TABLE COMPONENT
USER GUIDE

STEP Trailblazer

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Introduction

This guide describes how to create tables with the STEP Table Component. You can create and maintain dynamic, multi-dimensional product tables with support for inheritance, advanced transformations and sharing of layout and table settings across classifications and catalogs.

We recommend that you familiarize yourself with the key concepts of this guide.

The guide assumes that:

- Users have a working knowledge of the STEP system.

If you need information on other STEP components, see the online help or the specific user guides.

Accessing Short-cut Menus on PC and Mac

You can access shortcut menus by right-clicking on both PC and Mac if you are using a two button mouse. If you are working on a Mac with a one-button mouse, use CTRL-click to access the shortcut menu. This guide uses the term right-click.

Creating Table Types in System Setup

Before a table type can be linked to Classifications and Products in the Tree, the table type must first be configured in System Setup.

Setting up a table type involves defining the settings and formatting for table types, column types, and row types. Table types, column types, and row types must all be defined under a group.

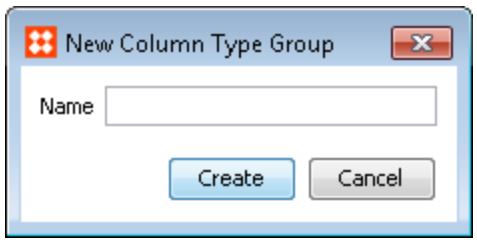
Note: You can set up table types, column types, and row types in any sequence you want. However, if you start with no types defined at all, it is recommend that you define column types and row types before you assign them to a table type.

Creating Column Types in System Setup

Before you can define a column type, you must define a column type group in System Setup

To Define Column Type Groups

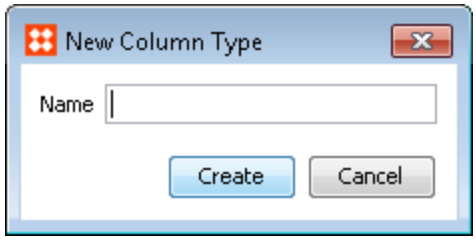
1. In **System Setup**, expand **Table**, click **Table Column Type**, right-click, and then click **Create Column Type Group**. The **New Column Type Group** dialog box appears.



2. Enter a name, and then click **Create**.

To Define Column Types in System Setup

1. In **System Setup**, expand **Table**, and then expand **Table Column Types**.
2. Click the relevant **Column Type Group**, right-click, and then choose **Create Column Type**. The **New Column Type** dialog box appears.



3. Enter the name of the new column type, and then click **Create**.

The column type is ready for use, and no further setup is required. However, if needed, you can modify the column type settings.

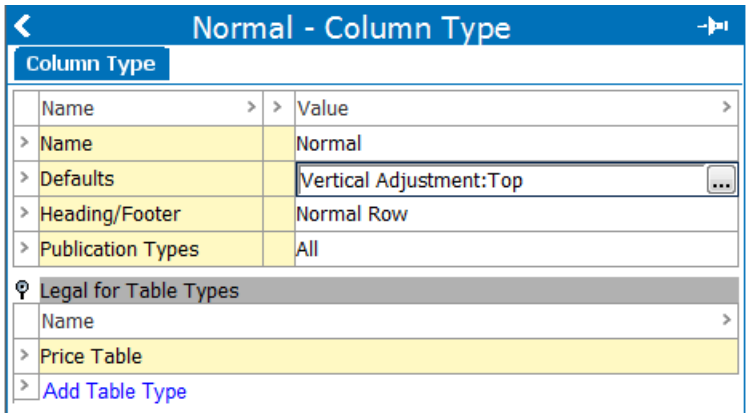
Configuring Column Type Settings and Formatting

Settings and formatting definitions for **column types** are applied in **System Setup**. These formatting definitions are global, meaning that they will inherit to the column type wherever it is used in STEP. Since case-by-case exceptions to global formatting are sometimes needed, these definitions can be overridden locally, i.e., on the column itself, when used in a table.

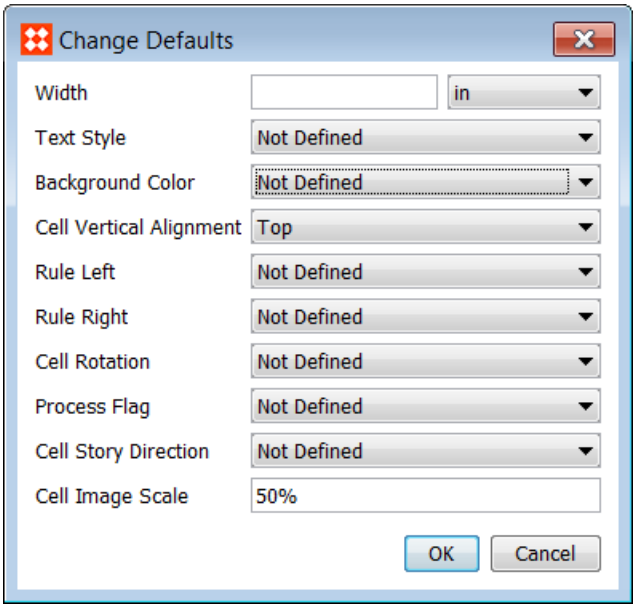
To configure settings for column types in System Setup, follow these steps:

Name and Defaults

1. In **System Setup**, expand **Table**, then expand **Table Column Types**.
2. Expand the column type group that contains the column type that you would like to configure, then select the relevant column type.
3. On the **Column Type** tab, enter a name for the column type in the **Name** field if a name was not provided when the column type was created.



4. In the **Defaults** field, click the ellipsis button **(…)**. The **Change Defaults** dialog displays.



5. Use the following settings to specify the formatting of the columns that will be created from the column type:

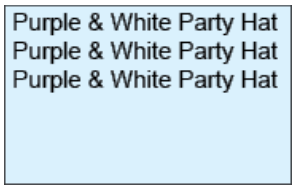
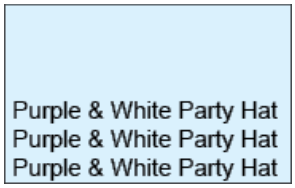
- **Width**: Sets the width of the column. Available units are inches, millimeters, picas, and points. Also included in the dropdown is Proportion, which allows the option to specify proportionality to other columns in the table.

  Example: When Table X is mounted, then column type B will be twice as wide as column type A. The proportion is 2 to 1.

Table X	
Column Type A	Proportional is set to 1
Column Type B	Proportional is set to 2

  To prevent having to select a unit every time a width is set, a default unit can be set in System Settings. See the **Table Defaults** section of the **System Settings** documentation for more information.

- **Text Style**: Sets the text style of the column. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by style tags created in System Setup.
- **Background Color**: Sets the background color of the column. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by table colors created in System Setup.
- **Cell Vertical Alignment**: Controls the alignment of the cell contents cell contents (text and images) within the column as follows:

Alignment	Description	Example
Top	Aligns contents to top	
Center	Centers contents vertically	
Bottom	Aligns contents to bottom	
Justify	Aligns content evenly from top to bottom	

- **Rule Left**: Controls which line style is used as the left border of the column. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by table rules created in System Setup.
- **Rule Right**: Controls which line style is used as the right border of the column. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by table rules created in System Setup.
- **Cell Rotation**: Controls the orientation of cell contents (text or images) within the column. Cell contents can be rotated 0, 90, 180, or 270 degrees as follows:

Cell Rotation	Example
0	Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat
90	Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat
180	Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat
270	Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat

- **Process Flag**: Nothing is typically available in this dropdown list. This area is sometimes used to store custom table settings.
- **Cell Story Direction**: Determines whether the contents of the cells in a column (text and images) are displayed horizontally or vertically.

Cell Story Direction	Direction
Horizontal (default)	Sets the text direction to horizontal: ABCDE
Vertical	Sets the text direction to vertical: ABCDE

- **Cell Image Scale:** Controls the size of images linked into the cells within the column. Images may be scaled from 25% to 500%.

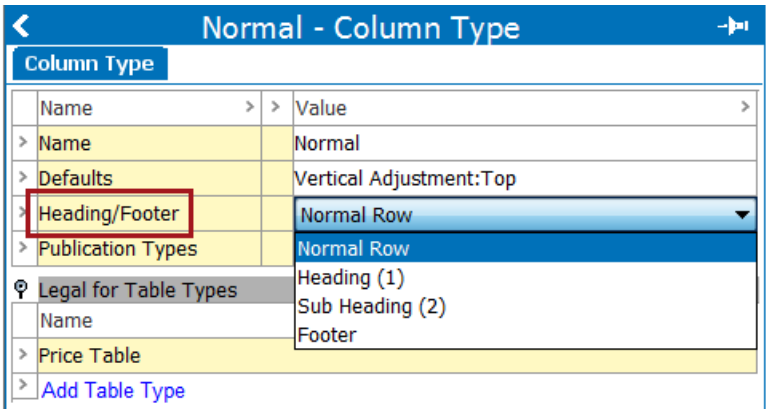
  By default, the Cell Image Scale field is blank. If this field is left blank, and a width or height has not been set on the column or row containing the image, the image will mount at 100% (actual size). If a scale value is entered, the image will mount at the specified size, even if a width or height has been set on the column or row.

5. Click **OK** to close the **Change Defaults** dialog box.

Heading/Footer

In the **Heading/Footer** field, specify whether the column type should be a **Normal Row**, **Heading (1)**, **Sub Heading (2)**, or **Footer**. These column type designations enable table transformations to specify how to handle the column.

(The term 'Row' is used here because columns can function similarly to rows in instances where a table is designed to display vertically instead of horizontally. In a vertical table, a header 'row' will appear as a column on the far left instead of a row across the top.)

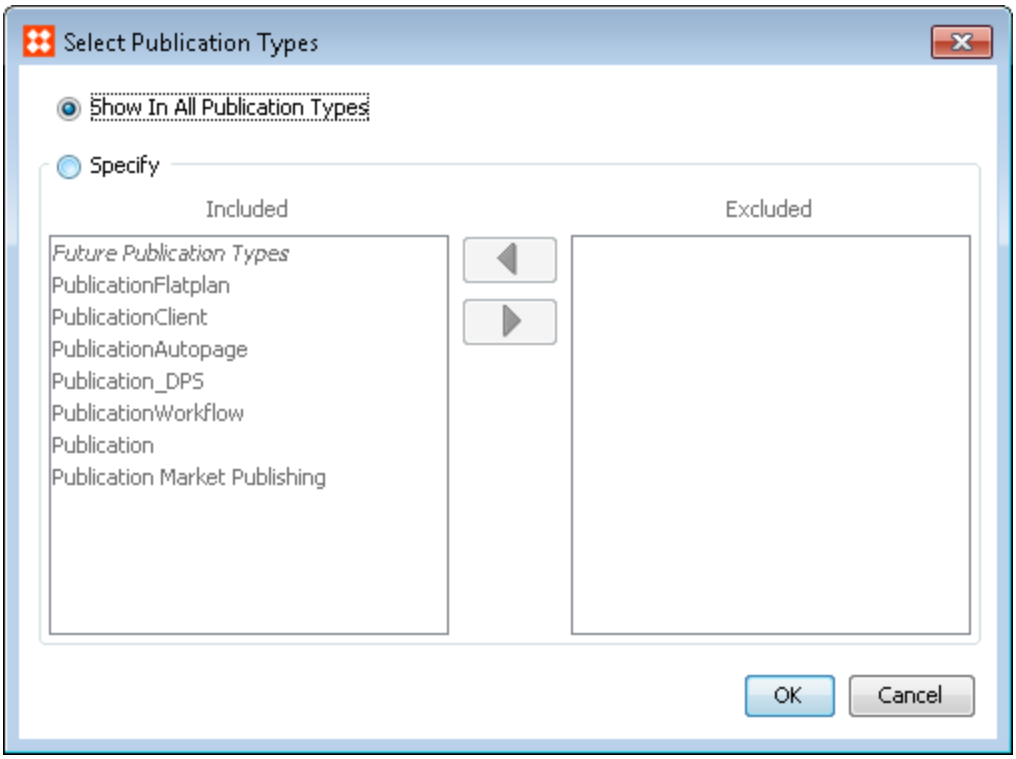


For example, **Heading** and **Sub Heading** 'rows' can be excluded for certain transformations, such as alternate row shading, where the Heading and Sub Heading rows should remain unformatted. Likewise, if a table is split across columns or pages when mounted in InDesign, a row designated as a Heading will repeat on the next column or page.

Publication Types

If the column type should only appear in tables that are mounted on pages connected to specific publication types, follow these steps

1. In the **Publication Type** field, click the **[...]** button. The **Select Publication Type** dialog box appears. The dialog displays all the publication types that are available.

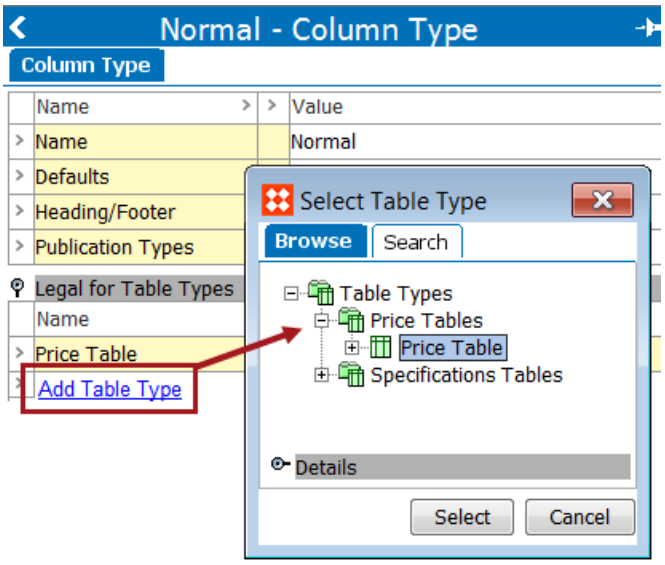


2. Leave **Show In All Publication Types** selected if the column type should be allowed in all publication types. This is the default setting.
3. Select **Specify** if the column type should only be allowed in certain publication types. To exclude the column type from a specific publication type, select the publication type, then click the right-pointing arrow to move the publication type into the Excluded column.
4. To ensure that the column type is excluded from any publication type created in the future, select **Future Publication Types**, then click the right-pointing arrow to move the publication type into the Excluded column.
7. Click **OK** when complete.

Legal for Table Types

All column types must be made legal (valid) for at least one table type before the table type can be used to create a table in STEP. To make a column type valid for a table type, follow these steps:

1. On the **Column Type** tab, expand the **Legal for Table Types** flipper.
2. Click **Add Table Type**. The **Select Table Type** dialog displays.

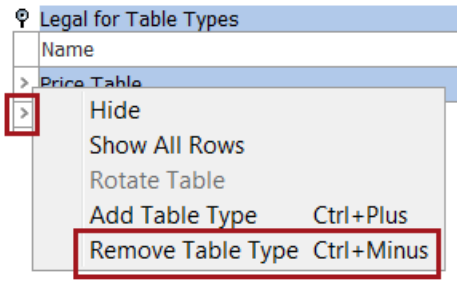


3. Click the **Browse** or **Search** tab to browse to or search for the desired table type, then click **Select**.
4. The column type is now legal for the table type.

Removing a Table Type

To remove (unlegalize) a table type, follow these steps:

1. On the **Column Type** tab, expand the **Legal for Table Types** flipper.
2. Right-click on the arrow to the left of the table type that you would like to remove, then select **Remove Table Type**.



3. The table type is now removed.

For More Information

For more information on how to locally override the global settings defined in System Setup, see **Specifying Local Column Formatting** in the **STEP Tables** documentation.

For information on how to create table types, see **Creating Table Types** in the **STEP Tables** documentation.

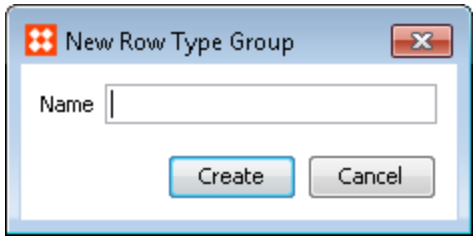
For more information on table transformations, see **About Table Transformations** in the **STEP Tables** documentation.

Creating Row Types

Before you can define a row type, you must define a row type group.

To Define Row Type Groups

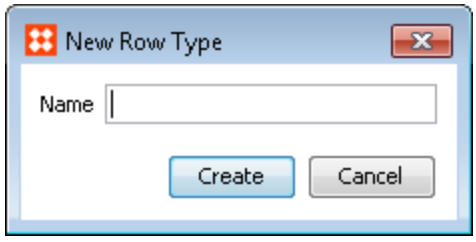
1. In **System Setup**, expand **Table**, click **Table Row Type**, right-click, and then click **Create Row Type Group**. The **New Row Type Group** dialog box appears.



2. Enter a name, and then click **Create**.

To Define Row Types

1. In **System Setup**, expand **Table**, and then expand **Table Row Types**.
2. Click the relevant **Row Type Group**, right-click, and then choose **Create Row Type**. The **New Row Type** dialog box appears.



3. Enter the name of the new row type, and then click **Create**.

The row type is ready for use, and no further setup is required. However, if needed, you can modify the row type settings.

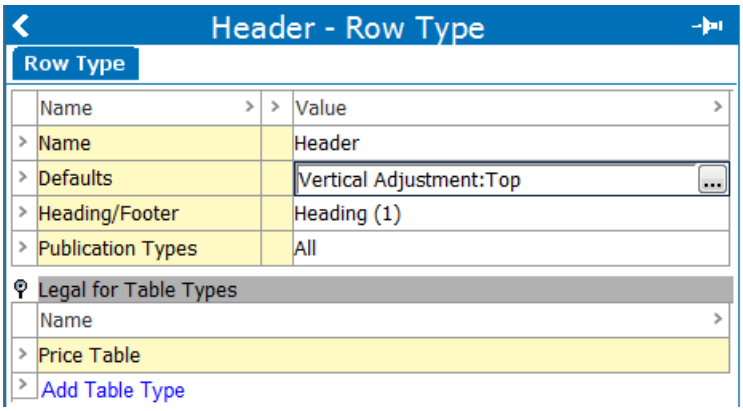
Configuring Row Type Settings and Formatting

Settings and formatting definitions for **row types** are applied in **System Setup**. These formatting definitions are global, meaning that they will inherit to the row type wherever it is used in STEP. Since case-by-case exceptions to global formatting are sometimes needed, these definitions can be overridden locally, i.e., on the row itself, when used in a table.

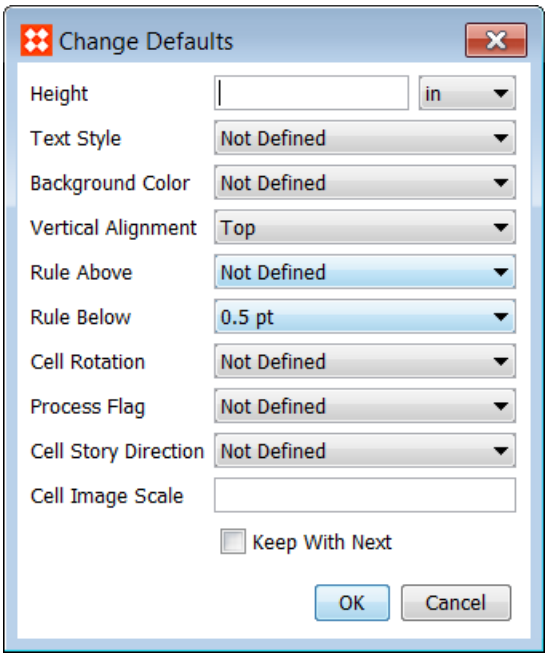
To configure settings for row types in System Setup, follow these steps:

Name and Defaults

1. In **System Setup**, expand **Table**, then expand **Table Row Types**.
2. Expand the **Row Type Group** that contains the row type that you would like to configure, then select the relevant row type.
3. On the **Row Type** tab, enter a name for the row type in the **Name** field if a name was not provided when the row type was created.



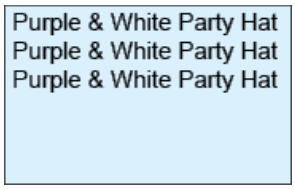
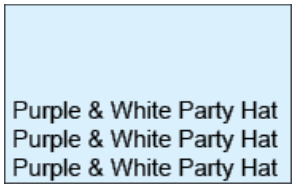
4. In the **Defaults** field, click the ellipsis button **(…)**. The **Change Defaults** dialog displays.



5. Use the following settings to specify the formatting of the rows that will be created from the row type:
   - **Height**: Sets the height of the row. Available units are inches, millimeters, picas, and points.

To prevent having to select a unit every time a height is set, a default unit can be set in System Settings. See the **Table Defaults** section of the **System Settings** documentation for more information.

- **Text Style**: Sets the text style of the row. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by style tags created in System Setup.
- **Background Color**: Sets the background color of the row. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by table colors created in System Setup.
- **Vertical Alignment**: Controls the alignment of the cell contents (text and images) in the row as follows:

Alignment	Description	Example
Top	Aligns contents to top	
Center	Centers contents vertically	
Bottom	Aligns contents to bottom	
Justify	Aligns content evenly from top to bottom	

- **Rule Above**: Controls which line style is used as the top border of the row. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by table rules created in System Setup.
- **Rule Below**: Controls which line style is used as the bottom border of the row. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by table rules created in System Setup.
- **Cell Rotation**: Controls the orientation of cell contents (text or images) in the row. Cell contents can be rotated 0, 90, 180, or 270 degrees as follows:

Cell Rotation	Example
0	Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat
90	Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat
180	Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat
270	Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat

- **Process Flag**: Nothing is typically available in this dropdown list. This area is sometimes used to store custom table settings.
- **Cell Story Direction**: Determines whether the cell contents (text and images) in the row are displayed horizontally or vertically.

Cell Story Direction	Direction
Horizontal (default)	Sets the text direction to horizontal: ABCDE
Vertical	Sets the text direction to vertical: ABCDE

- **Cell Image Scale:** Controls the size of images linked into the row. Images may be scaled from 25% to 500%.

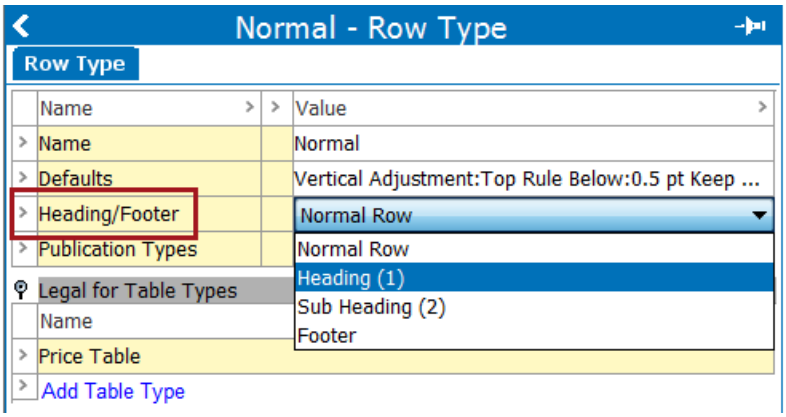
  By default, the Cell Image Scale field is blank. If this field is left blank, and a width or height has not been set on the column or row containing the image, the image will mount at 100% (actual size). If a scale value is entered, the image will mount at the specified size, even if a width or height has been set on the column or row.

- **Keep With Next**: Check this box if rows of the row type should remain with the next row in the table if the mounted table splits across a column or page. (A table will split across a column or page if it is too large to fully mount in a single column or page.) The row will be mounted onto the following column or page in order to keep it with the next row.

5. Click **OK** to close the **Change Defaults** dialog box.

Heading/Footer

In the **Heading/Footer** field, specify whether the row type should be a **Normal Row**, **Heading (1)**, **Sub Heading (2)**, or **Footer**. These row type designations enable table transformations to specify how to handle the row.

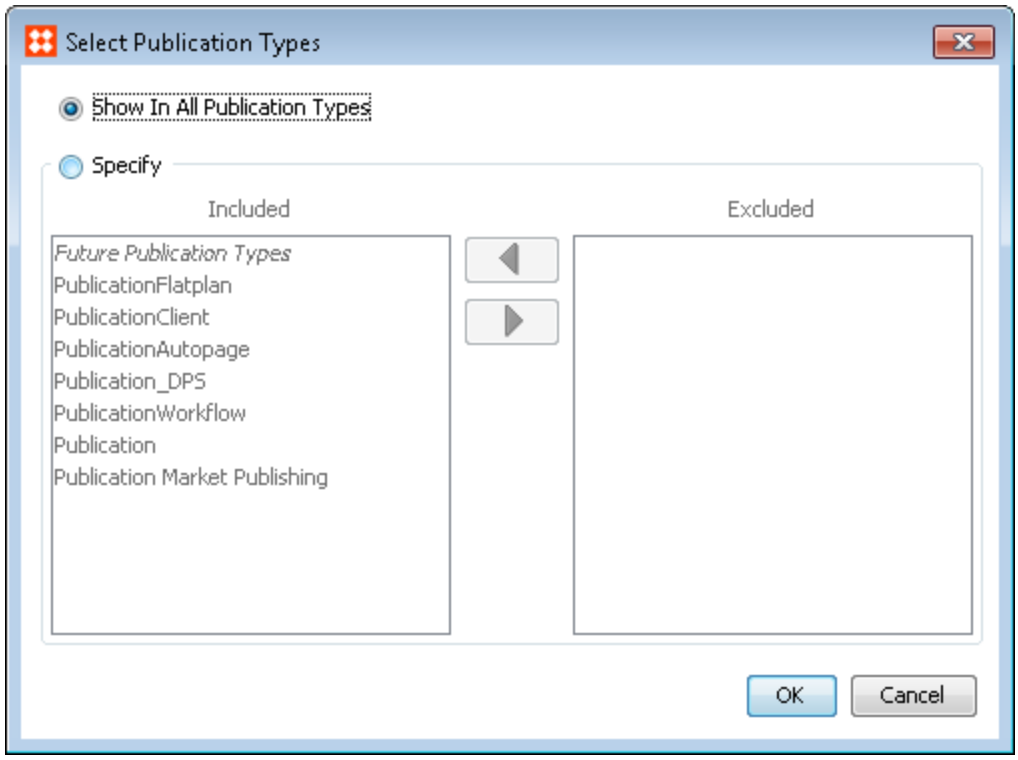


- For example, **Heading** and **Sub Heading** rows can be excluded for certain transformations, such as alternate row shading, where the Heading and Sub Heading rows should remain unformatted. Likewise, if a table is split across columns or pages when mounted in InDesign, a row designated as a Heading will repeat at the top of the table in both frames.
- **Footer** rows are handled similarly by table transformations. For example, the text style or background shading of Footer rows is typically different than that of the rest of the table. Therefore, Footer rows can be excluded for certain transformations that apply to the whole of the table but should not apply to the Footer row.

Publication Types

If the row type should only appear in tables that are mounted on pages connected to specific publication types, follow these steps:

1. Click inside the **Publication Types** field and click the **[...]** button. The **Select Publication Types** dialog box displays. The dialog displays all available publication types.

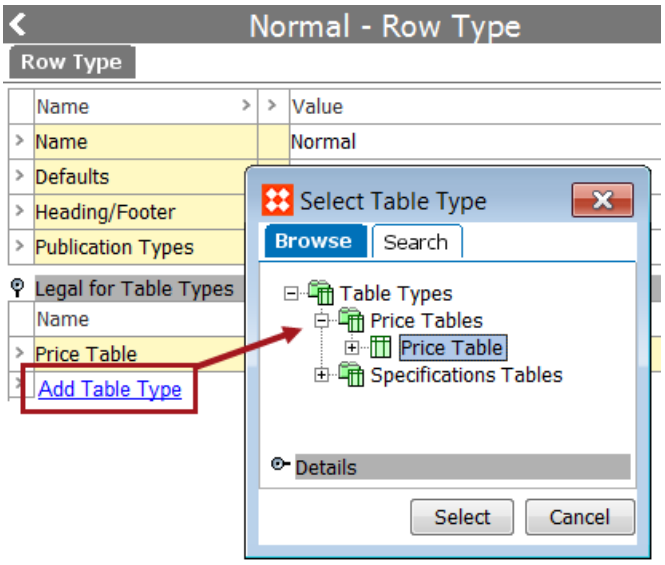


2. Leave **Show In All Publication Types** selected if the row type should be allowed in all publication types. This is the default setting.
3. Select **Specify** if the row type should only be allowed in certain publication types. To exclude the row type from a specific publication type, select the publication type, then click the right-pointing arrow to move the publication type into the Excluded column.
4. To ensure that the row type is excluded from any publication type created in the future, select **Future Publication Types**, then click the right-pointing arrow to move the publication type into the Excluded column.
7. Click **OK** when complete.

Legal for Table Types

All row types must be made legal (valid) for at least one table type before the table type can be used to create a table in STEP. To make a row type valid for a table type, follow these steps:

1. On the **Row Type** tab, expand the **Legal for Table Types** flipper.
2. Click **Add Table Type**. The **Select Table Type** dialog displays.

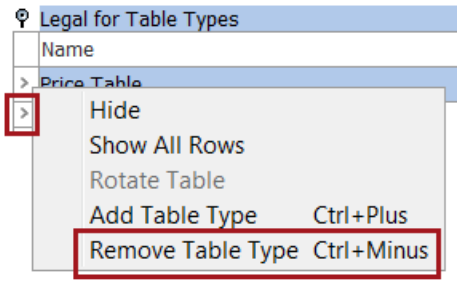


3. Click the **Browse** or **Search** tab to browse to or search for the desired table type, then click **Select**.
4. The row type is now legal for the table type.

Removing a Table Type

To remove (unlegalize) a table type, follow these steps:

1. On the **Row Type** tab, expand the **Legal for Table Types** flipper.
2. Right-click on the arrow to the left of the table type that you would like to remove, then select **Remove Table Type**.



3. The table type is now removed.

For More Information

For more information on how to locally override the global settings defined in System Setup, see **Specifying Local Row Formatting** in the **STEP Tables** documentation.

For information on how to create table types, see **Creating Table Types in System Setup** in the **STEP Tables** documentation.

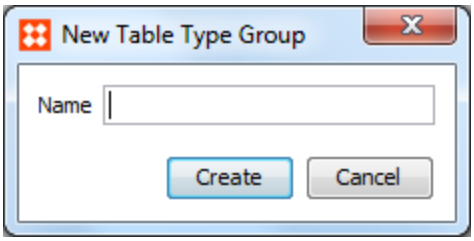
For more information on table transformations, see **About Table Transformations** in the **STEP Tables** documentation.

Creating Table Types

When you have created at least one column type and one row type, you can define the table group type and table type itself. The process is similar to creating row types or column types:

Defining Table Type Groups in System Setup

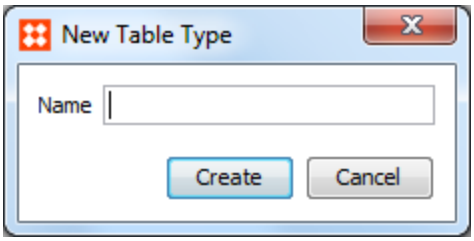
1. In **System Setup**, expand **Table**, click **Table Types**, right-click, and then click **Create Table Type Group**. The **New Table Type Group** dialog box appears.



2. Enter a name, and then click **Create**.

Defining Table Types in System Setup

1. In **System Setup**, expand **Table**, and then expand **Table Types**.
2. Click the relevant **Column Type Group**, right-click, and then choose **Create Table Type**. The **New Table Type** dialog box appears.



3. Enter the name of the new table type, and then click **Create**.

The table type is ready for use, and no further setup is required. However, if needed, you can modify the column type settings.

Configuring Table Type Settings and Formatting

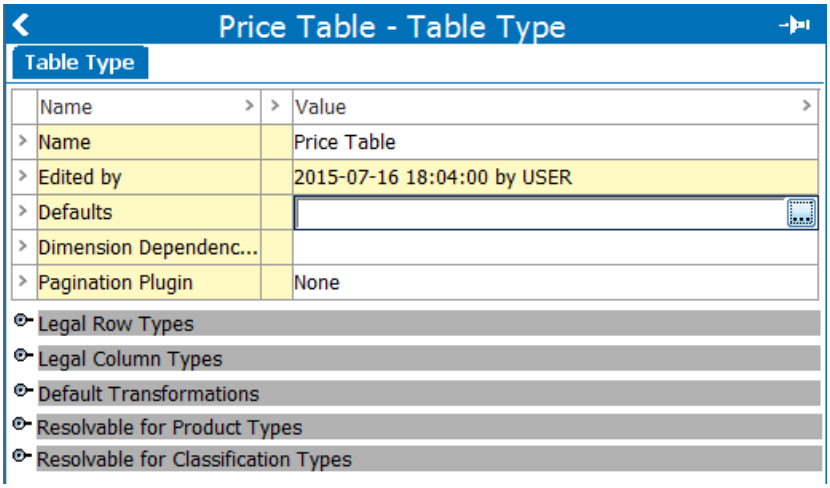
Settings and formatting definitions for **table types** are applied in **System Setup**. These formatting definitions are global, meaning that they will inherit to the table type wherever it is used in STEP. Since case-by-case exceptions to global formatting are sometimes needed, these definitions can be overridden locally, i.e., on the table itself.

Once you have created a table type consisting of at least one legal row type and one legal column type, you can start using it to create tables in the Tree. Instructions on how to create legal row and column types are covered in this topic. For information on how to use a table type to build a table, see the **Creating Tables** section of the **STEP Tables** documentation.

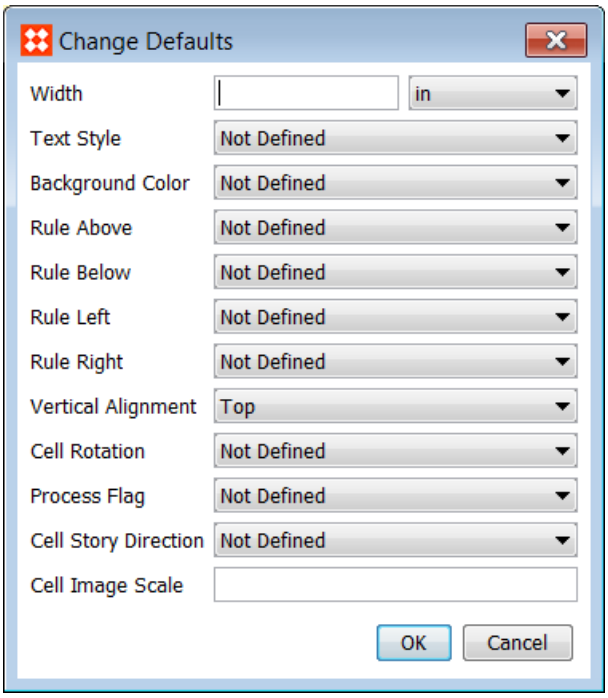
To configure settings for table types in System Setup, follow these steps:

Name and Defaults

1. In **System Setup**, expand **Table**, then expand **Table Types**.
2. Expand the **Table Type Group** that contains the table type that you would like to configure, then select the relevant table type.
3. On the **Table Type** tab, enter a name for the table type in the **Name** field if a name was not provided when the table type was created.



4. In the **Defaults** field, click the ellipsis button **(…)**. The **Change Defaults** dialog displays.



5. Use the following settings to specify the formatting of the tables that will be created from the table type:

- **Width**: Sets the width of the entire table. Available units are inches, millimeters, picas, and points. Though Proportional is also available in the dropdown, this setting only applies to columns. (See **Configuring Column Type Settings and Formatting** for more information.)

  To prevent having to select a unit every time a width is set, a default unit can be set in System Settings. See the **Table Defaults** section of the **System Settings** documentation for more information.

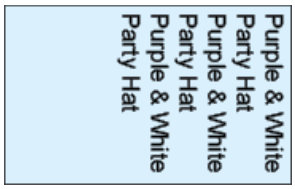
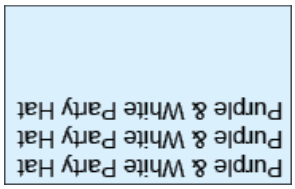
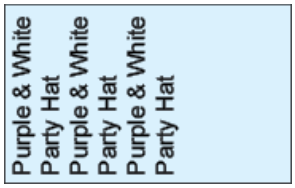
- **Text Style**: Sets the text style for the entire table. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by style tags created in System Setup.
- **Background Color**: Sets the background color of the entire table. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by table colors created in System Setup.
- **Rule Above**: Controls which line style is used as the top border of the table. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by table rules created in System Setup.
- **Rule Below**: Controls which the line style is used as the bottom border of the table. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by table rules created in System Setup.
- **Rule Left**: Controls which line style is used as the left border of the table. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by table rules created in System Setup.
- **Rule Right**: Controls which the line style is used as the right border of the table. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by table rules created in System Setup.

- **Vertical Alignment**: Controls the vertical alignment of cell contents (text and images) as follows:

Alignment	Description	Example
Top	Aligns contents to top	Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat
Center	Centers contents vertically	Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat
Bottom	Aligns contents to bottom	Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat
Justify	Aligns content evenly from top to bottom	Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat

- **Cell Rotation**: Controls the orientation of cell contents (text or images). Cell contents can be rotated 0, 90, 180, or 270 degrees as follows:

Cell Rotation	Example
0	Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat

Cell Rotation	Example
90	
180	
270	

- **Process Flag**: Nothing is typically available in this dropdown list. This area is sometimes used to store custom table settings.
- **Cell Story Direction**: Determines whether the contents of the cells in the table (text and images) are displayed horizontally or vertically.

Cell Story Direction	Direction
Horizontal (default)	Sets the text direction to horizontal: 
Vertical	Sets the text direction to vertical: 

- **Cell Image Scale:** Controls the size of images linked into the cell. Images may be scaled from 25% to 500%.

By default, the Cell Image Scale field is blank. If this field is left blank, and a width or height has not been set on the column or row containing the image, the image will mount at 100% (actual size). If a scale value is entered, the image will mount at the specified size, even if a width or height has been set on the column or row.

6. Click **OK** when complete.

Dimension Dependencies

Table types can be made dimension dependent if there is **Free Text** content within the table that needs to be translated and/or appear differently in different countries. Since Free Text only exists within tables (and is not tied to attribute values), the only way to enable Free Text content to appear differently in different Contexts is to make the table type dimension dependent.

Note: Attributes used in a table can be dimension dependent even if the table type itself is not. Dimension-dependent attributes will display different values for different contexts automatically when the table is viewed in a different context.

To make a table dimension dependent:

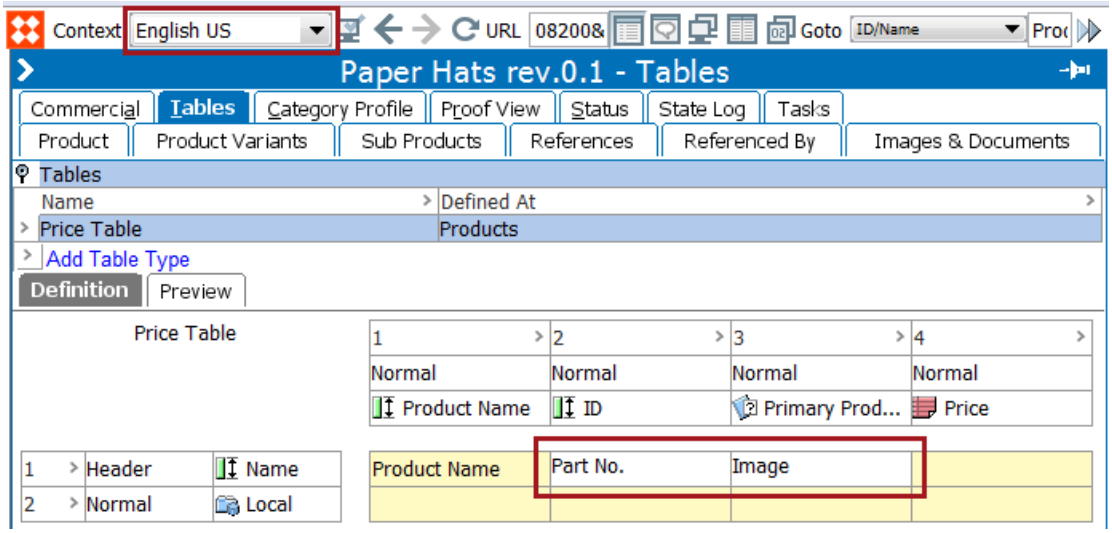
1. Double-click inside the **Dimension Dependencies** field, then click the ellipsis button **(…)**. The **Select Dimension Dependencies** dialog displays.
2. Check the applicable **Dimension** checkbox. The number of available checkboxes is determined by the number of available Dimensions that have been created in System Setup.

3. Click **Apply** to complete. The table type is now dimension dependent.

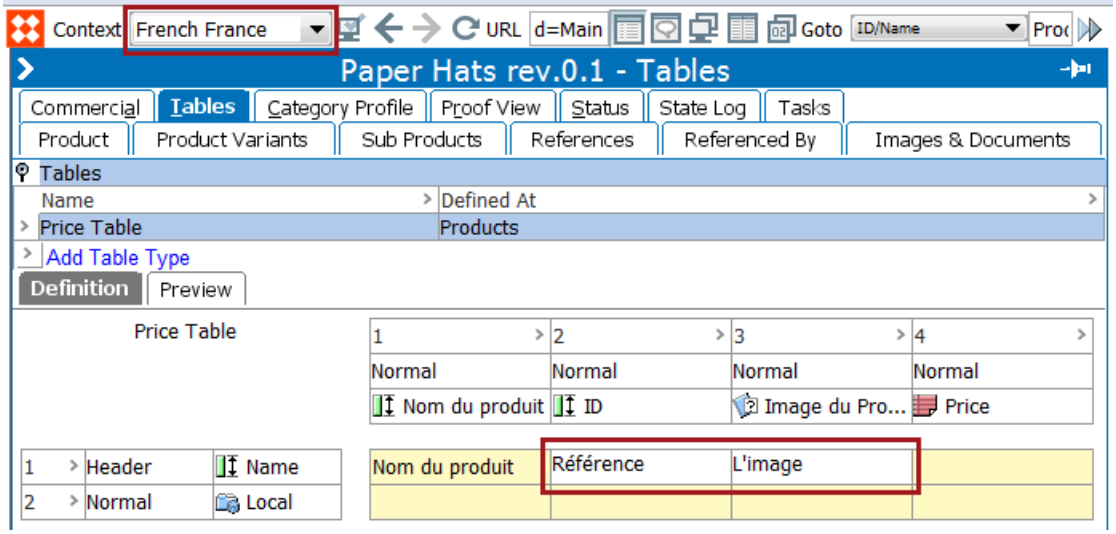
Dimension-Dependent Table Type Example

The following two screenshots show a dimension-dependent table type in two different Contexts.

1. Example with **English** Free Text values displayed in an English-language Context:



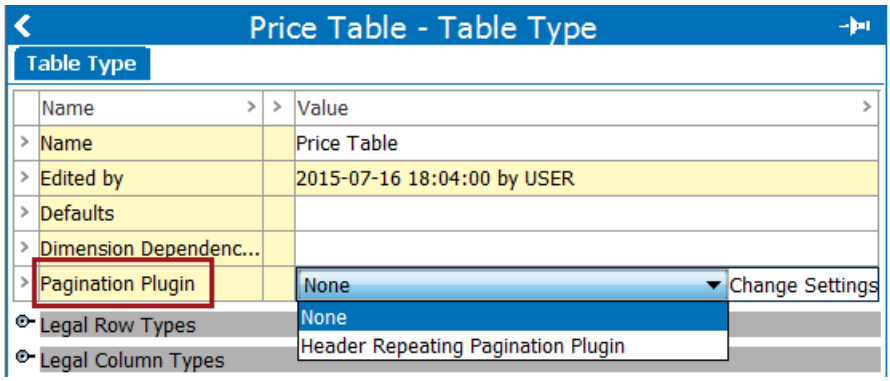
2. Example with **French** Free Text values displayed in a French-language Context:



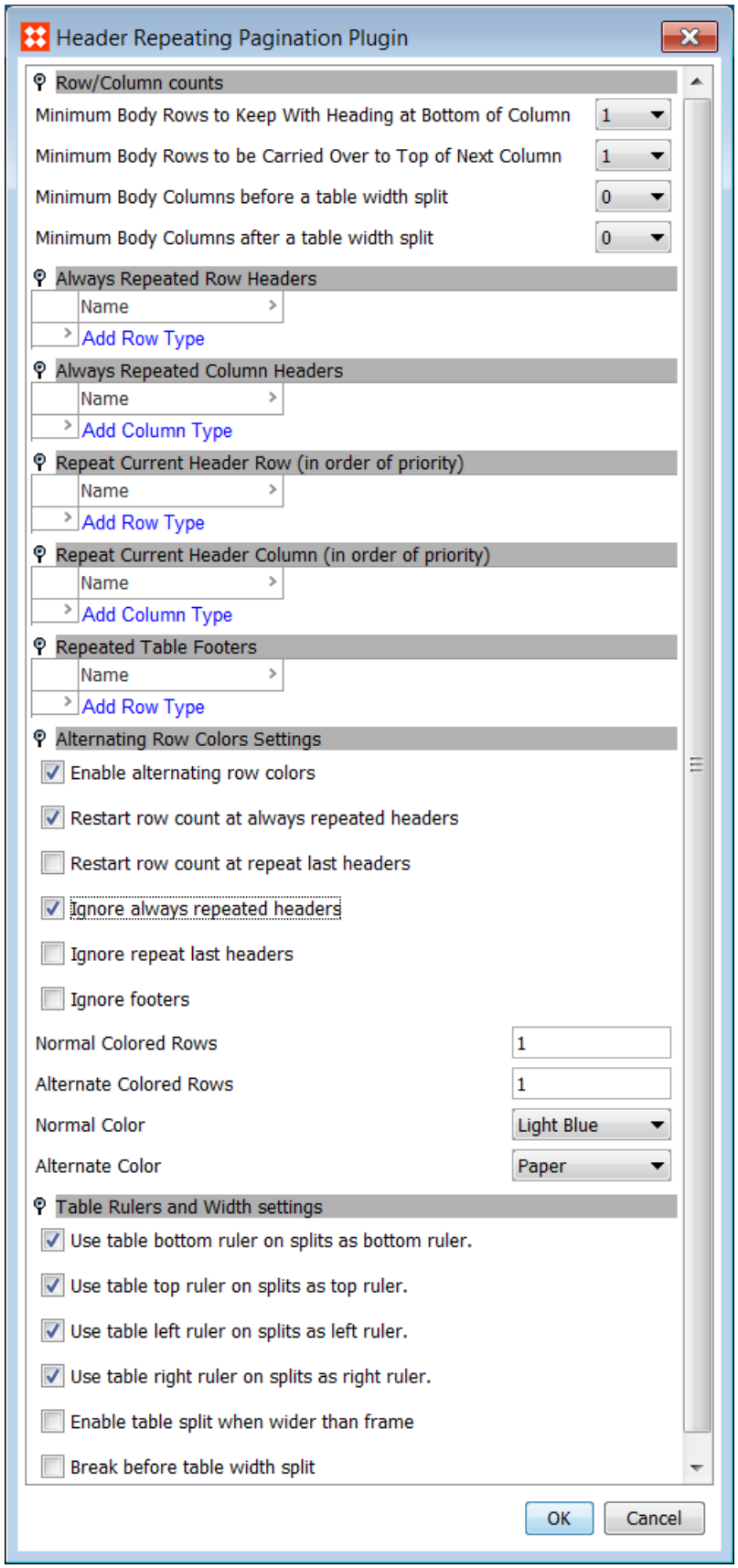
Pagination Plugin

The Pagination Plugin field is where the **Header Repeating Pagination Plugin** is selected. To choose this plugin:

1. On the table type tab, click in the **Pagination Plugin** field and select **Header Repeating Pagination Plugin**. ('None' will appear as the default selection.)



2. Click on Change Settings. The **Header Repeating Pagination Plugin** displays.


Header Repeating Pagination Plugin
Row/Column counts
Minimum Body Rows to Keep With Heading at Bottom of Column
1
Minimum Body Rows to be Carried Over to Top of Next Column
1
Minimum Body Columns before a table width split
0
Minimum Body Columns after a table width split
0
Always Repeated Row Headers
Name
Add Row Type
Always Repeated Column Headers
Name
Add Column Type
Repeat Current Header Row (in order of priority)
Name
Add Row Type
Repeat Current Header Column (in order of priority)
Name
Add Column Type
Repeated Table Footers
Name
Add Row Type
Alternating Row Colors Settings
Enable alternating row colors
Restart row count at always repeated headers
Restart row count at repeat last headers
Ignore always repeated headers
Ignore repeat last headers
Ignore footers
Normal Colored Rows
1
Alternate Colored Rows
1
Normal Color
Light Blue
Alternate Color
Paper
Table Rulers and Width settings
Use table bottom ruler on splits as bottom ruler.
Use table top ruler on splits as top ruler.
Use table left ruler on splits as left ruler.
Use table right ruler on splits as right ruler.
Enable table split when wider than frame
Break before table width split
OK
Cancel

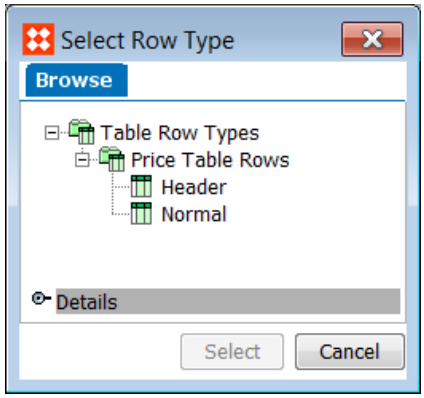
Instructions on how to configure the Header Repeating Pagination Plugin are not covered in this topic. For information, see the **Header Repeating Pagination Plugin** section of the **STEP Tables** documentation.

Legal Row Types

Every table type must contain at least one legal (valid) **row type** before the table type can be used to create tables in the Product and/or Classification hierarchies.

The following steps explain how to add a legal row type to a table type.

1. On the **Table Type** tab, expand the **Legal Row Types** flipper.
2. Click **Add Row Type**. The **Select Row Type** dialog displays.
3. Click the **Browse** tab to navigate to the desired row type(s), then click **Select**. Row types may be multi-selected by holding down Shift or Ctrl when making selections.

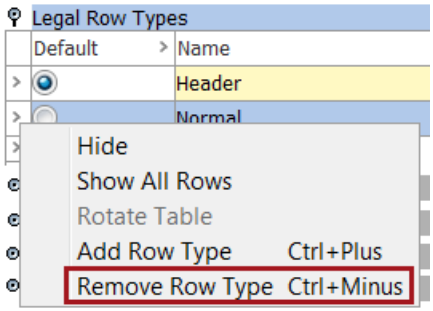


4. The row types are now legal for the table type.

Removing a Row Type

To remove (unlegalize) a row type, follow these steps:

1. On the **Table Type** tab, expand the **Legal Row Types** flipper.
2. Right-click on the arrow to the left of the row type that you would like to remove, then select **Remove Row Type**.



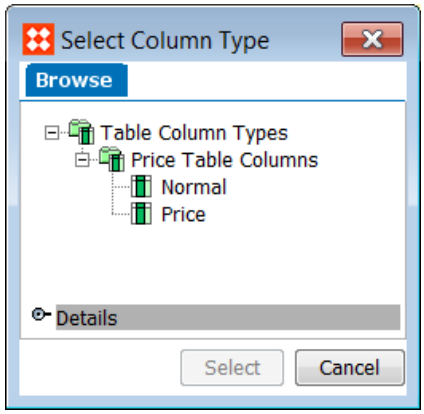
3. The row type is now removed.

Legal Column Types

Every table type must contain at least one legal (valid) **column type** before the table type can be used to create tables in the Product and/or Classification hierarchies.

The following steps explain how to add a legal column type to a table type.

1. On the table type tab, expand the **Legal Column Types** flipper.
2. Click **Add Column Type**. The **Select Column Type** dialog appears.
3. Click the **Browse** tab to navigate to the desired column type(s), then click **Select**. column types may be multi-selected by holding down Shift or Ctrl when making selections.

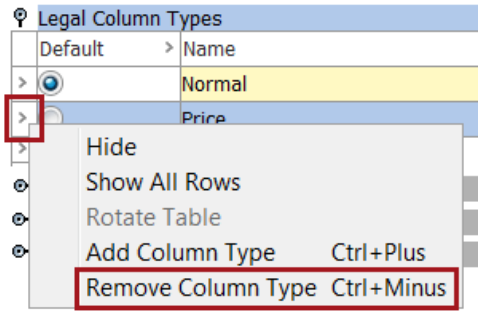


4. The column types are now legal for the table type.

Removing a Column Type

To remove (unlegalize) a column type, do the following:

1. On the **Table Type** tab, expand the **Legal Column Types** flipper.
2. Right-click on the arrow to the left of the column type that you would like to remove, then select **Remove Column Type**.



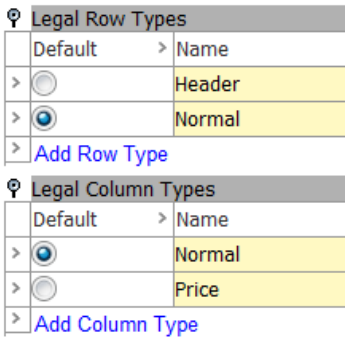
3. The column type is now removed.

Default Row and Column Types

If more than one row type or column type is added, a **default** type must be specified for each. Default column types are required to use the **Create Table From Clipboard** option.

Tables created using Create Table From Clipboard are simply 'pasted' from an external application such as Excel. Since no prompt appears that asks you to choose which row or column types to use, the system will build the table using the specified **default** row and column types.

To define a default row type or column type, simply click the radio button next to the preferred row type and column type. The default type can be overridden in the table if needed.

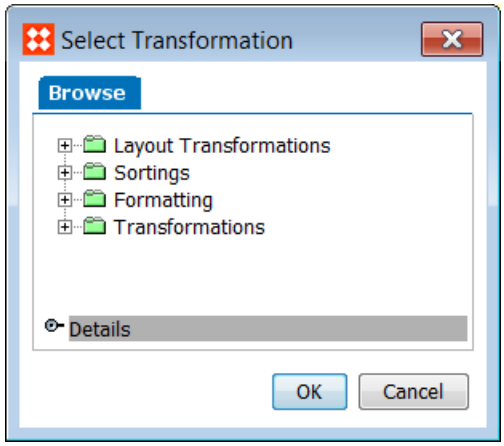


See **Creating Tables from Clipboard** in the **STEP Tables** documentation for more information.

Default Transformations

Transformations that apply to every table created from a table type are selected from the **Default Transformations** area. To apply a default transformation to the table type, follow these steps:

1. On the **Table Type** tab, expand the **Default Transformations** flipper.
2. Click **Add Transformation**. The **Select Transformation** dialog displays.



3. Navigate to the relevant transformation, then click **OK**.
4. Repeat these steps to add additional transformations.

Descriptions of these transformations and instructions on how to configure them are not included in this topic. See **About Table Transformations** in the **STEP Tables** documentation for more information.

Resolvable for Product Types and Classification Types

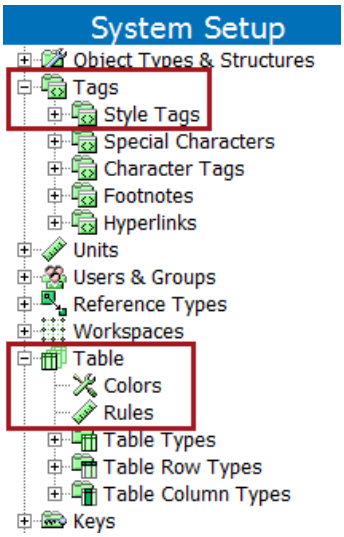
All table types must be made **resolvable** for at least one Product type or Classification type before the table type can be used to create tables in the Tree. 'Resolvable' essentially means the same thing as 'valid'. Though a table can be built at a higher level in the Product or Classification hierarchy to take advantage of inheritance, the table cannot be previewed on any object where it has not been made resolvable (valid), nor can it be mounted in InDesign. To make Product types and Classification types valid for table types, follow these steps:

1. On the **Table Type** tab, expand the **Resolvable for Product Types** and/or **Resolvable for Classification Type** flipper.
2. Check the box(es) for the Product type(s) and/or Classification type(s) where the table should be resolvable.

Creating Table Formatting in System Setup

Formatting definitions for STEP Tables are configured in two places: the **System Setup** tab in the STEP Workbench and in **publication templates** created in InDesign using the STEP'n'design plugin.

Table formatting definitions in STEP are composed of the setups for **Colors**, **Rules**, and **Style Tags**. The corresponding setups in publication templates are **swatches**, **line styles**, and **paragraph styles**.



The following sections of this documentation deal only with the STEP Workbench side of these STEP Tables formatting configurations. The corresponding STEP'n'design publication template configurations are explained in detail in the **Configuring Table Styles in Publication Templates** section of the **STEP'n'design** documentation.

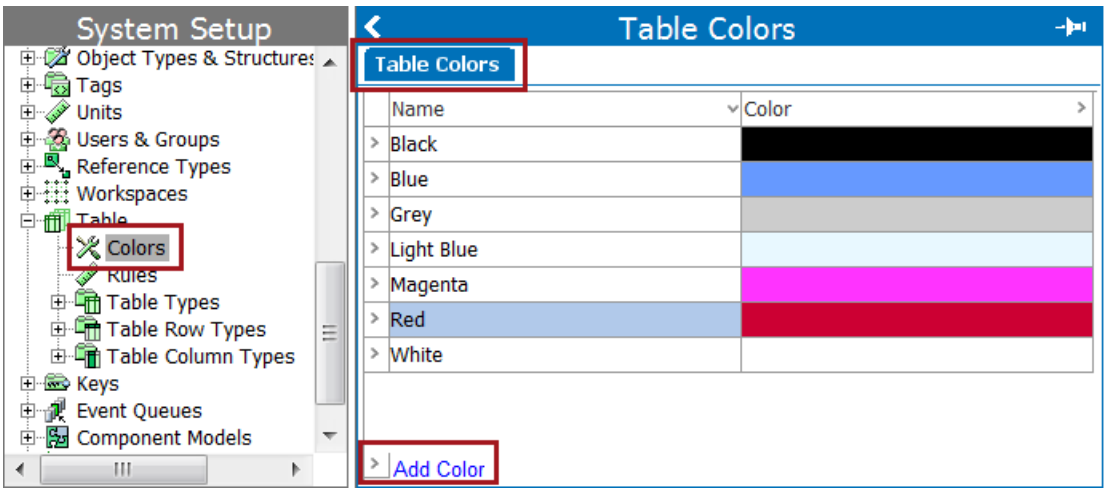
Defining Table Colors in STEP

Colors in STEP are used to define the colors applied to rule lines and cells in STEP Tables. These colors are used in the STEP Table **Preview** view in the workbench to provide a rough approximation of what the table will look like on the InDesign page.

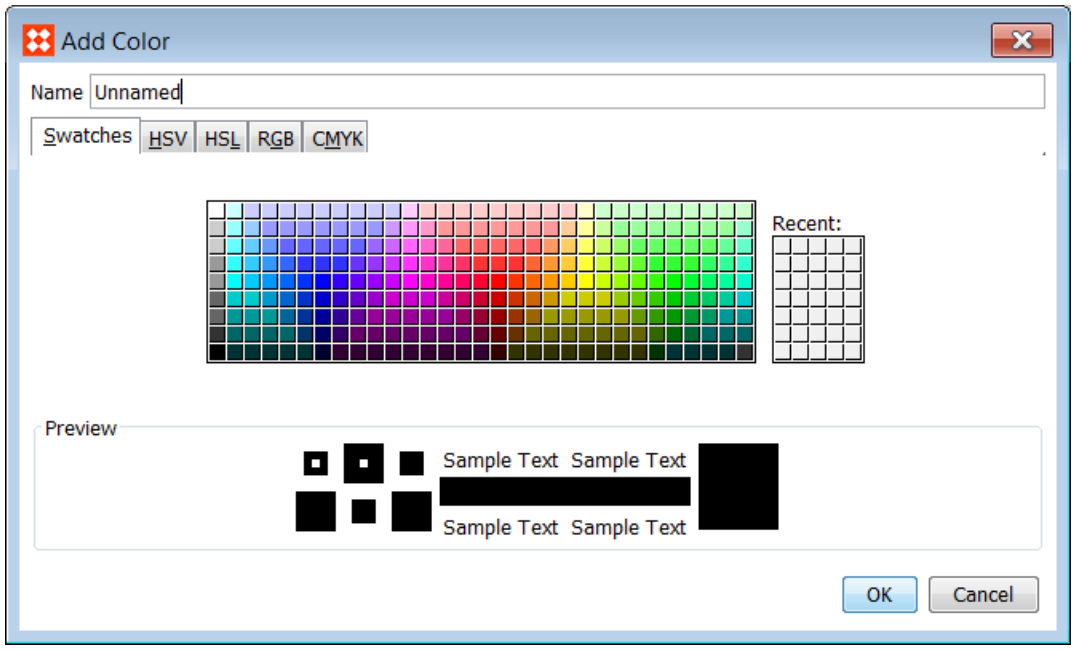
In order for these colors to display correctly on the InDesign page, each color used in a STEP Table must have a corresponding color **Swatch** defined in the publication template that will be used to mount these tables InDesign.

The following steps describe how to create a new color in STEP.

1. In **System Setup**, expand **Table**, and then click **Colors**.
2. On the **Table Colors** tab, click **Add Color**.



3. In the **Add Color** dialog, enter a name for the new color.



4. On the **Swatches** tab, select the preferred color.
5. Alternately, you may create a color from one of the four additional tabs:
   - HSV (Hue, Saturation, Value)
   - HSL (Hue, Saturation, Lightness)
   - RGB (Red, Green, Blue)
   - CMYK (Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, Black)
5. Click **OK**.

Note: Even though the **Add Color** dialog provides fairly advanced options for creating colors, colors created in STEP are only used to render the color of rule lines and table cells in the STEP Tables **Preview**. To mount tables in InDesign with the same color, you must create a corresponding color **swatch** for your publication template in InDesign. The name of the color created in STEP and the swatch created in InDesign must match exactly, as both names are case sensitive.

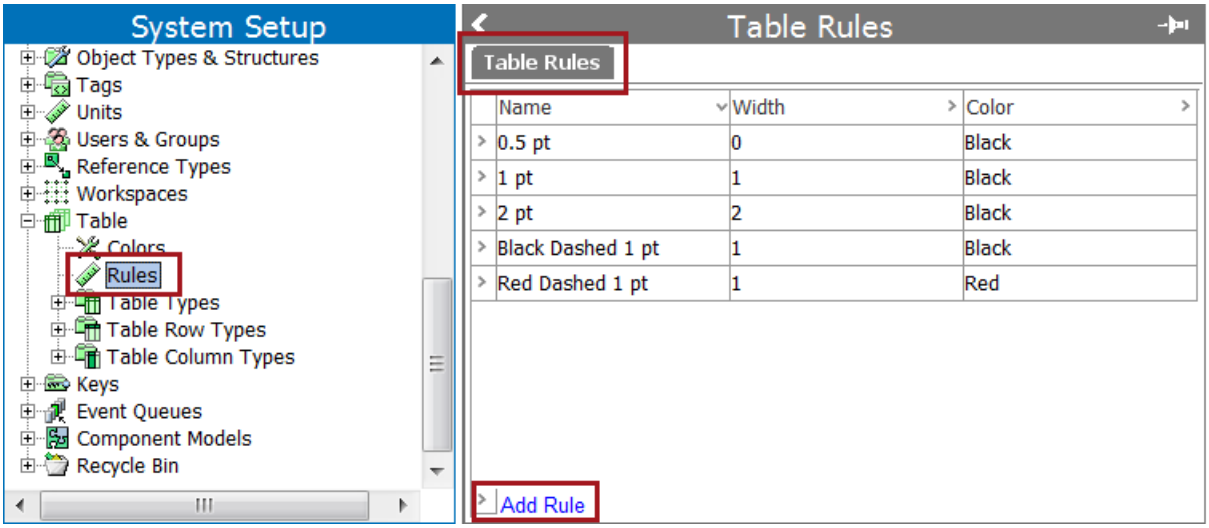
For More Information

For more information on configuring table colors in publication templates, see **Configuring Table Styles in Publication Templates** in the **STEP'n'design** documentation.

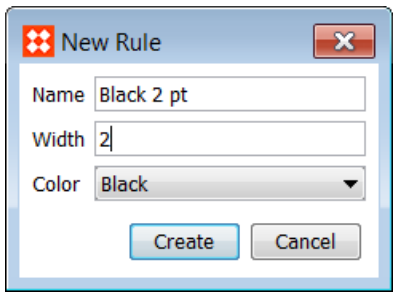
Defining Table Rules in STEP

Rules in STEP are used to define the width and color of rule lines used in STEP Tables. Rules are used in the table **Preview** view in the workbench to provide a rough approximation of what the table will look like on the InDesign page. Table rules created in STEP must also have corresponding **Line Styles** defined in the publication template through the STEP'n'design **Table Settings** dialog. The following steps explain how to define a table rule in STEP.

1. In **System Setup**, expand **Table**, then click **Rules**.
2. On the **Table Rules** tab, click **Add Rule**.



3. In the **New Rule** dialog, enter a **Name**, **Width**, and **Color** for the new rule.



4. Click **Create**.

If needed, any of the aforementioned values (Name, Width, and Color) may be changed in STEP after the rule has been created.

Considerations and Limitations

Rule Name

The **Name** of the rule must exactly match the name of a corresponding **line style** created in the publication template in InDesign. The name in both locations is case sensitive.

Rule Width

The value entered for **Width** is a number that defines the width of the rule line in **points**, which is typically a number from 1 to 3. STEP will not accept a number lower than 1 in the **Width** field, even if the output for the line in InDesign will be less than 1 pt (for example, 0.25 pt or 0.5 pt).

The Width value entered in STEP is only valid for the table preview, as the preview functionality cannot represent a line smaller than 1 pt. Due to this, a rule line intended to only be 0.25 pt or 0.5 pt must always display as 1 pt in STEP. The true display of the rule line in InDesign will be set in the publication template.

Rule Color

The options available in the **Color** dropdown list are limited to those that have already been created under Table > **Colors** in System Setup. The previous section of this documentation, **Defining Table Colors**, explains the process for creating colors in STEP.

Dashed, Dotted, and Other Non-solid Rule Styles

The STEP Table Preview does not support display of dashed, dotted, or other non-solid line styles. Rule lines will still appear as solid lines in the preview. Non-solid styles are only visible from actual pages created in InDesign.

With this in mind, you may choose to differentiate a dashed rule from a solid rule in STEP by assigning a non-standard color to the rule line. For example, a bright fuchsia color could be a visual indicator—in the table preview only—that the rule line is 'different'.

For More Information

For more information on configuring table rules (line styles) in publication templates, see **Configuring Table Styles in Publication Templates** in the **STEP'n'design** documentation.

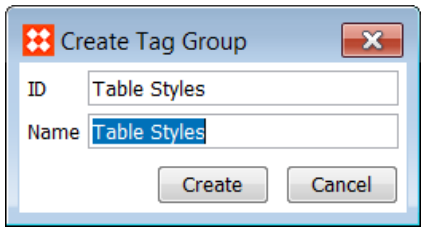
Defining Style Tags for Tables

Style tags in STEP are commonly used to apply text styling to STEP Tables. Style tags define styles such as bold, underline, color, left aligned, right aligned, center aligned, and so on. Style tags can be applied at the table, column, row, or cell level. Typically, each style tag in STEP will match, by name, a corresponding paragraph style in the InDesign publication template.

Note: The following steps describe how to configure a *sample setup* for a style tag and tag group intended to be used for tables; this is *not* all-encompassing documentation on the subject of tags and style tags. Full instructions for how to create style tags in STEP are located in the **Tags** section of the **System Setup** / **STEP Super User** documentation.

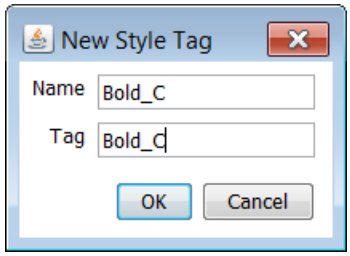
Create a Tag Group for Table Style Tags

1. In **System Setup**, navigate to **Tags** > **Style Tags**.
2. Right-click and select **New Tag Group**.
3. Give the new tag group an ID and Name that identifies the group as a container for tables-only styles, e.g., 'Table Styles'. Click **Create**. (This is merely a 'best practices' suggestion—style tags used in tables may be created in the same tag group as style tags that are used for basic text formatting in rich text editors in STEP.)

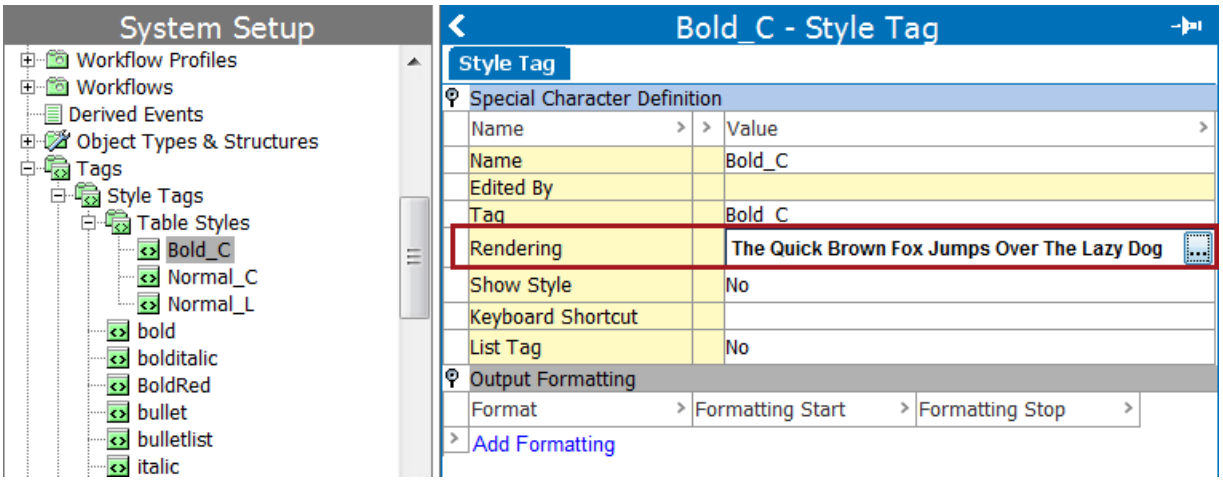


4. Right-click the newly created 'Table Styles' tag group, then select **New Tag**.
5. Give the new style tag a **Name** and **Tag** that indicates its intended output in InDesign. For example, the style could be named **Bold_C** to indicate that it is a bold, centered text style. (This is merely a suggestion, as the value of **Name** and **Tag** can be anything you would like as long as there is a matching paragraph style in InDesign.)

   To avoid confusion, **Name** and **Tag** are typically the same value.

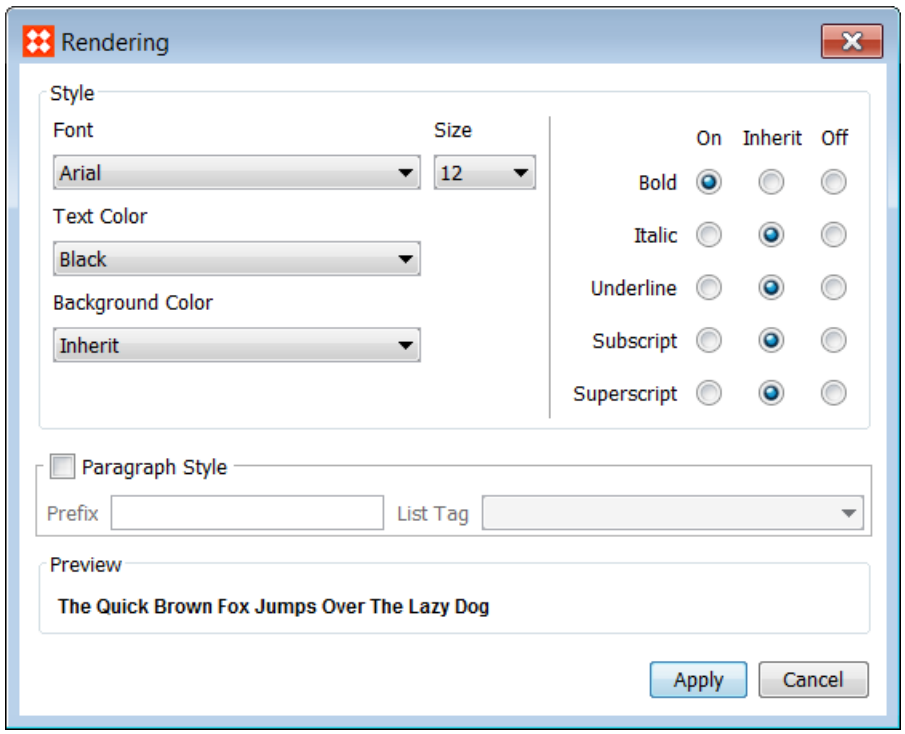


6. With the newly created style tag selected, click inside the **Rendering** field on the **Style Tag** tab, then click the ellipsis button **(…)**.



7. In the **Rendering** dialog box, make the selections that will approximate the intended look of the style on the InDesign page, then click **Apply**.

   In this example, the options to display the **Bold_C** style as 12 pt Arial Bold have been selected.



   When the Rendering dialog closes, the view reverts back to the **Style Tag** tab.

8. On the **Style Tag** tab, select **Yes** for **Show Style**.

Note: Selecting **No** will make the tag unavailable for selection in all dropdown lists available in STEP. **No** is only used for 'hidden' styles such as stibo.STIBOSPELL, which is used by the system to highlight spelling errors in STEP's text editors.

9. Leave **Keyboard Shortcut** blank if you intend to use this style only in STEP Tables. Keyboard shortcuts are only relevant for tags intended for use in STEP rich text editors, since there is no way to use a shortcut to apply a style tag anywhere inside a table.
10. Select **No** for **List Tag**, since this style tag will not be used to configure the output of bullet lists in HTML.
11. **Output Formatting** is not required for style tags created specifically to apply styling to tables. These style tags are simply matched by Name to a corresponding paragraph style in InDesign.

Limitations of Style Tag Display in the STEP Tables Preview

The STEP Tables Preview will only display text as left aligned, even if the style tag is intended to display centered, right-aligned, or justified text in InDesign. However, this is merely a limitation of the preview; the text styles will display correctly when the table is mounted in InDesign.

Note that any settings applied in the **Rendering** dialog (bold, color, italics, etc.) *will* display properly in the preview.

Creating Tables

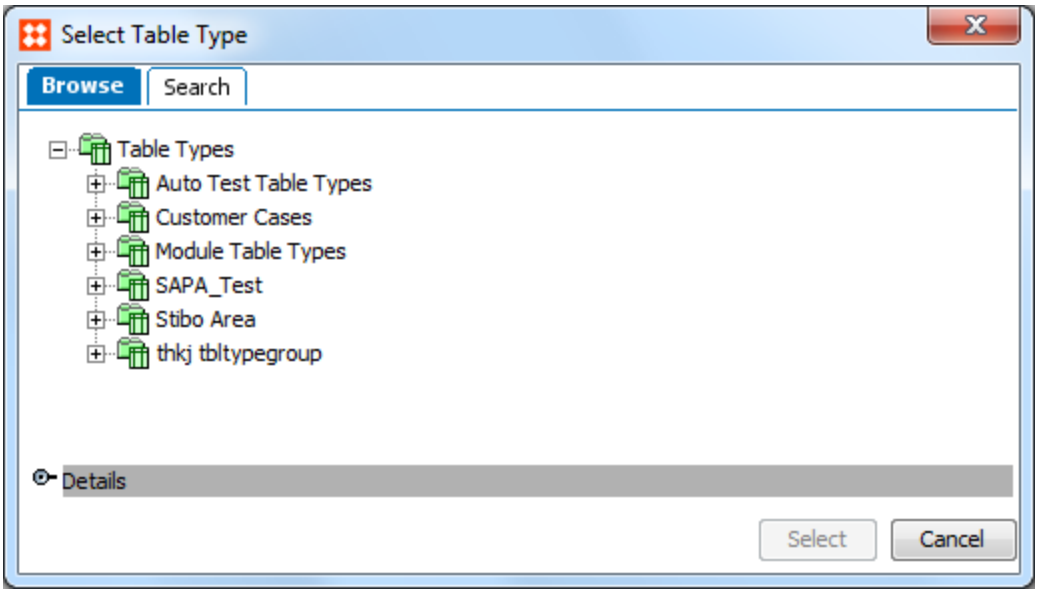
Before you can create a table on a product or classification, you must first add a table type to a product or product hierarchy.

If no table types are available, you have to define them in System Setup. For more information about defining tables in System Setup, see **Creating Table Types in System Setup** in the **Tables** documentation.

Important: While you can create tables on classifications, we recommend that you only create tables in the product hierarchy to simplify the maintenance of inherited tables.

To Add a Table Type to a Product or Classification

1. In the **Tree**, click the relevant product hierarchy or product.
2. Click the **Tables** tab, and then click **Add Table Type**. The **Select Table Type** dialog appears.



3. Browse or search for the relevant table type, and then click **Select**.The table type appears in the **Tables** list on the **Tables** tap.

You can now create basic tables with the Create Table wizard or more advanced tables where you start with an empty table, and then specify the contents and settings of the table. For more information, see the following sections of the **Tables** documentation: **Using the Create Table Wizard** and **Creating Advanced Tables**.

Using the Create Table Wizard

When you create a new table, the Create Table wizard guides you through a two-step process where you select the products and attributes that you want in the table. You can make changes to the table later on if needed.

To learn about advanced features such as creating dynamic rows, table cells containing plain text or images, or extracting product content dynamically, see the **Content Definitions** section of the **Tables** documentation.

Table Inheritance

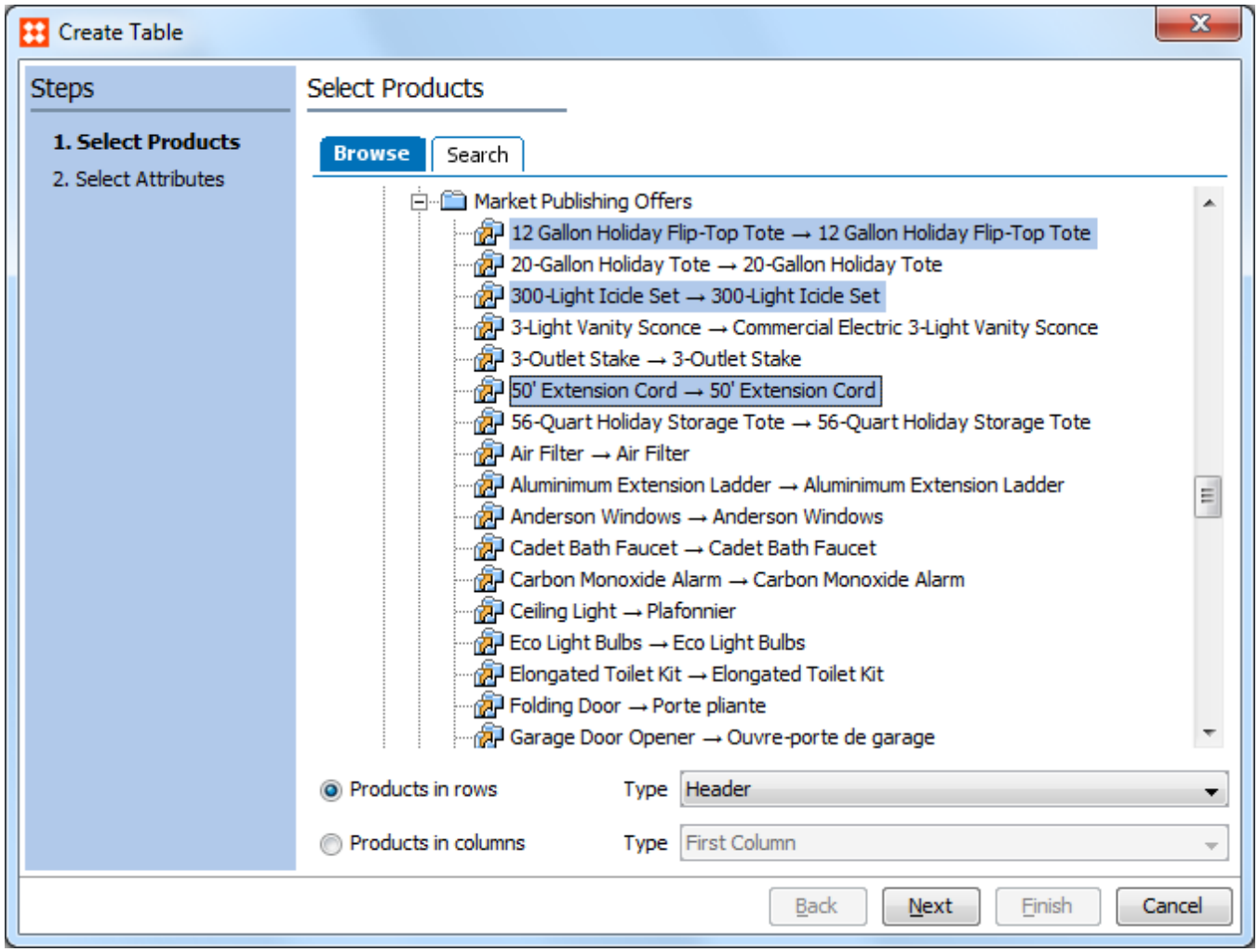
Before you create a table, consider carefully where in the product hierarchy you want to create the table. The creation point is important because tables are inherited downwards in the hierarchy until you create a local variation of the table. The local variation then overrides the inherited table.

This means you can create a table with a default look that applies to an entire catalog. You can then override that table style with a different style for specific a section of that catalog. That section can, in turn, contain a third variation of the table and so on.

Therefore, when you create a table that you want to use on many products, create the table close to the root of you product hierarchy. If you are creating a table that will only be used on a few or a single product family, select a definition-point close to or on the actual product family level. For more information, see the **Understanding Table Inheritance** section of the **Tables** documentation.

To Create a Basic Table

1. In the **Tree**, expand the **Primary Product Hierarchy**, and then select the product or product group where you want to create the table.
2. Click the **Tables** tab, right-click a table type, which must appear as "not defined", and then choose **Create Table**. The **Create Table** wizard appears.

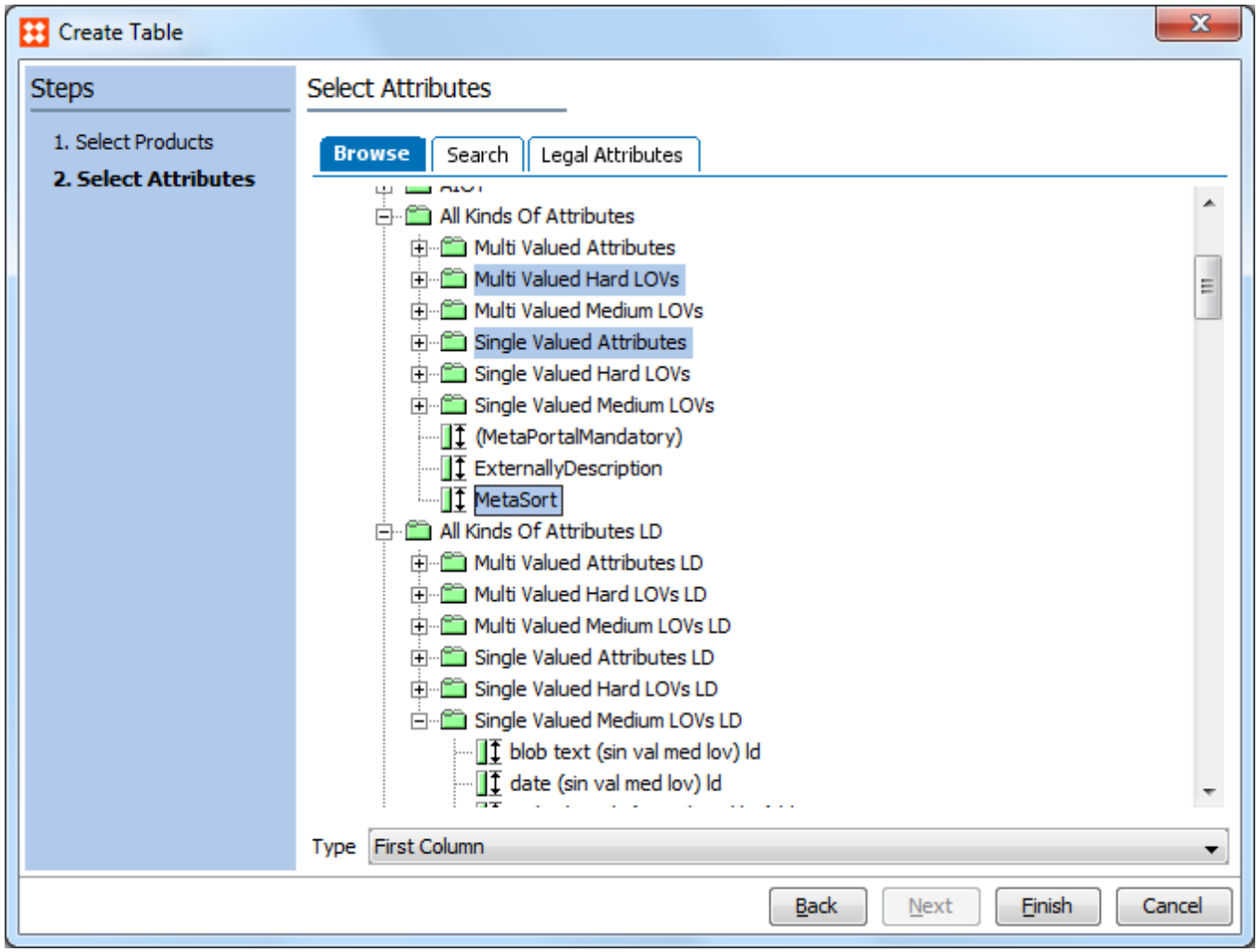


3. In step 1, **Select Products**, you select the products you want in the table. You can browse or search for products in the product hierarchy, and you can select one or multiple products. It is possible to select products that are located at different levels in the hierarchy than where you are creating the table.
4. Next, you specify whether you want a horizontal table or a vertical table.
   - Click **Products in a row** if you want to create a standard horizontal table where the information that relates to a specific product is placed across a single row. Then, in the **Type** list, choose the row type you want to use for the product row. The available row types depend on how your system is set up.

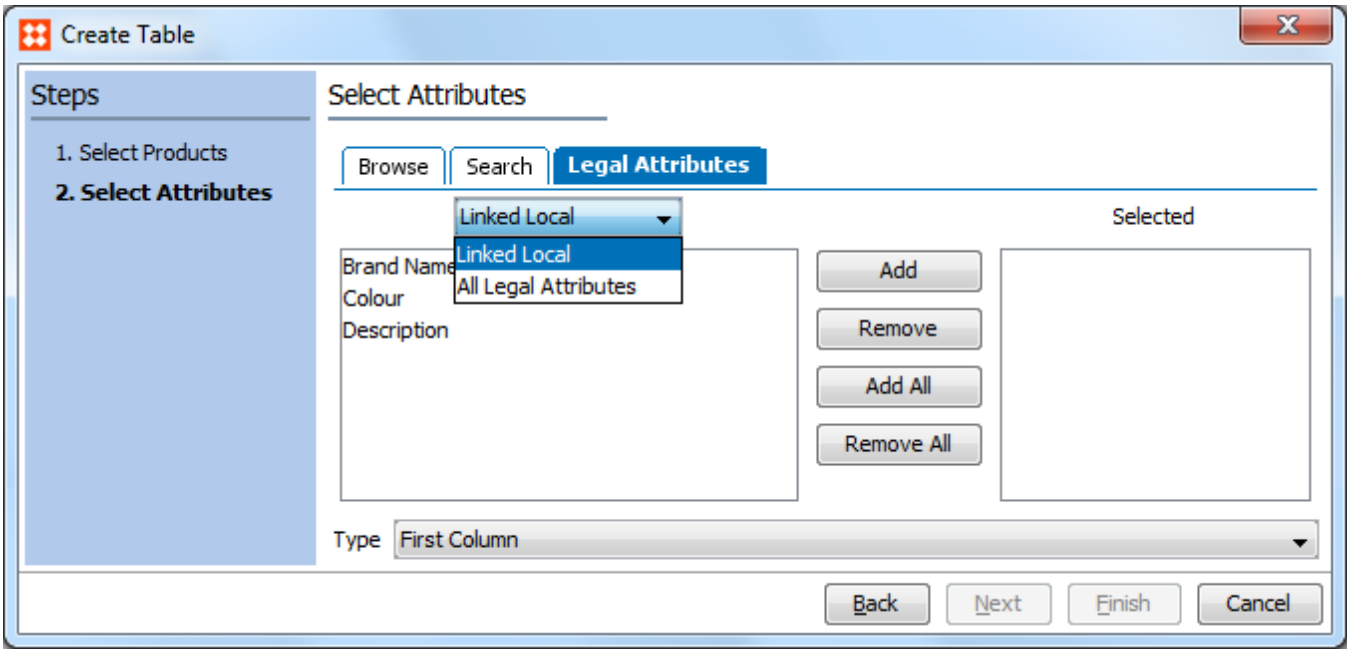
   -OR-

- Click **Products in columns**, if you want to create a vertical table where the information that relates to a specific product is placed in single column. The column is read from top to bottom. Then, in the **Type** list, choose the column type you want to use for the product column. The available column types depend on how your system is set up.

5. When you have made the preferred selections, click **Next**.
6. In step 2, **Select Attributes**, you select the attributes you want in the table. You can browse or search for attributes in the attributes hierarchy, and you can select one or multiple attributes. You can also click **Legal Attributes** to limit the list to the attributes that are valid for the products you have selected.
7. In the **Type** list, select the column type or row type you want to use for the attributes. Column type are for horizontal tables and row types are for vertical tables.



8. If you click the **Legal Attributes** tab, you have to choose which attributes you want to see.
   - Choose **All Legal Attributes** to view all attributes that are valid for the selected products.
   - Choose **Linked Local** to view all attributes that are linked to the selected products.



9. When you have selected all the relevant attributes, click **Finish**. A table is created with the selected products and attributes.

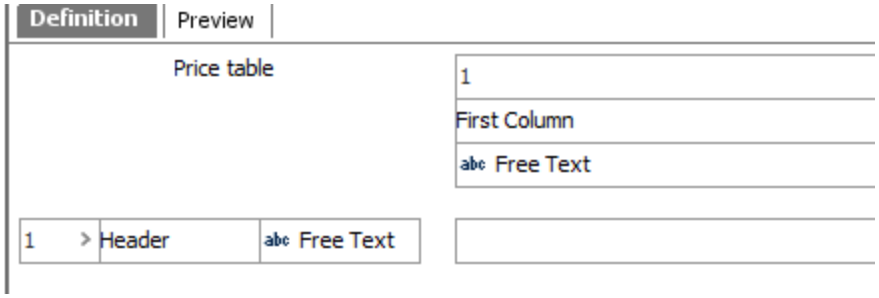
Creating Advanced Tables

If you want to create more advanced tables, you can start with creating an empty table where you then define the content of the columns and rows by specifying column and row content definitions.

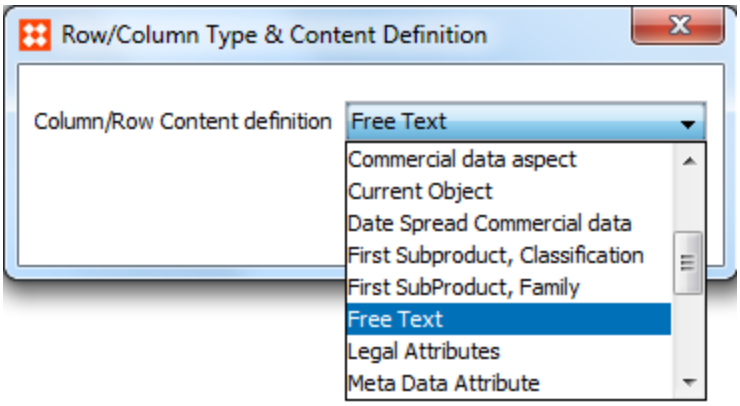
Some of the content definitions extract the content dynamically. This is useful, for example, when you want to use commercial data from a publication dynamically.

To Create an Advanced Table

1. In the **Tree**, expand the **Primary Product Hierarchy**, and then select the product or product group where you want to create the table.
2. Click the **Tables** tab, right-click a table type, which must appear as "not defined", and then choose **Create Empty Table**. An empty table grid with one free text cell is created.



3. Next, define the column and row content of the table. Right-click abc Free Text on a column or a row, and then click **Edit**. The **Row/Column Type & Content Definition** dialog box appears.



4. Select the relevant content definition, make the preferred changes to each row or column type and content definition, and then click **OK**.

The available content definitions are described in the following section of this documentation, **Content Definitions**.

Pasting Tables from Clipboard

If you want to create a table based on, for example, a tab separated list of data from Excel, you can copy and paste the information in to STEP.

1. In the **Tree**, click a **Product** or a **Classification**, and then click the **Tables** tab.
2. Right-click the Table Type, and then click **Create Table From Clipboard**.

   The content from the Clipboard is pasted into the table.

Content Definitions

The following content definitions are available for STEP Tables. Content definitions determine what content appears in table rows, columns, and cells. The below table gives a brief overview of each content definition and a link to more details in following sections of the STEP Tables documentation.

Content Definition	Description
Asset	Points to a specific image or asset. For more information, see **Asset Content Definitions**
Asset Reference	Inserts an image or asset based on the selected asset type. For more information, see **Asset Content Definitions**

Content Definition	Description
Attribute	Displays an attribute for the selected object. For more information, see **Attribute Content Definitions**
Attribute Group Attributes	Extracts all attributes in a group. For more information, see **Attribute Content Definitions**
Blank	Inserts a blank row or column.
Commercial Data	Includes terms from a commercial list. For more information, see **Commercial Data Content Definitions**
Commercial Data Aspect	Includes a date aspect from the data field of a commercial list. For more information, see **Commercial Data Aspect Content Definitions**
Current Object	Extracts or resolves an object based on where the user of the DTP application decides to extract a table. You cannot point the Current Object row to a specific object. If you, for example, mount a table on the product 123-123 in InDesign, the current object resolves to 123-123. In a horizontally read table, a current object row type is typically used with Attribute or Asset Reference column types to display selected attributes for the products in the rows.
Date Spread Commercial Row Column	Uses commercial data from a publication dynamically. For more information, see **Commercial Data Aspect Content Definitions**
Free Text	Enables you to enter free text content directly in table cells. Free text is used where no suitable attribute exists, or where you want to be able to enter specific data. Free text cells take priority over any selections made at the row or column level. Free text cells can be translated if the table type is language dependent. For more information, see **Configuring Table Type Settings and Formatting**

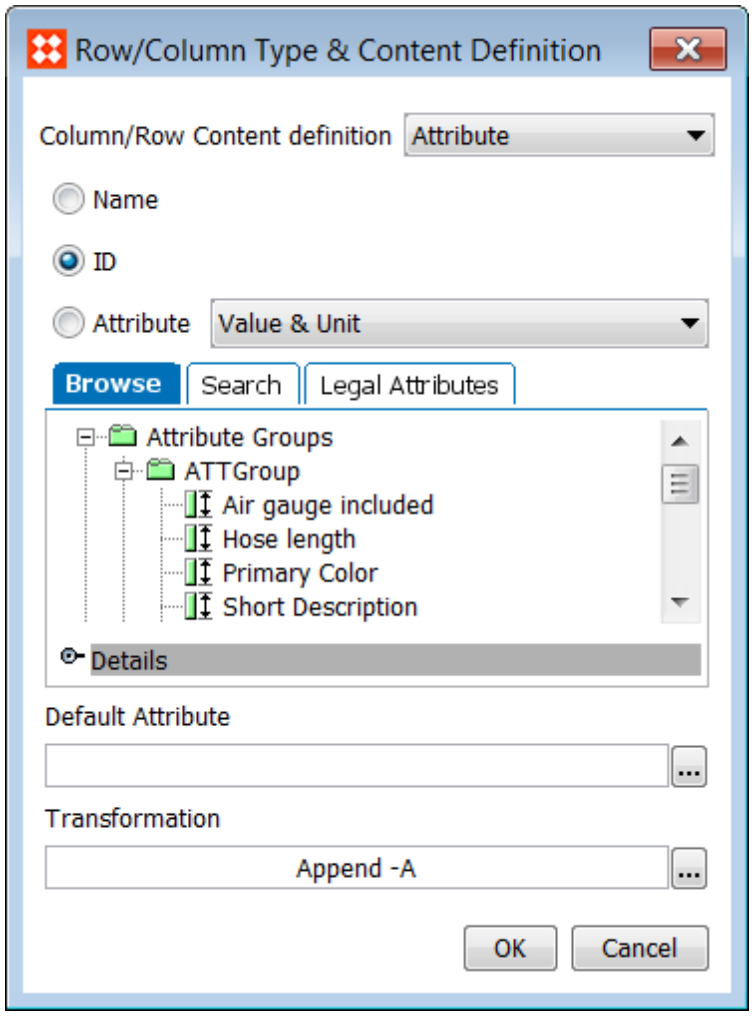
Content Definition	Description
Legal Attributes	Dynamically resolves legal attributes of the extracted products. For more information, see **Attribute Content Definitions**
Meta Data Attribute	
Node Reference	
Parent	
Parent Name	Displays the name of the parent product of the product that is inserted in the table. For more information, see **Product Content Definitions**
Product/Classification/Asset	Enables you to select a specific product, classification or asset. For more information, see **Product Content Definitions**
Referenced Node	Extracts values from a referenced product, classification or asset. For more information, see **Product Content Definitions**
Sub-classifications, Classification	
Subproducts, Classification	Extracts product families manually by pointing to any level in the classification hierarchy or dynamically from the level where the table is defined. For more information, see **Product Content Definitions**
Subproducts, Family	Extracts products by pointing to any level in the product hierarchy or dynamically from the level where the table is defined. For more information, see **Product Content Definitions**

Attribute Content Definitions

The **Attribute** content definition inserts an attribute for the selected object in the table. The Name and ID of an object is also considered an attribute. You can apply content definitions for individual attributes as well as for attribute groups.

In a horizontally read table, an attribute column definition is typically used with rows of the types SubProduct, Classification, Current Object, Product/Classification/Asset, SubProduct, or Family.

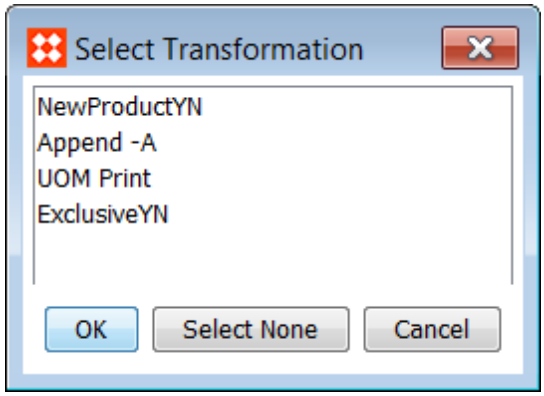
1. On the Table tab, right-click abc Free Text on a column or a row, and then click **Edit**. The **Row/Column Type & Content Definition** dialog box displays.
2. In the Column/Row Content definition dropdown list, select **Attribute**.



3. Select the attribute that you want to insert in the table.
   - Select **Name** to insert the object names in the table. If Name is inserted in a column, and the row extracts a product, then the name of the product is inserted in the table.
   - Select **ID** to insert the object IDs in the table. If ID is applied to a column, and the row extracts a product, then the ID of the product is inserted in the table.
   - Select **Attribute** to insert a specific attribute in the table.
4. If you select **Attribute**, specify how to resolve the attribute. You have the following options.

- **Value & Unit** - Attribute values and units are resolved in the defined order.
- **Unit & Value** - Attribute values and units are resolved in the defined order. Units are resolved before values.
- **Value** - Only values are resolved.
- **Unit** - Only units are resolved.

5. Search or browse for the relevant attribute or click the **Legal Attributes** tab to view only the attributes that are legal for the selected product.
6. To apply an attribute transformation, under **Transformation**, click the ellipsis button **(…)**. The **Select Transformation** dialog opens.



7. Select the relevant transformation.

   For example, if you have selected a multivalued attribute, you can apply a transformation that specifies how to separate the values should be separated.

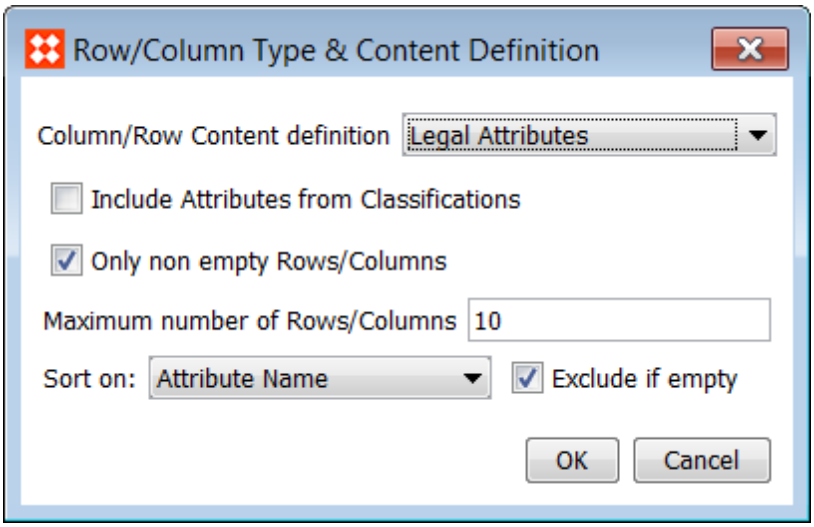
   For more information about applying attribute transformations, see the **Applying Attribute Transformations to Tables** section of the **STEP Tables** documentation.

8. Click **OK**.

Legal Attributes Content Definition

The Legal Attributes content definition limits the number of available attributes to attributes that are legal on the selected object, and to enable additional limitation options. This option also enables you to specify how to sort the attributes.

1. In the **Column/Row Content definition** list, select **Legal Attributes**.



2. Select **Include Attributes from Classifications** if you want to include attributes on classifications.
3. Select **Only non empty Rows/Columns** if you want to resolve only attributes with values.
4. In the **Maximum number of Rows/Columns** field, enter the maximum number of attributes to be resolved.
5. From the **Sort on** list, select the relevant sort option.

Important: The available sort options depend on how attributes are setup. If the functionality is not available, contact Stibo.

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7. Select **Exclude if empty** if you want to sort only attributes that have a sorting sequence.
8. Click **OK**.

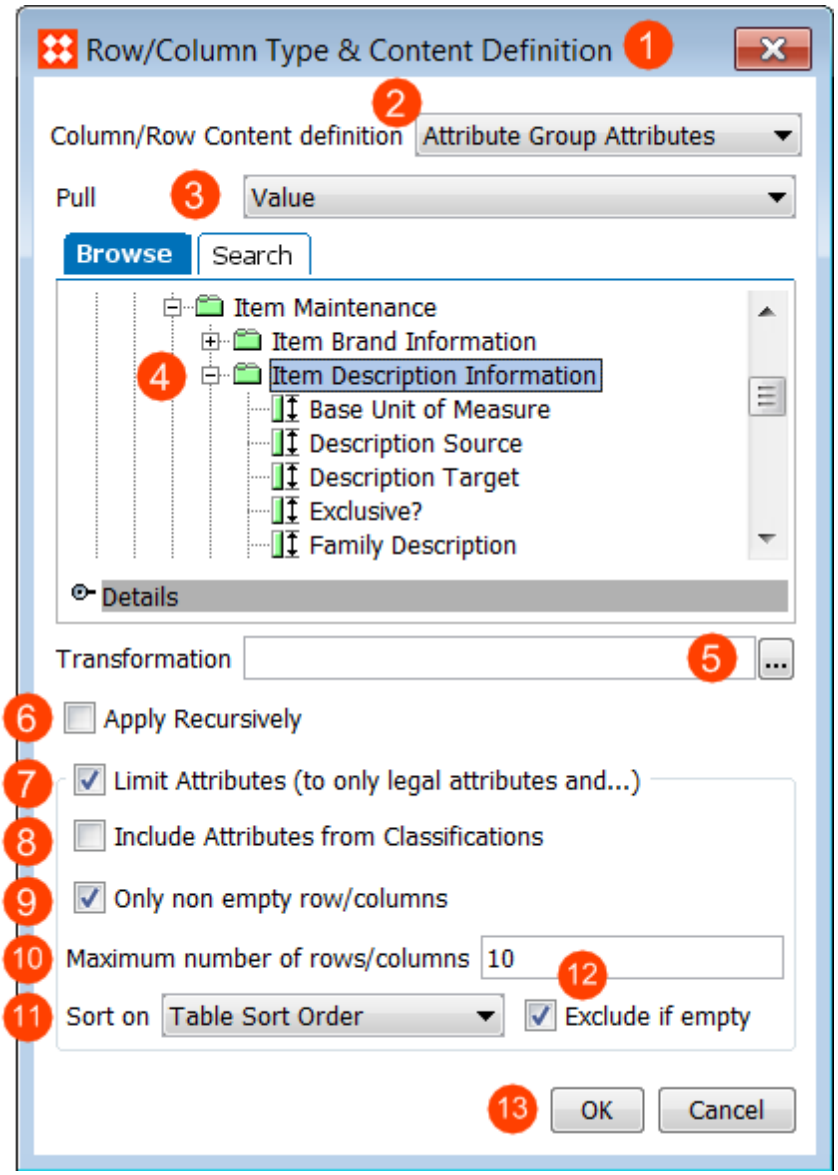
Attribute Group Attributes Content Definition

The **Attribute Group Attributes** definition enables you to select an entire group of attributes and add them to a table in one operation. So, if you assign a column to an attribute group that contains six individual attributes, six columns are created in the table (unless limiting options are applied; see the steps below for more information).

The Attribute Group Attributes content definition extracts all attributes in a group dynamically. Therefore, if new attributes are added to the attribute group in System Setup after the table has been created, columns or rows for these attributes are created dynamically.

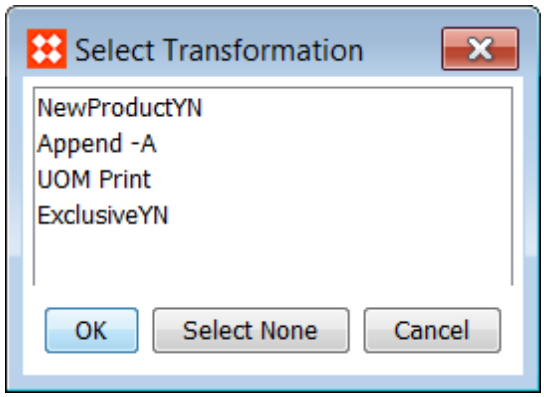
In a horizontally read table, an Attribute Group Attributes column definition is typically used with rows of the types SubProducts, Classification, Current Object, Product/Classification/Asset, SubProduct, or Family.

1. While on the **Definition** tab, right-click in the content definition cell (for example, abc Free Text) on the column or row that you would like to edit, then click **Edit**. The **Row/Column Type & Content Definition** dialog box displays.



2. In the Column/Row Content definition list, select **Attribute Group Attributes**.
3. In the **Pull** dropdown list, select what content should be displayed for each attribute. Available options are:
   - Value & Unit
   - Unit & Value
   - Value
   - Unit
   - LOV Value ID
4. Browse or search for the relevant attribute group. (You may need to create a new group just for this purpose.)

5. To apply an attribute transformation, click the ellipsis button **(…)** next to the **Transformation** field. The **Select Transformation** dialog displays.



Select the relevant attribute transformation for the group. For example, you may need an attribute transformation to:

- convert the fractional numbers into true fractions
- remove the space between the numbers and units for both imperial (for example, inches) and metric (for example, mm) units
- apply a transformation that specifies how to separate the values if there are multivalued attributes in the selected attribute group

Only one attribute transformation can be applied to the group. But, a single attribute transformation can contain multiple transformations, so it is possible to apply all of the transformations that you might require.

Note: The attribute transformation applied to the attribute group in this step should not have previously been made valid on any attribute or attribute group, including the group to which it is being applied in the table. If the transformation is valid on any attribute or attribute group, it will not appear in the Select Transformation dialog.

For more information about applying attribute transformations, see the **Applying Attribute Transformations to Tables** section of the **STEP Tables** documentation.

6. Select **Apply Recursively** to apply the transformation.
7. Select **Limit Attributes (to only Legal attributes and...)** so that only attributes that have been made legal for the specific products included in the table will be included as columns in the table. Selecting this also makes more limitations available.
8. Select **Include Attributes from Classifications** to include specification attributes that are inherited from classifications.
9. Select **Only non empty rows/columns** so that attributes without values will not be included as columns in the table.
10. In the **Maximum number of rows/columns** field, enter the maximum number of rows / columns to include. A number is required; if this left blank, the value defaults to 0.
11. From the **Sort on** list, select the relevant sort option.

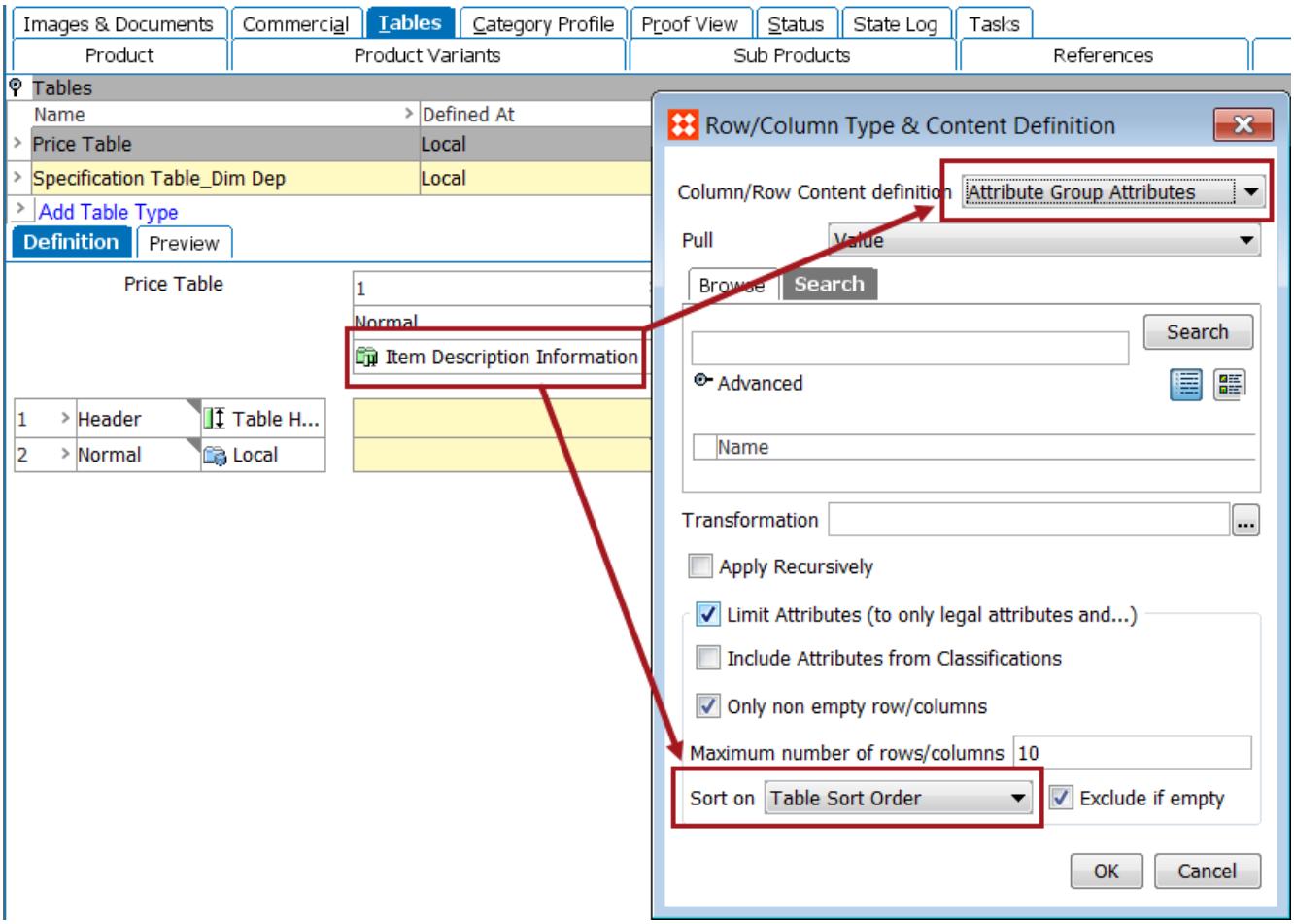
The best practice for this option is to create a special 'table sort' attribute that is exclusively used for sorting rows and/or columns created using the Attribute Group Attributes content definition. For more information, see the **Controlling the Attribute Order in 'Attribute Group Attributes' Within Tables** section of the **Tables** documentation.

12. Check **Exclude if empty** to include only attributes that have a sorting sequence entered. In other words, any attributes (even if they have values entered) without a value in the selected sorting sequence ('table sort') attribute will NOT be displayed. If this box is not selected, those attributes without an entry in the sorting sequence attribute will be included at the end in alphabetical order.
13. Click **OK**.

Controlling the Attribute Order in 'Attribute Group Attributes' Within Tables

Understanding the control mechanisms available for the **Attribute Group Attributes** content definition in tables will help explain why you need to create a special 'table sort' description attribute to control the order of rows and/or columns created dynamically from an attribute group.

Though a standard 'attribute display sequence' attribute can be used to sort table rows and columns created from an attribute group, this approach is not ideal when different attribute sequencing is needed for different product categories. Due to this, a special 'table sort' attribute should be created to control the sequencing.

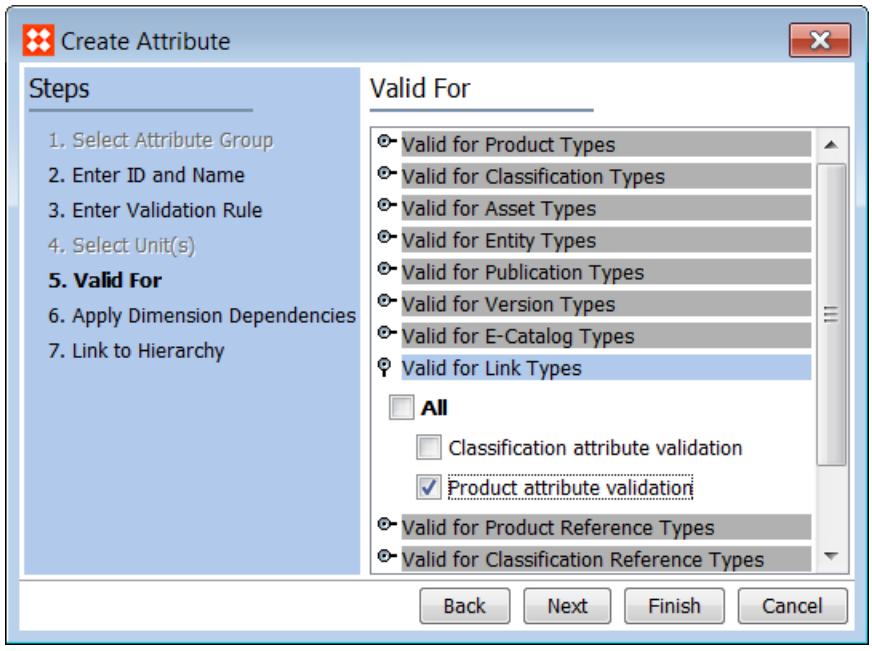


The steps in this topic assume the following:

- You have created a table type and legalized it
- You have created a table and are working on creating a column / row content definition of **Attribute Group Attributes** (see the **Attribute Content Definitions** section of the **Tables** documentation for more information)
- You have an understanding of how to create and populate attributes

Creating a Table Sort Description Attribute

1. In System Setup, navigate to the attribute group in which you would like to create the new description attribute, then right click and select **New Attribute**.
2. In the **Create Attribute** dialog, give the attribute an ID and Name (for example, 'Table Sort Order'), then select **Number** for Validation Base Type and **No** for Multi Valued. Click **Next**.
3. Click **Next** two more times to bypass the screens for steps 3 and 4 of the wizard. (No validation rules or units are needed for this attribute.)
4. In step 5 (Valid For), expand the **Valid for Link Types** flipper and tick the **Product attribute validation** box. (Also tick **Classification attribute validation** if you intend to link any of your attribute group attributes to a classification.) Click **Next** two more times to skip to step 7.



5. Link to the Primary Product Hierarchy, then click **Finish**.

Populating Values for the Table Sort Attribute

Before the 'table sort' attribute can be used in your table, it must contain values. There are three ways to populate values for this attribute:

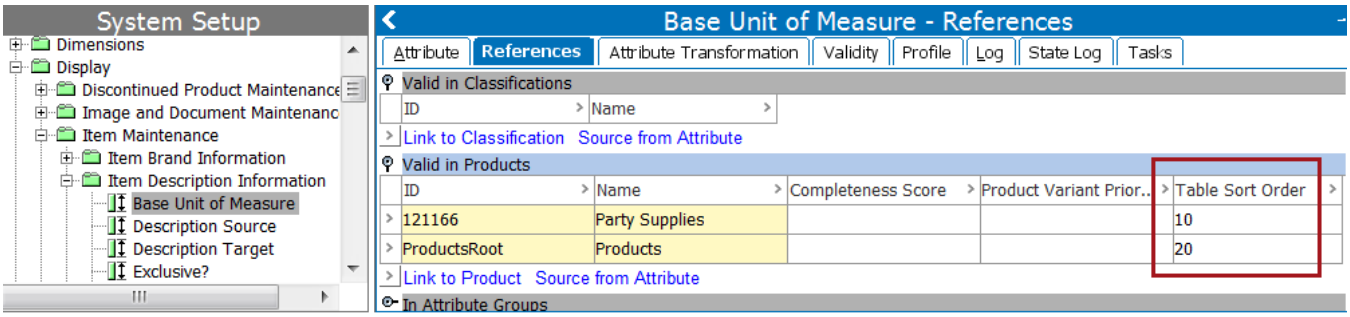
1. Manually enter values on the References tab of the relevant specification **attributes** within the attribute group that is being used in the table
2. Manually enter values on the References tab of the **product(s)** used in the table (values may be entered at a higher level of the product hierarchy in order to inherit to products below)
3. Import values using a **STEPXML** file

Note: Because the 'table sort' attribute is not valid for the Attribute object type (unlike a standard 'display sequence' attribute used to sort attributes in the workbench), the table sort attribute cannot be modified from the Attribute tab of the attributes that are being used in the table.

It is recommended to initially set a sequence by using 10, 20, 30, and so forth. To add attributes in between later, you can then use 15, 25, 35, etc.

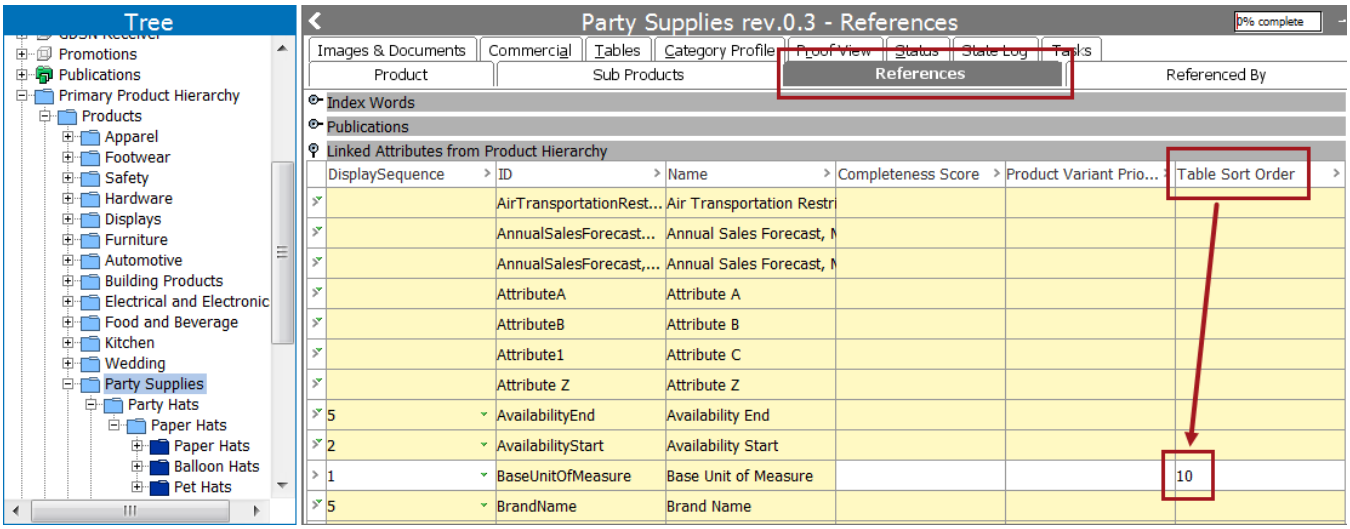
Editing from the Attribute Group

1. In System Setup, navigate to the attribute group that you intend to use in your table, then select the attribute inside the group that you would like to edit. (**Note:** Only one attribute at a time can be edited using this method.)
2. On the References tab, expand the **Valid in Products** flipper.
3. Enter values for the table sort attribute. Values may be different for the different levels of the product hierarchy to which the attribute is linked.



Editing from the Product Hierarchy

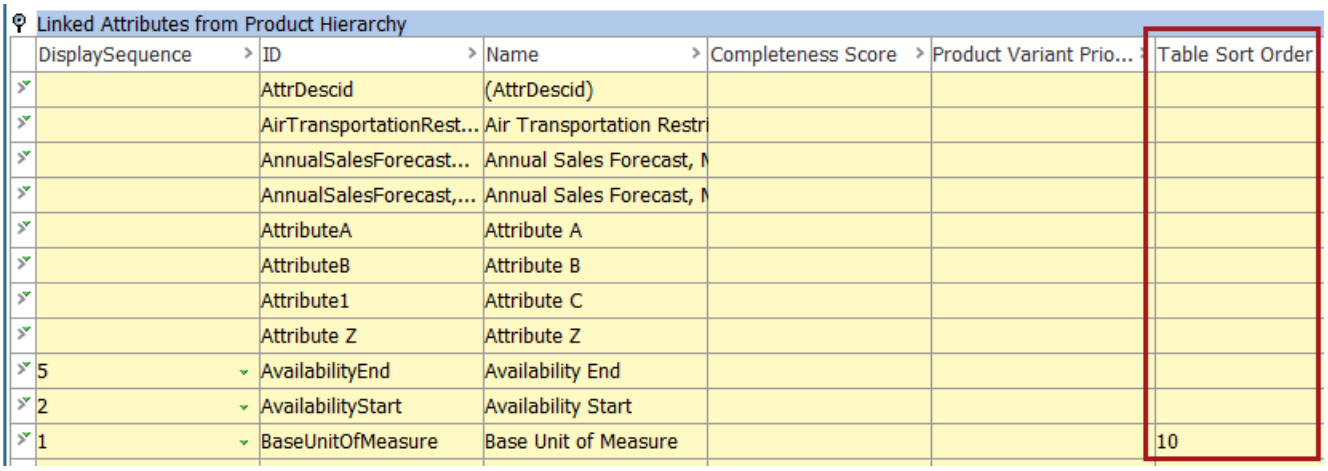
1. In the Tree, navigate to the level (node) of the product hierarchy where you would like to populate the table sort attribute.
2. On the References tab, expand the **Linked Attributes from Product Hierarchy** flipper.
3. Insert the relevant values for the table sort attributes. Multiple attributes can be populated at once from this view.



If all tables in a particular product category (node) should contain the same column / row sequencing, then values for the 'table sort' attribute should be populated at the highest level of the category in order to inherit to objects below. However, inherited values for the 'table sort' attribute cannot be overridden at a lower level of the hierarchy unless the attribute group attributes are linked to the lower level or values for the table sort attribute are imported through a STEPXML import. For more information on linking attributes to nodes within the product hierarchy, see the **Linking Specification Attributes** section of the **System Setup** / **STEP Super User Guide** documentation.

Editing by STEPXML Import

When the attribute group attributes are linked to a higher level (node) of the product hierarchy, the field for the sort attribute on the References tab is yellow on lower levels of the product hierarchy. This means that the table sort order cannot be edited from this lower level, as shown in the following screenshot.



The field can become editable if the relevant specification attributes are linked to the level of the hierarchy where you need to set the value of the table sort attribute. However, if this is not possible or not practical, a **STEPXML** load will allow you to edit the table sort attribute value on all object(s) where the specification attributes are valid, whether that was where they were linked or where the link has inherited to. In other words, this STEPXML load

will allow you to enter values into the yellow fields without having to manually relink the specification attributes to various locations throughout a product hierarchy.

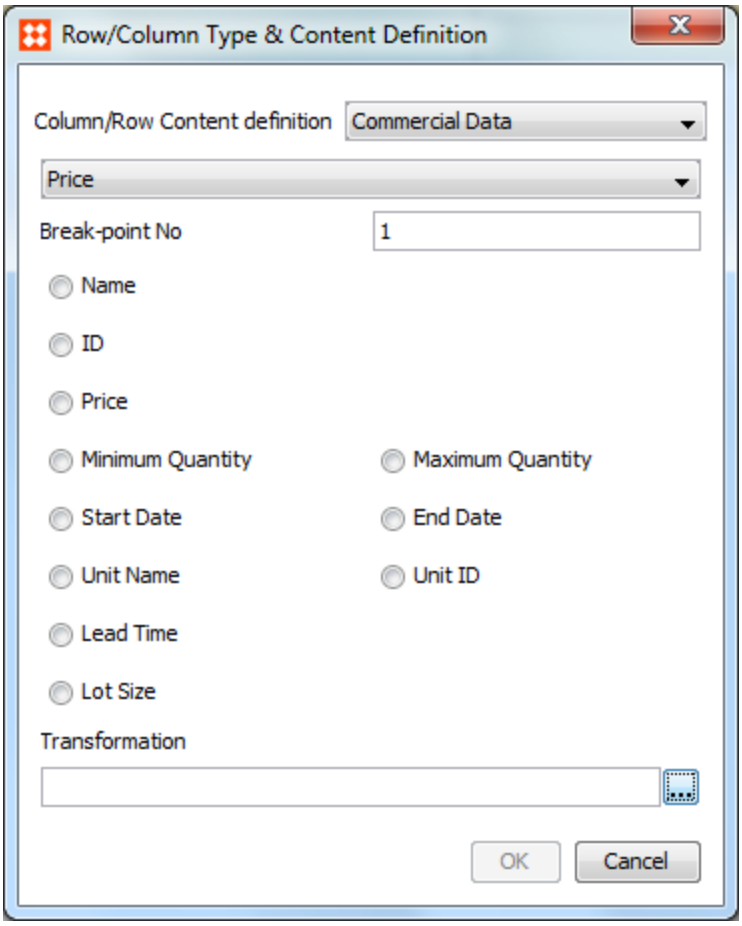
The following is sample XML that could be used to import a value into a metadata 'table sort order' attribute. The ID of the table sort attribute in the following example is TableSortOrder.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<STEP-ProductInformation ImportContext="English US" ContextID="Context1" WorkspaceID="Main" UseContextLocale="false">
<Products RejectNewProducts="true">
<Product ID="121168" UserTypeID="Level2" ParentID="121166"> <!--Sample node in the product hierarchy-->
<Name>Party Hats</Name>
<AttributeLink AttributeID="BaseUnitOfMeasure"> <!--Category-specific specification attribute linked to the node in the hierarchy-->
<MetaData>
<Value AttributeID="TableSortOrder">100</Value> <!--Table sort description attribute with value of 100-->
</MetaData>
</AttributeLink>
</Product>
</Products>
</STEP-ProductInformation>
```

Commercial Data Content Definitions

Commercial Data enables you to reference commercial data from a publication in a table.

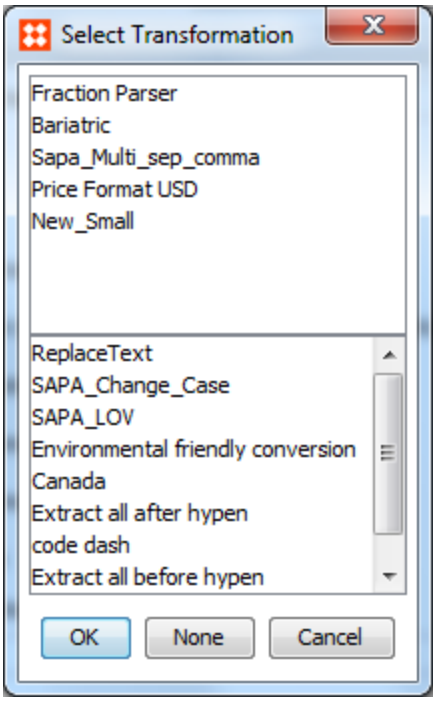
1. On the **Table** tab, right-click abc Free Text on a column or row, and then click **Edit**. The **Row/Column Type & Content Definition** dialog box appears.
2. In the **Row/Column Type & Content** definition list, select **Commercial Data**, and then select the commercial list that you want to include in the table.



3. In the **Break-point No** field, enter the value of the break-point number of the term that you want to reference.
4. Select the relevant term type from the available types.
5. To specify an attribute transformation that is applied when the commercial data is resolved, in the **Transformation** field, click the ellipsis button **(…)**. The **Select Transformation** dialog appears.

   The dialog shows the attribute transformations that are valid for the selected attribute. You can, for example, apply an attribute transformation that formats the price when a price in a commercial list is being resolved.

   For more information about attribute transformations, see the **Applying Attribute Transformations to Tables** section of the **STEP Tables** documentation.



6. Select the relevant transformation, and then click **OK**.

Commercial Data Aspect Content Definitions

The Commercial Data Aspect extracts a date aspect from the date field stored in the commercial price list of a publication. This helps you to display, for instance, the name of a weekday without having to store this weekday explicitly in STEP. For an example of how to use the Commercial Data Aspect, see the **Advanced Price Table Example** section of the **Tables** documentation.

Important: For the Commercial Data Aspect content definition to work, you have to apply the Date Spread Commercial RowColumn content definition in an opposite row or column.

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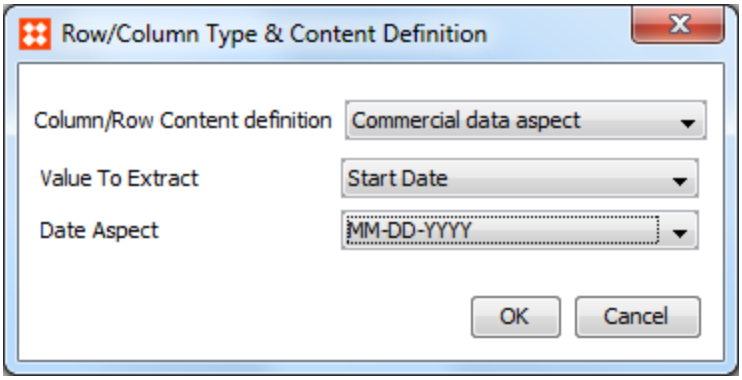
1. On the **Table** tab, right-click abc Free Text on a column or row, and then click **Edit**. The **Row/Column Type & Content Definition** dialog appears.



2. In the **Row/Column Type & Content** definition list, select **Commercial Data**, and then select the commercial list that you want to include in the table.
3. In **the Value To Extract** list, select either **Start Date** or **End Date**, if you want to use a date aspect. Select either **Minimum Quantity** or **Maximum Quantity** if you want to use a value aspect.
4. In the **Date Aspect** list, select the relevant date aspects. This is not relevant if you selected Minimum Quantity or Maximum Quantity

Date Aspect	Renders
MM-DD-YYYY	06-11-2016
Month	11
Year	2008
Short Month Name	Nov
Day	6
Weekday	Thursday
Short Weekday	Thu
Month Name	November

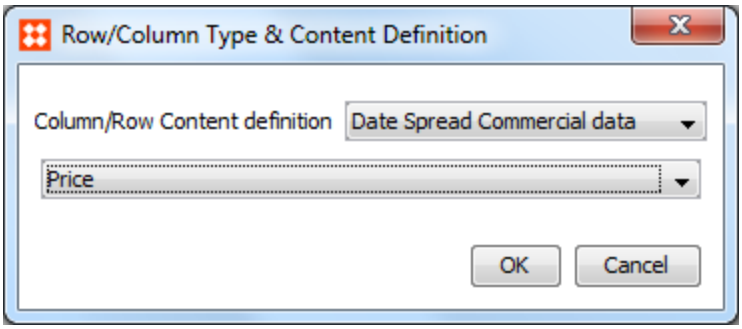
Date Spread Commercial RowColumn

The Date Spread Commercial RowColumn content definition enables you to use commercial data from a publication dynamically. If a single product has multiple prices for different time periods, a corresponding number of rows with these prices can be created dynamically.

For each product in a table, Date Spread Commercial RowColumn pulls all prices in the commercial list, and sorts them by time periods. For each time period, a row is created dynamically.

Important: It is not possible to make Date Spread Commercial RowColumn rows and columns non-dynamic.

1. From the **Column/Row Content definition** list, select **Date Spread Commercial RowColumn**.



2. Select the commercial list that contains the terms you want to include in the table, and then click **OK**.

Product Content Definitions

The following describes the content definitions that are related to the selection of products that you want in a table. To select the products for a table, use one of the following definitions.

- Product/Classification/Asset below: Use this when you want to select a specific product, classification or asset. This selection is not dynamic.
- Subproducts, Classification on the next page: Use this when you want to extract all products that are part of specific classification.
- Subproducts, Family on page 61: Use this when you want to extract all products contained within the selected level in the product hierarchy.

Product/Classification/Asset

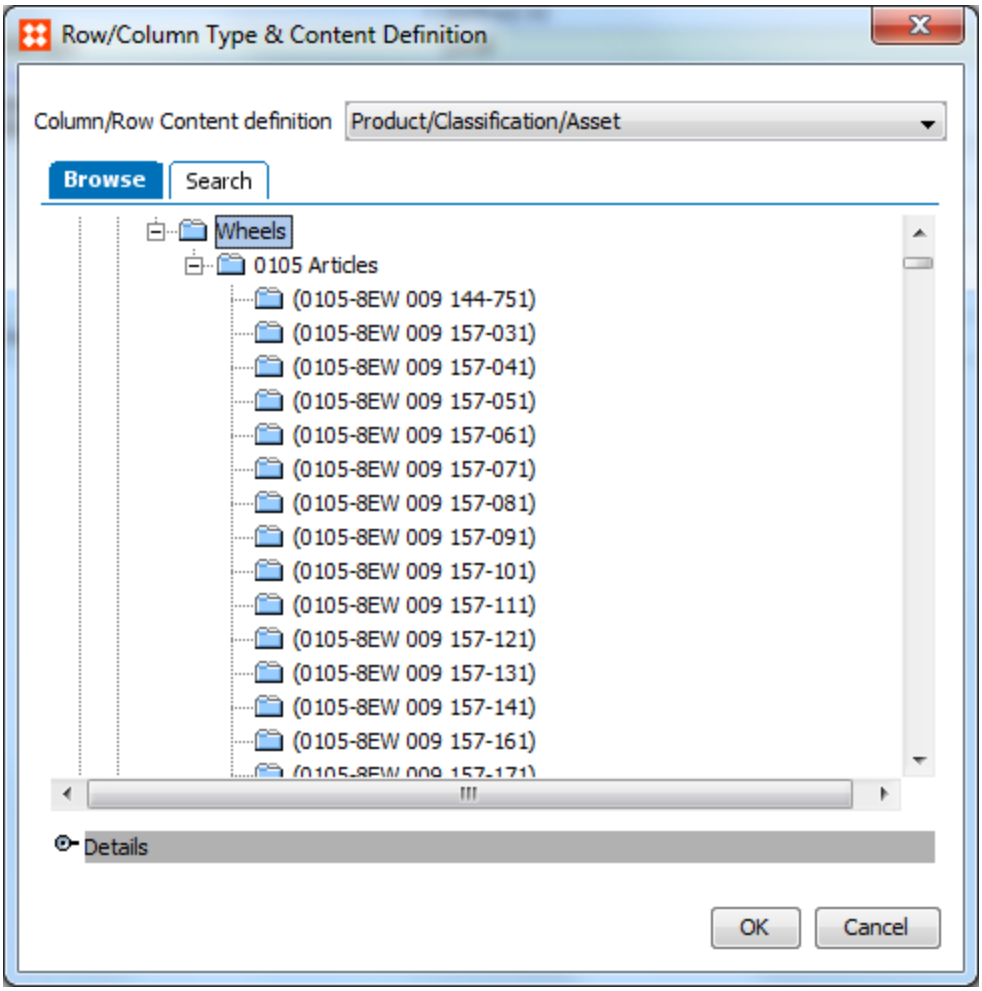
The Product/Classification/Asset content definition enables you to select a specific product, classification or asset. The content selection is not dynamic and remains the same regardless of where the data is mounted in DTP application.

If you select an asset, the asset is not displayed in the target cells. However, if you select Attribute/Name for the column, you can specify that you want the name of the asset displayed in the cell.

Likewise, if you select a classification, you can let the target cells display the name or ID of the classification.

In a horizontally read table, a Product/ Classification/Asset row type is typically used with **Attribute** column types. For example, if you want to display the name of the object or selected attributes on the object.

1. On the **Table** tab, right-click abc Free Text on a column or row, and then click **Edit**. The **Row/Column Type & Content Definition** dialog box appears.
2. In the **Row/Column Type Content definition** list, select **Product/Classification/Asset**.
   - Search or browse for the relevant product, classification or asset, and then click **OK**.



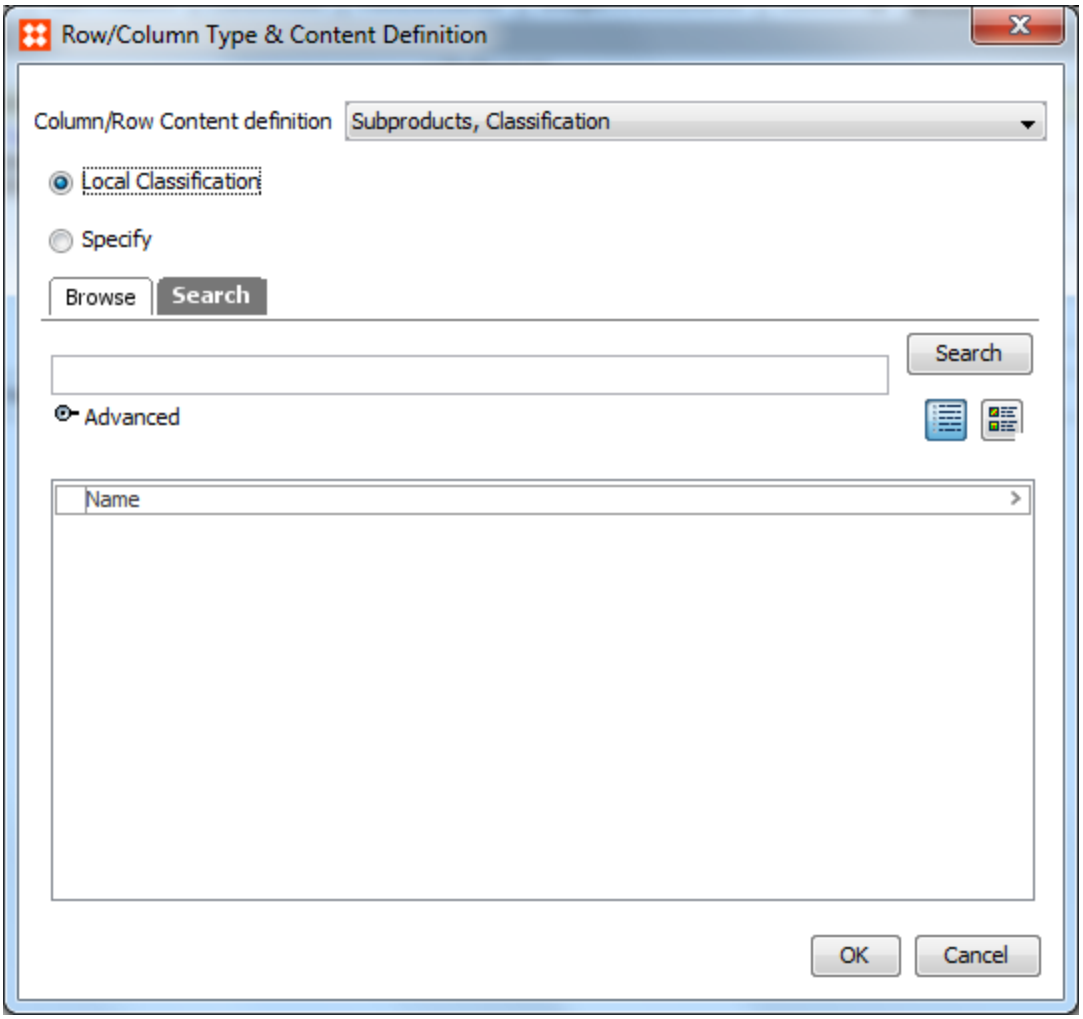
Subproducts, Classification

The Subproducts, Classification content definition extracts product families either manually from a specific level in the classification hierarchy or dynamically from where the table is defined.

When you have selected a level in a classification, a row is inserted in the table for each product that the classification contain. So if a classification contains eight products, eight rows are added to the table.

In a horizontally read table, a Subproducts, Classification row type is typically used with **Attribute** or **Asset Reference** column types. You can, for example, use the Attribute column type to display selected attributes for the products in the rows.

1. On the **Table** tab, right-click abc Free Text on a column or row, and then click **Edit**. The **Row/Column Type & Content Definition** dialog box appears.
2. In the **Row/Column Type Content definition** list, select **Subproducts, Classification**.
3. Select **Local Classification** if you want to extract the product families dynamically. The sub-products are added to the table depending on where the table is extracted.



4. Alternatively, select **Specify** if you want to select a specific classification from where to extract the product families. This selection is static, and remains the same regardless of where the table is extracted.
5. Search or browse for the relevant classification, and then click **OK**.

Subproducts, Family

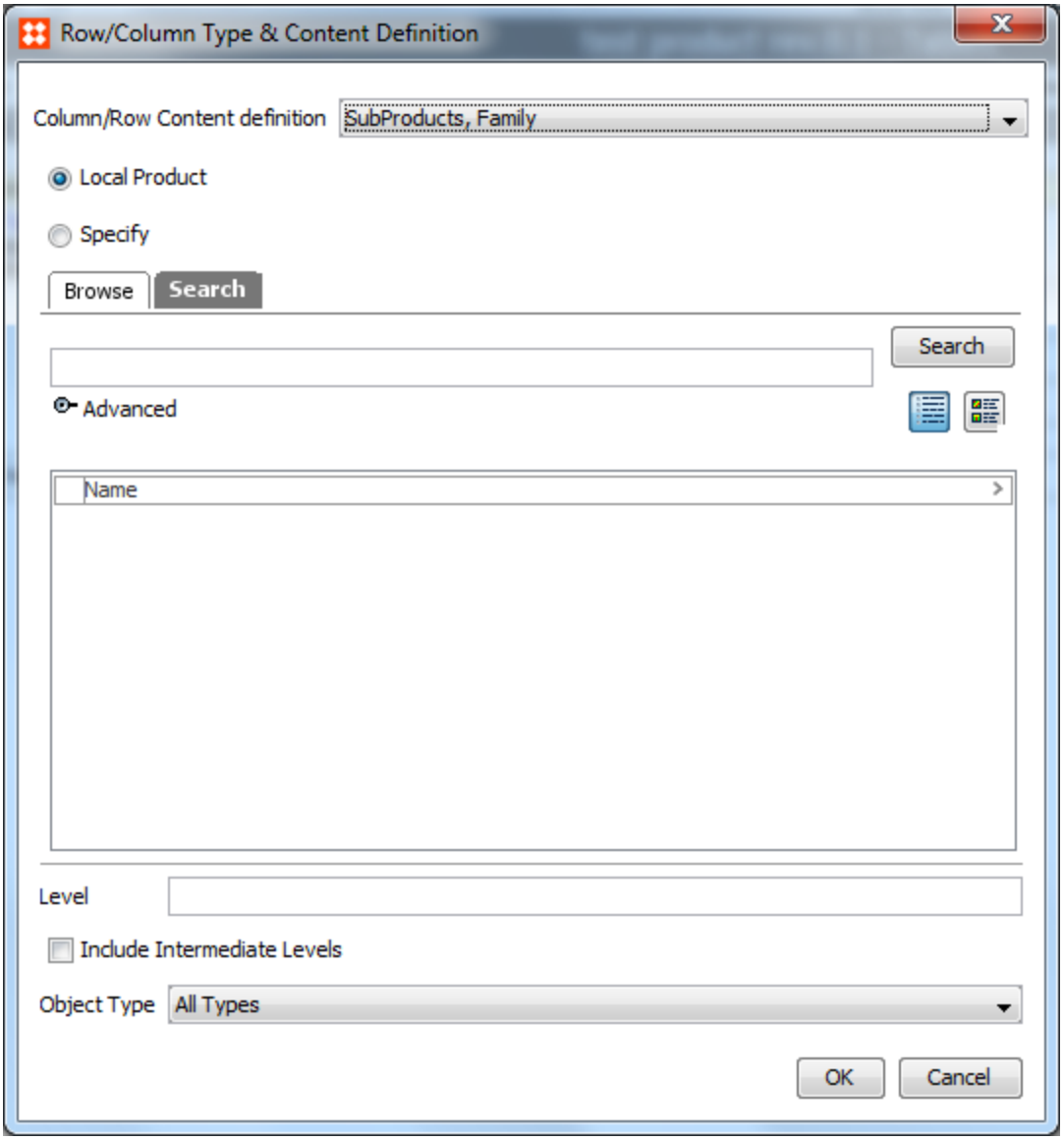
The Subproducts, Family content definition extracts product families either manually from a specific level in the product hierarchy or dynamically from where the table is defined.

When you have selected a level in the product hierarchy, a row is inserted in the table for each product that the product level contains. So if a product level (family) contains eight products, eight rows are added to the table.

In a horizontally read table, a SubProducts, Family row type is typically used with **Attribute** or **Asset Reference** column types, for example, if you want to display selected attributes for the products in the rows.

1. On the **Table** tab, right-click abc Free Text on a column or row, and then click **Edit**. The **Row/Column Type & Content Definition** dialog box appears.
2. In the **Row/Column Type Content definition** list, select **Subproducts, Family**.

3. Select **Local Product** if you want to extract the product families dynamically. The sub-products are added to the table depending on where the table is extracted.



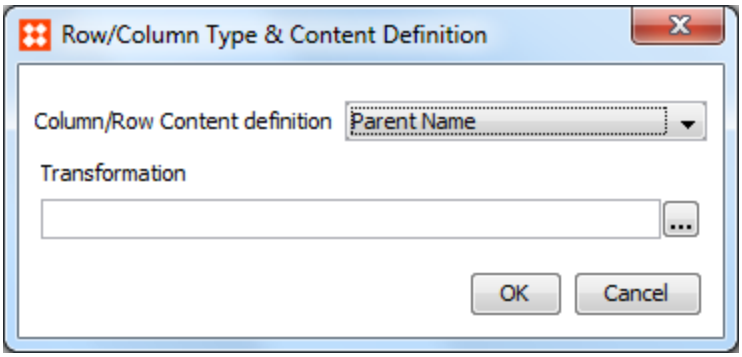
4. Alternatively, select **Specify** if you want to select a specific product level from where to extract the product families. This selection is static, and remains the same regardless of where the table is extracted.
5. Optionally, enter the level from where you want the products to be extracted.
6. If you want the intermediate levels to be included as well, click the **Include Intermediate Levels** check box.
7. Optionally, select an object type from the **Object Type** list, to limit the number of extracted products to a specific object type.
8. Click **OK**.

Parent Name

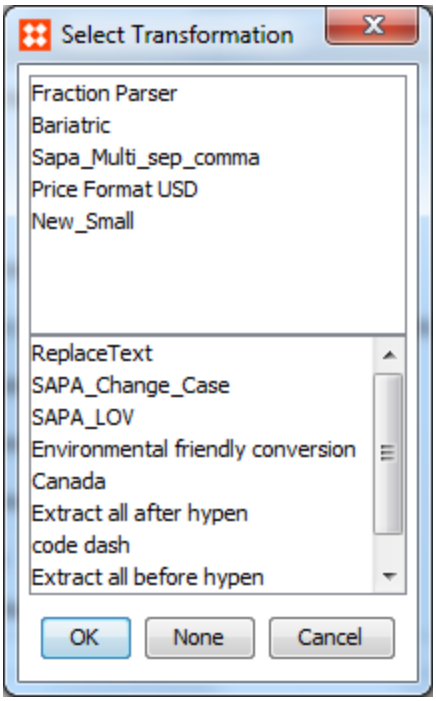
The Parent Name content definition inserts the name of the parent product of the selected product.

The parent name that is displayed comes either from the product or the classification hierarchy. Because product can be linked to both a product hierarchy and a classification hierarchy, the parent name depends on whether the product was inserted as a classification or a product.

1. On the **Table** tab, right-click abc Free Text on a column or row, and then click **Edit**. The **Row/Column Type & Content Definition** dialog box appears.
2. In the **Row/Column Type Content definition** list, select **Parent Name**.



3. In the **Transformation** field, click the ellipsis button **(…)**. The **Select Transformation** dialog appears.



4. Select the relevant transformation, and then click **OK** .

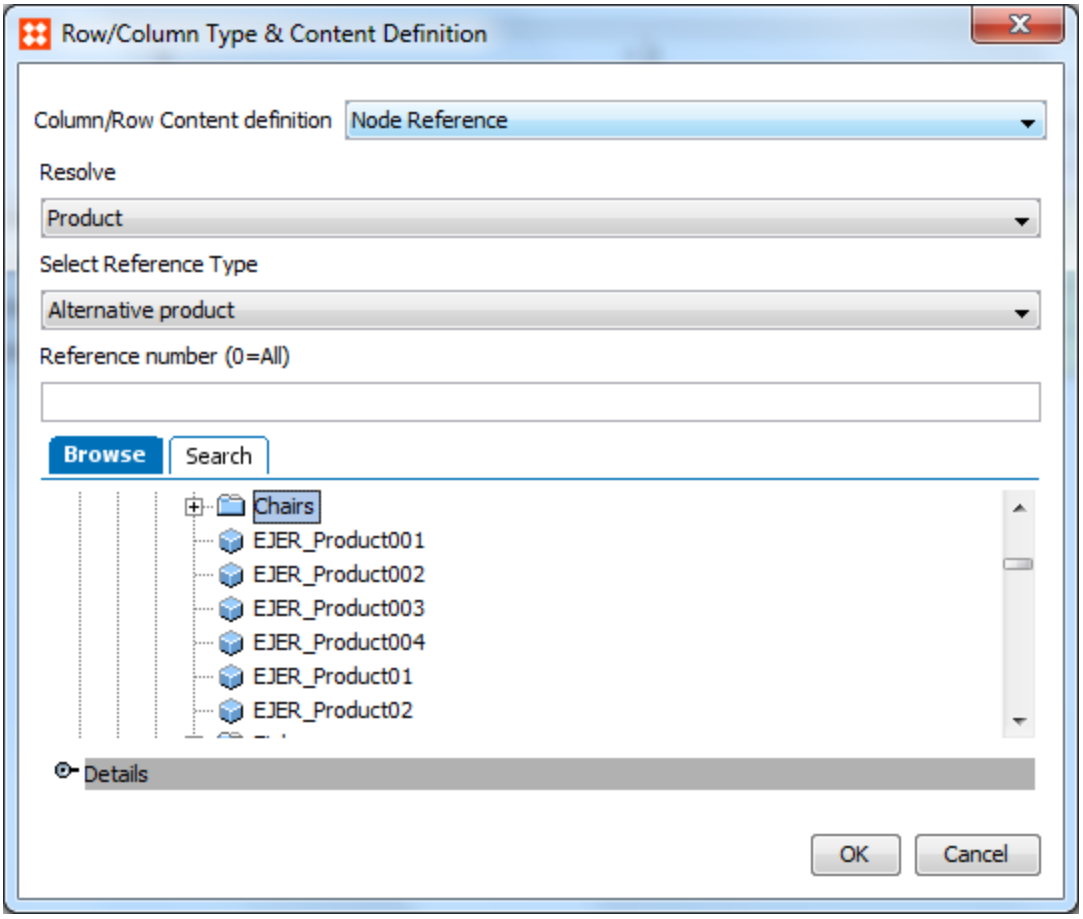
For more information about attribute transformations, see Applying Attribute Transformations to Tables on page 69.

Referenced Node

The Referenced Node content definition extracts values from a referenced product, classification or asset.

For example, if the product that you have created the table on has a product reference to another product , adding a Referenced Node row type enables you to extract values from the referenced product.

1. On the **Table** tab, right-click abc Free Text on a column or row, and then click **Edit**. The **Row/Column Type & Content Definition** dialog box appears.
2. In the **Row/Column Type Content definition** list, select **Referenced Node** .
3. In the **Resolve** list, select the relevant object type.
4. From the **Select Reference Type** list, select the relevant reference type.



5. In the **Reference Number** field, specify the number of the reference type to resolve. This field is only relevant if there are more referenced objects with the selected reference type. You can leave the field empty.
6. Click **OK**.

Asset Content Definitions

Two content definitions are used to display assets in STEP Tables: **Asset** and **Asset Reference**. In most cases, assets that are displayed in tables are images.

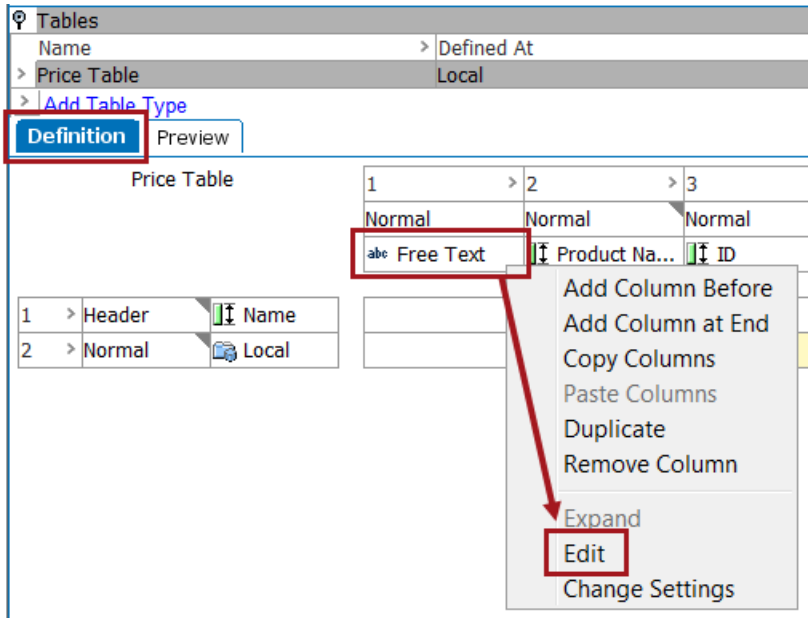
Asset

Use the **Asset** content definition to point to a specific asset. This is not a dynamic content type.

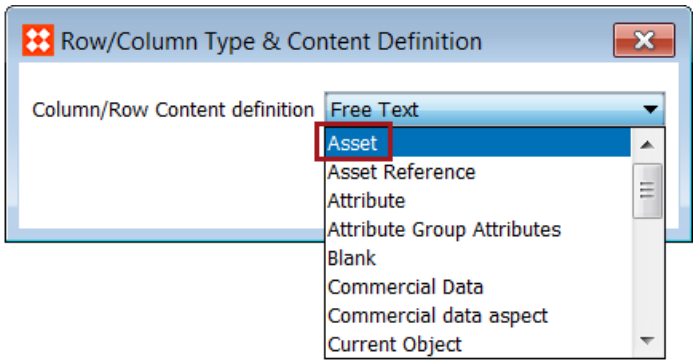
The **Asset** definition is most often used at the cell level in combination with the **Cell Override** setting. This is because, if applied to an entire column or row, an identical image will appear in every cell across the row or column. Asset cells take priority over any selection that has been made at the row or column level with the exception of **Free Text**.

Applying the Asset Content Definition to a STEP Table Row or Column

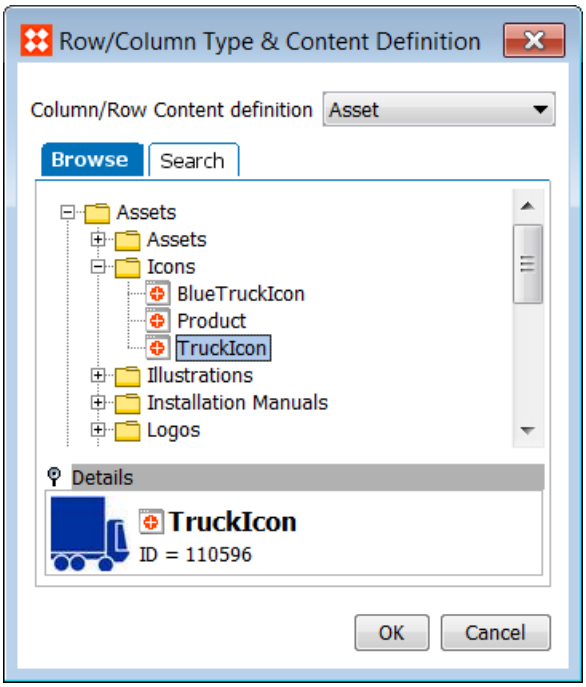
1. In the Tree, navigate to the product or classification that contains the table you would like to edit, then click the **Tables** tab.
2. Under the **Tables** flipper, select the relevant table, then click on the **Definition** tab.
3. Right-click in the content definition cell on the column or row that you would like to edit, then click **Edit**. (In the following screenshot, the content definition cell has a preexisting content definition of abc Free Text).



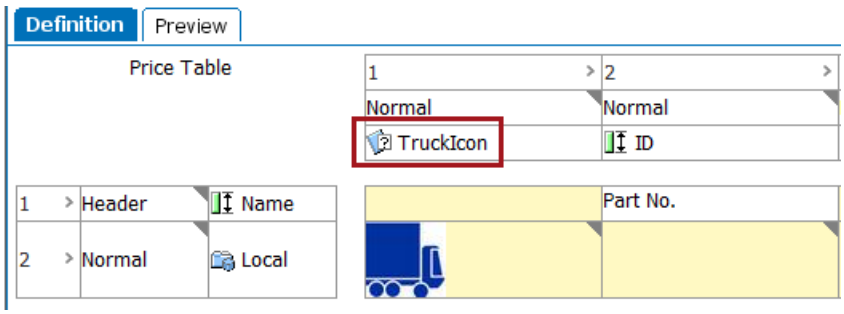
4. The **Row/Column Type & Content Definition** dialog box displays.
5. In the **Column/Row Content definition** list, select **Asset**.

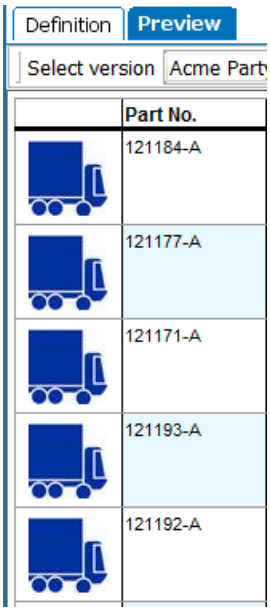


6. Browse or search for the preferred asset, and then click **OK**. Only one asset may be selected.



7. The Content Definition of the row or column is now set to **Asset**. The STEP Name of the asset (e.g., TruckIcon) appears in the Content Definition cell on the **Definition** tab.
8. The selected asset is visible in the table, both on the **Definition** tab and the **Preview** tab.





Asset Reference

The **Asset Reference** content definition is also typically used to insert images into table cells. However, unlike the **Asset** content definition, which only allows the selection of a specific asset, the **Asset Reference** content definition is a dynamic content type.

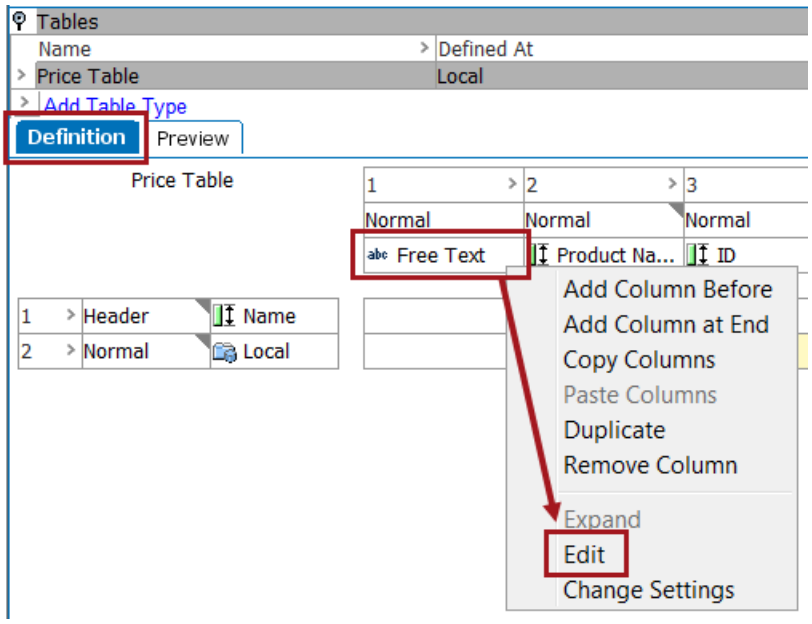
The Asset Reference content definition is used to insert assets that are linked to products or classifications by an asset **Reference Type**.

In a horizontally read table, the Asset Reference content definition is typically used in a table **column** in conjunction with one or more table **rows** that use one of the following content definitions:

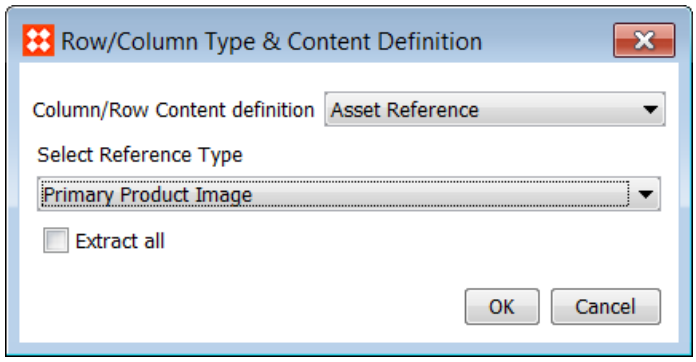
- Current Object
- SubProducts, Classification
- SubProducts, Family
- Product/Classification/Asset

Applying the Asset Reference Content Definition to a STEP Table Row or Column

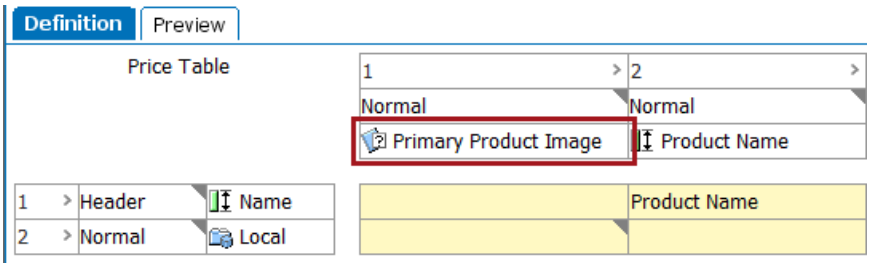
1. In the Tree, navigate to the product or classification that contains the table you would like to edit, then click the **Tables** tab.
2. Under the **Tables** flipper, select the relevant table, then click on the **Definition** tab.
3. Right-click in the content definition cell on the column or row that you would like to edit, then click **Edit**. (In the following screenshot, the content definition cell has a preexisting content definition of abc Free Text).



4. The **Row/Column Type & Content Definition** dialog box appears.
5. In the **Column/Row Content definition** list, select **Asset Reference**.



6. In the **Select Reference Type** list, select the relevant reference type (for example, Primary Product Image).
7. Check **Extract All** to extract all referenced images of the selected type. This is only relevant if a product or classification has multiple images referenced using the same Reference Type. If there are multiple images referenced, all of the images will be inserted into the same table cell.
8. Click **OK**.
9. The content definition of the row or column is now set to **Asset Reference**. The STEP Name of the asset reference type (e.g., Primary Product Image) appears in the content definition cell on the **Definition** tab.



10. The referenced images / assets appear in the table on the **Preview** tab.

For More Information

For more information on the Cell Override setting, which is typically how the Asset content definition is applied to table cells, see the **Modifying Tables** section of the **STEP Tables** documentation.

For information on how to control the sizing of images in tables, see the **Formatting Tables** section of the **STEP Tables** documentation.

Applying Attribute Transformations to Tables

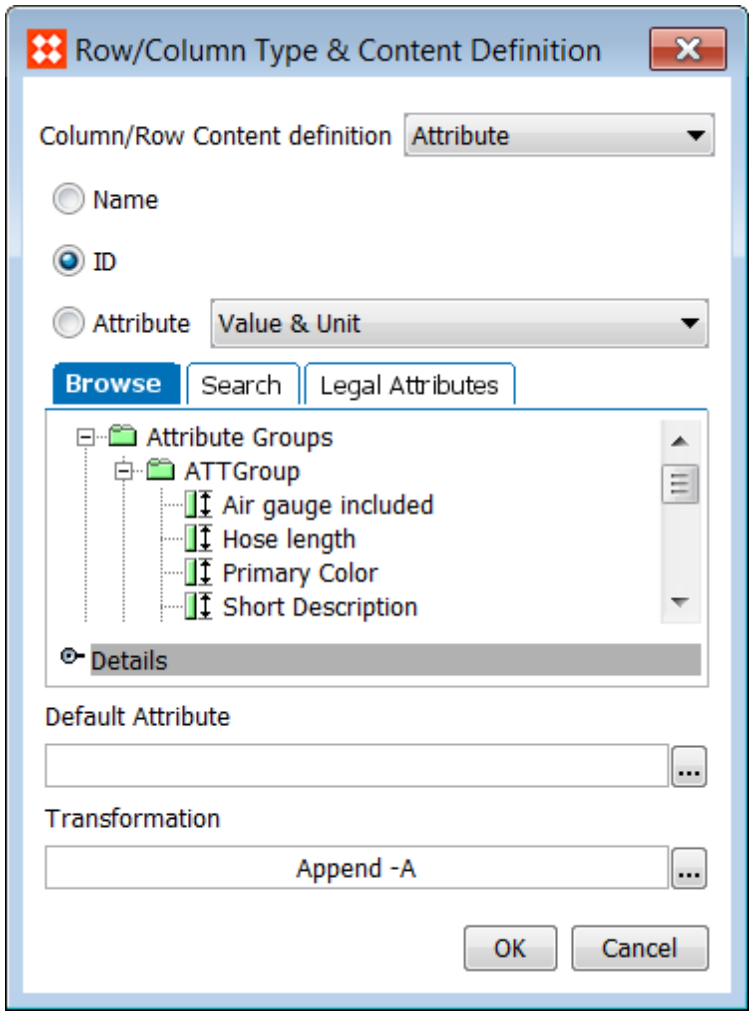
An attribute transformation performs a task on an attribute such as inserting a prefix or converting periods to commas. You can apply attribute transformations to attributes in a table.

You can apply attribute transformations to the following rows or columns.

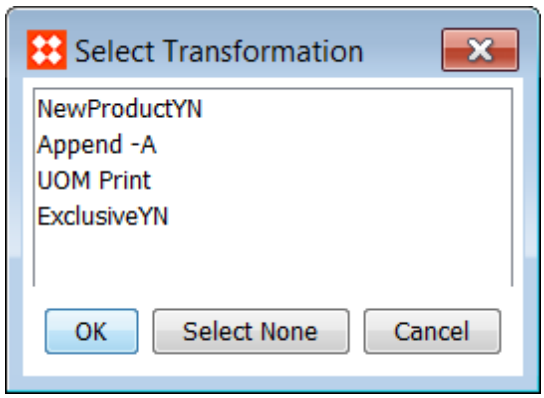
Icon	Description
	Attributes, Object Names and Object IDs
	Attributes in an Attribute Group
	Commercial Data

To Apply Attribute Transformations

1. In the **Tree**, click the relevant product, and then click the **Tables** tab.
2. Click the relevant table, and then click the **Definition** tab. The table definition appears.
3. Right-click one of the row or column icons, and then click **Edit**. The **Row/Column type and content definition** dialog appears.



4. In the **Transformation** field, click the ellipsis button **(…)**. The **Select Transformation** dialog appears.



5. Select the preferred attribute transformation from the list, and then click **OK**. The transformation is applied to the selected attribute.

   Only attribute transformations that have been specified in System Setup are available. For more information, see the **Attribute Transformations** section of the in the **System Setup** / **STEP Super User Guide** documentation.

To Remove Attribute Transformations

- In the **Select Transformation** dialog, select **None**.

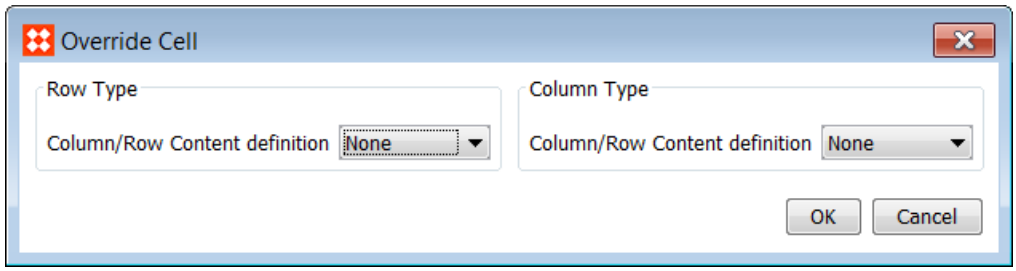
Modifying Tables

This topic explains how to make changes to cells, rows, and columns in a table. Also described is how to override content definitions; add, delete, and resequence columns and rows; copy and paste columns, rows, and cells; and how to span or merge multiple table cells.

To Override Content Definitions

Row content definitions and column content definitions can be overridden at the cell level. Content definitions specify the type of content that appears in a row or column. To override row or column definitions at the cell level, follow these steps:

1. In the **Tree**, navigate to the **Product** or a **Classification** that contains the table you wish to edit.
2. Click the **Tables** tab, then expand the **Tables** flipper and select the relevant **Table Type**. The table displays.
3. On the table **Definition** tab, right-click inside the cell(s) that you want to edit, and then choose **Edit**. The **Override Cell** dialog displays. Here you can override either the row or the column contents definition or both.



4. Select the preferred content definition, and then click **OK**. The dialog changes according to the content definition you have selected.

For information about the available content definitions and how to set them up, see the **Content Definitions** section of the **Tables** documentation.

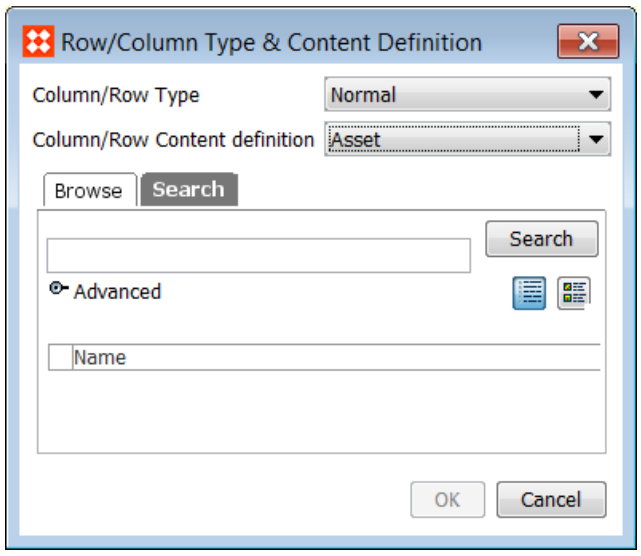
To Remove Cell Overrides

1. To remove a cell override, follow steps 1 - 3 above.
2. In the **Override Cell** dialog, choose **None** from the desired **Column/Row Content definition** dropdown list.
3. Click **OK**.

To Add Rows or Columns

1. In the **Tree**, navigate to the **Product** or **Classification** that contains the table you wish to edit.
2. Click the **Tables** tab, then expand the **Tables** flipper and select the relevant **Table Type**. The table displays.
3. On the table **Definition** tab, right-click a row or a column and then choose where you want to create the new row or column. The **Row/Column Type & Content Definition** dialog displays.

   You can create columns and rows before the current column or row or as the final row or column of the table.



4. In the **Column/Row Type** list, select the relevant type.
5. In the **Column/Row Content definition** list, select the relevant content definition.
6. Click **OK** to add the row or column.

To Duplicate Rows and Columns

1. Right-click a row or a column and then select **Duplicate**.
2. A duplicate of the source row or column appears directly to the right of the source column or beneath the source row.

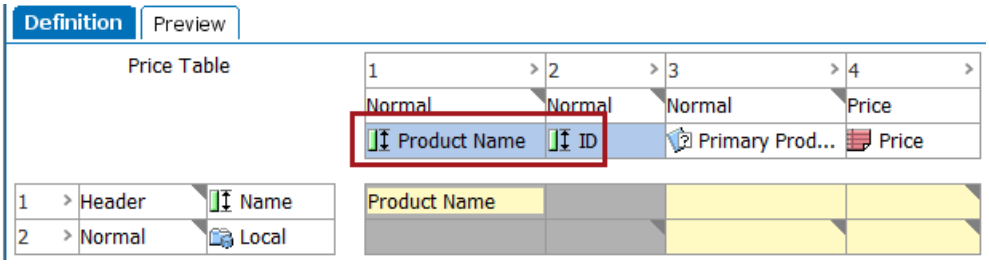
Any local formatting applied to the source row is also applied to the duplicate row or column.

To Copy and Paste Rows, Columns, and Cells

Rows, columns, and cells may be copied and pasted within the same table or from one table to another table.

1. Select the row, column, or cell that you would like to duplicate, then right-click and select the applicable option from the menu:
   - Copy Rows
   - Copy Columns
   - Copy Cell Overrides
   - Copy Cell Settings
2. Select a row, column, or cell in the destination location, then right-click and select the applicable option from the menu:
   - Paste Rows
   - Paste Columns
   - Paste Cell Overrides
   - Paste Cell Settings
3. The copied **row** is pasted beneath the destination row. The copied **column** is pasted to the right of the destination column. The copied **cell overrides** or **cell settings** are pasted directly into the destination cell and overwrite the destination cell.

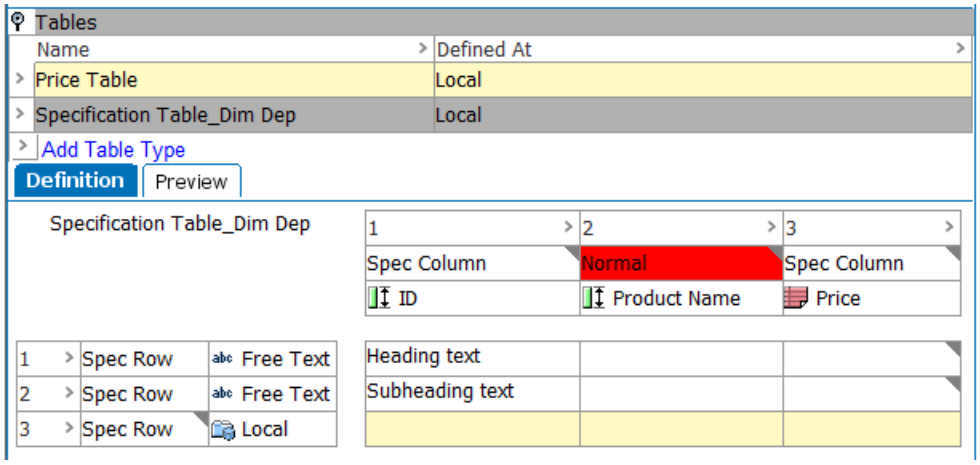
To multi-select rows or columns, click on the **content definition cell** of the row or column and hold the Shift or Ctrl key while making selections.



Considerations for Copying and Pasting From One Table to Another

When copying and pasting rows, columns, and cells from one table to another, keep in mind the following:

- Any formatting settings (text, color, rules, etc.) applied to the source row, column, or cell will be copied along with it to the destination table
- If the pasted row or column uses a **row type** or **column type** that is not valid in the destination **table type**, the row type / column type will display in red, as seen in the below screenshot. In this instance, either the column type must be changed in the destination table to a column type that is valid for the destination table type, or the column type itself must be made valid for the destination table type.



To Remove Rows and Columns

- Right-click a row or a column and then select **Remove Row** or **Remove Column**.

To Expand Rows and Columns

This option only applies to rows or columns with the following dynamic objects:

- Subproducts, Classification
- SubProducts, Family
- Attribute Group Attributes

When you expand a column or row, the column or row is no longer dynamic. The content of the column or row remains as it is even if more products are added to the product family.

- Right-click a row or a column and then select **Expand**.

Note: You cannot expand dynamic rows created using the Date Spread Commercial RowColumn definition.

To Edit Content Definitions

- Right-click a row or a column, and then select **Edit**.

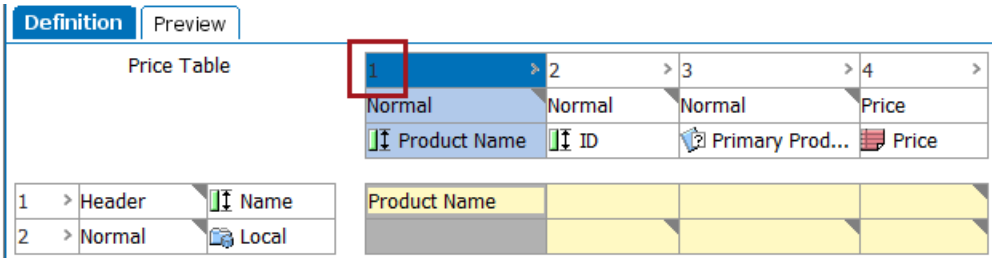
Use this option to specify content definitions at cell level if you want a cell to have different content than other cells in the row or column.

For more information about content definitions, see the **Content Definitions** section of the **Tables** documentation.

To Change the Sequence of Columns and Rows

Columns and rows can be resequenced within a table using drag and drop.

1. In the **Tree**, navigate to the **Product** or a **Classification** that contains the table you wish to edit.
2. Click the **Tables** tab, then expand the **Tables** flipper and select the relevant **Table Type**. The table displays.
3. On the table **Definition** tab, select the column or row that you want to move by clicking on its number.



4. Drag the column or row to its new location.

To Span Cells

Two or more cells may be merged into one by using the **span** option. When cells are spanned (merged), the cell in the upper left corner will span the full area and overwrite content in all other cells in the spanned area.

1. While viewing your table on the **Definition** tab, select the cells that you want to span.
2. Right-click, and then select **Span**.

To Remove Spans

- Right-click anywhere within the spanned area, and then click **Remove Span(s)**.

To Suppress Tables

You can suppress inherited tables, but table that are created locally cannot be suppressed.

1. In the **Tree**, click a **Product** or **Classification**, and then click the **Tables** tab.
2. Right-click the **Table Type** that you want to suppress, and then click **Suppress Table**.

To Unsuppress Tables

You can unsuppress tables if required.

1. In the **Tree**, click a **Product** or **Classification**, click the **Tables** tab.
2. Right-click the **Table Type** that you want to unsuppress, and then click **Remove Suppression**.

To Delete Tables

1. In the **Tree**, click a **Product** or **Classification**, and then click the **Tables** tab.
2. Right-click the table you want to delete, and then click **Delete Table**.

   The table is deleted, and the text under the **Defined At** column turns into **Not Defined**.

Table Header Attributes: Best Practice

Creating a description attribute that is valid on attributes—and exclusively used for creating table header values—is a best practice when generating table headers. Using this type of attribute is a more flexible and dynamic way to generate table headers instead of using non-dynamic free text or cumbersome transformations to change an attribute name into a value suitable for a table header. Free text is too easily removed or edited by a workbench user, and language translation is difficult to set up and maintain.

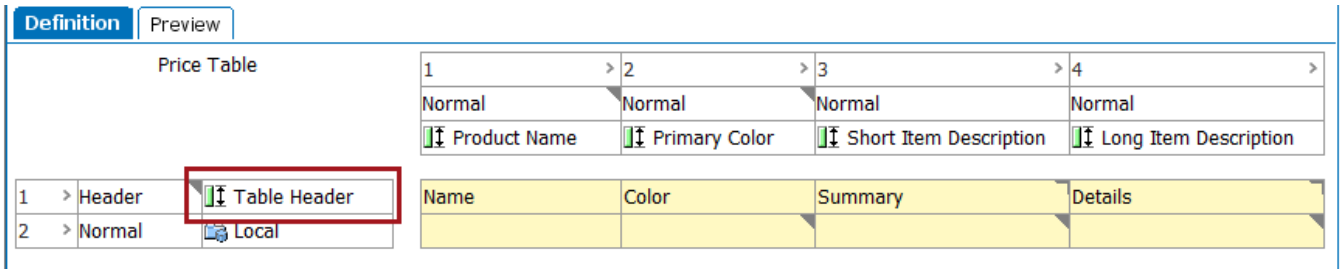
In addition, such an attribute can be used in product templates if table headers must be placed onto the template instead.

The instructions in this topic assume the following:

- You have created a table and understand how to define content definitions.
- You have an understanding of how to create and populate attributes.

Example Table Using a Table Header Attribute

In this basic example, the table has four columns containing specification attributes, each with a content definition of **Attribute**. The header row is using a content definition of **Meta Data Attribute**.



The values in the header row—Name, Color, Summary, and Details—are populated by the values of a description attribute named 'Table Header.' This attribute is valid on the **Attribute** object type.

If attribute 'Name' were used instead of 'Table Header' for the header row's content definition, then the *names* of the attributes would be pulled for the values instead—Product Name, Primary Color, Short Item Description, and Long Item Description. In all likelihood, these would not be the preferred values for the column headers.

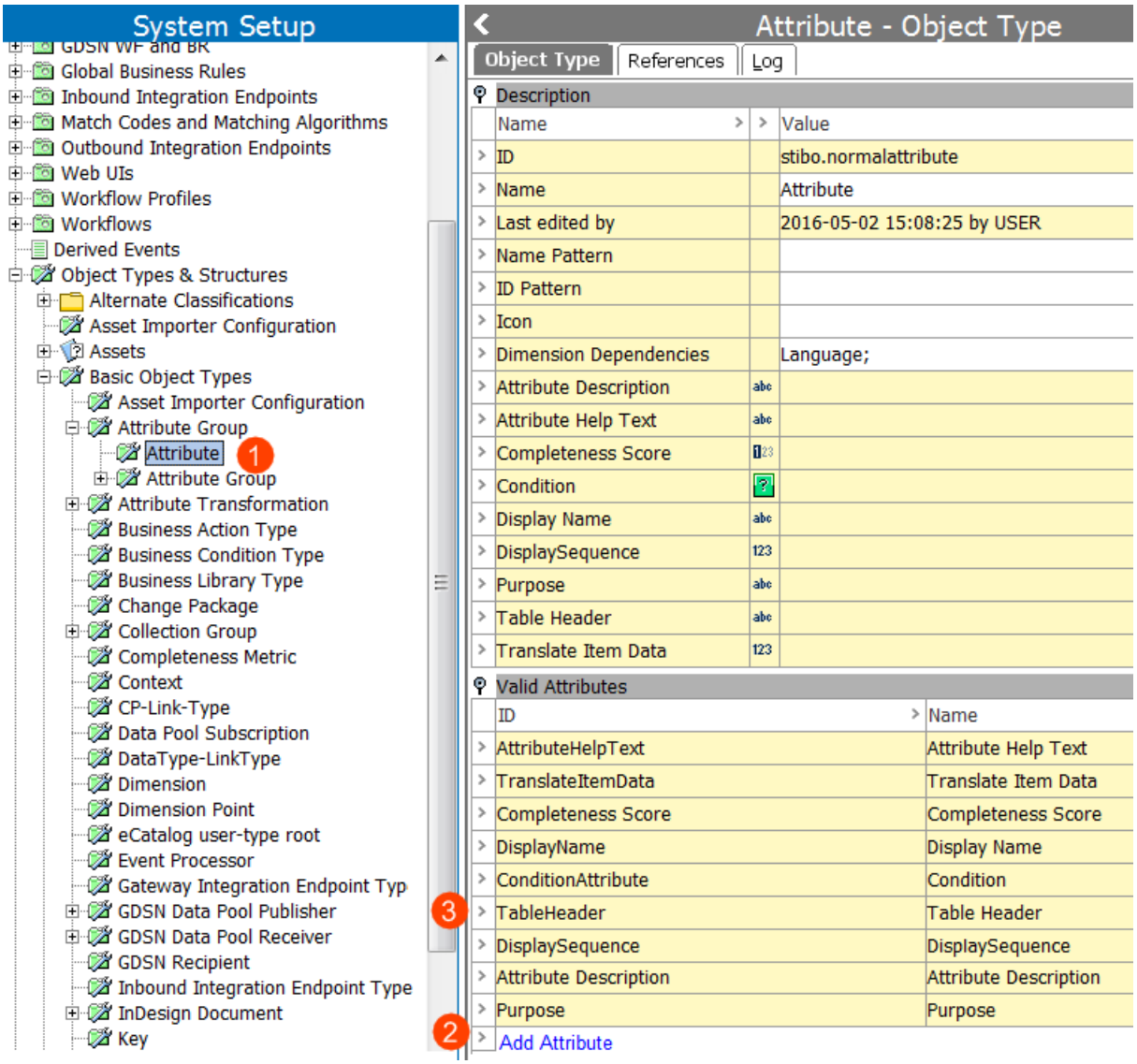
Creating a Table Header Description Attribute

1. In System Setup, navigate to the attribute group in which you would like to create your attribute, then right-click and select **New Attribute**.

2. In the **Create Attribute** dialog, give the attribute an ID and Name (for example, 'Table Header'), then select **Text** for Validation Base Type and **No** for Multi Valued. Click **Next**.
3. Provide a Maximum Length that aligns with the typical number of characters currently used as a column header in step 3 (Enter Validation Rule). This will probably be around 30 or 40 characters rather than the default 100.
4. Click **Next** two more times to bypass the screens for steps 4 and 5 of the wizard. (As this attribute will only be valid on attributes, there is no need to make it valid on product types. However, you may later make it valid on additional objects if a need arises.)
5. In step 6 (Apply Dimension Dependencies), choose Country and/or Language if you want the values of this attribute to be translatable.
6. Click **Finish**. No additional steps are needed, as this is a description attribute valid only on attributes.

Applying Attribute Validity to the Table Header Attribute

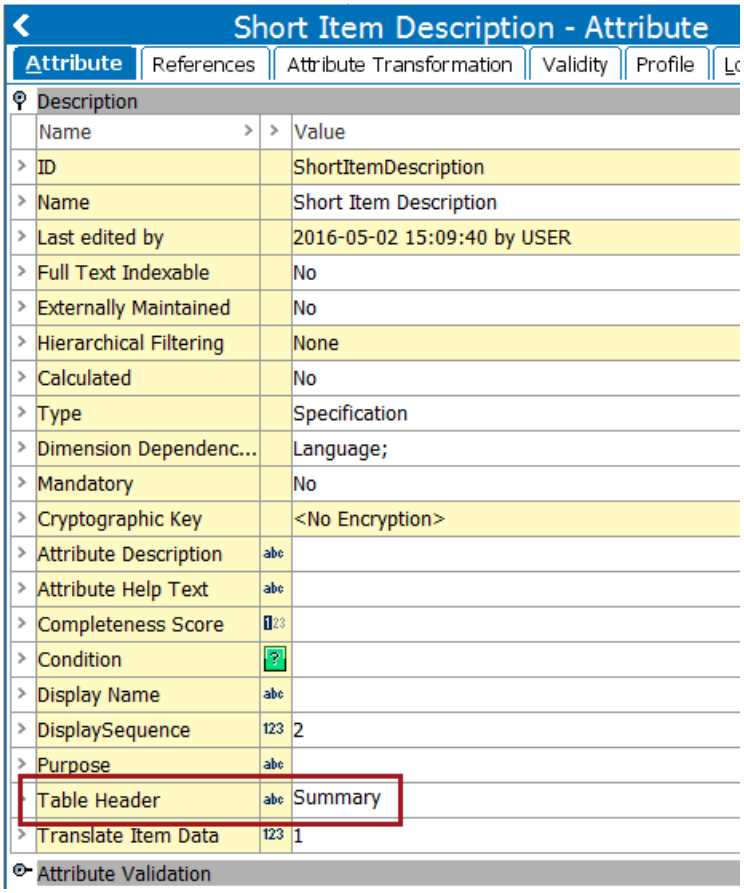
1. Next, navigate to the **Attribute** object type, located in System Setup > Object Types & Structures > Basic Object Types > Attribute Group > **Attribute**.
2. On the **Object Type** tab, expand the 'Valid Attributes' flipper, then click **Add Attribute**.
3. In the 'Please Select Attribute' dialog that displays, browse to or search for the table header attribute that you just created, then click **Select**.
4. The table header attribute is now valid on attributes.



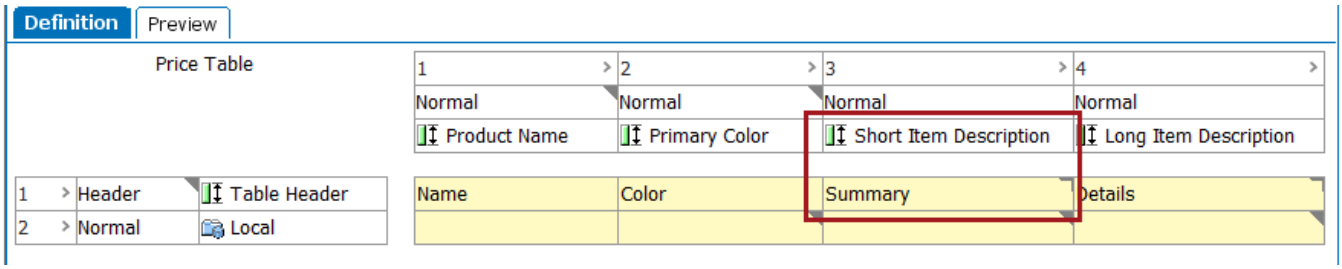
Populating Values for the Table Header Attribute

Now that the table header attribute is valid on attributes, you will see it appear under the Description flipper on all attributes.

1. In System Setup, navigate to the specification attributes that you will be using in your table.
2. Locate your table header description attribute, then enter the value that you would like to appear as the table header for this attribute.
3. In the following screenshot, a value of 'Summary' has been entered as the value for 'Table Header' on the attribute named 'Short Item Description.'

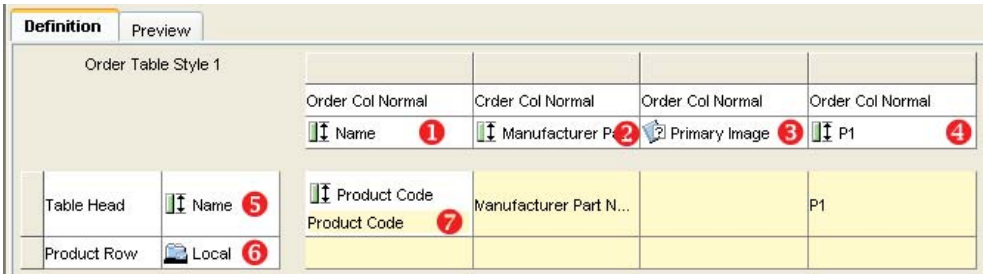


4. Now, on the table, the value of 'Summary' appears as the header for the 'Short Item Description' column.



Standard Price Table Example

The following is an example of a standard price table with basic information. The table is a horizontal price table with different attributes assigned to each column.



The following are the key parameters of this table:

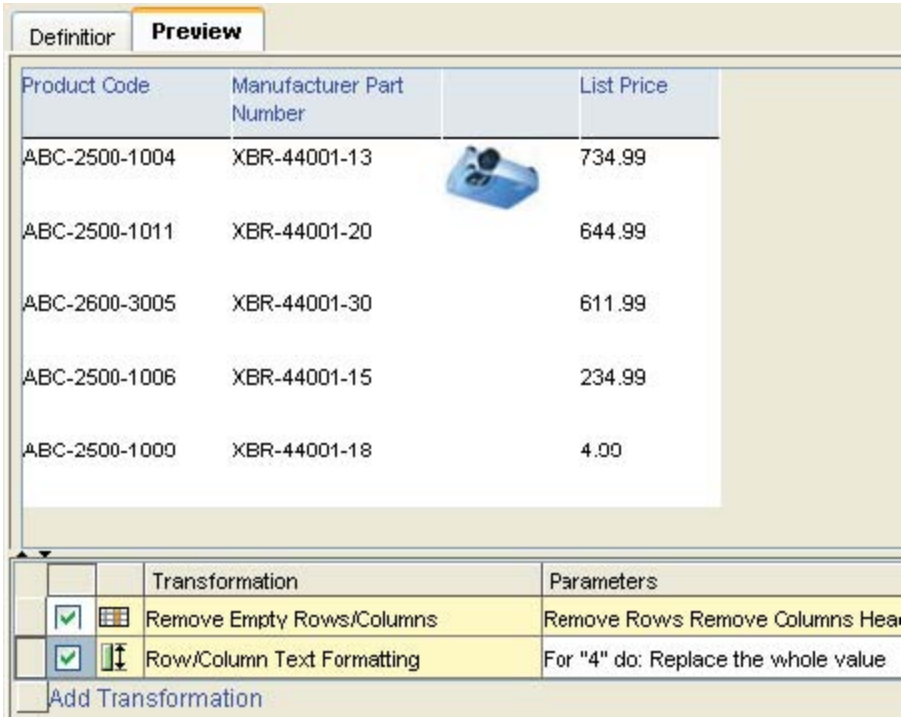
- (1) Column 1 displays the value of the attribute Name. In the table, the name of each product that the system creates a row for is displayed.
- (2) Column 2 displays the value of the attribute Manufacturers Part No.
- (3) Column 3 is an asset reference column. If a product has an image that is linked as a primary image, the physical image is displayed in this column.
- (4) Column 4 is price attribute column that displays the price P1.If a product has a value for this attribute, it is displayed in this column.
- (5) The first row is a header row.The header row is defined as the attribute Name. This creates a header row that contains the names of the attributes assigned to the columns.
- (6) Below the header row are the actual product rows. The row type is specified as SubProduct. When this row type is used, one row is inserted for each child-product of the family product.
- (7) This cell contains a local cell override. This override means that in this column the name of the attribute Product Code is displayed instead of the Name attribute.

Price Table Preview

The following shows you the resulting table. Product rows are added dynamically for each product. There is a column that displays the product code, a column that displays the manufacturer part number, and column that displays the list price. One product is linked to an image, which is inserted.

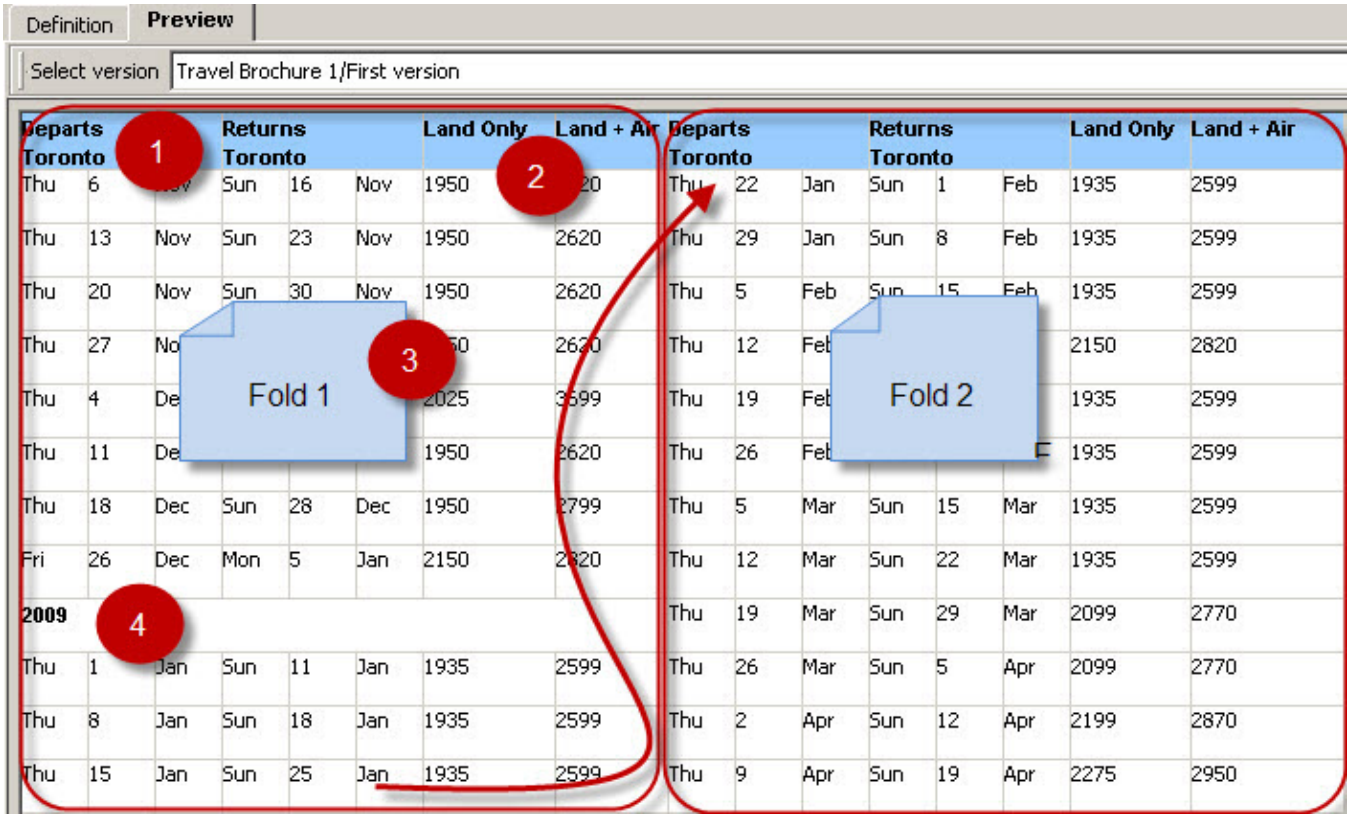
The name of the price attribute, P1, has been replaced with the column header List Price. This is achieved by applying a Row/Column Text Formatting transformation where P1 is replaced by List Price.

For more information about transformations, see About Table Transformations on page 103.



Advanced Price Table Example

The following example shows an advanced price table where the same product ("Toronto") has different pricing depending on date intervals and on the type of transport ("Land only" or "Land & Air").

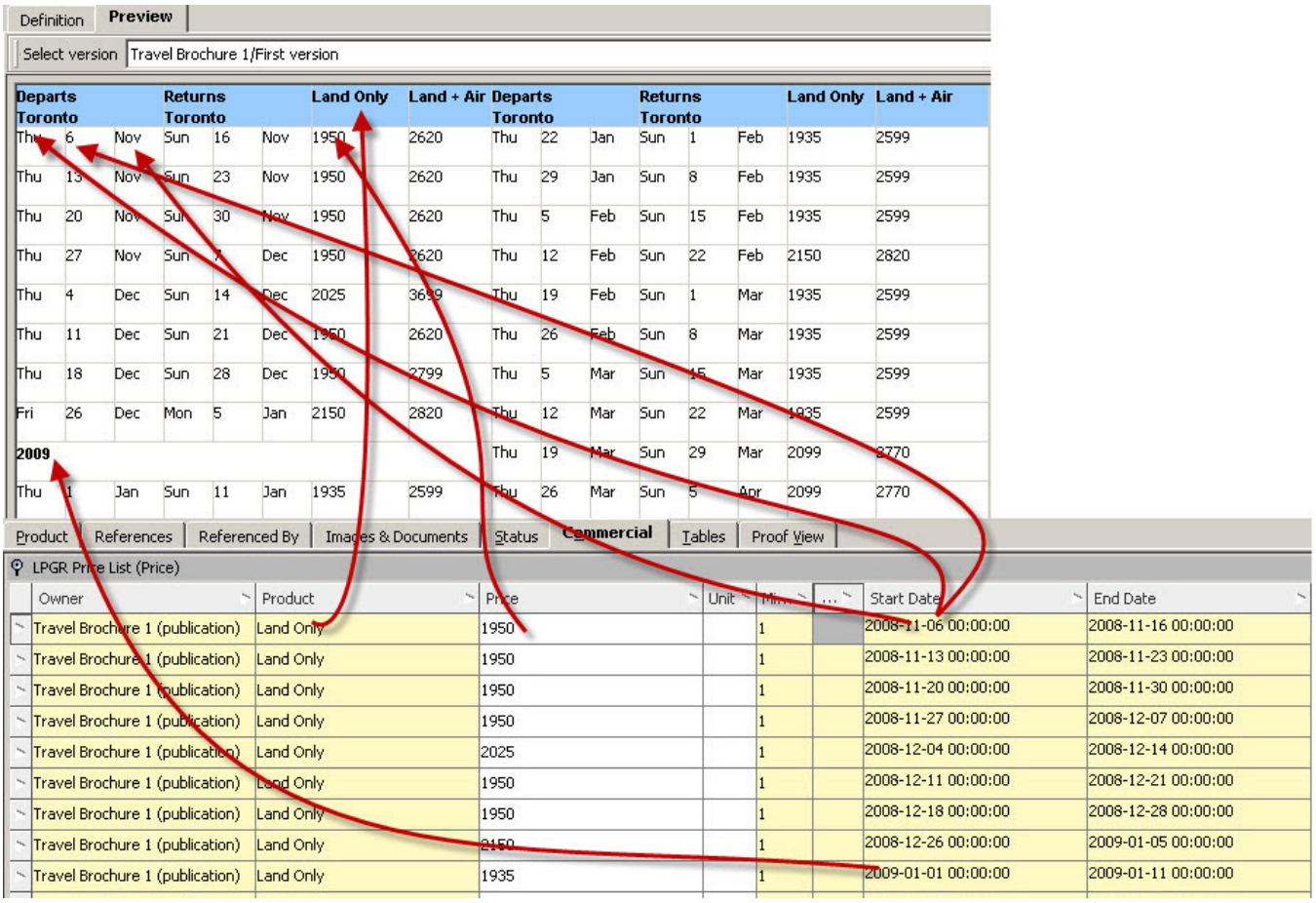


The table has the following characteristics:

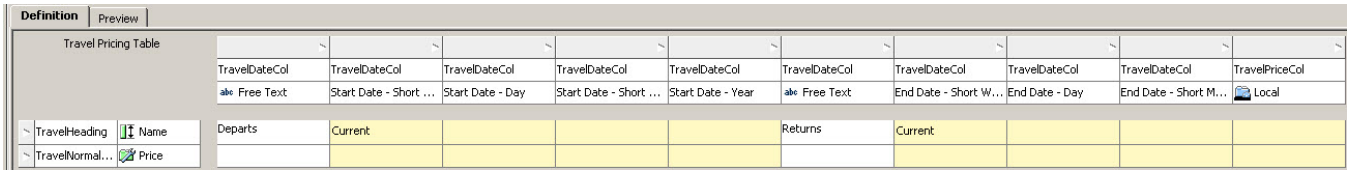
- (1)The product is "Toronto".
- (2) The product price varies depending on whether the type of transport is "Land Only" or "Land + Air". In Step, the product structure looks like the following:

- (3) The Fold Table transformation is applied to the table so that the dates flow from one column within the table to the next column and the **Heading is repeated**.
- (4) Prices for 2008 and 2009 must be displayed in groups. You therefore have to make a **row from a column**.
- The pricing Start and End Date are loaded as a commercial list at publication level. Prices are loaded for the product Toronto, and the price Land Only and for the product Toronto and the price Land + Air.

The following screenshot shows you how dates and prices are referenced.

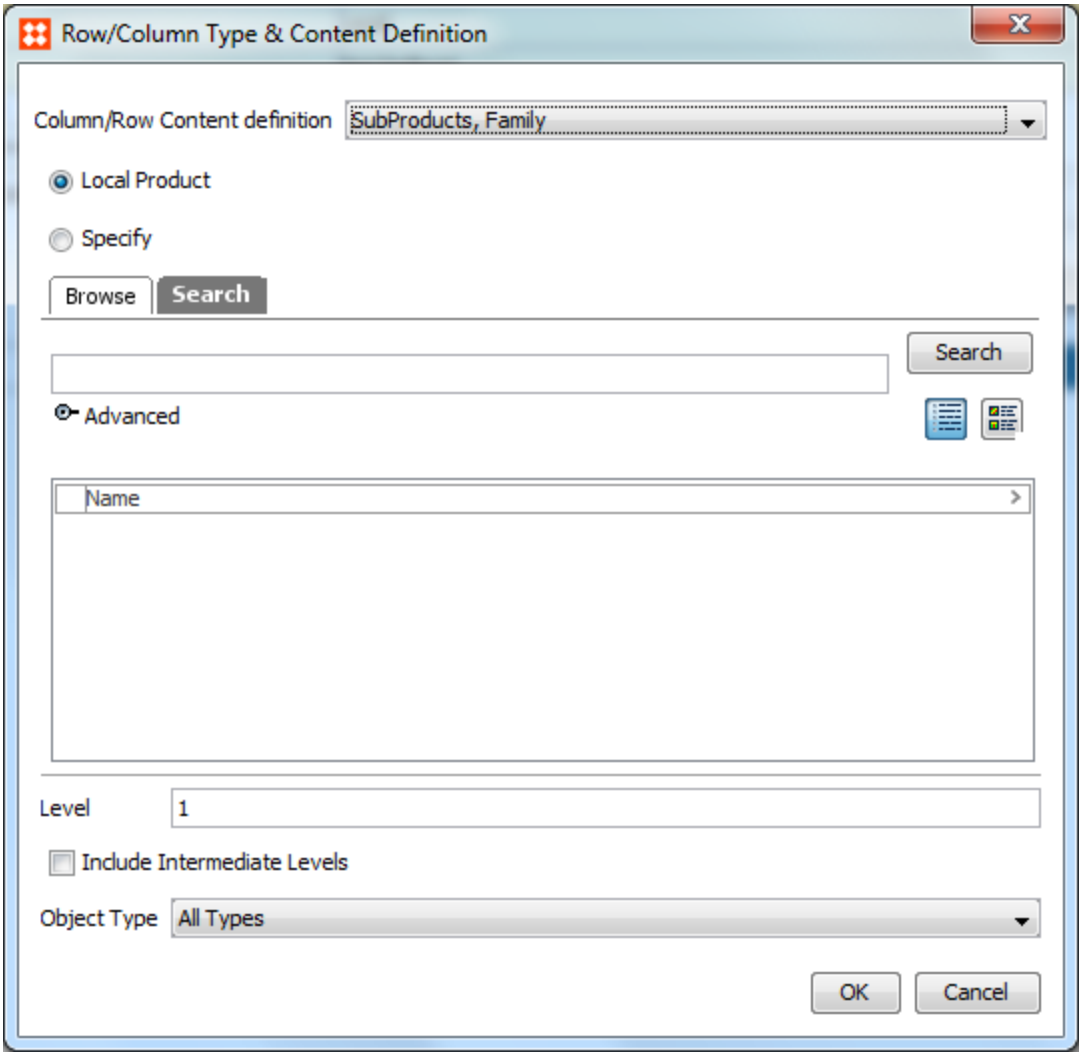


The **Start Date** 2008-11-06 is used to extract the weekday both as a short name (Thu) and a number (6). The short name is calculated dynamically, so you do not have to store the value.

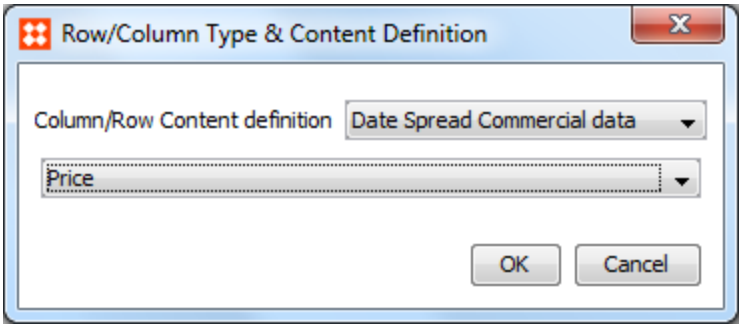


To Create an Advanced Pricing Table

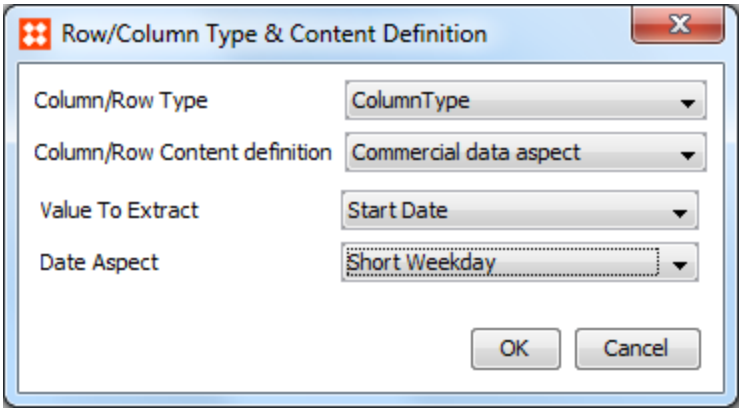
1. In the **Tree** select the product or product group where you want to create the table, and then create a table with one column and one row.
2. Specify the relevant content definitions for the column. Select the **Subproducts/Family** content definition, and then indicate the level where you want the products to be extracted from. The level depends on where the parent product is located. In this example, it is level 1, which is the Toronto level.



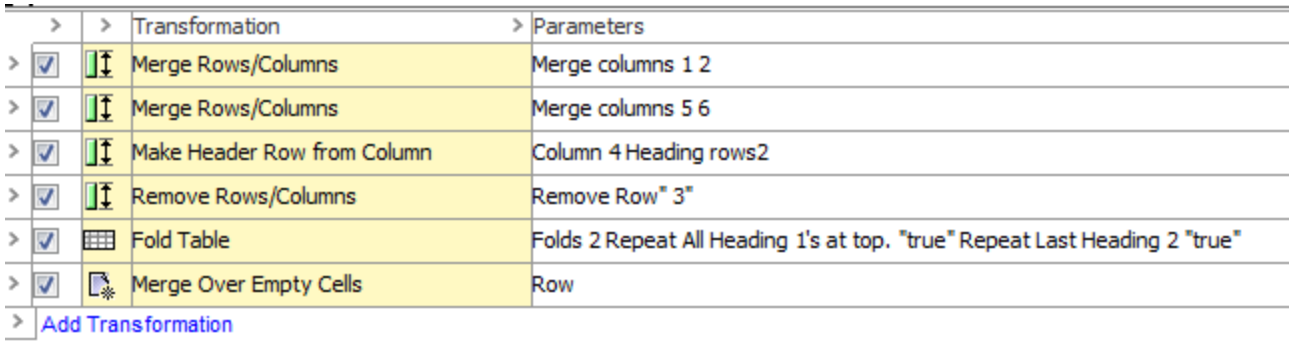
3. Specify the relevant contents definition for the row. Select the **Date Spread Commercial RowColumn** content definition and the commercial list **Price**. In this example, this displays all the different price variables for the sub-products Land only and Land + air.



4. Insert a new column before the Subproducts column. Select the **Commercial data aspect**. Specify that the **Value To Extract** is **Start Date**, and that the date aspect is **Short Weekday**.



5. Right-click the column, and choose duplicate, and then change the date aspect of the new column to **Day**. Duplicate as many columns as you need, and change the date aspect to month, year and so on.
6. Add a new row before the one that is already added. Select the attribute Name. This will display the names of the **local Subproducts** in the final table.
7. Add a new first column, and a sixth column where the content definition for both columns is Free Text. In this example, Departs and Returns are entered as free text.
8. Double-click the cells where the first row intersects with the 2nd and the 7th column, and change the content definition to Current Object.
9. Apply transformations. The following general transformations are applied to the table in this example.



Transformation	Parameters
Merge Rows/Columns	Merge columns 1 2
Merge Rows/Columns	Merge columns 5 6
Make Header Row from Column	Column 4 Heading rows2
Remove Rows/Columns	Remove Row" 3"
Fold Table	Folds 2 Repeat All Heading 1's at top. "true" Repeat Last Heading 2 "true"
Merge Over Empty Cells	Row

Add Transformation

Tip: To see how the transformations impact each other, you can clear the transformation boxes, and then click the first check box, see what happens, then click the next and so on.

- **Merge Rows/Columns**: This transformation merges column 1 and 2 so that “Departs” and “Toronto” appear in one cell. Remember to set the correct Column Type.
- **Merge Rows/Columns**: This transformation merges column 5 and 6 so that “Returns” and “Toronto” are merged into one cell.
- **Make header row from column**: This transformation makes the year column appear as a row. Remember to select a normal row type. Otherwise, the subsequent transformations will not work properly.

Important: A transformation takes effect upon the result of the previous transformations. So in this example where the previous transformation merged columns, the column number is 4, although the column number in the definition of the table is 5.

- **Remove row/columns**: In this example, the year 2008 is implicit so the row that contains the year 2008 is removed.
- **Fold Table**. This transformation makes the content of the table flow from one table column to another **Repeat Heading 1** and **2** are selected and number of folds is 2.

10. Apply formatting to the table. In this example, the row header has the background color Blue.

    We recommend that you set the background color on the cells and not on the row or the type. This is because if you set the color on the type or on the row and use the Fold Table transformation, the color is shown on the first row of the second fold even if you do not want to repeat the heading.

    In this example, the normal row has now background color and therefore appears as white. If you apply a background color to the table, remember also to specify the background color on the transformations so that all rows appear with the same background color. For example, if you specify a background color for the entire table but not on the **Make header row from column** transformation, this row will display without the background color.

    In this example, the bold text style is applied to the header row cells and to the transformation **Make header row from column**.

Formatting Tables

When you create tables, you can apply formatting rules that determine how the table looks in InDesign.

To format a table, you have to configure the table in both STEP and InDesign. In STEP, you assign formatting rules and in InDesign the rules are interpreted.

For example, if you have specified a light green background color and a thin border, the actual color and thickness of the border depends on how the master document is setup in InDesign.

Formatting Rules

Table formatting is based on the principle of inheritance. When you apply rules at a higher level in the product hierarchy, those rule are inherited down in the hierarchy. However, general rules can be overwritten at a lower level.

Formatting inheritance enables you to define table formatting once, and have that formatting apply to all tables of the specific type.

Selecting Where to Apply Formatting Rules

It is recommended to apply all general formatting rules in System Setup and limit the amount of local formatting on individual tables. This makes it easier for you to gain an overview of all table formatting.

- Define general formatting rules in System Setup on table types, row types and column types.
- Define local rules in the Tree on a specific product or product group.

You can apply table formatting on the following elements:

- Table types
- Column types
- Row types
- Table in product hierarchy
- Table rows
- Table cells

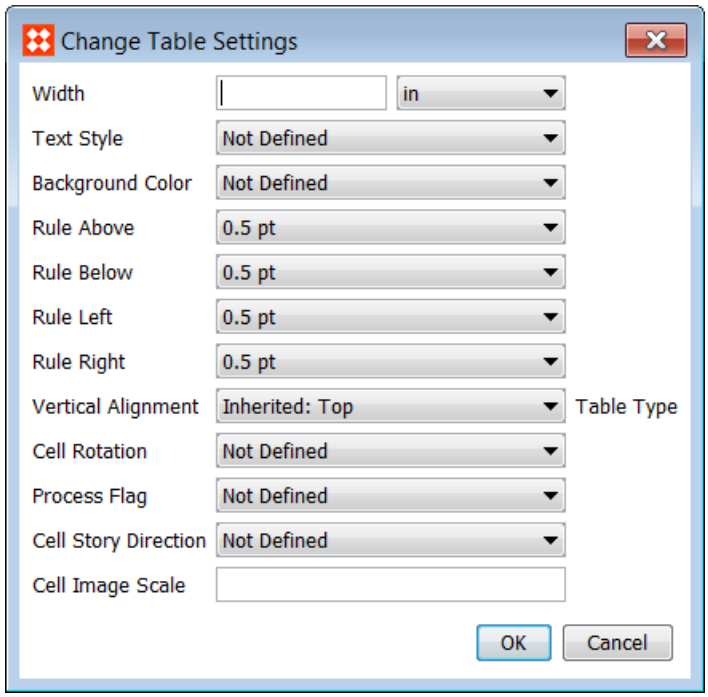
For example, in System Setup, you have a table type where the row height is set to 10 mm on the row type. However, on the actual table that you link to the October catalog, you set the row height of all rows to 9 mm, and then within the October Catalog you have a specific table where you set the row height to 11 mm instead.

Important: When you apply transformations, you sometimes have to apply the formatting rules at the cell level and on the transformation itself. For more information, see **About Table Transformations** in the **STEP Tables** documentation.

Specifying Local Table Formatting

When table formatting is changed locally, any default formatting inherited from the table type in System Setup is overridden. Local changes to formatting that applies to an entire table are made using the **Change Table Settings** dialog. To access this dialog and apply local formatting to a table, follow these steps

1. In the **Tree**, click the relevant product, and then click the **Tables** tab.
2. Select a table, and then click the **Definition** tab.
3. Right-click inside any table cell, and then click **Change Table Settings**. The **Change Table Settings** dialog displays.



4. Adjust the formatting of the table using the following settings:
   - **Width**: Sets the width of the entire table. Available units are inches, millimeters, picas, and points. Though Proportional is also available in the dropdown, this setting only applies to columns. (See **Specifying Local Column Formatting** for more information.)

     To prevent having to select a unit every time a width is set, a default unit can be set in System Settings. See the **Table Defaults** section of the **System Settings** documentation for more information.

   - **Text Style**: Sets the text style for the entire table. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by style tags created in System Setup.
   - **Background Color**: Sets the background color of the entire table. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by table colors created in System Setup.

- **Rule Above**: Controls which line style is used as the top border of the table. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by table rules created in System Setup.
- **Rule Below**: Controls which the line style is used as the bottom border of the table. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by table rules created in System Setup.
- **Rule Left**: Controls which line style is used as the left border of the table. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by table rules created in System Setup.
- **Rule Right**: Controls which line style is used as the right border of the table. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by table rules created in System Setup.
- **Vertical Alignment**: Controls the vertical alignment of cell contents (text and images) as follows:

Alignment	Description	Example
Top	Aligns contents to top	Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat
Center	Centers contents vertically	Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat
Bottom	Aligns contents to bottom	Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat
Justify	Aligns content evenly from top to bottom	Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat

- **Cell Rotation**: Controls the orientation of cell contents (text or images). Cell contents can be rotated 0, 90, 180, or 270 degrees as follows:

Cell Rotation	Example
0	Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat
90	Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat
180	Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat
270	Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat

- **Process Flag**: Nothing is typically available in this dropdown list. This area is sometimes used to store custom table settings.
- **Cell Story Direction**: Determines whether the contents of the cells in the table (text and images) are displayed horizontally or vertically.

Cell Story Direction	Direction
Horizontal (default)	Sets the text direction to horizontal: ABCDE
Vertical	Sets the text direction to vertical: ABCDE

- **Cell Image Scale:** Controls the size of images linked into the cell. Images may be scaled from 25% to 500%.

  By default, the Cell Image Scale field is blank. If this field is left blank, and a width or height has not been set on the column or row containing the image, the image will mount at 100% (actual size). If a scale value is entered, the image will mount at the specified size, even if a width or height has been set on the column or row.

5. Click **OK** when complete.

Considerations and Limitations

The following settings are not visible in the STEP Tables Preview:

- Vertical Alignment
- Cell Rotation
- Cell Story Direction

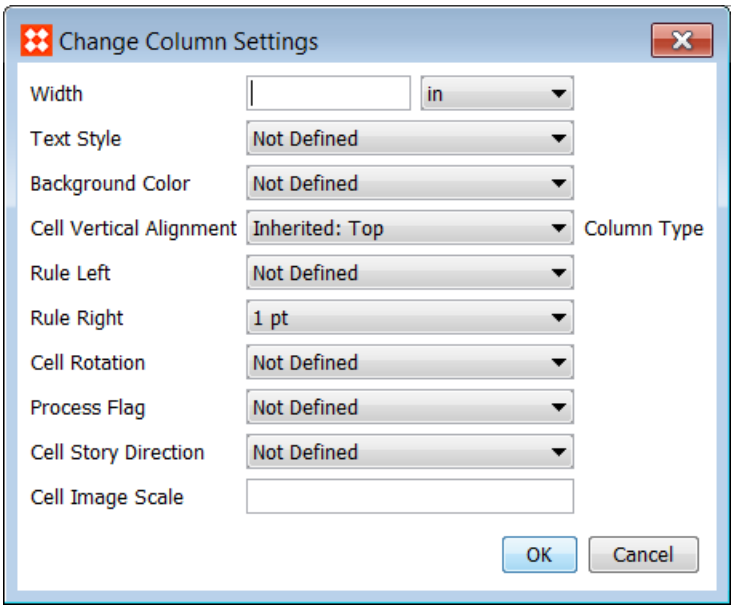
To preview these settings in the table, you must either use the **Proof View** in the workbench or mount the table in **InDesign**.

For more information on Proof View, see **The Proof View Tab** in the **Getting Started** / **STEP User Guide** documentation. For more information on mounting products in InDesign, see **Mounting Products** in the **STEP'n'design** documentation.

Specifying Local Column Formatting

When column formatting is changed locally, all inherited formatting is overridden. Local changes to column formatting are made using the **Change Column Settings** dialog. To access this dialog and apply local formatting to a column, follow these steps:

1. In the **Tree**, click the relevant product or classification, and then click the **Tables** tab.
2. Select a table, and then click the **Definition** tab.
3. Select a column, right-click, and then click **Change Settings**. The **Change Column Settings** dialog displays.



4. Adjust the formatting of the column using the following settings:

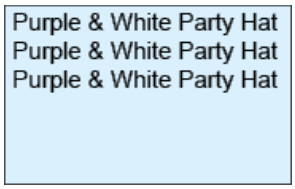
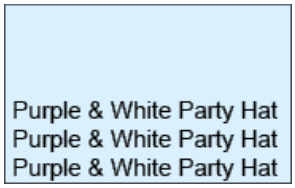
- **Width**: Sets the width of the column. Available units are inches, millimeters, picas, and points. Also included in the dropdown is Proportion, which allows the option to specify proportionality to other columns in the table.

  Example: When Table X is mounted, then Column type B will be twice as wide as Column Type A. The proportion is 2 to 1.

Table X	
Column A	Proportional is set to 1
Column B	Proportional is set to 2

  To prevent having to select a unit every time a width is set, a default unit can be set in System Settings. See the **Table Defaults** section of the **System Settings** documentation for more information.

- **Text Style**: Sets the text style of the column. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by style tags created in System Setup.
- **Background Color**: Sets the background color of the column. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by table colors created in System Setup.
- **Cell Vertical Alignment**: Controls the vertical alignment of cell contents (text and images) within the column as follows:

Alignment	Description	Example
Top	Aligns contents to top	
Center	Centers contents vertically	
Bottom	Aligns contents to bottom	
Justify	Aligns content evenly from top to bottom	

- **Rule Left**: Controls which line style is used as the left border of the column. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by table rules created in System Setup.
- **Rule Right**: Controls which line style is used as the right border of the column. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by table rules created in System Setup.
- **Cell Rotation**: Controls the orientation of cell contents (text or images) within the column. Cell contents can be rotated 0, 90, 180, or 270 degrees as follows:

Cell Rotation	Example
0	Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat
90	Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat
180	Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat
270	Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat

- **Process Flag**: Nothing is typically available in this dropdown list. This area is sometimes used to store custom table settings.
- **Cell Story Direction**: Determines whether the contents of the cells in a column (text and images) are displayed horizontally or vertically.

Cell Story Direction	Direction
Horizontal (default)	Sets the text direction to horizontal: ABCDE
Vertical	Sets the text direction to vertical: ABCDE

- **Cell Image Scale:** Controls the size of images linked into the cells within the column. Images may be scaled from 25% to 500%.

  By default, the Cell Image Scale field is blank. If this field is left blank, and a width or height has not been set on the column or row containing the image, the image will mount at 100% (actual size). If a scale value is entered, the image will mount at the specified size, even if a width or height has been set on the column or row.

5. Click **OK** when complete.

Considerations and Limitations

The following cell settings are not visible in the STEP Tables Preview:

- Vertical Alignment
- Cell Rotation
- Cell Story Direction

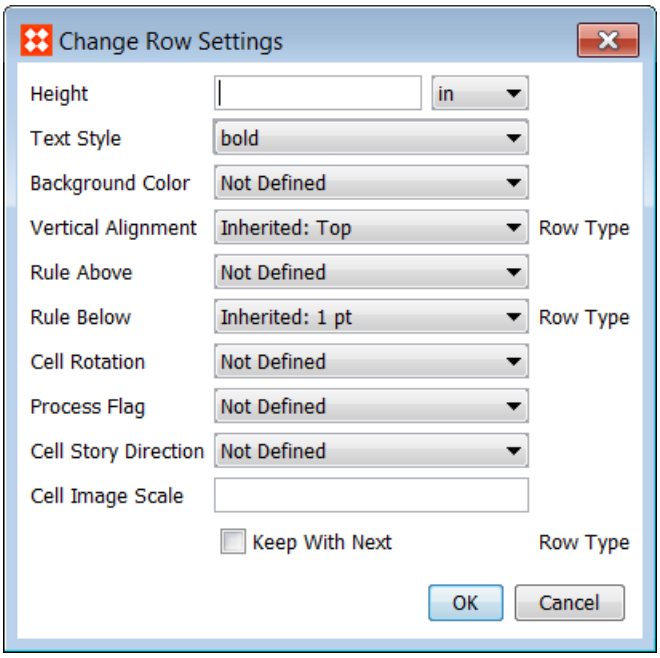
To preview these settings in the table, you must either use the **Proof View** in the workbench or mount the table in **InDesign**.

For more information on Proof View, see **The Proof View Tab** in the **Getting Started** / **STEP User Guide** documentation. For more information on mounting products in InDesign, see **Mounting Products** in the **STEP'n'design** documentation.

Specifying Local Row Formatting

When row formatting is changed locally, all inherited formatting is overridden. Local changes to row formatting are made using the **Change Row Settings** dialog. To access this dialog and apply local formatting to a row, follow these steps:

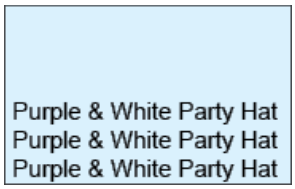
1. In the **Tree**, click the relevant product, and then click the **Tables** tab.
2. Select a table, and then click the **Definition** tab.
3. Select a row, right-click, and then click **Change Settings**. The **Change Row Settings** dialog displays.



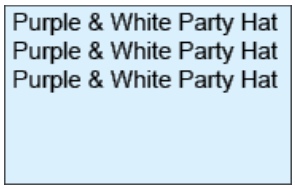
To prevent having to select a unit every time a height is set, a default unit can be set in System Settings. See the **Table Defaults** section of the **System Settings** documentation for more information.

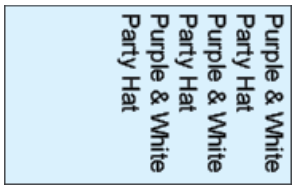
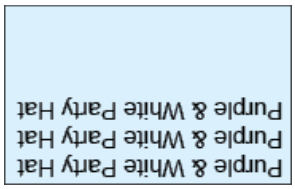
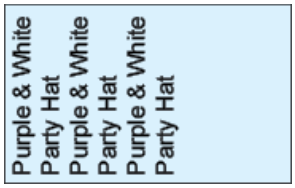
4. Adjust the formatting of the row using the following settings:
   - **Height**: Sets the height of the row. Available units are inches, millimeters, picas, and points.
   - **Text Style**: Sets the text style of the row. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by style tags created in System Setup.
   - **Background Color**: Sets the background color of the row. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by table colors created in System Setup.
   - **Vertical Alignment**: Controls the alignment of the cell contents (text and images) in the row as follows:

Alignment	Description	Example
Top	Aligns contents to top	Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat

Alignment	Description	Example
Center	Centers contents vertically	
Bottom	Aligns contents to bottom	
Justify	Aligns content evenly from top to bottom	

- **Rule Above**: Controls which line style is used as the top border of the row. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by table rules created in System Setup.
- **Rule Below**: Controls which line style is used as the bottom border of the row. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by table rules created in System Setup.
- **Cell Rotation**: Controls the orientation of cell contents (text or images) in the row. Cell contents can be rotated 0, 90, 180, or 270 degrees as follows:

Cell Rotation	Example
0	

Cell Rotation	Example
90	
180	
270	

- **Process Flag**: Nothing is typically available in this dropdown list. This area is sometimes used to store custom table settings.
- **Cell Story Direction**: Determines whether the cell contents (text and images) in the row are displayed horizontally or vertically.

Cell Story Direction	Direction
Horizontal (default)	Sets the text direction to horizontal: 
Vertical	Sets the text direction to vertical: 

- **Cell Image Scale:** Controls the size of images linked into the row. Images may be scaled from 25% to 500%.

By default, the Cell Image Scale field is blank. If this field is left blank, and a width or height has not been set on the column or row containing the image, the image will mount at 100% (actual size). If a scale value is entered, the image will mount at the specified size, even if a width or height has been set on the column or row.

- **Keep With Next:** Check this box if the selected row should remain with the next row in the table if the mounted table splits across a column or page. (A table will split across a column or page if it is too large to fully mount in a single column or page.) The row will be mounted onto the following column or page in order to keep it with the next row.

5. Click **OK** when complete.

Considerations and Limitations

The following cell settings are not visible in the STEP Tables Preview:

- Vertical Alignment
- Cell Rotation
- Cell Story Direction

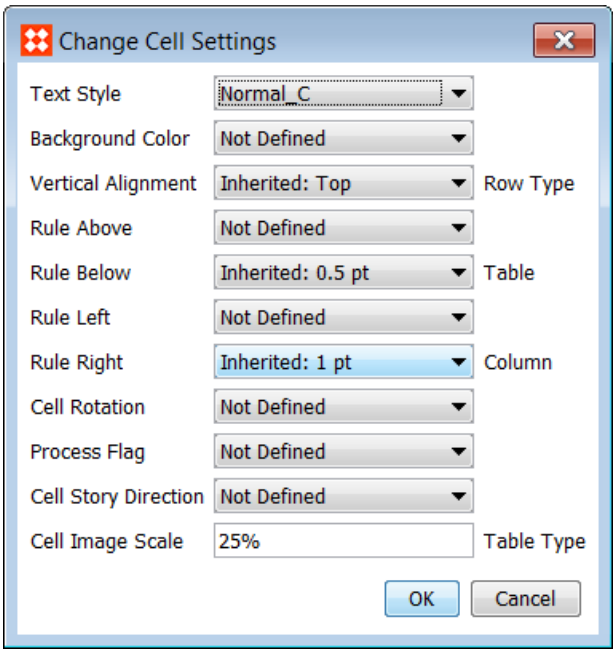
To preview these settings in the table, you must either use the **Proof View** in the workbench or mount the table in **InDesign**.

For more information on Proof View, see **The Proof View Tab** in the **Getting Started** / **STEP User Guide** documentation. For more information on mounting products in InDesign, see **Mounting Products** in the **STEP'n'design** documentation.

Specifying Local Cell Formatting

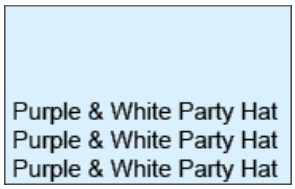
When cell formatting is changed locally, all inherited formatting is overridden. Local changes to cell formatting are made using the **Change Cell Settings** dialog. To access this dialog and apply local formatting to a cell, follow these steps:

1. In the **Tree**, click the relevant product or classification, and then click the **Tables** tab.
2. Select a table, and then click the **Definition** tab.
3. Right-click a cell, and then click **Change Cell Settings**. The **Change Cell Settings** dialog displays.

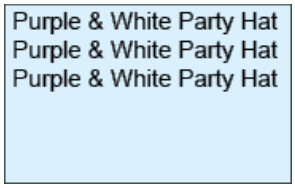


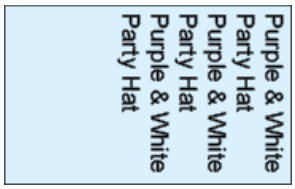
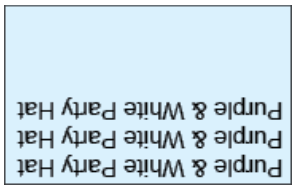
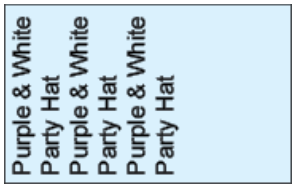
4. Adjust the formatting of the cell using the following settings:
   - **Text Style**: Sets the text style of the cell. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by Style Tags created in System Setup.
   - **Background Color**: Sets the background color of the cell. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by table colors created in System Setup.
   - **Vertical Alignment**: Controls the vertical alignment of cell contents (text and images) as follows:

Alignment	Description	Example
Top	Aligns contents to top	Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat
Center	Centers contents vertically	Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat Purple & White Party Hat

Alignment	Description	Example
Bottom	Aligns contents to bottom	
Justify	Aligns content evenly from top to bottom	

- **Rule Above**: Controls which line style is used as the top border of the cell. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by table rules created in System Setup.
- **Rule Below**: Controls which line style is used as the bottom border of the cell. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by table rules created in System Setup.
- **Rule Left**: Controls which line style is used as the left border of the cell. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by table rules created in System Setup.
- **Rule Right**: Controls which line style is used as the right border of the cell. Contents of the dropdown list are populated by table rules created in System Setup.
- **Cell Rotation**: Controls the orientation of cell contents (text or images). Cell contents can be rotated 0, 90, 180, or 270 degrees as follows:

Cell Rotation	Example
0	

Cell Rotation	Example
90	
180	
270	

- **Process Flag**: Nothing is typically available in this dropdown list. This area is sometimes used to store custom table settings.
- **Cell Story Direction**: Determines whether the contents of the cell (text and images) are displayed horizontally or vertically.

Cell Story Direction	Direction
Horizontal (default)	Sets the text direction to horizontal: 
Vertical	Sets the text direction to vertical: 

- **Cell Image Scale:** Controls the size of images linked into the cell. Images may be scaled from 25% to 500%.

By default, the Cell Image Scale field is blank. If this field is left blank, and a width or height has not been set on the column or row containing the image, the image will mount at 100% (actual size). If a scale value is entered, the image will mount at the specified size, even if a width or height has been set on the column or row.

5. Click **OK** when complete.

Considerations and Limitations

The following cell settings are not visible in the STEP Tables Preview:

- Vertical Alignment
- Cell Rotation
- Cell Story Direction

To preview these settings in the table, you must either use the **Proof View** in the workbench or mount the table in **InDesign**.

For more information on Proof View, see **The Proof View Tab** in the **Getting Started** / **STEP User Guide** documentation. For more information on mounting products in InDesign, see **Mounting Products** in the **STEP'n'design** documentation.

Previewing Tables

The table preview shows preview of what your table currently looks like. Note that he preview displays the text, colors and lines based on how they are defined in System Setup. It does not show you what the table will look like in the final publication. This is determined by the InDesign settings. So while the formatting options enable you to assign graphical attributes such as bold, italic or color to your tables, it is not a true rendering of the final output.

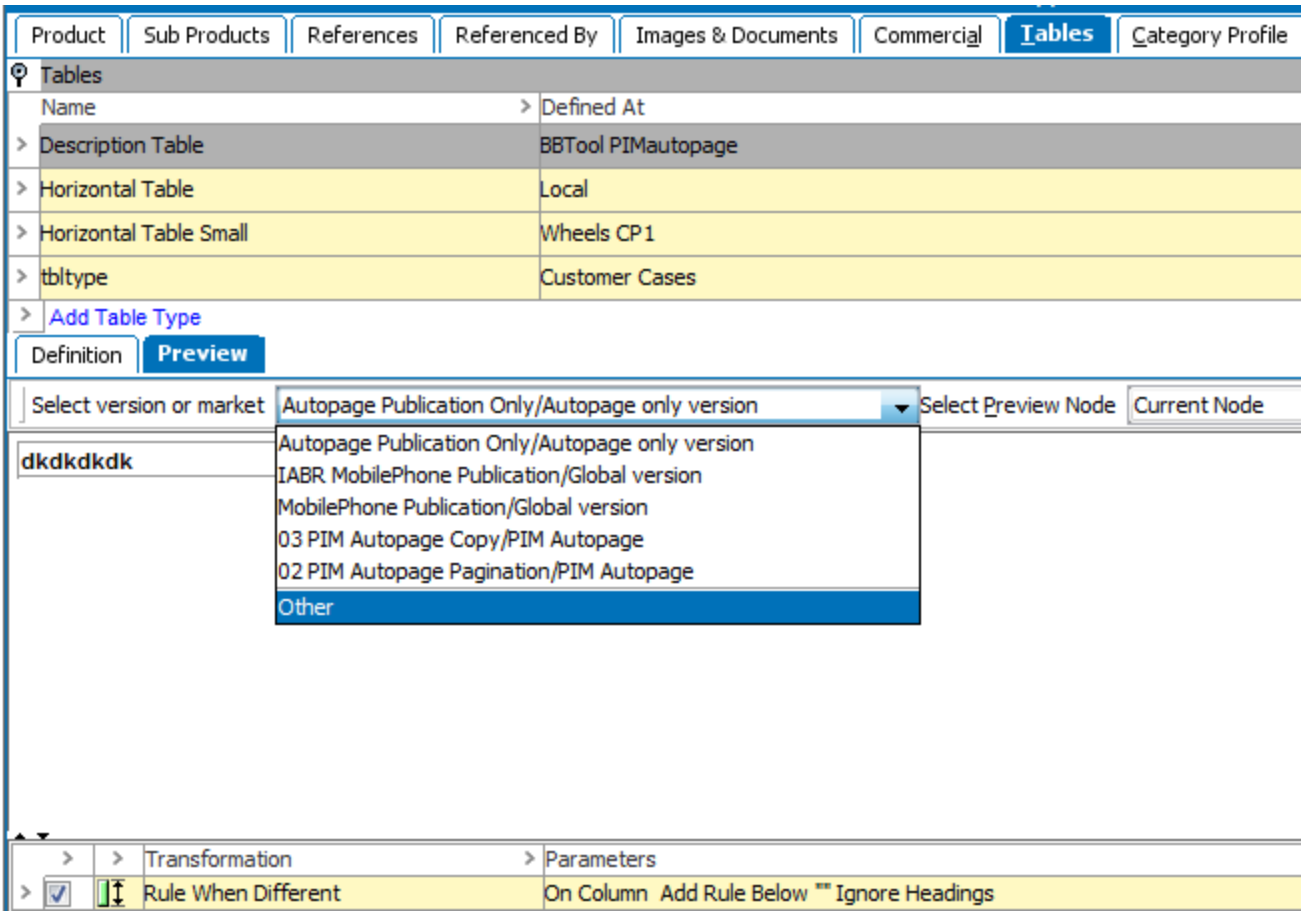
To Preview a Table

Before you can preview table, you have to select a specific publication version because a table can include rows and columns that are only valid in specific publication types.

The table preview only shows the columns and rows that are valid in the selected publication and filters away any other tables and rows. Likewise, commercial data is specified for a specific publication version, and is therefore only displayed in the table if the relevant publication version is selected.

The attribute values, references and images that are displayed in the preview depend on the selected context.

1. In the **Tree**, click the relevant product or classification, and then click the **Tables** tab.
2. Click the table that you want to preview. The table appears.
3. Click the **Preview** tab.
4. In the **Select Version** list, select the preferred publication version. If you cannot see the relevant version, click **Other**, and then search or browse for the relevant publication.



Note: The **Select Version** text is displayed in red, if the version points to a different context and workspace than the ones selected in the toolbar. In this case, you have to change the context and workspace in the toolbar to match the context and workspace defined on the version.

You can assign local table transformations to the table that you are previewing. The table transformations that you add here are only added locally and do not override the table transformations on the table type.

For information about adding table transformations, see About Table Transformations below.

About Table Transformations

You can use table transformations to manipulate the content and appearance of a table. A table transformation can perform operations on an entire table or part of a table, such as applying color to certain rows or merging cells with equal values.

General Transformation Information

When you use transformations, be aware of the following:

- Most transformations are applied in a two-step process: First you add the transformation, and then you modify the parameters.

- Transformations are cumulative, which means that you can add a range of transformations to your table. The transformations are executed in the sequence they are listed, and a transformation takes effect upon the result of the previous transformation. To change the sequence of transformations, you can drag and drop a transformation row to a new location.
- Transformations can impact the table formatting such as the text style or background color of a row or column. In some cases, you may have to set the formatting on the transformation as well.

Important: You can only change the sequence of table transformations on a table type from the table type itself in System Setup. When you change the sequence of transformations on the table type, it affects all tables that are based on the table type.

Adding Transformations

You can apply table transformations locally and globally:

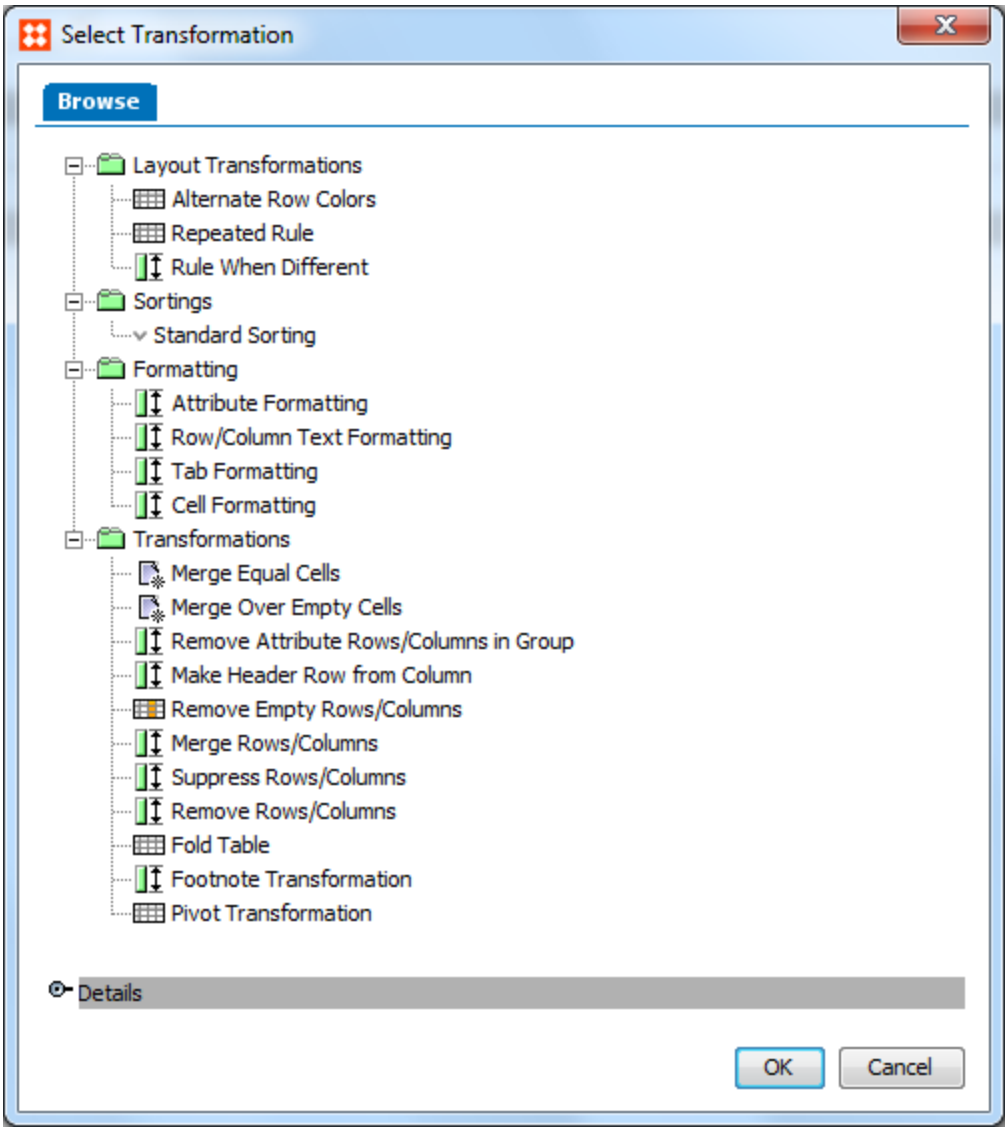
- Local transformation are added on the **Preview** tab of the selected table on the **Table** tab.
- Global transformations are added in the **Default Transformations** area on the **Table Types** tab.

Note: The following describes how you add transformations to an individual table. However, the process for adding transformations to a table type is similar, except that you add the transformation on the table type in System Setup.

For information about available transformations, see List of Transformations on page 106.

To Add a Transformation to a Table

1. In the **Tree**, click the relevant product, and then click the **Tables** tab.
2. Click a table type, and then click the **Preview** tab.
3. Click **Add Transformation**. The **Select Transformation** dialog appears.



4. Click the preferred transformation, and then click **OK**.

If no parameters need to be set, the transformation is applied instantly. However, most transformations require that you modify some parameters.

To Modify Transformation Parameters

1. On the **Preview** tab, click the ellipsis button **(…)**next to the transformation whose parameters you want to modify.
2. Make the desired changes, and then click **OK**.

To Remove a Transformation

1. In the **Tree**, click the relevant product, and then click the **Tables** tab.

2. Click a table type, and then click the **Preview** tab.
3. Click the arrow in front of the transformation that you want to remove, and then click **Remove Transformation**.

List of Transformations

These tables list the available transformations in the table component. Each transformation is described in further detail in the sections that follow.

Layout Transformations

Transformation	Description
Apply Alternate Row Colors	Shades alternate rows according to a specified frequency.
Repeated Rule	Inserts specified rule styles as top and bottom borders of a row.
Rule When Different	Inserts a specific rule style for a specific type of content.

Sorting Transformations

Transformation	Description
Table Sorting Transformations	Sorts the rows in a table according to the specified settings.

Formatting Transformations

Transformation	Description
Attribute Formatting Transformations	Applies a transformation to a specific attribute.
Row/Column Text Formatting	Applies text formatting to a specific column or row. The transformation also calculates, replaces, and applies prefixes and suffixes to values.
Tab Formatting	Inserts a tab stop in a row or column.
Cell Formatting	Formats cells with specific content.

General Transformations

Transformation	Description
Table Transformation: Merge Over Equal Cells	Merges adjacent cells with identical values. The transformation merges equal cells in the entire table or in specific rows or columns. Both horizontally and vertically adjacent cells are merged.
Table Transformation: Merge Over Empty Cells	Merges row or column contents with empty cells. Use this transformation when you want to span dynamically created cell content.
Table Transformation: Remove Attribute Rows/Columns in Group	Removes all attributes that belong to a specific attribute group.
Table Transformation: Make Header Row from Column	Transforms column content into subheadings.
Table Transformation: Remove Empty Rows/Columns	Removes empty rows or columns. The entire row or column must be empty.
Table Transformation: Merge Rows and Columns	Merges the content of the specified rows or columns.
Advanced Price Table Example	Suppresses a row or column if a specified string matches a value in the selected column or row.
Table Transformation: Remove Rows/Columns	Removes a specific row or column.
Table Transformation: Fold Table	Divides a table into two or more side-by-side tables where the content flows across the tables.
Footnote Transformations	Controls how footnotes are displayed in a table
Pivot Table Transformations	Creates a pivot table that allows you to summarize and analyze the data in you table independent of the original data layout of your table.

General Table Transformations

These available general transformations are defined in detail below:

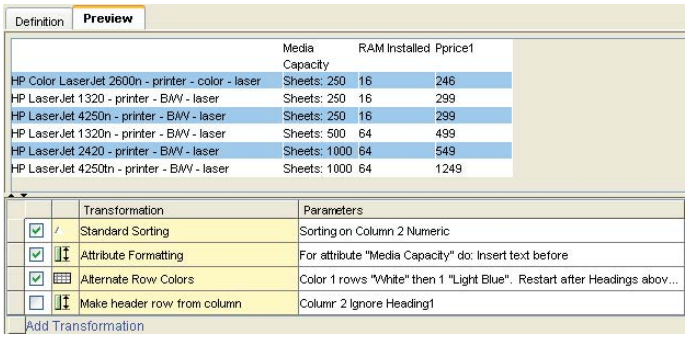
- Table Transformation: Merge Over Equal Cells
- Table Transformation: Merge Over Empty Cells
- Table Transformation: Remove Attribute Rows/Columns in Group
- Table Transformation: Make Header Row from Column
- Table Transformation: Remove Empty Rows/Columns
- Table Transformation: Merge Rows and Columns
- Advanced Price Table Example
- Table Transformation: Remove Rows/Columns
- Table Transformation: Fold Table
- Footnote Transformations
- Pivot Table Transformations

Table Transformation: Make Header Row from Column

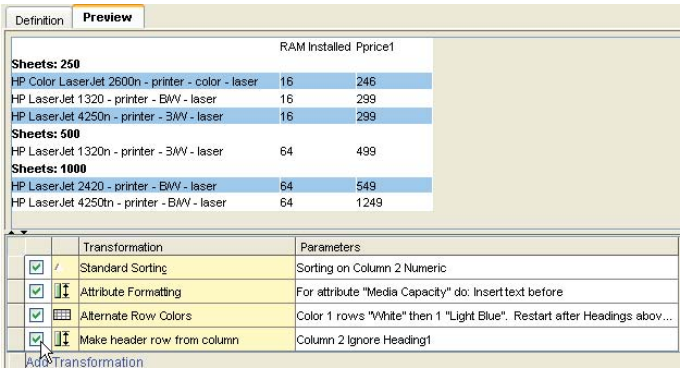
The **Make Header Row from Column** enables you to transform the contents of a selected column to header rows. This is useful, for example, if you want to save space by removing a column, and instead have the contents of that column display as header rows in the table.

Example: In the following example,the Media Capacity column is transformed in to header rows.

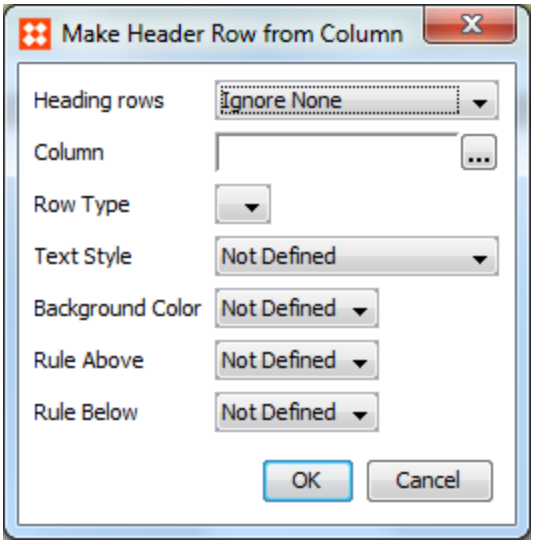
Before the transformation, the Media Capacity column is sorted ascending.



After the transformation, the Media Capacity column has been removed. Instead, header rows have been created based on the contents Media Capacity column. A new header row is created every time the value changes, for example from 250 to 500 sheets.



1. In the **Tree**, click the relevant product, and then click the **Tables** tab.
2. Click a table type, and then click the **Preview** tab.
3. Click **Add Transformation**. The **Select Transformation** dialog appears.
4. Select **Make Header Row from Column**, and then click **OK**.
5. Under **Parameters**, click the ellipsis button **(…)**. The **Make Header Row from Column** dialog appears.



6. From the **Heading rows** list, click **Ignore None**, **1** or **2**.

   The **Ignore None** option excludes heading levels from being processed by this transformation.

7. In the **Columns** field, click the ellipsis **(...)** button. The **Select Row/Column** dialog opens. Here you select the column you want to use for this transformation.
   - Select **Attributes** to apply the transformation to the column that contains the specified attribute. Click the ellipsis button **(…)** to search or browse for the relevant attribute.
   - Select **Product/Classification/Asset** to apply the transformation to the column that contains the specified object. Click the ellipsis button **(…)** to search or browse for the relevant object.
   - Select **Heading** to identify a column by typing the header text of the relevant column.

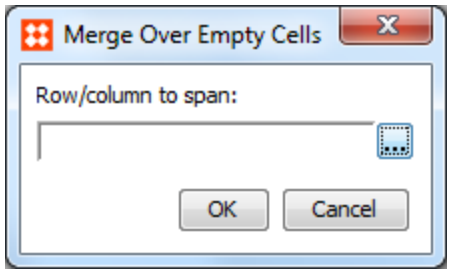
- Select **Type** to identify the column or row by selecting Column Type.
- Select **Number** to identify the column by entering the sequence number of the relevant column. For example, if you want to apply the transformation the second column, then simply type 2.
- Click **OK** to close the dialog.

8. In the **Row Type** list, select the relevant row type.
9. In the **Text style** list, select text styles you want to use the header rows that are created by the transformation.
10. In the **Background Color** list, select the background color you want to use for the header rows that are created by the transformation.
11. In the **Rule Above** list, select the line style you want to use as the top border of the header row created by the transformation.
12. From the **Rule Below** list, select the line style you want to use as the bottom border of the header row created by the transformation.
13. Click **OK**.

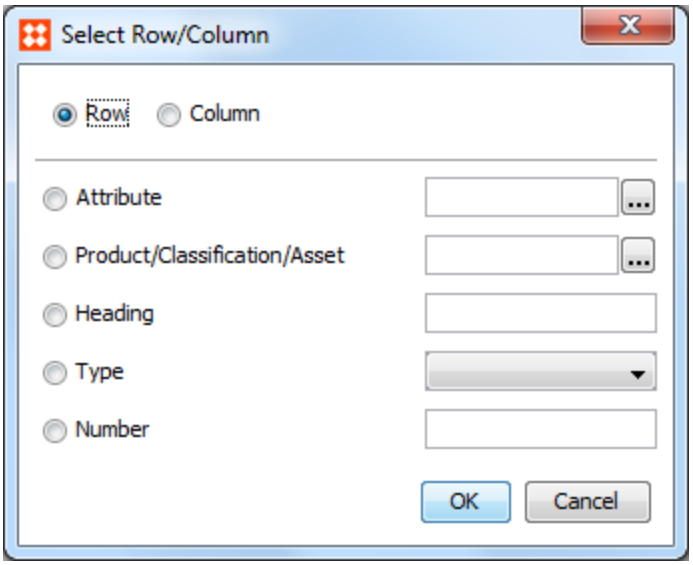
Table Transformation: Merge Over Empty Cells

The **Merge Over Empty Cells** transformation merges row or column contents over empty cells. This transformation is useful when you want to span cells with dynamically created content where you can not use the Span Cells functionality.

1. In the **Tree**, click the relevant product, and then click the **Tables** tab.
2. Click a table type, and then click the **Preview** tab.
3. Click **Add Transformation**. The **Select Transformation** dialog appears.
4. Select **Merge Over Empty Cells**, and then click **OK**.
5. Under **Parameters**, click the ellipsis button **(…)**. The **Merge Over Empty Cells** dialog appears.



6. Click the ellipsis **(...)** button. The **Select Row/Column** dialog opens.



- Select **Row** or **Column** to specify whether the transformation applies to a row or a column.
- Select **Attributes** to apply the transformation to the column that contains the specified attribute. Click the ellipsis button **(…)** to search or browse for the relevant attribute.
- Select **Product/Classification/Asset** to apply the transformation to the column that contains the specified object. Click the ellipsis button **(…)** to search or browse for the relevant object.
- Select **Heading** to identify a column or row by typing the header text of the relevant column or row.
- Select **Type** to identify the column or row by selecting Column Type or Row Type.
- Select **Number** to identify the column or row by entering the sequence number of the relevant column or row. For example, if you want to apply the transformation the second column, then simply type 2.

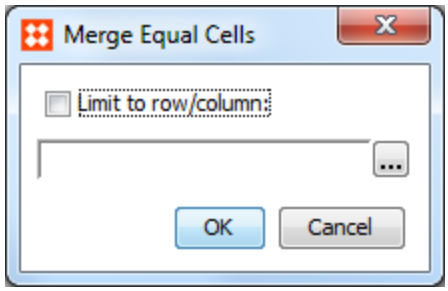
Note: This transformation also merges equal spanned cells.

Table Transformation: Merge Over Equal Cells

Merges adjacent cells that contain identical values. The transformation merges equal cells in the entire table or in specific rows or columns. Both horizontally and vertically adjacent cells are merged. The transformation also merges adjacent spanned cells that contain identical values.

If two equal cells appear from merging other cells, they are also merged. The transformation repeats the merging process until there are no more cells to merge.

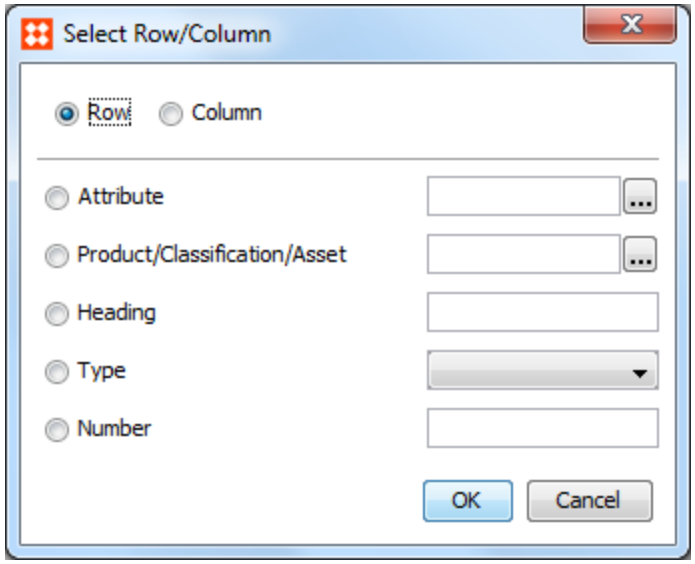
1. In the **Tree**, click the relevant product, and then click the **Tables** tab.
2. Click a table type, and then click the **Preview** tab.
3. Click **Add Transformation**. The **Select Transformation** dialog appears.
4. Select Merge Equal Cells, and then click **OK**.
5. Under **Parameters**, click the ellipsis button **(…)**. The **Merge Equal Cells** dialog appears.



6. Check **Limit to row/column** to apply the transformation to a specific row/column.

   If you leave the **Limit to row/column** box blank, the transformation is applied to the entire table.

7. Click the ellipsis button **[...]**. The **Select Row/Column** dialog opens.



- Select **Row** or **Column** to specify whether the transformation applies to a row or a column.
- Select **Attributes** to apply the transformation to the column that contains the specified attribute. Click the ellipsis button **(…)** to search or browse for the relevant attribute.
- Select **Product/Classification/Asset** to apply the transformation to the column that contains the specified object. Click the ellipsis button **(…)** to search or browse for the relevant object.
- Select **Heading** to identify a column or row by typing the header text of the relevant column or row.
- Select **Type** to identify the column or row by selecting Column Type or Row Type.
- Select **Number** to identify the column or row by entering the sequence number of the relevant column or row. For example, if you want to apply the transformation the second column, then simply type 2.

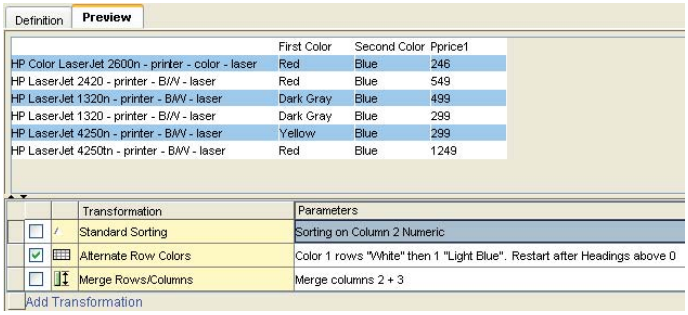
Table Transformation: Merge Rows and Columns

The **Merge Rows and Columns** transformation enables you to merge two rows or two columns into one.

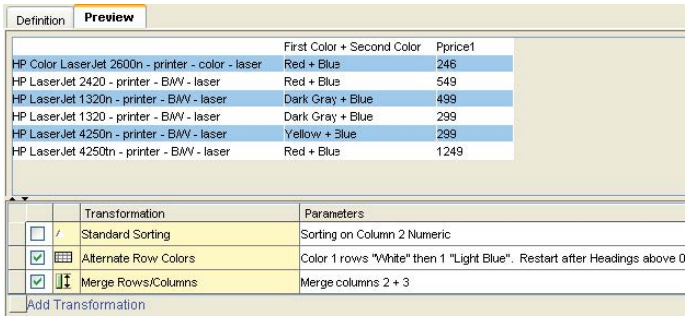
When you merge columns or rows the values of both rows or columns are retained. After the merge, it will look as if two attributes are placed in the same column.

Example: In the following example, the First Color and Second Color columns are merged.

Before the merge, the First Color and Second Color attributes are maintained in two separate columns.

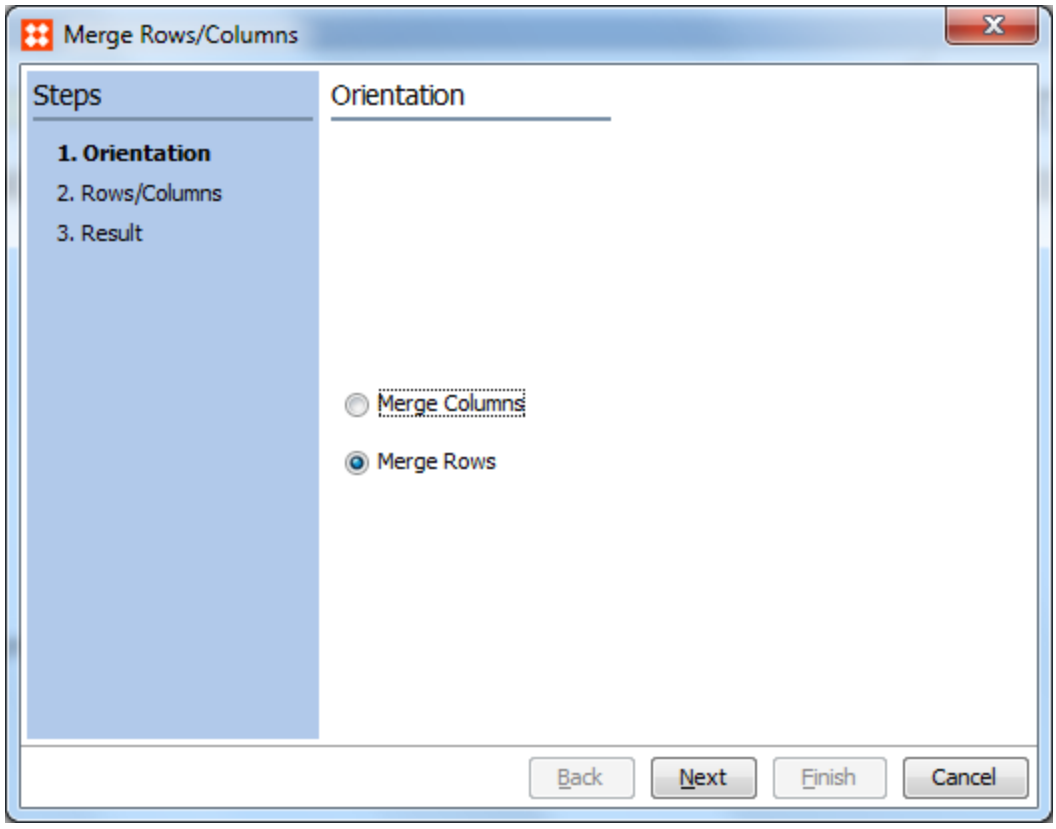


After the merge the contents of the two columns are now merged into one column. In this example, a “+”-sign is used as separator.

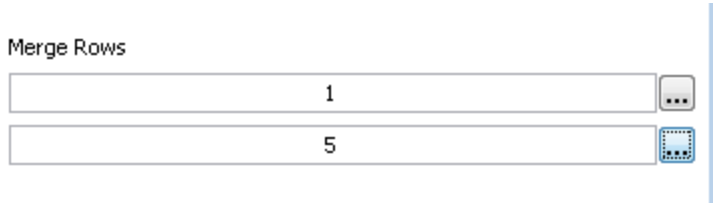


The **Merge Rows and Columns** transformation is set up in a three-step wizard .

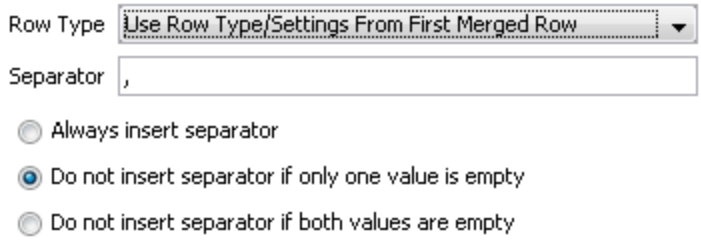
1. In the **Tree**, click the relevant product, and then click the **Tables** tab.
2. Click a table type, and then click the **Preview** tab.
3. Click **Add Transformation**. The **Select Transformation** dialog appears.
4. Select **Merge Rows and Columns**, and then click **OK**.
5. Under **Parameters**, click the ellipsis button **(…)**. The **Merge Rows/Columns** wizard appears.
6. In step 1, **Orientation**, specify whether you want to merge columns or rows.



7. In step 2, **Rows/Columns**, choose the rows or columns that you want to merge.



8. In step 3, **Result**, specify the row or column type you want to base the merged column or row on. In this step, you can also specify a separator to be inserted between the attribute values of the merged columns or rows.

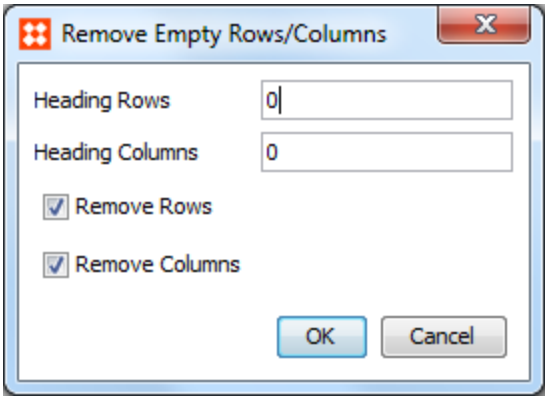


9. Click **Finish**.

Table Transformation: Remove Empty Rows/Columns

The **Remove Empty Rows/Columns** transformation removes empty rows or columns. This is useful, for example, if several product ranges use the same table definitions but some attribute columns only apply to a few of the actual tables.

1. In the **Tree**, click the relevant product, and then click the **Tables** tab.
2. Click a table type, and then click the **Preview** tab.
3. Click **Add Transformation**. The **Select Transformation** dialog appears.
4. Select **Remove Empty Rows/Columns** and then click **OK**.
5. Under **Parameters**, click the ellipsis button **(…)**. The **Remove Empty Rows/Columns** dialog appears.

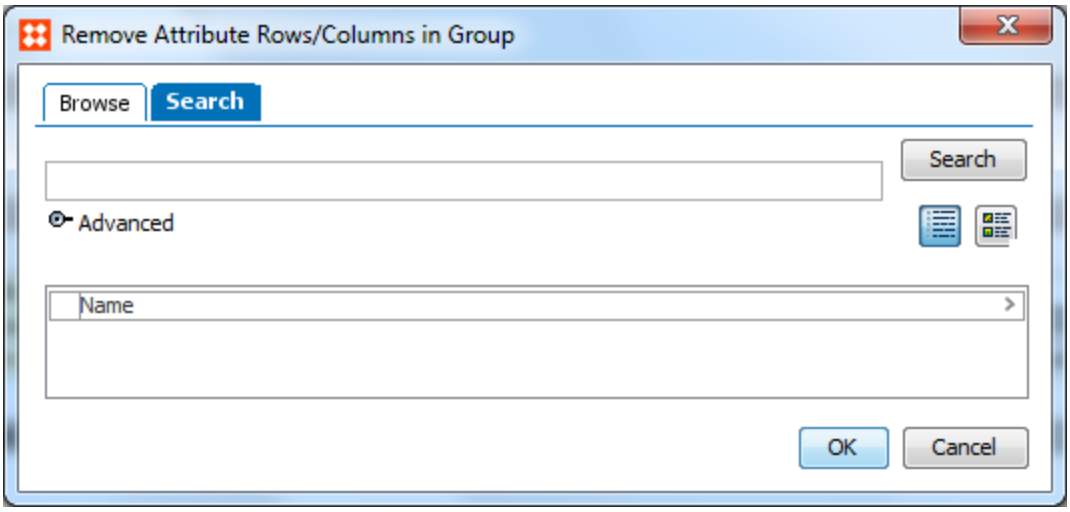


6. In the **Heading Rows** field, enter the number of header and sub-header rows to be removed even if they contain data.
7. In the **Heading Columns** field, enter the number of header and sub-header columns to be removed even if they contain data.
8. Select **Remove Rows** to remove empty rows.
9. Select **Remove Columns** to remove empty columns.
10. Click **OK**.

Table Transformation: Remove Attribute Rows/Columns in Group

The **Remove Attribute Rows/Columns in Group** transformation enables you to remove all attributes from the table that belongs to an attribute group. This transformation is useful, for example, when you want to ensure that specific attributes do not appear in the table in the final publication.

1. In the **Tree**, click the relevant product, and then click the **Tables** tab.
2. Click a table type, and then click the **Preview** tab.
3. Click **Add Transformation**. The **Select Transformation** dialog appears.
4. Select **Remove Attribute Rows/Columns in Group**, and then click **OK**.
5. Under **Parameters**, click the ellipsis button **(…)**. The **Merge Over Empty Cells** dialog appears.

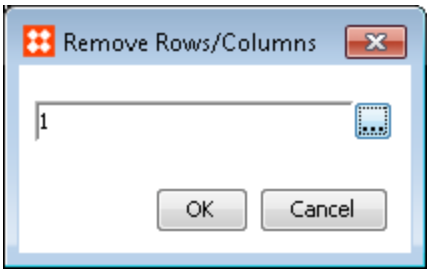


6. Search or browse for the relevant attribute group, and then click **OK**.

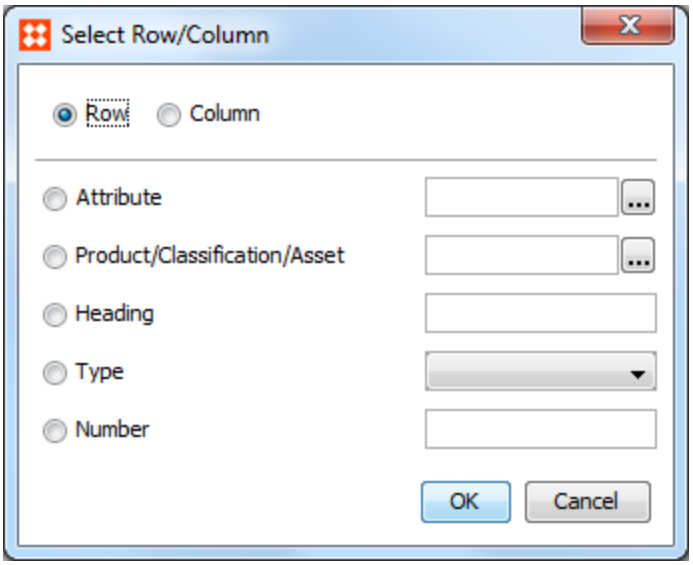
   When you have selected an attribute group, the transformation is applied to all attributes in the table that belongs to the Attribute Group.

Table Transformation: Remove Rows/Columns

1. In the **Tree**, click the relevant product, and then click the **Tables** tab.
2. Click a table type, and then click the **Preview** tab.
3. Click **Add Transformation**. The **Select Transformation** dialog appears.
4. Select **Remove Rows/Columns**, and then click **OK**.
5. Under **Parameters**, click the ellipsis button **(…)**. The **Remove Rows/Columns** dialog appears.



6. Click the ellipsis button **(…)**. The **Select Row/Column** dialog appears.



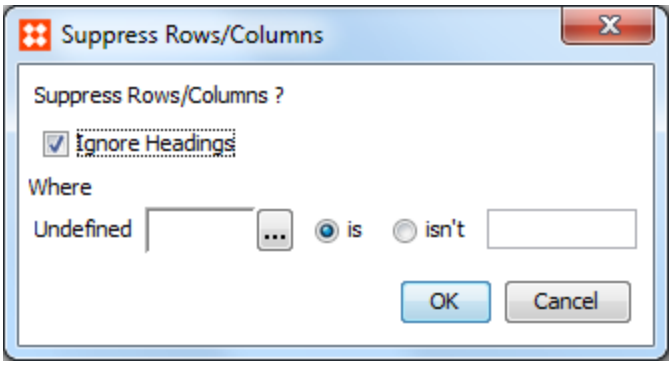
- Select **Row** or **Column** to specify whether the transformation applies to a row or a column.
- Select **Attributes** to apply the transformation to the column or row that contains the specified attribute. Click the ellipsis button **(…)** to search or browse for the relevant attribute.
- Select **Product/Classification/Asset** to apply the transformation to the column or row that contains the specified object. Click the ellipsis button **(…)** to search or browse for the relevant object.
- Select **Heading** to identify a column or row by typing the header text of the relevant column or row.
- Select **Type** to identify the column or row by selecting Column Type or Row Type.
- Select **Number** to identify the column or row by entering the sequence number of the relevant column or row. For example, if you want to apply the transformation the second column, then simply type 2.

7. Click **OK**.

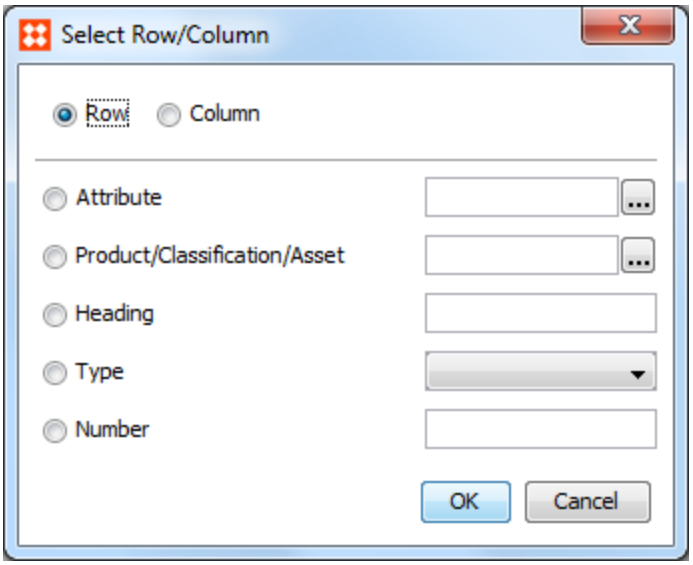
Table Transformations: Suppress Rows/Columns

The **Suppress Rows/Columns** transformation suppresses a row or a column if a value in the selected column or row matches a specified string of text.

1. In the **Tree**, click the relevant product, and then click the **Tables** tab.
2. Click a table type, and then click the **Preview** tab.
3. Click **Add Transformation**. The **Select Transformation** dialog appears.
4. Select **Suppress Rows/Columns**, and then click **OK**.
5. Under **Parameters**, click the ellipsis button **(…)**. The **Suppress Rows/Columns** dialog appears.



6. Select **Ignore Headings** if you do not want to apply the transformation to headings.
7. In the Undefined field, click the ellipsis button **(…)**. The **Select Row/Column** dialog appears.



You will typically specify an attribute or a column or row type, however, other options are available.

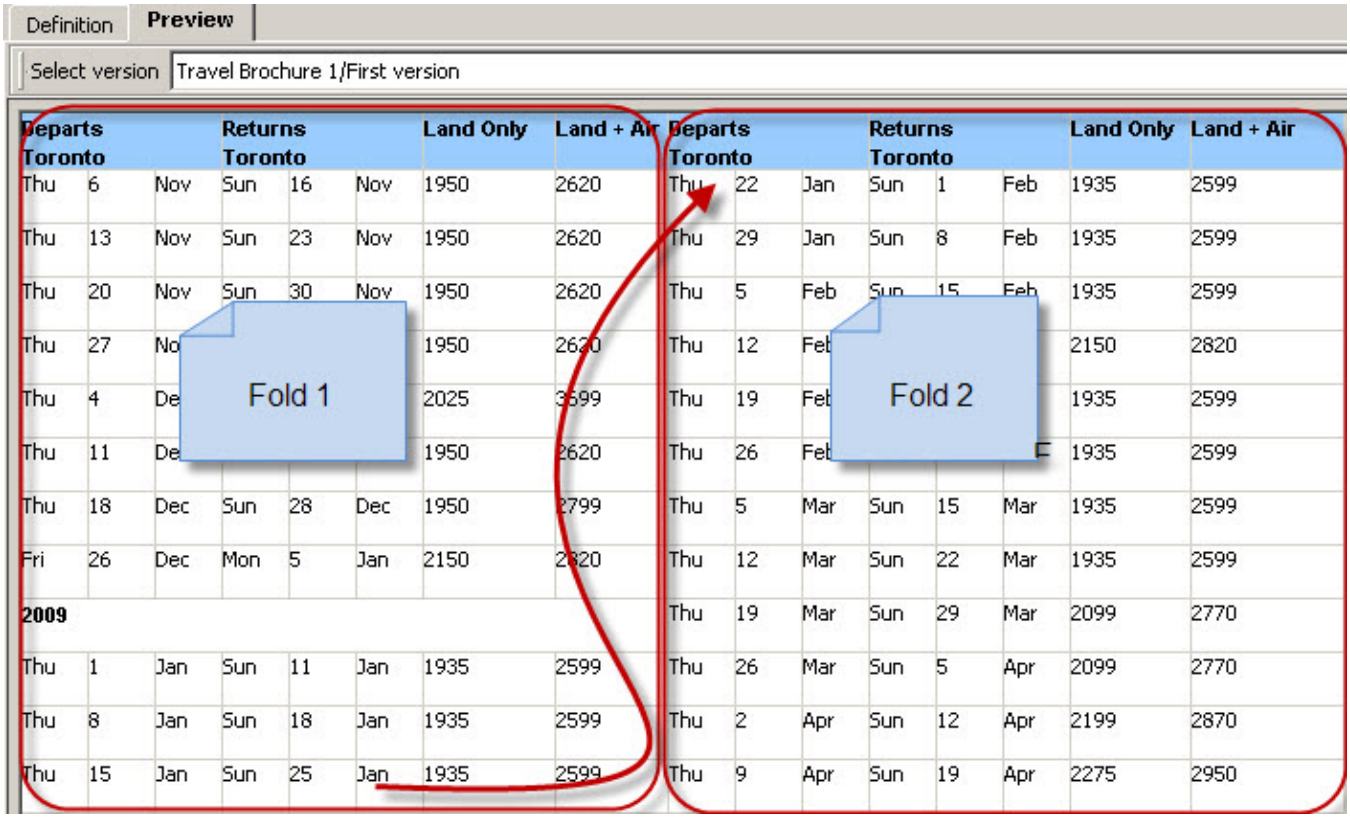
- Select **Row** or **Column** to specify whether the transformation applies to a row or a column.
- Select **Attributes** to apply the transformation to the column or row that contains the specified attribute. Click the ellipsis button **(…)** to search or browse for the relevant attribute.
- Select **Product/Classification/Asset** to apply the transformation to the column or row that contains the specified object. Click the ellipsis button **(…)** to search or browse for the relevant object.
- Select **Heading** to identify a column or row by typing the header text of the relevant column or row.
- Select **Type** to identify the column or row by selecting Column Type or Row Type.
- Select **Number** to identify the column or row by entering the sequence number of the relevant column or row. For example, if you want to apply the transformation the second column, then simply type 2.

8. In the **String to match** field, enter the string of text that you want to match with a value in the selected column or row, and then click **OK**.

Table Transformation: Fold Table

The Fold Table transformation enables you to split a table into 2 or more equal table columns. The transformation breaks the table so that the content flows from one column to the next.

Important: Rows in the table align over the folded table and space in between rows is divided evenly. If the number of rows does not divide fully with the number of folds, empty rows are added at the end of the last fold. This means that if there is an uneven number of rows Fold 2 will have 1 price row less than Fold 1.



Departs Toronto			Returns Toronto			Land Only	Land + Air	Departs Toronto			Returns Toronto			Land Only	Land + Air
Thu	6	Nov	Sun	16	Nov	1950	2620	Thu	22	Jan	Sun	1	Feb	1935	2599
Thu	13	Nov	Sun	23	Nov	1950	2620	Thu	29	Jan	Sun	8	Feb	1935	2599
Thu	20	Nov	Sun	30	Nov	1950	2620	Thu	5	Feb	Sun	15	Feb	1935	2599
Thu	27	No				1950	2620	Thu	12	Feb				2150	2820
Thu	4	De				2025	3599	Thu	19	Feb				1935	2599
Thu	11	De				1950	2620	Thu	26	Feb				1935	2599
Thu	18	Dec	Sun	28	Dec	1950	2799	Thu	5	Mar	Sun	15	Mar	1935	2599
Fri	26	Dec	Mon	5	Jan	2150	2820	Thu	12	Mar	Sun	22	Mar	1935	2599
2009								Thu	19	Mar	Sun	29	Mar	2099	2770
Thu	1	Jan	Sun	11	Jan	1935	2599	Thu	26	Mar	Sun	5	Apr	2099	2770
Thu	8	Jan	Sun	18	Jan	1935	2599	Thu	2	Apr	Sun	12	Apr	2199	2870
Thu	15	Jan	Sun	25	Jan	1935	2599	Thu	9	Apr	Sun	19	Apr	2275	2950

1. In the **Tree**, click the relevant product, and then click the **Tables** tab.
2. Click a table type, and then click the **Preview** tab.
3. Click **Add Transformation**. The **Select Transformation** dialog appears.
4. Select **Fold Table**, and then click **OK**.
5. Under **Parameters**, click the ellipsis button **(…)**. The **Fold Table** dialog appears.

6. Select Repeat All Heading 1's at top and or **Repeat Last Heading 2** depending on whether one or two table headings need to be repeated in the next fold.
7. In the **Folds** field, enter the relevant number of folds, and then click **OK**.

Important: if you do not select one of the Repeat Heading 1 or Repeat Heading 2 boxes any table formatting applied on the header row type or on the header row, will still be displayed throughout the entire header row.

If you want to display the table formatting only on the header rows in **Fold 1**, you must apply the table formatting to the cells instead.

Table Layout Transformations

When you add a transformation, you typically need to specify parameters for the transformation to work. The following describes the parameters for the layout transformations.

- Apply Alternate Row Colors below
- Repeated Rule on the next page
- Rule When Different on page 122

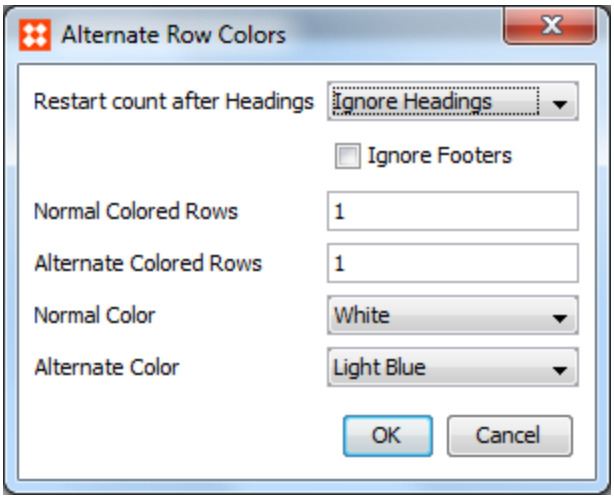
Before you can specify any parameters, you have to add the transformation.

1. In the **Tree**, click the relevant product, and then click the **Tables** tab.
2. Click a table type, and then click the **Preview** tab.
3. Click **Add Transformation**. The **Select Transformation** dialog appears.
4. Select the relevant transformation, and then click **OK**.

Apply Alternate Row Colors

Alternates the background shading of rows at a specified frequency.

1. Under **Parameters**, click the ellipsis button **(…)**. The **Alternate Row Color** dialog appears.



2. In the **Restart after Headings above** list, select either **Ignore Headings**, **1** or **2**.

   Selecting **1** or **2** enables you to restart the application of alternate shading after each header row of a certain level number.

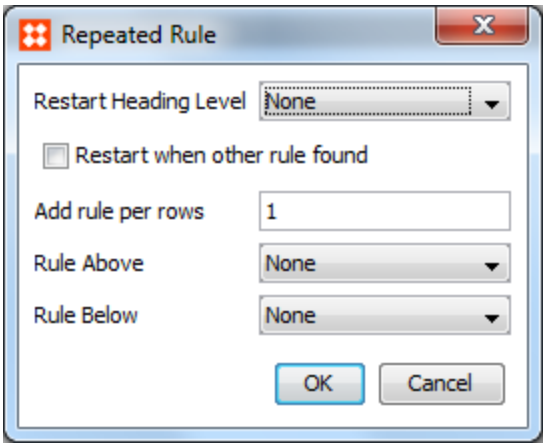
3. In the **Normal Colored Rows** field, enter the number of rows to shade in normal color before shading rows with the alternate color.
4. In the **Alternate Colored Rows** field, enter the number of rows to shade in alternate color before shading rows with the normal color again.
5. In the **Normal Color** list, select the relevant color.
6. In **Alternate Color** list, select the relevant color.
7. Click **OK**.

Note: For a more complex level of control over the appearance of alternate-colored rows in lengthy, split tables with multiple repeated headers, the **Alternating row colors settings** available in the Header Repeating Pagination Plugin may be a better option than using the Alternate Colored Rows transformation. For more information, see the **Header Repeating Pagination Plugin** section of the **Tables** documentation.

Repeated Rule

Inserts a specified line style.

1. Under **Parameters**, click the ellipsis button **(…)**. The **Repeated Rule** dialog appears.



2. From the **Restart Heading Level** list, choose either **None, 1 or 2**.

   None is the default setting. No line style is inserted at heading level.

   When you select 1 or 2, the line style is applied again after each header row of the specified level number.

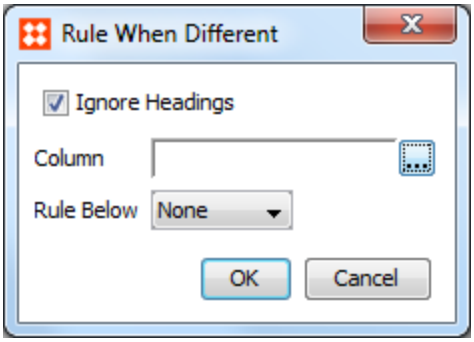
3. Check **Restart when other rule** if you want to reset the count when another line style is found in the table.
4. In the **Add rule pr rows** field, enter a relevant number of rows to put in a line style.
5. From the **Rule Above** list, select the relevant line style to be used as the top border of the row.
6. From the **Rule Below** list, select the relevant line style to be used as the bottom border of the row.
7. Click **OK**.

Rule When Different

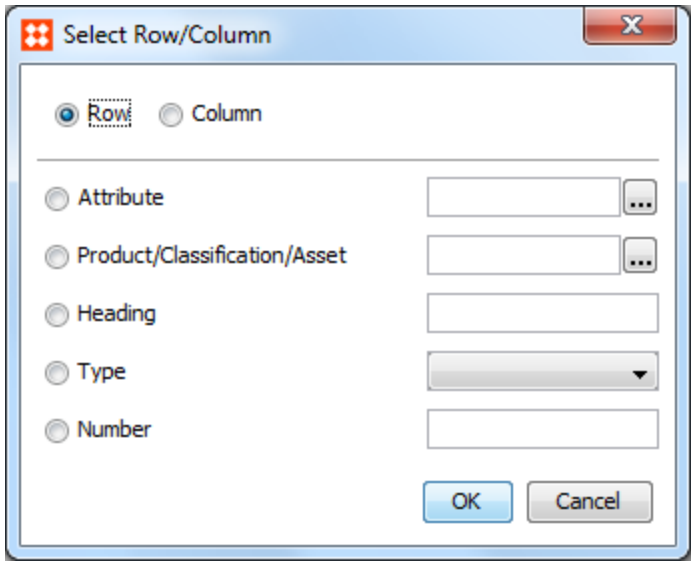
Inserts a specified line style when column content changes.

1. Click **Rule When Different**, and then click **OK**.
2. Under **Parameters**, click the ellipsis button **(...)**.

   The **Rule When Different** dialog appears.



3. Check the **Ignore Headings** check box if you do not want the transformation to consider contents in Header Columns Types.
4. In the **Column** field,click the ellipsis button **(…)**. The **Select Row/Column** dialog opens.



- Select **Row** or **Column** to specify whether the transformation applies to a row or a column.
- Select **Attributes** to apply the transformation to the column that contains the specified attribute.Click the ellipsis button **(…)** to search or browse for the relevant attribute.
- Select **Product/Classification/Asset** to apply the transformation to the column that contains the specified object. Click the ellipsis button **(…)** to search or browse for the relevant object.
- Select **Heading** to identify a column or row by typing the header text of the relevant column or row.
- Select **Type** to identify the column or row by selecting Column Type or Row Type.
- Select **Number** to identify the column or row by entering the sequence number of the relevant column or row. For example, if you want to apply the transformation the second column, then simply type 2.

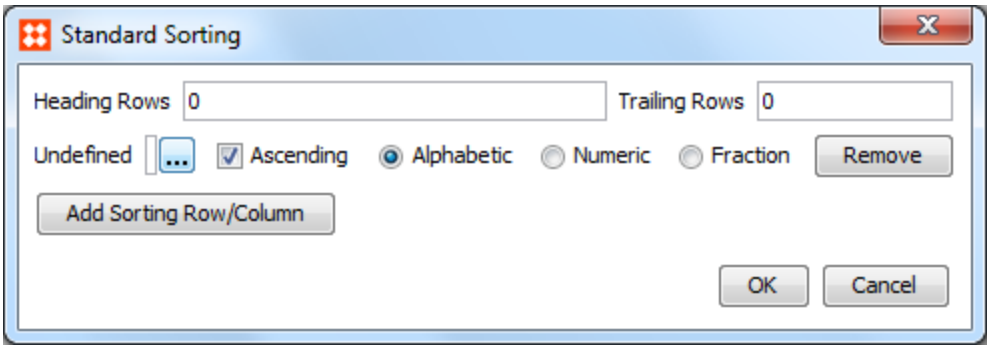
5. From the **Rule Below** list, click the relevant Line Style to be used as the bottom border of the row.
6. Click OK.

Table Sorting Transformations

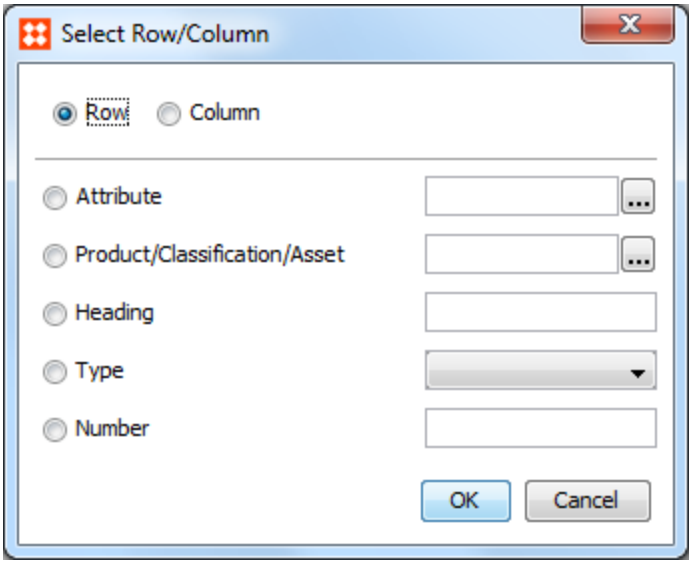
Standard Sorting

The **Standard Sorting** transformation enables you to sort the rows in your table according to the contents of one or more columns.

1. Click **Standard Sorting**, and then click **OK**.
2. Under **Parameters**, click the **[...]** button. The **Standard Sorting** dialog appears.
3. Click **Add Sorting Row/Column** to display sorting priority options.



4. In the **Heading Rows** field, enter the number of heading rows that you want to exclude from the sorting transformation.
5. In the **Trailing Rows** field, enter the number of trailing rows that you want to exclude from the sorting transformation.
6. In Undefined, click the ellipsis button **(…)**. The **Select Row/Column** dialog appears.



- Select **Row** or **Column** to specify whether the transformation applies to a row or a column.
- Select **Attributes** to apply the transformation to the column that contains the specified attribute.Click the ellipsis button **(…)** to search or browse for the relevant attribute.
- Select **Product/Classification/Asset** to apply the transformation to the column that contains the specified object. Click the ellipsis button **(…)** to search or browse for the relevant object.
- Select **Heading** to identify a column or row by typing the header text of the relevant column or row.
- Select **Type** to identify the column or row by selecting Column Type or Row Type.
- Select **Number** to identify the column or row by entering the sequence number of the relevant column or

row. For example, if you want to apply the transformation the second column, then simply type 2.

- Click **OK**.

7. Check **Ascending** if you want sort the rows in ascending order.
8. Select **Alphabetic**, **Numeric**, or **Fraction** to specify the sorting type.
9. Click **OK**.

Table Formatting Transformations

Formatting transformations enable you to apply a transformation to attribute values and to rows, tabs and cells.

1. In the **Tree**, click the relevant product, and then click the **Tables** tab.
2. Select a table, and then click the **Preview** tab.
3. Click **Add Transformation**.
4. Select the relevant transformation, and then click **OK**.

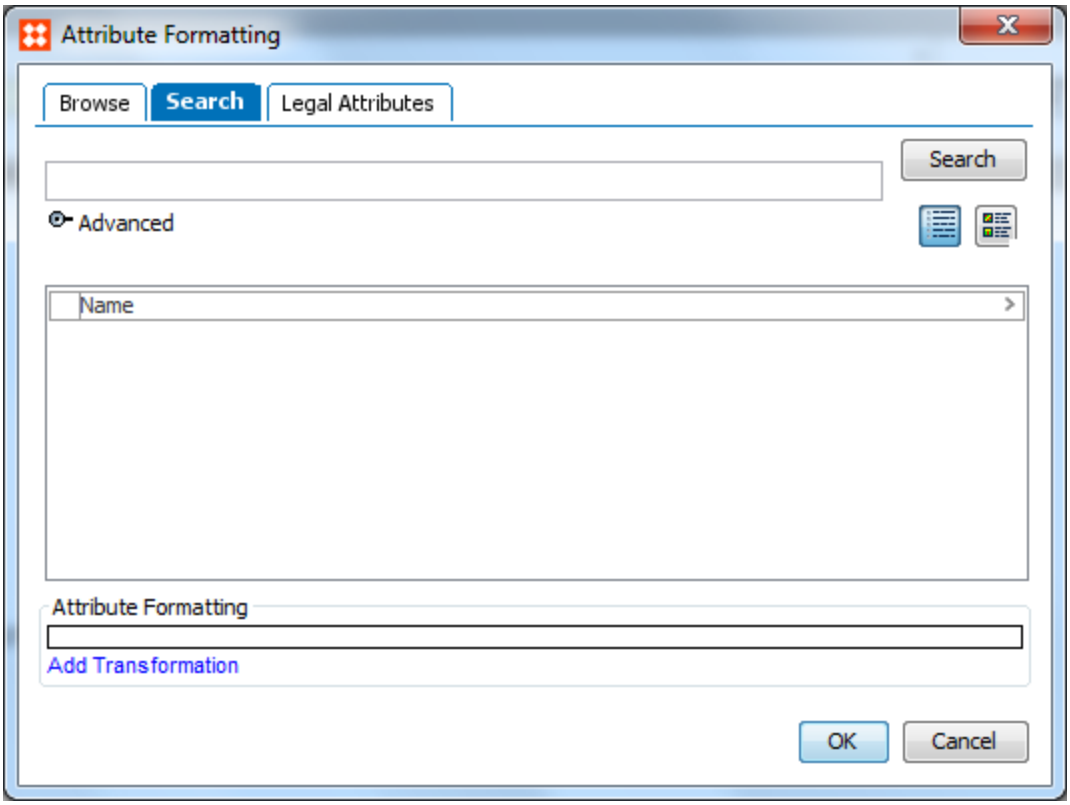
The following transformations are available:

- Attribute Formatting Transformations below
- Row/Column Text Formatting on page 128
- Tab Formatting on page 129
- Cell Formatting on page 130

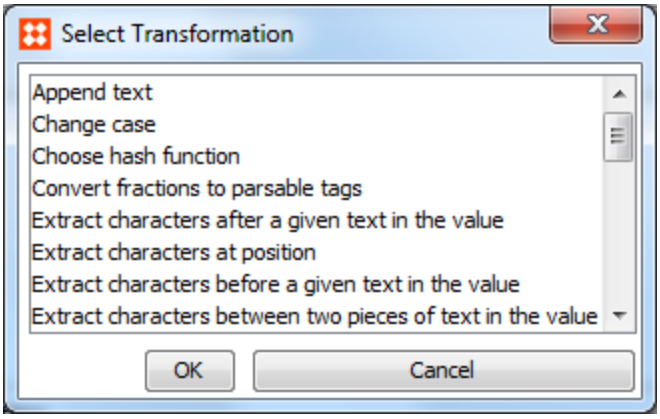
Attribute Formatting Transformations

These transformations perform a task on an attribute such as calculating or replacing a value or applying a prefix or a suffix.

1. Under **Parameters**, click the ellipsis button **(...)** . The **Attribute Formatting** dialog appears.



2. Search or browse for the attribute you want to apply a transformation to.
3. Click **Add Transformation**. The **Select Transformation** dialog appears.
4. Select the relevant transformation, and then click **OK**.



List of text transformations

Transformations	Description
Append text	Adds the specified text, such as a suffix, to the end of the value.

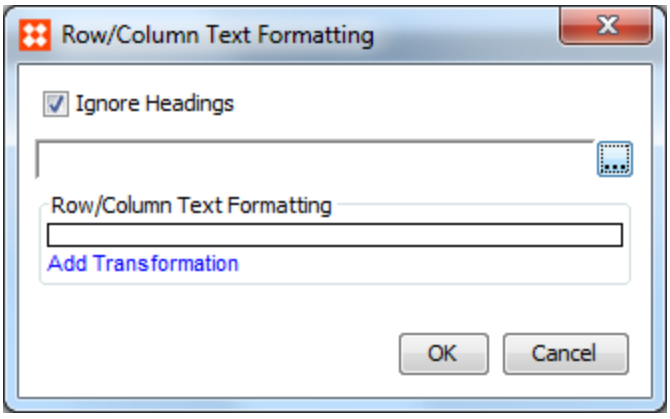
Transformations	Description
Change case	Sets values to all upper case, all lower case, or mixed case. Mixed case sets the first letter of the value to upper case and the remainder to lower case.
Convert fractions to parsable tags	Scans a text string for fractions. If a fraction is found, then the fraction is converted into parsable tags. A text string that contains the fraction 1/2 cm is transformed to: <StartNumerator/><bfldin/>1<FractionBar/><StartDenominator/>2<EndFraction/>cm You have to setup an output formatting to Indesign for <StartNumerator/>, <bfldin/>, <FractionBar/>, <StartDenominator/> and <EndFraction/> to mount the fractions.
Extract characters after a given text in the value	Extracts a part of the value, starting after the occurrence of the specified text string.
Extract characters at position	Extracts a specified number of characters after a specified position in a text string.
Extract characters before a given text in the value	Extracts a part of the value, starting from the beginning of the text string and ending at the occurrence of the specified text string.
Extract characters between two pieces of text in the value	Extracts the texts between the specified starting text string and the specified ending text string.
Extract the last N characters of the value	Extracts the specified last character of the value.
Format number	Extracts numerical data with the specified decimal places, and enables you to specify whether you want to localize the number.
Format the number with unit	Formats the number with the selected unit.
Insert text at a given position	Inserts a series of characters into the attribute value at the specified position.

Transformations	Description
Insert text before	Adds the specified text, such as a prefix, before the value.
Math operation (+,-,*,/)	Performs the standard math operations multiplication, division, addition, and subtraction on the value.
Replace substrings of the value	Changes the specified text string with the replacement text string. All matches on the specified text are replaced.
Replace substrings of the value using a regular expression	Replaces sub-strings of text in the value with another string of text. Replaces the text on all matches or on the first match.
Replace the whole value	Replaces the specified value with a different value. You must enter the entire value. Only works on text-based attributes.
Split and extract	Extracts data based on a specified search text string and its occurrence. You can, for example extract data from a value after the 4th occurrence of a hyphen, and before the 5th occurrence. So if the value is 179-245-Y-MYGR-TG105P-FDSJ-198, the result is TG105P.

Row/Column Text Formatting

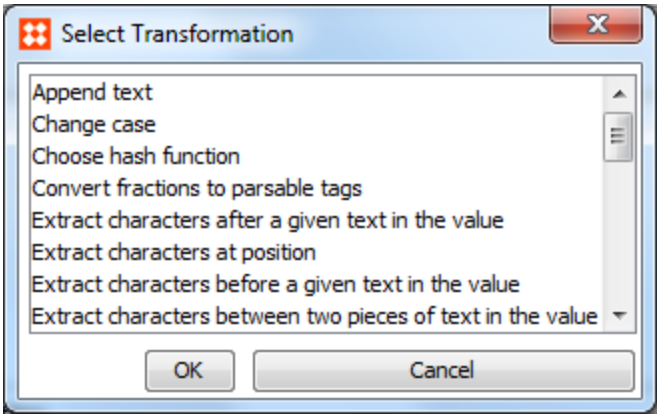
The **Row/Column Text Formatting** transformation enables you to transform data in specific columns or rows. You can calculate or replace values or apply prefixes and suffixes to values in entire columns and rows in one operation.

1. Under **Parameters**, click the ellipsis button **(...)** . The **Row/Column Text Formatting** dialog appears.



2. Select **Ignore Headings** if you want the transformation to ignore contents in header column types.
3. Click the ellipsis button **(…)**. The **Select Row/Column** dialog opens.
   - Select **Row** or **Column** to specify whether the transformation applies to a row or a column.
   - Select **Attributes** to apply the transformation to the column that contains the specified attribute. Click the ellipsis button **(…)** to search or browse for the relevant attribute.
   - Select **Product/Classification/Asset** to apply the transformation to the column that contains the specified object. Click the ellipsis button **(…)** to search or browse for the relevant object.
   - Select **Heading** to identify a column or row by typing the header text of the relevant column or row.
   - Select **Type** to identify the column or row by selecting Column Type or Row Type.
   - Select **Number** to identify the column or row by entering the sequence number of the relevant column or row. For example, if you want to apply the transformation the second column, then simply type 2.
4. Click **Add Transformation**. The **Select Transformation** dialog appears.

   The transformations that are available are the same as described in Attribute Formatting Transformations on page 125.

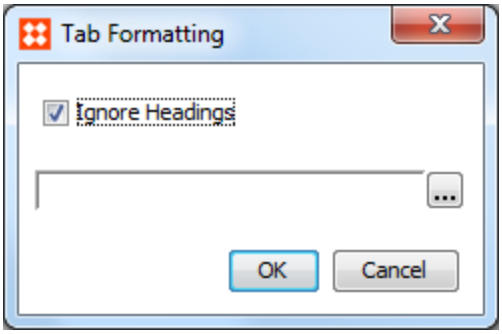


5. Select the relevant transformation, and then click **OK**.

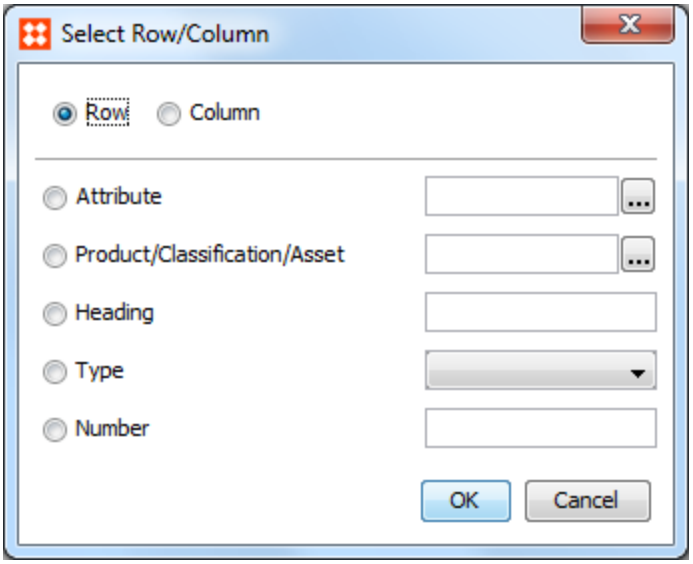
Tab Formatting

The **Tab Formatting** transformation inserts a tabulator in a row or column.

1. Under **Parameters**, click the ellipsis button **(…)** . The **Tab Formatting** dialog appears.



2. Select **Ignore Headings** if you want the transformation to ignore contents in header column types or header row types.
3. Click the ellipsis button **(…)**. The **Select Row/Column** dialog opens.



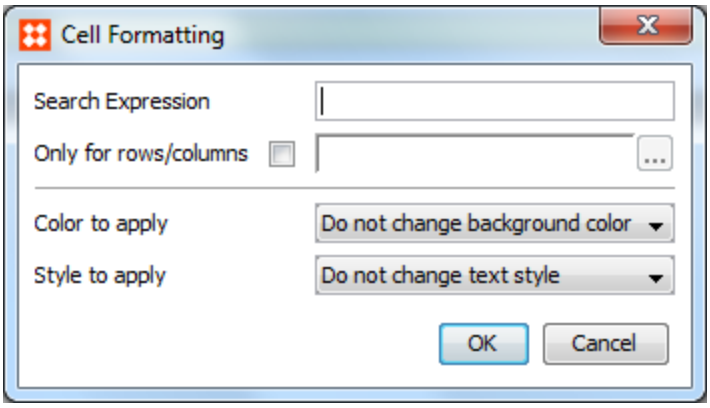
- Select **Row** or **Column** to specify whether the transformation applies to a row or a column.
- Select **Attributes** to apply the transformation to the column that contains the specified attribute. Click the ellipsis button **(…)** to search or browse for the relevant attribute.
- Select **Product/Classification/Asset** to apply the transformation to the column that contains the specified object. Click the ellipsis button **(…)** to search or browse for the relevant object.
- Select **Heading** to identify a column or row by typing the header text of the relevant column or row.
- Select **Type** to identify the column or row by selecting Column Type or Row Type.
- Select **Number** to identify the column or row by entering the sequence number of the relevant column or row. For example, if you want to apply the transformation the second column, then simply type 2.

4. Click **OK**.

Cell Formatting

Allows you to format cells in a table.

1. Under **Parameters**, click the ellipsis button **(…)** . The **Cell Formatting** dialog appears.



2. In **Search Expression** enter a regular expression to find specific cells.
3. Select for rows/columns if you want the formatting to apply only for cells in specific rows or columns. Click the ellipsis button **(…)** to search or browse for the relevant rows or columns.
4. In the **Color to apply** list, select the color you want to apply to the cells.
5. In the **Style to apply** list, select the style that you want to apply to the cells, and then click **OK**.

Footnote Transformations

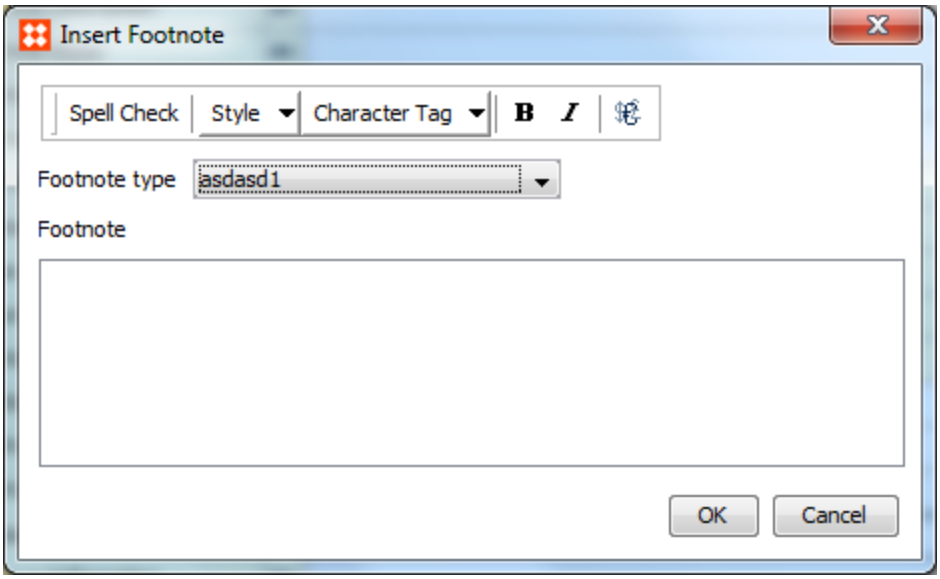
The Footnote transformation enables you to control how footnotes are displayed in a table.

If no footnote tag exists, you must create one in System Setup. For more information, see the **Tags** section of the **System Setup** / **STEP Super User Guide** documentation.

Before you can add the footnote transformation, you first have to add footnote text to an attribute value.

To add Footnote Texts to an Attribute Value

1. In the **Tree**, expand the product hierarchy, select the relevant product, and then click the **Product** tab.
2. Click the attribute value that you want to add a footnote to.
3. Right click the attribute value, and then select **Insert Footnote**. The **Insert Footnote** dialog appears.



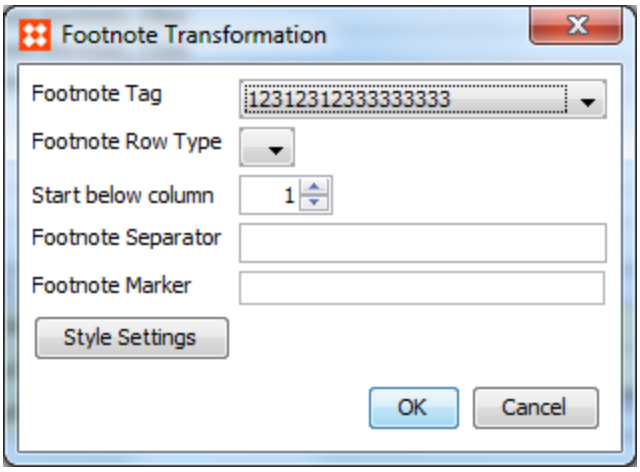
4. Select the desired **Footnote type**.
5. Enter the footnote text as either free text or as a character tag, and then click **OK**.

Note: If the same free text footnote is used for different products in same table, the footnote signs are the same for all footnotes. If the text does not match a 100% , then different footnote signs are displayed.

Tip: If the same long text is used many times throughout a catalog, you can create the footnote text as a character tag that you can insert in all the places where you want to use the text.

Adding a Table Footnote Transformation to a Table Type

1. In the **Tree**, click the relevant product, and then click the **Tables** tab.
2. Click a table type, and then click the **Preview** tab.
3. Click **Add Transformation**. The **Select Transformation** dialog appears.
4. Expand **Transformations**, select **Footnote Transformation**, and then click **OK**.
5. Under **Parameters**, click the ellipsis button **(...)**. The **Footnote Transformation** dialog appears.



6. In the dialog, specify the following:
   - **Footnote Tag**: Select the relevant footnote type from the list. This is the footnote type you used when you added the footnote text to the attribute value.
   - **Footnote Row Type**: Select the relevant footnote row type from the list.

   Important: The selected row type must only be used for footnotes.

   - **Start below column**: Specify the column that you want to place the footnote below. It is typically column 1, and then it spans all columns.
   - **Footnote separator**: Specify the separator to be used in between the different footnote texts when different footnote texts with the same footnote tag are found in same table.
   - **Footnote Marker:** Specify how to mark the footnotes the table, for example, 1,2, 3, 4, 5, . When all footnote markers have been used in same table, then it start over from the beginning again.
7. Click the **Style Settings** button to specify text styles, background color, alignment, borders and so on, and then click **OK**.

Footnotes Based on Calculated Attribute Values

You can use footnotes based on calculated attribute values to handle new symbols in front of order numbers and generate footnote text below the tables that contain the new symbols.

1. Create a calculated attribute.
2. Add the value template for the calculation as shown in the following example.

```
if (exact(PRODVAL ("Brand Name"), 'Pilot pens'), 'Pilot
pens<RegistrationFoot><FootnoteRegistration/></RegistrationFoot>',
(PRODVAL ("Brand Name")))
```

In this example the calculation does the following:

If the brand name is Pilot pens, then the attribute value is "Pilot pens" with a footnote sign. The footnote sign is defined as: <RegistrationFoot><FootnoteRegistration/></RegistrationFoot> where the tags are:

<RegistrationFoot> and </RegistrationFoot>: The footnote tag types. There is a start and an end tag.

<FootnoteRegistration/>: The character tag that defines the output of the footnote text.

3. Make the calculated attribute valid for the part of the product hierarchy where you want the calculated attribute to result in table footnotes.

For more information about calculated values, see the **Calculated Attributes** section of the **System Setup / Super User Guide** documentation.

Pivot Table Transformations

Pivot tables (sometimes referred to as *compact tables*) are useful in print applications to display product data in a compact manner. They allow more products and product data to be presented in a smaller table than a non-compacted table. Not only does such a table require less space on a printed page, it also enables the reader to compare similar products. It is not always the case, but compacted tables usually show more than one product in a single row. The presentation is such that the reader can easily see both the common attribute values of similar products as well as their differences.

Pivot tables in STEP are created using the Pivot Table transformation. Although you can apply pivot transformations to any table, we recommend the following approach when initially working with this transformation.

- Create a pivot table type in System Setup if it does not already exist. For more information, see Creating Table Types on page 20.
- Create a table on a product in the Tree based on the pivot table type.
- Apply a pivot table transformation to the table, experimenting with different setups.

This initial approach to learning about pivot transformations should help in understanding what the transformation is capable of doing. It is likely that you will need to create new row types and/or column types during your initial experiments, so creating these elements on this new table type will be easier to implement, as opposed to modifying an existing table type. After learning the features and capabilities of the transformation, then you may decide to modify your existing table types accordingly.

Pivot Table Elements

The following figure shows a sample pivot table. The different areas of the pivot table are identified by the use of background colors. The sample table is the same as that which is displayed in the Pivot Transformation Wizard, and is called the Table Guide. As you progress through the Pivot Transformation Wizard the Table Guide helps you visually by highlighting each area appropriately, so that you are reminded which part of the transformation you are currently working on.

Ordering Information		Brand	Acme Drill Co.				PSV Co.		More Sizes Available Online	
		Material	HSS		Titanium		Carbide Tipped			
Diameter	Length	# Flutes	SKU	Price	SKU	Price	SKU	Price	Angle	Grade
1.5 mm	12 mm	2	8J5H1	13.99	8J5F4	14.99	8J6S4	16.99	82°	C7
2.0 mm	16 mm		8J5H2	16.99	8J5F5	17.99	8J6S5	18.99		
2.5 mm	20 mm	3	8J5H3	18.99	8J5F6	20.99	8J6S6	21.99		C9
3.0 mm	24 mm		8J5H4	22.99	8J5F7	22.99	8J6S7	22.99	90°	
3.5 mm	28 mm	2	8J5H5	23.99	8J5F8	27.99	8J6S8	24.99		C5
4.0 mm	30 mm		8J5H6	25.99	8J5F9	31.99	8J6S9	25.99		
Quantity = 100/Box		Box Type	Pop-Open Plastic				Wooden Case		??? Call Us	

The Table Guide, as used in the Pivot Table Wizard

Each of these seven areas has a separate window in the Pivot Transformation Wizard. The name and purpose of each of these different areas are defined as follows, in the order that they occur in the Wizard:

The yellow cells denote the **Left Common Values** area. You may define the attributes that are common to all the products in the same row. The attributes will be located on the left side of the table. There is a similar capability to define attributes that should be placed on the right side of the table (in the brown area). If, in the Pivot Transformation, there are no attributes defined in both of these areas (yellow or brown), table compaction cannot be accomplished. That is, there must be at least one attribute declared as being a "common value" attribute for the transformation to function. In the Table Guide, the attributes used in this area are: Diameter, Length, and Number of Flutes (# Flutes).

The light blue cells denote the **Top Pivotal Values** area. In the Wizard you will identify the pivotal attributes that you wish to be "promoted" into one or more header rows and the attribute values will be displayed at the top of the table. There is a similar ability to define one or more pivotal attributes to be located in an automatically generated row (or rows) at the bottom of the table (the purple area). For any Pivot Transformation to work, there must be at least one attribute declared as either a Top or Bottom Pivotal Value. In the Table Guide, the pivotal attributes in this top area are: Brand and Material.

The green cells denote the **Compacted Values** area. In the transformation you will state which attributes should be placed in this area and it is these attributes that will be rearranged so that products with the same common values will be placed on the same row, and that they will further be placed in the appropriate column corresponding to the promoted pivotal attributes. In the Table Guide the attributes that will be used are the SKU and the Price (even though the SKU is not, strictly speaking, an attribute).

The dark blue cells denote the **Column Heading** area. In the table definition tab a normal setup will have one header row that holds all the column headings for the attributes that are called out in each column. In the transformation you will declare certain attributes to use for the table compaction (called pivotal attributes), and the system will "promote" those attributes and generate the appropriate number of header rows at the top and/or bottom of the table. Since the cells with the attribute names in the generated top and bottom header rows originated from the first row in the table definition (the column headings row), they are still considered as "column headings", thus the reason for showing them in their "original" dark blue color.

The brown cells denote the **Right Common Values** area. This is an identical setup to that for the Left Common Values area. In any pivot transformation there must be a minimum of one attribute defined in either the Left Common Values or the Right Column Values. If no attributes are defined in both of these areas (yellow or brown), table compaction cannot be accomplished. In the Table Guide, the attributes used in this area are: Angle and Grade

The purple cells denote the **Bottom Pivotal Values** area. This is similar to the Top Pivotal values area, with the exception that the system will generate an appropriate number of header rows at the bottom of the table depending on the attributes selected. For any Pivot Transformation to work, there must be at least one attribute declared as either a Top or Bottom Pivotal Value. In the Table Guide, the pivotal attribute in this bottom area is: Box Type.

The red cells denote the table's **Corners** area. These areas are really independent of one another and may be used for a variety of purposes. You may enter free text into any of these areas, or you may access attribute values or image references from the original defined table. In the Table Guide, the information in the top left, top right, and bottom right corners are all free text. In the bottom left corner an attribute has been called out to display the "Quantity per Package type" attribute.

Preparing Tables for Pivot Transformation

Introduction: The contents of table cells may be free text, product attribute values, product Names or IDs, meta-data, product references, or asset references. To simplify this documentation only product attributes and free text are used for the cell contents. But the other cell content types are equally valid and may be used in the Pivot Transformation.

We recommend that the tables that are going to be involved with pivot transformations are all constructed in a similar manner. That is: Products in rows and attributes in columns as shown in the following general example that matches that shown in the Table Guide.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PartNo	Price	Specification	Specification	Specification	Specification	Specification	Specification	Specification	Specification	Specification
Name	Price	Diameter	Length	# Flutes	Box Type	Brand	Material	End Type	Angle	Grade

1	Column Header Row	Name
2	Normal Row	Local

SKU	Price	Diameter	Length	# Flutes	Box Type	Brand	Material	End Type	Angle	Grade

In the above example of a table definition the elements are organized thus: The first two columns will be used in the Compacted Values area, the next three columns will be used for the Left Common Values, columns 6, 7, and 8 will be used to generate header rows at the top and bottom of the table, and columns 10 and 11 will be used for the Right Common Values. Column 9 is included in the table definition (attribute = End Type), but if an attribute is not "mentioned" in the pivot transformation then it will be ignored (filtered out) and will not appear anywhere in the resultant transformed table. Column 9 is included for example purposes only. As far as the Table Guide is concerned, it is redundant.

Notes:

The product attributes are all called out individually in this table definition, and that the content definition of "Attribute Groups Attributes" has not been used. But that option may well be used if it is desired that the table is more "dynamic", and to reduce the number of localized tables. An example of such a setup will be given later in the Pivot Table Examples section.

The above setup *does* make use of the content definition "SubProducts, Family", so that the number of rows that initially make up the table is dynamically sized according to the number of child products in the product family. If a successful table compaction is done, there will be fewer rows after the pivot transformation.

If you wish you may create different column types for the different "areas" in which the attributes will be used. But you should be aware that no matter what you set up in the table definition tab you will still need to declare the different row and column types *within* the transformation, since during the transformation all the original row and column types are basically "discarded" (more on this later in the Working with the Pivot Transformation Wizard section). So for the table definition, whether or not you organize your tables with different column types is a matter of personal choice. The exception is the column type for the SKU -- it will be useful to at least have that as a separate column type. The example also shows that there is a specific column type for the price attribute, but that is not mandatory.

Working with the Pivot Transformation Wizard

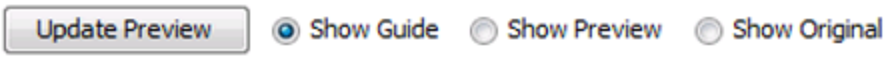
The Pivot Transformation Wizard guides you through all the options and setups available within the transformation. There are nine Wizard screens involved, but it is not normally necessary for you to have to define setups in all nine screens for every pivot table. For purposes of explaining these setups, a "real life" table definition that corresponds to the Table Guide will be used. Reminder: The Table Guide is the "visual aid" that is shown in each of the Wizard's screens.

To Apply a Pivot Transformation

1. In the **Tree**, click the relevant product, and then click the **Tables** tab.
2. Click a table type, and then click the **Preview** tab.
3. Click **Add Transformation**. The **Select Transformation** dialog appears.
4. Select **Pivot Transformation**, and then click **OK**.
5. Under **Parameters**, click the ellipsis button **(…)**. The **Pivot Transformation Wizard** dialog appears.

General Information

In all the steps in the wizard, you can switch between 3 different views of the table:

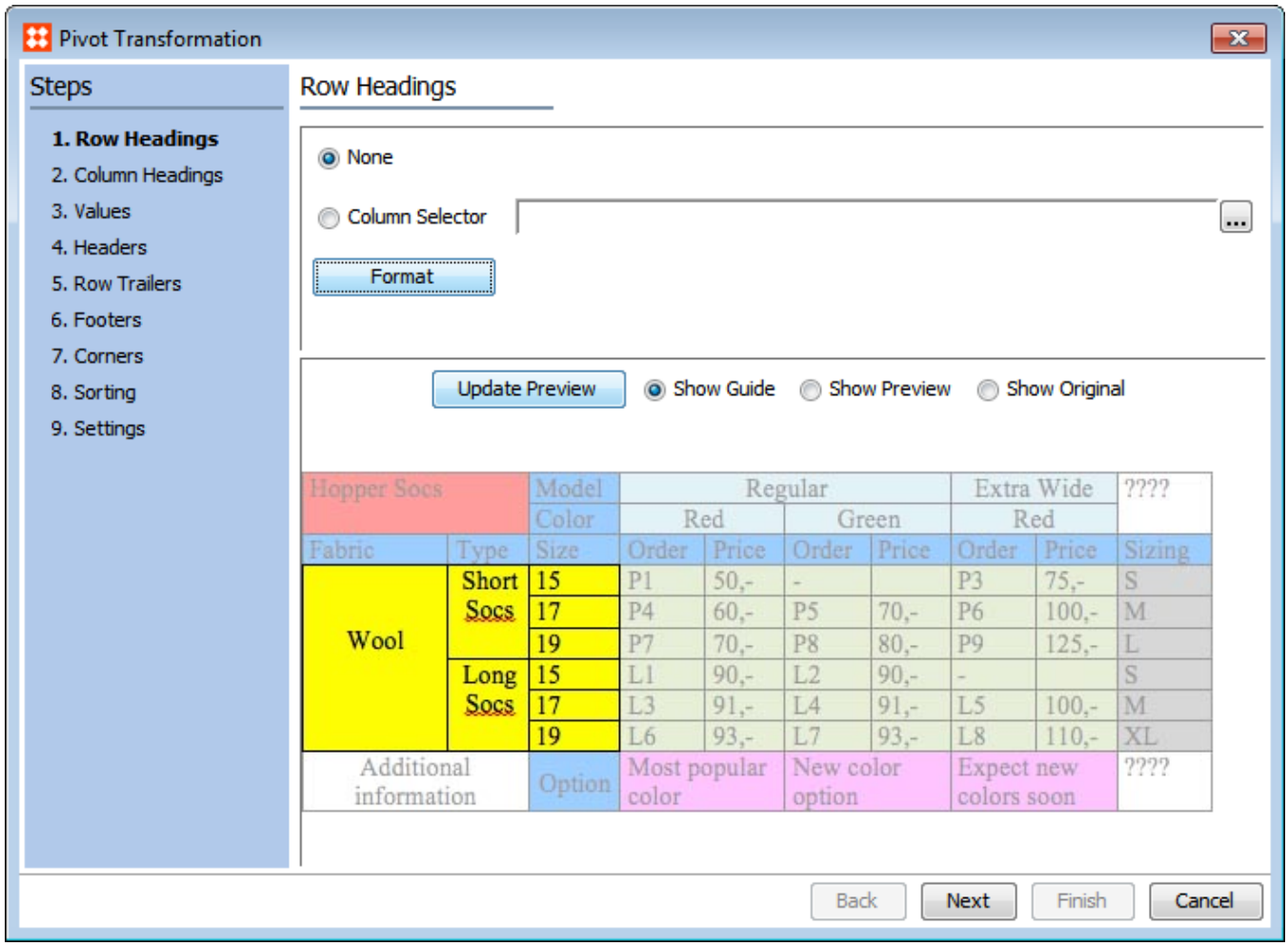


- **Show Guide** highlights the part of the pivot table that you are currently working on. All the other areas are shown "faded".
- **Show Preview** shows you a preview equivalent to the regular Table Preview, i.e. gives a *generic* representation of what the final table will look like with the current settings. This option is only enabled if the minimum pivot transformation setups have been applied.
- **Show Original** shows the original non-compacted table, equivalent to the Table Preview before the pivot transformation settings have been applied.

You should also note that when a Pivot Transformation is done, all the individual cells of the table are "broken out" of the original table and an entirely new table is formed. In most cases additional header rows will be generated by the system. As a result of this disassembly and reassembly process, you are required to apply Column Types and

Row Types again to the transformed table. The Column and Row Types that you apply may or may not have been present in the original table definition tab, but if they have that does not matter – they will still need to be reapplied within the transformation.

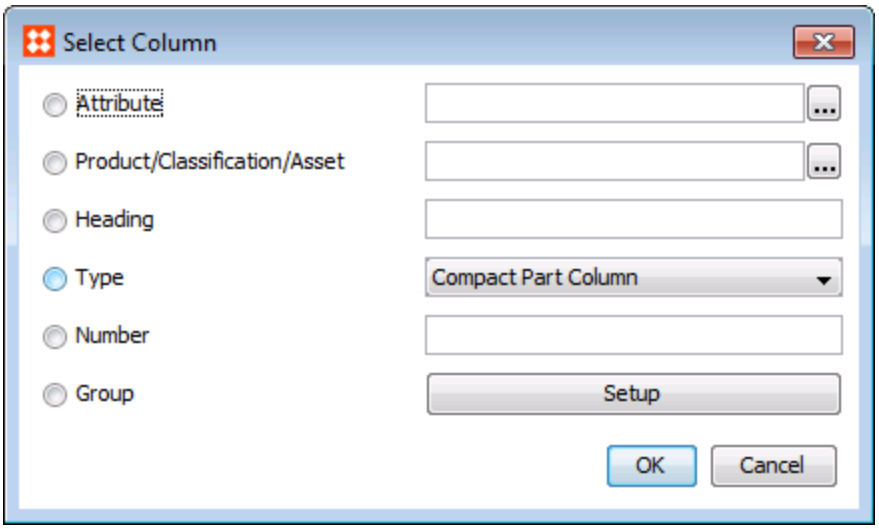
Step 1 - Left Common Values



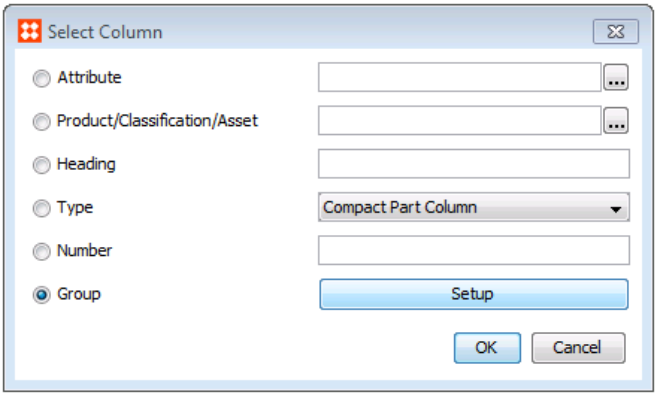
Reminder: The contents of table cells may be free text, product attribute values, product Names or IDs, meta-data, product references, or asset references. But for the sake of simplicity the terms "attribute" and "attributes values" are used when referring to a cell's content.

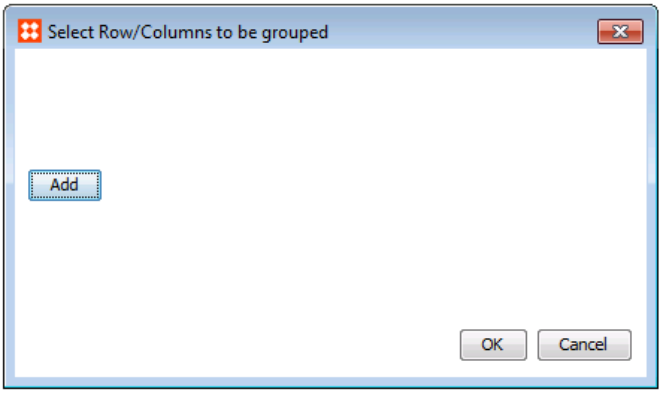
In this step you choose the attributes whose values are common to all the products in the same row and that will be positioned on the left hand side of the table. You have the following options:

- Select **None** if you do not want any attributes in this area. If you choose this option, you will need to define at least one attribute in the Right Common Values area. Otherwise the transformation cannot be accomplished.
- If you wish to choose one or more attributes to be placed on the left side of the table, select the button with the ellipsis to open up the window where you will choose those attributes. When you hit the Ellipses button the **Selection** radio button will automatically set.

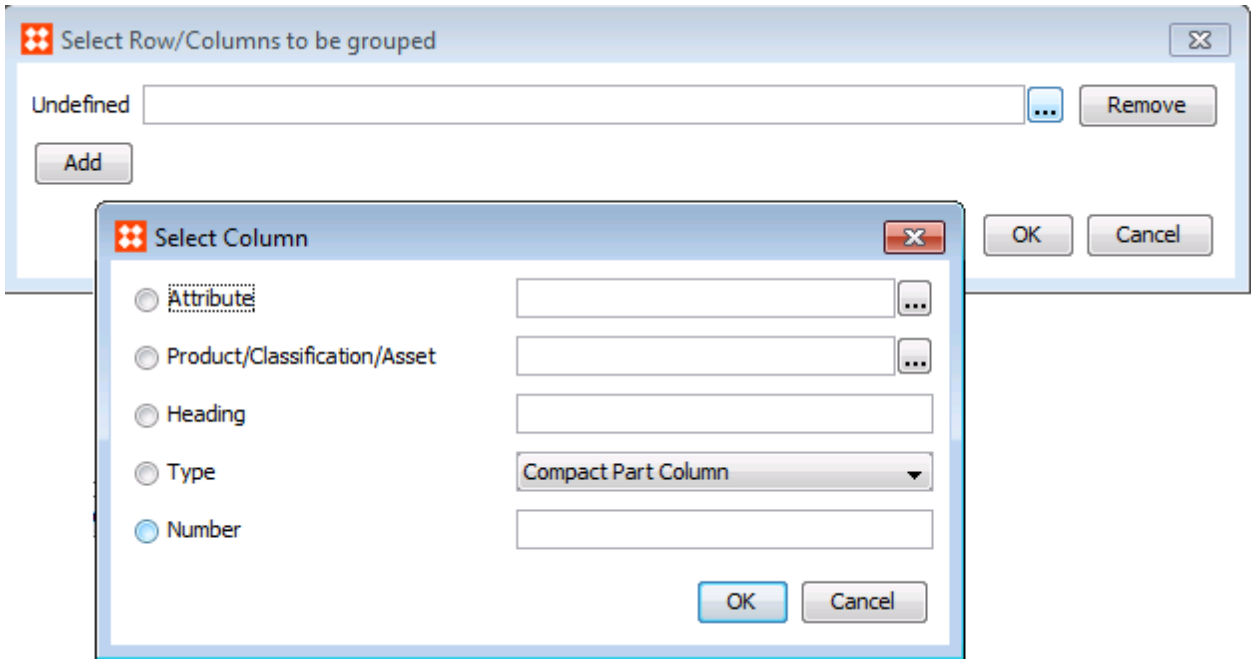


The options in this dialog box should be familiar, they are used for identifying columns or rows of attributes in several other table transformations. If you know that you will be defining more than one attribute in this area then you should immediately select Group and continue with the options that are brought to the screen. If you know that you will only be defining one single attribute in the Left Common Values area, then you may make your selection in the usual manner from the options provided.

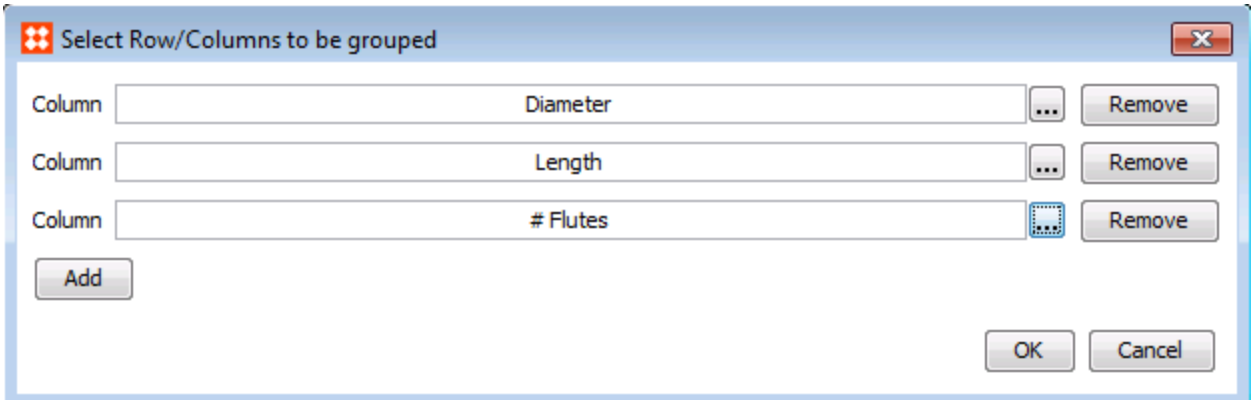




Selecting the Group option will cause a new window to launch ("Select Row/Columns to be Grouped"). Here you may select as many attributes as you wish.

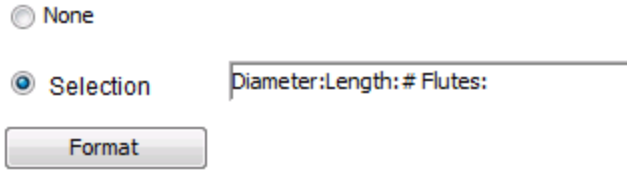


Each time that you select the "Add" button you will be presented with the options for identifying the attribute that you wish to appear on the left side of the table. The attributes will display in the order of their selection.



The selection of attributes that matches the Table Guide.

When you are finished with your selections, then Hit OK to return to the main Wizard screen. Your selections will appear on the Selection line, similar to the following:

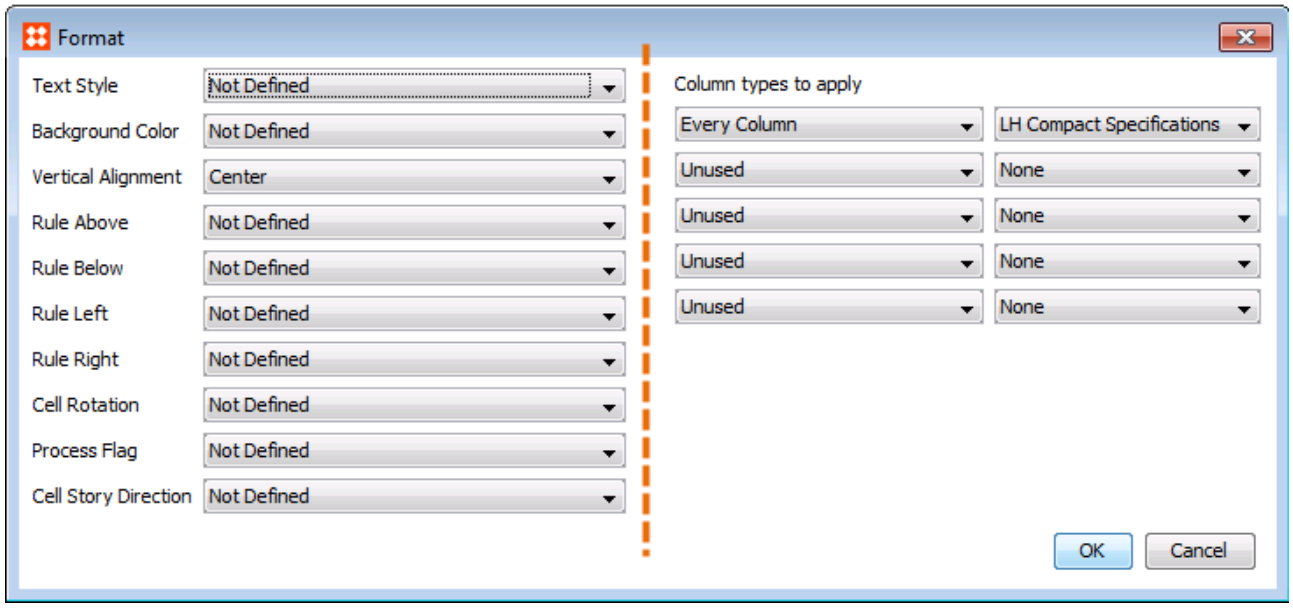


The Format Button

The Format Button is available in all the Wizard screens with the exception of the last two: Sorting and Settings. The options within the Format window are all very similar. The differences are whether you are selecting Row Types, Column Types, or both.

After making your selections as to which attributes will be placed on the left side of the table you should define how the attribute values in the newly formed columns should be displayed. If you click the **Format** button, you can control the assignation of all the required Column Types in this area.

Note: Any setting that was applied at the **cell** level in the originally defined table will have been retained and will always override the settings that you might make in the Format window.



This Format *window has the exact same layout and functionality as that for the Right Common Values.*

Note that the Right Common Values area has an identical window. Although the two windows have identical, options they are completely separate. So when you are in the Left Common Values area you will only be establishing setups for that area and not for the Right Common Values area. The window is divided into two distinct parts. Over on the right hand side of the Format window you may apply column types to the attributes that you just selected. However, no matter what setups are defined within those Column Types that you have specified, the settings in the area over on the left hand side of the Format window will override those settings.

For example, in the above screen shot, if there is a Background Color of "Mango" defined in the Column Type = Compact Specification, it will only take effect if there is no Background Color specified on the left.

Summary: Any setting that is not defined in the Common Setups Area will allow the setting from the Column Type to take effect. For example, if there is no Rule Left setting in the Common Settings Area, the settings for Rule Left in the declared Column Type(s) *will* take effect.

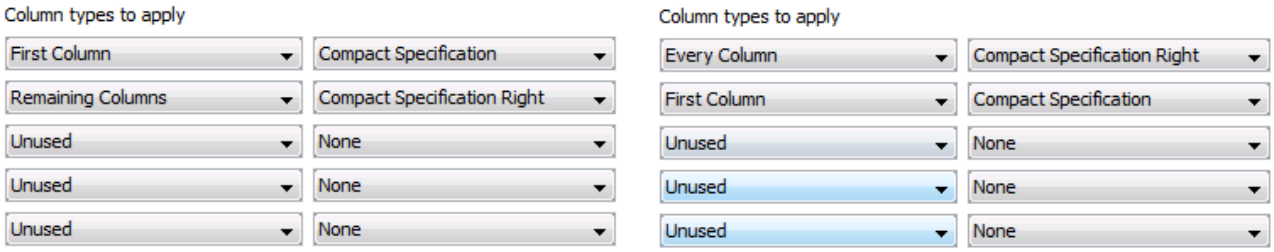
Applying Column Types

There are different ways of assigning Column Types since the number of columns in the Left and/or the Right Common Values areas may vary. You have up to five sets of options or "rules" that you can apply to the assignation of the Column Types:

- **Unused**: There is no option for designating a Column Type at this point.
- **First Column**: The specified Column Type will be assigned to the first column.
- **Second Column**: The specified Column Type will be assigned to the second column.
- **Third Column**: The specified Column Type will be assigned to the third column.
- **Fourth Column**: The specified Column Type will be assigned to the fourth column.
- **Fifth Column**: The specified Column Type will be assigned to the fifth column.
- **Every Column**: Every column in the Left Side Common Values area will be assigned the specified Column Type.
- **Every First of Two Columns**: Starting at the first column, every alternate column will be assigned the specified Column Type.
- **Every Second of Two Columns**: Starting at the second column, every alternate column will be assigned the specified Column Type.
- **Every First of Three Columns**: Starting at the first column, every third column will be assigned the specified Column Type.
- **Every Second of Three Columns**: Starting at the second column, every third column will be assigned the specified Column Type.
- **Every Third of Three Columns**: Starting at the third column, every third column will be assigned the specified Column Type.
- **Remaining Columns**: All columns following the ones affected by the previous rules will be assigned the specified Column Type. For example, if rules have been applied to the first three columns, then from column 4 onwards the specified Column Type will be assigned.
- **Last Column**: The last column will be assigned the specified Column Type.

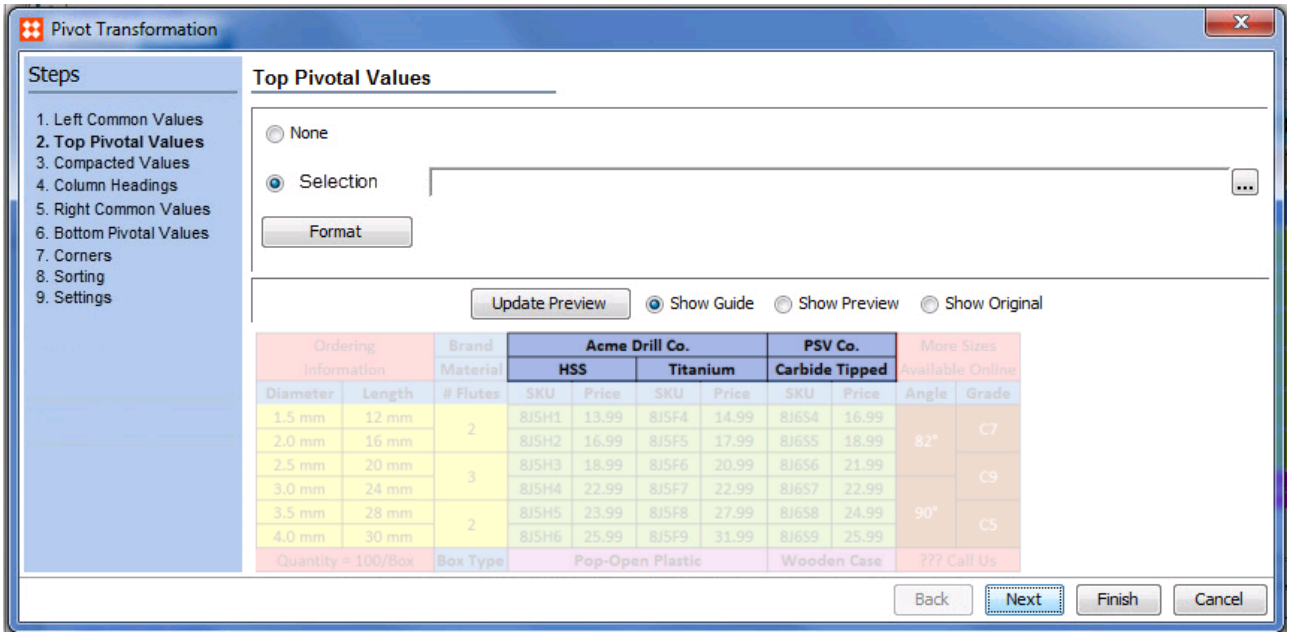
When column types are applied, the rules are applied in the order they are listed, thus a later rule overrides an earlier rule. For example, if the first rule is “Every Column” and the second rule is “Third Column”, then all columns will be assigned the Column Type defined in the first rule, except the third column, which will be assigned the Column Type defined in the second rule.

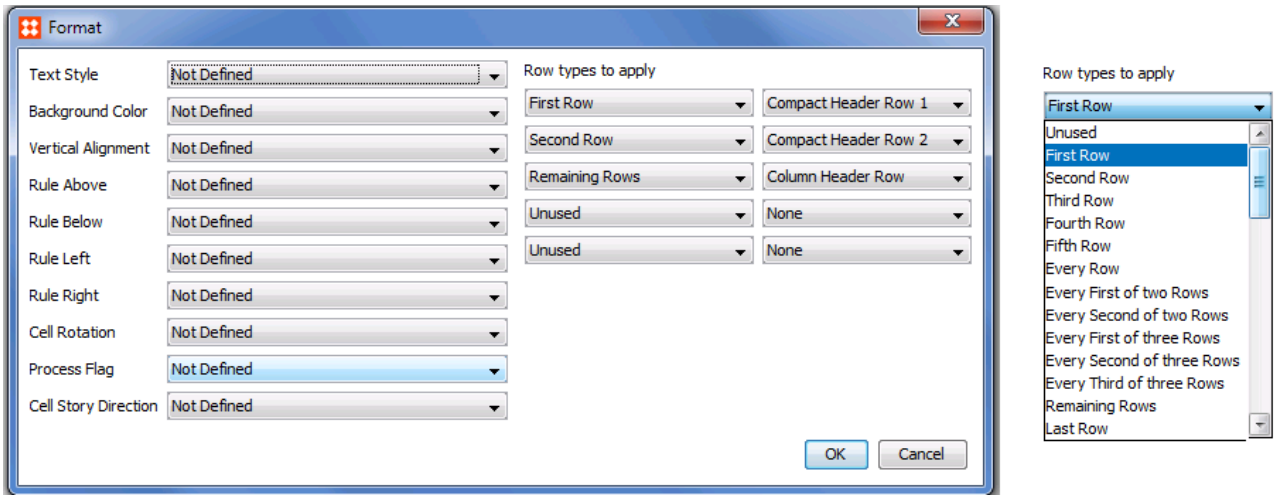
Note that as a result of these different options it is possible to achieve the same result in different ways. For example, review the following two screen shots – they accomplish the same thing:



Step 2 - Top Pivotal Values

In this Step you choose the attributes that you want the system to promote into the table headers, creating as many header rows as required. The procedure is very similar to **Step 1** with the exception being the formatting options, where instead of Column Types you define the Row Types for the attributes that have been promoted into row headers.

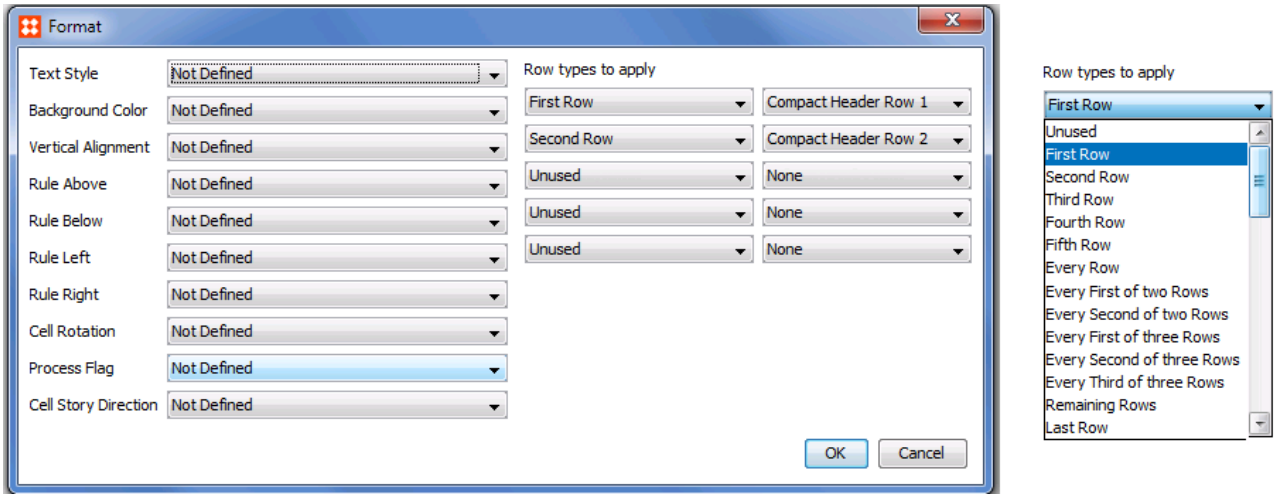




The method of selecting the attributes is identical to that in Step 1. The above selection of the attributes Brand and Material correspond to the attributes shown in the Table Guide.

The Format Button

In Step 1 the functionality of the Format button was described in detail. The only difference between the window presented here and that in Step 1 is that you will select the Row Types for the attributes that you chose to be promoted into header rows.



In this example, there are two different Row Types that have been applied, corresponding to the two attributes Brand and Material that were selected to be promoted into row headers. This would allow for different fonts, point sizes, background colors, etc. to be applied to the attribute values in the header rows.

Similar to that explained in Step 1, if all the row headers should have the same settings then it is appropriate to define those setting on the left side of the Format window. But that does not mean that you can leave the right side "blank", since you do need to tell the system that the rows are header rows. If the table is mounted to a page and the system needs to split the table, then it needs to know what the header rows are so that the appropriate row(s) can be carried over to the next column or page. In Autopage it becomes even more necessary to state what rows

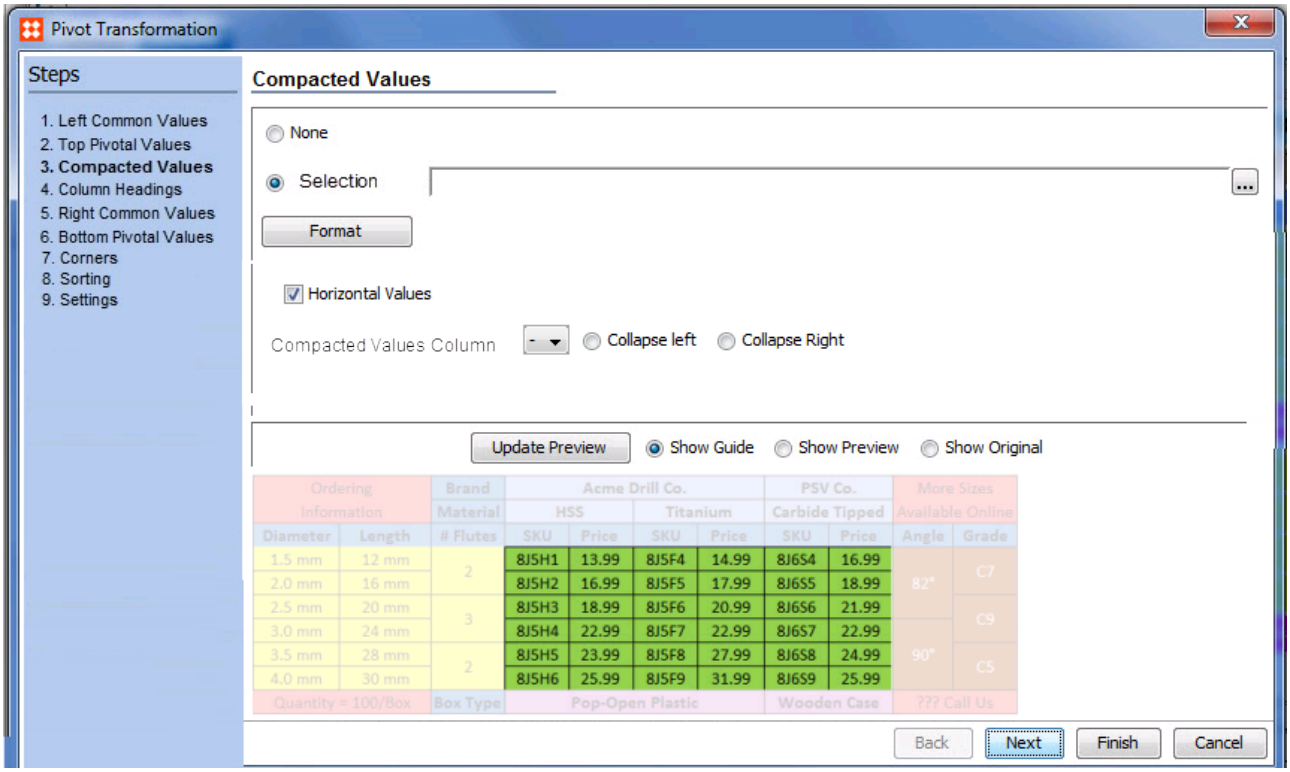
are header rows. So as a minimum you need to fill in at least one entry for the Row Types, and that Row Type should have its Header / Footer option set to set to Heading (1). That would be the standard setup. However, if for some reason you do not want these rows to carry over when a table is split, then you would either not specify any Row Type or you would specify the Row Type as Normal in the System Setups tab.

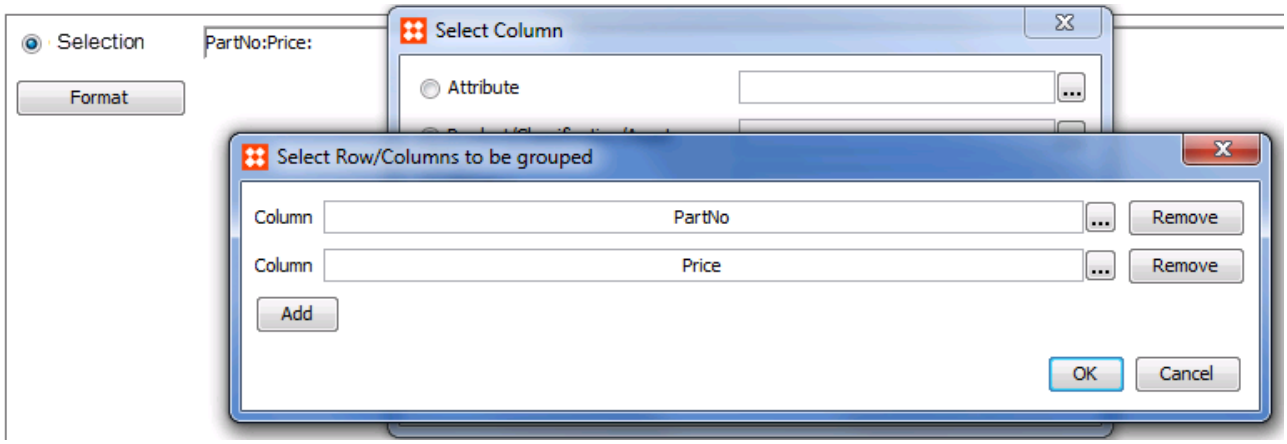
Note that the window for the Bottom Pivotal Values is identical to this one.

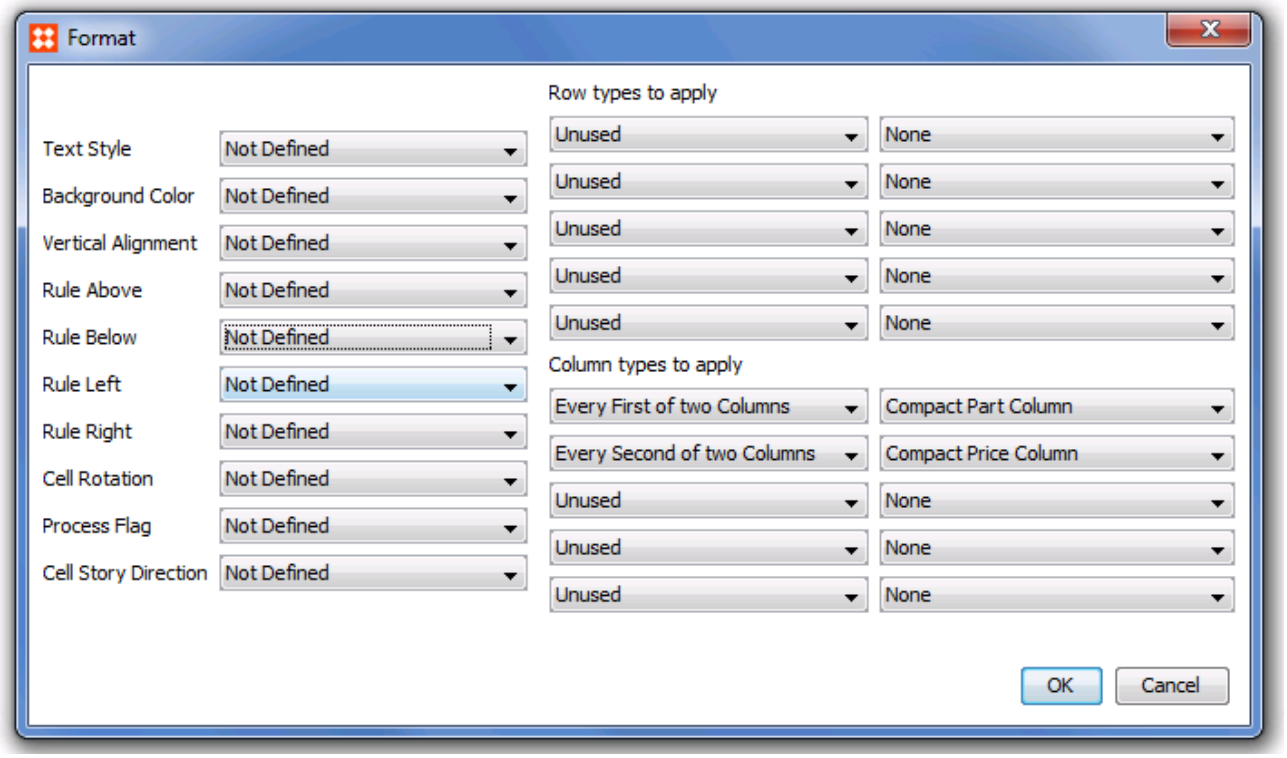
Step 3 - Compacted Values

In Step 3, you choose which columns you want to go into the compacted area. You must select at least one attribute.

The formatting dialog is similar to the one in Step 1 and 2, except here you can specify both Row *and* Column Types.







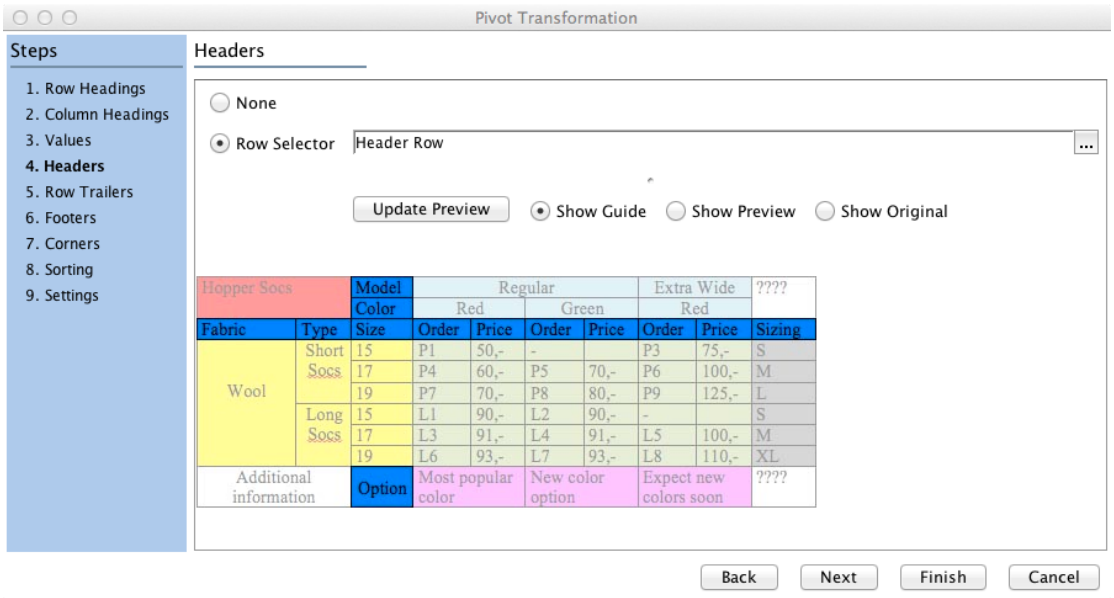
In the above setup each group of compact values will alternatively be assigned the Column Types of Compact Part Column and Compact Price Column. This matches the settings for the Table Guide, where the attributes Part No and Price have been defined.

Step 4 - Column Headings

In this step you choose which row in the table definition is the one to use for the Column Headings. As usual, you can select that row by specifying the attribute, product, classification, asset, heading, Row Type or Row Number. It is expected that in the vast majority of cases the selection will be made either by Row Type or Row Number.

Note that it is not at all common for there to be more than one Header Row set up in the Table Definition. Usually, any multi-row table headers are made up of the original header row plus the new header rows that have been generated as a result of promoting attributes into that area (in Step 2 above).

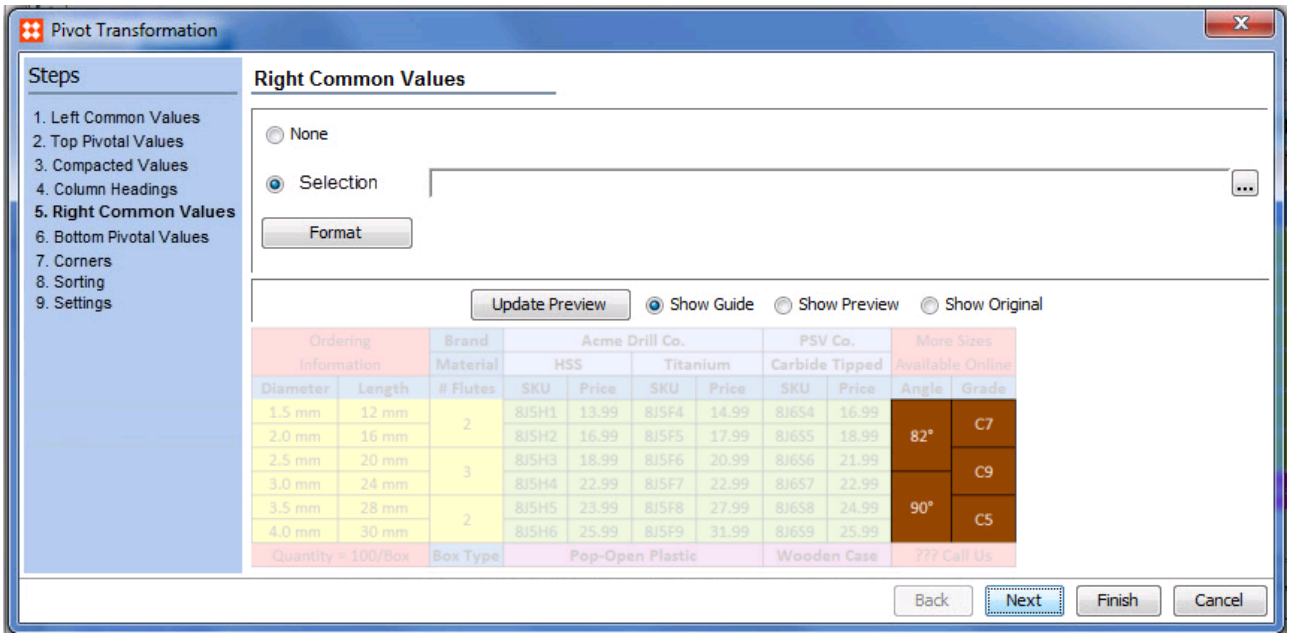
The formatting of the cells comes from the original table.

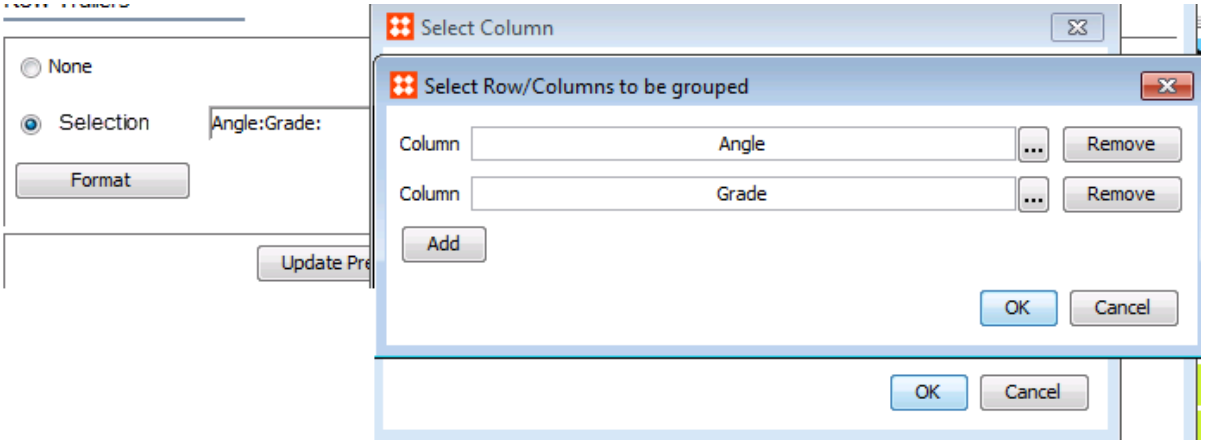


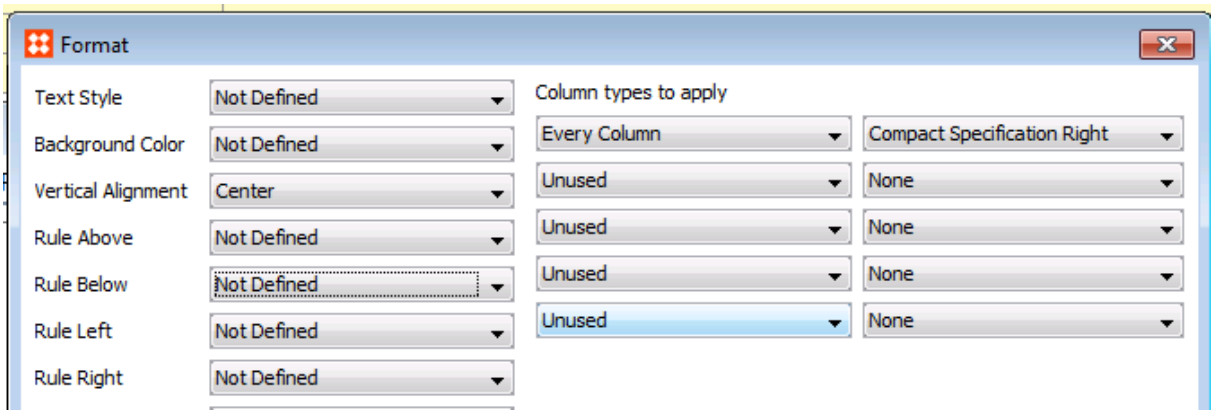
Step 5 - Right Common Values

In this step, you choose which attributes that you want to appear on the right hand side of the table, after the Compacted Values. The setup method is essentially the same as that described in Step 1, which defined the attributes to the left of the Compacted Values area. Please refer to Step 1 for more details. Some screen shots are included here showing the setup that corresponds to the Table Guide.

Since any Pivot Transformation requires at least one attribute to be defined in the Left Side Common Values area or in the Right Side Common Values area, then if None was selected in Step 1, you will be required to make an entry in this Step 5 because the None radio button option will be disabled.

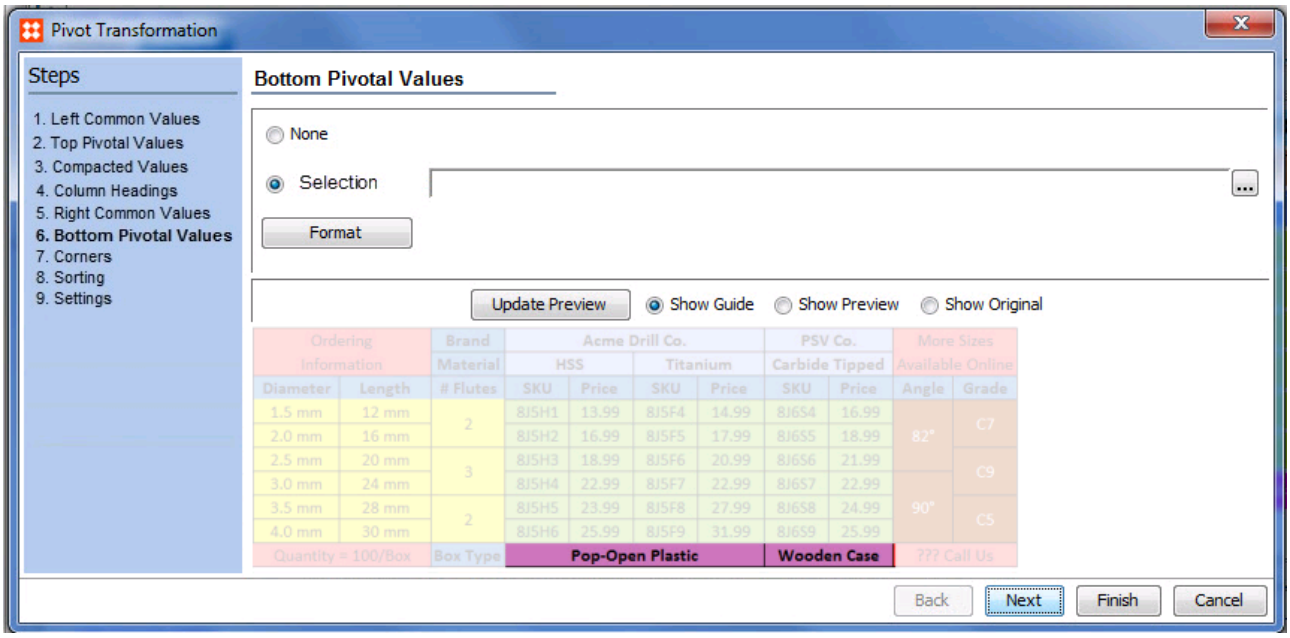

Pivot Transformation
Steps
1. Left Common Values
2. Top Pivotal Values
3. Compacted Values
4. Column Headings
5. Right Common Values
6. Bottom Pivotal Values
7. Corners
8. Sorting
9. Settings
Right Common Values
None
Selection
Format
Update Preview
Show Guide
Show Preview
Show Original
Back
Next
Finish
Cancel

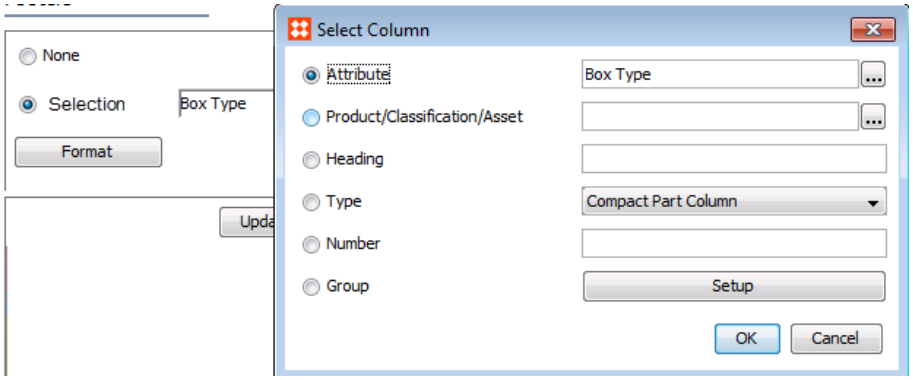

None
Selection
Angle:Grade:
Format
Select Column
Select Row/Columns to be grouped
Column
Angle
Remove
Column
Grade
Remove
Add
OK
Cancel
OK
Cancel

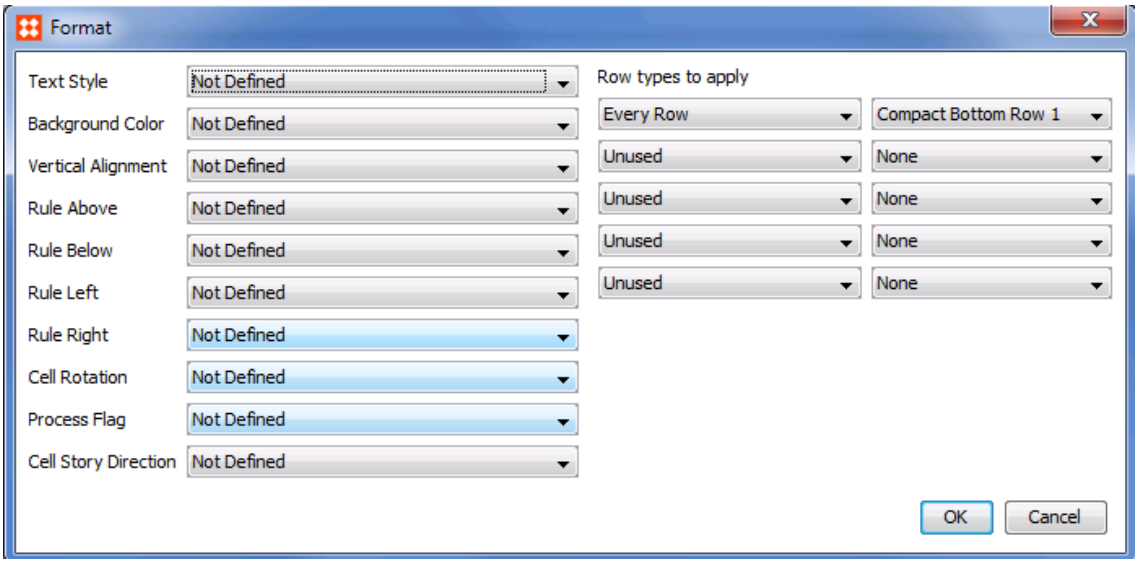

Format
Text Style
Not Defined
Background Color
Not Defined
Vertical Alignment
Center
Rule Above
Not Defined
Rule Below
Not Defined
Rule Left
Not Defined
Rule Right
Not Defined
Column types to apply
Every Column
Compact Specification Right
Unused
None
Unused
None
Unused
None
Unused
None

Step 6 - Bottom Pivotal Values

In Step 6, you choose which columns to use for the bottom header rows. The procedure is the exact same as that in Step 2. Any new rows generated as a result of promoting an attribute will be placed at the bottom of the table. Please refer to Step 2 for details, some screen shots are included here to show the setup that corresponds to the Table Guide.





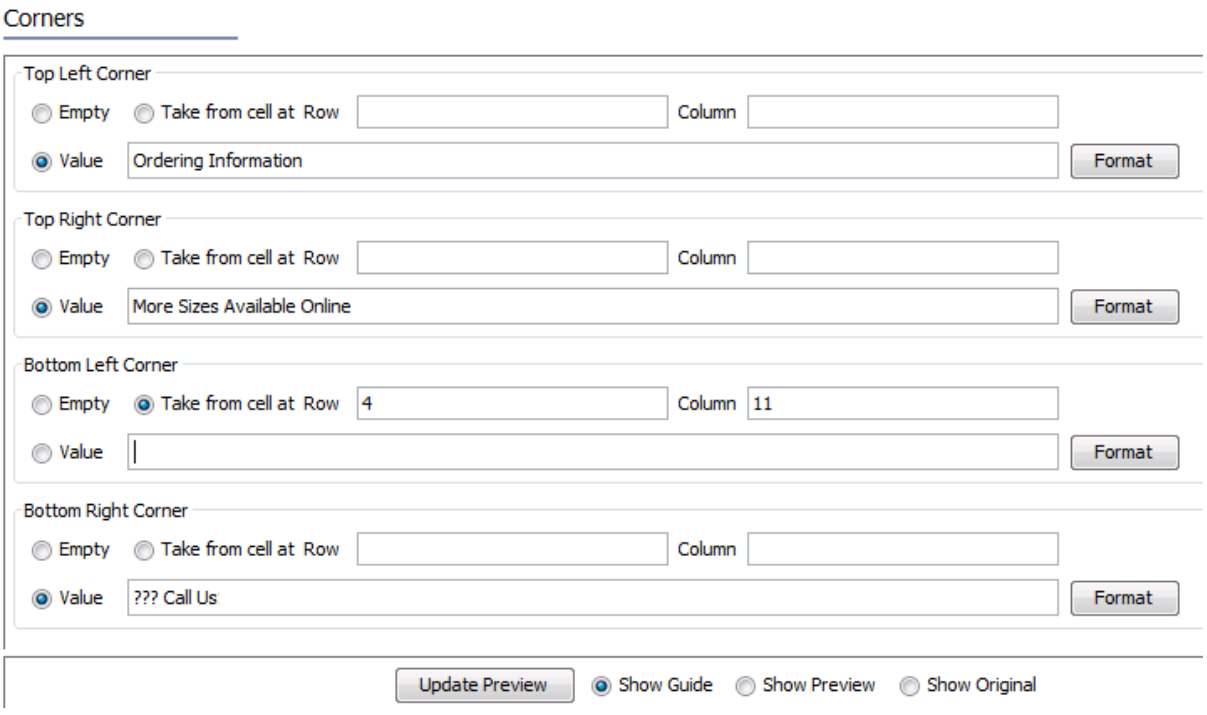


Step 7 - Corners

In Step 7, you define the contents of the four corners of the pivot table.

For each cell, you have the following options:

- Leave the cell empty.
- Retrieve the contents of a specific cell in the original table by specifying the intersecting row and column numbers.
- Enter the value (including any STEP tags) as free text.



Click the **Format** button to define the formatting of the cell in each corner.

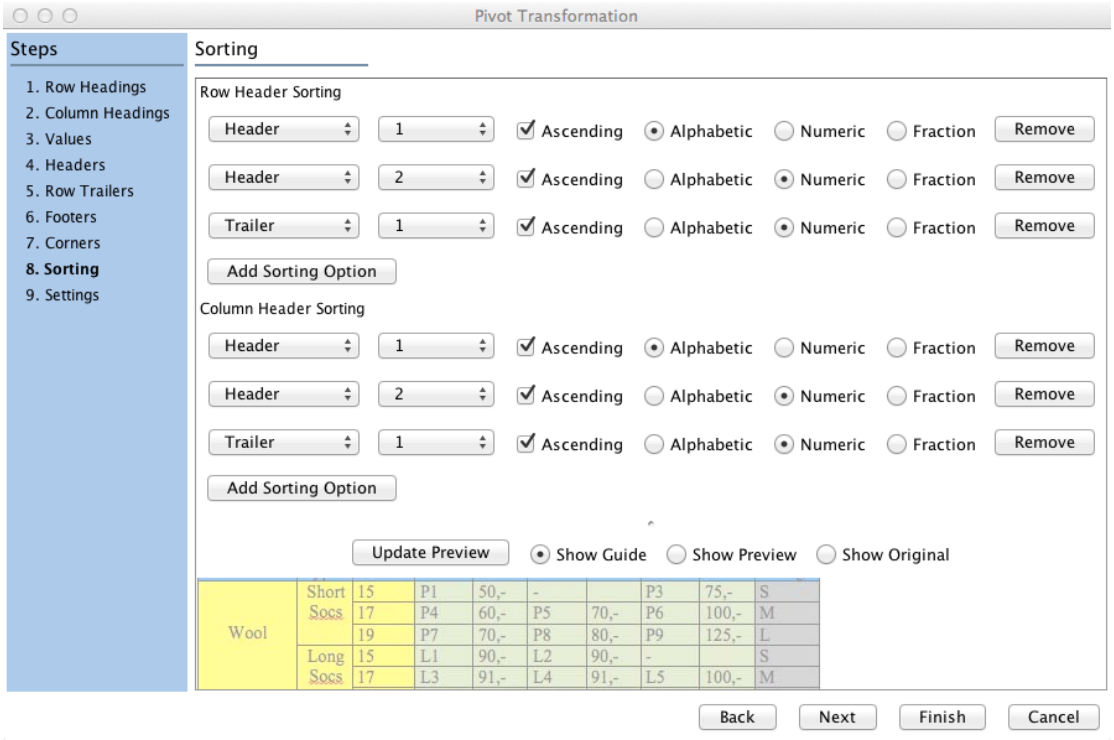
Step 8 - Sorting

In step 8, click **Add Sorting Option** to define the sorting of the row headers and the column headers. You can use row trailers and footers for sorting as well.

The sorting mechanism is similar to that of the Table Sorting Transformations on page 123, except that the transformation only applies to the rows and column areas that are within the range of the pivot area.

You use the wizard to sort both columns and rows. You cannot do this in the original table.

If you select more than one column, the values are sorted in the same order as in the original table. This means you have to ensure that the values are sorted correctly before you apply the pivot transformation.

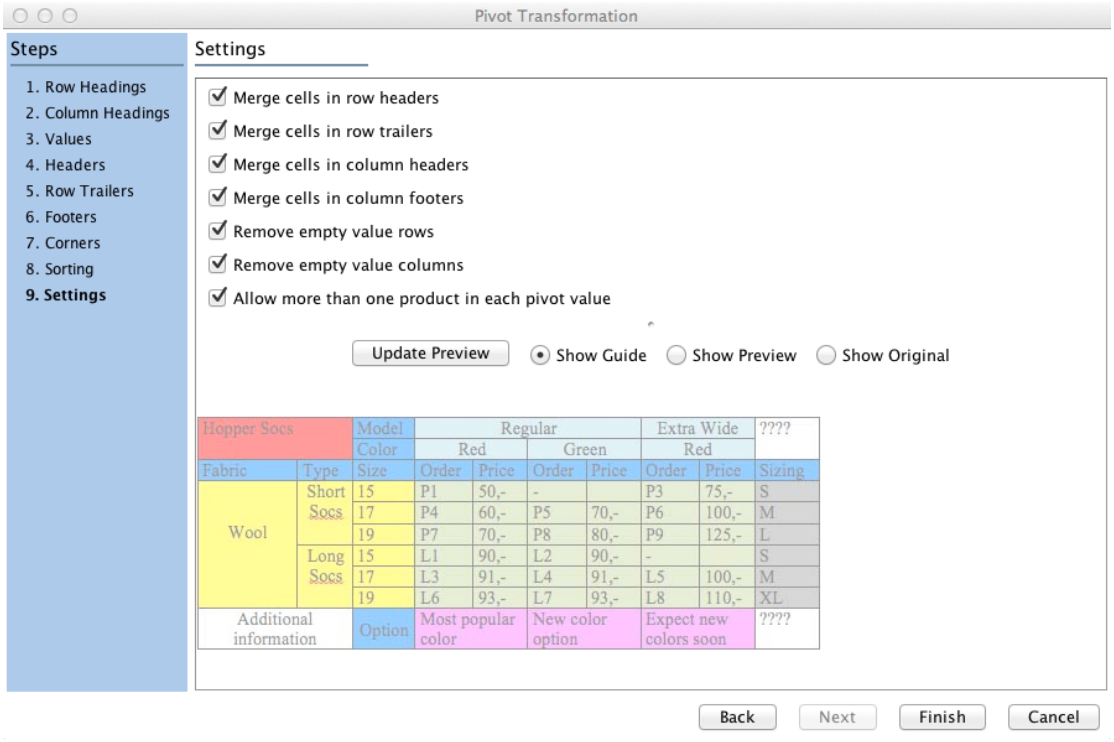


Step 9 - Settings

In step 9, you define any special settings. You have the following options:

- **Merge cells in row headers**: Merges equal cells in row headers.
- **Merge cells in row trailers**: Merges equal cells in row trailers.
- **Merge cells in column headers**: Merges equal cells in column headers. Even if this option is not selected, cells are merged over value columns if there are more than one value column.
- **Merge cells in column footers**: Merges equal cells in column footers.
- **Remove empty value rows**: Removes empty value rows.

- **Remove empty value columns**: Removes empty value columns.
- **Allow more than one product in each pivot value**: Displays more values in the same cell if more than one product matches the combination of row headers and column headers. A carriage return is inserted between each value.



Hopper Socs		Model	Regular				Extra Wide		????
		Color	Red		Green		Red		
Fabric	Type	Size	Order	Price	Order	Price	Order	Price	Sizing
Wool	Short Socs	15	P1	50,-	-		P3	75,-	S
		17	P4	60,-	P5	70,-	P6	100,-	M
		19	P7	70,-	P8	80,-	P9	125,-	L
	Long Socs	15	L1	90,-	L2	90,-	-		S
		17	L3	91,-	L4	91,-	L5	100,-	M
		19	L6	93,-	L7	93,-	L8	110,-	XL
Additional information		Option	Most popular color		New color option		Expect new colors soon		????

Header Repeating Pagination Plugin

The **Header Repeating Pagination Plugin** is accessible on **Table Type** objects. The settings available in this 'plugin' allow more control over the behavior of tables—specifically related to the behavior of repeated header and footer rows—when lengthy tables split across columns or pages.

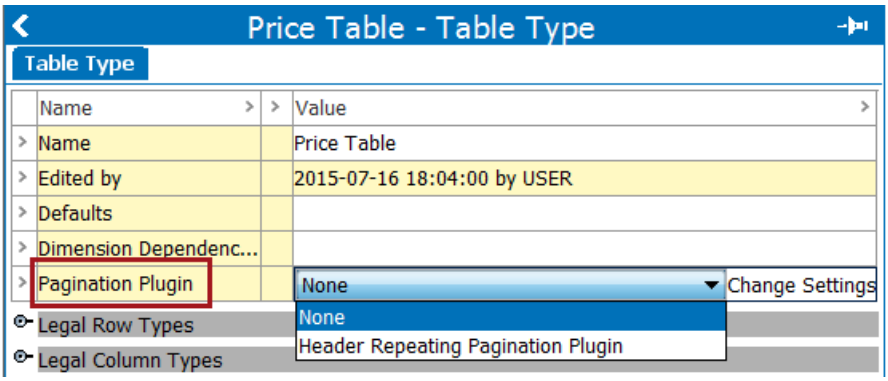
Though the settings contained within this 'plugin' are not transformations, they are designed to work along with transformations, or in some cases, in place of them. For example, the Alternate Row Colors transformation may be sufficient for simple, smaller tables, but for lengthy tables that split, more control is needed in how the alternate row colors are calculated when headers split across pages. In this instance, the Header Repeating Pagination Plugin would be used instead of the Alternate Row Colors transformation.

Note that all settings are not necessary for all tables. The specific combinations chosen are dependent on the unique requirements for the table type being configured.

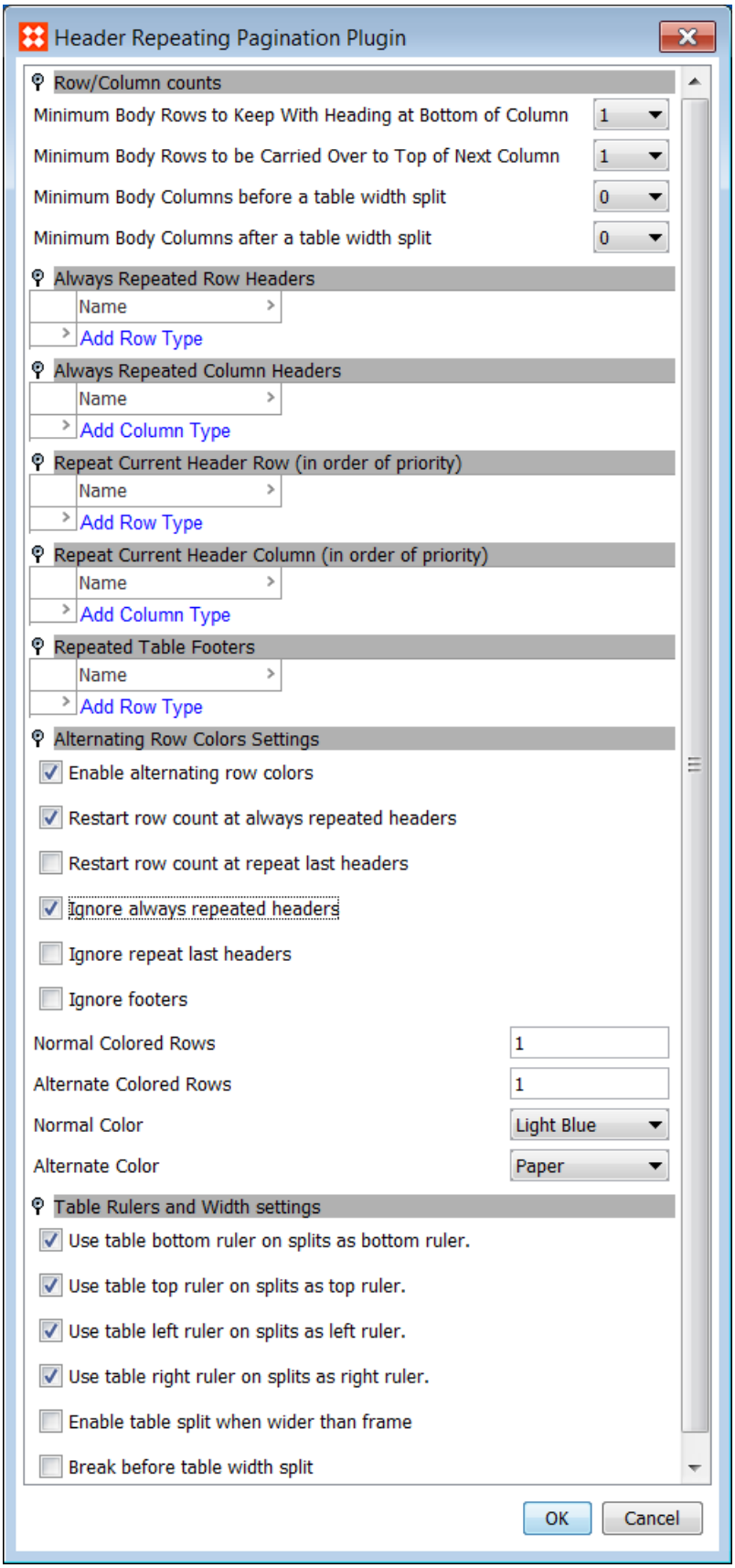
To configure the Header Repeating Pagination Plugin, follow these steps.

1. In **System Setup**, expand **Table**, then expand **Table Types**.
2. Expand the **Table Type Group** that contains the table type that you would like to configure, then select the relevant table type.

3. On the **Table Type** tab, click in the **Pagination Plugin** field and select **Header Repeating Pagination Plugin**. ('None' will appear as the default selection.)



4. Click on **Change Settings**, which appears directly to the right of the dropdown list. The **Header Repeating Pagination Plugin** displays.


Header Repeating Pagination Plugin
Row/Column counts
Minimum Body Rows to Keep With Heading at Bottom of Column
1
Minimum Body Rows to be Carried Over to Top of Next Column
1
Minimum Body Columns before a table width split
0
Minimum Body Columns after a table width split
0
Always Repeated Row Headers
Name
Add Row Type
Always Repeated Column Headers
Name
Add Column Type
Repeat Current Header Row (in order of priority)
Name
Add Row Type
Repeat Current Header Column (in order of priority)
Name
Add Column Type
Repeated Table Footers
Name
Add Row Type
Alternating Row Colors Settings
Enable alternating row colors
Restart row count at always repeated headers
Restart row count at repeat last headers
Ignore always repeated headers
Ignore repeat last headers
Ignore footers
Normal Colored Rows
1
Alternate Colored Rows
1
Normal Color
Light Blue
Alternate Color
Paper
Table Rulers and Width settings
Use table bottom ruler on splits as bottom ruler.
Use table top ruler on splits as top ruler.
Use table left ruler on splits as left ruler.
Use table right ruler on splits as right ruler.
Enable table split when wider than frame
Break before table width split
OK
Cancel

5. In the **Row/Column counts** area, make the following selections as needed:
   - In **Minimum Body Rows to Keep With Heading at Bottom of Column**, select a number from the dropdown list. Numbers range from 0 to 10.
   - In **Minimum Body rows to be Carried Over to Top of Next Column**, select a number from the dropdown list. Numbers range from 0 to 10.
   - In **Minimum Body Columns before a table width split**, select a number from the dropdown list. Numbers range from 0 to 10.
   - In **Minimum Body Columns after a table width split**, select a number from the dropdown list. Numbers range from 0 to 10.
6. In the **Always Repeated Row Headers** area, click **Add Row Type** to choose the heading and/or subheading row types that must always be repeated when a table is split.
7. In the **Always Repeated Column Headers** area, click **Add Column Type** to choose the heading and/or subheading column types that must always be repeated when a table is split.
8. In the **Repeat Current Header Row (in order of priority)** area, click **Add Row Type**, then select the heading and/or subheading row types where only the last row of that type will be repeated when a table is split.
9. In the **Repeat Current Header Column (in order of priority)** area, click **Add Column Type**, then select the heading and/or subheading column types where only the last column of that type will be repeated when a table is split.
10. In the **Repeated Table Footers** area, click **Add Row Type** to select the footer row types that must be repeated at the bottom of a column or page when a table is split.
11. In the **Alternating row colors settings** area, make selections here only if you are not already using the Alternate Row Colors transformation.

    Though the Alternate Row Colors transformation adds color shading to alternating table rows, the transformation offers no additional control over the alignment of shaded rows when a table splits across a column or a page.

    Using alternate row color settings in the Header Repeating Pagination Plugin provides a more complex level of control over the appearance of split tables with multiple repeated headers. The following screenshot shows neatly aligned row colors in a table split across two columns, accomplished by applying alternate row coloring using the Header Repeating Pagination Plugin.

Product Name	Part No.	Price	Product Name	Part No.	Price
Christmas Party Hat	121184-A	$7.99	Yellow & Green Party Hat	134416-A	$4.79
Cosmic Party Hat	134413-A	$3.99	Glitter Party Hat	138934-A	$3.99
Pink & Green Party Hat	134420-A	$4.79	Political Party Hat	138935-A	$4.79
Pink & Green Pom-Pom Hat	138925-A	$3.99	Birthday Party Hat	134426-A	$3.99
Christmas Party Hat	138926-A	$2.99	1st Birthday Party Hat	138936-A	$2.99
Purple & White Party Hat	138927-A	$2.99	2nd Birthday Party Hat	121192-A	$2.99
Glitter Party Hat	121177-A	$3.99	3rd Birthday Party Hat	134417-A	$3.99
Purple Foil Party Hat	134414-A	$2.99	Sweet 16 Party Hat	134428-A	$2.99
Yellow & Pink Party Hat	134422-A	$2.99	Over the Hill Party Hat	138937-A	$2.99
Yellow & Green Party Hat	138928-A	$2.99	Fringe Party Hat	138938-A	$3.99
Ice Princess Party Hat	138929-A	$2.99	Political Party Hat	138939-A	$2.99
Fairy Princess Party Hat	138930-A	$2.99	Purple & White Party Hat	121178-A	$4.79

- First, check the **Enable alternating row colors** box to activate the rest of the options in this area.
- Next, check the following boxes as needed to control where alternate row coloring should and/or should not appear:
  - Restart row count at always repeated headers
  - Restart row count at repeat last headers
  - Ignore always repeated headers
  - Ignore repeat last headers
  - Ignore footers
- Enter the number of **Normal Colored Rows** and **Alternate Colored Rows** in the text boxes
- Select the **Normal Color** and **Alternate Color** from the dropdown lists. Selections are populated by colors created in System Setup under Table > **Colors**

For more information on the Alternate Row Colors transformation, see **Table Layout Transformations** in the **Tables** documentation.

12. In the **Table Rulers and Width settings** area, check the necessary boxes to determine which table rules must be added to split tables and to fine-tune when tables split based on their width:
    - Use table bottom ruler on splits as bottom ruler.
    - Use table top ruler on splits as top ruler.
    - Use table left ruler on splits as left ruler.
    - Use table right ruler on splits as right ruler.
    - Enable table split when wider than frame
    - Break before table width split

Understanding Table Inheritance

This section contains information about how to create and remove local overrides and information about table dimension points

The STEP Table Component is based on the principle of inheritance which means that tables are linked or defined at high levels in the product or classification hierarchy and then inherited to lower levels.

You can override the table definitions at lower levels if you need to create local variations of a table.This way you can create a default table for an entire catalog, and then create different table styles for specific sections of the catalog. You can also create table variations within a table variation if required.

Making a Local Override

The following modifications result in an override of the inherited table style.

- Adding, changing and removing columns and rows.
- Spanning or overriding cells.
- Changing the graphical settings for columns, rows or cells.
- Adding, changing or removing transformations.
- Changing the contents of a free text type cell.

Note: If you modify the layout of a table in InDesign, it does not create local override of the table in the STEP database.

Overriding a table at a lower level

The following example shows a table that is created at a high level in the hierarchy, and then over-ridden at a lower level.

In this example, the **StandardPriceTable** has been created at the **Primary Product Hierarchy** level. When you select a product that contains one or more tables, you can see in the **Defined at** column where the tables are defined.

If you change an inherited table at a lower level, you create a local override of the table. In the example, if changes are made to the contents of the table at the Conduit level, the table is still named the same, but the content from the Conduit level and below is different from that defined at the Primary Product Hierarchy level.

When you override the inherited settings, a local instance of the table is created, and Defined at changes to Local. All products below the current level will now inherit the table defined here.

Products at sibling levels still inherit the table definition from the higher level in the hierarchy.

Removing Local Instances of a Table

When you delete the local instance of a table, it only removes the instance of the table defined at the local level. The table that was inherited from a higher level is still there.

- On the **Tables** tab, click the **Definition** tab, right-click anywhere, and then select **Delete Table**.

Table Dimension Points and Inheritance

When you create a new table type, you can make that table dependent on a dimension point such as **Language**.

Note: Be aware, that the usual rules for dimension-dependent attributes also apply for tables.
