Bolt Cheatsheet - Content, Taxonomies, Relations and Menu
Version: 0.8 (for Bolt 1.1) - March 6, 2013.

Taxonomies
A 'taxonomy' is a way of organising and classifying a **record**. Taxonomies are defined in the `taxonomy.yml` file, and assigned to one or more **contenttypes**. A **contenttype** can have multiple **taxonomies**, and a **taxonomy** can be used by multiple **contenttypes**. The way a taxonomy behaves is primarily defined by it's behaves_like value:

Link: /[taxonomytype's slug]/ [taxonomy's slug]
For example: /tag/star-wars shows all records which are tagged with 'star-wars'. /category/movies shows all records that have the category 'movies'.

Behaves like: **tags**
- Freeform
- Created 'on the fly' by **Editor**
- Many associations (one record can have many tags)
- Unordered

Behaves like: **grouping**
- Created by Administrator,
- Assigned by Editor
- Single association (only one per record)
- Ordered, as defined by Administrator
- Associated content can be ordered within group

Behaves like: **categories**
- Created by Administrator
- Assigned by Editor
- Single or many associations
- Ordered, as defined by Administrator

Taxonomies can apply to any contenttype →

← *Each contenttype defines which taxonomytypes are available*

← *Each record can have one or more taxonomies*

```
1   tags:
2       slug: tags
3       singular_slug: tag
4       behaves_like: tags
5
6   categories:
7       slug: categories
8       singular_slug: category
9       behaves_like: categories
10      multiple: 1
11      options: [ news, events ]
12
13  chapters:
14      slug: chapters
15      singular_slug: chapter
16      behaves_like: grouping
17      options: [ main, meta ]
```

```
1   All Taxomomies:
2   {% if record.taxonomy is defined %}
3       {% for type, values in record.taxonomy %}
4           <em>{{ type }}:</em>
5           {% for link, value in values %}
6               <a href="{{ link }}"></a>
7               {% if not loop.last %}, {% endif %}
8           {% endfor %}
9           {% if not loop.last %} - {% endif %}
10      {% endfor %}
11  {% endif %}
12
13  Used Tags:
14  {% for link, tag in record.taxonomy.tags %}
15      <a href="{{ link }}">{{ tag }}</a>
16      {% if not loop.last %}, {% endif %}
17  {% endfor %}
18
19  Grouping:
20  {% if record.taxonomy.grouping is defined %}
21      This record is part of
22      {{ record.taxonomy.grouping }}
23  {% endif %}
```

Contenttypes
The '**contenttypes**' define the distinct different types of content a Bolt site has: Pages, entries, weblogs, events, services, etc. The **contenttypes** are all defined in the contenttypes.yml file. The contenttypes are defined by an Administrator, and the structure can't be changed by an Editor.

```
1   entries:
2       name: Entries
3       singular_name: Entry
4       fields:
5           title:
6               type: text
7               class: large
8           slug:
9               type: slug
10              uses: title
11          image:
12              type: image
13          teaser:
14              type: html
15              height: 150px
16          body:
17              type: html
18              height: 300px
19      relations:
20          pages:
21              multiple: false
22              label: Select a page
23              order: -id
24      taxonomy: [ categories, tags ]
25      record_template: entry.twig
26      listing_template: listing.twig
27      listing_records: 10
28      sort: datecreated DESC
29      recordsperpage: 7
```

Records / Contenttype
Each contenttype is defined in yml by its fields, the relations and taxonomies it can have, and the used templates.
Each contenttype has a set of **records**: The records are the total of 'all pages', 'all articles', etc., for each of the different **contenttypes**.

Record
A **record** is a single 'unit of content'. It can be a 'page' or an 'article'. Each **record** belongs to exactly one contenttype. An **Editor** can edit and create new **records** in this **contenttype**, if he has been given access to it.

Link: /[contenttype's slug] to link to an listing. For example / entries, for all **records** of type 'entries'.
Link: /[contenttype's singular slug]/[content's slug] to link to a single **record**.
For example: /entry/lorum-ipsum .

```
1   {% setcontent records = "entries/latest/10" allowpaging %}
2   {% for record in records %}
3       <article>
4
5           <div class="imageholder"><a href="{{ image(record.image) }}">
6               <img src="{{ thumbnail(record.image, 400, 260) }}">
7           </a></div>
8
9           <h3><a href="{{ record.link }}">{{ record.title }}</a></h3>
10          <p>{{ record.excerpt(220) }}</p>
11
12      </article>
13  {% endfor %}
```

The menu defines links to records or contenttypes →

Each relationship is defined from one record to another. →

Menu
A 'menu' is a list of organised links to **records**, **contenttypes** or (external) URL's. A site can have multiple menus. They are defined in `menu.yml`, and inserted in templates using the `{{ menu() }}` tag.

```
1   main:
2       - label: Home
3         title: First menu item.
4         path: homepage
5         class: first
6       - label: Second item
7         path: entry/1
8         submenu:
9             - label: Sub 1
10              path: entry/2
11            - label: Sub 2
12              class: menu-item-class
13              path: entry/3
14      - label: All pages
15        path: pages/
16      - label: The Bolt site
17        link: http://bolt.cm
18        class: last
```

Relationships
A 'relationship' is a link between two **records**. These can (but don't have to) be of different **contenttypes**. The relationships are defined in `contenttypes.yml` as part of the **contenttype**. The actual relations are defined in the content's **record**, by the **editor**.

```
1   {% set relatedrecords = record.related() %}
2   {% if relatedrecords is not empty %}
3       <p>Related content:</p>
4       <ul>
5       {% for related in relatedrecords %}
6           <li><a href="{{ related.link }}">
7               {{ related.title }}</a></li>
8       {% endfor %}
9       </ul>
10  {% endif %}
```