How do I create a hidden label for an element?

In some Inline XBRL documents, elements in financial tables or in the narrative may not have a corresponding label in the text or that label does not accurately represent the element. For example, in a table, a total element may be indicated solely by a total rule or in the narrative an element may be referred to as "par value" without other descriptive text. In these cases, a registrant may want to disclose a more appropriate label that is not the standard label for the element.

The steps for creating label for an element such as this will vary depending on how the document is tagged. Depending on the type of engram being used to tag your fact data, you can follow the steps below.

For block and inline engrams:

1. Open the engram properties dialog by clicking the **Edit Block Fact** or **Edit Inline Engram** button.

2. Set the *Label*.

3. Click **OK**.

For table row engrams or table column engrams:

1. Locate a position in the table that corresponds to the data. This could be a blank cell in the stub of the table or an empty cell in the first or last rows of the table.

2. Enter the label for the element as you want it to appear in the XBRL data.

3. Turn on the visibility of hidden text by clicking **View > Page View > Hidden Text**, if it is not already enabled.

4. Select the text.

5. Click **XDX Markup > Mark With XDX Tag > Inline Label** .

6. Set the element that will use the label in the *For Element* field. If the label is adjacent to the element engram in the document, you can use the drop-down list to select the "NextElement" or "PreviousElement" option.

7. Click **OK**.

8. Set the data as hidden.

   If the text is in its own block (excluding table cells):

a. Place the cursor inside the block.

b. Click **Edit > CSS Code > Element Style**.

c. Click on the *Element* tab.

d. Set the *Display Type* to "None".

e. Click **OK**.

If the text is not in its own block or is located inside a table cell:

a. Select the text.

b. Click **Font > Inline Face & Size > Font Properties**.

c. Set *Effects* to "None".

d. Click **OK**.

e. Place the cursor inside the font tag you just added to the document.

f. Click **Edit > CSS Code > Element Style**.

g. Click on the *Element* tab.

h. Set the *Display Type* to "None".

i. Click OK.

If the text is located inside its own row inside a table and the entire row should be hidden:

a. Place the cursor inside the row.

b. Right-click in the "TR - Row" entry in the Page View tab of the Management View window

c. Choose the **Element CSS Style** menu item.

d. Click on the *Element* tab.

e. Set the *Display Type* to "None".

f. Click OK.

If your element is a custom element, you can use the **Extensions Manager** to set a standard label for the element.