

Publication Configuration

Table of contents

1 The publication.xconf file.....	2
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1. The publication.xconf file

The main configuration file of a publication is \$PUB_HOME/config/publication.xconf. The namespace of this XML file is `http://apache.org/cocoon/lenya/publication/1.1`.

```
<publication xmlns="http://apache.org/cocoon/lenya/publication/1.1" >
```

The first section contains some meta data about the publication which is displayed on overview pages etc.

```
<name>Default Publication</name>
<description>This publication is a best practice, getting started
publication.</description>
<!-- the @...@ macros are evaluated by ant at build time -->
<version>@lenya.version@</version>
<lenya-version>@lenya.version@</lenya-version>
<lenya-revision>@lenya.revision@</lenya-revision>
<cocoon-version>2.1.10-dev</cocoon-version>
```

In the languages section you define which content languages should be supported. Exactly one language has to be identified as the default language.

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

The following section declares service implementations which are used by the publication.

- The `template-instantiator` element references an `Instantiator` declaration in `cocoon.xconf`.
- The `path-mapper` element declares the `DocumentIdToPathMapper` implementation which is used by this publication.
- The `document-builder` element references a `DocumentBuilder` declaration in `cocoon.xconf`.
- The `site-manager` element references a `SiteManager` declaration in `cocoon.xconf`.

```
<template-instantiator name="default"/>
<path-mapper>org.apache.lenya.cms.publication.DefaultDocumentIdToPathMapper</path-mapper>
<document-builder name="default"/>
<site-manager name="tree"/>
```

The `resource-types` section declares all resource types which are used by this publication and assigns them workflow schemas. When the "Create" usecase is invoked without a parameter denoting the resource type, you can present a list of all these resource types to choose from (this is the default behaviour).

```
<resource-types>
  <resource-type name="xhtml" workflow="fallback://config/workflow/workflow.xml"/>
  <resource-type name="homepage"
workflow="fallback://config/workflow/workflow.xml"/>
  <resource-type name="links" workflow="fallback://config/workflow/workflow.xml"/>
  <resource-type name="cforms"
workflow="fallback://config/workflow/workflow.xml"/>
  <resource-type name="opendocument"
workflow="fallback://config/workflow/workflow.xml"/>
```

```

    <resource-type name="resource"
workflow="fallback://config/workflow/workflow.xml"/>
    <resource-type name="usecase"
workflow="fallback://config/workflow/workflow.xml"/>
  </resource-types>

```

The modules section declares all modules which are used by this publication. This is necessary to generate the menus accordingly and to access the i18n messages from these modules.

```

<modules>
  <module name="editors"/>
  <module name="xhtml"/>
  <module name="links"/>
  <module name="opendocument"/>
  <module name="cforms"/>
  <module name="homepage"/>
  <module name="resource"/>
  <module name="sitemanagement"/>
  <module name="sitetree"/>
  <module name="export"/>
  <module name="workflow"/>
  <module name="notification"/>
  <module name="svg"/>
  <module name="lucene"/>
  <module name="development"/>
  <module name="languageselector"/>
  <module name="administration"/>
  <module name="workflow"/>
</modules>

```

The optional content-dir element points to the parent directory of the publications content directory. You can use either an absolute file system path, or a path relative to the web application context (e.g. lenya/pubs/default).

```

<content-dir src="/home/USERNAME/data/default"/>

```

The optional proxies section contains the proxy configuration of this publication. For more information see [Proxying](#) (../docs/1_2_x/components/deployment/proxying.html) and the [tutorial](#) (../docs/1_2_x/tutorial/mod_proxy_and_lenya.html).

In short the idea of the following proxy snippet in the configuration is a rewrite of links. Using proxies will prefix all absolute links (starting with "/") to absolute urls (the proxy host).

```

<proxies ssl="false" root="http://www.host.com/non-ssl/">
  <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"/>
</proxies>

```

Since we have the concept of areas we define the proxy per area and for the different types of pages (ssl protected or not). For example if a link points to a document in the live area and this document is ssl protected then it will be rewritten to "https://www.host.com/ssl/default{\$link}". Where {\$link} is the linked document.

For all links that are not pointing to a document the global proxy rule ssl="false" root="http://www.host.com/no-ssl/" is applied. For example a link such as /modules/myModule/somePath/some.thing will be rewritten to

`http://www.host.com/no-ssl/modules/myModule/somePath/some.thing`. In short
" / " will be replaced with `{proxies/@root}`.

`</publication>`