DEFINE TEMPLATE FIELDS

A **Configuration Page** usually has four distinct segments. In some specialized instances there are only three. But for this discussion there will be four. These four areas are templates that are fixed designs that are pre-programmed. The templates can be tailored to each specific customer. But the basic layout remains the same.

The first would be **Breadcrumbs** and includes links for easy return to previous Product or Category pages. Second, it has a **Descriptor** which tells the user which product is being worked on. This Descriptor also shows which item and total items in the quotation/cart. Any Tabs would also be shown.

Below the header there are three columns, the left hand column is the **Links** column and is relatively narrow. From here the user can Add an item when the configuration is complete, Reset the configuration to the beginning or View/Update a quotation/cart.

The right hand column is also relatively narrow. This contains the **Responder**. Depending on how this is setup by the administrator it can display the part number and the price total as the product is configured When all the "required" attributes have values selected the **Not Complete** notice changes to **Complete** and if setup to do so, the product can then be added to the quotation/cart. Even though Complete non-required attributes and accessories or options can still be added.

The center column, **Configurator** area, is the largest as it contains the attributes of the product which need to be configured. This template has two columns. Templates designed for specific applications can have one, three or four columns. The administrator has ability to tailor the appearance by the use of radio buttons, check boxes, drop down menu, list boxes and other choices (see Chapter 15).

The administrator can also select the format for the **Quotation/Cart**. These formats are predefined during the configurator design and usually modified within certain constraints to individual customers.

To define the template, click the **Define Template Fields** link under the **Current Products** drop down. The first screen that appears when defining templates is shown in Figure 19-2. **EXIT TEMPLATE…** returns to the previous administration page.

Ensure the correct Tab for template definition is selected. Each Tab (if any) will store its own separate Schema, which is discussed later. In addition, ensure that the correct product is being configured by checking the Descriptor area. **(1)?** Launches a pop-up where the template field(s) is defined. This is shown in Figure 19-3.

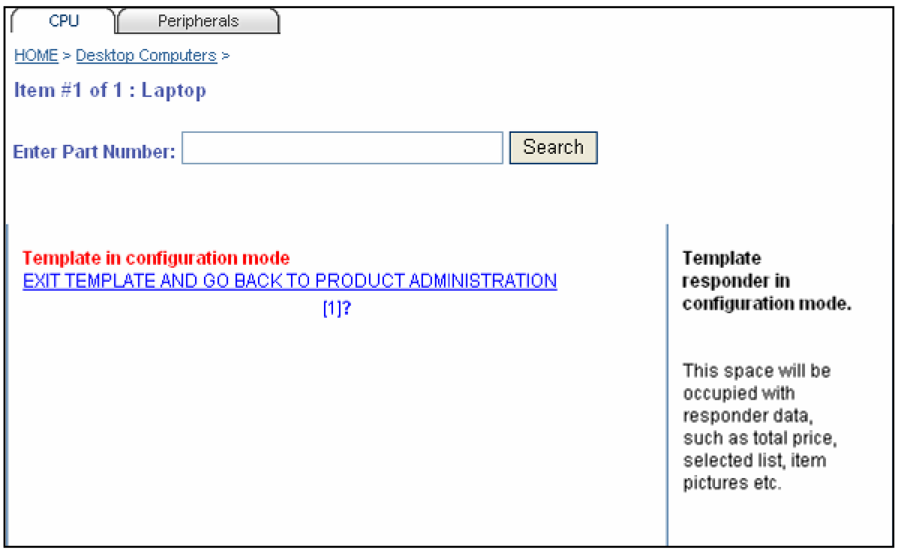

Figure 19-2 – Defining Templates

Template fields are used to choose which Attributes will be shown to the user. Attributes and Attribute Values can be selected individually. The most commonly used parseable macro is **Total Product Price**. This enables all the attributes to be displayed in the template.

Select **total product price** from the macro dropdown. Then click on the **Insert** button. The Attributes are then selected and placed in the Current Schema and “TotalPrice” is added to Field Content.

To remove Attributes from the Current Schema, select the Attribute, or more holding down the **Ctrl** key, and click the **<<** to remove the Attribute(s) from the list.

Then select **Add New/Modify**. The new or updated Schema will appear in the Schema drop down box. When editing a Schema, make sure the correct Schema has been chosen before making any changes.

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Attributes and a parseable macros can be selected to retrieve other information about an attribute. Total Product Price is generally the only macro used, though. When finished editing or creating a Schema, click the close button to close the pop-up window.

To delete a Schema, select it from the drop down box and click the **Delete Schema** button.

Note: Without a Schema defined, users will get error messages when attempting to configure the product.

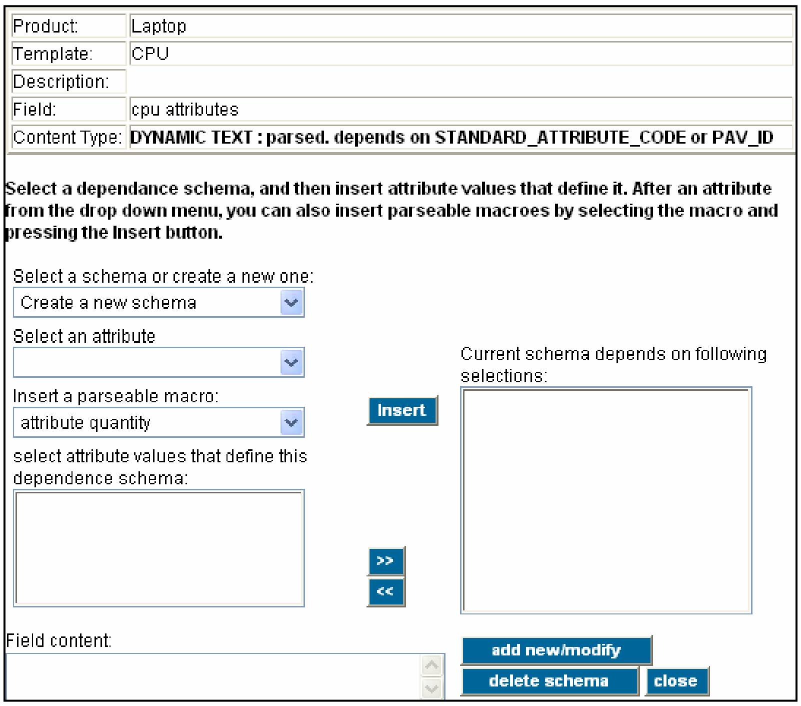

Figure 19-3 – Defining Templates