

# Design Documentation

***BSI CX 22.0***

BSI Product Development

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# 1. Introduction

The agency's design specifies the basic layout of a mail, landingpage or a website. The design consists of two components. One component describes the potential content elements, and the other component describes the actual design.

Outside of the marked drop zones, the design cannot be edited in the content editor.

The agency makes the design available as a ZIP file. An image for the preview can be supplied separately.

## 1.1. File format

A BSI CX design is stored in a ZIP format and must contain the following mandatory files:

### **design.html**

Defines the design, particularly the drop zones the user can use in the BSI CX content editor to place content elements. The exact design.html syntax is described below. This file must be in the root of the ZIP file.

### **content-elements.html**

Defines the individual content elements that can be selected in BSI CX (HTML that is inserted into the content using drag & drop). The exact content-elements.html syntax is described below.

### **design.properties**

Contains metadata on the design, such as the name and author, and names and descriptions of the content elements and groups.

Beside these three mandatory files you are free to organize your ZIP file. Additional optional files and folders may be supplied in the ZIP file. But one ZIP file can only contain a single design.

<b>NOTE</b>	The files and folders in the ZIP file must not contain any umlauts.
-------------	---

The following folder structure describes the content of an example design:

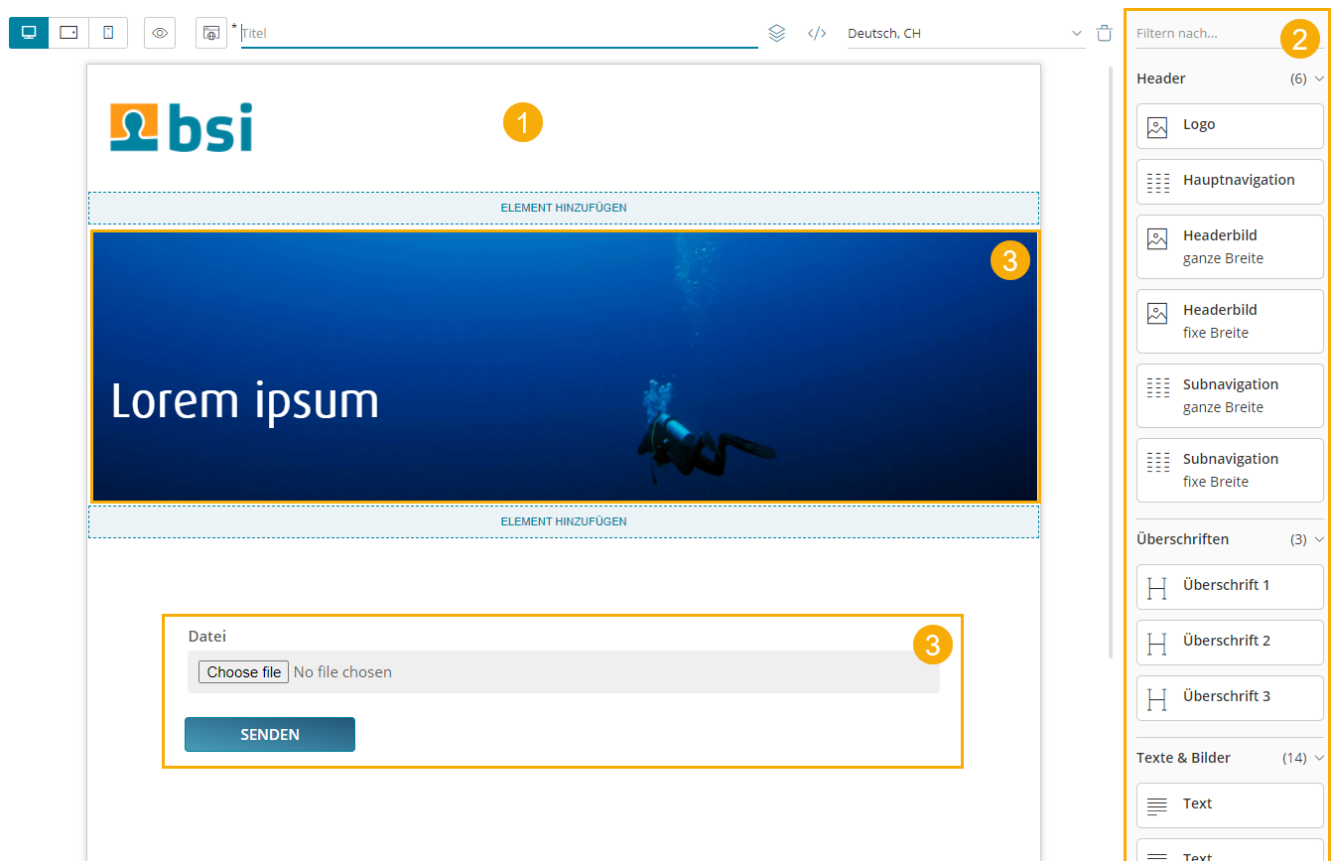
```

design.zip
├── content-elements.html ①
├── design.html ②
├── design.properties ③
├── css
│   └── styles.min.css
├── img
│   ├── bokeh.jpg
│   ├── brains-logo.png
│   ├── brains.jpg
│   ├── logo.png
│   └── logo.svg
└── js
    ├── gauge.min.js
    └── scripts.min.js

```

- ① The `content-elements.html` file holds all defined content elements.
- ② The `design.html` defines the surrounding design.
- ③ The `design.properties` file contains meta information about the design and its elements.

## 1.2. Content Editor



### 1. Design preview

- 2. Content elements
- 3. Content element

### 1.3. Structure Reference

The file `design.html` contains the `frame` of the design and must include at least one outermost dropzone. It must contain valid, XHTML conform HTML with Doctype, `<html>`, `<head>` and `<body>` tags.

The file `content-elements.html` contains all content elements of the design, that can later be drag and dropped into the outermost dropzone of the `design.html`. Here no Doctype, `<html>`, `<head>` or `<body>` tags are required.

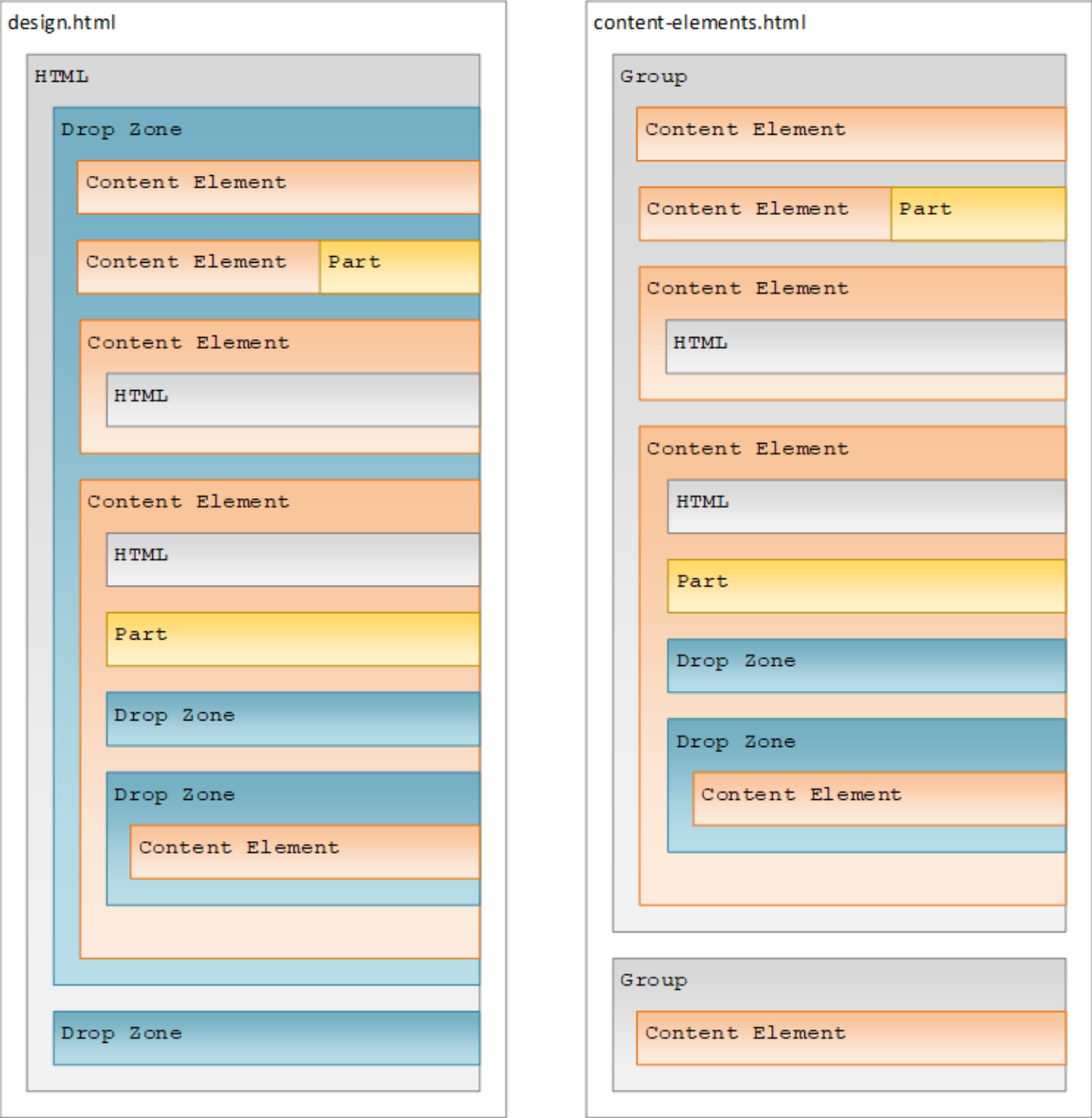


Figure 1. structure reference

## 1.4. Groups

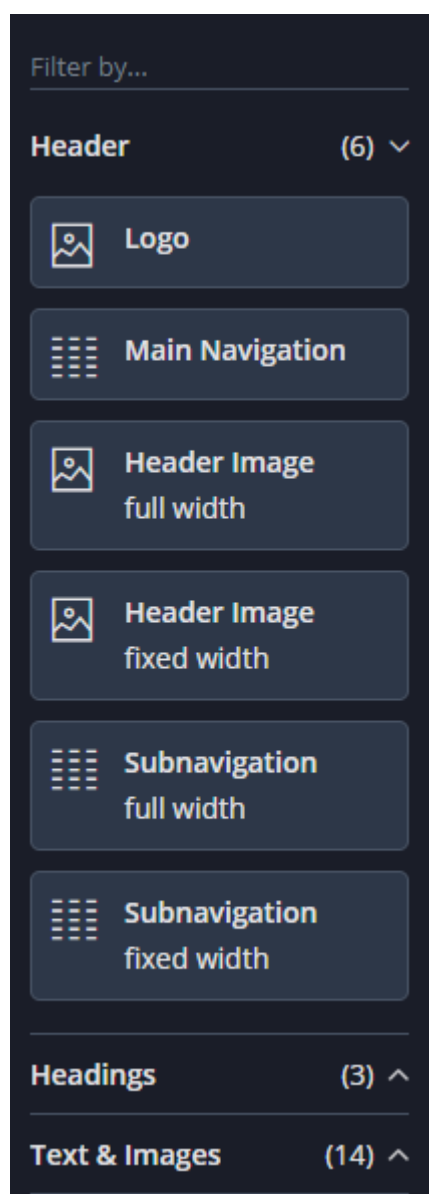


Figure 2. Groups

All content elements can be structured in groups. On the left side, three Groups are defined: **Header**, **Headings** and **Text & Images**. To structure the content elements in such groups, the attribute **data-bsi-group** is used. Each content element is checked to determine if one of its parent elements has this attribute. A group may be defined only once. Below you see an HTML-example of the three groups **Header**, **Headings** and **Text & Images**:

Listing 1. example of attribute `data-bsi-group` : HTML

```
<div data-bsi-group="header">
<img data-bsi-element="logo" data-bsi-element-part="image" />
<div data-bsi-element="main-navigation" data-bsi-element-part="html" />
</div>
<div data-bsi-group="headings">
<div data-bsi-element="heading1" data-bsi-element-part="plain-text" />
<div data-bsi-element="heading2" data-bsi-element-part="plain-text" />
</div>
<div data-bsi-group="textAndImages">
<div data-bsi-element="text" data-bsi-element-part="formatted-text" />
<img data-bsi-element="image" data-bsi-element-part="image" />
</div>
```

## 2. design.properties

### 2.1. The Basics

Metadata for a design is defined in the `design.properties` file. It contains general information on the design, such as the name and author, as well as element specific information, such as with which description and icon the elements are to be displayed to the right of the editor.

*Listing 2. specifying design meta data*

```
#metadata example
design.name=My Customer Design
design.author=John Doe, Doe Design Agency
```

Group information, content element specific entries, configuration capabilities for styles (allowing you to mixin different CSS styles or adding certain features using JavaScript) as well as instructions on how to customize the rich text editor experience can be found in the subsequent chapters.

*Listing 3. example of a fully featured design.properties file*

```
#metadata
design.name=My Customer Design
design.author=John Doe, Doe Design Agency

#groups
group.buttonsAndLinks.label=Buttons & Links
group.textAndImages.label=Text & Images

#styles
style.background-color.label=Background color
style.background-color.class.bg-color-green.label=Green
style.background-color.class.bg-color-red.label=Red

#rich text editor configurations
html-editor-config.my-config.features=bold,italic,underline,strikeThrough,textColor
html-editor-config.my-config.text-colors=#ff00cc,#aabbcc

#content elements
element.text.label=Text
element.text.icon=text
element.text.parts.formatted-text.label=Formatted text
element.text.parts.formatted-texthtml-editor-config=my-config

element.button.label=Button
element.button.description=A red or green button
element.button.styles=background-color
```



## 2.2. Groups

Each content element is assigned to a group. To specify a display name for each *group* element that exists in the `content-elements.html` file, add an entry based on the `data-bsi-group` identifier to the `design.properties` file.

*Listing 4. giving groups clearly identifiable descriptions*

```
#Specification
group.<group-identifier>.label=<Name of the group>

#Example
group.textAndImages.label=Text & Images
```

## 2.3. Content Elements

For each content element that is defined in the `content-elements.html` file, the following entries have to be defined in order to get a clean user experience. The *element identifier* is the value of the `data-bsi-element` attribute:

*Listing 5. important metadata for content elements*

```
#Specification
element.<element-identifier>.label=<Name of the content element>
element.<element-identifier>.description=< Description of the content element>
element.<element-identifier>.icon=<icon identifier>

#Example
element.logo.label=Cooperate Logo
element.logo.description=Visualize your corporate logo
element.logo.icon=image
```

Refer to the following illustration to pick a value for *icon*.

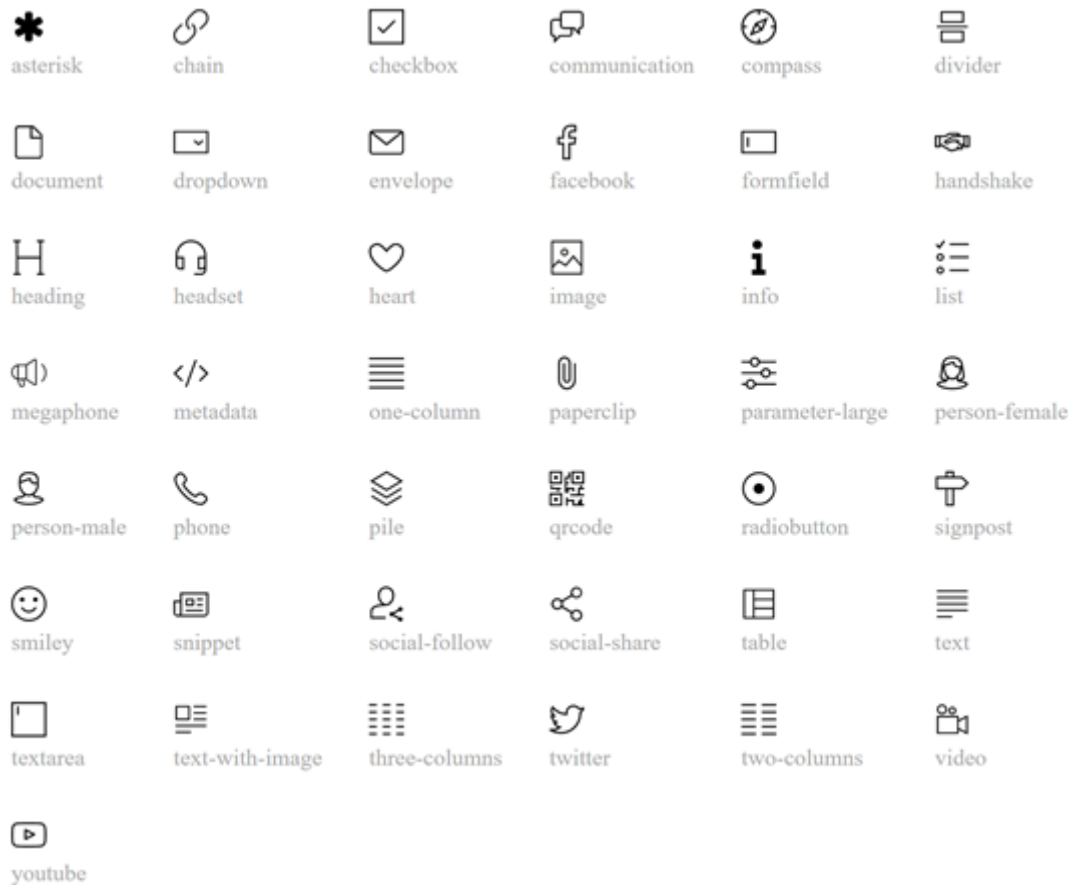


Figure 3. icon identifier reference

For element parts, labels can be defined. Those are then used as section headings while editing a content element in the content editor. `<part-identifier>` is the `data-bsi-element-part` value of the element part.

Listing 6. important metadata for content element parts

```
#Specification
element.<element-identifier>.parts.<part-identifier>.label=<part label>

Usage:
element.logo.parts.image.label=Image for Logo
```

If one content element has multiple element parts of the same type, an index based notation must be used, following the natural order in the DOM. The index starts at 0 and is only necessary if there are multiple parts of the same type.

Listing 7. defining metadata for multiple element parts of the same element part type for a certain content element

```
element.logo.parts.image[0].label=Desktop image for Logo
element.logo.parts.image[1].label=Mobile image for Logo
```

## 2.4. Styles

### WARNING

We strongly discourage from using styles in email templates. Many email clients still require certain styles to be set through inline styles which does not work well with styles on element level as it is done by the *styles feature*.

By defining styles for a certain content element, its characteristics can be controlled. By using styles to make a content element configurable, it is not necessary to implement an additional content element for an almost identical content element. A requirement to implement a button in two different colors (red and green) would therefore be implemented by creating a *button* content element with two styles: red and green. Styles are only defined once, and each element can have 0 to n style capabilities. Each style capability will then be transformed to a dropdown in the editing dialog of a content element, where the specific style can be applied to a content element.



Figure 4. example of a style dropdown

Listing 8. defining style capabilities

```
#Specification
style.<style-capability-identifier>.label=<Style capability dropdown label>
style.<style-capability-identifier>.class.<CSS-class-identifier>.label=<Label to
describe the dropdown option>

#Example
style.background-color.label=Background color
style.background-color.class.bg-color-green.label=Green
style.background-color.class.bg-color-red.label=Red
```

1 to n styles can be defined in a comma separated format. Each will then appear as an individual dropdown in the editor, where one style can be selected from the list of styles.

*Listing 9. assigning style capabilities to content elements*

```
#Specification
element.<element-identifier>.styles=<style-capability-identifier>, <style-capability-
identifier>

Usage:
element.button.styles=background-color,border-color,text-color
```

To ensure that a style is effective, a CSS class must be defined for it. If a style is preselected on an element, it is sufficient to add the desired CSS class to the respective element in the HTML.

*Listing 10. CSS class for a style*

```
.colored-button.bg-color-green { background-color: green; }
.colored-button.bg-color-red { background-color: red; }
```

*Listing 11. how styles are applied on content elements*

```
<button data-bsi-element="button" class="colored-button bg-color-green"></button>
```

## 2.5. Configuration capabilities of the Rich Text Editor

**IMPORTANT**

CX 1.2.13

By defining a content element part of type `formatted-text`, a fully featured rich text editor will be available to the users of the content editor. The built-in WYSIWYG rich text editor is powered by [Froala](#). BSI allows to customize a subset of Froala features directly out of a design. In order to do so, a configuration section in the `design.properties` can be used to customize the features of the rich text editor. Each element part of type `formatted-text` can have its own custom list of features, although in most cases one feature definition is shared among different content elements.

A typical, simple rich text editor configuration will look like this:

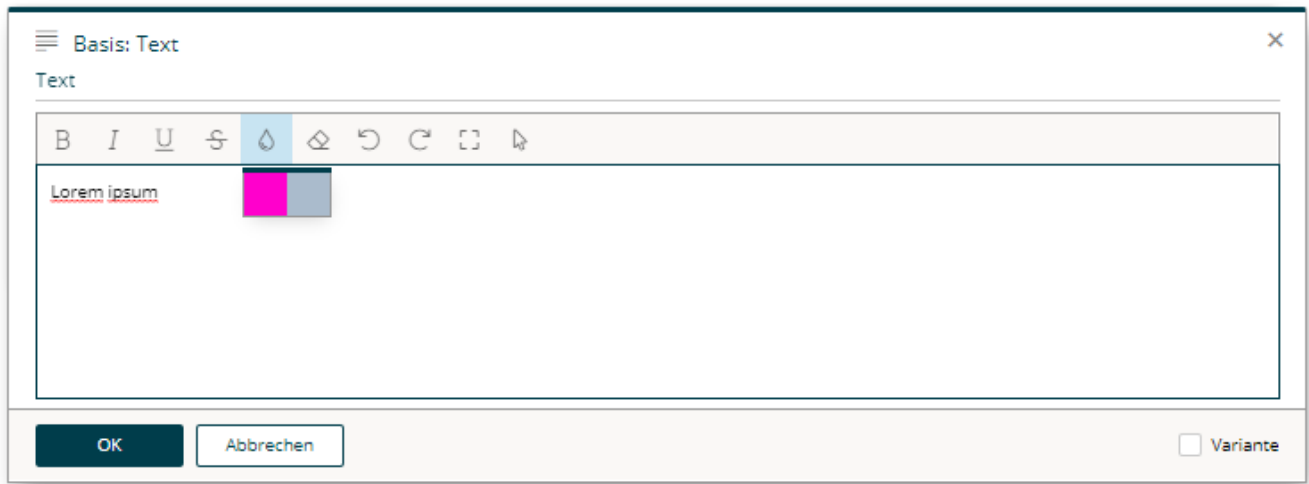
*Listing 12. Rich text editor configuration example*

```
html-editor-config.my-config.features=bold,italic,underline,strikeThrough,textColor
html-editor-config.my-config.text-colors=#ff00cc,#aabbcc
```

The above configuration (named `my-config`) has to be applied on a concrete element part in order to apply the customizations:

*Listing 13. Applying an HTML editor configuration on a content element 'text'*

```
element.text.parts.formatted-text.html-editor-config=my-config
```



The entire list of supported configuration options is documented in the subsequent chapters.

### 2.5.1. Feature list

The most important configuration option is the list of features that will be shown in the WYSIWYG editor.

The format is as follows:

*Listing 14. Feature list format*

```
html-editor-config.<config identifier>.features=<comma separated feature list>
```

If one wants to support **bold**, *italic*, and underlined text, the definition for doing so would be like this:

*Listing 15. Feature list example*

```
html-editor-config.my-config.features=bold,italic,underline
```

The keys in below list (indicated in **bold**) have to be provided as a comma-separated list as in the example above. Each key identifies a certain feature which will then be displayed as separate button in the editor. The sequence is irrelevant and does not affect the display order, as the display order is given by the server side implementation.

The following features are available:

<b>bold</b>	the text can be formatted in <b>bold</b> .
<b>italic</b>	the text can be formatted in <i>italics</i> .
<b>underline</b>	the text can be <u>underlined</u> .
<b>strikeThrough</b>	the text can be displayed with a <del>line through</del> the center.

<b>subscript</b>	the text can be displayed as a <sub>subscript</sub> .
<b>superscript</b>	the text can be displayed as a <sup>superscript</sup> .
<b>fontSize</b>	the font size can be changed based on the <i>font-sizes</i> value list.
<b>lineHeight</b>	the line height can be changed based on the <i>line-heights</i> value list.
<b>textColor</b>	the text color can be changed based on the <i>text-colors</i> value list.
<b>backgroundColor</b>	the background color can be changed based on the <i>background-colors</i> value list.
<b>alignLeft</b>	the text can be left aligned.
<b>alignCenter</b>	the text can be centered.
<b>alignRight</b>	the text can be right aligned.
<b>alignJustify</b>	the text can be justified (As most browsers are terrible in handling justified text properly, we recommend to not enable this feature).
<b>formatOL</b>	the text can be displayed as an organized list.
<b>formatUL</b>	the text can be displayed as an unorganized list.
<b>outdent</b>	the text can be outdented (useful for sub-lists).
<b>indent</b>	the text can be indented (useful for sub-lists).
<b>paragraphFormat</b>	changes the format of the paragraph based on the <i>formats</i> value list.
<b>quote</b>	display the text as a quote.
<b>specialCharacters</b>	inserts special characters.
<b>emoticons</b>	inserts emoji.
<b>insertLink</b>	permits the immediate insertion of links without having to use a wildcard.
<b>html</b>	displays and edit the HTML of the text.
<b>help</b>	displays Help.

In addition, the following features are **always displayed in the editor** and must therefore not be listed separately:

**clearFormatting**      clears all formatting from the selected text.

**undo**                      undoes the change.

**redo**                      redoes the change.

**fullscreen**              displays the editor in fullscreen.

**selectAll**                selects the entire text in the editor.

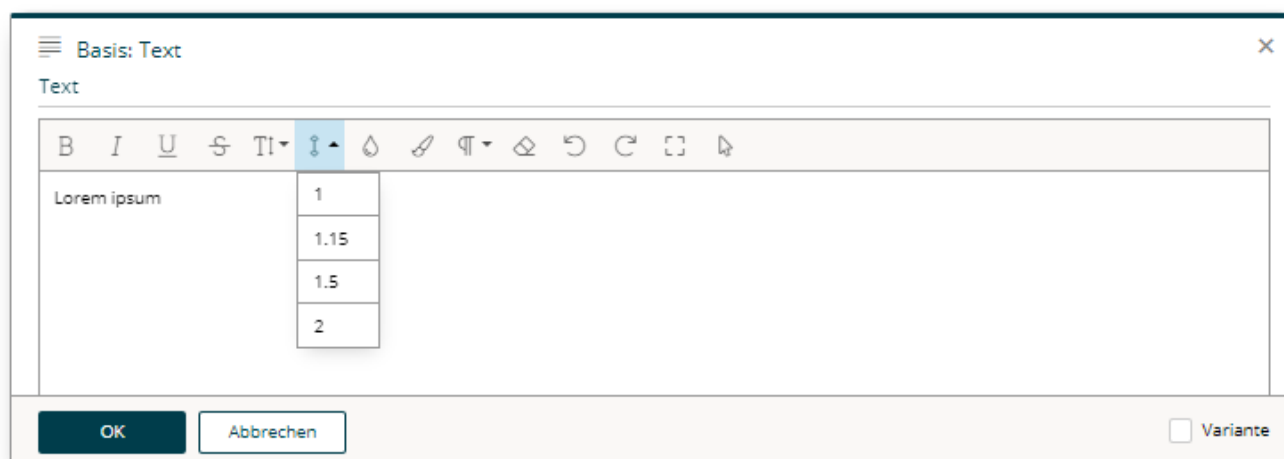
Our experience has shown that these features are useful in the vast majority of cases and that the editing experience would be significantly affected without them.

## 2.5.2. Value Lists

A list of values that will be shown in the editor can be defined for certain features (e.g. the list of colors when the font color feature is active).

*Listing 16. An example using configuration with different value lists set*

```
html-editor-config.my-extended-  
config.features=bold,italic,underline,strikeThrough,textColor,backgroundColor,fontSize  
,paragraphFormat,lineHeight  
html-editor-config.my-extended-config.text-colors=#ff0000,#00ff00,#0000ff  
html-editor-config.my-extended-config.background-colors=#ff0000,#00ff00,#0000ff  
html-editor-config.my-extended-config.formats=h1,h2,h3,h4,pre  
html-editor-config.my-extended-config.font-sizes=8,9,10,11,12,14,16,18,24,30,36,48,72  
html-editor-config.my-extended-config.font-size-unit=px  
html-editor-config.my-extended-config.font-size-default=12  
html-editor-config.my-extended-config.line-heights=1,1.15,1.5,2  
html-editor-config.my-extended-config.enter=p
```



### 2.5.2.1. Colors

A comma-separated list of RGB colors in hexadecimal format. To customize the color picker for `textColor` and `backgroundColor`, provide a list of colors through the `text-colors` and `background-colors` value list.

*Listing 17. text-colors example*

```
html-editor-config.my-config.text-colors=#ff00cc,#aabbcc
```

*Listing 18. background-colors example*

```
html-editor-config.my-config.background-colors=#dddddd,#abcdef
```

### 2.5.2.2. Paragraph formats

**IMPORTANT**

CX 1.2.46

Paragraph formatting and headings can be configured as well. This may be customized through the `formats` value list, which will only have an effect if the feature `paragraphFormat` is active.

*Listing 19. formats example*

```
html-editor-config.my-config.formats=p,h1,h3
```

The following formats can be provided:

- p** for an html paragraph (`<p>`)
- h1** for an html H1 title (`<h1>`)
- h2** `<h2>`
- h3** `<h3>`
- h4** `<h4>`
- h5** `<h5>`
- h6** `<h6>`
- pre** for preformatted text (`<pre>`)

### 2.5.2.3. Line heights

To customize the `lineHeight` value list, provide a list of heights in percentages, comma-separated. The line height values define the factor by which the current line height is multiplied based



on the font size used.

*Listing 20. line-height example*

```
html-editor-config.my-config.line-heights=1,1.15,1.5,2
```

#### 2.5.2.4. Font size

To customize the list of font sizes for `fontSize`, provide a list of sizes through the `font-sizes` value list. A custom default value can be set by using `font-size-default`.

Size information is provided numerically. If several sizes are permitted, then each individual entry is listed in a comma-separated format. The data on font sizes (font size and font size default) are absolute values.

The unit of measurement (`font-size-unit`) defines which unit to be used for information regarding the font sizes. The following are permitted:

<b>px</b>	Pixels
<b>em</b>	Relative to font size of the parent
<b>rem</b>	Relative to font size of the root element
<b>pt</b>	Points
<b>cm</b>	Centimeters
<b>mm</b>	Millimeters

*Listing 21. font-sizes, font-size-unit and font-size-default example*

```
html-editor-config.my-config.font-sizes=8,9,10,11,12,14,16,18,24,30,36,48,72  
html-editor-config.my-config.font-size-unit=px  
html-editor-config.my-config.font-size-default=12
```

#### 2.5.2.5. Entry mode

By defining the entry mode (enter), you define what happens in the editor when the `Enter` key on your keyboard is pressed. The following options are available:

<b>p</b>	to enclose the text with a paragraph ( <code>&lt;p&gt;</code> )
<b>div</b>	to enclose the text with a <code>&lt;div&gt;</code> tag
<b>br</b>	to simply insert a <code>&lt;br&gt;</code> tag for a line break

In **p** and **div** modes, there is the option to force a simple line break with **Shift** + **Enter**. This will add **<br>** without immediately ending the block and starting a new one.

*Listing 22. enter mode example*

```
html-editor-config.my-config.enter=div
```

# 3. Content Editor

## 3.1. Content editor specific CSS

IMPORTANT

CX 1.2.46

Sometimes it is useful to apply special CSS rules to the content when the page is in edit or preview mode. There are two special CSS classes set on the document's `<html>` tag to address such use cases:

- **bsi-ce-edit-mode** is set when the document is shown in the content editor.
- **bsi-ce-preview-mode** is set when the document is shown in preview mode inside the content editor.

The preview mode inside the content editor or any content that is delivered by a story will not have any of the above listed classes.

Listing 23. editor specific CSS example: HTML

```
<html><head><!-- head omitted --></head>
<body>
  <h1 class="hide show-if-edit">this is edit mode</h1>
  <h1 class="hide show-if-preview">this is preview mode</h1>
  <!-- rest of body omitted -->
</body>
```

Listing 24. editor specific CSS example: CSS

```
.hide { display: none; }
.bsi-ce-edit-mode .show-if-edit { display: block; color:green; }
.bsi-ce-preview-mode .show-if-preview { display: block; color:darkorange; }
```

Table 1. editor specific CSS example: resulting representation in the content editor

Edit mode
Preview Mode

## Edit mode

**Save** **Close** ☐ Create new version

Editor Header data Placeholder

     test

**this is edit mode**

**Lorem ipsum**

**Save** **Close** ☐ Create new version

Editor Header data Placeholder

     {xy} test

**this is preview mode**

**Lorem ipsum**

## 3.2. Predefined Story outlets (Bracket Links)

One way to define a link out of a design is to use a `data-bsi-element-part="link"` annotation on a link (`<a>`) element. Doing so will add a link editor to enter a URL and a link text to the content editor.

*Listing 25. Adding an editable link to a content element.*

```
<a data-bsi-element-part="link" href="https://www.bsi-software.com/">BSI Website</a>
```

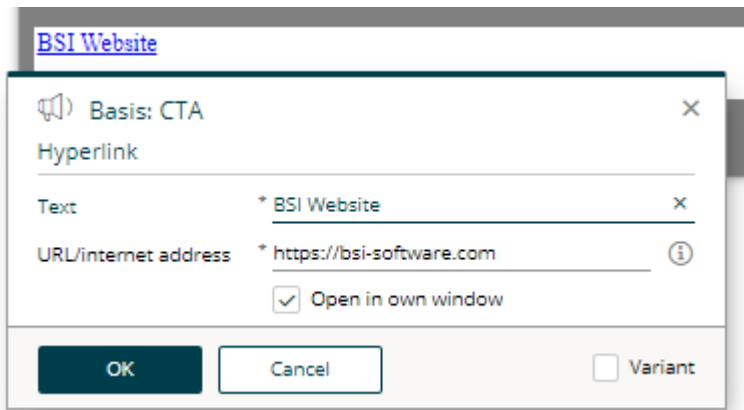


Figure 5. visualization of an editable link

Another way to define a link directly out of a design is by using the CX *bracket link syntax* for links. This mechanism is built into the content editor itself to create a link anywhere in a text.

Listing 26. Example on adding a link anywhere in the text.

```
<span data-bsi-element-part="plain-text" >If you do not wish to receive further
promotions, you can [unsubscribe] now.</span>
```



- ① Definition of links using the CX bracket syntax.
- ② Each link is converted into a story outlet. Each outlet can then be linked to an individual action in the story.
- ③ The content that is delivered to the user.

While rendering the above content, CX will convert the `[unsubscribe]` term to a link tag internally, create a unique hyperlink and will add a new outlet to the step to which the current content belongs. When using bracket links, the story designer will see the provided link as a story outlet by default. This allows the Story Designer to link the click action on the link with other steps (e.g. a subsequent landing page step). In the example above, the *Email Step* will already have an outlet named *unsubscribe*. The bracket technique itself is usable everywhere in the content editor and is not limited to the usage in a design.

The convenience format of a bracket link for CX is `[link text|ID]`. The full syntax is `[ID|text=link text|url=https://example.com|newWindow]`.

You may use the following optional parameters:

- `url` can be used to explicitly specify an absolute URL.
- `newWindow` will force to open the target in a new tab or window.
- `login` creates a link having the query parameter `?login`, which redirects to the login page in a website.
- `logout` creates a link having the query parameter `?logout`, which removes the authenticated user from a CX HTTP session in a website.

If a bracket itself should be part of a link, it can be escaped with a backslash (e.g. `[\[click me\]|id]` will then be visualized as `[click me]`).

You can also place a bracket link anywhere in the design. An example of doing so is to add it to an `href` of a link.

*Listing 27. Adding a bracket link to a link will allow us to track the "Facebook" link in CX.*

```
<a href="[Facebook]"></a>
```

#### WARNING

Be reminded that all CX will replace everything that looks like a bracket link. It is your responsibility as a developer to use escaping where brackets have a different meaning.

*Listing 28. Escaping is important in cases like this one.*

```
<!-- CX will convert this to a bracket link -->
<input pattern="[0-9]">

<!-- escaping is mandatory for the pattern mechanism to work as desired -->
<input pattern="\[0-9]">
```

### 3.2.1. Using anchor links inside a design

First of all, it is possible to use anchor links in the form of `#top` inside a CX design. Anchor links are allowed as targets of `link parts`. However, it is not possible to use anchor links as `url` of a bracket link. This is due to the fact, that bracket links meant to be trackable by CX and this requires a complete roundtrip to the server.

*Listing 29. How to use anchor links in a design.*

```
<section id="news">
  <!-- some news -->
</section>

<!-- some more html code -->

<div data-bsi-element="cta">
  <a href="#news" data-bsi-element-part="link">Jump to news</a>
</div>
```

## 3.3. Content Elements and Parts

This chapter describes the structure of the `content-elements.html` file and the available content elements. The `content-elements.html` file contains HTML snippets for the content elements that can be selected in BSI CX. To do so, BSI CX searches for elements with the `data-bsi-element` attribute in the HTML code. The recommendation is to define all content elements at the same level as the DOM, for example, as `<div>` directly below the `<body>` element. However, for better visualization during development, the developer can also create additional elements (e.g., with CSS borders or margins) around the elements marked with `data-bsi-element`. BSI CX will ignore those, though.

### TIP

It is not necessary for the `content-elements.html` file to have a `<html>`, `<head>` or `<body>` tag. But the containing HTML must be valid.

The following listing illustrates a very simple content element:

```
<div data-bsi-element="logo">
  
</div>
```

As we can see in the listing, `data-bsi-element` defines the identifier of the content element. It must not contain any spaces. The identifier corresponds to the value that can be used in the attribute called `data-bsi-dropzone-allowed-elements` in the drop zone. The element marked with the identifier, when used, is inserted into the relevant drop zone (not only the child elements).

### WARNING

The content editor specifically highlights the content elements. To make sure this works properly, all content elements must be block elements rather than inline elements.

A content element can define one or more internal drop zones. The definition is the same as for `design.html`. For example, use it with a content element for a 3-column layout with three internal drop zones. While the drop zones may be nested arbitrarily, please pay attention to usability.

### 3.3.1. Grouping

Complex designs can consist of many elements. For better organization, it is mandatory to group the elements. To do so, the `data-bsi-group` attribute can be used. The following listing illustrates such a grouping:

```

<div data-bsi-group="texts">
  <div data-bsi-element="default-text" data-bsi-element-part="formatted-text">
    <p>Lorem ipsum</p>
    <ul>
      <li>lorem</li>
      <li>ipsum</li>
    </ul>
  </div>
  <div data-bsi-element="raw-text" data-bsi-element-part="plain-text">Lorem
ipsum</div>
</div>
<div data-bsi-group="images">
  <div data-bsi-element="full-size-image">
    
  </div>
</div>

```

### 3.3.2. Parts

A content element part references, inside a content element, an area (such as text or image) that can be edited directly with the BSI CX content editor. The content element "text with image" knows, for example, the two areas `image` and `plain-text`. The identifiers must be adopted exactly as they are. The following listing illustrates the example:

```

<figure class="element text-with-image" data-bsi-element="text-with-image"> ①
   ②
  <figcaption class="text" data-bsi-element-part="plain-text">Lorem
ipsum</figcaption> ③
</figure>

```

- ① This is the content element definition.
- ② The `image` part defines an editable image.
- ③ The `plain-text` part defines an editable plain text.

#### TIP

The individual parts are likely to contain sample content already. This content must fit in terms of the structure (e.g., only plain text with `plain-text`, and a correct table definition with `table`, etc.)

#### 3.3.2.1. Plain Text

The part `plain-text` can be applied to any HTML element that can contain text. The text is inserted within the element. The element must not have children with other content element parts (content is removed). A single-line text field without formatting is available as the editor. When using the optional attribute `data-bsi-multiline`, the text field becomes multiline.



## IMPORTANT

Boolean attributes like `data-bsi-multiline` require an empty value `=""` or sample value like `"true"`.

*Listing 30. Sample usage of the plain text part.*

```
<h1 data-bsi-element="title-h1" data-bsi-element-part="plain-text" class="element title-h1">Lorem ipsum</h1>
```

*Listing 31. Sample usage of the plain text part with the multiline feature.*

```
<p data-bsi-element="paragraph" data-bsi-element-part="plain-text" data-bsi-multiline="">Lorem ipsum<br>dolor sit amet</p>
```

### 3.3.2.2. Formatted Text

The part `formatted-text` can be applied to any HTML element that can contain text. The element must not have children with other content element parts (content is removed). The rich text field with a limited number of formatting options is available as an editor. For more information about the available configuration options see chapter [Configuration capabilities of the Rich Text Editor](#).

*Listing 32. Sample usage of the formatted text part.*

```
<section data-bsi-element="section" data-bsi-element-part="formatted-text">
  <h1>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet</h1>
  <p>Proin porta <strong>pharetra est non</strong> molestie.</p>
  <p><a href="https://www.example.org/">More</a></p>
</section>
```

### 3.3.2.3. HTML

The `html` part can be applied to any HTML element. The code is inserted within the element. The element must not have children with other content element parts (content is removed). A text field is used as the editor. HTML can be written directly into this field.

*Listing 33. Sample usage of the HTML part.*

```
<div data-bsi-element="html" data-bsi-element-part="html">
  <iframe src="https://www.openstreetmap.org/export/embed.html" style="height: 500px;"></iframe>
</div>
```

This part can be useful for:

- Prototyping
- Quick-and-Dirty Hacks
- Embedding any HTML code

## WARNING

It is not allowed to place any `data-bsi-element` or `data-bsi-element-part` attributes inside the HTML code. This won't work as expected and leads to invalid content.

### 3.3.2.4. Video

The `video` part can be applied to any block level HTML element. This part can be used to display information and thumbnails of external videos. It can also be used to embed external videos. Within the element, various elements can be used as placeholders:

- Each `<iframe>` element is used to embed an external video player.
- Each `<img>` element with a `data-bsi-video-thumbnail` attribute is used to display the video thumbnail.
- Each HTML element with the `data-bsi-video-title` attribute is used to display the video title.
- Each HTML element with the `data-bsi-video-description` is used to display the video description.
- Each `<a>` element with the `data-bsi-video-link` is used to place a link to the external video. The text of the hyperlink will not be touched, only the `href` attribute will be filled.

## IMPORTANT

Fetching the video's title and description may requires an active API key for the appropriate provider.

## IMPORTANT

Boolean attributes like `data-bsi-video-title` require an empty value `=""` or sample value like `=true`.

The following external video providers are supported:

### YouTube

Without a configured API key, only the thumbnails are automatically picked. More information on obtaining a YouTube API key: <https://developers.google.com/youtube/v3/getting-started>

Be aware that there are two kinds of URLs involved: One is the link to the video platform itself for the `href` attribute on the `<a>` tag and there is the embeded URL for the `<iframe>` player. In the case of YouTube <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YpnFs4aBLQA> is the link to the video platform. The corresponding embeded URL would be <https://www.youtube.com/embed/YpnFs4aBLQA>. If you want to provide sample content for your element you may have to fill both URLs in the right tag. The following listing illustrates the use of sample content for a simple video element:

Listing 34. Example of a simple video element.

```
<div class="element video" data-bsi-element="video-simple">
  <div class="responsive-video" data-bsi-element-part="video" data-bsi-video-data-
link="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YpnFs4aBLQA"> ①
    <iframe width="1120" height="630" frameborder="0"
src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/YpnFs4aBLQA" allow="autoplay; encrypted-media"
webkitallowfullscreen mozallowfullscreen allowfullscreen></iframe> ②
  </div>
</div>
```

- ① The link to the video platform is placed inside the `data-bsi-video-data-link` attribute.
- ② The embed video URL is placed inside the `src` attribute of the `<iframe>` tag.

This results in the following content element:

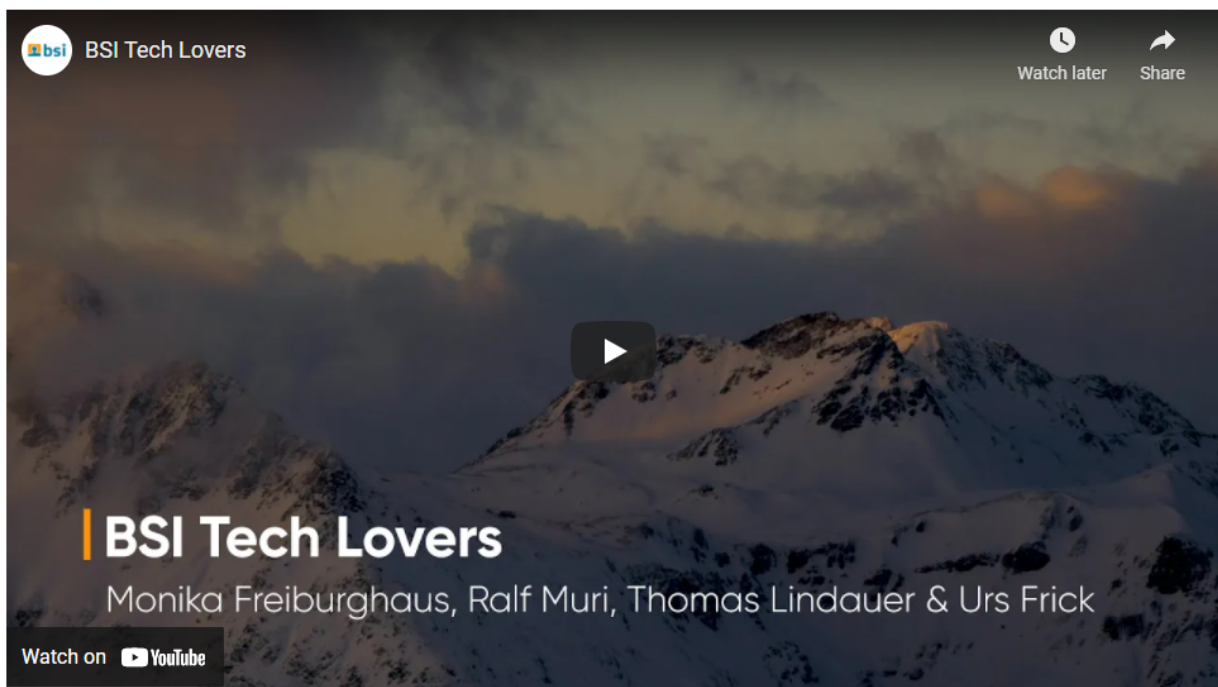


Figure 6. Simple video element in action.

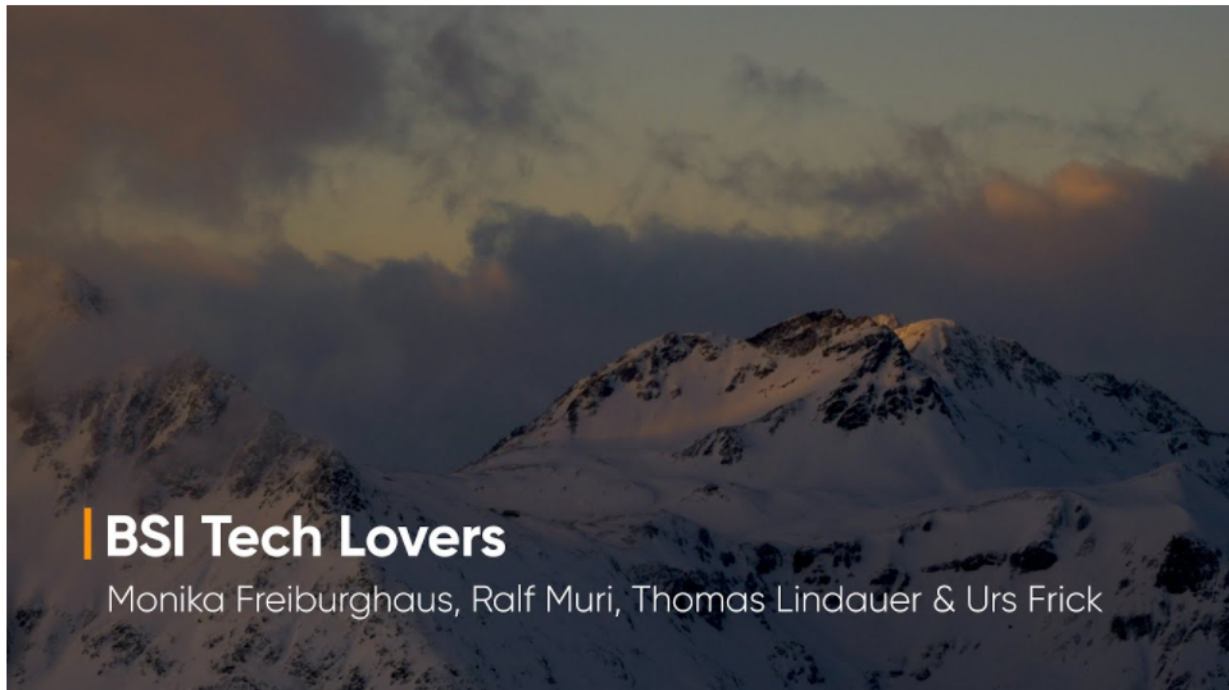
A more complex video element would be the following:

Listing 35. Example of a complex video element.

```
<div class="element video" data-bsi-element="video-thumbnail">
  <div class="video-thumbnail" data-bsi-element-part="video" data-bsi-video-data-
link="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YpnFs4aBLQA"> ①
    <p>
      <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YpnFs4aBLQA" data-bsi-video-
link="" target="_blank"> ②
         ③
      </a>
    </p>
    <h3 data-bsi-video-title="">BSI Tech Lovers</h3> ④
    <p data-bsi-video-description="">Für mehr WOW-Momente mit BSI. Monika
Freiburghaus, Ralf Muri, Thomas Lindauer und Urs Frick zeigen Einblicke in ihre
persönlichen WOW-Momente.</p> ⑤
  </div>
</div>
```

- ① The link to the video platform is placed inside the `data-bsi-video-data-link` attribute.
- ② The link to the video platform is also placed inside the `href` attribute.
- ③ The placeholder image can also be part of the design, it is not mandatory to provide the URL to the real image here.
- ④ The content of the first tag marked with `data-bsi-video-title` will be used as placeholder for the title.
- ⑤ The content of the first tag marked with `data-bsi-video-description` will be used as placeholder for the video description.

This results in the following content element:



### BSI Tech Lovers

Für mehr WOW-Momente mit BSI. Monika Freiburghaus, Ralf Muri, Thomas Lindauer und Urs Frick zeigen Einblicke in ihre persönlichen WOW-Momente.

Figure 7. Complex video element in action.

The video part is quite powerful and can be used in various ways:

- Enrich your landingpage or website with embedded videos.
- Use video thumbnails in your content.
- Send emails with link, thumbnail, title and description of an external video.

#### 3.3.2.5. Image

The **image** part can only be placed on a `<img>` or `<a>` tag. The source is inserted in the `src` attribute. By specifying the `srcset` attribute, the images are also scaled accordingly. If a `srcset` attribute is present, the `src` attribute is set to the image at its highest resolution (according to the defined `srcset`). If there is no `srcset` attribute, the selected image is not scaled and is placed directly as `src`. For images with dynamic sources, the definition of the `srcset` is ignored. Thus, dynamic image sources are not scaled.

**TIP** Dynamic image sources can be specified with angle brackets, e.g. `<my-dynamic-image>`.

It is not possible to omit the image of an **image** part. Therefore it is mandatory to specify an image in the content editor. Otherwise a validation error will occur. The following listing illustrates a simple image element with `srcset` attributes included:

Listing 36. Example of a simple image element.

```
<div class="element image" data-bsi-element="image-simple">
  
</div>
```

### 3.3.2.6. background-image

An arbitrary element which permits the use of a CSS `background-image`. It places the CSS attribute `background-image`. The image selection is available as the editor just like with the image part.

Listing 37. Example usage of the background-image part.

```
<div class="element scene" data-bsi-element="scene">
  <div data-bsi-element-part="background-image" style="background-image:
  url('example.jpg')"></div>
</div>
```

### 3.3.2.7. table

A `<div>` oder `<td>` element with a table element as a direct child element. The table content is filled according to the editor (including colgroup). **Colspan is not supported.** On even or odd rows or columns, the CSS class `even` or `odd` is placed. The `<th>` tag is used for header columns, if specified. **This part does not support `<thead>` and `<tbody>` tags.**

**TIP** It is possible to use an iterator to generate dynamic tables.

Listing 38. Example usage of the table part.

```
<div class="element table" data-bsi-element="simple-table" data-bsi-element-
part="table">
  <table>
    <tr>
      <th>Firstname</th>
      <th>Lastname</th>
      <th>Age</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>John</td>
      <td>Doe</td>
      <td>42</td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</div>
```

### 3.3.2.8. iterator

An arbitrary element. The attribute `data-bsi-iterator` can be defined on this element. The attribute `data-bsi-iterator-item` has to be defined on the element or on one of the included elements. This defines the element to be duplicated. If `data-bsi-iterator` is defined and the iterator does not provide any data, the entire element is removed. Otherwise, only the element to be duplicated is marked with `data-bsi-iterator-item`.

#### IMPORTANT

Boolean attributes like `data-bsi-iterator-item` require an empty value `=""` or sample value like `="true"`.

A text field is used as the editor. The name of the iterator can be placed in this text field.

*Listing 39. Example usage of the iterator part.*

```
<div class="element iterator" data-bsi-element="iterator" data-bsi-iterator="sample">
  <div class="customer" data-bsi-iterator-item="">
    <dl>
      <dt>Name</dt>
      <dd>{customer.name}</dd>
      <dt>Address</dt>
      <dd>{customer.address}</dd>
    </dl>
  </div>
</div>
```

### 3.3.2.9. news-snippets

An arbitrary element. Displays a news item. Within the element, elements with the `data-bsi-property` attribute can be defined. This attribute may have the following values: `image`, `title`, `headline`, or `text`. The content of these elements is then replaced accordingly with the value of the selected news item. In that context, elements from property `title`, `headline`, and `text` are mandatory.

If a link in CX is configured into a news snippet, `title` and `image` are automatically supplemented with a link. When generating the news list, the following CSS classes are automatically set on a news snippet to permit better styling of the individual elements:

**news-nth-X**    the position in the list. E.g., `news-nth-9`

**odd**            odd position in the list

**even**           even position in the list

**first**           first news snippet

**last**            last news snippet

Listing 40. Example usage of the news-snippets part.

```
<div class="element news" data-bsi-element="news-snippets" data-bsi-element-  
part="news-snippets">  
  <div class="news-image element">  
      
  </div>  
  <div class="news-text element">  
    <h2 class="ns-title" data-bsi-property="title">Breaking News</h2>  
    <p class="ns-headline" data-bsi-property="headline">Lorem ipsum dolor sit  
amet</p>  
    <p class="ns-text" data-bsi-property="text">Ea vis odio voluptua, pri ei facer  
denique.</p>  
  </div>  
</div>
```

### 3.3.2.10. form

A `<form>` element. The element must contain a submit button and may also contain a reset button. Those buttons must be `<input>` elements. In the form configuration, the reset button can be hidden or displayed. Then, in the DOM, the attribute `disabled` is set on the input element.

The form element must contain an element with the `data-bsi-form-validation` attribute, and this attribute must contain an element with the `data-bsi-form-validation-item` attribute.

Within the element with `data-bsi-form-validation`, the element with `data-bsi-form-validation-item` is duplicated for each error in the server-side form validation, and the validation message is inserted as the content of the validation item element.

#### IMPORTANT

Boolean attributes like `data-bsi-form-validation` require an empty value `= ""` or sample value like `= "true"`.

In addition to the display in the above-described element, a `data-bsi-form-validation-message` attribute is set for each defective form field. It contains the validation error for the respective field. The attribute can be used to style the field with CSS if there is an error (CSS selector checks for the presence of the attribute) or to display the error message with CSS and/or JavaScript in the respective field.

The following form fields can be marked as mandatory fields in the content editor. If this is done, the `required` attribute is set in the relevant HTML element. Thus, the mandatory elements are styled using the respective CSS selectors.

To exclude a certain form from CX you set the `data-bsi-form-ignore` attribute on the form tag. Any form with this marker will be left untouched by CX.



Listing 41. Example usage of the form part.

```
<div class="element form" data-bsi-element="slim-form">
  <form class="form form-wrapper" data-bsi-element-part="form" id="form">
    <ul class="form-validation" data-bsi-form-validation="">
      <li class="form-validation-item" data-bsi-form-validation-item=""></li>
    </ul>
    <div class="form-content" data-bsi-dropzone="form-content" data-bsi-dropzone-
allowed-elements="form-field">
    </div>
    <div class="form-button-bar">
      <input type="submit" class="form-button send" value="Senden" />
      <input type="reset" class="form-button reset" value="Zurücksetzen" />
    </div>
  </form>
</div>
```

### 3.3.2.11. form-field

A `<div>` element. Contains a `<label>` and an `<input>` element. In the configuration, the label, initial value, mandatory field, and input type can be defined. The following input types are supported:

<b>text</b>	For a simple text field.
<b>email</b>	Input field, that accepts a valid e-mail address.
<b>tel</b>	Input field, that accepts a phone number.
<b>password</b>	A password input field, that shows * instead of the real characters.
<b>number</b>	An input field, that accepts only numbers.
<b>range</b>	An input field, that shows a numeric range slider.
<b>date</b>	An input field, that can be used to select a certain date.
<b>datetime-local</b>	Input field, that accepts a date and a specific time.
<b>time</b>	Input field, that accepts a time.
<b>file</b>	Input field, that can be used to upload a file.

To fixate the form field type, the `data-bsi-form-field-fixed-type` attribute can be used on the element. Doing so allows the setup of a customized date field, for example. The type of the form field is then set and cannot be changed in the content editor.

## WARNING

Be aware, that not all browsers support all types of input fields. Some browsers require a polyfill to handle certain types of form fields. It is up to the developer to use polyfills where this is required.

*Listing 42. Example usage of the form-field part.*

```
<div class="form-field" data-bsi-element="date-field" data-bsi-element-part="form-field" data-bsi-form-field-fixed-type="">
  <label class="label">Date</label>
  <input class="input" type="date" value="2009-11-13" required="" />
</div>
```

## IMPORTANT

Boolean attributes like `data-bsi-form-field-fixed-type` require an empty value `=""` or sample value like `="true"`.

### 3.3.2.12. form-checkbox

A `<div>` element. Contains a `<label>` and an `<input>` element with the `checkbox` type.

*Listing 43. Example usage of the form-checkbox part.*

```
<div data-bsi-element="form-checkbox" data-bsi-element-part="form-checkbox"
class="element checkbox">
  <input type="checkbox" id="checkbox1" />
  <label for="checkbox1">Checkbox 1</label>
</div>
```

### 3.3.2.13. form-textarea

A `<div>` element. Contains a `<label>` and a `<textarea>` element.

*Listing 44. Example usage of the form-textarea part.*

```
<div data-bsi-element="form-textarea" data-bsi-element-part="form-textarea"
class="form-field form-element">
  <label class="label">Description</label>
  <textarea rows="5" cols="20" class="textarea" maxlength="500">Lorem
  ipsum</textarea>
</div>
```

### 3.3.2.14. form-select

A `<div>` element. Contains a `<label>` and a `<select>` element with the `elements` option. The pre-allocation of the element can be controlled with the `data-bsi-value` and `data-bsi-value-list` attributes. The `data-bsi-value` attribute contains the pre-allocation, and the values available for selection are defined in the `data-bsi-value-list` attribute. A line break (`\n` or `\r\n`) separates each of those.

To fixate the values that are available for selection, the `data-bsi-form-select-fixed-value-list` attribute can be set on the element. Then, the list of values cannot be changed in the content editor. Only the preselection can be changed.

**WARNING**     The `multiple` attribute is not supported.

*Listing 45. Example usage of the form-select part.*

```
<div data-bsi-element="form-select" data-bsi-element-part="form-select" class="form-
select form-element" data-bsi-value-list="Yes
No
Unsure" data-bsi-value="No">
  <label class="label">Decision</label>
  <div class="select-wrapper">
    <select size="1">
      <option>Yes</option>
      <option selected="">No</option>
      <option>Unsure</option>
    </select>
    <div class="dropdown" role="presentation">a</div>
  </div>
</div>
```

### 3.3.2.15. form-radio

A `<div>` element. Contains a `<label>` and a `<div>` element as a radio group. The radio group is marked with the `data-bsi-radio-group` attribute. The radio group contains radio items. These are identified with the `data-bsi-radio-item` attribute and contain a `<label>` and an `<input>` element with the radio type. The preselection of this element can be controlled with the `data-bsi-value` and `data-bsi-value-list` attributes. Same as the `form-select` part. The same applies to the `data-bsi-form-select-fixed-value-list` attribute.

*Listing 46. Example usage of the form-radio part.*

```
<div data-bsi-element="form-radio" data-bsi-element-part="form-radio" class="form-
radio form-element">
  <label class="label">To be or not to be?</label>
  <div data-bsi-radio-group=""> ①
    <div class="form-radio-item" data-bsi-radio-item=""> ②
      <input type="radio" id="radio1" />
      <label for="radio1">Radio-Button 1</label>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

① The `data-bsi-radio-group` element contains the prototype element.

② The `data-bsi-radio-item` element is the prototype element.

**WARNING**

Be aware, that `data-bsi-radio-item` must be right inside `data-bsi-radio-group`. Any intermediate element will be removed.

**IMPORTANT**

Boolean attributes like `data-bsi-radio-item` require an empty value `=""` or sample value like `"true"`.

### 3.3.2.16. link

The part is defined on the `<a>` element. As an option, the link content can be set with the `data-bsi-link-fixed-inner-html` attribute. If this attribute is present, only the `href` attribute of the link can be edited in the content editor. If the link text is to be placed in a tag within the hyperlink (e.g., in a span next to an `<img>` tag), the optional `data-bsi-link-text-part` attribute can be set on the tag.

**IMPORTANT**

Boolean attributes like `data-bsi-link-fixed-inner-html` require an empty value `=""` or sample value like `"true"`.

*Listing 47. Example usage of the link part.*

```
<div data-bsi-element="cta" class="element cta">
  <a href="https://www.bsi-software.com/" data-bsi-element-part="link">More</a>
</div>
```

### 3.3.2.17. social-follow

A `<div>` element, contains `<div>` elements with a `data-bsi-social-follow` attribute. These attributes contain the value of the respective social media service, such as "Facebook", "Twitter", "Pinterest", etc.

The elements with `data-bsi-social-follow` must have the `social-media-item` class. This class is used to manage the visibility of each individual social media channel in the editor.

The elements with `data-bsi-social-follow` must also contain an `<a>` element. The link `href` can be preselected with a URL or with CX links in square brackets (e.g., [Facebook]).

The `<a>` element, in turn, can contain additional elements.

Listing 48. Example usage of the social-follow part.

```
<div data-bsi-element="social-follow" data-bsi-element-part="social-follow">
  <div data-bsi-social-follow="Facebook" class="social-media-item">
    <a href="https://www.facebook.com/">
      
    </a>
  </div>
  <div data-bsi-social-follow="Twitter" class="social-media-item">
    <a href="https://www.twitter.com/">
      
    </a>
  </div>
</div>
```

### 3.3.2.18. social-share

A `<div>` element, contains `<div>` elements with `data-bsi-social-share`. These attributes contain the value of the respective social media service, such as Facebook, Twitter, Pinterest, or even e-mail.

The elements with `data-bsi-social-share` must have the `social-media-item` class. This class is used to control the visibility of each individual social media channel in the editor.

The elements with `data-bsi-social-share` must also contain an `<a>` element. The link `href` can be preselected with a URL or with Studio links in square brackets (e.g., `[Facebook]`).

To share it via e-mail, the content of the `href` is then a `mailto:?subject=(subject.with.title)&body=(description.with.url)`

The `<a>` element, in turn, can contain additional elements.

The URL supports a list of wildcards that are specific to the social share part. When they are issued, all wildcards are automatically URL-encoded. These wildcards cannot be selected in the step configuration in Studio. The following wildcards exist:

<b>url</b>	The URL/internet address of the current Studio webpage or the user-defined URL.
<b>description</b>	The description text of the current Studio webpage or the user-defined description text (a maximum of 300 characters).
<b>description.short</b>	Same as description, but a maximum of 140 characters; all additional characters are truncated.
<b>description.with.url</b>	Same as description; in addition, the url is added to the end of the description text.

<b>title</b>	The title of the current Studio webpage or the user-defined title (a maximum of 100 characters).
<b>title.with.url</b>	Same as title, and, in addition, the url is added to the end of the description text.
<b>subject.with.title</b>	Same as title, and, in addition, a text "Share web-site:" is added to the beginning of the title; is used as the subject in an e-mail.
<b>preview.image.url</b>	The URL/internet address for the preview image of the webpage according to the configuration in the content editor.

```

<div data-bsi-element="social-share" data-bsi-element-part="social-share">
  <div class="social-media-info">Share this page</div>
  <div data-bsi-social-share="E-Mail" class="sm-email social-media-item share">
    <a href=
"mailto:?subject=(subject.with.title)&body=(description.with.url)"></a>
  </div>
  <div data-bsi-social-share="Facebook" class="sm-facebook social-media-item share">
    <a href="https://www.facebook.com/sharer/sharer.php?u=(url)" target=
"_blank"></a>
  </div>
  <div data-bsi-social-share="LinkedIn" class="sm-linkedin social-media-item share">
    <a
href="https://www.linkedin.com/shareArticle?mini=true&url=(url)&summary=(title)&source
=FancyUnicorns" target="_blank"></a>
  </div>
  <div data-bsi-social-share="Pinterest" class="sm-pinterest social-media-item
share">
    <a
href="http://pinterest.com/pin/create/button/?url=(url)&description=(title)&media=(pre
view.image.url)" target="_blank"></a>
  </div>
  <div data-bsi-social-share="Twitter" class="sm-twitter social-media-item share">
    <a href="https://twitter.com/intent/tweet?url=(url)&text=(description.short)"
target="_blank"></a>
  </div>
  <div data-bsi-social-share="WhatsApp" class="sm-whatsapp social-media-item share">
    <a href="whatsapp://send?text=(title.with.url)" target="_blank"></a>
  </div>
  <div data-bsi-social-share="Xing" class="sm-xing social-media-item share">
    <a href="https://www.xing.com/spi/shares/new?url=(url)" target="_blank"></a>
  </div>
</div>

```

## 3.4. Data BSI Attributes

Data BSI attribute are regular DOM element attributes, starting with `data-bsi-`. In a CX design they must be used to amend CX specific semantic information to the DOM or to control processing logic while the DOM is rendered by the CX server.

### 3.4.1. Control Attributes

The presence of an HTML element in the generated content can be controlled by using `data-bsi-remove-if`.

- **draft**: The element is only inserted if the content is being edited in the editor.
- **live**: The element is only inserted if the content is driven by a story.
- **authenticated**: The element is only inserted if an authenticated visitor exists on the CX HTTP session.

The attribute value may have a negate operator (!). Using this operator you can negate the condition, for instance `!authenticated` will only be removed in case the visitor is *not* logged in.

A common and recommended use of `data-bsi-remove-if="draft"` is to suppress executing JavaScript in the content editor, which may lead to unintended side effects .hiding information in draft mode.

```
<script data-bsi-remove-if="draft">
// this script will not mess around with your content while being edited in the
content editor
</script>
```

A common use case of `data-bsi-remove-if="live"` mode is to display context information to the user that should only be present while editing a content. .hiding information in live mode.

```
<p data-bsi-remove-if="live">This hint will never be shown in any content driven by a
story.</p>
```

#### WARNING

`data-bsi-remove-if` must not be used for tag elements containing content elements! Otherwise, those cannot be edited in draft mode.

**data-bsi-hide-edit-button** may be used to prevent editing of a content element. The attribute must be located on the same tag as the `data-bsi-element` attribute.

*Listing 49. hiding the content element edit button*

```
<div data-bsi-element="..." data-bsi-hide-edit-button="true">...</div>
```

**data-bsi-hide-move-button**, **data-bsi-hide-copy-button**, and **data-bsi-hide-remove-button** are working in the same manner, but on dropzone level. They will prevent from moving, copying, or removing content elements on a dropzone.

*Listing 50. prevent moving, copying and removal of content elements.*

```
<div data-bsi-dropzone="..." data-bsi-hide-move-button="true" data-bsi-hide-copy-button="true" data-bsi-hide-remove-button="true">...</div>
```

### 3.4.2. Form Processor Attributes

The CX server may implement programmed backend logic to validate and process a specific form in a CX website. The following attributes control which form processor is called on a form submit. A CX project that implements its own backend logic may contribute its own form processors.

Set the `data-bsi-form-type` on a form element to specify which form processor handles the form on submit. Predefined values are `login` and `change-password`. A CX project may define custom values, which must map to a form processor implementation in the CX backend server.

The `data-bsi-show-form-type-field` controls whether the CX content editor shows a drop-down menu to choose a form type in the Form element part. This gives a design author the freedom to create a generic content element for forms, where the content author can choose to create a standard form or a form using a form processor via drop-down menu, or to provide a complete form as a dedicated form element, where the content author cannot change the form type in the content editor.

Set the `data-bsi-form-type` attribute on a form field element to mark a field interpreted by a form processor. For instance a `login` form requires the form to have two fields, one must define `data-bsi-form-type="user-id"` and the other `data-bsi-form-type="password"` in order to pass the form processor validation. Each form process may define custom values for this attribute.



## 4. CX Design Creator

The CX Design Creator was developed to facilitate the creation of templates. It is an executable file for Windows, Mac, and Linux. No installation or additional software is required. The CX Design Creator has the following functionality and tasks:

- Parsing Twig templates for HTML
- Formatting the generated HTML "nicely" and validating it
- Parsing LESS to CSS
- Parsing SASS to CSS
- Minifying and autoprefixing CSS
- Merging and minifying JavaScript
- Creating the ZIP file for the upload to BSI CX

Here is an example how the CX Design Creator is run from command line:

```
C:\dev\workspaces\StudioDesigns\designs\BSI\master-template-factory-1.1>cx-design-creator-win.exe
-----
CX Design Creator
-----
Description:  A configurable preprocessor for Twig, LESS, SASS, CSS and JavaScript.
Version:      0.79.4
Build:        20210126143051
Author:       Oliver Fabel <Oliver.Fabel@bsi-software.com>
Dependencies: twing 5.0.2
               less 3.13.1
               sass 1.32.5
               cssnano 4.1.10
               @babel/core 7.12.10
               webpack 4.46.0
               archiver 3.1.1
Webserver:    http://127.0.0.1:1234
Compiler:     Starting compiler #0 ...
```

Figure 8. Run the CX Design Creator

Note the reference Webserver: <http://127.0.0.1:1234>. The CX Design Creator publishes all content-elements that are mentioned in the file "preview-template.html" to a webserver. It is very useful to check all changes on a certain content-element locally in your browser, before a .zip file is uploaded to a CX-Environment.



Figure 9. Preview in a local browser

The CX Design Creator itself is configured with a YAML file `compiler.yml`:

Listing 51. Example of a `compiler.yml` file

```
engine: { version: '0.79.4' }
watch:
  - resources
  - properties.yml
  - template/src
task:
  ### bundle and process component specific less and javascript files
  - twig:
    - source: [template/src/_setup/components.less.twig]
      target: template/tmp/components.less
      model: [properties.yml]
      tidy: false
      validate: false
    - source: [template/src/_setup/components.js.twig]
      target: template/tmp/components.js
      model: [properties.yml]
      tidy: false
      validate: false
  - less:
    - source: [template/tmp/components.less]
      target: template/www/static/styles.css
      model:
        stack: [properties.yml]
        scope: [styles]
  js:
    - source: [template/tmp/components.js]
      target: template/www/static/scripts.js
  rm:
    - template/tmp/components.js
    - template/tmp/components.less
```

```

### copy resources
- cp:
  - source: resources
    target: template/www/static
### create regular design files
- twig:
  ### design.html
  - source: [template/src/base/twig/design.twig]
    target: template/www/design.html
    model: [properties.yml]
  ### content-elements.html
  - source: [template/src/base/twig/content-elements.twig]
    target: template/www/content-elements.html
    model: [properties.yml]
  ### preview-template.html
  - source: [template/src/base/twig/preview-template.twig]
    target: template/www/preview-template.html
    model: [properties.yml]
  ### design.properties
  - source: [template/src/base/twig/design.properties.twig]
    target: template/www/design.properties
    model: [properties.yml]
    tidy: false
    validate: false
zip:
  - base: template/www
    source:
      - design.html
      - content-elements.html
      - preview-template.html
      - design.properties
      - static
    target: ../../Scaffold-1.0.1.zip
defaults:
  twig:
    validate: true
    tidy: true
    tabsize: 4
    comments: true
  less:
    compress: true
  js:
    compress: true
  global:
    charset: utf8
    compress: true
    failonerror: false
webserver:
  packages:
    - name: 'Company - Templates'
    designs:

```

```
- name: 'Scaffold'
  viewports:
    - type: desktop
      width: 100%
    - type: desktop
      width: 940px
    - type: tablet
      width: 768px
    - type: mobile
      width: 360px
  templates:
    - file: template/www/preview-template.html
      language: Deutsch
```

A detailed description of the application and the configuration options would be beyond the scope of this guide. Just one note: When creating designs with the CX Design Creator, the generated artifacts (i.e., HTML, CSS, and JavaScript files) should not be directly edited. Instead, any modifications should be made in the source code itself.

Of course, you can also use a separate tool stack to develop a design. We do not recommend the development of a design directly in HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. This may work with small templates, but it quickly becomes confusing and error-prone.

# 5. Help

## 5.1. Good practices

The following things have been established as good practice in some projects. However, this approach is by no means mandatory and may vary depending on the project and individual preferences.

### 5.1.1. Deleting or deprecating content elements

Over time, a design evolves and due to various reasons, a certain content element may become obsolete. A good practice to phase-out a content element is to deprecate an element in a first step instead of directly deleting it. Deprecating helps to inform the end user about a content element that should no longer be added to new contents while still present in existing ones. In addition, it makes manual content migrations easier (see [Refactoring content elements](#)). In a future release, when you are sure that the content element is no longer actively in use, you can completely delete the content element.

### 5.1.2. Refactoring content elements

While refactoring a content element, keep in mind that your changes to a content element should never break existing content. We strongly advice to test your refactored content element to content that was created under the old design version to make sure that you do not introduce breaking changes. Critical points are renamings, changing the order for element parts and big changes to the DOM structure. In spite of that, we do encourage you to refactor where necessary, remind you to test carefully. If a refactoring is not possible due to migration issues, adding a new content element and deprecating the preexisting one (see: [Deleting or deprecating content elements](#)) is a feasible option.

## 5.2. Troubleshooting

In this chapter, we are collecting some common issues design developers may face in their development process.

### 5.2.1. Design Upload

While uploading a design, BSI CX will parse the content of the ZIP file to ensure that the containing design is valid. If the parser detects inconsistencies, an error message is displayed. The following trouble shooting sections will help to correct the error.

#### TIP

It is helpful to to view the details of the error message by clicking on **Details**, if available.

#### WARNING

In Versions prior to CX 1.2.48, the error message may be cut off in the message box. Use `Ctrl + C` and paste the error message to any text file to view the full details.

#### 5.2.1.1. Validation error: File is missing

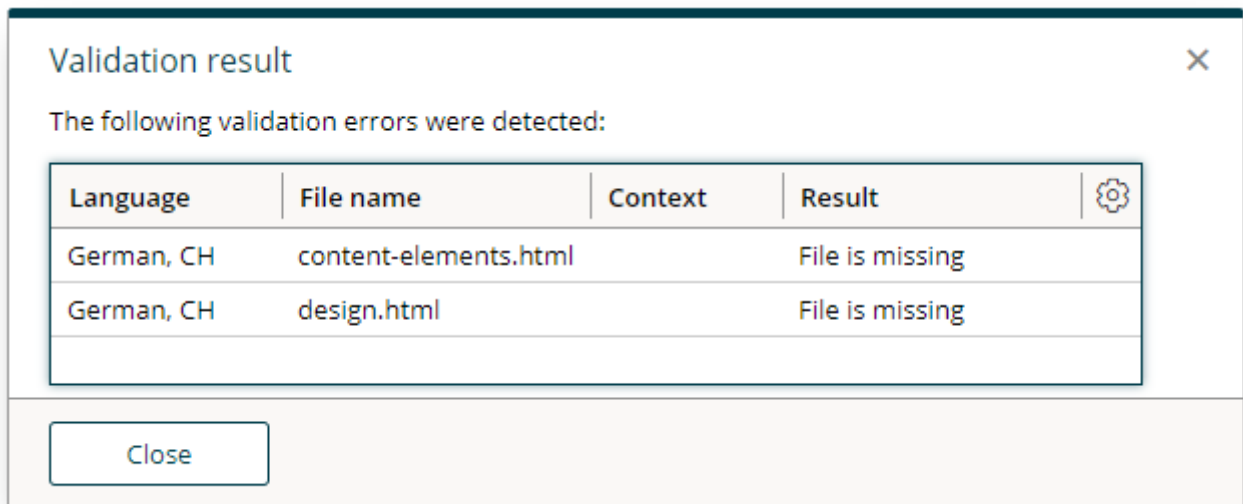


Figure 10. error message: file is missing

Your upload is missing a mandatory file. Please refer to [File format](#) where the mandatory files for your design type is described in detail.

#### 5.2.1.2. Validation error: Invalid content element in 'data-bsi-dropzone-allowed-elements'

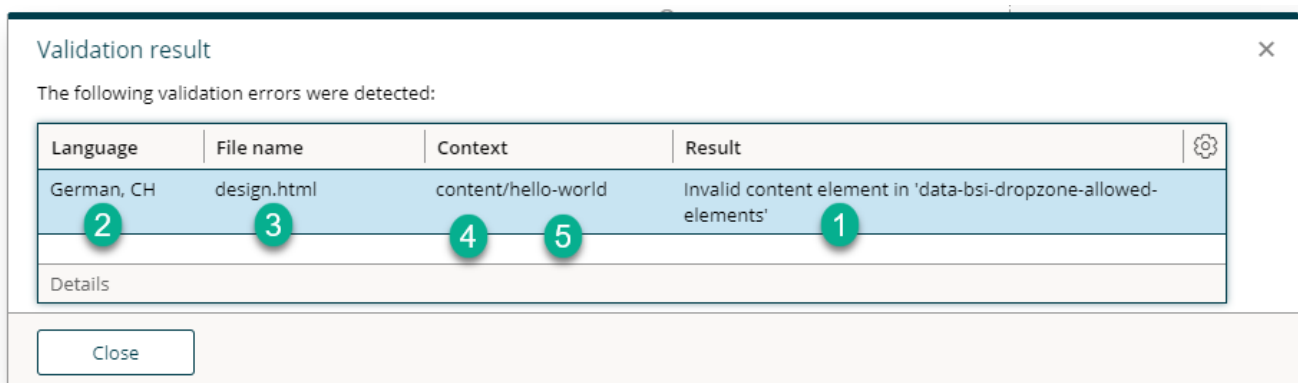


Figure 11. error message: invalid content element in 'data-bsi-dropzone-allowed-elements'

- ① Error message
- ② Affected ZIP file
- ③ Affected file (within the ZIP file)
- ④ Name of the *data-bsi-dropzone* in which the error causing content element is placed
- ⑤ The name of the content element. In this case, the content element name is missing

In one of your `data-bsi-dropzone-allowed-elements=''` definitions, there is an element listed which does not exist in the `content-elements.html` file. Common cases where this happens:

- A content element has been deleted but it is still referred by a dropzone
- A content element has been renamed and a dropzone is still referring to it under its previous name
- A new content element has just been implemented, but there is a mismatch in naming. Check

again the name of your *data-bsi-element* and make sure it matches the name in the dropzone.

Listing 52. example of a badly referenced element in a dropzone

```
<!-- Design_de-CH.zip/design.html -->
<div data-bsi-dropzone="content"
      data-bsi-dropzone-allowed-elements="basic-cta hello-world">
  <!-- hello-world should be hello-text, see below -->
</div>

<!-- Design_de-CH.zip/content-elements.html -->
<div data-bsi-group="basic">
  <!-- in design.html, the element is incorrectly referenced under the name hello-
world -->
  <div data-bsi-element="hello-text" data-bsi-element-part="formatted-text">
    <p>Lorem ipsum</p>
  </div>
  <a data-bsi-element="basic-cta" href="#" data-bsi-element-part="link"
class="element basic-cta">Lorem ipsum</a>
</div>
```

### 5.2.1.3. Validation error: Unknown content element part

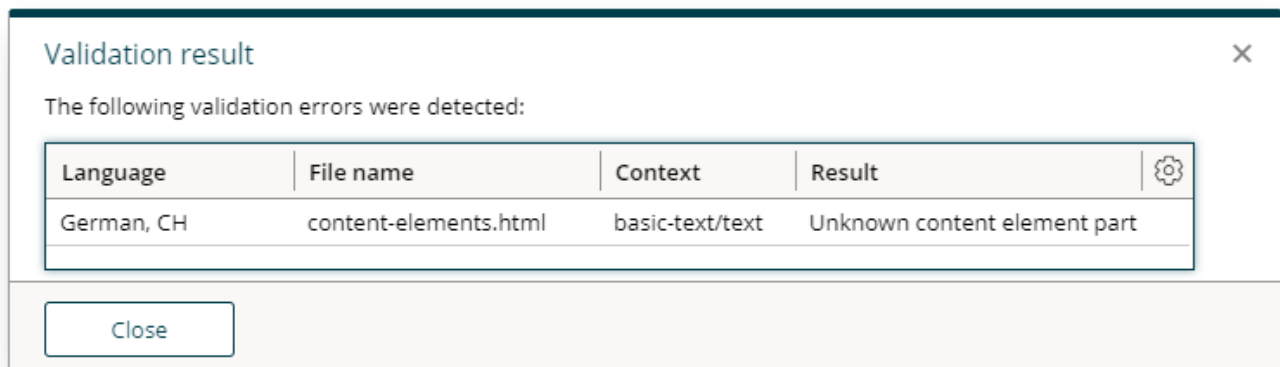


Figure 12. error message: unknown content element part

The specified *data-bsi-element-part* is not supported by CX. For a list of supported element parts, visit the [Parts](#) documentation chapter.

#### NOTE

In the example above, a *text* element part is specified. According to the documentation, it has to either be *plain-text* or *formatted-text*. Thus, it is unknown to CX.

### 5.2.1.4. Validation error: Dropzone contains sample content element that doesn't match the structure of the reference content element

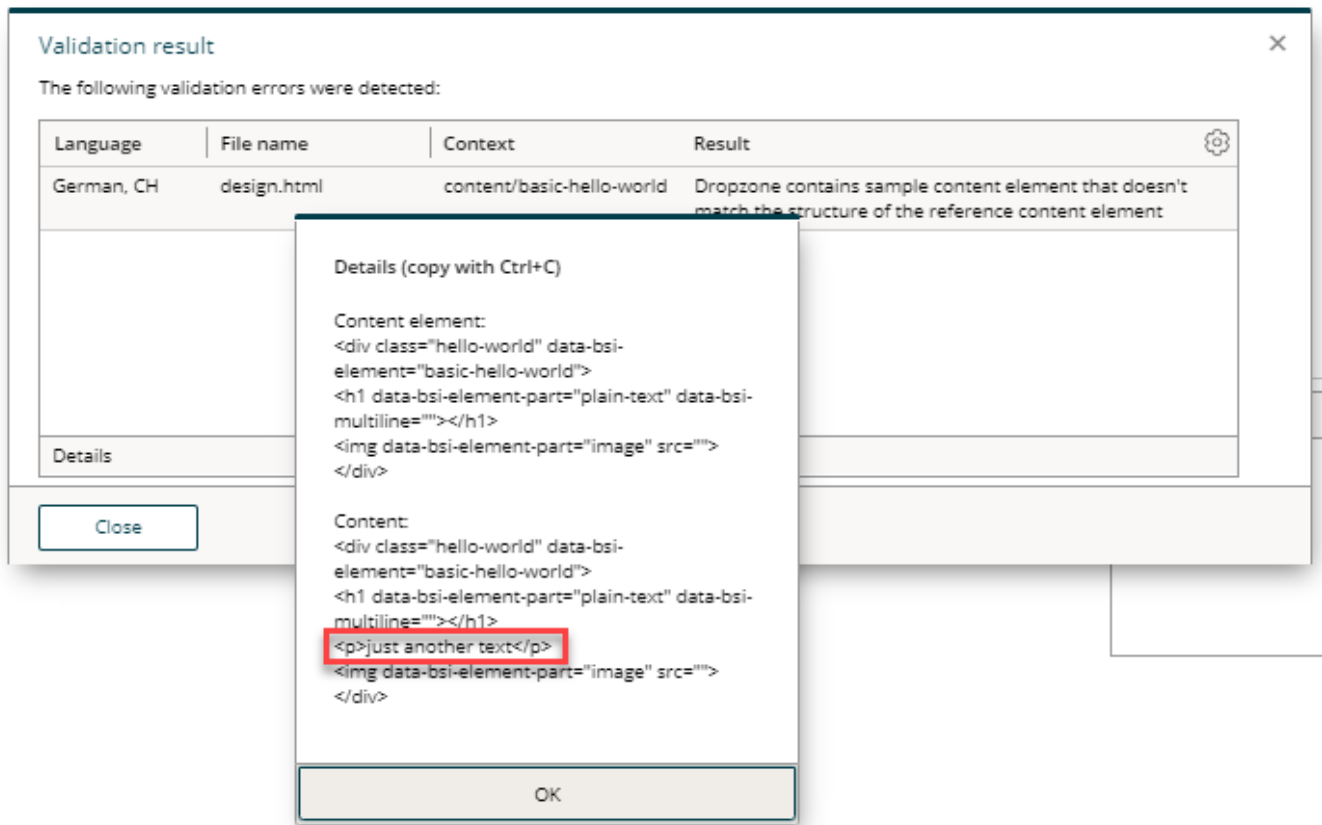


Figure 13. error message: Dropzone contains sample content element that doesn't match the structure of the reference content element

A discrepancy was discovered when using a content element as sample content. The example must have the same HTML structure as the specified content element.

**TIP** A comparison of the two elements can be displayed by clicking on **Details**.

Listing 53. example of a sample content that does not match the specified content element

```
<!-- Content Element: Specification of the element (content-elements.html) -->
<div class="hello-world" data-bsi-element="basic-hello-world">
  <h1 data-bsi-element-part="plain-text">Placeholder</h1>
  
</div>
<!-- Content: sample content (design.html or content-elements.html) -->
<div class="hello-world" data-bsi-element="basic-hello-world">
  <h1 data-bsi-element-part="plain-text">Hello World, how are you?</h1> ①
  <p>just another text</p> ③
   ②
</div>
```

- ① OK: deviating text within an editable area (here: plain-text element part)
- ② OK: deviating attribute, which can be edited from CX for this type anyway
- ③ NOT OK: adding, manipulating or removing DOM nodes is not allowed



#### 5.2.1.5. Validation error: Dropzone contains sample content that are not content elements

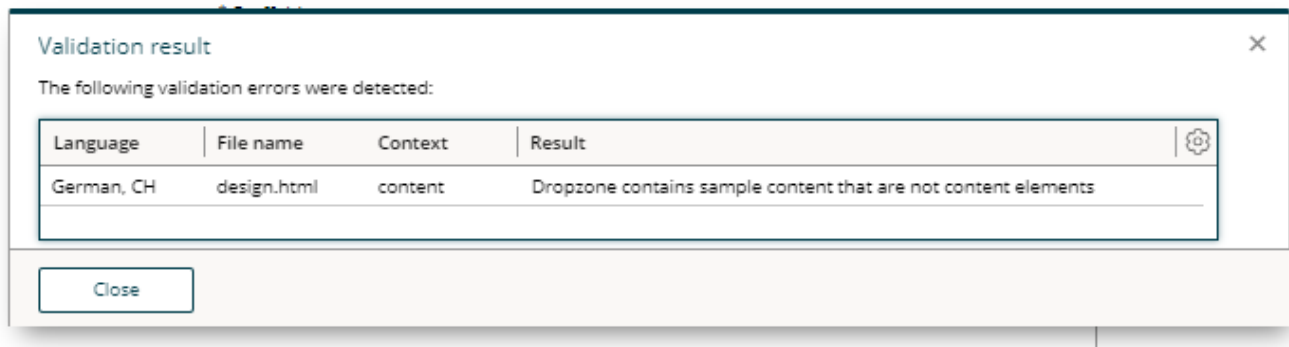


Figure 14. error message: Dropzone contains sample content that are not content elements

A dropzone can contain 0...n content elements. Only content elements are allowed as direct child nodes of dropzones. Therefore, HTML that is not part of a content element must not be placed in a dropzone.

Listing 54. example of a detached paragraph that must not be placed in a dropzone

```
<div data-bsi-dropzone="content" data-bsi-dropzone-allowed-elements="title-h1 title-h2
title-h3 basic-text basic-image basic-cta">
  <h1 data-bsi-element="title-h1" data-bsi-element-part="plain-text" class="element
title-h1">Lorem ipsum</h1>
  <p>The paragraph surrounding me is not part of a content element and therefore
must not be placed in the dropzone 'content'.</p>
</div>
```

#### 5.2.1.6. Validation error: Part uses tag X but requires one of the following: Y,Z

Figure 15. error message: Part uses tag div but requires one of the following: a,img

Make sure to use proper HTML tags for your element parts. Consult the content element [Parts](#) documentation for the validation error causing element.

In the example above, this would be the [Image](#) content element [Parts](#) documentation.

Listing 55. example of a incorrect HTML tag for a certain element part and how to fix it.

```
<!-- Invalid: uses <div> which is not an image -->
<div data-bsi-element-part="image" src="img.png" alt=""></div>
<!-- Correct way: use an <img> tag -->

```

#### 5.2.1.7. Validation error: The X tag must contain exactly one Y tag

Make sure to use proper HTML tags for your element parts. Consult the content element [Parts](#) documentation for the validation error causing element.

## 5.2.2. Design Update

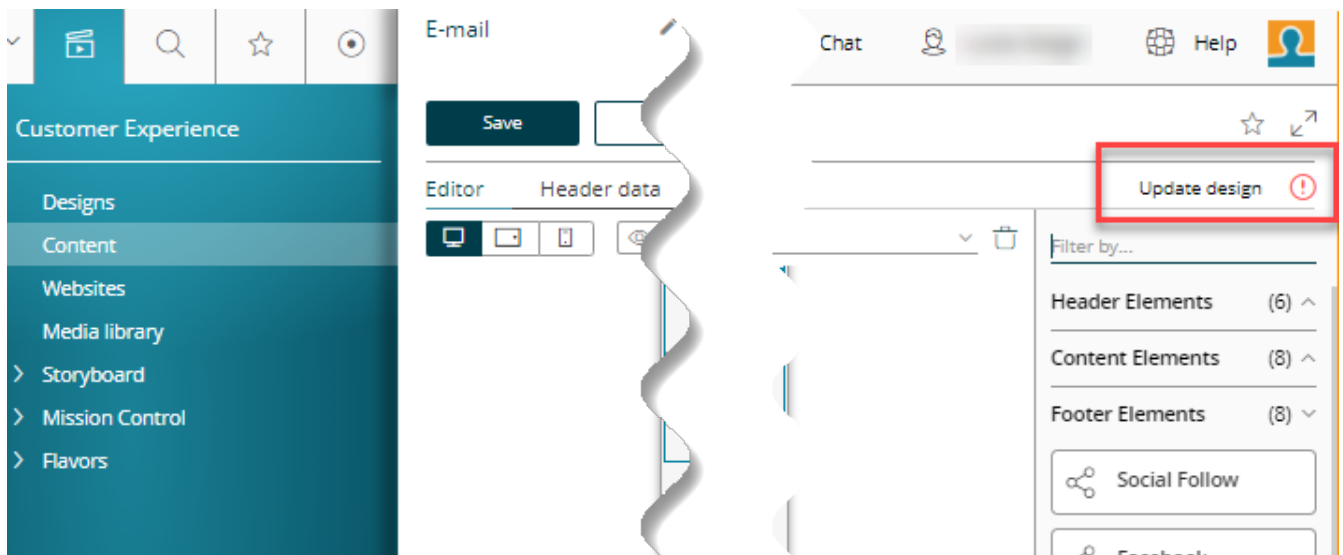
To update existing content onto the most recent version of a design, the content has to be explicitly updated by clicking the **Update Design** button in the content editor. Success or failure of such a design update is indicated by a message box.

After an update, we advise to visually cross-check the content to make sure that a change in the design has not broken your content. In case if you are seeing content that does no longer render properly, your recent design version has introduced a flaw. In that case, you can revert the design update by clicking on the cancel button in the content editor.

Be reminded that once an updated content is saved, there is no way to go back to the older design version, unless you explicitly create a new version by selecting the respective checkbox next to the save button before saving the content.

### 5.2.2.1. Design Validation

After hitting the *design update* button or after a modification of your content, you may see a validation error indicated in the top-right corner.



*the red exclamation mark indicates a validation error on design update*

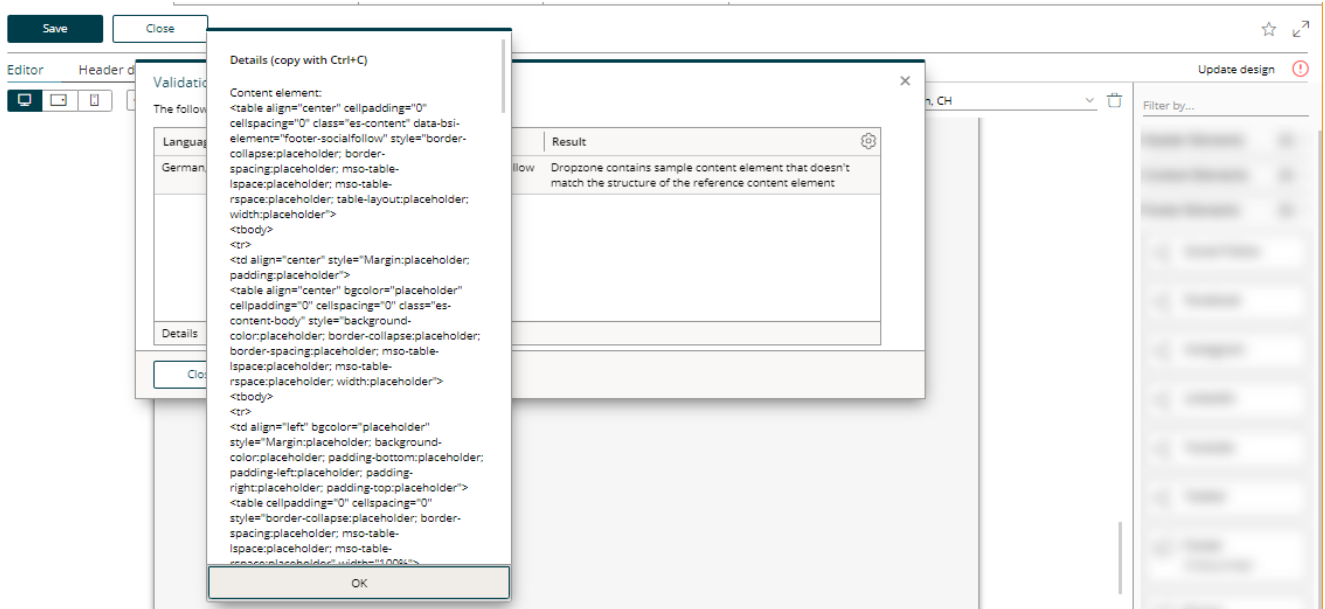
In such a case, there is an issue in the design used by your content. The most typical error messages related to design issues are described in the following chapter. You may also see some that are already described in the [Design Upload](#) section.

### 5.2.2.2. Content does not match the structure of the referenced content element

The structure of one of your content elements that is being used right now in your content does no longer match its specification.

#### TIP

It is helpful to view the details of the error message by clicking on **Details**, if available.



### viewing validation error details

#### WARNING

In Versions prior to CX 1.2.48, the error message may be cut off in the message box. Use `Ctrl + C` and paste the error message to any text file to view the full details.

The details of such an error message always have the same structure:

```
Content Element:
<div>....</div>

Content:
<div>.....</div>
```

If the difference is difficult to find, we recommend using a diff tool to compare the concrete content with the content element specification.

The root cause of a difference between a concrete content and the content element specification may be one of the following:

#### JavaScript

You have a JavaScript running that is manipulating your content element. To prevent your content from being modified through a script, make sure that you update your `<script>` tags in your `design.html` file so that the scripts will only be loaded if your content is **not** being edited right now in the content editor. Removing a `script` tag from the DOM if the content is being edited can be achieved by adding `data-bsi-remove-if='draft'`.

*Listing 56. removing a script in draft (edit) mode*

```
<script data-bsi-remove-if="draft" src="your-javascript that manipulates-the-DOM.js">
</script>
```

## Usage of invalid HTML

Some browsers detect and try to *fix* invalid HTML. As a consequence, the DOM structure of the HTML is modified by the browsers, whereas CX still expects the specified structure.

*Listing 57. invalid HTML will lead to issues*

```
<!-- Invalid HTML, as defined in content-elements.html -->
<table data-bsi-dropzone="table">
  <div data-bsi-element="text">...</div>
</table>

<!-- As soon as the HTML is dropped in CX, the browser will 'fix' the HTML, leading to
a different HTML for the concrete content -->
<table data-bsi-dropzone="table"></table>
<div data-bsi-element="text">...</div>
```

### Inline SVG (older CX versions)

**WARNING** This section applies to installations prior to CX 1.2.48.

Inline SVG is not supported in older CX versions. As a workaround, you may save the SVG to a file instead and include it with an `<img>` tag. If it is a requirement to render the SVG inline, some projects have successfully used the open source library [svg-inject](#) as a fallback.

## 5.2.3. Dropzone Issues

If you face issues related to dropzones (a dropzone does not allow to drop your element, the element is dropped in a different place, ...), you may find a solution in this section.

### 5.2.3.1. Element is not dropable or being dropped in another place

**WARNING** This section applies to installations prior to CX 1.2.46.

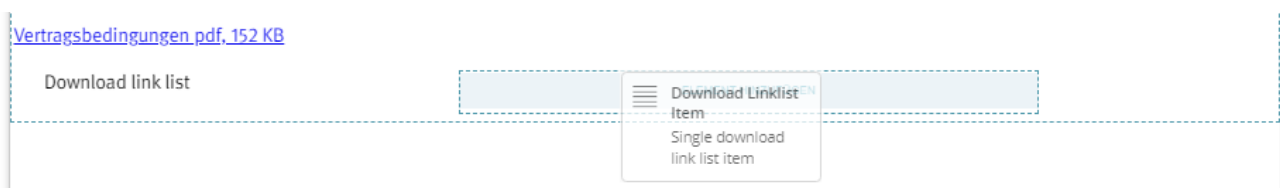


Figure 16. element is being dropped outside of the dropzone (or nowhere)

This may happen if a dropzone name is duplicated. Drop zones must have unique identifiers in older versions of BSI CX. Make sure that a unique name is specified for each usage of `data-bsi-dropzone`.

Listing 58. *data-bsi-dropzone uniqueness violated*

```
<!-- design.html -->
<div class="main-dropzone" data-bsi-dropzone="content" ①
  data-bsi-dropzone-allowed-elements=".....">
  <!-- ... -->
</div>

<!-- content-elements.html -->
<div class="image-area" data-bsi-dropzone="content" ②
  data-bsi-dropzone-allowed-elements="download-item"></div>
```

- ① A dropzone named 'content' is being defined properly
- ② Violation: another dropzone with the same name is defined again. Solution: change `data-bsi-dropzone` to another value, e.g. `data-bsi-dropzone="image-area-content"`