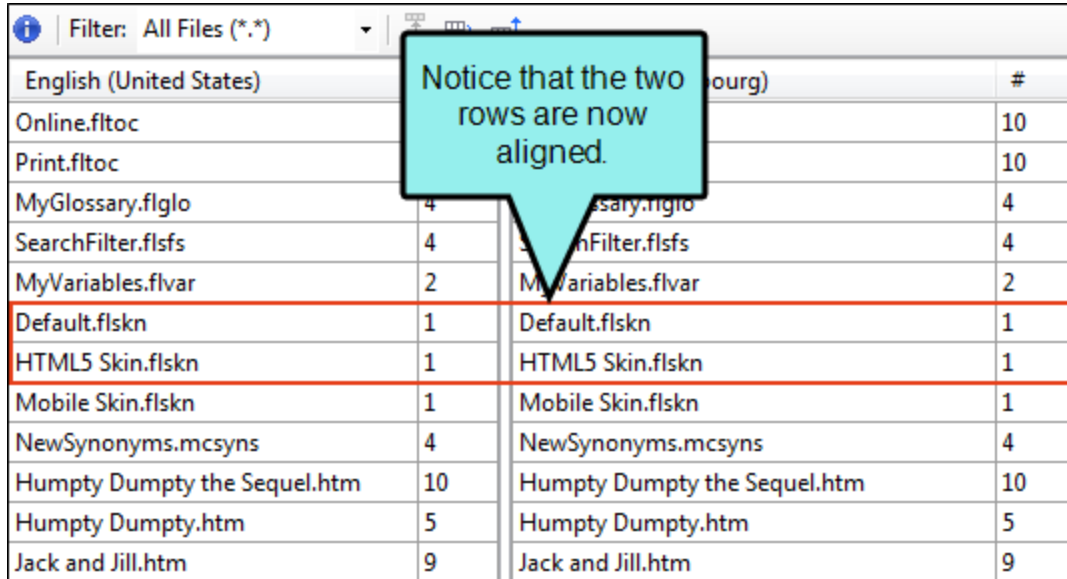
Filter: All Files (*.*)		#
English (United States)		
Online.ftoc		10
Print.ftoc		10
MyGlossary.fglo	4	4
SearchFilter.flfs	4	4
MyVariables.flvar	2	2
HTML5 Skin.flaskn	1	1
Default.flaskn	1	1
Mobile Skin.flaskn	1	1
NewSynonyms.mcsyns	4	4
Humpty Dumpty the Sequel.htm	10	10
Humpty Dumpty.htm	5	5
Jack and Jill.htm	9	9

- ☆ To fix this you can select one of the misaligned cells (say, the "HTML5.flskn" file in the first column) and click the appropriate swap button.

The screenshot shows a file comparison interface with two columns of files. The left column contains files like 'HTML5 Skin.flskn' and 'Default.flskn'. The right column contains files like 'HTML5 Skin.flskn' and 'Mobile Skin.flskn'. A callout points to the 'HTML5 Skin.flskn' file in the left column, stating 'We've selected one of the misaligned files.' Another callout points to a swap button (two arrows) between the columns, stating 'We can click this button to swap it with the skin file below.' A third callout points to the swap button, stating 'This button is not available because you cannot swap files unless they have the same file extension. The file above the selected skin file has a different extension (it is a variable file).'

File Name	#	File Name	#
German (Luxembourg)		German (Luxembourg)	#
	10	Online.fltoc	10
	10	Print.fl	
MyVariables.flvar	4	MyGlossary.flo	
SearchFilter.flsfs	4	SearchFilter.flsfs	
MyVariables.flvar	2	MyVariables.flvar	
HTML5 Skin.flskn	1	Default.flskn	
Default.flskn	1	HTML5 Skin.flskn	
Mobile Skin.flskn	1	Mobile Skin.flskn	1
NewSynonyms.mcsyns	4	NewSynonyms.mcsyns	4
Humpty Dumpty the Sequel.htm	10	Humpty Dumpty the Sequel.htm	10
Humpty Dumpty.htm	5	Humpty Dumpty.htm	5
Jack and Jill.htm	9	Jack and Jill.htm	9

☆ The files become aligned, like this:

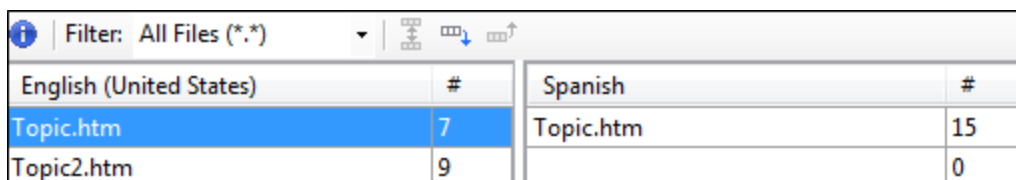


English (United States)		French (Canada)	#
Online.fltoc		Online.fltoc	10
Print.fltoc		Print.fltoc	10
MyGlossary.flglo	4	MyGlossary.flglo	4
SearchFilter.flafs	4	SearchFilter.flafs	4
MyVariables.flvar	2	MyVariables.flvar	2
Default.flskn	1	Default.flskn	1
HTML5 Skin.flskn	1	HTML5 Skin.flskn	1
Mobile Skin.flskn	1	Mobile Skin.flskn	1
NewSynonyms.mcsyns	4	NewSynonyms.mcsyns	4
Humpty Dumpty the Sequel.htm	10	Humpty Dumpty the Sequel.htm	10
Humpty Dumpty.htm	5	Humpty Dumpty.htm	5
Jack and Jill.htm	9	Jack and Jill.htm	9

You can then upload the aligned files to the translation memory database.

You also might encounter situations where one file should actually align with two or more files.


☆ **EXAMPLE** During the original translation, the topic "Topic.htm" was translated into Spanish and the resulting topic file name was also "Topic.htm." Later, however, an author split the topic in the original version into two separate files—Topic.htm and Topic2.htm. In the File Map window pane of an alignment project, the results might look like this (notice that about half of the segments are in the source Topic.htm file and the other half are in the source Topic2.htm file):

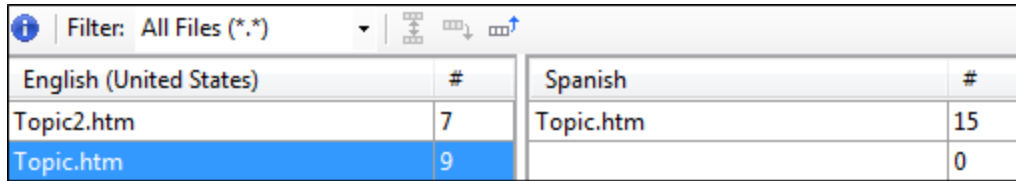


The screenshot shows a File Map window with a filter set to "All Files (*.*)". It displays two columns: "English (United States)" and "Spanish". The English column has two rows: "Topic.htm" with a count of 7, and "Topic2.htm" with a count of 9. The Spanish column has one row: "Topic.htm" with a count of 15, and a row below it with a count of 0. The "Topic.htm" row in the English column is highlighted in blue.

English (United States)	#	Spanish	#
Topic.htm	7	Topic.htm	15
Topic2.htm	9		0

You can align and upload the files in order to store all of the translated data in translation memory. To do this, you would begin by aligning the first topic with the translated file. In the image above, this is already done (Topic.htm is aligned with Topic.htm on the right). Then you would double-click the row with the aligned files (Topic.htm and Topic2.htm). In the Alignment Tool, you would make sure the aligned segments are translated properly and use one of the buttons in the local toolbar to upload the file or selected segments to translation memory.

☆ After this, you would close the Alignment Tool. Then, in the File Map window pane, you would align the Topic2.htm source file with the Topic.htm target file. For example, with the Topic.htm source cell selected, you can click . This will swap that cell with the Topic2.htm cell, like this:



English (United States)	#	Spanish	#
Topic2.htm	7	Topic.htm	15
Topic.htm	9		0

Once this is done, you would double-click the row with the aligned files (i.e., Topic2.htm and Topic.htm). In the Alignment Tool, you would make sure the aligned segments are translated properly and use one of the buttons in the local toolbar to upload the file or selected segments to translation memory.

Aligning Segments

Whereas the File Map window pane can be used to perform alignment at the file level, the Alignment Tool can be used to do the same at the segment level. In most cases, you probably will not need to align segments. However, there may be situations when it is necessary.

To open the Alignment Tool, first open the File Map window pane in the MadCap Align utility (**View > File Map**). Then double-click on the associated pair of files. Like the File Map window pane, the Alignment Tool lets you shift selected cells up and down, or swap two selected cells. In addition, you can split and join segments.

I How to Align Segments

1. Select **Tools > MadCap Align**.
2. Open the aligned project. Unless you specify otherwise, these types of projects are stored in the Documents\My Aligned Projects folder on your computer. Lingo creates the My Aligned Projects folder when you install the program.
3. In the File Map window pane, double-click on a row with aligned files. The Alignment Tool opens, displaying all of the segments from those aligned files.

If the File Map window pane is not already open, select **Home > File Map** or press **CTRL+SHIFT+R** on your keyboard.

4. Select the appropriate cell(s) on either the source language side or the target language side. You can hold down your SHIFT or CTRL key to click and select multiple cells.
5. In the local toolbar, click one of the buttons to perform an alignment action (so that the source segments on the left are aligned with the proper target segments on the right).



If you have selected two cells (one above and one below) and click this button, the positions of those two cells will be swapped.



Click this button if you want to swap the selected cell(s) with those below it.




Click this button if you want to swap the selected cell(s) with those above it.



Click this button if you have selected one cell and want to split its content into two cells. This button is disabled until you double-click in the cell that you want to split. After double-clicking the cell, place your cursor where you want the split to occur in the segment. Then click this button.



Click this button if you have selected multiple cells (above and below one another) and you want to join the content within them into a single cell.

 **NOTE** Rather than using split and join, you can alternatively use segmentation rules. See "Using Segmentation Rules" on page 30.

6. Click  to save your work.

☆ **EXAMPLE** After creating an alignment project, let's say you double-click on a pair of files in the File Map window pane and notice the following in the Alignment Tool.

Alignment Tool		English (United States)	Spanish	Status
1		Introduction	Introducción	
2		Introduction to This Sample	Introducción a esta ejemplo	
3		This is a sample Flare project for a fictional application called FictionSoft and a fictional company called MegaSoft Fictional Software.	Este es un proyecto Flare para una aplicación FictionSoft y una llamada ficticia.	
4		Here is a new line of text.	Este proyecto se puede utilizar para experimentar con Flare, o se puede utilizar como una plantilla para construir un proyecto más grande.	
5		This project can be used to experiment with Flare, or it can be used as a template to build a larger project.	Consejo: los derechos de autor a continuación se lleva a cabo utilizando la función de "Fragmentos" Flare.	
6		Tip: The Copyright below is implemented using the Flare "Snippets" feature.	Para editar estos derechos de autor, busque el archivo de fragmento.	
7		To edit this copyright, locate the snippet file.		

In this example, the segments below this point are misaligned because a new segment has been added to the original topic. To fix this, the cells on the right should be shifted downward.

☆ The segments are not completely aligned. Therefore, you correct the situation, like this.

Alignment Tool			
	English (United States)	Spanish	Status
1	Introduction	Introducción	
2	Introduction to This Sample	Introducción a esta ejemplo	
3	This is a sample Flare project for a fictional application called FictionSoft and a fictional company called MegaSoft Fictional Software.	Este es un proyecto Flare de ejemplo para una aplicación ficticia llamada FictionSoft y una empresa ficticia llamada MegaSoft Software.	
	There is a new line of text.	Consejo: los derechos de autor a continuación se llevan a cabo utilizando la función de "Fragmentos".	
	This can be used to	Para editar estos derechos de autor, busque el archivo de fragmento.	
	or it		
	be used as a template to		
	add a larger project.		
6	Tip: The Copyright below is implemented using the Flare "Snippets" feature.	Este proyecto se puede utilizar para experimentar con Flare, o se puede utilizar como una plantilla para construir un proyecto más grande.	
7	To edit this copyright, locate the snippet file.		

First, you can select all of the cells that need to be shifted.

Then you can click this button to swap them with the empty cell at the bottom.

- ☆ Now the cells are correctly aligned with their counterparts on the left, so you can upload them to translation memory.

Alignment Tool			
	English (United States)	Spanish	Status
1	Introduction	Introducción	
2	Introduction to This Sample	Introducción a esta ejemplo	
3	This is a sample Flare project for a fictional application called FictionSoft and a fictional company called MegaSoft Fictional Software.	Este es un proyecto Flare de ejemplo para una aplicación ficticia llamada FictionSoft y una empresa ficticia llamada ficticia MegaSoft Software.	
4	Here is a new line of text.		
5	This project can be used to experiment with Flare, or it can be used as a template to build a larger project.	Este proyecto se puede utilizar para experimentar con Flare, o se puede utilizar como una plantilla para construir un proyecto más grande.	
6	Tip: The Copyright below is implemented using the Flare "Snippets" feature.	Consejo: los derechos de autor a continuación se lleva a cabo utilizando la función de "Fragmentos" Flare.	
7	To edit this copyright, locate the snippet file.	Para editar estos derechos de autor, busque el archivo de fragmento.	

☆ **EXAMPLE** – Splitting a Segment Into Two

Here is a situation where two segments are stuck together:

Alignment Tool			
	English (United States)	Spanish	Status
1	Welcome	Bienvenido	
2	Welcome!	Bienvenido!	
3	FictionSoft, the best fictional software ever!	¡FictionSoft, el mejor software de ficción nunca!	
4	(place your product tag here)	(lugar de su etiqueta de producto aquí)	
5	Most online help systems have a welcome page.	La mayoría de los sistemas de ayuda en línea tienen una página de bienvenida.	
6	The Welcome page can provide overview information, links, company or product logos, or any other information that you think will help your users.	La página de bienvenida puede proporcionar información general, enlaces, logotipos de empresa o producto o cualquier otra información que lo ayudará a sus usuarios. La información típica incluye:	
7	Typical information includes:	Una visión general de... software	

This translated segment actually has two segments that have been "stuck together." The final portion ("La información típica incluye:") should actually be matched with the segment in the following row. So you need to split the segment at that location.

- ☆ To split the segments apart, double-click in that cell. Then place your cursor where you want the split to occur.

Alignment Tool

	English (United States)	Spanish	Status
1	Welcome	Bienvenido	
2	Welcome!	Bienvenido!	
3	FictionSoft, the best fictional software ever!	¡FictionSoft, la mejor ficción nunca!	
4	(place your product tag here)	(lugar de su producto aquí)	
5	Most online help systems have a welcome page.	La mayoría de los sistemas de ayuda en línea tienen una página de bienvenida.	
6	The Welcome page can provide overview information, links, company or product logos, or any other information that you think will help your users.	La página de bienvenida puede proporcionar información general, enlaces, logotipos de empresa o producto o cualquier otra información que lo ayudará a sus usuarios. La información típica incluye:	
7	Typical information includes:	Una visión general de su software	

In the cell, place your cursor before the word "La."

Alignment Tool

	English (United States)	Spanish	Status
1	Welcome	Bienvenido	
2	Welcome!	Bienvenido!	
3	FictionSoft, the best fictional software ever!	¡FictionSoft, la mejor ficción nunca!	
4	(place your product tag here)	(lugar de su producto aquí)	
5	Most online help systems have a welcome page.	La mayoría de los sistemas de ayuda en línea tienen una página de bienvenida.	
6	The Welcome page can provide overview information, links, company or product logos, or any other information that you think will help your users.	La página de bienvenida puede proporcionar información general, enlaces, logotipos de empresa o producto o cualquier otra información que lo ayudará a sus usuarios. La información típica incluye:	
7	Typical information includes:	Una visión general de su software	

Click this button to split the segment.

- ☆ When finished, you can upload the aligned segment(s) to your translation memory database.

The screenshot shows the 'Alignment Tool' interface with a table of aligned segments. The table has columns for 'English (United States)', 'Spanish', and 'Status'. The segments are numbered 1 through 6. Two callout boxes are present: one pointing to the 'Upload' button (a blue square with a white arrow) in the top toolbar, and another pointing to the 'Upload All' button (a blue square with a white arrow) in the top toolbar.

	English (United States)	Spanish	Status
1	Welcome	Bienvenido	
2	Welcome!	Bienven	
3	FictionSoft is the best fiction software ever!	¡FictionSoft es el mejor software de ficción nunca	
4	(place your product tag	(lugar de su etiq... producto aquí)	
5	systems	La mayoría de los s...	
6	think will help your users.	ayuda de bie... La pá... propo... enlace... produ... inform... usuari...	

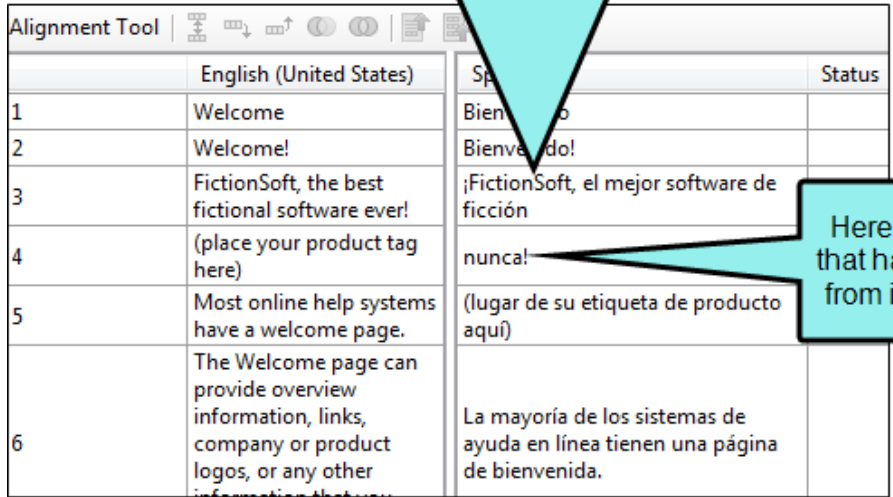
After saving your work, you can select the rows and click this button to upload them to translation memory.

Or you can wait until you are finished aligning all segments and then click this button to upload the entire file to translation memory.

☆ **EXAMPLE** – Joining a Segment That is Split

Here is an example where one segment has been broken into two:

This translated segment has been incorrectly split into two. The final word ("nunca!") actually belongs at the end of this segment. So you need to join the segments so that they are one.



	English (United States)	Spanish	Status
1	Welcome	Bienvenido	
2	Welcome!	Bienvenido!	
3	FictionSoft, the best fictional software ever!	¡FictionSoft, el mejor software de ficción	
4	(place your product tag here)	nunca!	
5	Most online help systems have a welcome page.	(lugar de su etiqueta de producto aquí)	
6	The Welcome page can provide overview information, links, company or product logos, or any other information that you	La mayoría de los sistemas de ayuda en línea tienen una página de bienvenida.	

Here is the word that has been split from its segment.

☆ You can join that segment, like this.

Alignment Tool			
	English (United States)	Spanish	Status
1	Welcome	Bienvenido	
2	Welcome!	Bienvenido!	
3	FictionSoft, the best fictional software ever!	¡FictionSoft, el mejor software de ficción	
4	(place your product tag here)	nunca!	
5	Most online help systems have a welcome page.	(lugar de su etiqueta de producto aquí)	
6	The Welcome page can provide overview information, links, company or product logos, or any other information that you	La mayoría de los sistemas de ayuda en línea tienen una página de bienvenida.	

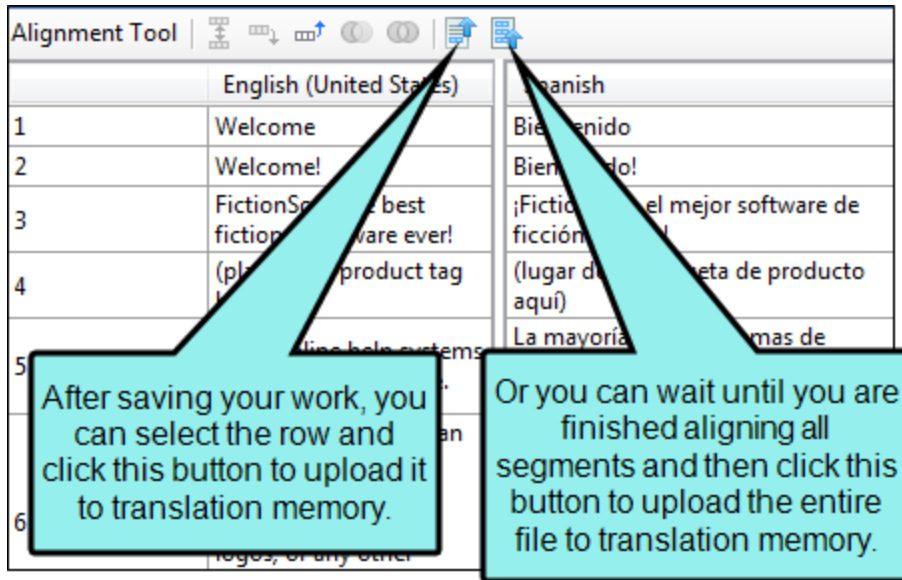
First, select the affected segments.

Alignment Tool			
	English (United States)	Spanish	Status
1	Welcome	Bienv	
2	Welcome!	Bienvenido!	
3	FictionSoft, the best fictional software ever!	¡FictionSoft, el mejor software de ficción nunca!	
4	(place your product tag here)	(lugar de su etiqueta de producto aquí)	
5	Most online help systems have a welcome page.	La mayoría de los sistemas de ayuda en línea tienen una página de bienvenida.	
6	The Welcome page can provide overview information, links, company or product logos, or any other		



After clicking this button...

... the two segments are joined into one, and the content matches the English version on the left.

- ☆ When finished, you can upload the aligned segment(s) to your translation memory database.



What's Next?

After you align segments, you should upload them to your translation memory database. If you select specific segments and click  in the local toolbar, only those translations will be uploaded. If you click  in the local toolbar, all translations in the file will be uploaded.

Using Segmentation Rules

When you are preparing your legacy translation content for Lingo, you may have segments in the Alignment Editor that you need to join together or split apart. You can do this in a couple of ways in Lingo—automatically by using segmentation rules or manually by using the split and join features. By using segmentation rules or split and join features, you can ensure that the segments in your translation memory are in the best shape possible when you open your legacy project in Lingo.

If you want to control segment breaks automatically, you can create segmentation rules. Lingo follows the format specified by Segmentation Rules eXchange (SRX). Therefore, after you create segmentation rules, you can export them to an SRX file. You can also import SRX files that have been generated in Lingo.

Regular Expressions

Lingo's segmentation rules are based on regular expressions. Therefore, you can use regular expressions in the Segmentation Rules dialog when creating segmentation rules. However, this is purely optional; it is not required that you enter regular expressions in your segmentation rules.

<code>[a-z]</code>	Matches any lowercase letter
<code>[A-Z]</code>	Matches any uppercase letter
<code>\d</code>	Matches any decimal digit
<code>\D</code>	Matches any non-digit
<code>\s</code>	Matches any white-space character
<code>{...}</code>	Explicit quantifier For example, <code>a{3}</code> finds "aaa"
<code> </code>	Alternation For example, <code>gray grey</code> finds "gray" or "grey"
<code>(...)</code>	Logical grouping


? 0 or 1 of previous expression; forces minimal matching when expression might match several strings within a search string

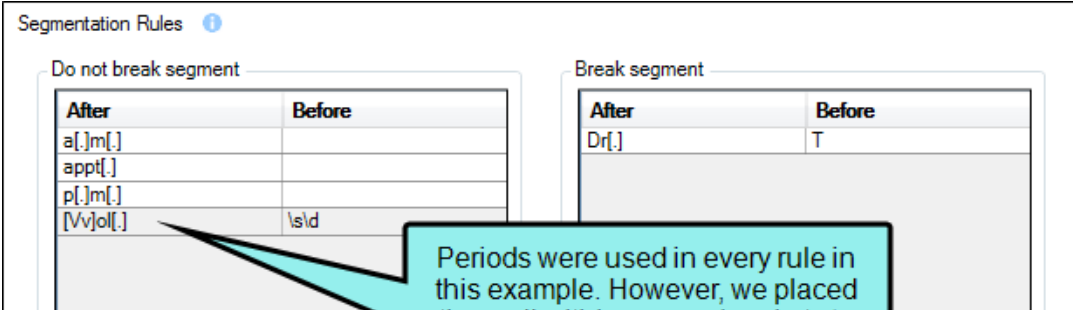
For example, `reg(ular expressions?|ex(p|es?))` finds "regular expression," "regular expressions," "regex," "regexp," or "regexes"

For more examples and information about regular expressions, see the following:

<http://www.regular-expressions.info/>

<http://regexlib.com/CheatSheet.aspx>


 **NOTE** When using regular expressions in segmentation rules, keep in mind that a period in a rule (e.g., "break after St."; "do not break after St. and before Augustine") may cause unexpected results. This might occur because in regular expressions a period is used to match any character. You can avoid this by always placing a period within square brackets (e.g., "break after St[.]"; "do not break after St[.] and before Augustine") to ensure only the specific character for the period is used.




Do not break segment	
After	Before
a[.]m[.]	
app[.]	
p[.]m[.]	
[Vv]o[.]	\s\d

Break segment	
After	Before
Dr[.]	T

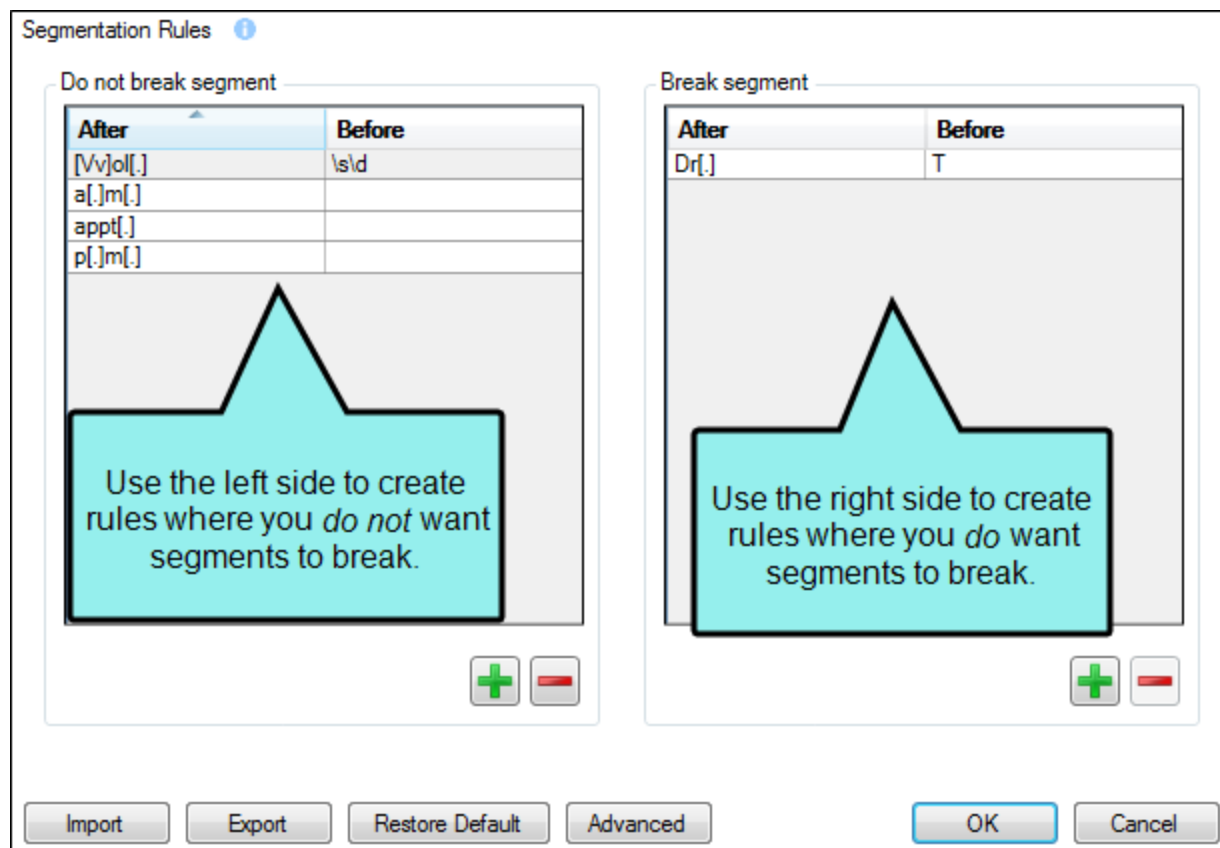
Periods were used in every rule in this example. However, we placed them all within square brackets to ensure accurate results.

 **NOTE** The following MadCap Flare project files are only segmented based on their units from Flare and not based on regular segmentation rules (periods and other punctuation rules): .liindexmap, .liconceptmap, .flaix, and .flixl files. Therefore, rules from the Segmentation Editor are not applied to these files.

 **NOTE** Lingo only supports .NET regular expressions.

Creating Basic Segmentation Rules

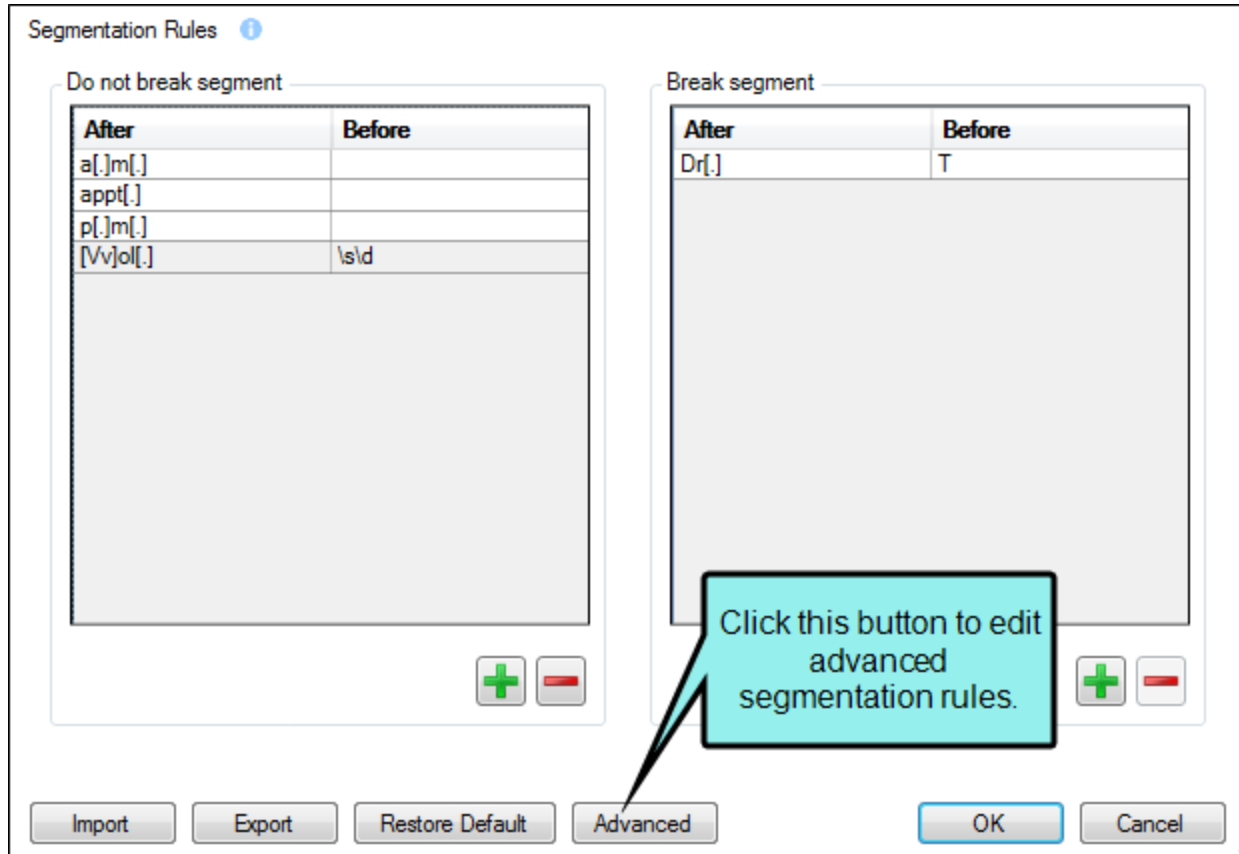
To create basic segmentation rules, start by selecting the **Home** ribbon and clicking **Segmentation Rules**. In the Segmentation Rules dialog, there are two sections where you can add terms. The section on the left lets you tell Lingo the cases where you *do not* want segments to break. The section on the right lets you tell Lingo the cases where you *do* want segments to break.




Segmentation rules can be especially useful for abbreviations and other terms that may contain periods (or other punctuation) that Lingo usually recognizes as the end of a sentence.

Creating Advanced Segmentation Rules

You can also create advanced segmentation rules. Advanced segmentation rules allow you to override or edit Lingo's default segmentation rules and to set segmentation rules for specific languages.

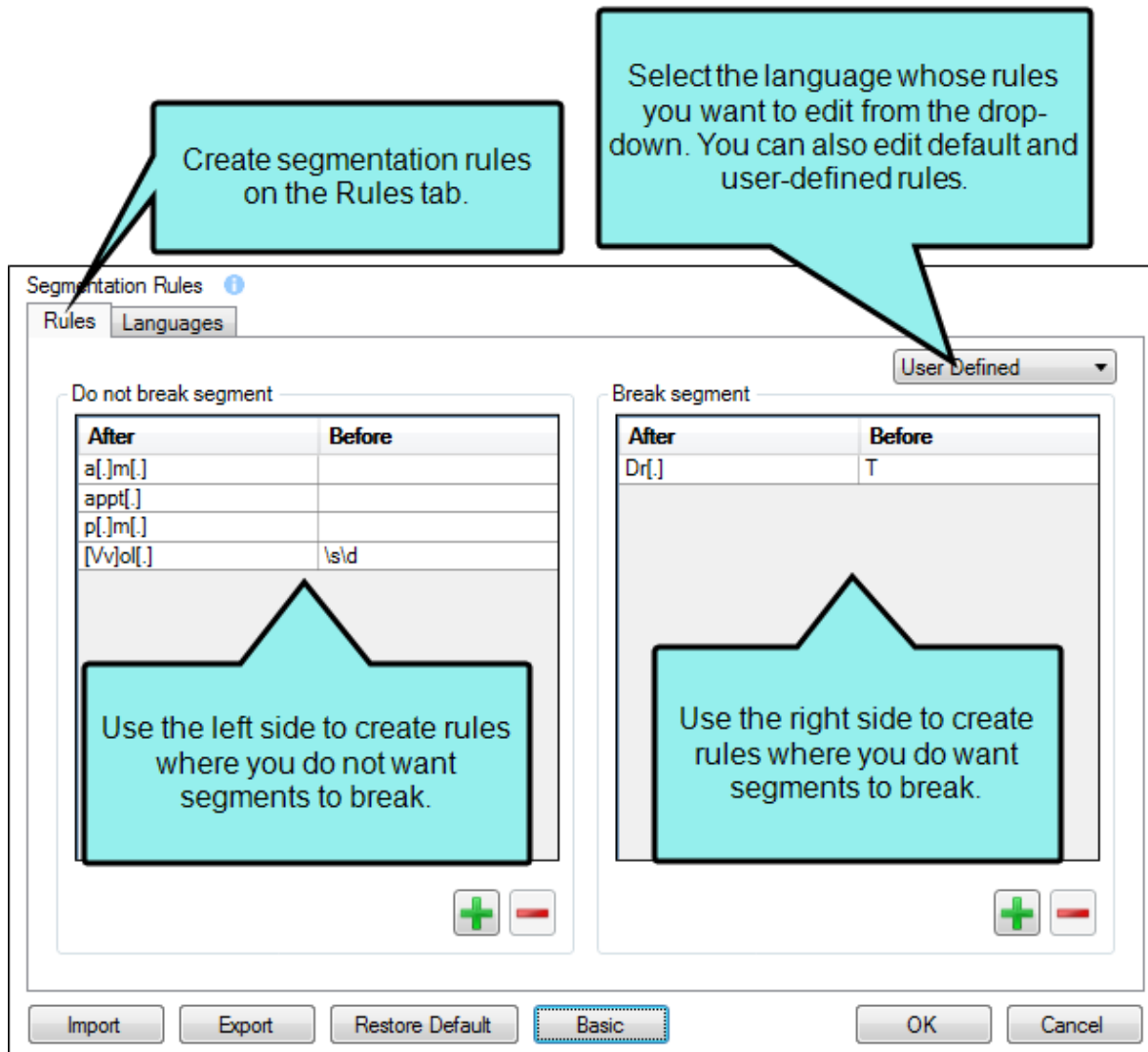


To create advanced segmentation rules, start by selecting the **Home** ribbon and clicking **Segmentation Rules**, then click **Advanced**. Two new tabs appear in the editor: Rules and Languages.

 **NOTE** Advanced segmentation rules influence the handling of source language segments, not target language segments.

Rules Tab

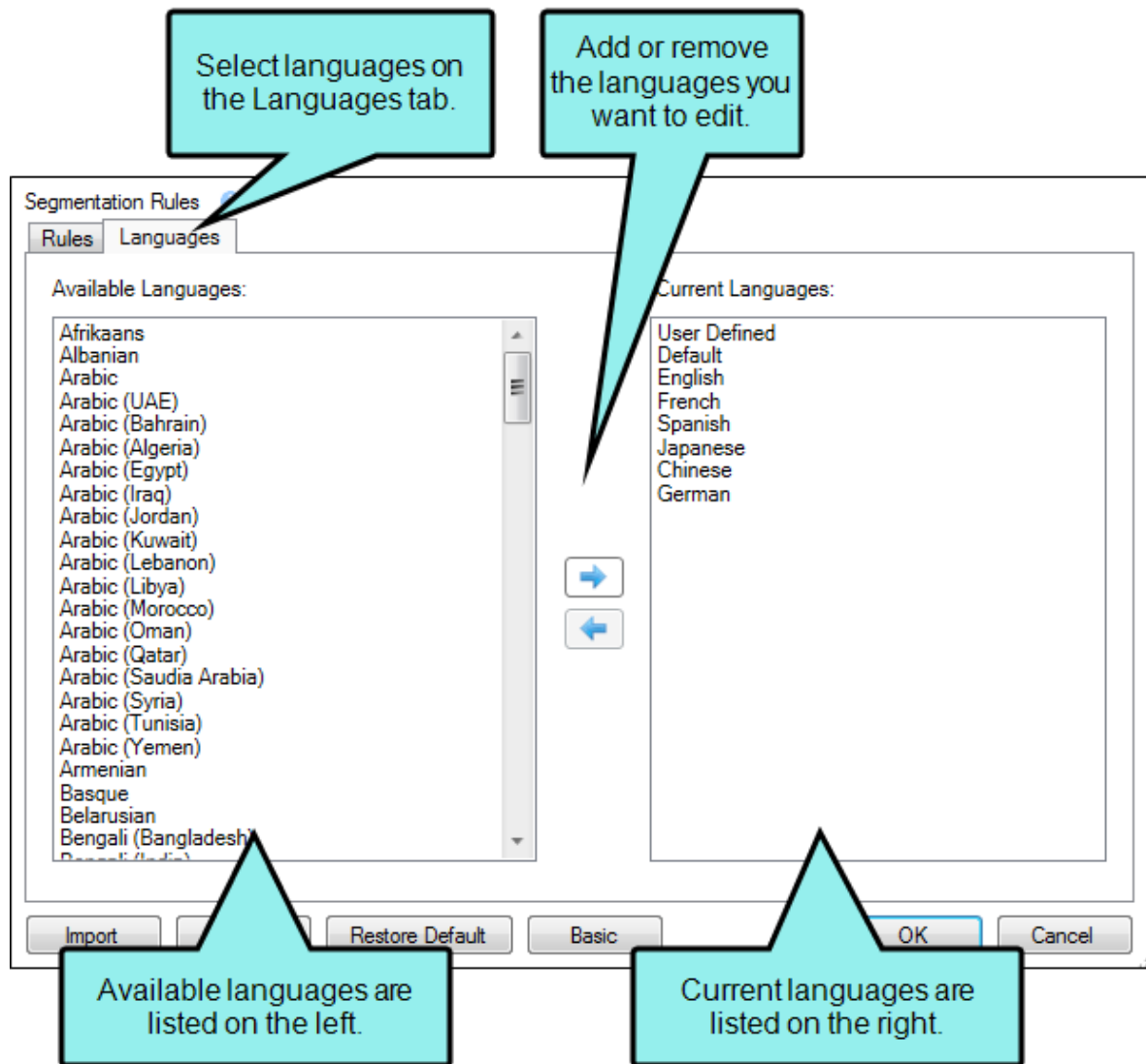
This tab lets you add, edit, or remove segmentation rules using regular expressions.



- Select a language from the drop-down list. Use the **Languages** tab to set the languages that appear in this list. After you select a language, you can add, edit, or remove rules associated with that language.
- You can also edit user-defined rules and default rules.

Languages Tab

This tab lets you select the languages for which you need to create segmentation rules.

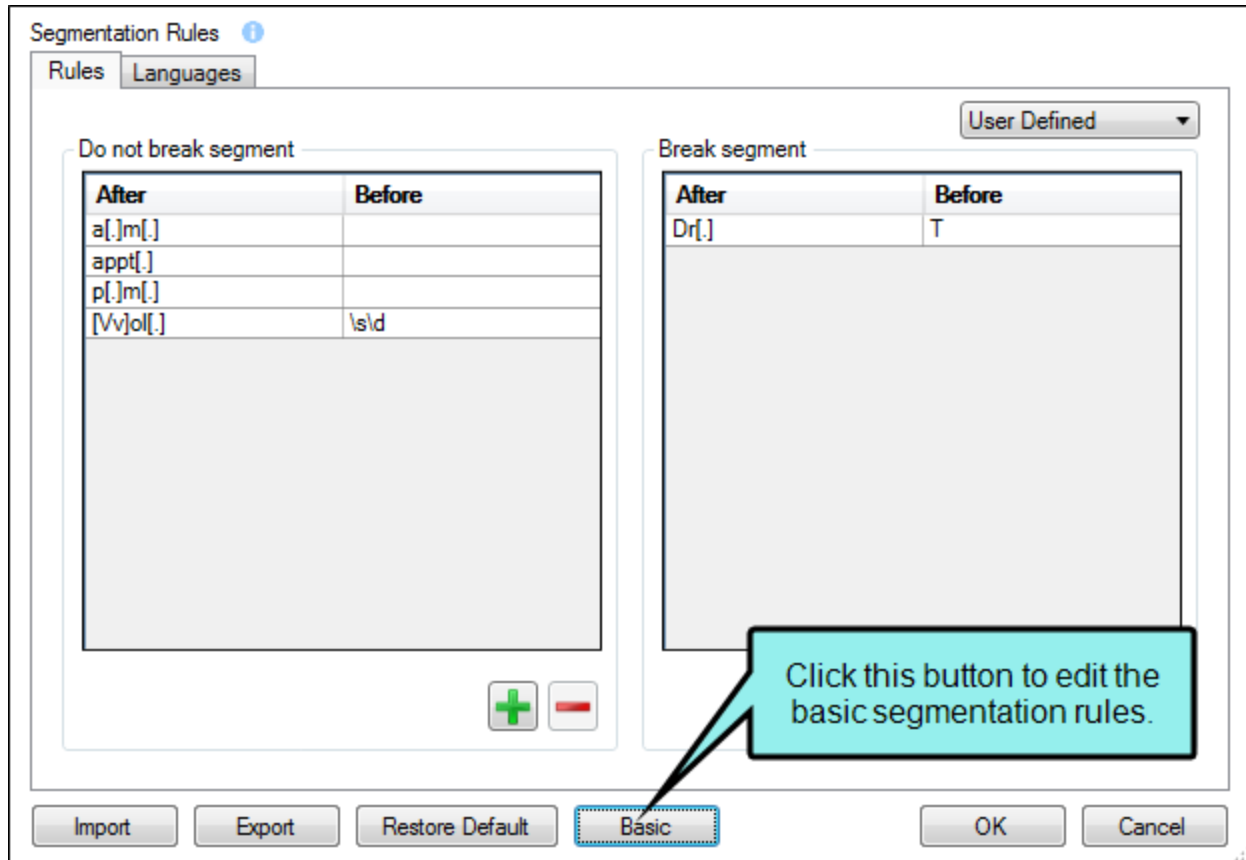



- To add a language, select it in the **Available Languages** list. Click  to add it to the Current Languages list.

- To remove a language, select it in the **Current Languages** list. Click  to remove it from the Current Languages list.

Languages in the Current Languages list appear in a drop-down on the Rules tab.

If you want to return to the basic editor, click **Basic**.

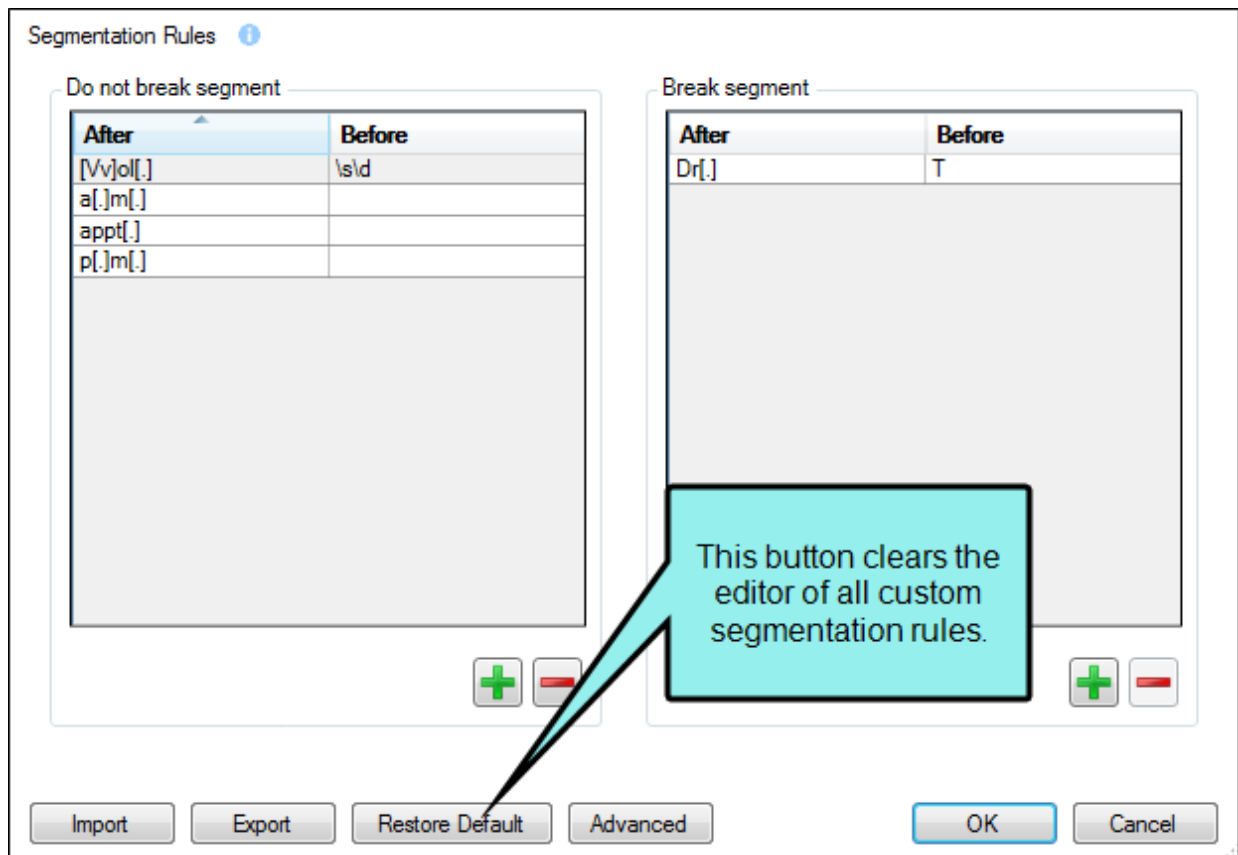


 **NOTE** If you return to the basic editor, the rules you created in the advanced editor remain active but are hidden. If you create new rules in the basic editor, they are added to the user-defined rule set the next time you open the advanced editor.

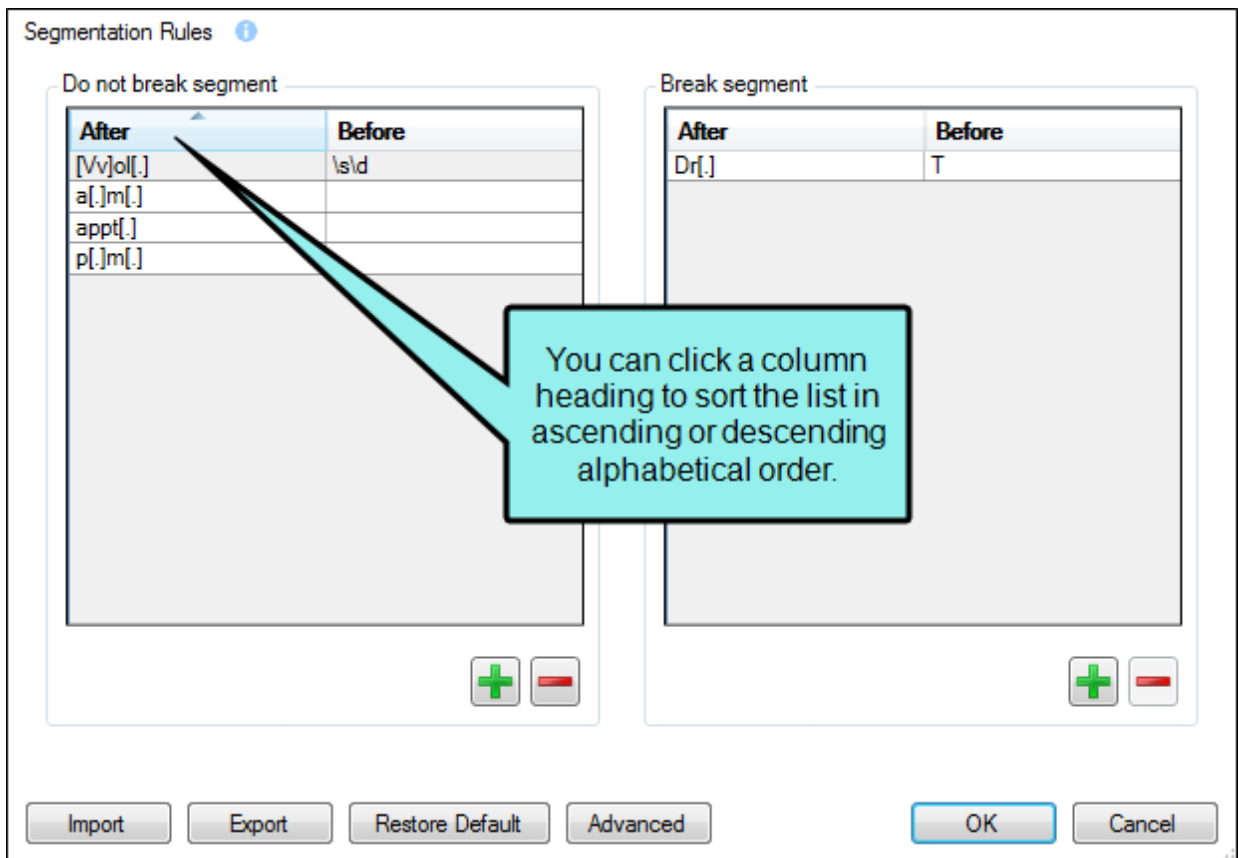
More About Segmentation Rules

Following are some additional points to keep in mind when working with segmentation rules:

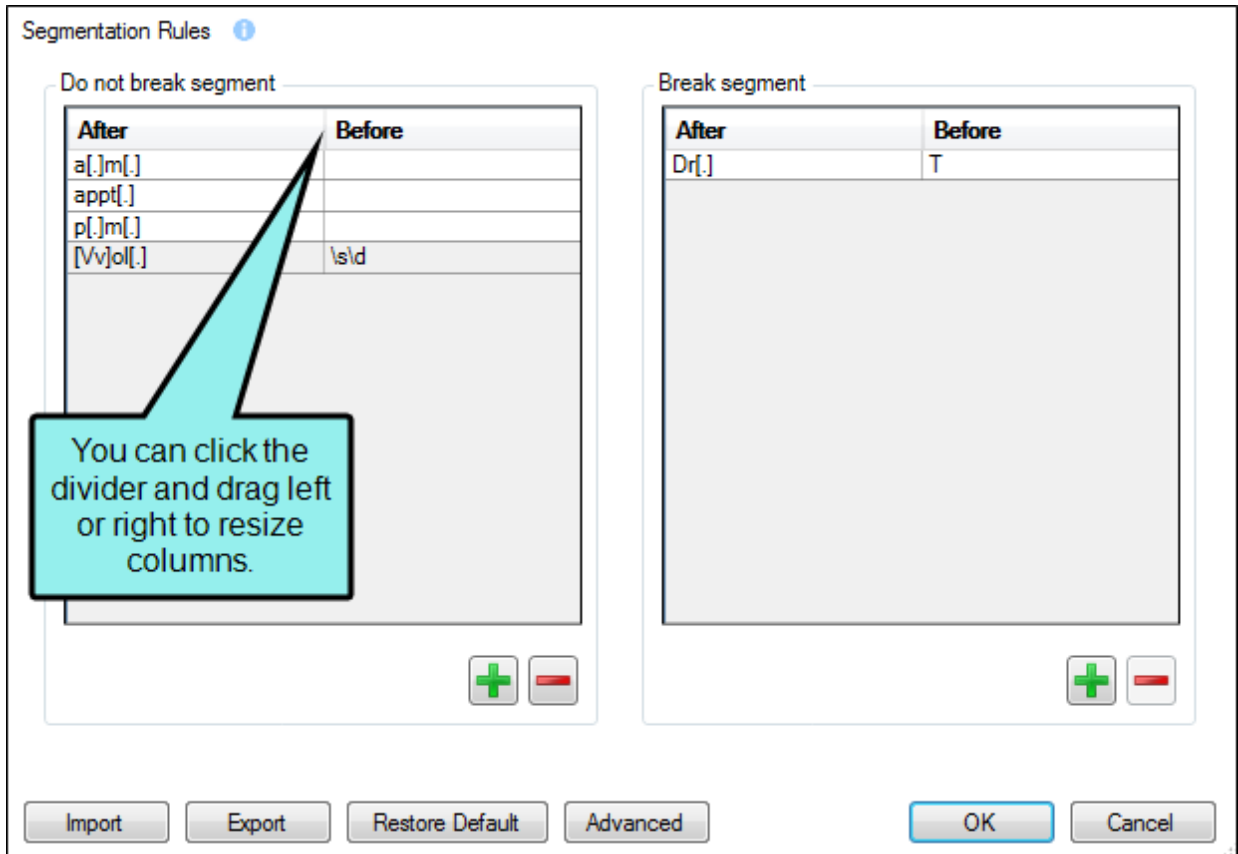
- When creating segmentation rules, keep in mind that you may need to enter spaces (or you can enter `\s` if using a regular expression) where necessary (see examples below). Depending on the circumstance, a space may need to be added after the last word in the After column, or it may need to be added before the first word in the Before column. The reason for this is that content structures and languages are different. An expert knowledge of regular expressions may help to remove the guessing from this task.
- There may be times when you create a rule on the left side of the editor (*do not break*) that conflicts with another rule on the right side (*break*). In that case, the *do not break* rule overrides the *break* rule.
- You can restore Lingo's segmentation rules to their default settings (i.e., clear all custom rules). To do this, click **Restore Default**.



- Segmentation rules are not tied to the project. They are external and are stored in Documents\LingoSRX. Therefore, all Lingo projects that you create can use the same rules.
- There are certain default segmentation rules in place (e.g., when Lingo comes across Dr., it *does not* break the segment). However, you can create custom rules, which will overwrite the default rules when conflicts exist.
- User-defined rules are applied to all languages.
- When working in the advanced editor, if you add a rule to a language that has multiple language dialects (e.g., English has dialects for countries such as the United States and the United Kingdom), the rule will be applied to each dialect in that language. However, if you add a rule to a language's dialect, the rule is not applied to any other dialect in that language or to the top-level language (e.g., if you add a rule to English (Ireland), it is not applied to English (Jamaica) or English).
- You can sort the rules by clicking the column headings.



- You can resize the columns by clicking the divider between the column headings and dragging to the left or right.



- Custom segmentation rules do not work on SDLXLIFF, TTX, and TXML files, because these files should be segmented already by other tools before they are imported.

Examples

Following are some examples of how you might create segmentation rules:

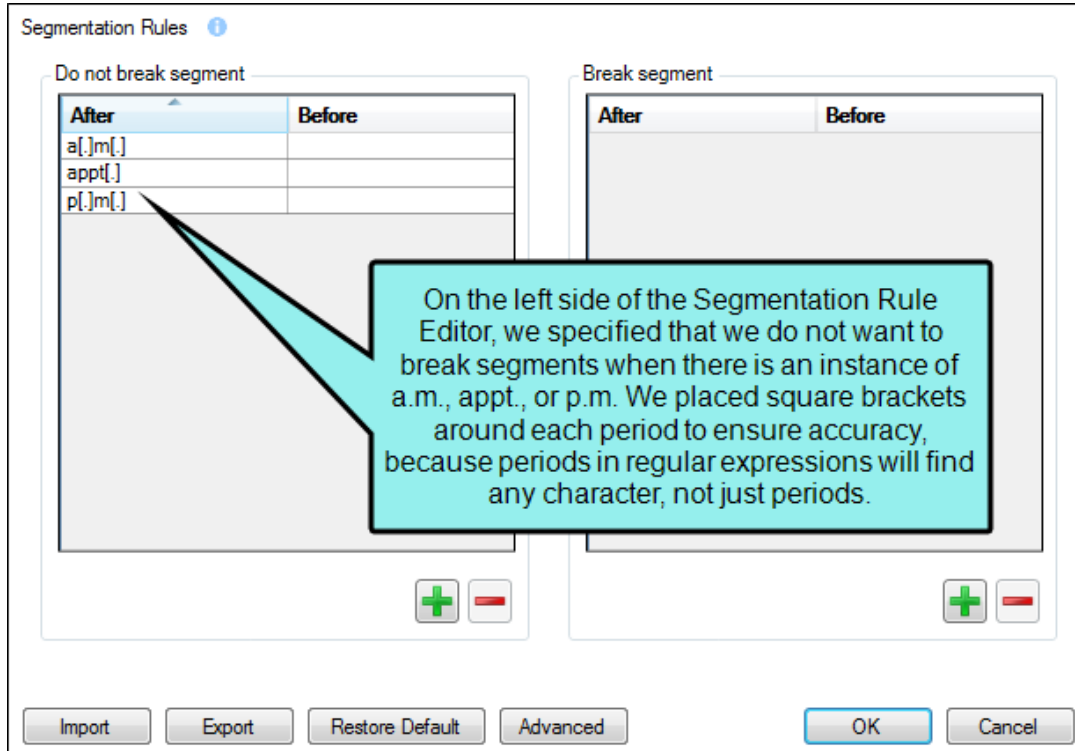
☆ EXAMPLE – Do Not Break

Let's say you open an alignment project and the segments look like this in the Alignment Tool:

Alignment Tool			
	English (United States)	English (South Africa)	Status
1	I need to get up at 6:00 a.m.	I need to get up at 6:00 a.m.	
2	CST.	CST.	
3	My appt.	My appt.	
4	is at 2:00 p.m.	is at 2:00 p.m.	
5	EST.	EST.	

Notice that the segments are already aligned, but they are not segmented the way you want. The first two rows should be joined into a single segment, and the final three rows should be joined together as well.

☆ To accomplish this with segmentation rules, you can do the following:



With these rules in place, you can reimport the project and the segments will look like this:

Alignment Tool		English (United States)		English (South Africa)		Status
1	I need to get up at 6:00 a.m. CST.	I need to get up at 6:00 a.m. CST.				
2	My appt. is at 2:00 p.m. EST.	My appt. is at 2:00 p.m. EST.				

☆ **EXAMPLE** – Break

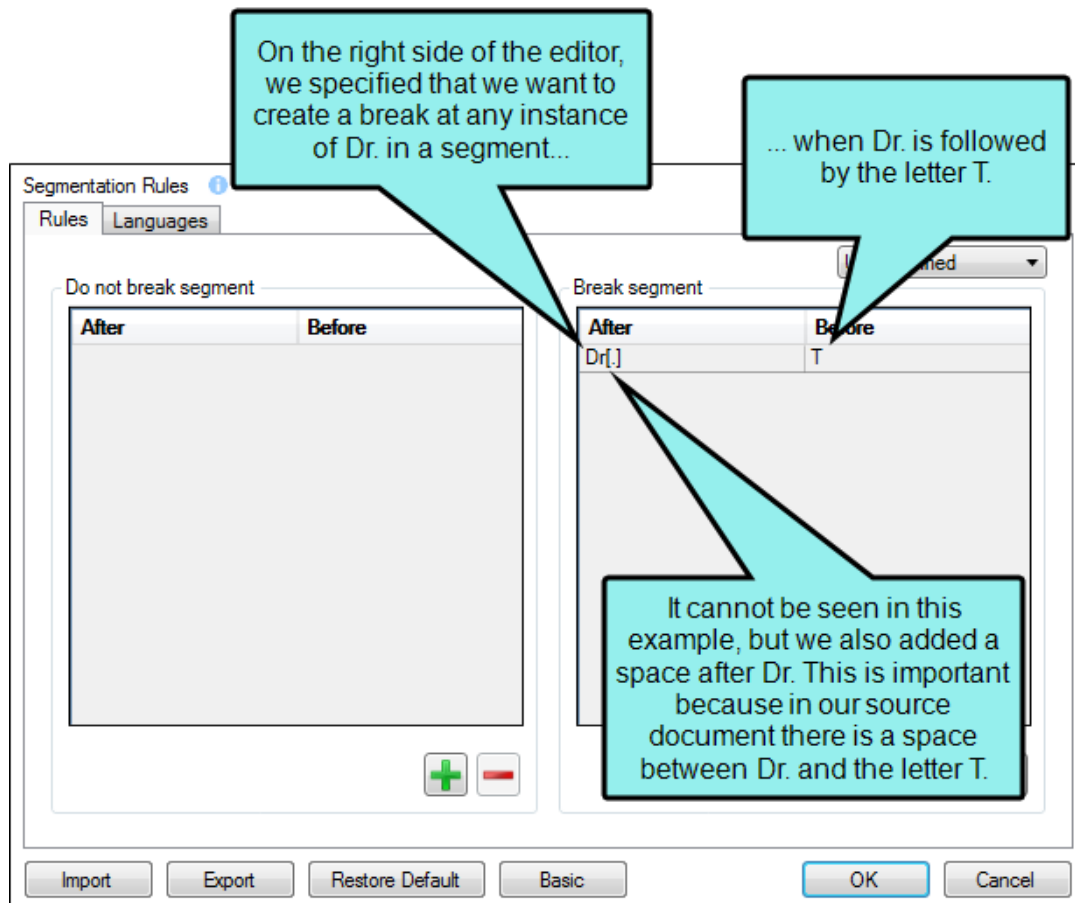
Let's say you open an alignment project and the segments look like this in the Alignment Tool:

Align is adhering to the default segmentation rules. Therefore, this segment does not break when it comes across Dr.

	English (United States)	English (South Africa)	Status
1	His name is Dr. Harold Smith.	His name is Dr. Harold Smith.	
2	The address is 332 Elm Dr. This is on the other side of town.	The address is 332 Elm Dr. This is on the other side of town.	

In the case of the second segment, we want to overwrite the default rule so that it will break into a third segment.

- ☆ The segments are already aligned, but they are not segmented the way you want. You want the first segment to remain as it is, but you need the second segment to break after Dr. You can do this manually by splitting the segment, or you can do it automatically by creating a segmentation rule like the following:



- ☆ With this rule in place, you can reimport the project, and the segments will look like this. Segmentation rules created in Align are applied to both the source and target segments, if applicable.

Alignment Tool			
	English (United States)	English (South Africa)	Status
1	His name is Dr. Harold Smith.	His name is Dr. Harold Smith.	
2	The address is 332 Elm Dr.	The address is 332 Elm Dr.	
3	This is on the other side of town.	This is on the other side of town.	

☆ **EXAMPLE** – Do Not Break (Using Regular Expressions)

Let's say you open an alignment file and the segments look like this in the Alignment Tool:

	English (United States)	English (South Africa)	Status
1	That information is found in Vol.	That information is found in Vol.	
2	5.	5.	
3	That information is found in Vol.5.	That information is found in Vol.5.	
4	That information is found in vol.	That information is found in vol.	
5	6.	6.	
6	That container has a lot of vol.	That container has a lot of vol.	
7	And it is fireproof.	And it is fireproof.	

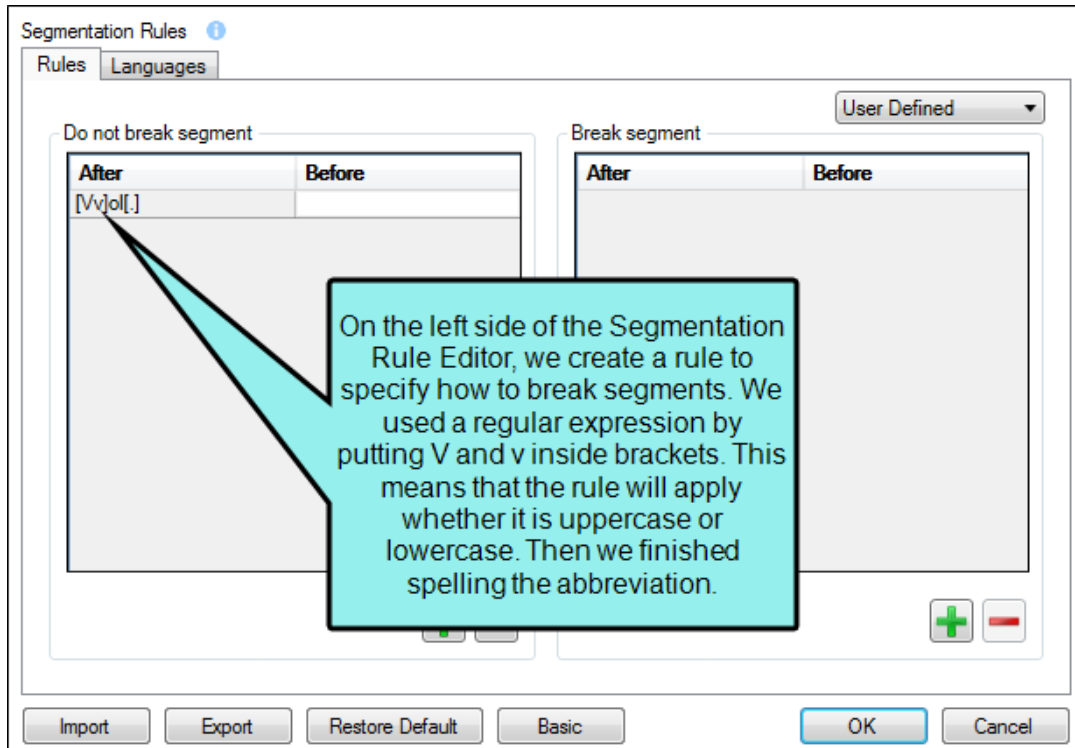
Align followed the default segmentation rules and noticed that Vol. was followed by a space. So Align assumed it was the end of the sentence and broke it into two segments.

This segment was not broken because there is not a space between Vol. and 5.

This segment was also broken because a space was discovered after vol. and before 6.

The final two segments are correct in this example.

- ☆ The segments are aligned, but they are not segmented the way you would like them to be. To correct these breaks, you can create a segmentation rule like this:

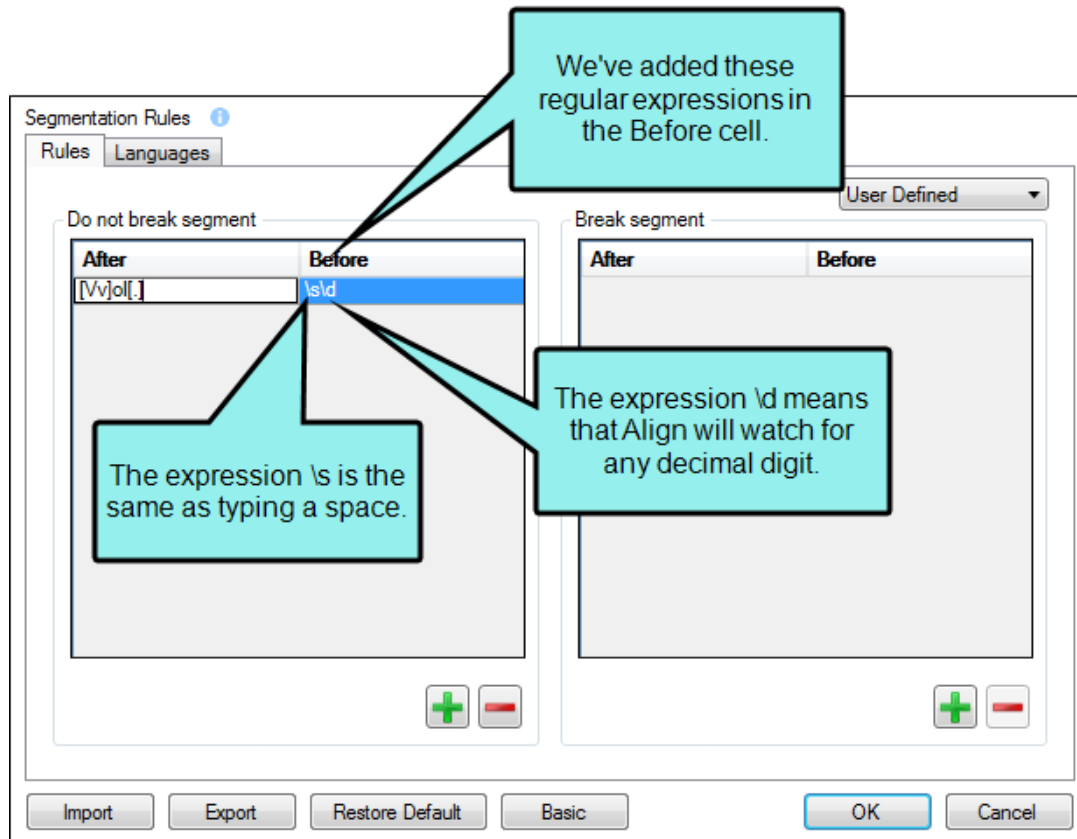


With this rule in place, you can reimport the project and the segments will look like this:

The first three segments are correct. But now the final two segments have been joined together. We can fix this by making a change to the rule.

Alignment	English (United States)	English (South Africa)	Status
1	That information is found in Vol. 5.	That information is found in Vol. 5.	
2	That information is found in Vol.5.	That information is found in Vol.5.	
3	That information is found in vol. 6.	That information is found in vol. 6.	
4	That container has a lot of vol. And it is fireproof.	That container has a lot of vol. And it is fireproof.	

- ☆ We can edit the rule so that Lingo does not break segments when Vol. or vol. is followed by a number. But if it is followed by a character, it will break. To accomplish this, we can edit the segmentation rule as shown here:



- ☆ The modified rule tells Lingo to avoid breaking a segment when it finds Vol. or vol. followed by a number, including occasions when a space exists before the number. With this rule altered, you can reimport the project and the segments will look like this:

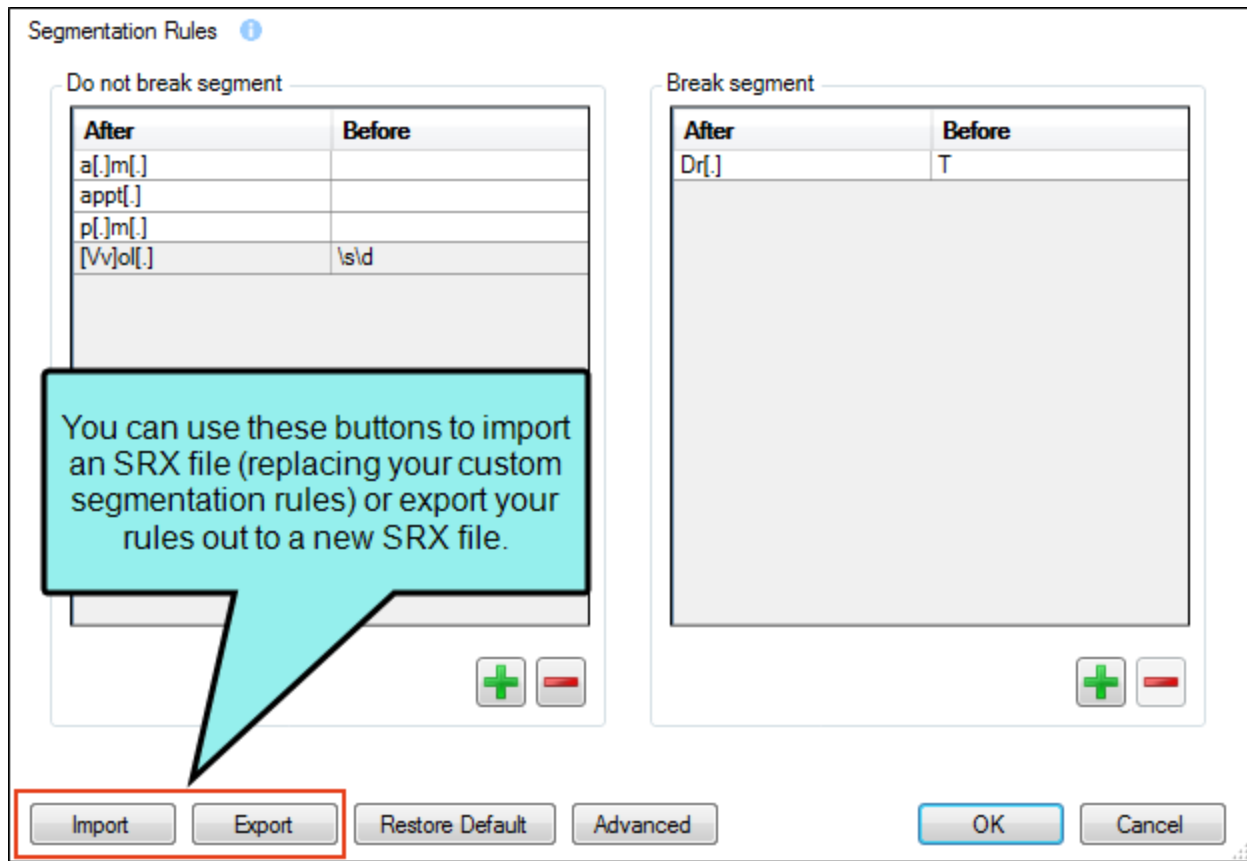
Alignment Tool			
	English (United States)	English (South Africa)	Status
1	That information is found in Vol. 5.	That information is found in Vol. 5.	
2	That information is found in Vol.5.	That information is found in Vol.5.	
3	That information is found in vol. 6.	That information is found in vol. 6.	
4	That container has a lot of vol.	That container has a lot of vol.	
5	And it is fireproof.	And it is fireproof.	

Segmentation rules created in Align are applied to both the source and target segments, if applicable.

- 📄 **NOTE** You can use regular expressions with either basic or advanced segmentation rules. However, you may choose to use an advanced segmentation rule if you want to set a rule for a specific language to match the source language.

Importing and Exporting Segmentation Rules

You can use buttons at the bottom of the segmentation rule dialog to import or export SRX files.



After exporting an SRX file, another Lingo user can import it into a project. Only SRX files generated from Lingo can be imported into Lingo.

NOTE When you import an SRX file, it replaces your current SRX file, including any custom rules in it.

Applying Segmentation Rules

After you create segmentation rules, you will need to create a new Align project to apply the segmentation rules to the segments. For this reason, it is recommended that you create segmentation rules in Lingo prior to creating an Align project, and only create new segmentation rules in Align when necessary.

When you create segmentation rules in Align, they are applied to both the source and target segments, if applicable.

PDFs

The following PDFs are available for download from the online Help.

I Cheat Sheets

Shortcuts Cheat Sheet

I User Guides

Alignment Guide

Getting Started Guide

Key Features Guide

Source Control Guide: Git

Source Control Guide: Perforce Helix Core

Source Control Guide: Subversion

Source Control Guide: Team Foundation Server

Termbases Guide

Touring the Workspace Guide

Translation Guide

What's New Guide