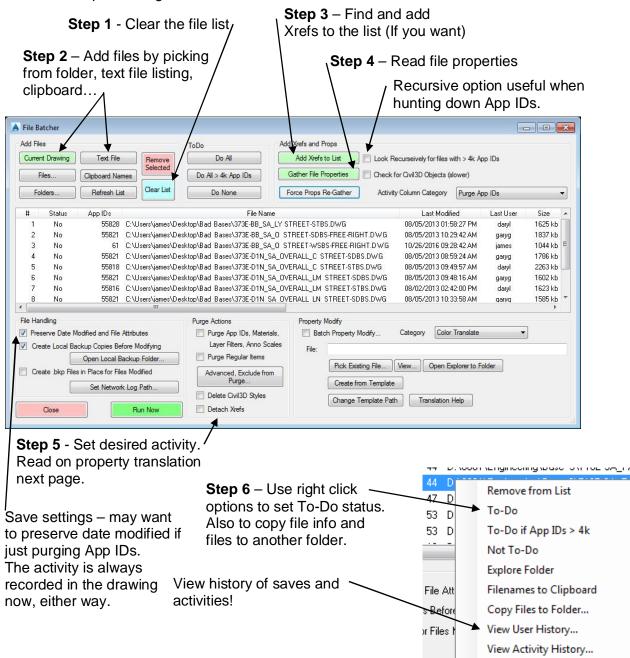


File Batcher Help

The File Batcher tool is intended to run various activities on multiple files, as well as help gather information on them and make copies to a folder.

The basic steps to using it are:



Use for General Cleaning of Files

The check boxes can be used for cleaning out simple things like excess Registered Application IDs (RegApps). This is the same thing the PurgeIDs program does.

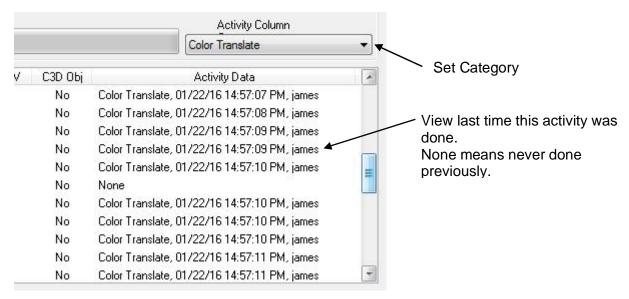
Be careful about deleting Civil3D styles. Make use of the ability to check for Civil3D objects, and also pay attention to the warnings for files with -3D in the name.

You may check or uncheck the "Preserve Date..." item when using these, but checking it has the advantage of not triggering the new file to be backed up by the server backup system.

The Activity Column

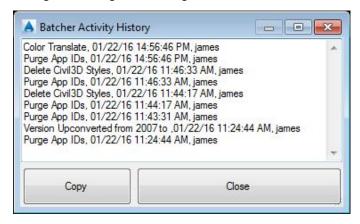
Each time you run a purge or other action on a file, it is logged in the dwg file. You can view this log using the right click option.

You can also view the last entry for a given category, by setting the category pulldown as desired:



This is useful for several things. In particular, when you want to do things like a color translation, which should generally not be done twice on the same file.

In any case, it's very handy for seeing what's been done and by whom. The full activity listing from a right click might look like:



Property Translation Using Files

A major improvement of the File Batcher over PurgeIDs, is its ability to do several kinds of translations, or modifications, to many files fast.

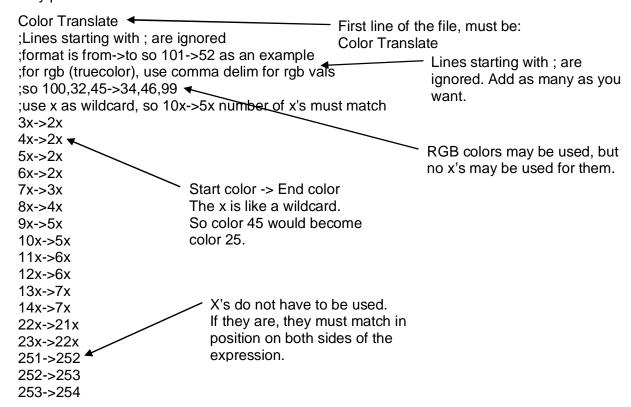
There are currently several types of translations possible:



Color Translate

This is useful for modifying the colors of layers and entities, from one color to another.

This was written mainly to take files colored for one color table, and change them so they plot the same with another color table. The translation file format is:



Layer Name Translate

This is useful for modifying layer names using search and replace criteria. File format is:

Layer Name Translate
;Lines starting with; are ignored
;format is from->to so Line01->Test25 as an example

Origlayer1->DestLayer1

Pipes*->WT-Pipes*

* May be used in names to act as a wildcard

Note that each layer is only processed once, an in order of the search/replace lines. Once a layer is renamed, it will not change after that.

Xref Path Translate

This is useful for modifying xref paths using search and replace criteria. File format is: First line of the file, must be: Xref Path Translate ← ; used to change xref paths using search and replace methodology **Xref Path Translate** ;Lines starting with; are ignored ;format is search->replace so ;F:\0001\Engineering\Base Files\1E-OA_PROJECT-CALC.DWG->F:\0001\Engineering\Base Others\1E-OA_PROJECT-CALC.DWG as an example :use * as wildcard so like *1E-OA PROJECT-CALC.DWG->*1E-OA PROJECT-**EXRC.DWG** - This would modify just the *Engineering\Base Files\ ->*Engineering\Base Others\ folder part of the paths. *1E-OA PROJECT-CALC.DWG->*1E-OA PROJECT-NewCALC.DWG This would switch the filename from one to the other. This has nothing to do with renaming

files, it simply changes where AutoCad

looks for the file.

Xref Path Type Translate

This will switch paths to Full, Relative, or Stripped (no folder in path). File format is:

Xref Path Type Translate
;Lines starting with; are ignored ;used to change xref paths to ; Full, Relative, or Stripped (no folder in path) ;just place one value below

Full
Just one of the 3 types

Definition of the types:

Relative – means "relative to current drawing folder". It looks like:

"..\..\Notes.dwg"

with the .. and \ items. These are made so you can replicate a project directory structure somewhere, and the paths will all work. The downside is they break if you move the sheets or rename a planset folder. Sometimes people want them, so this tool will convert to them. Sometimes the conversion does not change them, as its only when you have folders in common between the current dwg path, and the xref paths that they change.

Full – the path you would get by converting a relative or stripped path to its found location. It also changes full paths so that the "found" location becomes the xref path. Keep in mind that autocad always looks in the current drawing folder for xrefs, before using the path. So it is quite easy to get different found and recoded xref paths.

Stripped – just the dwg name, not the folder its from. This is useful when sending a bunch of files all in one folder. You may not want the recipient to know where they came from on our side.