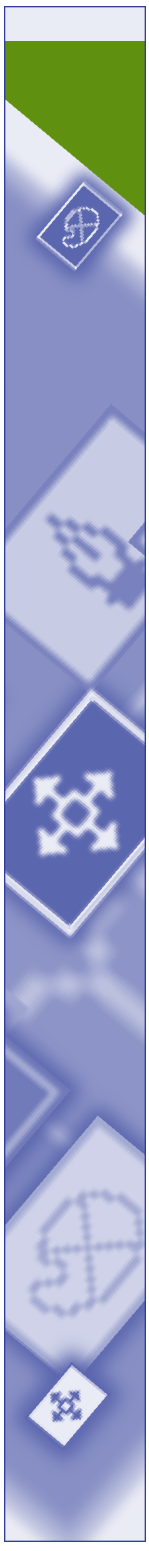


A Guide to QuarkXTensions XML Import Software

Introduction

QuarkXTensions™ XML Import software lets you place content from XML files in a QuarkXPress™ or QuarkXPress Passport™ document for print, HTML, or PDF output.

MINIMUM SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

MAC OS AND WINDOWS

QuarkXPress 6.0 or later

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

To install XML Import QuarkXTensions software, follow these steps:

FOR MAC OS

1. Quit QuarkXPress or QuarkXPress Passport.
2. Copy the "XML Import" file into the "XTension" folder within your QuarkXPress or QuarkXPress Passport application folder.
3. Launch QuarkXPress or QuarkXPress Passport to access the features of XML Import.

FOR WINDOWS

1. Exit QuarkXPress or QuarkXPress Passport.
2. Copy the "XML Import.xnt" file into the "XTension" folder within your QuarkXPress or QuarkXPress Passport application folder.
3. Launch QuarkXPress or QuarkXPress Passport to access the features of XML Import.

Chapter 1: Understanding Placeholders

Placeholders let you take content stored in XML format and automatically insert and format that content in a QuarkXPress document. This vastly simplifies the process of generating large quantities of QuarkXPress documents that use the same template.

HOW PLACEHOLDERS WORK

Let's say you create a book catalog in QuarkXPress, and the catalog contains a weekly column listing the top fifty paperback books, including each book's title, author name, and publisher name. Each week you receive this information by e-mail, and you copy and paste it into your magazine, formatting each title, author name, and publisher name individually. Wouldn't it be nice if you could automate this process?

XML Import software lets you do exactly that. Instead of creating the same column week after week, you can create it once, populate it with formatted placeholders, and then automatically import the list of books each week.

Before you can understand how placeholders work, you need to understand how XML and DTDs work.

XML AND DTDS

XML (Extensible Markup Language) is a way of labeling information and controlling its structure.

LABELING INFORMATION

XML lets you label (or "tag") information by placing tags on either side of it. For example, a book listing in XML might look something like this:

```
<book>
  <title>Stars in the Sky</title>
  <author>Galileo Smith</author>
  <publisher>Copernicus Press</publisher>
</book>
<book>
  <title>Snowfall</title>
  <author>MacKenzie Coldwater</author>
```

```
  <publisher>New Arctic</publisher>
</book>
```

Note that each part of the book's description — the title, the author name, and the publisher name — is enclosed within a pair of bracketed <tags>. In effect, these tags say, "The information between these two points is of this type."

CONTROLLING STRUCTURE

Note also that the title, author name, and publisher name are all enclosed between an opening `<book>` tag and a closing `</book>` tag. This is an example of how XML lets you control the *structure* of information.

A DTD (document type definition) is a sort of blueprint that lets you specify the structure of an XML document. For our example, a "booklist" DTD might specify that each `<book>` element must contain a `<title>` element, an `<author>` element, and a `<publisher>` element, in that order. It might also define a `<booklist>` element, which could contain a number of `<book>` elements.

A DTD is used as a guideline for creating a particular type of XML file. For example, the DTD described above could be used to create a number of XML files, each containing an appropriately tagged title, author name, and publisher name.

To create DTDs, see *A Guide to avenue.quark*.

If an XML file follows the rules set by a DTD, it is said to be a *valid* XML file.

ELEMENT PATHS

Every element in an XML file has a *path* that specifies where it is in the structure of the XML document. For example, in the following fragment of XML, the path of the bold `<author>` element is `<booklist>` ➝ `<book>` ➝ `<author>`.

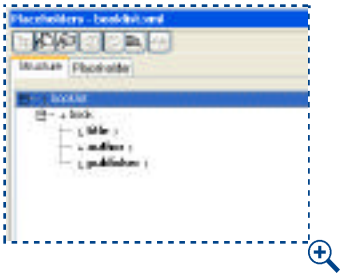
```
<booklist>
  <book>
    <title>Stars in the Sky</title>
    <author>Galileo Smith</author>
    <publisher>Copernicus Press</publisher>
  </book>
</booklist>
```

PLACEHOLDERS

A placeholder represents a particular type of element with a particular element path.

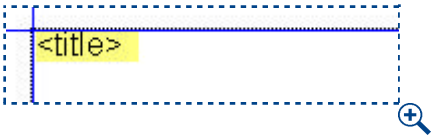
For example, in creating our list of books, you want to be able to automatically import each book's title, author name, and publisher name. That means you need placeholders for each of these elements.

In a DTD, a particular type of information is called an *element type*. The DTD for our book list includes element types for `<booklist>`, `<book>`, `<title>`, `<author>`, and `<publisher>`. When you use XML Import QuarkXTensions software to view this "booklist" DTD, it looks like this:



The DTD from a "booklist" XML file, displayed in the **Placeholders** palette.

To create a placeholder from an element type in this DTD, drag that element type to a QuarkXPress text box. For example, if you dragged the `<title>` element type to a text box, it would look like this:

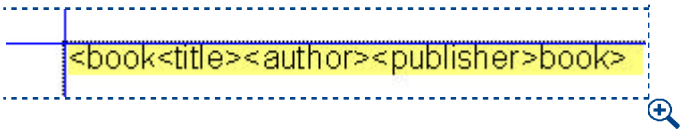


A placeholder representing the `<title>` element type.

The word "title" — corresponding to the `<title>` element type — is the placeholder in this picture. The colored text signified a placeholder, while brackets (< >) display on either side of a placeholder.

PLACEHOLDERS FOR MULTIPLE ELEMENT TYPES

To create the book list, you need placeholders for each element. To display the placeholders, drag the whole `<book>` element type from the **Structure** tab of the **Placeholders** palette to the text box. The results look like this):

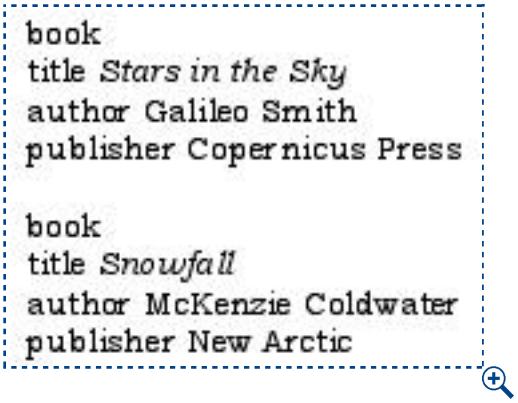


Placeholders for the <title>, <author>, and <publisher> element types.

Now that you have your placeholders, you can format them. First, you'll insert hard returns after the <title>, <author>, and <publisher> placeholders. Then you can format all three placeholders the way you want to. The results might look something like this:

Formatted placeholders for the <title>, <author>, and <publisher> element types.

Now that you've formatted your placeholders, putting an actual book name into the text box is as easy as clicking a button on the **Placeholders** palette and pointing to a well-formed XML file that contains matching <title>, <author>, and <publisher> elements. Then just click the **Toggle Placeholders/Content** button, and XML Import software replaces the placeholders with corresponding content from the XML file, resulting in something like this:



XML content that has been placed using the formatted placeholders.

A well-formed XML document begins with an XML declaration and has a root element that contains all of the other elements; each element in the document is also required to have a corresponding end tag. For information about well-formed XML documents, see *A Guide to avenue.quark*.

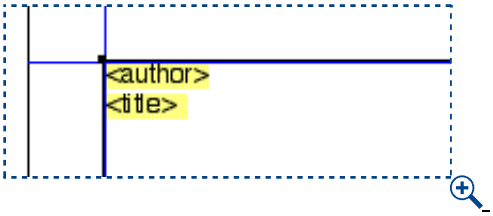
You can also create a list of elements by entering a New Paragraph character in the **Suffix** field of the **Placeholders** tab, a bullet in the **Prefix** field, and choosing **All** from the **Occurrences** pop-up menu. These controls are described in Chapter 2, "The Placeholder Palette."

CONTROLLING PLACEHOLDER ORDER

You can think of placeholders as search parameters that tell XML Import to grab specific kinds of content from an XML file and put that content in a text box in a specific order.

In the example you've dealt with so far, the set of placeholders tells XML Import to look for occurrences of `<title>`, `<author>`, and `<publisher>` elements nested within `<book>` elements that are inside `<booklist>` elements. The `<book>` and `<booklist>` markers are necessary because there might be occurrences of `<title>`, `<author>`, and `<publisher>` elements in other parts of the DTD, and you may not want those occurrences.

The example also tells XML Import the order in which to display the `<title>`, `<author>`, and `<publisher>` elements. You cannot rearrange placeholders by cutting and pasting them inside one another, but you can rearrange them by dragging child elements individually. For example, you could place `<author>` before `<title>` and remove `<publisher>` entirely, simply by dragging the placeholder for `<author>` before dragging a placeholder for title. The result might look something like this:



Rearranged placeholders for the `<author>` and `<title>` element types, with the `<publisher>` placeholder removed.

You can rearrange placeholders only within the branch where they belong. For example, you can put the `<author>` placeholder anywhere between the `<book>` markers, but you can't put it between the `<booklist>` marker and the `<book>` marker, because the DTD doesn't allow `<author>` elements as direct

children of <booklist> elements. In our example, the <title>, <author>, and <publisher> placeholders are children of the parent <book>.

"Parent" and "child" (or "children") refer to the hierarchical order of the elements. The parent element always contains the subset of the children elements.

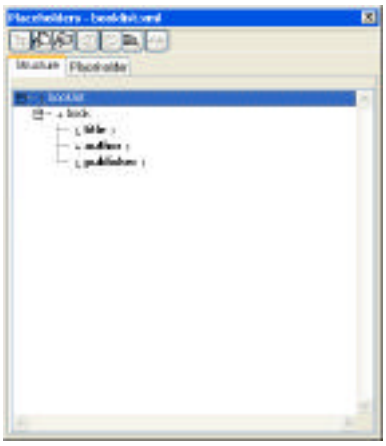
If you want to use sets of placeholders like the one in this example, be sure to drag the parent element, rather than dragging the child elements over one at a time. In the above example, you dragged the <book> element type, which contains the <author> and <title> element types. If you had dragged the <author> and <title> element types separately, you would have gotten something like this:

If you drag element types over separately, all matches for each are inserted.

Chapter 2: The Placeholders Palette

The **Placeholders** palette lets you view the DTD from an XML file, drag placeholders from that DTD into a QuarkXPress project, and populate the project with content from XML files that adhere to that DTD.

To view the **Placeholders** palette, choose **Window ➝ Show Placeholders**.



Placeholders palette

SELECT FILE CONTAINING DTD (BUTTON)

Window ➝ Show Placeholders

Clicking the **Select File Containing DTD** button displays the **Select DTD, XML, or XMT File Containing DTD** dialog box, which lets you select a DTD, an XML file, or an avenue.quark template file. The XML or avenue.quark file you choose must include a DOCTYPE statement and an internal DTD. The DTD is a project-level file, so each project can only have one DTD, which can be used by multiple layouts. As well, each project many only use one XML file.

You can use a DTD that is referenced by an XML file, or an XML file that contains a DTD.

SELECT XML FILE (BUTTON)

Window ➝ Show Placeholders

Clicking the **Select XML File** button displays the **Select XML or XMT File** dialog box, which lets you select an XML file or avenue.quark template for use with the active QuarkXPress project's placeholders.

The XML file is a project-level attribute, so each project can only contain one XML file, which can be used by multiple layouts.

SELECT XML CONTENT FOLDER (BUTTON)

Window ➝ Show Placeholders

Clicking the **Select XML Content Folder** button  displays the **Select XML Content Folder** dialog box, which lets you select a folder containing XML files. When you click the **Toggle Placeholders/Content** button  , content from the first XML file in the folder is placed in the active QuarkXPress document, as indicated by any placeholders you have created.

The XML content folder is a project-level attribute, so each project can only have one content folder, which may be used by multiple layouts.

PREVIOUS XML FILE (BUTTON)

Window ➝ Show Placeholders

The **Previous XML File** button  fills placeholders with content from the previous XML file in the selected folder.

NEXT XML FILE (BUTTON)

Window ➝ Show Placeholders

The **Next XML File** button  fills placeholders with content from the next XML file in the selected folder.

TOGGLE PLACEHOLDERS/CONTENT (BUTTON)

Window ➝ Show Placeholders

The **Toggle Placeholders/Content** button  changes depending on whether placeholders or XML content are displayed in the active QuarkXPress document.

- If placeholders are displayed, clicking the button fills them with the appropriate content from the selected XML file.
- If XML content is displayed, clicking the button removes that content and shows the placeholders.

When you click **Toggle Placeholders/Content**, placeholders and content are updated at the project level.

CONVERT PLACEHOLDERS TO TEXT (BUTTON)

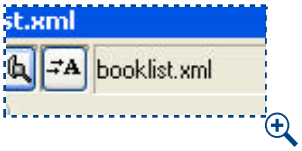
Window ➝ Show Placeholders

The **Convert Placeholders to Text** button  permanently replaces the placeholders in the active document with text from the XML file identified in the **File Name** field.

FILE NAME (FIELD)

Window ➝ Show Placeholders

The **File Name** field displays the name of the selected XML file. If no XML file is selected, this field is blank.

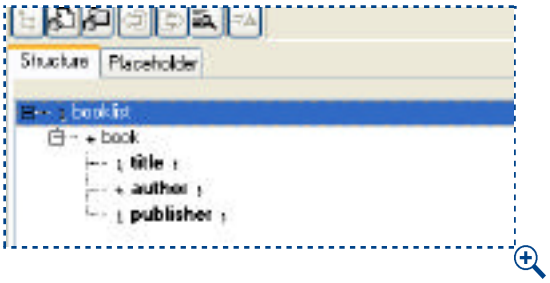


File Name field

STRUCTURE (TAB)

Window ➝ Show Placeholders

The **Structure** tab displays the contents of the selected DTD in the **DTD** tree list; you can drag and drop items from the **DTD** tree list into the project.



Structure tab

DTD TREE (LIST)

Window ➝ Show Placeholders ➝ Structure tab

The **DTD** tree list displays the contents (structure) of the selected DTD. You can display and hide the contents of element types by clicking the ▸ and ▾ disclosure triangles (Mac OS) or the ⊞ and ⊟ disclosure boxes (Windows).

Placeholders are displayed hierarchically, with child nodes (including attributes) below each parent node. You can drag placeholders from the list into a QuarkXPress text box, text path, or picture box.

If an element in the **DTD** tree list is bold, that means it can contain text and may be dragged to a text box, text path, or picture box to be used as a placeholder.

DTD tree list

SHOW (BUTTON)

Window ➝ Show Placeholders

The **Show** button is available when a placeholder is selected in the **Placeholders** list. Clicking **Show** displays the location of the selected placeholder in the project. Placeholders in the active layout are displayed underlined, while placeholders in other layouts do not display with underlines.

REFRESH (BUTTON)

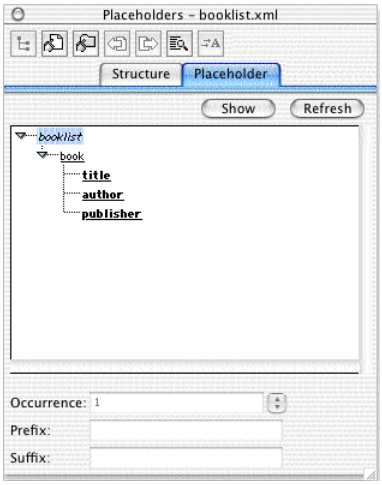
Window ➝ Show Placeholders

The **Refresh** button is available when changes have been made to placeholders in the project; clicking **Refresh** updates the **Placeholders** list to reflect project-level changes to placeholders.

PLACEHOLDERS (TAB)

Window ➝ Show Placeholders

The **Placeholders** tab displays all placeholders in the active project in the **Placeholders** tree list, showing their child elements.



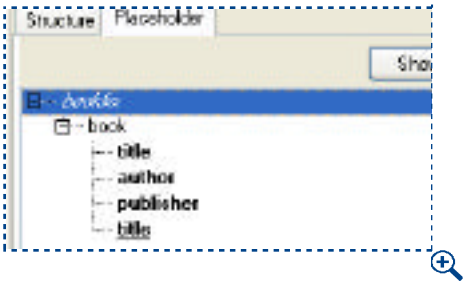
Placeholders tab

PLACEHOLDERS (LIST)

Window ➝ Show Placeholders ➝ Placeholders tab

The **Placeholders** tree list displays the structure of the placeholders in the active project. You can display and hide the contents of element types by clicking the ▸ and ▾ disclosure triangles (Mac OS) or the ⊞ and ⊟ disclosure boxes (Windows).

Placeholders are displayed hierarchically, with child nodes (including attributes) below each parent node. You cannot use the **Placeholders** tree list to create placeholders in the active layout; you must use the **DTD** tree list in the **Structure** tab.



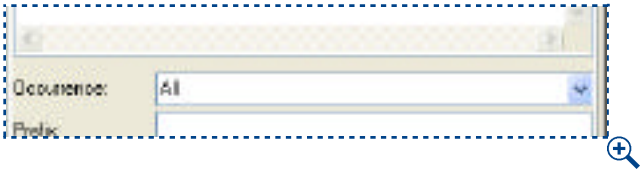
Placeholders tree list

OCCURRENCE (POP-UP MENU)

Window ➝ Show Placeholders ➝ Placeholders tab

The **Occurrence** pop-up menu is available if a recurring placeholder is selected in the **Placeholders** tree list. The **Occurrence** pop-up menu lets you specify which instance of a repeating data element a particular placeholder is bound to. You can choose among the following options:

- Choosing **All** specifies that all content should be repeated.
- Choosing **First** specifies that
- Choosing **Last** specifies that
- Choosing **Range** displays the **Number of Occurrences** dialog box.



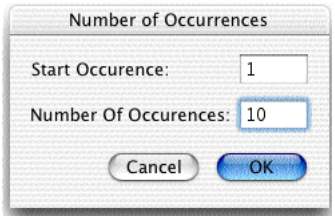
Occurrence pop-up menu

A recurring or repeating placeholder represents a data element, such as an XML tag or element, that can occur zero or more times in the data source, such as an XML file. The number of times the element can occur is specified in the XML file.

NUMBER OF OCCURRENCES (DIALOG BOX)

Window ➝ Show Placeholders ➝ Placeholders tab ➝ Occurrence pop-up menu, Range selected

When **Range** is chosen in the **Occurrence** pop-up menu, the **Number of Occurrences** dialog box displays. In the **Starting Number** field, enter the number of the first occurrence you want to import. In the **Number of Occurrences** field, enter the number of occurrences you want to import; occurrences will be imported starting with the number specified in the **Starting Number** field. Click **OK** to save your settings and close the dialog box.



Number of Occurrences dialog box

PREFIX (FIELD)

Window ➝ Show Placeholders ➝ Placeholders tab

The **Prefix** field is available when a placeholder is selected in the **Placeholders** tree list. You can enter a prefix for placeholders in this field. For example, entering a New Box prefix specifies that the text marked by the placeholder should start in a new text box.

You can enter the following prefixes:

- Entering `\b` specifies a new box.
- Entering `\p` specifies a new paragraph.
- Entering `\c` specifies a new column.
- Entering `\n` specifies a new line.

Prefix field

You can also enter ordinary text, such as a bullet, dollar sign, or letter, in the **Prefix** field.

SUFFIX (FIELD)

Window ➝ Show Placeholders ➝ Placeholders tab

The **Suffix** field is available when a placeholder is selected in the **Placeholders** tree list. You can enter a suffix for placeholders in this field. For example, entering a New Box suffix specifies that the text marked by the placeholder should be followed by a new text box.

You can enter the following suffixes:

- Entering `\b` specifies a new box.
- Entering `\p` specifies a new paragraph.
- Entering `\c` specifies a new column.
- Entering `\n` specifies a new line.

Suffix field

You can also enter ordinary text, such as a bullet, dollar sign, or letter, in the **Suffix** field.

Chapter 3: Using Placeholders

XML Import QuarkXTensions software lets you view an XML document's DTD, create placeholders from element types in that DTD, format the placeholders, and place content from XML files in a QuarkXPress text box,text path, or picture box.

A placeholder is a token that can be replaced by matching content from an XML file. Future versions of XML Import QuarkXTensions may support importing content from other data sources, such as Microsoft Word or Microsoft Excel. This chapter explains how to create, format, and delete placeholders.

use them this way in other applications.

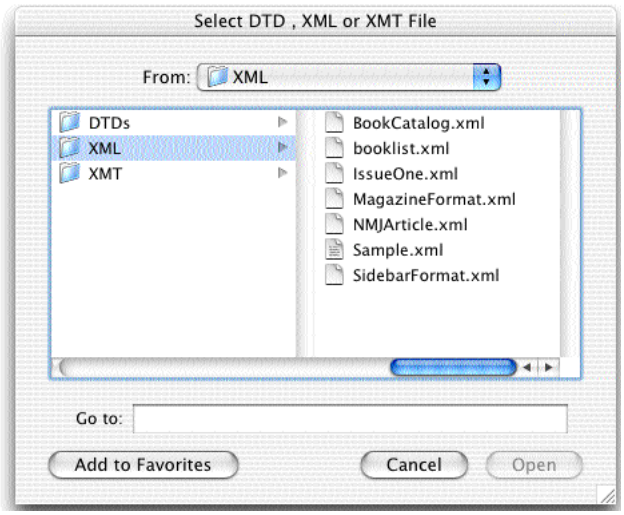
I take your point about placeholde token being somewhat synonymou that's the best short explanation I

*I don't think we should put this in although it would be pretty cool. A user guide should focus on what the software does **now** and how it works **now**. Also, what if we end up not supporting Word/Excel, or abandoning XML Import alto-gether?*

CREATING A PLACEHOLDER

Each placeholder corresponds to a particular element type in a DTD. To create a placeholder:

1. Choose **Window** ➝ **Show Placeholders** to display the **Placeholders** palette.
2. Click the **Select XML or XMT File Containing DTD** button . The **Select XML or XMT File Containing DTD** dialog box displays.



The **Select XML or XMT File Containing DTD** dialog box lets you specify an XML file or avenue.quark template that contains or references a DTD.

3 Select an XML file or avenue.quark template that uses or references the DTD you want; click **Open**. The structure of the DTD, with the root element indicated by the DOCTYPE statement, displays in the **DTD Tree** list. Bold element names indicate element types that may be used as placeholders (that is, placeholders that may contain text).

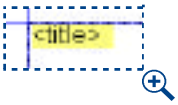
The **DTD** tree list in the **Placeholders** palette displays a DTD and lets you create placeholders.

4 With the **Content** tool, select a text box or text path in the active QuarkXPress document.

5 Click the ▸ and ▾ disclosure triangles (Mac OS) or the ⊞ and ⊟ disclosure boxes (Windows) to display all the element types you want to use as placeholders. Remember that only bold element types can be used as placeholders.

Child PCDATA and mixed-content elements in a closed (▸, ⊞) branch are not included when you create placeholders.

6 Click and drag the name of an element type from the **DTD Tree** list to the text box or text path. When you release the mouse button, the appropriate placeholders are inserted at the text insertion point.

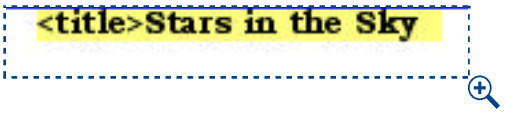


This text box contains a placeholder for the `<title>` element type.

If you want to insert placeholders for a number of element types that are all members of the same branch of the DTD tree, drag over the element type that contains the entire branch. If you don't want all the element types in a branch to be placeholders, you can delete the placeholders for any element types you don't want.

FORMATTING A PLACEHOLDER

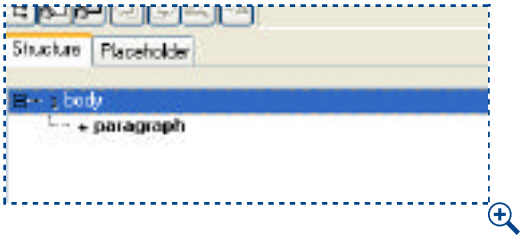
A placeholder can be formatted just like regular text. With the **Content** tool ☞, select the placeholder and then format it using the commands in the **Style** menu (or their equivalent keyboard commands or buttons). You can also apply style sheets to placeholders using the **Style** menu, the **Style Sheets** palette, or keyboard commands .



This placeholder has been formatted to display bold and centered.

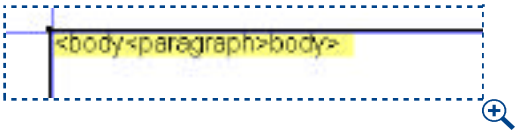
.ADDING TEXT TO A PLACEHOLDER

You can insert returns, characters, and other text before and after a placeholder. For example, let's assume you have a DTD that describes a `<body>` element type that may contain one or more `<paragraph>` elements:



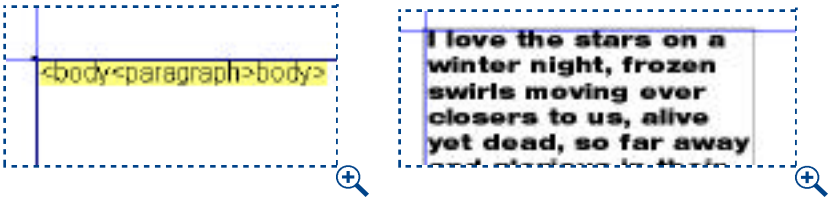
The <body> DTD displayed in the **Placeholders** palette

If you create a placeholder from the `<body>` element type, it looks like this:



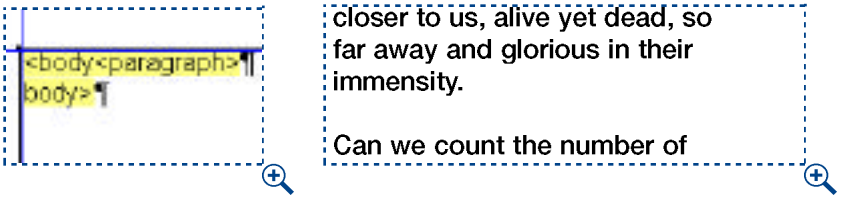
These nested placeholder tags indicate that the <body> placeholder has a child element type called `<paragraph>`.

If you insert content from an XML document right now, it may not look the way you expect it to. For example, unless each `<paragraph>` element contains its own hard return, all the `<paragraph>` elements in the `<body>` element will run together into one huge paragraph.



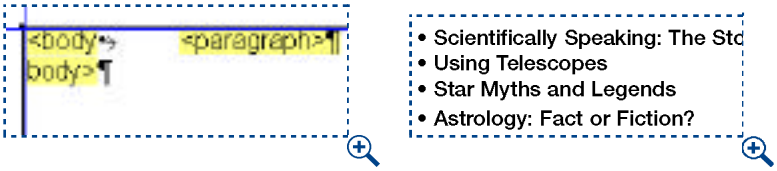
A <body> element containing a series of <paragraph> elements without any hard returns inserted between them.

To solve this sort of problem, you can insert a paragraph return before or after the `<paragraph>` placeholder (but still within its brackets). For example, to add a paragraph return after each `<paragraph>` element, enter a paragraph return immediately after the placeholder, like this:



The hard return after the `<paragraph>` placeholder causes returns to be inserted after each `<paragraph>` of content placed from an XML document.

You can also insert characters other than paragraph returns. For example, if you wanted to add bullets to a list of elements in an XML file, you could add the bullets to the placeholder, like this:



A bullet and a tab before the name of the `<paragraph>` placeholder, with a return after the placeholder, turns a series of `<paragraph>` elements into a bulleted list.

You can also insert text between two elements. For example, if you wanted to add a headline above a list of elements in an XML file, you could add the headline between the parent element's closing bracket and the child element's opening bracket, like this:

If there is no content in an element, nothing is displayed in place of the placeholder representing that element; any extra text you've inserted inside the placeholder's brackets is ignored.

DELETING A PLACEHOLDER

To delete a placeholder from a QuarkXPress text box, select it as you would any single character and then press Delete (Mac OS) or Backspace (Windows).

PLACING CONTENT

A placeholder indicates where XML content should be imported and how it should be formatted. Once you've created your placeholders, XML Import makes it easy to add content from an XML file. Then you can output the layout with the new content in any way you like.

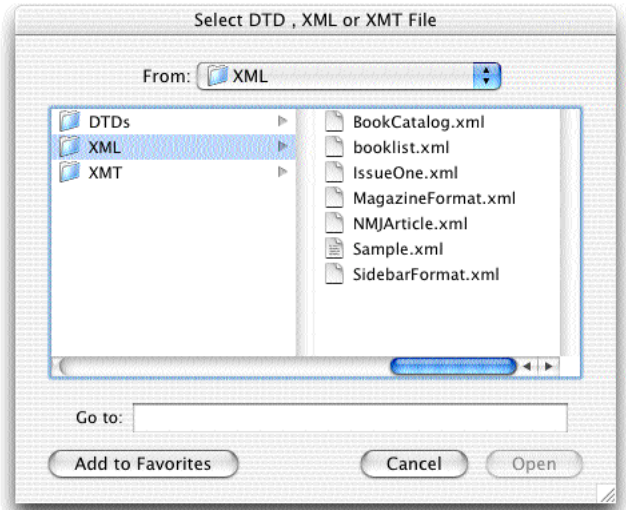
All the tasks in this section assume that you have already created a QuarkXPress project containing placeholders, and that you have at least one XML file that includes elements that match the placeholders.

An XML file must be well formed to be used with the XML Import QuarkXTensions software; however, it does not need to be valid. As long as at least one element name and path in the XML file matches at least one element type and path in the DTD, the XML file will work.

IMPORTING THE CONTENT OF AN XML FILE

To import content from one XML file into the active QuarkXPress layout:

1. Choose **Window** ➝ **Show Placeholders** to display the **Placeholders** palette.
2. Click the **Select XML File** button  . The **Select XML File** dialog box displays.



The **Select XML File** dialog box lets you select an XML file containing content that matches placeholders in the active QuarkXPress document.

3 Select the XML file you want to use and then click **Open**. The name of the XML file displays in the **File Name** field.

4 Click the **Toggle Placeholders/Content** button. Content from the XML file is substituted for the appropriate placeholders in the active QuarkXPress layout. At this point, you can print the layout to a printer, print it to a PostScript file, export its content in a different format, export the layout as a PDF file, or output the layout in any other available manner.

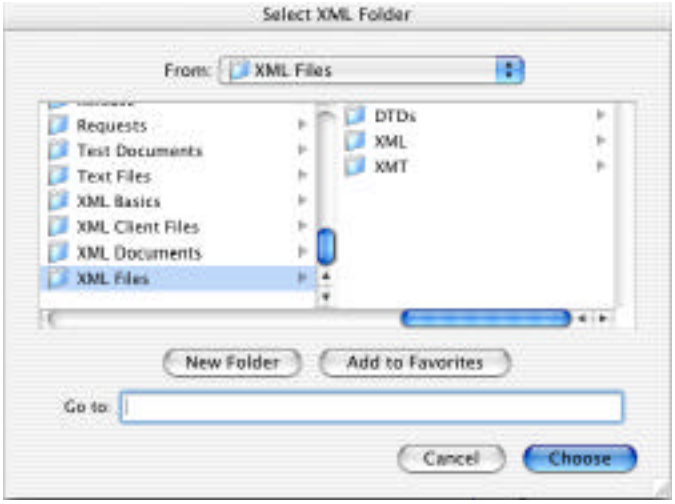
5 To remove the placed content and view the placeholders again, click the **Toggle Placeholders/Content** button.

PLACING THE CONTENT OF A SERIES OF XML FILES

You may need to place the content of a series of XML documents into the active QuarkXPress layout, one XML file at a time. To place the content of several XML files in the active QuarkXPress layout:

1 Choose **Window** ➝ **Show Placeholders** to display the **Placeholders** palette and verify that the appropriate DTD is displayed. (If the appropriate DTD is not displayed, see "Working With Placeholders" in this chapter.)

2 Click the **Select XML Folder** button. The **Select XML Folder** dialog box displays.



The **Select XML Folder** dialog box lets you indicate a folder containing a series of XML documents with content that you want to place in the active QuarkXPress document.

3 Navigate to the folder containing the target XML files and then click the **Select** button. The name of the first XML file in the folder displays in the **File Name** field. If there is more than one XML file in the folder, the **Next XML File** button becomes available.

4 Click the **Toggle Placeholders/Content** button . The content of the indicated XML file is substituted for the placeholders in the active QuarkXPress document. At this point, you can print the document to a printer, print it to a PostScript file, export its content in a different format, export the document as a PDF file, or output the document in any other available manner.

5 To see the contents of the next XML file in the folder, click the **Next XML File** button .

6 To see the contents of the previous XML file in the folder, click the **Previous XML File** button .

7 To remove the placed content and see the placeholders again, click the **Toggle Placeholders/Content** button .

PERMANENTLY REPLACING PLACEHOLDERS

To permanently replace placeholders with content in the active QuarkXPress document:

1. If you plan to use the active QuarkXPress layout's placeholders again, choose **File** ➝ **Save as** to save a copy of the layout. Once you make content permanent, you cannot revert it back to placeholders.
2. Choose **Window** ➝ **Show Placeholders** to display the **Placeholders** palette.
3. Use the the **Select XML File** button or the **Select XML Folder** button to select the XML file containing the content you want to use. (For more information, see "Placing Content" in this chapter.)
4. Click the **Toggle Placeholders/Content** button  if you would like to preview what the document will look like after the placeholders are replaced.
5. Click the **Convert Placeholders to Text** button  . The text from the XML file becomes a permanent part of the active document. You can now select, format, and otherwise edit this text in any way you like.

Chapter 4: Setting XML Preferences

The XMl Import pane of the Preferences dialog box allows you to specify settings for automatically importing XML files and verifying DTDs.

XML IMPORT PANE

The **XML Import** preferences pane lets you specify settings for automatically importing XMl files. If no projects are open, the settings you specify in the XML Import preferences pane will become the default settings for any subsequently created projects and layouts.

AUTO-IMPORT XML FILE (AREA)

QuarkXPress ➝ Preferences ➝ XML Import (Mac OS)
Edit ➝ Preferences ➝ XML Import (Windows)
The **Auto-Import XML File** area contains settings for automatically handling XML files.

WHEN OPENING PROJECT (RADIO BUTTONS)
QuarkXPress ➝ Preferences ➝ XML Import (Mac OS)
Edit ➝ Preferences ➝ XML IMport (Windows)
The **When Opening Project** radio buttons let you specify whether an XMl file associated with the project should be automatically imported when the project is opened:

- Clicking **Yes** automatically import the XML file when the project is opened.
- Clicking **No** prevents the XML file from being automatically imported.
- Clicking **Verify** displays an alert when the project is opened; the alert allows you to specify whether the XML file should be imported at that time.

ON PRINT, SAVE AS EPS, AND COLLECT FOR OUTPUT (RADIO BUTTONS)
QuarkXPress ➝ Preferences ➝ XML Import (Mac OS)
Edit ➝ Preferences ➝ XML IMport (Windows)
The **On Print, Save as EPS, Export as PDF, Export as HTML,** and **Collect for Output** radio buttons let you specify whether an XMl file associated with the project should be automatically imported when the project is printed, saved as an EPS, exported as a PDF or as HTML, or at **Collect for Output:**

- Clicking **Yes** automatically import the XML file when the project is printed, saved as an EPS, exported as a PDF or as HTML, or at **Collect for Output.**

- Clicking **No** prevents the XML file from being automatically imported when the project is printed, saved as an EPS, exported as a PDF or as HTML, or at **Collect for Output.**
- Clicking **Verify** displays an alert when the project is printed, saved as an EPS, exported as a PDF or as HTML, or at **Collect for Output**; the alert allows you to specify whether the XML file should be imported at that time.

VERIFY DTD WHEN OPENING PROJECT (CHECK BOX)

QuarkXPress ➝ Preferences ➝ XML Import (Mac OS)
Edit ➝ Preferences ➝ XML IMport (Windows)

When **Verify DTD when Opening Project** is checked, an alert will display when the project is opened if the DTD used to create the placeholders in the projects is missing or has been modified.

Chapter 5: Alerts

This chapter describes some error messages and alerts that may occur when you are using XML Import, and lists the actions you can take to resolve the problem.

"THE IMPORTED XML FILE "FILENAME.XML" HAS BEEN MODIFIED. DO YOU WANT TO UPDATE IT IN THE PROJECT?"

This alert displays when you open a project with **Verify When Opening Project** selected in the **XML Import** pane of the **Preferences** dialog box, and when the XML file that was previously imported has been modified. The alert will also display if **Verify On Print**, **Save as EPS**, **Export as PDF**, **Export as HTML**, and **Collect for Output** is selected in the **XML** preferences pane. Click **Yes** to update the XMl file or **No** to open the document without updating the XMl file.

"THE IMPORTED XML FILE "FILENAME.XML" IS MISSING. DO YOU WANT TO SELECT ANOTHER FILE?"

This alert displays when you open a project with **Verify When Opening Project** selected in the **XML Import** pane of the **Preferences** dialog box, and when the XML file that was previously imported is missing. The alert will also display if **Verify On Print**, **Save as EPS**, **Export as PDF**, **Export as HTML**, and **Collect for Output** is selected in the **XML** preferences pane. This can occur if the XML file has been deleted or moved to another folder. Click **Yes** to select another XML file (or the same XML file in its new location) or **No** to open the document without importing the file.

If you have selected a folder for the project, the alert will display **Select Next**, **Select New**, and **Cancel.** Click **Select Next** to select and import the next file in the folder; click **Select New** to navigate to a new XML file. Click **Cancel** to open the document without specifying a new file.

"THE SELECTED XML FILE "FILENAME.XML" DOES NOT MATCH THE STRUCTURE OF THE DTD THAT WAS USED TO CREATE PLACEHOLDERS IN THE PROJECT. PLEASE SELECT A VALID FILE."

This alert displays when you try to import an XML file that is not valid according to the selected DTD. Click **OK** to cancel the import and check your XML file against the selected DTD.

"ONE OR MORE OF THE PLACEHOLDERS YOU ARE TRYING TO PASTE DO NOT MATCH THE STRUCTURE OF THE DTD THAT WAS USED TO CREATE PLACEHOLDERS IN THIS PROJECT. DO YOU WANT TO CONVERT THE PLACEHOLDERS TO STATIC TEXT?"

This alert displays if you are pasting placeholders from another project, and the placeholder you are trying to paste is not compatible with the DTD used in the target project. Click **Yes** to convert the placeholders to static text (with no placeholder functionality) or **No** to cancel the paste operation.

"THE DTD FILE THAT WAS USED TO CREATE PLACEHOLDERS IN THIS PROJECT HAS BEEN MODIFIED."

This alert displays when you open a project with **Verify DTD When Opening Project** selected in the **XML Import** pane of the **Preferences** dialog box, and when the DTD file that was used for the project has been modified. Click **OK** to continue opening the document.

"THE DTD FILE THAT WAS USED TO CREATE PLACEHOLDERS IN THIS PROJECT IS MISSING."

This alert displays when you open a project with **Verify DTD When Opening Project** selected in the **XML Import** pane of the **Preferences** dialog box, and when the DTD file that was used for the project has been modified. Click **OK** to continue opening the document.

"<LAYOUT NAME> CONTAINS PLACEHOLDERS THAT DO NOT MATCH THE STRUCTURE OF THE DTD IN <PROJECT NAME. AND CANNOT BE COPIED. TO COPY THIS LAYOUT BETWEEN PROJECTS,. FIRST CONVERT ALL OF THE PLACEHOLDERS TO STATIC TEXT."

This alert displays when you drag a layout between projects in thumbnails view, and the placeholders in the source layout are not compatible with the placeholders in the target document. Click **OK;** the thumbnail drag will not take place. Convert the placeholders in the source document to static text and perform the thumbnail drag again. You may want to make a copy of the source document before you convert the placeholders.

"<ELEMENT NAME> CONTAINS PLACEHOLDERS THAT DO NOT MATCH THE STRUCTURE OF THE DTD IN <PROJECT NAME. AND CANNOT BE INSERTED."

This alert displays when you drag a QuarkXPress element containing a placeholder to a layout and the placeholder in the source layout is not compatible with the placeholders in the target layout. Click **OK;** the element will not be copied to the target layout. Convert the placeholder to static text or remove it from the element and drag the element again.

"ALL PLACEHOLDERS WILL BE DELETED IF YOU SAVE THIS FILE IN A PREVIOUS VERSION."

This alert displays when you save a 6.0 document that contains placeholders. Click **OK** to save the document; click **No** to return to the **Save As** dialog box. If you click OK and downsave the document as a 5.0 document, the placeholders will be converted to static text.