

The Simplest Way to Automate your Catalogue Production



Using
XML *in*
Adobe InDesign CS2

Beehive Solutions

Contents

2	Introduction	
3	Transforming Your ONIX Data	
	Using the Beehive Conversion Interface	3
4	Working with the Beehive Template	
	Getting Started	4
	Modifying the Beehive Template	7
	Working with a Flat Plan	7
	Working with Existing Elements	7
	Adding New Elements	8
	Adding Placeholder Frames	8
	Adding Placeholder Text	11
	Deleting Elements	13
14	Setting Up Your Own Template	
	Getting Started	15
	Importing a DTD	15
	Setting up the Document Structure	16
	Creating New Elements	17
	Structure First, Layout Second	17
	Layout First, Structure Second	19
	Hints for Creating New Elements	20
	Adding Placeholder Text	21
	Applying Styles to Placeholder Text	23
24	Duplicating Content and Adding Pages	
27	Importing XML	
	Import Options	28
29	Appendices	
	A: Document Structure Diagram	30
	B: Beehive Template Elements	31
	C: Glossary	32
	D: Beehive CD	

Introduction

Welcome to the Beehive Solutions User Guide for XML Catalogue Production. Using the instructions in this document, you will learn how prepare an XML file from your ONIX data and import it automatically into a catalogue template. You will also learn how to create a catalogue template from scratch and how to modify an existing template to suit your needs.

Most members of a publishing organization are not comfortable working directly with XML, but would use it if they knew how. This process teaches you how to use an XML file with minimal interaction with code, and with absolutely no reason to learn the language itself. Anyone can do it!

We hope that this guide will simplify your catalogue production in the following ways:

1. By eliminating cutting-and-pasting title information from other sources.
2. By making use of single-source database information to minimize errors.
3. By encouraging the use of ONIX bibliographic standards in your organization.
4. By making every subsequent catalogue even easier to produce, as based on your pre-made templates.

On the accompanying CD, you will find all the files you need to complete the steps in the catalogue production process. In addition, there is a Video Tutorial that provides a visual introduction to the information in this guidebook.

Transforming Your ONIX Data

Included with the Beehive Solutions package is a piece of transformation software designed to change your ONIX data feed into an XML document. The Beehive Conversion Interface is a web-based transformer that you can access on the CCSP website. After uploading your ONIX file into the program, you will have the option to change the order of your titles and request an XML version of the information; it is this XML document that you then import into your InDesign template.

In addition to transforming the ONIX to XML, the interface ensures that the XML structure complies with the Beehive DTD, which will allow you to use your ONIX feed with the Beehive Template or base your own template on our document structure.

1. Go to the web address <http://www.ccsp.sfu.ca:8080/beehive> (you must use a browser that supports XML, such as Mozilla Firefox).
2. Upload your ONIX file to the interface as requested.
3. You will then see a list of every title included in the ONIX feed. Each title's information can be viewed by clicking on the right arrow. This is a visual representation of the structure of your XML data.
4. Move the position of your titles by using the up and down arrows. The order of titles in this interface needs to match exactly the order you want for your catalogue.
5. When you have completed sequencing, choose 'Export to XML' and you will receive an XML document ready to be imported into your InDesign template.

Note: Image file locations in the XML document must be a local path, which will generate automatically from the ONIX feed. The path it uses is `"/Images/filename.jpg"`. To make sure this matches your image locations, you will need to put your image files into a folder named 'Images' within the local folder that contains the XML feed, DTD, and catalogue template.

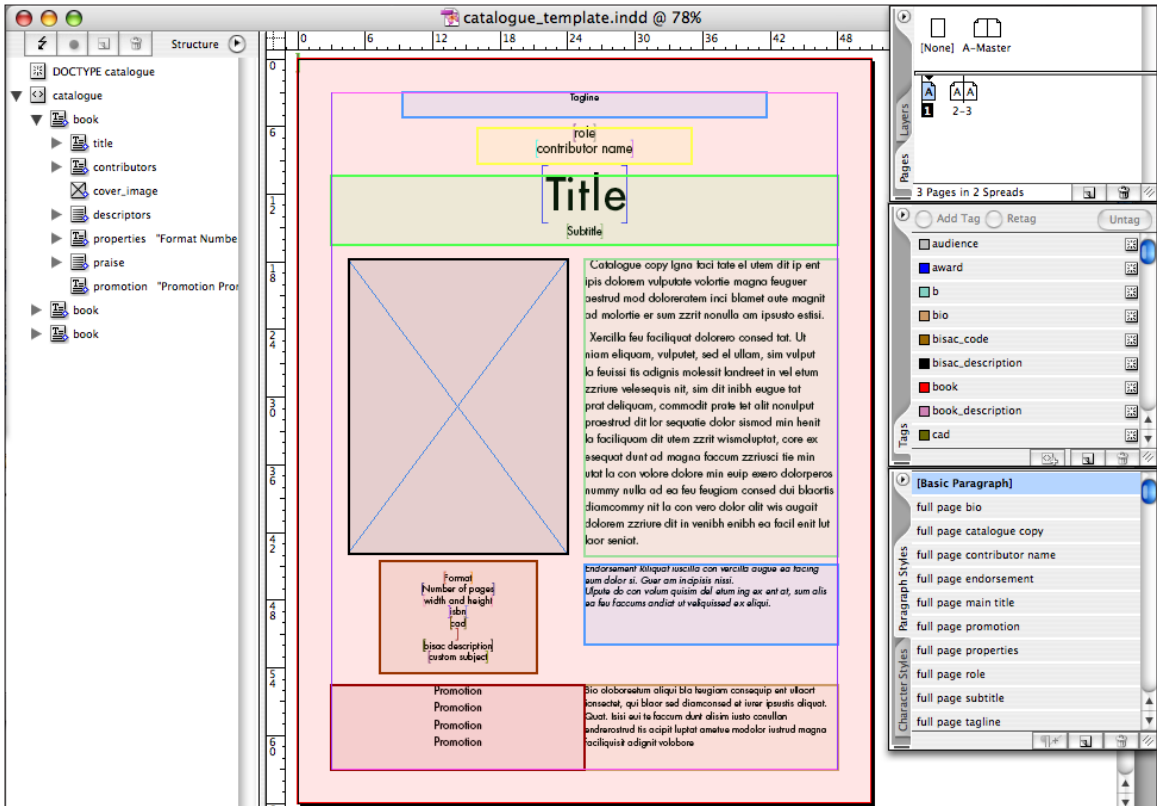
Working with the Beehive Template

The Beehive Template contains placeholder frames and text that are set up to receive a generic set of bibliographic elements typically used in a book publisher's catalogue. Included in the template are layouts for a full-page spread, a half-page spread, and a quarter-page spread (See *Appendix B* for the included elements). In order to customize the design and content of the template you may wish to change the shape, size or position of the object frames, apply a unique set of character and paragraph styles, and add and/or remove elements altogether. The following instructions will guide you through this process.

Getting Started

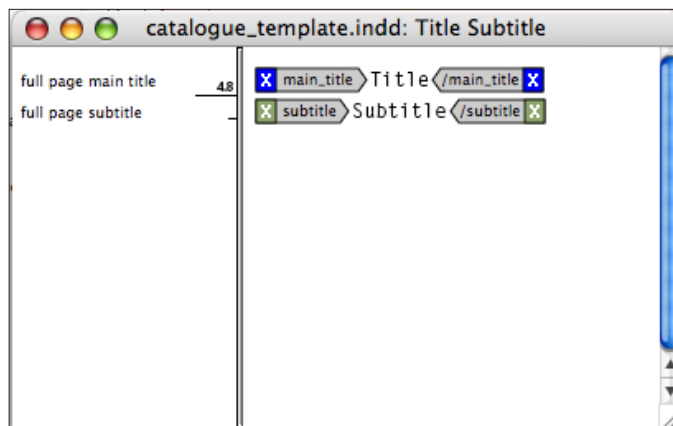
1. Open the Beehive Template in InDesign CS2.
2. Save the template with a new file name.
3. Choose Window > Tags to open up the Tags window.
4. Choose View > Structure and select Show Structure.
5. Repeat step 4 to select Show Tag Markers and again to select Show Tagged Frames.
6. Take a few minutes to familiarize yourself with the generic layouts and element names. Being familiar with the template will help with decision-making during the design phase.

Selecting these options will: a) colour-code each object frame to match its tag colour, and b) enclose any individually-tagged placeholder text with coloured square brackets to indicate its corresponding tag.



You will see three pages in the layout and the word *catalogue* in the Structure pane. The Structure pane is where InDesign displays the sequence of XML tags that we have linked to objects in the layout. ‘Catalogue’ is the overarching element that contains every entry in the final catalogue—pieces like ‘book,’ ‘title,’ ‘contributor,’ and so on. By clicking the grey arrow beside ‘catalogue,’ three elements named ‘book’ will appear. Each ‘book’ corresponds to a single spread in the layout. By expanding one of the ‘book’ elements using the grey arrow, you can see that each one also contains further elements.

The layout pages contain coloured boxes (placeholder frames) and text (placeholder text) indicating where each piece of a title's information will appear upon importing your XML data. The largest placeholder frame in each spread is tagged as the 'book' element, while the smaller ones correspond to different elements found within each 'book' element in the Structure pane. By clicking on a frame in the layout, you will see its corresponding element underlined in the Structure pane. A placeholder frame tagged as an element at the lowest level of the document structure will only have one type of information in it, while frames tagged with higher-level, or parent, elements can contain more than one type of information. For example, the 'title' frame contains both 'main_title' and 'subtitle,' but the 'tagline' frame only contains the 'tagline' element. In the normal viewing pane the XML tags are represented as square, coloured brackets, but by viewing these frames in the Story Editor (Edit > Edit in Story Editor), you can see the XML tags represented as coloured flags. By using placeholder text in the placeholder frames, your XML data will automatically inherit the placeholder text style upon import.



This specific order of elements in the structure pane corresponds to the structure of the XML data in your source document. It is important that each element is kept in the correct order throughout your modifications to the template.

Modifying the Beehive Template

Working with a Flat Plan

InDesign imports the catalogue content into the template in the exact order that it appears in the XML source document. This convention requires that you organize your page layout to correspond with that order, ideally using your flat plan, before attempting to import the content. A flat plan will help you keep track of the pre-determined content and page allotment you can expect for each title. The Beehive Template contains generic page layouts for a full-page spread, a half-page spread, and a quarter-page spread to get you started. See *Duplicating Content and Adding Pages* on page 24 for detailed instructions on generating more pages for your catalogue.

Working with Existing Elements

If the Beehive Template contains all of the bibliographic elements you plan to import, then you can simply modify the existing placeholder frames and text to meet your design specifications. (See *Appendix B* for the included elements.) This includes moving and resizing placeholder frames or text and applying unique character and paragraph styles to each element. If you move placeholder frames or text, you must be sure that they remain in the same spread as their parent element, otherwise you might import a different book's information. To be sure, always refer to the Structure pane to see which elements are underlined when a frame is selected.

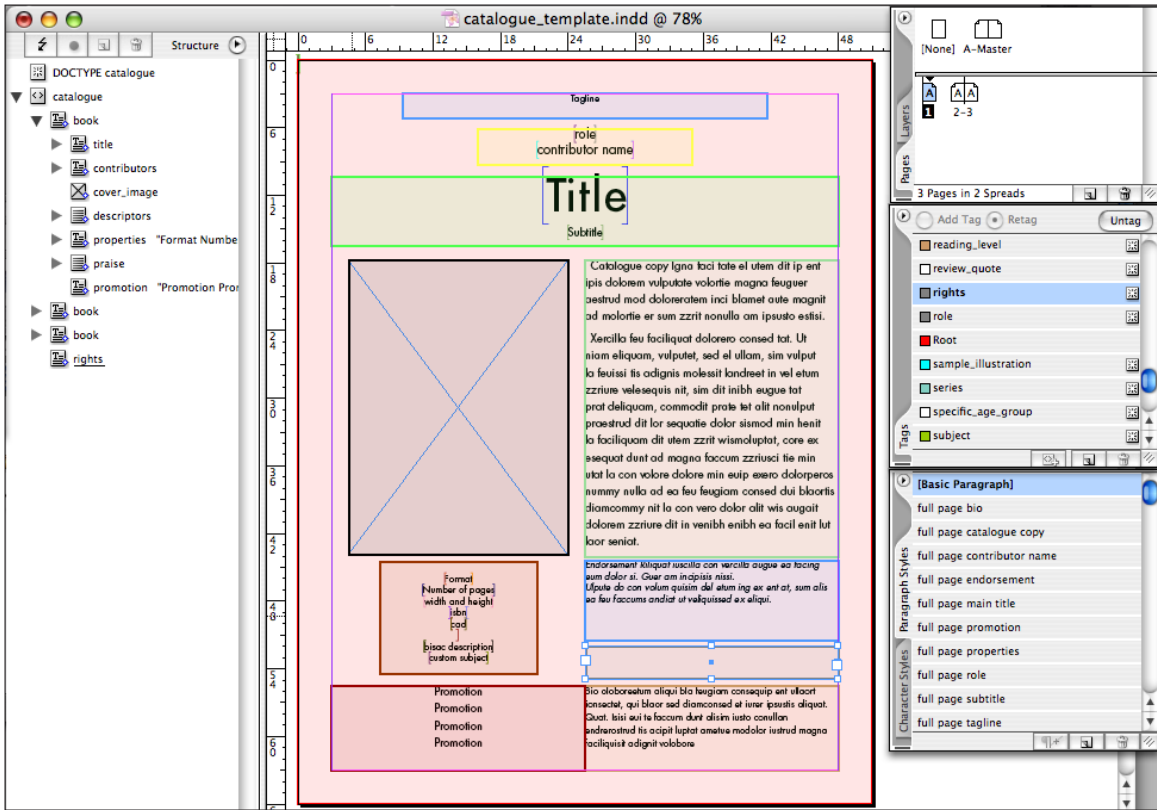
1. You are free to move and resize frames anywhere in the spread without affecting the preset tags or structure.
2. Placeholder text identifies the position of each element in the layout and indicates the assigned character and paragraph styles. You can modify the styles by accessing the Paragraph Styles window. Double-click on a style and make changes within the Paragraph Style Options box as you would normally do when working with styles. You are free to rename the styles as you see fit.

Adding New Elements

We have provided tagged placeholder frames that allow you to import a generic set of elements; however, you may wish to add or remove elements on any number of pages. You can check which elements are currently included in the structure by expanding the ‘book’ element in the Structure pane. When you add a new element you need to create a placeholder frame, match it to an XML tag, and make sure it fits in the Structure pane.

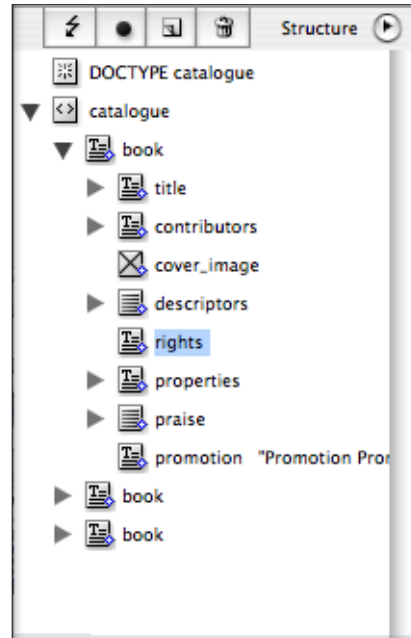
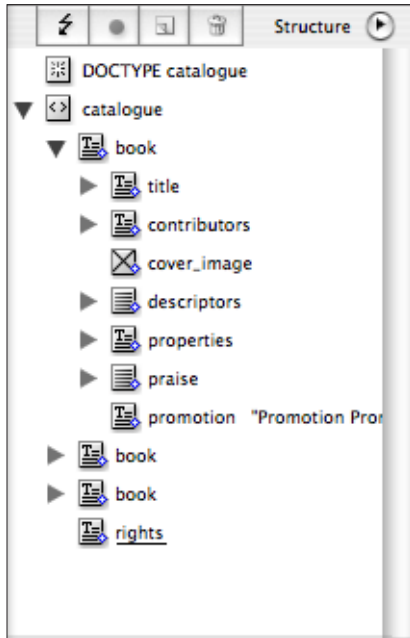
Adding Placeholder Frames

1. Create a text frame on the desired page. (If you use the Text tool, you will need to make the box on the pasteboard to avoid simply clicking your cursor into one of the pre-existing frames.)
2. To create a link between the frame and a new Structure pane element, select the frame and open your Tags window.
3. Find the corresponding tag in the Tags window, for example, ‘rights,’ and click on it. If the text frame was successfully tagged it will have a coloured frame that matches the colour swatch associated with ‘rights’ in the Tags window, and a new element ‘rights’ will have appeared at the bottom of your Structure pane.



4. Once you have created the tagged placeholder frame you must adjust the order of its element in the Structure pane to match the structure of your XML data.
5. Referring to the Document Structure Diagram located in *Appendix A*, you will see that ‘rights’ should be nested between ‘descriptors’ and ‘properties’ within the parent ‘book’ element. Right now it is unnested at the bottom of the Structure pane.

- Expand the correct parent 'book' element. Click on the 'rights' element and drag it to the space between 'descriptors' and 'properties.'

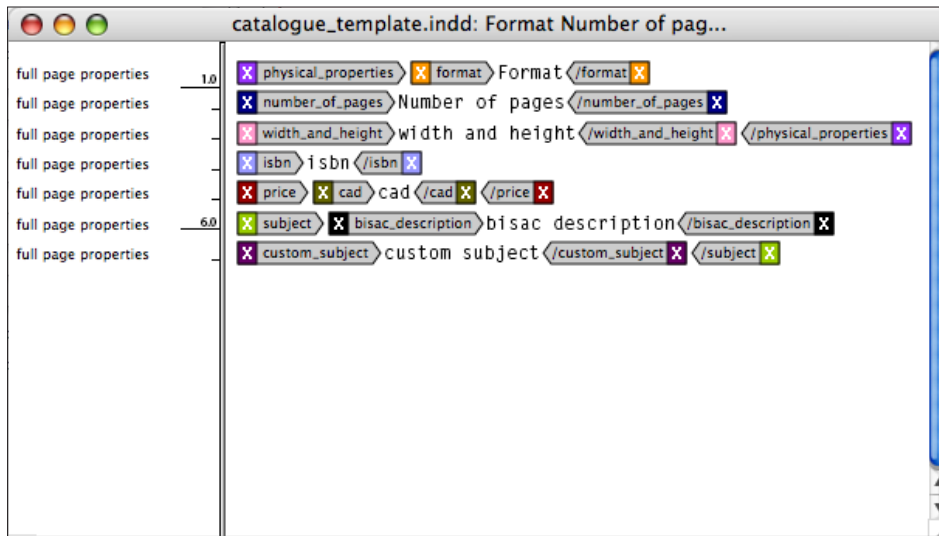


Note: If the element is not nested in the correct sequence in the structure pane, your XML data will not import properly.

Adding Placeholder Text

Placeholder text is used when the placeholder frame is a parent element that contains one or more child elements. For example, the ‘title’ frame in the template contains placeholder text tagged as ‘main_title’ and ‘subtitle’. You can have multiple tagged elements in one placeholder frame. Coloured brackets surround any tagged placeholder text to indicate its corresponding tag. Again, you can always confirm which element the text is linked to by clicking on it and checking which element is underlined in the Structure pane.

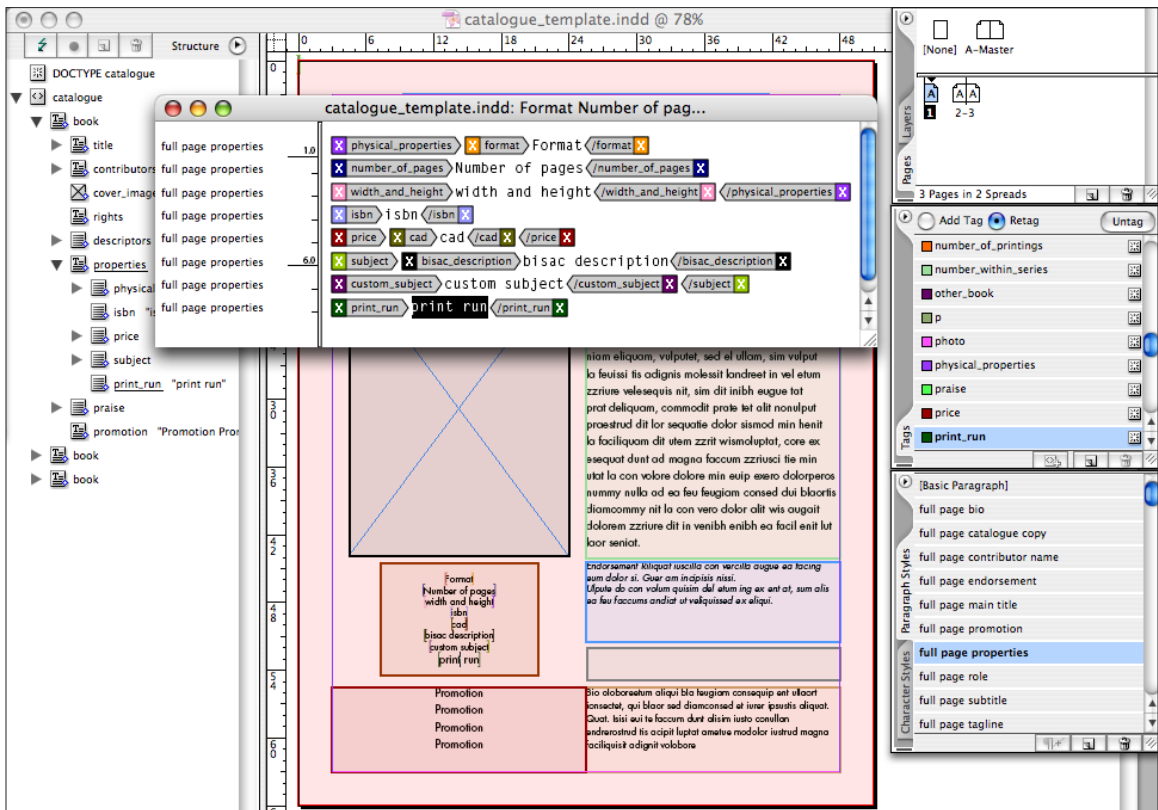
1. Decide which element you would like to add to an existing placeholder frame. For this example we will use the element ‘print_run,’ which belongs in the ‘properties’ frame.
2. Select the ‘properties’ frame and open it with Story Editor (Edit > Edit in Story Editor). You will see the current placeholder text surrounded by coloured arrows representing their tags. It is easier to edit placeholder text in Story Editor so as not to accidentally erase a tag and also to understand which elements contain others.



3. Referring to the Document Structure Diagram in *Appendix A*, find the position of the ‘print_run’ element within the hierarchy. Locate the corresponding position in the Story Editor and place your cursor there. (Some elements may not be present in the catalogue layout.)

4. Type the words *print run*, or whatever you would like to use as the placeholder text (this text will be replaced with XML content) and highlight them.
5. From the Tags window, select the element 'print_run.'
6. Confirm that the new element appears in the proper order in the Structure pane. (It should appear in the correct order because it we placed it within a pre-tagged frame, as opposed to tagging placeholder text that has no predetermined structural reference.)

Tip: You can use any placeholder text you wish, but it will be easier to keep track of what will flow into that position if you use the element name.



Deleting Elements

You may wish to use fewer elements than we have provided in the Beehive Template. There are two ways to approach this task.

1. You may manually delete unwanted frames from the layout before importing the XML. Deleting a placeholder frame or text will automatically delete the corresponding element from the Structure pane, and vice versa.

Or

2. You may allow InDesign to delete frames automatically during the import process. See *Importing XML* on page 27 for further explanation of this option.

When you are ready to continue, see *Duplicating Content and Adding Pages* on page 24.

Setting Up Your Own Template

Before you begin to set up your InDesign file, you should have a rough plan for the page layouts you would like. With your design in hand, refer to the hierarchy of elements in the Document Structure Diagram located in *Appendix A*. It will indicate which frames should be tagged as children elements and which should be tagged as parent elements. When you tag a frame, your choice will determine what specific information flows into that frame upon import of XML. The elements in the Document Structure Diagram that are higher on the branches are parent elements, since additional elements branch off from them. Tagging a frame with a parent element causes every child element to be flowed into that frame, while tagging a frame with a child element will limit the information to that single element.

For example, a frame tagged as 'title' will receive the XML information for both 'main_title' and 'subtitle,' while a frame tagged as 'main_title' will only receive the information for 'main title.' However, if you include two frames, one tagged as 'title' and one tagged as 'main_title,' the main title information will appear in the 'main title' frame and only the subtitle information will appear in the 'title' frame. This is the principle of your layout: by first creating a parent frame 'book,' every child element included in that book's XML information will be accounted for. It is your job to pick and choose the specific elements by creating the appropriate child frames and linking them to your chosen catalogue elements.

Getting Started

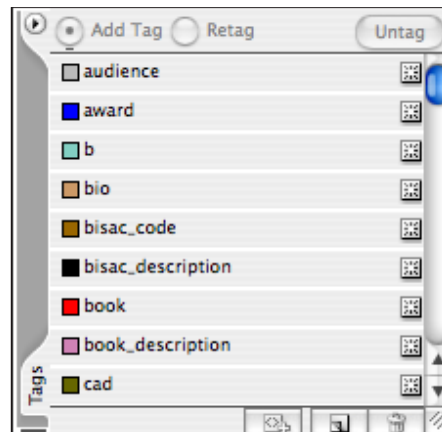
1. Open InDesign CS2 and create a new document template that is sized according to your specifications.
2. Set up your document so that you can work with the structure.
3. Choose Window > Tags to open up the Tags window.
4. Choose View > Structure and select Show Structure. Do this two more times to select Show Tag Markers and Show Tagged Frames.

Note: If you have selected the Show Tag Markers and Show Tagged Frames from View > Structure pane, you will see that an object frame is colour-coded to match its tag colour. This colour does not show up in the print process nor in Preview mode.

Importing a DTD

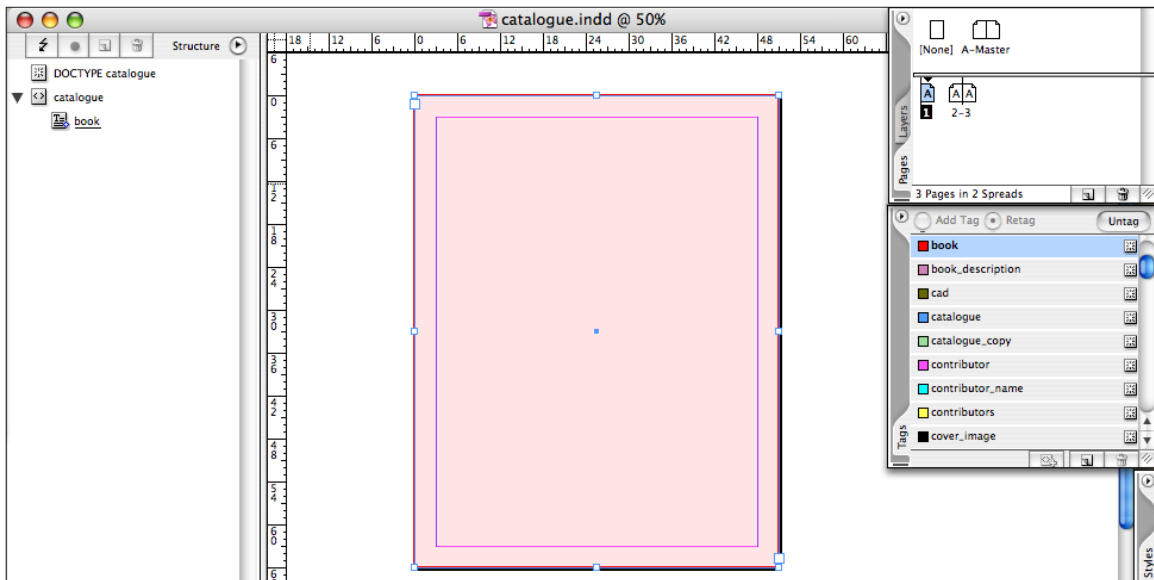
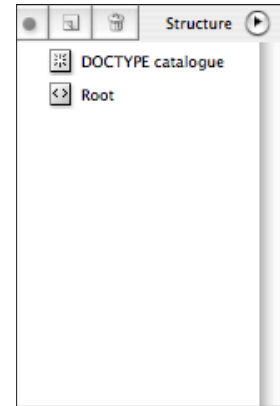
To start, import tags from your DTD:

1. From your Tags window menu, select Load DTD and select the appropriate DTD file (beehive.dtd).
2. You will now see a list of tags and accompanying colour swatches in your Tags window. The colour swatches are random, so yours might be different than the ones shown here; however, you may change the associated colour of a tag by double-clicking on it.



Setting Up the Document Structure

1. In the Structure pane, you will see the word *Root*. This is InDesign's name for its default parent tag. Yours will be 'catalogue,' since it is the highest-level element according to our Document Structure Diagram (see *Appendix A*). Select 'Root,' and re-tag it to 'catalogue' by clicking on the catalogue tag in your Tags window.
2. Create a text frame on your first page and tag it as 'book.' You will see that a corresponding 'book' element has appeared nested under 'catalogue' in the Structure pane.
3. You will now begin creating your chosen children elements for the initial layout pages by setting up each layout you require, for example, a full-page, a half-page, and a quarter-page spread. (You can insert extra pages and copy the layout at a later step in the process.)

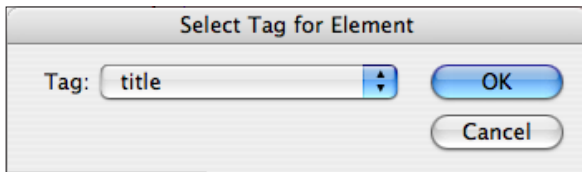


Creating New Elements

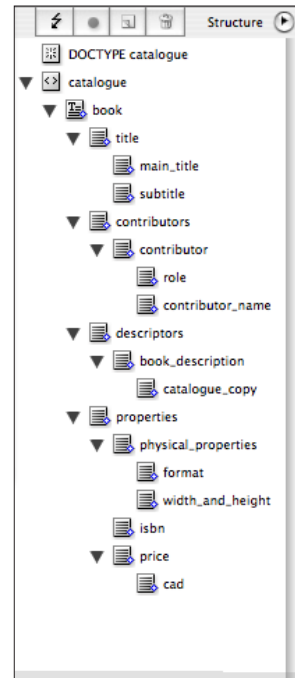
There are two ways to create frames and content holders in InDesign:

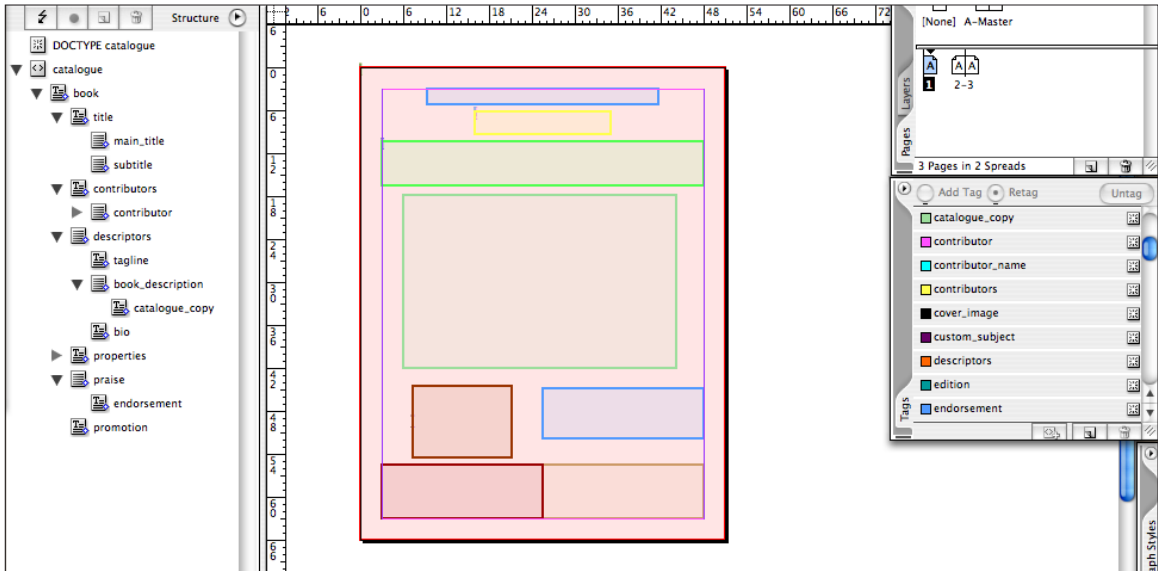
Structure First, Layout Second

1. Make a new child element of 'book' by selecting the 'book' element in the Structure pane and choosing Add New Element from the menu.
2. Select the desired tag, for example, 'title.'



3. Continue to make elements based on the Document Structure Diagram that follow the parent/child hierarchy. To ensure you're nesting elements correctly, make sure you have highlighted the correct parent element when creating children. The elements can be moved after they are made, in case of any errors.



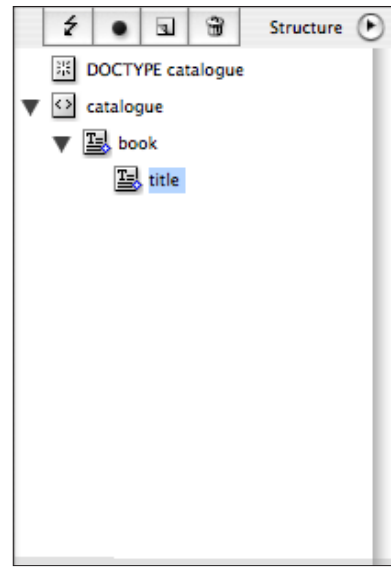
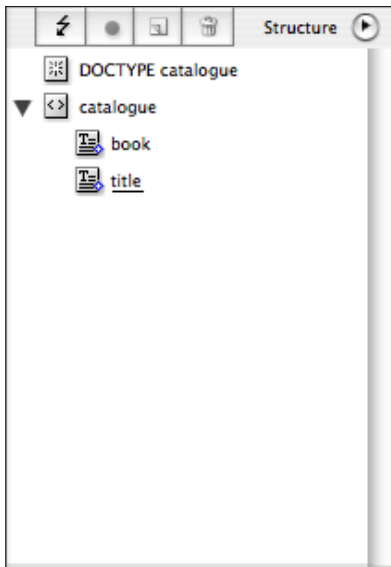


4. Once your Structure pane is complete, you can link your elements to text frames on the page by dragging the element name from the Structure pane and dropping it into the appropriate frame. You can check to see that the frame was tagged correctly by selecting it—its corresponding element will be underlined in the Structure pane.

For more information, see *Hints for Creating New Elements* on page 20.

Layout First, Structure Second

1. Create a text frame in your layout.
2. While the frame is selected, click on a corresponding tag from your Tags window, for example, 'title.'
3. You will see that a new element, 'title' in this case, has appeared at the bottom of your Structure pane.
4. Now that you have tagged the placeholder frame, you must adjust the order of its element in the Structure pane to match the structure of your XML data.
5. Referring to your Document Structure Diagram you will see that 'title' should be a nested child of the 'book' element and preceding any other children elements you may have created. Right now it is unnested and at the bottom of the Structure pane.

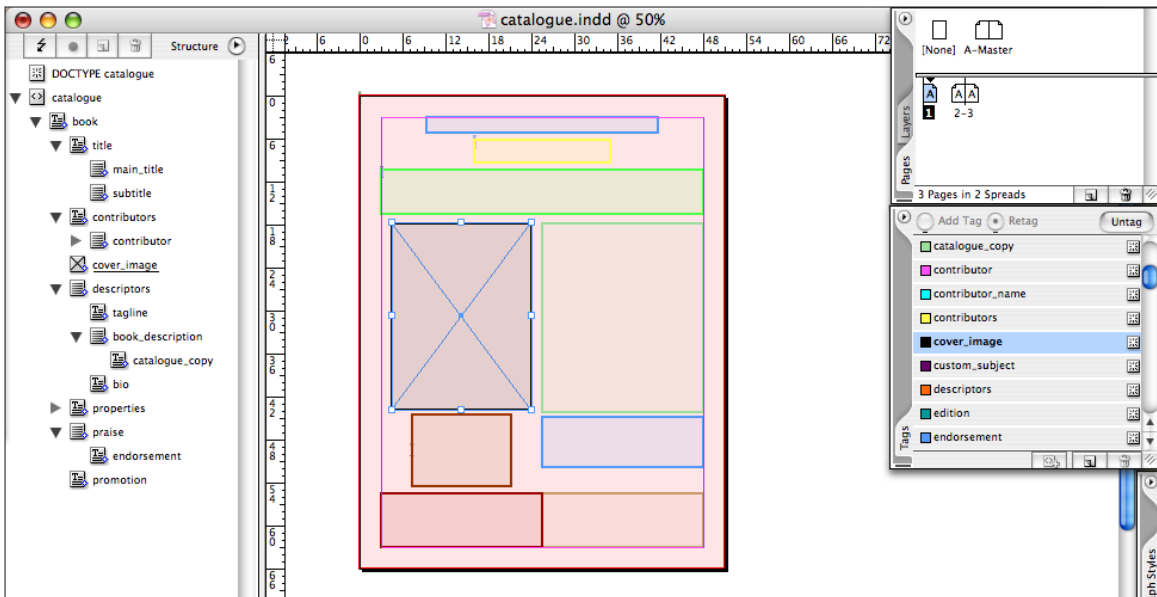


6. Drag and drop your new element to its appropriate location. Dropping it onto another element will nest it below that element.
7. Continue to create and tag your text frames according to the Document Structure Diagram until all of your chosen elements are included.

For more information, see *Hints for Creating New Elements* on page 20.

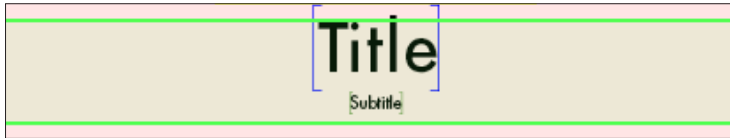
Hints for Creating New Elements

1. It is not necessary to use every element in the Document Structure Diagram; you may choose a select number to suit your needs. However, it is necessary that the elements are in identical order to the Document Structure Diagram. So every child element you use must be nested under its parent element. For example, if you choose to use the element ‘main_title,’ but not ‘subtitle,’ you must still create the parent element ‘title.’ But you are not required to create an element named ‘subtitle.’ However, if you want both ‘title’ and ‘subtitle’ to import into the same tagged ‘title’ frame, you do need to include them both as elements in the structure pane, regardless of whether they have their own tagged placeholder frames.
2. You can also include different elements in different book spreads, so pick and choose them according to your desired layout.
3. If you wish to import an image (the book cover, for example), you must create an object frame—not a text frame. Image elements are represented as ovals in the Document Structure Diagram.



Adding Placeholder Text

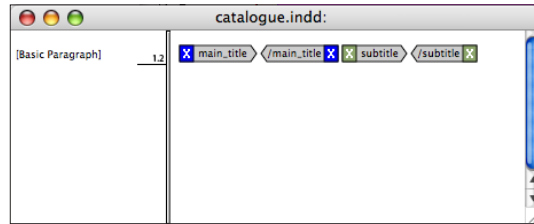
Placeholder text is used when the frame is tagged as a parent element that contains one or more child elements. For example, the 'title' frame could contain placeholder text tagged as 'main_title' and 'subtitle' (see the Beehive Template for an example). You can have multiple tagged elements in one placeholder frame. Placeholder text is useful for several reasons:



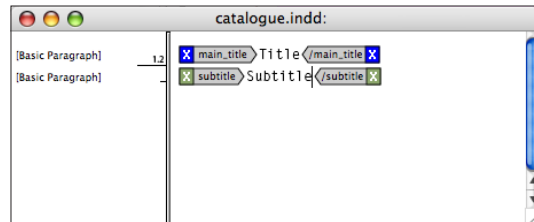
- a) To indicate which elements will import into which frame, particularly when dealing with multiple children in one parent frame.
- b) To get a better sense of what your design will look like.
- c) To ensure that the styles applied to placeholder text will be inherited automatically by your imported XML.

Note: Coloured brackets surround tagged placeholder text to indicate its corresponding tag. You can also confirm which element the text is linked to by clicking on it and checking which element is underlined in the Structure pane.

1. To add placeholder text to a placeholder frame, select the appropriate frame, for example, the 'title' frame that contains the children elements 'main_title' and 'subtitle.'
2. Open the frame with Story Editor (View > Edit in Story Editor). You will see coloured arrows indicating the tags 'main_title' and 'subtitle.' It is easier to edit placeholder text in Story Editor so as not to accidentally erase a tag and also to understand which elements contain others.



3. Place your cursor between the two coloured arrows of one of the tags, such as 'subtitle,' and type the word *subtitle*. Tip: You can use any text you wish, but it will be easier to keep track of what will flow into that position if you use the element name as the placeholder text.



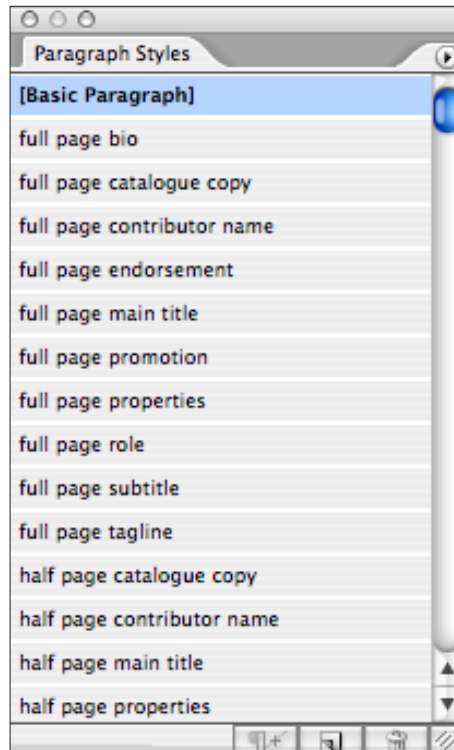
4. Do the same for any other tags in that frame, and for any other frames that you wish to have placeholder text.

Hint: You can also type the placeholder text words before having tagged the appropriate child element in that frame. You can write it and then tag it, and a new element will appear nested below your chosen frame element in the Structure pane (you only need to confirm that it is in the correct order). For example, if you have a frame tagged as 'title,' but you haven't yet inserted 'subtitle' into the structure pane, you can type the word 'subtitle' (or whatever text you want) into the 'title' frame, highlight them, and click on the 'subtitle' tag in the Tags window. A new element called 'subtitle' should appear in the Structure pane, nested under 'title.'

Applying Styles to Placeholder Text

Styling works the same for placeholder text as text in any other InDesign document. We suggest using paragraph styles to keep track of the different formatting, but simply changing the font and formatting of specific text will work as well.

1. If you use style sheets, try to name them according to your chosen layouts, such as 'Full Page Catalogue Copy' and 'Half Page Subtitle,' or whatever else will help you keep track of your many layouts.
2. You may use different styles for child placeholder text in the same frame, such as 'main_title' and 'subtitle' in the 'title' frame.

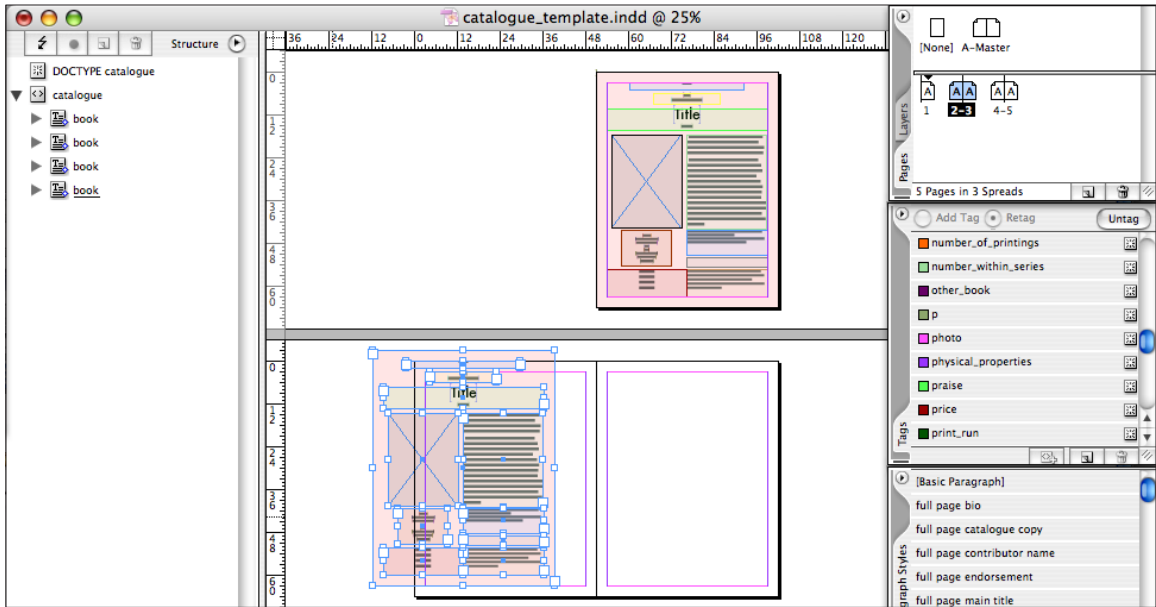


Duplicating Content and Adding Pages

When making your catalogue longer, you must always be careful to match the layout sequence to the sequence of the ‘book’ elements in the structure pane. The easiest way to add pages is:

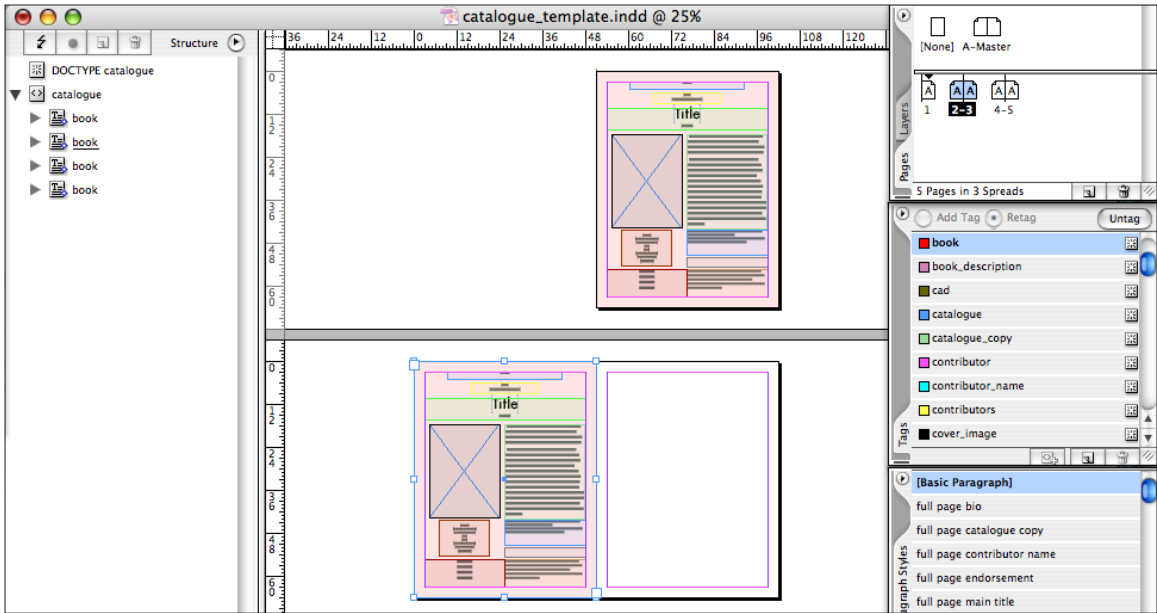
1. In the Pages pane, select Insert Pages from the menu.
(The Duplicate Pages option will affect the nesting of the structure, so we suggest you do not use it.)
2. Insert the number of pages you wish to add to the document. This will create a number of blank pages onto which you can then copy the templates.
3. To duplicate the content of a template page, you must select all the placeholder frames and objects on each page and copy and paste them onto a newly inserted blank page (or, in the case of half- and quarter-pages, you can paste them into the empty halves or quarters).

Note: The Beehive Template does not make use of master pages, but you are free to set them up as you wish for objects like page numbers, logo, grid, etc. However, frames placed on the master page will not accept imported XML data (even if tagged accordingly).



4. As you paste the selection, a new 'book' element will appear at the bottom of the Structure pane.
5. It is important that these books are kept in the same order as the layout sequence, so every time you paste a new set of placeholders, click on the new book element and drag it to its proper location in the Structure pane.

Tips for organizing your elements: a) Select a 'book' frame to underline its corresponding element in the Structure pane; b) expand one of the 'book' elements as a reference point for moving the others; c) since the new elements appear at the bottom of the structure pane, pasting every spread after the previous one should keep them in order.



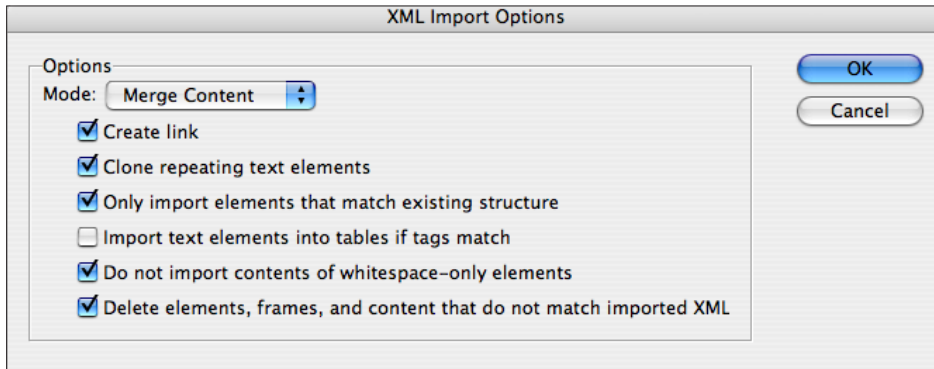
6. For half- and quarter-page layouts, multiple spreads can be copied and pasted together, but remember that multiple 'book' elements will appear in the Structure pane that then need to be placed in the correct order.
7. Continue to insert pages and copy your layouts until you have prepared a catalogue template that conforms to your flat plan in both number of pages and types of spreads.
8. See *Importing XML* on page 27 when your template is complete.

Note: It is easier to add new pages to the template before the XML has been imported; it is also easier to make any stylistic or element changes to the template before copying the spreads.

Importing XML

1. Choose File > Import XML.
2. Select the XML source file you wish to import.
3. Confirm that Show XML Import Options and Merge Content are selected in the grey dialogue box at the bottom of the Import XML window and click Open.
4. Select the desired import options in the XML Import Options window. See *Import Options* on page 28 for a description of the choices.
5. Click OK.
6. Resize images and adjust placeholder frames to account for text overset.

Note: The coloured frames and brackets will not print out, just as they are hidden when InDesign is in Preview mode.



Import Options

When importing the XML you can choose from six import options.

Create link

This option creates a link between the XML source document and InDesign, allowing InDesign to automatically update content changes made to the XML source document.

Clone repeating text elements

This option refers to instances of multiple elements, for example, when a book has more than one contributor. Rather than including two contributor elements in the structure pane *a priori*, this option will automatically create the second instance for you during the import process.

Only import elements that match existing structure

In general, this option is useful as it automatically excludes XML content that appears in the source document but does not have a place created for it in the layout. However, you may want to deselect it if you want to flow in all of the content and then manually choose what to discard after the import process. Elements that do not correspond to tagged placeholder frames or text will flow into the main ‘book’ element frame.

Import text elements into tables if tags match

For catalogue production purposes layouts do not generally require tables (we suggest avoiding the use of tables for simplicity’s sake), so this option is unnecessary.

Do not import contents of whitespace—only elements

This option allows you to choose whether you want to preserve formatting from the source document or from the layout. When using placeholder text this option should be selected to preserve the layout formatting.

Delete elements, frames, and content that do not match imported XML

This will automatically delete placeholder frames and content that do not appear in the XML source document.

Appendices

The appendices are designed to help you if you encounter any difficulty with the process. The Document Structure Diagram in Appendix A illustrates the structure of the XML file, which will be useful for reference throughout the process. Appendix B contains lists of the elements included in the three Beehive Template spreads, to help you make your decision about which to keep, add, or delete, when making your own template. Appendix C is a glossary of some of the terms we have used throughout this document.

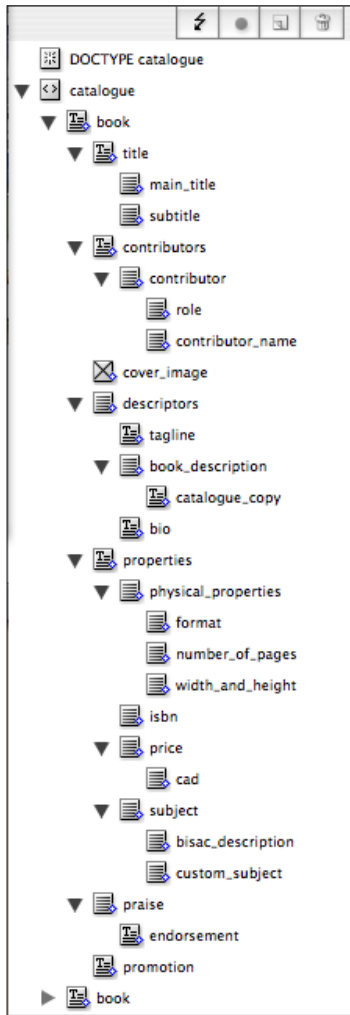
Appendix D is the Beehive CD on which you will find every file that is required for this catalogue production process:

- user_guide.pdf: this user guide in electronic form
- video_tutorial.mov: a Video Tutorial to familiarize yourself with importing XML
- beehive_template.indd: the Beehive Template that you may modify to suit your needs
- beehive.dtd: the DTD file to load into your own template
- onixfeed.xml: Beehive's sample ONIX file for practice conversions
- bookfeed.xml: Beehive's sample XML file for practice catalogues
- Images (folder): contains the images required for the bookfeed.xml document
- beehive.pdf: the final project document of Beehive Solutions from the CCSP at SFU

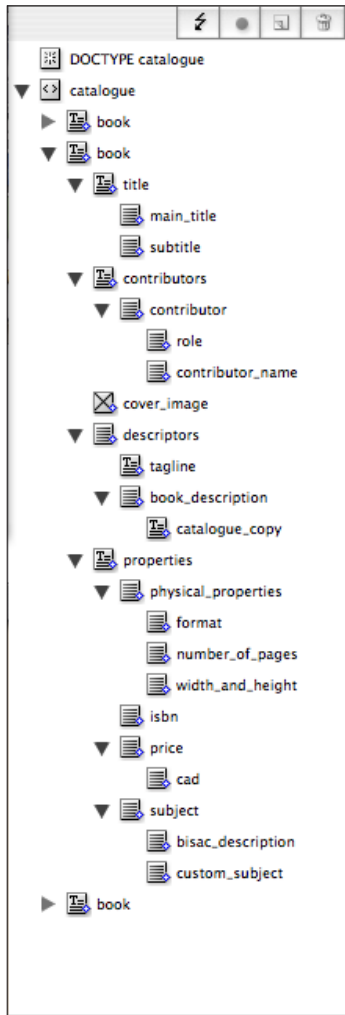
For more resources on using XML in InDesign CS2, visit the Adobe website:

http://www.adobe.com/products/indesign/xml_scripting.html

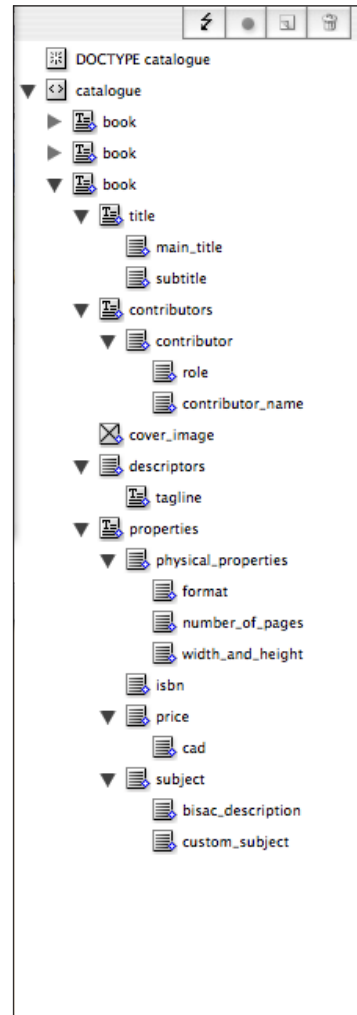
Appendix B: Beehive Template Elements



Full-Page Spread



Half-Page Spread



Quarter-Page Spread

Appendix C: Glossary

Append

When importing XML, you can either append or merge the XML content into a document. Appending adds the new XML content to your document, leaving the existing structure and content unchanged. See *Merge*.

Attribute

A description of an XML element consisting of both a name and a value. Attributes are visible in the Structure pane, not in the layout. See *Structure Pane*.

Bibliographic Data

Title information which publishers collect and index. Bibliographic data can be transmitted in ONIX form.

Catalogue

A printed resource (such as a book or pamphlet) containing descriptive information about book titles that comprise a publisher's list: author, publisher, price, ISBN etc.

Child Element

Any element contained within another element (parent) in a content hierarchy. See *Nested Elements*.

Cloning

A function in InDesign CS2 that repeats formatting as many times as required for all of the content, such as repeating elements in XML. See *Repeating Elements*.

Document Structure Diagram

A schematic representation of pieces information and their relationships in a tree-style diagram. See *Nested Elements*.

DTD (Document Type Definition)

A declaration in an XML document that specifies constraints on the structure of the document.

Element

An element is an XML tag that appears in the Structure pane when you tag a page item. Child elements are subordinate to parent elements in the structure.

Flat Plan

A designer's initial layout plan detailing where each section of a printed document will be placed. For catalogue production, the flat plan contains the hierarchy and placement of individual books.

InDesign

Adobe's page layout and design software that enables designers to create page templates for books, catalogues, etc. The most recent version is packaged in the CS2 suite, and features updated XML functionality from CS and earlier versions.

Master Page

In InDesign, a layout that is applied to every page or individual pages within a document.

Merge

Merging XML content into a document replaces existing content and adds new content where it finds no equivalent elements. See *Append*.

Metadata

Data about data. For example, bibliographic data for a given book, describing author, title, ISBN, format, etc. XML is a language that can be used to label pieces of information using metadata tags.

Nested Elements

XML tags that are structured according to hierarchy, with higher-level tags (parents) containing one or more lower-level tags (children). See *Document Structure Diagram*.

ONIX (Online Information Exchange)

The international standard for representing and communicating book industry product information in electronic form.

Parent Element

A relative term describing any element in a hierarchy that branches into at least one lower-level element, known as a child element. See *Nested Elements*.

Parent Placeholder Frame

An InDesign text frame that is tagged to receive XML data for a parent element. Within the Beehive Template the main parent placeholder frame 'title' contains all the child placeholder text for a given title.

Placeholder Frame

A text or graphic frame placed into a layout template that can be tagged and filled with imported data. See *Placeholder Text*.

Placeholder Text

Filler text that can be placed in a layout template prior to the actual content being imported. See *Placeholder Frame*.

Repeating Elements

A child element that appears more than once under a parent element within an XML source document. For book information, this could be the presence of two authors or two subjects.

Root Element

The starting point of an XML document; it encloses all following elements and is therefore the parent element to all the others.

Story

In InDesign CS2, a text box that contains text and/or objects such as text boxes. When working with XML, a story frame is generally associated with a parent element, such as 'book'.

Story Editor

A feature in InDesign CS2 that allows the designer to work on the content of the document separate from the layout. Tags are represented as icons surrounding the text that they mark. To prevent accidentally deleting placeholder text tags, it is best to edit the catalogue text in Story Editor.

Structure

The hierarchical arrangement of elements within a tagged document.

Structure Pane

A hierarchical display of tagged page items and imported XML content used in InDesign. Items that appear in the Structure pane are called elements. The Structure pane shows at a glance what elements have been placed on the page and what have not.

Styles

The application of formatting to a section or element of text. Styles can be applied both to characters and paragraphs. Styles can also be associated with XML element tags.

Tag

A label for a piece of data in an XML file; must be enclosed in angle brackets, like `<main_title>`. There are two types of tags. The first tag marks the beginning of a piece of data while the second tag marks the completion of that data. For example: `<main_title>Hamlet</main_title>`. In Indesign, tags are represented with coloured brackets and arrow icons.

Templates

A set of pre-designed formats for text and graphics on which new pages can be based. After a page is created using a template, you can further customize the design.

XML (Extensible Markup Language)

A simple way to label pieces of information in a text file. XML does not limit the number of tags you can use and it does not determine how data should look, it simply describes it.