



# Template Builder User Guide

Version 3.2



## Template Builder





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# 1 Overview

Template Builder lets you make customized templates using scene import or existing templates from [Viz Pilot's Template Wizard](#). This user guide shows you how to customize templates.

**Info:** A key feature is that you can add custom HTML panels to templates, giving full control over the template through custom scripting and logic.



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## 1.1 Workflow

A simplified version of the workflow follows below:

- Scenes are made in Viz Artist.
- The scenes are imported into Template Wizard, where templates are made.
- Templates are edited and new templates can be made in Template Builder.
- The template is saved in the Viz Pilot system and is available to newsroom and control room systems for layout.

**Note:** Changes made to a template in Template Builder are not available when opening the template in Template Wizard.

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## 1.2 Related Documents

The templates customized in Template Builder can be used by other Vizrt products such as Viz Pilot Edge, Viz Story and Viz Multiplay. For more information about all Vizrt products, visit:

- [www.vizrt.com](http://www.vizrt.com)
  - [Vizrt Documentation Center](#)
  - [Vizrt Training Center](#)
  - [Vizrt Forum](#)
- 

## 1.3 Feedback

We welcome your feedback and suggestions regarding Vizrt products and this documentation. Please contact your local Vizrt customer support team at <http://www.vizrt.com>.

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## 2 Configuration

This section covers the following topics:

- [Opening Template Builder](#)
- [Configuring Preview Server](#)
- [Specifying a Graphic Hub Endpoint](#)
- [Monitoring Graphic Hub Status](#)

For software and hardware requirements, please check the [Viz Pilot Edge User Guide](#).

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### 2.1 Opening Template Builder

Template Builder opens as a web application in your default browser.

The URL to access Template Builder, if hosted on the Pilot Data Server, is: `http://pds-hostname:8177/app/templatebuilder/TemplateBuilder.html`.


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### 2.2 Configuring Preview Server

Preview Server manages one or more Viz Engines, providing frames for thumbnails and snapshots in an ongoing preview process.

Preview Server must be configured in the Pilot Data Server:

1. Access the Pilot Data Server Web Interface: `http://pds-hostname:8177`.
2. Click the **Settings** link.
3. Select the `preview_server_uri` setting, and add the URL for the machine on which you installed Preview Server (`http://previewserver-hostname:21098`).
4. Click **Save**.


 **Note:** All applications with a connection to the database now have access to Preview Server.

---

### 2.3 Specifying A Graphic Hub Endpoint

If you are using multiple Graphic Hubs, the one used to store your scenes must be configured in Pilot Data Server:

1. Access the Pilot Data Server Web Interface: `http://pds-hostname:8177`.
2. Click the **Settings** link.
3. Select the `graphic_hub_url` setting, and add the URL for the machine on which your scenes are stored (`http://gh-hostname:19398`).
4. Click **Save**.

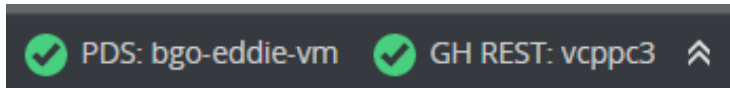
 **Note:** This connection needs authentication from the Pre-authenticated Hosts part in the Search Providers settings.



---

## 2.4 Monitoring Graphic Hub Status

Since some users have multiple Graphic Hubs (GHs) for design, distribution, testing and production, **green icons** at the bottom of the interface show you which GH and which database you are currently connected to:



**Note:** GH REST status info is based on the *graphic\_hub\_url* parameter mentioned above, not Graphic Hub's search provider settings.

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## 3 Managing Templates

This section covers the following topics:

- [Creating and Opening Templates](#)
- [Concept Manager](#)
- [Template Properties](#)
- [Template Compatibility](#)
- [Categories and Channels](#)
- [Pilot Collections](#)
- [Import and Export](#)

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### 3.1 See Also:

- [Transition Logic and Combo Templates](#)

## 3.2 Creating And Opening Templates

All templates created in Template Builder must be based on one or more Viz Artist scenes. Properly organizing and importing scenes into a template is a critical step in the template creation process. These scenes determine the graphics displayed on-air once the journalist has entered the required data and the operator triggers playback in the graphics renderer.

The process begins with creating a new concept. Concepts function as organizational containers for content and must be established in the system before any templates can be created. Additional templates can be added to a concept later. Unlike traditional folders, templates in Template Builder can belong to multiple concepts, allowing to create global templates that can be shared across concepts.

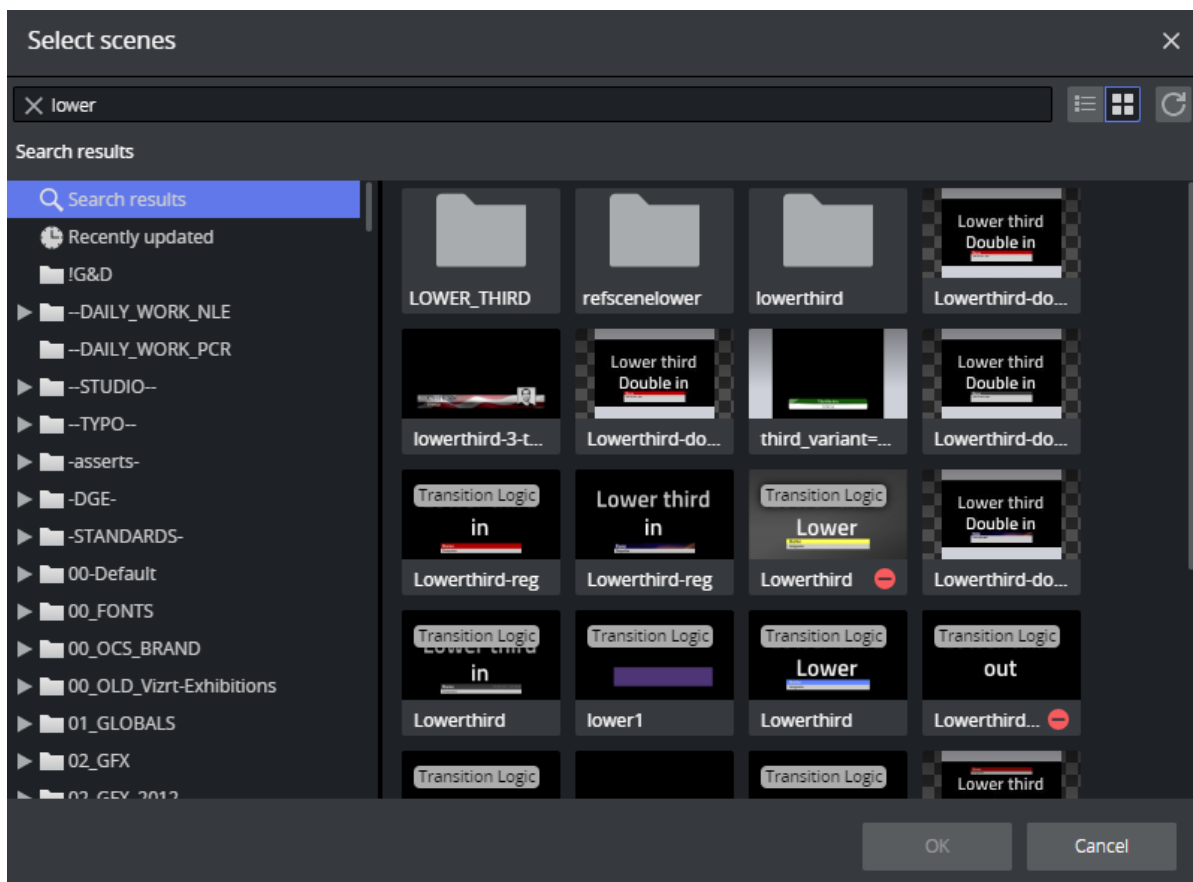
See [Concept Manager](#) to learn how to create a new concept.

Once the concept has been created in the system, you can proceed to create templates.

### 3.2.1 Creating a Template

- Click [Create new](#) in the upper right corner of Template Builder.
- The Scene Manager window opens.
- Click **+Add Scene**.

The **Scene Browser** appears, containing all of the scenes stored in Graphic Hub to which you are connected:




**Note:** The Graphic Hub containing your scenes is specified through the *graphic\_hub\_url* setting in Pilot Data Server.

- Enter a search term or browse the folder structure. Once you have selected the correct scene or scenes, press **OK** to add them to the template.
- If you want to assign the scene to a different concept, right-click it and select **Replace concept:**



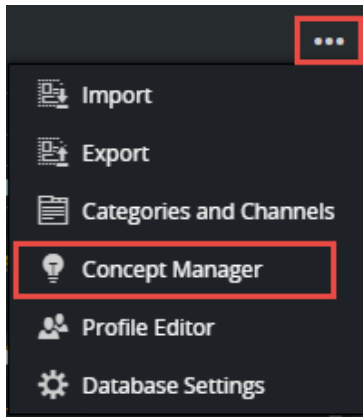
- Select an existing concept and click **OK**.
- Click **Apply** to go back to the template with its auto-generated fields.

### 3.2.2 Opening a Template

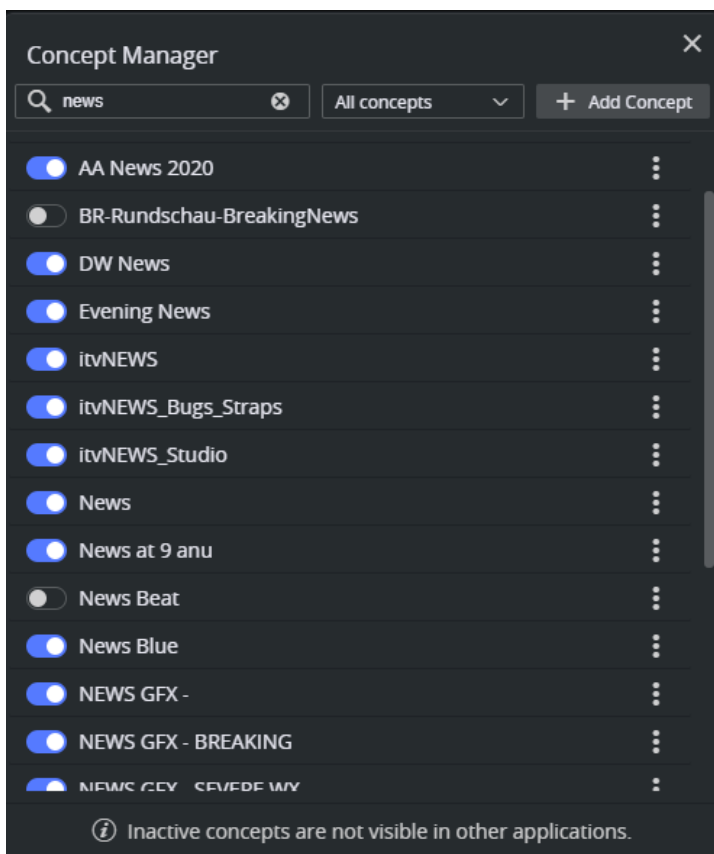
- Click the **Home**  button to show templates available within the Viz Pilot system.
- Use **Concepts** and **Tags** to filter templates. The search can also be narrowed down by searching for the template name in the **Type to search...** field at the top of the dialog.
- Double-click a template to open it.

### 3.3 Concept Manager

The Concept Manager is available by clicking the tools button on the toolbar, and selecting Concept Manager:



The Concept Manager allows you to add and delete concepts, and mark concepts as active or inactive (draft):



**Activating and deactivating** concepts is done by clicking the toggle button to the left of the concept name. **Inactive concepts** are not visible in Viz Pilot Edge. The templates of this concept are also hidden from the Viz Pilot Edge user. Setting a concept as inactive means it can be in draft mode for the Template Builder user. Once it is activated, it is visible to the Viz Pilot Edge newsroom users.

**Adding concepts** can be done by clicking the **Add Concept** button and entering a name for the new concept. Concept names must be unique.

**Deleting concepts** can only be done if the concept has no templates. Click the 3 vertical dots to the right of the concept name and select Delete.

## 3.4 Template Properties

- [Template Properties](#)
- [Video Timeline Duration](#)
- [Update Service](#)
- [Concepts & Variants](#)
  - [Variant Properties](#)

### 3.4.1 Template Properties

This section controls some of the most important properties of a template.

- **Active:** A template marked as active is visible in Viz Pilot Edge, otherwise it is not. This can, for instance, be used to treat a template as a draft until it is ready to use in Viz Pilot Edge, or hide unused templates.
- **Legacy:** Decides how the template behaves in Viz Pilot Director:
  - **Enabled:** In Viz Pilot Director. Legacy templates open in the built-in template window, but with no UI. See below.
  - **Disabled** (default): In Viz Pilot Director 8.6 or later, the template opens in Viz Pilot Edge.
- **Full HTML panel URL:** URL to a custom HTML page that replaces the UI generated in Template Builder. If you add a URL to a custom HTML page, the payloadhosting JavaScript API must be used to handle the fields and data in the template.
- **Tags:** View and edit the **Tags** of the template. These tags can be used to classify and group templates.

For more information about the Legacy setting, see [Template Compatibility](#).

### 3.4.2 Video Timeline Duration

The **Video Timeline Duration** section allows you to control timing properties for data elements based on this template when they are added to a video timeline as overlay graphics. Typically, these properties can be left blank, as the default duration for overlay graphics is automatically retrieved from the scene, when the template is added

to the video timeline. However, in certain cases, it may be useful to override the default duration and define minimum and maximum duration values.

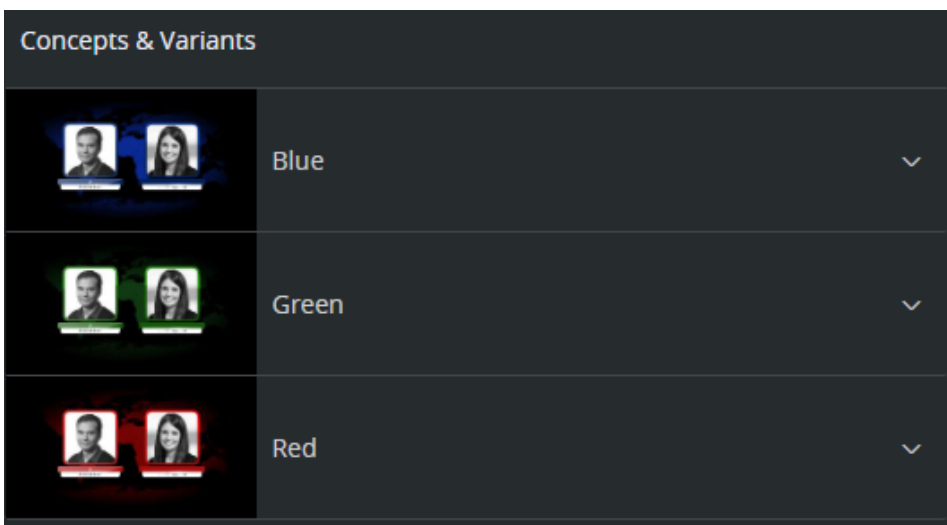
All durations are expressed in **seconds**.

### 3.4.3 Update Service



Update Service can be used to make sure the latest data is filled in automatically when the data element is taken on air. See [Update Service](#) for more information.

### 3.4.4 Concepts & Variants

The template's concepts are listed on the left side of Template Properties:



Hovering over the thumbnails, the following functionality is possible:

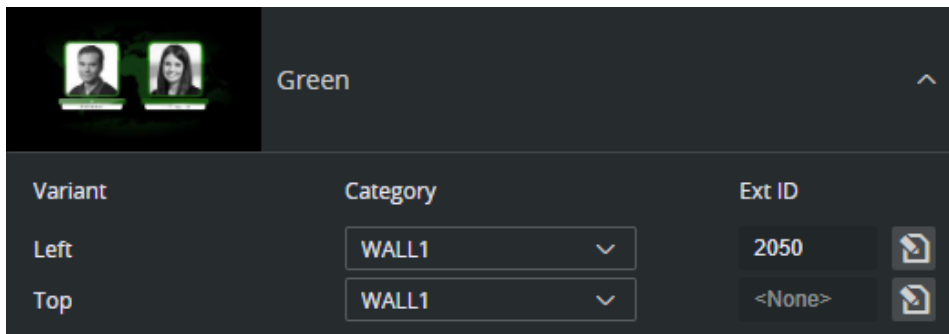
- **Upload a custom thumbnail** : Select a file from the local disk. The image is resized to 320 x 180 pixels and stored in the database.
- **Revert to- or refresh the default thumbnail** : If reverting to the default thumbnail, the custom thumbnail is discarded. If refreshing the default thumbnail, this generates a thumbnail snapshot from Preview Server. This thumbnail is not saved back to the database. The default thumbnail is generated automatically by Pilot Data Server.

**Note:** After saving the template, it can take some time until the default thumbnails for all concepts are refreshed in the browser, as Pilot Data Server does this in a background operation. Also caching in the browser can keep the old thumbnails for a while.

### Variant Properties

Expanding each concept reveals the variants for the expanded concept.





**Warning:** To make sure the template behaves correctly in Viz Pilot Edge and during playout, it is strongly recommended that all concepts contain the full set of variants, and that variants are based on scenes that have the same set control fields. This makes it easy to create templates with a coherent input UI for the user.

The following properties can be set per variant:

- **Category:** A Category must be configured to use a specific playout channel. See [Categories and Channels](#) for more information.
- **External Id:** When a template has no unsaved changes, each variant can be attached to a numeric number. Click the edit button to open the External Id dialog box where it is possible to assign a new, unique number to this specific variant, and add a description to it. The External ID can be used by 3rd party integrators to refer to a template with the specified concept and variant selected, to create data elements based on this template for instance.

## 3.5 Template Compatibility

In general, it is recommended to create a Viz Pilot Edge based workflow, instead of mixing template compatibility between Viz Pilot and Viz Pilot Edge. There are features in Viz Pilot Edge that are not available in Viz Pilot (multiple tags on templates for instance), and there are features that break backwards compatibility (like using auxiliary data through scripting). But in general it should be possible to smoothly transition from Viz Pilot to Viz Pilot Edge through the workflows described below.

### 3.5.1 Mixed Workflow

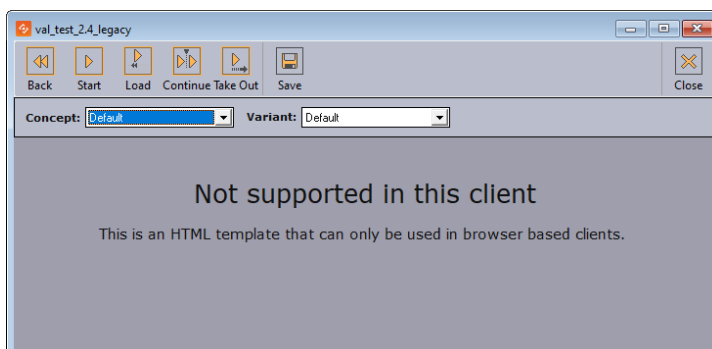
To use a template in both Template Wizard and Template Builder, the template must be created in Template Wizard. It behaves as a regular template with a built in old-style UI in Template Wizard and Viz Pilot Director. The template can also be opened in Template Builder, and an HTML based UI can be added to the template. Thus, the template can have two UI representations, one for classic Viz Pilot, and one for the HTML based Viz Pilot Edge workflow. The template is then automatically marked as **Legacy** in Template Builder.

### 3.5.2 HTML Based

If a template is created in Template Builder, by default, it is not marked as Legacy. This means the template is opened in the Viz Pilot Edge HTML client when opened from Viz Pilot Director. The template has limited functionality in Director, and can only be used to fill in data and save data elements. Neither ployout nor macro commands work on this type of template.

### 3.5.3 HTML Based Legacy Template

If a template is created in Template Builder, and marked as **Legacy**, the template can be opened in Director in the built in window, but with no auto generated form for the graphics fields and with limited support. The template has an auto generated dummy form that does not contain any of the fields of the scene, and it cannot be saved. The macro commands and ployout, work.



**Info:** It is possible to open this template in Template Wizard, remove the script and the labels with the messages, and add the fields of the scene manually. The template then behaves just like the mixed workflow mentioned above.

## 3.6 Categories And Channels


Occasionally, a user might want certain types of graphics to be played out on a specific output channel. For instance, lower thirds on one channel and full screens on another. By adding a specific category to a variant of a template, the category's channel is set as the default output channel when the template's data elements are added to a playlist.

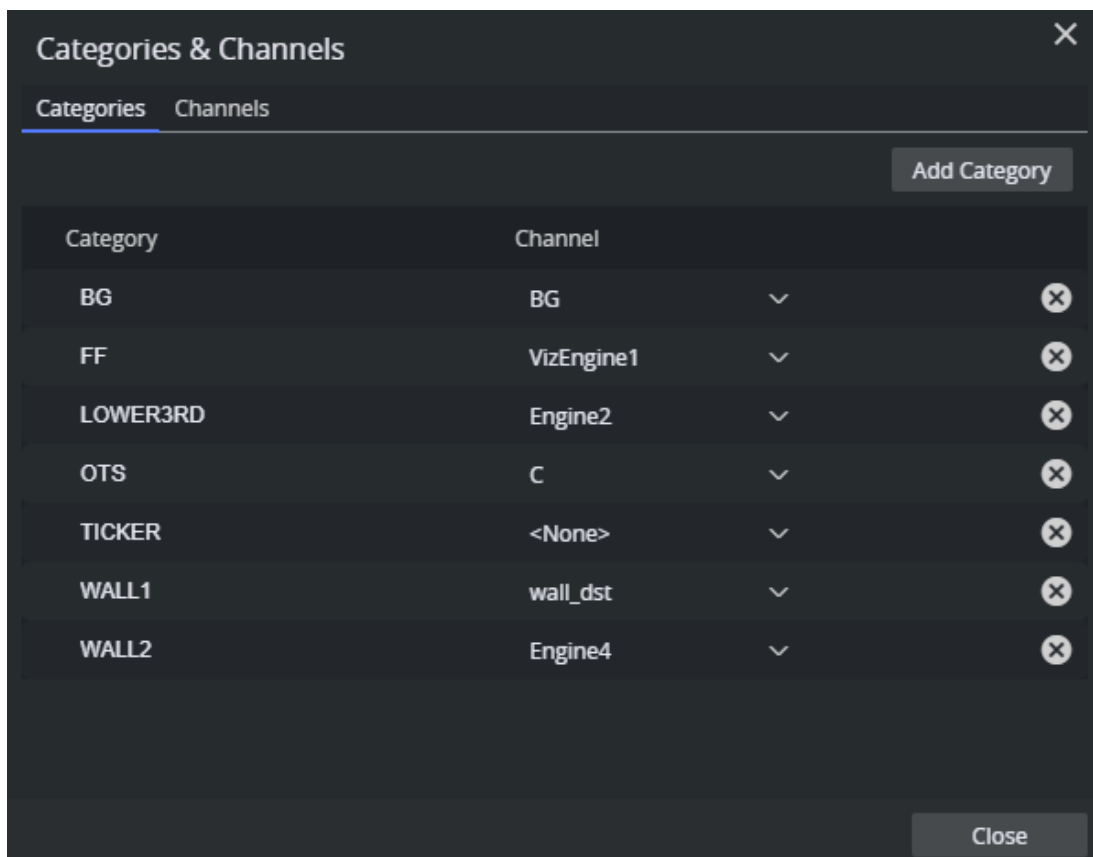
Categories are abstract terms without any specific meaning. If two Pilot backends contain the same categories, they can be mapped to different channels, matching the channels of the Media Sequencer's playout profile in the respective location.

For example, two network stations import a template having Category set to **FULLSCREEN**. The first station maps FULLSCREEN to channel **vizengine01**, while the second station maps the FULLSCREEN category to channel **station-viz2**. When adding data elements based on this template to a playlist, the mapped channel is added to the data element and the graphic is played out on the correct viz engine.

**Note:** The channel name needs to exist in the Media Sequencer's active profile, when playing the graphics out.

The same channel can be mapped to multiple categories, but one category can only be mapped to a single channel.

To open the Categories and Channels dialog, click the  button on the toolbar and select *Categories and Channels*.



In the **Categories** section, the left list contains all the categories in the Pilot database, while the Channel list to the right shows which channel the category is mapped to. Select the desired channel for each category with the dropdown.

To apply a Category to a variant of a template, open the template and go to Template Properties.

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## 3.7 Pilot Collections

Pilot Collections allow you to restrict the templates available to Viz Pilot Edge users. A Pilot Collection can include a list of concepts and tags that define which templates a journalist can access. Only the templates belonging to the specified concepts, and optionally containing the assigned tags, are accessible to the user when a particular Pilot Collection is selected in the interface.

If authentication is enabled, each logged-in user can be restricted to a specific number of collections. This limitation is managed by assigning special roles to the user in the identity provider.

For example, journalists in the main office working with news, might be restricted to using templates from the "News" and "Sports" concepts, which include the tags "bugs," "lower thirds," and "fullscreens." When, for example, the user "John" logs into Viz Pilot Edge, his authorized collection is automatically selected, limiting his access to the two assigned concepts and their appropriately tagged templates.

### 3.7.1 Organizing Concepts, Templates and Tags

The simplest way to use Pilot Collections to organize templates, is to align the concepts in the Pilot system with the specific needs of user groups. For example, if a group of journalists primarily works on a limited set of TV shows, it may be logical to create a concept for each show and assign the relevant templates to those concepts. If templates are reused across multiple concepts, this poses no issue, these templates appear in all applicable concepts and open in the context of the selected concept. This ensures journalists are guided directly to the appropriate graphics for the show they are working on.

Once a practical set of concepts is established, they can be added to Pilot Collections. Each user can then be authorized to access one or more of these collections.

#### Using Tags to Restrict Access

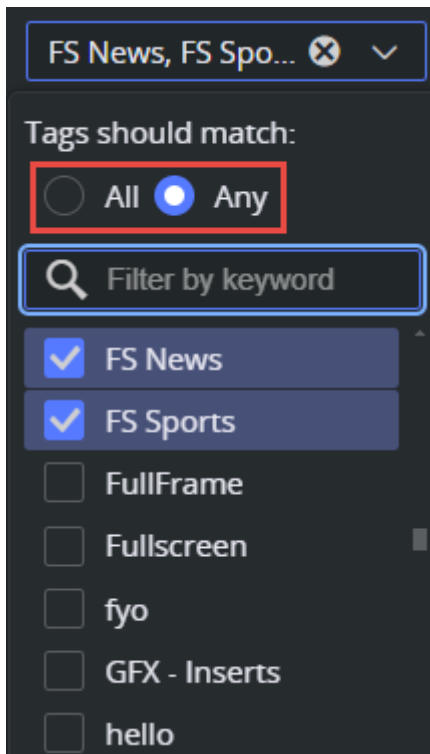
If concepts alone are insufficient to organize templates and finer control over template accessibility is required, **tags** can be used to provide additional granularity. For instance, consider a scenario where two groups of journalists work on the same TV show: one group focuses on editing videos in an NLE workflow, Viz while the other prepares live studio graphics. While creating separate concepts for each group is an option, it can quickly lead to an unmanageable number of concepts. Instead, templates within the shared concept can be tagged with appropriate identifiers, and these tags can be added to Pilot Collections.

For example, within the "News" concept, templates might be tagged as "NLE." A specific Pilot Collection could then limit a user to accessing only templates from the "News" concept that include the "NLE" tag. By marking this tag as mandatory in the Pilot Collection, the user is restricted to templates with this combination, and they cannot deselect the tag or switch concepts.

#### Using Tags to Organize Templates

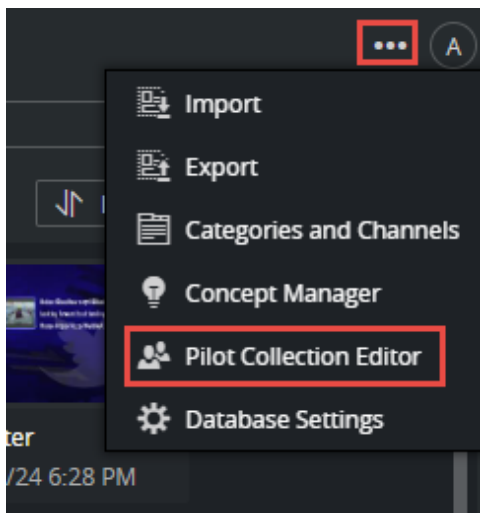
Alternatively, tags can complement concepts without imposing additional restrictions. In this case, concepts define the primary organizational structure, while tags serve to help users find the right template type. For instance, templates can be systematically tagged with labels like "FULL," "L3," "LOGO," and "BUGS." These tags can be included in Pilot Collections to guide users to the appropriate templates without limiting their overall access.

In the Viz Pilot Edge template search interface, users can use the **Any** tag operator to search by tag. By checking a tag in the dropdown, they can quickly filter and view templates that match their selection.



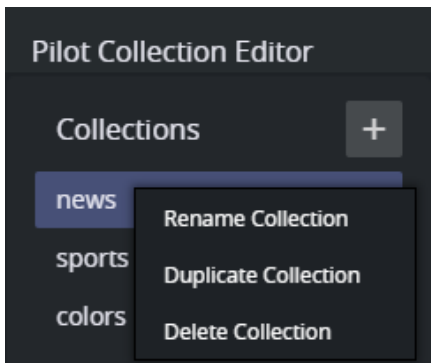
### 3.7.2 Creating Pilot Collections

To create a new Pilot Collection, open the **Pilot Collections Editor** from the Tools menu on the Template Builder toolbar:



In the Pilot Collection Editor:

1. Click the **plus button** to add a new Pilot Collection.
2. Right-click any existing collection to delete, duplicate, or rename it.

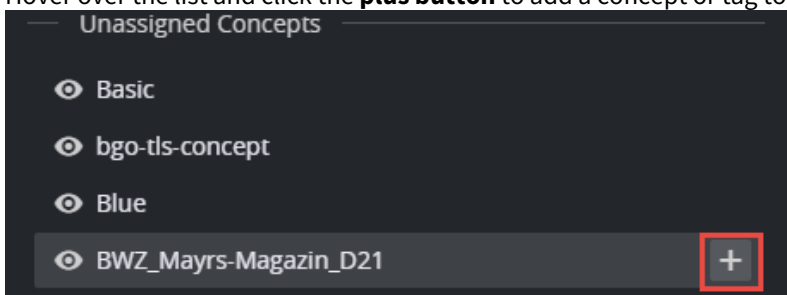


**Note:** It is important to assign each Pilot Collection a meaningful and persistent name, as this name may be used to match roles within the authentication system.

### Adding a Concept or Tag

Once a new Pilot Collection has been created, you can add concepts and/or tags to the collection:

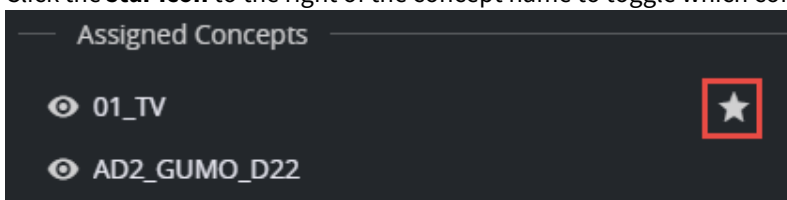
1. Search for the desired concepts or tags in the list of **Unassigned Concepts** or **Unassigned Tags**.
2. Hover over the list and click the **plus button** to add a concept or tag to the Pilot Collection.



### Default Concepts

If a Pilot Collection contains more than one concept, you can designate one of them as the default selection for the Viz Pilot Edge user. For instance, this could be useful if one concept contains templates for a daily show, while the other concepts are used less frequently, such as for special events.

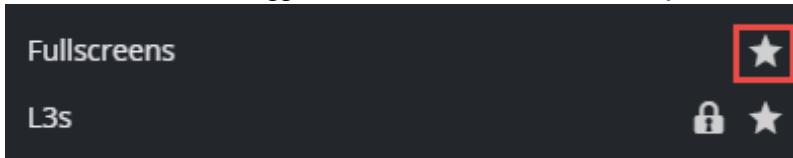
- Click the **star icon** to the right of the concept name to toggle which concept is set as the default:



## Default Tags

In the Viz Pilot Edge UI, users can check multiple tags during a template search and choose whether to use the **OR** ("Any Tag") or **AND** ("All Tags") operator. Pilot Collections allow you to define which tags should be selected by default for users in the Viz Pilot Edge UI.

- Click the **star icon** to toggle whether it should be selected by default for the user:



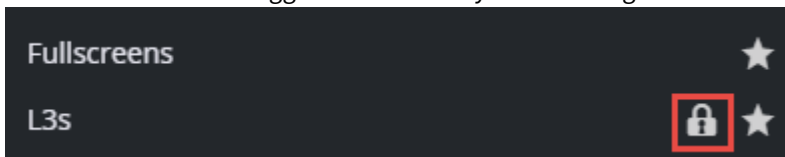
These default settings are intended to guide the user. However, the user can freely check or uncheck tags in the search interface.

## Mandatory Tags

If tags are used to restrict the user's accessible template collection, you can mark one or more tags as mandatory.

These tags are always selected for the user and cannot be deselected. Enforce the **AND** ("All Tags") operator, meaning that templates must include all mandatory tags, in addition to any optional tags checked by the user in the search interface.

- Click the **lock icon** to toggle the mandatory state of a tag:



### 3.7.3 Connecting Pilot Collections to Authentication

In an open system, all journalists have access to all collections in the UI and can choose to view all available content. While this approach can still guide users toward the appropriate templates for their show, a more restrictive and controlled setup can be achieved by connecting Pilot Collections to the Authentication system. In this configuration, a user's profile or group determines which collections they can access, based on role-to-collection name matching.

#### Role-Based Access Control

These roles already define the user's access level and determine which application they can access:

- pilot-journalist
- pilot-editor
- graphic-designer
- pilot-admin

Access to Pilot Collections is controlled by assigning additional roles to users within the Authentication system. Roles prefixed with **pilot-collection-** are used to match authenticated users to specific collections. For example:



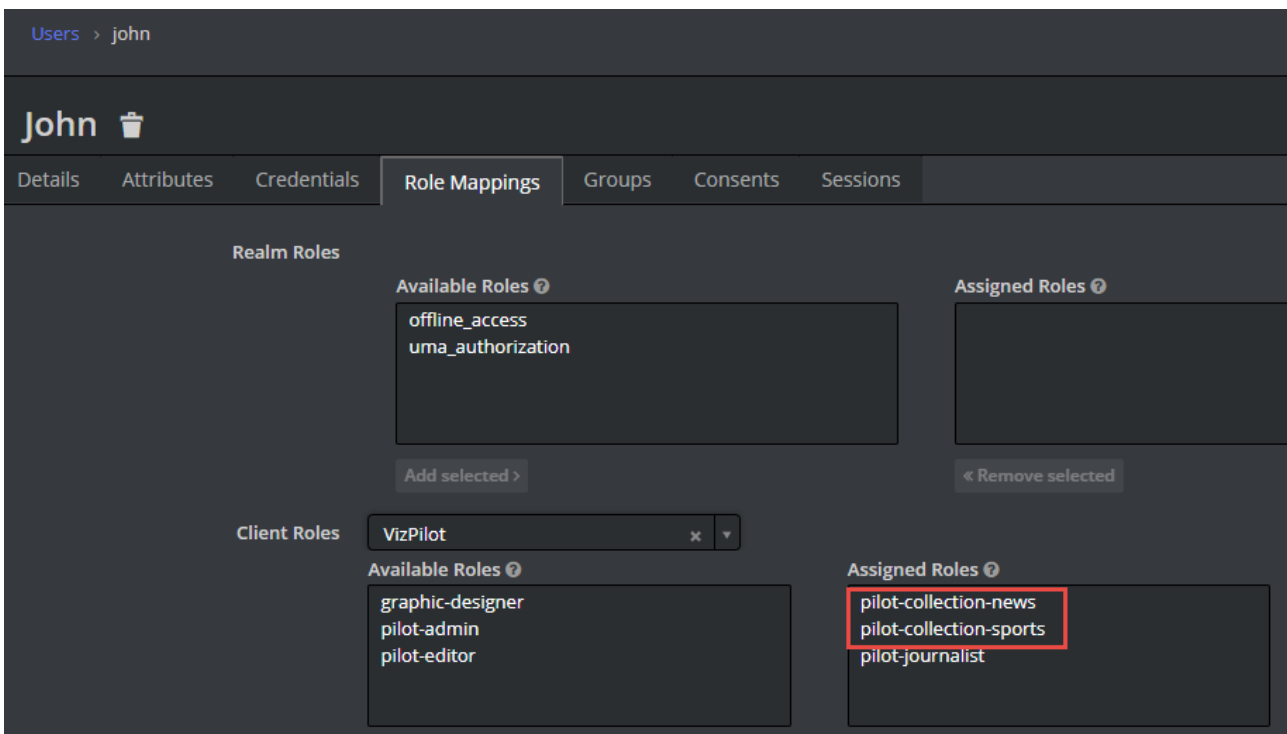
- A user with the roles “pilot-journalist” and “pilot-collection-news”, only has access to the Pilot Collection named **news**.
- Users can have multiple roles, allowing them to access multiple Pilot Collections.

### Example Use Case

If a journalist has the following roles in the authentication system:

- pilot-journalist
- pilot-collection-news
- pilot-collection-sports

This user is only able to access Viz Pilot Edge, and both the **news** and **sports** collections are available in the UI, based on these assigned roles.



## 3.8 Import And Export

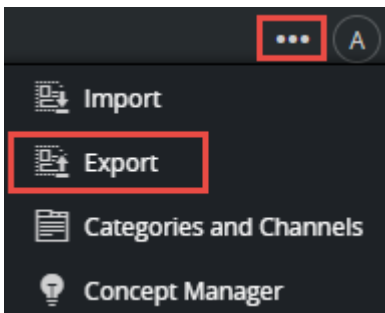
- [Exporting](#)
  - [Step 1 - The Export Window](#)
  - [Step 2 - Review](#)
- [Importing](#)
  - [Step 1 - Upload File](#)
  - [Step 2 - Select Items](#)
  - [Step 3 - Review](#)

It is possible to export templates and data elements from the Pilot system and save it to a file. This file can be used to import the content into another Pilot system. The file format is JSON, and this format is not compatible with the XML files exported from Viz Director or Template Wizard.

**Note:** The Viz Engine scenes are not exported with the templates. They need to be exported explicitly from Viz Artist or Graphic Hub Manager.

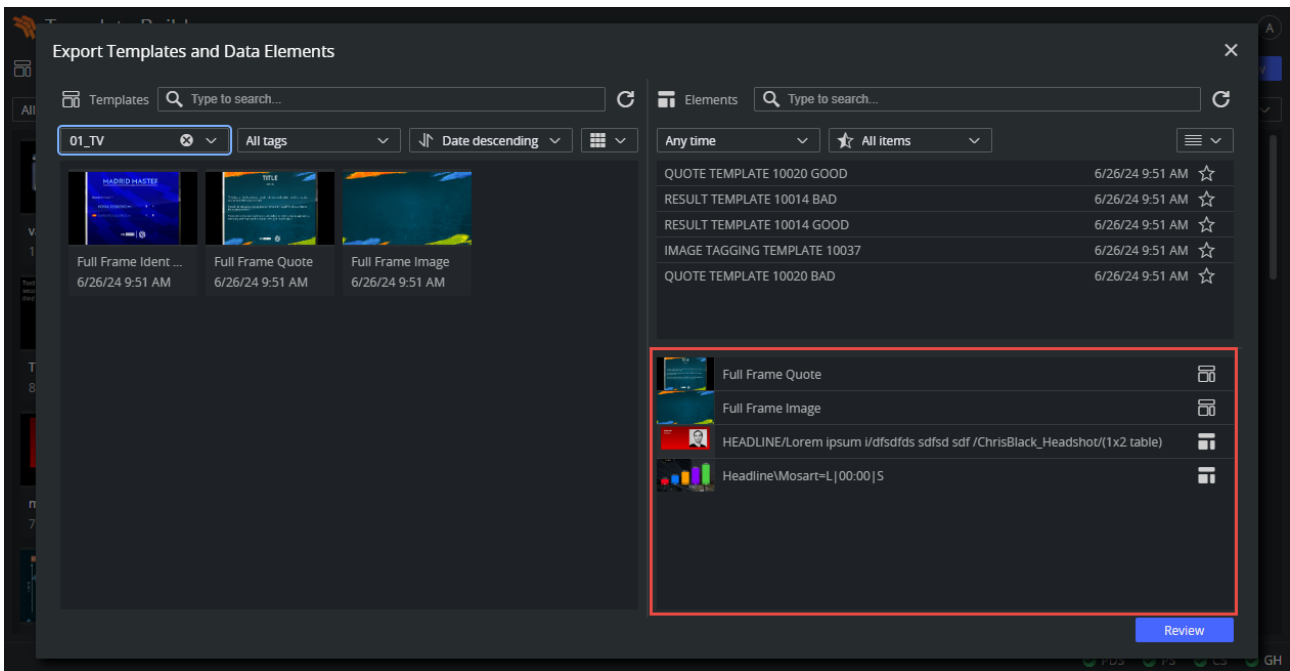
### 3.8.1 Exporting

Select **Export** from the tools menu in Template Builder:



#### Step 1 - The Export Window

The export window contains the same user interface as in Template Builder, with the lower right panel as the export panel.



To export data elements and templates:

- Drag templates or data elements into the lower right panel.
- Double click items in the export panel to remove them.
- Click **Review** to proceed.

**Note:** When exporting a data element, the template and the concept are automatically included in the exported file. If the template has an external ID or a defined Category, these are also exported implicitly.

## Step 2 - Review

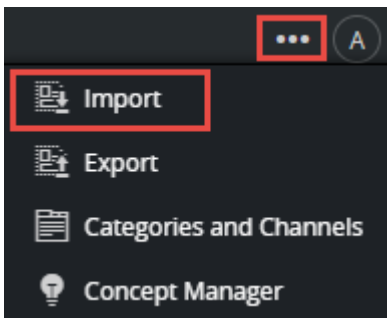
In the review window, a summary of the export is shown, including the data elements, concepts and templates that belong to the exported content.

1. Enter a **file name** for the exported content. The file extension is *.json* and the file is downloaded to the download folder of the browser.
2. Optionally, enter a **description** of the exported content. This is useful to include a change log or similar.
3. Finally click **Export** to download the exported content.

## 3.8.2 Importing

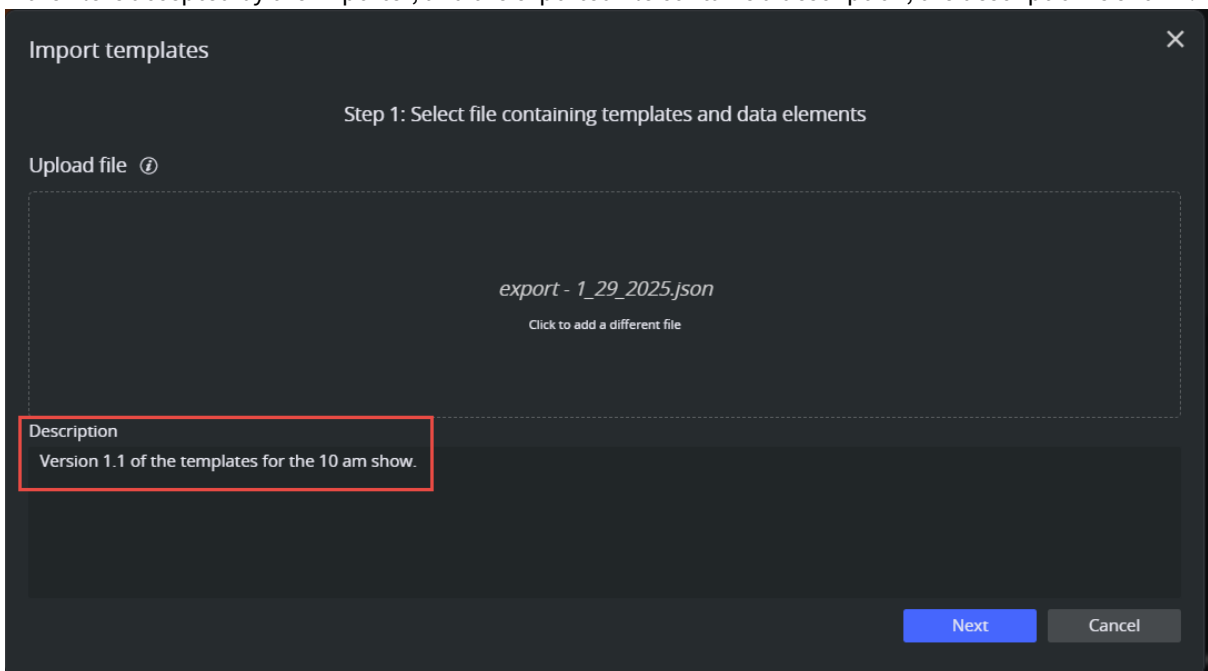
The importer lets you import content from a previously exported JSON file. Note that this format is not compatible with exports from Viz Director or Template Wizard.

Select **Import** from the tools menu in Template Builder:



### Step 1 - Upload File

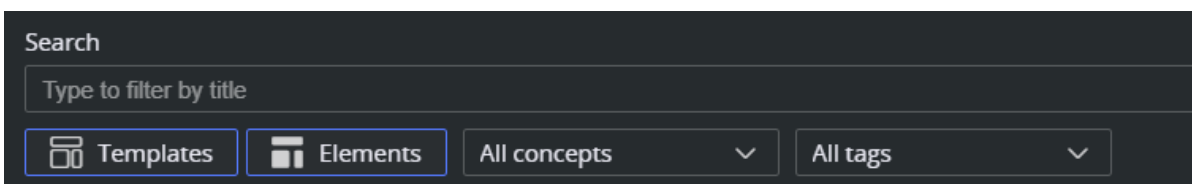
- Drag a file to the import panel or click to browse for a file.
- If the file is accepted by the importer, and the exported file contains a description, the description is shown.



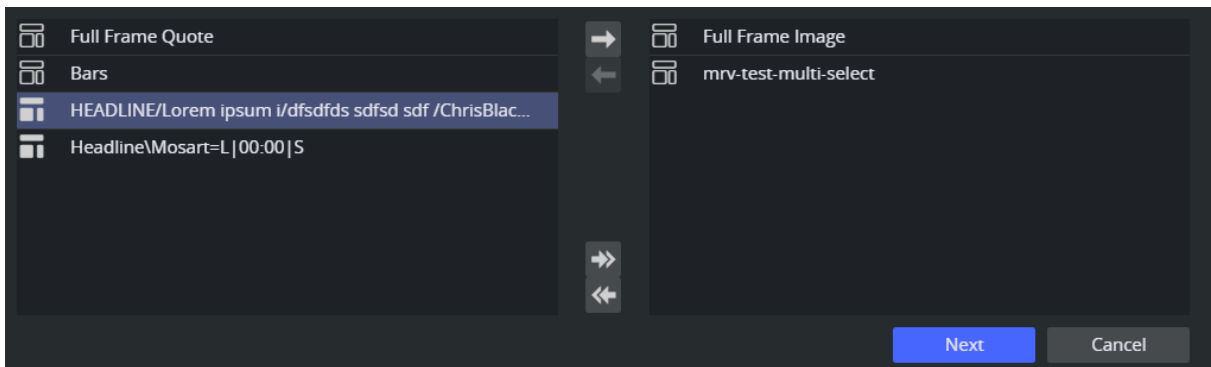
- Click **Next** to proceed.

### Step 2 - Select Items

On this step, you can see the list of templates and data elements in the archive, where you can select the items to import. Filter and search the list of items in the archive by using the filter options on the toolbar above the lists:



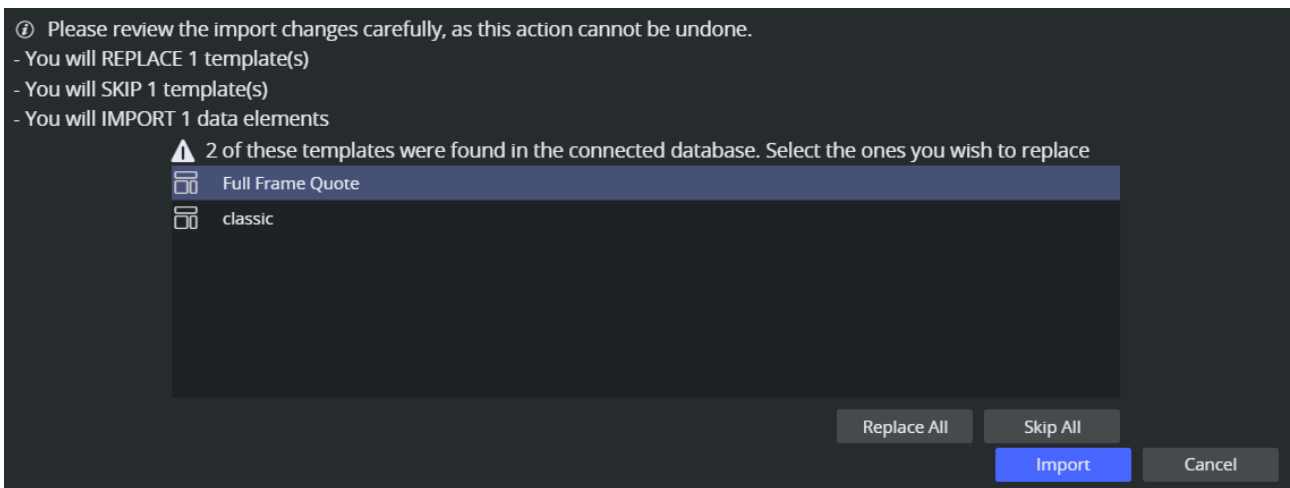
- Select single or multiple items from the list and add them to the list of items being imported:



- Click **Next** to proceed.

### Step 3 - Review

The last window does a check of all the items and displays a summary of the items being imported:



**Note:**

1. Importing a data element also explicitly imports the template of the data element.
2. If the template being imported already exists in the database, you can choose to skip or overwrite the existing one.
3. Data elements are always imported as new, and never overwritten.

---

## 4 Working With Templates

For simple use cases, the auto-generated template is often usable out-of-the-box after importing scene(s). Though, in a professional newsroom workflow, advanced customization is needed. There are numerous of ways a template can be customized in Template Builder:

- [Template Layout](#)
- [Template Fields](#)
- [Custom HTML Templates](#)
- [Auto-generated Title](#)
- [Environment Variables](#)
- [Custom Execution Logic](#)
- [Update Service](#)
- [Template Scripting](#)

## 4.1 Template Layout

Editing a template's layout makes it easy to create fill-in forms for journalist. With drag & drop functionality, creating new fill-in forms is quick and easy.

- When a template is created, only the **auto-generated form** is displayed. The layout of this form cannot be modified.
- Adding new tabs enables you to quickly create additional fill-in forms based on selected fields.
- When adding new tabs, the default auto-generated form is accessible in the **All** tab. The auto-generated tab can be hidden from the Pilot Edge user.
- In the additional tabs, it is possible to resize, move, edit, add and delete fields quickly.

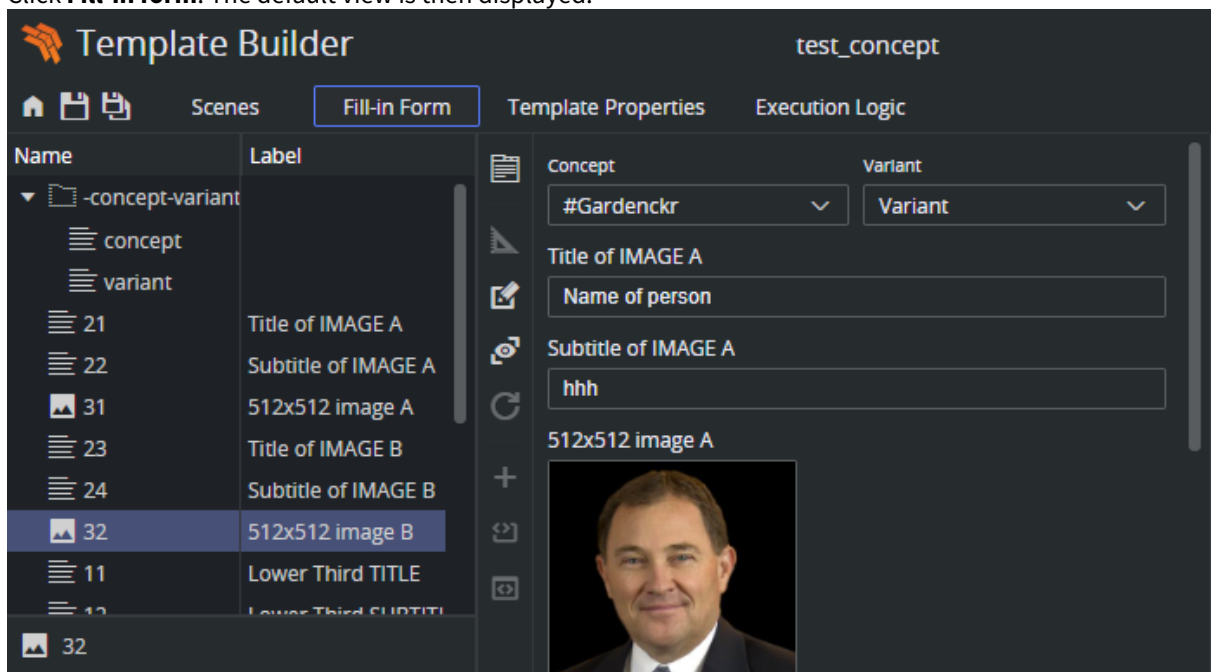
This section covers the following topics:

- [Creating a Template](#)
- [Adding Alternative Layout Forms](#)
  - [Adding, Moving, and Resizing Fields](#)
  - [Renaming, Deleting and Reordering Tabs](#)
  - [Hiding and Showing the Auto-Generated Tab](#)

Follow the steps below to get started.





### 4.1.1 Creating a Template

1. Open or create a new template and add a scene.
2. Click **Fill-in form**. The default view is then displayed:




3. The **toolbar** in the middle has the following functions for the Fill-in-form:

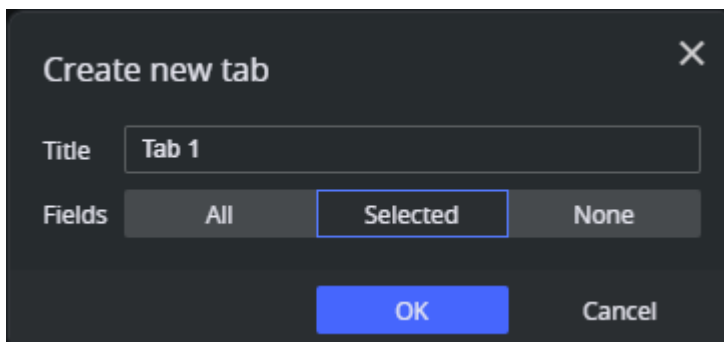
 Add a new Tab (fill-in form). All tabs are visible in Viz Pilot Edge.

-  Enter layout edit mode. Only enabled in additional tabs, not enabled for the default auto-generated **All** form. Click this to be able to move and resize fields.
-  Allow temporary editing of read-only fields. This is only when working with the template in Template Builder, it is not stored anywhere.
-  Reveal hidden fields. In the auto generated **All** mode, some system fields are also revealed (for instance the title, the auto generated title, the resolved concept and variant).
-  Refresh HTML panel(s) in the template or the full HTML panel if the template is represented by a custom HTML panel.

## 4.1.2 Adding Alternative Layout Forms

To create an additional template representation, click the **Create New Tab** button :

Enter a new title for your new tab and click **OK**:




The screenshot shows a dark-themed dialog box titled "Create new tab" with a close button (X) in the top right corner. Below the title is a text input field containing "Tab 1". Underneath, there is a "Fields" section with three radio button options: "All", "Selected" (which is selected and highlighted with a blue border), and "None". At the bottom of the dialog, there are two buttons: "OK" (highlighted in blue) and "Cancel".

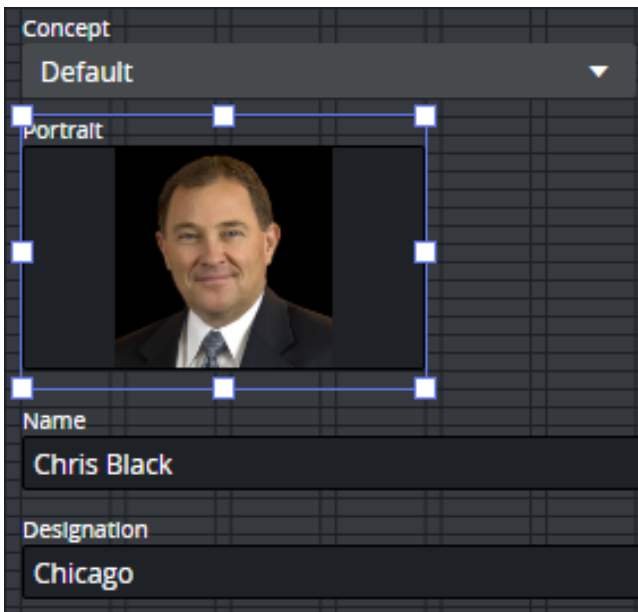
There are 3 ways of adding fields to the new form by selecting one of the following options:

1. The **All** option in the dialog box, then all fields in the auto-generated form are added to the new form.
2. The **Selected** option only includes selected fields in the new form.
3. **None** creates a new empty form.

### Adding, Moving, and Resizing Fields

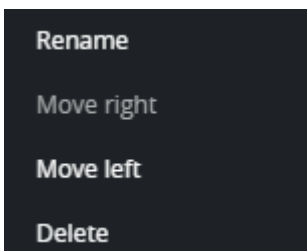
1. Click an additional tab (not the **All** tab).
2. Use drag and drop from the field view to **add fields** to the fill-in form.
3. Move and resize fields by clicking the ruler button  to enter edit layout mode, and then grabbing the edges of each field:





### Renaming, Deleting and Reordering Tabs

Right click an additional tab (not the auto-generated **All** tab) to reveal the following functionality:

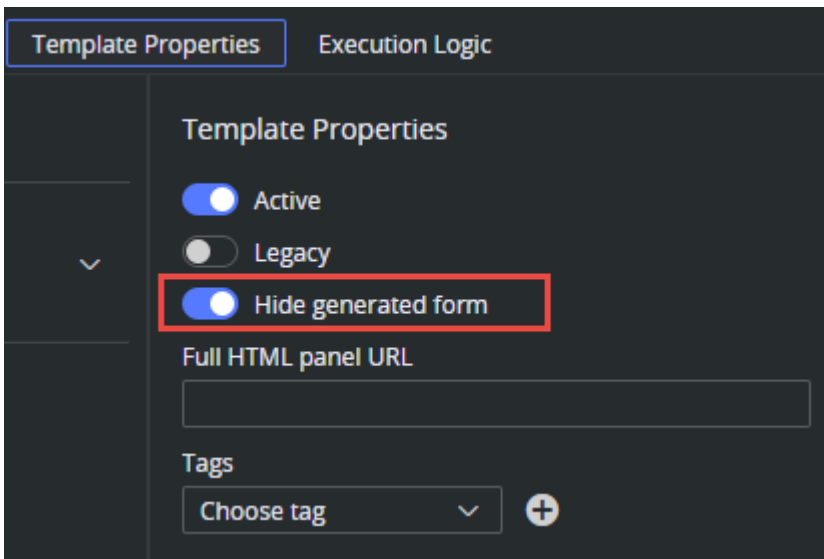


Now you can rename, reorder or delete each tab.

### Hiding and Showing the Auto-Generated Tab

You can hide the auto-generated **All** tab from the Viz Pilot Edge user:

- Click **Template Properties**.
- Select **Hide generated form**:



## 4.2 Template Fields

The left window in Template Builder contains the field tree. The initial fields reflects the exposed Control plugins in the imported scene(s), but it is possible to add fields that are not bound to plugins in the scene. Each field has a type, and numerous properties that alters the behavior of the field.

Fields can be restricted: for example, to only include text with a certain amount of characters, numbers within a specific range, or media placeholders for media assets, or be displayed as options in a drop-down list.

The fields can be manipulated in various ways to decide how data is entered into the field. See [Data Entry](#).

Field representation in the UI can also be replaced with an [inline HTML panel](#).

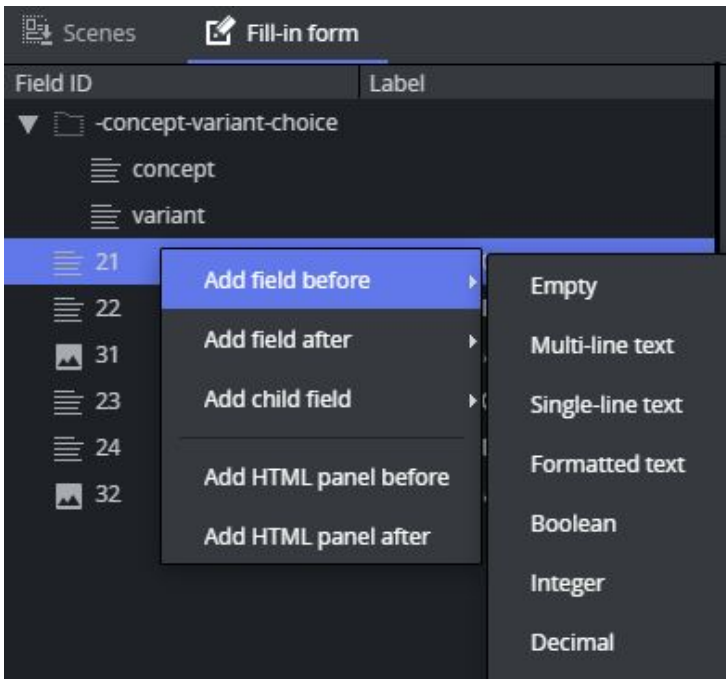
- [Field Tree](#)
  - [Sub Fields](#)
  - [Text Fields](#)
- [Field Properties](#)
  - [Image Constraints](#)
  - [Default Search Parameters](#)
- [Field Types](#)

### 4.2.1 Field Tree

The Field Tree contains the **Field ID** and **Label**, which are also shown in the Fill-in form. The icon beside each line in the tree indicates the [Type](#) of content in the field.

Field ID	Label
▼ -concept-variant-choice	
☰ concept	
☰ variant	
☰ alternative_format	Format
☰ 01-text	Headline
▶ 90-fontcolor	
▶ 91-textbannercolor	
▶ 92-markoutcolor	
▶ 71-overlay	Overlay
🖼️ 70-image	Fullscreen image
☰ 06	BLUE - Key
☰ 07	GREEN - Key
☰ 08	ORANGE - Key

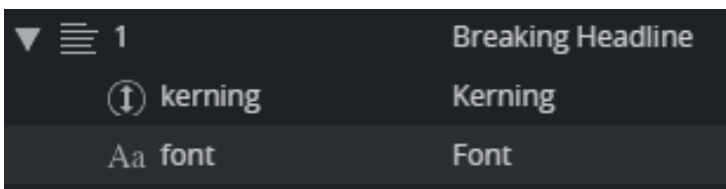
Fields can be rearranged by drag-and-drop within the Field tree. Right-click a field to open a menu where additional fields and HTML panels can be added.



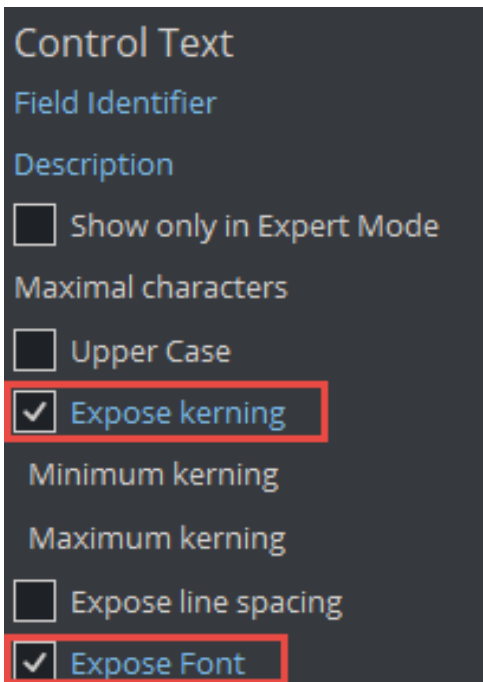
**Info:** Only fields created in Template Builder can be deleted and given a new ID. Fields bound to the scene have a fixed name and cannot be deleted.

### Sub Fields

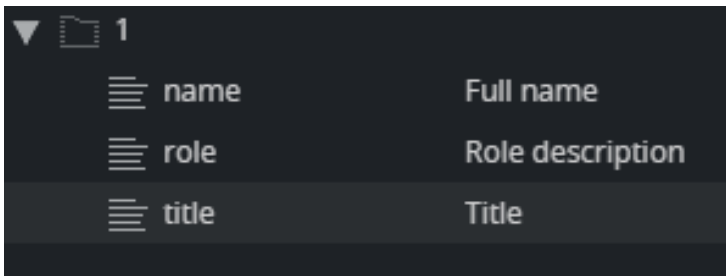
In the Field tree we can find the main fields and the sub fields:



In this case, sub fields are Control Plugin properties of the main field. In Viz Artist, the scene designer has chosen to expose kerning and font for the main text field:

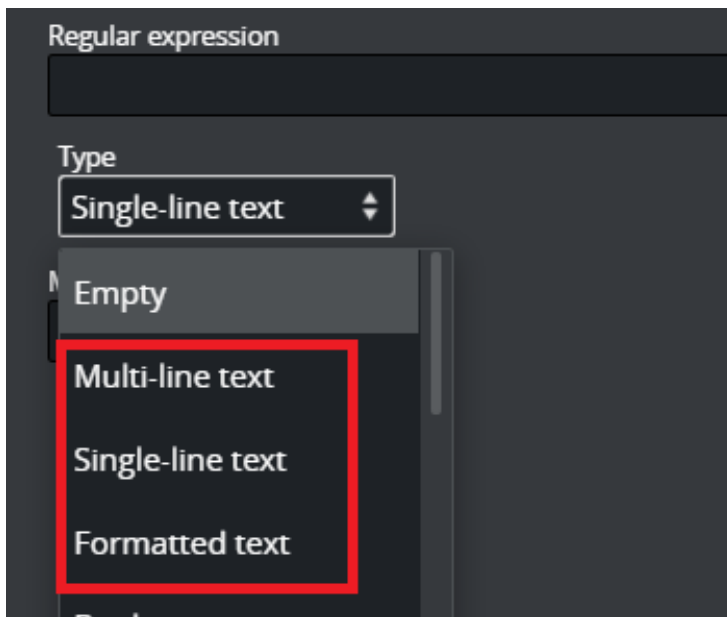


Sub-fields can also be used in Viz Artist and Template Builder to group fields. This is important when using Feed Browser functionality to bind multiple child fields to the parent field:



In Viz Artist, the three Control Plugins above are named **1.name**, **1.role** and **1.title** in the Viz Artist scene. When using the dot naming notation in Viz Artist, Graphic Hub and Template Builder group these fields as parent/children.

## Text Fields



- **Multi-line text:** Multi-line text supports standard ASCII characters. It does not support any type of text formatting and does not convert any text. It keeps the text as it was typed.
- **Single-line text:** A single-line text field converts any white-space to space. White-space includes space, tab, newline, etc. Single-line text converts any white-space to the space character you get by pressing the spacebar KEY only. For Template Builder, this is also a text field with a single-line entry, unlike multi-line text.
- **Formatted text:** Formatted text refers to the ability to hold formatted text. For example, a formatted text field can show that some of the texts are bold or italic, for example, when a field has Rich-Text functionality.

Although such a display is not yet completely supported (no Rich-text support yet) on our payload text field, formatted text is used so that if a field has a formatted type text created in Viz Artist, the field type can also be selected in Template Builder.

### 4.2.2 Field Properties

The **Field Properties** window is located below the **Field Tree** window. It displays the properties of a selected fields in the Field Tree.

**Multi-selection:** If several fields are selected in the Field Tree (CTRL + click), a subset of the field properties is displayed. If the selected fields have different field property values, the Field Properties window displays a multiple values state. Changes made in the Field Properties window are immediately applied to all the selected fields.

Note that the set of properties displayed depends on the **Type** of the field. The following properties are available:

- **Label:** Specifies the label of the field in the Fill-In Form.
- **Tip:** A tooltip text can be entered to provide more information about the field.
- **Read-only:** The field remains visible, but is grayed out in the Fill-In Form.
- **Hidden:** Hides the field in the Fill-In Form.

- **Publishing variable:** Viz Story specific property. Can be used to link the field to a system field affecting the layout or publishing of the template.
- **Regular expression:** Defines constraints for the value in the field, using **Regex**. See the table below for examples.
- **Preview point link:** If set, clicking on/selecting the field, also shows the given preview point in the Preview.
- **Type:** The field type. might be changed here.
- **Max length:** Text fields only, see comments in table below.
- **Single-line:** Formatted text fields only, see comments in table below.
- **Data entry:** Set how data is entered into the field. Drop-down list of all field types. For more information, see [Data Entry](#).
- **Read-only** and **Hidden expression:** Basic Javascript eval expression that decides whether a field should be hidden or read only. This can be used instead of scripting to build conditions based on values in other fields. See [Hidden and Read-only Expressions](#) for more information.

**Info:** A Regular Expression (or **Regex**) is a pattern (or filter) that describes a set of strings that match the pattern. In other words, a regex accepts a certain set of strings and rejects the rest.

Regex	Description	Example
[a-zA-Z]+	Match a word containing only letters.	MyLongWord
^[A-Z][a-z\s]*\$	Match a string starting with capital letter containing only lowercase letters and space.	This is a sentence
\d+	Match a sequence of digits.	123489
\b[A-Za-z0-9._%+~]+@[A-Za-z0-9.-]+\.[A-Za-z]{2,}\b	Match a typical email address.	joe@microsoft.com

### Image Constraints

For fields of type **Image**, it is possible to set image constraints to force the Viz Pilot Edge user to select an image having the correct aspect or a minimum resolution.

Type  
Image

Image constraints

Minimum size of the Image ( pixels )  
200

Aspect ratio ( width x height )  
4  
3

Allowed error ( % )  
5

Specify standards for image quality and size using either or both of the following:

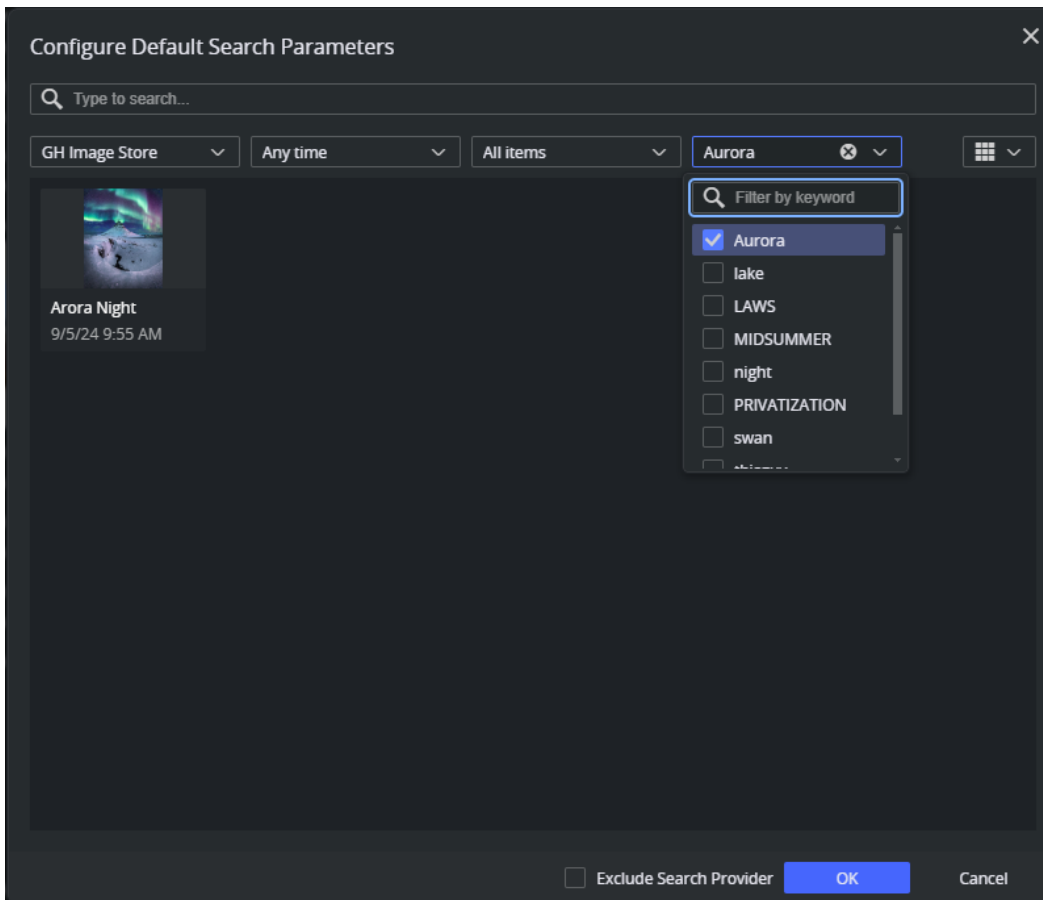
- **Minimum size of the image (pixels):** Number of pixels (width or height), irrespective of aspect ratio.
- **Aspect ratio:** Any number describing the proportional relationship between the image width and height.
- **Allowed error:** Specifies a margin for the constraints when an image is selected.

### Default Search Parameters

For the types **Image**, **Video**, **Font**, **Geometry** and **Material**, it is possible to define default search parameters that are used by the media search that is launched when you click on the field:

1. Click the field in the field tree.
2. Click the **Set** button under **Default search parameters** to open a media search window.
3. Select search provider, and/or enter text in the search field, select whether to show all items or to limit by time from the **Show** drop-down list, and/or selecting tags from the **Tags** drop-down.
4. Choose whether the currently selected search provider should be a part of this default search or not. The search provider is included in the default search parameters, meaning that any time the Viz Pilot Edge user clicks the image to search, this search provider is pre-selected. If **Exclude search provider** is checked, the last used search provider is used when the Viz Pilot Edge user clicks an image. This is only useful when the search parameters only contains parameters that are compatible throughout all types of search providers (for example, Any time / Last Month etc).
5. Save by clicking **OK**.















### 4.2.3 Field Types








The type of content allowed in the field in **Default Values** is set by using the drop-down list under **Type**. Depending on the type selected, different sub-options become available, as specified in the table below.



There are two main field type categories: *scalar* and *list*. Fields of all types apart from the list type are referred to as *scalar fields*. Fields using the list type are referred to as list fields.

The following types are available:

Type	Icon	Media Type (XSD Type)*	Comments
Empty			Makes the field unavailable in the Fill-in form. Typically used as a container for other fields.
Multi-line text		text/plain (string)	<b>Max length:</b> Sets the maximum number of characters allowed in the field.

Type	Icon	Media Type (XSD Type)*	Comments
Single-line text		text/plain ( <a href="#">normalizedString</a> )	<b>Max length:</b> Sets the maximum number of characters allowed in the field.
Formatted text		application/vnd.vizrt.richtext+xml	<b>Max length:</b> Sets the maximum number of characters allowed in the field. <b>Single-line:</b> Check this box to specify that the rich-text editor allows one line of text only.
Boolean	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	text/plain ( <a href="#">boolean</a> )	Creates a checkbox that has two states: true and false.
Integer		text/plain ( <a href="#">integer</a> )	This field is an integer field. <b>Minimum:</b> Sets the minimum value allowed in the field. <b>Maximum:</b> Sets the maximum value allowed in the field.
Decimal		text/plain ( <a href="#">decimal</a> )	This field allows decimal numbers. <b>Minimum:</b> Sets the minimum value allowed in the field. <b>Maximum:</b> Sets the maximum value allowed in the field.
Date and time		text/plain ( <a href="#">dateTime</a> )	Use the <b>Date Chooser</b> in <b>Default Values</b> to select date and time in this field.
Date		text/plain ( <a href="#">date</a> )	Use the <b>Date Chooser</b> , or the individual editors for day, month and year in <b>Default Values</b> , to select the date in this field.
Two numbers (duplet)		application/vnd.vizrt.duplet	This field allows two numbers (decimal numbers are allowed). <b>Minimum:</b> Sets the minimum value allowed for both numbers. <b>Maximum:</b> Sets the maximum value allowed for both numbers.
Three numbers (triplet)		application/vnd.vizrt.triplet	This field allows three numbers (decimal numbers are allowed). <b>Minimum:</b> Sets the minimum value allowed for all three numbers. <b>Maximum:</b> Sets the maximum value allowed for all three numbers.

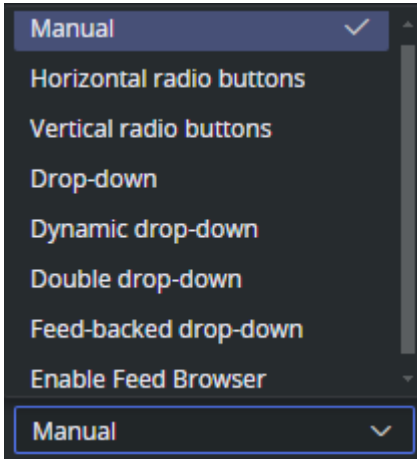
Type	Icon	Media Type (XSD Type)*	Comments
Image		<a href="#">application/atom+xml</a> ; type=entry;media=image	<p>Makes the field available for an image.</p> <p><b>Image Constraints:</b> Enable this option if you want to set constraints on the image.</p> <p><b>Minimum Size of the image (pixels):</b> Specifies the minimum allowed image dimensions in pixels. Both width and height must be at least this big.</p> <p><b>Aspect Ratio (width x height):</b> Specifies the aspect ratio of the image.</p> <p><b>Allowed Error (%):</b> Specifies the maximum stretch limit for both the width and height of the image, in relation to its defined aspect ratio.</p>
Video		<a href="#">application/atom+xml</a> ; type=entry;media=video	Makes the field available for a video.
Font		application/vnd.vizrt.viz.font	Makes the field available for a font.
Geometry		application/vnd.vizrt.viz.geom	Makes the field available for a geometry.
Material		application/vnd.vizrt.viz.material	Makes the field available for a material.
Map		application/vnd.vizrt.curious.map	Makes the field available to present and edit a map.
Custom			Lets you freely specify the media and XSD type.

Type	Icon	Media Type (XSD Type)*	Comments
List			<p>Lists may be modified by adding and removing columns in the <a href="#">Field Tree</a>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To add columns to a list - right-click the columns node under the list field node in the <a href="#">Field Tree</a> and select <b>Add column</b>.</li> <li>To remove a column - select the column field in the <a href="#">Field Tree</a> and press <b>Delete</b>, or right-click it and select <b>Delete field</b>.</li> </ul> <div style="border: 1px solid #FFD700; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p><b>⚠ Note:</b> List fields are fundamentally different from scalar fields. It is therefore not possible to change a list type to a scalar type and vice versa.</p> </div> <p><b>Minimum number of rows:</b> Defines the minimum allowed number of rows in the list.</p> <p><b>Maximum number of rows:</b> Defines the maximum allowed number of rows in the list.</p>
Color		text/vnd.vizrt.color	Text (for example: #140E7E or rgba(255, 0, 0, 1)).

\* For more information on media types, see: [Overview of Media Types](#).

## 4.2.4 Data Entry

The Data entry field property specifies how users should fill in field values.



### Manual

Selecting **Manual** in the Data entry drop-down list does not give access to any additional settings for the field. The default is for the input to the field to be a text box with manual input.

### Radio buttons and Drop-down

Radio buttons (vertical and horizontal) and Drop-down makes it possible to create a list of static options for the user to choose from. See [Radio Button and Drop-down](#).

### Double Drop-down

With the Double drop-down it is possible to add a two-level selection, letting you set multiple sub-choices for each primary choice. See [Double Drop-down](#).

### Field Linking to a Feed

The following options specifies that the field should get its value from a property of an Atom or RSS feed entry.

- Linking a field value using Feed Browser, see [Field Linking with Feed Browser](#).
- Linking a list field to a feed, see [Feed Linking to Tables](#).
- Using a feed-backed dropdown instead of a Feed Browser, see [Feed-backed Drop-down](#).

### Dynamic Drop-down

The **Dynamic drop-down** option allows you to create a dynamic drop-down with items read from the value of another field. Whenever the (hidden) source field is changed, the drop-down items are updated. See [Dynamic Drop-down](#).

## Radio Button and Drop-down

Selecting **Drop-down** or one of the **radio button** options, lets you see the content in a static list, which may in some cases make it easier and less error-prone to fill the template with the right content.

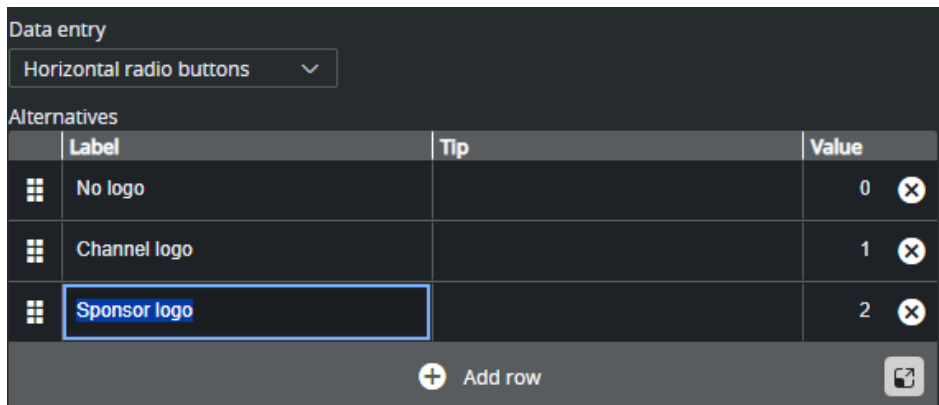
### Example: OMO Plugin

When a Control Object moving (Omo) plugin is accessible in the template, scenes using Omo plugins are originally presented as integer values for the different elements in the Fill In Form. The **Drop-down** and **radio buttons** options can assign text to these values to make it easier to select the right element.

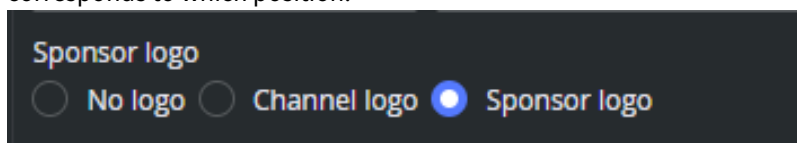
The example below contains a scene with a sponsor logo having different display options in the graphics. For the Omo plugin, these options correspond to the values 0, 1 and 2 respectively.

To assign text to these values:

- Select the **Omo** field in the Field Tree.
- Select **Horizontal radio buttons** in the **Data entry** drop-down list.
- Add alternatives in the inline list editor:



- The **Omo** field in the Fill In Form now contains a drop-down list or radio buttons, containing the alternatives created above as text, as opposed to an integer field where the user had to remember which integer corresponds to which position.



## Dynamic Drop-down

The entries of a drop-down can be dynamically populated based on the value from another (hidden) field in the template, or from the temporary `$data` object that is not stored in the payload.

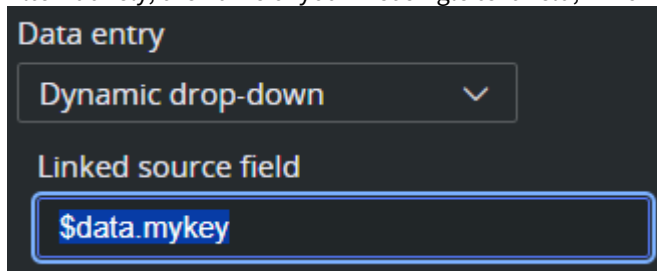
- The drop-down is populated with a JSON string from the source.
- Whenever the source is changed, the drop-down is re-generated.
- Use case: A natural workflow is to use the `onLoad()` event to fetch data and populate the source whenever data elements based on this template is opened in Viz Pilot Edge.

### Example - `onLoad()` Populating a Drop-down

Follow these steps to create a dynamic, data driven drop-down that is populated each time a data element is opened:

**Note:** In the following example we use the temporary `vizrt.$data` as the source for the drop-down. This object acts like a key-value map where it is possible to add any data as a string, to a key in `vizrt.$data`, but using a hidden source field in the model is also possible in the example below. The source data is then stored in the payload.

1. If using a field as a source for the drop-down, create a new single-line text field that may be called `source`. This acts as the source of the drop-down item (this field can be hidden).
2. Create a single-line text field, for instance called `drop-down`. This is where your drop-down is displayed.
3. In the drop-down single-line text field, click on it to have the properties displayed.
4. In the **Data entry** property, click on the **Dynamic drop-down** alternative.
5. Once the alternative is added, a new text field right below called **Linked source field** appears.
6. Fill the **Linked source field** with your own key in the custom data object, for instance `$data.mykey`. Alternatively, the name of your first single text field, which in this example is `source`.



7. Within the **source** field, you can add data, either manually through the source field directly, or from the script editor like shown below.
8. The data must be in JSON array format: `[{"label": "my label1", "value": "my value1"}, {"label": "my label2", "value": "my value2"}, {"label": "my label3", "value": "my value3"}]`
  - a. The **label** property is what is displayed in the drop-down.
  - b. The **value** property is what is being stored in the data element (this is eventually sent to Viz Engine).

### Populate Drop-Down Source Field In `OnLoad()` Event

```
// onLoad() is executed each time a data element based on this
// template is loaded in Pilot Edge
```

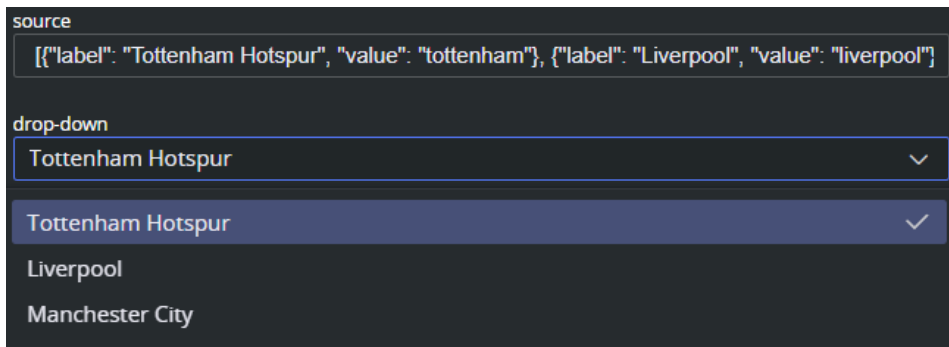
```
vizrt.onLoad = () => {
  fetch("http://myhost/app/teams.json")
    .then(r => r.text())
    .then(result => {
      vizrt.$data.mykey= result
      console.log("Fetched: ", result)
    })
    .catch(e => console.log("Error: ",e))
}
```

In the example above, the *teams.json* file looks like this:

```
[{"label": "Tottenham Hotspur", "value": "tottenham"}, {"label": "Liverpool", "value": "liverpool"}, {"label": "Manchester City", "value": "mancity"}]
```

The format is a JSON array. This line can be pasted directly into the drop-down source field for testing purposes.

The result looks like this (with the source field visible):



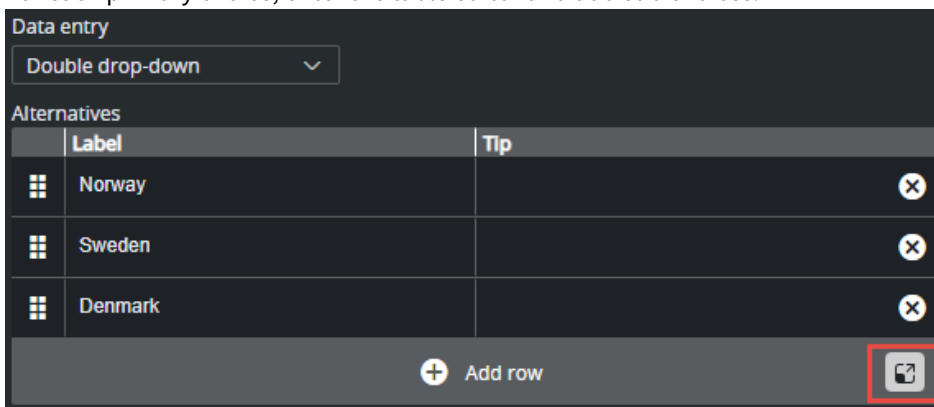


## Double Drop-down

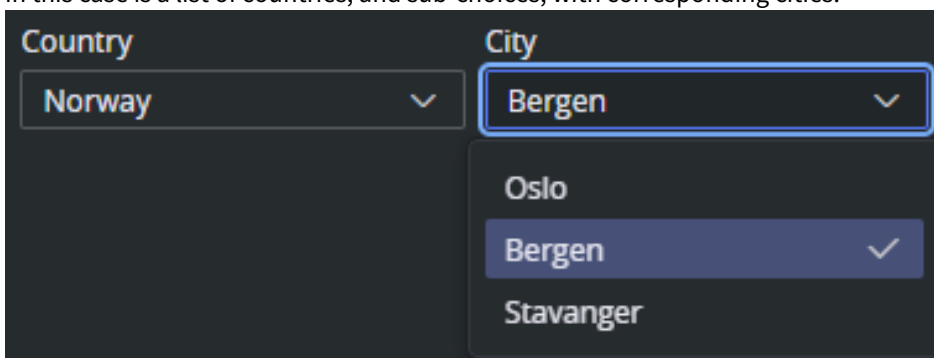
With the **Double drop-down** it is possible to add a two-level selection, letting you set multiple sub-choices for each primary choice.

For example, if the choices list different countries, sub-choices could list cities in each country.

- Mark the desired Field ID in the Field Tree.
- Select **Double drop-down** in the **Data entry** field.
- Fill in the primary choices in the inline table.
- For each primary choice, enter the table editor and add sub choices.



- A new table for sub alternatives appear. Fill the table and click back ⬅ when complete.
- Instead of a text field in the Fill In Form, the field now contains two drop-down lists: the main choices, which in this case is a list of countries, and sub-choices, with corresponding cities.



## Field Linking with Feed Browser

- [Using Feed Browser](#)
  - [Feed URL](#)
  - [Select from Feed Item](#)
  - [RSS Mapping](#)

### Using Feed Browser

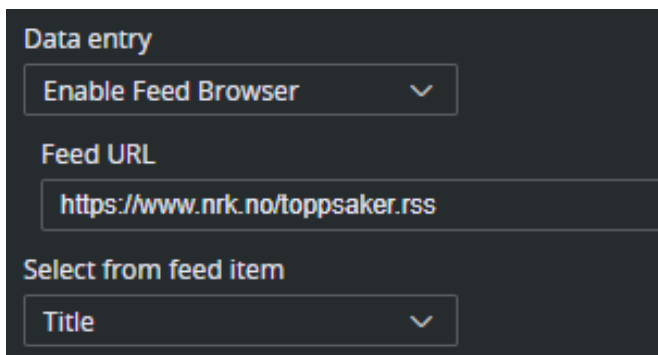
Feed Browser specifies that the field should get its value from a property of an Atom or RSS feed entry. If the field is a sub-field of another field that has enabled feed browser, the option is named *Parent feed browser*. Otherwise, it is named *Enable feed browser*.

- If the **Enable Feed Browser** option is selected, a **Browse** button appears next to the field in the fill-in form.
- Click **Browse** to open the Feed Browser dialog.
- In the Feed Browser, the items of the feed are presented (with thumbnails, if available), and one of the entries can be selected.
- Information from the selected item is used to fill in the feed browser enabling field and its sub-fields.
- Alternatively, if **Feed-backed drop-down** is selected, the feed is presented as a drop-down instead of a feed browser.

**Note:** To be able to fill in multiple fields from a single selection in the feed browser, fields must be sub-fields of the field that enables the feed browser.

### Feed URL

Specify the feed URL for the field. The URL must be accessible from the Viz Pilot Edge browser and lead to a valid Atom XML or RSS feed:



The screenshot shows a dark-themed 'Data entry' form with three sections:


- Enable Feed Browser:** A dropdown menu with a downward arrow.
- Feed URL:** A text input field containing the URL `https://www.nrk.no/toppsaker.rss`.
- Select from feed item:** A dropdown menu with the word 'Title' selected and a downward arrow.

**Note:** Internet servers can have strict CORS policies denying access to their feed from within Viz Pilot Edge.

### Select From Feed Item


This option binds the element of a feed item (title, link, content etc.) to the value of the current field. This is a 1:1 relation between the feed item and the field value, but it is fully possible to bind a feed item to multiple fields in the template. For example, if you select a story from a feed and title, content, author and image are applied to the

template. To accomplish this, the fields in the template need to be grouped under a parent field. See [Sub Fields](#) for more information on this.

 **Note:** The options available for a given field depend on the type of the field (the atom namespace prefix represents the <http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom> namespace, and the media namespace represents the <http://search.yahoo.com/mrss/> namespace).

These are the fields in Atom/RSS that can be linked to:

- **<Not linked>**: Not linked to the feed item, and must be filled in manually.
- **Content**: Linked to the content of the *atom:content* element in the atom entry.
- **Title**: Linked to the content of the *atom:title* element in the atom entry.
- **Link**: Linked to the *href* attribute of the *atom:link* element in the atom entry. The link entry to pick depends on the *Link-rel in atom entry* property and the type of the field (the first link with a correct rel attribute and a type that matches the type of the field is chosen).
- **Entry**: Linked to the atom entry itself.
- **Author name**: Linked to the content of the *atom:name* element inside the relevant *atom:author* element, if the entry itself contains an *atom:author* element that is used. Otherwise, the *atom:author* element of the feed is used.
- **Author e-mail**: Linked to the content of the *atom:email* element inside the relevant *atom:author* element, if the entry itself contains an *atom:author* element, that is used. Otherwise, the *atom:author* element of the feed is used.
- **Author URI**: Linked to the content of the *atom:uri* element inside the relevant *atom:author* element, if the entry itself contains an *atom:author* element, that is used. Otherwise, the *atom:author* element of the feed is used.
- **Contributor name**: Linked to the content of the *atom:name* element inside the *atom:contributor* element in the atom entry.
- **Published**: Linked to the content of the *atom:published* element in the atom entry.
- **Updated**: Linked to the content of the *atom:updated* element in the atom entry.
- **Thumbnail**: Linked to the *url* attribute of the *media:thumbnail* element in the atom entry.
- **Summary**: Linked to the content of the *atom:summary* element in the atom entry.
- **Link-rel in Atom Entry**: Only available if **Link** is selected in the Select from atom entry property. It specifies the `rel` attribute of the link element in the atom entry.

 **Note:** A linked field may also be filled in manually if it is not hidden or read-only.

### RSS Mapping

The feedbrowser in Template Builder works with Atom XML, but also supports a minimal mapping from standard RSS items according to the RSS 2.0 specification: <https://www.rssboard.org/rss-specification>.

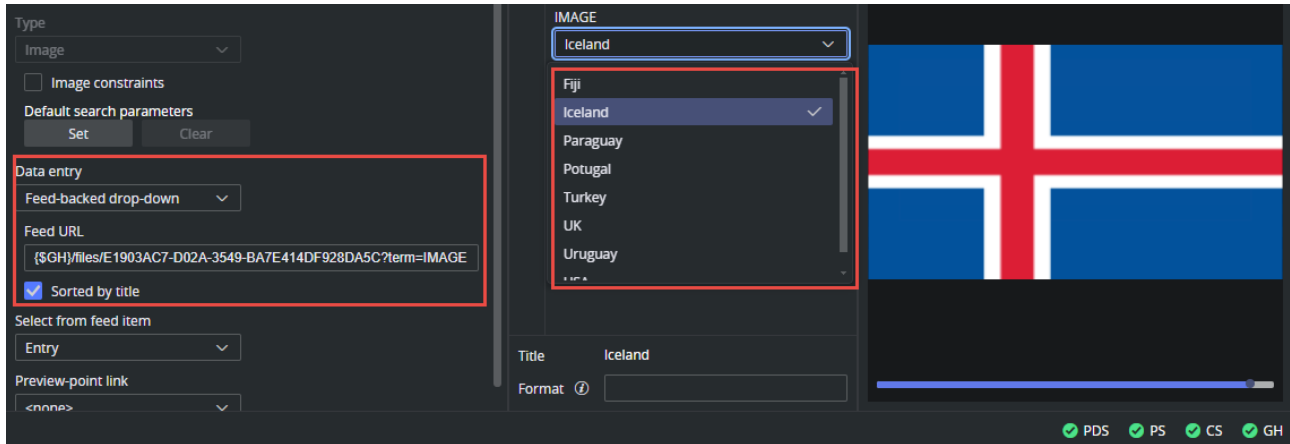
The media namespace `xmlns:media="http://search.yahoo.com/mrss/"` is specified in <https://www.rssboard.org/media-rss>.

RSS	Template Builder	Comment
<title>	Title	

RSS	Template Builder	Comment
<description>	Summary	
<pubDate>	Updated, Published	RSS has only one field when the item is published.
<author>	Author e-mail	In RSS, the <author> element is strictly specified as an e-mail address.
<enclosure type = image/jpeg ">	Thumbnail, Link rel="enclosure"	Both Thumbnail and Link with link relation "enclosure" map to the <enclosure> element in RSS.
<media:content type="image/jpeg">	Thumbnail, Link rel="content"	Both Thumbnail and Link with link relation "content" map to the <media:content> element in RSS.
<media:thumbnail>	Thumbnail	

## Feed-backed Drop-down

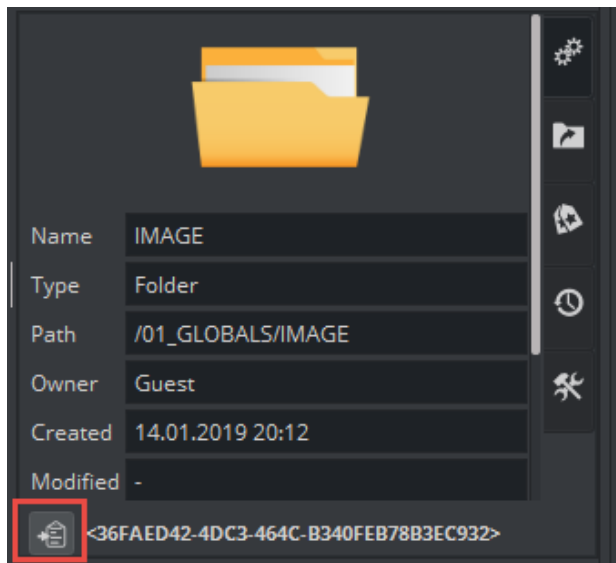
The **Feed-backed drop-down** option works exactly like the Enable feed browser option, but displays the results in a drop-down instead of in the feed browser window:



## Example: Link Image Field to Graphic Hub Folder

In this example we set up a link from an image field in the template to a Graphic Hub folder, and present the result in a sorted drop-down.

- For the image field in the template, choose **Feed-backed drop-down** from **Data entry**.
- The **Feed URL** should point to a Graphic Hub folder, and we added a search term parameter to display only images. The URL is part of the Graphic Hub REST API.
  - To quickly build a valid URL to a folder in Graphic Hub, follow these steps:
    - The `{GH}` environment variable can be used to build the base URL part. This variable resolves to the configured graphic hub on Pilot Data Server (for example, <http://gh-host:19398/>).
    - Add the `/files/` part of the path.
    - Add the `UUID` of the folder to the URL. This value can be copied from Viz Artist when browsing in Asset view:



- Add the `?/term=IMAGE` to the URL.
- In the **Select from feed item** drop-down, select **Entry**. This makes sure the complete Atom entry is put into the field, making it playable for the Viz Engine.
- Click **Sort by title** to make the entries sorted.
- The result should be a sorted drop-down with the images in the Graphic Hub folder.

## Feed Linking to Tables

The Viz Artist plugin **ControlList** is commonly used to create tables with rows and columns. Filling data manually to a table can be a tedious task, and there are numerous ways of integrating data into the Viz Artist scene. To allow a Viz Pilot Edge user to select a data set and fill in the table automatically, link the ControlList field in the template to an Atom feed where the content of the feed is a CSV formatted text.

The data in this feed can also automatically update data on air, through the Update Service's Auto Update function. For instance, polling data changing live as the poll takes place. The latest numbers from the feed can automatically be played out by the control clients, and can also update live on air.

To accomplish this, consider the following example:

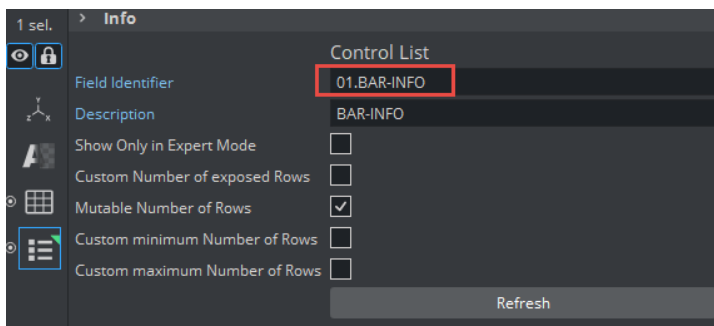
- Reporters in 3 cities execute a live poll of the citizen's favorite winter activities. Whenever the poll graphics is played in the Viz Engine, the name of the current city and the latest numbers should be used. We can accomplish this through the following steps.

## Design the Scene with a ControlList and Hierarchical Fields

In Viz Artist, create a scene with the ControlList plugin for the table with the data, and a ControlText plugin on the title field. These fields live independently and have to be filled in separately. But in Template Builder, we want to fill in both fields when the Viz Pilot Edge user selects a feed entry. Therefore, they need to be connected in an hierarchical way. This can be done by naming the field with the "dot notation":

*01.TITLE*

*01.BAR-INFO*



By giving them the same prefix, the fields have a common parent field called "01". This is the field we link to the feed.

## Create a Template based on the Scene

In Template Builder, create a new scene and select the newly created scene. In the field tree of the new template, the **TITLE** and **BAR-INFO** fields are children of 01:

Name	Label
▼ -concept-variant-choice	
≡ concept	
≡ variant	
▼ 01	CHOOSE CITY
≡ TITLE	NAME
▼ BAR-INFO	DATA
▼ Columns	
① NUM	NUM
≡ TEXT	TEXT

This template can now be saved, and if opened in Viz Pilot Edge, the user can fill in the title and data for the table manually. Though, in this example we want to simplify the data input and let the user choose from a data feed.

### Serve Out a Feed with the Data

To select among data entries, an Atom Feed needs to be served out from a web server. It is fully possible, but not recommended for production, to serve out files from the Pilot Data Server's "/app" folder. The file with the Atom Feed needs to be accessible via an URL from the Viz Pilot Edge web browser. Below is an example with one feed entry:

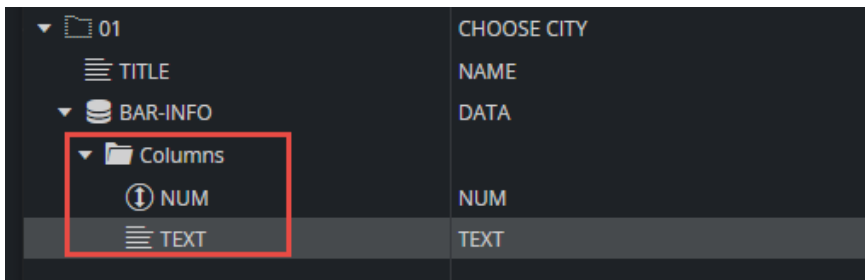
```
<feed xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom">
  <entry>
    <title>Bergen</title>
    <id>entry-bergen</id>
    <updated>2025-01-10T12:05:00Z</updated>
    <content type="text/csv">
NUM,TEXT
40,Hiking
30,Skiing
15,Ice skating
15,Snowboarding
    </content>
    <published>2025-01-10T14:26:17.290Z</published>
    <link rel="self" type="application/atom+xml;type=entry" href="http://bgo-
eddie-vm:1305/data/csv/bergen.entry.xml"/>
  </entry>
</feed>
```

Note that the <content> of the feed entry is a regular CSV-formatted string with type text/csv.

To map the CSV string to the fields in the table, the following assumptions are made:

- The first row in the CSV file contains the column names for the columns in the list field.
- The row names are mapped to column names in the list fields. In our example there are two columns in the CSV file called NUM and TEXT, and these names must exist as columns in the list field:



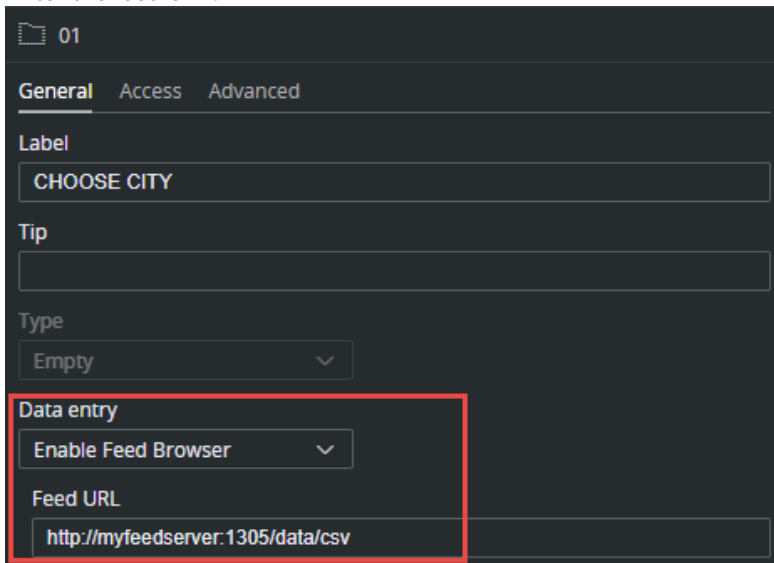


- The mechanism does not allow binding the list fields with children.
- The supported field types for the columns are string (single and multi-line), integer, decimal, integer and boolean.
- Use CSV cells as written by Excel.
  - Cells containing commas ( , ) or double quotes ( " ) are enclosed in double quotes ( " ).
  - Any double quote within a cell is represented by two consecutive double quotes ( "" ).

### Link the Columns to the Feed

In our example we want to link the TITLE field in the template to the <title> of the feed entries, and we want to link the columns of our BAR-INFO list field to the <content> of the feed entries. In the Viz Artist scene design, the two fields were organized under a common parent field called 01.

1. As Data Entry for the field 01, specify **Enable Feed Browser** or **Feed-backed Drop-down**.
2. Enter the feed URL.



3. When a parent field is linked to a feed, the child fields can be linked as well. This means that we can link TITLE and BAR-INFO to the feed in parent 01.
4. For the TITLE field, select **Title** from the **Select from feed item** drop-down. Now the TITLE field is linked to the <title> of the selected feed entry.
5. For the BAR-INFO field (the list field), select **Content** from the **Select from feed item** drop-down. Now the columns of the BAR-INFO field are linked to the CSV <content> of the selected feed entry.

The expected result is for the Viz Pilot Edge user to open the template, and select from any entry in the field, filling in the title and the table automatically. For Feed-backed Drop-down, the result should look like this:

The screenshot shows a dark-themed interface. On the left, a dropdown menu titled "CHOOSE CITY" is open, showing options: Oslo (selected), Bergen, Oslo, and Trondheim. On the right, a preview area displays a bar chart titled "OSLO" with the following data:

Activity	Percentage
Skiing	35%
Hiking	25%
Ice skating	20%
Snowboarding	20%

Below the chart, a green checkmark and the text "No syntax errors" are visible.

**Info:** When data is bound to the template with feed linking, **Pilot Update Service** can be enabled in “Auto update” mode for this template. When Media Sequencer takes data on air, the latest content from the feed entry is used. This is useful for sports results, polls, weather data or stocks (data that changes live). Media Sequencer can also update data while on air.

## 4.2.5 Inline HTML Fragment

In the auto generated form and in the custom layout tabs, it is possible to add an inline HTML fragment. The HTML content of this fragment is restricted to selected tags and attributes (see below). It can be used to insert custom UI elements into the template. The HTML button can also be linked to a click-handler in internal scripting, enabling the possibility to add special functionality when the user clicks the button. The HTML fragments are stored inside the template, so no need to host these fragments on a web server.

Note that external CSS styling is not supported. All styles need to be inline.

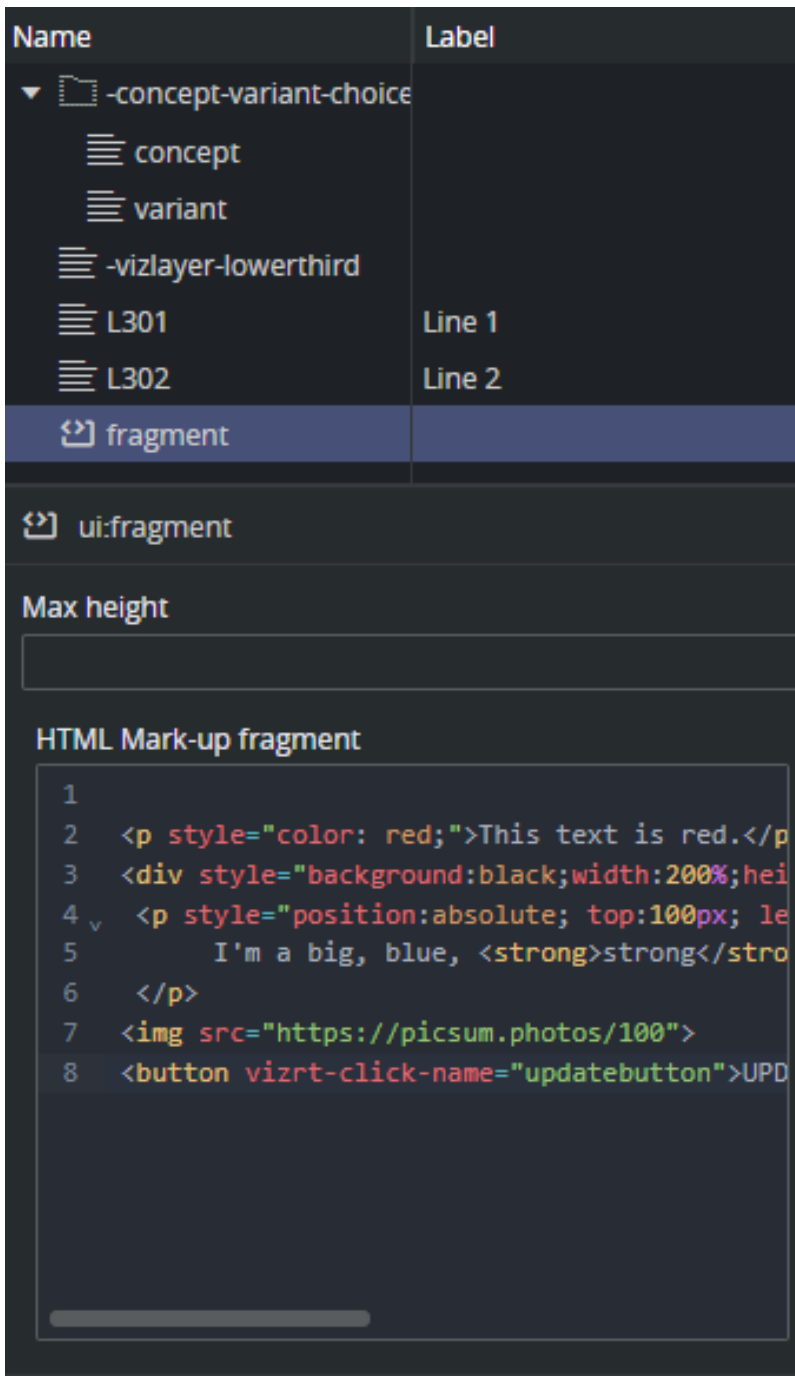
- [Adding an HTML Fragment](#)
  - [Adding an HTML Fragment to the Auto-generated All Tab](#)
  - [Adding an HTML Fragment to the Custom Layout Tabs](#)
  - [Z-order](#)
- [Use Bindings](#)
- [Adding a Clickable Button](#)
  - [Example](#)
- [Allowed HTML Tags and Attributes](#)
  - [White-listed Tags](#)
  - [Black-listed Tags](#)
  - [White-listed Attributes](#)

### Adding an HTML Fragment

The inline HTML fragment can be added both to the auto-generated All tab, and to the custom layout tabs.

#### Adding an HTML Fragment to the Auto-generated All Tab

1. Right-click the field tree.
2. Select **Add UI panel > HTMLfragment.**
3. Add an ID to the new field.  
The HTML fragment is now a part of the field tree for the All tab.



In the field editor for HTML fragments the maximum height can be set and the actual HTML can be entered. See below for HTML tag and attribute limitations for the HTML entered into the box.

### Adding an HTML Fragment to the Custom Layout Tabs

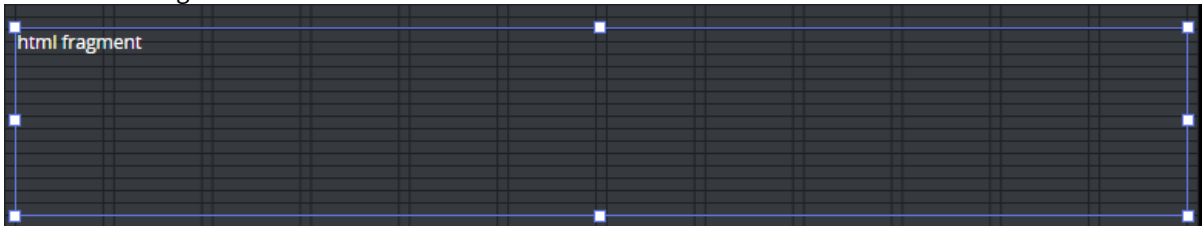
For the Custom Layout tabs, the UI components like HTML panels and HTML fragments, are not part of the field tree on the left. They float inside the custom layout tabs and can only be reached by clicking them in the UI.


To add an inline HTML fragment into a custom layout tab, follow these steps:

1. Create or select a custom layout tab.
2. In the middle toolbar, click the **Add HTML fragment to current view** button.
3. Enter an ID for the fragment.



A new HTML fragment is now added to the form.



4. Click the ruler to toggle edit and view mode: .

### Z-order

In the current version of Template Builder, the only way of specifying the Z-order of the components, is to add them to the form in the right order. The first component added to the form is in the back layer, then each component added has a higher Z-index, and the last component added is on top.

### Use Bindings

From inside HTML fragments, it is possible to use values from fields and environment variables. Examples:

HTML fragment	Note
Headline: <code>{{01-HEADLINE}}</code>	Display the value from the field called 01-HEADLINE.
<code>&lt;img src="{{ \$PDS }}/ pilotedge-3.0/ vizPilotEdgeLogo.svg"&gt;</code>	Use the value of the built-in environment variable "PDS" and use it in a URL.
Version: <code>{{ \$version }}</code>	Use the user-defined environment variable "version". This variable can be defined in a URL parameter to Viz Pilot Edge or Template Builder, for instance:  <code>https://pds-host:7373/app/templatebuilder/ templatebuilder.html?\$version=4-0</code>

**i** **Info:** The field binding is supported for the following field types: **Single-** and **multiline, numbers, boolean** and **date**.

## Adding a Clickable Button

Inside an HTML fragment, it is possible to add an HTML button. Scripting inside HTML fragments is not allowed, but there is a way to add an event handler to the button to enable internal template scripting on click.

1. Add a `<button>` in the HTML fragment.
2. Add a special attribute `vizrt-click-name` to the button, specifying how a click on this button can be identified in internal scripting.
3. Add an internal script event handler for `onClick` and check for the value of the attribute above.

In the HTML fragment:

```
<button vizrt-click-name="updatebutton">UPDATE</button>
```

The name can then be checked for internal template scripting:

```
vizrt.onClick = (name: string) => {
  if (name === "updatebutton") {
    // Do something
  }
}
```

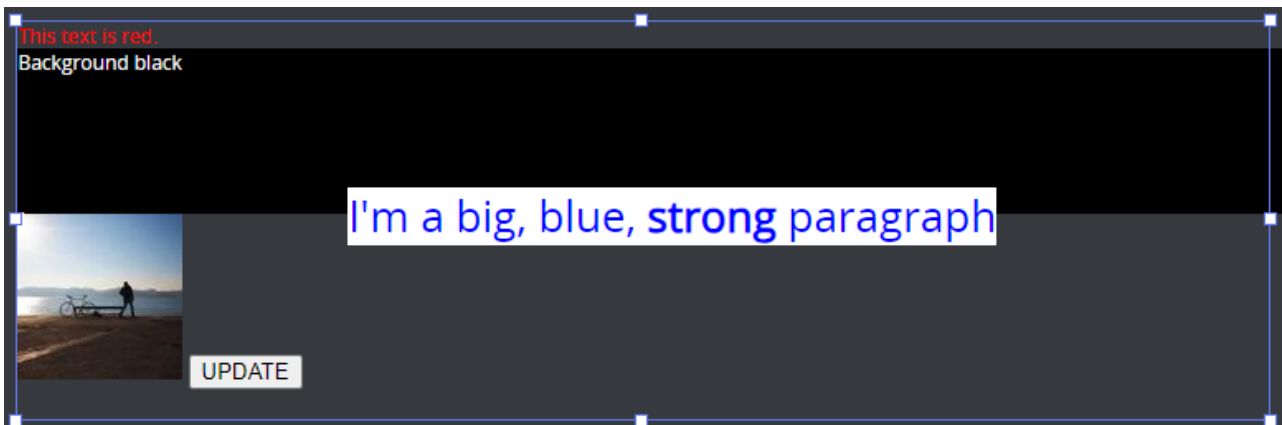
## Example

Inside the HTML fragment, you can basically use HTML tags without scripting nor links, and with inline CSS styling. This is due to security and layout reasons, but there is quite a lot of flexibility still.

```
<p style="color: red;">This text is red.</p>
<div style="background:black;width:200%;height:100px">Background black</div>
<p style="position:absolute; top:100px; left:200px; background:white;
color:blue;font-size:26px;">
  I'm a big, blue, <strong>strong</strong> paragraph
</p>

<button vizrt-click-name="updatebutton">UPDATE</button>
```

You then have the following panel:



### Allowed HTML Tags and Attributes

Note that styling must be inline. Fragments do not support external CSS with the <STYLE> tag.

### White-listed Tags

ABBR	DETAILS	I	Q	THEAD
ADDRESS	DFN	IMG	RP	TIME
AUDIO	DIV	INS	RT	TR
ARTICLE	DL	KBD	RUBY	U
ASIDE	DT	LABEL	S	UL
B	EM	LEGEND	SAMP	VAR
BDI	FIELDSET	LI	SEARCH	VIDEO
BDO	FIGCAPTION	MAIN	SECTION	WBR
BLOCKQUOTE	FIGURE	MAP	SMALL	
BR	FOOTER	MARK	SOURCE	
BUTTON	FORM	MENU	SPAN	
CAPTION	H1	METER	STRONG	
CITE	H2	OL	SUB	
CODE	H3	OPTGROUP	SUMMARY	
COL	H4	OPTION	SUP	
COLGROUP	H5	OUTPUT	TABLE	
DATA	H6	P	TBODY	
DATALIST	HEADER	PICTURE	TD	
DD	HGROUP	PRE	TFOOT	
DEL	HR	PROGRESS	TH	

### Black-listed Tags

These tags cannot be used in inline HTML fragments, either because they expose a security risk, they conflict with the application, they need to be bound to script, or they make no sense inside the <BODY> of an HTML fragment.

AREA A BASE CANVAS DIALOG	EMBED HTML IFRAME INPUT LINK	NAV NOSCRIPT OBJECT PARAM SCRIPT	SELECT STYLE SVG TEMPLATE TEXTAREA	TITLE
---------------------------------------	--	--	--	-------

### White-listed Attributes

These are the allowed attributes inside tags in an HTML fragment.

The attributes must be in lower case: **alt, datetime, height, kind, label, name, src, srclang, style, title, type, width.**



## 4.2.6 Inline HTML Panel

An HTML panel can be added to the template as part of the template customization workflow, giving you full control through custom scripting and logic when building the template. The panel is displayed inside an **iframe** and needs to be hosted on an external web server. Inside the custom HTML panel, the use of the **PayloadHosting API** connects your panel to the fields of the template.

See *samples/html\_panels/README.html* under the Template Builder installation folder for samples and more details.

### Adding an HTML Panel

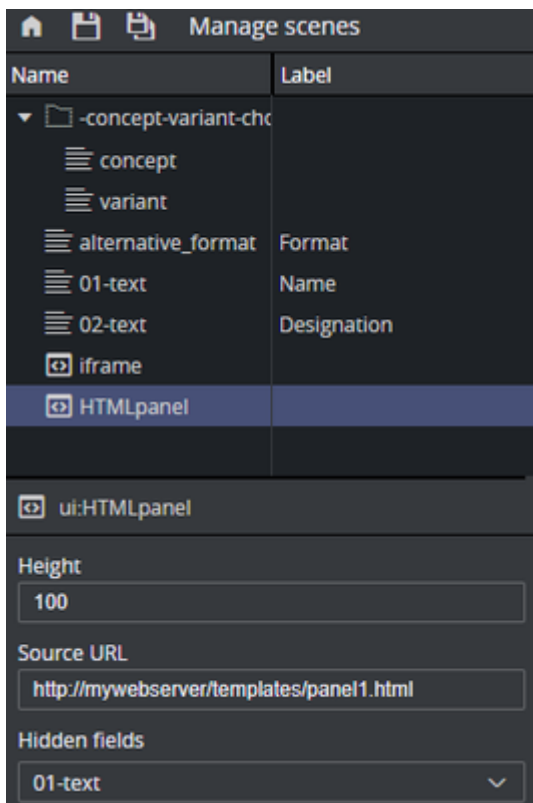
The HTML panel can be added both to the auto-generated All tab, and to the custom layout tabs.

#### Adding an HTML Panel to the Auto-generated All Tab

1. Right-click the field tree.
2. Select **Add UI panel > HTML panel**.
3. Alternatively, right-click a field in the field tree and select **Add HTML panel before/after**.
4. Add a field ID to the new UI field.

The HTML panel is now a part of the field tree for the All tab.

Select the new field ID in the field tree to show its properties in the Field Properties window:



- Adjust the size of the HTML panel shown in the fill-in form using the **Height** field.
- In **Source URL**, enter the web address.

- The **Hidden fields** drop-down list allows you to hide available fields in the fill-in form.

## Adding a HTML Panel to the Custom Layout Tabs

For the Custom Layout tabs, the UI components like HTML panels and HTML fragments, are not part of the field tree on the left. They float inside the custom layout tabs and can only be reached by clicking them in the UI.

To add an inline HTML panel into a custom layout tab, follow these steps:

1. Create or select a custom layout tab.
2. In the middle toolbar, click the **Add iframe panel to current view** button.
3. Enter an ID for the panel.



## Using Environment Variables in URLs

When adding URLs to a template, either a full page custom HTML template URL or an URL to an HTML panel inside an iframe, the URL can contain *environment variables*. These variables can be set as URL parameters to the application, or picked up from the application's built in variables. For example, if the URL to the application is `http://mypds:8177/app/pilotedge/pilotedge.html&$version=v1`, then the value of URL parameters starting with the dollar sign are available inside the application, and can be used for instance when specifying URLs to HTML panels like this: `{}$http://mywebserver/templatepanels/{$version}/mypanel.html`.

Therefore, the full URL used by the application is `http://mywebserver/templatepanels/v1/mypanel.html`. This way, the Viz Pilot templates using HTML panels or full custom HTML pages can for instance switch to another version by changing the URL parameter to the application.

See [Using Environment Variables](#) for full description of this mechanism.

## Browser Caching

You may experience browser caching behavior when trying to update and display changes in the custom HTML template in Template Builder, this is standard behavior. Template Builder does not control caching resources included in the HTML file itself.

To prevent caching:

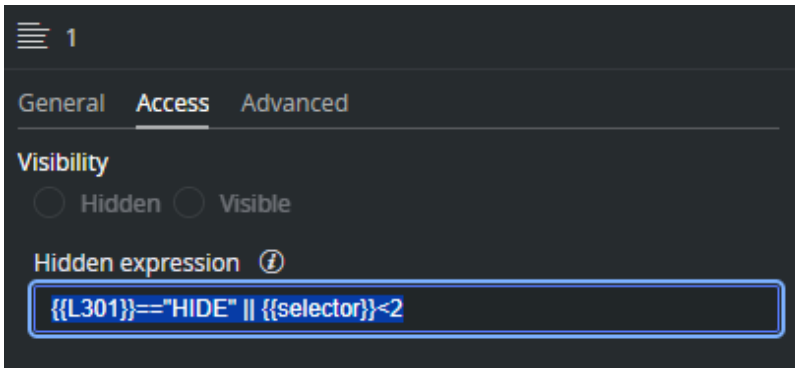
1. Ensure the URLs to the resources are unique upon reload.
2. Optionally configure the web server serving the resources to send Expiry headers set to 0.
3. Disable caching on the browser side.

### See also

- [Custom HTML Templates](#) with examples of how to use custom HTML templates.
- [Environment Variables](#)

## 4.2.7 Hidden and Read-only Expressions

Instead of writing internal script code to decide visibility or read-only properties of other fields based on selected values, it may be a simpler option to add a JavaScript expression in the Read-only or Hidden expressions in the properties for a field.



The **Read-only** and **Hidden-expressions** are basic JavaScript “eval” expressions that decide whether a field should be hidden or read only. See the table below for examples.

**Info:** Read-only and Hidden expressions support JavaScript notation to evaluate an expression. It supports field lookup, arithmetic and logical operators.

- Field references must be enclosed in double curly brackets, for example {{field01}}.
- Text fields in the expression must be of type **Single Line**.

Expression	Description
<pre> {{L301}}=="HIDE"    {{selector}}&lt;2                     </pre>	Match if the <b>L301</b> field value is "HIDE" and the numeric field <b>selector</b> is less than 2.
<pre> ({{V01}} / {{V02}}) *100 &lt; 50                     </pre>	Match if the numeric field <b>V01</b> is less than 50% of <b>V02</b> .

## 4.3 Custom HTML Templates

**PayloadHosting** is a JavaScript library that enables custom HTML interfaces (both full custom HTML templates and inline HTML field editors) to interact with Template Builder and Viz Pilot Edge. It provides access to the VDF (Viz Data Format) payload of a template, allowing you to create specialized UIs to edit template data, such as headlines, names and images for a news story.

This section contains the following pages:

- [Configure Custom HTML Pages and Panels](#)
- [Overview of Key Mechanisms](#)
- [Quick Start Code Samples](#)

**Note:** The full API documentation is distributed with Template Builder under the location: `/app/templatebuilder/js/@vizrt/payloadhosting/dist/docs/index.html`.

### 4.3.1 Use PayloadHosting with NPM

The `payloadhosting` module is available as an NPM package, making it easier to integrate into modern JavaScript and TypeScript projects. This method simplifies dependency management, improves development workflows, and enhances compatibility with build tools.

- **Install** the package using `npm install "c:\...\js\@vizrt\payloadhosting"`.
- **Module-Based Import:** Use ES module syntax for better structure:

```
import { payloadhosting } from "@vizrt/payloadhosting";
```

- **Type Support:** The package includes `payloadhosting.d.ts`, enabling IDE autocompletion and type checking.
- **Maintainability:** Updates and version control are handled via `package.json`.
- **Integration:** Works well with modern JavaScript tooling such as Webpack, Vite, and Rollup.

### 4.3.2 Manually Include PayloadHosting in HTML

**Note:** `payloadhosting.js` can be found under the `./js` folder of the Template Builder installation path.

For projects that do not use NPM, `payloadhosting.js` can be included manually in an HTML file by adding a script tag:

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
  <head>
```

```
<script src="./payloadhosting.js"></script>  
</head>  
<body>...</body>  
</html>
```

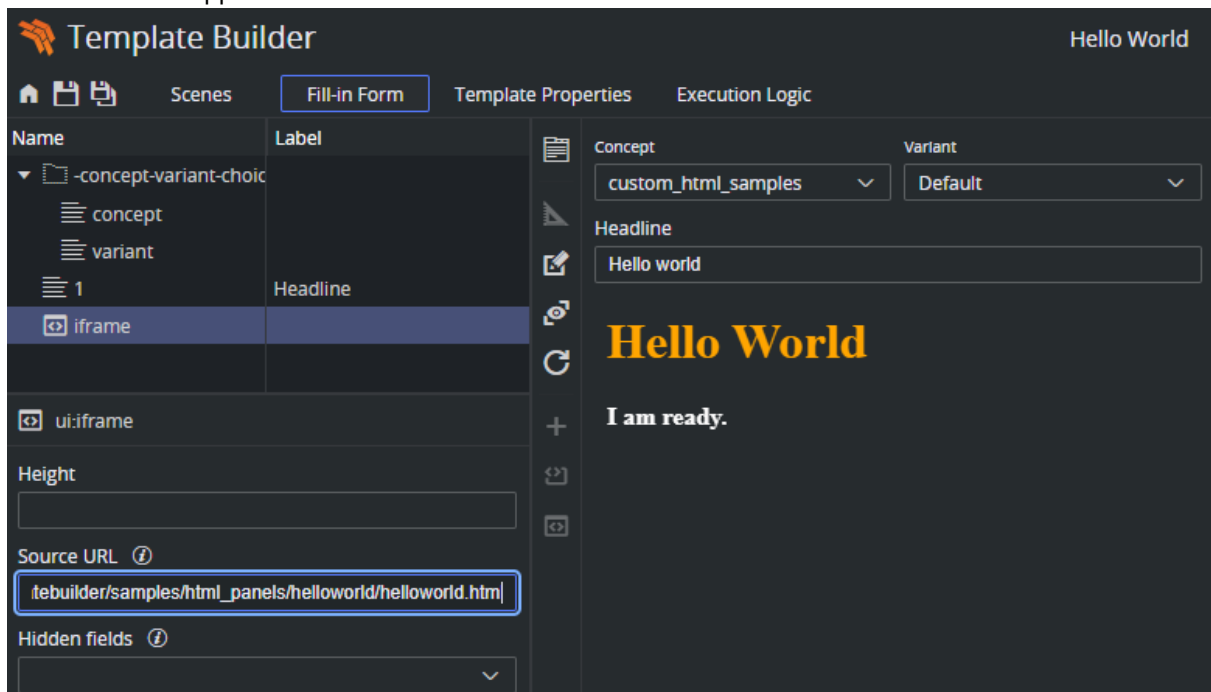
This approach ensures `window.vizrt.payloadhosting` is globally available to use in your scripts.

### 4.3.3 Configure Custom HTML Pages and Panels

Custom HTML pages are hosted within an iframe in Template Builder and Viz Pilot Edge. They must be served from a web server and accessible via a URL. These pages can function either as a full-screen replacement for a Template Builder template or as an inline panel within a template.

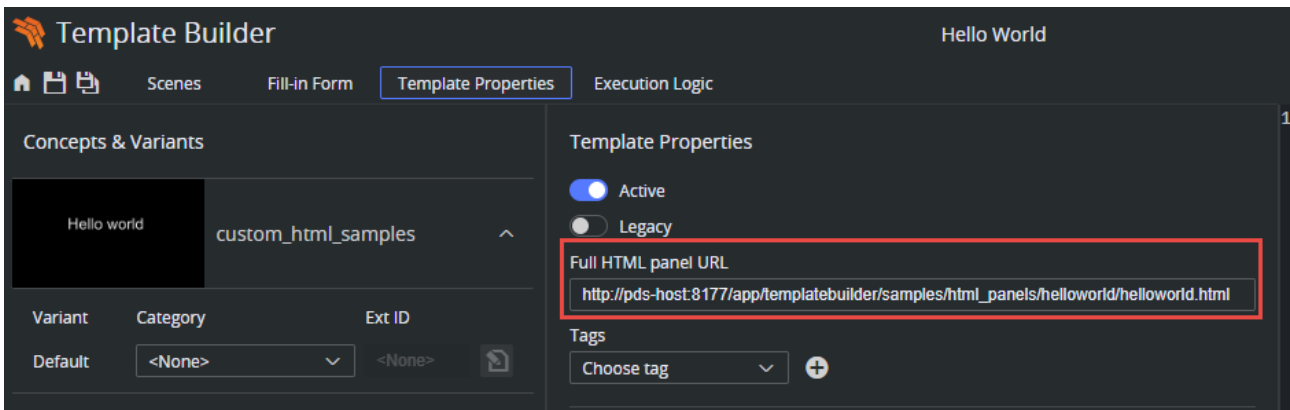
#### Specify an Inline HTML Panel

- Open a template and add an HTML panel in the auto generated form, or as a UI component in a custom view, as described in [Inline HTML Panel](#).
- In the URL field, enter the URL of the custom HTML template. In this example, the URL from Hello World sample is: `http://pdshost:8177/app/templatebuilder/samples/html_panels/helloworld/helloworld.html`
- *Hello world* now appears in the Fill-in-Form:

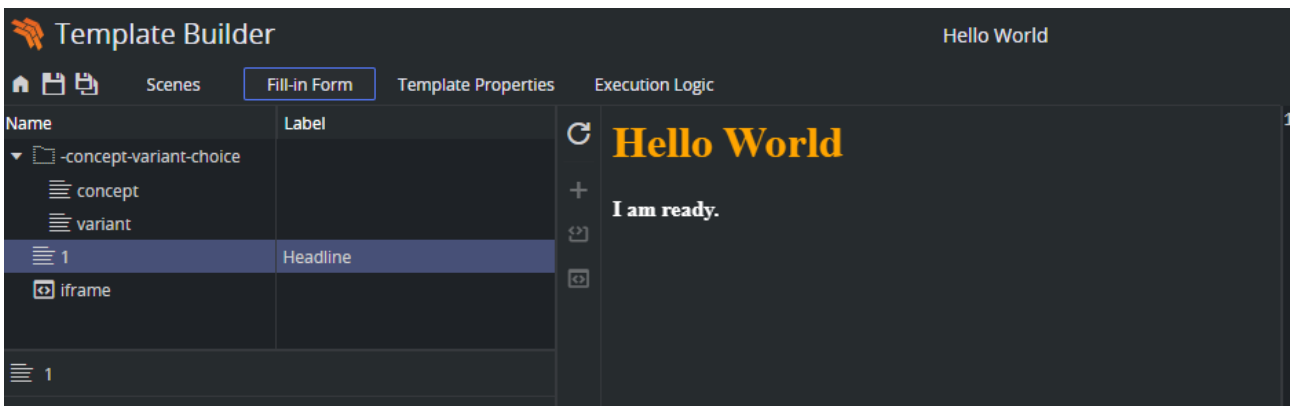


#### Use a Full Screen Custom HTML Page

With a full screen HTML, it is possible to replace the built-in template with a custom HTML representation that replaces the whole template. The URL to the custom HTML page must be set in **Template Properties**:




The custom HTML page replaces the whole UI:



### 4.3.4 Overview of Key Mechanisms

The `payloadhosting.js` script acts as a bridge between a custom-built UI and the underlying VDF model, handling data exchange, automatic field bindings, and event-driven updates.

- Initialization
- Accessing the VDF Payload (Data)
- Event-Driven Updates
- Automatic and Manual Bindings
- Handling Lists and Complex Fields (Tables)
- Invoking Native Field Editors
- Communication with the Host
- Security and Data Validation

 **Note:** The full API documentation is distributed with Template Builder under the location: `/app/templatebuilder/js/@vizrt/payloadhosting/dist/docs/index.html`.

#### Initialization

- The `PayloadHosting` object is the core of the script.
- The `vizrt.PayloadHosting.initialize()` function connects the HTML document to the Template Builder host and fetches the current template payload.
- If a callback function is provided, it is executed once the payload is ready.
- The script automatically binds HTML elements to payload fields using element IDs with a `field_` prefix, for instance `<input id="field_headline">`, has automatically a bi-directional connection to the field `headline`.

#### Accessing the VDF Payload (Data)

- The **VDF payload** holds the actual data entered into the template (for example, headlines, images, and other content).
- The script allows reading and modifying payload values but **does not modify the model structure**.
- Key methods:
  - `getFieldText(fieldPath)` : Retrieves a text value from the payload.
  - `getFieldXml(fieldPath)` : Retrieves XML content from the payload.
  - `setFieldText(fieldPath, value)` : Updates a field's text value.
  - `setFieldXml(fieldPath, xmlString)` : Updates XML content in a field.
- While the script reads **field definitions** from the model (for example, checking if a field exists or is a list), it does **not** modify the model schema.
- Example: `isListField(fieldPath)` checks if a field is a list, but does not create or change the list definition.



## Event-Driven Updates

The script listens for changes in the payload and updates the UI dynamically.

- Event listeners can be registered using:

```
vizrt.payloadhosting.addEventListener("payloadchange", callbackFunction);
```

- This allows custom UI components to react to external changes in real time.

## Automatic and Manual Bindings

By default, `payloadhosting.js` automatically maps input elements ( `<input>`, `<textarea>`, `<select>` ) to payload fields.

This can be disabled if manual control is required:

```
vizrt.payloadhosting.setUsesAutomaticBindings(false);
```

## Handling Lists and Complex Fields (Tables)

The script supports **list fields**, allowing users to manage repeating elements in a template.

- Methods for managing lists:
  - `addListItem(fieldPath)` : Adds an item to a list.
  - `removeListItem(fieldPath, index)` : Removes an item from a list.
  - `getListFieldLength(fieldPath)` : Returns the number of items in a list.
- A `fieldPath` is a string that describes the location of a field in the payload.
  - **Top-level field:** `"myList"` (if `myList` is a list field).
  - **Nested field:** `"container/myList"` (if `myList` is inside `container`).
  - **List item reference:** `"myList/#0"` (first item in `myList`).
  - **Field inside a list item:** `"myList/#2/name"` (the `name` field inside the third item of `myList`).
- Lists in `payloadhosting.js` **can effectively be used as tables** because each list item can contain multiple sub-fields, similar to rows and columns in a table.
  - Each **list item** is a **row**.
  - Each **sub-field** inside a list item is a **column**.

## Invoking Native Field Editors

The `payloadhosting.editField(fieldPath, editRequestParameters?)` method allows a custom HTML UI to trigger the built-in Template Builder editor for a specific field in the payload. This is especially useful for editing complex data types, such as images, videos, or formatted text, using Template Builder's native editor instead of standard HTML inputs.

**Syntax:**

```
vizrt.payloadhosting.editField(fieldPath, editRequestParameters);
```

**Parameters:**

- `fieldPath` (**string, required**): The path to the field in the payload that should be edited.
- `editRequestParameters` (**optional**): An object that provides additional options for the edit request, such as predefined values, constraints, or configurations for the editor.

**Communication with the Host**

The `payloadhosting.js` script communicates with the host application (Template Builder and Viz Pilot Edge) using the `postMessage()` API. Messages are exchanged between the custom UI and the host to update and retrieve data.

- **Sending messages to the host:** When changes occur in the payload, `payloadhosting.js` sends updates to the host using:

```
this._host.postMessage({ type: "data_changed", changes: [...] },
  getHostOrigin());
```

- **Receiving messages from the host:** The script listens for messages, such as new payload data, using an event listener:

```
window.addEventListener("message", (event) => {
  if (event.data.type === "set_payload") {
    console.log("New payload received:", event.data.xml);
  }
});
```

- **Types of Messages**

- `set_payload` : The host sends updated payload data to the custom UI.
- `data_changed` : The UI notifies the host of modifications made to the payload.
- `request_model_info` : The UI requests the model schema from the host.
- `provide_model_info` : The host provides the requested model schema.

**Security and Data Validation**

The `payloadhosting.js` script includes multiple security measures to ensure safe data handling and prevent unauthorized modifications:

- **Safe Media Handling**

- It ensures URLs for media assets (for example, images and videos) are correctly formatted and not externally manipulated.
- The function `isSafeMediaType(type)` checks whether a given media type is permitted.
- **Field Access Control**
  - The script restricts modifications to registered fields only.
  - Any attempt to update a non-existent or unauthorized field results in an error.
  - Functions like `fieldExists(fieldPath)` ensure a field exists before attempting modifications.
- **Cross-Origin Communication Restrictions**
  - The script ensures messages are only exchanged with the expected host origin using `getHostOrigin()`.
  - Unauthorized sources attempting to send messages are ignored.
- **Preventing Invalid Data**
  - Input values are validated before being stored in the payload.
  - XML content for structured fields is parsed and checked before insertion using `setFieldValueAsParsedXml()`.

### 4.3.5 Quick Start Code Samples

**Note:** More samples can be found at [/app/templatebuilder/samples/html\\_panels/README.html](/app/templatebuilder/samples/html_panels/README.html).

- [Hello World](#)
- [Connecting to the Fields](#)
- [Jump to Preview Point](#)
- [The Loaded and Created States in Initialize](#)
- [Storing Element Data](#)
- [Connecting a Custom HTML Template to a Viz Pilot Template - Advanced](#)
- [Creating a List of Functions Where You Can Bind Fields](#)
- [Redesigning Concept/Variant Fields](#)
- [Visibility and Read-Only](#)
  - [Sub Fields](#)

#### Hello World

**Info:** See [samples/html\\_panels/helloworld/helloworld.html](samples/html_panels/helloworld/helloworld.html).

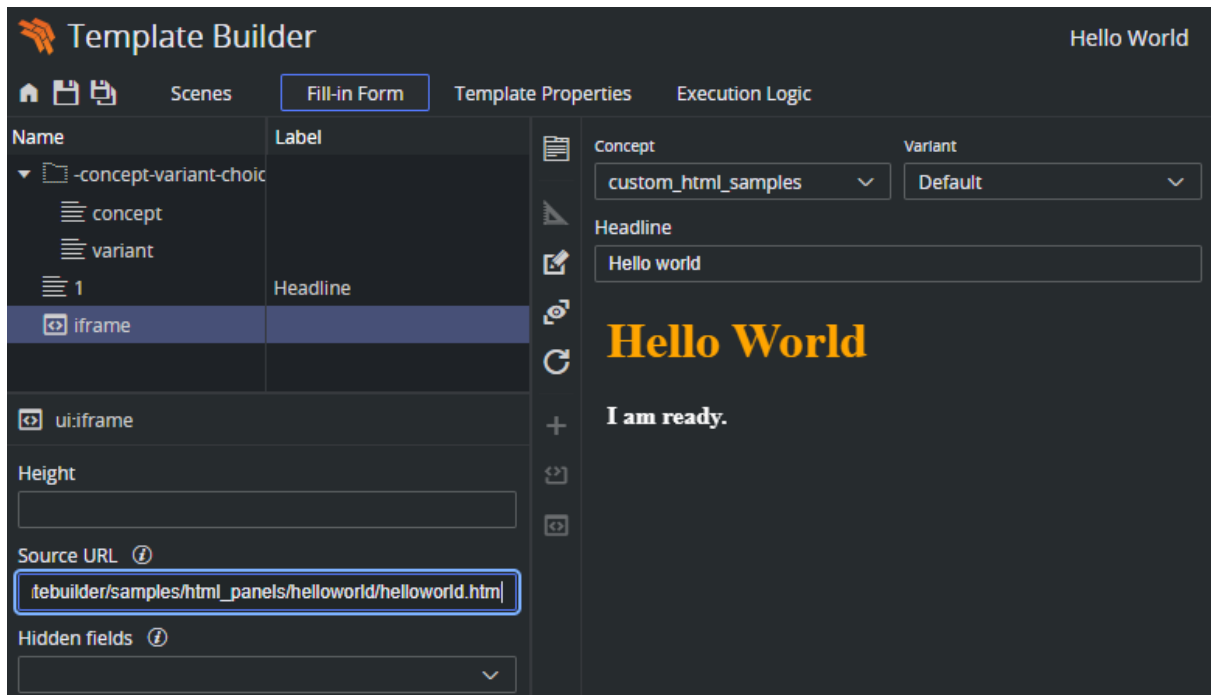
The example below uses a template that shows the message **Hello world** when opened in a browser.

```
<html>
<head>
  <script src="../../payloadhosting.js"></script>
</head>
<body onload="vizrt.payloadhosting.initialize(callback)">
  <h1 style="color: orange;">Hello World</h1>
  <div style="color: white;" id="hello"><div>

  <script>
  function callback(_initType, data) {
    document.getElementById("hello").innerHTML = "<b>I am ready.</b>";
  }
  </script>

</body>
</html>
```

- When the HTML page is loaded, the `initialize` function is called with a given callback.
- When Template Builder or Viz Pilot Edge has loaded the payload and the data model is ready, the callback is called.



## Connecting to the Fields

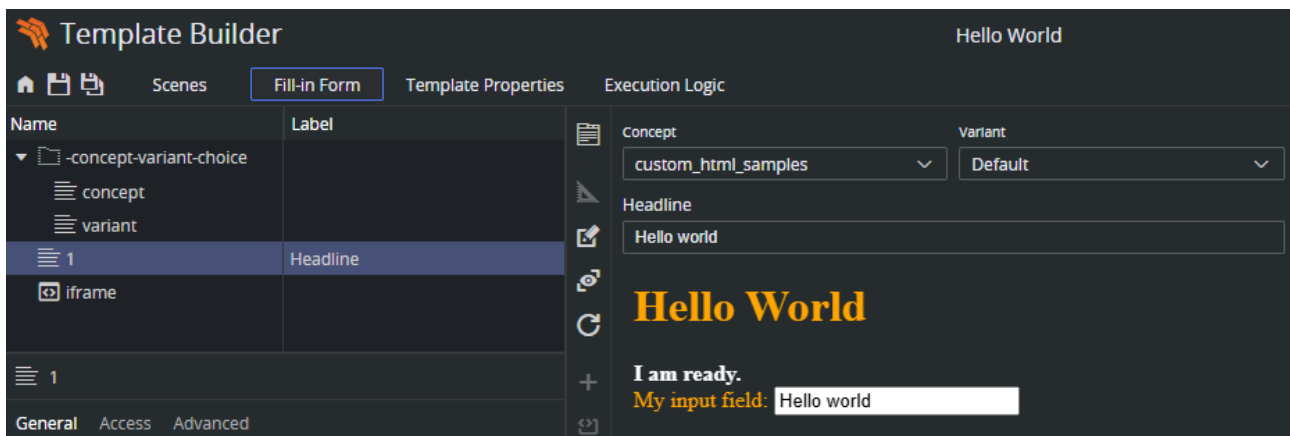
Following the example above, we can establish a two-way communication, or *bind fields*, between the HTML template and the opened pilot template. This provides a simple way of setting up a binding field. Add a new field to the template:

- Make sure your template has a field called “1”, that is, right-click in the HTML panel field, choose **Add field before/after** and select **Single-line text**.
- Assign the ID **1**.

This <div> must be added to the <body> block:

```
<div>
  <label style="color: orange;" for="field_1">My input field:</label>
  <input name="field_1" type="text" id="field_1">
</div>
```

Saving the HTML file and clicking **Refresh HTML panels** reloads the custom HTML template with the changes just made. A bi-directional connection between the custom template and pilot template has now been established. If you now type inside either the template or the field with ID 1, both fields are updated at the same time.

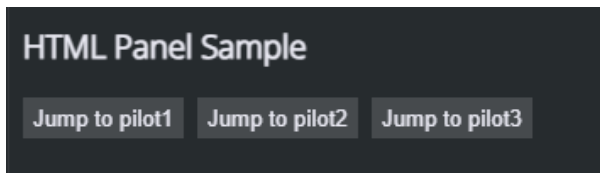


**Note:** This way of binding fields works for any HTML fields that have *value* support, typically `<input>` types and `<textarea>`.

The JavaScript file automatically seeks input elements in the HTML that match the ID of fields inside the template. Adding the `id="field_1"` to the `<input>` element inside the HTML template is all that is needed for the two-way communication to be set up since a field with ID 50 was added above. An unlimited number of these binding fields can be established in the exact same way, since they are mapped via ID.

**Tip:** Use the **Hidden fields** setting inside the HTML panel settings to prevent two editors for the same field being visible at the same time.

## Jump to Preview Point



**Info:** See [samples/html\\_panels/jump\\_preview/jump\\_preview.html](samples/html_panels/jump_preview/jump_preview.html).

From custom HTML panels and full HTML templates, it is possible to force the preview to refresh by jumping to a given preview point. In `payloadhosting.js` this is done by the method:

```
vizrt.payloadhosting.jumpToPreviewPoint(preview)
```

The *preview* parameter is a string with the name of the stop point or tag in the scene. Usually, the default preview point is called "pilot1", and if an empty string is given to the function, preview jumps to this point.

## The Loaded and Created States in Initialize

When setting up the connection between the custom HTML template and Viz Pilot Edge, the `vizrt.payloadhosting.initialize()` method needs to be called. In the callback function given in the parameter to this method, the payload is loaded ready to be accessed by custom HTML scripting. It is useful to know whether the recently opened payload is a newly created data element, or a reopened data element. This is given in the state parameter given to the callback. This is an example of the usage of initialize states:

```
<html>
<body onload="vizrt.payloadhosting.initialize(callback)">
  <script
    src="./payloadhosting.js"></script>
  <pre id="logs"></pre>
  <script>
    function callback(state, elementData) {
      document.querySelector("#logs").innerText += "Payload ready: " + state
    }
  </script>
</body>
</html>
```

In Template Builder the state is **undefined** as these events/states do not apply to templates in Template Builder, they only apply to payloads of data elements.

In Viz Pilot Edge, the state is **created** for newly created data elements, and **loaded** for re-opened data elements.

## Storing Element Data

ELEMENT DATA All

### Element Data Example

Element data is saved along side the data element, and it's not linked to any payload field. It can be used to handle internal data without polluting the payload.

This example just visualizes the data, and allows you to add and remove it.

Add Data

Key	Value	
one	hello world!	<span style="background-color: #444; color: #eee; padding: 2px 5px;">Remove</span>
two	goodbye	<span style="background-color: #444; color: #eee; padding: 2px 5px;">Remove</span>

**Info:** See [/samples/html\\_panels/element\\_data/element\\_data.html](/samples/html_panels/element_data/element_data.html).

Occasionally, custom HTML templates need to store auxiliary data that should remain private to the data element and not be included in the payload itself. This might involve UI states that need to be reinstated when the data element is reopened. This data is not sent to the preview server or the playout system.

A special associated data object is stored in the database, alongside the data element and can be accessed using the `initialize` callback:

```
<html>
<body onload="vizrt.payloadhosting.initialize(callback)">
  <script
    src="./payloadhosting.js"></script>
  <pre id="logs"></pre>
  <script>
    function callback(state, elementData) {
      document.querySelector("#logs").innerText += "My custom data: " +
elementData.mykey
    }
  </script>
</body>
</html>
```

The `elementData` parameter is a standard JavaScript object with string properties used as key-value pairs. This allows flexible storage and retrieval of custom data tied to the data element.

### Setting Element Data

To assign values to this data object, use the following method:

```
vizrt.payloadhosting.setElementData("mykey", "myvalue")
```

## Connecting a Custom HTML Template to a Viz Pilot Template - Advanced

The example below goes into more detail than [Connecting a Custom HTML Template to a Viz Pilot Template](#), and uses more scripting, to give you 100% control over the template. The three files mentioned in the [Setup a Simple Custom HTML Template](#) example are also used here.

### Creating a List of Functions Where You Can Bind Fields

By adding the following above the `document.ready()` function in the `customTemplate_sample.js` file:

```
// Will be called when the field with id "50" changes
function on50Changed(value) {
}
}
```

And the following inside the `$(document).ready` function:

```
var pl = vizrt.payloadhosting;
pl.initialize();
pl.setFieldValueCallbacks({ "50": on50Changed });
```



You set up a way for a custom JavaScript function to be called upon detecting a change. When field\_50 receives a change from the host, the function is called with its new value as a parameter.

Some changes are made to the HTML file below to demonstrate that we can use custom HTML/JavaScript to do something with these values.

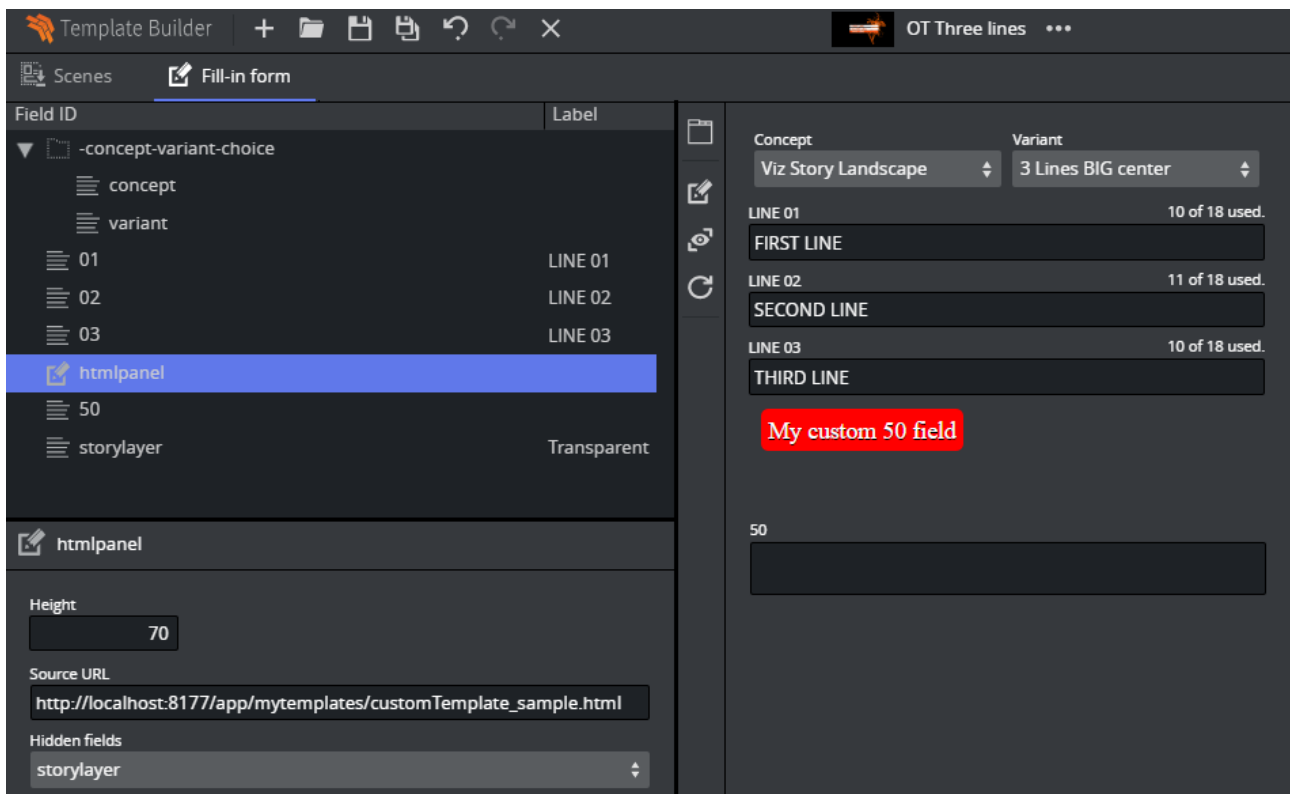
Inside the HTML file, the entire body is replaced with:

```
<body>
  <span id="myfield" class="sample red">My custom 50 field
</body>
```

To add some CSS to style the text, add the style tag after the closing </head> tag and before the <body> tag:

```
<style>
  .sample {
    padding:5px;
    color:white;
    border-radius:5px;
    text-shadow:0 1px 0 black;
    background:red;
  }
  .green {
    background:green;
  }
</style>
```

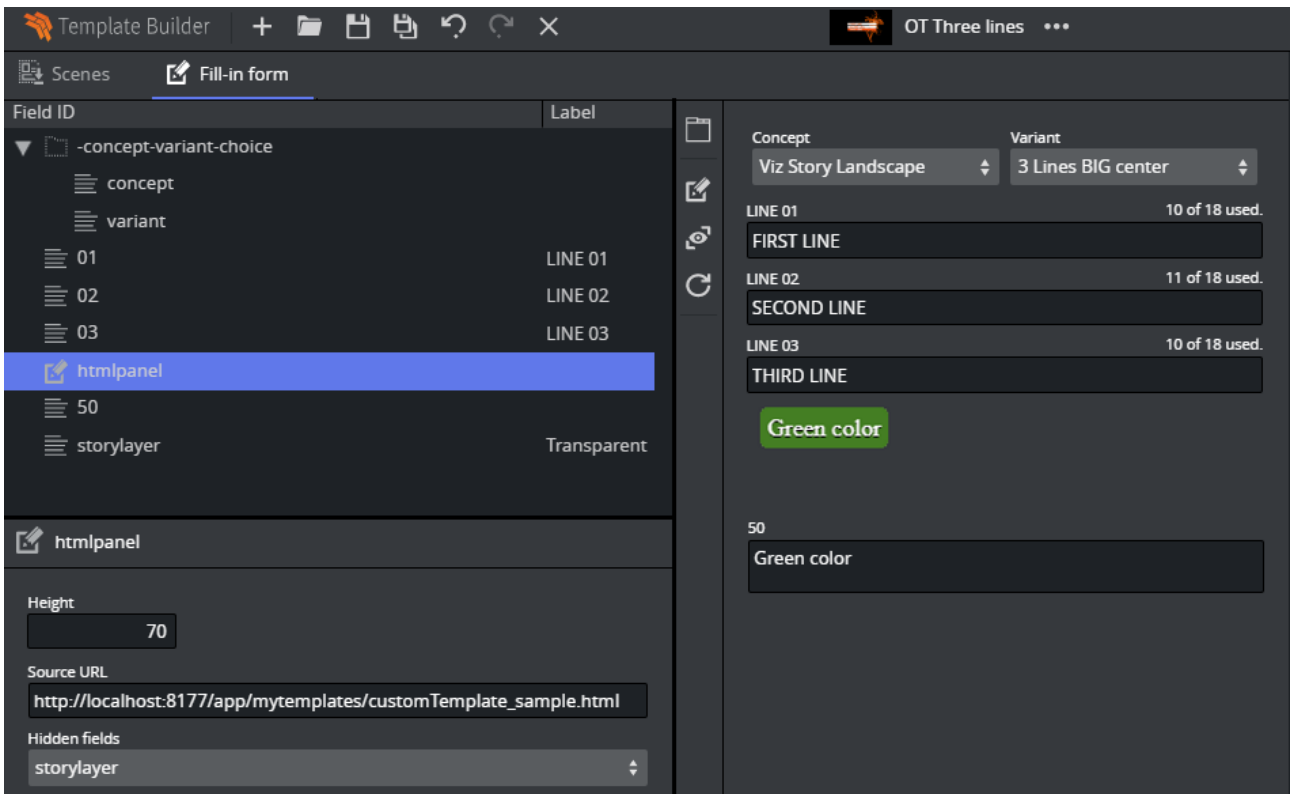
This provides the following output in Template Builder:



Adding a bit more custom logic, making the background color green when there is a text value that is longer than five or shorter than 20 characters. The function is expanded by adding the following function:

```
function on50Changed(value) {
  var myField = $("#myfield");
  myField.text(value);
  if (value.length > 5 && value.length < 20) {
    myField.addClass("green");
  } else {
    myField.removeClass("green");
  }
}
```

After refreshing the HTML panel, the background color should change to green dynamically when typing.

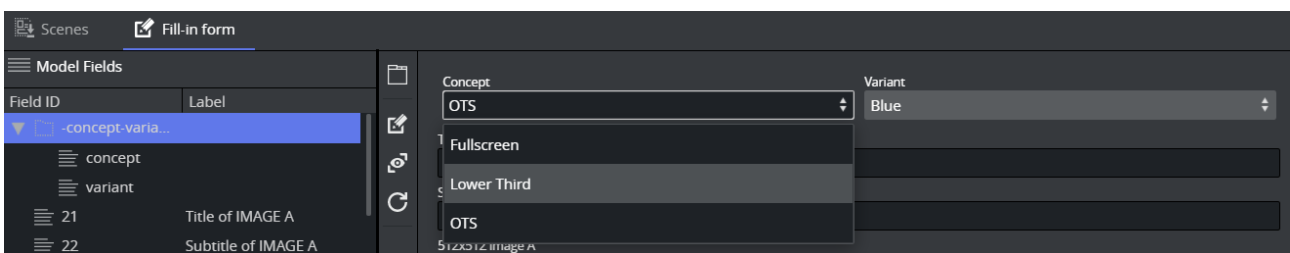


### Redesigning Concept/Variant Fields

This example shows how to present the concepts and variants in a template in a different way.

The full HTML / JavaScript code is available at [http://<pilotdataserverhost>:8177/app/templatebuilder/samples/html\\_panels/concept\\_variant](http://<pilotdataserverhost>:8177/app/templatebuilder/samples/html_panels/concept_variant).

Consider a template with concepts **Fullscreen**, **Lower Third**, **OTS** and variants **Red**, **Green**, **Blue** available as drop-down lists in the Fill In Form:

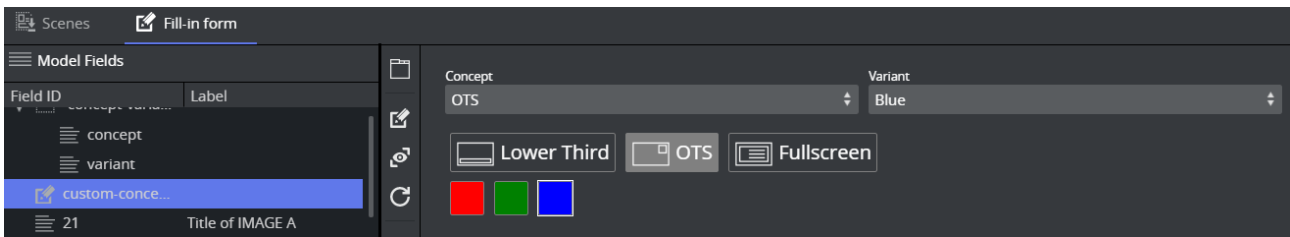


The field **-concept-variant-choice** actually contains 2 subfields, **concept** and **variant**.

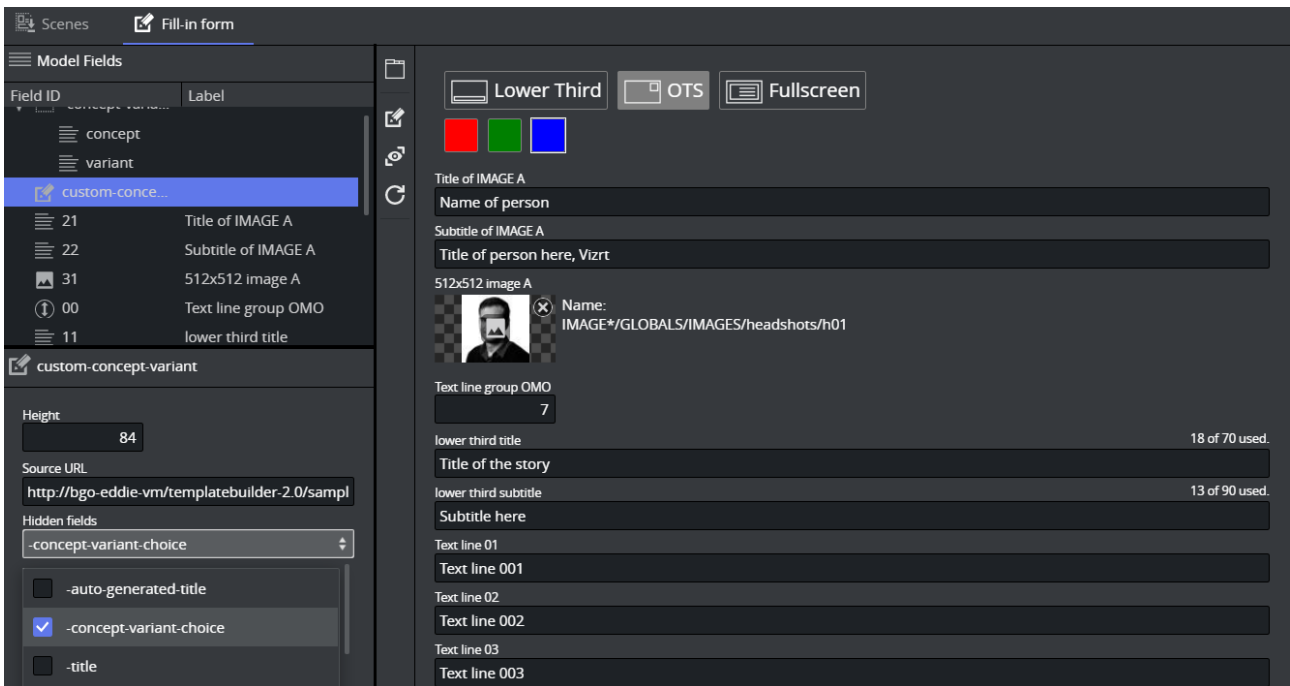
You can access their value using slash "/" to navigate in the list. For example, to access the concept use **-concept-variant-choice/concept**.

By setting up the HTML panel hosted at [http://<pilotdataserverhost>:8177/app/templatebuilder/samples/html\\_panels/concept\\_variant](http://<pilotdataserverhost>:8177/app/templatebuilder/samples/html_panels/concept_variant), the concepts and variants are now presented as buttons.

This example has mutual binding support for both concept and variant. Clicking on the new buttons updates the original drop-downs and vice versa:



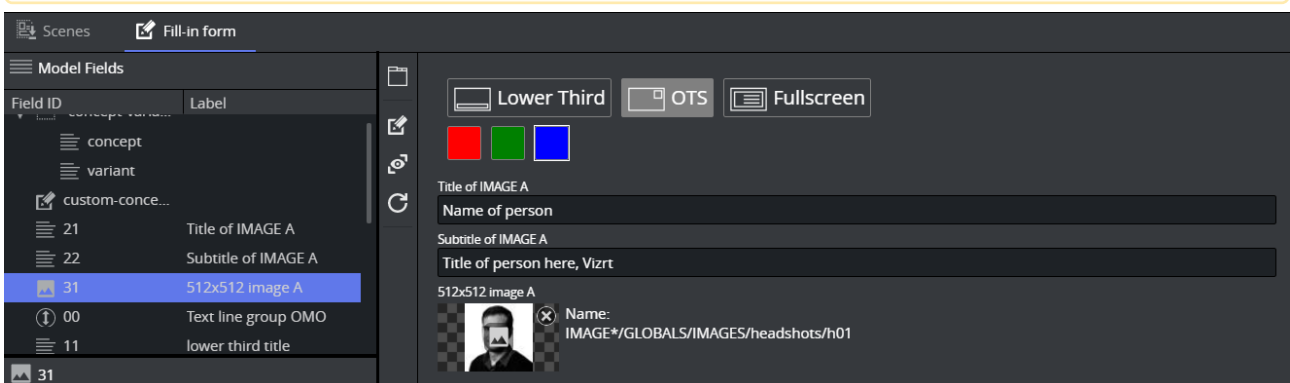
The drop-down lists are no longer needed and can be set as a **Hidden field** in the HTML panel properties window:



## Visibility and Read-Only

It is possible to dynamically set visibility and read-only attributes, so you can filter the auto-generated form based on the custom HTML template. In the following example, the **31** image field should only be visible when the **Fullscreen** or **OTS** concept is active:

**Note:** Visibility and read-only properties of fields can also be controlled from the Read-only and Hidden-expressions in the field properties.



In the JavaScript used in the example, there is a function called *updateActiveConcept* which is called when the concept changes.

Adding the following line inside the *updateActiveConcept* method block, it checks which concept is chosen. If it isn't **Lower Third**, it displays the field with ID **31** in the Fill In Form:

```
pl.setFieldVisibility("31", conceptValue != "Lower Third");
```

If you now click on the **Lower Third**, the image field with ID **31** disappears, but is displayed if the **OTS** or **Fullscreen** concept is selected.

## Sub Fields

Sub fields can be addressed by using a `/`, which is read as **field/subfield**.

When using duplets or triplets, the example below shows how you are able to control the value of *image\_scaling* by using *1/image\_scaling*.

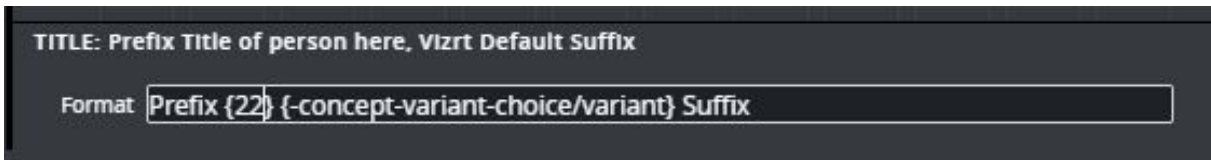
```
vizrt.payloadhosting.setFieldText("1/image_scaling", "1 2 3")
```

A `fieldPath` is a string that describes the location of a field in the payload.

- **Top-level field:** `"myList"` (if `myList` is a list field).
- **Nested field:** `"container/myList"` (if `myList` is inside `container`).
- **List item reference:** `"myList/#0"` (first item in `myList`).
- **Field inside a list item:** `"myList/#2/name"` (the `name` field inside the third item of `myList`).


## 4.4 Auto-Generated Title


The **Title** setting provides an auto-generation of the title. The title can be plain text or it can be a placeholder for one or several field values, or it can be a combination of these. The placeholder is the *{Field ID}*, the example below shows a combination of plain text, field name, and sub-field name:



A template title can be auto-generated by combining one or several of these options:

- **Normal text:** Plain text (red).
- **{Field ID}:** Substituted with the value of the field (green).
- **{Field ID/subfield ID}:** Substituted with the value of the subfield (purple).
- **{listfieldname/#index/cellname}:** Substituted with the value of the field in a row in a list. Note that the index is zero-based.

 **Warning:** The auto-generated title's length is not shortened in Vizrt web clients. However, if the title is longer than 128 characters, it is reduced when dragging out the MOS XML file due to size constraints. This affects the element title in the newsroom system.

 **Note:** When the template uses **custom HTML** representation, it is highly recommended to set a pattern for Auto-generated title.

## 4.5 Environment Variables

In Template Builder there are some built-in system environment variables, and it is also possible to define your own environment variables through URL parameters to the application. These URL parameters must also be added to the Viz Pilot Edge URL when templates and data elements are using these variables. If a variable is used, but not defined, it is possible to set a default value.

### 4.5.1 Defining Environment Variables

The application defines the following **application specific environment variables**:

Variable	Value
\$APP	"TemplateBuilder" or "PilotEdge".
\$PDS	URL to the Pilot Data Server.
\$GH	URL to the configured Graphic Hub for scenes.

It is also possible to define **custom environment variables** to be used in the templates. These variables can be specified as URL parameters to the application. Environment variable in the URL must use the format `$var=value`, where the name of the variable must start with a dollar sign and the value is set after the equal sign. There can be multiple environment values specified. For example, if the variable `version` can be specified like this in the URL to the application [http://mypds:8177/app/templatebuilder/templatebuilder.html?\\$version=v1](http://mypds:8177/app/templatebuilder/templatebuilder.html?$version=v1), then the value of the variable `version` can be used when specifying URLs to HTML panels, in feed URLs, expressions and auto title formatting.

**Info:** This is an example of how to define a variable called `version` in your URL: [http://mypds:8177/app/templatebuilder/templatebuilder.html?\\$version=v1](http://mypds:8177/app/templatebuilder/templatebuilder.html?$version=v1).

### 4.5.2 Using Environment Variables

In general, the notation for using environment variables is `{${var}|default}`, where `var` is the name of the variable and `default` is the default value if the variable is not defined.

When using an environment variable in a URL, the URL must be prepended with "{\${}" if it does not start with an environment variable.

See the examples below:

Scenario	Example	Description
URL to HTML panel or full HTML page	<code>{\${} http://mywebserver/templatepanels/{\${version} v1}/mypanel.html</code>	The full URL used by the application is <a href="http://mywebserver/templatepanels/v1/mypanel.html">http://mywebserver/templatepanels/v1/mypanel.html</a> if the environment variable <code>version</code> is not defined in a URL parameter.


Scenario	Example	Description
URL to a feed of objects from graphic hub	<code>{GH} /files/BAA340C1-C71E-0949-BCF6-F7E043856030/</code>	The {GH} environment variable contains the full URL to the Graphic Hub and certifies that if the system is configured to point to another Graphic Hub, the link still works.
Inside HTML fragments	<code>&lt;img src="{PDS}/pilotedge-3.0/vizPilotEdgeLogo.svg"&gt;</code>	Note the double brackets around the variable.
Inside HTML fragments	<code>{{APP}} &lt;br&gt;{{PDS}} &lt;br&gt;{{GH}}</code>	Writes out the application specific environment variables.
Auto generated title format	<code>{field1} / {field2} ({version DEV})</code>	Concatenates the values of field1 and field 2 and the word DEV, if <i>version</i> is not defined in a URL parameter.
In expressions	<code>{{APP}} === "TemplateBuilder"</code>	Note the double brackets. This can hide a field if the template is opened in Template Builder, when added to the "Hidden expression" for a field in the field editor.



---

## 4.6 Custom Execution Logic

Custom Execution Logic is a way to specify Media Sequencer behavior for different actions (take, read, out, continue, cue, out and update). The "script" logic is expressed in the Media Sequencer's own internal VDOM logic through a simplified XML format.

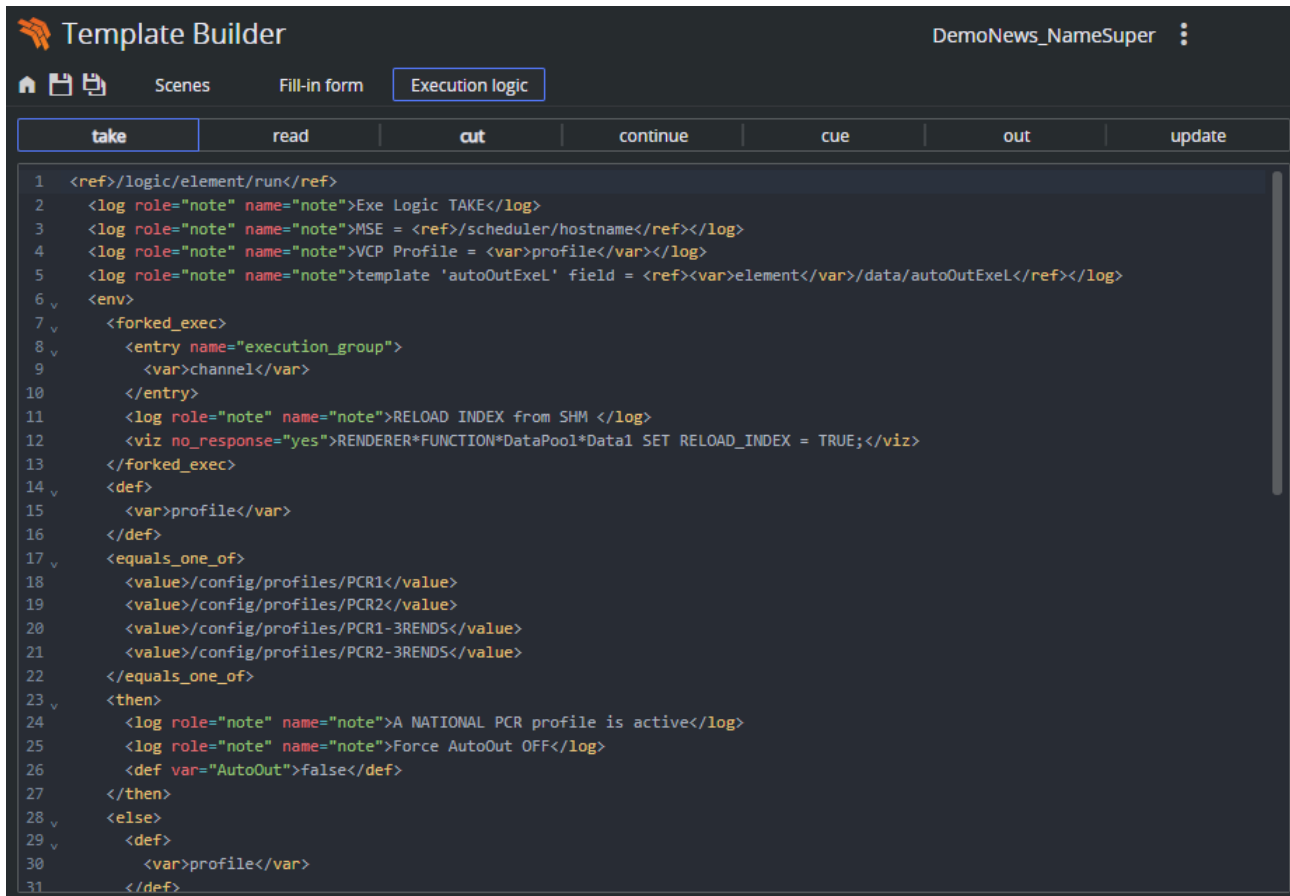
 **Note:** Custom Execution Logic is a powerful, but also potentially complex mechanism that requires **expert level** understanding of Media Sequencer's internal working.

Execution Logic commands are saved as part of a template. This allows data elements based on the template to use the same execution logic commands. For example, adding an execution logic script to Media Sequencer's command *Take*, replaces the *Take* command for all data elements based on that template. A benefit of using Execution Logic is that the script can be run without the need for external services or clients to be open. It is possible to use a limited set of commands, or any Viz Engine command, straight on Media Sequencer to issue instructions.

This section contains the following topics:

- [Execution Logic Editor](#)
- [Working with Execution Logic](#)
  - [Send Basic Commands](#)
  - [Example - Play, Continue, Take Out](#)
  - [Example - Forked Execution](#)
  - [Example - Commands Generated by a Template](#)

## 4.6.1 Execution Logic Editor



The Execution Logic editor consists of two parts, a list of commands and an XML editor for the MSE commands. In addition there is a status bar displaying syntax errors.

- **Command list:** The top toolbar displays the available commands. If a command is written in bold, it has custom logic inside. It is possible to implement some commands but not all. The commands left empty behave as normal. It can also be useful to prevent some commands, then inserting a log line only logs and does not execute the default action. For instance `<log>CUE not supported.</log>`
- **Command editor:** Displays the currently selected command and its execution logic. Available context menu option is *Insert Default Action*.
  - **Insert default action:** Inserts the default command `<ref>/logic/element/run</ref>`.

## 4.6.2 Working with Execution Logic

This section contains the following topics:

- Send basic commands
- Example - Play, Continue, Take Out
- Example - Forked Execution
- Example - Commands generated by a template

## Send Basic Commands

The `<viz>` handler is used to send commands to Viz Engine.

The following example sends the `RENDERER SET_OBJECT SCENE*...`  command to channel "A" in the current profile:

```
<env viz="A">
  <viz>RENDERER SET_OBJECT SCENE*...</viz>
</env>
```

Multiple commands can be sent by separating each command with `<br/>`, for example:

```
<viz>RENDERER SET_OBJECT ...<br/>RENDERER*STAGE START</viz>
```

Instead of setting the command directly, a more powerful approach is to use the contents of a field in the template. The field (a hidden textbox for instance) can then be filled with the Viz commands that need to be sent.

This example shows how the contents of a data field in a data element can be retrieved by using the `<ref>` construct ( `"field_01"` is the ControlObjectName of the data field):

```
<env viz="A">
  <ref><var>element</var>/data/field_01</ref>
</env>
```

To send commands to several channels, duplicate the command:

```
<env viz="A">
  <ref><var>element</var>/data/field_01</ref>
</env>
<env viz="B">
  <ref><var>element</var>/data/field_02</ref>
</env>
```

**Note:** Forked execution is required when a channel contains multiple engines, otherwise the commands only applies to the first engine in a channel.

**Note:** Execution logic does not work with non-control object based templates.

## Example - Play, Continue, Take Out

This example shows how execution logic can be used to play an element, do a *Continue* after five (5) seconds, and then a *Take Out* after ten (10) seconds.

In the Execution Logic Editor, select the “take” command, add the logic into the editor (right pane). This means that when a “take” is issued on a data element based on this template, Media Sequencer executes the logic.

The commands are modified to do a "take", "continue" and then an "out". The timecode for each operation must be set.

```
<relative>
  <env command="take" timecode="00:00:00:00">
    <ref>/logic/element/run</ref>
  </env>
  <env command="continue" timecode="00:00:05:00">
    <ref>/logic/element/run</ref>
  </env>
  <env command="out" timecode="00:00:10:00">
    <ref>/logic/element/run</ref>
  </env>
</relative>
```

**Note:** The running/outer context takes precedence over attributes on the “ref”. Instead of adding attributes on the “ref” node, you use an “env” node as in the example above.

### Example - Forked Execution

These examples show how the "take" command can be modified to make the template override the standard logic and instead send `RENDERER*STAGE START`.

Here, the command is sent to the channel assigned to the data element:

```
<forked_exec>
  <entry name="execution_group"><var>channel</var></entry>
  <viz>RENDERER*STAGE START</viz>
</forked_exec>
```

To send commands to a specific channel in the current profile, replace `<var>channel</var>` with the name of the channel you want to send to, as follows:

```
<forked_exec>
  <entry name="execution_group">MY_CHANNEL</entry>
  <viz>RENDERER*STAGE START</viz>
</forked_exec>
```

### Example - Commands Generated by a Template

By using the information from the preceding examples, we can create logic that sends custom Viz commands that are generated by the template.

One way would be to add a Value Control Component (see **Viz Pilot > Template Wizard Components > Viz Control Components**) to the template, and set the ControlObjectName to "vizcmds". Then create a regular script that sets the ControlValue of the TWValueControl to whatever command needs to be sent.

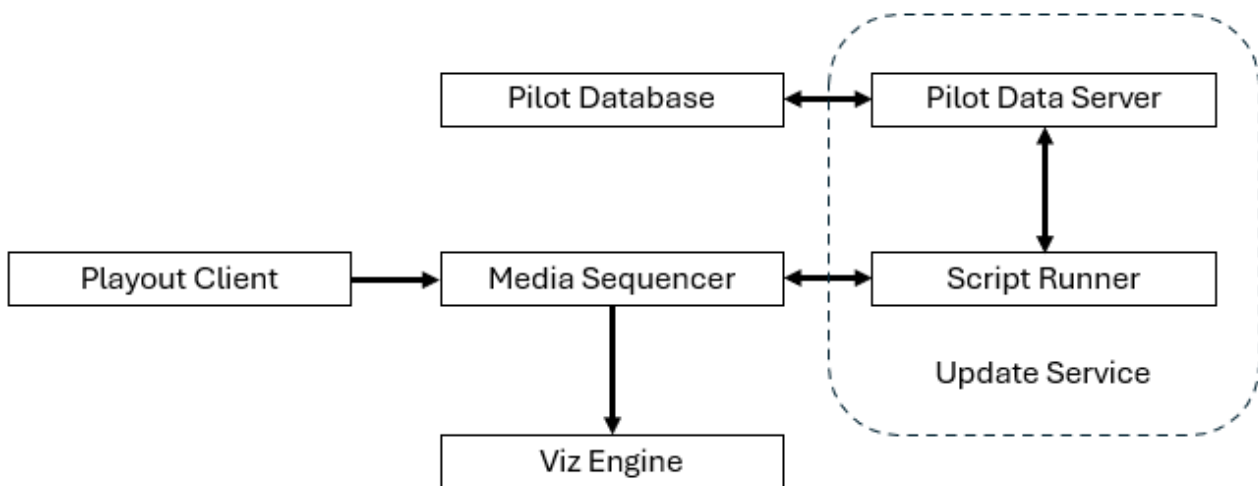
Alternatively, use a standard memo box, and set the ControlObjectName to "vizcmds". Then enter the Viz commands (or script what the contents should be). The memo box's visibility can be set to false so the user can't see it. In the Execution Logic you can then add the following:

```
<forked_exec>
  <entry name="execution_group"><var>channel</var></entry>
  <viz>
    <ref><var>element</var>/data/vizcmds</ref>
  </viz>
</forked_exec>
```

## 4.7 Update Service

Update Service is a way of updating fields in a data element right before the graphics is taken on air, or during on air time. This happens on the server side, and typical usage is updating scores, stock prices, statistics etc. The script being run is invoked by **Media Sequencer** on different actions: **take**, **read**, **cue** and **update**. The script being invoked gets a copy of the fields in the data element (the payload), it can manipulate the fields and return a modified payload. The modified payload is then used by Media Sequencer when sending the playout commands to the Viz Engine. The modified payload is not saved in the Pilot database. There are 3 ways of invoking an update service:

1. Using the Vizrt Pilot Update Service to execute javascript templates written in Template Builder.
2. Implementing custom script runner on an external web server.
3. Using the **VB script** script runner in Pilot (for templates created in Template Wizard).

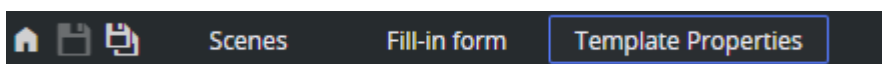


This section contains the following topics:

- [Enabling Update Service in a Template](#)
- [Pilot Update Service with Javascript in Template Builder](#)
  - [Viz Pilot Update Service](#)
  - [Auto Update](#)
  - [Adding a Script in Template Builder](#)
  - [Script Technology](#)
  - [Example - Async Fetch from REST Source](#)
  - [Testing the Script](#)
- [External Update Service](#)
  - [Implementing a Custom Server](#)

### 4.7.1 Enabling Update Service in a Template

Enter the Template Properties page:



The **Update Service** section has 4 available options:

- **None.** No update service is used.
- **Pilot Update Service:** Lets the Pilot Update Service either **auto-update** the template, or run the **onUpdate** event handler in the internal template script (see below). In this case, the javascript in the onUpdate event is executed on the server side by the Pilot Edge Script Runner.
- **VBScript** (legacy): Enabled if the template is created with Template Wizard and the template contains a VBScript.
- **External:** Use this to specify a URL to an external update service.

### 4.7.2 Pilot Update Service with Javascript in Template Builder

When an update script is enabled for a template, the Media Sequencer representation (VDOM) of the master template contains a `<live_update>` node. This node contains URLs to the update service responsible for updating the payload. The result is put into VDOM and sent to the Viz Engine, but not saved back to the Viz Pilot database.

#### Viz Pilot Update Service

The Viz Pilot Update Service is automatically installed together with Pilot Data Server. Make sure this service runs and is responsive and reachable from Media Sequencer. The default port is 1991 for HTTP and 1992 for HTTPS. This service executes the **onUpdate** part of the template script. To determine when the script runner should be invoked by Media Sequencer and control the behavior, the following properties can be set in the Update Script section of Template Properties:

- **Pilot Update Service:** Determines that the Pilot Update Service should be used to update data.

- **Auto-update:** Lets the Update Service refresh all field links to external data with the latest content. No script is executed.
- **Template script:** The `onUpdate()` in the internal template script should be executed by the Update Service.
- **Action:** Determines on which Media Sequencer actions the script should be invoked.
  - **take:** To get the graphics on air.
  - **read:** Used to preview the graphics on an external Viz Engine (Viz Trio for example).
  - **update:** Explicitly update data in an element being on air in the renderer, without starting in-animations.
  - **cue:** Setting graphics in the first frame of the animation in the renderer.
- **Timeout:** For all actions, specifies the amount of time in milliseconds Media Sequencer waits for the response from the Update Service, before it continues with the operation.
- **Update regularly:** For the take action, the Update Service can also be invoked on regular intervals while the graphics are on air. The interval is decided by the `live_update_interval` database parameter. The default and minimum value is 2 seconds.

**Note:** If **Update regularly** is checked, the update script action runs with the **take** action on subsequent updates. However, if **update** is also checked, the action script is called with `update` as an argument. This means you can differentiate the script behavior based on whether the Media Sequencer action is **take** or **update**.

## Auto Update

To auto update the data without writing scripts, the fields to update need to be connected to a feed entry through the field linking. The workflow is:

- The Template Designer links fields in the template to content, through the feed browser or feed-backed dropdown.
- The journalist select a feed entry and save a snapshot of the data from the feed.
- On playout, Media Sequencer calls the auto update mechanism in the Update Service, which follows the **self link** in the Atom entry, to download the latest data from the feed.

Example of Atom Feed Entry with a self link used by Update Service:

```
<entry>
  <id>1832050330902700035</id>
  <link href="https://twitter.com/luna_corgi/status/1832050330902700035" rel="alternate" type="text/html"/>
  <title type="text">It's finally Friday frens!</title>
  <content type="text">It's finally Friday frens! I'm going to enjoy this beautiful day. What are your plans for today?</content>
  <summary type="text">twitter</summary>
  <media:thumbnail url="http://myserver:9090/data/media/v1/https/flowics-server.com/_vXH9hj3mLVUK4VowdEqA5CyjYA_C3iWkuc_Di26JEg.jpg"/>
  <author>
    <name>Luna the Corgi@luna_corgi</name>
    <link href="http://myserver:9090/data/media/v1/https/flowics-server.com/_vXH9hj3mLVUK4VowdEqA5CyjYA_C3iWkuc_Di26JEg.jpg" rel="image"/>
  </author>
</entry>
```



```

</author>
<contributor>
  <name>twitter</name>
</contributor>
<link href="http://myserver:9090/data/media/v1/https/pbs.twimg.com/
ZNEhXojq54WQHSbxjd6pL8uXD4U4CKryXl8zE1tPTkg.jpg" rel="image" type="image/jpeg"/>
<published>2024-09-06T13:36:51.000+00:00</published>
<updated>2024-12-17T10:46:07.164Z</updated>
<link rel="self" type="application/atom+xml;type=entry" href="http://my-feed-
server:1305/data/images/1.entry.xml"/>
</entry>

```

See also [Data Entry - Using Feed Browsing](#).

## Adding a Script in Template Builder

To add a script that is invoked by the Media Sequencer's Update Service mechanism, a special event needs to be implemented in the internal template script editor: **onUpdate**. This event is never called from within Template Builder or Viz Pilot Edge, therefore, it is only executed by the Viz Pilot Edge Script Runner service when Media Sequencer invokes it. The mechanism is invoked by Media Sequencer only if it is enabled in Template Settings. Make sure the **Pilot Update Service / Template script** option is enabled in the Update Service section in Template Settings (see above). In its simplest form, an update script can look like this:

```

vizrt.onUpdate = (fields, action) => {
  fields["$02-Designation"].value = `${fields["$01-Name"].value} live from Svalbard`
}

```

The fields object contains a list of the fields of the payload and can be accessed as one normally accesses this object in Template scripting. Only the field values are available and can be manipulated (and not UI properties like visibility for instance). The (manipulated) fields object is automatically returned to Media Sequencer by the Viz Pilot Edge Script Runner.

## Script Technology

The script language in the template editor is TypeScript. All Javascript is valid Typescript, so you can choose what you want inside the editor, but the syntax highlighting and the error checking expects Typescript. The script inside the editor is automatically compiled into Javascript and stored both as Typescript and Javascript inside the template. When a template script normally executes in the browser, it is executed through the browser's Web API.

For Update Service scripts, it is slightly different. The script code executed inside the onUpdate method has a different execution context than the rest of the template script. While the rest of the template script executes in the web browser's javascript environment, the onUpdate part of the script executes on the server side through a node.js process. Both execution environments support the Javascript Core Language, but they serve different purposes and have different sets of APIs.

**⊗ Warning:** Even if the syntax highlighting inside **onUpdate** reports no errors in the template script editor, the code can still cause errors when executed on the server side due to being executed inside a node.js environment, and not through the browser's Javascript API. Make sure to configure Viz Pilot Edge script runner and test the script through the Update Service.

## Example - Async Fetch from REST Source

A more realistic example is where the script fetches some data from an external source and uses that to update the fields. A typical example is updating live scores and sports results. This can be done with a javascript fetch command and making the method marked as async. Here done only on *take* action in Media Sequencer (right before the graphics go on air):

```

interface Team {
  name: string;
  score: string;
}

interface GameData {
  teams: Team[];
  current_quarter: string;
  game_clock: string;
}

// doUpdate() can be called both from the template itself and from
// Pilot Update Service.
async function doUpdate(fields: Payload, action: string) : Promise<void> {
  try {
    const response = await fetch('http://myscore-host:3000/app/score.json');

    if (!response.ok) {
      throw new Error(`HTTP error! Status: ${response.status}`);
    }

    const data: GameData = await response.json()

    // Log the JSON object as a string
    console.log(JSON.stringify(data, null, 2));

    processData(data, fields)

  } catch (error) {
    // Handle errors (e.g., network issues, JSON parsing errors)
    console.error('Error fetching data:', (error as Error).message)
  }
}

vizrt.onUpdate = async (fields, action) => {
  console.log("onUpdate is called")
  await doUpdate(fields, action)
}

// Method to process JSON data
function processData(data: GameData, fields: Payload) {
  console.log("processData is called")

  // Extract the current quarter and game clock

```

```

const currentQuarter = data.current_quarter
const gameClock = data.game_clock

// Extract the scores for each team
const [homeTeam, awayTeam] = data.teams
fields["$102"].value = homeTeam.score
fields["$202"].value = awayTeam.score
fields["$002"].value = currentQuarter + " - " + gameClock
}

// Simulate the "take" action update script in the browser
vizrt.onClick = async (name: string) => {
  await doUpdate(vizrt.fields, "take")
}

```

The code above expects this JSON structure:

```

{
  "teams": [
    { "name": "CSU", "score": "21" },
    { "name": "Longwood", "score": "10" }
  ],
  "current_quarter": "2nd quarter",
  "game_clock": "3:45"
}

```

Interesting points about the code above:

- In the code example, the **OnUpdate** script can be tested inside the browser (client side only) as we added a button and a click event to manually execute the **doUpdate** method. This requires the code inside onUpdate to run in the browser and in node.js. To add a button to test the script:
  - Add a new template Tab.
  - Add an inline HTML fragment.
  - Add the following HTML:

```
<button vizrt-click-name="updatebutton">TEST UPDATE</button>
```

- We use the async **fetch** method to get data from an external host, and we convert it to JSON. We can use fetch because both the browser's **Web API** and **node.js**, contain this method and the signature is the same. But this is not something that can be taken for granted. When using functionality outside the Javascript Core language, please check that both the browser's Web API and node.js implement the functionality.
- A benefit of using fetch in the onUpdate run by the server side in node.js, is that it handles headers differently (for example, **CORS** issues do not occur).
- If the **onUpdate** method contains API calls that are not compatible with the browser's Web API but only with node.js, the update script needs to be tested by a proper server side execution.
- Pay special attention to the **async** method declaration and use of **await**. An async function returns a promise, and using await pauses execution until the promise resolves. This makes it possible to write script code that executes synchronously and returns with a value. The onUpdate code executed by the Pilot Update Service depends on processing everything before returning with the new payload, and forgetting an

**await** if the method contains asynchronous code like a **fetch** leads to undefined behavior, as the script returns with data before the processing is done.

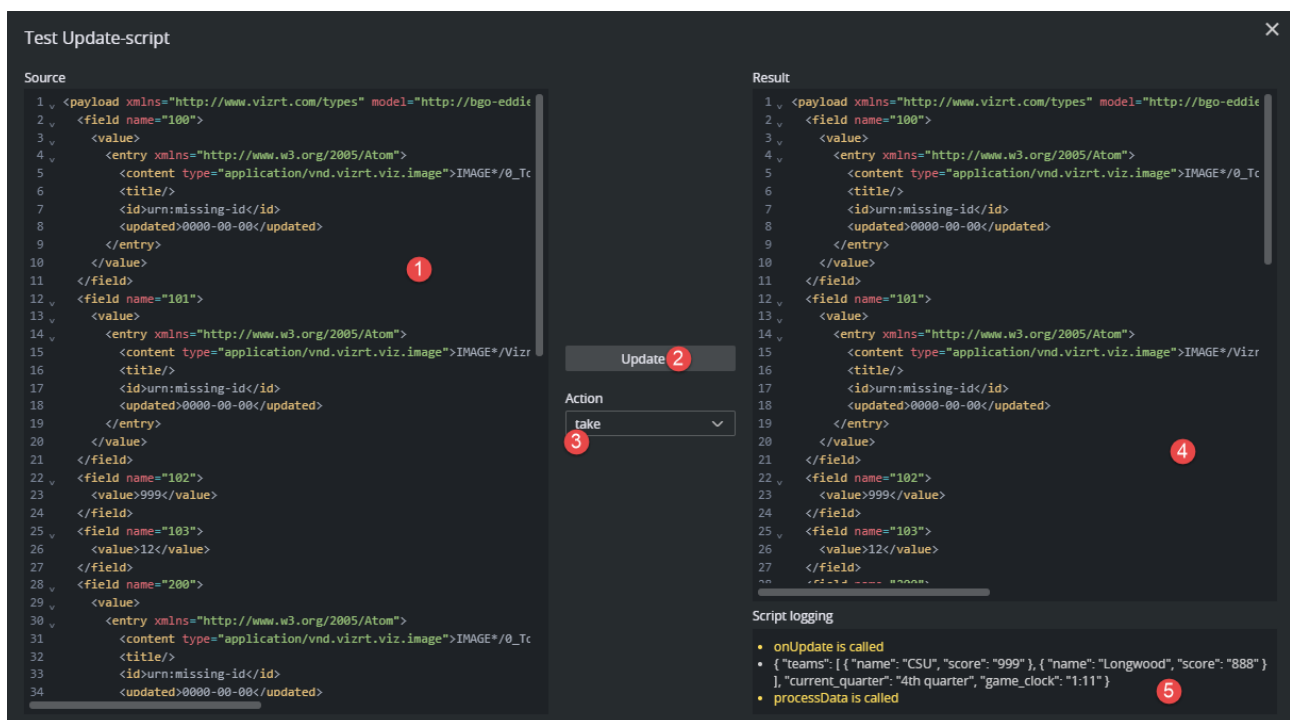
- In `onUpdate`, the event handler works with a copy of the fields in the payload. Notice that the code executed in `onUpdate` does not change the template in Template Builder, nor invoke any `onchanged` events.

## Testing the Script

To test a proper server side execution of the update script:

- Save the template.
- Click the test update script-button in Template Builder .

A new window opens, allowing you to test the script by doing a POST to the script runner URL with the source data on the left, and the returned VDF payload on the right.



1. The left window contains the VDF payload of the current data element.
2. When clicking **Update** the REST end point in Pilot Update Service (as configured in the Pilot Data Server Launcher) is called with the URL to the current data element as a parameter. Pilot Update Service then loads the template script from the Pilot Data Server, executes `onUpdate` and returns with a new, updated payload.
3. The action parameter simulates different actions performed by a control client on the data element. This action is sent as an argument to the update script and makes it possible to differentiate between actions in the script.
4. The right panel contains the response from the Pilot Update Service. To check whether it performed the desired updates, look for the field values it was supposed to manipulate inside the payload. Note that the current data element in Template Builder is not updated, nor is the preview. The only result of the server side script execution is the VDF payload in this window.
5. If the script contains logging to console or exceptions, these log messages are returned from the Pilot Script Runner along with the VDF payload and displayed here. This is useful for debugging and testing. There are 4 log types available when logging in script, they are each displayed with different colors in the log window:

```
console.log("LOG")
console.info("INFO")
console.warn("WARN")
console.error("ERROR")
```

### 4.7.3 External Update Service

It is fully possible to write a custom update service and omit the usage of the template script and Viz Pilot Edge Script Runner. In Template Builder, enter Template Settings for the template and enable the **External** option under **Update Service**.

- Specify the URL to the external update service.
- Specify the Media Sequencer actions that invoke the update service. Only one URL can be specified for all actions.

#### Implementing a Custom Server

On the server side, to implement a custom Update Service, a web service should respond to the URL specified in the template. The service must accept an HTTP(S) POST request on a given endpoint with a Content-Type of *application/vnd.vizrt.payload+xml*. The service should only modify field values, and not add or remove fields. The service must return an updated payload, or the same payload that was posted if there are no changes. In order to implement an external update service, you need to parse and return a Viz Data Format (VDF) document to Media Sequencer. The document is posted to the external update service by Media Sequencer.

#### See Also

- For a detailed description on how Media Sequencer handles Update Service scripts, see **Live Update Support** in the Media Sequencer Administrator Guide (go to [http://localhost:8580/mse\\_manual/dispatch\\_element%20actor.html#live-update-support](http://localhost:8580/mse_manual/dispatch_element%20actor.html#live-update-support) on the host where Media Sequencer is installed). For a description of the Viz Data Format (VDF), go to the web interface of Pilot Data Server and locate the link to the specification.

---

## 4.8 Template Scripting

Dynamic or advanced customization of the fill-in form is needed, and Viz Pilot Edge allows this through template scripting. Scripts are written in TypeScript, and access to the template is provided via a Script API named `vizrt`.

It allows users to customize how templates look and behave, as well as fill in values from external sources. This section describes how to use the script editor, and how to access the values of the fields supported in Template Builder.

These are the following topics:

- [Script Technology and Security](#)
- [The Script Editor](#)
- [Initialization](#)
- [Jump to Preview Point](#)
- [Temporary Storage](#)
  - [Using `vizrt.\$data`](#)
  - [Dynamic Drop-Down Integration](#)
- [Field Access](#)
  - [Accessing Concepts & Variants from Scripting](#)
  - [External Sources](#)
  - [Image Metadata](#)
  - [Read Only Fields](#)
  - [Unsupported Fields](#)

### 4.8.1 Script Technology and Security

The script language in the template editor is TypeScript. All JavaScript is valid Typescript, so you can choose what you want inside the editor, but the syntax highlighting and the error checking expects Typescript. The script inside the editor is automatically compiled into JavaScript and stored both as Typescript and JavaScript inside the template. When a template script normally executes in the browser, it is executed through the browser's Web API.

When executing scripts through the browser, security is subject to the browser's default security policies. This includes:

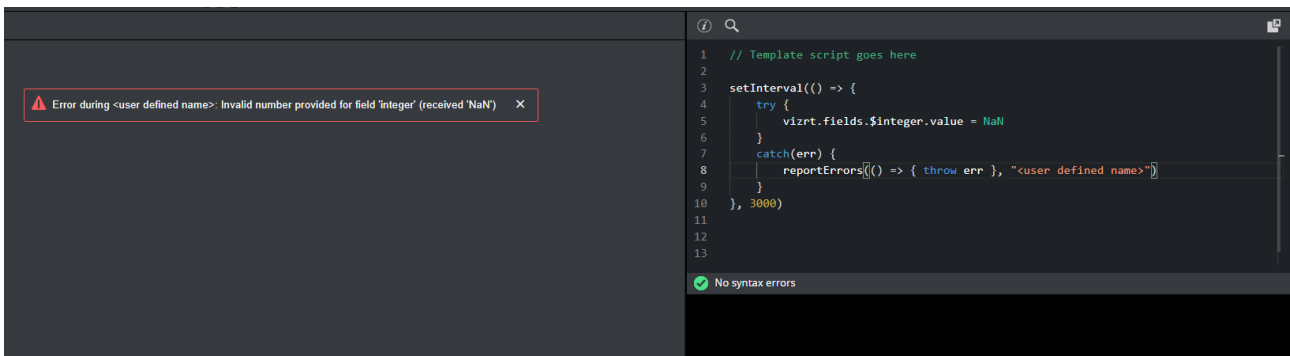
- **CORS (Cross-Origin Resource Sharing):** Requests to external servers may be blocked if the correct CORS headers are not set.
- **Same-Origin Policy:** Scripts can only interact with resources from the same domain unless explicitly permitted.
- **Sandboxing:** If hosted within an iframe, additional restrictions may apply depending on the host's configuration.

To avoid unexpected issues, ensure that your server is properly configured to allow cross-origin access if needed.

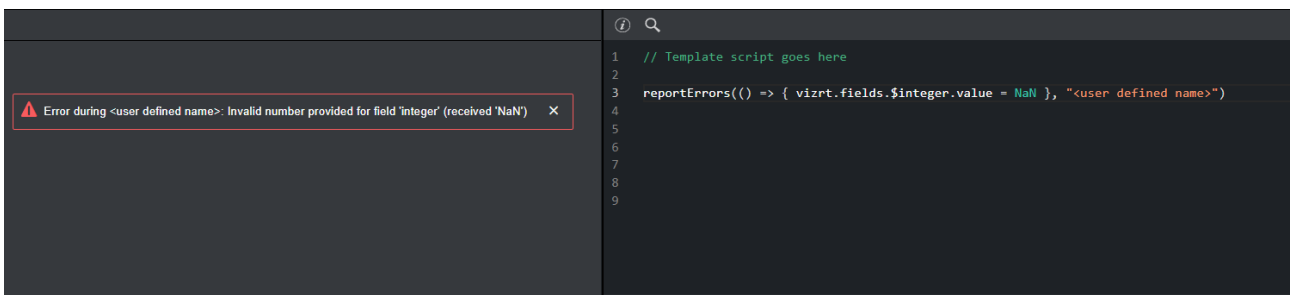
#### Fetching Data from External Servers

If your script fetches data from external sources (for example, sports statistics or news feeds) and these servers **do not support CORS**, you must:





In this case, you can just add the string value in your function error report so it shows in the error message:



### 4.8.3 Initialization

There are two global events that can be used to initialize the Fill-in Form:

- **onCreate:** Called when template is opened in Viz Pilot Edge.

**Note:** This event is **not** triggered when creating a new data-element from an existing one.

Example:

```
vizrt.onCreate = () => {
  // For example set startup values, initialize fields visibility, etc.
  Initialize()
}
```

- **onLoad:** Called when an existing data-element is loaded in Viz Pilot Edge. The normal steps are to initiate/refresh data each time you open a data-element.

**Note:** This event can potentially modify the data-element when opening, which means it must be saved before being draggable/sendable to a NRCS.

Example:

```
vizrt.onLoad = () => {
  // For example reset or refresh values, etc.
  ResetForm()
}
```



```
}

```

**i** **Info:** These events must be defined in the Template Builder's script, but they are **not** triggered in Template Builder.

#### 4.8.4 Jump to Preview Point

To refresh the preview, or jump to a specified preview point in the current graphics, use the `vizrt.jumpToPreviewPoint` method with a named preview point as a parameter to the method. Sending an empty string, jumps to the default preview point in the scene.

```
vizrt.onClick = (name: string) => {
  if (name === "jump2") {
    console.log("jumping to preview point 2")
    vizrt.jumpToPreviewPoint("pilot2")
  }
}
```

#### 4.8.5 Temporary Storage

In some scenarios, temporary storage beyond standard script variables, is useful. This storage functions similarly to a field in the model and can be referenced as a source in a **Dynamic Drop-Down**.

##### Using vizrt.\$data

A special object, `vizrt.$data`, is available in scripting. This object acts as a key-value map where you can freely define your own keys (the values must be strings).

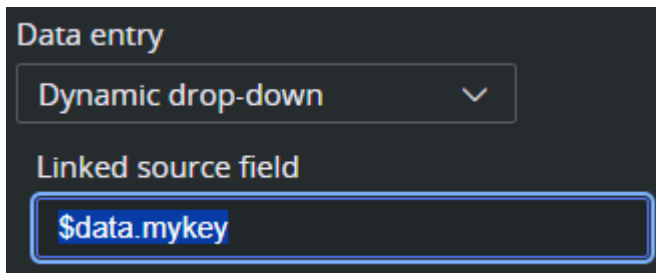
```
vizrt.$data.mykey = "myvalue"
```

In this example, the key `mykey` is assigned the value `"myvalue"`.

##### Dynamic Drop-Down Integration

You can use a key in the `$data` object as a source for Dynamic drop-down, for instance `$data.mykey`, replacing the use of a traditional model field. The source data is not stored in the payload.

```
vizrt.$data.mykey = "[{"label": "Tottenham Hotspur", "value": "tottenham"}, {"label": "Liverpool", "value": "liverpool"}, {"label": "Manchester City", "value": "mancity"}]"
```



See also [Dynamic Drop-Down](#).

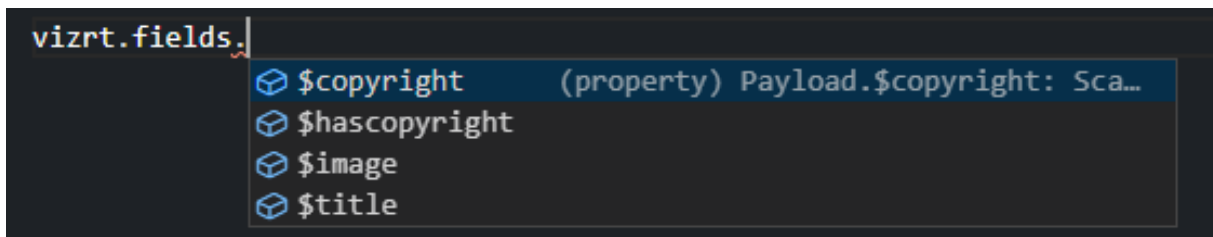
#### 4.8.6 Field Access

When using the scripting tool in the template, the individual fields must be accessed through the global name space `vizrt.fields` (for example, `vizrt.fields.$singleline.value`).

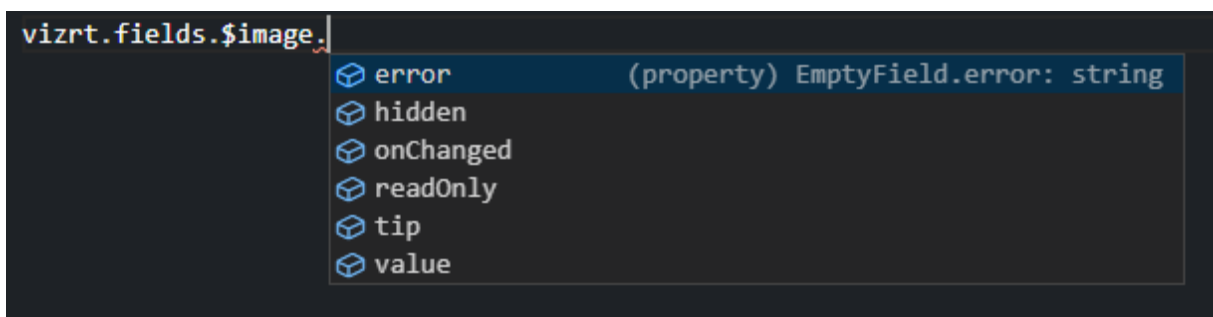
**Note:** Writing `$singleline.value` instead of `vizrt.fields.$singleline.value` does not work, and gives a Compile Error.

The script executes when a graphic element is opened or created with the scripted template in Viz Pilot Edge. In Template Builder, the script is also re-loaded and restarted when there are changes made to it.

By typing `vizrt.fields`, the editor's autocomplete shows you the available fields to choose from.



You can read and write field values, as well as react to value changes from outside the script, and access the properties **error**, **hidden**, **readOnly** and **tip** of the `vizrt` fields.



- **onChanged:** A property on fields that you can set as a function, and if you do so, this function is called whenever the value of the fields changes, and gets the new value as an argument. If this is not set, it is *null*.

**Note:** Changes done to field values by the template script *do not* trigger the **onChanged** function to be called.

- **readOnly:** Read and write *boolean* access, to whether the field should be editable in the form or not. If *false*, the field and its input elements are editable in the UI. If *true*, they are read-only and greyed out in the UI, but are accessible, saved and loaded as part of the payload.
- **hidden:** Read and write *boolean* access, to whether the field should be editable in the form or not. If *false*, the field and its input elements are present and visible in the UI. If *true*, they are hidden from the UI but are accessible, saved and loaded as part of the payload.
- **error:** Read and write *string* access, to an error to display for this field. It overrides other error messages associated with the field when non-empty (e.g. errors due to input length or regex constraints specified in the field definition).
- **tip:** Read and write *string* access, to a tip to use for this field. It overrides the tip specified in the field definition when non-empty.

**Note:** Dashes cannot be used in Typescript with the dot syntax, instead you can use `vizrt.fields["$01-week"]` syntax to be able to access it.

Typescript lets you access fields using known names (for example, `vizrt.fields["$field_2"]`), but does not allow expressing the field names using variables (for example, `vizrt.fields["$field_" + num]`), as it is unable to determine whether the field name is valid and what type the field is. To overcome this, the type checking associated with `vizrt.fields` can be locally ignored by using the *any* type. You may do so inline using for example `(vizrt.fields as any)["$field_" + num]`, or storing it as a new variable, as shown in the example below.

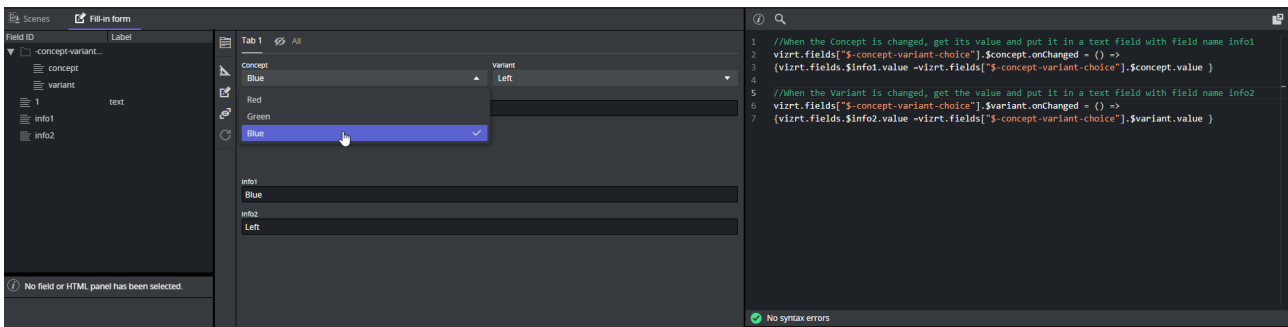
```
function resetValues() {
  for (let playerNumber = 1; playerNumber <= 2; playerNumber++) {
    const untypedFields = vizrt.fields as any

    untypedFields["$player" + playerNumber + "_firstname"].value = ""
    untypedFields["$player" + playerNumber + "_lastname"].value = ""
    untypedFields["$player" + playerNumber + "_age"].value = 0
  }
}
```

**Note:** Be aware that when using an object cast to *any*, the script editor isn't able to help you catch errors like setting a boolean value to a string field, or even trying to access a field that does not exist..

## Accessing Concepts & Variants from Scripting

To access the information from concept and variants fields, because they contain dashes, you must use square brackets, as shown in the example below.



```

//When the Concept is changed, get its value and put it in a text field with field name info1
vizrt.fields["$-concept-variant-choice"].$concept.onChanged = () =>
{vizrt.fields.$info1.value = vizrt.fields["$-concept-variant-choice"].$concept.value }

//When the Variant is changed, get the value and put it in a text field with field name info2
vizrt.fields["$-concept-variant-choice"].$variant.onChanged = () =>
{vizrt.fields.$info2.value = vizrt.fields["$-concept-variant-choice"].$variant.value }

```

## External Sources

Whether on template load, or as a reaction to a field change, you can initiate HTTP, HTTPS or REST calls to fetch values from third party or external services.

This can easily be done via the browser's built-in *fetch* API: [https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/Fetch\\_API](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/Fetch_API).

**Info:** See the [Quick Start Examples](#) section for a short example of a REST call triggered by an *onChanged* event.

## Image Metadata

Every image has some amount of metadata attached to it, and with this field you are able to access this metadata by using the script editor.

You can upload images and the corresponding metadata to asset source servers. By accessing an image's metadata, you can auto-fill the name field within a template or alternatively display or hide an image that might be copyrighted.

**Note:** Image scripting metadata currently works for images retrieved from the following asset source servers: Vizione, Vos, GH and OMS.

## How to Use the Image Metadata

If you are using a newly created template, simply choose any image, and then query that image's metadata in the script editor by querying the image's metadata map. With an existing template, which already contains an image that was created before the 2.4 version of Template Builder and Pilot Edge, then simply click on the current image and re-select it from the asset selector, or alternatively select another random image and then select back the original one. Once this is done, you can proceed by querying the image's metadata map.

This example checks if *imageName* has a metadata key named *test* and then tries to get the value of that metadata key. You can use the script syntax shown below:

```
let hasMetadataKey: boolean = vizrt.fields.$imageName.metadata.has("test") //true if
the metadata contains the key test
let metadataValue: string = vizrt.fields.$imageName.metadata.get("test") //it is set
to the value it has in the metadata, otherwise it is undefined
```

This code example reacts when a new image is selected. When the *image2* field gets assigned a new image, it tries to get the description from the metadata associated with the new image, and set it into the text field *img2\_txt*. If the description does not exist, a message displays explaining it was not found.

```
vizrt.fields.$image2.onChanged = () => {
  if (vizrt.fields.$image2.metadata != undefined) {
    let keyName = "description"
    let a = vizrt.fields.$image2.metadata.get(keyName) // get the metadata value
that has the given key
    if (a != undefined) {
      vizrt.fields.$img2_txt.value = a // if the value is not undefined, then
set it into a string field within the template
    } else {
      vizrt.fields.$img2_txt.value = "The key '" + keyName + "' was not found
inside the metadata map"
      // Alternatively, set it to nothing: vizrt.fields.$img2_txt.value = ""
    }
  }
}
```

To access the entire unprocessed/unparsed metadata file, use *wholeMetadataString*. This can be useful for debugging, or for finding the keys available in the metadata:

```
let rawMetadata:string = vizrt.fields.$imageName.metadata.get("wholeMetadataString")
```

## Image Metadata XML

An image's metadata is stored within asset source servers in XML format, and the XML metadata structure should follow a simple field-value (key-value) structure. This is to guarantee that all the metadata is correctly mapped and made accessible through the script editor.

However, since many image metadata XMLs are disorderly, a parser has been created to handle most XML

structures, although this has some consequences that should be made aware of. All these example scripts are based on an image field named "image1".

Empty field-value pairs get added accordingly:

```
<field name="car"/>
<field name="color">
  <value/>
</field>

// Accessing these can be done using:

let a = vizrt.fields.$image1.metadata.get("car")
let b = vizrt.fields.$image1.metadata.get("color")

// Both a and b will be ""
```

Nested structures get stored based on their hierarchy, with "/" being the parent-child separator:

```
<field name="access-rights">
  <field name="user-rights">
    <value>true</value>
  </field>
</field>

// To access the user-rights value:

let a = vizrt.fields.$image1.metadata.get("access-rights/user-rights")

// a will then be set to true.
```

Any fields with duplicate names get assigned a unique name with an incrementing suffix:

```
<field name="file-link-id">
  <value>id123</value>
</field>
<field name="file-link-id">
  <value>id456</value>
</field>
<field name="file-link-id">
  <value>id789</value>
</field>
```

Access duplicate names like this using the incrementing suffix:

```
let a = vizrt.fields.$image1.metadata.get("file-link-id")
let b = vizrt.fields.$image1.metadata.get("file-link-id(2)")
let c = vizrt.fields.$image1.metadata.get("file-link-id(3)")
```

```
a will be "id123"  
b will be "id456"  
c will be "id789"
```

## Read Only Fields


Some fields are currently supported only for read-access by the scripting API. These are the following:

- Duplet
- Triplet
- Map
- Image
- Video

For the **Image** and **Video** fields, the script is able to access some properties (their height, width, etc.) from the file.

The following example shows how to retrieve the image height:

```
vizrt.fields.$ImageInfo.value = "No image info";  
  
vizrt.fields.$image.onChanged = () => {  
  vizrt.fields.$ImageInfo.value = 'Image changed';  
  
  var v = vizrt.fields.$image.value;  
  if(v != undefined && v.height != undefined)  
    vizrt.fields.$ImageInfo.value = v.height.toString();  
  else  
    vizrt.fields.$ImageInfo.value = "No image info";  
}
```

 **Note:** Because images and videos can be undefined, they must be checked before they are used.

## Unsupported Fields

As of now, all **List** and **Table** fields are unavailable from the scripting API.

## 4.8.7 Quick Start Examples

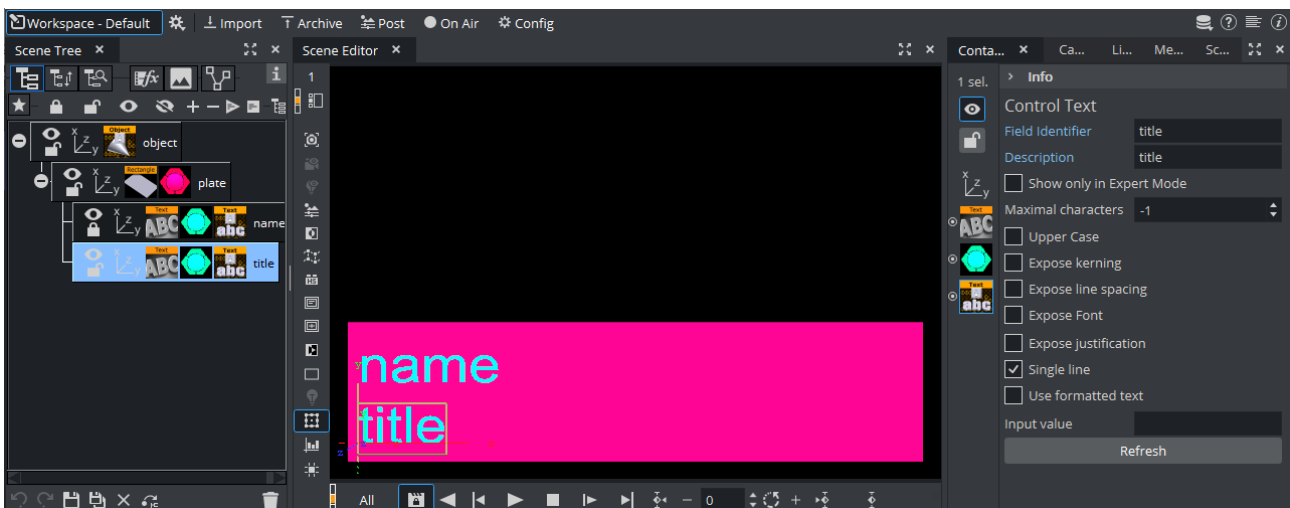
In this section you can find short examples of how to use the scripting functionality.

- [Automatically Clear Title Field](#)
- [Fetch Title from REST Service](#)

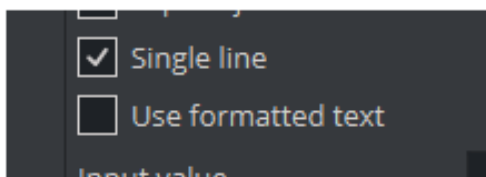
- Info:** For API test endpoints, please use the following:
- **GET** HTTP://<PDS-HOST>:8177/testing/fakepremierleague/
  - **GET** HTTP://<PDS-HOST>:8177testing/fakepersonsearch/{name}

In Viz Artist, create and save a regular Viz Pilot template scene with two text control fields:

- name
- title



Make sure to uncheck **Use formatted text** in the Control Text properties for both fields, which is easier to work with.



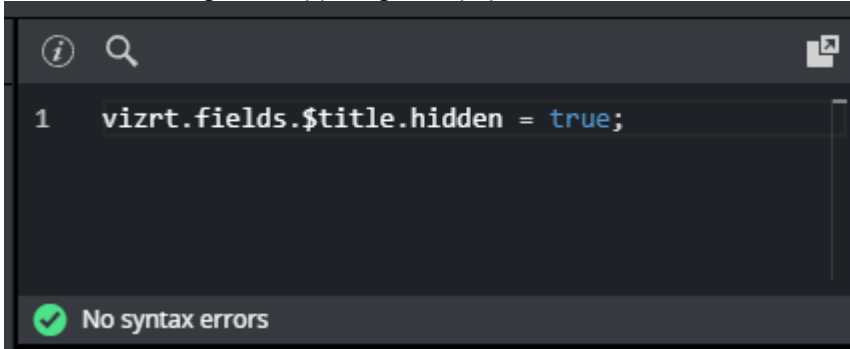
### Automatically Clear Title Field

In this example, the following basic features are shown:

- Script that executes on template load.
- Reacting to user changes to the fields.
- Modifying fields from the script.



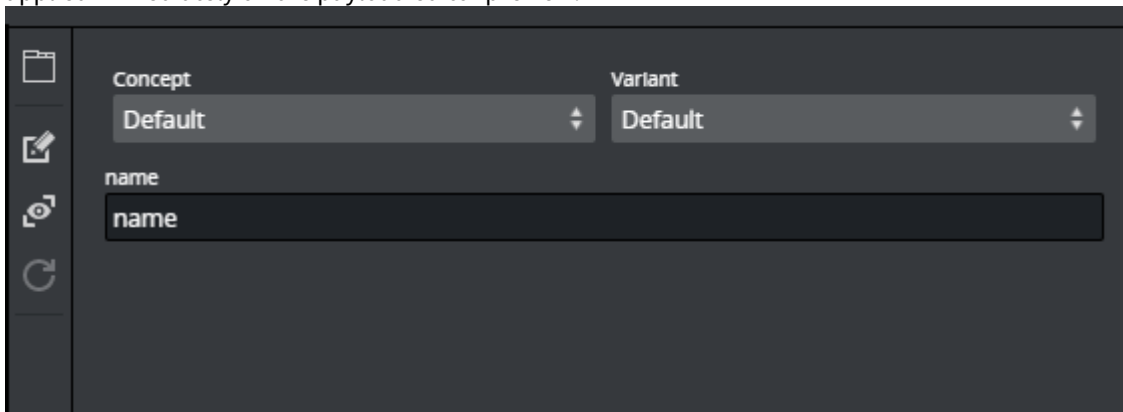
1. Create a new template based on this in Template Builder, by choosing **Create a new template** and adding your newly created scene via **Add Scene**.
2. Go to the **Fill-in form** tab.
3. In the scripting tab, you can verify that the template fields are available by typing `vizrt.fields` and looking at the auto completion.
4. Enter the following in the upper right script panel:



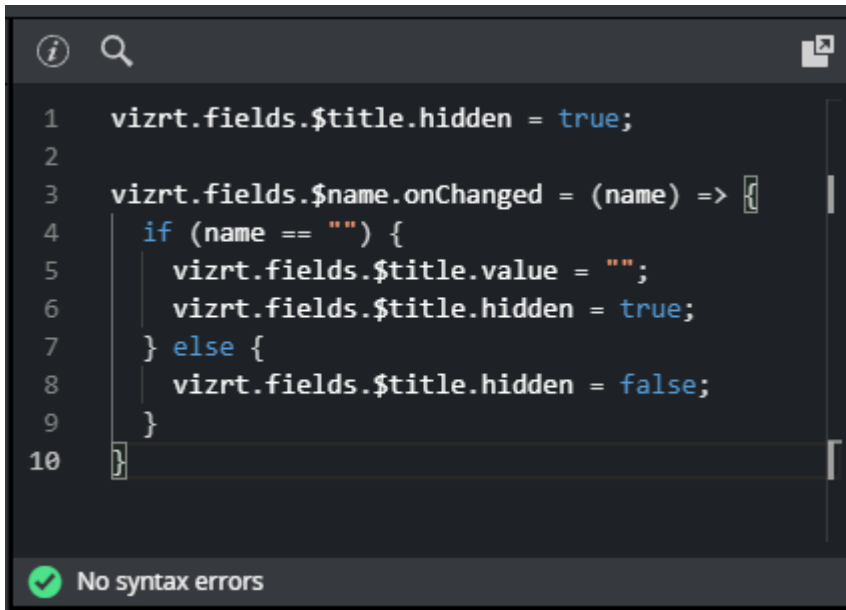
```
1 vizrt.fields.$title.hidden = true;
```

✓ No syntax errors

This script causes the template to hide the **title** field when the template loads. You should see this change applied immediately on the payload editor preview:



5. The script is now extended to react to changes made in **name**. When *name* is empty, *title* should be hidden and empty, but not otherwise:



```

1  vizrt.fields.$title.hidden = true;
2
3  vizrt.fields.$name.onChangeed = (name) => {
4    if (name == "") {
5      vizrt.fields.$title.value = "";
6      vizrt.fields.$title.hidden = true;
7    } else {
8      vizrt.fields.$title.hidden = false;
9    }
10 }

```

✓ No syntax errors

The *title* field is now hidden and cleared when *name* is cleared, and reappears when something is entered into *name*.

6. **Save** the template and observe this action in the Viz Pilot Edge client.

**⚠ Note:** Fields with dashes in their name, cannot be used in Typescript with the dot syntax, instead you can use `vizrt.fields["$01-week"]` to be able to access it. This means, when creating a new scene, you should use camel case notation or underscore (for example, `01thisIsMyField` or `01_week`), to access the field with the dot syntax.

## Fetch Title from REST Service

In this example, the script automatically fills the **title** field by fetching it from a REST endpoint.

This illustrates more advanced features:

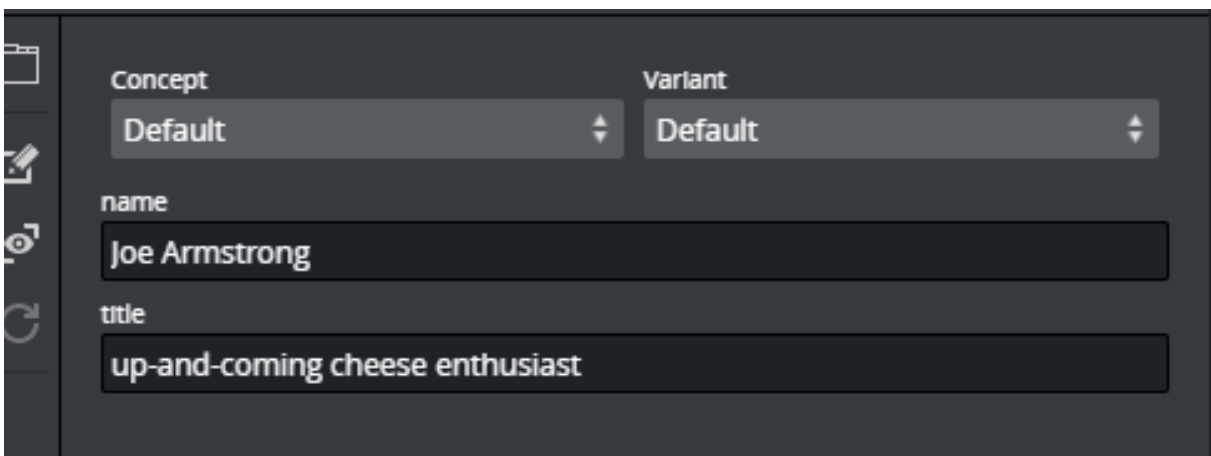
- Using the standard browser fetch API.
- Changing field values based on responses from other services.

Using the same template as the example above, or creating a new one from the same scene, delete anything in the script tab and write the following:

```
1 vizrt.fields.$name.onChange = (name) => {  
2   fetch("http://HOSTNAME:8177/testing/fakepersonsearch/" + name)  
3   .then(response => response.json())  
4   .then(title => {  
5     vizrt.fields.$title.value = title;  
6   });  
7 }
```

✓ No syntax errors

Replace *HOSTNAME* with your own PDS host name. If everything is working correctly, you should see an autogenerated title appear when you set or change the **name** field.



The screenshot shows a form with the following fields:

- Concept**: Default
- Variant**: Default
- name**: Joe Armstrong
- title**: up-and-coming cheese enthusiast

In this case, a specially provided test endpoint was used on the Pilot Data Server, but you can point to any other REST resource. Also, you are not constrained to the fetch API used. All standard JavaScript network mechanisms can be used.

---

## 5 Transition Logic And Combo Templates


This section covers transition logic and combo templates, and contains the following topics:

- [What is Transition Logic \(TL\)?](#)
- [How does TL Work?](#)
  - [Master Scenes](#)
  - [Object Scenes](#)
  - [Combo Templates](#)
  - [TL Terminology](#)
- [Working with Transition Logic and Combo Templates](#)
  - [Creating a New Combo Template](#)

---

### 5.1 What Is Transition Logic (TL)?

Transition Logic (TL) is a way of designing a graphics package that lets you maintain the look and feel of the graphics while letting journalists add graphics items to a rundown, without the need for technical knowledge. TL lets you independently control any number of graphics layers, providing a code-free and design-based method to build graphics that gracefully animate in and out, and transitions from one to another automatically.

 **Info:** Transition Logic (TL) can be played out by most Vizrt control applications such as Viz Trio, Viz Pilot, Viz Multiplay and Viz Multichannel.

---

### 5.2 How Does TL Work?

#### 5.2.1 Master Scenes

This is accomplished by using a Master Scene (aka Background Scene) that coordinates the animation of independently controlled objects which make up the whole. The master scene commonly contains the background items of the graphics package. Such items can be looping backgrounds or the design items of the lower third, over the shoulders, and full-screen graphics. The *variable* or changing content, such as the text in a lower third, is stored separately in Object Scenes.

#### 5.2.2 Object Scenes


When a lower third is played On Air, the object scene for the lower third is triggered. This tells the engine to load the master scene, place the object scene inside the master, and animate the timelines. TL handles all of this automatically.

#### 5.2.3 Combo Templates

These are templates that contain multiple layers of TL scenes.

## 5.2.4 TL Terminology


- **Combo Templates:** A TL template that contains more than one layer of scenes.
- **Master Scenes:** A TL scene is not a single scene, but a set of Viz graphics scenes that consist of a master scene that may have multiple layers of graphics that can be On Air at the same time and independently controlled.
- **Object Scenes:** Each layer in the master scene may have multiple referring object scenes. However, only one object scene per layer can be active at any given time.
- **Layers:** Layers in the transition logic scene define how many scenes can be on air at the same time. TL layers are conceptual, not spatial.

 **Note:** With Transition Logic scene design, *take in* and *take out* commands are still used as with standalone scene design. Where standalone scene design demands that only a single scene can be On Air at a time, however, Transition Logic allows for more than one scene to be On Air simultaneously. This means that using Transition Logic lets you have a graphic covering the lower third of the screen and another graphic covering the left and/or right side of the screen for over the shoulder graphics On Air at the same time.

---

## 5.3 Working With Transition Logic And Combo Templates

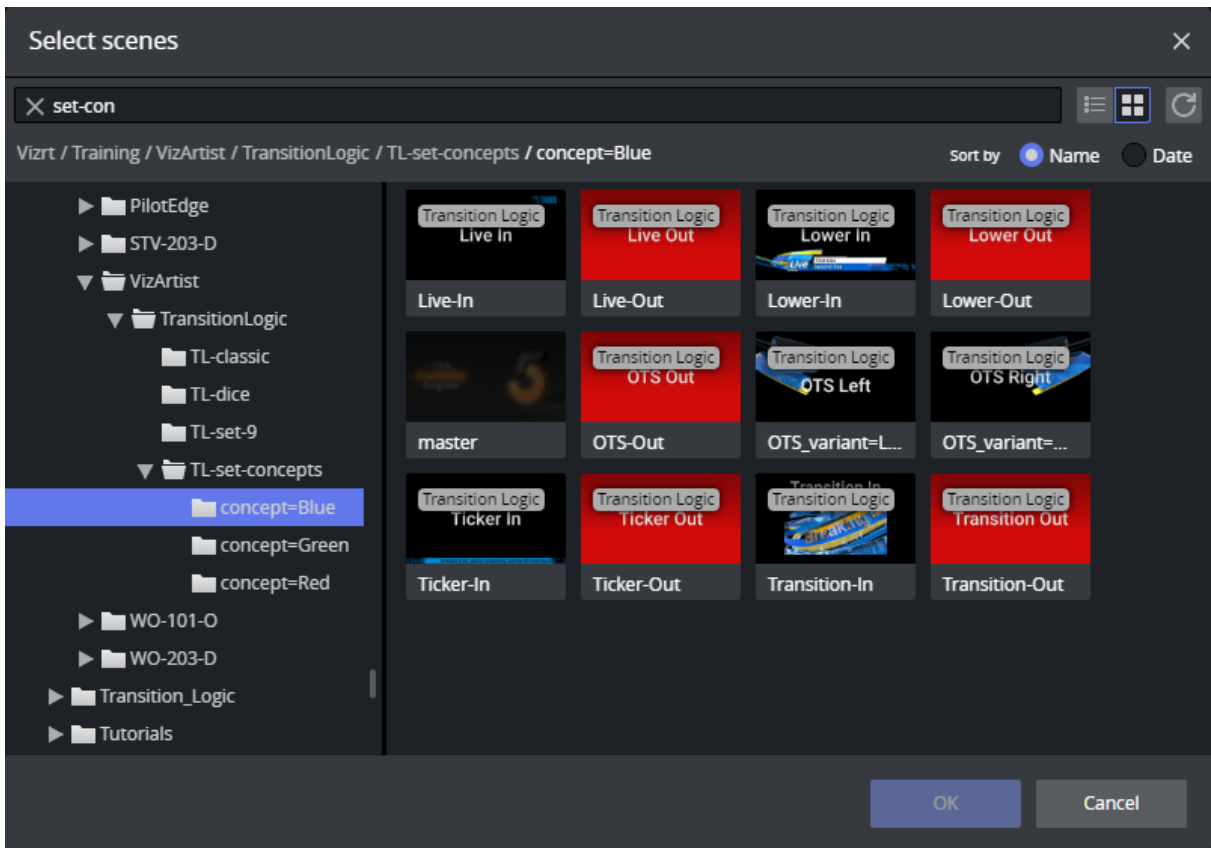
Follow the steps below to get started.

 **Note:** Transition logic and combo templates require Viz Engine 4.3 or above.

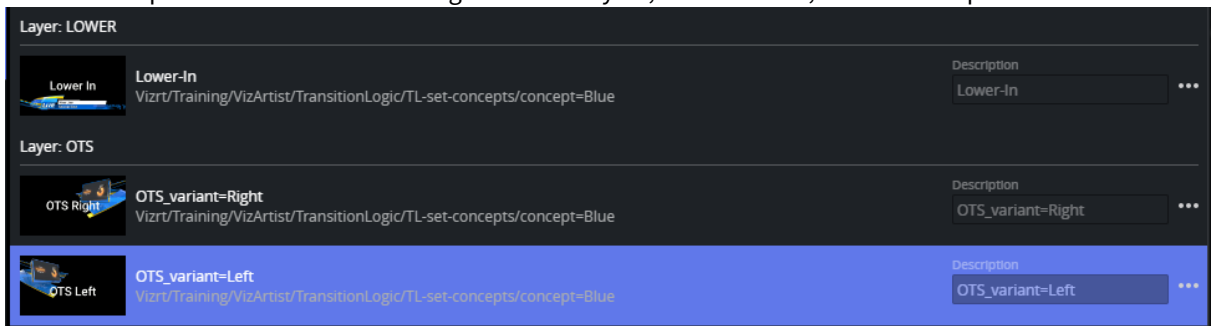
### 5.3.1 Creating a New Combo Template

Create a new template and add transition logic scenes. The following example use **Blue** and **Green** concepts.

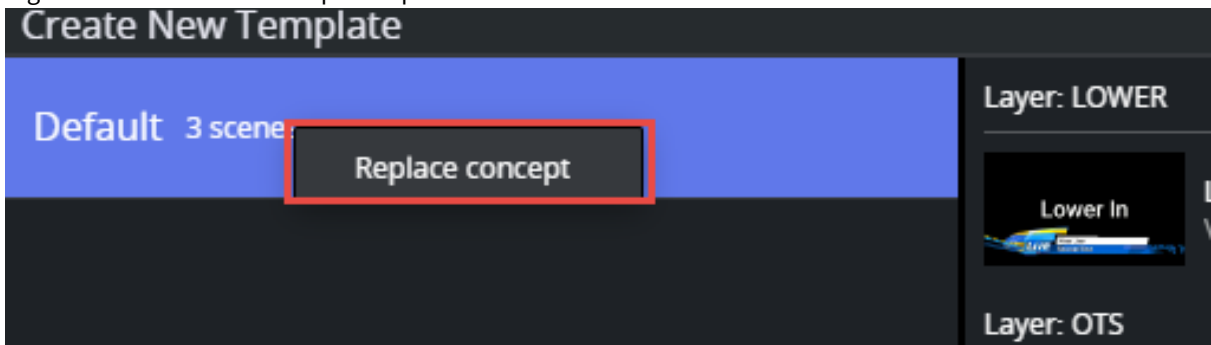
- Select scenes and click **OK**.



- The new template contains transition logic and two layers, it is therefore, a combo template:

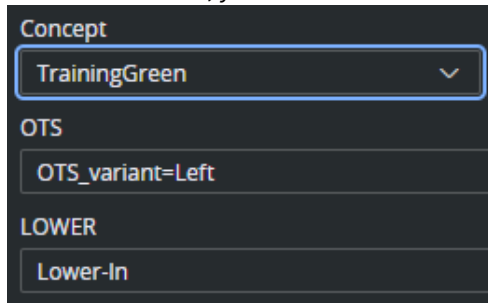


- Right click the Default concept to replace it with a new one:



- Click **+Add Concept** in the lower left corner of the screen. Enter a name for your new concept and click **OK**.

- Click the **+Add Scene** button.
- Select the *scenes with the same set of control objects* as those you selected for the first concept.
- In the **Fill-in form**, you can now see that the template contains two concepts and two layers.



The screenshot shows a dark-themed interface for a 'Fill-in form'. It features a 'Concept' dropdown menu with 'TrainingGreen' selected and a downward arrow. Below this are two layers: 'OTS' with 'OTS\_variant=Left' and 'LOWER' with 'Lower-In'. Each layer is contained within a separate rectangular box.

## 6 Previewing Content

The **Graphics Preview** window is located to the right of the interface. It displays snapshots of the final output in an ongoing preview process, and provides an indication of how the graphics look when played out in high resolution on a Viz Engine.

**Note:** Template Builder sends requests to Preview Server which manages the Viz Engines that provide the snapshots.



- **Preview points:** If the scene contains named preview points, such as stop points and/or tags in the Default director, these are displayed as a timeline on top of the preview. Small circles represent the preview points.
- **Download button:** Downloads the current preview snapshot as a PNG file in HD resolution.
- **TA:** Show/hide the Title Area.
- **SA:** Show/hide the Safe Area.
- **K:** Show the key signal for the graphics.
- **Refresh:** Visible when auto refresh is disabled. Sends a preview request to Preview Server with the current data. The request is unique, meaning that the preview server does not return a cached version of the snapshot. Preview Server also checks whether the scene itself is updated in Viz Artist and returns the latest saved version.
- **Auto-refresh:** Enabled by default. Send a preview request for any user generated change that may lead to the snapshot being changed.

**Info:** Clicking on a preview point to request a preview sends a snapshot request with a named position to Preview Server. Clicking on the timeline sends a snapshot request with an absolute position to Preview Server. For more information, see the [Preview Server REST API documentation](#).



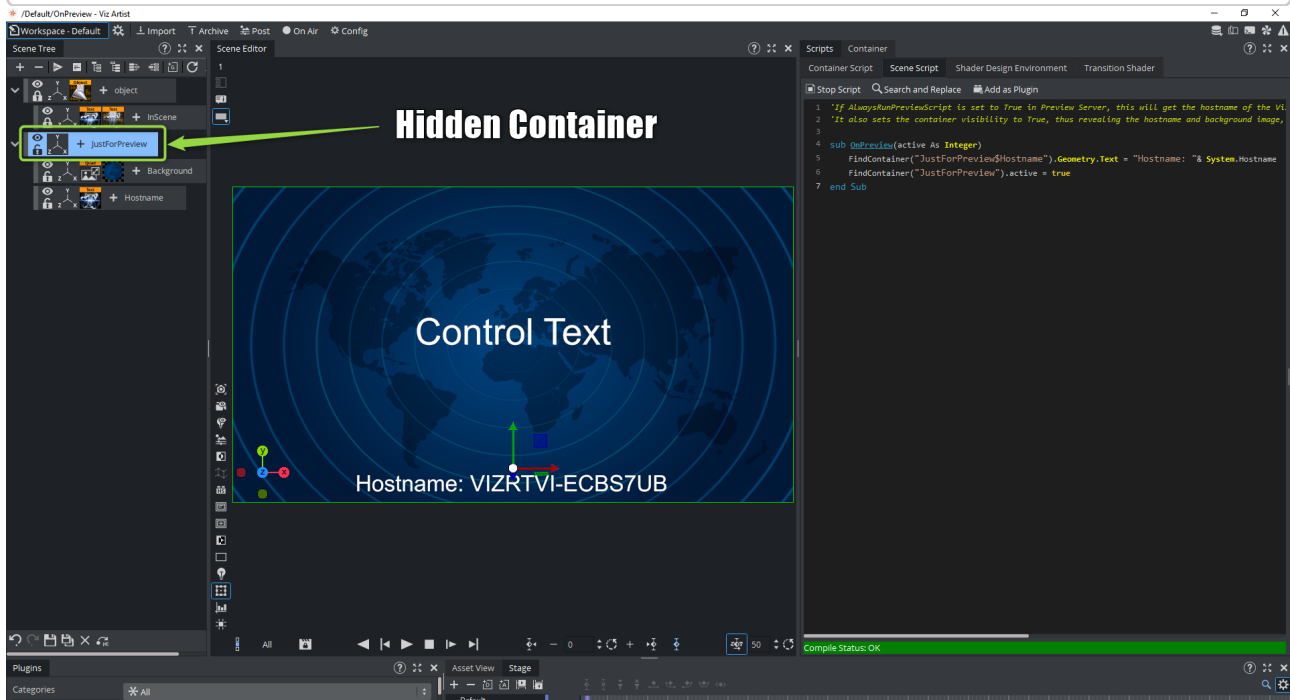
## 6.1 Viz Scene - OnPreview()

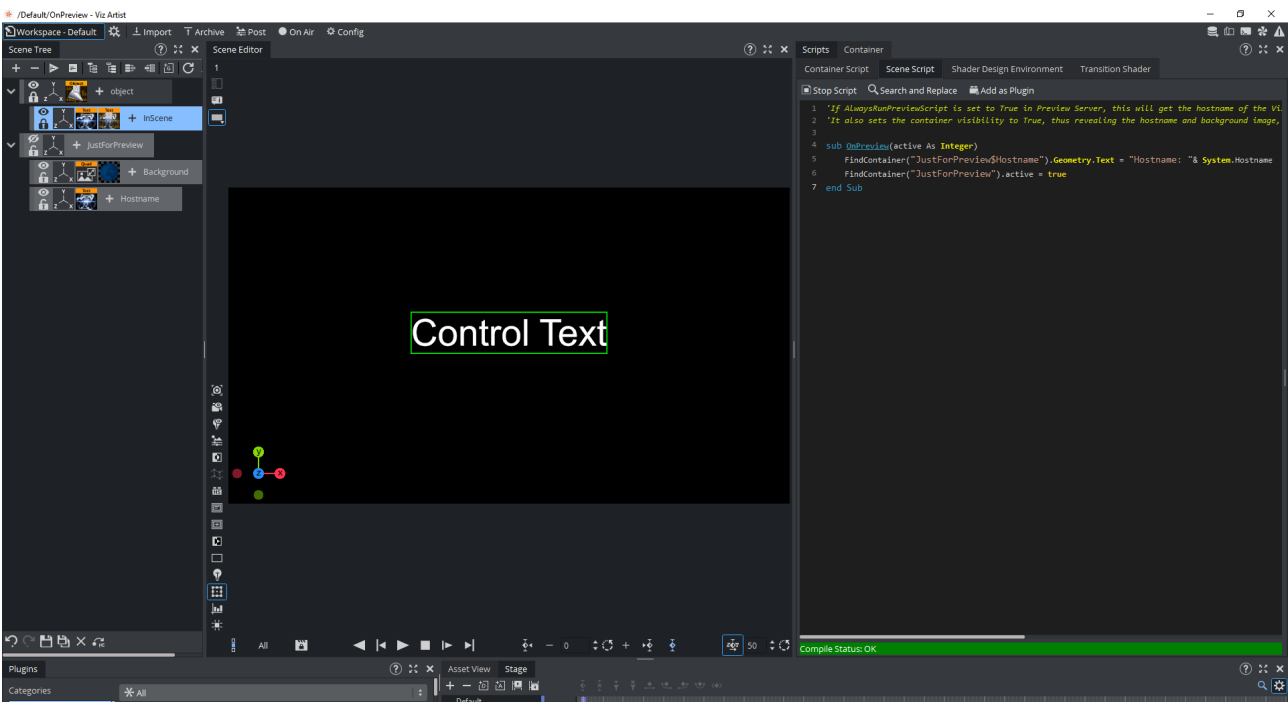
In the Viz Scene Script, you can use the *OnPreview()* function to customize the preview shown in Template Builder and Viz Pilot Edge.

Here is a sample code for Viz Scene Script:

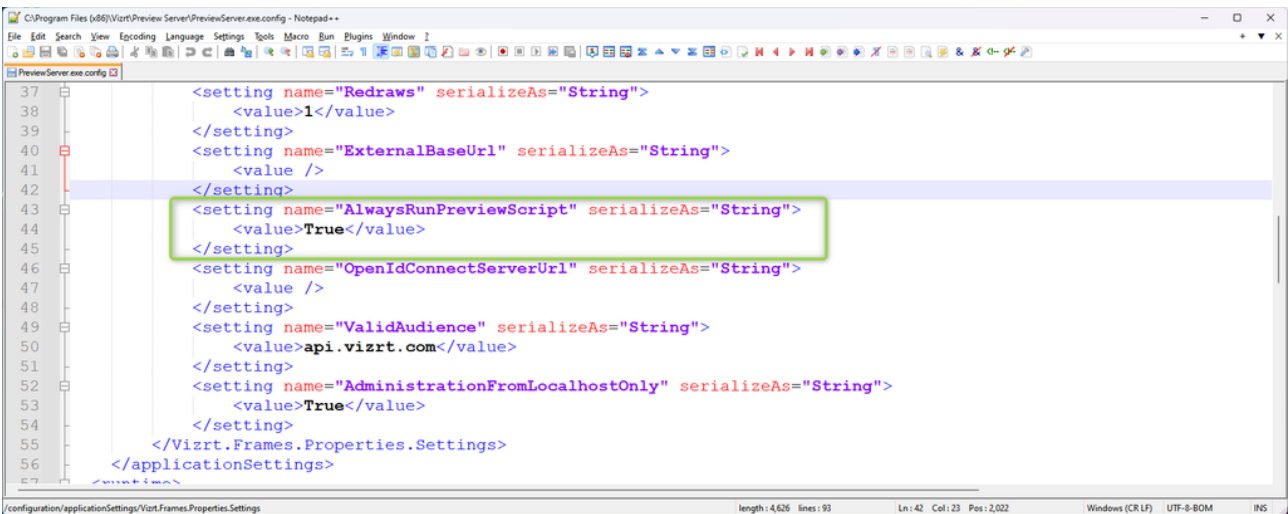
```
//If AlwaysRunPreviewScript is set to True in Preview Server, this will get the
hostname of the Viz Engine rendering the preview and sets the returned value in the
text container from JustForPreview->Hostname.
//It also sets the container visibility to True, thus revealing the hostname and
background image, but only in Preview.
```

```
sub OnPreview(active As Integer)
    FindContainer("JustForPreview$Hostname").Geometry.Text = "&
System.Hostname
    FindContainer("JustForPreview").active = true
end Sub
```





To enable this functionality in Preview Server, navigate to the location of the *PreviewServer.exe.config* and set the value **True** for **AlwaysRunPreviewScript**:



You then have to restart the Preview Server Windows Service for this change to take effect. The preview now displays the hostname of the Viz Engine:



---

## 7 Troubleshoot


A list of known issues and their fixes are listed below.

- [Create New Button Not Displayed on UI](#)
- [GH Scenes Tree Not Displayed when Pressing Create New](#)
- [An Error Message is Shown when attempting to Open a Scene](#)
- [Preview Server Error Message Shown when trying to Open a Scene](#)
- [Scene Blocked due to Outdated or Empty Geom](#)
- [Support](#)

---

### 7.1 Create New Button Not Displayed On UI

An outdated PDS version (<8.5) is installed. Install version 8.5 or above. Preview Server must also be updated to 4.4.1 or above.

 **Note:** Pilot Data Server version 8.6 is mandatory for Transition Logic support.

---

### 7.2 GH Scenes Tree Not Displayed When Pressing Create New

Make sure that `http://<PDS server>:8177/app/DataServerConfig/DataServerConfig.html` → `graphic_hub_url` is properly set.

---

### 7.3 An Error Message Is Shown When Attempting To Open A Scene

An outdated GH REST version (<3.4.2) is installed. Install version 3.4.2 or later.

---

### 7.4 Preview Server Error Message Shown When Trying To Open A Scene

Check that the `http://<PDS server>:8177/app/DataServerConfig/DataServerConfig.html` → `preview_server_uri` property is set.

---

### 7.5 Scene Blocked Due To Outdated Or Empty Geom

If the Geom of a scene is outdated or empty when creating a transition logic template, Template Builder blocks the use of the scene.

To fix this, save or update the scene in Viz Artist > 4.2.

 **Important:** The feature below must be enabled in the Viz Artist config file.

Enable automatic creation of merged geometries when saving a transition logic scene:  
AutoExportTransitionLogicGeometries = 1.

See the [Viz Artist User Guide](#) for more information on editing the Viz Artist config file.

---

## 7.6 Support

Support is available at the [Vizrt Support Portal](#).

---

## 8 Additional Information


The appendix contains the following pages:

- [Keyboard Shortcuts](#)
- [Overview of Media Types](#)
- [Overview of Control Plugins](#)

## 8.1 Keyboard Shortcuts

This page lists available keyboard shortcuts in Template Builder.

Shortcut	Description
CTRL + O	Open the <b>Open Template</b> dialog where you can select a template to open.
CTRL + S	Save a template.
CTRL + Z	Undo.
CTRL + Y	Redo.

 **Warning:** The shortcut **CTRL + O** does not work properly in Firefox version 65.0.1 and later.











### 8.1.1 Graphics Preview Player Shortcuts

Use the following shortcuts for the **Graphics Preview** player:






Shortcut	Description
SPACE or CTRL + SPACE	Play/pause.
SHIFT + I	Go to the in-point.
SHIFT + O	Go to the out-point.
, (comma)	Move one frame back.
. (period)	Move one frame forward.

## 8.2 Overview Of Media Types

The following media types are available for single value fields in Template Builder (click the links for W3C definitions):

Type		Media Type (XSD type)	Content of field/value element
Multi-line text		text/plain ( <a href="#">string</a> )	text
Single-line text		text/plain ( <a href="#">normalizedString</a> )	text
Formatted text		application/vnd.vizrt.richtext+xml	XML (accepts plain text if unformatted)
Boolean		text/plain ( <a href="#">boolean</a> )	text ( <code>true</code> or <code>false</code> )
Integer		text/plain ( <a href="#">integer</a> )	text (for example, <code>-42</code> )
Decimal		text/plain ( <a href="#">decimal</a> )	text using period as decimal point (for example, <code>123.456</code> )
Date and time		text/plain ( <a href="#">dateTime</a> )	text (for example, <code>2021-04-06T13:35:00Z</code> )
Date		text/plain ( <a href="#">date</a> )	text (for example, <code>2021-04-14</code> )
Two numbers (duplet)		application/vnd.vizrt.duplet	text containing two <a href="#">decimal</a> numbers separated by a space (for example, <code>0.6 0.8</code> )
Three numbers (triplet)		application/vnd.vizrt.triplet	text containing three <a href="#">decimal</a> numbers separated by spaces (for example, <code>3 4.5 5</code> )




Type		Media Type (XSD type)	Content of field/value element
Image		application/atom+xml; type=entry; media=image	The image path on GH (for example, IMAGE*images/flags/denmark)
Geometry		application/vnd.vizrt.viz.geom	The geometry path on GH (for example, GEOM*objects/my-geom)
Material		application/vnd.vizrt.viz.material	The material path on GH (for example, MATERIAL*objects/my-material)
Map		application/vnd.vizrt.curious.map	Proprietary format
Color		text/vnd.vizrt.color	text (for example, #140E7E or rgba(255, 0, 0, 1)).

## 8.3 Overview Of Control Plugins

### 8.3.1 Supported Viz Artist Control Plugins

Plugin Name	Comments
Control Chart	The Control Chart plug-in exposes control of chart data from the Visual Data Tools plugins.
Control Text	From Viz Engine 5.0.1 and above, Control Text exposes text from both the Classic and Viz Engine renderer pipeline.
Control Geom	The Control Geom plug-in exposes the control of geometry objects to the user.
Control Image	The Control Image plug-in creates an image control in the control clients.
Control List	The Control List plug-in allows you to create table controls. Normally there should be a Control Object for each row.
Control Material	The Control Material plug-in exposes the material control to the user. Remember to set up a search provider towards Graphic Hub, to use this.
Control Number	The Control Number plug-in (also known as Control Num) is used to be able to decide how a number input is to be formatted. It can be a value given by the control client user or by any external source. It should be used instead of Control Text when numbers are the input value.
Control Object	Control Object should always be added to a scene when you add other control plugins. It is in this plugin that you mark if a scene is part of a transition logic set or not. There should normally only be one control object in the scene. The exception is when you use a control list when there is a control object for every line.
Control OMO	The Control Object Moving (Omo) plug-in gives you the possibility to add a group of containers and reveal one at the time. This control plugin exposes an integer. It is typically nice to use a drop-down for these with proper field names.
Control Video	The Control Video plug-in exposes control over a video codec channel (ClipChannel). Does not support clips in soft clip players.
Control WoC	A replacement of the Control Maps plugin with more options and on-the-fly feedback from Viz Artist/Engine.

 **Info:** If a Control Plugin is not listed in the table above, it is not supported by Graphic Hub and/or Template Builder.