The Lenya Content Repository

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1. The Lenya Repository API

The Lenya repository API comprises the following interfaces:

Repository
The repository object is the entry point to the Lenya repository. It provides access to the document type registry and allows to create sessions.

Session
A session provides access to the publications and methods for transaction handling. Pending changes are not written to the repository until the session is committed.

Publication
A publication consists of an arbitrary set of areas.

Area
An area consists of a set of content nodes with a site structure associated to them.

Document
A document is a language version of a content item. A document is identified within the area by

- the UUID which is shared by all translations of a document, and
- the language.

Furthermore, documents have the following properties:

- the *resource type* which specifies the content model of the document,
- the mime type,
- the content length, and
- the last modification date.

The document provides access to its content via the methods `getInputStream()` and `getOutputStream()`.

Resource Type
The resource type of a document denotes the type of contents which may be stored in its documents. A resource type is identified by a unique name. It may provide a schema, which can be used to validate XML contents upon saving. For more information, refer to the resource types (../../../../docs/1_4/reference/resource-types.html) documenation.

Meta Data
For more information, refer to the meta data (../../../../docs/1_4/reference/metadata.html) documentation.

SiteStructure
This interface provides access to the site structure.

SiteNode
The site structure is a tree consisting of site nodes. Each site node has an ID which is unique among its siblings. Thus, a site node can be located using a unique path of the form `/sections/news/message003`. A site node can reference exactly one UUID, but it is possible to have multiple site nodes point to the same UUID. A site node contains a `Link` object for each translation. This means that `/en/news` and `/de/nachrichten` can point to different translations of the same document.