Convention for content control extensions for repeats and conditionals  
OpenDoPE: Open Document Processing Ecosystem

Word's content control data binding provides a natural way to insert text, for example

Dear Click here to enter text.

That leaves the question of how to handle things like:

* **conditional inclusion** of paragraphs or other units of content
* **repeat** (eg of list items, table rows, or other units of content)
* inclusion of other documents as well (**altChunk**)

# Conditional Inclusion

A content control is said to be conditional if it (and its contents) are included/excluded from the document based on whether some condition is true or false.

Without a way to say that a content control is conditional, an XML file can't control whether paragraphs, tables etc appear in a document.

# Repeats

A content control is a repeat if it designates that its contents are to be included more than once.

For example, a row of a table for each invoice/order item, or person.

Without a way to say that a content control is to be repeated, an XML file can't contain variable amounts of repetitive content.

# Problem Statement

The problem is that the Open XML specification does not standardise how conditionals and repeats can be done, and nor does Microsoft give any guidance or convention.

This is a significant limitation on document generation, which each system typically has to address.

A standardised way of doing repeats and conditionals would prevent businesses from re-inventing the wheel, and provide for enhanced interoperability.

The purpose of this document is to suggest a convention, which various tools could implement.

# Suggested Convention

The suggested convention is to use the Content Control's **tag** to indicate that that control is a condition or a repeat.

What we actually put there is a condition ID or repeat ID.

The actual conditions and repeats are defined in their own XML parts.

These parts are separate from the user's custom XML part, which is not altered by this convention.

# Processing model

The tag is preprocessed via an appropriate tool, to produce a new docx document.

Any content controls with a condition ID tag evaluated to false will be missing from this new docx document.

Any content controls which had repeat ID tag will have their content appear n times, where n is the number of child nodes

# Example documents

An example can be found in <http://dev.plutext.org/svn/docx4j/trunk/docx4j/sample-docs/databinding/>

invoice.docx contains examples of conditionals and repeats, using the proposed conventions.

The custom xml used in the example is:

<invoice>

<customer>

<name>Joe Bloggs</name>

</customer>

<items>

<item>

<name>apples</name>

<price>$20</price>

</item>

<item>

<name>bananas</name>

<price>$30</price>

</item>

<item>

<name>cherries</name>

<price>$40</price>

</item>

<total>$90</total>

</items>

<misc>

<includeBankDetails>true</includeBankDetails>

</misc>

</invoice>

invoice\_preprocessed\_OUT.xml is the result of processing invoice.docx, using the docx4j implementation of this convention.

invoice\_bound\_OUT.xml is the result of processing all the binding information (ie the equivalent of what Word does when opening invoice\_preprocessed\_OUT.xml).

Notice that Word 2007 can open all 3 documents, and behaves as one would expect.

# XPath definitions

There is a Custom XML Part which specifies all the XPath expressions used, in repeats, conditions, and standard bindings.

For example:

<od:xpaths xmlns:od="http://opendope.org/xpaths">

<od:xpath id="x1">

<od:dataBinding storeItemID="{8B049945-9DFE-4726-9DE9-CF5691E53858}" xpath="/invoice[1]/customer[1]/name[1]"/>

</od:xpath>

<od:xpath id="x2">

<od:dataBinding storeItemID="{8b049945-9dfe-4726-9de9-cf5691e53858}" xpath="/invoice[1]/items"/>

</od:xpath>

<od:xpath id="x3">

<od:dataBinding storeItemID="{8B049945-9DFE-4726-9DE9-CF5691E53858}" xpath="/invoice[1]/items/item[1]/name"/>

</od:xpath>

</od:xpaths>

Because a repeat tag refers to an ID in this part, the entry in the tag can be kept short (which is important since Word 2007 has a 74 character limit on the tag length).

If the document is setup for interactive processing, each entry in this part will also reference a questionID:

<od:xpath id="x1" questionID="q1">

For this reason, content controls which are just standard binds also reference the XPaths part via their tag.

# od:xpath tag

As explained above, content controls which are just standard binds reference the XPaths part via their tag. This is so that in interactive mode, their question can also be found by looking in the XPaths part.

So a plain vanilla bind looks like:

<w:sdtPr>

<w:dataBinding w:storeItemID="{8B049945-9DFE-4726-9DE9-CF5691E53858}" w:xpath="/invoice[1]/customer[1]/name[1]"/>

**<w:tag w:val="od:xpath=x1 "/>**

</w:sdtPr>

with the XPaths part containing the same information:

<od:xpath id="x1">

<od:dataBinding storeItemID="{8B049945-9DFE-4726-9DE9-CF5691E53858}" xpath="/invoice[1]/customer[1]/name[1]"/>

</od:xpath>

(It is only really useful if there is a @questionID )

# od:condition tag

The content control is included if its condition evaluates to true, and excluded if it is false.

If you look at invoice.docx, you'll see it contains an sdt with:

<w:sdtPr>

**<w:tag w:val="od:condition=c5"/>**

</w:sdtPr>

This refers to the conditions CustomXML part:

<od:conditions xmlns:od="http://opendope.org/conditions" >

<od:condition id="c5">

<od:xpath id="x5"/>

</od:condition>

<od:condition id="c6">

<od:xpath id="x6"/>

</od:condition>

</od:conditions>

In this example, the condition simply uses the value of

<od:xpath id="x5"/>

but boolean expressions are also permitted.

# Document Setup

The free OpenDoPE Word Add-In is recommended for setting up data bindings as per these conventions. You can download it from http://dev.plutext.org/opendope/setup.exe

Please note you'll need to first install the full .NET 4.0 framework (the Client profile is not enough).

# od:repeat tag

invoice.docx contains the following example:

<w:sdt>

<w:sdtPr>

<w:alias w:val="Repeat"/>

**<w:tag w:val="od:repeat=x2"/>**

</w:sdtPr>

<w:sdtContent>

<w:tr>

<w:sdt>

<w:sdtPr>

<w:dataBinding w:storeItemID="{8B049945-9DFE-4726-9DE9-CF5691E53858}" w:xpath="/invoice[1]/items/item[1]/name"/>

<w:alias w:val="Description"/>

<w:tag w:val="Description=Description&amp;od:xpath=x3"/>

<w:text/>

</w:sdtPr>

<w:sdtContent>

<w:tc>

<w:p>

<w:r>

<w:t>apples</w:t>

</w:r>

</w:p>

</w:tc>

</w:sdtContent>

</w:sdt>

<w:sdt>

<w:sdtPr>

<w:dataBinding w:storeItemID="{8B049945-9DFE-4726-9DE9-CF5691E53858}" w:xpath="/invoice[1]/items/item[1]/price"/>

<w:alias w:val="Price"/>

<w:tag w:val="price=price&amp;od:xpath=x4"/>

</w:sdtPr>

<w:sdtContent>

<w:tc>

<w:p>

<w:r>

<w:t>$20</w:t>

</w:r>

</w:p>

</w:tc>

</w:sdtContent>

</w:sdt>

</w:tr>

</w:sdtContent>

</w:sdt>

od:repeat refers to XPath x2, which is:

<od:xpath id="x2">

<od:dataBinding storeItemID="{8b049945-9dfe-4726-9de9-cf5691e53858}" xpath="/invoice[1]/items"/>

</od:xpath>

So the table row will be duplicated, once for each /invoice[1]/items/item

When the repeat is being processed, any w:dataBinding on any child sdt will need to be altered to point at the nth item.

# Implementation

This v2 of this convention is implemented in docx4j v2.x.0.

Source code can be found at <http://dev.plutext.org/svn/docx4j/trunk/docx4j/src/main/java/org/docx4j/openpackaging/parts/CustomXmlDataStoragePart.java>

# Namespace

There is an XSD for each of the following:

* the conditions part,
* the xpaths part,
* the questions part.

The namespaces can be seen in the example XML above.

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document version v2  
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This version supersedes the previous version 1 (which was implemented in docx4j v2.5.0). Compared to version 1, there are three main improvements:

1. content in the sdt tag is minimised, which is necessary since Word restricts the tag content to 74 characters

2. supports conditions made up of boolean expressions

3. supports interactive processing (ie user gets asked questions); v1 only supported non-interactive processing