Catalog Structure

Catalogs are at the core of your business: they list all the products you offer to shoppers and store details about every one of your products such as: name, price, product code, images, etc.

Types of Catalogs

There are two types of catalogs:

- **Master Catalogs:** Specific to your tenant and contain all the products in your child catalogs that belong to them, which enables you to share products across all child catalogs.
- **Catalogs:** Specific to each of your sites or storefronts and only contain the products in them that you wish to sell in their associated storefronts.

> Do not delete a master catalog from your tenant if you only have one master catalog. If you need to delete a master catalog, ensure that you have an additional master catalog before deleting the master catalog. If you delete the only master catalog in your tenant, the tenant will no longer function properly and you will need to have an entire new tenant provisioned.

Catalog Example

Imagine that your business includes a brick and mortar store in Austin, a kiosk in San Antonio, and a website, and you sell the following products:

Product	Location Available
Shirt	Austin store and website
Pants	Austin store and website
Skirts	Austin store and website
Sunglasses	San Antonio kiosk only
Bags	Austin store and website

Given this situation, you would configure your catalogs in the following way:

Catalog Name	Catalog Type	Description
Master Apparel Catalog	Master catalog	Includes all of your products, including all the shirts, pants, skirts, sunglasses, and bags you sell.
Austin Store Catalog	Catalog	Includes a subset of all your products. You only sell shirts, skirts, pants, and bags in your Austin store.
San Antonio Kiosk Catalog	Catalog	Includes a limited subset of the products that you sell at your kiosk. You only sell sunglasses at the kiosk.
Website Catalog	Catalog	Includes a subset of all products that you sell online. You only sell shirts, pants, skirts, and bags on your website.

Multi-Locale Catalogs

If you are using an implementation that supports this feature, then multiple locales can be enabled for a single master or child catalog. This allows you to easily localize the same product information across different languages.

Each master catalog will have a default locale that all of the main configurations are made on, such as product pricing. You will be able to switch to any of the supported locales when viewing a catalog's product, product attribute, category, and discount configuration pages. Then you can change certain language-specific fields, such as product names and descriptions, for that locale. When interfacing with APIs, a `localizedContent` object will contain these details for each locale. See the Catalog Admin API documentation for product, attribute, category, and discount request models with this object.

> You cannot have two child catalogs that are the same locale (such as en-US) but have different descriptions within the same master catalog. Additionally, all locales of a catalog must use the same currency—different currencies require separate catalogs.

Supported Implementations

As of May 2024, multi-locale catalogs is only available to European implementations for stability testing. When this feature is fully released, it will be available out-of-the-box for all new implementations.

If your implementation was built prior to May 2024, then you are using the previous version of the Product API without localized content and will need to contact to be upgraded if you want to use this feature.

Once upgraded, calls to the Products, Attributes, Categories, and Discounts APIs will require `localizedContent` by default. If you need to manage older product data that hasn't been rewritten to the new model, include an `x-api-version` header set to "1" in your API request. This will call the original version of the API that supports your existing products without localization.