

ADOBE® BRIDGE CS3

Br

JAVASCRIPT REFERENCE

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Adobe® Creative Suite 3 Bridge JavaScript Reference for Windows® and Macintosh®.

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Welcome

Welcome to the *Bridge JavaScript Reference*. This book describes the JavaScript scripting API that allows you to manipulate and extend Adobe® Bridge.

About This Book

This book provides complete reference information for the JavaScript objects, properties, and functions defined by Adobe Bridge. For conceptual information and examples, see the companion document, the *Adobe Bridge JavaScript Guide*.

Who should read this book

This book is for developers who want to call Adobe Bridge functionality from scripts, extend the capabilities of Adobe Bridge using JavaScript, and use scripts to communicate between Adobe Bridge and other applications. It assumes a general familiarity with the following:

- JavaScript
- Adobe Bridge
- Any other Adobe Bridge applications you are using, such as Adobe Illustrator® CS3, Adobe Photoshop® CS3, or Adobe InDesign® CS3. The scripting API details for each application are included with the scripting documentation for that product.

What is in this book

This book provides detailed reference information about the JavaScript objects that Adobe Bridge provides.

This book contains the following chapters:

- [Chapter 1, “Adobe Bridge DOM Object Reference,”](#) provides a complete API reference for the objects, properties, and functions defined in the Adobe Bridge document object model, which any script can use to program Adobe Bridge functionality and interactions with users.
- [Chapter 2, “Node-Handling Extension Object Reference,”](#) provides a complete API reference for the objects, properties, and functions that allow a product or plug-in developer to extend Adobe Bridge functionality, in order to provide compatibility with another product or plug-in.

The Adobe Bridge scripter also has access to a various utilities and tools that are part of ExtendScript, the Adobe extended implementation of JavaScript. These are described separately, in the *JavaScript Tools Guide*.

Document conventions

Typographical conventions

Monospaced font	Literal values and code, such as JavaScript code, HTML code, filenames, and pathnames.
<i>Italics</i>	Variables or placeholders in code. For example, in <code>name="myName"</code> , the text <i>myName</i> represents a value you are expected to supply, such as <code>name="Fred"</code> . Also indicates the first occurrence of a new term.
Blue underlined text	A hyperlink you can click to go to a related section in this book or to a URL in your web browser.
Sans-serif bold font	The names of Adobe Bridge UI elements (menus, menu items, and buttons). The > symbol is used as shorthand notation for navigating to menu items. For example, Edit > Cut refers to the Cut item in the Edit menu.

Note: Notes highlight important points that deserve extra attention.

JavaScript conventions

This reference does not list properties and methods provided by the JavaScript language itself. For example, it is common for JavaScript objects to provide a `toString()` method, and many of the objects the SDK supplies implement this method. However, this book does not describe such methods unless they differ from the standard JavaScript implementation.

Similarly, because most objects provided by the SDK have a `name` property, the reference does not list `name` properties explicitly.

Where to go for more information

The Adobe Bridge Software Developer's Kit (SDK) contains the JavaScript documentation and code samples. The SDK is available for download from Adobe Developer Center, <http://www.adobe.com/devnet/>. You can install the SDK in a folder with a name and location of your choice, referred to here as *sdkInstall*. The SDK contains:

<i>sdkInstall/docs/</i>	<p>Adobe Bridge JavaScript documents in PDF format, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This manual • The <i>Adobe Bridge JavaScript Guide</i>, which provides an overview of conceptual information and details of scripting techniques • The <i>JavaScript Tools Guide</i>, which includes details of the utilities and tools that are part of ExtendScript, the Adobe extended implementation of JavaScript, and documentation for the ExtendScript Toolkit, Adobe's JavaScript development environment.
<i>sdkInstall/sdksamples/</i>	<p>A set of code samples that illustrate Adobe Bridge scripting concepts and techniques.</p> <p>The sections in this manual that discuss particular concepts list the code samples that demonstrate the related techniques.</p>

This book does not describe the JavaScript language. For documentation of the JavaScript language or descriptions of how to use it, see publicly available web resources or any of numerous works on this subject, including the following:

- The public JavaScript standards organization web site: www.ecma-international.org
- *JavaScript: The Definitive Guide, 4th Edition*; Flanagan, D.; O'Reilly 2001; ISBN 0-596-00048-0
- *JavaScript Programmer's Reference*; Wootton, C.; Wrox 2001; ISBN 1-861004-59-1
- *JavaScript Bible. 5th Edition*; Goodman, D. and Morrison, M.; John Wiley and Sons 1998; ISBN 0-7645-5743-2

This document provides a complete reference for the objects of the Adobe Bridge document object model (DOM). An overview of the objects and usage details are provided in the *Adobe Bridge JavaScript Guide*.

This chapter presents the primary objects. Additional objects are available to advanced developers who wish to extend the node-handling capability of Adobe Bridge by defined their own node types; these objects are described in [Chapter 2, "Node-Handling Extension Object Reference."](#)

In addition to these Adobe Bridge-specific objects, an API common to most JavaScript-enabled Adobe applications is supplied by ExtendScript, the Adobe extended implementation of JavaScript. These tools are described in detail in the *JavaScript Tools Guide*. The tools include:

- *ScriptUI* objects that provide user-interface capability.
- The `ExtendScript File` and `Folder` objects that provide portable access to the file system.
- An interapplication messaging framework that provides the ability to communicate among scriptable applications using JavaScript.
- ExtendScript utilities, including tools for debugging, for localization, and for specifying and working with measurement values.

Object summary

The objects are presented alphabetically. For each object, complete syntax details are provided for the constructor, properties, and functions.

App Object	Global information about the Adobe Bridge application.
BitmapData Object	Represents an image as a matrix of pixels.
Color Object	An RGB color description.
Dialog Object	A dialog that displays an HTML page or ScriptUI components.
Document Object	An Adobe Bridge browser window.
Event Object	A user-interaction event.
Favorites Object	Two arrays of the thumbnails shown in the Standard and User sections of the Favorites palette.
IconListPanelette Object	A member sub-panel in an Inspector panel that displays two or three columns.
InspectorPanel Object	An object-inspection panel in the tabbed palettes.
MenuElement Object	Access to the Adobe Bridge menus and commands.
Metadata Object	Access to file metadata through a thumbnail.
NavBar Object	A configurable navigation bar that can display user-interface controls.
Panelette Base Class	A base class for sub-panels in an Inspector panel.

Preferences Object	Access to application preferences.
PreferencesDialog Object	Access to the Preferences dialog.
TabbedPalette Object	A tabbed panel in the Adobe Bridge browser window.
TextPanelette Object	A member sub-panel in an Inspector panel that displays text.
Thumbnail Object	A navigable node representing a file, folder, or web page.
ThumbnailPanelette Object	A member sub-panel in an Inspector panel that displays thumbnails.

App Object

The `App` object represents the Adobe Bridge application. A singleton instance is created on startup; access it using the `app` global variable.

There is only one `App` object; multiple browser windows are represented by instances of `Document`, and can be accessed with the `app.document` or `app.documents` properties.

App object properties

defaultFilterCriteria	Array of Filter Description	A collection of the default FilterDescription Objects used to populate the Filter palette. Read only.
defaultSortCriteria	Array of SortCriterion	A collection of the default SortCriterion Objects used to sort the contents of container nodes. Read only. Default list is: Filename Document type Date created Date file modified File size Dimensions Resolution Color profile Label Rating
displayDialogs	String	The policy for the display of modal dialogs. Read/write. One of: all (default): Modal dialogs should always be displayed. none: Modal dialog should never be displayed. error: Only dialogs that report an error to the user should be displayed.
document	Document	The active (top-most) Document Object , representing the active browser window. Read/write. During an open or create event, this value still contains the previous <code>Document</code> object, while the new <code>Document</code> object is passed to the event handler.
documents	Array of Document	A collection of Document Objects representing the set of all open browser windows. Read/write.

eventHandlers	Array of EventHandler	<p>A collection of event handlers installed by scripts. Add an event handler to this array to register it with Adobe Bridge. Registered handler functions are called when any user-interaction event is triggered. Read/write.</p> <p>Each event handler is specified by a JavaScript object with one property, the handler function name:</p> <pre>{ handler: fnName}</pre> <p>The handler function takes one argument, an Event Object, and returns a result object {handled: <i>boolean</i>}.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When <code>true</code>, the event has been completely handled and Adobe Bridge does not look for more handlers or call the default handler. • When <code>false</code> (or when the handler returns <code>undefined</code>), Adobe Bridge continues to call registered handlers, or if there are no more, calls the default handler.
extensions	Array of ExtensionHandler	<p>A collection of ExtensionHandler Objects representing registered node-handling extensions. Read only. Use registerExtension() and unregisterExtension() to modify the list.</p>
favorites	Favorites	<p>The top-level object for the navigation hierarchy displayed in the Favorites palette. This Favorites Object contains two arrays of Thumbnail Objects, for the nodes shown in the two sections. Read only.</p>
folderRoots	Array of String	<p>The list of Bridge URI strings for the root nodes of the Folders pane. Read only.</p> <p>Extension developers can modify the list with addCustomRoot().</p>
inspectorPanels	Array of InspectorPanel	<p>The collection of script-defined InspectorPanel Objects that define Inspector panels for new Document Objects (browser windows). The list is in display order.</p> <p>Read only. Use registerInspectorPanel() and unregisterInspectorPanel() to modify the list.</p>
language	String	<p>The display name of the language for the current locale, as configured by the operating system. This is the name as it appears in the Preferences dialog. Read only.</p>
lastSender	String	<p>The application specifier for the application that has most recently sent an interapplication message to Adobe Bridge.</p>

locale	String	<p>The Adobe locale code for the current locale, as configured by the operating system. Read only.</p> <p>An Adobe locale code consists of a 2-letter ISO-639 language code and an optional 2-letter ISO 3166 country code separated by an underscore. Case is significant. For example, <code>en_US</code>, <code>en_UK</code>, <code>ja_JP</code>, <code>de_DE</code>, <code>fr_FR</code>.</p>
name	String	<p>The application specifier for this application, "bridge". Read only.</p>
pendingJobs	Number	<p>The number of background tasks that Adobe Bridge has left to process. Background tasks are started for asynchronous operations, such as metadata extraction from thumbnails, or exporting the cache with <code>app.buildFolderCache()</code>. When all tasks have been started, this value is 0. Read only.</p> <p>Note: The 0 value does not mean that all jobs have completed. The application might still be building the cache after no more jobs are pending. To determine if the cache is complete, monitor the cache size to see when it stops growing.</p>
preferences	Preferences	<p>The Preferences Object, which provides access to the user preferences shown in the Preferences dialog (invoked from the Edit > Preferences command). Read only.</p>
synchronousMode	Boolean	<p>When true, Adobe Bridge attempts to ensure that all <code>Thumbnail</code> properties are valid before returning their values. This is particularly important when accessing metadata.</p> <p>Scripts (other than node handlers) typically need to set synchronous mode to <code>true</code>. Default is <code>false</code>, for performance reasons. The value of <code>false</code> is automatically restored when a script has completed.</p>
version	String	<p>The version number of the Adobe Bridge application. Read only.</p>
watchDirInterval	Number	<p>The duration in seconds between checks for folder consistency (checking whether files have been added or removed).</p>
workspaces	Array of Object	<p>The list of all available workspaces, both default and user- or script-defined. Each workspace is a JavaScript object with two properties, <code>id</code> and <code>name</code>, specifying the unique identifier and the localized display name; see Document . workspace. Read only.</p>

App object functions

acquirePhysicalFiles() <code>app.acquirePhysicalFiles (thumbnails)</code>	<p>For each specified thumbnail, if it refers to a resource that does not have a local copy (such as the files referenced by VersionCue nodes), downloads the resource.</p> <p>Note: For efficiency, make one call for all files to be processed, rather than calling repeatedly.</p> <p>Returns <code>true</code> on success.</p>
<i>thumbnails</i>	<p>An array of Thumbnail Objects.</p>
addCredits() <code>app.addCredits (title, content)</code>	<p>Appends a text string to the Credits area of the Adobe Bridge About box.</p> <p>Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p>
<i>title</i>	<p>The unique identifying name of this addition.</p>
<i>content</i>	<p>The localizable text string.</p>
addCustomRoot() <code>app.addCustomRoot (uri)</code>	<p>Appends a custom URI to the list of root nodes in <code>app.folderRoots</code>, which appear in the Folders pane. Used by script-defined node handlers.</p> <p>Returns <code>true</code> on success.</p>
<i>uri</i>	<p>The Bridge URI string.</p>
addLegalNotice() <code>app.addLegalNotice (title, content)</code>	<p>Appends a text string to the Legal Notice area of the Adobe Bridge About box.</p> <p>Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p>
<i>title</i>	<p>The unique identifying name of this addition.</p>
<i>content</i>	<p>The localizable text string.</p>
beep() <code>app.beep ()</code>	<p>Calls on the operating system to emit a short audio tone.</p> <p>Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p>
bringToFront() <code>app.bringToFront ()</code>	<p>Gives Adobe Bridge the operating system application focus, and brings the current browser window to the front in the windowing system.</p> <p>Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p>
buildFolderCache() <code>app.buildFolderCache (path[, recurse, quality])</code>	<p>Forces Adobe Bridge to create thumbnail images for the specified folder. These are stored in a cache file in the folder to which they apply.</p> <p>Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p>
<i>path</i>	<p>The folder. An ExtendScript <code>Folder</code> object, Thumbnail Object for a folder, or Bridge URI path string. If this specifies a file, the cache is built for the containing folder.</p>
<i>recurse</i>	<p>Optional in Adobe Bridge 1.0, not used in Adobe Bridge 2.0. Cache building is always recursive; pass <code>true</code>.</p>

<i>quality</i>	Optional. Whether to create low or high quality thumbnail images. One of the strings "quick" (the default) or "highQuality".
cancelTask() app.cancelTask(<i>taskId</i>)	Cancels a task that has been scheduled using scheduleTask() . Returns undefined.
<i>taskId</i>	The task ID number, as returned from app.scheduleTask().
enqueueOperation() app.enqueueOperation(<i>operator</i>)	Enqueues a long-running node-handling operation for execution at an appropriate time. Returns undefined.
<i>operator</i>	The Operator Class instance that encapsulates the operation, returned by an ExtensionModel Object method.
exportKeywordsFromFile() app.exportKeywordsFromFile(<i>keywordsFile</i>)	Exports the keywords in the Keywords palette to a file. This is the same as choosing Export from the flyout menu in the Keywords palette. Returns undefined.
<i>keywordsFile</i>	The file, specified as a path string or ExtendScript File object.
hide() app.hide ()	Hides or minimizes all Adobe Bridge browser windows. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Mac OS, performs the platform-specific hide gesture. • In Windows, does the equivalent of <code>app.document.minimize()</code>. Returns undefined.
importKeywordsFromFile() app.exportKeywordsFromFile(<i>keywordsFile</i> [, <i>importType</i>])	Imports the keywords from a file into the Keywords palette. This is the same as choosing Import from the flyout menu in the Keywords palette. Returns undefined.
<i>keywordsFile</i>	The file, specified as a path string or ExtendScript File object.
<i>importType</i>	Optional. How to handle existing keywords in the palette. One of these strings: clearExistingKeywords: Replace existing keywords in the palette. mergeWithExistingKeywords (default): Merge the imported keywords with any existing keywords in the palette.
openUrl() app.openUrl (<i>url</i>)	Opens a page in the platform's default web browser. Returns undefined.
<i>url</i>	The URL for the page to open.

operationChanged() app.operationChanged (<i>operator</i>) <i>operator</i>	<p>Notifies Adobe Bridge of an update to the processing status or progress of a long-running background operation implemented by a ProgressOperator Object.</p> <p>Adobe Bridge queries the object to find the current status and update the UI as appropriate.</p> <p>Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p> <p>The Operator Class instance that encapsulates the operation, returned by an ExtensionModel Object method.</p>
purgeAllCaches() app.purgeAllCaches ()	<p>Purges the thumbnail caches for all folders. See also buildFolderCache() and purgeFolderCache().</p> <p>Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p>
purgeFolderCache() app.purgeFolderCache (<i>[path]</i>) <i>path</i>	<p>Purges the thumbnail caches for the specified folder. See also buildFolderCache() and purgeAllCaches().</p> <p>Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p> <p>Optional. The folder to purge. An ExtendScript <code>Folder</code> object, Thumbnail Object for a folder, or Bridge URI path string. If this specifies a file, the cache is purged for the containing folder. If not supplied, purges all folder caches.</p>
quit() app.quit ()	<p>Shuts down the Adobe Bridge application. All browser windows are closed.</p> <p>Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p>
registerExtension() app.registerExtension (<i>handler</i>) <i>handler</i>	<p>Adds a script-defined node-handling extension to the application's list of available handlers.</p> <p>Returns <code>true</code> on success, <code>false</code> if there is an existing extension with the same name.</p> <p>The ExtensionHandler Object.</p>
registerInfoSet() app.registerInfoSet (<i>handler, infoSet</i>) <i>handler</i> <i>infoSet</i>	<p>Declares a new node-data information set, associating it with a node-handling extension. Sets can be associated with multiple handlers. All handlers must support the core sets. Registering a set makes the defined properties available to node display code.</p> <p>Returns <code>true</code> on success.</p> <p>The ExtensionHandler Object.</p> <p>The InfoSet Object.</p>
registerInspectorPanel() app.registerInspectorPanel (<i>panel</i>) <i>panel</i>	<p>Registers a script-defined Inspector panel, adding it to app.inspectorPanels. This panel appears in the Inspector palette unless the selected thumbnail explicitly disallows it.</p> <p>Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p> <p>The InspectorPanel Object.</p>

registerPrefix() app.registerPrefix (prefix, handler) prefix handler	Associates a URI prefix string with a node-handling extension. The prefix identifies a node type managed by the handler. Handlers can register multiple prefixes. Returns <code>true</code> on success. The prefix string, which must contain only ASCII characters. The ExtensionHandler Object .
removeCredits() app.removeCredits (title)	Removes a text string from the Credits area of the Adobe Bridge About box. The string must have been previously added with addCredits() . Returns <code>undefined</code> . The unique identifying name of the addition to remove.
removeLegalNotice() app.removeLegalNotice (title)	Removes a text string from the Legal Notice area of the Adobe Bridge About box. The string must have been previously added with addLegalNotice() . Returns <code>undefined</code> . The unique identifying name of the addition to remove.
runSlideshow() app.runSlideshow (sources)	Loads a set of files or thumbnails as a slideshow, using the Preference options currently set for Adobe Bridge. Returns <code>undefined</code> . An array of Thumbnail Objects or file path strings.
scheduleTask() app.scheduleTask (script, delay[, repeat])	Executes a script after a specified delay. The script can be executed repeatedly, stopping when it returns <code>undefined</code> , or when you cancel the task using cancelTask() . Returns the task ID number, which can be used to cancel the scheduled task. See the <i>Adobe Bridge JavaScript Guide</i> and Adobe Bridge SDK for examples. A string containing the script to be run. Note: If this script needs to load another script, do not use the JavaScript <code>eval()</code> function; instead use the <code>ExtendScript \$.evalFile()</code> function. See the <i>JavaScript Tools Guide</i> . A number of milliseconds to wait before executing the script. If 0, waits the default number of milliseconds, which is 10. Optional. When <code>true</code> , execute the script repeatedly after each elapsed delay. Stops when a script execution returns <code>undefined</code> , or when this task is cancelled by calling <code>app.cancelTask()</code> . Default is <code>false</code> , which means execute the script only once.

system() app.system (<i>commandLine</i>) <i>commandLine</i>	Issues the argument to the operating system, as if it were entered on the command line in a shell. Control does not return to Adobe Bridge until this function returns. Returns <code>undefined</code> . The command to pass to the operating system.
unregisterExtension() app.unregisterExtension (<i>handler</i>) <i>handler</i>	Removes a node-handling extension, previously registered with registerExtension() , from the application's global list. Returns <code>true</code> on success. The ExtensionHandler Object .
unregisterInfoSet() app.unregisterInfoSet (<i>handler, infoSet</i>) <i>handler</i> <i>infoSet</i>	Removes the association between an extension and an information set, previously established with registerInfoSet() . Returns <code>true</code> on success. The ExtensionHandler Object . The InfoSet Object .
unregisterInspectorPanel() app.unregisterInspectorPanel (<i>panel</i>) <i>panel</i>	Removes a script-defined Inspector panel from the global list in <code>app.inspectorPanels</code> . Returns <code>undefined</code> . The InspectorPanel Object .
unregisterPrefix() app.unregisterInfoSet (<i>prefix</i>) <i>prefix</i>	Removes a node URI prefix from the list of prefixes that the associated node-handling extension manages. Returns <code>true</code> on success. The prefix string.

BitmapData Object

Represents an image as a matrix of pixels, described by four channels: red, green, blue, and an “alpha” channel that represents the opacity of the pixel. Each channel stores a number between 0 and 255. For the color channels, 0 means an absence of that color and 255 means the maximum amount of that color. For the alpha channel, 0 means the pixel is completely transparent and 255 means it is completely opaque.

This object allows direct manipulation of the pixels in memory. They are assumed to be stored in row-major order, with consecutive bytes for red, green, blue, and alpha channel. Each row may have some padding at the end, and the total width of a row, in bytes, is represented by `rowBytes`.

The maximum width and maximum height of a `BitmapData` object is 8192 pixels.

BitmapData object constructors

There are three forms for the constructor:

```
new BitmapData (width, height, transparent*, fillColor*)
new BitmapData (file)
new BitmapData (width, height, transparent, rowBytes, data)
```

Arguments for the first form:

<code>width</code>	Number	Image width in pixels.
<code>height</code>	Number	Image height in pixels.
<code>transparent</code>	Boolean	Optional, true to support per-pixel transparency. Default is true.
<code>fillColor</code>	Color	Optional, the fill color. Can be the object, or any of the valid constructors of a Color object; for example, the string “#FF4450” or the integer 0xFF4450. Default is Black.

Argument for the second form:

<code>file</code>	String or File	The path or File object for an image file.
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Arguments for the third form:

<code>width</code>	Number	Image width in pixels.
<code>height</code>	Number	Image height in pixels.
<code>transparent</code>	Boolean	True to support per-pixel transparency.
<code>rowBytes</code>	Number	The length in bytes of a row of pixels in the supplied data.
<code>data</code>	Number or Array of Number	The memory address of an ARGB pixel buffer, a 32-bit integer or an array of two 32-bit integers.

BitmapData object properties

checksum	Number	A 32-bit Adler checksum of the image data: use to compare two object to see if they represent the same image. Read only.
height	Number	Image height in pixels. Read only.
pointer	Number	A pointer to the buffer storing the matrix of pixels. Read only.
rectangle	Array of Number	The rectangle that defines the size of the bitmap image, in the format [0, 0, w, h]. Origin is top left. Read only.
rowBytes	Number	<p>The length in bytes of a row of pixels.</p> <p>This provides the offset from a given pixel to the pixel immediately below it, allowing for padding at the end of each line. Because a pixel is typically represented by 4 bytes, the value is usually around 4 times bigger than the width in pixels.</p> <p>Typically, rows are padded to multiples of 4, sometimes 16. For example, if a bitmap is 3 pixels wide, width is 3, and rowBytes could be 12 or 16.</p> <p>Read only.</p>
transparent	Boolean	True if the bitmap image supports per-pixel transparency. Read only.
width	Number	Image width in pixels. Read only.

BitmapData object functions

clone() <code>bitmapDataObj.clone ()</code>		<p>Duplicates this object, creating a new object with an exact copy of the contained bitmap.</p> <p>Returns the <code>BitmapData</code> object.</p>
dispose() <code>bitmapDataObj.dispose ()</code>		<p>Explicitly frees the memory used to store pixel data for this object. If not called, the JavaScript garbage collector eventually frees the memory when there are no references remaining.</p> <p>Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p>
exportTo() <code>bitmapDataObj.exportTo (path[, jpegQuality])</code>		<p>Writes the image data to a file in JPEG format.</p> <p>Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p>
<i>path</i>	An ExtendScript <code>File</code> object for the target file. Creates the file if it does not exist, or overwrites an existing file. It is recommended that the file name have an extension of ".jpg".	
<i>jpegQuality</i>	Optional. The quality of the image. A number in the range [0..100] where 100 is the highest quality image and largest file size, and lower values indicate more compression, lossier image, and smaller file size. Default is 60 (equivalent to Photoshop quality 7).	

getPixel() <code>bitmapDataObj.getPixel(x, y)</code>	<p>Retrieves the color data for a specific pixel from the image. If the transparent property for this object is true, the returned color number is pre-multiplied.</p> <p>Returns an integer that represents the ARGB pixel value. This can be used to create a Color Object.</p> <p><i>x, y</i> The pixel coordinates relative to this bitmap's origin, the top left.</p>
getPixel32() <code>bitmapDataObj.getPixel32(x, y)</code>	<p>Retrieves the color data for a specific pixel from the image, including its alpha channel.</p> <p>Returns an integer that represents the ARGB pixel value. This can be used to create a Color Object.</p>
<i>x, y</i>	The pixel coordinates relative to this bitmap's origin, the top left.
loadFromJpegStream() <code>bitmapDataObj.loadFromJpegStream(data, dataSize)</code>	<p>Loads the JPEG stream at a memory address into this object, replacing the previous content. The object is resized, if necessary.</p> <p>Returns undefined.</p> <p><i>data</i> The address of the data stream, a 32-bit value or an array of two elements containing the low word and high word of a 64-bit address.</p> <p><i>dataSize</i> The length of the data buffer in bytes.</p>
loadFromPngStream() <code>bitmapDataObj.loadFromPngStream(data, dataSize)</code>	<p>Loads the PNG stream at a memory address into this object, replacing the previous content. The object is resized, if necessary.</p> <p>Returns undefined.</p> <p><i>data</i> The address of the data stream, a 32-bit value or an array of two elements containing the low word and high word of a 64-bit address.</p> <p><i>dataSize</i> The length of the buffer in bytes.</p>
resize() <code>bitmapDataObj.resize(dimension[, quality])</code>	<p>Resizes the bitmap to the specified dimensions. The target dimensions must be smaller than the largest of the current bitmap dimensions.</p> <p>Returns a new <code>BitmapData</code> object whose sides are no greater than the specified dimensions, or undefined if the object already satisfies this condition.</p> <p><i>dimension</i> The desired edge size, in pixels, of the resized image. The resized image is obtained by scaling down the source image to fit into a square with sides that are this number of pixels.</p> <p><i>quality</i> Optional. The algorithm to use in scaling the image. One of these strings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>bilinear</code> (default): Lower quality, but faster scaling. <code>bicubic</code>: Higher quality, but slower scaling. <code>bicubicSharper</code>: Slowest, but best quality.

rotate() <code>bitmapDataObj.rotate (angle)</code> <i>angle</i>	Rotates the bitmap by the specified multiple of 90 degrees. Returns a new <code>BitmapData</code> object containing the rotated image. The rotation angle in degrees. Positive values rotate clockwise, negative values rotate counterclockwise. Allowed values are -90, 0, 90, 180, 270.
setPixel() <code>bitmapDataObj.setPixel (x, y, color)</code> <i>x, y</i> <i>color</i>	Sets the color data for a specific pixel from the image. The alpha channel is set to 255 (fully opaque). Returns <code>undefined</code> . The pixel coordinates relative to this bitmap's origin, the top left. A Color Object , or an integer that represents the RGB pixel value, or a predefined color name string.
setPixel32() <code>bitmapDataObj.setPixel32 (x, y, color)</code> <i>x, y</i> <i>color</i>	Sets the color data for a specific pixel from the image, including its alpha channel. Returns <code>undefined</code> . The pixel coordinates relative to this bitmap's origin, the top left. A Color Object , or an integer that represents the RGB pixel value, or a predefined color name string.

Color Object

This object represents a pixel in the sRGB color space, with an optional alpha channel for opacity.

Color object constructor

To create a new object, use the `new` operator:

```
new Color (red, green, blue[, alpha]);
```

Parameters set corresponding properties.

```
new Color (colorValue);
```

<i>colorValue</i>	The color expressed as a 32-bit ARGB value.
-------------------	---

```
new Color (name);
```

<i>name</i>	<p>A W3C CSS standard color name string, one of:</p> <p>aqua, black, blue, fuchsia, gray, green, lime, maroon, navy, olive, purple, red, silver, teal, white, yellow</p> <p>Alpha channel value is set to 255, fully opaque.</p> <p>If the string is not a recognized color name, returns an object for opaque black.</p>
-------------	---

Color object properties

alpha	Number [0..255]	Optional. Degree of opacity when the color is composited. An integer in the range [0..255]. If not specified, default is 255, fully opaque.
blue	Number [0..255]	Blue component value.
green	Number [0..255]	Green component value.
number	Number	The color expressed as a 32-bit ARGB value.
red	Number [0..255]	Red component value.

Color object functions

toString()	Retrieves the hexadecimal value of this color, including the alpha channel.
<i>obj.toString ()</i>	Returns a text string, such as "#FF00FF00" for fully-opaque green.

Dialog Object

Represents a script-defined dialog that displays HTML user-interface controls. This allows some additional flexibility, as an alternative to that available through the ScriptUI Window object.

Note: The Adobe Bridge-DOM dialog object can contain *only* HTML controls; it cannot contain ScriptUI controls. Similarly, the ScriptUI window object can contain only ScriptUI controls, not straight HTML.

► Example code

The sample code distributed with the Adobe Bridge SDK includes this code example that specifically demonstrates the use of this object:

HTML dialog

<code>SnpcCreateHTMLDialog.jsx</code>	Shows how to create and display an Adobe Bridge dialog containing HTML components and use callbacks to pass simple data.
---------------------------------------	--

Dialog object constructor

To create a new object, use the `new` operator:

```
new Dialog (path) ;
```

<i>path</i>	A string containing the path and file name of the HTML page to display in the dialog.
-------------	---

Dialog object properties

active	Boolean	When <code>true</code> , the dialog is visible and frontmost on the screen, when <code>false</code> it is not. Set to <code>true</code> to make a dialog active. Read/write.
closing	Boolean	When set to <code>true</code> , the dialog closes, first invoking the <code>doClose</code> callback, if supplied. Read/write.
height	Number	The height of the dialog in pixels. Read/write.
modal	Boolean	When <code>true</code> (the default), the dialog is modal, meaning that it retains the keyboard focus while it is up, and the user must dismiss it before taking any other action in the application. When <code>false</code> , the dialog is modeless, meaning that the invocation function returns immediately, but the dialog stays up until dismissed. A modeless dialog does not prevent input in other windows. Read/write.
title	String	The text displayed in the dialog's title bar. Read/write.
width	Number	The width of the dialog in pixels. Read/write.

Dialog object functions

center() <i>dialogObj.center ()</i>	<p>Centers the dialog on the screen.</p>
close() <i>dialogObj.close ()</i>	<p>Forces the dialog to close, without invoking the <code>doClose</code> callbacks. Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p> <p>Use this to close a modeless dialog from elsewhere in the Adobe Bridge script, in response to some external circumstance. From within the dialog's HTML page, set <code>closing</code> to <code>true</code> instead.</p>
execJS() <i>dialogObj.execJS (script)</i>	<p>Executes a JavaScript function that is defined within the HTML page displayed in the dialog. If the page that defines the function is not currently displayed, causes a run-time error.</p> <p>Note: Do not call this method from a dialog callback function. This attempts to re-enter the JavaScript engine, which is not allowed, and causes Adobe Bridge to hang. A callback can, instead, schedule a task using <code>app.scheduleTask</code>, and call <code>execJS</code> from the function associated with the task.</p> <p>Returns the result of the executed JavaScript function, which must be a Boolean, Number, or String, or <code>null</code>.</p>
<i>script</i>	<p>A string containing a script to execute. This typically contains the name and arguments of the JavaScript function to execute, but can have multiple statements, including variable declarations, assignments and so on.</p>
open() <i>dialogObj.open (callbacks)</i>	<p>Opens a dialog, and returns immediately. Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p> <p>When you open a dialog box with the <code>open</code> method, you can subsequently close it with the <code>close</code> method, or by setting the <code>closing</code> property to <code>true</code>.</p>
<i>callbacks</i>	<p>A JavaScript object containing the function definitions for one or more callbacks, in the form:</p> <pre> { fnName1: function([args]) { fn1_definition }, fnName2: function([args]) { fn2_definition } ... } </pre> <p>These functions are available to the code in the HTML page, which can invoke them using the <code>call</code> function. They run in Adobe Bridge's ExtendScript engine, and can use Adobe Bridge DOM objects.</p> <p>You can provide a special callback function named <code>doClose</code>, which is invoked when the user closes the dialog.</p>
place() <i>dialogObj.place (x, y)</i>	<p>Places the dialog on the screen at the specified position.</p>
<i>x, y</i>	<p>A position expressed as a percentage offset from the origin (left top) of the screen. Real numbers between 0.0 and 1.0. Thus, (0.0, 0.0) specifies the left top, (1.0, 1.0) the right bottom, and (0.5, 0.5) the center of the screen.</p> <p>Negative values and values greater than 1 are allowed, but are normalized to on-screen values. For example, (-0.5, 17.25) is the same as (0.5, 0.25).</p>

Document Object

Represents an Adobe Bridge browser window. The user can create multiple browser windows by selecting the **File > New Window** command. For each browser window, there is one `Document` instance.

- Access the object for the active browser window using `app.document`.
- Access an array of objects for all open browser windows in `app.documents`.

For a discussion of how the parts of the browser window map to JavaScript objects, see the *Adobe Bridge JavaScript Guide*.

Document object constructor

To create a new object, use the `new` operator. The argument specifies the file or page to be selected and displayed in the new window.

```
new Document (osPath | thumb | file | folder)
```

<i>osPath</i>	String	The path or URL for the file or page.
<i>thumb</i>	Thumbnail	The Thumbnail Object for the file or page.
<i>file</i>	File	The <code>File</code> object for the selected file.
<i>folder</i>	Folder	The <code>Folder</code> object for the selected folder.

Document object properties

additionalMetadata	Array of String	<p>Identifies up to four lines of additional metadata to display for thumbnails in the Content pane. Overrides the values set in the Additional Thumbnail Metatdata drop-down lists and checkboxes in the Thumbnails page of the Preferences dialog, and any value set in Preferences. extraMetadata, but does not change the preference values.</p> <p>Read/write. The first value in the array sets the first line of additional metadata, the second value sets the second line, and so on.</p> <p>Allowed values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> author bit-depth color-mode color-profile copyright date-created date-modified description dimensions document-creator document-kind exposure file-size focal-length keywords
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		<p>label opening-application</p> <p>An array value of <code>undefined</code> turns off the display of metadata for that line.</p>
allowDrags	Boolean	<p>When <code>true</code> (the default), drag-and-drop of thumbnails is allowed in this browser window. When <code>false</code>, thumbnails cannot be dragged within or from this browser window.</p>
bottomNavbar	Deprecated. Use navbars instead.	
browserMode	String	<p>The browser window mode, corresponding to the UI button on the upper right, "Switch to compact mode". Value can be <code>full</code> or <code>compact</code>. Ultra-compact mode has no scripting equivalent. Read/write.</p>
content	Deprecated. Use presentationPath instead.	
contentPaneMode	Deprecated. Use presentationMode instead.	
context	Thumbnail	<p>The Thumbnail Object a user has right-clicked to invoke a context menu. Otherwise <code>undefined</code>. Read only.</p>
displayInspectorView	Boolean	<p>When <code>true</code>, this browser window displays the Inspector palette, showing the panels listed in <code>app.inspectorPanels</code>. When <code>false</code>, the Inspector is not shown. Read/write.</p>
groupedSelections	Array of Array of Thumbnail	<p>A list of selections in the current Content page, where each member is an array containing a single selected Thumbnail Object, or an array of Thumbnail Objects that make up a selected stack. See <code>Document.stacks</code>.</p> <p>Read only.</p>
height	Number	<p>The height of the browser window in pixels. Legal values are positive integers. Read/write.</p> <p>The window is resized only within the limits of the minimum and maximum size allowed by the screen resolution.</p>
hwnd	Number	<p>In Windows only, a platform-specific handle to the window for this browser.</p>
id	Number	<p>A unique identifier for the browser window, valid for the life of the window. It is possible for more than one <code>Document</code> object to reference the same window. Read only.</p>

jsFuncs	Object	<p>A JavaScript object containing the function definitions for one or more callbacks, in the form:</p> <pre>{ fnName1: function([args]) { fn1_definition }, fnName2: function([args]) { fn2_definition } ... }</pre> <p>These functions are available to the code in an HTML page displayed in the Content pane, which can invoke them using the <code>call</code> function. They run in Adobe Bridge's ExtendScript engine, and can use Adobe Bridge DOM objects. Read/write.</p>
maximized	Boolean	When <code>true</code> , this browser window is in the zoomed or maximized state. Read only.
minimized	Boolean	<p>When <code>true</code>, this browser window is in the collapsed or minimized state. Read only.</p> <p>Note: In Mac OS, a window can be in the zoomed state, and still be minimized. If both <code>maximized</code> and <code>minimized</code> are <code>true</code>, call the document's restore() method to un-zoom the window.</p>
navbars	NavBar	<p>Contains the predefined NavBar Objects for the configurable navigation bars.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To access the navigation bars that can be shown when the Content pane displays a web page: <pre>var myTopBar = docObj.navbars.web.top var myBtmBar = docObj.navbars.web.bottom</pre> To access the navigation bars that can be shown when the Content pane displays files and folders: <pre>var myTopBar = docObj.navbars.filesystem.top var myBtmBar = docObj.filesystem.top</pre> <p>Any of the four bars can be configured to display ScriptUI or HTML UI controls. All are hidden by default.</p>
noItems	String	Text to be displayed in the Content pane when the selected thumbnail is for an empty folder. The default is "No Items to Display". Read/write.
owner	String	<p>The Adobe Bridge-enabled application that created or first activated this browser window, if it was not Adobe Bridge. An application specifier, such as <code>illustrator</code> or <code>photoshop</code>.</p> <p>For details of application specifier format, see the <i>JavaScript Tools Guide</i>.</p>

palettes	Array of TabbedPalette	A collection of TabbedPalette Objects for all default and script-defined display palettes available to this browser, regardless of their visibility status. Read only.
position	Object	The position of this browser window on the screen. An object with two properties, <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> , whose values in the range [0..1] express the position as a percentage offset from the origin at the top left. Negative and out-of-range values are normalized; for example, (-0.5, 17.25) is the same as (0.5, 0.25).
presentationMode	String	The presentation mode of the Content pane, one of <code>browser</code> or <code>html</code> . Read only, set with setPresentationMode() .
presentationPath	String	The path to the content displayed in the Content pane, of a type appropriate to the presentationMode . One of: <code>browser</code> : A Bridge URI, which is a valid filesystem path that Adobe Bridge can interpret. <code>html</code> : A fully qualified URL for an HTML page. Read/write.
selectionLength selectionsLength	Number	The number of currently selected thumbnails in the Content pane.
selections	Array of Thumbnail	The Thumbnail Objects for all currently selected files in the Content pane of this document. Read only. Change the selections using the Document Object 's select() , selectAll() , deselect() and deselectAll() methods. A script should wait until the loaded event has occurred before making calls to document selection methods. Use getSelection() to limit the request to visible thumbnails, or those for files of a given type. Use groupedSelections to include thumbnails that are in selected stacks. Tip: Accessing this value is a time-intensive operation. To improve performance, access it outside loops: <pre>var sel = document.selections; for (var i = 0; i < sel.length; i++) process(sel[i]);</pre> Also, use selectionLength when possible, rather than checking the length of this array: <pre>if (document.selectionLength > 0)</pre>

showThumbnailName	Boolean	When <code>true</code> , thumbnail names are displayed in the Content pane. This overrides the ShowName preference value. Read/write.
sorts	Array of Object	<p>How the thumbnails in the Content pane are sorted. References a SortCriterion Object using an array containing one JavaScript object with three properties:</p> <pre>{ type, name, reverse }</pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <code>type</code> value corresponds to the type property of a SortCriterion Object. It is read-only, and is ignored when setting this value. • The <code>name</code> value corresponds to the name property of a SortCriterion Object, and identifies the object that defines the sorting criterion. • The <code>reverse</code> value is <code>true</code> if the thumbnails are sorted in reverse order in the given category. <p>To set the value, create an array that contains an object with <code>name</code> and <code>reverse</code> properties. For example, to sort in reverse by creation date, using a SortCriterion Object named "myDateSort":</p> <pre>var mySortObj = {}; mySortObj.name = "myDateSort"; mySortObj.reverse = true; var mySortsArray = []; mySortsArray.push(mySortObj); app.document.sorts = mySortsArray;</pre>
stacks	Array of Array of Thumbnail	A list of current stacks in this browser window. Each stack corresponds to an array of Thumbnail Objects for the nodes in the stack.
status	String	The text displayed in the document's status line at the bottom of the Content pane. Read/write.
thumbnail	Thumbnail	<p>The Thumbnail Object for the node currently selected in the Folders or Favorites palette. Read/write. Setting this value navigates to and selects the corresponding node in the Folders pane. The contents of this node are displayed in the Content pane according to its displayMode.</p> <p>Note: The <code>document.thumbnail.children</code> array is not populated until the loaded event has occurred for the document.</p>
thumbnailViewMode	String	<p>The view mode of the Content pane, as selected by the View menu. Read/write. One of:</p> <pre>thumbnails details</pre>

topNavbar	Deprecated. Use navbars instead.	
visible	Boolean	<p>When <code>true</code>, the browser window is expanded, as opposed to being minimized or collapsed.</p> <p>Read/write. Setting this to <code>true</code> is the same as calling <code>Document.normalize()</code>. Setting it to <code>false</code> collapses the window.</p>
visibleThumbnails	Array of Thumbnail	<p>Read only. An array of Thumbnail Objects that are currently shown in the Content pane. The array is ordered according to the current sort order, and contains only thumbnails whose <code>visible</code> property is <code>true</code>.</p> <p>Tip: Accessing this value is a time-intensive operation. To improve performance, access it outside loops:</p> <pre>var sel = document.visibleThumbnails; for (var i = 0; i < sel.length; i++) process(sel[i]);</pre> <p>Also, use visibleThumbnailsLength when possible, rather than checking the length of this array:</p> <pre>if (document.visibleThumbnailsLength > 0)</pre>
visibleThumbnailsLength	Number	<p>Read only. The number of thumbnails in the visibleThumbnails array.</p>
visitUrl	function	<p>A callback function that is called when the Content pane is about to open a URL. Allows the script to approve or redirect the browser. The function takes the URL as an argument, and should return an object with these properties:</p> <p>result: When <code>false</code>, Adobe Bridge does not open the new URL. When <code>true</code>, it opens the passed URL or a different URL as provided in this object.</p> <p>url: When present, a URL string that replaces the passed URL.</p> <p>toHistory: When <code>false</code>, the passed or provided URL is not added to the browser's history list. Default is <code>true</code>.</p> <p>For example, this confirms a link with the user:</p> <pre>var myFn = function(url) { if(Window.confirm("Proceed to " + url + " ?")) return {result:true}; else return {result:false}; } app.document.visitUrl = myFn;</pre>

		<p>This example replaces a link to an unwanted page with an application-specific help page:</p> <pre>var helpPageFn= function(url) { if(url == "unwanted_page") return {result:true, url:"my_help_page", toHistory:false}; else return {result:true}; } app.document.visitUrl = helpPageFn;</pre> <p>Within the context of this function, the implicit <code>this</code> variable references this Document Object. For example:</p> <pre>var myFilter = function(url) { Window.alert(this.thumbnail.displayPath); return {result:true, url:url}; }</pre> <p>Note: This function is also called when the Content pane switches from a web page view to a filesystem view. In this case, the URL passed to the function is "about:blank".</p>
width	Number	<p>The width of the browser window in pixels. Legal values are positive integers. Read/write.</p> <p>The window is resized only within the limits of the minimum and maximum size allowed by the screen resolution.</p>
workspace	Object	<p>Retrieves the most recently set workspace, a JavaScript object with two properties, <code>id</code> and <code>name</code>, whose string values are the unique identifier and display name of the workspace. A user-defined workspace may have been renamed by the user since being set by a script.</p> <p>Read-only. Set with <code>Document.setWorkspace()</code>. The current workspace can also be set by user action. Value is <code>undefined</code> for a new document before any workspace has been explicitly set.</p>

Document object functions

bringToFront() <i>docObj.bringToFront()</i>	<p>Makes this browser window the topmost active window in the windowing system.</p> <p>Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p>
center() <i>docObj.center()</i>	<p>Centers this browser window on the screen. If there is more than one monitor, centers the window on the monitor where most of the window resides.</p> <p>Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p>

chooseMenuItem() <i>docObj.chooseMenuItem(menuId)</i> <i>menuID</i>	<p>Executes an Adobe Bridge-defined or script-defined menu command programatically. This is the equivalent to the user selecting the command interactively.</p> <p>Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p> <p>The unique identifier for the command to execute; see MenuElement Object. Predefined identifiers for Adobe Bridge commands are listed in 'Adobe Bridge menu and command identifiers' on page 62. If the ID is for a menu or submenu, the function does nothing.</p>
close() <i>docObj.close()</i>	<p>Closes this browser window.</p> <p>Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p>
deselect() <i>docObj.deselect(thumbnail)</i> <i>thumbnail</i>	<p>If the specified thumbnail is a child of this document and is selected, removes it from the selections array and deselects it in the browser window.</p> <p>Returns <code>true</code> if the thumbnail was deselected.</p> <p>A script should wait until the loaded event has occurred before making calls to document selection methods.</p> <p>The Thumbnail Object for the node to deselect.</p>
deselectAll() <i>docObj.deselectAll()</i>	<p>Removes all members from the selections array and deselects all thumbnails in the browser window.</p> <p>Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p> <p>A script should wait until the loaded event has occurred before making calls to document selection methods.</p>
execJS() <i>docObj.execJS(script)</i> <i>script</i>	<p>Executes a JavaScript function that is defined within the HTML page displayed in the Content pane when a thumbnail with <code>displayMode=web</code> is selected. If the page that defines the function is not currently displayed, causes a run-time error.</p> <p>Note: Do not call this method from a jsFuncs callback function. This attempts to re-enter the JavaScript engine, which is not allowed, and causes Adobe Bridge to hang. A callback can, instead, schedule a task using <code>app.scheduleTask</code>, and call <code>execJS</code> from the function associated with the task.</p> <p>Returns the result of the executed JavaScript function, which must be a Boolean, Number, or String, or <code>null</code>.</p> <p>A string containing a script to execute. This typically contains the name and arguments of the JavaScript function to execute, but can have multiple statements, including variable declarations, assignments and so on.</p>

getSelection() <code>docObj.getSelection([filter])</code> <i>filter</i>	<p>Collects selected thumbnails for files of a given type, if any are selected. If no matching thumbnails are selected, collects matching thumbnails that are currently visible in the Content pane. See examples in Bridge SDK samples <code>SnpSaveAsJPEG.jsx</code> and <code>SnpRotateImage.jsx</code>.</p> <p>Returns an Array of Thumbnail Object.</p> <p>Optional. A String containing a comma-delimited list of file extensions to match, or the wildcard character "*" to match all file extensions. "*" is the default.</p>
maximize() <code>docObj.maximize ()</code>	<p>Maximizes or zooms this browser window.</p> <p>Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p>
minimize() <code>docObj.minimize ()</code>	<p>Minimizes or docks this browser window.</p> <p>Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p>
normalize() <code>docObj.normalize ()</code>	<p>Centers this browser window on the screen, and sets the height and width to 80% of the screen height and width.</p> <p>Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p>
print() <code>docObj.print ()</code>	<p>Prints the page shown in the Content pane, if it shows a web page.</p> <p>Returns <code>true</code> on success.</p>
refresh() <code>docObj.refresh ()</code>	<p>Refreshes the display of this browser window.</p> <p>Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p>
resetToDefaultWorkspace() <code>docObj.resetToDefaultWorkspace ()</code>	<p>Restores the default configuration of the tabbed palettes in this browser window. The equivalent of choosing Window > Workspace > Reset.</p> <p>Note: This works only when browserMode is <code>full</code>. If browserMode is <code>compact</code>, it does nothing.</p> <p>Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p>
restore() <code>docObj.restore ()</code>	<p>Restores this browser window after it has been minimized. In Windows, makes it user-sizeable. In Mac OS, returns it to the user-configured size.</p> <p>Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p>
reveal() <code>docObj.reveal(thumbnail)</code> <i>thumbnail</i>	<p>Causes the Content pane (not the Folders or Favorites palette) to show the specified thumbnail, scrolling the display if necessary to make it visible. Does not select the Thumbnail.</p> <p>Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p> <p>The Thumbnail Object for the node to scroll to.</p>

<p>select() <code>docObj.select(thumbnail)</code></p> <p><i>thumbnail</i></p>	<p>If the specified thumbnail is a child of this document and is not selected, adds it to the selections array and selects it in the Content pane. This is the same as selecting the icon in the Content pane with CONTROL-click.</p> <p>Returns <code>true</code> if the thumbnail was selected.</p> <p>A script should wait until the loaded event has occurred before making calls to document selection methods.</p> <p>The Thumbnail Object for the node to select.</p>
<p>selectAll() <code>docObj.selectAll()</code></p>	<p>Adds all child Thumbnail Objects of the current thumbnail (<code>document.thumbnail</code>) to the selections array, and selects them in the Content pane. This is the same as typing CONTROL-a (in Windows) or CMD-a (in Mac OS) in the Content pane.</p> <p>Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p> <p>A script should wait until the loaded event has occurred before making calls to document selection methods.</p>
<p>setPresentationMode() <code>docObj.setPresentationMode(mode, [path])</code></p> <p><i>mode</i></p> <p><i>path</i></p>	<p>Sets the presentation mode of the Content pane, which determines how the presentationPath value is interpreted, and optionally the path to the current content to display.</p> <p>Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p> <p>The new display mode. One of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>browser</code>: Displays files found using a filesystem path. <code>html</code>: Displays web pages found using a fully qualified URL. <p>Optional. The path string, a Bridge URI or web URL, as appropriate to the mode.</p>
<p>setWorkspace() <code>docObj.setWorkspace(workspaceId)</code></p> <p><i>workspaceId</i></p>	<p>Sets the browser configuration to a predefined, user-defined or script-defined workspace.</p> <p>The current workspace can also be set by user action. A user-defined workspace may have been renamed by the user since being set by a script. If an invalid ID is assigned, the workspace is not changed.</p> <p>If a script-defined tabbed palette is visible when the user or a script creates a workspace, the workspace references that palette by its unique identifier. If a workspace references a script-defined tabbed palette, the palette must be created before the workspace is applied. Otherwise, the palette does not appear.</p> <p>Note: This works only when browserMode is <code>full</code>. If browserMode is <code>compact</code>, it does nothing.</p> <p>Returns <code>true</code> on success.</p> <p>The unique, identifying name string for the new workspace. If it is the same as the name of the current workspace, the function does nothing.</p>

Identifiers of predefined workspaces are:

```
default  
lightTable  
navigator  
metadata  
horizontalFilmstrip  
verticalFilmstrip
```

Event Object

Represents a user-interaction event, such as clicking a thumbnail. Adobe Bridge creates an `event` object whenever one of the triggering events occurs, and passes it to any event handlers that you have registered with the [App Object](#)'s `eventHandlers` property. The only way to access an `event` object is as the argument to such an event-handling function. See the *Adobe Bridge JavaScript Guide* for details of how to define and register these functions.

The object with which the user interacted to generate the event is called the *target object* of that event. Different target object types are associated with different types of events, as listed in [Event object types](#).

The `event` object defines no functions.

Event object properties

appPath	String	When the <code>type</code> is openWith , the platform-specific path to the selected opening application. Otherwise <code>undefined</code> . Read only.
document	Document	When the target object is a Thumbnail Object , the Document Object for the browser window in which the event occurred. Otherwise <code>undefined</code> . Read only.
favorites	Favorites	When <code>location</code> is <code>favorites</code> , the Favorites Object for the pane in which the event occurred. Otherwise <code>undefined</code> . Read only.
isContext	Boolean	When the target object is a Thumbnail Object , and the type is selectionsChanged or selectionsChanging , this value is <code>true</code> if the event was generated by a right-click (the gesture that normally brings up a context menu). Otherwise <code>false</code> .
location	String	<p>The location at which the event occurred. This value helps to distinguish events of the same type than can be triggered in different ways. One of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>app</code>: The target object is the App Object and the event was generated for an interaction with the operating system. <code>document</code>: The target object is a Thumbnail Object and the event was generated for an interaction in the Folders pane, or the target object is a Document Object and the event was generated for an interaction with the windowing environment. <code>favorites</code>: The target object is a Thumbnail Object and the event was generated for an interaction in the Favorites palette. <code>filesystem</code>: The target object is a Document Object and the event was generated for an interaction with the file system. <code>prefs</code>: The target object is the PreferencesDialog Object and the event was generated in the Preferences dialog. <code>web</code>: The target object is a Document Object and the event was generated for an interaction with the Internet. In this case, <code>event.url</code> contains the URL of the page. <p>Read only.</p>

object	Thumbnail, Document, App, PreferencesDialog	The target object of the event; that is, the object that generated the event. Read/write.
section	String	When <code>location</code> is <code>favorites</code> , one of: <code>standard</code> : The target object is a predefined member of the <code>favorites</code> array. <code>user</code> : The target object is a user-added member of the <code>favorites</code> array. Otherwise <code>undefined</code> . Read only.
type	String	The type of action that triggered the event. Different types of events that are supported for each type of target object; see Event object types . Read only.
uri	String	The Bridge URI of a node that was affected by the event.
url	String	When <code>location</code> is <code>web</code> , the URL of the web page. Read only.

Event object types

Events of different types are triggered for different target objects. All types are described here according to the target object.

App events

When an application event occurs, the `event` object has the following property values:

- The target, `eventObj.object`, is the [App Object](#).
- The location, `eventObj.location`, is the string `app`.
- The type, `eventObj.type`, is one of these event types:

close	Generated when the Adobe Bridge application has received a request to terminate, but has not yet started the process. If the handler returns a <code>handled</code> value of <code>true</code> in the result object, the termination is cancelled. To query the user, you can set this with the return value of <code>Window.confirm</code> . For example: <pre>return { handled: Window.confirm("Really quit?") };</pre>
destroy	Generated when the Adobe Bridge application terminates. Occurs when the user exits from Adobe Bridge by selecting the File > Exit command, when the user closes the final open document, or when a script calls the App Object 's quit() function. The handler cannot override the default shutdown behavior, but it can take additional actions before the shutdown completes.

Document events

You cannot define event handlers that override the default behavior of Document events. You can, however, write an event handler to take additional actions prior to the event. Such a handler could return a `handled` value of `true` in the result object, to prevent the default behavior, but this is not recommended.

When a document event occurs, the `event` object has the following property values:

- The target, `eventObj.object`, is a [Document Object](#).
- The location, `eventObj.location`, can be `app`, `web`, or `document`, depending on the type.
- The type, `eventObj.type`, is one of these event types:

complete	Location is <code>web</code> . Generated when the Content pane successfully displays a web page. The <code>event</code> object's <code>url</code> property contains the URL of the page.
create	Location is <code>app</code> . Generated when a new document is created. Occurs when the user selects the File > New Window command, or when a script creates a new document with a constructor call. The new Document Object is passed to the event handler, but <code>app.document</code> still contains the previous <code>Document</code> object.
deselect	Location is <code>document</code> . Generated when the OS window focus is removed from the browser window.
destroy	Location is <code>app</code> . Generated when a browser window is closed. Occurs when the user selects the File > Close Window command in the UI, when a script closes a browser window using the Document Object 's <code>close()</code> method, or when Adobe Bridge closes a browser window because the application is terminated.
empty	Location is <code>web</code> . Generated when the Content pane tries to display a web page with no content. The <code>event</code> object's <code>url</code> property contains the URL of the page.
failed	Location is <code>web</code> . Generated when the Content pane tries to display a web page and fails. The <code>event</code> object's <code>url</code> property contains the URL of the page.
loaded	Location is <code>filesystem</code> . Generated when the Content pane has finished displaying thumbnail icons for all files. The <code>Document.thumbnail.children</code> array is not populated until this event has occurred for the document. A script should wait until this event has occurred before making calls to document selection methods such as select() and deselect() .
loading	Location is <code>web</code> . Generated when the Content pane begins trying to display a web page. The <code>event</code> object's <code>url</code> property contains the URL of the page.
open	Location is <code>document</code> . Generated when the browser gets the input focus. The new Document Object is passed to the event handler, but <code>app.document</code> still contains the previous <code>Document</code> object.
selectionsChanged	Location is <code>document</code> . Generated just after the selection is changed in the UI, as a result of script or user action. The document selections list reflects the post-selection state.

selectionsChanging	Location is <code>document</code> . Generated just before the selection is changed in the UI, as a result of script or user action. The document selections list reflects the pre-selection state.
stopped	Location is <code>web</code> . Generated when the Content pane is trying to display a web page, and stops before the page is fully loaded. The event object's url property contains the URL of the page.
uploading	Location is <code>web</code> . Generated when the Content pane begins uploading content to a web page via a POST request. The event object's url property contains the URL of the target page.

Thumbnail events

When a thumbnail event occurs, the event object has the following property values:

- The target, `eventObj.object`, is a [Thumbnail Object](#).
- The location, `eventObj.location`, is `document` for an interaction with the Folders or Content pane, or `favorites` for an interaction with the Favorites palette.
 - If location is `favorites`, the `favorites` property contains the [Favorites Object](#) and the `section` property reflects whether the target thumbnail is a predefined or user-defined member of the favorites array.
- The `eventObj.document` property contains the [Document Object](#) for the browser window in which the event occurred.
- The type, `eventObj.type`, is one of these event types:

add	Location is <code>favorites</code> . Generated when the user adds a new node to the Favorites palette.
hover	Location is <code>document</code> . Generated when the cursor hovers over a thumbnail. Your handler can override the text displayed in the tooltip box. Return the text to be displayed in the result object property <code>tipText</code> .
modify	Location is <code>favorites</code> . Generated when the user modifies new node to the Favorites palette by adding a subnode to it.
move	Location is <code>favorites</code> . Generated when the user changes the position of a node in the Favorites palette.
open	<p>Location is <code>document</code>. Generated when a file thumbnail in the Content pane is opened with an application other than Adobe Bridge. Occurs when the user successfully opens a thumbnail with the File > Open command, or by double-clicking, or when a script calls the Thumbnail Object's <code>open</code> method.</p> <p>Also generated when a folder thumbnail is opened in the Content pane, which opens that folder in an Adobe Bridge browser window. If this opens a new browser window, <code>app.document</code> contains the <code>Document</code> object for the browser in which the thumbnail was clicked, and the new browser that will display the contents is passed to the event handler.</p>

openWith	Location is <code>document</code> . Generated when a user makes a selection of thumbnails in the Content pane, then selects an application from the Open With submenu of the File or context menu. The object provides a platform-specific path string to the selected application.
preview	Location is <code>document</code> . Generated when an image thumbnail in the Content pane is selected. The handler can return an object in which the <code>result</code> value is an array containing text captions to display under the image in the Preview pane. For example: <pre>{ handled: true, result: ["my image", "new preview caption"] }</pre> The preview caption can be modified this way for images displayed in filmstrip view as well.
remove	Location is <code>favorites</code> . Generated when the user removes a node from the Favorites palette.

PreferencesDialog events

You cannot override the default behavior of a Preferences dialog event. You can, however, write an event handler to take additional actions prior to the default action, such as adding a panel that reflects your own preferences, and interpreting the results from that panel.

When an Preferences dialog event occurs, the `event` object has the following property values:

- The target, `eventObj.object`, is the [PreferencesDialog Object](#)
- The location, `eventObj.location`, is the string `prefs`.
- The type, `eventObj.type`, is one of these event types:

cancel	Generated when the user clicks Cancel in the Preferences dialog.
create	Generated when the user invokes the Preferences dialog.
destroy	Generated when the user closes the Preferences dialog using the window frame's close button.
disabled	Generated when the user disables a startup script using the Startup Scripts page of the Preferences dialog. The event handler receives an additional argument, the script name, and can remove any Favorites nodes added by a node-handling extension associated with the script. Also generated when the user disables a node in the Standard section of the Favorites palette. In this case, the <code>event</code> object's uri property contains the URI of the node.
enabled	Generated when the user enables a startup script using the Startup Scripts page of the Preferences dialog. The event handler receives an additional argument, the script name, and can add any Favorites nodes needed by a node-handling extension associated with the script. Also generated when the user enables a node in the Standard section of the Favorites palette. In this case, the <code>event</code> object's uri property contains the URI of the node.
ok	Generated when the user clicks OK in the Preferences dialog.

Favorites Object

Represents the navigation nodes that appear in the Favorites palette in the Adobe Bridge browser. The Favorites object contains two arrays of [Thumbnail Objects](#); one for the top, or *standard* section, which contains a predefined set of nodes, and one for the bottom, or *user* section, where the user can choose which nodes to display.

While the Folders palette shows the full navigation hierarchy, with all folders and subfolders that Adobe Bridge can access, the Favorites palette shows only certain top-level folders and one level of subfolders. Subfolders in the Favorites palette can be, but are not necessarily, children of the Thumbnail for the parent node.

Access the Favorites object through the [App Object](#)'s `favorites` property:

```
currentFavorites = app.favorites
```

Favorites object properties

length	Number	The number of Thumbnail Objects in the current section of the Favorites palette.
section	String	Sets the section of the Favorites palette for the next node operations in the immediate scope. The value does not persist. One of: <i>standard</i> (default): The top section of the Favorites palette containing predefined nodes. <i>user</i> : The bottom section of the Favorites palette containing user-selected nodes.

Favorites object functions

add() <i>favoritesObj.add</i> (<i>thumbnail</i>)	Appends a new node into the current section of the favorites array, and updates the Favorites palette to show the new node at the root level. Returns <code>true</code> on success. If the referenced node is already in the array, returns <code>false</code> and does not change the array.
<i>thumbnail</i>	The Thumbnail Object for the node to add.
addChild() <i>favoritesObj.addChild</i> (<i>parentNode</i> , <i>subNode</i>)	Inserts a new subnode into the current section of the favorites array, and updates the Favorites palette to show the new node below its parent when the parent is selected. Returns <code>true</code> on success. If the specified parent node is not in favorites array, returns <code>false</code> and does not add the subnode.
<i>parentNode</i>	The Thumbnail Object for the parent node. Must be a root node in the favorites array.
<i>subNode</i>	The Thumbnail Object for the subnode. This node can be, but does not need not to be a child of the parent Thumbnail. It is not added to the parent's <code>children</code> array.

associateWorkspace() <i>favoritesObj.associateWorkspace (thumbnail, workspace)</i>	<p>Associates a named workspace with a thumbnail in the standard section of the Favorites palette. When the user clicks this thumbnail, this workspace becomes current.</p> <p>Returns <code>true</code> on success. If the thumbnail is in the user section, or is not in the Favorites palette, returns <code>false</code> and does nothing.</p> <p><i>thumbnail</i> The Thumbnail Object.</p> <p><i>workspace</i> The workspace name. See <code>Document.workspace</code>.</p>
clearAll() <i>favoritesObj.clearAll ()</i>	<p>Deletes all the nodes from the current section of the favorites array and updates the Favorites palette.</p> <p>Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p>
contains() <i>favoritesObj.contains(uri)</i>	<p>Reports whether the list of favorites currently contains a specific node, either in the standard or user sections.</p> <p>Returns <code>true</code> if the node is in the current favorites list, <code>false</code> otherwise.</p> <p><i>uri</i> The Bridge URI string for the node.</p>
disable() <i>favoritesObj.disable(uri)</i>	<p>Disables a node from the standard section, removing it from display in the browser, but leaving it as an unchecked option in the General page of the Preferences dialog.</p> <p>Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p> <p><i>uri</i> The Bridge URI string for the node.</p>
enable() <i>favoritesObj.enable(uri)</i>	<p>Enables a node from the standard section, displaying it in the browser, and checking the corresponding option in the General page of the Preferences dialog.</p> <p>Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p> <p><i>uri</i> The Bridge URI string for the node.</p>
getChildren() <i>favoritesObj.getChildren (uri)</i>	<p>Retrieves the subnodes of a node in the Standard section of the Favorites palette. The node can be in either the enabled or disabled state.</p> <p>In this context, <i>children</i> means subnodes added with Favorites addChild(), rather than Thumbnail children.</p> <p>Returns an array of URI strings for the child nodes, or <code>undefined</code> if the node is not in the Standard section or not in the Favorites palette.</p> <p><i>uri</i> The Bridge URI string for the parent node.</p>

insert() <i>favoritesObj.insert</i> (<i>thumbnail</i> [, <i>index</i>])	<p>Inserts a new node into the current section of the favorites array, and updates the Favorites palette to show the new node at the root level.</p> <p>Returns <code>true</code> on success. If the referenced node is already in the array, returns <code>false</code> and does not change the array.</p>
<i>thumbnail</i>	The Thumbnail Object for the node to insert.
<i>index</i>	Optional. A 0-based index into the existing node array at which to insert the new node, or an object reference for a node in the existing node array. The node is inserted before this existing node. If the value is beyond the end, is not in the existing node array, or is not supplied, the new node is appended to the end of the array.
remove() <i>favoritesObj.remove</i> (<i>thumbnail</i>)	<p>Removes the specified script-defined node from the favorites array and updates the Favorites palette. Scripts cannot access predefined nodes.</p> <p>Returns <code>true</code> on success.</p>
<i>thumbnail</i>	The Thumbnail Object for the node to remove.

IconListPanelette Object

An instantiable subclass of the [Panelette Base Class](#), representing a member sub-panel of a [InspectorPanel Object](#) that displays two columns. The left column contains an icon, and the right column contains text. The text can be static, or can be obtained dynamically from the associated thumbnail at display time. See [Panelette markup elements](#).

IconListPanelette constructor

To create a new object, use the `new` operator. The `name` and `titleMarkup` parameters set the corresponding properties inherited from the [Panelette Base Class](#).

This version can be used when all display data is known in advance:

```
new IconListPanelette(name, titleMarkup, rows);
```

<i>rows</i>	A collection of two-member arrays describing the rows to display in the panelette. Sets the rows property.
-------------	--

This version provides the ability to obtain data dynamically at display time.

```
new IconListPanelette(name, titleMarkup, rows, columnText);
```

<i>rows</i>	The icons shown in the first column. An array of Thumbnail Objects or a string containing panelette markup that obtains a set of thumbnails at display time.
<i>columnText</i>	A corresponding array of strings, where each member is a line of text with which to label the corresponding thumbnail. The text strings can contain panelette markup elements to access dynamic data.

IconListPanelette object properties

rows	Array of Array of 2-member Array	<p>A collection of two-member arrays describing the rows to display in the panelette. Each member of the member arrays corresponds to a column.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The first member of each member array specifies the icon displayed in the first column, as a Thumbnail Object or a 16x16 pixel JPG, PNG, or system icon.• The second member, displayed in the second column, is a string that can contain markup elements to access dynamic data. See Panelette markup elements. <p>Read only.</p>
-------------	---	---

InspectorPanel Object

Represents an object-inspection panel, a special type of tabbed palette that displays contextual information for a selected thumbnail.

Your script defines what kind of related information to display, and how to display it. The panel serves as a frame and parent for subpanels that actually display the information. Subpanels are represented by members of the [Panelette Base Class](#) contained in this parent panel.

- Register a inspection panel that you create to make it available to Adobe Bridge, using the `app` method [registerInspectorPanel\(\)](#).
- To turn the display of registered inspection panels on or off in a particular browser window, set [displayInspectorView](#) in the [Document Object](#).

InspectorPanel constructor

To create a new object, use the `new` operator:

```
new InspectorPanel(title, displayTitle*, visible*, wide*, sortPosition*);
```

Parameters set the corresponding properties.

InspectorPanel object properties

displayInInspector	Boolean	When <code>true</code> , this panel is displayed when <code>Document.displayInspectorView</code> is <code>true</code> , if the hidePanelForThumbnail callback returns <code>true</code> or is not implemented. When <code>false</code> , this panel is never displayed, and is also hidden in the Inspector page of the Preferences dialog.
displayTitle	String	Optional. The localized title string to display in the panel's tab header. The string can include values derived dynamically at display time, using Panelette markup elements . Read only, supplied on creation. Supplying this value allows you to use the same panel object with different titles for different node types. If this value is not supplied, the <code>title</code> value is displayed.
flyoutMenuId	String	The unique menu identifier of a script-defined flyout menu for this panel. See MenuElement Object . Read only.
hidePanelForThumbnail	Function	Optional. A script-defined function that takes a Thumbnail Object as a parameter and returns <code>true</code> if the thumbnail allows this panel to be displayed. Called on the focus thumbnail when the Inspector is displayed. Read/write.
minimized	Boolean	When <code>true</code> , the panel is minimized or iconified.

MenuElement Object

The `MenuElement` object is used to represent the application menu bar, menus and submenus, and individual items or commands. Adobe Bridge creates `MenuElement` instances for each of the existing menu elements, and you can create additional instances to extend the existing menus.

A script can execute a menu command using `app.document.chooseMenuItem()`.

Existing menu elements that can be extended have predefined identifiers, listed in '[Adobe Bridge menu and command identifiers](#)' on page 62. Not all existing menu elements can be extended. You can only add a new menu or command before or after an existing menu or command, which you must specify using the predefined unique identifier.

Use the `Menu.create()` static function to create new menu items, rather than the `new` operator. This function behaves correctly if a menu item with the same name already exists.

MenuElement class functions

The `MenuElement` class defines these static functions that you can use to extend and work with existing menu elements.

create() <code>MenuElement.create (type, text, location[, id]);</code>	Adds a new menu to the menu bar, a new submenu to an existing menu, or a new command to an existing menu or submenu. Returns the new <code>MenuElement</code> object.
<i>type</i>	The type of menu element, one of: menu: a menu or submenu command: a menu item
<i>text</i>	The localizable string that is displayed as the label text. Script-created menu and menu commands cannot have keyboard shortcuts or icons.
<i>location</i>	A string describing the location of the new menu element, with respect to existing menu elements. If the relative element is not found, the new element is appended to the Tools menu. The location specifier can take one of the following forms: <i>before identifier</i> : Create the new element before the given menu element. <i>after identifier</i> : Create the new element before the given menu element. <i>at the end of identifier</i> : Append the new element to the given menu. The identifier must be for a menu, not a command item. <i>at the beginning of identifier</i> : Create the new element as the first item in the given menu. The identifier must be for a menu, not a command item. To insert a separator before or after the new element, specify a dash (-) at the beginning or end of the location string. For example, this value draws separators before and after the new element, which is added after the Find submenu in the Edit menu: -after /bridge/edit/find- A string that does not conform to these rules causes a run-time error.

<i>id</i>	<p>The unique identifier for this element. Optional.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the ID of an existing menu or submenu is supplied, the call returns that <code>MenuElement</code> object. • If the ID of an existing command is supplied, the call causes a JavaScript error. • If not supplied, the call generates a numeric value, which can be found in the <code>id</code> property of the returned menu object. 	
find() <code>MenuElement.find (id)</code>	Retrieves a menu element using its unique identifier.	Returns the <code>MenuElement</code> object for the specified menu or menu item, or <code>null</code> if no such element is found.
<i>id</i>	<p>String. The unique identifier for the menu element to find.</p> <p>➤ Example</p> <p>This example checks to see whether a specific menu item already exists to avoid an error if the script is executed a second time.</p> <pre>var menu = MenuElement.find ('myMenuId'); if (menu = null) //element does not yet exist // add menu element</pre>	
remove() <code>MenuElement.remove (id)</code>	Removes a script-defined menu or menu item.	Returns <code>undefined</code> .
<i>id</i>	<p>String. The unique identifier for the menu element to remove.</p>	

MenuElement object properties

altDown	Boolean	When <code>true</code> , the ALT modifier key was pressed when the item was selected. Read only.
checked	Boolean	When <code>true</code> , the command is selected. A check mark appears next to the label. When <code>false</code> , the item is not selected, and no check mark is shown. Read/write.
cmdDown	Boolean	When <code>true</code> , the COMMAND modifier key was pressed when the item was selected. Read only.
ctrlDown	Boolean	When <code>true</code> , the CONTROL modifier key was pressed when the item was selected. Read only.
enabled	Boolean	When <code>true</code> , the menu or command is selectable. When <code>false</code> , it is grayed out and cannot be selected. Read/write.
id	String	<p>A unique identifier. Read only. Identifiers take the form:</p> <p><i>/app/menu/submenu/command</i></p> <p>They are not localized, and are case sensitive.</p>

onDisplay	Function	<p>The callback function that is called when the application is about to display this menu or menu item. The function takes no arguments, and returns nothing. It can change the <code>enabled</code> and <code>checked</code> properties according to the state of the application.</p> <p>Tip: This is called frequently and affects performance. Avoid time-intensive processing, such as checking metadata, or iteration over an entire, large selection. Use <code>Document.selectionLength</code> to check the size of the selection before accessing it.</p> <p>If an item is enabled incorrectly, you can handle the incorrect cases in the <code>onSelect</code> function, which is called far less often.</p>
optionDown	Boolean	<p>When true, the OPTION modifier key was pressed when the item was selected. Read only.</p>
onSelect	Function	<p>The callback function that is called when the user selects the menu or menu item. The function takes no arguments, and returns nothing. It implements the behavior of a menu item.</p> <p>The callback can check this object's properties to respond to the following modifier keys:</p> <pre> if (this.ShiftDown) // Shift key pressed if (this.altDown) // Alt key pressed if (this.ctrlDown) // Control key pressed if (this.cmdDown) // Command key pressed if (this.optionDown) // Option key pressed </pre>
shiftDown	Boolean	<p>When true, the SHIFT modifier key was pressed when the item was selected. Read only.</p>
text	String	<p>The displayed label text, a localizable string. Read only.</p>
type	String	<p>The type of menu element, one of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>menu</code>: a menu or submenu <code>command</code>: a menu item <p>Read only.</p>

Adobe Bridge menu and command identifiers

These unique identifiers are predefined for Adobe Bridge menus that can be extended.

Note: Some menus and commands are dynamically created, and cannot be located with `MenuElement.find()` unless they are visible. You can, however, use the menu and command IDs at any time to extend the menus.

Adobe Bridge menu identifiers

These tables list unique identifiers for the top-level menus in Adobe Bridge.

Menubar menus	Menu ID
Bridge (Mac OS only)	(not available)
File	File
Edit	Edit
Stacks	submenu/Stack
View	View
Label	Labels
Tools	Tools
Window	Window
Help	Help
Context menus	Menu ID
Content pane thumbnail/background context	Thumbnail
Favorites thumbnail context	Bridge/ContextMenu/Favorites
Palette context (commands not available to scripts)	Bridge/BrowserTabDocMenu/BrowserTabDock
(Other context menus not available to scripts)	
Flyout menus	Menu ID
Content pane in compact mode	Bridge/CompactFlyoutMenu
(Flyout menus and commands generally not available to scripts)	

Adobe Bridge submenu and command identifiers

These tables list unique identifiers for submenus and commands in the Adobe Bridge menus.

Bridge menu commands (Mac OS only)

Submenus/commands	Menu ID
About Bridge	mondo/command/about

Preferences	Prefs
Quit Bridge	mondo/command/quit

File menu commands

Submenus/commands	Menu ID
New Window	mondo/command/new
New Folder	NewFolder
Open	Open
Open With >	submenu/OpenWith
Open With > <i>[installed application]</i>	(not available)
Open Recent >	submenu/OpenRecent
Open Recent > <i>[recent files]</i>	(not available)
Open Recent > Clear Menu	ClearOpenRecentList
Close Window	mondo/command/close
Delete/Move to Trash	MoveToTrash
Eject	Eject
Return to...	ReturnToApplication
Reveal in Explorer/Finder	Reveal
Reveal in Bridge	RevealInBridge
Get Photos From Camera...	(not available)
Move to >	submenu/MoveTo
Move to > <i>[recent folders]</i>	(not available)
Move to > Choose Folder	MoveToChooseFolder
Copy to >	submenu/CopyTo
Copy to > <i>[recent folders]</i>	(not available)
Copy to > Choose Folder	CopyToChooseFolder
Place >	item/Place
Add To Favorites	AddToFavorites
File Info...	FileInfo
Exit	mondo/command/quit

Edit menu commands

Submenus/commands	Menu ID
Undo	mondo/command/undoRedo
Cut	mondo/command/cut
Copy	mondo/command/copy
Paste	mondo/command/paste
Duplicate	Duplicate
Select All	mondo/command/selectAll
Deselect All	mondo/command/selectNone
Invert Selection	InvertSelection
Find...	Search
Rotate 180°	Rotate180
Rotate 90° Clockwise	Rotate90CW
Rotate 90° Counterclockwise	Rotate90CCW
Generate High Quality Thumbnail	MakeHighQualityThumbnail
Generate Quick Thumbnail	MakeQuickThumbnail
Preferences...	Prefs

View menu commands

Submenus/commands	Menu ID
Compact Mode	ToggleCompactMode
Slide Show	SlideShow
Slide Show Options...	SlideShowOptions
As Thumbnails	View/Thumbnail
As Details	View/Details
Show Thumbnail Only	ShowThumbnailOnly
Show Reject Files	ShowReject
Show Hidden Files	ShowHidden
Show Folders	ShowFolders
Sort >	submenu/Sort
Sort > [items]	(not available)
Refresh	Refresh

Stacks menu commands

Submenus/commands	Menu ID
Group as Stack	StackGroup
Ungroup from Stack	StackUngroup
Open/Close Stack	ToggleStackState
Promote to Top of Stack	PromoteToTopOfStack
Expand All Stacks	ExpandAllStacks
Collapse All Stacks	CollapseAllStacks
Frame Rate >	submenu/StackFrameRate
Frame Rate > [rates]	StackFrameRate23p976 StackFrameRate24p00 StackFrameRate25p00 StackFrameRate29p97 StackFrameRate30p00 StackFrameRate50p00 StackFrameRate59p94 StackFrameRate60p00

Label menu commands

Submenus/commands	Menu ID
Rating	(not available)
No Rating	NoDot
Reject	ShowReject
*	OneDot
**	TwoDots
***	ThreeDots
****	FourDots
*****	FiveDots
Decrease Rating	RemoveDot
Increase Rating	AddDot
Label	(not available)
No Label	NoLabel
Select	Red
Second	Yellow
Approved	Green

Review	Blue
ToDo	Purple

Tools menu commands

Submenus/commands	Menu ID
Batch Rename...	BatchRename
Create Metadata Template...	CreateMetaTemplate
Edit Metadata Template >	submenu/EditMetadata
[<i>templates</i>]	(not available)
Append Metadata >	submenu/AppendMetadata
[<i>templates</i>]	(not available)
Replace Metadata >	submenu/ReplaceMetadata
[<i>templates</i>]	(not available)
Cache >	item/Cache
Cache > Build Cache for Subfolders	BuildSubCaches
Cache > Purge Cache for Folder [<i>this folder</i>]	PurgeCache

Window menu commands

Submenus/commands	Menu ID
New Synchronized Window	NewSynchronizedWindow
Workspace >	submenu/Workspace
Workspace > Save Workspace	SaveWorkspace
Workspace > Delete Workspace	DeleteWorkspace
Workspace > Reset to Default Workspace	ResetWorkspace
Workspace > [<i>predefined workspaces</i>]	(not available)
[<i>individual panels</i>]	(not available)
[<i>current folder</i>]	(not available)

Help menu commands

Submenus/command	Menu ID
Bridge Help...	mondo/command/help
Updates...	Updates
About Bridge...	mondo/command/about

Thumbnail context menu commands

Thumbnail context menu in Favorites palette commands	Menu ID
Remove from Favorites	Bridge/ContextMenu/Folders/RemoveFromFavorites
Reveal in Explorer/Finder	Bridge/ContextMenu/Folders/Reveal
Thumbnail context menu in Folders palette commands	Menu ID
Open	Thumbnail/Open
Open in New Window	Bridge/ContextMenu/Folders/NewWindow
Cut	Bridge/ContextMenu/Folders/Cut
Copy	Bridge/ContextMenu/Folders/Copy
New Folder	Bridge/ContextMenu/Folders/NewFolder
Sort >	submenu/Sort
Sort > [commands]	(not available)
Reveal in Explorer/Finder	Bridge/ContextMenu/Folders/Reveal
Add to Favorites	Bridge/ContextMenu/Folders/AddToFavorites
Remove from Favorites	Bridge/ContextMenu/Folders/RemoveFromFavorites
Delete	Bridge/ContextMenu/Folders/Delete
Rename	Bridge/ContextMenu/Folders/Rename
Thumbnail context menu in Content pane: submenus/commands for folders	Menu ID
Open	Thumbnail/Open
Open in New Window	Thumbnail/NewWindow
Cut	Thumbnail/Cut
Copy	Thumbnail/Copy
Delete	Thumbnail/Delete
Move to >	submenu/MoveTo
Move to > [location]	(not available)
Move to > Choose Folder	MoveToChooseFolder
Copy to >	submenu/CopyTo
Copy to [location]	(not available)
Copy to > Choose Folder	CopyToChooseFolder

Reveal in Explorer/Finder	Thumbnail/RevealLocation
Add to Favorites	Thumbnail/ToggleAsFavorite
Rename	Thumbnail/Rename
Label >	submenu/Label
No Label	NoLabel
Select	Red
Second	Yellow
Approved	Green
Review	Blue
ToDo	Purple
New Folder	Thumbnail/NewFolder
Sort >	submenu/Sort
Sort > Ascending Order	Ascending
Sort > By Filename	SortFileName
Sort > By Document Type	SortFileType
Sort > By Date created	SortDateCreated
Sort > By Date file modified	SortDateModified
Sort > By File size	SortFileSize
Sort > By Dimensions	SortDimensions
Sort > By Resolution	SortResolution
Sort > By Color profile	SortColorProfile
Sort > By Copyright	SortCopyright
Sort > By Label	SortByLabel
Sort > By Rating	SortRating
Sort > By Version Cue status	SortUseState
Sort > Manually	SortManually
Thumbnail context menu in Content and Preview pane: additional submenus/commands for files	Menu ID
Open With >	submenu/OpenWith
Open With > <i>[installed application]</i>	(not available)
Batch Rename...	Thumbnail/BatchRename
Generate Quick Thumbnail	Thumbnail/MakeQuickThumbnail

Generate High Quality Thumbnail	Thumbnail/MakeHighQuality
Lock Item	Thumbnail/LockFile
Unlock Item	Thumbnail/UnlockFile
Send to Recycle Bin	Thumbnail/Remove
File Info...	Thumbnail/FileInfo
Thumbnail context menu in Content and Preview pane: additional commands for image files	Menu ID
Rotate 180°	Thumbnail/Rotate180
Rotate 90° Clockwise	Thumbnail/RotateCW
Rotate 90° Counterclockwise	Thumbnail/RotateCCW
Thumbnail context menu in Content and Preview pane: additional commands for multiple selection	Menu ID
Stack >	Stacks
Stack > Frame Rate >	submenu/StackFrameRate
Stack > Frame Rate > [rates]	StackFrameRate23p976 StackFrameRate24p00 StackFrameRate25p00 StackFrameRate29p97 StackFrameRate30p00 StackFrameRate50p00 StackFrameRate59p94 StackFrameRate60p00
Stack > Enable Onion Skin	StackEnableOnionSkin
Stack > Disable Onion Skin	StackDisableOnionSkin
Stack > Ungroup from Stack	StackUngroup
Stack > Group as Stack	StackGroup

Keywords context menu commands

Keywords context menu commands	Menu ID
New Keyword	Bridge/ContextMenu/Keyword/NewKey
New Keyword Set	Bridge/ContextMenu/Keyword/NewSet
Rename	Bridge/ContextMenu/Keyword/Rename
Delete	Bridge/ContextMenu/Keyword/DeleteNode
Find...	Bridge/ContextMenu/Keyword/Search

Metadata Object

Allows you to access the Extensible Metadata Platform (XMP) metadata associated with the file node of a [Thumbnail Object](#). This is embedded metadata associated with the file, such as a copyright owner, author, or camera settings.

Metadata is organized into schemas that group related types of metadata; for example the XMP Rights Management Schema groups metadata associated with ownership and rights, such as copyright and owner. The metadata properties found in a specific schema are accessed via the *namespace* of the schema and the *property name* of the metadata item. For example, the namespace of the XMP Rights Management Schema is <http://www.adobe.com/xap/1.0/rights>, and the copyright property name is Copyright.

For more information about XMP metadata, see the XMP Specification at Adobe Developer Center, <http://www.adobe.com/devnet/>.

Access the Metadata object for a file-type thumbnail through the [Thumbnail Object](#)'s [metadata](#) property:

```
var t = new Thumbnail (File ("/C/mydir/myfile"));  
var mdata = t.metadata
```

When a script needs to access the metadata through the Thumbnail object, it is important to make sure that the returned object contains the most current data. To ensure this, your script should set `app.synchronousMode` to `true` before attempting to retrieve values through `Thumbnail.metadata`, or else use `Thumbnail.synchronousMetadata`. Keep in mind, however, that metadata access is a time-intensive operation. Do not do it unnecessarily, or as part of operations that occur very frequently, such as a `MenuItem.onDisplay` callback function.

The Metadata object does not support multi-valued properties.

► Example code

The sample code distributed with the Adobe Bridge SDK includes these code examples that specifically demonstrate the use of this object:

Thumbnail metadata access

<code>SnpInspectMetadata.jsx</code>	Shows how to acquire metadata.
<code>SnpModifyMetadata.jsx</code>	Shows how to alter metadata on a selected file.

Metadata object properties

namespace	String	<p>The current XMP namespace, used to search for XMP properties. Default is the root namespace. Read/write. Assigning a new namespace creates that namespace in the XMP metadata.</p> <p>To access values in a specific schema, the namespace for that schema must be set before referencing the properties in the schema.</p>
xmpPropertyName	String	<p>Get or set a simple XMP property value for a thumbnail by specifying it as a property of that thumbnail's <code>metadata</code> object. Properties are accessed in the current namespace. Read/write.</p> <p>New simple metadata properties are created and added to the current namespace when a script references a new property name. You can add properties only to currently defined namespaces, not to the root namespace. Property names are case sensitive.</p> <p>If no metadata is defined for a thumbnail, and you attempt to access a property through the <code>Thumbnail.metadata</code> property, the value <code>undefined</code> is returned. Note that this differs from the behavior in Adobe Bridge CS2, where an exception was thrown in this case.</p> <p>Note: For metadata properties that are known date formats, the corresponding <code>Metadata</code> object property contains an ISO-8601 date string. These include:</p> <pre> xmp/DateCreated xmp/DateModified xmp/MetadataDate photoshop/OriginDateCreated tiff/DateTime exif/DateTimeOriginal exif/ExifDateTimeDigitized exif/GPS_TimeStamp exif/GPSDateStamp </pre>

NavBar Object

Represents a configurable navigation bar, one of which can be displayed at the top of the browser window (below the application navigation bar), and one at the bottom (above the status bar). You do not create new NavBar objects. Instead, you access the existing objects through the [Document Object](#)'s properties:

```
topbarW = app.document.navbars.web.top
btmbarW = app.document.navbars.web.bottom
topbarF = app.document.navbars.filesystem.top
btmbarF = app.document.navbars.filesystem.bottom
```

The bars in `navbars.web` can be shown when the Content pane displays a web page. The bars in `navbars.filesystem` can be shown when the Content pane displays files and folders.

The navigation bars are hidden by default. You can show and hide them by setting the NavBar object's `visible` property.

Your script can configure a navigation bar to contain user-interface controls such as push buttons, radio buttons, edit fields, list boxes, and so on. The NavBar objects are initially empty. You can either add ScriptUI controls, or reference HTML code that provides the interface controls. You cannot mix the two types of controls; the bar displays either ScriptUI or HTML.

NavBar object properties

file	String	When <code>type</code> is <code>html</code> , the URL for the HTML page to display. Read/write.
height	Number	The height of the navigation bar in pixels. Default is 40. Read/write.
id	String	<p>A unique identifier that can be used by a node-handling extension to identify a bar that it manages during configuration operations. The extension is responsible for supplying and interpreting this value. See ExtensionHandler Object.</p> <p>Default values (used by the default node-handler) are <code>topFilesystemNavbar</code>, <code>bottomFilesystemNavbar</code>, <code>topWebNavbar</code>, and <code>bottomWebNavbar</code>.</p>
jsFuncs	Object	<p>A JavaScript object that defines a set of callback functions that access the Adobe Bridge DOM, but can be called from within an HTML page displayed in this navigation bar. Used only when <code>type</code> is <code>html</code>. Read/write.</p> <p>Each property in the object is a callback function name, and the value is the function declaration:</p> <pre>{ fnName1: function([args]) { fn1_definition }, fnName2: function([args]) { fn2_definition } }</pre> <p>The HTML page displayed by this bar can access the Adobe Bridge DOM by invoking one of these callbacks, using the JavaScript function <code>call</code>. For example, suppose <code>jsFuncs</code> has the value:</p> <pre>{myFn: function(x) { return x > app.document.topNavBar.height }}</pre> <p>A script on the displayed HTML page can invoke this function as follows:</p> <pre>var toobig = call("myFn", 55);</pre>

onResize	Function	For a bar that displays ScriptUI, you can provide this callback function to resize the component elements automatically when the bar is resized by the user. For details, see the <i>JavaScript Tools Guide</i> .
type	String	The type of user-interface controls displayed in the navigation bar. Read/write. One of: scriptui: Display the ScriptUI controls added with this object's add() method. html: Display the HTML page specified by <i>file</i> .
visible	Boolean	Controls whether the bar is shown. If <i>true</i> , the navigation bar is visible. Default is <i>false</i> . Read/write.

NavBar object functions

add() <code>navBarObj.add (type [, bounds, text, { creation_props> }]);</code>		Creates and returns a new ScriptUI control or container object and adds it to the children of this navigation bar. Returns the new object, or <i>null</i> if unable to create the object.
<i>type</i>		The control type. See the <i>JavaScript Tools Guide</i> .
<i>bounds</i>		Optional. A bounds specification that describes the size and position of the new control or container, relative to its parent. See <i>Bounds</i> object for specification formats. If supplied, the method creates a new <i>Bounds</i> object which is assigned to the new control object's <i>bounds</i> property.
<i>text</i>		Optional. A string containing the initial text to be displayed in the control as the title, label, or contents, depending on the control type. If supplied, this value is assigned to the new object's <i>text</i> property.
<i>creation_props</i>		Optional. The properties of this JavaScript object specify creation parameters, which are specific to each object type. See the <i>JavaScript Tools Guide</i> .
execJS() <code>navBarObj.execJS (script)</code>		Executes a JavaScript function that is defined within the HTML page displayed in the navigation bar when <i>type</i> is <i>html</i> . If the page that defines the function is not currently displayed, causes a run-time error. Note: Do not call this method from a <i>NavBar</i> callback function defined in <i>jsFuncs</i> . This attempts to re-enter the JavaScript engine, which is not allowed, and causes Adobe Bridge to hang. A callback can, instead, schedule a task using <code>app.scheduleTask()</code> , and call <i>execJS</i> from the function associated with the task. Returns the result of the executed JavaScript function, which must be a Boolean, Number, or String, or <i>null</i> .
<i>script</i>		A string containing a script to execute. This typically contains the name and arguments of the JavaScript function to execute, but can have multiple statements, including variable declarations, assignments and so on.

print() <i>navBarObj.print()</i>	Prints the HTML page displayed in the navigation bar when <i>type</i> is <i>html</i> . Does nothing if the HTML is not yet loaded when the call is made, or if <i>type</i> is <i>scriptui</i> . Returns <i>true</i> on success.
--	--

Panelette Base Class

A base class for the subpanel types that can be contained in the [panelettes](#) property of a [InspectorPanel Object](#):

- [IconListPanelette Object](#)
- [TextPanelette Object](#)
- [ThumbnailPanelette Object](#)

The base class is not instantiable. Use the `new` operator with the subclasses to create subpanel objects.

Panelette class properties

name	String	The unique, identifying name of this subpanel. Read/write.
titleMarkup	String	Optional. Localizable text shown in the subpanel header bar. Can include Panelette markup elements . If not supplied, the <code>name</code> string appears as the header. Read/write.

Panelette markup elements

You can specify dynamic or calculated string content to be displayed in the subpanels, or in the title string of the panel (`InspectorPanel.displayTitle`) or subpanel tabs (`Panelette.titleMarkup`). To specify these special string values, you use *panelette markup elements*.

Markup elements are enclosed by double brackets. They can indicate:

- **Dynamic text:** Dynamic text values are retrieved from the thumbnail's associated node data. To insert a dynamic value retrieved from node data, use a markup element that identifies the `ExtensionHandler`, `InfoSet`, and member element:

```
[[extensionName.infosetName.elementName]]
```

- **JavaScript:** Values can be retrieved or calculated at display time using JavaScript. To specify a dynamically calculated value, embed JavaScript within the content string, using this tag:

```
[[javascript:code]]
```

A function in this context is not allowed to block; if it takes more than 10 milliseconds, the display string is converted to an error string.

Within the context of the markup tag, you can refer to the currently selected `Thumbnail` object using a special variable `inspectorThumbnail`. This is useful for accessing embedded file metadata. For example:

```
[[javascript:"Name: " + inspectorThumbnail.name]]
[[javascript:"Author: " + inspectorThumbnail.metadata.author]]
```

- **Hyperlinks:** To insert a hypertext link element in a string, use the format:

```
[[Link text] [URL]]
```

For example:

```
[[Click here] [http://www.myURL.com]]
```

For additional examples, see the *Adobe Bridge JavaScript Guide* and SDK code-snippet examples.

Preferences Object

Allows access to the Adobe Bridge application preferences, as viewed in and controlled by Preferences dialog (invoked by the **Edit > Preferences** command).

- Some existing preferences can be set or read by setting or retrieving the associated property value. Not all existing preferences are available in the scripting environment. Those that are available are listed below. Preference values do not take effect until the Adobe Bridge application is restarted.
- You can set certain preference values for the current session only. That is, the changes take effect immediately, but do not persist across sessions. The next time the Adobe Bridge application is restarted, the global preference value is used.
- A script can create a new preference by simply referencing a new property name in this object. New preferences must be of the type String, Number, or Boolean. Composite types (such as Rect and Point) are retrieved as String objects.

Access the `Preferences` object through the [App Object](#)'s [preferences](#) property:

```
var prefs = app.preferences;
```

Preferences object properties

The following current-view properties allow you to set these styles for a specific Content pane view. They do not change the related global preference, and the changes do not persist beyond the current view:

extraMetadata	Array of String	<p>An array of up to four values, where each value identifies a metadata property to be displayed beneath a thumbnail icon. Read/write.</p> <p>Setting this property is the same as setting the preferences associated with the Additional Thumbnail Metadata drop-down lists and checkboxes in the Thumbnail page of the Preferences dialog, except that the setting does not persist beyond the current view.</p> <p>The first value in the array sets the first line of additional metadata, the second value sets the second line, and so on. Allowed values are:</p> <pre>author bit-depth color-mode color-profile copyright date-created date-modified description dimensions document-creator document-kind exposure file-size focal-length keywords label opening-application</pre> <p>An array value of <code>undefined</code> turns off the display of metadata for that line.</p>
showName	Boolean	<p>When <code>true</code>, the names of thumbnails are displayed beneath the icon in this view. When <code>false</code>, they are not. Read/write. (This is overridden by the document's showThumbnailName value.)</p>

The following properties allow access to existing application preferences. Preference values do not take effect until the Adobe Bridge application is restarted:

AccentColor	String	In the General page of the Preferences dialog, the preference associated with the AccentColor menu. Read/write. One of: System Crystal Obsidian Sapphire Lapis Lazuli Amber Ruby Emerald
ACRForJpegTiff	Boolean	In the Thumbnails page of the Preferences dialog, the preference associated with the Prefer Adobe CameraRaw for JPEG and TIFF Files checkbox, <code>true</code> when checked. Read/write.
AutoExportCaches	Boolean	In the General page of the Preferences dialog, the preference associated with Cache choices, <code>true</code> when Automatically Export Caches to Folders When Possible is selected. Default <code>true</code> . Read/write.
CacheDirectory	String or Folder	In the Advanced page of the Preferences dialog, the preference associated with the Cache Location . The location of the centralized cache. A folder path, specified as a string or ExtendScript <code>Folder</code> object. Read/write.
EnableColorManagement	Boolean	In the Advanced page of the Preferences dialog, the preference associated with the Enable Color Management in Bridge checkbox, <code>true</code> when checked. Read/write.
Favorites	Array of String	In the General page of the Preferences dialog, the preference associated with Favorite Items choices. A collection of Bridge URI strings for checked nodes, which are displayed in the Favorites palette.
FavoritesDisplayNames	Array of String	A collection of localized display names for the nodes displayed in the Favorites palette, where each member corresponds to URI member of the Favorites array.
FileSize	Number	In the Advanced page of the Preferences dialog, the preference associated with Do not process files larger than: <i>nnn</i> MB . Default 200. Read/write.
HideEmptyFields	Boolean	In the Metadata page of the Preferences dialog, the preference associated with the Hide Empty Fields checkbox, <code>true</code> when checked. Default <code>true</code> . Read/write.

HideUnknownOperators	Boolean	In the File Type Associations page of the Preferences dialog, the preference associated with the Hide Undefined File Associations checkbox, <code>true</code> when checked. Default <code>false</code> . Read/write.
ImageBackdrop	Number	In the General page of the Preferences dialog, the preference associated with the Image Backdrop slide bar. Read/write. Sets background of the Content pane. The background color is set in the range of 0 - 255, where 0 is black, and 255 is white. Default 186.
Keyboard	String	In the Advanced page of the Preferences dialog, the preference associated with Keyboard . Read/write, takes effect on restart.
Label11 Label12 Label13 Label14 Label15	String	<p>In the Labels page of the Preferences dialog, the preferences associated with the label colors and their keyboard shortcuts. These preferences control the choices that appear in the Label menu in the menu bar and in the right-click context menu for image thumbnails. Read/write.</p> <p>The preference value is any string. For example, if you associate the red flag with the string <code>Urgent</code>, the string <code>Urgent</code> appears in Label menu (in place of the default string <code>Red</code>), in the tooltip for the labeled thumbnail, and in a labeled thumbnail's <code>label</code> value. The thumbnail is displayed with a red highlight frame.</p> <p>The labeling feature is only available for those thumbnails associated with image files.</p> <p>By default, no labels are set. Labels can be set interactively by choosing from the Label menu or programmatically by setting the <code>Thumbnail.label</code> value to any string. If that string is not one of the preferences, it is associated with a white highlight frame.</p>
LabelCtrlKey	Boolean	In the Labels page of the Preferences dialog, the preference associated with the Require the Control Key to Apply Labels and Ratings checkbox, <code>true</code> when checked. Default <code>true</code> . Read/write, takes effect on restart.
Language	String	In the Advanced page of the Preferences dialog, the preference associated with Language . Read/write.
MRUCount	Number	In the Advanced page of the Preferences dialog, the preference associated with Number of Recent Items to Display . Read/write.
MRUFolders	Array of String	The set of absolute path strings for recently-visited folders, displayed when the <code>MRUCount</code> is greater than 0. Read/write.

PermittedStartupScripts	Array of String	In the Startup Scripts the Preferences dialog, the script names associated with selected script checkboxes. This is the set of scripts that load automatically on startup. Read/write.
PreferencePanel	Number	The panel to be displayed when the Preferences dialog is invoked. A zero-based index of the panel, in the order in which they appear in the dialog. Read/write.
ShouldStartupScriptsLoad	Boolean	In the Startup Scripts the Preferences dialog, setting to <code>true</code> is the equivalent of clicking Enable All , setting to <code>false</code> is the equivalent of clicking Disable All . Read/write.
ShowCameraRawInterface	Boolean	In the Advanced page of the Preferences dialog, the preference associated with the Double-Click Edits Camera Raw Settings in Bridge checkbox, <code>true</code> when checked. Default <code>false</code> . Read/write.
ShowName	Boolean	When <code>true</code> , the names of thumbnails are displayed beneath the icon. When <code>false</code> , they are not. Read/write.
ShowPlacard	Boolean	In the Metadata page of the Preferences dialog, the preference associated with the Show Metadata Placard checkbox, <code>true</code> when checked. Default is <code>true</code> . Read/write.
ShowSecondLineMetadata ShowThirdLineMetadata ShowFourthLineMetadata ShowFifthLineMetadata	Boolean	In the Thumbnails page of the Preferences dialog, the preference associated with the first, second, third, and fourth checkboxes under Additional Lines of Thumbnail Metadata , <code>true</code> when checked. Read/write.
ShowTooltips	Boolean	In the General page of the Preferences dialog, the preference associated with Show Tooltips , <code>true</code> when checked. Default is <code>false</code> . Read/write.
StackFrameRate	Number	In the General page of the Preferences dialog, the preference associated with Stack Playback Framerate . Read/write. One of: 23.976 24.00 25.00 29.97 30.00 50.00 59.94 60.00
ThumbnailQuality	String	In the Thumbnails page of the Preferences dialog, the preference associated with When Creating Thumbnails Generate : choices. Read/write. One of: Draft: Quick Thumbnails Proof: High Quality Thumbnails DraftToProof: Convert To High Quality When Previewed

UIBrightness	Number	In the General page of the Preferences dialog, the preference associated with the User Interface Brightness slide bar. Sets background of all parts of the browser window except the Content pane. Read/write. The background color is set in the range of [0..255], where 0 is black, and 255 is white.
UseSoftwareRendering	Boolean	In the Advanced page of the Preferences dialog, the preference associated with the Use Software Rendering checkbox, <code>true</code> when checked. Read/write, takes effect on restart. When <code>true</code> , hardware acceleration is disabled for the Preview panel and slideshows. Default is <code>false</code> .
<i>anyPropertyName</i>	Number, String, or Boolean	A script-defined preference. Read/write. This example creates a new preference named <code>mypref</code> by assigning a value to a property of that name, then accesses the value by reading the property. <pre>app.preferences.mypref = "sample value"; Window.alert("New preference mypref = " + app.preferences.mypref);</pre> To add your script-defined preference to the Preferences dialog, use the PreferencesDialog Object's addPanel() function. Note: The script must implement default values and initialization of any private setting stored in the Adobe Bridge preferences.

Preferences object functions

clear() <code>prefObj.clear ([name[, name2...]])</code>	<p>Removes script-created keys and values from the Adobe Bridge preferences, or resets preferences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If one or more preference names is passed, each is removed. If you try to access the property for a preference that has been removed, the property returns <code>undefined</code>. • If no preference names are passed, removes all script-defined preferences, and resets all Adobe Bridge application preferences to their default values. <p>Returns <code>undefined</code>.</p> <p><i>name</i> Optional. One or more names of preferences to remove.</p>
resetFileAssociations() <code>prefObj.resetFileAssociations ()</code>	<p>Resets file type associations to their default values. Corresponds to the Reset to Default Associations button in the File Type Associations page of the Preferences dialog.</p>
resetWarningDialogs() <code>prefObj.resetWarningDialogs ()</code>	<p>Resets "Do not show again" settings to <code>false</code> for all warning dialogs. Corresponds to the Reset button in the General page of the Preferences dialog.</p>

PreferencesDialog Object

Provides access to the Adobe Bridge Preferences dialog, allowing you to add a panel to the dialog with your own ScriptUI controls that access and set any application preferences that you have defined by adding properties to the [Preferences Object](#).

You can only access this object as the target of an event. The object is returned in the [object](#) property of an [Event Object](#) that results from an event in a Preferences dialog. See [PreferencesDialog events](#).

The Preferences dialog is modal, which means that no other Adobe Bridge events can occur until the user dismisses it with the **OK** or **Cancel** button, or closes it with the window-frame icon.

- For the **OK** button, the dialog generates an `ok` event. Your handler can collect the values from the controls in your panel, and modify the property values in the `Preferences` object accordingly.
- For the **Cancel** button, the dialog generates a `cancel` event, and for the window-close gesture, it generates a `destroy` event. Your handler can, for example, clean up structures you created for the window.

The object has no properties.

PreferencesDialog object functions

addPanel()

`prefObj.add (name)`

Creates and returns a ScriptUI `Window` object to be used as a new page in the Preferences dialog. You can add ScriptUI controls to the window to allow users to access and set preferences that you provide.

Returns the new `Window` object.

name

The name of the new page, used as the title of the new `window` object.

► **Example**

This example adds a page to the Preferences dialog that contains a single checkbox, which controls the boolean preference named `myPref`.

```
function doPrefs(dialog) {
    var panel = dialog.addPanel("My Preferences");
    var aBox = panel.add( 'checkbox', [50, 50, 200, 100], "My Pref",
        { alignment:['center','top'] } );
    aBox.onClick = function() { app.preferences.myPref = aBox.value; };
}

var myHandler = function(event) {
    if (event.type == "create" && event.location == "prefs") {
        doPrefs(event.object);
    }
    return { handled: false };
};

app.eventHandlers.push( { handler: myHandler } );
```

close()

`prefObj.close (isOk)`

Closes the Preferences dialog.

Returns `undefined`.

isOk

Pass `true` to simulate the user clicking **OK** to close the dialog, `false` for **Cancel**.

TabbedPalette Object

Allows a script to define and add a tabbed palette to a browser window. A script-defined palette is displayed in addition to the default palettes such as Favorites, Folders, Preview, Filter, Keywords, and Metadata. A script-defined palette can display a user interface defined in ScriptUI, or it can display HTML.

You can add a palette to an existing browser window at any time (as long as the identifier is unique), and you can use the [create](#) document event to add your palette to new browser windows on creation.

The name of a script-defined palette is automatically added to all relevant menus. You can specify where the palette goes, or move it programmatically. When it is shown, however, it can be dragged and dropped like the default palettes, and scripts cannot query the current position.

You can show and hide individual palettes using this object's properties. A list of all defined palettes for a browser, including default palettes, is available in `app.document.palettes`.

If a script-defined tabbed palette is visible when the user or a script creates a workspace, the workspace references that palette by its unique identifier. If a workspace references a script-defined tabbed palette, the palette must be created before the workspace is applied. Otherwise, the palette does not appear.

TabbedPalette constructor

To create a new object, use the `new` operator:

```
new TabbedPalette (document, title, id, type, *paletteColumn, *paletteRow)

new TabbedPalette (document, title, id, type, *url, *paletteColumn,
                  *paletteRow)
```

<i>document</i>	The browser window to which to add the palette.
<i>title</i>	The localizable title string that appears in the tab.
<i>id</i>	The unique identifying string for the palette.
<i>type</i>	The type of palette. One of: <i>script</i> : A ScriptUI window <i>web</i> : A browser view
<i>url</i>	Optional. When <i>type</i> is <i>web</i> , the web page URL to display. Default is the empty string, in which case the displayed palette is blank until the url property is set.
<i>paletteColumn</i>	Optional. The horizontal location of the palette in the browser. A string or number, one of: <i>left</i> , 0: The leftmost column (the default) <i>center</i> , 1: The middle column <i>right</i> , 2: The rightmost column
<i>paletteRow</i>	Optional. The vertical location of the palette in the browser. Can be a number, or one of these strings: <i>top</i> : The topmost row (index 0, the default) <i>middle</i> : The middle row (or close to the middle, if there are an even number) <i>bottom</i> : The bottommost row

If a number, it is the 0-based index of the row, where 0 is the topmost row. If the index is out of range, the palette is placed in the closest existing row.

The number of rows can vary according to the current workspace configuration. This function cannot create new rows.

► Example:

```
#target bridge
// create browser palette
var webPalette = new TabbedPalette(app.document, "myWebPalette",
    "web", "http://www.adobe.com");

// create ScriptUI palette
var scriptPalette = new TabbedPalette(app.document, "myScriptPalette",
    "script");
scriptPalette.content.add('statictext', [15,15,105,35],
    'Display this text in my tab.');
```

TabbedPalette object properties

content	Object	<p>When <code>type</code> is <code>script</code>, the ScriptUI <code>Group</code> object to display.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use this object's <code>add()</code> method to add UI elements to the palette. You can provide an <code>onResize</code> callback method for the <code>Group</code> object, which will be used to resize the contained elements when the user resizes the palette. <p>For details of these methods and ScriptUI usage, see the <i>JavaScript Tools Guide</i>.</p>
id	String	<p>A non-localized unique identifier for the palette. The identifiers for the built-in palettes are:</p> <pre>favoritesTab foldersTab filterTab metadataTab keywordsTab contentTab cinemaPreviewTab inspectorTab</pre>
title	String	<p>Optional. The localized title string to display in the palette's tab header. The string can include values derived dynamically at display time, using Panelette markup elements.</p> <p>If not supplied, the <code>id</code> value is used.</p>
type	String	<p>The type of palette. One of:</p> <pre>script: A ScriptUI window web: A browser view</pre>
url	String	<p>When <code>type</code> is <code>web</code>, the path to the page to display.</p>
visible	Boolean	<p>When <code>true</code>, this palette is visible, when <code>false</code> it is hidden. Read/write.</p>

TabbedPalette object methods

<p>setLocation() <i>tabObj.setLocation</i> (<i>paletteColumn</i>[, <i>paletteRow</i>])</p> <p><i>paletteColumn</i></p> <p><i>paletteRow</i></p>	<p>Moves this palette to a specific docking location in the browser.</p> <p>Returns <i>undefined</i>.</p> <p>The horizontal location of the palette in the browser. A string, one of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> left: The leftmost column center: The middle column right: The rightmost column <p>Optional. The vertical location of the palette in the browser. The number of rows can vary according to the current workspace configuration. This function cannot create new rows.</p> <p>A string or number, one of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> top: The topmost row (the default) middle: The middle row (or close to the middle, if there are an even number) bottom: The bottommost row <p>Can be a number, the 0-based index of the row, where 0 is the topmost row. If the index is out of range, the palette is placed in the closest existing row.</p>
<p>remove() <i>tabObj.remove</i> ()</p>	<p>Removes this palette from the list of available palettes and destroys it.</p> <p>Returns <i>undefined</i>.</p>

TextPanelette Object

An instantiable subclass of the [Panelette Base Class](#), representing a member subpanel of an [InspectorPanel Object](#) that displays textual information about a set of thumbnails. It differs from the [ThumbnailPanelette Object](#) in that it does not display the thumbnail icon, only the related text.

The text can be static, or can be obtained dynamically from the associated thumbnail at display time. See [Panelette markup elements](#).

TextPanelette constructor

To create a new object, use the `new` operator:

```
new TextPanelette(name, titleMarkup, thumbnails, keyValuePairs);
```

Parameters set the corresponding properties. The `name` and `titleMarkup` properties are inherited from the [Panelette Base Class](#).

TextPanelette object properties

keyValuePairs	Array of 2-element Array	<p>A set of two-element arrays in the format <code>[key, value]</code>. The array corresponds to the <code>thumbnails</code> array, each pair describing the text for the corresponding thumbnail.</p> <p>The key is shown on the left of each field in bold, and the value on the right in plain text.</p> <p>The fields contains string literals combined with Panelette markup elements, which specify the text to be displayed.</p>
thumbnails	Array of Thumbnail or String	<p>An array of Thumbnail Objects or node URI strings for which to display descriptive text; or the special markup <code>[[this]]</code> to indicate the currently selected thumbnail in the Content pane.</p>

Thumbnail Object

Represents a reference to a node in the browser navigation hierarchy. Thumbnail objects can represent:

- Files and folders in the local file system.
- URLs
- Navigation nodes of types defined by an [ExtensionHandler Object](#).

A thumbnail's applicable node handler determines how nodes are displayed when that thumbnail is selected. The Content pane can show thumbnail icons or a local or remote web page.

Caution: When a script accesses the properties of a `Thumbnail` object, some properties of the object may not be immediately available. To ensure the object contains current data, set `app.synchronousMode` to `true` before accessing properties.

Thumbnail object constructor

Adobe Bridge automatically creates `Thumbnail` objects for files and folders in the local file system and for the default and interactively added contents of the Favorites palette.

To create a `Thumbnail` object with a script for use in the Favorites palette, use the `new` operator:

```
new Thumbnail (node[, name]);
```

<i>node</i>	<p>The node specifier. One of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An <code>ExtendScript File</code> or <code>Folder</code> object for a file or folder that exists on the local file system. If the referenced file or folder does not exist, causes a run-time error. This object becomes the value of the new object's spec property. • A <code>Thumbnail</code> object. This creates a new <code>Thumbnail</code> object that references the same node. See Multiple references to the same node. • A string containing a fully qualified Bridge URI (uniform resource identifier). To be a fully qualified Bridge URI, the path should include a prefix that identifies the node type and its associated the node handler; the default is <code>bridge:</code> for the default node handler. <p>A path to a local or remote file, folder, or page, which becomes the value of the new object's path property.</p>
<i>name</i>	<p>Optional. A localizable string to use as the display name for the thumbnail icon in the browser window. For script-defined node types, the node-handling extension must be registered before the thumbnail is created for the name to take effect.</p> <p>If not supplied, the display name defaults to the path or spec value.</p> <p>Caution: For a <code>Thumbnail</code> object associated with an <code>ExtendScript File</code> or <code>Folder</code> object, using the <code>name</code> argument renames the folder or file on disk.</p>

► Examples of thumbnail creation

```
// references a folder
var myLocation = new Thumbnail(Folder("/C/myFolder"));
// a second reference to the same node
var newLocation = new Thumbnail(myLocation);
// references a file, and renames the file on disk
var myFile = new Thumbnail(File("/C/myFolder/file.txt"), "myfile.txt");
```

```
// references a URL
var myURL = new Thumbnail ("http://www.adobe.com");
```

Multiple references to the same node

Multiple `Thumbnail` objects can refer to the same node. In JavaScript terminology, two such objects are equal, but not identical. That is, if you declare two `Thumbnail` objects that point to the same file, the JavaScript equality operator `"=="` returns `true`, but the identity operator `"==="` returns `false`. Any values that are assigned (not predefined) in one of the objects are not reflected in the other.

This example creates two `Thumbnail` objects that reference the same node, and shows that an arbitrary property defined on one cannot be referenced on the other.

```
var t1 = new Thumbnail(File("/C/Temp/afile.txt"));
var t2 = new Thumbnail(File("/C/Temp/afile.txt"));

t1 == t2; // returns true
t1 === t2; // returns false

t1.newNote = "a note for the thumbnail";
alert(t2.newNote); // t2.newNote is undefined.
```

For a thumbnail that references a file, however, you can assign arbitrary data to the `Thumbnail.metadata` object, which can be referenced from either object.

```
var t1 = new Thumbnail(File("/C/myFolder/myfile.txt"));
var t2 = new Thumbnail(File("/C/myFolder/myfile.txt"));
t1.newProperty = "arbitrary value";
var val = t2.newProperty; // result is undefined.
//properties created directly in thumbnail are not shared
var md = t1.metadata;
md.namespace = "http://ns.adobe.com/photoshop/1.0/";
md.SpecialNotes = "Special notes for this file.";
// You can access SpecialNotes from either Thumbnail object
t2.metadata.namespace = "http://ns.adobe.com/photoshop/1.0/";
alert("Special Notes: ", t2.metadata.SpecialNotes);
```

The `spec` values of the two thumbnail objects reference different `File` objects, and so are not equal. However, the two `File` objects reference the same file, as shown by inspecting the string value:

```
t1.spec == t2.spec; //returns false
t1.spec.toString() == t2.spec.toString(); // returns true
```


Thumbnail object properties

<i>extensionName</i>	ExtensionModel	<p>A model object for the node-handling extension that applies to this thumbnail is accessible through a property with the same name as the ExtensionHandler Object name. For example, to access the <code>versioncue</code> model in <code>Thumbnail</code> object <code>t1</code>, use <code>t1.versioncue</code>.</p> <p>Adobe Bridge instantiates the ExtensionModel Object when it creates the <code>Thumbnail</code> object in order to display the node.</p>
<i>aliasType</i>	String	<p>If the value of type is <code>alias</code>, the kind of target this thumbnail represents, one of:</p> <pre>file folder</pre> <p>Otherwise <code>undefined</code>.</p>
<i>children</i>	Array of Thumbnail	<p>An array of <code>Thumbnail</code> objects for the children of this container node. When this object references a folder, the children are the thumbnails that reference the contents of the folder. By default, when the thumbnail is selected in a navigation pane, its children are shown in the Content pane. Read only.</p> <p>Note: This array is not populated until the loaded event has occurred for the document.</p> <p>The list of children is cached on the first reference so that subsequent references do not result in further disk access. To ensure that the list is up to date (for example after you have performed operations that may have resulted in children being deleted, added, or renamed) call the refresh() method to make sure the list is updated on the next access. You do not need to refresh if you changed the content or properties of a child thumbnail.</p>
<i>container</i>	Boolean	<p>When <code>true</code>, the node is a container; that is, it can have child nodes (regardless of whether it currently has any children). Only container nodes can appear in the Folders and Favorites palettes.</p> <p>Folder and web-browser thumbnails are containers; a node-handling extension can define other container node types.</p> <p>Read only.</p>

core	Object	<p>Provides access to the core node-data sets defined by the default node handler. Contains a set of InfoSet Objects.</p> <p>Refer to core node attributes through the name of the core InfoSet Object and InfoSetMemberDescription Object. For example, <code>myThumbSize = myThumb.core.immediate.size</code></p>
creationDate	Date	Date the referenced file or folder was created, if it can be determined. Read only.
displayMode	String	<p>The display mode of the Content pane when this thumbnail is selected in a navigation pane. Read/write. One of:</p> <p><code>filesystem</code> (default): The Content pane shows the contents of a folder.</p> <p><code>web</code>: The Content pane shows the HTML page referenced by <code>displayPath</code>.</p>
displayPath	String	The path to a file that is displayed in the Content pane when this thumbnail is selected in a navigation pane. Read/write. Default is the value of <code>path</code> .
exists	Boolean	<p>When <code>true</code>, the resource for this file or folder node exists on the local disk.</p> <p>Node-handling extensions can define other criteria for whether a node exists.</p>
extensions	Array of ExtensionHandler	All of the ExtensionHandler Objects that could handle this node; the last one in the list is the one that does handle it.
hasMetadata	Boolean	When <code>true</code> , this thumbnail is associated with a file that contains embedded metadata. Otherwise <code>false</code> .
hidden	Boolean	When <code>true</code> , this thumbnail is hidden. When <code>false</code> (the default), it is shown. Read only.
iconPath	String	The path to the operating-system icon image file for this node, when it represents a web page.
label	String	The label string for this thumbnail. Can be one of the predefined label strings (as seen in the Label menu) to apply one of the standard color tags. Any string that does not match a predefined label is displayed with the default white color tag. Removing the label string removes the color tag as well. Read/write.
lastModifiedDate	Date	Date the referenced file or folder was last modified, if it can be determined. Read only.

location	String	Whether the thumbnail is associated with a local file-system object or an Adobe Version Cue® node (which can have both a local and remote replica). One of: local unknown VersionCue
locked	Boolean	When <code>true</code> , this node represents a read-only file in Windows, or a file that has been locked in the Finder in Mac OS.
metadata	Metadata	The Metadata Object associated with this thumbnail, if any. Otherwise <code>undefined</code> . Read only. Some properties of this <code>Metadata</code> object may not be immediately available. To ensure the object contains current data, set <code>app.synchronousMode</code> to <code>true</code> , or use <code>Thumbnail.synchronousMetadata</code> . If no metadata is defined for a thumbnail, and you attempt to access a metadata property through this property, the value <code>undefined</code> is returned. Note that this differs from the behavior in Adobe Bridge CS2, where an exception was thrown in this case.
mimeType	String	The referenced file's MIME type, if it can be determined; otherwise, the empty string. Read only.
model	ExtensionModel	The ExtensionModel Object associated with this node. Read-only.
name	String	The label displayed for the thumbnail. Read/write. Default is the <code>path</code> value.
parent	Thumbnail	The <code>Thumbnail</code> object for the parent node of this thumbnail. The value is <code>undefined</code> for thumbnails added to the root level of <code>app.favorites</code> . This object is in the <code>children</code> array of its parent. Read-only.
path	String	A Bridge URI containing the path or URL for the referenced node. Set when the object is created, using the first argument to the Thumbnail object constructor . Read only.
rating	Number	The rating value for this thumbnail, in the range [-1..5]. A negative value signifies a rejection. If set to a value that is out of range, the rating is set to 0. Read/write. Applies to all thumbnails regardless of whether they support embedded metadata.

rotation	Number	<p>This thumbnail's rotation, one of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: No rotation 90: Rotated 90 degrees clockwise -90: Rotated 90 degrees counterclockwise 180: Rotated 180 degrees <p>All other values are ignored. Read/write.</p>
spec	File, Folder	<p>An ExtendScript <code>File</code> or <code>Folder</code> object for this thumbnail's referenced node. Set when the object is created, using the first argument to the Thumbnail object constructor. If the thumbnail does not reference a file or folder, the value is <code>undefined</code>. Read only.</p>
synchronousMetadata	Metadata	<p>Waits for confirmation of a valid value to return the Metadata Object associated with this thumbnail, if any. Otherwise <code>undefined</code>. Read only.</p> <p>If <code>app.synchronousMode</code> is <code>true</code>, this is the same as <code>Thumbnail.metadata</code>.</p>
type	String	<p>The type of node this thumbnail references. One of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>file</code> <code>folder</code> <code>alias</code> <code>package</code> <code>application</code> (an executable file) <code>other</code>
uri	String	<p>The full Bridge URI (unique resource identifier) for this thumbnail. This is the path string preceded by a registered node-type identifying prefix such as "vc:". Read only.</p>

Thumbnail object functions

Additional functions can be defined for the `Thumbnail` object by a node-handling extension; see `ExtensionHandler`. [methods](#).

copyTo() <i>thumbnailObj</i> .copyTo(<i>path</i>)	Creates a new Thumbnail Object that references the same node as this one, and adds it to the target thumbnail's <code>children</code> list. Each call to this function is added to the Undo stack. Returns <code>true</code> on success.
<i>path</i>	The parent node of the new copy. A File or Folder object, a Thumbnail Object , or a Bridge URI string.

<p>moveTo() <i>thumbnailObj.moveTo</i> (<i>path</i>)</p> <p><i>path</i></p>	<p>Removes this thumbnail from its current parent, and adds it to the target thumbnail's <code>children</code> list. Each call to this function is added to the Undo stack.</p> <p>Returns <code>true</code> on success.</p> <p>Note: If the thumbnail refers to an existing file or folder, this moves the referenced file or folder on disk.</p> <pre>var thumbnail = new Thumbnail(File.openDialog("Source?")); var target = new Thumbnail(Folder.selectDialog("Target?")); if (thumbnail.moveTo(target)) { Window.alert("move succeeded"); } else Window.alert("move failed");</pre> <p>The new parent node. A File or Folder object, a Thumbnail Object, or a Bridge URI string.</p>
<p>open() <i>thumbnailObj.open</i> ()</p>	<p>Launches the file referenced by this thumbnail in the appropriate application (such as Photoshop for JPEG files). This is the same as choosing Open from the File or context menu, or double-clicking the thumbnail icon in the Content pane.</p> <p>If this thumbnail references a JSX file, runs the script in its target application, or, if no target is specified, in the ExtendScript Toolkit. See the <i>JavaScript Tools Guide</i>.</p> <p>If this thumbnail references a folder, navigates to that folder in the Folders pane—that is, sets <code>document.thumbnail</code> to this thumbnail.</p> <p>Returns <code>true</code> on success.</p>
<p>openWith() <i>thumbnailObj.openWith</i> (<i>appPath</i>)</p> <p><i>appPath</i></p>	<p>Launches the file referenced by this thumbnail in the specified application.</p> <p>Returns <code>true</code> on success.</p> <p>A platform-specific path string to the application, as returned in <code>appPath</code> property of the openWith event object when a user makes a selection of thumbnails in the Content pane, then selects an application from the Open With submenu of the File or context menu.</p>
<p>refresh() <i>thumbnailObj.refresh</i> ([<i>infosetName</i>])</p> <p><i>infosetName</i></p>	<p>Refreshes an associated information set or sets to reflect the current state of this node's referenced file or folder.</p> <p>For container thumbnails, marks the <code>Thumbnail</code> object so that the next access to the <code>children</code> property causes a disk access to update the cached list of children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For non-container thumbnails, returns <code>true</code> if the node has changed since the last access. For container thumbnails, returns <code>true</code> if the node has been renamed since the last access. <p>Optional. An array of Infoset Object names, or the string <code>all</code> (the default), which refreshes all information sets associated with this thumbnail.</p>

registerInterest() <code>thumbnailObj.registerInterest (callback)</code> <i>callback</i>	Registers a callback function that is executed whenever a node-data value in this thumbnail changes. Returns <code>undefined</code> . A developer-defined function that conforms to the following prototype: <pre>function interestCallback (thumb, message) thumb: This Thumbnail object. message: A string, the name of the InfoSet Object whose update triggered the call.</pre>
remove() <code>thumbnailObj.remove ()</code>	Deletes this <code>Thumbnail</code> object, and also deletes the file or folder associated with the thumbnail from the disk. Returns <code>undefined</code> .
resolve() <code>thumbnailObj.resolve ()</code>	If the value of type is <code>alias</code> , retrieves a <code>Thumbnail</code> object for the target of the alias. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the alias can be resolved, returns the <code>Thumbnail</code> object for the target. • If the alias cannot be resolved, returns <code>undefined</code>. • If the <code>type</code> is not <code>alias</code>, returns this <code>Thumbnail</code> object. <p>Note: Adobe Bridge does not support symbolic links (that is, links created in Mac OS or Unix with <code>-s</code>).</p>
revealInSystemBrowser() <code>thumbnailObj.revealInSystemBrowser ()</code>	Opens the platform-specific native file browser, displaying and selecting the file or folder for this thumbnail. Returns <code>undefined</code> .
unregisterInterest() <code>thumbnailObj.unregisterInterest (callback)</code> <i>callback</i>	Removes a callback function from the list of callbacks registered for this thumbnail. Returns <code>undefined</code> . A developer-defined function, previously registered with registerInterest() .
verifyExternalChanges() <code>thumbnailObj.verifyExternalChanges()</code>	Re-enumerates the children of a container node. Has no effect if the node is not a container. Returns <code>undefined</code> .

ThumbnailPanelette Object

An instantiable subclass of the [Panelette Base Class](#), representing a member subpanel of a [InspectorPanel Object](#) that displays resizable thumbnail icons, with corresponding text labels for each thumbnail. The text can be specified with literal strings, derived from data in various ways, or calculated using JavaScript; see [Panelette markup elements](#).

The displayed thumbnails are mouse-sensitive. A single click makes a thumbnail the inspection focus for the Inspector, and reveals or navigates to that thumbnail in the Content pane.

ThumbnailPanelette constructor

To create a new object, use the `new` operator:

```
new ThumbnailPanelette(name, titleMarkup, thumbnails, keyValuePairs,
                      textPosition*);
```

Parameters set the corresponding properties. The `name` and `titleMarkup` properties are inherited from the [Panelette Base Class](#).

ThumbnailPanelette object properties

keyValuePairs	Array of Array of 2-element Array	<p>A collection corresponding to the <code>thumbnails</code> array, where each member contains a set of two-element arrays, each of which specifies a text field for the corresponding thumbnail. Field arrays are in the format <code>[key, value]</code>. The key is shown on the left of each field in bold, and the value on the right in plain text.</p> <p>The key and value fields containing string literals combined with Panelette markup elements, which specify the text to be displayed with the thumbnail icons. Read/write.</p>
textPosition	String	<p>Optional. The placement of the displayed text in the horizontal presentation mode. Read/write.</p> <p>One of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>below</code>: (Default) Displays text below the thumbnail icon. <code>right</code>: Displays text to the right of the thumbnail icon.
thumbnails	String or Array of Thumbnail	<p>An array of Thumbnail Objects to be displayed in this subpanel, or a string containing panelette markup that obtains a set of thumbnails at display time. Read only.</p>

This chapter presents objects that are available to product or plug-in developers who wish to extend the node-handling capability of Adobe Bridge. This object model allows advanced developers to integrate a product or plug-in with Adobe Bridge by defining new node types.

Object summary

The objects are presented alphabetically. For each object, complete syntax details are provided for the constructor, properties, and functions.

Badge Object	Represents a status icon associated with a node in the Content pane.
CacheData Object	Tracks the current cache status of node data in an InfoSet Object .
CacheElement Object	Encapsulates all node-handling data and the node handler for a Thumbnail Object .
ExtensionHandler Object	Defines an extension to the Adobe Bridge node-handling model.
ExtensionModel Object	Provides a framework for developer-implemented node-handling methods for a specific node.
FilterDescription Object	Encapsulates a filtering criterion for handled nodes.
InfoSet Object	Encapsulates private node data associated with a node-handling extension, as defined by an ExtensionHandler Object . Adobe Bridge defines Core infosets , which script-defined handlers must support.
InfoSetMemberDescription Object	Describes a data member of an InfoSet Object . Corresponds to a developer-defined property of the Thumbnail Object for a handled node.
ModalOperator Object	An independent node-handling operation with its own user interface.
Operand Object	Utility class for searches in handled nodes.
Operator Class	A base class for lengthy or complex node-handling operations.
ProgressOperator Object	A lengthy node-handling operation that can report its progress and be interrupted or canceled.
Rank Object	Utility class for searches in handled nodes.
Scope Object	Utility class for searches in handled nodes.
SearchCondition Object	Defines a specific condition that must be met for a handled node to match a search. Returned from a selection in the Find dialog.
SearchCriteria Object	Defines one possible search criterion for a search among handled nodes. Passed to Adobe Bridge to populate the Find dialog.

SearchDefinition Object	Defines a set of search criteria for a search among handled nodes. Passed to Adobe Bridge to populate the Find dialog.
SearchDetails Object	Utility class for searches in handled nodes.
SearchSpecification Object	Defines a specific search among handled nodes. Returned from a selection in the Find dialog.
SortCriterion Object	Defines a sorting criterion property for handled node.

Badge Object

Represents a status icon that can be displayed with a node in the Content pane. A node can be associated with up to four badge icons, specified in the `badges` member of the [badges](#) core node-data set. See [‘Core infosets’ on page 119](#).

Badge object properties

badge	BitmapData	The BitmapData Object that defines the icon image.
toolTip	String	A string that is shown when the mouse hovers over the badge icon (in the <code>details</code> view).

CacheData Object

This object associates a cache status with each [InfoSet Object](#) in a [CacheElement Object](#). The status determines whether the data needs to be refreshed.

Your [ExtensionModel Object](#) method for [refreshInfoSet\(\)](#) should update the cache status for each data set it updates, including core data sets:

```
myModel.refreshInfoSet = function(infoSetName) {
  // retrieve the cache
  thisCache = this.privateData.cacheElement;
  // update the cache status for core data
  if(infoSetName == "immediate") {
    thisCache.immediate.cacheData.status = "good";
  }
  ...
}
```

Adobe Bridge does not check any data value until the cache status is set.

CacheData object properties

cookie	String	Opaque storage to aid extensions in discovering the cache status. The string contains data in an extension-defined format. Read/write.
status	String	<p>The cache status for a member of the associated information set, or of the set itself. Read/write. One of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> good (known valid data) bad (was good at one point, but not now) unknown inProgress <p>The status is <code>inProgress</code> after a refresh has been requested but before the data is confirmed as <code>good</code>.</p> <p><code>invalid</code> The status is <code>invalid</code> if the ExtensionModel Object no longer exists.</p>

CacheElement Object

This object associates a [Thumbnail Object](#) with the [ExtensionModel Object](#) that handles the node and that defines additional node data. The cache collects all currently defined node data.

This object actually contains the [ExtensionModel Object](#) that is created for the thumbnail, as well as the associated [InfoSet Objects](#). Each [InfoSet Object](#) in the cache is associated with a [CacheData Object](#) object that contains its cache status.

When Adobe Bridge needs to display a handled node, it instantiates this object. It creates the [ExtensionModel Object](#) using the handler's `makeModel()` method, and stores it in the `CacheElement`. It then passes the `CacheElement` object to the node handler's `model` method `registerInterest()`.

Your implementation of the `registerInterest()` method must store the cache object (typically in the model object's `privateData` property) so that the model's `refreshInfoSet()` method can use it to update the data. For example, to store the reference to the containing `CacheElement` in the model (and remove the reference when the node is no longer displayed):

```
// associate this node with the node data cache
myModel.registerInterest = function(cacheElement) {
    this.privateData.cacheElement = cacheElement;
}
// dissociate this node from the node data cache
myModel.unregisterInterest = function() {
    this.privateData.cacheElement = undefined;
}
```

Your model methods can access the cache element, and through it all Adobe Bridge-defined and script-defined thumbnail properties:

```
thisCache = this.privateData.cacheElement;
myProp = thisCache.myInfoSet.myInfoSetMember;
```

CacheElement object properties

<i>infoSetNames</i>	InfoSet	Every node data set associated with this cache is accessible through a property with the same name as the InfoSet Object name. Read only.
<i>path</i>	String	The path of the asset associated with this object. Read only.

CacheElement object functions

<i>doAuthentication()</i> <i>obj.doAuthentication()</i>	Calls the <code>authenticate()</code> method defined in the ExtensionHandler Object associated with this element. Returns <code>undefined</code> .
---	---

ExtensionHandler Object

This object defines the properties and methods needed to extend the Adobe Bridge node model. It does not implement any of the methods; you must implement them to define your own node type and handler. Your `ExtensionHandler` must implement all of the methods that are applicable to its node model.

- Register a script-defined extension handler with `app.registerExtension()`. You can access the global list of all registered extensions through `app.extensions`.
- Your node-handling extension defines a node type. Your node types are identified by a Bridge URI prefix. You must associate your handler with at least one prefix, using `app.registerPrefix()`.

When it needs to display a node of a type that is managed by this handler, Adobe Bridge uses the handler's `makeModel()` method to create an instance of [ExtensionModel Object](#), and associates it with the [Thumbnail Object](#) that it creates for the node, through a [CacheElement Object](#).

Your model implementation allows you to create and update a set of script-defined properties in the [Thumbnail Objects](#) for your nodes. The [Thumbnail Object](#) has a property with the same name as the `ExtensionHandler` that manages it, which allows scripts to access the node data defined by the handler. Data managed by each model is kept in [InfoSet Objects](#). Each [InfoSet Object](#) member corresponds to one `Thumbnail` property. To access a script-defined property value in a [Thumbnail Object](#), use this format:

```
Thumbnail.handlerName.infosetName.memberName
```

Extensions must support [Core infosets](#) defined by Adobe Bridge, but can also add new properties. In order to define your own thumbnail properties for nodes of the type you define, define and register an [InfoSet Object](#) using `app.registerInfoSet()`.

Note: This object is designed to extend the node-handling behavior of Adobe Bridge itself, not the scripting functionality. The full range of methods are not available to scripts from the user-level [Thumbnail Object](#).

► Code examples

The sample code distributed with the Adobe Bridge SDK includes these code examples that demonstrate how to define node-handling extensions:

Node-handling extension examples in *sdkInstall/sdksamples/*

<code>BasicExtensionHandler.jsx</code>	Shows how to create a basic node-handler, defining a minimal set of handler and model methods.
--	--

ExtensionHandler object constructor

To create a new object, use the `new` operator:

```
new ExtensionHandler(name)
```

<i>name</i>	String	The name of this extension. Must be a valid JavaScript identifier (containing no colons or special characters, and beginning with a lowercase letter).
-------------	--------	--

ExtensionHandler object properties

infosets	Array of Infoset	A collection of Infoset Objects defining node data managed by this handler, reflected in handler-defined Thumbnail Object properties. Read only. Modify with <code>app.registerInfoset()</code> and <code>app.unregisterInfoset()</code> .
methods	Object	New methods that are defined on Thumbnail Objects that are managed by this handler. Each object property is a function definition; for example: <pre>ext.methods.fnName = function(arg1, arg2){body}</pre> Each method can be accessed at run time through <code>Thumbnail.fnName()</code> .
name	String	The unique identifying name of this node-handling extension. Must be a valid JavaScript identifier (containing no colons or special characters, and beginning with a lowercase letter). Read only.
prefixes	Array of String	A collection of lexical prefixes for Bridge URIs, which identify node types for which this handler supplies a model. Read only. Modify with <code>app.registerPrefix()</code> and <code>app.unregisterPrefix()</code> .

ExtensionHandler methods

Your `ExtensionHandler` instance must implement all of the methods described here. Handler methods can be immediate or long-running:

- [Immediate handler operations](#) simply perform an operation and return when it is done. These functions must not take a significant amount of time; if they are slow, they will negatively affect Adobe Bridge browsing performance.
- [Long-running handler operations](#) create and return `Operator` objects to perform time-intensive file-system operations that block the main thread. Adobe Bridge view code or your display code passes the object to `app.enqueueOperation()` to initiate the action when appropriate.

Immediate handler operations

getBridgeURIForPath() <i>obj.getBridgeURIForPath</i> <i>(path)</i>	Convert a path string to a canonical Bridge URI, that is, one that includes the node-type identifying prefix. If the path is already in the form of a canonical Bridge URI, the method should simply return it. If the path cannot be parsed into a Bridge URI, the method should return <code>undefined</code> . Return the Bridge URI string for the path, or <code>undefined</code> if the path cannot be parsed.
<i>path</i>	A string containing a node path.

<p>getBridgeURIForSearch() <code>obj.getBridgeURIForSearch (scope, specification)</code></p> <p><i>scope</i></p> <p><i>specification</i></p>	<p>Execute an extension-defined search among Adobe Bridge nodes of an extension-defined node type.</p> <p>The Find dialog calls this method in response to a click on Find, if the dialog has been invoked for a node handled by this extension, or for a container that contains a handled node type.</p> <p>Your method can store the parameters such that they can be retrieved by the <code>ExtensionModel.getSearchDetails()</code> method for the returned container node, or that method can recreate the specification and target by some other means.</p> <p>Return the search result, a Bridge URI for a container node that contains the matching nodes.</p> <p>A Thumbnail Object for the target node, which was selected when the user invoked the Find dialog. Your search can be extended or limited by the handler-defined scope given in the search specification.</p> <p>The SearchSpecification Object that defines how to perform the search. The Find dialog creates this object from the user's choices, which can include choices added by your handler's SearchDefinition Object.</p>
<p>getSidecars() <code>obj.getSidecars (masters, possibleExtensions, result)</code></p> <p><i>masters</i></p> <p><i>possibleExtensions</i></p> <p><i>result</i></p>	<p>Retrieve existing sidecar files for a set of nodes. A sidecar file is a file used to store information related to another file, called the master file. A sidecar has the same base file name as its master file, but a different extension. It can contain metadata (typically XMP), a rendition of the master file (such as a thumbnail version), or represent some status information of the master file (such as whether it is in use or locked).</p> <p>The handler should spawn a thread to perform the operation and return immediately. The thread should search for matching sidecar files in the same container as each master file, and set <code>result.masterAndSidecars</code> to an Array of JavaScript objects in the format</p> <pre>{ master : Thumbnail, sidecars : Array of Thumbnail }</pre> <p>This array must correspond to the original <code>masters</code> array, setting the sidecars element to <code>undefined</code> or an empty Array, <code>[]</code>, if no sidecar files are found for a master file.</p> <p>Array of Thumbnail Object. The set of nodes, children of a single parent node handled by this extension, for which to find sidecar files.</p> <p>Array of String. A list of file extensions that are considered sidecars.</p> <p>A JavaScript object containing the result, set by the spawned thread.</p>
<p>makeModel() <code>obj.MakeModel (path)</code></p> <p><i>path</i></p>	<p>Create a model instance that implements node handling. Adobe Bridge calls this each time it needs to display a handled node.</p> <p>Return the new ExtensionModel Object.</p> <p>A string containing the path for the node to be displayed.</p>

Long-running handler operations

Implement these functions to create instances of the [Operator Class](#) which can perform the desired operation, and if needed, provide Adobe Bridge with information about the status and progress.

Each function creates and returns a [ModalOperator Object](#) or [ProgressOperator Object](#) which can perform the operation in a separate thread, and, if needed, provide Adobe Bridge with information about the status of the background operation. Adobe Bridge calls `app.enqueueOperation()` to initiate the action when appropriate. This in turn calls the [start\(\)](#) method defined for the returned `Operator` object.

acquirePhysicalFiles() <code>obj.acquirePhysicalFiles (sources, timeoutInMs, showUi, message, recursionOption)</code> <i>sources</i> <i>timeoutInMs</i> <i>showUi</i> <i>message</i> <i>recursionOption</i>	<p>Create and return an operator that acquires actual file data for a set of placeholder nodes.</p> <p>Return a ModalOperator Object or ProgressOperator Object.</p> <p>An Array of Thumbnail Object for the set of nodes to operate on.</p> <p>Optional. A number of microseconds after which to abort the operation. Default is 0, meaning no timeout.</p> <p>Optional. Whether to show a user interface during the operation, one of <code>allowUi</code> (the default) or <code>suppressUi</code>.</p> <p>Optional. A display string that describes this operation.</p> <p>Optional. Whether to perform the operation recursively in children of the source nodes, one of <code>doNotRecurse</code> (the default) or <code>recurse</code>.</p>
duplicate() <code>obj.duplicate (sources, timeoutInMs, showUi, message)</code> <i>sources</i> <i>timeoutInMs</i> <i>showUi</i> <i>message</i>	<p>Create and return an operator that duplicates a set of nodes that are handled by this handler.</p> <p>Return a ModalOperator Object or ProgressOperator Object.</p> <p>An Array of Thumbnail Object for the set of nodes to operate on.</p> <p>Optional. A number of microseconds after which to abort the operation. Default is 0, meaning no timeout.</p> <p>Optional. Whether to show a user interface during the operation, one of <code>allowUi</code> (the default) or <code>suppressUi</code>.</p> <p>Optional. A display string that describes this operation.</p>
moveToTrash() <code>obj.moveToTrash (sources, timeoutInMs, showUi, message)</code> <i>sources</i> <i>timeoutInMs</i> <i>showUi</i> <i>message</i>	<p>Create and return an operator that deletes a set of nodes, marking the associated files for deletion on disc by moving them to the system trash or recycle bin.</p> <p>Return a ModalOperator Object or ProgressOperator Object.</p> <p>An Array of Thumbnail Object for the set of nodes to operate on.</p> <p>Optional. A number of microseconds after which to abort the operation. Default is 0, meaning no timeout.</p> <p>Optional. Whether to show a user interface during the operation, one of <code>allowUi</code> (the default) or <code>suppressUi</code>.</p> <p>Optional. A display string that describes this operation.</p>

rotate() <code>obj.rotate (targets, rotation, timeoutInMs, showUi, message)</code>	<p>Create and return an operator that sets the rotation setting in metadata for a set of thumbnails to the same value for all. This does not rotate the image bits.</p> <p>Return a ModalOperator Object or ProgressOperator Object.</p> <p><i>targets</i> An Array of Thumbnail Object, the set of target thumbnails.</p> <p><i>rotation</i> A Number, the rotation angle in degrees. Positive values rotate clockwise, negative values rotate counterclockwise. Allowed values are -90, 0, 90, 180, 270.</p> <p><i>timeoutInMs</i> Optional. A number of microseconds after which to abort the operation. Default is 0, meaning no timeout.</p> <p><i>showUi</i> Optional. Whether to show a user interface during the operation, one of <code>allowUi</code> (the default) or <code>suppressUi</code>.</p> <p><i>message</i> Optional. A display string that describes this operation.</p>
setLabels() <code>obj.setLabels (targets, labels, timeoutInMs, showUi, message)</code>	<p>Create and return an operator that sets the labels for a set of thumbnails.</p> <p>Return a ModalOperator Object or ProgressOperator Object.</p> <p><i>targets</i> An Array of Thumbnail Object, the set of target thumbnails.</p> <p><i>labels</i> An Array of Strings, the set of label values corresponding to the target thumbnails. See <code>Thumbnail.label</code>.</p> <p><i>timeoutInMs</i> Optional. A number of microseconds after which to abort the operation. Default is 0, meaning no timeout.</p> <p><i>showUi</i> Optional. Whether to show a user interface during the operation, one of <code>allowUi</code> (the default) or <code>suppressUi</code>.</p> <p><i>message</i> Optional. A display string that describes this operation.</p>
setRatings() <code>obj.setRatings (targets, ratings, timeoutInMs, showUi, message)</code>	<p>Create and return an operator that sets the ratings for a set of thumbnails.</p> <p>Return a ModalOperator Object or ProgressOperator Object.</p> <p><i>targets</i> An Array of Thumbnail Object, the set of target thumbnails.</p> <p><i>ratings</i> An Array of Numbers, the set of rating values corresponding to the target thumbnails.</p> <p><i>timeoutInMs</i> Optional. A number of microseconds after which to abort the operation. Default is 0, meaning no timeout.</p> <p><i>showUi</i> Optional. Whether to show a user interface during the operation, one of <code>allowUi</code> (the default) or <code>suppressUi</code>.</p> <p><i>message</i> Optional. A display string that describes this operation.</p>

setXmp() <i>obj.setXmp (targets, xmpPackets, timeoutInMs, showUi, message)</i>	Create and return an operator that embeds XMP file metadata packets in a set of files. Return a ModalOperator Object or ProgressOperator Object .
<i>targets</i>	An Array of Strings, the set of file paths.
<i>xmpPackets</i>	An Array of Strings, the set of XMP packets corresponding to the target files.
<i>timeoutInMs</i>	Optional. A number of microseconds after which to abort the operation. Default is 0, meaning no timeout.
<i>showUi</i>	Optional. Whether to show a user interface during the operation, one of <code>allowUi</code> (the default) or <code>suppressUi</code> .
<i>message</i>	Optional. A display string that describes this operation.

ExtensionModel Object

Supports the basic framework for Adobe Bridge node-handling extensions by tracking the connection between your display model and the file or page sources. To implement an extension, you must define the methods that handle nodes, as described here.

When Adobe Bridge needs to display a handled node, it uses the [makeModel\(\)](#) method defined in the [ExtensionHandler Object](#) to instantiate this object. It then creates a [CacheElement Object](#) to contain the model object and associate it with the new [Thumbnail Object](#) that it creates for the node.

The `ExtensionModel` that your handler creates implements the actual node-handling methods that perform operations on a selected thumbnail for your node types. For details of how to implement a node-handling model, see the *Adobe Bridge JavaScript Guide* and the code example in the SDK, `sdkInstall/sdksamples/BasicExtensionHandler.jsx`.

The model can define private data needed for node handling, accessible through additional properties for the [Thumbnail Object](#). Data managed by a model is kept in [InfoSet Objects](#). Each data member corresponds to one script-defined `Thumbnail` property. To access a script-defined property value in a [Thumbnail Object](#), use this format:

```
Thumbnail.handlerName.infosetName.memberName
```

ExtensionModel constructor

Your [makeModel\(\)](#) method uses the `new` operator to create an object:

```
new ExtensionModel(path)
```

<code>path</code>	<code>String</code>	The absolute path or fully-qualified URL for the source file or page to be displayed. Adobe Bridge passes the path to makeModel() when it is creating a new Thumbnail Object for a handled node.
-------------------	---------------------	--

ExtensionModel object properties

privateData	String	Stores private data associated with your node-handling model. Typically, you use it to store the parent CacheElement Object , which is passed to your model's registerInterest() method. This in turn provides access to each InfoSet Object that contains data managed by this model. This is the only way to store private data in this object. If you assign a value such as <code>model.myProp=7</code> , it will <i>not</i> be available in the context of model functions. Within a model function, <code>this.myProp</code> will be undefined. You can, however, assign a value to <code>model.privateData.myProp</code> and access it through the <code>this</code> object.
--------------------	--------	--

ExtensionModel methods

Your `ExtensionModel` instance must implement the methods marked as required. Model methods can be immediate or long-running:

- [Immediate model operations](#) simply perform an operation and return when it is done. These functions must not take a significant amount of time; if they are slow, they will negatively affect Adobe Bridge browsing performance.

- [Long-running model operations](#) create and return `Operator` objects to perform time-intensive file-system operations that block the main thread. Adobe Bridge view code or your display code passes the object to `app.enqueueOperation()` to initiate the action when appropriate.

Immediate model operations

addToDrag() <code>obj.addToDrag (pointerToOsDragObject)</code> <i>pointerToOsDragObject</i>	Add this model object to the platform-specific drag object. Return <code>true</code> on success. A pointer to the platform-specific drag object.
authenticate() <code>obj.authenticate()</code>	Required. Handle any required authentication for this node. Return <code>undefined</code> .
cancelRefresh() <code>obj.cancelRefresh (infosetName)</code> <i>infosetName</i>	Cancel a background refresh task started by a call to refreshInfoSet() . Return <code>undefined</code> . The name of the InfoSet Object .
createNewContainer() <code>obj.createNewContainer (name)</code> <i>name</i>	Create a new container node in this container node. If this node is not a container, do nothing. Return the URI string for the new folder, or the Thumbnail Object for the new container node. Optional. The name string of the new container node. Default is "New Folder" in Windows, "untitled folder" in Mac OS.
doLosslessRotate() <code>obj.doLosslessRotate (orientation)</code> <i>orientation</i>	Rotate this node without changing image data. Return <code>true</code> if the operation can be performed on this node, <code>false</code> if it cannot. The rotation angle in degrees. Positive values rotate clockwise, negative values rotate counterclockwise. Allowed values are -90, 0, 90, 180, 270.
exists() <code>obj.exists()</code>	Required. Report whether this node is valid according to this model. Return <code>true</code> if this node is valid, <code>false</code> otherwise.
getCacheStatus() <code>obj.getCacheStatus (infoSet, cookie)</code> <i>infosetName</i> <i>cookie</i>	Required. Report the cache status of a node-data set for this node. See CacheElement Object and CacheData Object . Return the cache status string. The name of the InfoSet Object . A string buffer in which to return the cache status, one of: bad inProgress good unknown

getDisplayName() <code>obj.getDisplayName ()</code>	<p>Retrieve a localized display name for this node.</p> <p>Return the display string.</p>
getFilterCriteria() <code>obj.getFilterCriteria ()</code>	<p>Create the full set of filter criteria that can be applied to this container node. These filters appear in the Filter palette when Adobe Bridge displays the contents of this container.</p> <p>Return an array of FilterDescription Objects for the complete set of filters with which to populate the Filter palette.</p>
getParent() <code>obj.getParent ()</code>	<p>Retrieve the parent node of this node.</p> <p>Return the Bridge URI string for the parent node.</p>
getPhysicalFileName() <code>obj.getPhysicalFileName ()</code>	<p>Retrieve the full file name for this node, including extensions.</p> <p>Return the file name string.</p>
getSearchDefinition() <code>obj.getSearchDefinition ()</code>	<p>Create a search definition with which to populate the Find dialog when it is invoked for this container node.</p> <p>Return the SearchDefinition Object.</p>
getSearchDetails() <code>obj.getSearchDetails ()</code>	<p>Retrieve or recreate the search specification and target node that were used to create this search-result container node, when it was created by the <code>ExtensionHandler.getBridgeURIForSearch()</code> method.</p> <p>Return a SearchDetails Object.</p>
getSortCriteria() <code>obj.getSortCriteria ()</code>	<p>Create the full set of sorting criteria for member nodes of this container node. Can construct an entirely new list of criteria, or retrieve the default set from <code>app.defaultSortCriteria</code> and modify or append criteria, or return the set unchanged.</p> <p>Return an array of SortCriterion Objects.</p>
getUserSortOrder() <code>obj.getSortCriteria ()</code>	<p>Retrieves the opaque XML code representing a user-defined sorting order for container nodes managed by this model, as previously saved by the setUserSortOrder() method.</p> <p>The browser uses the returned value to sort the displayed nodes of this container node (if it returns true for supportsLosslessRotate()).</p> <p>Return a string containing the XML code.</p>
initialize() <code>obj.initialize ()</code>	<p>Required, a constructor for this model instance. Initialize the model for this node. Create any necessary support data structures and store them in this object.</p> <p>Adobe Bridge calls this after creating the object with the handler's makeModel() method, whenever it needs to display a handled node.</p> <p>Return <code>undefined</code>.</p>

lock() <code>obj.lock ()</code>	<p>Make the file associated with this node read-only.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Windows, modify the read-only file attribute. • In Mac OS, modify the Finder “lock” attribute. <p>Return false.</p>
needAuthentication() <code>obj.needAuthentication ()</code>	<p>Report whether this node requires authentication.</p> <p>Return <code>true</code> if the node requires authentication, <code>false</code> otherwise.</p>
refreshInfoset() <code>obj.refreshInfoset (infosetName, priority, cost, pageNumber)</code>	<p>Required. Start a background task with the specified priority and processing cost, to update the data in a node-data set for this node. Adobe Bridge calls a model’s refresh method when it needs data from a particular <code>Infoset</code> for a particular view or operation.</p> <p>Within this method, access each data element in the stored data cache, using this format (assuming you have stored the cache reference in the <code>privateData</code> property):</p> <pre>this.privateData.cacheElement.setName(memberName)</pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The operation should set appropriate core data set values, such as <code>item</code> and <code>itemContent</code> capabilities, to reflect which optional model methods are supported by this handler. See Core infosets. • If the node is a container, the operation must add its child nodes to the core <code>children</code> data set, using <code>Infoset.addChild()</code>. • The operation must set the cache status of the updated node-data set. See CacheData Object. <p>Return <code>undefined</code>.</p>
<i>infosetName</i>	The name of the Infoset Object .
<i>priority</i>	Optional. The priority to assign this background task, one of <code>low</code> (first-in, first-out queue), <code>normal</code> (last-in, first-out stack), or <code>high</code> (first-in, first-out). High priority is used for currently selected nodes.
<i>cost</i>	Optional. The desired processing cost for this background task, one of: <code>lowCostEvenIfFail</code> <code>guaranteedLow</code> <code>lowCostEvenIfLowQuality</code> <code>unlimited</code>
<i>pageNumber</i>	Optional. The current page number for nodes that represent multi-page documents; for other node types, it is ignored. Default is 0.

registerInterest() <i>obj. registerInterest</i> <i>(cacheElement)</i>	<p>Required. Notify this model object of the cache that contains the model itself and all its associated data. Your implementation must store the cache object, and use it to access the node data. Typically, you store it in this model's privateData property.</p> <p>Adobe Bridge instantiates the CacheElement Object and passes it to this method whenever it displays a handled node.</p> <p>Return undefined.</p>
<i>cacheElement</i>	<p>The name of the CacheElement Object.</p>
registerStructuralInterest() <i>obj. registerStructuralInterest</i> <i>(cacheElement)</i>	<p>Notifies Adobe Bridge that the cache should be updated when changes occur in children of the displayed node.</p> <p>Return undefined.</p>
<i>cacheElement</i>	<p>The name of the CacheElement Object.</p>
setName() <i>obj. setName(newName)</i>	<p>Set the file name of this node. Change the base name and extension, but not the path name.</p> <p>Return the new URI string for the node.</p>
<i>newName</i>	<p>The new name string.</p>
setUserSortOrder() <i>obj. setName(inXML)</i>	<p>When the user sorts the children of this container node, the browser passes an opaque string of XML code to this function that represents the user sort order (if this container returns true for supportsLosslessRotate()).</p> <p>The model is responsible for saving it such that it can be retrieved by getUserSortOrder().</p> <p>Return true on success.</p>
<i>inXML</i>	<p>A string containing the XML code.</p>
supportsLosslessRotate() <i>obj.supportsLosslessRotate()</i>	<p>Report whether this model supports rotation of an image node without changing pixel data.</p> <p>Return true if the model supplies the doLosslessRotate() method.</p>
supportsUserSortOrder() <i>obj.supportsUserSortOrder()</i>	<p>Report whether this node supports user sorting of displayed child nodes.</p> <p>Return true if this is a container node, and the model supplies getUserSortOrder() and setUserSortOrder() methods.</p>

terminate() <code>obj.terminate ()</code>	<p>Required, a destructor for the model instance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A complex node-handling extension can use this to clean up private data created by the initialization and entirely managed by the extension. • A purely script-based node-handling extension should simply return without attempting to clean up JavaScript data, which is normally handled by the JavaScript garbage collector. <p>Return <code>undefined</code>.</p>
unlock() <code>obj.unlock ()</code>	<p>Make the file associated with this node read-write.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Windows, modify the read-only file attribute. • In Mac OS, modify the Finder "lock" attribute. <p>Return <code>false</code>.</p>
unregisterInterest() <code>obj.unregisterInterest (cacheElement)</code>	<p>Required. Remove the association between this model and the cache element that contains it. Your implementation must remove the stored reference to the cache object, typically in the model's <code>privateData</code> property.</p> <p>Return <code>undefined</code>.</p>
<i>cacheElement</i>	<p>The name of the CacheElement Object.</p>
unregisterStructuralInterest() <code>obj.unregisterStructuralInterest()</code>	<p>Removes the instruction to update the associated cache when changes occur in children of a displayed node.</p> <p>Return <code>undefined</code>.</p>
verifyExternalChanges() <code>obj.verifyExternalChanges ()</code>	<p>Called when the user attempts to view data in this model's children <code>core InfoSet</code>, and its cache status is <code>good</code>. Typically occurs when an Adobe Bridge view regains focus after a period of inactivity. The model can decide whether to force a refresh or not.</p> <p>Return <code>undefined</code>.</p>
wouldAcceptDrop() <code>obj.wouldAcceptDrop (type, sources, osDragRef)</code>	<p>Report whether this node can accept a drop of a specific set of nodes in a drag-and-drop operation of a particular type.</p> <p>Return <code>false</code> if the drop would not be accepted by this node, or one of the action type strings ("copy" or "move") if the drop of all of the sources would be accepted.</p>
<i>type</i>	<p>A string specifying the type of drop requested, one of:</p> <p><code>copy</code> <code>move</code></p>
<i>sources</i>	<p>An array of path strings for the nodes being dragged.</p>
<i>osDragRef</i>	<p>A pointer to a platform-specific drag structure containing the source nodes.</p>

Long-running model operations

Implement these functions to create instances of the [Operator Class](#) which can perform the desired operation, and if needed, provide Adobe Bridge with information about the status and progress.

Each function creates and returns a [ModalOperator Object](#) or [ProgressOperator Object](#) which can perform the operation in a separate thread, and, if needed, provide Adobe Bridge with information about the status of the background operation. Adobe Bridge calls `app.enqueueOperation()` to initiate the action when appropriate. This in turn calls the [start\(\)](#) method defined for the returned `Operator` object.

copyFrom() <code>obj.copyFrom (sources, timeoutInMs, showUi, message, newNames)</code>	<p>Create and return an operator that copies a set of nodes into this container, allowing rename.</p> <p>If this node is not a container, the operator should do nothing.</p> <p>Return a ModalOperator Object or ProgressOperator Object.</p>
<i>sources</i>	An Array of Thumbnail Object for the set of nodes to operate on.
<i>timeoutInMs</i>	Optional. A number of microseconds after which to abort the operation. Default is 0, meaning no timeout.
<i>showUi</i>	Optional. Whether to show a user interface during the operation, one of <code>showUi</code> (the default) or <code>suppressUi</code> .
<i>message</i>	Optional. A display string that describes this operation.
<i>newNames</i>	Optional. An array of strings the same size as the <code>sources</code> array with new names to assign to the copies.
eject() <code>obj.eject (path, timeoutInMs, showUi, message)</code>	<p>Create and return an operator that unmounts a path.</p> <p>Return a ModalOperator Object or ProgressOperator Object.</p>
<i>path</i>	The path string.
<i>timeoutInMs</i>	Optional. A number of microseconds after which to abort the operation. Default is 0, meaning no timeout.
<i>showUi</i>	Optional. Whether to show a user interface during the operation, one of <code>showUi</code> (the default) or <code>suppressUi</code> .
<i>message</i>	Optional. A display string that describes this operation.
moveFrom() <code>obj.moveFrom (sources, timeoutInMs, showUi, message, newNames)</code>	<p>Create and return an operator that moves a set of nodes into this container, allowing rename.</p> <p>If this node is not a container, the operator should do nothing.</p> <p>Return a ModalOperator Object or ProgressOperator Object.</p>
<i>sources</i>	An Array of Thumbnail Object for the set of nodes to operate on.
<i>timeoutInMs</i>	Optional. A number of microseconds after which to abort the operation. Default is 0, meaning no timeout.
<i>showUi</i>	Optional. Whether to show a user interface during the operation, one of <code>showUi</code> (the default) or <code>suppressUi</code> .

<i>message</i>	Optional. A display string that describes this operation.
<i>newNames</i>	Optional. An array of strings the same size as the <i>sources</i> array with new names to assign to the moved nodes.
resolveLink() <i>obj.resolveLink</i> <i>(sources, timeoutInMs,</i> <i>showUi, message)</i>	<p>Create and return an operator that resolves the link path for a set of nodes, associating each node directly with its link target.</p> <p>Note: Adobe Bridge CS3 does not support symbolic links (symlinks) in Mac OS.</p> <p>Return a ModalOperator Object or ProgressOperator Object.</p>
<i>sources</i>	An Array of Thumbnail Object for the set of nodes to operate on.
<i>timeoutInMs</i>	Optional. A number of microseconds after which to abort the operation. Default is 0, meaning no timeout.
<i>showUi</i>	Optional. Whether to show a user interface during the operation, one of <i>showUi</i> (the default) or <i>suppressUi</i> .
<i>message</i>	Optional. A display string that describes this operation.

FilterDescription Object

This object provides programmatic control and customization of the Filter palette, which allows the user to organize and filter the display of thumbnails in the Content pane.

Filters are applied to children of a container node when Adobe Bridge needs to display that container's contents in the Content pane, or display a list of children in a menu. A filter description identifies a metadata property (from embedded XMP metadata) or a node property (from a node-handler-defined [InfoSet Object](#)) to display in the Filter palette.

The Filter palette displays each filter property, with a line under each property for each value it finds for that property in any child node. The filter description can provide a narrower list of allowed values to display for an XMP property, if the property has a closed value list.

When the user selects a filter, a child node is displayed only if it contains the selected filter property and value.

The list of filter objects that Adobe Bridge uses by default to populate the Filter palette is kept in app . [defaultFilterCriteria](#). When displaying a handled container node, Adobe Bridge builds the list of filters by calling the developer-defined [getFilterCriteria\(\)](#) method of the node's [ExtensionModel Object](#). Your implementation of this method can create these filter objects, and use them to replace, modify, or add to the default list.

FilterDescription constructor

To create a new object, use the new operator:

```
new FilterDescription (name, displayName, filterType,
    xmpNamespace, xmpProperty, closedValueList*);

new FilterDescription (name, displayName, filterType,
    infoSetMember, closedValueList*);
```

Parameters set the corresponding properties.

FilterDescription object properties

closedValueList	Array of String	The set of allowed values for the XMP property, if it has a closed value list. In this case, the Filter palette does not count nodes that have no value for the property. You can cause it to do so by adding the empty string to this list. Empty for properties with open value types. In this case, the Filter palette displays all values found in nodes in the current scope.
displayName	String	Optional. A localized name for this filter, shown in the heading line for this filter in the Filter palette. If not supplied, the <code>name</code> value is used.

filterType	String	The data type of filter-property value, used in sorting the list of values. String comparisons are case-insensitive. One of: date dimensions label number orientation rating string stringList
infosetMember	String	The name of the node property to use as a filter, as defined in the InfosetMemberDescription Object . Note: The filter property must be <i>either</i> an XMP metadata property or an Infoset Object node-data property; if both are defined, the XMP property takes precedence and the node-data property is ignored.
isExclusive	Boolean	When <code>true</code> , only one of the filter values can be set at a time. Selecting one value in the Filter palette automatically deselects other values.
name	String	The unique identifying name of the filter. If there is no <code>displayName</code> , this is shown in the heading line for this filter in the Filter palette.
xmpNamespace	String	The namespace of the XMP property used as a filter.
xmpProperty	String	The key name of the XMP property used as a filter.

Infoset Object

This object represents application-defined or script-defined data for Adobe Bridge nodes.

- For a script-defined node-handling extension, you can register an `Infoset` object that defines a related set of script-defined [Thumbnail Object](#) properties for handled nodes.
- Adobe Bridge-defined `Infoset` objects and their members are listed in [‘Core infosets’ on page 119](#).

To declare the properties, create the `Infoset` object and associate it with your [ExtensionHandler Object](#) using `app.registerInfoset()`. The `Infoset` object is added to the list in the `ExtensionHandler` [infosets](#) property.

An `Infoset` is a named set of data elements. Each member element has a name and type, defined by a [InfosetMemberDescription Object](#). Each member name becomes a property of the containing `Infoset`, and you can access the data value, of the corresponding type, through that property.

To access a script-defined property value in a [Thumbnail Object](#), use this format:

```
Thumbnail.handlerName.infosetName.memberName
```

For example, to access a `color` value in `myInfo` in thumbnail `t1`, where the `myInfo` set is managed by `myExtension`, use:

```
t1.myExtension.myInfo.color.
```

Infoset object constructor

Create the object with the `new` operator:

```
new Infoset (name, description)
```

Parameters set the corresponding properties (`name` sets `infosetName`).

Infoset object properties

cacheData	CacheData	The CacheData Object containing cache status for this set in the CacheElement Object that collects all node data for this node. The status reflects whether any associated values have changed such that the set needs to be refreshed. Read/write.
description	Array of <code>InfosetMemberDescription</code>	The InfosetMemberDescription Objects containing the member names and data types of data values contained in this set. Read/write.
extension	String	The name of the ExtensionHandler Object that manages this data. Available after this set has been registered with <code>app.registerInfoset()</code> . Read only.

<i>memberValueName</i>	<i>memberValueType</i>	The <code>InfoSetMemberDescription.name</code> of each member is a property of the set. The property provides access to the data value, of the type specified by the corresponding InfoSetMemberDescription Object . Read only.
<i>infosetName</i>	String	The name of this set. Must be a valid JavaScript identifier. This becomes a property of the ExtensionModel Object for the managing extension. Read/write.

InfoSet object functions

addChild() <code>obj.addChild</code> (<i>path</i> , <i>model</i> , <i>containerHint</i>)		Adds a child node to the core data set <code>children</code> . (See Core infosets .) Use this in the model's refreshInfoSet() method to add any children of a handled container node. For example: <pre>myModel.refreshInfoSet = function(infosetName) { if(infosetName == "children") { this.privateData.cacheElement.children.addChild ("bridge:myNode:myChildNodeSource.ext"); } }</pre>
<i>path</i>	The Bridge URI (path and file name) of the child node.	
<i>model</i>	Optional. An ExtensionModel Object that manages the new child. Can be undefined (the default).	
<i>containerHint</i>	Optional. Whether the new child is a container, one of "container" or "notContainer" (the default). Ignored if <i>model</i> is provided; otherwise, controls which icon is used for the child.	
initializeMembersToDefaultValues() <code>obj.initializeMembersToDefaultValues ()</code>		Sets all members of this set to the default value for the data type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> String: "" (empty string) Boolean: false Number: 0 SizeInBytes: 0

Core infoSets

Adobe Bridge defines a set of core node-data sets, represented by `InfoSet` objects. The core node data must be updated as appropriate by all script-defined node-handling extensions, in order to support the default node-handling behavior of Adobe Bridge. The following table shows the names of the core data sets and their members.

InfoSet name	Member names	
immediate	Contains mandatory node information, supplied at node creation.	
	<code>creationDate</code>	The creation date of the file or folder node as determined by the operating system.
	<code>displayPath</code>	The user-readable platform specific display path of the file or folder node.
	<code>fileUrl</code>	The URL for the file or folder node.
	<code>isApplication</code>	True if the node is an executable file.
	<code>isContainer</code>	True if the node is a container.
	<code>isDeleted</code>	True if the node has been marked for deletion (moved to the trash or recycle bin).
	<code>isHidden</code>	True if the file or folder for the node is hidden.
	<code>isLink</code>	True if the node is a shortcut or alias for a file or folder.
	<code>isPackage</code>	True if the node is a package in Mac OS.
	<code>modificationDate</code>	The modification date of the file or folder for the node as determined by the operating system.
	<code>name</code>	The name of the file or folder for the node.
	<code>size</code>	The node's file size.
	<code>sortIndex</code>	A string used to sort the node by name.
item	Node information that can be determined without opening and inspecting the contents of the referenced file.	
item capabilities	<code>canBeDragSource</code>	True if the node can be the source of a drag-and-drop action.
	<code>canBeDropTarget</code>	True if the node can be the target of a drag-and-drop action.
	<code>canCreateNewContainer</code>	True if the node supports creation of child container nodes.
	<code>canCreateNewLink</code>	True if a link or alias can be created from this node.

InfoSet name	Member names	
item capabilities (cont'd)	canDelete	True if the node can be deleted (moved to the trash or recycle bin).
	canDuplicate	True if the node can be duplicated.
	canEject	True if the node represents removable media, such as a CD or network drive.
	canGetFileUrl	True if the node can be accessed by the operating system through a file URL.
	canSearch	True if the node supports search operations.
	canSetName	True if the node can be renamed.
item descriptors	isExternalEditInProgress	True if the file for this node is open in another application.
	isLinkToContainer	True if the node is a shortcut or alias that links to a container node.
	isLockedByUser	True if the file or folder for this node is set as read-only.
	isNeverWritable	True if this node is a volume that is never writable, such as a CD or disk image.
	isPhysicalFile	True if this node is for a physical file or folder on disk.
	noWritePermission	True if the current user does not have write permission for this node, regardless of whether it is generally writable.
itemContent	Node information that must be determined by opening the referenced file.	
itemContent capabilities	canDoCameraRaw	True if the image file is in a camera-raw format.
	canGetFullSize	True if the node supports full-size previews.
	canGetPreview	True if the file can be previewed.
	canGetQuickPreview	True if the camera-raw image file contains a quick-preview image.
	canGetThumbnail	True if the file contains a thumbnail image.
	canGetXMP	True if the file contains embedded metadata.
	canLabelOrRate	True if the node supports labeling and rating.
	canRotate	True if the image file can be rotated.
	canSetXmp	True if the file's embedded metadata is writable.

InfoSet name	Member names	
itemContent <i>descriptors</i>	dynamicMediaType	The file's dynamic media type. One of: 0 (invalid) 1 (not a dynamic media file) 2 (QuickTime) 3 (DirectShow) 4 (Animated GIF) 5 (Flash) If an extension sets this to <code>undefined</code> and the cache status to <code>good</code> , Adobe Bridge determines the proper dynamic media type.
	fileFormat	For a file node, the file format string, such as "jpg".
	hasSubContainers	True if this container node can have child nodes that are also containers.
	mimeType	The MIME type for the node, if applicable, such as "image/jpeg".
	pageCount	The number of pages in the file, if applicable.
	tooltip	The node's tooltip string.
quickMetadata	This is the authoritative source of displayed values, although the same properties are also kept in various other places.	
	bitDepth	For image files, the number of bits per pixel.
	colorProfile	For image files, the name of the color profile.
	colorMode	For image files, the color mode used. One of: -1 (invalid) 0 (monochrome bitmap) 1 (gray scale) 2 (indexed) 3 (RGB) 4 (CMYK) 5 (HSL) 6 (HSB) 7 (multi-channel) 8 (duotone) 9 (LAB) 10 (XYZ)
	hasCrop	For camera-raw images, true if the image is cropped.
	hasRawSettings	For camera-raw images, true if the file has saved settings.

InfoSet name	Member names	
quickMetadata (cont'd)	height	For image files, the image's height in pixels.
	label	The label string assigned to the file or folder, if any.
	rating	The rating number assigned to the file or folder, if any.
	rotation	For image files, the rotation value. One of 0, 90, 180, 270.
	stockPhotoStatus	The Stock Photos status. One of: 0 (none) 1 (thumbnail search image) 2 (comp image) 3 (purchased image)
	xResolution	For image files, the horizontal resolution in pixels per inch (PPI).
	yResolution	For image files, the vertical resolution in pixels per inch (PPI).
	width	For image files, the image's width in pixels.
badges	badges	An array of Badge Objects representing the node's status icons. A node in the Content pane can have up to four badge icons.
cameraRaw	rawSupportType	Identifies the extent to which this file can be handled by the Camera Raw plug-in. One of: 0 (the file is of a type that is not handled by the plug-in) 1 (the file is in a camera-raw format) 2 (the file is in JPEG or TIFF format)
children	children	An Array of Thumbnail Objects representing the child nodes of a container node. Container nodes must update their child node lists.
fullsize	fullsize	A BitmapData Object representing the pixels for the file's full-size preview thumbnail.
icon	bitmap	A BitmapData Object representing the pixels for the node's icon.
linktarget	linkTarget	A string containing the full path to the target, if this node is a link.
metadata	metadata	The metadata blob for the file, if applicable.

InfoSet name	Member names	
preview	hasHighQualityPreview	True if the file contains a high-quality preview image.
	preview	A BitmapData Object representing the pixels for the file's preview thumbnail image.
thumbnail	hasHighQualityThumbnail	True if the file contains a high-quality thumbnail image.
	thumbnail	A BitmapData Object representing the pixels for the file's thumbnail image.

InfosetMemberDescription Object

Associates a data type with a single node-data value for Adobe Bridge nodes. Each node-data value is a member of an [Infoset Object](#) associated with an [ExtensionHandler Object](#).

The `name` becomes a property of the parent [Infoset Object](#), which provides access to a data value of this type. For example, to access a `color` value in `myInfo` in thumbnail `t1`, where the `myInfo` set is managed by `myExtension`, use:

```
t1.myExtension.myInfo.color
```

InfosetMemberDescription constructor

Create the object with the `new` operator:

```
new InfosetMemberDescription ( name, type )
```

The parameters set the corresponding properties.

InfosetMemberDescription object properties

name	String	The name of this value, which becomes a property of the parent Infoset Object . Must be a valid JavaScript identifier containing no colons or special symbols. Read/write.
type	String	The data type for values accessed through the <code>name</code> property of the parent Infoset Object . Read/write. One of: Boolean String Integer Icon (32x32) BitmapData (a BitmapData Object) SizeInBytes Date Array (an array of <code>type</code> for any of these types: nested arrays are not allowed)

ModalOperator Object

Encapsulates a synchronous operation. Performs a task that blocks the main thread, and provides its own user interface.

See [Operator Class](#) for basic properties and methods. For this object, the [start\(\)](#) method yields the main thread to the extension. The [getType\(\)](#) method should return `modal`.

ModalOperator constructor

To create a new object, use the `new` operator:

```
new ModalOperator (sources, target)
```

<i>type</i>	The operator type, "modal".
<i>sources</i>	An array of Thumbnail Objects that the operation acts upon.
<i>target</i>	A target Thumbnail Object for the operation.

Operand Object

For use in node searches. An array of these objects is kept in the [operands](#) property of a [SearchCriteria Object](#). They are used to populate the right-side field in the line that corresponds to the criterion in the Find dialog (values to be compared against). If there is more than one, the field displays a drop-down list.

Operand object constructor

Create the object using the `new` operator:

```
new Operand(valueName, displayName);
```

Parameters set corresponding properties.

Operand object properties

valueName	String	The operand value; that is, a possible value of the searchField property of the SearchCriteria Object . Read-write.
displayName	String	Optional. The localized display name for the corresponding field in the Find dialog. If not supplied, the <code>valueName</code> is used. Read-write.

Operator Class

When implementing a node-handling extension, you can use `Operator` objects to implement and monitor long-running operations, such as file-system interactions, or operations that require a user interface. An operation can be modal, blocking the main thread until it is complete, or it can spawn a background task that provides feedback and allows interaction through a Progress bar and other dialogs that Adobe Bridge provides.

You define certain methods for a node-handler's [ExtensionHandler Object](#) and [ExtensionModel Object](#) to create and return an `Operator` object, which actually implements the operation. The model method returns immediately. See [Long-running handler operations](#) and [Long-running model operations](#).

The `Operator` class is a base class for two types of operator:

- [ModalOperator Object](#): Blocks the main thread and must provide any desired user interface.
- [ProgressOperator Object](#): Spawns a background task that can perform operations incrementally, while occasionally notifying Adobe Bridge of changes that require an update to the Adobe Bridge-supplied UI.

To start the operation, your node handler (or Adobe Bridge) passes the returned `Operator` object to `app.enqueueOperation()`. This in turn calls the [start\(\)](#) method defined in the object.

- For a `ModalOperator`, the `start()` method returns when the operation is complete.
- For a `ProgressOperator`, your `start()` method should begin the background task and return. Adobe Bridge displays the Progress bar and resumes activity on the main thread. When the background task notifies Adobe Bridge of a change by calling `app.operationChanged()`, Adobe Bridge queries the `Operator` object and updates the Adobe Bridge-supplied user interface.

You can use `app.scheduleTask()` to schedule the execution of the operation, and make periodic progress updates. Note that Adobe Bridge does not update the UI for a `ProgressOperator` unless and until you call `app.operationChanged()`.

The `Operator` class is a template; it does not implement any state or behavior. When creating an operator object, you must implement the interface described here, in order to perform the desired operation, and to provide Adobe Bridge with expected information about the progress and result of the operation.

Operator common properties

cancelRequested	Boolean	When <code>true</code> , the user has requested that the operation be canceled.
conflictType	String	The type of the current file-system conflict encountered during the operation. One of: none userConfirmationRequired fatal

conflictMessage	String	<p>A string describing the current file-system conflict that prevents the operation from being performed. Can identify one of the preset Adobe Bridge error messages, or can be an arbitrary descriptive string.</p> <p>Preset messages are identified by the following string values:</p> <pre> none deleteFile deleteMultipleFiles deleteReadOnlyFile moveReadOnlyFile readOnlyFileExists fileExists fileIsBusy targetFolderExists fatalErrorSameFile fatalErrorSameFolder fatalErrorMoveToChild fatalErrorSourceNotAvailable fatalErrorStorageFull fatalErrorSourceAccessDenied fatalErrorTargetAccessDenied fatalErrorUnknown noXMPSupport undoDelete messageCustom </pre>
description	String	A description of the operation, suitable for display.
errorTarget	Thumbnail	When operationStatus is <code>inError</code> , the problematic Thumbnail Object .
newNames	Array of String	When sources has a value, an array of the same length containing the new names to be assigned to the source Thumbnail Objects after they are transferred to the target .
operationStatus	String	<p>The status of the operation with respect to the immediate action. Read/write. One of:</p> <pre> incomplete inCancellation inConflict inError succeeded cancelled failed </pre>
percentageComplete	Number	How much of the operation has currently been completed, in the range [0..100]. Read/write. Also returned by getPercentageComplete() .
processingStatus	String	<p>The current overall status of the operation with respect to Adobe Bridge; that is, whether the operation has begun, is still going on, has been paused by the user, or has finished. Read/write. Also returned by getProcessingStatus(). One of:</p> <pre> notStarted inProgress awaitingResume completed </pre>

progressMessage	String	A description of the current state of the operation, suitable for display. Read/write. Also returned by getProgressMessage() .
resolvePolicy	String	How to apply the conflict-resolution method (resolveMethod). This is for the developer's information in a <code>ModalOperator</code> ; Adobe Bridge does not check it. One of: applyForOneConflictOnly applyToAllConflicts
resolveMethod	String	How to resolve file-system conflicts. This is for the developer's information in a <code>ModalOperator</code> ; Adobe Bridge does not check it. One of: abort noOverride override overrideConditionally
result	Object	An optional result for an operation, such as the path that results from a <code>createNewContainer()</code> operation.
sources	Array of Thumbnail	A set of Thumbnail Objects that the operation acts upon.
target	Thumbnail	A target Thumbnail Object for the operation.
timeout	Number	A number of milliseconds to wait before aborting the operation. Default is 0, meaning that the operation does not time out.

Operator functions

getConflictInfo() <code>obj.getConflictInfo ()</code>	<p>Implement a method that returns a description of a file-system conflict that prevents the operation from being performed on the current thumbnail.</p> <p>The returned string can identify one of the preset Adobe Bridge error messages, or can be an arbitrary descriptive string suitable for display in a conflict-resolution dialog. Preset messages are identified by the following string values:</p> <pre> readOnlyFile readOnlyFileExists targetFolderExists fileExists sameFile sameFolder moveToChild sourceNotAvailable storageFull sourceAccessDenied targetAccessDenied unknown </pre>
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getPercentageComplete() <i>obj.getPercentageComplete ()</i>	<p>Implement a method that returns the percentage of the operation that has currently been completed, for use in displaying the Progress dialog.</p> <p>Adobe Bridge invokes this when it needs to update the Progress bar.</p> <p>Return a number in the range [0..100].</p>
getProcessedNodeCount() <i>obj.getProcessedNodeCount ()</i>	<p>Implement a method that returns the number of source nodes that have been processed so far.</p> <p>Return a number.</p>
getProcessingStatus() <i>obj.getProcessingStatus ()</i>	<p>Implement a method that returns the current overall status of the operation with respect to Adobe Bridge; that is, whether the operation has begun, is still going on, has been paused by the user, or has finished.</p> <p>Return one of the following string values:</p> <pre>notStarted inProgress awaitingResume completed</pre>
getProgressMessage() <i>obj.getProgressMessage ()</i>	<p>Implement a method that returns a message suitable for display in the Progress dialog.</p> <p>Return a string.</p>
getTotalBytesTransferred() <i>obj.getTotalBytesTransferred ()</i>	<p>Implement a method that returns the current number of bytes that have been transferred to the target in the course of this operation.</p> <p>Return a number.</p>
getTotalNodeCount() <i>obj.getTotalNodeCount ()</i>	<p>Implement a method that returns the total number of source nodes to be operated on.</p> <p>Return a number.</p>
getType() <i>obj.getType ()</i>	<p>Implement a method that returns the subclass type of this operator.</p> <p>Return a string, one of:</p> <pre>modal progress</pre>

<p>resolveConflict() <code>obj.resolveConflict</code> <code>(method, policy)</code></p> <p><i>method</i></p> <p><i>policy</i></p>	<p>Implement a method that resolves a file-system conflict, as identified by the conflictType and conflictMessage values.</p> <p>Adobe Bridge invokes this after the user makes selections in a conflict-resolution dialog, passing in the user's choices.</p> <p>Return <code>undefined</code>.</p> <p>How to resolve the conflict. One of:</p> <p><code>noOverride</code>: Do not perform the current action, but continue with the operation. Corresponds to Skip in the conflict-resolution dialog.</p> <p><code>override</code>: Make another attempt to perform the current action. Corresponds to Replace in the conflict-resolution dialog.</p> <p><code>overrideConditionally</code>: Use an extension-defined default style of resolving the conflict. Corresponds to Auto-resolve in the conflict-resolution dialog.</p> <p><code>abort</code>: Does not perform the action for the current thumbnail, and terminates the operation. Corresponds to Cancel in the conflict-resolution dialog.</p> <p>How to apply the conflict resolution method. Corresponds to the checked state of Apply to all in the conflict-resolution dialog. One of:</p> <p><code>applyForOneConflictOnly</code>: Resolve as specified for the current action, but request user input again if the same type of conflict occurs again.</p> <p><code>applyToAllConflicts</code>: Resolve as specified for the current action, then resolve with this method again if the same type of conflict occurs again.</p>
<p>resume() <code>obj.resume()</code></p>	<p>Implement a method that restarts the operation after it has been stopped by user interaction.</p> <p>Return <code>true</code> if the operation has been successfully restarted.</p>
<p>start() <code>obj.start()</code></p>	<p>Implement a method that initiates the operation. Adobe Bridge invokes this after the operator has been enqueued.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For a modal operation, the method should return when the operation is complete. For a non-modal operation, the method should begin the background task and return. <p>Return <code>undefined</code>.</p>
<p>stop() <code>obj.stop()</code></p>	<p>Implement a method that terminates the operation. Adobe Bridge invokes this after the operation has been stopped by user interaction.</p> <p>Return <code>undefined</code>.</p>

ProgressOperator Object

Encapsulates an operation that performs a background task, while Adobe Bridge displays a Progress bar. It can do so incrementally, periodically notifying Adobe Bridge of the current status. See [Operator Class](#) for the inherited properties and methods.

For this object, the [getType\(\)](#) method should return `progress`. The [start\(\)](#) method should spawn a thread to perform the operation and return immediately. Adobe Bridge displays a Progress bar, and resumes activity on the main thread.

When the background thread updates the status in any way that affects the display, it must pass this object to `app.operationChanged()`. Adobe Bridge queries this object in order to update the Progress dialog or display the Adobe Bridge-supplied error handling or resolution conflict dialogs.

ProgressOperator constructor

To create a new object, use the `new` operator:

```
new ProgressOperator (type, sources, target)
```

<i>type</i>	The operator type, "progress".
<i>sources</i>	An array of Thumbnail Objects that the operation acts upon.
<i>target</i>	A target Thumbnail Object for the operation.

Rank Object

For use in node searches. A [SearchDefinition Object](#) can limit the number of results to return, and, if results are limited, it can define a set of possible properties to use in ranking results. Adobe Bridge sorts result nodes by the value of the chosen rank property, and returns no more than the maximum number of result nodes with the highest rank values. When the result is displayed, the view sorts the nodes again using its sorting criteria.

The attribute name and display name of a property used for ranking are encapsulated in a `Rank` object.

An array of these objects kept in the [ranks](#) property of a [SearchDefinition Object](#). They are used to populate the Rank field that corresponds to the definition in the Find dialog. If there is more than one, the field displays a drop-down list. The rank that the user selects becomes the [rankField](#) value in the [SearchSpecification Object](#).

Rank object constructor

Create the object using the `new` operator:

```
new Rank(valueName, displayName);
```

Parameters set corresponding properties.

Rank object properties

valueName	String	The property name for the ranking property. Read-write.
displayName	String	Optional. The localized display name for the corresponding field in the Find dialog. If not supplied, the <code>valueName</code> is used. Read-write.

Scope Object

Identifies a scope modifier to use in node searches among handled nodes. The modifier can expand or limit the scope of the search from the original target node. The scope value and usage is defined entirely by the [getSearchDefinition\(\)](#) method of the node's [ExtensionModel Object](#).

An array of these objects, kept in the [scopeSpecifiers](#) property of a [SearchDefinition Object](#), is used to populate the Find dialog. The box displays a check box for each possible scope extension or limitation. When the user selects a scope, its name becomes a value of [scopeSpecifiers](#) in the resulting [SearchSpecification Object](#) object.

Scope object constructor

Create the object using the `new` operator:

```
new Scope(valueName, displayName);
```

Parameters set corresponding properties.

Scope object properties

valueName	String	The unique identifying name for the scope modifier. Read-write.
displayName	String	Optional. The localized display name for the corresponding field in the Find dialog. If not supplied, the <code>valueName</code> is used. Read-write.

SearchCondition Object

Defines a specific condition that must be met for a node to match a search. The Find dialog returns a [SearchSpecification Object](#) for a specific search, which contains a list of these objects in the [conditionList](#) property; each object corresponds to the user's selection in one line of the Criteria box in the dialog. The [SearchSpecification.conjunction](#) controls whether all or any of the conditions must be met.

Your node handler can define possible search criteria for your nodes by creating [SearchCriteria Objects](#) and passing them in the [SearchDefinition Object](#) created by the model's [getSearchDefinition\(\)](#) method.

Each condition specifies a property associated with a node (the [searchField](#)), whose value is compared to a selected [operand](#) value, using a selected operator such as "equals." Operators are predefined. Some operators, such as "exists," do not require an operand.

SearchCondition object constructor

Create the object with the new operator:

```
new SearchCondition(searchField, operatorType, operand);
```

Parameters set corresponding properties.

SearchCondition object properties

searchField	String	The name of some property associated with the search node, typically a metadata property or a member of an InfoSet Object associated with handled nodes. This corresponds to the left side of a line in the Criteria box of the Find dialog. Read/write.
operatorType	String	The comparison operator for the search. This corresponds to the middle field of a line in the Criteria box of the Find dialog. Read/write. One of: exists doesNotExist equals notEquals less lessThanOrEqual greater greaterThanOrEqual contains doesNotContain startsWith endsWith
operand	String	The value to compare against the value of the search field in each node. This corresponds to the right side of a line in the Criteria box of the Find dialog. Read/write.

SearchCriteria Object

Encapsulates one search criterion for a search among handled nodes. Your node handler can define possible search criteria for your nodes by creating these objects and passing them to Adobe Bridge in a [SearchDefinition Object](#), during the call to the [getSearchDefinition\(\)](#) method of the node's [ExtensionModel Object](#).

Each object corresponds to one line in the Criteria box of the Find dialog.

- The left side is a property associated with possible matching nodes, called the *search field*.
- The middle value is the comparison *operator*.
- The right side is the comparison value, or *operand* (some operators, such as "exists," do not require an operand).

For each node in the scope, a search that uses a selected criterion matches the selected search-field value against the operand using the selected comparison operator. This object specifies the left and right sides. By default, all of the predefined operators are displayed for user selection. You can use this object to limit which of these operators are available for selection.

The user's choices in the dialog are returned to Adobe Bridge in a set of a [SearchCondition Objects](#) contained in a [SearchSpecification Object](#).

SearchCriteria object constructor

Create the object with the new operator:

```
new SearchCriteria (searchField, operandType,
                   *searchFieldDisplay, *operands);
```

Parameters set corresponding properties.

SearchCriteria object properties

operands	Array of Operand	Optional. One or more Operand Objects used to populate the drop-down list for the right-side field of this line in the Find dialog. This allows you to specify a closed list of possible values to match against in the search field.
operandType	String	The data type of the operand values. Determines the description that appears in the operand field in the absence of a closed list of <i>operands</i> . The description is the expected format for <i>Date</i> values, otherwise generally "Enter text". One of: String Number Float Date Boolean

operatorTypesToDisable	Array of String	<p>Optional. A set of predefined operator strings that are <i>not</i> displayed for selection.</p> <p>Predefined operators are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">existsdoesNotExistequalsdoesNotEquallesslessThanOrEqualgreatergreaterThanOrEqualcontainsdoesNotContainstartsWithendsWith
searchField	String	<p>A search field, the name of some property associated with the search node, typically a metadata property or a member of an InfoSet Object associated with handled nodes. The value of the selected search field is compared to the selected operand, using the selected comparison operator.</p>
searchFieldDisplay	String	<p>Optional. A localized display name for the search field, displayed in the Find dialog. Default is the <code>searchField</code> value.</p>
searchFieldSort	Boolean	<p>Optional. When <code>true</code>, search field display names are sorted alphabetically in the Find dialog. Default is <code>false</code>.</p>

SearchDefinition Object

Provides a way for Adobe Bridge extensions to specify how the Find dialog should be populated for a search among handled nodes. It specifies possible search criteria, as well as result scope and ranking criteria.

If the user invokes the Find dialog for a handled node, the dialog calls the model's [getSearchDefinition\(\)](#) method. Your node-handling extension must define this method to return a `SearchDefinition` object that can be used to populate Find dialog.

When a user clicks Find in the Find dialog, Adobe Bridge uses the dialog selections to create a [SearchSpecification Object](#), which, together with a target node, specifies a search.

SearchDefinition object constructor

Create the object with the new operator:

```
new SearchDefinition (criteriaList, defaultResultsLimit,  
                     *ranks, *scopeSpecifiers);
```

Parameters set corresponding properties.

SearchDefinition object properties

criteriaList	Array of SearchCriteria	A collection of possible SearchCriteria Objects to use for this search, used to populate the Criteria box in the Find dialog.
defaultResultsLimit	Number	If non-zero, the Find dialog offers choices to limit the result set to certain sizes, and the choice defaults to this value.
ranks	Array of Rank	Optional, a set of Rank Objects to use only if the search can limit results. Read-write. Used to populate the Rank list in the Results section of the Find dialog.
scopeSpecifiers	Array of Scope	Optional, one or more Scope Objects . Your search can use these to extend or limit the scope of the search. Read-write. The Results section of the Find dialog displays a check box for each scope modifier.

SearchDetails Object

An object that encapsulates information about how a search result node was generated by a node-handler's [getBridgeURIForSearch\(\)](#) method. Returned by an `ExtensionModel`. [getSearchDetails\(\)](#) method for a search-result node.

SearchDetails object constructor

Create the object with the `new` operator:

```
new SearchDetails (searchSpecification, searchTargetUri);
```

Parameters set corresponding properties.

SearchDetails object properties

searchCriteria	SearchSpecification	A SearchSpecification Object that was used to generate this search result. Read/write.
searchTargetUri	String	The Bridge URI for the search target node that was used to generate this search result. Read/write.

SearchSpecification Object

Encapsulates a specific search among member nodes of a target container node. The object contains a set of conditions to be met in order for a node to match, and instructions for how to return matching nodes.

Adobe Bridge creates this object from user selections in the Find dialog. For a search that involves handled nodes, Adobe Bridge passes the search specification to the handler's [getBridgeURIForSearch\(\)](#) method. Your handler can either save that object, or recreate one to return from the [getSearchDetails\(\)](#) model method of the search-result container node.

SearchSpecification object constructor

Create the object with the new operator:

```
new SearchSpecification (conditionList, conjunction, maximumResults,  
                        rankOrdering, rankField, scopeSpecifiers);
```

Parameters set corresponding properties.

SearchSpecification object properties

conditionList	Array of SearchCondition	A collection of SearchCondition Objects to use for this search. Each object specifies a <i>search field</i> , which identifies a property associated with a node, a comparison operator, such as "exists" or "equals", and an <i>operand</i> , the value to compare with the search field value (if the operator requires a comparison value).
conjunction	String	The search conjunction, <i>and</i> or <i>or</i> , as selected in the Find dialog. When it is <i>and</i> , all conditions must succeed for a node to match. When it is <i>or</i> , the success of any condition results in a match.
maximumResults	Number	The maximum number of result nodes to return from the search. The search halts after this number of matches are found.
rankOrdering	String	The ordering style, one of <i>ascending</i> (the default) or <i>descending</i> .

rankField	String	<p>The name of a Rank Object, as specified for a SearchDefinition Object.</p> <p>If the number of results are limited, results are sorted on the named attribute value, and the maximum number of result nodes with the highest rank values are returned.</p> <p>The returned results are again sorted by the view's sorting criteria upon display.</p>
scopeSpecifiers	Array of String	<p>One or more Scope Object names, as specified for a SearchDefinition Object.</p> <p>Each scope modifier can expand or limit the original scope defined by the target node. The scope value and usage is defined entirely by your getSearchDefinition() model method implementation.</p>

SortCriterion Object

Provides a way for Adobe Bridge extensions to specify how handled nodes can be sorted. Sorting compares the values of a property associated with the displayed nodes. This object identifies that property, which can be in handler-defined node data (that is, defined in an [InfoSet Object](#)), or defined in embedded XMP metadata.

When Adobe Bridge enters a container node, it calls the [getSortCriteria\(\)](#) method of the node's [ExtensionModel Object](#), which returns a list of these objects. The method can supply a completely new list, or can get the default list from `app.defaultSortCriteria` and modify it, append to it, or return it unchanged.

You can apply a sorting criterion to currently displayed nodes by referencing a `SortCriterion` object from the `Document.sorts` property.

SortCriterion object constructor

Create the object with the new operator:

```
new SortCriterion(name, type, xmpNamespace, xmpUri, *displayName)
new SortCriterion(name, type, infoSetMember, *displayName)
```

Parameters set corresponding properties.

SortCriterion object properties

displayName	String	Optional. A localized display name for this sorting criterion. Used as a label for the Sort menu and Filter palette flyout menu. If not assigned, <code>name</code> is displayed. Read-write.
infoSetMember	String	The name of an InfoSet Object and InfoSetMemberDescription Object by which to sort. Read/write. For example, "mySet.color".
name	String	The unique identifying name of this sort criterion.
type	String	The data type of the criterion property. Read/write. One of: <div> date string number dimensions rating resolution colorProfile </div>
xmpNamespace	String	The namespace portion of an XMP property by which to sort. Read/write.
xmpUri	String	The URI key portion of an XMP property by which to sort. Read/write.

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