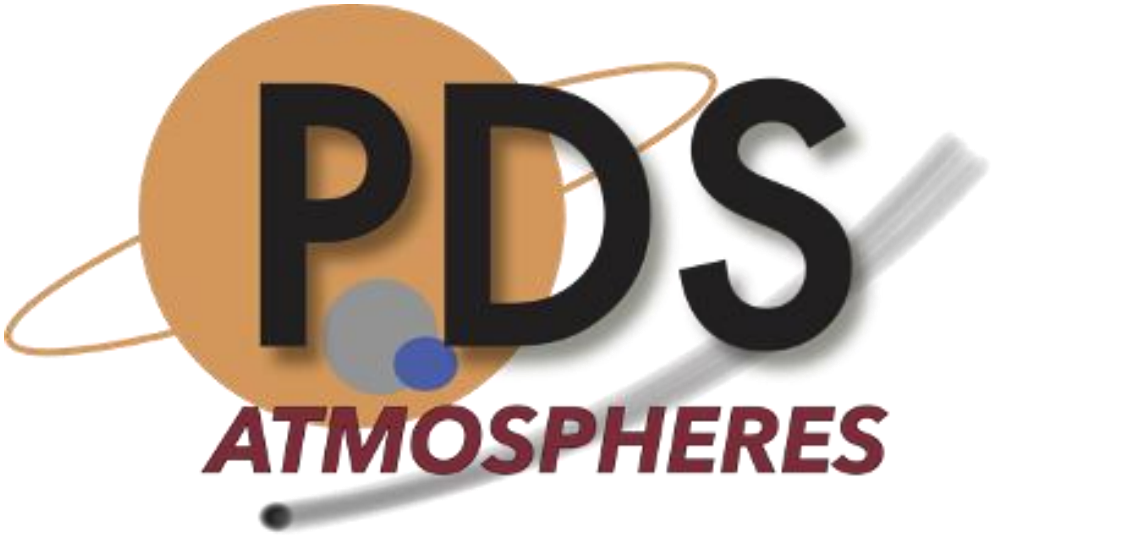


ELSA USER GUIDE

The Educational Labeling System at Atmospheres (ELSA) User Guide

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INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the Educational Labeling System at Atmospheres (ELSA), hosted by the Planetary Data System (PDS) Atmospheres Node (ATM). ELSA represents ongoing work to aid Planetary Data System data providers in preparing data to be submitted to the Atmospheres Node to be archived. ELSA involves multiple parts including the philosophies of archiving with the PDS using the PDS4 Archiving Standard and leveraging online interactive environments to interface data providers with the Atmospheres Node.

At its heart, ELSA aims to allow easy construction of viable PDS4 label templates for use in archive bundles. We employ a 'top-down' approach to label creation that auto-populates XML label templates with bundle-specific information input via an easy-to-use online query system. This leverages node expertise on all the connective links between the standard PDS4 hierarchies. What this means is metadata (whole and partial) can be inherited between labels and conditional options are queried from the user. Because of the connectiveness of the PDS4 Archiving Standard, it is important to keep track of many distinct parts throughout bundle creation behind the user interface. To better understand this, it is necessary to delve into the hierarchical nature of PDS4 and how the labels work in general.

This document is designed to provide background knowledge and references to ELSA Users as a guide to the process of creating labels with ELSA, other integrated applications within ELSA, and as a primer to vocabulary and PDS4 concepts that will be used in preparing your data for submission to PDS. The goal of this document and this application is not to make you an expert in PDS4 but to teach you enough to help facilitate archiving and eventually using data from the PDS. To start will start with identifying two main user groups, 1) those that plan to archive data with the **PDS ATM**, and 2) those that want to submit model output data to the **Atmospheric Modeling Annex (AMA)**. The two processes are similar, but there are key differences to producing *Archive* versus *Annex* bundles. After learning how to build bundles with ELSA, there will be descriptions of other service applications included within the ELSA online environment.

PDS4 Basics – Hierarchy & Interconnections

PDS4, or the fourth iteration on the rules and regulations of the Planetary Data System's archiving standard, describes the methodology and rules for archiving data within the PDS. Development began around 2006 and continues today. Active archiving under the PDS4 Standard began with the *Lunar Atmosphere and Dust Environment Explorer* (LADEE) mission led by the Atmospheres Node, in 2011. By NASA regulation, all flight projects approved for launch after November 2011 are required to use the PDS4 Archiving Standard. Derived data and data produced through data analysis projects through ROSES (Research Opportunities in Space and Earth Science) programs were added to this mandate shortly after. Viably, anything after ~2012 should use the PDS4 standard. PDS4 differs from its predecessors by moving from the JPL-proprietary Object Description Language (ODL) to the more commercially available Extensible Markup Language (XML) to capture and record the necessary metadata for all parts of the PDS4 archives. Although XML is more commercially available with freely

available editing tools, many PDS data providers were used to the ODL from previous iterations of the archive and had tools to make use of the ODL formatting. XML has a fundamentally different structure than the ODL labels, making the metadata slightly less human-readable though it is better for machine readability. Existing commercial tools can parse XML more readily than ODL which makes PDS4 a more modern approach to managing metadata for an archive like the PDS.

In its simplest view, PDS4 organizes data sets into ***bundles*** which serve the role of 'bundling' up all the necessary parts of a complete archive. This includes individual ***collections*** which contain ***basic products*** such as documents, data, calibration information, and any other important files. The hierarchy of bundles to collections to products produces the basis for our archiving system. All these pieces are considered products. ALL products are registered within the PDS4 system and comprise the bulk of the collective archive in the PDS. To be registered, all products need to have logical identifiers (LIDs) that allow all the products to be inventoried and tracked within the system like a serial number. In PDS4, the logical identifiers are implemented as Uniform Resource Names (URNs). URNs are a form of pointer that allows individual products to be found in the system. URNs are non-location-specific and have the form:

urn:nasa:pds:bundle_id:collection_id:product_id

Unlike their HTML cousins, the Uniform Resource Locator (URL), URNs are not tied to a specific physical or digital location. Therefore, the structure of the URN is very important and consists of up to six segments for PDS4. The first three segments determine the resolving institution responsible for maintaining the physical location of the specific product. So, in the above example, '*urn:nasa:pds*' means the URN points to the NASA PDS as the place where the products reside. International partners will have different resolving institutions. For example, the European Space Agency (ESA) has their own archive called the Planetary Science Archive. The URN root for them would be '*urn:esa:psa*'. Similarly,the Japanese Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) – Data Archives and Transmission System (DARTS) archive would be '*urn:jaxa:darts*'.

The last three segments denote the important hierarchical structure within the PDS4 standard. Specifically, those segments are used for the bundle identifier, collection identifier, and basic product identifier in that order. Together, the full URN provides a unique identifier for every product in PDS. Families of products will be discernable through their URN identifiers, where bundles have 4 segments, their collections 5 segments, and all other products with 6 segments.

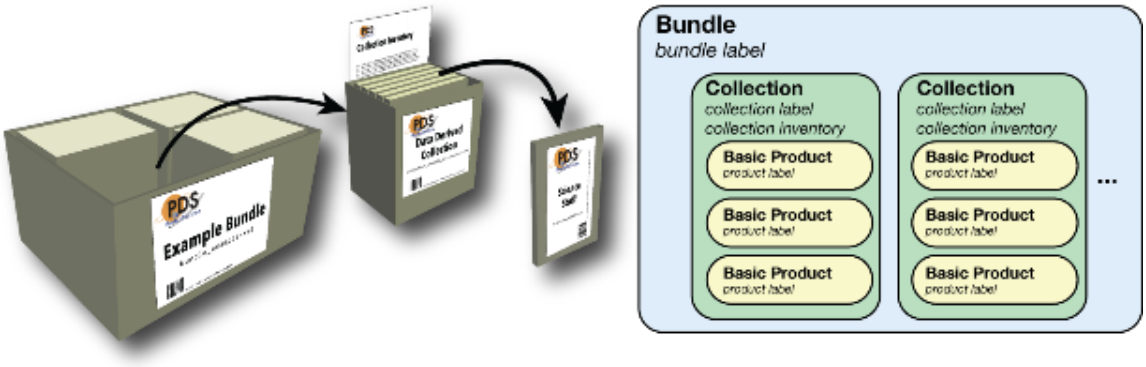


Figure 1. Schematic diagrams of the PDS4 bundle hierarchy. Cartoon view showing the bundle structure as nested boxes with 'packing' information (left) with corresponding diagram showing the same structures and labels.

The URNs (also known as Logical Identifiers (LIDs)) form the basis of the PDS4 referencing system and can serve as pointers to other member products. These pointers allow bundles to point to the member collections, the collections to point to their member basic products, and all of those (bundles, collections, products) to point to associated context products denoting investigations, missions, facilities, telescopes, instruments, and targets and even important documentation. All are denoted with a LID that provides a unique identifier for every aspect of the PDS4 system, allowing products and their relationships to each other to be documented.

ELSA aims to provide users with an inclusive view of the PDS4 Archiving Standard, by automatically creating/populating labels with interconnected information. Primarily, all information is obtained through various online queries that in turn provide ELSA with the pieces used for construction/determination of the appropriate values to be populated within the label templates. Queries will request that a user fill out online forms with appropriate content, select from a pull-down list of enumerated values, and/or use generated fields based on choices provided from common examples. Based on the Atmospheres Node experience with past and current data providers, we have devised a philosophy to guide our development of the ELSA tool.

Context Products

URN references are also used with PDS4 Context Products, as internal pointers to existing things. Context Products refer to physical entities that have already been registered in the PDS4 System to provide references to known things like investigations, spacecraft, telescopes, instruments and/or targets. Adding the proper context-product parts of an observing system for example could link your data to known spacecraft/missions or observatories/laboratories, etc. that will allow your data to be found alongside other potentially related data. PDS4 does this in a very similar way to your LIDs in your bundle, but they appear in specific reference areas. ELSA allows you to pick what you need and put it where it needs to go in the labels, without having to manually cut/copy/paste, minimizing errors.

ELSA PHILOSOPHY

The Educational Labeling System at Atmospheres (ELSA) is an ongoing programming project for New Mexico State University undergraduate student employees of the NASA Planetary Data System Atmospheres Node. The goals of the project include: (1) providing novice and experienced PDS data providers a clean, easy way to learn about the PDS4 Archiving Standard, (2) providing an easy way of creating and editing viable, PDS4-compliant labels, and (3) outputting a usable set of PDS4 label templates that are partially filled-in to be readily used in simple archiving efforts. These goals can be accomplished by our Top-Down approach, leveraging simplicity of design, editability within the interface, flexibility to handle many types of common products, and easy access and output.

‘Top-Down’ Education

To accomplish our goals of providing educational, easily editable, partially filled templates to complete labels, we need to understand the ‘top-down’ approach of label creation within the PDS4 standard. ELSA aims to walk users through the process of not only creating a PDS4 bundle, but the thought process needed to understand and manage all the interconnected parts of the archive. ‘Top-down’ then refers to the order in which the user is walked through the process. The simple fact that basic products require

information about which collection they are in and to which bundle they belong dictates forethought in the organization process. That in mind, ELSA was designed with the PDS4 Bundle as the fundamental starting point for determining a user's archive structure. This 'package' is a self-contained archive that should allow future data users to access and use the contained data products effectively. In the past, the focus was on the labels for only the data products and hierarchical structures were almost always secondary. Because of the interconnectedness of the logical identifier system in PDS4, it is essential for data providers to understand the entire structure of their archive to most efficiently design their labels. In this way, we want to guide the users' experience to both produce products they can use but also teach users to communicate effectively by learning vocabulary and PDS4 structure.

In designing the early iterations of ELSA, we learned early on that if we queried the user for appropriate pieces, the ELSA code could complete parts of each of the labels at the same time across the entire bundle. The outcome of this idea would be to simplify the work done by less experienced data providers and save time for experienced providers to allow more consistency across the bundle. For example, by asking the ELSA user for information about the title of their bundle and suggesting types of collections that they might need, nearly the full bundle label can be generated with some simple text manipulation.

Simplicity

ELSA's design philosophy is to use a clean, simple interface to guide users through the bundle creation process. In doing so, it is our hope that users (data providers) will learn much about how the PDS4 structures work to make better archives in the end. In most cases we feel that the most effective way of learning the system is to see the bundle being built as the user 'plays' with the options through the system. We accomplish this by reusing structures like the cards, icons, and color schemes to make it clear what the functions are, so users can reasonably predict what each does. We aim to keep the text minimal in the ELSA interface to foster the experimentation that users will experience by pressing buttons and filling out simple forms.

All buttons and cards should be marked so that functionality is clear. Users should not have to delve into documentation to figure out each part of the system. Once a button or card is clicked, there should be a clear reaction of the system; ELSA should do something as a result of the user's actions, and it should be obvious to the user. Consistency in the icons/buttons/card design will be key to maintaining a clean, usable environment for our users.

Editability

To maintain a playful, experimental environment, we need to make sure that editability is a high priority for users. Each action needs to be able to be clearly undone and redone. Users should be able to try different options, learn how the ELSA system asks for information, and subsequently how the ELSA system distributes that information throughout the label templates for the bundle. The goal of ELSA is not to produce a complete bundle with data and documentation but rather, to produce the template package for the entire bundle – meaning all product labels throughout a user's bundle session will be tied together with the interconnected links as described above. Users may choose to use the ELSA system to produce

related products for all aspects of their bundle, including variations on data products. In the end, the user should be able to tailor the resulting templates to best fit their needs.

Flexibility

Another design desire for ELSA is that the system provides maximum flexibility for the user. Flexibility will be a goal to aspire to, not necessarily a measurable completable quantity. ELSA will need to grow over time to include more options to allow more and more complex bundles to be handled by this interface. Increasing flexibility while maintaining the core functionality of ELSA is a long-term development goal; that needs to be considered each time we add functionality to the program.

When ELSA started, the goal was to be able to produce bundle, collection, and product labels that were tied together with the correctly generated and placed LIDs. Incorporation of a context-product selector expanded the tailoring of labels to include proper references within the labels without the need to manually type out or cut and paste the references. Building on the initial bundle and collection files, data product, and document labels constitute the most complicated parts of any bundle, and contain further details that ELSA needs to help users navigate. We then started development with tabular data first as some of the simpler data within the ATM's holdings. Archive data tables come in three basic varieties (fixed-width, delimited, and binary tables), each with their own unique syntax. Handling these tables in similar ways while maintaining the differences was the goal. Expansion of ELSA to aid in the production of External Bundles for the Atmospheric Modeling Annex, allows documentation and model output files (netCDF) to be submitted to ATM as annex repository products, in a very similar way to archive products.

As ELSA continues to evolve, more complex data types, typical of planetary atmospheric data will be added to available options for data products for the archive.

Easy Access & Output

Design of ELSA also needs to maintain easy access, both in using ELSA on multiple platforms online and in the ability to pull the finished label templates out of the users' ELSA workspace at ATM. Online development using the Python/Django framework aids in this task by providing a system-agnostic approach to the development. ELSA can be used from any online platform from desktop to mobile device web browsers with little or no effort. The simple compact interface allows the development of PDS4 label templates from anywhere.

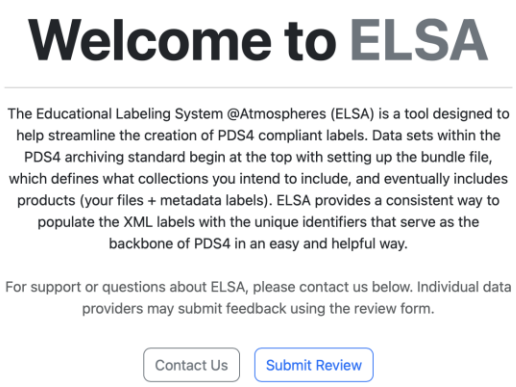
Once a user is done with creating a set of bundle templates, easy output of those files is also necessary so the user can begin to compile the data and complete their labels for submission to ATM. We allow the user to zip up the entire bundle of templates for easy download, or the user can simply access the desired files from the directory structure as designated by buttons on the Bundle View page. Either way, the user can access the templates at any stage of development and move to an offline platform if desired. Again, the purpose of ELSA is to aid in the design of the PDS4 labels in the first place. The user maintains the ability to determine how much of the label can be 'hardwired' up front within the ELSA application. Added streamlining for the AMA has also been implemented to allow users to submit their completed bundles directly to the ATM through the ELSA interface. Due to complexities in archive

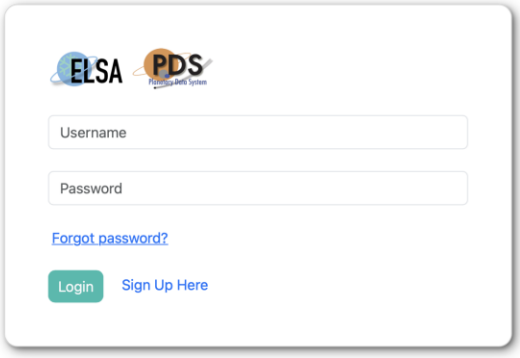
bundles, this feature is not currently available, though options are being actively explored to streamline the archive submission process.

GETTING STARTED with ELSA

The Educational Labeling System at Atmospheres (ELSA) is an online tool for creating and editing PDS4 labels for the creation of Archive and Annex Bundles. Bundles are the PDS4 equivalent of a dataset with metadata labels created under the PDS4 Information Model, or the PDS4 Archiving Standard.

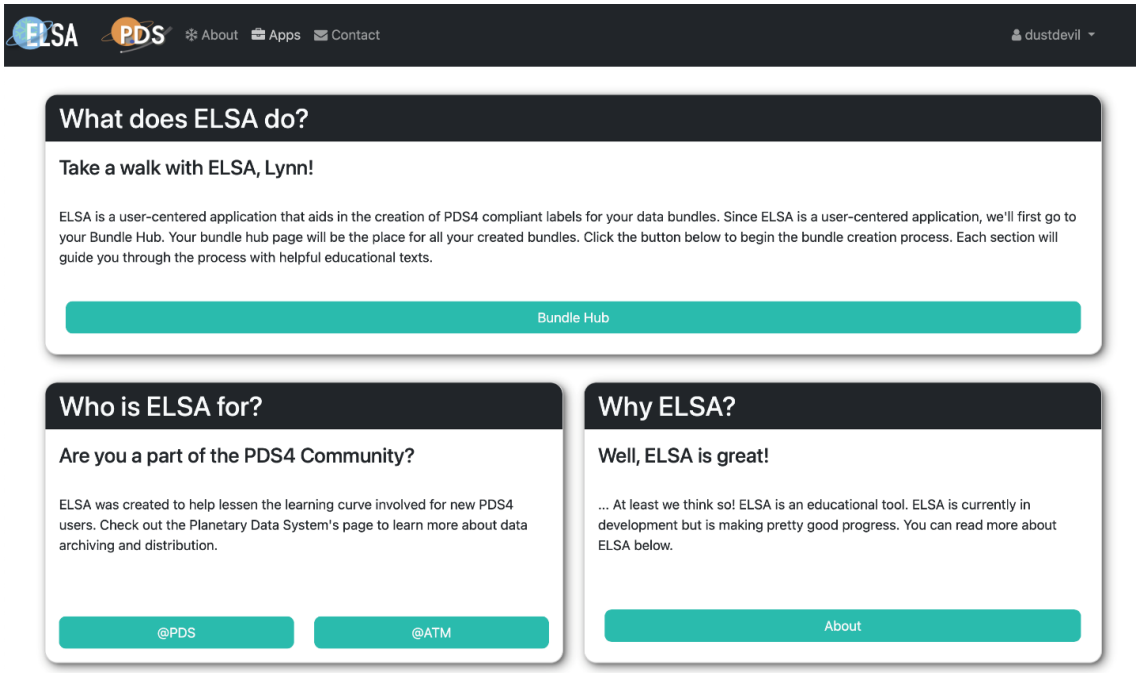
To get started with ELSA, you will need a free account. Online, in your favorite browser, you can access ELSA at https://atmos.nmsu.edu/elsa/. On the initial ELSA webpage, you will see a prompt for your login credentials. If you do not have an account, you can sign up for one using the 'Sign Up Here' button. Your new account will be secured with dual-factor authentication, so every time you initially login to your account, you'll receive an email to the account you signed up with a 6-digit number. Once logged in, you should not have to re-authenticate as long as you stay logged in.



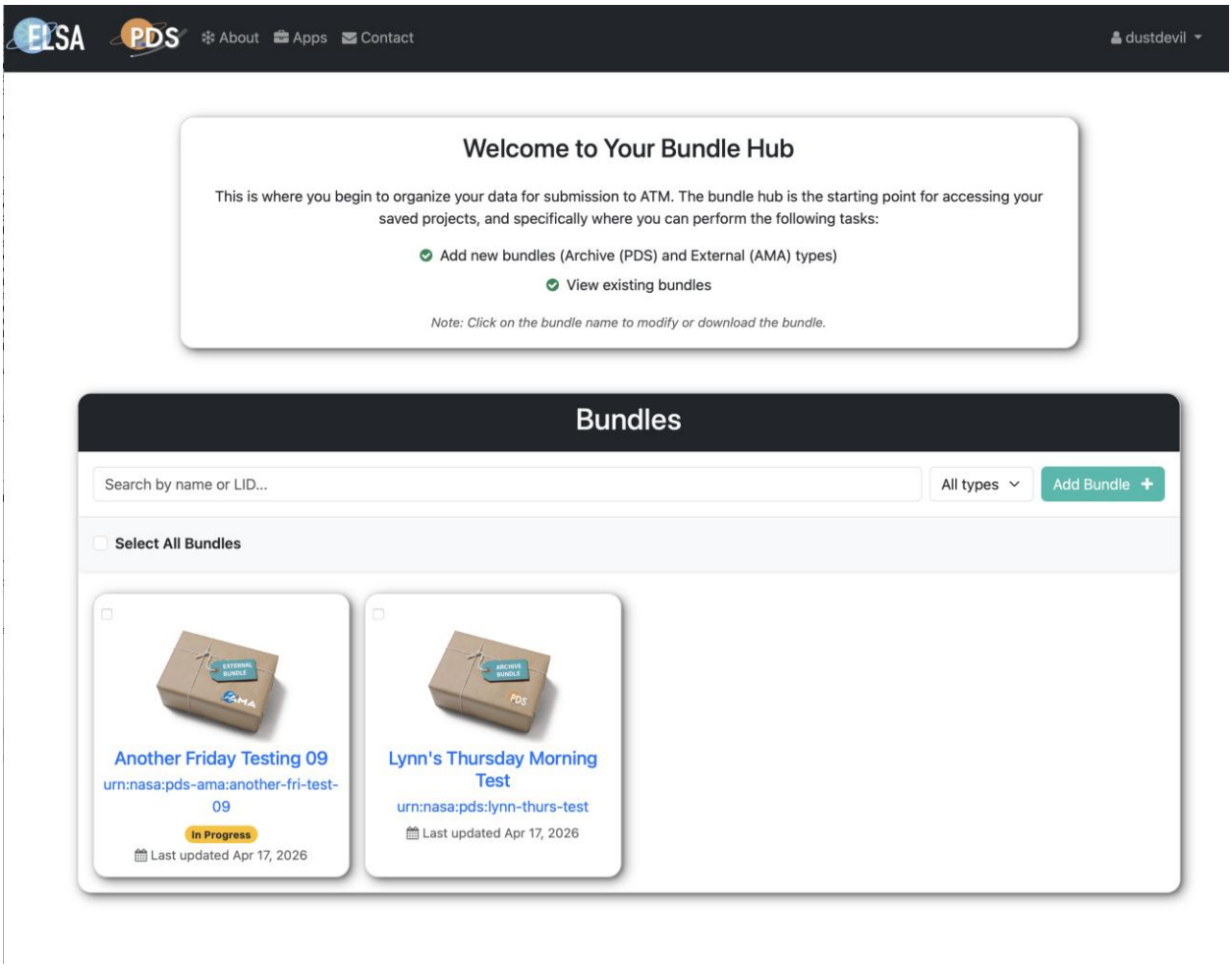


Once your account is setup, and you have successfully logged in, you will be directed to the ELSA introduction page. This page has several informative links to help you get oriented with ELSA application. The topmost section contains the link to the Bundle Hub. This is the place to start building PDS4 Bundles, which will give you a persistent storage space at ATM to play with and design your PDS4 Bundles. Currently you can build Archive Bundles for products you plan to submit to the PDS ATM archive, and External Bundles (Annex Bundles) for products you plan to submit to the AMA. Below that section, there are two more sections. The left section allows you to access the PDS main website to learn more information about the PDS in general and access to the ATM main website to learn more about the Atmospheres Node or access data available through ATM. The right section allows you to learn more about ELSA and the development history of the application.

To get started with building a PDS4 Bundle you will want to select the Bundle Hub button in the topmost section.



The Bundle Hub will be your home for accessing all bundles you create as well as your starting point for creating new bundles. Both Archive and External (Annex) bundles will be available in the Bundle window at the bottom of the page. Archive bundles will be denoted with the PDS logo, and External Bundles will have the AMA logo. The Bundle Hub also provides ways to search for your bundles (should you have more than a few) and delete bundles one at a time or in selected groups, should you want to clean up your account space.



To get started click the 'Add Bundle +' button.

As you start, you will need to decide which type of bundle you plan to create. Standard Archive Bundles contain data from or related to mission data, mission support data, derived data from missions, ground-based observations, laboratory data, or planetary-analog field data. Standard Archive data will have requirements regarding allowable formats and metadata for various types of bundle components. Atmospheric Modeling Annex Bundles are limited to External products and have less rigorous requirements, given the non-archival formats that are allowed in the annex. Though parallel there are some notable differences in the process for each.

STANDARD ARCHIVE BUNDLES (PDS-ATM)

The PDS Atmospheres Node (ATM) works with many data providers to archive their data for posterity. PDS Archiving Standards are rigid and require many specific formats that are deemed 'archive' formats, so not every usable data format is acceptable in the archive. Currently, ELSA can help prepare labels for most standard document formats as well as tabular data formats. Specifically, tabular data formats include three main types of tables: binary tables, delimited tables (e.g., comma-separated-values (CSV) files), and fixed-width tables.

When you begin a new bundle, you will have to decide on some basic information when you start. ELSA will prompt you to input a Bundle Name. This should be considered the title of you bundle, feel free to use

title case and spaces as you would with any title. The second field prompt will ask you to input a shortened version of that title. This will be your Bundle ID. For example, if I choose a title that is “Venus Surface Pressure and Temperature Measurements,” the Bundle ID could be something like “venus-surface-pt". Bundle IDs will be reduced to ALL lowercase letters and the only allowed separators are the dash (-), underscore (_), and a period/dot (.). Your title will be translated into this format if you don’t do it yourself as this ID will be used for building your bundle’s logical identifier patterns (LID / URN), and those restrictions are part of the rules for creating a URN string.

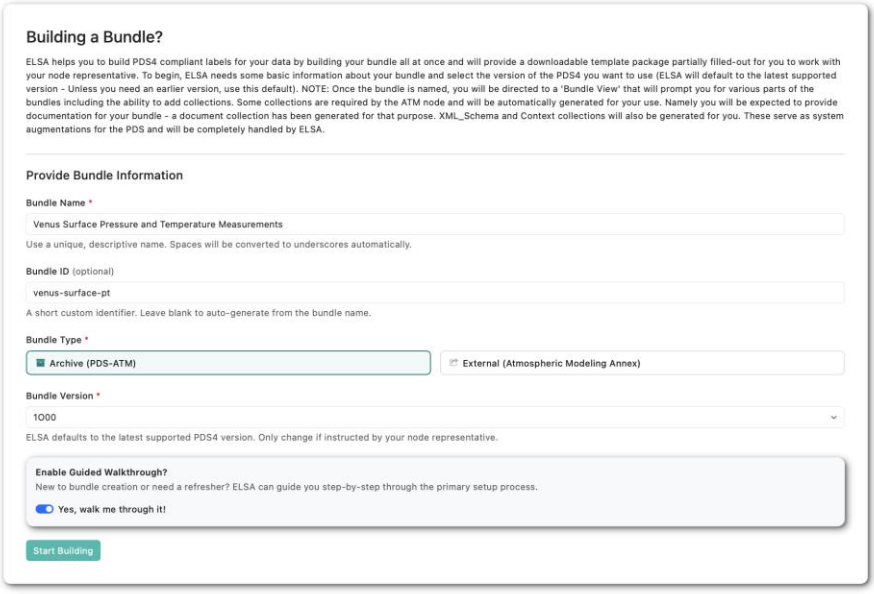
The Logical Identifier (LID) is functionally a Uniform Resource Name (URN) which is broken down into a string of segments separated by colons.

Example:

urn:nasa:pds:venus-surface-pt:data_raw:day_25-hourly

The first three segments denote the resolving institution. In the example, urn:nasa:pds: denotes that the resolving institution is the NASA PDS. The last three segments denote the bundle structure. The fourth segment is the Bundle ID; the fifth segment is the Collection ID; and the sixth segment is the Product ID. Bundles will always have 4-segment LIDs; Collections 5-segment LIDs; and Products 6-segment LIDs. These LIDs allow you to know the hierarchical structure of the bundle just by looking at the URNs.

ELSA has been designed to automatically assign LIDs to all parts of the bundle as you go, so you don’t have to constantly worry about how and where to put these values. ELSA will prompt you for input at various stages but will construct all the LIDs accordingly.



To begin a Standard Archive Bundle, you will need to fill out this form. To designate it as an AMA bundle, you need to select ‘External’ from the Bundle Type options. The ‘walkthrough’ option is pre-checked and is recommended for building your AMA bundle.

[WALKTHROUGH TO BE COMPLETED SOON]

ATMOSPHERIC MODELING ANNEX (AMA)

The PDS Atmospheres Node (ATM) has recently begun accepting data from the atmospheric modeling community to be stored in our PDS Archive-adjacent repository, the Atmospheric Modeling Annex (AMA). Atmospheric modeling data are comprised of not only modeling output, but potentially input/output files, model parameters and setup metadata (including geographic bounds, etc.), as well as documentation about what a particular model or model run is attempting to do. The PDS4 archiving standard has been extended beyond the archive usage to enable storing of atmospheric modeling data and to facilitate Open Science within the planetary atmospheric modeling community. In accordance with Open Science practices, ELSA aims to provide guidance in creating 'archive-like' stability to atmospheric modeling data for storage and dissemination to the community. The hope is that by making modeling output findable within the PDS alongside planetary data using PDS4 logical identifiers (LIDs / URNs) and Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs), the PDS Atmospheres Node can be a standard repository for planetary atmospheric modeling data.

When you begin a new bundle, you will have to decide on some basic information when you start. ELSA will prompt you to input a Bundle Name. This should be considered the title of you bundle, feel free to use title case and spaces as you would with any title. The second field prompt will ask you to input a shortened version of that title. This will be your Bundle ID. For example, if I choose a title that is "Mars GCM Diurnal Variations in Water Vapor," the Bundle ID could be something like "mgcm-daily_h2o-vapor". Bundle IDs will be reduced to ALL lowercase letters and the only allowed separators are the dash (-), underscore (_), and a period/dot (.). Your title will be translated into this format if you don't do it yourself as this ID will be used for building your bundle's logical identifier patterns (LID / URN), and those restrictions are part of the rules for creating a URN string.

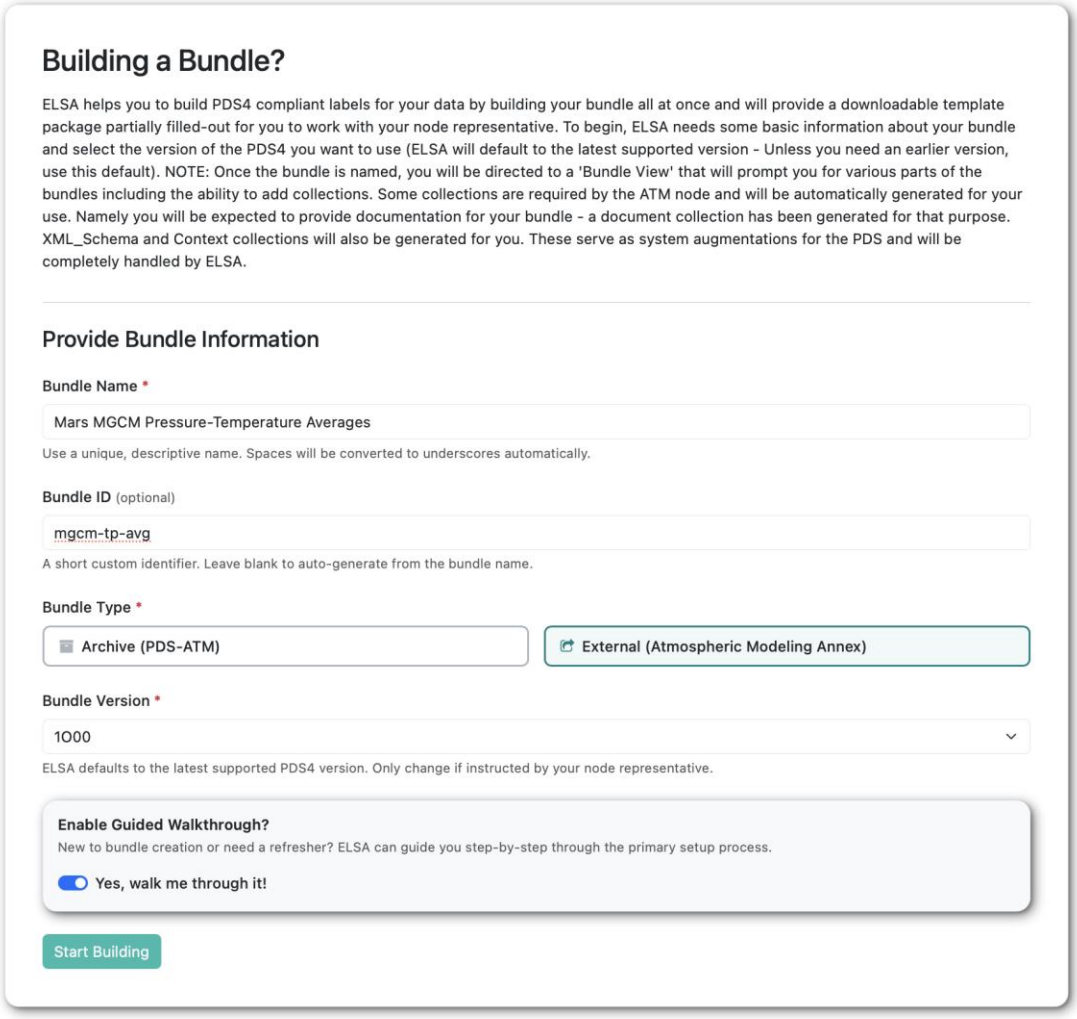
The Logical Identifier (LID) is functionally a Uniform Resource Name (URN) which is broken down into a string of segments separated by colons.

Example:

urn:nasa:pds-ama:mgcm-daily_h2o-vapor:document:user-guide

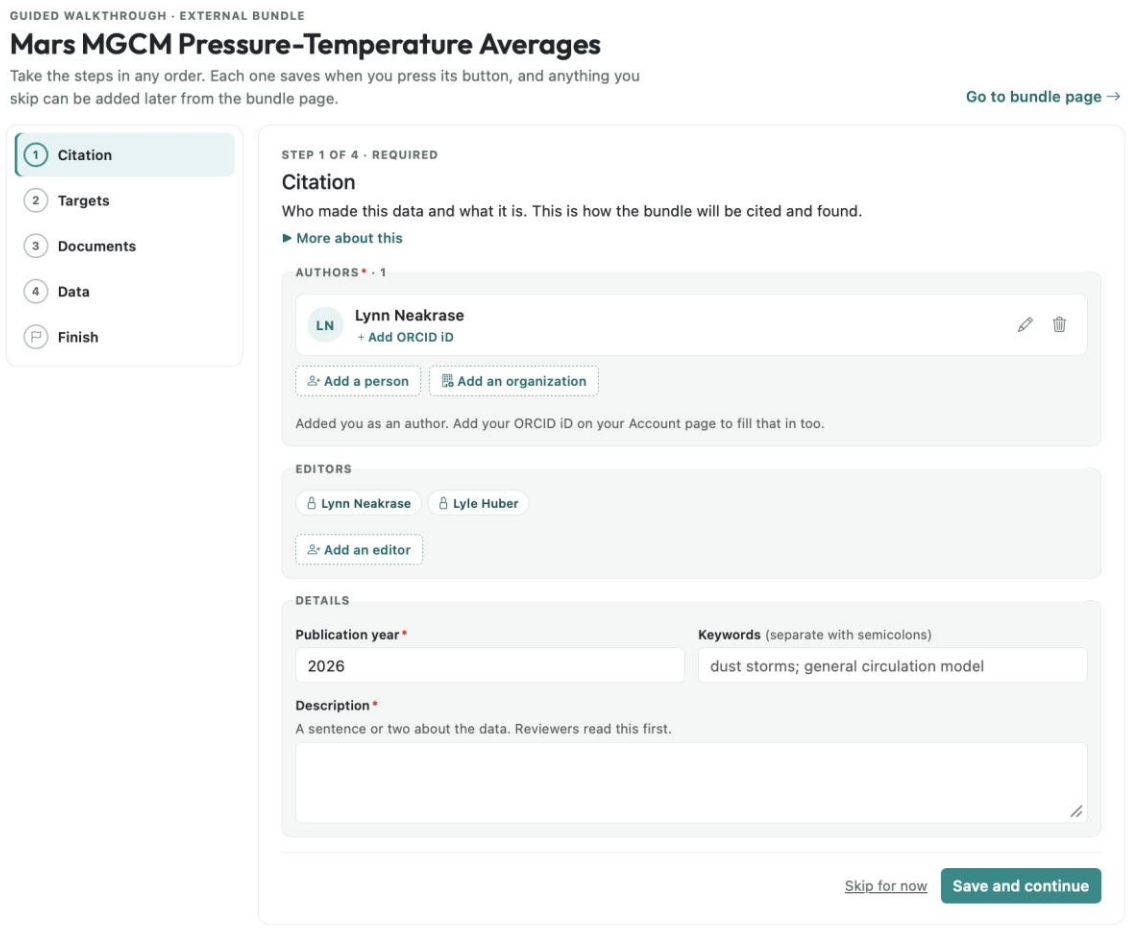
The first three segments denote the resolving institution. In the example, urn:nasa:pds-ama: denotes that the resolving institution is the NASA PDS Atmospheric Modeling Annex. The last three segments denote the bundle structure. The fourth segment is the Bundle ID; the fifth segment is the Collection ID; and the sixth segment is the Product ID. Bundles will always have 4-segment LIDs; Collections 5-segment LIDs; and Products 6-segment LIDs. These LIDs allow you to know the hierarchical structure of the bundle just by looking at the URNs.

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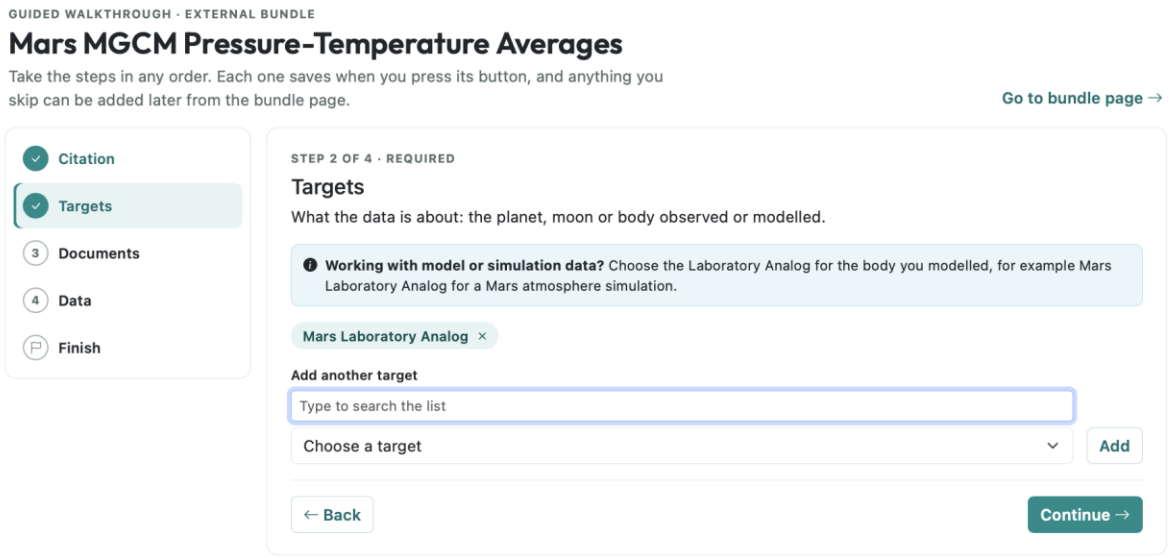


To begin an AMA bundle (External Bundle), you will need to fill out this form. To designate it as an AMA bundle, you need to select ‘External’ from the Bundle Type options. The ‘walkthrough’ option is pre-checked and is recommended for building your AMA bundle.

When you start a bundle with the walkthrough option, the initial screen will start you off filling in information about who is responsible for the work done in this bundle as part of the Citation_Information section of your labels. In Citation you will be able to add authors and editors to your bundle metadata. ELSA will pre-select Lynn Neakrase and Lyle Huber as ATM node representative editors. If you’ve added all your contact information to your login profile, ELSA will give you the option to add yourself as an author, filling in your institutional information and your ORCID. For all other potential authors and editors you will be prompted to add the information for each person. ELSA provides an external link to the orcid.org site to allow you to look up someone’s ORCID if they have one. Publication year should be the expected year you expect your bundle to be available to the public through the PDS. However, depending on the length of the review process, the ATM node personnel may update to reflect the actual release date. ELSA also prompts you to add a brief description of your bundle.

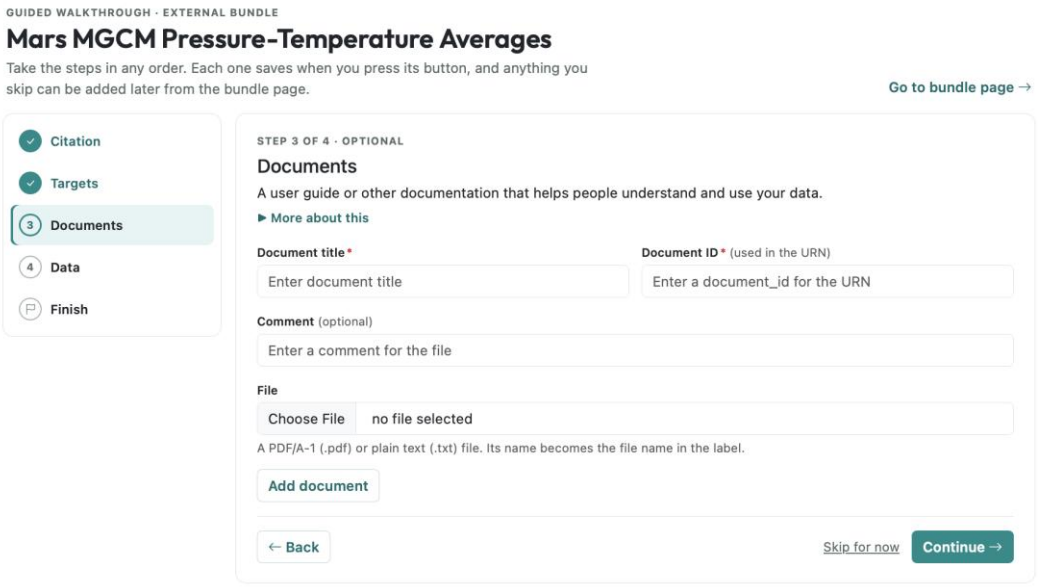


Step 2 of the walkthrough asks you to select at least one target for your work. Because your projects with the AMA will all be Atmospheric Modeling, the only PDS4 Context Products you will need to select is your target(s). PDS4 uses Context Products to provide dedicated links to standard entities to enhance search capabilities once your bundle is registered in the PDS system. For AMA examples we will use the Mars Laboratory Analog selection for our example Mars GCM project. We use analog targets because atmospheric modeling is simulating the conditions of a planetary body, and our eventual search results will be able to differentiate between simulations (laboratory, modeling, etc.) and data collected from the natural target. (e.g., Mars vs. Mars Laboratory Analog).

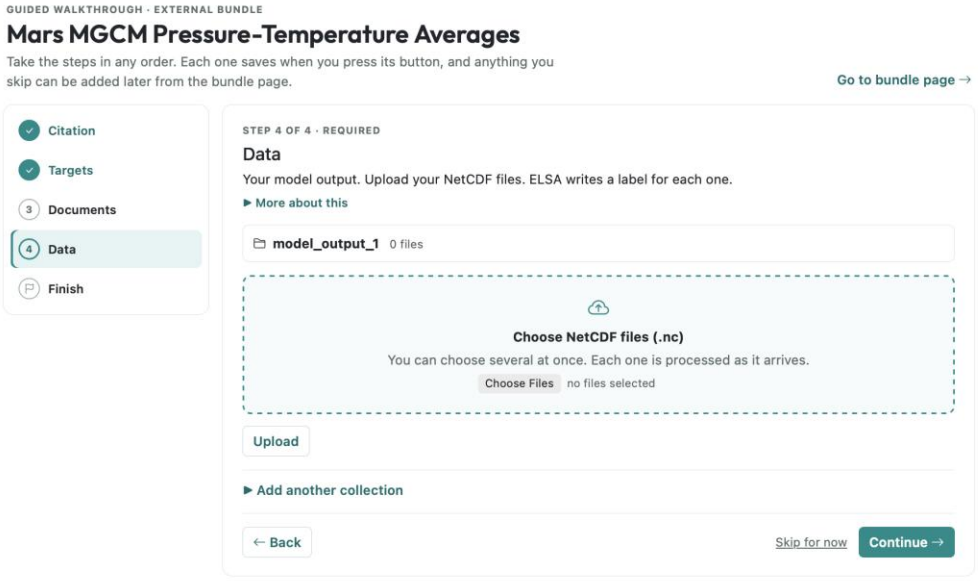


If for some reason the target body you are studying does not appear in the list, contact the ATM Node Representative in the contact section, and we can work with you to get it added to the system.

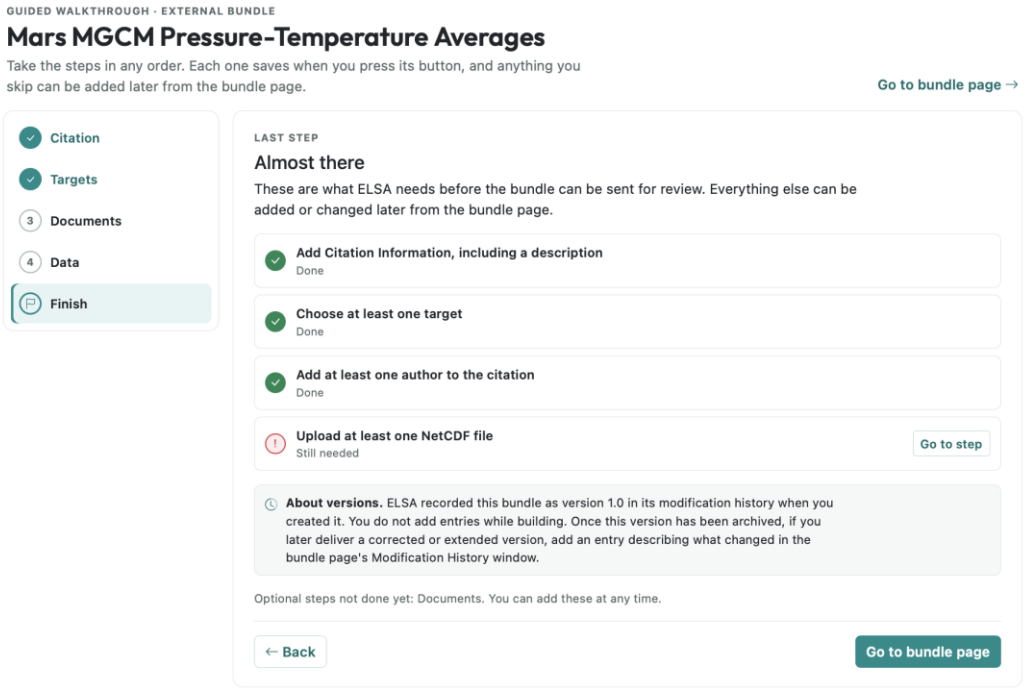
Step 3 of the walkthrough will prompt the user to consider adding documentation to the bundle. Usability of your final data products, and your complete bundle, is of the utmost importance to the PDS; we require you add some form of documentation to your bundle. A document collection will be added automatically to your bundle to encourage this. During the walkthrough process, the Documents section will prompt you to provide basic information about your document(s) including the title of the document (e.g., User Guide) and a document identifier (e.g., user-guide), and a place to put some brief description of what the document is (comment). The accompanying document file (PDF/A-1b (.pdf) or Plain Text (.txt)) can then be uploaded at the same time. If you do not have these documents ready at the time of initial creation and the walkthrough, you can skip and add this later.



Step 4 is the final step of the walkthrough and serves as the initial setup of the first ‘data’ collection of your bundle. The ‘data’ collection for AMA bundles should be used for model output and should be named according to how you plan to organize your data files. (e.g., model_output_1, simulation02, etc.). Once created, ELSA will prompt you to upload the associated model output files. Atmospheric modeling data is typically stored in netCDF files, so ELSA will only accept netCDF files in the model output ‘data’ collection(s). Part of the reason for this, is that when you upload model ouput netCDF files, ELSA will extract the first set of metadata from the netCDF file headers to begin the process of describing the files for the repository. If you choose the ‘skip’ option here, you will be able to upload and edit files later in the Bundle View.

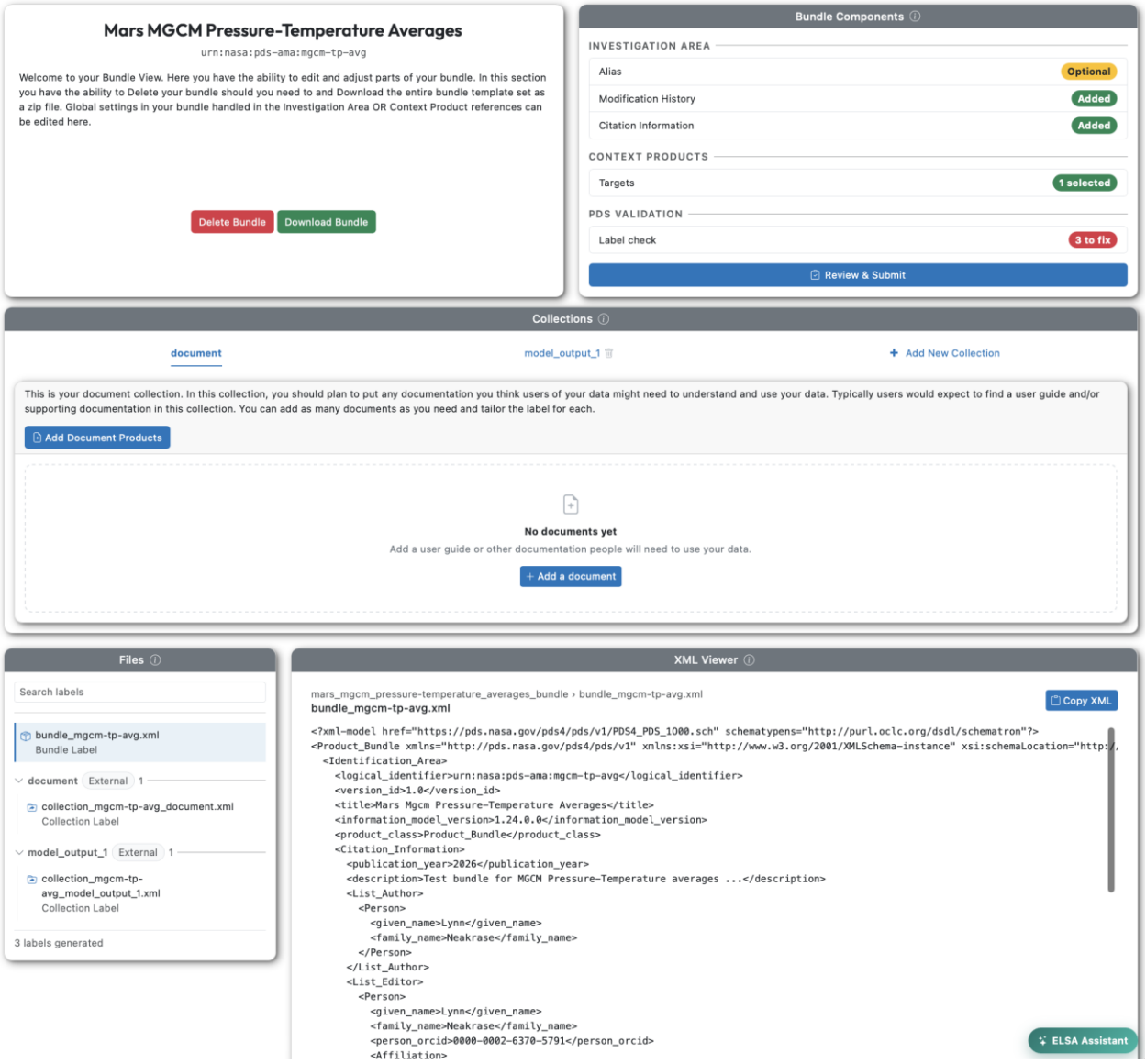


The Finish step of the guided walkthrough will provide a summary of what you've done before moving on to the Bundle View page. You have the option of clicking back through the parts of the walkthrough at this time if you want to further edit the parts you just looked at, upload documents or data files, all of which you can still do once you go to the Bundle View page.



Bundle View

The Bundle View page contains a summary of your bundle and provides access to a range of editing tools for you to complete your bundle and submit it to ATM. The top of the page contains high-level tools. The red button allows you to delete your bundle if you are done with the work here and no longer need the templates created. The green button allows you to download a zipped file containing all the labels you have created to that point. The downloaded file will appear in your browser's file download area. To the right is a summary listing of some of the important global settings for the bundle including the Alias, Modification History, and Citation Information sections, Target Context products, and Validation results. In order to submit a bundle to the AMA, each section of this Bundle Component section needs to be green (or yellow for optional parts). PDS Validation is integrated into ELSA allowing your completed (or partially completed) labels to be checked against the PDS4 Information Model for completeness and accuracy. These results will be updated in real-time as you complete parts of the bundle. The Label Check field in the Bundle Components will identify issues with your bundle and provide pathways to fix any errors or omissions.



The section below the summary section allows you to interact with your collections. You can add files to your collections or add more collections if you need them. You will find your initial Document Collection, with the option to upload the file in that section. Similarly, you can see the ‘Data’ Collection we added here as well. ELSA only allows you to upload appropriate types of files to your collections: Document Collections are limited to PDF (PDFA/1-b (.pdf)) files and 7-bit ASCII Text files (.txt), Data Collections are limited to netCDF modeling files. Data file uploads can accept a group of files. In both cases, the required accompanying XML label will be created when uploaded files are completed.

Because data files are expected to be netCDF format for model output, the auto-generation of the labels involves harvesting appropriate metadata from the netCDF format into the new XML labels. Additional metadata may also be added after the upload is complete.

Below the Collection section of the Bundle View, you will find ways to interact and see the XML output for the various labels included into your bundle. The File section allows you to select XML labels to be

displayed in the XML Viewer on the right. This allows you to double check the output of all the forms you've filled out in the creation walkthrough process.

All labels that have been created in the process of building your bundle will be listed by collection in the left-hand side section, Files, where the top file listed is your bundle file, collapsable subsections will be your collections.