OpenEnterprise™ Workstation Localization Reference Guide
## Contents

1 Overview ....................................................................................................................... 1

1.1 Introduction to Workstation Localization ............................................................... 2

1.1.1 Product Translations .......................................................................................... 4

1.1.2 Project Translations ........................................................................................... 4

1.1.3 Installing Workstation Localization ................................................................. 5

1.1.4 Getting Started: Key Localization Processes ..................................................... 5

2 Translation Manager .................................................................................................... 9

2.1 Overview ..................................................................................................................... 9

2.1.1 Translation Manager - General Page ............................................................... 10

2.1.2 Translation Manager – Language Packs Page ................................................. 13

2.1.3 Translation Manager – Project Translations Page ......................................... 16

2.1.4 Translation Manager – Translation Client ....................................................... 20

2.1.5 Restarting OE Desktop and the OPC Server .................................................... 20

2.1.6 Using Placeholders in a Translation .................................................................. 21

3 OE Desktop Localization Configuration ................................................................. 23

3.1 Additional Configuration ......................................................................................... 23

3.1.1 Security Configuration Localization ................................................................. 24

3.1.2 Workstation Login Client ................................................................................ 25

3.1.3 OE Menus - Extract String Data ..................................................................... 25

4 Localization Settings and Troubleshooting ............................................................... 27

4.1 System Report ......................................................................................................... 27

4.1.1 Running the System Report Tool .................................................................... 28

4.2 Checking Localization Details ................................................................................ 29

4.2.1 Language Pack Details .................................................................................. 29

4.2.2 Project Translation Details ............................................................................. 29

4.2.3 Storing Language Pack Files ......................................................................... 30

4.3 Troubleshooting ...................................................................................................... 30

4.3.1 Localization Errors ......................................................................................... 30

4.4 Translation Manager - Settings File ....................................................................... 31
Appendix A. Glossary .................................................................33

Appendix B. Localizing Graphics Displays .............................39

1. Language Aliasing ................................................................. 39
2. Expressions ......................................................................... 41
3. OPC Strings ......................................................................... 43
4. Translated lists (State fields) .................................................. 43
5. Confirmation Messages .......................................................... 45
1 Overview

OpenEnterprise™ (OE) Workstation Localization allows you to configure the OE Desktop to display static text and dynamic text in the OE Desktop interface in the language of the installed Windows operating system. Using the Translation Manager utility, a system administrator configures localization using a language pack (.lpk) file which contains translated content for the standard OE product (product translations) as well as any customer-specific translated content (project translations).

This manual, the OpenEnterprise Workstation Localization Reference Guide, details the processes required to configure localization for your OE workstation users. Although part of the OE documentation library, this manual represents only a portion of the information available through the OE online help system, which provides point-of-use information you can access while using the OE system. This manual contains the following chapters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 1 Overview</td>
<td>Provides an overview of the general structure of the manual, provides an overview of Workstation Localization as it applies to OE, briefly discusses the user interface and software tools designed to streamline the configuration process, and describes the key processes involved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 2 Translation Manager</td>
<td>Describes Translation Manager, the main localization configuration tool, and how to manage both product and project translations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 3 OE Desktop Localization</td>
<td>Describes additional configuration options for workstation client components.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 4 Localization Settings</td>
<td>Describes where to find information about the localization settings and some useful troubleshooting tips.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix A</td>
<td>Provides a general glossary of OE terms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix B</td>
<td>Provides information on localizing graphics displays</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This manual is just one of several manuals describing how to use OpenEnterprise. However, you should always refer to the extensive online help provided with the OpenEnterprise software. It is the most current and is the primary source of information on effectively managing OE.

Refer to the OpenEnterprise Version 3x Installation Guide (D301762X012) for instructions on installing Workstation Localization.
1.1 Introduction to Workstation Localization

OpenEnterprise is an industrial-strength server-based supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) software application produced by Remote Automation Solutions. OE is highly scalable, and you can configure it as a simple single server/workstation or as a master-and-standby redundant server connected to a virtually limitless number of workstation clients. Workstation clients are used in control centers to monitor and supervise the SCADA system by operators and engineers.

OE Desktop

The OE Desktop is a container that is used to manage the windows of OE Workstation View components. Its main purpose is to provide a single, multi-windowed environment for OpenEnterprise. Localization provides a method to translate the text in these views. (see Figure 1.1).

Figure 1-1. Localized OpenEnterprise Desktop

1. Title captions
2. Menus and drop-down menus
3. OE Desktop context menus and text within a Trend chart area
The following table summarizes the localization features for each of the OE Workstation Clients.

**Note**
Any dialogs, context menus, or message boxes displayed are shown localized, with the exception of the dialogs a system administrator uses to configure OE. Windows File Open/Save, Print dialogs and Date-Time controls are **not** translated by OE and will display in the language set up under Windows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workstation Item Name</th>
<th>Areas Translated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OE Desktop</td>
<td>Static text in Menus, sub-menu items and title captions. Login username and status bar text (for example the Alarm Client status or connected databases). There is a localization enabled indicator icon in the status bar when Localization is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OE Login</td>
<td>The Login Client allows a user to logon to OE Desktop using their own name. A system administrator configures this using the Security Configuration tool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphics</td>
<td>Displays (if translations are available) the translated value of any OPC tags from the OPC Server in Graphics displays. A Graphics view can also be manually configured to translate text using the Graphics Localization functionality (see Appendix B, Localizing Graphics Displays).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OE Alarms Client</td>
<td>The Alarm View column headings, date/times and current alarm textual data such as the Description or Alarm Text. All numerical values for the Alarm Client display in the same default format whether or not localization is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes View</td>
<td>Columns headings for the Notes data. Any context menu shown by right-clicking in the Notes window. The Create Note and Modify Note dialogs allow notes to be created in the same language/region as defined under Windows. Notes entered in English on a non-localized system display in English. This includes all or part of the note (that is, subject and message). When localization is enabled, the note length is limited to 850 characters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Workstation Localization Reference Guide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workstation Item Name</th>
<th>Areas Translated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trends</td>
<td>The OE Trend View context menus, text within the chart area (the date format uses the current Windows OS System's format). Details pane column headings and text data for the list of pens. The Data Source column in the list of pens displayed in English. <strong>Note</strong>: The Pen Configuration dialog is not translated. The numbers on the trend graph and the list of pens display in the same format as they would for a non localized system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OE Menus (see chapter 3 – OE Menus)</td>
<td>The name of any menu group created using OE Menus displays translated when used in any of the OE Desktop clients above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPC DA Server</td>
<td>The OPC DA Server returns the value of any translated OPC DA tags. Historical data is not translated; the HDA Server does not translate any data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Configuration Tool</td>
<td>A system administrator can configure the Security Configuration Tool User Properties dialog to use a localized name for an operator using the OE Login Client.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1.1.1 Product Translations

The Translation Manager utility uses language pack (.lpk) files to translate core OpenEnterprise functionality, such as column headers in the OE Alarm Client, dialogs, and OE Desktop menus. These are **product** translations. You obtain language pack files and any updates from the Emerson SupportNet site.

Using the Translation Manager utility, a system administrator must install a language pack onto **each** workstation that supports translations. Refer to Chapter 2 in this manual for further information on the Translation Manager utility. For installation instructions, refer to the *OpenEnterprise Version 3x Installation Guide* (D301762X012).

### 1.1.2 Project Translations

In addition to the core OE functionality, a customer may require additional translations, such as the names of pumps or wells. These customer-specific translations are **project** translations. First, determine what terms need to be translated and obtain those translations. You can then use a Microsoft® Excel® or an XLIFF file and the Translation Manager to add these terms to **each** workstation supporting the translation. (XLIFF – XML Localisation Interchange File Format – is an XML-based format created to standardize the way localizable data passes between tools during a localization process.) See Section 2.1.3 for further information on project translations.

**Note**

You can send the MS Excel or XLIFF file to a third-party translation vendor provided the vendor **does not** change the format of either the Excel or the XLIFF file.
Workstation Localization provides two templates to use as a data entry file. These templates are located on the Workstation in the (OESstore) O:\Translations folder:

- MS Excel: ProjectTranslationsTemplate.xlsx
- XLIFF: ProjectTranslationsTemplate.xlf

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Text</th>
<th>Translated Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wellhead</td>
<td>Устьевое</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1.1.2.1 Backup and Maintenance

The Application Data folder contains the OE Product language packs. These files are not critical since you can obtain them from Emerson. However, it is a good practice to back up the customer-specific project translation file.

OE creates the translation (.trl) files and places them in the translations sub folder DataStore. When you initially set up a workstation or when you make any changes to the translation files, a system administrator should copy these project translation files to each workstation’s DataStore folder.

### 1.1.3 Installing Workstation Localization

The Workstation Installation program is delivered as part of the OE 3.2.2 service pack and automatically installs when you upgrade to OE 3.2.2.

### 1.1.4 Getting Started: Key Localization Processes

*Figures 1-3 and 1-4 depict an overview of the main processes in Workstation Localization and the Translation Manager utility. See Chapter 2 for a more information on how to use the Translation Manager utility.*
Figure 1-3. Workstation Localization – Installing and Updating a Language Pack

Installing or Updating a Language Pack

1. Start
2. Go to SupportNet
3. Navigate to Downloads
4. Download Language Pack
5. Open Translation Manager
6. OE Language Packs Page
7. Add Language Pack
8. General Page
9. Check Localization Enabled
10. Restart Desktop & OPC Server
11. Check OEDesktop Views

Check the Workstation views in OEDesktop to confirm localization is working, also to see if any additional translations are needed.
Figure 1-4. Workstation Localization – Project Translations

Customizing Translations

Add Project Translations

Check OEDesktop Views

Find Customer Text to Translate

Translate Text

Create MS Excel or XLIFF file

Add Translated Customer Text

.xslx MS Excel 2010/12 .xliff

Open Translation Manager

Project Translations Page

Add Project Translation

Restart Desktop & OPC Server
2 Translation Manager

2.1 Overview

At runtime, Workstation Localization displays a translated interface. This enables a non-English speaking operator to easily use the Alarm Client, Notes Client, Trend Client and Graphics displays in their native language.

As shown in Figure 2-1, a system administrator uses the Translation Manager utility to configure and manage localizations on the OE workstation. Functions include:

- **Enabling/disabling localization on the workstation**
- **Enabling/disabling localization for an individual user**
  Allowing an OE user to see English text in OE even when localization is enabled, by adding a windows user to the localization disabled users list.
- **Processing customer-created translation files**
  Using an MS Excel or XLIFF file to add those files to the Translation Data Store for OE system use (translations can be added or removed).
- **Setting the override language**
  Specifying an override for the language/region that is used when localization is enabled.
- **Viewing overridden product translations**
  Viewing a list of customer-created project translations that have overridden OE product translations.
An English-speaking operator (for example a system administrator or support person) can use
the same OE Desktop components in English after changing the configuration of the
workstation.

The Translation Manager draws the translations required to display text and data in the OE
Desktop components in another language from the Translation Data Store present on each OE
workstation. The Translation Data Store contains both OE product translations (installed by a
language pack) and any customer-specific project translations.

At run time, the OPC Server translates OPC tag values for the Trend Client and Graphics displays
using the translation files on the OE Workstation.

The Translation Client (TC) utility performs on-the-fly translations of elements of the OE
Desktop UI. These on-the-fly translations are stored in files on the workstation, and TC reads
them at run time. Whenever a translatable component needs to display some text that an
operator can potentially read, it calls TC to perform a runtime translation. This translation
involves looking up the data from the files to see if a translation for the given phrase exists. If
the translation exists, TC displays it.

The language used when localization is enabled is the language set up within the Windows
operating system (OS) on the workstation.

Notes

- The Windows OS displays the “Print,” “Save As,” and “Open File” dialogs in the language
  defined within Windows on the workstation. Similarly, the OS obtains the date/time format for a
  particular language from the standard date/time formats defined on that workstation.

- A restart of OEDesktop and OPCServer is required to apply any changes to the configuration of
  localization on the workstation.

2.1.1 Translation Manager - General Page

The Translation Manager’s General page allows you to enable or disable localization and to
disable localization for Windows users who have been added to the translation manager.
For example, you might need to allow an English-speaking user to see English text in OE
when localization is enabled.

Note
Text in the OE database is in English even when installed on a workstation using a non-English
Windows OS. Enabling localization translates the text for the OE Desktop clients and Graphics at
runtime.
2.1.1.1 Enabling Localization

Refer to Figure 2-2. You can enable localization only after you have added a language pack to OE.

From the Translation Manager’s General page, select Enable localization on this computer:

Note
Ensure that the Windows OS Region/Language is set to the same language as in the language pack.

2.1.1.2 Managing Localization for a Specific User

Refer to Figure 2-2.

2 Right-click in this area to add a Windows user to the Localization Disabled users list.

3 Right-click on a user to remove a user from the list.

A dialog displays asking you to confirm the deletion. Click Yes to delete the user.
2.1.1.2.1  Translation Manager - Add User dialog

Use the Translation Manager’s Add User dialog to add a user to the system when localization is disabled.

1. Open the Translation Manager.
2. Right-click in the center pane on the General page.
3. The Add User dialog displays:

   ![Add User Dialog]

   - User name: JCEZEF

4. Enter a valid Windows User name and click OK.
5. The system adds the user to the list.

2.1.1.3  Setting the Override Language

Use this option to specify an override for the language/region that is used when setting up localization (refer to Figure 2-2).

![Override Language Drop-Down]

(see Figure 2-2).

Use this drop-down menu to select a language pack when Override Windows Language is selected. Only the installed language packs are available to use.

**Note**
Typically, a system administrator uses the override during system commissioning when setting up the translations. In a live environment, change the Windows OS for the workstation to the required language/region. This allows Windows dialogs such as “Open File”, “Save File,” and “Print” to display as translated.

2.1.1.4  Override Windows Language

Use this option during the system commissioning. It allows an English-speaking system administrator to temporarily override the workstation’s language and set up the translations.

1. Open the Translation Manager.
2. Select the Override Windows Language option.
3. Click ▼ to select the language/region override from the drop-down window.
4. Restart the **OE Desktop** and **OPC Server**.

The system translates the OE workstation views using the selected language.

---

**CAUTION**

Using the override on a site using a Remote Desktop Services server (terminal server) overrides the Workstation for all the terminal server users.

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### 2.1.2 Translation Manager – Language Packs Page

Use the Translation Manager’s **OE Language Packs** page to manage language packs. Language packs translate core OE functionality such as column headers in the OE Alarm Client, dialogs, and OE Desktop menus. Download OE language pack (*.lpk) files and any updates from the Emerson SupportNet site.

**Figure 2-3. Language Packs Page**

Click the column header to alphabetically sort the list of translations in the OE language pack.

Right-click in the **Installed language packs** pane to add a language pack.
Note
OE places language pack files in the workstation’s DataStore folder (created under the C:\ProgramData\Emerson\OpenEnterprise\ApplicationData\Translations folder).

**Figure 2-4. Translations Data Store**

2 Details pane - Displays details of the currently selected language pack.

Details of the language pack shown include (see Figure 2-3):

- Language/region (**Russian in Russia**).
- The language pack’s product version (**3.2.1.12**).
- The number of translation contained with the language pack (**6134**).

2.1.2.1 Adding a Language Pack

Ensure you have the correct language pack.

1. Open the Translation Manager.
2. Select the OE Language Packs page and right-click in the Installed Language Packs Pane.
3. Click Add. An Open dialog displays.
2.1.2.2 Getting a New Language Pack

Ensure you have downloaded the correct language pack file; verify the language and the version. (Refer to Section 4.2.1, Language Pack Details)

**Note**
From time to time Emerson releases new language packs with additional translated content.

Copy the language pack to a local directory on the workstation. Then use the Translation Manager’s OE Language Packs page to add the new language pack:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OELanguagePack_zh-CN_OE3.2.1.13.lpk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

2.1.2.3 Updating a Language Pack

Updating a language pack is the same process as adding a language pack. Ensure you have obtained the correct language pack file.

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OELanguagePack_ru-RU_OE3.2.1.12.lpk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

1. Open the Translation Manager.
2. Select the OE Language Packs page and right-click in the Installed Language Packs pane.
3. Click Add.
4. Click ▼ to select the OE language pack (.lpk) file to add.
2.1.3 **Translation Manager – Project Translations Page**

Use the Translation Manager’s Project Translations page to manage the translations required for customer-specific terms, such as the names of pumps or wells.

**Figure 2-5. Project Translations Page**

Click the column header to alphabetically sort the list of translations in the project translations file.

1. **Translation files** pane

---

**Note**

This replaces all the files for any previously installed language pack.
Right-clicking anywhere in the Translation files pane shows a menu to either add or remove a translation file.

Use the Add button to add a new translation file or to update an existing translation file’s content.

The Remove option displays only if there are one or more translation files. The Remove option applies to the currently selected translation file.

Click to expand the translations file to view a list of project translations.

Note
The Add or Remove function is not row-dependent but works the same way from anywhere in the Translation File window. OE uses the filename to determine which file to modify, add, or remove.

Note
If you make an error when adding or removing a project translation file, OE displays a dialog listing the errors and leaves the system in the state prior to the add or remove process. For example, if a project translation already exists for a phrase in another translation file for the same language/region then trying to add another project translation for it in a different translation file will generate an error. See the online help for help with possible root causes.

Figure 2-6. Project Translations File Error

The above error was due to the Language/Region field being empty.

Details pane (see Figure 2-5).

This pane displays the details for the currently selected translation file:

- The name of the selected translation file (ProjectTranslationsAssets.trl)
- The location of the folder containing the translation file (\O:\Translations \DataStore)
• The language region (ru-RU)
• The number of translations in the project translation file (4)

**Note**  
OE does not include textual data generated from within an RTU in the OE product language pack. It requires additional custom translations.

### 2.1.3.1 Adding a Translation File

In addition to the OE translation pack, you may need to add customer-specific translations, such as user names, names for assets (pumps, wells, compressors, and other devices), and plant areas.

**Note**  
You can have multiple project translation files.

**Using the MS Excel Template**

To add custom translations using the Excel template file:

1. Open the ProjectsTranslationsTemplate.xlsx file.

**Note**  
Ensure that the Language/Region field (A in Figure 2-7) contains the exact text for the language region as shown below (for example, ru-RU when using a Russian language pack). When the Translation Manager adds a custom translation to OE it creates a corresponding Translation Data Store (.trl) file with the same name as the template file. Although you can use multiple translation data store files, if a translation data store file has been created with a different language region code than that of the applied language pack, OE cannot use that file’s content.

**Figure 2-7. MS Excel Project Translations Template**
2. Type the English text in the left column.

**Note**
If a translation already exists in the applied language pack, the system highlights it in the Project Translations window as shown in Figure 2-8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Language pack override</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wellhead</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Устьевое</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>температура</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermocouple</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>термопара</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derrick</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>вышка</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Type the corresponding translated text in the right column (2 in Figure 2-7).
4. Save the Excel file using a different name (the template is read-only) to use with the Translation Manager.

**Note**
When applying translations, the Translation Manager gives precedence to files in the OEStore\Translations folder (custom translations) over the same translation from the files in the ProgramData\Emerson\OpenEnterprise\ApplicationData\Translations folder (OE Product).

**Using the XLIFF Template**

Although you can use a text editor to edit the ProjectsTranslationsTemplate.xlf file, an XML editor or a third-party XLIFF editor is recommended. Each entry on the XLIFF template file has a source (English) and a target (translated text) pair. You must also define the target language (see Figure 2-9).

**Figure 2-9. XLIFF File Open in XML Editor**

![XLIFF File Open in XML Editor](image)

2.1.3.2 Adding a New Translation

Use this process to add a new translation to a customer-specific project translation file that has previously been imported to the Translation Data Store.

1. Edit the customer-specific project translation file.
2. Add the new translation(s) to the file.
3. Save the changes to the file.
4. Use the Translation Manager’s Add action to update the translation file in the Translation Data Store.
2.1.3.3 Editing an Existing Translation

Editing a project translation file and importing it using Translation Manager will overwrite all translations specified in that file. Therefore if a translation is deleted from a project translation file and the file re-imported using translation manager then that project translation will be removed.

2.1.4 Translation Manager – Translation Client

The Translation Manager’s Translation Client (TC) process runs on the workstation and performs the translations at runtime. The Translation Manager collates sets of files that store all the required translatable strings and their known translations in the various languages OE supports.

2.1.5 Restarting OE Desktop and the OPC Server

Whenever you make any changes to the product or project localization files, you must restart the OE Desktop and the OPC Server. This allows OE to apply any changes to the localization configuration on the workstation.

**Note**
When restarting the the OPC DA Server close the Container first, if it is open.

2. Launch the Windows Task Manager utility from the Windows taskbar.
3. Scroll to find the OEOPCDAServer.exe *32 file in the Processes list ImageName column.

**Figure 2-10. Windows Task Manager – OPC Server Process**
4. Click End Process. Windows displays a confirmation dialog:

![End Process Confirmation Dialog](image)

5. Click End process.

2.1.6 Using Placeholders in a Translation

Phrases requiring translation often contain data values which change in use. The basic phrase structure may occur many times but the values within the phrase change:

- **Pump1** changed state to **stopped**.
- **Pump2** changed state to **running**.
- **Pump3** changed state to **failed**.

To provide a static translation for each phrase is impractical. To solve this, the Translation Manager uses a *placeholder* mechanism to accommodate recurring phrase (or "string") patterns, including date/times and numeric values. Placeholders are identified with square brackets in the translations. Placeholders allow the above example to be represented with a single phrase:

\[
\text{[PUMP]} \text{ changed state to } \text{[STATE]} 
\]

The following is an example of a placeholder in a .trl file with a Russian translation:

```xml
<translation>
<englishText>Triggers CloseOut for [ACCUMULATOR] accumulation</englishText>
<translatedText>Организуется Сброс для накопления [ACCUMULATOR]</translatedText>
</translation>
```

*Figures 2-11 through 2-13 show examples of the placeholder in use.*

**Note**

You can locate placeholders in different locations within the translated text to allow for the fact that different languages have different word-ordering rules.
When presented with a phrase for translation, the Translation Client looks at any supporting values supplied with the translation and tries to locate placeholders. For example, when translating the Alarm Client, the Transaction Client translates the entire row at the same time. This allows columns such as Name to be used for resolving values in the Description and Alarm Text columns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Text</th>
<th>Translated Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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01.01.2016 РАСХОДОМЕРА 1 ОБНОВЛЕНО
3 OE Desktop Localization Configuration

3.1 Additional Configuration

When you enable Workstation Localization for the OE user, the OE Desktop menus and their sub-menu items display as translated (if translations are available). The Translation Client also translates workstation clients (see Section 1.1 for a summary of the localization features for each of the OE Workstation Clients).

*Figure 3-1 shows a Russian translation of the OE Desktop:*

---

This chapter details the following configuration options:

- Adding a Localized Name for an individual user.
- Adding Project Translations for OE Menus.
3.1.1 Security Configuration Localization

At login, a workstation user can use either their standard OE Username or a localized name (provided the workstation has been previously localized). See Figure 3-2.

*Note*
Only a system administrator has the authority to use the Security Configuration tool (available from the OE Container’s Administrative Tools pane) to configure the localized name.

**Figure 3-2. Localized Name in the Users Properties Page**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>User Settings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>User Name:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Localized Name:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Name:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verify Password:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access Area:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1.1.1 Adding a Localized Name

Open the Security Configuration tool to add a localized name.

1. From the OE Container > Administrative Tools pane, select Security.
2. Right-click on the username and select Properties.
3. Enter the Localized Name for the user and click OK.

*Note*
You must **restart** both the OEDesktop and the OPCServer to enable OE to apply any localization-related changes to the workstation’s localization configuration.
3.1.2 Workstation Login Client

Once you have localized the workstation, an operator can use his or her localized name at login.

Passwords for workstation login do not need to be localized: the Windows OS language provides that function.

3.1.3 OE Menus - Extract String Data

The Menu Editor dialog can export any custom OE menu text to a .txt file. A system administrator can then add these menu items to the customer-specific project translation file. Click the OE Menu Editor’s Extract string data option to begin the export.
Notes

- The Store folder is the default directory for saving the file.

- You must also add the translated text to a customer-specific project translation file before OE can display it as translated within the OEDesktop.

- You must restart both the OEDesktop and the OPCServer to enable OE to apply any localization-related changes to the workstation’s localization configuration.
4 Localization Settings and Troubleshooting

This chapter details how to review the Workstation Localization settings and how to troubleshoot and resolve issues.

4.1 System Report

The system report (shown in Figure 4-1) includes the following localization information for the current workstation:

- Whether localization is enabled or disabled.
- A list of Windows usernames for any Non-localized users
- The language/region defined within Windows
- The number of OE product translation files that exist on the OE Workstation matching the current language/region set up within Windows
- Any localized errors currently on the system

Figure 4-1. OE System Report Localization Data Section
4.1.1 Running the System Report Tool

You can generate a system report from the About dialog in OE Desktop.

From the OE Desktop menu:


2. Click System Report to run the report. OE displays a confirmation dialog:

   ![System Report Confirmation Dialog]

3. Click View Report to display the system report (see Figure 4-1).

   **Note**
   This report displays only the information for the workstation used to generate the report. If this is a workstation-only install, no system licensing information appears on the report.
4.2 Checking Localization Details

The Translation Manager utility shows a detail pane below the following panes.

4.2.1 Language Pack Details

Select Translation Manager > OE Language Packs page > Details Pane to display details for the currently selected language pack.

Details of the language pack (shown in Figure 4-2) include:

- Language/region (such as Russian in Russia)
- The product version for the language pack (3.2.1.12)
- The number of translations in the language pack (6134)

Figure 4-2. Language Pack Details Pane

4.2.2 Project Translation Details

Select Translation Manager > Project Translations page > Details pane to display details for the currently selected customer-specific project translation file (shown in Figure 4-3):

- Name of the selected translation file (such as ProjectTranslationsRusExample.trl)
- The location of the folder containing the project translation file (OESstore\Translations\DataStore)
- The language region (ru-RU)
- The number of translations in the project translation file (19)
- The number of language pack overrides (1)

Figure 4-3. Project Translations Details Pane
4.2.3 Storing Language Pack Files

The Translation Manager stores language pack files in the DataStore folder in the ProgramData\Emerson\OpenEnterprise\ApplicationData\Translations folder on the workstation (see Figure 4-4).

**Figure 4-4. OE System Report Localization Data Section**

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date modified</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>az-RU</td>
<td>06/12/2016 18:33</td>
<td>file folder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zh-CN</td>
<td>06/12/2016 18:35</td>
<td>file folder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

4.3 Troubleshooting

4.3.1 Localization Errors

If you have enabled localization but you cannot find any translation files in the language and region set up under Windows, a “Localization error” icon displays in the status bar of the OE Desktop:

Move the mouse over the Localization Error icon. OE displays a tooltip:

Localization error (double click for more details)

Double-click the Localization Error icon in the status bar to display a dialog showing details of the error in English.

```
An error has occurred reading the translation data:
1) No translation files could be found for language/region ce-DV
```

OK
A localization error icon will be shown if there has been an error reading any of the product or project translation files. See the online help for a list of possible root causes of errors.

### 4.4 Translation Manager - Settings File

In addition to the Translation data stores, the Translation Manager stores some of the localization configuration in the OE Settings file. These settings are controlled through the Translation Manager.

The Enabled flag controls whether localization is turned on or off for the workstation as a whole. By default, it is turned off. Non-localized users see the text in the workstation in English.

Use the Settings File to view the list of non-localized users.

**Figure 4-5. Settings File**

By default, the Translation Manager **does not** set the LanguageRegion value. When you enable localization, the language region setting for the logged on Windows user controls the LanguageRegion setting.

When you select the **Override Windows Language** option in the Translation Manager, the localization process uses the specified setting, regardless of the setting in the Windows OS.

**Note**

The Override Windows Language option is intended primarily for project commissioning and internal development. It affects the workstation as a whole so all Windows users experience the override setting.
[This page is intentionally left blank]
# Appendix A. Glossary

## A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACCOL</td>
<td>ACCOL™ is an acronym for <strong>Advanced Communications and Control-Oriented Language</strong>, the library of function blocks used in ControlWave Designer to program ControlWave and Bristol33xx devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access Area</td>
<td>Every device, plant area and signal in the OpenEnterprise database belongs to an access area. Access Area security controls what objects within a table can be viewed by the User. Users must be granted the access area of an object in order to view it in the HMI. Access area security is configured using the Security Configuration tool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Query</td>
<td>Type of query the OpenEnterprise database supports that reports changes in data back to the client as those changes occur (without polling). This mechanism is very fast and efficient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMS Device Manager</td>
<td>An Emerson software component which allows interaction with HART devices in the RAS RTU network. The Device Manager uses the RAS host system interface (HIS) to display device hierarchy and HART device data using the static HART device description information (stored in DD files) and to communicate with HART devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>API</td>
<td><strong>Application Programming Interface</strong>, the collection of protocols and associated tools used to build software applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archive File Manager</td>
<td>A server-based software tool that enables you to manage the process of moving archive files online and offline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archive File Configuration tool</td>
<td>A software tool that enables you to quickly configure archive files.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Background Query</td>
<td>A background query is used to get specific values back from the database. You can configure calculations and workflows to run (“trigger”) when a database value changes. Background queries can also pre-query data (usually non-signal data) to be used in calculations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baud Rate</td>
<td>Unit of signaling speed derived from the number of events per second (normally bits per second). However, if each event has more than one bit associated with it the baud rate and bits per second are not equal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSAP</td>
<td><strong>Bristol Synchronous/Asynchronous Communication Protocol</strong>; the protocol OE uses to communicate with ControlWave RTUs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calendar</td>
<td>A yearly time template.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>Communications Controller. A suite of software components that provides port sharing and protocol sharing for OE applications when communicating with RTUs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL</td>
<td>Control Language; a scripting language contained within the Polyhedra database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPU</td>
<td>Central Processing Unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC</td>
<td>Cyclical Redundancy Check error checking.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix A: Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>ControlWave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Data Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Bits</td>
<td>Sets the number (typically 8) of data bits contained in an asynchronous byte, or character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Cache</td>
<td>A &quot;data cache&quot; is a term for all the values held in memory that have been queried by background queries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DD</td>
<td>Device Descriptor. A DD for a HART-enabled field device provides AMS with all the parameters and capabilities of that device, as provided by the manufacturer, including the device icon that OE displays on the device tree graphic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deadband</td>
<td>A value that defines an inactive zone above the low limits and below the high limits. The deadband prevents a value (such as an alarm) from being set and cleared continuously when the input value oscillates around the specified limit. Defining a deadband also prevents the logs or data storage locations from being over-filled with non-significant data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device</td>
<td>A device in the OE database that maps to a physical RTU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device Template</td>
<td>A device in the OE database that can be used to create (&quot;clone&quot;) a new device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnostic Logging</td>
<td>If enabled, this allows logging of communications to and from wired HART® and WirelessHART® devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diary</td>
<td>A time frame that may act as a &quot;container&quot; for a pattern. The diary has an assigned beginning and ending time. The Scheduler (which must be running in order for scheduled diaries to work) automatically starts the diary at the specified time. You can configure a diary to repeat continuously, to run for a specified number of times, or run just once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNP3</td>
<td>DNP3 is a robust protocol used in process control systems such as OE. Providing communication between control equipment and data acquisition devices, DNP3 was originally developed for use in electric and water utility SCADA systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic text</td>
<td>Text the OE OPC Server (also known as the OPC Data Server) generates either from a signal or from a value in the database. See static text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Electronic Flow Metering or Measurement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Foundation Fieldbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field device</td>
<td>An RTU which has been added to the OE database...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Tools™</td>
<td>A software product from Remote Automation Solutions. Technicians at the wellhead use Field Tools to connect with RTUs and HART transmitters in order to set up, tune, and perform field maintenance work for the SCADA network. Field Tools interfaces with the AMS HART Device Configurator (a limited release of AMS Device Manager that accesses device menus and icons, and launches the AMS Device Manager device screens from an external tool). Field Tools also provides an interface to the RAS network of HART devices.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Glossary

### F

**FloBoss 107**  
A microprocessor-based device that provides flow calculations, remote monitoring, and remote control. A FloBoss is a type of ROC.

### H

**HART®**  
Highway Addressable Remote Transducer.

**HART/IP**  
“HART over IP”: a method to transport HART communications to an IP address that is running a HART server.

**HCF**  
HART Communications Foundation, the standards development and support organization for the HART communication protocol.

**HDA**  
Historical Data Access

**Historian module**  
A software component that creates historical data.

**HMI**  
Human Machine Interface. Basically, the data that is presented to the control room operator from the processing plant.

**HSI**  
Host System Interface. Specific software that allows AMS Device Manager to communicate with the OpenEnterprise system.

### I

**IBP**  
Internet Bristol Protocol over UDP

**ICMP**  
Internet Control Message Protocol

**IEC 62591**  
Standard from the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) that specifies an interoperable self-organizing mesh technology in which field devices form wireless networks that dynamically mitigate obstacles in the process environment. The Remote Automation Solutions’ IEC62591 Interface module provides ROC, FloBoss, and ControlWave Micro devices with this functionality.

### L

**Language packs**  
A file (.lpk) OE’s Translation Manager utility uses to translate core OE functionality and create the localized version of OE.

**Lists**  
Collections of ACCOL signals. Each signal list is assigned a number from 1 to 255. Signals within the signal list are referenced by their position in the list. Each list can contain any mixture of analog, analog alarm, logical, logical alarm, or string signals.

**List view**  
Part of the HMI that displays list content.

**Local Alarm**  
Local alarms can be raised depending on numerical or digital attribute values in the database.  
**Note:** String and Date/Time attributes cannot generate alarms.

**Localization**  
Translating a product into a different language.

**Localized name**  
A user’s translated name, defined using the Security Manager, that enables the user to log into a workstation.
### Appendix A: Glossary

#### M

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MIS</td>
<td><strong>Management Information System.</strong> A computer system, usually based on a mainframe or minicomputer, that provides management personnel with up-to-date information (such as sales and inventory) on an organisation's performance. MIS output information in a form that is useable by managers at all organisational levels (strategic, tactical, and operational).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modbus</td>
<td>A popular device communications protocol developed by Gould Modicon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSD</td>
<td>Signal address. A two-byte numerical address for a signal within a ControlWave RTU. Also referred to as PDD.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### N

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Network Configuration Utility</td>
<td>The component of the AMS Device Manager software designed to maintain all parameters you can change for an OpenEnterprise network including communication settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nw3000</td>
<td>The Network3000 range of RTUs for which the BSAP RDI was first developed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.NET</td>
<td>Microsoft technology that abstracts coding away from the operating system and provides a library of objects for use within an application. Also takes care of memory de-allocation. .NET is the technology of choice for OpenEnterprise Version 3.x applications</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### O

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OE</td>
<td><strong>OpenEnterprise™,</strong> the SCADA application from Emerson Process Management Remote Automation Solution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OE Language Pack</td>
<td>A file that contains the translations for a particular language for a given build of OpenEnterprise. This can be installed via the Translation Manager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OEStore</td>
<td>The application file store for Workstation views and other related files. OEStore is a substituted directory created during the installation of an OE Workstation. OE maps the folder C:\ProgramData\Emerson\OpenEnterprise\OEStore to the drive letter O. (This is the default location but can be changed using the SettingsEditor).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPC</td>
<td><strong>Object linking and embedding</strong> for Process Control applications; a set of seven open standards for connectivity and interoperability of industrial automation and the enterprise systems.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### P

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pattern</td>
<td>Templates that OE uses to change the value of an analog or digital signal over a period of time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI</td>
<td>Suite of applications including Enterprise Historian, Asset Framework, Calculation Engine, Notification and Visualization manufactured by OSIsoft Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polling</td>
<td>The act of collecting data from an RTU. This can occur either manually or automatically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product Translations</td>
<td>Translations to the product’s general functionality (such as column headings, dialogs, or core menus).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Translations</td>
<td>Translations required for customer-specific strings (such as the name of a pump or a well).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>A set of standards that enables communication or file transfers between two computers. Protocol parameters include baud rate, parity, data bits, stop bit, and the type of duplex.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## P

| Protocol Bridge Device | A HART device (such as the HART Multiplexer or 1420 Smart wireless gateway) that has other devices connected to it either wired or wirelessly. |

## R

| RAS | Remote Automation Solutions, a business unit of Emerson Process Management, focused on serving the oil and gas industry. |
| RBE | Report By Exception |
| RCC | Remote Comm Controller, a machine running the Remote Comm Manager which allows the OE client server to manage the machine’s devices and communications. |
| RDB | Remote Database Access |
| RDI | Remote Device Interface; a program that communicates with the control program in the device to obtain data. |
| Redundant device pair | The ControlWave/Bristol 33xx redundant control systems use communications redundancy and dual CPUs and power supplies. This redundant system monitors primary and hot standby CPUs, automatically detects failures, and triggers a switchover from the primary CPU to the hot standby CPU. The process also switches all communication channels and automatically transfers data, alarms, and historical information. |
| ROC | Remote Operations Controller, a microprocessor-based unit that provides remote monitoring and control. |
| Roclink 800 | Microsoft® Windows®-based software used to configure functionality in ROC, DL8000, or FloBoss devices. |
| rtrdb1 | The default database DATSERVICE name for the OpenEnterprise database. |
| RTU | Remote Terminal Unit. A device which interfaces objects in the physical world to a SCADA system by transmitting telemetry data to the system and/or altering the state of connected objects based on control messages received from the system. |

## S

| SCADA | Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition; a type of industrial control system (ICS). Industrial control systems are computer-controlled systems that monitor and control industrial processes that exist in the physical world. SCADA systems historically distinguish themselves from other ICS systems by being large-scale processes that can include multiple sites and large distances. |
| Signals | The data points placed in or collected from a device. |
| Static text | Text that is fixed (such as the name of a dialog or text entered into a display); see dynamic text. |

## T

| Template | In OE, a physical device which is used as a pattern to simplify the process of adding new physical devices to a network. You apply the template – and its associated data configurations – to the new device to quickly configure it. Additionally, you can configure the new device to reflect any changes you may make to the template device. |
## Appendix A: Glossary

| TLP | Type (of point), Logical (or point) number, and Parameter number. You reference data in the ROC800 or FloBoss by type, location or logical, and parameter (TLP). Type refers to the number of the point type. The location or logical number is a value based on physical input or output. A parameter is a numeric value assigned to each piece of data contained in a given point. |
| Tokens | Tokens determine workstation security. Specific Human Machine Interface (HMI) functionality is allowed or denied through tokens. Tokens are required for file access, OPC write access, built in application context menus and custom menus. Token security is configured using the Security Configuration tool. |
| Translation Client | The Translation Client is a process which runs on the Workstation machine and performs the translations at runtime. |
| Translation Data Store | The collection of files that OE uses to create the product translation as well as any customer-specific project translations. |
| Translation Manager | A software utility installed on a OE workstation that controls the various localization features on that workstation. |
| Unicode | Computing industry standard for the consistent encoding, representation, and handling of text expressed in most of the world’s writing systems. Storage of each character is stored in more than one byte and therefore characters from languages other than English are available. However the wider characters mean that Unicode text needs to be treated differently in code from ASCII. |
| Update mask | A configuration tool that identifies specific portions of a device’s configuration to address when updates occur. A mask can prevent or facilitate updates. |
| UTC | Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), a worldwide civil time standard. |
| WHA | WirelessHART® Adapter |
| Wizard | A series of software screens that guides you through a specific task. |
| XLIFF | XML Localisation Interchange File Format; an XML-based file format that standardizes how localized data passes between tools during the localization process. |
| XML | Extensible Markup Language, a markup language that is both machine- and human-readable. |
Appendix B. Localizing Graphics Displays

The Graphics application supports various options to provide local language support within displays in addition to workstation Localization.

1. Language Aliasing

OE Graphics includes Language Aliasing support. By using it you can setup a display to show text in a different language and use the expressions function to convert values for example from metric units to imperial units.

Note
Language Aliasing is separate from the localization configuration in the rest of OE – it is purely within the displays.

The Language Aliasing Configurator (LASConfig.exe in C:\Program Files (x86)\Common Files\ICONICS) defines language aliases and expressions for language switching. These language configuration settings are saved in a language configuration database which is unrelated to the rest of the OE localization configuration.

Figure B-1. Graphics Application Language Aliasing Configurator – Text Tab
Labels

To translate an alias defined in the Language Configurator, the term must be bracketed by /+ at its beginning and +/ at its end (as in /+Tank Level+/).

If in configure mode, you have the following text label.

Translation occurs at runtime.

You can also pre-translate the text in a label.
2. Expressions

You can use expressions to make unit conversions. For example, the Language Configurator allows you to define a conversion between the default expressions cm and inch.

Figure B-6. Language Configurator English Language Expression using “inches”
Once you have this and a realanalog value in the database, perform the following setup in a display to ensure that the value converts from inches to centimeters, depending on the current language.

**Note**
Selecting the **Show Unit** option is not mandatory.

This is the result in Runtime mode:
3. **OPC Strings**

The OE database cannot store Unicode characters. The OPC Server automatically encodes Unicode characters when writing them and decodes the characters when displaying them.

Language aliases can also be stored in the database. For example, having alias “Tank Level”, if we store “/+Tank Level/+” in a string value, it will display the translated value. Before and after the characters that surround an alias, we can put other text.

![Figure B-9. SQL Client (above) showing a database value with the result (below) in Graphics](image)

4. **Translated lists (State fields)**

When using State fields you can map database values either to pre-translated string values or to language aliases.
Figure B-10. Graphics Application Property Inspector State Field Configuration

For the states set above, at runtime we have:

The first value is dynamically translated if the language is switched and the second value is static. These two strings will be stored in the database as “string1” or “string2”.

Figure B-11. Database value: SQL Client (above) and Graphics (below)
5. Confirmation Messages

Some dynamic connection type items (Process Points and Data Entry, Download Value pick action, Toggle Value pick action, Location/Slider and Rotation Dial) have a Confirmation Message Builder that helps you create confirmation messages that you will see when writing values to a Graphics display. Confirmation messages can contain pre-translated strings as well as Language Aliases.

Figure B-13. Graphics Application Property Inspector Confirmation Message Builder
## Index

### Additional Client Configuration
- OE Login .............................................................. 23
- OE Menus .................................................................. 23

### Admin Tasks
- Adding a Localized Name ..................................... 24
- Adding a non localized user .................................. 12
- Backup & Maintenance ......................................... 5
- Customizing Translations ..................................... 5
- Overriding for an English speaking user ............. 12
- Setting an override during setup ......................... 12
- Turning on localization on a workstation ............. 11
- Viewing the list of Non Localized Users ............... 31
- Where are the Language Packs stored? ............... 29
- Where are the ProjectTranslations stored? .......... 29
- Where is the MS Excel template stored? ............... 4

### Areas Localized
- Alarms Client .......................................................... 3
- Desktop ..................................................................... 3
- Graphics HMI .......................................................... 3
- Menus ....................................................................... 3
- Notes View .................................................................. 3
- OE Login .................................................................. 3
- Trends ....................................................................... 3
- Customer-specific translated terms .................... 4

### Customizing Tasks
- Adding a new translation .................................... 19
- Adding customer translations ............................. 18
- Adding Translations for Custom Menus ............. 25
- Project Translation Details ................................... 29
- Using Placeholders ................................................ 20

### Desktop
- OE Desktop ............................................................ 2
- Workstation Clients ............................................. 2
- Extract string data in OE menus .......................... 25

### Figures
- 1-1. Localized OpenEnterprise Desktop ............... 2
- 1-2. MS Excel Translation Template .................... 4
- 1-3. Installing/Updating a Language Pack ............. 6
- 1-4. Customizing Translations ............................. 7
- 2-1. Workstation Localization Components .......... 9
- 2-2. Translation Manager General Page ............ 11
- 2-3. Translation Manager Language Packs Page ... 13
- 2-4. Data Store ....................................................... 14
- 2-5. Translation Manager Project Translations Page ... 16
- 2-6. Project Translations Error ........................... 17
- 2-7. MS Excel Translations Template .................. 18
- 2-8. Project Translations Window ....................... 18
- 2-9. XLIFF File Open in XML Editor .................... 19
- 2-10. Windows Task Manager .............................. 20
- 2-11. Placeholders in MS Excel Template .......... 21
- 2-12. English Text in Graphics ........................... 21
- 2-13. Translated Text in Graphics ...................... 21
- 3-1. Workstation Localization OE Desktop Components ........................................... 23
- 3-2. Localized Name Configuration ...................... 24
- 3-3. Workstation login with localized name ....... 25
- 3-4. Menu Editor .................................................. 25
- 4-1. Localization in System Report ...................... 27
- 4-2. Language Pack Details ................................ 29
- 4-3. Project Translations Details ....................... 29
- 4-4. Language Pack File locations ...................... 30
- 4-5. Settings File .................................................. 31
- B-2. Graphics Applications Language Aliasing Configurator – Expression tab .................. 40
- B-3. Graphics Application in Configure Mode ...... 40
- B-4. Graphics Application in Configure Mode ...... 40
- B-5. Graphics Application in Configure Mode – Property Inspector dialog ...................... 41
- B-6. Language Configurator – English (inches) .... 41
- B-7. Language Configurator – Russian (centimeters)42
- B-8. Graphics Application Configure Mode Property Inspector ........................................ 42
- B-9. Client and Graphics database values .......... 43
- B-10. Graphics Application Property Inspector State Field Configuration ....................... 44
- B-11. Database value – SQL Client (above) and Graphics (below) .................................. 44
- B-12. Database values – SQL Client (above) and Graphics (below) .................................. 45
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Builder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getting Started in Localization</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installing or Updating a Language Pack</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installing Workstation Localization</td>
<td>1, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language pack</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getting a new language pack</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language Pack</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adding a language pack</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Report</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Updating a language pack</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language packs</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Localization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getting Started</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Localization settings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviewing</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Localized Name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adding</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operators</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using my own name to login</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overview</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>workstation localization</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>