

## How to Stop the Mic Volume from Auto-Adjusting

If you've ever run through the Windows Speech setup, where you read out the phrases it shows on the screen, it may have automatically set your mic to a lower volume for whenever the Speech Engine is started. Here's how to fix that:

1. Press Win + R to open a Run prompt. Type "regedit" and click OK.
2. Expand the tree down to HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\Software\Microsoft\Speech\RecoProfiles\Tokens.
3. Expand the sub-folders until you see the "Volume" folder and select it.
4. Rename or delete the Volume sub-key.
5. In the Windows Sounds Control Panel, set the mic volume to whatever you like, it should no longer get auto-adjusted.

## VoiceBot Hangs and Does Not Respond to Commands

If you're experiencing issues with VoiceBot hanging and not responding to commands, check to see if you have the Realtek Nahimic audio drivers, or similar audio processing software installed on your system. Nahimic and Sonic Studio are two that seem to lock the Microsoft Speech Engine, preventing VoiceBot from accessing it. The only current workaround is to close or uninstall the audio processing software.

## VoiceBot doesn't recognize my commands when there's a lot of background noise

Not all sound cards do, but your sound card may have an option to reduce and almost eliminate background noise. To enable it, follow the steps below:

- Open the Windows Control Panel and click the "Sound" icon.
- Click the Recording tab.
- Double-click your microphone in the list.
- Click the Enhancements tab. If you don't see the Enhancements tab, try updating your sound card drivers. If you still don't see it, it's likely that your card doesn't support the enhancements needed for the option in the next step.
- Enable the "Noise Suppression" checkbox.
- Click OK, and OK again.

## Where can I find a reference for the ASCII codes used in BFS.Input.SendKeys?

When using the auto-complete with BFS.Input.SendKeys, the input is converted to ASCII codes. You can use this table for reference if needed: <http://www.asciitable.com>. Note that when writing code by hand, you can just enter text normally instead of using the codes, like this: BFS.Input.SendKeys("(M)Y TEXT"); would output "My text".

BFS.Input.SendKeys also supports the codes from this list: [https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/system.windows.forms.sendkeys\(v=vs.110\).aspx](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/system.windows.forms.sendkeys(v=vs.110).aspx)

## How do I install the Free version of VoiceBot?

VoiceBot uses the same installer for both the Free and the Pro version. If you don't enter a license key during the installation, you'll get an automatic 30-day trial of the Pro features.

After the 30-day trial is up, VoiceBot will automatically revert to the Free version. If you'd prefer to revert VoiceBot to the Free version before the end of the trial, please follow these steps:

- Open the VoiceBot Settings window
- Click the License Key tab
- Click the "Change to Free Version"
- Click Apply

After performing the steps above, VoiceBot will revert to the Free version, with the Pro features disabled. After reverting to the Free version, you'll no longer receive message box prompts to upgrade to the Pro version.

## Can I transfer my license to a different computer?

A VoiceBot Pro license key can certainly be transferred to a different computer! The license key can be installed on a different computer if you have done **any** of the following on the old computer first:

- Cleared the license key from the VoiceBot Settings > License Key tab and applied the settings (reverts VoiceBot to the Free version)
- Completely uninstalled VoiceBot
- Wiped or scrap the old computer

Basically, as long as DisplayFusion is no longer in use on the old computer, you're good to use your existing key on a new computer.

## Text Queries

### Simple Searching

A string without quotes, brackets, or mustaches ({ and }) will be treated as a "Match Any Word" search if multiple words are specified. To search for an exact string, you can wrap the string in quotes and use the equality operator (see below).

**Note:** If you'd like to search for text that contains invalid characters (such as brackets or special characters), you'll need to wrap the string in quotes. For example, if you'd like to find part of a function in your source code files, enter the following (including the quotes) in the Query box:

***"MyFunction("***

### Advanced Searching

You can use the +, OR and - operators to create more advanced search queries. Operators are not case-sensitive, but capitalizing them can improve the readability of your search query.

### Operator: +

The + operator will only match if the text contains both of the query terms. Here are some examples:

Match anything that has both cats and dogs:

***cats +dogs***

Match anything that has all 4 animals (cats, dogs, horses, cows):

***cats +dogs +horses +cows***

### Operator: OR

The OR operator is represented as a space between string matches. It will match anything that has at least one of your query terms:

Match anything that has either cats or dogs:

***cats dogs***

Match anything that has any of the 4 animals:

***cats dogs horses cows***

### Operator: -

Using the - operator will match anything that doesn't have the query term in it. Here are some examples:

Match anything without the word dogs:

***-dogs***

Match anything that doesn't contain dogs or cats:

***-(dogs cats)***

***-dogs -cats***

### Using Multiple Operators

You can use multiple operators together, to form more complex queries. Here are some examples:

Match anything that doesn't contain cats, but does contain dogs, or contains fish:

***-cats +dogs OR fish***

***((-cats) +dogs) OR fish***

## Operator Precedence

When more than one operator is used in a query, - is processed first, then +, then OR. To change the precedence of operators, use brackets to separate different statements in your query, much like how you would in an arithmetic expression. Brackets may also improve the readability of your queries, and do not affect performance. Here are some examples:

In this example, dogs and birds will be evaluated first because + has a higher precedence than OR:

***cats dogs +birds***

To change the meaning of the example above, use brackets:

***(cats dogs) +birds***

The example below has the same meaning as the first example, but is much easier to understand:

***(dogs +birds) cats***

You can use the - operator to invert the meaning of a bracketed query. The query below will search for all text that doesn't contain dogs, or doesn't contain cats:

***-(dogs +cats)***

The query below will search for either cats or dogs, but not both:

***(dogs cats) -(dogs +cats)***

## Phrases

You can search for exact phrase matches, even ones that contain operators, by using quotes. Here is an example:

This example will search for the exact phrase "dogs +cars are great", the + operator is ignored because it is in quotes:

***"dogs +cars are great"***

## Escaping Quotes

To search for quotes within text, escape the character with a backslash (as shown below) to tell the query that you are searching for quotes, and not searching for a phrase.

The example below will search for "dogs" (with the quotes) in the search text:

***\\"dogs\\"***

## Match Count Operator

To specify the number of times a phrase should be matched, use the match count operator. The amount can be any positive whole number, including zero.

The example below will match the phrase dogs if it is found exactly 3 times:

***dogs{3}***

## Equality Modifier

To match text exactly, you can use the equality modifier on a search term.

The example below will match the phrase "dogs", but will not match things like "dogs and cats":

***==dogs***

## Word Boundary Modifier

To look for specific words in text, you can use the word boundary modifier.

The example below will match the phrases "dogs" or "dogs and cats", but will not match things like "hotdogs":

***=dogs***

You can still use other operators with the word boundary and equality modifiers, and you can also wrap terms in quotes to include spaces and other special characters

The example below will match any text that is not exactly equal to "cats and dogs":

***-=="cats and dogs"***

# Privacy Policy

The Privacy Policy has moved [here](#).