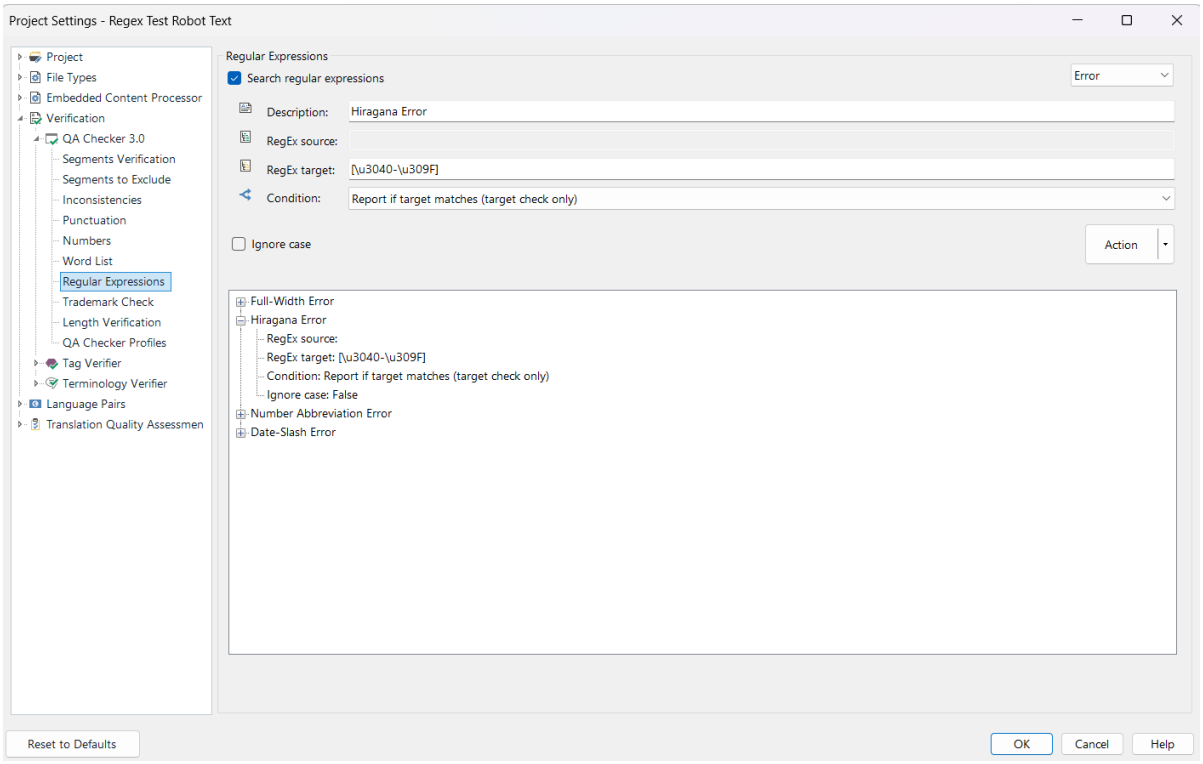
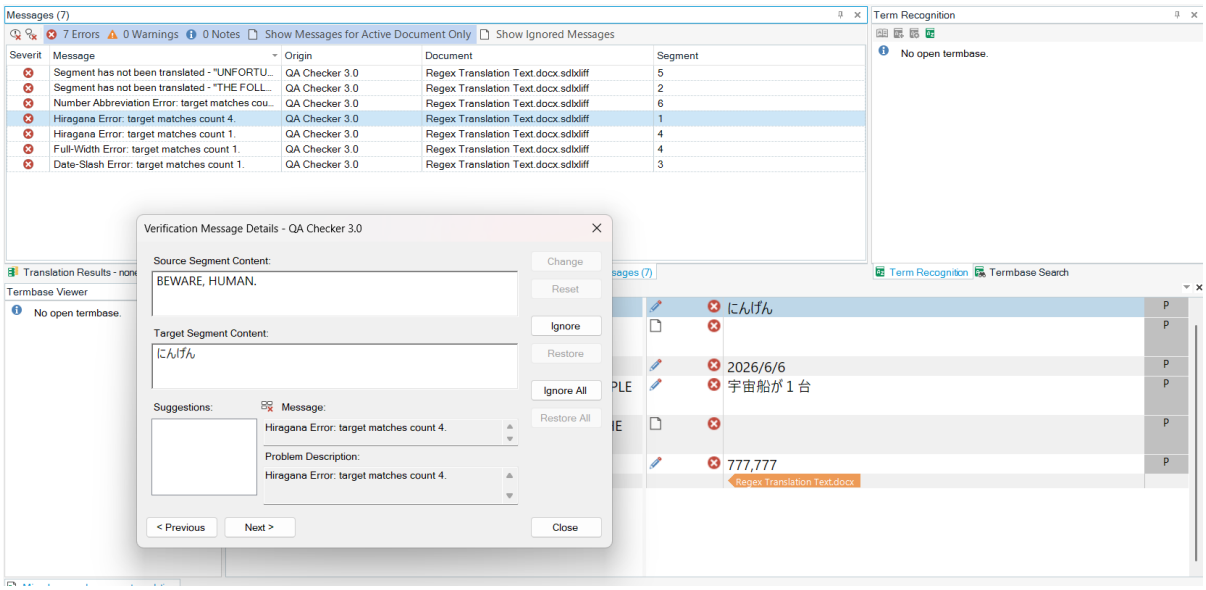
Automatically Marking Hiragana as an Error

If you find yourself translating a character who only speaks in katakana and Chinese characters (such as a robot), you may find it useful to automatically mark hiragana as an error. Go to Regular Expressions in the QA Checker menu, enter the following text in the RegEx Target row, and set Condition as “Report if target matches (target check only)”:

[\u3040-\u309F]

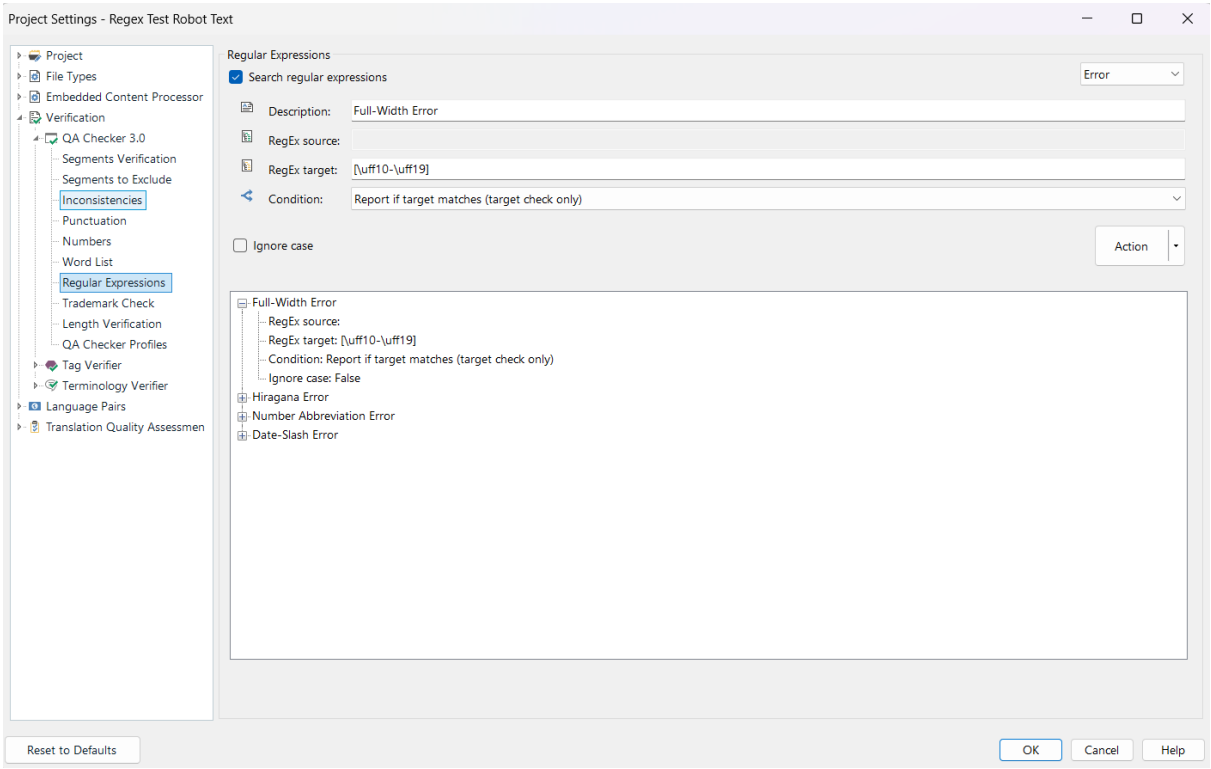


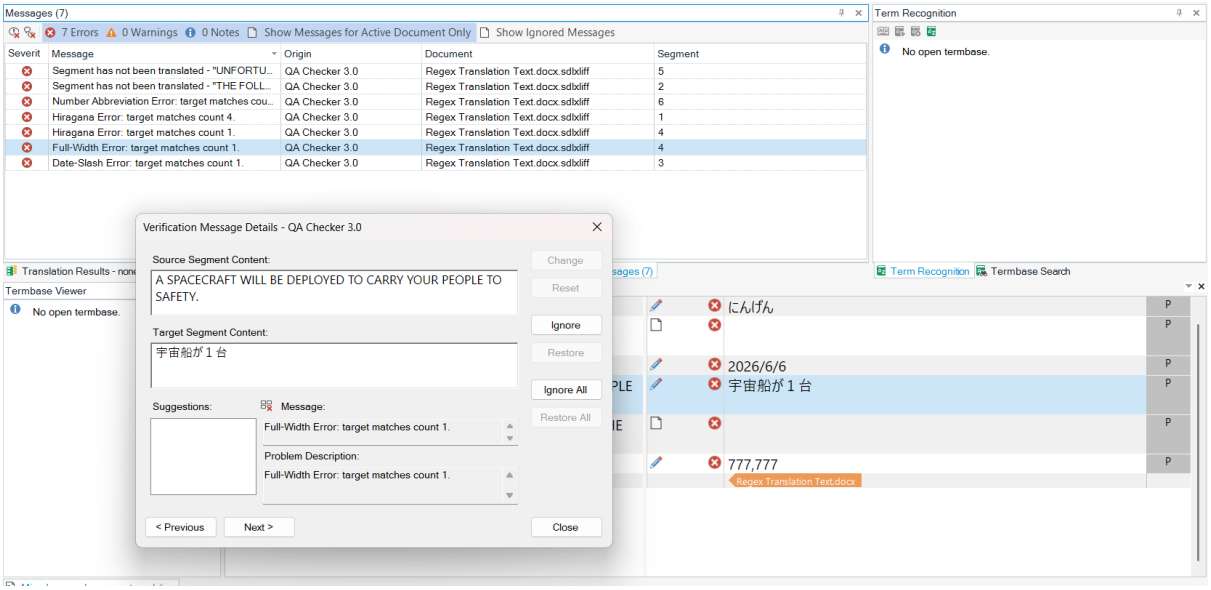


Automatically Marking Full-Width Numbers as an Error

We all run into those pesky full-width numbers every now and then. If the style guide specifies half-width numbers, you can automatically mark full-width numbers as errors by entering the following text in the RegEx Target row and setting Condition as “Report if target matches (target check only)”:

[\uff10-\uff19]

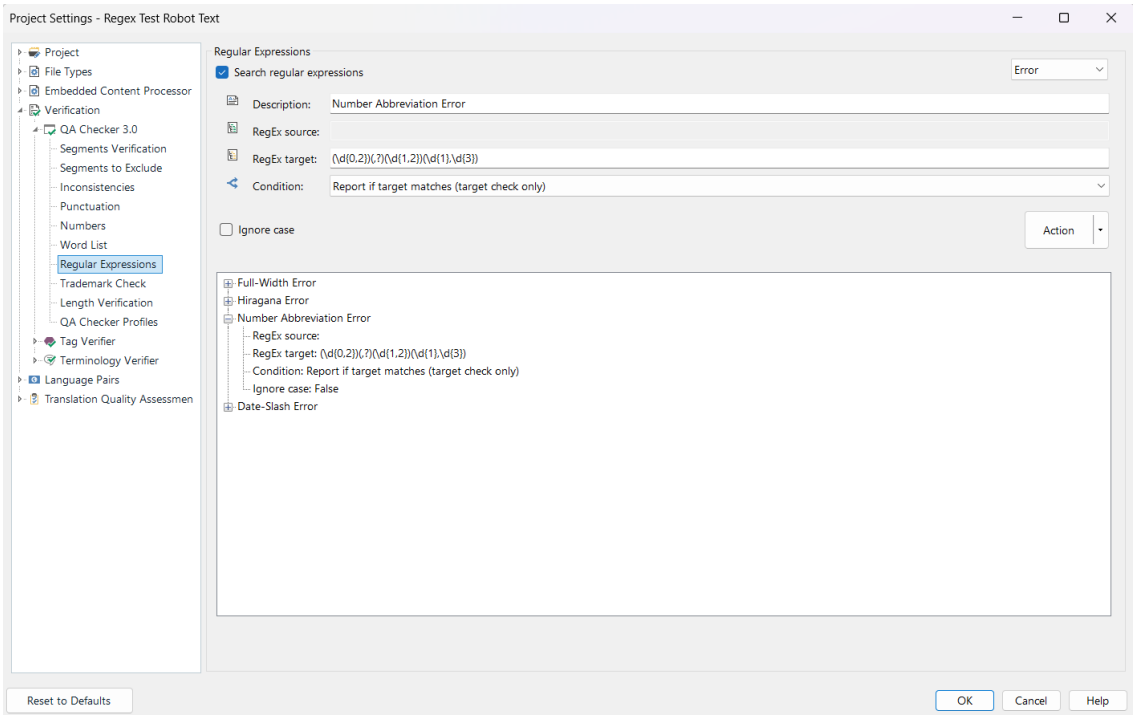


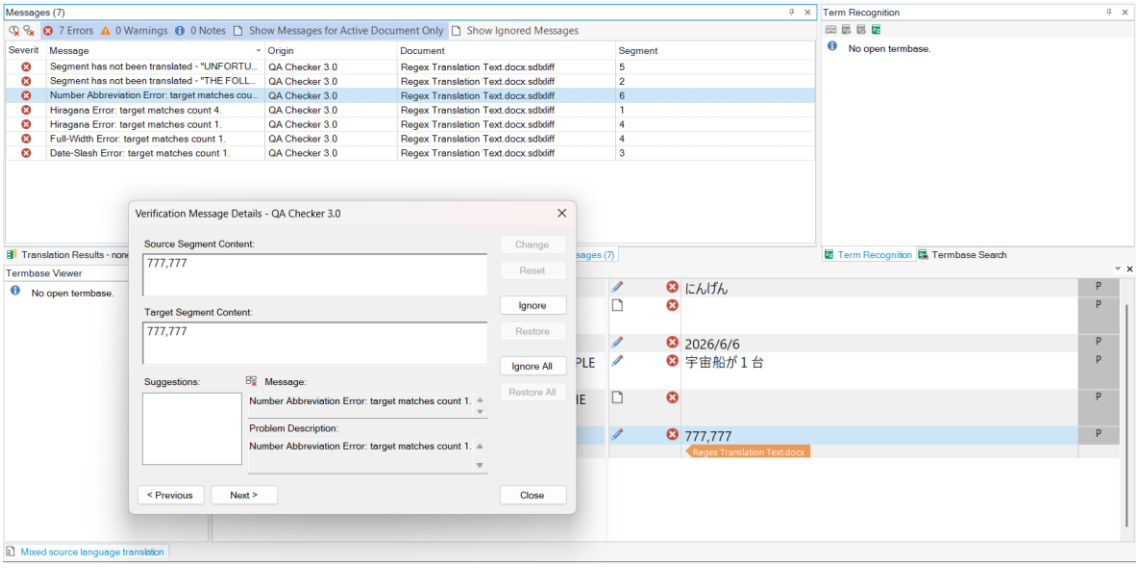


Abbreviating Numbers with Find and Replace

Assume numbers in your project are not supposed to have too many digits. Instead, you want to use the character 万 to make sure any number between five and eight digits is simplified. You can identify numbers between five and eight digits as errors (assuming they use commas) by entering the following text in the RegEx Target row and setting Condition as “Report if target matches (target check only)”:

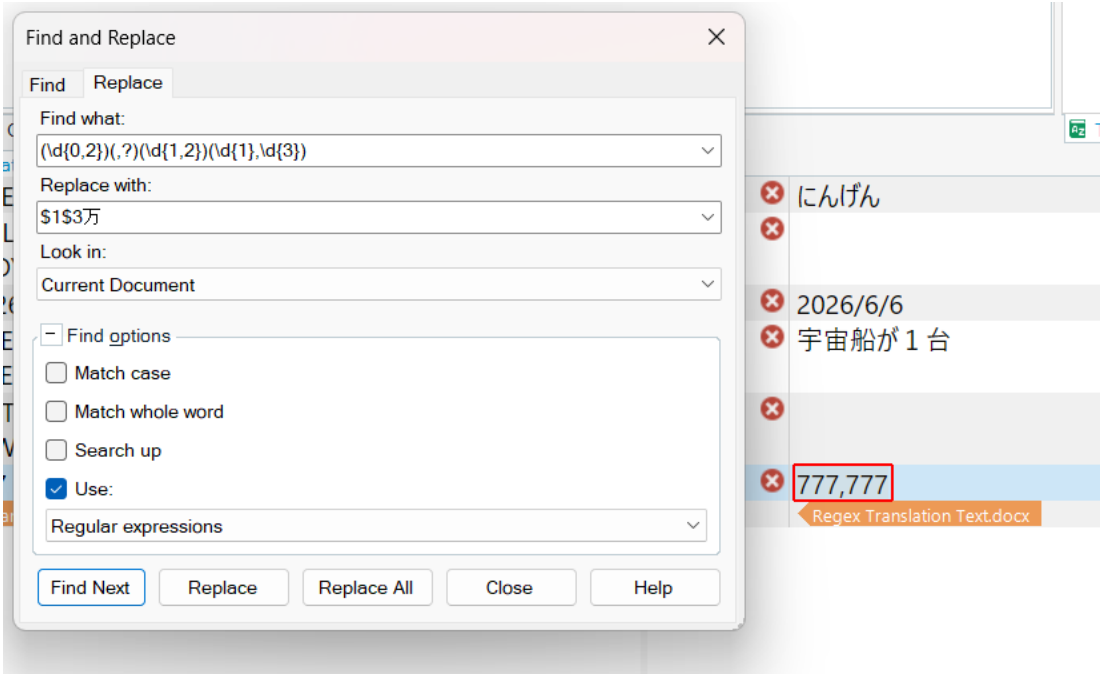
(\d{0,2})(,?)(\d{1,2})(\d{1},\d{3})



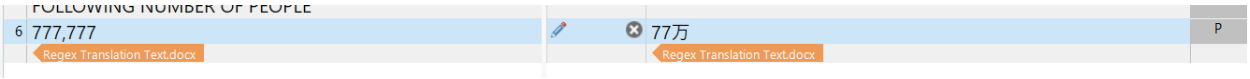


Then, you can use the Find and Replace function to automatically abbreviate the lengthy numbers. Set “Use:” to “Regular expressions” and enter the following into the “Replace with” row:

$1$3 万



By selecting “Replace,” the example above becomes the following:

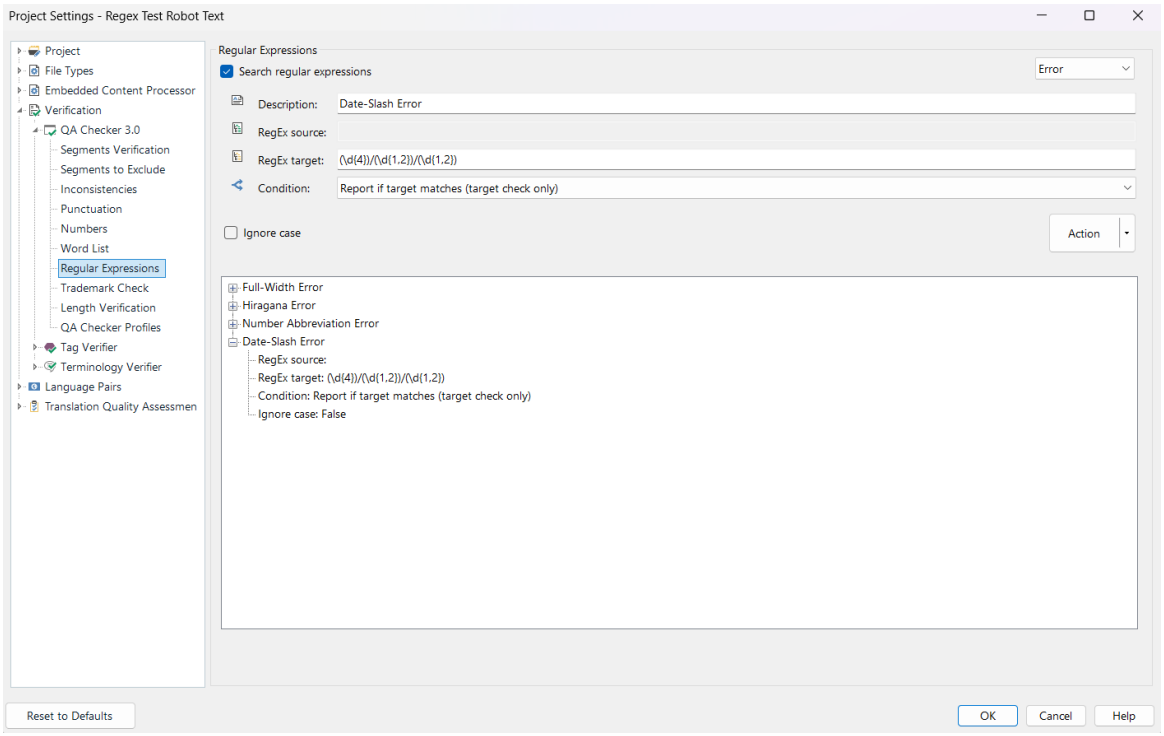


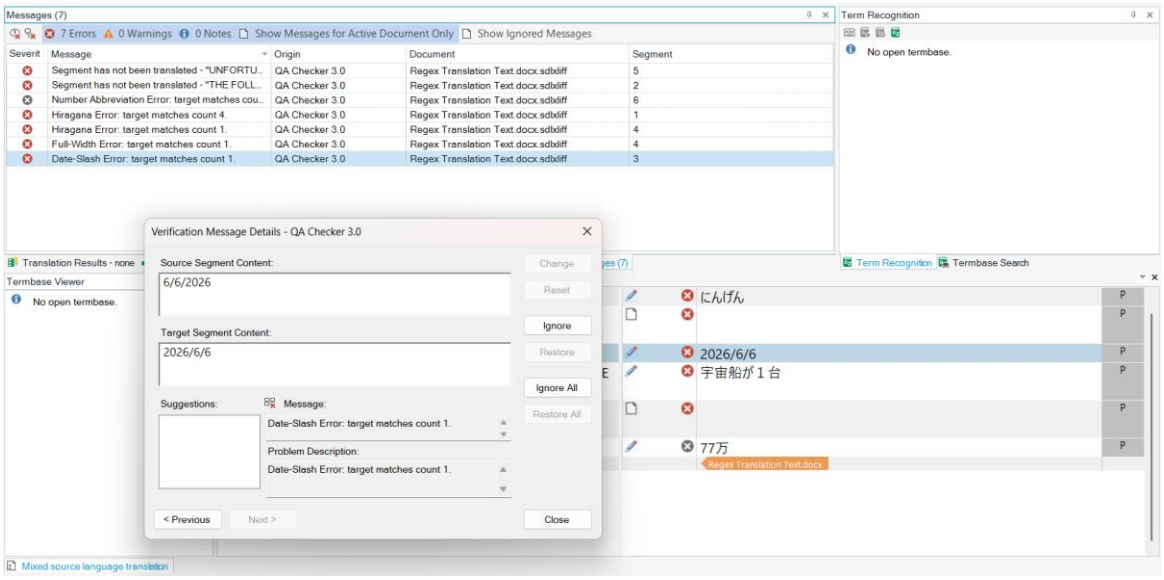
This does not round up or down. The extra digits are simply dropped.

Replacing Slashes with Chinese Characters for Dates

If your style guide specifies that dates should be written using Chinese characters instead of slashes, you can identify dates that have used slashes by entering the following text in the RegEx Target row and setting Condition as “Report if target matches (target check only)”:

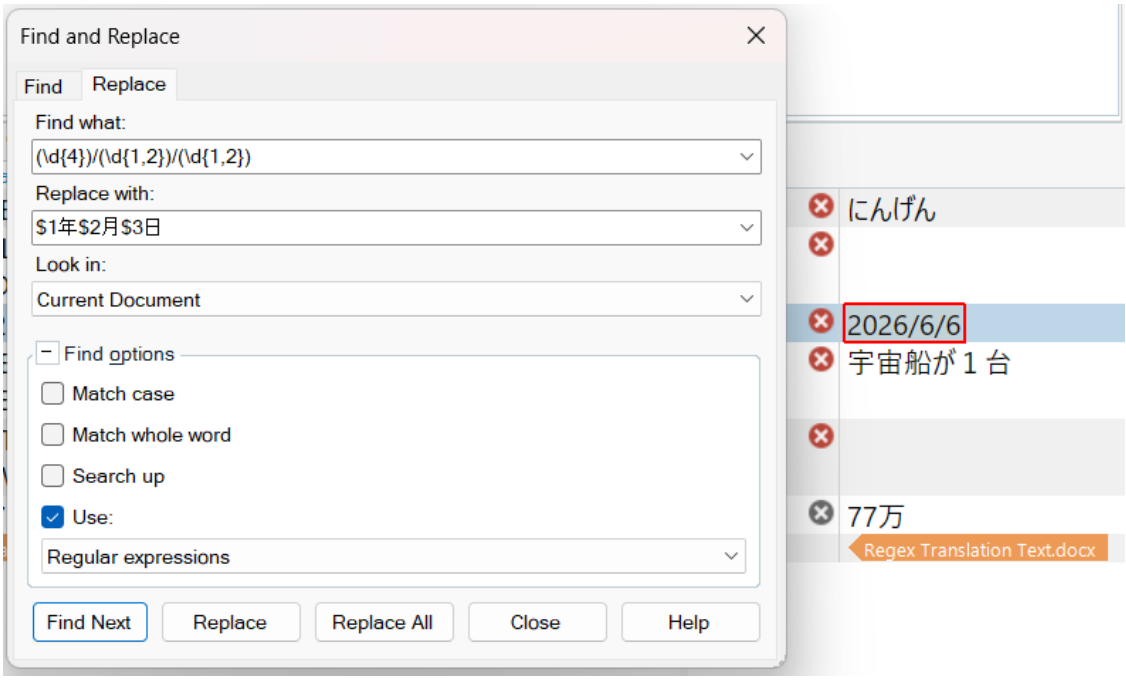
(\d{4})/(\d{1,2})/(\d{1,2})





Then, you can use the Find and Replace function to automatically change the slashes to the appropriate Chinese characters. Set “Use:” to “Regular expressions” and enter the following into the “Replace with” row:

$1 年$2 月$3 日



By selecting “Replace,” the example above becomes the following:

