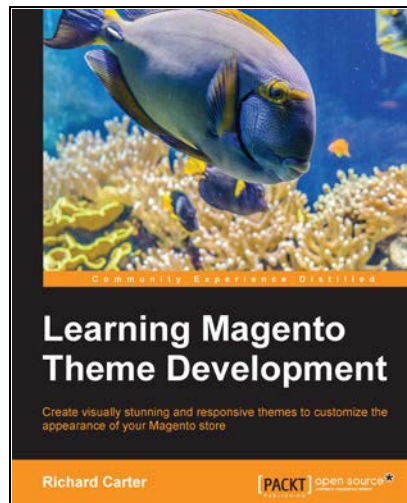


Learning Magento Theme Development

Richard Carter



Chapter No. 1 "Introduction to Magento and Magento Themes"

In this package, you will find:

A Biography of the author of the book

A preview chapter from the book, Chapter NO.1 "Introduction to Magento and Magento Themes"

A synopsis of the book's content

Information on where to buy this book

About the Author

Richard Carter is a web designer and frontend web developer based in Newcastle upon Tyne in the north east of England.

His experience includes many open source e-commerce and content management systems, including Magento, MediaWiki, WordPress, and Drupal. He has worked with clients such as the University of Edinburgh, University College Dublin, Directgov, NHS Choices, and BusinessLink.gov.uk.

He is the Creative Director at Peacock Carter Ltd (www.peacockcarter.co.uk), a web design and development agency based in the north east of England. He graduated from the University of Durham in Software Engineering, and currently lives in Newcastle upon Tyne. He blogs at <http://www.earlgreyandbattenburg.co.uk> and tweets as @RichardCarter and @PeacockCarter.

For More Information:

www.packtpub.com/web-development/learning-magento-theme-development

This is the author's seventh book. He has previously written *MediaWiki Skins Design*, *Magento 1.3 Theme Design*, *Magento 1.4 Theme Design*, *Joomla! 1.5 Templates Cookbook*, and *The Beginner's Guide to Drupal Commerce* by Packt Publishing. He was also a technical reviewer for *MediaWiki 1.1 Beginners Guide* and *Inkscape 0.48 Illustrator's Cookbook* by Packt Publishing and *The Definitive Guide To Drupal 7* by Apress.

In particular, my thanks are due to Matthew, who has kept Peacock Carter on track while I was focusing on this book! Also, thanks to my family and friends, and Anna, whose constant support is much appreciated.

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Learning Magento Theme Development

Magento is now the most popular e-commerce platform in the world, and distinguishing your store from others has become more important than ever.

This book introduces Magento theming to web designers and developers with a basic understanding of HTML and CSS upwards, who want to discover the secrets of theming Magento for both client projects and their own projects.

What This Book Covers

Chapter 1, Introduction to Magento and Magento Themes, provides an introduction to the topic, including exploring what a Magento theme is, Magento theme terminology including Templates, Layouts, and Skins, and the Magento theme hierarchy.

Chapter 2, Magento Theming Basics, gets you started with your new Magento theme, from enabling a new theme in Magento to changing the logo, customizing the product watermark images, disabling Magento's caches, and using Magento's Template Path Hints tool, as well as creating a new Magento theme.

Chapter 3, Magento Templates, provides simple layout styling for your Magento theme, customizing your store's header and footer, and the search box, and covers how to add a static block to a template, as well as styling your checkout and cart page.

Chapter 4, Magento Layout, looks at adding a `local.xml` file to your theme, changing the default page template, adding a static block to a page using the Magento layout, changing the order of blocks in Magento's sidebar using layout, removing unnecessary blocks in Magento's sidebar, and adding a new products list to your store's home page.

Chapter 5, Social Media and Magento, covers integrating a Twitter feed with your Magento store, integrating a Facebook page with your Magento store, including social share buttons on your product pages to help increase your store's reach, and integrating product videos from YouTube with product listings.

Chapter 6, Advanced Magento Theming, explores adding a custom print style sheet for your Magento store, using locales to translate labels/phrases in your store, using @ font-face in Magento, styling Magento's layered navigation, creating a custom 404 "not found" error page, and using microformats for rich snippets to enhance search engine listings.

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Chapter 7, Magento Theming for Mobile and Tablet Devices, walks the reader through how to use CSS media queries to create breakpoints for different device widths, making images responsive to your Magento theme, developing responsive navigation for your Magento theme, and adding mobile home page icons for Windows and Apple devices to your Magento theme.

Chapter 8, Magento E-mail Templates, covers changing the default e-mail template logo to altering colors of the e-mail templates and altering variables in Magento e-mail templates, as well as adding static block content to your Magento e-mail templates.

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1

Introduction to Magento and Magento Themes

Magento is a popular, enterprise-level open source e-commerce platform used by hundreds of thousands of e-commerce businesses around the world. With ever increasing numbers of online stores competing for customers and income, it can pay off to invest in customizing your Magento store to set it apart from hundreds and thousands of other stores, and developing a custom Magento theme is the way to achieve this.

In this chapter, you will learn the following topics:

- What a Magento theme is and what Magento themes can do
- An overview of the default Magento themes in Magento
- An introduction to the Magento theme terminology
- How the Magento theme hierarchy works

What is a Magento theme?

A Magento theme is simply a collection of files that tells Magento how to display your store to visitors. A Magento theme can consist of a collection of CSS, HTML, PHP, XML, and images, all of which contribute to the look and feel of your store.

Due to Magento's architecture and the design interface's hierarchy, Magento will fall back to base theme (discussed later in this chapter) that contain the files it requires if they are not present in the current theme. A Magento theme can consist of one or more of the previously mentioned files. It could be as simple as a logo file with the rest of your store's styling provided by a parent theme.

For More Information:

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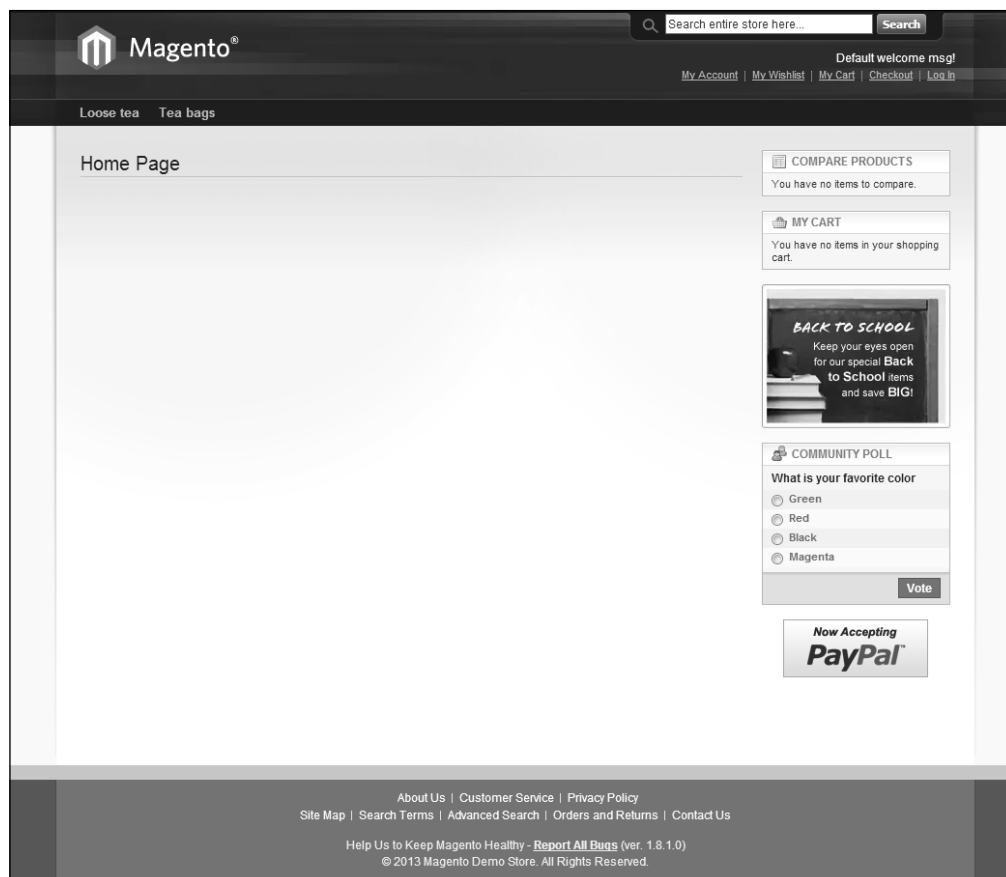
Magento's default themes

In Magento Community Edition 1.8, Magento provides the following four themes:

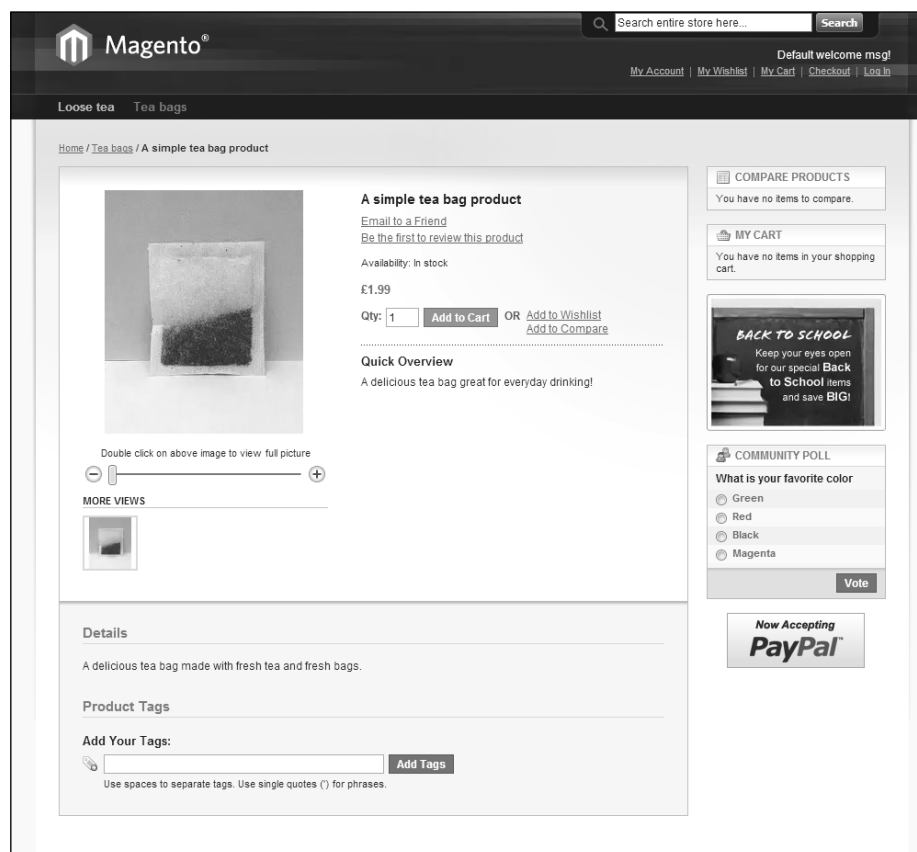
- Default
- Blank
- iPhone
- Modern

The default theme

Magento's default theme is perhaps, unsurprisingly, the theme that is enabled by default when you first install Magento, encompassing a clear header area with a search field and drop-down navigation for categories to be listed, a content area with sidebar(s), and a footer, as shown in the following screenshot:



The default theme's product page layout retains the header and footer styling of the home page layout, but the central content area is adapted to present the product information to customers, as shown in the following screenshot:



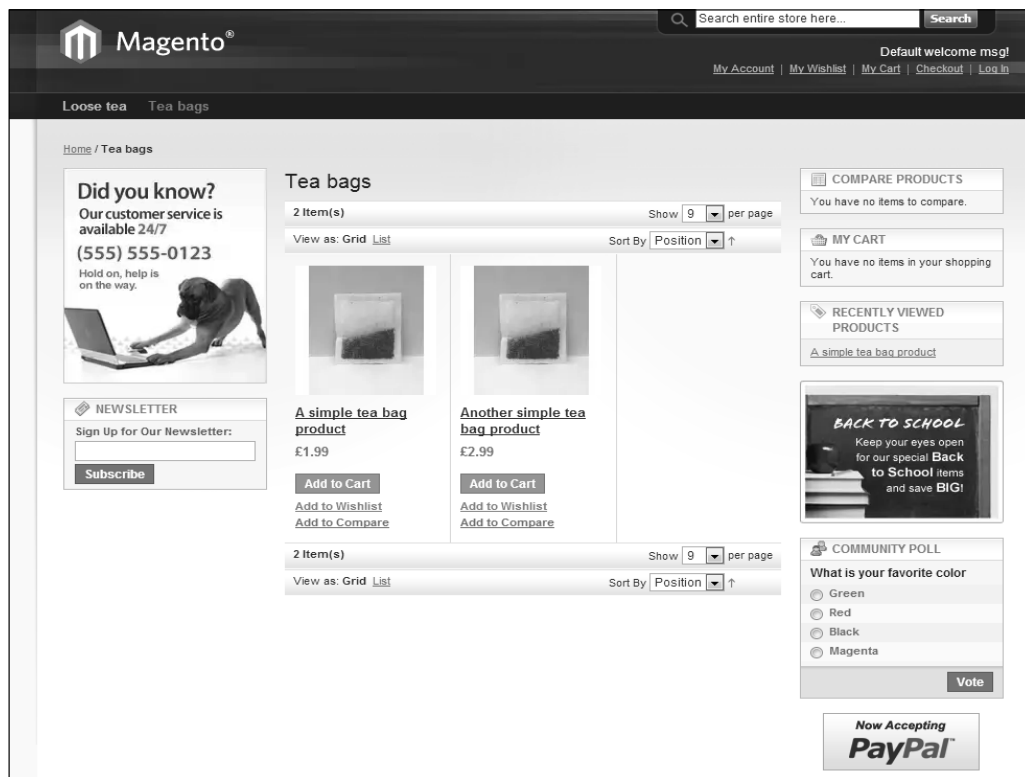
As you can see in the preceding screenshot, the product page provides a product image with the name, a brief description, and the price of the specific product towards the top of the page. Then, a more detailed description is provided in the next block.



You might notice that there are many superfluous blocks in the sidebar, such as the **BACK TO SCHOOL** and **COMMUNITY POLL** blocks, which would not be required on a usual e-commerce website. These blocks help showcase how powerful Magento is to new developers and can be removed fairly easily.

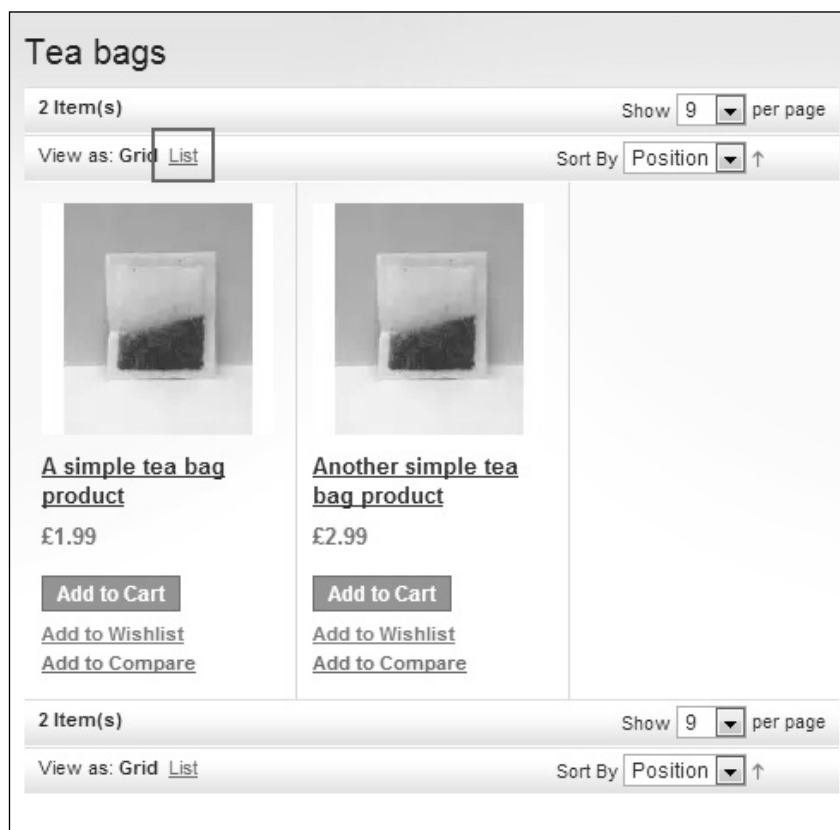
The category page layout

One of the next key views for your Magento store is the category page layout, which presents all the products grouped within a particular product category, as shown in the following screenshot:

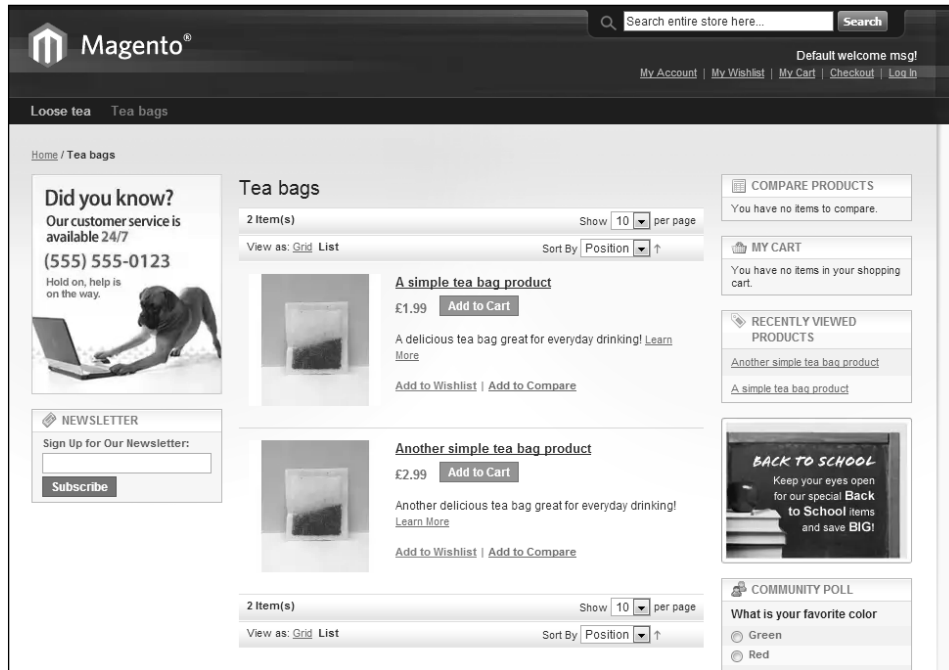


The list mode layout

Magento presents products in two ways: in a grid (as shown in the preceding screenshot) and as a list, which you can select by clicking on the **List** option in the product grid, as shown in the following screenshot:



In the list mode, products within the selected category are displayed one above the other, as shown in the following screenshot:



Checkout

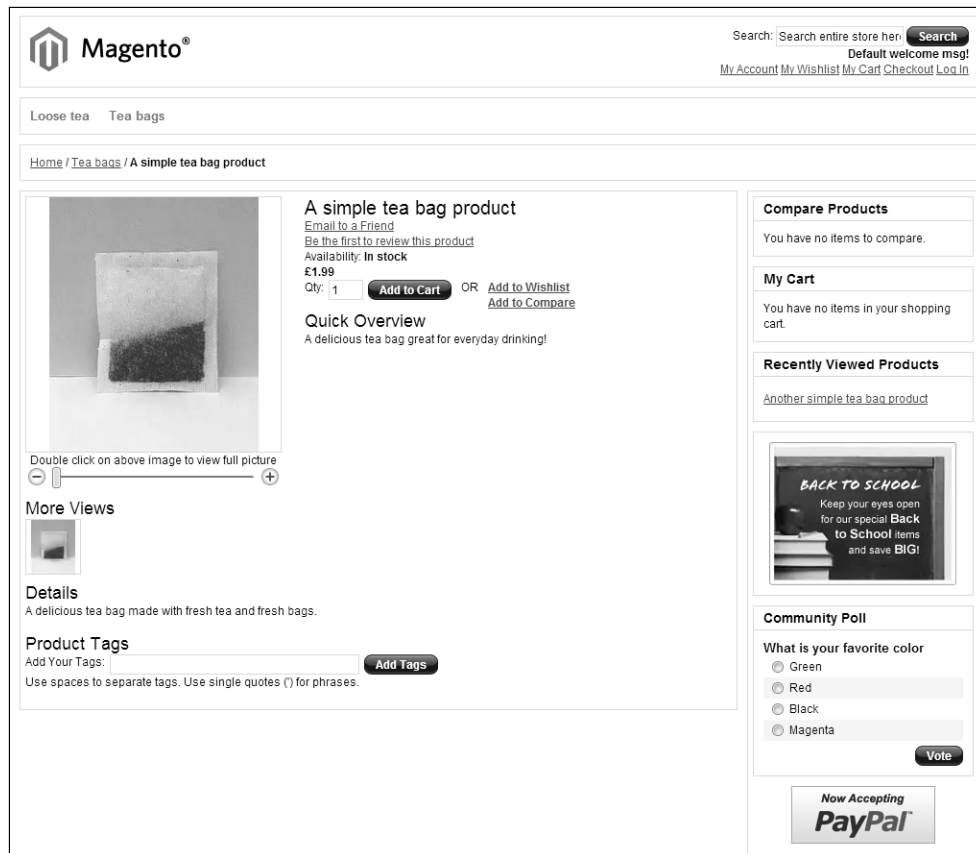
Finally, Magento's famous one-page checkout provides a well-structured checkout process for your customers, as shown in the following screenshot, maintaining the default theme's overall character:

The screenshot displays the Magento checkout interface. At the top, the Magento logo is on the left, and a search bar with the text "Search entire store here..." is on the right. Below the search bar, there are links for "My Account", "My Wishlist", "My Cart (1 item)", "Checkout", and "Log In". A navigation bar shows "Loose tea" and "Tea bags". The main content area is titled "Checkout" and features a progress bar with six steps: 1. Checkout Method, 2. Billing Information (current step), 3. Shipping Information, 4. Shipping Method, 5. Payment Information, and 6. Order Review. The "Billing Information" step contains several form fields: "First Name *" (filled with "Richard"), "Last Name *" (filled with "Carter"), "Company", "Email Address *", "Address *" (filled with "My address"), "City *" (filled with "Newcastle upon Tyne"), "State/Province *" (a dropdown menu with "Please select region, state or province"), "Zip/Postal Code *", "Country *" (a dropdown menu with "United States"), "Telephone *", and "Fax". Below these fields are two radio buttons: "Ship to this address" (selected) and "Ship to different address". A "Continue" button is at the bottom right of the form. To the right of the form, a "YOUR CHECKOUT PROGRESS" section shows four steps: "Billing Address", "Shipping Address", "Shipping Method", and "Payment Method".

Next, you will see the additional Magento themes that come with Magento Community Edition 1.8 to cater to different needs for both customers and developers.

The blank theme

The blank theme, as its name suggests, provides a very minimal approach to a Magento theme to allow a custom Magento theme to be built upon it, maintaining a layout that is similar to Magento's default theme but stripping the visual styles, as shown in the following screenshot:



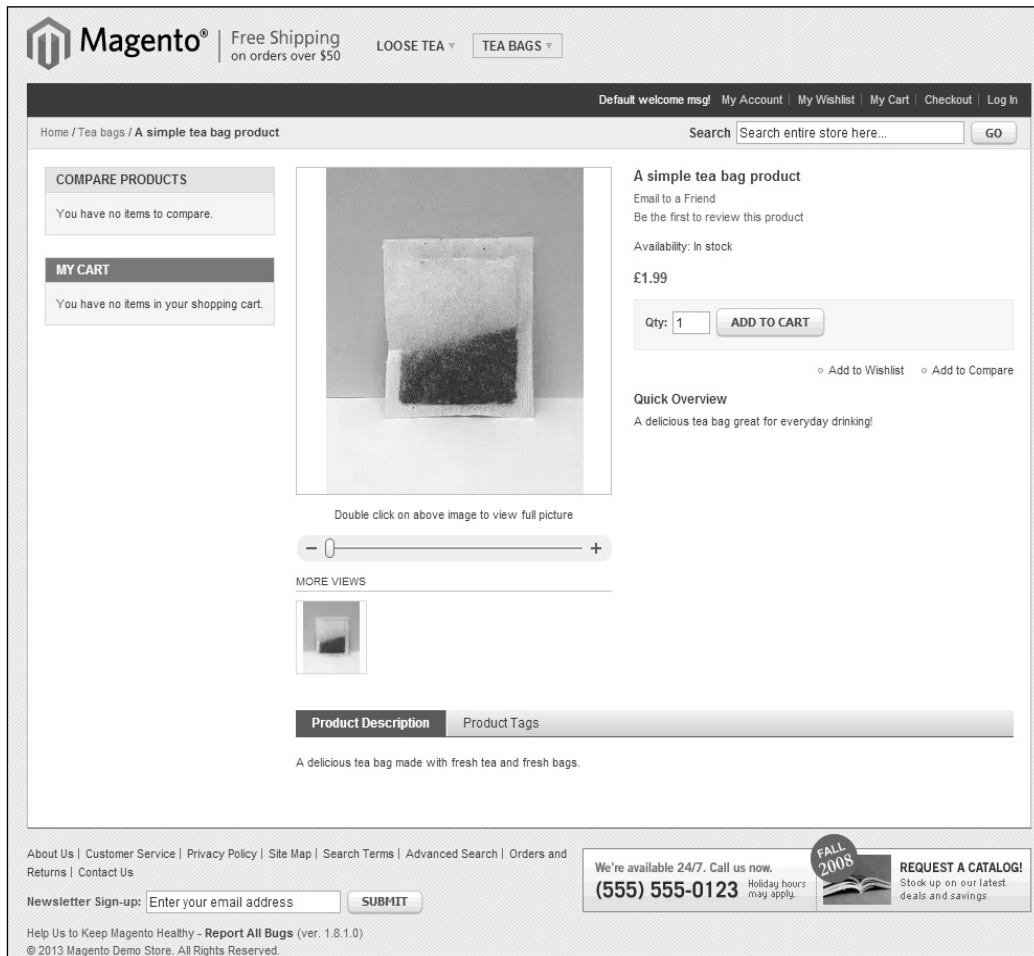
The iPhone theme

The iPhone theme provides a more mobile-friendly theme for your Magento store, which can be switched on and off for specified devices. This view of the home page with the iPhone theme shows you how content is streamlined and slimmed down to help present the most relevant information to your customers on devices with limited screen space available, as shown in the following screenshot:



The modern theme

Finally, the modern theme provides a full-fledged Magento theme that can be used as an alternative to the default theme, with a more contemporary look, as shown in the following screenshot:



These themes show you just the surface of the potential customizations you can make to your Magento store, and this book will guide you through some of the common changes made to Magento stores as well as some less common alterations you can make to improve your Magento theme.

Magento terminology

As with many other open source technologies, Magento comes with its own terminology, which can be baffling to unfamiliar developers. This section identifies and defines some of the commonly used terms in the Magento theme development.

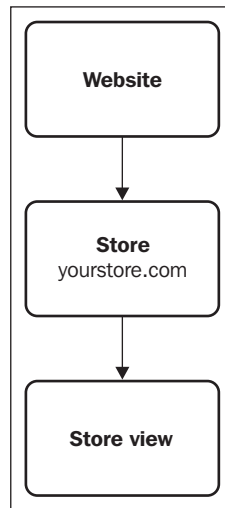
Scope in Magento

Magento has the following four levels of scope that help define the level in your Magento store(s) at which settings are applied:

- **Global:** This refers to settings that affect the entire Magento installation.
- **Website:** This acts as the parent entity for one or more stores in the Magento terminology. Websites can be configured to share the customer data or not share any data at all.
- **Store (or store view group):** These are the hierarchical children of Magento websites. Products and categories are managed at Magento's store level. A root category is configured for each Magento store, allowing multiple stores under the same website to have totally different catalog structures.
- **Store view:** A store needs one or more store views to appear in the frontend to customers so they are able to browse your store. The store view inherits the store's category and product information, and so the changes at the store view level are typically only cosmetic, changing the way the data is presented. The most common and likely implementation of multiple store views is to allow customers to navigate between two or more languages.

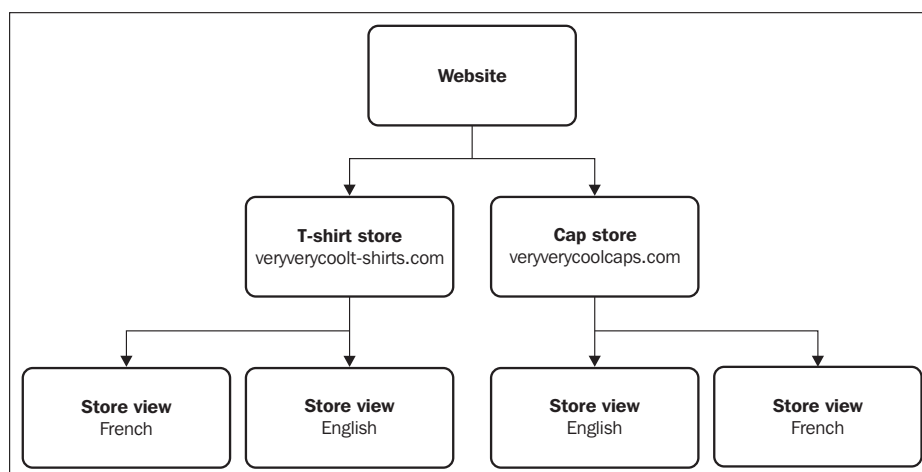
Magento websites, stores, and store views

It is possible to run many different e-commerce stores from one Magento installation, and it's also possible to run separate stores on the same website (for example, a consumer store and a trade store that offers discounts to trade customers). The simplest of Magento websites, however, consists of a single website with a single store and single store view as follows:



Using multiple stores in Magento

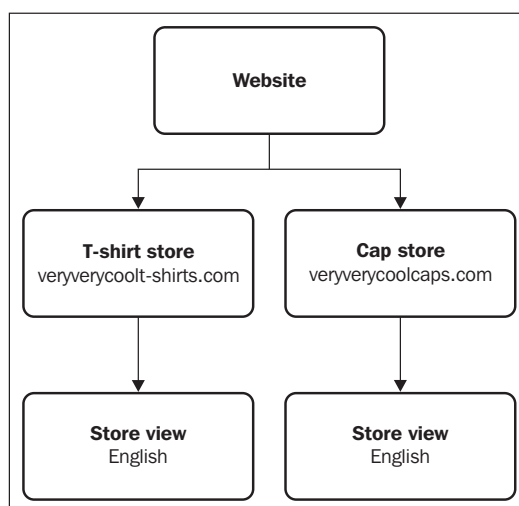
The most common use of multiple stores in Magento is to build separate stores with their own inventories. For example, you could have one store, `veryverycoolt-shirts.com`, to sell t-shirts, and another, `veryverycoolcaps.com`, to sell baseball caps through the same installation of Magento. The following diagram illustrates the structure of how this would be created using Magento websites, stores, and store views:



You can choose whether the stores share the customer data or whether each store has its own customer data, requiring customers to register separately if they want to order from both the t-shirt store and cap store.

Using multiple store views in Magento

You can make use of multiple store views in Magento to customize how a store is presented; this is typically used to present the same store in multiple languages. In the following diagram, both stores have a French and English version, created at the Magento store view level:



Magento allows the following two types of themes:

- A parent theme that contains all the files that are required to be run by Magento
- A child theme contains one or more files. Where a file isn't overwritten; Magento will look for the file in the parent theme

A parent theme is useful when you want to create a highly customized Magento theme from the standard themes that Magento has installed. Child themes are of use when you only want to make fairly minor amendments to your theme.

Magento theme files

As you have already seen, Magento themes use a number of different types of files to change how your e-commerce website is displayed to your customers. The following four groups of files are associated with Magento themes:

- Skin files
- Layout files
- Template files
- Locale files

Skin files

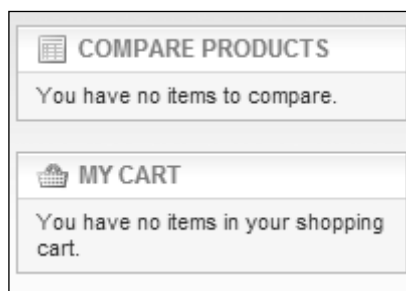
Skins encompass the files that you would associate with a website's design: the CSS, images, and JavaScript your theme requires in order to display your store.

In Magento, skin files are located in the `/skin/frontend/` directory. Magento's base skin files are stored in the `/skin/frontend/base/default` directory of your Magento installation, while theme files, which you would typically edit for custom themes that you create, would be included in the `/skin/frontend/name-of-your-package/name-of-your-theme/` directory.

In the examples used in this book, you will be building a theme in the default package, so your skin directory will look like this: `/skin/frontend/default/name-of-your-theme/`.

Layout files

Magento uses XML layout files in its themes to inform Magento about which blocks are displayed where in the page and in what order, for example, the **MY CART** and **COMPARE PRODUCTS** widgets that use Magento's default theme, as shown in the following screenshot:



The Magento layout can also be used to add and remove CSS and JavaScript files as well as other elements from the `<head>` element of your Magento theme and alter the order and location of the links.

Magento's base layout files are stored in the `/app/design/frontend/base/default/layout` directory of your Magento installation, while your custom theme's layout files can be found in the `/app/design/frontend/name-of-your-package/name-of-your-theme/layout` directory.

In the examples used in this book, you will be building a theme in the default package, so your application directory will look like this: `/app/design/frontend/default/name-of-your-theme/`.

Template files

Magento's template files (which use the `.phtml` file extension to indicate a mixture of PHP and HTML) provide your Magento theme with a way to generate the HTML for your store's pages using the data and content stored within Magento.

Magento's base template files are stored in the `/app/design/frontend/base/default/template` directory of your Magento installation, while your custom theme's layout files would be found in the `/app/design/frontend/default/name-of-your-theme/template` directory.

Locale files

Finally, Magento's locale files help you customize the text in the interface elements of your Magento store, such as the text used as links in the userbar for your store, as shown in the following screenshot:



Default welcome msg! | My Account | My Wishlist | My Cart | Checkout | Log In

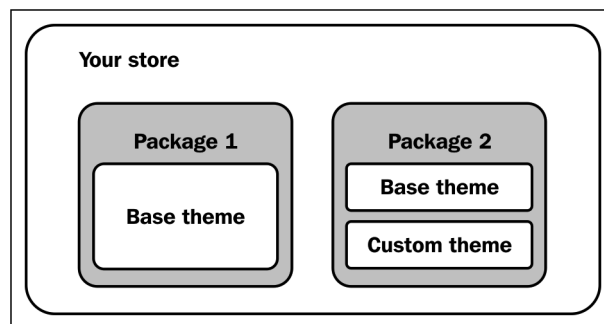
A Magento locale file can also be used to provide a translation of your store's elements to French, or even just American English to British English. In the preceding example, a locale file might change the **My Cart** link to **My Basket**, for instance.

The content of pages and products of your store can be translated by creating new products and pages in your new store's language within the store view for that particular language.

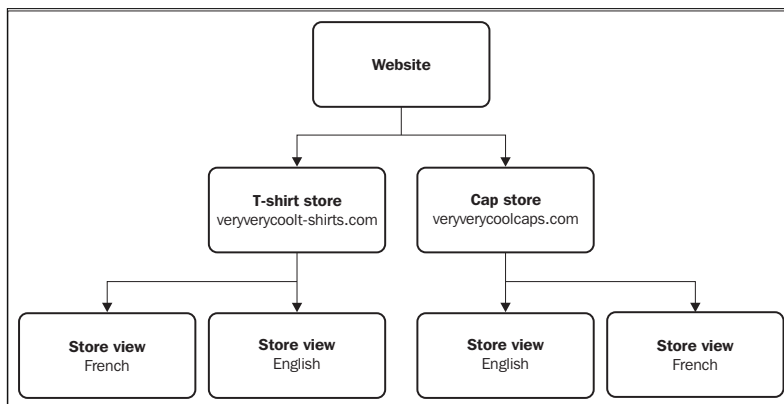
Magento locale files are stored in the `/app/design/frontend/base/default/locale` directory, with locale files specific to your theme being stored in the `/app/design/frontend/name-of-your-package/name-of-your-theme/locale` directory. Translations are stored in a `translate.csv` file; for example, `/app/design/frontend/default/name-of-your-theme/locale/en_GB/translate.csv` contains the translations for British English for that particular theme.

Packages

In Magento theming, a package typically encapsulates a default theme that contains all of the skin, template, layout, and locale files Magento needs to render the website. It might also contain another non-default theme that customizes the look and feel of the website on top of the base theme, as illustrated in the following diagram:

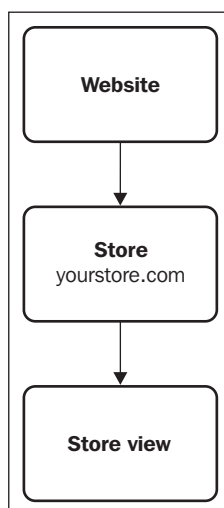


Assigning a package at the website level means that all the stores under that store level inherit that package. This would simply apply the theme to all of the stores assigned to that particular website in Magento. So, by assigning a theme at the website level in the following diagram, the **Cap store** and the **T-shirt store** would inherit the same theme, unless it was specifically overwritten at the individual store view level:



Magento theme hierarchy

Magento has a hierarchy in place for its themes, which tells the system where to look for files if multiple themes are active on different stores on your website. As an example, think about a simple Magento store setup like the one you saw earlier, as demonstrated in the following diagram:



Now, imagine that your store has a theme called `newtheme` installed at the store view level. The Magento theme here requests a file called `styles.css` in the most specific interface and package first, so if you have a custom theme enabled, Magento will look in `/skin/frontend/default/newtheme` first. If it's not found in these directories, Magento looks in the default interfaces next: `/app/design/frontend/default/default` or `/skin/frontend/default/default`. Next, Magento will look in the base directories: `/app/design/frontend/base/default` or `/skin/frontend/base/default`. If the specified file is not found after that, Magento will encounter a rendering error.

So, the deeper down the hierarchy tree of themes the file is, the more specific it is and the more precedence it takes over other more general files.

Summary

This chapter provided you with an introduction to both Magento and Magento's themes as well as giving you an overview of what already exists in terms of the themes that ship with Magento by default. You have seen what comprises a Magento theme, some of the existing themes available with Magento 1.8, common theme terminology used in Magento, and how the Magento theme hierarchy works.

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