Alkacon





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OpenCms 6 technical overview



- OpenCms has a strict 3-tier architecture
 - Workplace / Website front-end
 - OpenCms Core "middleware" logic
 - Database access layer separated in "drivers"
- Shell access to the OpenCms database if no web GUI is available
- Module API for pluggable extensions
- Content in is stored in XML structures
- Flexible, file based data repository (VFS)





OpenCms 6 technical overview (2)

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- OpenCms leverages the power of many proven OSS components
 - Lucene (search engine)
 - Dom4J (XML API)
 - Jtidy (HTML parser)
 - Doomdark JUG (UID Generator)
 - Log4j (Log file handler)
 - Digester (XML Configuration reader)
 - Commons DBCP/Pool (DB Connection)
 - Quartz (Scheduler)
 - Junit (Unit testing)

– ...





Creating OpenCms templates with taglibs



- OpenCms Templates are simple JSP pages
 - Taglib for accessing OpenCms functions
 - Can be combined with other taglibs (e.g. JSTL)
 - All taglib functions are also available in scriptlet API
- Templates are simple resources in the OpenCms VFS, this means they
 - are version controlled
 - are workflow enabled (online / offline)
 - can be distributed in modules





Creating OpenCms templates with taglibs (2)



- Templates can have multiple subelements, for example:
 - Navigation element
 - Ad banner element
 - Article list element
- A template usually formats / displays the content of one xmlpage/xmlcontent
 - However, content can also be used on multiple locations
- The same templates can also be used to format the output of other JSP pages





Creating OpenCms templates with taglibs (3)



Simple template example:

```
<%@ taglib prefix="cms" uri="http://www.opencms.org/taglib/cms"%>
<html>
  <head>
  <title>
OpenCms - <cms:property name="Title" escapeHtml="true" />
  </title>
  </head>
  <body>
  <cms:include element="body" />
  </body>
  </html>
```



Demo Screenshot: A sample template





Using and configuring the full text search engine



- OpenCms integrates the powerful Lucene full text search engine
- Creation of multiple indices is supported
 - Example: One index per language
- Included are extractors for various commonly used document types
 - E.g. Word, Excel, PDF, XML, TXT, Html...
- All searched content is also permission controlled, i.e. users will only see the results where they are allowed to "read"





Using and configuring the full text search engine (2)

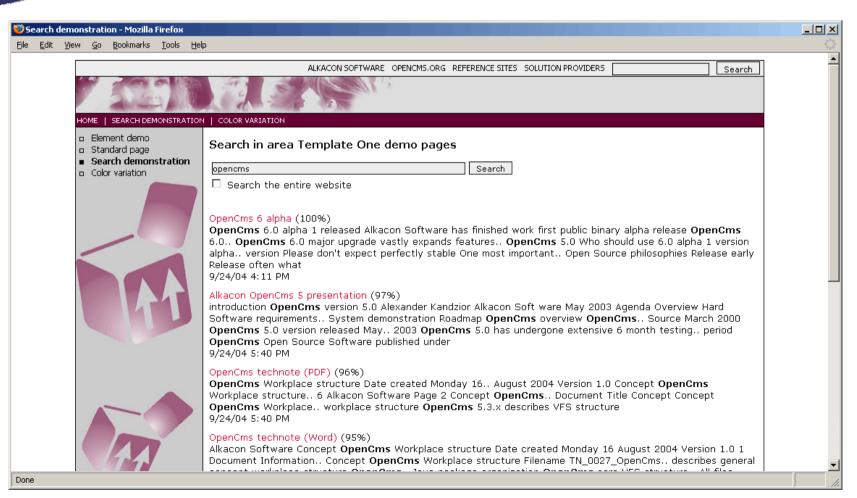


- Configuration is done in the file opencms-search.xml
- Full control over the output layout, default layout shows a Google-like ranking with highlighted search terms
 - Highlight function can also be configured
- Also searches in properties (meta information)
- Restricted searches to subtrees of the VFS possible
 - E.g. for "search only in this department"





Demo Screenshot: Full text search output





Managing multilingual websites



- OpenCms 6 editable content is mainly composed of two types
 - xmlpage (unstructured, WYSIWYG content)
 - xmlcontent (structured with XML schema)
- Both types have a common XML structure to allow creation of content in multiple languages
- The selected language is controlled by the configured locale handler
 - default: configure locale property on folder
 - alternative: use browser locale





Managing multilingual websites (2)

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Sample XML Page structure:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<pages</pre>
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation=
     "http://www.opencms.org/dtd/6.0/xmlpage.xsd">
<page language="de">
  <element name="text1">
   ks/>
   <content><![CDATA[<H1>Dieser Text ist in Deutsch</H1>]]></content>
  </element>
 </page>
 <page language="en">
  <element name="text1">
   ks/>
   <content><![CDATA[<H1>This text is in English</H1>]]></content>
  </element>
 </page>
</pages>
```



Managing multilingual websites (3)



Sample XML Content structure:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Articles
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation=
     "opencms://sites/default/xmlcontent/article.xsd">
 <a href="#">Article language="en">
  <Title><![CDATA[Sample Article 1]]></Title>
  <Teaser><![CDATA[This is the first sample article.]]></Teaser>
  <Text name="element0">
   ks/>
   <content><![CDATA[<p>This is the article 1 textcontent>
  </Text>
 </Article>
</Articles>
```

Managing multilingual websites (4)

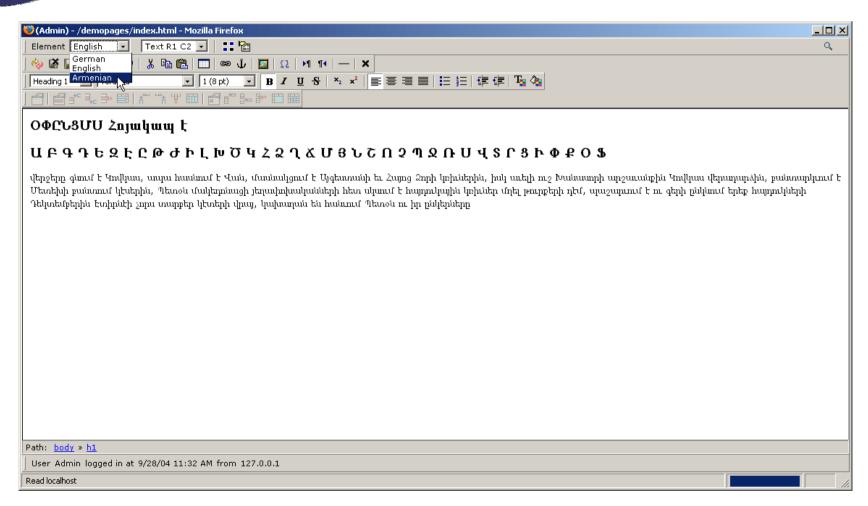


- Content in OpenCms can be created in any charset encoding supported by Java
 - UTF-8 is the default in version 6
- Different encodings can be mixed in one installation
 - One page could be using ISO-8859-1 while the others on the site use UTF-8
- The WYSIWYG editor supports automatic conversion of "unknown" chars to HTML entities (and vice-versa)
 - E.g. € for "€" symbol in ISO-8859-1





Demo Screenshot: Multilingual editing in UTF-8





Defining structured content using XML schema



- XML content is one of the most powerful features of OpenCms 6
- This allows simple creation of "Structured content" according to a w3c XML schema
 - The XML schema used must itself follow another XML schema for xmlcontents
- The XML schema used is also managed in the OpenCms VFS
- An editor for the xmlcontent is automatically created using the schema





Defining structured content using XML schema (2)

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Sample XML Content schema:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xsd:schema xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" elementFormDefault="qualified">
  <xsd:include schemaLocation="opencms://opencms-xmlcontent.xsd"/>
  <xsd:element name="Articles" type="OpenCmsArticles"/>
  <xsd:complexType name="OpenCmsArticles">
          <xsd:sequence>
          <xsd:element name="Article" type="OpenCmsArticle" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
          </xsd:seauence>
  </xsd:complexType>
  <xsd:complexType name="OpenCmsArticle">
          <xsd:sequence>
                      <xsd:element name="Title" type="OpenCmsString" />
                      <xsd:element name="Teaser" type="OpenCmsString" />
                      <xsd:element name="Text" type="OpenCmsHtml" />
          </xsd:sequence>
          <xsd:attribute name="language" type="OpenCmsLocale" use="required"/>
  </xsd:complexType>
  <xsd:annotation>
          <xsd:appinfo>
                      <mapping element="Title" mapto="property:Title" />
          </xsd:appinfo>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:schema>
```



Defining structured content using XML schema (3)



Sample XML Content structure:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Articles
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation=
     "opencms://sites/default/xmlcontent/article.xsd">
 <a href="en">
  <Title><![CDATA[Sample Article 1]]></Title>
  <Teaser><![CDATA[This is the first sample article.]]></Teaser>
  <Text name="element0">
   ks/>
   <content><![CDATA[<p>This is the article 1 textcontent>
  </Text>
 </Article>
</Articles>
```



Defining structured content using XML schema (4)



- XML content can also be mapped to corresponding VFS properties or attributes
 - E.g. "Title" field to "Title" property
- Some XML content types are predefined in OpenCms
 - Work currently in progress
 - Predefined content types can be extended through an open API / configuration
- A taglib API is available to access XML content in lists, detail pages etc.





Defining structured content using XML schema (5)

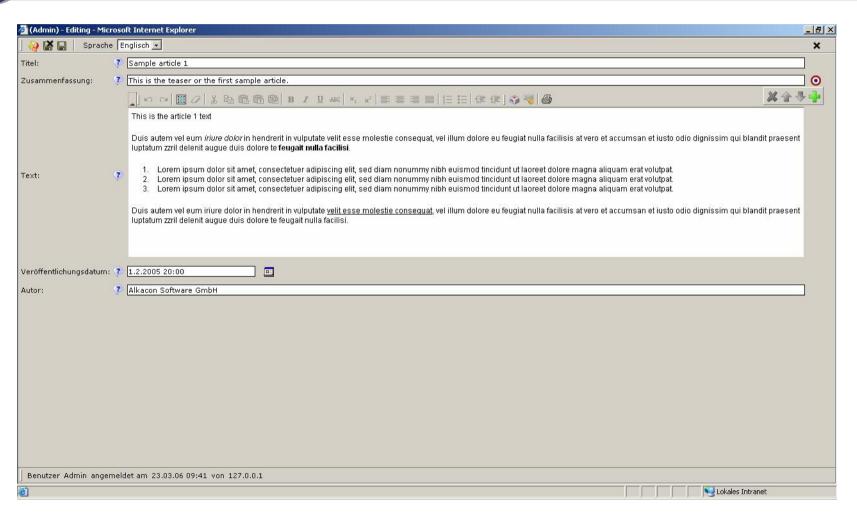
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Sample XML Content list page:

```
<%@ taglib prefix="cms" uri="http://www.opencms.org/taglib/cms" %>
<cms:include property="template" element="head" />
<cms:contentload collector="allInFolder"</pre>
   param="/article ${number}.html|article">
<div class="element2">
<b><cms:contentshow element="Title" /></b><br>
<cms:contentshow element="Teaser" /><br>
<small><a href="<cms:link><cms:contentshow</pre>
  element="${opencms.filename}" /></cms:link>">read
  more...</a></small>
</div>
</cms:contentload>
<cms:include property="template" element="head" />
```



Demo Screenshot: Structured content in XML Schema

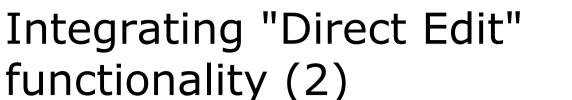






- "Direct edit" allows for access to the editor through the website "front end"
- All access is permission/lock controlled
 - No access if no "write" permission
 - Access disabled if file is currently locked
- "Direct edit" is available only in the Offline project, not on the published Online site
- Integration is very simple with just some additional tags
 - HTML inserted can optionally be selected







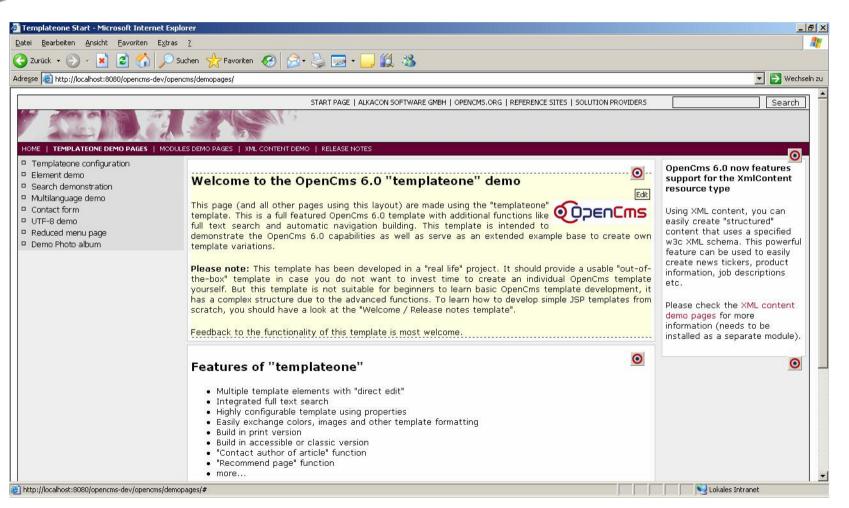
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"Direct edit" for a template example:

```
<%@ taglib prefix="cms" uri="http://www.opencms.org/taglib/cms"%>
<html>
  <head>
  <title>
OpenCms - <cms:property name="Title" escapeHtml="true" />
  </title>
  <cms:editable />
  </head>
  <body>
  <cms:include element="body" editable="true" />
  </body>
  </html>
```



Demo Screenshot: Direct edit from the website





Integrating "Direct Edit" functionality (3)



"Direct edit" on a XML content example:

```
<%@ taglib prefix="cms" uri="http://www.opencms.org/taglib/cms"%>
...

<cms:contentload collector="singleFile" param="${opencms.uri}"
    editable="true">
    <h1><cms:contentshow element="Title" /></h1>
    <cms:contentshow element="Text" />

</cms:contentload>
...
```



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