

: Whole documentation

Table of contents

1 Documentation.....	2
1.1 Apache Lenya Documentation.....	2
1.2 1.2.x.....	2
1.2.1 Components.....	2
1.2.2 Specifications.....	80
1.2.3 Miscellaneous.....	80

1. Documentation

1.1. Apache Lenya Documentation

In getting started with Lenya, one must learn not only a number of concepts, but a number of details as well. The Components section will explain the building blocks that make up Lenya, such as the sitemap, publications, and tasks.

You can find here release specific documentation. Although right now we have here the documentation mainly for 1.2.x.. This is our stable releases and should be used for productiv environments.

The 1.4. branch is in Draft status that means that it can be that are just RT (random thoughts) and not yet a documentation.

More documentation (work in progress) can be found at the [Apache Lenya Wiki](#).

1.2. 1.2.x

1.2.1. Components

1.2.1.1. Access Control

Basic Terms

Role

Roles are the connection between access control and CMS functionality. On the access control side, you assign *Roles* to users, IP address ranges and groups at certain URL spaces. On the CMS side, you define which *Roles* are needed to execute certain usecases and workflow transitions. If the client has a certain *Role*, this means he is allowed to do something.

Each *Role* has a unique name. Role names can be arbitrary strings. Examples are

- author
- reviewer
- admin

Another common approach and useful is to use verbs as role names:

- edit
- review
- administrate

Identifiable

An *Identifiable* is a characteristic of the client that can be identified. Every *Identifiable* is *Accreditable*. Lenya currently supports the following *Identifiables*:

- users
- machines
- the world (this idenitifiable is assigned to every client that tries to access the system)

Identity

An *Identity* is the collection of all *Identifiables* that have access to the system in the current session. The *Identity* always contains the world and the machine that produced the request. If you logged in, the user is also contained in the *Identity*.

For instance, if you log in from the machine 192.168.0.16 as the user john, the *Identity* of the client contains

- the machine 192.168.0.16,

- the user john, and
- the world.

Accreditable

An *Accreditable* can be accredited with *Roles* in *Policies*. Lenya currently supports the following *Accreditables*:

- users
- machines (accreditation not implemented, use IP ranges instead)
- IP address ranges
- the world
- groups

Credential

A *Credential* assigns a set of *Roles* to an *Accreditable*, e.g.:

- news_editors: editor, reviewer
means "The group news_editors has the *Roles* editor and reviewer."

Policy

A *Policy* defines a set of *Credentials* for a certain URL. It has the responsibility to return all *Roles* of an *Accreditable* at a certain URL.

If for instance the *Policy* for the URL /tv/news contains the *Credentials*

- news_editors: editor, reviewer
- john: admin
- 192.168.0.72: visitor

and user john belongs to the group news_editors and has logged in from the machine 192.168.0.72, the *Policy* returns the *Roles* editor, reviewer, admin, visitor for the *Accreditable* john.

A *Policy* may not contain invalid *Accreditables*. E.g., if a user is deleted and another user with the same ID is created, he may not get the same privileges as the former one.

Access Controllers

Introduction

An *AccessController* has the responsibility to authenticate clients and to authorize requests.

Defining the Role in lenya.roles

```
<role name="org.apache.lenya.ac.AccessController"
  shorthand="access-controller"
  default-class="org.apache.lenya.ac.impl.BypassableAccessController"/>
```

Declaring an AccessController in cocoon.xconf

Each *AccessController* component needs a type that is attached to the `role` attribute, separated with a slash (/). This allows you to choose an *AccessController* in your publication in combination with the Publication [AccessControllerResolver](#). The following example shows the declaration of an *AccessController* with the type *bypassable*:

```
<component logger="lenya.ac.accesscontroller.bypassable"
  class="org.apache.lenya.ac.impl.BypassableAccessController"
  role="org.apache.lenya.ac.AccessController/bypassable">
  ...
</component>
```

Default Access Controller

The *DefaultAccessController* combines an [Authenticator](#), a set of [Authorizers](#), an [AccreditableManager](#) and a [PolicyManager](#) to perform these tasks.

```
<component logger="lenya.ac.accesscontroller.default"
  class="org.apache.lenya.ac.impl.DefaultAccessController"
  role="org.apache.lenya.ac.AccessController/default"/>
```

Bypassable Access Controller

The *BypassableAccessController* is a *DefaultAccessController* that can be bypassed for certain URL patterns. For URLs that match those patterns (regular expressions), access is granted for free.

The *BypassableAccessController* allows the definition of a regular expression for the public URL patterns:

```
<component logger="lenya.ac.accesscontroller.bypassable"
  class="org.apache.lenya.ac.impl.BypassableAccessController"
  role="org.apache.lenya.ac.AccessController/bypassable">
  <public>.*[.]css|.*[.]jpg|.*[.]gif</public>
</component>
```

Customizing Access Control

How can I store my users in a database?

You have to implement a *UserManager* wich accesses the database to obtain the user information. Additionally, you have to implement an *AccreditableManager* which uses this *UserManager*. This *AccreditableManager* has to be declared in `cocoon.xconf` and assigned to your *AccessController* in `lenya/pubs/mypub/config/ac/ac.xconf`.

Access Controller Resolvers

Introduction

In Lenya, the *AccessController* is chosen dynamically, depending on the requested URL. An *AccessControllerResolver* resolves the appropriate *AccessController* for a URL.

Defining the Roles in lenya.roles

To obtain an *AccessControllerResolver*, the *AccessControllerResolverSelector* is used. A component which wants to obtain an *AccessController* asks the selector for the *ComposableAccessControllerResolver*. The *ComposableAccessControllerResolver* itself uses the selector to obtain its child *AccessControllerResolvers*.

```
<role name="org.apache.lenya.ac.AccessControllerResolverSelector"
  shorthand="access-controller-resolvers"
  default-class="org.apache.avalon.excalibur.component.ExcaliburComponentSelector">
  <hint shorthand="configurable"
    class="org.apache.lenya.ac.impl.ConfigurableAccessControllerResolver"/>
  <hint shorthand="publication"
    class="org.apache.lenya.cms.ac.PublicationAccessControllerResolver"/>
  <hint shorthand="composable"
    class="org.apache.lenya.ac.impl.ComposableAccessControllerResolver"/>
</role>
```

Declaring the Access Controller Resolvers in cocoon.xconf

```
<access-controller-resolvers>
  <component-instance logger="lenya.ac.accesscontrollerresolver.publication"
    class="org.apache.lenya.cms.ac.PublicationAccessControllerResolver"
    name="publication">
  </component-instance>
  <component-instance logger="lenya.ac.accesscontrollerresolver.global"
    class="org.apache.lenya.ac.impl.ConfigurableAccessControllerResolver"
    name="global">
    <access-controller type="global"/>
  </component-instance>
```

```
<component-instance logger="lenya.ac.accesscontrollerresolver.composable"
  class="org.apache.lenya.ac.impl.ComposableAccessControllerResolver"
  name="composable">
  <resolver type="publication"/>
  <resolver type="global"/>
</component-instance>
</access-controller-resolvers>
```

Publication Access Controller Resolver

The *PublicationAccessControllerResolver* looks for a `config/ac.xconf` file inside the publication. If you want to use multiple *AccessControllers* within your Lenya installation, just declare them in the `cocoon-xconf.xml` file and choose the type in the `config/ac.xconf` file. The type attribute selects an *AccessController* from the definitions in `cocoon.xconf`.

You have to configure the complete *AccessController* in this file. For instance, if you want to use a *BypassableAccessController* together with a certain set of components, you declare it as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<access-controller type="bypassable">

  <accreditable-manager type="file">
    <parameter name="directory"
      value="context:///lenya/pubs/mypub/config/ac/passwd"/>
  </accreditable-manager>

  <policy-manager type="document">
    <policy-manager type="file">
      <parameter name="directory"
        value="context:///lenya/pubs/mypub/config/ac/policies"/>
    </policy-manager>
  </policy-manager>

  <authorizer type="policy"/>

  <authorizer type="usecase">
    <parameter name="configuration"
      value="context:///lenya/pubs/default/config/ac/usecase-policies.xml"/>
  </authorizer>

  <authorizer type="workflow"/>
</access-controller>
```

Configurable Access Controller Resolver

The *ConfigurableAccessControllerResolver* can be configured with an *AccessController* directly inside `cocoon.xconf`:

```
<component-instance logger="lenya.ac.accesscontrollerresolver"
  class="org.apache.lenya.ac.impl.ConfigurableAccessControllerResolver"
  name="global">
  <access-controller type="global"/>
</component-instance>
```

Composable Access Controller Resolver

The *ComposableAccessControllerResolver* is configured with a list of *AccessControllerResolvers*. Each one of these resolvers is invoked until one is successful. If no resolver finds an *AccessController*, the *ComposableAccessControllerResolver* returns null.

```
<component-instance logger="lenya.ac.accesscontrollerresolver"
  class="org.apache.lenya.ac.impl.ComposableAccessControllerResolver"
  name="composable">
  <resolver type="publication"/>
  <resolver type="global"/>
</component-instance>
```

Authenticators

Introduction

An authenticator is used to identify a client. It is supposed to setup the *Identity* object which is attached to the session.

Declaring the Roles in lenya.roles

```
<role name="org.apache.lenya.ac.Authenticator"
      shorthand="authenticator"
      default-class="org.apache.lenya.ac.impl.UserAuthenticator"/>
```

The UserAuthenticator

The *UserAuthenticator* uses the request parameters

- username and
- password

to authenticate or reject a user. It is configured in `cocoon.xconf` as follows:

```
<component logger="lenya.ac.authenticator"
            class="org.apache.lenya.ac.impl.UserAuthenticator"
            role="org.apache.lenya.ac.Authenticator"/>
```

When a valid username/password combination is entered, the previous user is removed from the session *Identity* object and the current user is added.

Authorizers

Introduction

An *Authorizer* checks if an *Identity* is authorized to invoke a certain request.

The *DelegatingAuthorizerAction* tries to resolve an *AccessController* for the URL. If an *AccessController* could be resolved, its `authorize(Request)` method is used to authorize the request. If no *AccessController* could be found, the access to the request is granted for free.

The *DefaultAccessController* delegates the authorization to its *Authorizers*. Only when all *Authorizers* return `true`, the request is authorized.

PolicyAuthorizer

A *PolicyAuthorizer* uses *Policies* for authorizing. It returns `true`, when the current *Identity* has at least one *Role* for the requested URL.

UsecaseAuthorizer

This *Authorizer* looks for the `lenya.usecase` request parameter and checks the usecase policy file for the *Roles* that are allowed to execute this usecase. The location of this file is defined using the `configuration` parameter which points to a URL:

```
<authorizer type="usecase">
  <parameter name="configuration"
    value="context:///lenya/pubs/mypub/config/ac/usecase-policies.xml"/>
</authorizer>
```

The usecase policy file might look as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<usecases xmlns="http://apache.org/cocoon/lenya/ac/1.0">
  <usecase id="create">
    <role id="editor"/>
  </usecase>
</usecases>
```

```
</usecase>
<usecase id="rename">
  <role id="editor"/>
</usecase>
</usecases>
```

WorkflowAuthorizer

The *WorkflowAuthorizer* is responsible for protecting workflow transitions. Therefore it

- looks for the `lenya.event` request parameter,
- determines the current state of the workflow instance, and
- checks if the event may be invoked by one of the current *Roles* in this state.

The *WorkflowAuthorizer* has no configuration options:

```
<authorizer type="workflow"/>
```

Policies and Policy Managers

Policies

A Policy assigns Roles to Accreditables.

There is a common policy definition XML schema which is handled by the *PolicyBuilder*. It can be used together with the *FilePolicyManager* and the *SitemapPolicyManager*.

Here is an example of a policy definition:

```
<policy xmlns="http://apache.org/cocoon/lenya/ac/1.0">

  <user id="lenya">
    <role id="editor"/>
    <role id="reviewer"/>
  </group>

  <group id="reviewer">
    <role id="reviewer"/>
  </group>

  <ip-range id="localhost">
    <role id="editor"/>
  </ip-range>

  <world>
    <role id="visitor"/>
  </world>

</policy>
```

Policy Managers

A *PolicyManager* is used to resolve the policy for a certain URL. Lenya ships with the following *PolicyManagers*:

Inheriting Policy Manager

This is an abstract base class. It merges the policies of all steps in the URL. For each URL, a *url policy* and a *subtree policy* can be defined. The *InheritingPolicyManager* adds the credentials of

- the subtree policies for all parent directories of the requested page,
- the subtree policy of the requested page, and
- the url policy of the requested page.

For instance, if the URL is `/lenya/news/index.html`, the following policies are merged:

- subtree policy of /
- subtree policy of /lenya
- subtree policy of /lenya/news
- subtree policy of /lenya/news/index.html
- url policy of /lenya/news/index.html

File Policy Manager

The *FilePolicyManager* is an *InheritingPolicyManager*. The policies are defined by policy files that are arranged as a directory tree that reflects the URI space, e.g.:

```
/subtree-policy.acml
/lenya/subtree-policy.acml
/lenya/news/index.html/subtree-policy.acml
/lenya/news/index.html/url-policy.acml
```

If a certain policy file does not exist (like /lenya/news in the above example), an empty policy is used instead.

The *FilePolicyManager* needs a directory parameter which contains a URL pointing to the policies directory:

```
<policy-manager type="file">
  <parameter name="directory"
    value="context:///lenya/pubs/mypub/config/ac/policies"/>
</policy-manager>
```

Document Policy Manager Wrapper

This *InheritingPolicyManager* subclass is used together with another *InheritingPolicyManager*. It is able to apply a single policy to all versions of a document (languages, print version, ...). E. g., if you define

- /foo/bar/subtree-policy.xml

and you use the *DefaultDocumentBuilder*, this policy is applied to the URLs

- /foo/bar.html
- /foo/bar_de.html
- /foo/bar_en.print.html
- ...

To configure the *DefaultDocumentBuilder*, just put the declaration of the wrapped *PolicyManager* inside the *DefaultDocumentBuilder* declaration:

```
<policy-manager type="document">
  <policy-manager type="file">
    <parameter name="directory"
      value="context:///lenya/pubs/mypub/config/ac/policies"/>
  </policy-manager>
</policy-manager>
```

Sitemap Policy Manager

The *SitemapPolicyManager* uses the policy sitemap to resolve the policy for a certain URL. For this purpose it sends a request of the form

```
cocoon://{publication-id}/policies{url}.acml
```

Example:
cocoon://mypub/policies/authoring/foo/bar_de.html.acml

which is processed by global-sitemap.xmap and forwarded to

lenya/pubs/{publication-id}/policies-sitemap.xmap. The request is supposed to return a valid policy XML document.

The configuration of the *SitemapPolicyManager* is very simple:

```
<policy-manager type="sitemap"/>
```


Accreditable Managers

Introduction

An *AccreditableManager* combines a *UserManager*, a *GroupManager*, an *IPRangeManager* and a *RoleManager*.

UserManager

A *UserManager* manages users.

GroupManager

A *GroupManager* manages groups.

IPRangeManager

A *IPRangeManager* manages IP address rangess.

RoleManager

A *RoleManager* manages *Roles*.

SSL Encryption

Introduction

Pages or subtrees within Lenya can be protected by *SSL Encryption*. This allows you to protect these parts of your site that need it. Note that *SSL Encryption* is independent of *Authorization*. This means that you may have SSL-encrypted pages with or without access control.

In a typical setup, you would have Apache HTTPd handle the SSL encryption and forward requests to Tomcat as appropriate. This allows considerable flexibility with your setup, as you can make your SSL-encrypted pages appear at a different location than the rest of your content. The setup here will explain you how to achieve this.

Enabling SSL Encryption

To enable *SSL Encryption* for a subtree or a page, go to the *AC Live* or *AC Authoring* tabs in the Site area, and check the box that says *SSL Encryption*.

1.2.1.2. Deployment

Reverse Proxying Apache Lenya

Introduction

The Lenya *LinkRewritingTransformer* enables a flexible way of proxy configuration. It is possible to define different proxies for each pair of area (authoring and live), and encryption (not encrypted or SSL). The Lenya part of the proxy configuration is done in `$PUBLICATION/config/publication.xconf`. If you specify your proxy setup in that file, the *LinkRewritingTransformer* will rewrite links in your publication to match these settings.

Configuration in publication.xconf

The `publication.xconf` of the default publication has proxying disabled by default:

```
<publication>
  <languages>
    <language default="true">en</language>
    <language>de</language>
  </languages>
  <path-mapper>org.apache.lenya.cms.publication.DefaultDocumentIdToPathMapper</path-mapper>
  <document-builder>org.apache.lenya.cms.publication.DefaultDocumentBuilder</document-builder>
  <breadcrumb-prefix/>

  <!--
  <proxy area="live" ssl="true" url="https://www.host.com/ssl/default"/>
  <proxy area="live" ssl="false" url="http://www.host.com/default"/>
  <proxy area="authoring" ssl="true" url="https://www.host.com/lenya/default/authoring"/>
  <proxy area="authoring" ssl="false" url="http://www.host.com/lenya/default/authoring"/>
  -->
</publication>
```

A possible configuration for two servers (an authoring server and a live server) may look like:

```
<publication>
  <languages>
    <language default="true">de</language>
    <language>en</language>
  </languages>
  <path-mapper>org.apache.lenya.cms.publication.DefaultDocumentIdToPathMapper</path-mapper>
  <document-builder>org.apache.lenya.cms.publication.DefaultDocumentBuilder</document-builder>
  <breadcrumb-prefix>University of Zurich</breadcrumb-prefix>

  <proxy url="https://cms.live.ch/lenya/sandbox" ssl="true" area="live"/>
  <proxy url="http://cms.sandbox.live.ch/lenya" ssl="false" area="live"/>
  <proxy url="https://cms.authoring.ch/lenya/sandbox/authoring" ssl="true" area="authoring"/>
  <proxy url="http://cms.authoring.ch/lenya/sandbox/authoring" ssl="false" area="authoring"/>
</publication>
```

- There is an ssl enabled authoring server (cms.authoring.ch) and the URL you get is e.g.
http://cms.authoring.com/lenya/sandbox/authoring/index.html.
- There is an ssl enabled live server with (cms.live.ch and cms.sandbox.live.ch) and the URL you get on the live side is e.g.
http://cms.sandbox.live.ch/lenya/index.html

Note: Up to now, session is only working if you add /lenya after your domain because the cookie which is sent to the client stores the web application context. Therefore the browser did not send back the cookie if you request a page like http://cms.sandbox.live.ch/index.html. This is also mentioned on the [Cocoon Wiki page on proxying](http://wiki.apache.org/cocoon/ApacheModProxy) (http://wiki.apache.org/cocoon/ApacheModProxy) . With Apache 2.1 a recently introduced proxy directive for translating the cookie path ProxyPassReverseCookiePath will be available, which will allow you to get the cookie path translated by Apache with ProxyPassReverseCookiePath /lenya / so that the cookie is always sent back to the server. As of today even the trunk version of Apache httpd does not have this feature. If you still want to use it with Apache 2.0 you will have to apply a patch http://issues.apache.org/bugzilla/show_bug.cgi?id=10722 (http://issues.apache.org/bugzilla/show_bug.cgi?id=10722) and rebuild the Apache modules mod_proxy and mod_http_proxy. The patch should work with Apache 2.0.49+ (I use it with 2.0.52 without any problems). The configuration of the Apache webserver that goes with this configuration is described next.

Apache Webserver setup / Rewrite Rules

Before you start, make sure you have mod_proxy and mod_rewrite setup correctly.

Rules for the authoring server

This sample configuration uses cms.authoring.ch as the host name.

- redirects logins to SSL
- runs the authoring server over port 80

- publications are all mounted under cms.client.com/yourpub
- you can use this setup for your live server if you do not want to mount your publication in a virtualhost. Just replace authoring with live, and put the proxy / rewrite directives in a <Location> rule

```
<VirtualHost cms.authoring.ch:80>
....

#All Content should be served by tomcat (i.e. lenya)
ProxyRequests      Off
RewriteEngine      On
RewriteLog         /var/log/apache2/cms.authoring.rewrite.log
RewriteLogLevel    0
RewriteRule        ^/([^\./]+)$ $1/ [R]
RewriteRule        ^/([^\./]+)/$ http://cms.authoring.ch/lenya/$1/authoring/index.html [R,L]

RewriteCond        %{QUERY_STRING} lenya\.usecase=login(.)
RewriteRule        ^/(.*) https://%{SERVER_NAME}/$1 [R,L]

RewriteRule        ^/(.*) http://cms.authoring.ch:8080/$1 [P,L]
ProxyPassReverse   / http://cms.authoring.ch:8080/

</VirtualHost>

<VirtualHost cms.authoring.ch:443>
....
RewriteEngine On

RewriteRule        ^/([^\./]+)$ $1/ [R]
RewriteRule        ^/([^\./]+)/$ http://cms.authoring.ch/lenya/$1/authoring/index.html [R,L]

RewriteRule        ^/(.*) http://%{SERVER_NAME}:8080/$1 [P,L]
ProxyPassReverse   / http://cms.authoring.ch:8080/

</VirtualHost>
```

Rules for the live server

This sample configuration uses cms.sandbox.live.ch as the host name.

- each publication is mounted as a separate virtualhost
- The publication in this sample is named sandbox
- Files within the directory static and files with the extension php are not redirected to Lenya.
- Certificate is issued for www.client.com

```
<VirtualHost cms.sandbox.live.ch:80>
....

ProxyRequests Off
RewriteEngine On
RewriteLog      "/var/log/apache2/cms.sandbox.rewrite.log"
RewriteLogLevel 1

RewriteRule      ^/$ /lenya/index.html [R]
RewriteRule      ^/([^(lenya))(.*) /lenya$0 [R]
RewriteRule      ^/static/?(.*) $0 [L]
RewriteRule      ^/(.*)\.php $0 [L]

# Not carefully tested yet -> login should use https
#RewriteCond      %{QUERY_STRING} lenya\.usecase=login(.)
#RewriteRule      ^/lenya/(.*)/live/(.*)$ https://cms.live.ch/$1/$2 [R,L]

RewriteRule      ^/lenya/[^/]+/live/(.*)$ /lenya/$1 [R,L]

RewriteRule      ^/(.*\.css$) http://cms.live.ch:8080/$1 [L]
```

```

RewriteRule      ^/(.*)/authoring/(.*) http://cms.live.ch:8080/$1 [L]
RewriteRule      ^/lenya/(.*) http://cms.live.ch:8080/lenya/sandbox/live/$1 [P]

ProxyPassReverse / http://cms.live.ch:8080/

</VirtualHost>

<VirtualHost cms.live.ch:443>
    .....

    ProxyRequests Off
    RewriteEngine On

#RewriteRules for css and images
    RewriteRule    ^/lenya/sandbox/(.*)/images/(.*)$
http://cms.live.ch:8080/lenya/sandbox/$1/images/$2 [L]
    RewriteRule    ^/(.*\.css$) http://cms.live.ch:8080/$1 [L]

    RewriteRule    ^/(lenya/[^/]+)/(.*)$ http://cms.live.ch:8080/$1/live/$2 [P,L]

    ProxyPassReverse / http://cms.live.ch:8080/
</VirtualHost>

```

1.2.1.3. Editors

Forms Editor

XUpdate

The Forms Editor is using the [XUpdate specification](http://xmldb.org/xupdate/xupdate-wd.html) (<http://xmldb.org/xupdate/xupdate-wd.html>) from the xmldb group to update elements and attributes. You can test-drive the XUpdate engine in Lenya by doing the following:

```

java -classpath
lib/xmldb-common-2003-09-02.jar:lib/xmldb-xupdate-2003-09-02.jar:lib/log4j-1.2.8.jar:build/lenya/webap
org.xmldb.xupdate.lexus.XUpdateQueryImpl xupdate.xml entry.xml

```

Customization

Customization of the Forms Editor is done with stylesheets. You need to have one stylesheet for each doctype. The stylesheet goes into lenya/xslt/formeditor/mydoctype.xsl. A simple stylesheet may look like

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<xsl:stylesheet version="1.0" xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform">

<xsl:import href="../../../xslt/authoring/edit/form.xsl"/>

<xsl:template match="sidebar">
  <xsl:apply-templates select="block"/>

  <node name="Add Block">
    <action><insert name="&lt;xupdate:append select=&quot;/sidebar&quot;&gt;&lt;xupdate:element
name=&quot;block&quot;&gt;&lt;title&gt;New title&lt;/title&gt;&lt;content&gt;New
content&lt;/content&gt;&lt;/xupdate:element&gt;&lt;/xupdate:append&gt;"/></action>
  </node>
</xsl:template>

<xsl:template match="block">
  <node name="Add Block">
    <action><insert name="&lt;xupdate:insert-before
select=&quot;/sidebar/block[@tagID='{ @tagID} ']&quot;&gt;&lt;xupdate:element

```

```
name=&quot;block&quot;&gt;&lt;title&gt;New title&lt;/title&gt;&lt;content&gt;New
content&lt;/content&gt;&lt;/xupdate:element&gt;&lt;/xupdate:insert-before&gt;"/></action>
</node>
<node name="Delete Block">
  <action><delete name="&lt;xupdate:remove
select=&quot;/sidebar/block[@tagID='{tagID}']&quot;&gt;"/></action>
</node>
<node name="Title" select="/sidebar/block/title[@tagID='{title/@tagID}']">
  <content type="plain"><input type="text" name="&lt;xupdate:update
select=&quot;/sidebar/block/title[@tagID='{title/@tagID}']&quot;&gt;" size="40"><xsl:attribute
name="value"><xsl:value-of select="title"/></xsl:attribute></input></content>
</node>
<node name="Content" select="/sidebar/block/content[@tagID='{content/@tagID}']">
  <content type="mixed">
    <textarea name="&lt;xupdate:update
select=&quot;/sidebar/block/content[@tagID='{content/@tagID}']&quot;&gt;" cols="40" rows="3">
      <xsl:copy-of select="content/node()" />
    </textarea>
  </content>
</node>
</xsl:template>

</xsl:stylesheet>
```

Editing attributes

To add editing of attributes, you need to change the XPath and XUpdate statements to select the attribute:

```
<xsl:template match="xhtml:table">
  <node name="Background Color" select="*/xhtml:table[@tagID='{tagID}']/@class">
    <content>
      <textarea name="&lt;xupdate:update
select=&quot;*/xhtml:table[@tagID='{tagID}']/@class&quot;&gt;" cols="40" rows="2">
        <xsl:value-of select="@class"/>
      </textarea>
    </content>
  </node>
</xsl:template>
```

HTML One Form Editor

Integration

In order to make an XML document editable by the One Form Editor, one needs to add a menu item as follows:

```
<menus>
  <menu name="File" label="File">
    <block>
      <item uc:usecase="lformedit" href="?lenya.step=open">Edit&#160;with&#160;one&#160;Form</item>
      ...
    </block>
  </menu>
</menus>
```

Note that the filesystem path is generated by the path mapper which is configured within `pub-id/config/publication.xconf`.

In order to get the redirect right after closing and saving the document, one might need to add a `redirect-to` entry to the publication specific sitemap.

Configuration

The One Form Editor can be configured within the generic Lenya usecase sitemap `lenya/usecase.xmap`.

Validation

Upon saving, the form content is validated against the appropriate Relax NG schema using the `ValidateAction`

Bitflux Editor (BXE)

Overview

BXE (<http://bx.e.oscom.org>) is a validating WYSIWYG XML editor for Mozilla-based browsers. It uses [RELAX NG](http://www.relaxng.org/) (<http://www.relaxng.org/>) for validation and CSS for layout. Integration with Lenya is done with a series of use case steps that are defined in a sitemap inside your publication: `usecase-bxeng.xmap`. If you understand the purpose of the various use case steps, you will have a good grasp of how the integration is done, and will be able to adjust it to your needs as necessary.

The open step

The open step is called when you first open BXE from the Lenya menu. It first checks if BXE is installed, and displays a warning page if it is not. It then attempts to check out the page to be edited (to protect it from being edited by other users at the same time), and displays an error page if this fails for some reason. It then loads the BXE start page that contains references to the BXE configuration to be used for this page, such as the location of the RELAX NG schema, CSS files, and more. The BXE start page is a dynamically generated page that is being aggregated from a configuration pipeline (the config step), a file that contains all the namespaces that may occur in the document to be edited (`content-namespaces.xml`), and the skeleton BXE start page (`index.xhtml`). The pipeline looks like this:

```
<map:match type="step" pattern="open">
  <!-- Check for BXENG -->
  <map:act type="resource-exists" src="../../resources/bxeng/bxeLoader.js">
    <map:act type="reserved-checkout">
      <map:generate type="serverpages" src="../../content/rc/{exception}.xsp">
        <map:parameter name="user" value="{user}"/>
        <map:parameter name="filename" value="{filename}"/>
        <map:parameter name="date" value="{date}"/>
        <map:parameter name="message" value="{message}"/>
      </map:generate>
      <map:transform src="../../xslt/rc/rco-exception.xsl"/>
      <map:call resource="style-cms-page"/>
    </map:act>
    <map:aggregate element="bxeng">
      <map:part src="../../resources/misc/bxeng/index.xhtml"/>
      <map:part src="../../resources/misc/bxeng/content-namespaces.xml"/>
    </map:aggregate>
    <map:transform src="../../xslt/bxeng/aggregate.xsl"/>
    <map:transform src="../../xslt/bxeng/index-xhtml.xsl">
      <map:parameter name="configfile"
value="{request:requestURI}?lenya.usecase=bxeng&lenya.step=config"/>
      <map:parameter name="context" value="{request:contextPath}"/>
    </map:transform>
    <map:serialize type="xhtml"/>
  </map:act>
  <map:generate src="../../resources/misc/bxeng/download.xhtml"/>
  <map:call resource="style-cms-page"/>
  <map:serialize type="html"/>
</map:match>
```

The config step

The config step generates the BXE config file by transforming a template file (`config.xml`) and passing in values for the following parameters:

- BX_exitdestination: URL of the location BXE should redirect to upon exit
- BX_validationfile: URL of the RELAX NG schema for the XML to be edited
- BX_xhtmlfile: URL of the XHTML page to load the XML content into for editing
- BX_xmlfile: URL of the XML for the page to be edited
- BX_xslfile: URL of the XSL stylesheet to use for formatting the XML in BXE (BXE 1.1 only)
- contextmenufile: URL of the file that defines the BXE context menu
- css: URL of the CSS file used for styling the XML to be edited in BXE
- defaultlanguage: default language of the publication, used for insert popups

If you want to customize BXE, the config step is your starting point. Make sure to pass in the right URL for these parameters. The default publication uses additional pipelines for these URL to provide more flexibility (such as automatically loading the correct RELAX NG schema based on the resource type of the current page). More information about the format of `config.xml` is available at the [BXE wiki](http://wiki.bitfluxeditor.org/Config.xml) (<http://wiki.bitfluxeditor.org/Config.xml>) . The config step pipeline looks as follows in the default publication:

```
<map:match type="step" pattern="config">
  <map:generate src="../../resources/misc/bxeng/inc/config.xml"/>
  <map:transform src="../../xslt/bxeng/config-xml.xsl">
    <map:parameter name="BX_xmlfile"
value="{request:requestURI}?lenya.usecase=bxeng&lenya.step=xml"/>
    <map:parameter name="defaultlanguage" value="{page-envelope:default-language}"/>

  <!-- Instead of an xsl we use the xhtml file to provide the basic layout
  -->
    <map:parameter name="BX_xslfile" value="{2}.xsl"/>
    <map:parameter name="BX_xhtmlfile" value="{../2}.bx.html"/>
    <map:parameter name="BX_validationfile"
value="{request:contextPath}/{page-envelope:publication-id}/{page-envelope:area}/{page-envelope:document-id}.xml"/>
    <map:parameter name="css"
value="{request:contextPath}/{page-envelope:publication-id}/{page-envelope:area}/css/{page-envelope:document-id}.css"/>
    <!-- The document is checked in when we exit from bx (in case of save&exit and in case of
exit), so we use the usecase
for the checkin while we redirect to the document
  -->
    <map:parameter name="BX_exitdestination"
value="{request:requestURI}?lenya.usecase=checkin&lenya.step=checkin&backup=true"/>
    <map:parameter name="contextmenufile" value="../../resources/misc/bxeng/contextmenu.xml"/>
  </map:transform>
  <map:transform type="cinclude"/>
  <map:serialize type="xml"/>
</map:match>
```

The xml step

The xml step is responsible for retrieving the XML of the page to be edited, and sending it back to the server for saving (via HTTP PUT). It first checks if the request method is a GET or a PUT, and goes on to either deliver the XML to BXE (for the GET case) or sending the XML to the server (for the PUT case). If the request method is a PUT, it then checks if the page is properly checked out, and invokes a flow script function (`editDocument`) to save the page. The `editDocument` function takes care of checking the page back in, triggering workflow transitions, and finally redirecting to the saved page. This is the xml pipeline from the default publication:

```
<map:match type="step" pattern="xml">
  <map:select type="request-method">

    <map:when test="PUT">
      <!-- before we save, we must be sure that the document is well checked out
      -->
      <map:act type="reserved-checkout-test">
```

```

    <map:generate type="serverpages" src="../../content/rc/{exception}.xsp">
      <map:parameter name="user" value="{user}"/>
      <map:parameter name="filename" value="{filename}"/>
      <map:parameter name="date" value="{date}"/>
    </map:generate>
    <map:transform src="../../xslt/rc/rco-exception.xsl"/>
    <map:call resource="style-cms-page"/>
  </map:act>

  <map:call function="editDocument">
    <map:parameter name="sourceUri" value="cococon:/request2document"/>
    <map:parameter name="noCheckin" value="true"/>
  </map:call>
</map:when>

<map:otherwise> <!-- GET -->
  <map:generate src="content/authoring/{page-envelope:document-path}"/>
  <map:transform src="../../xslt/bxeng/change-object-path.xsl">
    <map:parameter name="documentid" value="{page-envelope:document-id}"/>
  </map:transform>
  <map:serialize type="xml"/>
</map:otherwise>

</map:select>
</map:match>

```

The image-upload-show, link-show and asset-upload-show steps

BXE supports the notion of callbacks to allow Lenya to display a list of assets, images or links to be inserted into a page. These three steps generate the content of these popup windows, respectively. The link-show step is the most complex of these since it takes lots of parameters, such as the currently selected language, the position in the sitetree and the list of available languages. These parameters are necessary to recreate the sitetree visualization from the site area for the link insert popup.

```

<map:match pattern="image-upload-show" type="step">
  <map:call resource="cms-screen">
    <map:parameter name="serverpage" value="info/assets.xsp"/>
    <map:parameter name="stylesheet" value="bxeng/image.xsl"/>
  </map:call>
</map:match>

<map:match pattern="asset-upload-show" type="step">
  <map:call resource="cms-screen">
    <map:parameter name="serverpage" value="info/assets.xsp"/>
    <map:parameter name="stylesheet" value="bxeng/asset.xsl"/>
  </map:call>
</map:match>

<map:match pattern="link-show" type="step">
  <!-- just a dummy xsp since we call the info area directly -->
  <map:generate type="serverpages" src="../../content/info/assets.xsp"/>
  <map:transform src="../../xslt/bxeng/link.xsl" label="content">
    <map:parameter name="infoarea" value="true"/>
    <map:parameter name="contextprefix" value="{request:contextPath}"/>
    <map:parameter name="publicationid" value="{page-envelope:publication-id}"/>
    <map:parameter name="area" value="authoring"/>
    <map:parameter name="tab" value="en"/>
    <map:parameter name="chosenlanguage" value="{page-envelope:document-language}"/>
    <map:parameter name="documentid" value="{page-envelope:document-id}"/>
    <map:parameter name="documenturl" value="{page-envelope:document-url}"/>
    <map:parameter name="documentextension" value="{page-envelope:document-extension}"/>
    <map:parameter name="defaultlanguage" value="{page-envelope:default-language}"/>
    <map:parameter name="languages" value="{page-envelope:publication-languages-csv}"/>
  </map:transform>
  <map:call resource="style-cms-page"/>

```



```
</map:match>
```

The image-upload and asset-upload steps

To enable the upload of new assets to Lenya directly from the BXE insert Image and insert Asset popup windows, there are two use case steps that use the upload action to process the uploaded file, and then redirect to the respective popup window.

```
<map:match type="step" pattern="asset-upload">
  <map:act type="upload">
    <map:redirect-to
      uri="{request:requestURI}?lenya.usecase=bxeng&lenya.step=asset-upload-show"/>
    </map:act>
    <map:call resource="cms-screen">
      <map:parameter name="serverpage" value="info/assets.xsp"/>
      <map:parameter name="stylesheet" value="bxeng/asset.xsl"/>
    </map:call>
  </map:match>

<map:match type="step" pattern="image-upload">
  <map:act type="upload">
    <map:redirect-to
      uri="{request:requestURI}?lenya.usecase=bxeng&lenya.step=image-upload-show"/>
    </map:act>
    <map:call resource="cms-screen">
      <map:parameter name="serverpage" value="info/assets.xsp"/>
      <map:parameter name="stylesheet" value="bxeng/image.xsl"/>
    </map:call>
  </map:match>
```

Further BXE configuration

BXE offers a lot of customization options beyond those outlined above. If you plan to make the most of BXE, you should familiarize yourself with the contents of the [BXE wiki](http://wiki.bitfluxeditor.org/Main_Page) (http://wiki.bitfluxeditor.org/Main_Page) .

Kupu

Download

Information about Kupu development is available at the [Kupu site](http://kupu.oscom.org/devel/) (http://kupu.oscom.org/devel/) .

Xopus

About Xopus

Xopus is a browser based validating in-place wysiwyg XML editor. It uses Javascript, XML Schema and XSLT. At this time, it only works on Internet Explorer. If you need a cross-platform solution, take a look at BXE. Note that Xopus is not open source, but a commerical product by Q42.

Demo

There is an online [XOPUS demo](http://www.xopus.com/demo/index.html) (http://www.xopus.com/demo/index.html) available. You need Internet Explorer 5.5 or newer to view the demo.

Configuration

Lenya is expecting an `@XOPUS:CONTEXT@` (e.g. `Xopus-2.1.66`) directory within your `@XOPUS:PATH@` (e.g. `webapps/ROOT`) directory. `@XOPUS:CONTEXT@` and `@XOPUS:PATH@` are configured within your *local.build.properties* (`xopus.context` resp. `xopus.path`). The path is relative to *usecase.xmap*.

Saving via POST

To enable saving via POST, one needs to modify `$XOPUS/xopusPlugins/datadriver.js` as follows

```
// Save data START
alert('Save XML via POST');
var result = Application.sendXML(doc, 'POST', name);

switch (result.status)
{
  case 200:
    //OK
    var resultXML = result.responseXML;
    alert('XML saved');
    return;
  case -1:
    alert('Error while saving ' + name + ':\n\n' + result.responseText);
    break;
  default:
    alert('Server responded not ok while saving ' + name + ':\n\nstatus:' + result.status +
'\nmessage: ' + result.responseText);
}
// Save data END
```

You may change the text of the alerts by something else.

Exit Xopus

To exit Xopus one needs to modify `$XOPUS/xopusPlugins/cmsdriver.js` as follows

```
getExitURL: function(path)
{
  exitURL = path.substring(0, path.indexOf('?'));
  alert('Exit to: ' + exitURL);
  return exitURL;
},
```

You may replace the text of the alert by something else.

Making a page editable with Xopus: Schemas, Views (XSLT) and Menus

Xopus needs an XML Schema for validation and an XSLT to view the document. The Schemas and XSLTs need to be located at:

```
$PUBLICATION/config/doctypes/schemas/$DOCTYPE.xsd
$PUBLICATION/lenya/xslt/xopus/$DOCTYPE.xsl
```

You might want to use [Trang](http://www.thaiopensource.com/relaxng/trang.html) (<http://www.thaiopensource.com/relaxng/trang.html>) to generate XML Schemas.

Editing with Xopus is implemented as a usecase. One can add a menu item as follows:

```
<item uc:usecase="xopus" uc:step="open" href="?doctype=$DOCTYPE">Edit&#160;with&#160;Xopus</item>
```

In addition, you may want to study the oscom publication which has an Xopus integration example, as well as the root xopus.xmap, the xopus.xmap in the oscom publication, and the section in usecase.xmap pertaining to xopus. This will help you understand how the integration was done (which admittedly is a bit clunky as it predates many Lenya concepts).

Things to watch out for

Check your Internet Explorer cache settings

Make sure that the page is loaded from scratch everytime you visit it, because otherwise you'll always see a cached version. This cached version will be saved if you click on 'save' in Xopus.

Check your local.build.properties

Your variable settings could look like this:

```
xopus.context=Xopus-2.1.72    root directory for all Xopus files
xopus.path=../../ROOT        relative path from usecase.xmap to Xopus root
                              directory
```

Check your schema files

I had troubles with schemas including other schema files. You have to insert a separate pipeline for this kind of architecture. Unfortunately I couldn't figure out if I had to put this matcher in '\$PUBLICATION/publication-sitemap.xmap' or elsewhere. I ended up using one and only one schema file for a specific doctype.

Check your CSS files

You have to provide a stylesheet for Xopus in '\$PUBLICATION/lenya/xslt/xopus/\$DOCTYPE.xsl'. If you use a *.css file to control layout and style of the XML file displayed by Xopus, you'll have to insert a pipeline matcher in '\$PUBLICATION/publication-sitemap.xmap':

```
<map:pipeline>
  <map:match pattern="**/xopus.css">
    <map:read src="resources/shared/css/xopus.css" mime-type="text/css"/>
  </map:match>
</map:pipeline>
```

Missing preparexinclude.xsl

If Xopus complains that it cannot find \$XOPUS/xopusPlugins/preparexinclude.xsl, then add the following at that location:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xsl:stylesheet version="1.0"
  xmlns:x="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude"
  xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
  xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
  >

  <xsl:template match="@*|node()">
    <xsl:copy>
      <xsl:apply-templates select="@*|node()"/>
    </xsl:copy>
  </xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>
```

1.2.1.4. Layout

The Navigation Framework

Introduction

The goal of the navigation framework is to

- simplify and standardize the generation of navigation widgets like menubars, tabs, breadcrumb paths.

With the approach that is presented here it shall be possible to

- use pre-defined XHTML navigation components and present them with a custom CSS,
- override these components in a publication whereby the logic can be reused, and
- create and integrate new publication-specific navigation components using the same scheme.

Architecture

The navigation framework consists of the following components:

/lenya/navigation.xmap

The sitemap where the navigation components are loaded.

/lenya/xslt/navigation/*.xsl

The default navigation components that are shipped with Lenya.

/lenya/pubs/lenya/xslt/navigation/*.xsl

Custom navigation components of the publication.

Using the Navigation Framework

Loading a Navigation Component

You can load a navigation component from the following URI:

```
cocoon://navigation/<pub-id>/<component>/<path>.xml
```

The URI steps are:

<pub-id>

The publication ID.

<component>

The navigation component to load (tabs, menu, etc.).

<path>

The navigation path. It is a concatenation of the `href` attributes of the sitetree nodes that lead to the current node, e.g. `demo/oscom.html` for the sitetree fragment

```
<site xmlns="http://apache.org/cocoon/lenya/sitetree/1.0">
  <node href="demo/" label="Demo">
    <node href="oscom.html" label="OSCOM"/>
    ...
  </node>
  ...
</site>
```

Aggregating the Navigation Components

The basic principle is shown in the following figure:

In the publication sitemap (`lenya/pubs/<pub-id>/sitemap.xmap`) the navigation components are aggregated. Here you decide which components you want to use:

```
<map:pipeline>
  <map:match pattern="navigation/**/*.html">
(1)    <map:aggregate element="page" prefix="page"
      ns="http://apache.org/cocoon/lenya/cms-page/1.0">
(2)      <map:part src="cocoon://navigation/
        {publication-id}/breadcrumb/{../1}.html.xml"/>
(3)      <map:part src="cocoon://navigation/
        {publication-id}/tabs/{../1}.html.xml"/>
(4)      <map:part src="cocoon://navigation/
        {publication-id}/menu/{../1}.html.xml"/>
      </map:aggregate>
(5)    <map:transform src="xslt/page2xhtml.xsl">
(6)      <map:parameter name="root"
        value="{context}/{publication-id}/"/>
      </map:transform>
(7)    <map:serialize type="xhtml"/>
  </map:match>
</map:pipeline>
```

1. The navigation elements are aggregated together with other document parts.
2. Load the breadcrumb XHTML fragment.
3. Load the tabs XHTML fragment.
4. Load the menu XHTML fragment.
5. Create the XHTML page.
6. The stylesheet can use this parameter to generate absolute URLs.
7. Finally, serialize the page as XHTML.

Developing Navigation Components

The following contracts define the development of navigation components:

- A navigation component is an XSLT stylesheet that is located at
lenya/xslt/navigation/<component>.xsl
for default components and
lenya/pubs/<publication-id>/lenya/xslt/<component>.xsl
for default components.
- The default components produce an XHTML fragment with the top level element `<div class="<component>" />`.

XHTML templating

The XHTML Templating Concept

There are various approaches to templating within a Lenya publication. The XHTML approach is effective under the following conditions:

- Designers want to edit the layout with their conventional tools.
- The page layout contains large parts of static HTML.
- Pages are typically composed of simple elements.

If these conditions are met, it is possible to define the overall layout of a page in a XHTML document, using tools like Dreamweaver. Special placeholders need to be inserted to indicate where Lenya elements should later be substituted. This can be done by inserting `<div id="navigation" />` as the placeholder for the navigation, for instance, or `<div id="cmsbody" />` for the body part of a page.

If these XHTML documents are finished, they can then be called from Lenya, and the placeholders be substituted with CMS

content. Schematically, this process looks as follows:

1)

XML document (article) ->

XML document (navigation) -> Aggregation to one XML document

XHTML template ->

2)

aggregated XML document -> Processing with XSLT

Step 2) identifies the various placeholders (`<div id="navigation" />` and `<div id="cmsbody" />` in this example) and applies XSL transformations to substitute the placeholders with the transformed contents of (navigation, article) respectively.

What are the advantages of this approach?

- less XSLT is required, making it easier to delegate design work
- XSLT are easier to understand, as they only affect a small part of a page

What are the pitfalls of this approach?

- it may not be appropriate to put the content (here: article) into the XHTML format
- template reuse may be hampered

Serving Static Resources

Serving Static Resources

Lenya now serves static resources out of the box. Publications can either use these predefined mappings, or provide their own. The following MIME types are handled:

- CSS
- Javascript
- Images (GIF, JPEG and PNG)
- PDF
- Shockwave Flash (*.swf)

To use the built-in matching, these resources need to be stored in the appropriate directories within a publication, and called with the proper URLs.

MIME Type	Prefix	Directory
CSS	css/	resources/css/
Javascript	javascript/	resources/javascript/
Images	images/	resources/images/
PDF	pdf/	resources/pdf/
Flash	flash/	resources/flash/

An image would thus be called with `` You don't have to worry about absolute vs relative image paths as long as you use URLs that follow this pattern.

The Lenya Menubar

Defining the Menubar

The XML Structure

A menubar declaration contains the definition of several menus. Each menu consists of a set of blocks containing items. The structure of a menu declaration looks as follows:

```
<menu xmlns="http://apache.org/cocoon/lenya/menubar/1.0">
  <menus>
    <menu label="File" name="File">
      <block>
        <item href="...">New Document</item>
        <item href="...">New Language Version</item>
        ...
      </block>
      ...
    </menu>
    ...
  </menus>
</menu>
```

Showing Blocks and Items Only in Certain Tabs

When you use the same menu declaration for different tabs, it might be wished that a menu item shouldn't appear in all these tabs. For instance, the *Edit* menu item should be displayed only in the *authoring* tab menu.

To disable a menu item or block, you add an attribute with the name of the tab (*authoring*, *info*) and the value `false`:

```
<item info="false">...</item>
...
<block authoring="false">
  ...
</block>
```

Specifying Usecases and Workflow Events

When a menu item calls a usecase or triggers a workflow transition, and the corresponding action is not allowed, the `href` attribute of the item is removed before the menu is rendered to disable the item. For this purpose, the `<item>` element supports the attributes

- `wf:event`,
- `uc:usecase`, and
- `uc:step`.

If the attributes are provided, they are translated into the appropriate request parameters:

- `wf:event` -> `lenya.event`
- `uc:usecase` -> `lenya.usecase`
- `uc:step` -> `lenya.step`

The attributes are used in the following way:

```
<menu
  xmlns="http://apache.org/cocoon/lenya/menubar/1.0"
  xmlns:uc="http://apache.org/cocoon/lenya/usecase/1.0"
  xmlns:wf="http://apache.org/cocoon/lenya/workflow/1.0">
  ...
  <item wf:event="edit"
        uc:usecase="edit-forms"
        uc:step="open" href="?...">Edit with Forms</item>
  ...
</menu>
```

```
</menu>
```

The resulting request would be

```
?lenya.event=edit&lenya.usecase=edit-forms&lenya.step=open&...
```

If a user is not allowed to invoke the event `edit` or to execute the usecase `edit-forms`, the menu item will be disabled.

Applying the Menubar - Meta Stylesheet Approach

In this approach, the publication simply builds its XHTML page without any additional XML. The Lenya menubar is added using a meta stylesheet in the last transformation step. You find more information on meta stylesheets on the page [MetaStylesheets](http://wiki.cocoondev.org/Wiki.jsp?page=MetaStylesheets) (<http://wiki.cocoondev.org/Wiki.jsp?page=MetaStylesheets>) in the cocoondev wiki.

The Big Picture (literally)

Lenya page processing

In the left column you see the XML flow within the publication sitemaps, the right column shows the flow within the core sitemaps.

Creating the Menu XHTML

- The actual menu XML is fetched from the sitemap `menus.xmap` within the publication directory.
- The XML is processed using the `UsecaseMenuTransformer` and the `WorkflowMenuTransformer`.
- The stylesheet `lenya/xslt/menu/menu2xhtml.xsl` transforms the menu XML into XHTML.
- Finally, this XHTML is transformed into a meta stylesheet by `lenya/xslt/menu/menu2xslt.xsl`.

Requesting and Applying the Menubar

- The XHTML page is generated without any additional XML.
- Afterwards, the menubar meta stylesheet is requested using a `cocoon://lenya-page/...` internal request.
- This request is matched in `global-sitemap.xmap`.
- The menubar meta stylesheet is applied to the XHTML page. It inserts the menubar at the top of the HTML body, adds some additional CSS file entries and modifies the HTML title.

Configuring the Publication

Requesting the lenya-page Meta Stylesheet

The lenya-page meta stylesheet request looks as follows:

```
<map:generate src="cocoon:/page/..." />
<map:transform src="cocoon://lenya-page/{page-envelope:publication-id}/{menu-url}" />
<map:serialize type="html" />
```

- The `lenya-page` part is used to match the request in `global-sitemap.xmap`.
- The `{page-envelope:publication-id}` part is used to evaluate which publication the request came from.
- The `[menu-url]` part is used to get the menu from `menus.xmap`. Here you have to add all information you need to select the appropriate menubar.

Creating the Menu XML

Usually, this is done using an XSP page.

The Lenya menubar namespace is

```
http://apache.org/cocoon/lenya/menubar/1.0
```

Supplying Menus in menus.xmap

When the lenya-page meta stylesheet is generated in the core, the actual menu XML is fetched using a request to the sitemap

menus.xml in the publication directory. The [menu-url] part from the lenya-page request is matched in this sitemap.

This simple menus.xml pipeline uses different menus for authoring and live:

```
<map:pipeline>
  <map:match pattern="live/**">
    <map:generate type="serverpages"
      src="../../content/menus/live.xsp"/>
    <map:serialize type="xml"/>
  </map:match>
  <map:match pattern="*/**">
    <map:generate type="serverpages"
      src="config/menus/generic.xsp"/>
    <map:serialize type="xml"/>
  </map:match>
</map:pipeline>
```

You can as well use the document type or the current URL to select a menu.

Examples for lenya-page requests:

Using the area:

```
cocoon://lenya-page/{page-envelope:publication-id}/{page-envelope:area}
```

Using the document type:

```
cocoon://lenya-page/{page-envelope:publication-id}/{page-envelope:document-type}
```

Using the document URL:

```
cocoon://lenya-page/{page-envelope:publication-id}/{page-envelope:document-url}
```

Creating a Customized Menu

It is also possible to get the menu XML before it is transformed to XHTML using a request to the core. For this purpose, the prefix menu-xml is used instead of lenya-page. This way, you can aggregate the menu XML together with other page parts and include it somewhere inside the XML page.

```
<map:aggregate element="lenya" label="aggregation">
  <map:part src="cocoon://lenyabody/{1}/{2}.xml"/>
  <map:part src="cocoon://menu-xml/{page-envelope:publication-id}/{1}.xml"/>
</map:aggregate>
```

Applying the Menubar - Classic Approach

Note:

This approach is deprecated.

XSLT

By editing src/webapp/lenya/xslt/menu/menu.xml one can change the look and feel of the Lenya menu bar. This XSLT template is being included by src/webapp/lenya/xslt/menu/root.xml.

1.2.1.5. Publication

The PageEnvelopeModule

Overview

The PageEnvelopeModule is an InputModule that provides access to the PageEnvelope parameters. For

documentation on input modules see section [Modules](http://cocoon.apache.org/2.1/userdocs/concepts/modules.html) (<http://cocoon.apache.org/2.1/userdocs/concepts/modules.html>) of the Cocoon documentation.

Module Parameters

publication-id

The current publication ID.

context-prefix

The context prefix of the web application, e.g. /lenya.

area

The CMS area, authoring or live.

publication

The current publication

document-id

The document ID, i.e. the path of the document in the sitetree.

document-name

The document name, i.e. the very last part of the document ID.

document-url

The URL of the document within the area, e.g., /news/index.html

document-path

The file path where this document is physically located in the file system.

document-language

The language of this document.

document-type

The document type.

Sitemap usage

```
<map:parameter name="document-id" value="{page-envelope:document-id}"/>
```

XSP usage

```
<xsp:page
  language="java"
  xmlns:xsp="http://apache.org/xsp"
  xmlns:input="http://apache.org/cocoon/xsp/input/1.0">

<usecase:url>
  <input:get-attribute
    module="page-envelope" as="string" name="document-url"/>
</usecase:url>

</xsp:page>
```

Site Tree

Motivation

Currently there is no standard way to manage the navigation in Lenya. Previous attempts have shown their own merits and drawbacks. A general and standard approach is needed.

Rationale

The basic problems we're trying to solve are as follows:

1. Maintain the navigation in an easy format independent of the actual storage of the documents.

2. Enable moving of documents.
3. Enable querying of doctype independent of request URI.

Navigation

There are a couple of known implementations to choose from:

- The existing Lenya tree.xml
- The Forrest site.xml.
- The hashmap way: A sitetree.xml and purlspace.xml combination where the purlspace.xml contains all existing documents and sitetree.xml contains the navigation hierarchy.

Moving Of Documents

The Forrest site.xml solves this quite elegantly: Due to the use of XPath and some ambiguity the documents can be found almost independent of their actual location

With the existing Lenya or the hashmap solution changing of document location requires editing of the tree.xml or the purlspace.xml respectively.

Doctype Querying

For question 3 there are a couple of known approaches:

Hashmap

This method uses an action which contains for each request URI a mapping to attributes such as doctype, srcfile, xslt, etc.

Forrest SourceTypeAction

Forrest contains an action which for a given request opens the source file and determines its doctype based on the dtd declaration.

URIParametrizer

The URIParametrizer is a black box (probably an action) which internally issues cocoon requests to different sitemaps which return different attributes (doctype, etc.) for a given request URI.

This amounts to a combination of the hashmap solution with the basic cocoon concepts: The request URIs aren't matched against a hashmap but are handled by a sitemap instead. The sitemap contains normal pipelines and matchers which match on the request. As a catch-all there is still the possibility of using a hashmap for URIs that didn't match any pipelines.

Finally a new (internal) request is generated using the parameter values. This request is handled by a normal cocoon sitemap as if the original request had contained these parameters.

The Sitetree Schema

The proposed sitetree schema looks as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<xs:schema
  xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  targetNamespace="http://apache.org/cocoon/lenya/sitetree/1.0"
  xmlns="http://apache.org/cocoon/lenya/sitetree/1.0"
  elementFormDefault="qualified">
  <xs:element name="site">
    <xs:complexType>
      <xs:sequence>
```

```

        <xs:element ref="node"
            minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:element>

<xs:element name="node">
    <xs:complexType>
        <xs:sequence>
            <xs:element ref="node"
                minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        </xs:sequence>
        <xs:attribute name="href" type="xs:string"/>
        <xs:attribute name="label" type="xs:string"/>
    </xs:complexType>
</xs:element>

</xs:schema>

```

An example `sitetree.xml` could look like follows:

```

<site
  xmlns="http://apache.org/cocoon/lenya/sitetree/1.0"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation=
    "http://apache.org/cocoon/lenya/sitetree/1.0
    ../../../../resources/entities/sitetree.xsd">

  <node href="index.html" label="Home"/>

  <node href="demo/" label="Demo">
    <node href="unipublic.html" label="Unipublic"/>
    <node href="news.html" label="Wyona News and Comments"/>
    <node href="oscom.html" label="OSCOM"/>
  </node>

  <node href="download/" label="Download">
    <node href="source.html" label="Source Version"/>
    <node href="binary.html" label="Binary Version"/>
  </node>

  <node href="documentation/" label="Documentation"/>

</site>

```

Backwards Compatibility

There has not been a previous implementation, so this is a non-issue.

Roadmap

- Decide which solution to choose

Reference Implementation

None

1.2.1.6. Resource Types

Resource Types (formerly known as Document Types)

Basics

A resource type defines a certain XML source format, together with processing options. It typically consists of

- an XML structure definition (e.g., Relax NG)
- a workflow schema,
- some presentation pipelines,
- some presentation XSLT stylesheets,
- a Lenya menubar.

All of these can be shared between several resource types.

Adding a Resource Type to a Publication

Adding a custom resource type to your publication includes the following steps:

Choose a Unique Resource Type Name

You should choose a reasonable name for your resource type. In the examples, we use *profile* (page with information about a person).

Providing a Sample XML Document

If you want to enable users to create new resources belonging to your resource type, it is useful to provide a sample XML document. If you want to use the `DefaultBranchCreator` that ships with Lenya, you have to add the sample document because it is used as a template for creating new resources.

The sample document is placed in `{publication}/config/doctypes/samples/`. You can choose an arbitrary filename, but it is recommended to use the resource type name (e.g., `profile.xml`).

Providing an XML Structure Definition

This step is only needed if you want to edit resources with Lenya or validate them after they have been imported or manipulated. The type of the structure definition ([XML Schema](http://www.w3.org/XML/Schema) (<http://www.w3.org/XML/Schema>) , [Relax NG](http://www.relaxng.org/) (<http://www.relaxng.org/>) , ...) depends on the editor or validator you want to use. For instance, the [BXE](http://www.bitfluxeditor.org/) (<http://www.bitfluxeditor.org/>) WYSIWYG editor requires a Relax NG document.

The structure definition document is placed in the directory `{publication}/config/doctypes/schemas/`. The name of the file is arbitrary, but it is recommended to use the resource type name (e.g., `profile.rng`).

Creating a Workflow Schema

If your resources should have a workflow, you have to add a workflow schema for your resource type as described in [Workflow Configuration](#). A workflow schema can be shared between multiple resource types.

The Resource Type Definition

To assign the creator and the workflow schema to your resource type, declare it in `{publication}/config/doctypes/doctypes.xconf`:

```
<doc type="profile">
  <creator src="org.apache.lenya.cms.authoring.DefaultBranchCreator">
    <sample-name>profile.xml</sample-name>
  </creator>
  <workflow src="2stage.xml"/>
</doc>
```

Define the Mapping From URLs to Resource Types

The resource type of a resource is determined based on the resource URL. This mapping happens in `{publication}/parameter-doctype.xmap`.

A typical approach to determine the resource type is to apply the `SourceTypeAction` on the source document:

```
<map:match pattern="*/**.html">
  <map:act type="sourcetype" src="content/{1}/{page-envelope:document-path}">
    <map:generate type="serverpages" src="../../config/parameters/default.xsp">
      <map:parameter name="value" value="{sourcetype}" />
    </map:generate>
    <map:serialize type="xml" />
  </map:act>
</map:match>
```

Another way is to return the resource type by just matching certain URLs:

```
<map:match pattern="*/profiles/*.html">
  <map:generate type="serverpages" src="../../config/parameters/default.xsp">
    <map:parameter name="value" value="profile" />
  </map:generate>
  <map:serialize type="xml" />
</map:match>
```

Define a Custom Menubar

If you want to use a custom menubar for your resource type, follow the guidelines on the page [The Lenya Menubar](#). Typically, a menubar is shared between multiple resource types. Small customizations can be achieved with Java code in the menubar XSP.

To let the user create new resources using the `DefaultBranchCreator`, you have to add the following menu item:

```
<item uc:usecase="create" uc:step="showscreen" href="?doctype=profile"><i18n:text>New
Document</i18n:text></item>
```

Presentation

To make your resources available as HTTP pages, you have to add the appropriate pipelines and XSLT stylesheets. In general, there are no restrictions.

If you derive your publication from the default publication, the pipelines have to be placed in `{publication}/doctypes.xmap`. The stylesheets are located in `{publication}/xslt/` and are named `{resource-type}2xhtml.xsl` (e.g., `profile2xhtml.xsl`). The stylesheet is supposed to generate a valid XHTML fragment (in the XHTML namespace) with `<div id="body">` as the document element.

1.2.1.7. Revision Control

Revision Controller

Introduction

The Revision Controller controls the different reserved check-in and check-out of documents, the backup versions and the rollback. It is filesystem oriented

Check-in / Check-out

The [check-in](#) and [check-out](#) are reserved: a checked out document cannot be checked out by another user.

A user "System" exists, who can force internally a checkin

The different check-in/check-out states (the checkin/out, the time, the user's identity) of a document are stored in an xml file with a own markup language: the [RCML-file](#).

Versions

When a document is checked in, the old version of the document is copied ([backup](#))

Rollback

It is also possible to retrieve an old version with the [rollback](#)

Package

org.apache.lenya.cms.rc

Revision Controller Markup Language (RCML)

Location

The RCML-file are located in a rcml directory

```
{publication}/content/rcml/
```

which can be configured in

```
lenya/src/webapp/lenya/config/rc/revision-controller.xconf
```

For a document with an xml file {publication}/content/authoring/{filename}, the rcml file is

```
{publication}/{rcml-directory}/content/authoring/{filename}.rcml
```

Markup Language

A rcml-file is typically

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<XPSRevisionControl>
  <CheckIn><Identity>lenya</Identity><Time>1023102128815</Time></CheckIn>
  <CheckOut><Identity>lenya</Identity><Time>1023102128780</Time></CheckOut>
  <CheckIn><Identity>lenya</Identity><Time>1023102125300</Time></CheckIn>
  <CheckOut><Identity>lenya</Identity><Time>1023102121346</Time></CheckOut>
  <CheckIn><Identity>roger</Identity><Time>1023102110381</Time></CheckIn>
  <CheckOut><Identity>roger</Identity><Time>1023102110349</Time></CheckOut>
  <CheckIn><Identity>lenya</Identity><Time>1023102073728</Time></CheckIn>
  <CheckOut><Identity>lenya</Identity><Time>1023102012990</Time></CheckOut>
  <CheckOut><Identity>lenya</Identity><Time>1023102010354</Time></CheckOut>
  <CheckIn><Identity>System</Identity><Time>1022569908000</Time></CheckIn>
</XPSRevisionControl>
```

Size

The size of the rcml file is limited to the value $(2 * \text{maximalNumberOfEntries}) + 1$, where maximalNumberOfEntries is in org.apache.lenya.cms.rc.RCML hard coded (value 10)

Reserved Checkin

Revision Controller

To check in a file call:

```
org.apache.lenya.cms.rc.RevisionController.reservedCheckIn(
  String destination, String identity, boolean backup)
```

where the destination is the path of the file from the publication, the identity is the identity of the user and backup is a boolean.

This method is called from the ReservedCheckinAction.

Rem: if no backup (and no rollback is needed) set in the ReservedCheckinAction the backup boolean to false.

The ReservedCheckinAction

To invoke a reserved check-in from a sitemap pipeline, you use The ReservedCheckinAction.

```
<map:components>
  ...
  <map:actions>
    <map:action name="reserved-checkin"
      src="org.apache.lenya.cms.cocoon.acting.ReservedCheckinAction"
      logger="sitemap.action.reserved-checkin"/>
  </map:actions>
  ...
</map:components>

<map:act type="reserved-checkin">
  <map:generate src="../../content/rc/{exception}.xsp"
    type="serverpages">
    <map:parameter name="user" value="{user}"/>
    <map:parameter name="filename" value="{filename}"/>
    <map:parameter name="checkType" value="{checkType}"/>
    <map:parameter name="date" value="{date}"/>
  </map:generate>
  <map:transform src="xslt/rc/rco-exception.xsl"/>
  <map:serialize/>
</map:act>
```

URL

The call

```
{document-URL}?lenya.usecase=checkin&lenya.step=checkin
```

invokes a check-in of the document

fileReservedCheckInException

When the file cannot be checked in because another user has already checked it out, a fileReservedCheckInException is thrown:

```
File Reserved Checkin Exception
File not checked in yet

The resource has already been checked out:
User: roger
Date: Wed Oct 22 14:31:05 CEST 2003
Filename: /content/authoring/index/index_de.xml
```

The serverpage

```
lenya/src/webapp/lenya/content/rc/fileReservedCheckInException.xsp
```

generates the xml which will be transformed with

```
lenya/src/webapp/lenya/xslt/rc/rco-exception.xsl
```

Exception

The errors are caught as generic Exception

```
Generic Exception

Check the log files :-)
Filename: /content/authoring/malaVida/index_de.xml
```


The serverpage

```
lenya/src/webapp/lenya/content/rc/exception.xsp
```

generates the xml which will be transformed with

```
lenya/src/webapp/lenya/xslt/rc/rco-exception.xsl
```

Reserved Checkout

Revision Controller

To check out a file call the method :

```
org.apache.lenya.cms.rc.RevisionController.reservedCheckOut(String source, String identity)
```

where the source is the path of the file from the publication and the identity is the identity of the user.

This method is called from the ReservedCheckoutAction.

The ReservedCheckoutAction

To invoke a reserved check out from a sitemap pipeline, you use The ReservedCheckoutAction.

```
<map:components>
  ...
  <map:actions>
    <map:action name="reserved-checkout"
src="org.apache.lenya.cms.cocoon.acting.ReservedCheckoutAction"
logger="sitemap.action.reserved-checkout"/>
  </map:actions>
  ...
</map:components>

<map:act type="reserved-checkout">
  <map:generate src="content/rc/{exception}.xsp" type="serverpages">
    <map:parameter name="user" value="{user}"/>
    <map:parameter name="filename" value="{filename}"/>
    <map:parameter name="date" value="{date}"/>
  </map:generate>
  <map:transform src="xslt/rc/rco-exception.xsl"/>
  <map:serialize/>
</map:act>
```

URL

The call

```
{document-URL}?lenya.usecase=checkout&lenya usecase.step=checkout
```

invokes a check-out of the document

The ReservedCheckoutTestAction

The ReservedCheckoutTestAction checks out a document only if this isn't already checked out

```
<map:components>
  ...
  <map:actions>
    <map:action name="reserved-checkout-test"
src="org.apache.lenya.cms.cocoon.acting.ReservedCheckoutTestAction"
logger="sitemap.action.reserved-checkout-test"/>
  </map:actions>
  ...
</map:components>
```

```

    </map:actions>
    ...
</map:components>

    <map:act type="reserved-checkout-test">
      <map:generate type="serverpages" src="../../content/rc/{exception}.xsp">
        <map:parameter name="user" value="{user}"/>
        <map:parameter name="filename" value="{filename}"/>
        <map:parameter name="date" value="{date}"/>
      </map:generate>
      <map:transform src="../../xslt/rc/rco-exception.xsl"/>
      <map:serialize/>
    </map:act>

```

FileReservedCheckOutException

When the file cannot be checked out because another user has already checked it out, a `fileReservedCheckOutException` is thrown:

```

File Reserved Checkout Exception

Could not check out the file

Reason : The resource has already been checked out by another user
User: lenya
Date: Wed Oct 22 12:02:28 CEST 2003
Filename: /content/authoring/index/index_de.xml

```

The serverpage

```
lenya/src/webapp/lenya/content/rc/fileReservedCheckOutException.xsp
```

generates the xml which will be transformed with

```
lenya/src/webapp/lenya/xslt/rc/rco-exception.xsl
```

Exception

The errors are catched as generic Exception

```

Generic Exception

Check the log files :-)
Filename: /content/authoring/malaVida/index_de.xml

```

The serverpage

```
lenya/src/webapp/lenya/content/rc/exception.xsp
```

generates the xml which will be transformed with

```
lenya/src/webapp/lenya/xslt/rc/rco-exception.xsl
```

Revision

Location

The backup files are located in a rcbak directory

```
{publication}/content/rcbak/
```

which can be configured in

```
lenya/src/webapp/lenya/config/rc/revision-controller.xconf
```

For a document with an xml file {publication}/content/authoring/{filename}, the backup files are

```
{publication}/{rcback-directory}/content/authoring/{filename}.timestamp
```

Revision Screen

To get the revision screen, use the serverpage

```
lenya/src/webapp/lenya/content/rc/versions-screen.xsp
```

Sitemap :

```
<map:generate src="content/rc/versions-screen.xsp" type="serverpages"/>
<map:transform src="xslt/rc/rollback.xsl"/>
<map:serialize/>
```

View of an old version

To get the view of a backup version, use the serverpage

```
lenya/src/webapp/lenya/content/rc/view.xsp
```

It needs the check-in time as request parameter

Sitemap in the publication :

```
<map:generate type="serverpages" src="../../../content/rc/view.xsp">
</map:generate>
<map:transform src="xslt/toDoc.xsl"/>
<map:transform src="xslt/{../2}2xhtml.xsl"/>
<map:serialize type="xml"/>
```

URL

The call of the URL

```
{document-URL}?lenya.usecase=rollback&lenya usecase.step=view&rollbackTime={time-point}
```

shows the version corresponding to the time {time-point}

Disable the backup

To disable the backup set in the ReservedCheckinAction the backup boolean of getRC().reservedCheckIn(String destination, String identity, boolean backup) to false.

Rollback

Revision Controller

To rollback a file call

```
org.apache.lenya.cms.rc.RevisionController.rollback(String destination, String identity, boolean
backupFlag, long time)
```

where destination is the path of the file from the publication, identity is the identity of the user, backupFlag is a boolean to choose if you want a backup of the current version, and time is the time of the version to roll back to.

The RollbackAction

To invoke a rollback from a sitemap pipeline, you use The RollbackAction.

The check-in time is needed as request parameter

```
<map:components>
  ...
  <map:actions>
    <map:action name="rollback" src="org.apache.lenya.cms.cocoon.acting.RollbackAction"/>
  </map:actions>
  ...
</map:components>

<map:act type="rollback">
  <map:redirect-to session="true" uri="{location}"/>
</map:act>
```

URL

The call of the URL

`{document-URL}?lenya.usecase=rollback&lenya_usecase.step=rollback&rollbackTime={time-point}`
invokes the rollbak to the version corresponding to the time {time-point}

1.2.1.8. Repository

WebDAV Servers

Apache 1

Download the Apache Web Server and WebDAV module source code from the Apache website, e.g. `apache_1.3.24.tar.gz` and `mod_dav-1.0.3-1.3.6.tar.gz`. Configure and compile `mod_dav`:

```
wget http://www.webdav.org/mod_dav/mod_dav-1.0.3-1.3.6.tar.gz
cd /usr/local/src/mod_dav-1.0.3-1.3.6
./configure --with-apache=/usr/local/src/apache_1.3.24
make
make install
cd /usr/local/src/apache_1.3.24
find . -name "*dav*" -print
./configure --prefix=/usr/local/apache --activate-module=src/modules/dav/libdav.a
(. /configure --prefix=/usr/local/apache --enable-module=proxy
--activate-module=src/modules/dav/libdav.a)
make
su
make install
/usr/local/apache/bin/httpd -l
```

You need to reconfigure `httpd.conf`, e.g.:

```
DAVLockDB /usr/local/apache/logs/DavLock
<Directory "/usr/local/build/apache/htdocs">
Dav On
```

To see the files open "Konqueror" and type `webdav://127.0.0.1:8080`.

More info on `mod_dav` can be found at

- http://www.webdav.org/mod_dav/

- [Apache and DAV with LDAP and SSL](http://www.ibiblio.org/pub/Linux/docs/HOWTO/other-formats/html_single/Apache-WebDAV-LDAP-HOWTO.html)
(http://www.ibiblio.org/pub/Linux/docs/HOWTO/other-formats/html_single/Apache-WebDAV-LDAP-HOWTO.html)

Apache 2

Download the Apache Web Server source code from the Apache website, e.g. `httpd-2.0.46.tar.gz`. The `mod_dav` module is included with the Apache 2 distribution. Configure and compile Apache:

```
./configure --prefix=/usr/local/apache2 --with-dav --enable-dav
make
make install
/usr/local/apache2/bin/httpd -l | grep dav
```

You need to reconfigure Apache:

```
DAVLockDB /usr/local/apache2/logs/DavLock
<Directory "/usr/local/apache2/htdocs">
Dav On
</Directory>
```

More info on `mod_dav` can be found at

- <http://apacheworld.org/ty24/site.chapter13.html>
- http://httpd.apache.org/docs-2.0/mod/mod_dav.html
- [Apache and DAV](http://www.informit.com/isapi/product_id~%7BA27264B1-CE7A-47A4-8CC5-DA14003AD454%7D/element_id~%7B35)
(http://www.informit.com/isapi/product_id~%7BA27264B1-CE7A-47A4-8CC5-DA14003AD454%7D/element_id~%7B35)

Tomcat

Point your WebDAV client to `http://127.0.0.1:8080/webdav/`. The `webdav` context is DAV enabled, but has been set up in read-only mode for safety reasons. It can be put in read-write mode by editing the web application descriptor file `/webapps/webdav/WEB-INF/web.xml`.

```
<!-- Uncomment this to enable read and write access -->
<init-param>
  <param-name>readonly</param-name>
  <param-value>false</param-value>
</init-param>
```

Apache Jakarta Slide

Point your WebDAV client to `http://127.0.0.1:8080/slide/`. One needs to configure `Domain.xml`

```
<contentstore classname="slidestore.reference.FileContentStore">
  <parameter
name="rootpath">/usr/local/jakarta-tomcat-4.1.21-LE-jdk14/webapps/lenya/lenya/pubs/notimes/content/aut
...
</parameter>
</contentstore>
```

Monitoring the WebDAV exchange

```
cd /usr/local/axis-1_1RC2
java -cp lib/axis.jar org.apache.axis.utils.tcpmon

Enter "Listen Port# 3333" for instance
```

Select "Act as a... Listener"

Enter "Target Hostname 195.226.6.70" for instance

Enter "Target Port# 8080" for instance

Click "Add" and a new tab saying "3333" should show up

Click on this new tab to view the requests and responses

Enter within your browser "http://127.0.0.1:3333/lenya/index.html"

PROPFIND

The WebDAV client will first send a PROPFIND with Depth = 0. Depending on the response (collection or resource) the WebDAV client will send another PROPFIND with Depth = 1 (collection) or a GET (resource).

Collection:

Request
=====

```
PROPFIND /lenya/blog/authoring/entries/2003/08/24/peanuts/ HTTP/1.1
Pragma: no-cache
Cache-control: no-cache
Accept: text/*, image/jpeg, image/png, image/*, */*
Accept-Encoding: x-gzip, gzip, identity
Accept-Charset: iso-8859-1, utf-8;q=0.5, *;q=0.5
Accept-Language: en
Host: 127.0.0.1
Depth: 0
```

Response
=====

```
HTTP/1.1 207 Multi-Status
X-Cocoon-Version: 2.1
Set-Cookie: JSESSIONID=320E3B1395B867B5BC42B5FC93457C36; Path=/lenya
Content-Type: text/xml
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Date: Mon, 25 Aug 2003 14:27:12 GMT
Server: Apache Coyote/1.0
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<D:multistatus xmlns:D="DAV:">

<D:response xmlns:lp1="DAV:" xmlns:lp2="http://apache.org/dav/props/">
<D:href>/lenya/blog/authoring/entries/2003/08/24/peanuts/</D:href>
<D:propstat>
<D:prop>
<lp1:resourcetype><D:collection/></lp1:resourcetype>
<D:getcontenttype>httpd/unix-directory</D:getcontenttype>
</D:prop>
<D:status>HTTP/1.1 200 OK</D:status>
</D:propstat>
</D:response>

</D:multistatus>
```

Request

=====

```
PROPFIND /lenya/blog/authoring/entries/2003/08/24/peanuts/ HTTP/1.1
Pragma: no-cache
Cache-control: no-cache
Accept: text/*, image/jpeg, image/png, image/*, */*
Accept-Encoding: x-gzip, gzip, identity
Accept-Charset: iso-8859-1, utf-8;q=0.5, */q=0.5
Accept-Language: en
Host: 127.0.0.1
Depth: 1
```

Response
=====

```
HTTP/1.1 207 Multi-Status
X-Cocoon-Version: 2.1
Set-Cookie: JSESSIONID=5A87A774B7B29D04DEDBDECC54477E5B; Path=/lenya
Content-Type: text/xml
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Date: Mon, 25 Aug 2003 14:27:12 GMT
Server: Apache Coyote/1.0
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<D:multistatus xmlns:D="DAV:">

<D:response xmlns:lp1="DAV:" xmlns:lp2="http://apache.org/dav/props/">
<D:href>/lenya/blog/webdav/entries/2003/08/24/peanuts/index.html</D:href>
<D:propstat>
<D:prop>
<lp1:resourcetype/>
<D:getcontenttype>text/html</D:getcontenttype>
</D:prop>
<D:status>HTTP/1.1 200 OK</D:status>
</D:propstat>
</D:response>

<D:response xmlns:lp1="DAV:" xmlns:lp2="http://apache.org/dav/props/">
<D:href>/lenya/blog/webdav/entries/2003/08/24/peanuts/charlie.xml</D:href>
<D:propstat>
<D:prop>
<lp1:resourcetype/>
<lp1:creationdate>2003-07-21T13:04:23Z</lp1:creationdate>
<lp1:getcontentlength>3845</lp1:getcontentlength>
<D:getcontenttype>text/xml</D:getcontenttype>
</D:prop>
<D:status>HTTP/1.1 200 OK</D:status>
</D:propstat>
</D:response>

</D:multistatus>
```

PUT

The WebDAV client will send a PUT in order to copy a document onto the server.

Request
=====

```
PUT /lenya/blog/webdav/entries/2003/08/29/levi/index.xml HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; U; Linux i686; en-US; rv:1.4b) Gecko/20030507
Accept:
```

```

text/xml,application/xml,application/xhtml+xml,text/html;q=0.9,text/plain;q=0.8,video/x-mng,image/png,
Accept-Language: en-us,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip,deflate
Accept-Charset: ISO-8859-1,utf-8;q=0.7,*;q=0.7
Keep-Alive: 300
Connection: keep-alive
Content-Type: text/xml
Content-Length: 1641
Cookie: JSESSIONID=1CF7F4C27B737E3603FFC2D4D4C137CE

```

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<echo:entry xmlns:echo="http://example.com/newformat#" xmlns:ent="http://www.purl.org/NET/ENT/1.0/"
version="1.0">
  <echo:title>Lenya</echo:title>

  <echo:created>2003-08-29T01:46:45</echo:created>
  <echo:issued>2003-08-29T01:46:45</echo:issued>
  <echo:modified>2003-08-29T01:46:45</echo:modified>

  <echo:content mode="escaped" type="text/plain" lang="en-us">
    Plain Text
  </echo:content>

  <ent:topic id="introductory">Hello</ent:topic>
</echo:entry>

```

Response
=====

```

HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
Date: Mon, 18 Aug 2003 14:22:47 GMT
Server: Apache/2.0.46 (Unix) DAV/2
Content-Length: 0
Keep-Alive: timeout=15, max=100
Connection: Keep-Alive
Content-Type: text/xml

```

1.2.1.9. Search

Lucene

Overview

There are two URL for the search screen relative to your publication: `search-live/lucene` to search the live area, `search-authoring/lucene` to search the authoring area of your publication.

If you want to customize the layout of the search screen for your publication, place a stylesheet at `lenya/xslt/search/search-and-results.xsl` relative to your publication root.

Lucene indices are stored within the `work/search/index/$AREA/index` directory of your publication. The `work/search/htdocs_dump/$AREA` directory holds content from crawling (see below).

The search pipelines are defined within `global-sitemap.xmap` and `lucene.xmap`

Crawling a website

Crawl a website by running

```
ant -f build/lenya/webapp/lenya/bin/crawl_and_index.xml
```



```
-Dcrawler.xconf=build/lenya/webapp/lenya/pubs/default/config/search/crawler-live.xconf crawl
```

Note that there is a search.properties file in build/lenya/webapp/lenya/bin that you may have to change. crawler.xconf needs to have the following elements:

```
<crawler>
  <user-agent>lenya</user-agent>

  <base-url href="http://lenya.apache.org/index.html"/>
  <scope-url href="http://lenya.apache.org/" />

  <uri-list src="work/search/lucene/uris.txt"/>
  <htdocs-dump-dir src="work/search/lucene/htdocs_dump/lenya.apache.org"/>

  <!-- <robots src="robots.txt" domain="lenya.apache.org"/> -->
</crawler>
```

- user-agent is the HTTP user agent that will be used for the crawler
- base-url is the start URL for the crawler
- scope-url limits the scope of the crawl to that site, or subdirectory
- uri-list is a reference to a file that will contain all URLs found during the crawl
- htdocs-dump-dir specifies the directory that will contain the crawled site
- robots specifies an (optional) robots file that follows the [Robot Exclusion Standard](http://www.robotstxt.org/wc/norobots.html) (<http://www.robotstxt.org/wc/norobots.html>)

If you want to fine-tune the crawling (and do not have access to the remote server to put a robots.txt there), then you can specify exlusions in a local robots.txt file:

```
# lenya.apache.org
User-agent: *
Disallow: /there_seems_to_be_a_bug_within_websphinx_Robot_Exclusion.html

#Disallow:

User-agent: lenya
Disallow: /do/not/crawl/this/page.html
```

Creating an index from the command line

```
ant -f build/lenya/webapp/lenya/bin/crawl_and_index.xml
-Dlucene.xconf=build/lenya/webapp/lenya/pubs/default/config/search/lucene-live.xconf index
```

Note that there is a search.properties file in build/lenya/webapp/lenya/bin that you may have to change. lucene-live.xconf has the following elements

```
<lucene>
  <update-index type="new"/>
  <!--
  <update-index type="incremental"/>
  -->

  <index-dir src="../../work/search/lucene/index/index"/>
  <htdocs-dump-dir src="../../work/search/lucene/htdocs_dump"/>

  <indexer class="org.apache.lenya.lucene.index.DefaultIndexer"/>
</lucene>
```

Indexing XML documents

In order to index XML documents one needs to configure the `org.apache.lenya.lucene.index.ConfigurableIndexer` (see above).

With namespaces:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<luc:document xmlns:luc="http://apache.org/cocoon/lenya/lucene/1.0">
  <luc:field name="currwfstate" type="Text" xpath="/wf:history/wf:version[last()]/@state">
    <namespace prefix="wf">http://apache.org/cocoon/lenya/workflow/1.0</namespace>
  </luc:field>
</luc:document>
```

Concatenating element values and setting default values in case element value doesn't exist:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<luc:document xmlns:luc="http://apache.org/cocoon/lenya/lucene/1.0">
  <luc:field name="title" type="Text" xpath="/article/head/title"/>
  <luc:field name="subtitle" type="Text" xpath="/article/head/subtitle"/>
  <luc:field name="lead" type="UnStored" xpath="/article/head/abstract"/>
  <luc:field name="contents" type="UnStored" xpath="/" />
  <luc:field name="author" type="UnStored"/>
    <namespace prefix="lenya">http://apache.org/cocoon/lenya/page-envelope/1.0</namespace>
    <namespace prefix="dc">http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/</namespace>
    <xpath>*/lenya:meta/dc:contributor</xpath>
  </luc:field>
  <luc:field name="date" type="Text">
    <namespace prefix="lenya">http://apache.org/cocoon/lenya/page-envelope/1.0</namespace>
    <xpath default="1969">*/lenya:meta/year</xpath><text>.</text><xpath
default="02">*/lenya:meta/month</xpath><text>.</text><xpath default="16">*/lenya:meta/day</xpath>
  </luc:field>
</luc:document>
```

Extract text from a PDF document

```
ant -f build/lenya/webapp/lenya/bin/crawl_and_index.xml
-Dhtdocs.dump.dir=build/lenya/webapp/lenya/pubs/default/work/search/lucene/htdocs_dump xpdf
```

Also see the targets `pdfbox` and `pdfadobe`.

1.2.1.10. URI Handling

URI Parametrizer

Motivation

The problem of [determining the doctype](#) independent of request URI needs a flexible and yet simple solution. This is where the URI Parametrizer comes to the rescue.

Rationale

The URI Parametrizer is an action which given an arbitrary URI return a configurable number of parameters which it infers

from this URI. Typical parameters include source document type, navigation location, etc. The action itself delegates to task of determining the parameters to the Cocoon sitemap, i.e. the parameters are determined using the normal sitemap pipeline matching mechanism.

Overview

The flow of information is outlined in the following diagram:

Interfaces

The URIParametrizerAction expects an arbitrary number of parameters. Each parameter contains a key value pair which denotes the name of the parameter and the source. A typical example is as follows:

```
<map:act type="uriparametrizer">
  <map:parameter name="doctype"
    value="cocoon://uri-parameter/{publication-id}/doctype"/>
  <map:parameter name="path"
    value="cocoon://uri-parameter/{publication-id}/path"/>
  <map:generate src="cocoon://{doctype}/{path}"/>
</map:act>
```

The uri-parameter prefix is a standard prefix which invokes a pipeline in the root sitemap which mounts a subsitemap in your publication with the name parameter-{parameterName}.xmap.

The action basically just issues a request back to cocoon for each parameter. It uses the URI given in the value attribute where it also adds the original request URI. So for a given request URI foo.html and the parameters given above the action basically issues to requests using the cocoon: protocol:

```
cocoon://uri-parameter/{publication-id}/doctype/foo.html
cocoon://uri-parameter/{publication-id}/path/foo.html
```

The matcher for uri-parameter in the root sitemap then tries to mount the sitemaps parameter-doctype.xmap and parameter-path.xmap in the publication. Then the request is matched against the parameter sitemap. Here's a very simple example of a parameter sitemap:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>

<map:sitemap xmlns:map="http://apache.org/cocoon/sitemap/1.0">

  <map:components>
    <map:generators default="file"/>
    <map:transformers default="xslt"/>
    <map:readers default="resource"/>
    <map:serializers default="html"/>
    <map:matchers default="wildcard"/>
    <map:actions/>
  </map:components>

  <map:views/>

  <map:resources/>

  <map:pipelines>

    <map:pipeline>

      <map:match pattern="**">
        <map:generate type="serverpages" src="content/parameters/doctype.xsp">
          <map:parameter name="value" value="{1}"/>
        </map:generate>
        <map:serialize type="xml"/>
      </map:match>

    </map:pipeline>

  </map:pipelines>

</map:sitemap>
```

```

</map:pipeline>
</map:pipelines>
</map:sitemap>

```

A more serious example could possibly include matchers using the `SourceTypeAction` from the Forrest Project or a `HashMapAction` as outlined in the [SiteTree proposal](#).

After a match has been found the pipeline in the parameter sitemap returns an XML snippet in the following form:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<parameter xmlns="http://apache.org/cocoon/lenya/uri-parameters/1.0">article</parameter>

```

This xml is consequently parsed by the action and returned as a `HashMap`. Inside the action the parameters will be available under the names as they were specified in the parameters to the action.

The fact that the actual determination is delegated back to the sitemap allows for a combination of the [original proposals](#) where solutions such as `HashMap` and `SourceTypeAction` were outlined.

URI Scheme

Introduction

We want to standardize CMS functionality across different publications so that we can consolidate them in a standard root sitemap.

In order to achieve this one precondition is to standardize on the URIs how the CMS functionality is invoked.

There are different ways to achieve this. We either reserve part of the URI space (e.g. `/lenya/foo`) or we reserve part of the request parameter space (e.g. `/foo?lenya=bar`)

Dynamic URIs

We decided to go mostly for the second solution so that we can leave the URI space as required by the publication and use request parameters to invoke CMS actions.

We define two standard request parameters which we use to invoke all CMS actions in a standard way:

lenya.usecase

The name of the use case, e.g. "publish"

lenya.step

Each use case can have multiple steps, e.g. "showscreen"

For further information about usecases, see section [Usecases](#).

Static URIs

There are also some static URIs that are needed for the Lenya CMS. They are mostly internal pipelines for resources such as the menu, css or support files for Xopus and Bitflux editors.

There is currently no consistent standard as to under which URI space these resources should be located. Some are residing in `/xopus/**` or `/bitflux/**` and others are in `/lenya/**`.

URI definition

Given the URI `/lenya/computerworld/authoring/news/foo.html` we define the following parts:

URI fragment	Name
lenya	context-prefix

computerworld	publication-id
authoring	area
news/foo	document-id

Static URIs

Currently different fragments of the URI space are reserved (e.g. `/xopus/**`, `/bitflux/**` and everything under `/lenya/**` that hasn't been defined previously).

FIXME (cc):

The reserved URI space needs to be consolidated and standardized.

Dynamic URIs

The dynamic URIs that are used for usecases are explained in the section [Usecases](#).

Usecases

Introduction

Usecases are sequences of pages that are orthogonal to the website, i.e. they can be executed without leaving the current URI. They are mainly used to execute CMS functions, e.g., to publish a page. Usecases are specified by

- a **name** and
- a set of **steps**.

A usecase is executed using the request parameters `lenya.usecase` and `lenya.step`.

Matching Usecases

To match a usecase in a sitemap, the `WildcardRequestParameterMatcher` is used on the `lenya.usecase` and `lenya.step` request parameters. The predefined matchers have the types `usecase` and `step`. A simple example of a usecase pipeline would be:

```
<map:match type="usecase" pattern="publish">

  <!-- confirmation screen -->
  <map:match type="step" pattern="showscreen">
    <map:generate type="serverpages"
      src="content/publishing/publish-screen.xsp"/>
    <map:transform src="xslt/publishing/publish-screen.xsl"/>
    <map:serialize/>
  </map:match>

  <!-- call publish task -->
  <map:match type="step" pattern="publish">
    <map:act type="task">
      <map:parameter name="publication-id" value="{../../1}"/>
      <map:parameter name="task-id" value="{request-param:task-id}"/>
      <map:redirect-to uri="{request:requestURI}" session="true"/>
    </map:act>
  </map:match>
</map:match>
```

The Usecase Sitemap

The main usecase sitemap supports a set of generic usecases. It is located at `lenya/usecase.xmap`. To implement your

publication-specific usecases or to override a generic usecase, just add a `usecase.xmap` sitemap to your publication directory. The Lenya usecase sitemap looks for it and mounts it before the generic usecases are matched.

Overview of use cases

The following use cases are known:

Use case	lenya.usecase=	lenya.step=	Comment
Reject Approval	reject	showscreen	Confirm to reject a document from approval.
		reject	
Submit for Approval	submit	showscreen	Confirm to submit a document to approval.
		submit	
Archive	archive	showscreen	Confirm to archive a document.
		archive	
Checkin	checkin	showscreen	Confirm the checkin of this document
		checkin	
Checkout	checkout	showscreen	Confirm the checkout of this document
		checkout	
Copy	copy	showscreen	Confirm to copy a document. (The document is held in a clipboard until it is pasted again)
		copy	
Create	create	showscreen	Show a form allowing to specify the parameters for creation of a document
		create	Create the document
Cut	cut	showscreen	Confirm to cut a document. (The document is held in a clipboard until it is pasted again)
		cut	
Deactivate	deactivate	showscreen	Confirm to deactivate a document.
		deactivate	
Delete	delete	showscreen	Confirm to delete a

			document.
		delete	
Logout	logout	showscreen	Confirm the logout
Paste	paste	showscreen	Confirm to paste a document. (The document which is held in a clipboard until is pasted)
		paste	
Publish	publish	showscreen	Confirm the publication of this document
		publish	Publish this document
Asset upload	aset	showscreen	Show a form allowing to specify the parameters for uploading of an asset
		upload	Upload the asset
		insert	Insert an already uploaded asset
		upload-and-insert	Upload and insert an asset
		remove	Remove a previously uploaded asset
Rename	rename	showscreen	Confirm to rename a document.
		rename	
Rollback	rollback	showscreen	Show a list of all versions of this document
		view	View a particular version of this document
		rollback	Roll back to a particular version of this document
Schedule	schedule	showscreen	Show a list of all task scheduled for this document
		add	Add a new task
		modify	Modify an existing task
		delete	Delete an existing task
Edit			
Administration	userAddUser		Add a user

	userDeleteUser		Show a form for adding users
	userChangeProfile		Change the profile of a user
	userChangePasswordUser		Change the password as a user
	userChangePasswordAdmin		Change the password as an administrator
	userChangeGroups		Change the group affiliation of a user
	iprangeAddIPRange		Add an IP range
	iprangeDeleteIPRange		Delete an IP range
	iprangeChangeProfile		Change the profile of an IP range
	iprangeChangeGroups		Change the group affiliation of an IP range
	groupAddGroup		Add a group
	groupDeleteGroup		Delete a group
	groupChangeProfile		Change the profile of a group
	groupChangeMembers		Change the members of a group
View Logs	view-logs	overview	Show the logfile list for this publication
		log	Show a single logfile

FIXME (cc):

Can the authenticate process done in a similar way?

Use cases**Resource upload**

```
lenya.usecase=upload
```

lenya.step=	additional parameters	sample value
showscreen	xpath	/NewsML/body.content/block[1]/*[1]
	insertBefore [optional]	true
upload	documentid	
	xpath	
	insertBefore [optional]	
	uploadFile	

	identifier [optional]	
	All Dublin core identifiers are also accepted	

Create

```
lenya.usecase=create
```

lenya.step=	additional parameters	sample value
showscreen	parentid	/dossiers/2003
	doctype	Dossier
create	parentid	
	childid	
	doctype	

Rollback

```
lenya.usecase=rollback
```

lenya.step=	additional parameters	sample value
showscreen		
view	version	

View Logs

```
lenya.usecase=view-logs
```

lenya.step=	additional parameters	sample value
overview		
log	logfile	2003-05-13-18-34-00-314.xml

FIXME (ce):

Add remaining use cases

1.2.1.11. Asset Management**Asset Management****Introduction**

Asset management is the process by which assets, such as pdf files or images are uploaded to the server and inserted into a document.

Assets can be either inserted directly into a document or can be uploaded for later insertion. Direct insertion happens when editing the document, upload and removal can be done in the asset tab in the site area.

Asset upload

The upload of assets is done quite simply with a multipart request. The Upload screen is generated by an xsp (`asset.xsp`) which handles asset upload, image upload, asset insertion and image insertion. This screen then generates the multipart request

which is eventually handled by the `AssetUploadAction`. This action stores the asset in the resources directory and generates a meta file with the dublin core meta data that was passed in as request parameter or with data that was extracted from the request (mime type, size). Where the asset is stored is determined by the `ResourcesManager`.

Asset insertion (via "enable asset upload" screen)

Once the asset is uploaded, a reference to it has to be inserted in the original document. Images and "plain" assets are handled slightly different but the basic mechanism is the same.

The insertion is done via an ant task (`insert-asset`). This task generates a temporary XSLT stylesheet using `generate-insertAsset-xsl.xsl` as a meta stylesheet and an XML template which defines the XML snippet that will be inserted in the referring document. The path to the XML template is passed as a parameter to the ant task. Usually these templates are located in `config/asset`. The generated temporary stylesheet is then applied to the document where the reference to the asset is to be inserted. It will insert the appropriate XML snippet.

Asset insertion (via Bitflux editor)

Images and assets can also be inserted from within the Bitflux editor.

The insertion is done via a XSLT stylesheet (`image.xsl` or `asset.xsl` in `xslt/bxe`). These stylesheets create a popup window that let the user select an asset or image and insert it into the currently opened document via javascript.

Asset removal

Assets can be removed in the asset tab in the site area. This removes the asset from the resources directory. It does not however remove any references to it.

Removal is done with an ant task (`remove-asset`) which simply deletes the asset from the resources directory.

Involved classes, XSPs and XSLTs

The following classes, XSPs and XSLTs are involved in the asset upload:

`src/webapp/lenya/content/authoring/asset.xsp`, `src/webapp/lenya/xslt/authoring/asset.xsl`

Take care of displaying the proper asset upload screen. There are different screens for image and asset upload and for upload with or without subsequent insertion.

`org.apache.lenya.cms.cocoon.acting.UploadAction`

Handles the upload request, stores the asset in

`resources/authoring/$document-id/$resource-name`, and creates a file containing the dublin core meta data for the asset.

`$publication-id/config/assets/*`

Define the XML snippets that is to be inserted in lieu of a reference to an asset.

`src/webapp/lenya/xslt/util/generate-insertAsset-xsl.xsl`

The meta stylesheet which generates the XSLT the will insert the proper XML snippet to link to the asset in the referring document.

`$publication-id/config/tasks/targets.xml`

Defines the `insert-asset` target which handles asset insertion. Also defines the `remove-asset` target.

`org.apache.lenya.cms.publication.ResourcesManager`

Manages resources and hides away some of the implementation details where resources and their meta data is stored.

1.2.1.12. Link Management

Link Management

Introduction

Link Managements deals with internal links, i.e. documents that refer to other documents within the same publication. These links might have to be changed.

1. if a document not yet live,
2. if it is withdrawn from live or
3. if its document-id has changed because it is moved to a different location within the site tree.
4. references in authoring have to link to documents in `authoring`, however once they are published they need to refer to documents in `live`

These four cases have to be dealt with seperately.

A document is not yet live

This case can happen if the user tries to publish a document which has a reference to another document which has not been published yet. The reference will be stale as the refered document is not in the live area yet. A warning will be issued during the publishing process.

A document is withdrawn from live

If a document which is has references to it is withdrawn from the live area the references will be stale, as the refered document is no longer available in the live area. A warning will be issued during the deactivation process.

A document-id changes

If a document is moved within the site tree such that it changes its document-id (e.g. cut a document and paste it somewhere else in the hierarchy in the site area) then all references to this document have to be changed. This is done transparently in the course of the paste.

Rewrite internal links in live

Internal links refer to documents in `authoring` as long as they are not published. However as soon as they are published, i.e. reside in the live area their references have to go to documents in the live area. A transformer takes care of rewriting the internal links.

Implementation

The implementation is pretty straight-forward and is mostly handled in XSPs and associated helper classes. The heavy lifting us done is the class `Grep` and the helper class `DocumentReferencesHelper`. The `Grep` class can traverse the repository and find references to the current document or can also find references from the current document to other documents. A transformer (`SimpleLinkRewritingTransformer`) is used to rewrite the internal links in the live area.

A document is not yet live

This is implemented as an extension to the `publish xsp`. It queries the `DocumentReferencesHelper` (using the `getInternalReferences` method) to ask if there are references from the current document to other documents which have not been published yet. The `DocumentReferencesHelper` in turn uses the `Grep#findPattern` method to search the current document for patterns of a reference. The pattern is defined in `DocumentReferencesHelper#getInternalLinkPattern`.

A document is withdrawn from live

This is implemented as an extension to the `deactivate xsp`. It queries the `DocumentReferencesHelper` (using the `getReferences` method) to ask if any other documents refer to the current document. The `DocumentReferencesHelper` in turn uses the `Grep#find` method to search the repository for documents which

contain a patterns of a reference. The pattern is defined in `DocumentReferencesHelper#getReferencesSearchString()`.

A document-id changes

This is implemented with an ant task (`org.apache.lenya.cms.ant.LinkRewriteTask`) which traverses the repository and pipes all documents through an XSLT stylesheet (`src/webapp/lenya/xslt/util/linkRewrite.xsl`) to modify all references to the document that changed its document-id.

Rewrite internal links in live

The `org.apache.lenya.cms.cocoon.transformation.SimpleLinkRewritingTransformer` transformer takes care of rewriting internal links to ensure they refer to the appropriate area.

Involved classes, XSPs and XSLTs

The following classes, XSPs and XSLTs are involved in link management:

org.apache.lenya.cms.publication.xsp.DocumentReferencesHelper

A helper class for the publish and deactivate xsp. Defines the regular expressions for internal links. Has methods to determine all references from the current document to other documents (`getInternalReferences`) and to determine all references from other documents to the current document (`getReferences`).

org.apache.lenya.search.Grep

User by `DocumentReferencesHelper` to search for patterns in a file or in a directory tree.

org.apache.lenya.cms.ant.LinkRewriteTask

An ant task that upon change of a document-id pipes all documents of the repository through a XSLT stylesheet which rewrites internal links that were referring to the old document-id to refer to the new one.

org.apache.lenya.cms.cocoon.transformation.SimpleLinkRewritingTransformer

A transformer that rewrites internal links for the appropriate area.

\$publication-id/config/tasks/targets.xml

Defines the `move-and-rewrite` target which handles the link rewriting in the case of a paste, i.e. when a document-id has changed.

src/webapp/lenya/xslt/util/linkRewrite.xsl

The XSLT transformation used by `LinkRewriteTask` to actually rewrite the internal links.

src/webapp/lenya/content/publishing/screen.xsp, src/webapp/lenya/xslt/publishing/publish-screen.xsl

Query the `DocumentReferencesHelper` to display a warning in case the current document contains references to documents which have not been published yet.

src/webapp/lenya/content/info/deactivate.xsp, src/webapp/lenya/xslt/info/deactivate.xsl

Query the `DocumentReferencesHelper` to display a warning in case there are links to the current document which is about to be deactivated.

1.2.1.13. Meta Data

Meta Data

Introduction

Meta data is kept directly inside the xml document. It is based on the [Dublin Core](http://dublincore.org) (<http://dublincore.org>) standard.

There are basically three use cases:

1. Create Meta Data
2. Display Meta Data

3. Modify Meta Data

Implementation

Create Meta Data

Upon creation of a document a sample is copied from the sample doctype directory. This sample already contains some sample meta data. The creator then applies an XSLT transformation to this sample which adapts the sample values to the values supplied in the creator request. This values are partially filled in by the user (subject, description, etc.) and partly by the system (creator, creation data). This is done in the `create` ant task which at the end invokes an `xslt` task which applies the `addMetaData.xsl` stylesheet which adapts the meta data according to the request values.

Display Meta Data

The display of meta data is handled by the `meta.xsp` xsp.

Modify Meta data

The modification of meta data is handled in the `info.xmap` sitemap. The matcher makes sure to check the document out before the modification and checking it back in after the modification. This is done using the `ReservedCheckoutTestAction` and `ReservedCheckinAction`. If there is an error the request is redirected to the meta data screen which displays a warning saying that the checkout or checkin failed and who was locking the document since what date and time.

Once the document is checked out the modifications are applied with the help of an ant task. There is a target named `save-meta-data` which simply invokes the ant task `WriteDCParametersTask`. This task saves the meta data using the `DublinCore` interface.

Involved classes, XSPs and XSLTs

The following classes, XSPs and XSLTs are involved in meta data handling:

org.apache.lenya.cms.ant.WriteDCParametersTask

A simple ant task which saves the meta data which is passed as arguments to file using the `DublinCore` class.

\$publication-id/config/tasks/targets.xml

Defines the `save-meta-data` target which handles saving of meta data with the help of the `WriteDCParametersTask` ant task. Also defines the `create` target which is used create new documents and to change the meta data according to the request values from the creation request.

org.apache.lenya.cms.publication.DublinCore

A simple interface to save and retrieve dublin core meta data.

org.apache.lenya.cms.cocoon.acting.ReservedCheckoutTestAction

Action that tests if a document can be checked out and if yes does check it out (See [Revision Controller](#)).

org.apache.lenya.cms.cocoon.acting.ReservedCheckinAction

Action that checks a document in (See [Revision Controller](#)).

src/webapp/lenya/content/info/meta.xsp, src/webapp/lenya/xslt/info/info.xsl

Handle the display of the meta data in the info area. This is also a form which can be used to modify the meta data via a POST request.

src/webapp/lenya/xslt/authoring/addMetaData.xsl

Simple XSLT stylesheet that modifies the meta data according to the input parameters.

1.2.1.14. Multilingual Documents

Multilingual Document handling

Introduction

Multilingual Document handling deals with documents of different languages. This affects virtually every part of Lenya, namely many aspects of work flow such as creation, publication, deactivation, deletion. It also affects access control, meta data, etc.

The multilingual capabilities are not a mandatory feature of Lenya. You can easily create monolingual publication by simply replacing a few properties in `publication.xconf`.

The multilingual capabilities are deeply ingrained in the core of Lenya and as such a conceptual overview has to delve into many areas of Lenya. The main parts of the multilingual capabilities are as follows:

Site tree

The [site tree](#) contains information about documents. It has been expanded to also contain information about different language versions of the same document. Different language versions of the same document share the same `document-id`.

Default language

A publication has a default language. This is the language in which the document is created. However it is not necessarily the case that there is always a document version in the default language as the user is allowed to remove any language version even the one for the default language.

If you specify an URL without a language suffix you are redirected to the default language document.

`publication.xconf`

This is where the available languages and the default language are specified.

page-envelope

The [page envelope](#) exports document specific information such as document-id via an input module. Naturally language specific information for the current document is also available via the page envelope.

Redirection

If you request a document `foo.html` in a multilingual publication you will internally be redirected to `foo_en.html` if "en" is the default language.

Special cases

Some special care has to be taken when removing language versions. The current implementation does not allow the user to remove all language versions of a document. There always has to be at least one language version.

Implementation

Site tree

The site tree contains nodes for each document. Each node can contain multiple `label` nodes for each language version of the document.

```
<node id="doctypes">
  <label xml:lang="de">Dokumenttypen</label>
  <label xml:lang="en">Document types</label>
  <node id="1column">
    <label xml:lang="de">1 Spalte</label>
  </node>
</node>
```

The classe `SiteTree` and `SiteTreeNode` provide interfaces to the nodes and the corresponding label nodes.

`publication.xconf`

The `languages` node in `publication.xconf` defines the languages that are available for this publication and also defines the default language.

```
<languages>
  <language default="true">de</language>
  <language>en</language>
</languages>
```

This information is available via the `Publication` class (`getDefaultLanguage()` and `getLanguages()` methods).

page-envelope

The [page-envelope input module](#) exports language related information, namely `default-language`, `document-label`, `document-language`, `document-languages` and `document-languages-csv`.

Redirection

The `DefaultDocumentBuilder` which implements the `DocumentBuilder` interface, takes care of redirecting language agnostic URLs (such as `foo.html`) to language aware links (`foo_en.html`), i.e. language agnostic links are redirected to the language aware link with the default language.

Addition and removal

More language versions are added with the "Create new language version" screen. Existing language versions can be removed with the "Remove Language" screen. These screens are generated by `create-language.xsp`, `create-language.xsl`, `removelabel.xsp` and `removelabel.xsl`.

The creation of a new language version is done via the `create-language` target which uses the `InsertLabelTask` ant task to insert a label in the site tree.

The removal of a language version is done via the `remove-language` target, which uses the `RemoveLabelTask` ant task (which removes the label from the site tree).

Involved classes, XSPs and XSLTs

The following classes, XSPs and XSLTs are involved in multilingual document handling:

org.apache.lenya.cms.publication.SiteTree and **org.apache.lenya.cms.publication.SiteTreeNode**

These interfaces provide acces to the label nodes.

org.apache.lenya.cms.publication.Publication

Provides access to the default language and to all available languages.

org.apache.lenya.cms.publication.PageEnvelope

Exports language related information such as `default-language`, `document-language`, etc.

org.apache.lenya.cms.publication.DefaultDocumentBuilder

Builds a document with the given language. The default implementation also takes care of redirecting `foo.html` to `foo_en.html`.

\$publication-id/lenya/content/authoring/create-language.xsp,

\$publication-id/lenya/xslt/authoring/create-language.xsl

Generate the "Create new language version" screen.

src/webapp/lenya/content/authoring/removelabel.xsp, src/webapp/lenya/xslt/authoring/removelabel.xsl

Generate the "Remove Language" screen.

org.apache.lenya.cms.ant.InsertLabelTask

Ant task to add a label to the site tree.

org.apache.lenya.cms.ant.RemoveLabelTask

Ant task to remove a label from the site tree.

\$publication-id/config/tasks/targets.xml

Defines the `create-language` and the `remove-language` target which handle the addition and removal of language versions of a document.

1.2.1.15. Tasks

The Task Concept

In Lenya CMS, a **task** is used to implement a process which can be invoked by the user. Tasks are triggered from the sitemap using a [TaskAction](#) or [scheduled](#) using a `TaskJob`.

Typical tasks are

- publishing a page,
- exporting a page to a live server,
- manipulating a file,
- sending an e-mail, or
- creating a backup of your site.

Defining Tasks

All tasks to be used in a publication must be declared in the file `[publication-directory]/content/tasks.xconf`. A typical task configuration file looks like follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<tasks>

  <!-- publish page -->
  <task id="publish">
    <label>Publish</label>
    <task id="publish" class="org.lenya.cms.publishing.DefaultFilePublisher">
      <parameter name="live-path" value="content/live"/>
      <parameter name="tree-live-path" value="content/live/tree.xml"/>
    </task>
    <task id="export" class="org.lenya.cms.publishing.StaticHTMLExporter">
      <parameter name="export-path" value="resources/export/pending"/>
      <parameter name="substitute-regexp" value="s\\/lenya\\/your-publication\\/g"/>
    </task>
  </task>
</tasks>
```

Every task must have a unique `id` attribute. This identifier is used to address the task from the sitemap. Every top-level task must have a child element `<label>`. The content of this element is used, e. g., by the scheduler to let the user choose a task from a list. The actual implementation of a task is identified using the `class` attribute.

Parameters

Usually, a task needs some parameters to be executed properly. There are two possibilities to pass parameters to a task:

1. You can define all parameters or a subset of them in the `tasks.xconf` file.
2. The remainig parameters can be handled to the `TaskAction` or the `TaskJob` that executes the task. Request parameters always have a higher priority than parameters from the `tasks.xconf` file.

To simplify the passing of parameters to tasks, the `TaskAction` and `TaskJob` objects create some default parameters based on the request and session objects:

- `Task.PARAMETER_SERVLET_CONTEXT` - the path of the servlet context
`/home/user_id/build/jakarta-tomcat/webapps/lenya`
- `Task.PARAMETER_SERVER_URI` - the server URI
`http://www.yourhost.com:8080/lenya/publication/index.html`
- `Task.PARAMETER_SERVER_PORT` - the server port
`http://www.yourhost.com:8080/lenya/publication/index.html`

- `Task.PARAMETER_CONTEXT_PREFIX` - the part of the URI that precedes the publication ID
`http://www.yourhost.com:8080/lenya/publication/index.html`
- `Task.PARAMETER_PUBLICATION_ID` - the publication ID
`http://www.yourhost.com:8080/lenya/publication/index.html`

Task Sequences

Tasks can be nested using so-called *task sequences*. Sub-tasks of other tasks don't need to have `<label>` elements because they can't be addressed independently. Whenever a task sequence is executed, all sub-tasks are executed in the same order as they are declared.

When you group tasks, the enclosing `<task>` element does not need a `<class>` attribute. If you omit it, the `TaskSequence` class is used as default. If you want to implement your own task grouping mechanism using a subclass of `TaskSequence`, you can append a class attribute.

All parameters that are passed to a `TaskSequence` are forwarded to all tasks in the sequence. By creating a subclass of `TaskSequence` you could implement a parameter selection mechanism, e. g. using namespace prefixes.

Assigning Tasks to Document Types

Every document type can support a set of tasks. The labels of these tasks are displayed on the scheduler screen of a document of this type. To assign a task to a document type, you have to edit the file
`[publication-directory]/config/doctypes/doctypes.xconf:`

```
<doctypes>
  <doc type="Simple-Document">
    <tasks>
      <task id="publish"/>
      <task id="backup"/>
      ...
    </tasks>
  </doc>
  ...
</doctypes>
```

You can associate every task with an arbitrary number of document types.

The TaskAction: Triggering a Task from the Sitemap

Declaring the Action

To invoke a task from a sitemap pipeline, you use a `TaskAction`. The task ID is handled to the action by a `task` parameter:

```
<map:components>
  ...
  <map:actions>
    <map:action name="publisher"
      src="org.lenya.cms.cocoon.acting.TaskAction">
      <task id="publish"/>
    </map:action>
  </map:actions>
  ...
</map:components>
```

The `TaskAction` collects the request parameters and forwards them to the task.

```
<map:match pattern="lenya/publish*">
  <map:act type="publisher">
    <map:redirect-to uri="{parent_uri}" session="true"/>
  </map:act>
  <map:redirect-to uri="publishScreen?status=failed" session="true"/>
</map:match>
```

You can also pass the task ID as a `task-id` parameter directly in the pipeline:

```
<map:actions>
<map:action name="task" src="org.lenya.cms.cocoon.acting.TaskAction"/>
</map:actions>

...

<map:match pattern="lenya/publish*">
  <map:act type="task">
    <map:parameter name="task-id" value="publish-article"/>
    <map:redirect-to uri="{parent_uri}" session="true"/>
  </map:act>
  <map:redirect-to uri="publishScreen?status=failed" session="true"/>
</map:match>
```

Scheduling a Task

See section **Scheduler**.

Developing Your Own Tasks

Every task must implement the `org.lenya.cms.task.Task` interface.

The easiest way to develop your own task is to extend the `AbstractTask` class. Its `parameterize()` method simply replaces old parameter values with new ones. All you have to do is implementing the `execute(String contextPath)` method.

You may wonder why we pass the `contextPath` as a method parameter since we already pass it as a task parameter. This ensures that the task is always able to access the Lenya CMS directory, even if it is not created by a `TaskAction` or a `TaskJob`. Furthermore, if you enter a task in the `jobs.xml` file manually, you won't have to provide a hard-coded `servlet-context` parameter.

This feature may be subject to changes. If you have any suggestions to improve the task implementation, just contact me (Andreas Hartmann) at ah@wyona.org.

Scheduling a Task

Scheduling a Task

See section **Scheduler**.

Included tasks

The AntTask

The `org.apache.lenya.cms.task.AntTask` class can be used to invoke targets of an Ant project.

Task Parameters

The task parameters are:

- **publication-id**: The publication ID
- **buildfile (optional)**: The location of the build file relative to the publication directory. If this parameter is not provided, the file is loaded from the default location (see section [File Locations](#)).
- **target (optional)**: The build target. If this parameter is not provided, the default target is executed.
- **properties.***: The project properties.
- **ant.***: The command-line parameters for Ant (**not implemented yet!**)

Logging

Every time an AntTask is invoked, a log file is created using the XmlLogger ([manual entry](http://ant.apache.org/manual/listeners.html) (<http://ant.apache.org/manual/listeners.html>) , [JavaDoc](#) (<http://issues.apache.org/gump/javadoc/ant/build/javadocs/org/apache/tools/ant/XmlLogger.html>)). For the location of the log files, see section [File Locations](#). The log history can be viewed at the URI

```
http://.../<publication>/logs/tasks/index.html
```

Writing AntTask Buildfiles

Any Ant project file can be used as a buildfile for the AntTask. There is one implicit property that is always set when an AntTask is executed:

- **pub.dir**: The absolute path of publication directory.

The runtime properties of the target can be set using task parameters with the prefix `properties`, e. g. `properties.filename` for a buildfile property named `filename`.

Using custom Ant Tasks

The implementation of custom Ant tasks is described in the [Ant User Manual](#) (<http://ant.apache.org/manual/index.html>) . If you want to write a general Lenya task, put it into the package `org.lenya.cms.ant`. If you want to write a task that is only suited for your publication, put it in the `<publication>/java/src/` directory.

File Locations

Default buildfile location:

```
<publication>/config/tasks/targets.xml
```

Log files:

```
<publication>/logs/tasks/*.xml
```

Log file presentation stylesheets:

```
<webapp>/lenya/xslt/logs/*.xsl
```

Example

The following buildfile contains the target `publish` that can be invoked using the AntTask:

```
<project name="Example Project" default="publish" basedir=".">

  <!-- implicit properties (set by the AntTask) -->
  <property name="pub.dir" value=""/>

  <!-- publishing properties -->
  <property name="authoring.dir" value="content/authoring"/>
  <property name="live.dir" value="content/live"/>
  <property name="publish.sources" value=""/>

  <target name="publish">
    <echo>Publish: Copying files from ${authoring.dir} to ${live.dir}</echo>
```

```
<copy todir="${pub.dir}/${live.dir}">
  <fileset dir="${pub.dir}/${authoring.dir}">
    <include name="${publish.sources}" />
  </fileset>
</copy>
</target>
```

```
</project>
```

You define the task in your `tasks.xconf` file:

```
<task id="ant" class="org.lenya.cms.task.AntTask"/>
```

To invoke the task from your sitemap, you have to define an appropriate `TaskAction` instance:

```
<map:action name="publish"
  src="org.lenya.cms.cocoon.acting.TaskAction">
  <task id="ant"/>
</map:action>
```

You call the action in a pipeline:

```
<map:match pattern="publish.html">
  <map:act type="publish">
    ...
  </map:act>
</map:match>
```

And finally, go to your browser and call the URI with the appropriate parameter(s):

```
http://.../publish.html?properties.publish.sources=test.xml
```

The `DefaultFilePublisher` Task

The `DefaultFilePublisher` is a task that copies XML source files from the authoring directory to another location, usually the live directory. It needs the following parameters:

- **publication-id**: the publication identifier
- **authoring-path**: the authoring path
- **tree-authoring-path**: the location of the `tree.xml` file
- **live-path**: the live path
- **tree-live-path**: the location of the `tree.xml` file
- **sources**: a comma-separated list of files to publish

All paths are relative to the publication directory. Usually, the path information is read from the `[publication-directory]/config/publishing/publisher.xconf` file:

```
<publication>
  <authoring>
    <documents href="content/authoring"/>
    <tree href="content/authoring/tree.xml"/>
  </authoring>
  <live>
    <documents href="content/live"/>
    <tree href="content/live/tree.xml"/>
  </live>
  ...
</publication>
```

You can override the paths in the task configuration file `tasks.xconf`, e. g. to use several publishers to publish into different directories:

```
<tasks>
```

```
<task id="publish-test" class="org.apache.lenya.cms.publishing.DefaultFilePublisher">
  <label>Publish</label>
  <parameter name="live-path" value="content/live-test"/>
  <parameter name="tree-live-path" value="content/live-test/tree.xml"/>
</task>

<task id="publish-real" class="org.apache.lenya.cms.publishing.DefaultFilePublisher">
  <label>Publish</label>
  <parameter name="live-path" value="content/live"/>
  <parameter name="tree-live-path" value="content/live/tree.xml"/>
</task>

</tasks>
```

The remaining parameters, `publication-id` and `sources`, are passed to the task as request parameters.

The StaticHTMLExporter Task

The StaticHTMLExporter is a task that downloads HTML pages from a server and saves them as HTML files. It needs the following parameters:

- **server-uri**: the server uri, e. g. `http://authoring.yourdomain.com`
- **server-port**: the server port, e. g. 8080
- **publication-id**: the publication id
- **export-path-prefix**: the path to save the files to
- **uris**: a comma-separated list of uris to download (without server + port)
- **substitute-regexp**: a regular expression to substitute a part of the path

Usually, the path information is read from the

`[publication-directory]/config/publishing/publisher.xconf` file:

```
<publication>
...
  <export>
    <destination href="work/export/pending"/>
    <substitution regexp="s\\/lenya\\/unipublic\\/g"/>
  </export>
</publication>
```

You can override the paths in the task configuration file `tasks.xconf`, e. g. to use several publishers to publish into different directories:

```
<tasks>

  <task id="export-pending" class="org.apache.lenya.cms.publishing.StaticHTMLExporter">
    <parameter name="export-path" value="work/export/pending"/>
    <parameter name="substitute-regexp" value="s\\/lenya\\/your-publication\\/g"/>
  </task>

  <task id="export-backup" class="org.apache.lenya.cms.publishing.StaticHTMLExporter">
    <parameter name="export-path" value="work/backup"/>
    <parameter name="substitute-regexp" value="s\\/lenya\\/your-publication\\/g"/>
  </task>

</tasks>
```

The MailTask

A MailTask sends an e-mail. The parameters, such as recipient address, subject, and body, can either be provided as a task

parameter or extracted from an XML document.

Task Parameters

The following parameters must be provided:

- **server:** the SMTP server URI
- **from:** you@yourhost.com
- **to:** friend@mail.com
- **cc:** other-friends@mail.com
- **subject:** Hello World!
- **body:** How are you?

Getting the mail data from an XML source

Additionally, you can pass a `uri` parameter to the `MailTask`:

- **uri:** the URI to get the XML file from

If this parameter is present, the task tries to fetch an XML document from the URI. If the parameter `uri` starts with a `http://` or `ftp://` prefix, the absolute URI is used. If not, the URI is interpreted as relative to the local publication.

A complete XML document could look like this:

```
<mail:mail xmlns:mail="http://apache.org/cocoon/lenya/mail/1.0">
  <mail:server>mail.yourhost.com</mail:server>
  <mail:from>you@yourhost.com</mail:from>
  <mail:to>friend@mail.com</mail:to>
  <mail:cc>other-friends@mail.com</mail:cc>
  <mail:subject>Hello Friends!</mail:subject>
  <mail:body>How are you?</mail:body>
</mail:mail>
```

All child elements of `<mail:mail>` are optional. If the `uri` task parameter is provided, the XML document is fetched from the URI and the parameters are extracted.

Task parameters have a higher priority than elements of the document. This makes it possible to access one complete XML file from different `MailTasks` and override the recipient address or other values.

Declaring and Using the MailTask

In tasks `.xconf`, a typical mail task looks like follows:

```
<task id="send-newsletter" class="org.lenya.cms.mail.MailTask">
  <label>Send Newsletter</label>
  <parameter name="server" value="mail.example.com"/>
  <parameter name="from" value="info@example.com"/>
  <parameter name="to" value="newsletter-subscribers@example.com"/>
  <parameter name="uri" value="/authoring/newsletter/mail.xml"/>
</task>
```

The actual newsletter is received from the URI that is interpreted relatively to the publication URI. The task can be invoked in a sitemap pipeline:

```
<map:action name="task" src="org.lenya.cms.cocoon.acting.TaskAction"/>
...
<map:match pattern="newsletter/send">
```

```
<map:act type="task">
  <map:parameter name="task-id" value="send-newsletter"/>
  <map:redirect-to uri="report-success.html" session="true"/>
</map:act>
<map:redirect-to uri="report-failure.html" session="true"/>
</map:match>
```

Developing Your Own Tasks

Every task must implement the `org.lenya.cms.task.Task` interface.

The easiest way to develop your own task is to extend the `AbstractTask` class. Its `parameterize()` method simply replaces old parameter values with new ones. All you have to do is implementing the `execute(String contextPath)` method.

You may wonder why we pass the `contextPath` as a method parameter since we already pass it as a task parameter. This ensures that the task is always able to access the Lenya CMS directory, even if it is not created by a `TaskAction` or a `TaskJob`. Furthermore, if you enter a task in the `jobs.xml` file manually, you won't have to provide a hard-coded `servlet-context` parameter.

This feature may be subject to changes. If you have any suggestions to improve the task implementation, just contact me (Andreas Hartmann) at andreas@apache.org.

1.2.1.16. Workflow

Workflow Terms

Terms

Workflow Schema

A workflow schema defines a state machine (deterministic finite automaton - DFA), consisting of

- states, including a marked initial state,
- transitions, and
- state variables.

Workflow Instance

A workflow instance is an incarnation of a workflow schema. It consists of

- a current state,
- a mapping which assigns values to all state variables.

Transition

A transition describes the switching of a workflow instance from one state to another. A transition has

- a source state,
- a destination state,
- an event,
- a set of conditions,
- a set of assignments.

Additionally, a transition can be marked as synchronized.

History

The history of a workflow instance contains a list of all versions of the instance. A version contains

- the state,
- the event that caused the transition (omitted in the first version),
- a description of the identity that invoked the event (username and IP address)

State Variable

A workflow schema can contain a set of state variables. For each instance, the state variables hold certain values. Values can be assigned during transitions, so a variable can change its value when a transition fires.

Currently, Lenya supports only boolean state variables.

Condition

A condition can prevent a transition from firing, based on the current situation. Examples:

- Does the current user have a certain role on the current URL? (`RoleCondition`, included in Lenya)
- Does a certain state variable have a certain value (e.g., is the document published)? (`BooleanVariableCondition`, included in Lenya)
- Is the sun shining? (e.g., if the weather report may only be published on sunny days)

Situation

A situation defines the state of the environment of a workflow instance. Examples are:

- the current user ID
- the roles of the current user on the current URL

Synchronization

A set of workflow instances with the same workflow schema can be synchronized. If a transition in this schema is marked as synchronized, it can only be invoked on all instances in the set at the same time.

When a workflow event is invoked on a set of synchronized workflow instances, the transition is invoked only if

- all instances are in the source state of the transition, and
- all conditions of the transition are complied for all instances.

Then the transition is invoked for all instances in the set.

A common usecase of this concept is the simultaneous publishing of a set of documents (all language versions of a document, a section, ...).

The Workflow State Machine

Invoking a Transition

When an event e is invoked on a workflow instance I , the following algorithm is executed:

- The current state $s_{current}$ is determined.
- The transition t from $s_{current}$ to s_{next} which has the event e is determined.
- If t is not exactly defined, an exception is thrown.
- All conditions of t are validated.
- If all conditions are complied, the transition t fires:
 - All assignments of t are executed.
 - The workflow instance I is advanced to the state s_{next} .

Workflow Configuration

Workflow Schemas

The workflow schema definition files of a publication are located at

```
{publication}/config/workflow/
```

A workflow schema definition looks as follows:

```
<workflow xmlns="http://apache.org/cocoon/lenya/workflow/1.0"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://apache.org/cocoon/lenya/workflow/1.0
    ../../../../resources/entities/workflow/workflow.xsd">

  <state id="authoring" initial="true"/>
  <state id="live"/>
  <state id="trash"/>
  <state id="archive"/>
```



```
<variable name="is_live" value="false"/>

<transition source="authoring" destination="authoring">
  <event id="edit"/>
  <condition class="org.apache.lenya.cms.workflow.RoleCondition">
    edit, review, organize
  </condition>
</transition>

<transition source="authoring" destination="authoring">
  <event id="deactivate"/>
  <condition class="org.apache.lenya.workflow.impl.BooleanVariableCondition">
    is_live = true
  </condition>
  <condition class="org.apache.lenya.cms.workflow.RoleCondition">
    review, organize
  </condition>
  <assign variable="is_live" value="false"/>
</transition>

...

</workflow>
```

The workflow namespace URI is

<http://apache.org/cocoon/lenya/workflow/1.0>

States

All states that are used in the workflow schema have to be declared using `<state>` elements. The initial state is marked with the `initial="true"` attribute.

Variables

All used variables have to be declared using `<variable>` elements. The initial value of the variable is assigned using the `value` attribute.

Transitions

A transition is declared using the `<transition>` element. The required attributes `source` and `destination` denote the states that are connected by this transition.

The transition element must contain one `<event>` element with an `id` attribute. Furthermore, it can contain an arbitrary number of `<condition>` and `<assign>` elements.

A transition element can have a `synchronized="true"` attribute. In this case, if the transition is triggered using a *SynchronizedWorkflowInstance*, it is invoked on all instances.

Variable Assignments

A variable assignment has the form

```
<assign variable="..." value="..."/>
```

The variable must have been declared in this workflow schema. Because only boolean variables are supported, `value` must be either `true` or `false`.

Conditions

A condition has the form

```
<condition class="...">...</condition>
```

The `class` attribute contains the complete name (including the package) of the condition class. You can use the condition

classes that ship with Lenya (see below) or implement your own conditions. All condition classes must implement the `org.apache.lenya.workflow.Condition` interface. The text inside the element is the expression that should be evaluated. It is passed as an argument to the `setExpression()` method.

BooleanVariableCondition

The *org.apache.lenya.workflow.impl.BooleanVariableCondition* requires an expression of the form

```
{variable-name} = {value}
```

`{variable-name}` is the name of a variable that was declared in the workflow schema. `{value}` is either `true` or `false`.

RoleCondition

The *org.apache.lenya.cms.workflow.RoleCondition* requires a comma-separated list of role IDs:

```
{role-id-1}, {role-id-2}, ...
```

The condition is complied when the current identity has one of these roles on the requested URL.

Assigning Workflow Schemas to Document Types

A workflow schema can be assigned to a document type in

```
{publication}/config/doctypes/doctypes.xconf
<doctypes>
  <doc type="content-page">
    ...
    <workflow src="workflow.xml"/>
  </doc>
  ...
</doctypes>
```

Workflow Implementation

Using Workflow

The general workflow interfaces are declared in the package

```
org.apache.lenya.workflow
```

Workflow objects should only be accessed using these interfaces.

For the Lenya CMS, the workflow entry point is the class

```
org.apache.lenya.cms.workflow.WorkflowFactory
```

Note:

It should be possible to select the workflow factory dynamically (this is an enhancement in Bugzilla).

For further information, consult the Lenya API documentation.

1.2.1.17. Site Management

Archive

Introduction

The archive operation corresponds to a move operation from the authoring area to the archive

Implementation

Similar to the operation [move](#)

Parameters

Required parameters:

- the area for the source document
- the document id for the source document
- the task id

usecase

Archive screen

URL :

```
{document-URL}?lenya.usecase=archive&lenya.step=showscreen
```

usecase sitemap:

```
<map:match pattern="archive" type="usecase">
  <map:match pattern="showscreen" type="step">
    <map:generate src="content/info/archive.xsp" type="serverpages"/>
    <map:transform src="xslt/info/archive.xsl">
      <map:parameter name="use-request-parameters" value="true"/>
    </map:transform>
    <map:call resource="style-cms-page"/>
  </map:match>
</map:match>
```

The parameters for the source are get with the serverpage through the page envelope input module. The area for the destination is set to archive in the stylesheet. A form (build with the xslt transformation) sends then the parameters as request parameters with the new URL.

Archive confirmation

URL :

```
{document-URL}?lenya.usecase=archive&lenya.step=step&...{source parameters}
```

usecase sitemap:

```
<map:match pattern="archive" type="usecase">
  <map:match pattern="archive" type="step">
    <map:act type="task">
      <map:redirect-to session="true" uri="{request-param:parenturl}"/>
    </map:act>
  </map:match>
</map:match>
```

The action `org.apache.lenya.cms.cocoon.acting.TaskAction` calls the execution of the ant task.

Ant Task

The ant target `archiveDocument` is in the publication :

```
{publication}/config/tasks/targets.xml
```

and depends on the different targets

- `firstareaproperties`, to set the needed properties dependent of the source area
- `secareaproperties`, to set the needed properties dependent of the destination area
- `newarchivedocumentid`, to compute the unique destination id from the source document id

- `firstdocumentpath`, to compute the directory of the source contents (Needed for the revisions and the rcml files)
- `secdocumentpath`, to compute the directory where are the destination contents (Needed for the revisions and the rcml files)
- `setIdentifier`, to save the source document id (in the `dc:identifier`). Necessary to be able to restore later the document
- `move`, to execute the different move operations

More about ant task, see the documentation [Ant Task](#) and the [Javadoc](#)

Copy

Introduction

The copy operation is performed on the subtree corresponding to a given document id and a given area.

We have to :

- compute a new id (to not overwrite an already existing file)
- copy the contents (xml file)
- copy the resources
- instantiate the workflow for the new documents
- insert a node (with the subtree) in the site tree

Implementation

It is implemented in a sequence of usecases to get all needed parameters, and use the task concept to execute some ant task

To perform the different operations on the desired subtree, we used the visitor pattern

Parameters

The parameters are string-value parameters

Required parameters:

- the area for the source document
- the document id for the source document
- the area for the destination document
- the document id for the destination document
- the user id
- the ip adress
- the task id

usecase

They are implemented in the usecase sitemap (core)

Copy screen

URL :

```
{document-URL}?lenya.usecase=copy&lenya.step=showscreen
```

usecase sitemap:

```
<map:match pattern="copy" type="usecase">
  <map:match pattern="showscreen" type="step">
    <map:generate src="content/info/copy.xsp" type="serverpages"/>
    <map:transform src="xslt/info/copy.xsl"/>
    <map:call resource="style-cms-page"/>
  </map:match>
</map:match>
```

The parameters for the source are get with the serverpage through the page envelope input module. A form (build with the xslt transformation) sends then the parameters as request parameters with the new URL.

Copy confirmation

URL :

```
{document-URL}?lenya.usecase=copy&lenya.step=step&...{source parameters}
```

usecase sitemap:

```
<map:match pattern="copy" type="usecase">
  <map:match pattern="copy" type="step">
    <map:act type="session-propagator">
      <map:parameter name="org.apache.lenya.cms.info.cutdocumentid" value=""/>
      <map:parameter name="org.apache.lenya.cms.info.firstdocid"
value="{request-param:documentid}"/>
      <map:parameter name="org.apache.lenya.cms.info.firstarea"
value="{request-param:area}"/>
      <map:parameter name="org.apache.lenya.cms.info.action"
value="{request-param:action}"/>
    </map:act>
    <map:redirect-to session="true" uri="{request:requestURI}"/>
  </map:match>
</map:match>
```

The source parameters are saved in the session with the org.apache.cocoon.acting.SessionPropagatorAction

Note:

Rem

The session parameter org.apache.lenya.cms.info.cutdocumentid is needed by the move function. It must be reset to "" else

Paste screen

URL :

```
{document-URL}?lenya.usecase=paste&lenya.step=showscreen
```

usecase sitemap (Core):

```
<map:match pattern="paste" type="usecase">
  <map:match pattern="showscreen" type="step">
    <map:generate src="content/info/paste.xsp" type="serverpages"/>
    <map:transform src="xslt/info/paste.xsl"/>
    <map:call resource="style-cms-page"/>
  </map:match>
</map:match>
```

The parameters for the destination are get with the serverpage through the page envelope input module. Parameters needed by the access controller are also get with this serverpage through the access control input module. The parameters for the source are get from the session with the serverpage . A form (build with the xslt transformation) sends then the parameters as request parameters with the new URL.

Paste confirmation

URL :

```
{document-URL}?lenya.usecase=paste&lenya.step=paste&...{parameters}
```

usecase sitemap (Core):

```

<map:match pattern="paste" type="usecase">
  <map:match pattern="paste" type="step">
    <map:select type="request-parameter">
      <map:parameter name="parameter-name" value="task-id"/>
      <map:when test="moveDocument">
        <map:act type="session-propagator">
          <map:parameter name="org.apache.lenya.cms.info.firstdocid" value=""/>
          <map:parameter name="org.apache.lenya.cms.info.cutdocumentid" value=""/>
        </map:act>
      </map:when>
      <map:otherwise>
        <map:act type="session-propagator">
          <map:parameter name="org.apache.lenya.cms.info.cutdocumentid" value=""/>
        </map:act>
      </map:otherwise>
    </map:select>
    <map:act type="task">
      <map:redirect-to session="true" uri="{request:requestURI}"/>
    </map:act>
  </map:match>
</map:match>

```

The paste step is also used by the move operation. In this case the parameter `org.apache.lenya.cms.info.cutdocumentid` must be set to the value of the document id (see [Move](#)). In case of the copy function the value of `org.apache.lenya.cms.info.cutdocumentid` in the session must be `""`. The action `org.apache.lenya.cms.cocoon.acting.TaskAction` calls the execution of the ant task.

Ant Task

The ant target is in the publication :

```
{publication}/config/tasks/targets.xml
```

The target for copying a document depends on the target `newdocumentid`, to be sure, that the document id for the destination is unique

More about ant task, see the documentation [Ant Task](#) and the [Javadoc](#)

Deactivate a document

Introduction

We have to :

- look if there are some live children, if no other language version is live
- delete the live contents (xml file) for the given document id and the given language
- delete the live resources for the given document id only if no other language version is live
- delete the language from the node corresponding to given the document id or all the node, if no other language version is live.

Implementation

It is implemented in a sequence of usecases to get all needed parameters, and uses the task concept to execute some ant task

Parameters

The parameters are string-value parameters

Required parameters:

- the document id
- the language

- the task id

usecase

They are implemented in the usecase sitemap (core)

Deactivate screen

URL :

```
{document-URL}?lenya.usecase=deactivate&lenya.step=showscreen
```

usecase sitemap:

```
<map:match pattern="deactivate" type="usecase">
  <map:match pattern="showscreen" type="step">
    <map:generate src="content/info/deactivate.xsp" type="serverpages"/>
    <map:transform src="xslt/info/deactivate.xsl">
      <map:parameter name="use-request-parameters" value="true"/>
    </map:transform>
    <map:transform src="cocoon:/notification/{../../../../1}/deactivate.xsl"/>
    <map:transform src="cocoon://scheduler/{../../../../1}/{../../../../2}/{../../../../3}.xsl"/>
    <map:call resource="style-cms-page"/>
  </map:match>
</map:match>
```

In the serverpage, we get the required parameters and if no other language version is live, we look for the live children. The stylesheet `xslt/info/deactivate.xsl` builds a form, if the requirements are achieved, else shows a message.

Deactivate confirmation

URL :

```
{document-URL}?lenya.usecase=deactivate&lenya.step=deactivate&...{source parameters}
```

usecase sitemap:

```
<map:match pattern="deactivate" type="usecase">
  <map:match pattern="deactivate" type="step">
    <map:act type="task">
      <map:redirect-to session="true" uri="{request:requestURI}"/>
    </map:act>
  </map:match>
</map:match>
```

The action `org.apache.lenya.cms.cocoon.acting.TaskAction` calls the execution of the ant task.

Ant Task

The ant target `deactivateDocument` is in the publication :

```
{publication}/config/tasks/targets.xml
```

and depends on the target `livedocumentpath`, to compute the live directory of the contents

More about ant task, see the documentation [Ant Task](#) and the [Javadoc](#)

Delete

Introduction

The delete operation corresponds to a move operation from the authoring area to the trash

Implementation

Similar to the operation [move](#)

Parameters

Required parameters:

- the area for the source document
- the document id for the source document
- the task id

usecase

Delete screen

URL :

```
{document-URL}?lenya.usecase=delete&lenya.step=showscreen
```

usecase sitemap:

```
<map:match pattern="delete" type="usecase">
  <map:match pattern="showscreen" type="step">
    <map:generate src="content/info/delete.xsp" type="serverpages"/>
    <map:transform src="xslt/info/delete.xsl">
      <map:parameter name="use-request-parameters" value="true"/>
    </map:transform>
    <map:call resource="style-cms-page"/>
  </map:match>
</map:match>
```

The parameters for the source are get with the serverpage through the page envelope input module. The destination area is set to trash in the stylesheet. A form (build with the xslt transformation) sends then the parameters as request parameters with the new URL.

Delete confirmation

URL :

```
{document-URL}?lenya.usecase=delete&lenya.step=delete&...{source parameters}
```

usecase sitemap:

```
<map:match pattern="delete" type="usecase">
  <map:match pattern="delete" type="step">
    <map:act type="task">
      <map:redirect-to session="true" uri="{request-param:parenturl}"/>
    </map:act>
  </map:match>
</map:match>
```

The action `org.apache.lenya.cms.cocoon.acting.TaskAction` calls the execution of the ant task.

Ant Task

The ant target `deleteDocument` is in the publication :

```
{publication}/config/tasks/targets.xml
```

and depends on the different targets

- `firstareaproperties`, to set the needed properties dependent of the source area
- `secareaproperties`, to set the needed properties dependent of the destination area
- `newarchivedocumentid`, to compute the unique destination id from the source document id (Same logic like for the

- archive)
- firstdocumentpath, to compute the directory of the contents for the source (Needed for the revisions and the rcml files)
- secdocumentpath, to compute the directory of the contents for the destination (Needed for the revisions and the rcml files)
- setIdentifier, to save the source document id (in the dc:identifier). Necessary to be able to restore later the document
- move, to execute the different move operations

More about ant task, see the documentation [Ant Task](#) and the [Javadoc](#)

Delete Trash

Introduction

We have to :

- delete all the files in the trash directory
- to reset the trash sitetree

Parameters

Required parameters:

- the task id

Implementation

It is implemented in a sequence of usecases to get all needed parameters, and uses the task concept to execute some ant task

usecase

Delete Trash screen

URL :

{document-URL}?lenya.usecase=deleteTrash&lenya.step=showscreen

usecase sitemap:

```
<map:match pattern="deleteTrash" type="usecase">
  <map:match pattern="showscreen" type="step">
    <map:generate src="content/admin/content/deleteTrash.xsp" type="serverpages"/>
    <map:transform src="xslt/admin/content/deleteTrash.xsl"/>
    <map:call resource="style-cms-page"/>
  </map:match>
</map:match>
```

The required parameters are get in the serverpage. A form (build with the xslt transformation) sends then the parameters as request parameters with the new URL.

Delete Trash confirmation

URL :

{document-URL}?lenya.usecase=deleteTrash&lenya.step=deleteTrash&...{source parameters}

usecase sitemap:

```
<map:match pattern="deleteTrash" type="usecase">
  <map:match pattern="deleteTrash" type="step">
    <map:act type="task">
      <map:redirect-to session="true" uri="{request:requestURI}"/>
    </map:act>
  </map:match>
</map:match>
```

```

    </map:act>
  </map:match>
</map:match>

```

The action `org.apache.lenya.cms.cocoon.acting.TaskAction` calls the execution of the ant task.

Ant Task

The ant target `deleteTrash` is in the publication :

```
{publication}/config/tasks/targets.xml
```

More about ant task, see the documentation [Ant Task](#) and the [Javadoc](#)

Move a document

Introduction

The move operation is performed on the subtree corresponding to a given document id and a given area.

We have to :

- compute a new id (to not overwrite an already existing file)
- move the contents (xml file)
- move the resources
- move the policies
- move the revisions
- move the rcml files
- move the workflow for the new documents
- move the node (with the subtree) in the site tree

Implementation

It is implemented in a sequence of usecases to get all needed parameters, and uses the task concept to execute some ant task

To perform the different operations on the desired subtree, we used the visitor pattern

Parameters

Required parameters:

- the area for the source document
- the document id for the source document
- the area for the destination document
- the document id for the destination document
- the task id

usecase

They are implemented in the usecase sitemap (core)

Cut screen

URL :

```
{document-URL}?lenya.usecase=cut&lenya.step=showscreen
```

usecase sitemap:

```

<map:match pattern="cut" type="usecase">
  <map:match pattern="showscreen" type="step">

```

```
<map:generate src="content/info/cut.xsp" type="serverpages"/>
<map:transform src="xslt/info/cut.xsl"/>
<map:call resource="style-cms-page"/>
</map:match>
</map:match>
```

The parameters for the source are get with the serverpage through the page envelope input module. A form (build with the xslt transformation) sends then the parameters as request parameters with the new URL.

Cut confirmation

URL :

```
{document-URL}?lenya.usecase=cut&lenya.step=cut&...{source parameters}
```

usecase sitemap:

```
<map:match pattern="cut" type="usecase">
  <map:match pattern="cut" type="step">
    <map:act type="session-propagator">
      <map:parameter name="org.apache.lenya.cms.info.firstdocid"
value="{request-param:documentid}"/>
      <map:parameter name="org.apache.lenya.cms.info.firstarea"
value="{request-param:area}"/>
      <map:parameter name="org.apache.lenya.cms.info.cutdocumentid"
value="{request-param:documentid}"/>
      <map:parameter name="org.apache.lenya.cms.info.action"
value="{request-param:action}"/>
      <map:redirect-to uri="{request:requestURI}"/>
    </map:act>
  </map:match>
</map:match>
```

The source parameters are saved in the session with the `org.apache.cocoon.acting.SessionPropagatorAction`

The parameter **org.apache.lenya.cms.info.cutdocumentid** is used to change the representation of the cutted node in the info sitetree.

Paste screen

URL :

```
{document-URL}?lenya.usecase=paste&lenya.step=showscreen
```

usecase sitemap (Core):

```
<map:match pattern="paste" type="usecase">
  <map:match pattern="showscreen" type="step">
    <map:generate src="content/info/paste.xsp" type="serverpages"/>
    <map:transform src="xslt/info/paste.xsl"/>
    <map:call resource="style-cms-page"/>
  </map:match>
</map:match>
```

The parameters for the destination are get with the serverpage through the page envelope input module. Parameters needed by the access controller are also get with this serverpage through the access control input module. The parameters for the source are get from the session with the serverpage . A form (build with the xslt transformation) sends then the parameters as request parameters with the new URL.

Paste confirmation

URL :

```
{document-URL}?lenya.usecase=paste&lenya.step=paste&...{parameters}
```

usecase sitemap (Core):

```
<map:match pattern="paste" type="usecase">
  <map:match pattern="paste" type="step">
    <map:select type="request-parameter">
      <map:parameter name="parameter-name" value="task-id"/>
      <map:when test="moveDocument">
        <map:act type="session-propagator">
          <map:parameter name="org.apache.lenya.cms.info.firstdocid" value=""/>
          <map:parameter name="org.apache.lenya.cms.info.cutdocumentid" value=""/>
        </map:act>
      </map:when>
      <map:otherwise>
        <map:act type="session-propagator">
          <map:parameter name="org.apache.lenya.cms.info.cutdocumentid" value=""/>
        </map:act>
      </map:otherwise>
    </map:select>
    <map:act type="task">
      <map:redirect-to session="true" uri="{request:requestURI}"/>
    </map:act>
  </map:match>
</map:match>
```

The action `org.apache.lenya.cms.cocoon.acting.TaskAction` calls the execution of the ant task.

The parameter **`org.apache.lenya.cms.info.cutdocumentid`** is set to "", because the cutted node is no more present.

Ant Task

The ant target `moveDocument` is in the publication :

```
{publication}/config/tasks/targets.xml
```

and depends on the different targets

- `firstareaproperties`, to set the needed properties dependent of the source area
- `secareaproperties`, to set the needed properties dependent of the destination area
- `newcopydocumentid`, to compute the unique destination id
- `firstdocumentpath`, to compute the directory of the source contents (Needed for the revisions and the rcml files)
- `secdocumentpath`, to compute the directory of the destination contents (Needed for the revisions and the rcml files)
- `move`, to execute the different move operations

More about ant task, see the documentation [Ant Task](#) and the [Javadoc](#)

Move up/down

Introduction

To move up or down a node in the sitetree

Implementation

It uses the task concept to execute some ant task

Parameters

The parameters are string-value parameters

Required parameters:

- the document id

- the direction (up or down)
- the task id

usecase

URL :

```
{document-URL}?properties.movenode.direction=up&lenya.usecase=move-node&lenya.step=move-node
```

usecase sitemap:

```
<map:match pattern="move-node" type="usecase">
  <map:match pattern="move-node" type="step">
    <map:act type="task">
      <map:parameter name="task-id" value="movenode"/>
      <map:parameter name="properties.movenode.documentid"
value="{page-envelope:document-id}"/>
      <map:redirect-to session="true" uri="{request:requestURI}"/>
    </map:act>
  </map:match>
</map:match>
```

The parameter for the direction is a request parameter in the URL (fom the menu). The task id is set in the sitemap and the document id is get through the page envelope.

The action `org.apache.lenya.cms.cocoon.acting.TaskAction` calls the execution of the ant task.

Ant Task

The ant target `movenode` is in the publication :

```
{publication}/config/tasks/targets.xml
```

More about ant task, see the documentation [Ant Task](#) and the [Javadoc](#)

Rename

Introduction

The rename operation corresponds to a move operation

Implementation

Similar to the operation [move](#)

Parameters

The parameters are string-value parameters

Required parameters:

- the area for the source document
- the document id for the source document
- the area for the destination document
- the name for the destination document
- the task id

usecase

They are implemented in the usecase sitemap (core)

Rename screen

URL :

```
{document-URL}?lenya.usecase=rename&lenya.step=showscreen
```

usecase sitemap:

```
<map:match pattern="rename" type="usecase">
  <map:match pattern="showscreen" type="step">
    <map:generate src="content/info/rename.xsp" type="serverpages"/>
    <map:transform src="xslt/info/rename.xsl"/>
    <map:call resource="style-cms-page"/>
  </map:match>
</map:match>
```

The parameters for the source are get with the serverpage through the page envelope input module. A form (build with the xslt transformation) sends then the parameters as request parameters with the new URL.

Rename confirmation

URL :

```
{document-URL}?lenya.usecase=rename&lenya.step=rename&...{source parameters}
```

usecase sitemap:

```
<map:match pattern="rename" type="usecase">
  <map:match pattern="rename" type="step">
    <map:act type="task">
      <map:redirect-to session="true"
uri="{request:contextPath}/{../../../1}/{../../../2}/"/>
    </map:act>
  </map:match>
</map:match>
```

The action `org.apache.lenya.cms.cocoon.acting.TaskAction` calls the execution of the ant task.

Ant Task

The ant target `renameDocument` is in the publication :

```
{publication}/config/tasks/targets.xml
```

and depends on the different targets

- `firstareaproperties`, to set the needed properties dependent of the source area
- `secareaproperties`, to set the needed properties dependent of the destination area
- `newnamdocumentid`, to compute the unique destination id with the new name
- `firstdocumentpath`, to compute the directory of the source contents (Needed for the revisions and the rcml files)
- `secdocumentpath`, to compute the directory where are the destination contents (Needed for the revisions and the rcml files)
- `move`, to execute the different move operations

More about ant task, see the documentation [Ant Task](#) and the [Javadoc](#)

Restore

Introduction

The restore operation corresponds to a move operation from an area, trash or archive, to the authoring

Implementation

Similar to the operation [move](#)

Parameters

Required parameters:

- the area for the source document
- the document id for the source document
- the task id

usecase

Delete screen

URL :

```
{document-URL}?lenya.usecase=restore&lenya.step=showscreen
```

usecase sitemap:

```
<map:match pattern="restore" type="usecase">
  <map:match pattern="showscreen" type="step">
    <map:generate src="content/info/restore.xsp" type="serverpages"/>
    <map:transform src="xslt/info/restore.xsl">
      <map:parameter name="use-request-parameters" value="true"/>
    </map:transform>
    <map:call resource="style-cms-page"/>
  </map:match>
</map:match>
```

The parameters for the source are get with the serverpage through the page envelope input module. The destination document id is computed in the serverpage from the identifier. The destination source is set to area in the stylesheet. A form (build with the xslt transformation) sends then the parameters as request parameters with the new URL.

Restore confirmation

URL :

```
{document-URL}?lenya.usecase=restore&lenya.step=restore&...{source parameters}
```

usecase sitemap:

```
<map:match pattern="restore" type="usecase">
  <map:match pattern="restore" type="step">
    <map:act type="task">
      <map:redirect-to session="true"
uri="{request:contextPath}/{.../1}/{.../2}"/>
    </map:act>
  </map:match>
</map:match>
```

The action `org.apache.lenya.cms.cocoon.acting.TaskAction` calls the execution of the ant task.

Ant Task

The ant target `restoreDocument` is in the publication :

```
{publication}/config/tasks/targets.xml
```

The target for the restore operation depends on the different targets

- `firstareaproperties`, to set the needed properties dependent of the area of the source
- `secareaproperties`, to set the needed properties dependent of the area of the destination
- `newcopydocumentid`, to compute the unique destination id (Same logic like for the copy operation).
- `firstdocumentpath`, to compute the directory of the contents for the source (Needed for the revisions and the rcml)

files)

- `sedocumentpath`, to compute the directory where are the contents for the destination (Needed for the revisions and the rcml files)
- `move`, to execute the different move operations

More about ant task, see the documentation [Ant Task](#) and the [Javadoc](#)

1.2.2. Specifications

1.2.2.1. Namespaces

Namespaces Used in Lenya

All namespace declarations should follow the scheme

`http://apache.org/cocoon/lenya/{name}/{version}`

`http://apache.org/cocoon/lenya/sitetree/1.0`

The sitetree.

`http://apache.org/cocoon/lenya/cms-page/1.0`

The layout of a CMS page.

`http://apache.org/cocoon/lenya/scheduler/1.0`

Scheduler data.

1.2.3. Miscellaneous

1.2.3.1. Apache Lenya Coding Guidelines

Introduction

We use coding standards to be able to write code easy to understand, to maintain, and to enhance.

We are using the commit and then review approach. Still **nothing** that not have been tested should be committed. First test then commit!!!

Java Code

Generally we stick with standards. In the case of coding standards we simply use the guidelines from Sun.

Here are the rules:

- Thou shalt only produce code conforming to the Java code conventions, as they are set down on the page <http://java.sun.com/docs/codeconv/html/CodeConvTOC.doc.html>
- Thou shalt not produce any code containing tab-stops.

XML and XSP

The only restriction we impose on XML, XSLT and XSP code is that the indenting is 2 spaces. Again please no tab stops.

1.2.3.2. Writing Unit Tests

Introduction

Recommended resources

- [JUnit homepage](http://www.junit.org) (<http://www.junit.org>)

- [JUnit Cookbook](http://junit.sourceforge.net/doc/cookbook/cookbook.htm) (http://junit.sourceforge.net/doc/cookbook/cookbook.htm) (Eric Gamma, Kent Beck)
- [JUnit: A Cook's Tour](http://junit.sourceforge.net/doc/cookstour/cookstour.htm) (http://junit.sourceforge.net/doc/cookstour/cookstour.htm) (Eric Gamma, Kent Beck)
- [JUnitTest Infected: Programmers Love Writing Tests](http://junit.sourceforge.net/doc/testinfected/testing.htm) (http://junit.sourceforge.net/doc/testinfected/testing.htm)

Organization

1. Put your test classes in `src/test`.
2. Add the ant task that executes your test to `src/targets/test-build.xml`

1.2.3.3. XInclude Processor

Hello World

```
<hello>
<levi xlink:href="world.xml" xlink:show="embed" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"/>
</hello>
```

Hello World with XPointer

```
<hello>
<levi
xlink:href="world.xml#xpointer(/world/countries/country[@id='japan'])xpointer(/world/countries/country
xlink:show="embed" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"/>
</hello>
```

Hello World with XPointer and Namespace

```
<hello>
<levi
xlink:href="world.xml#xmlns(solar=http://www.foo.bar/0/solar)xpointer(/solar:world/solar:countries)"
xlink:show="embed" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"/>
</hello>
```