

CoMFoRT

User Manual

L3IF second Project

May 2008

Contents

1	Installation	3
1.1	Linux	3
1.2	Mac OS	3
1.3	Windows	3
2	Page management	3
2.1	Create/Delete pages	3
2.1.1	Creation	3
2.1.2	Removal	3
2.1.3	Insertion of a page generated elsewhere	3
2.2	Modify a page	4
2.2.1	Modification	4
2.2.2	Going online	4
3	Publications management	4
3.1	Import	4
3.2	Export	4
3.3	Publications list management	4
4	Wiki module	5
4.1	Why a wiki module?	5
4.2	Syntax	5
4.2.1	Possible syntax	5
4.2.2	Non-implemented syntax:	8
5	Other Modules	9
5.1	News	9
5.2	Calendar	9
5.3	Teachings	9
6	Personalizing your website	9
6.1	Themes	9
6.2	Modules	9
6.2.1	Module activation	9
6.2.2	Module organization	9
6.3	Adding a module	9
7	Contact Information	10

1 Installation

CoMFoRT works on Linux, Mac OS or Windows. The installer isn't ready yet, so not much to say about it but it will certainly be easy to work. Please note that when you install our CMS you will also be installing Python, if you haven't already downloaded it on to your machine, as it is necessary for CoMFoRT to work.

1.1 Linux

We will certainly create a Debian package, which will be installed in the same way as any other.

1.2 Mac OS

It will certainly be similar to linux.

1.3 Windows

Launch the installer and everything will be installed nearly automatically.

2 Page management

2.1 Create/Delete pages

In the beginning, the website only has one page : the homepage. You may add as many pages as you want, the only constraint being that they must each have a unique name.

By default, the only active modules on a new page are the menu module and the wiki module.

2.1.1 Creation

Using the administration interface, you can create as many pages as you like. When you create a page, you configure it as you like (name, placement, etc...) and the page can always be modified later on.

2.1.2 Removal

To remove a page, go to your administration interface and delete the page that you want. Please note that the homepage can not be deleted.

2.1.3 Insertion of a page generated elsewhere

It is possible to add a page that was created independantly from our CMS, to do this you need to add it in the folder with the rest of the generated pages, and it will be uploaded to the server along with the other ones.

2.2 Modify a page

2.2.1 Modification

Each page can be entirely configured. It is possible, and it is something that we have tried to make as intuitive as possible, to modify a page by activating or deactivating some modules.

2.2.2 Going online

Every new modification to your website is done locally, and once your website is locally updated, it can be generated and sent to the server. Before this operation, no modification is saved nor published online.

3 Publications management

CoMFoRT being oriented for researchers, it offers an efficient publications management.

3.1 Import

There are several ways to import information on your publications :

- You can of course furnish them manually by entering the information in a form.
- But you can also provide a BibTeX file, and CoMFoRT will then extract the relevant information.
- (upcoming feature) You can also import your publication information automatically providing only your name. CoMFoRT will then use Google Scholar to fetch all publications with that name, and will ask you to select yours among them.

3.2 Export

You can also export in BibTeX format the list of the publications you added to your website, and even select only a part of those publications (for example last year's). This will allow you for example to import all the necessary information about your publications to the CNRS's HAL website or to the INRIA.

3.3 Publications list management

You can also organize your publications by grouping them in a list form.

4 Wiki module

4.1 Why a wiki module?

The wiki module is module which is there to help users express themselves in the way that they choose. It comes as a complement to other modules and can be used to fill functionalities that could not be filled by any of the other modules. There can only be one wiki module by page, though.

4.2 Syntax

The syntax used by our wiki module, is a part of the syntax used by wikipedia.

4.2.1 Possible syntax

Paragraphs To begin a new paragraph, start a new line by leaving one blank.

Titles ==, ===, =====, ===== and =====.

Ex: == Title ==

Formatting

- **italic** : '' Ex: ''italic''
- **bold** : ''' Ex: '''bold'''
- **italic + bold** : '''' Ex: ''''italic AND bold''''

Text size : <small>text</small> Makes the text smaller and <big> does the opposite .

Links : For a link to an internal element in CoMFoRT, the syntax is [[link]]—, and [link] for an external element.

Hypertext linking : [[url | text]] The equivalent to this is |a href="url"|text|/a|. The text can be omitted, in which case, the text will be the same as the url. It is the same for external links with []

Image:

[[Image:url|thumb|position|size|legend]]

Thumb, position, size and legend are optional.

- **url**: image url
- **position**: can be left, center or right
- **size** : syntax :

- 300px: The image is 300 pixels high or large (depending on the largest dimension of the image)
- 300: same
- 300x200px: The image is 300 pixels large, 200 pixels high
- **legend**: Text shown if the image cannot be loaded
- **thumb**: if given, the equivalent of making the size 180px. `[[Image:hello.gif|thumb]]` is equivalent to `[[Image:hello.gif|180px]]` It is the same for external images with `[]`

Link to a personal page : `[[Page:url|text]]` works the same as hypertext links : the url is the relative path in perso/pages

Link to a personal image : `[[Picture:url|text]]` same as for hypertext links : the url is the relative path in perso/pictures.

Link to a personal document : `[[Doc:url|text]]` same as for hypertext links : the url is the relative path to the document in perso/docs.

Exponents `{{exponent}}` or `^{exponent}`

Subscript: `{{subscript}}` or `{{ind|subscript}}` ou `_{subscript}`

Tables

```
{| : beginning of table
| + title : add a title to the table
|- : add a new line
| text : add a new cell in the current line containing text
| options | text : same as above with the following options added :
    *align ="left"|"center"|"right"
    *valign = "top"|"middle"|"bottom"

    * colspan = x : the cell extends over x columns
    * rowspan=x : the cell extends over x rows

|} : end of the table
```

Lists :

Non-ordered lists At the beginning of a line : * creates a bullet Example:

```
* bullet number 1
* bullet number 2
* bullet number 3
```

Ordered lists At the beginning of a line : # creates a new item for a numbered list. Example :

```
# item 1
# item 2
```

```
displays --> 1. item 1
              2. item 2
```

We can mix these two types of lists: Exemple 1:

```
* bullet 1
* bullet 2
# item 1
# item 2
```

```
displays --> * bullet 1
              * bullet 2
              1. item 1
              2. item 2
```

Exemple 2:

```
* a list
# item 1
## item 11
** hello
### item 111
## item 12
# item 2
```

```
displays --> * a list
              1. item 1
                a. item 11
                  * coucou
                b. item 12
              2. item 2
```

Preformatted text : add a space at the beginning of a line.

markup :

- **math :** inserts LaTeX in the wiki
`$LaTeX code$`
 - **x :** the LaTeX size (default is 200)
 - **p :** packages to use under the form : "package1 package2 package3..."
- **nowiki:** `<nowiki>text</nowiki>` inserts text into the wiki and it will be printed as-is
- **h2,h3,h4,h5 and h6 :** `<h2>Title</h2>` is equivalent to `==title==` same for h3 and `===`, etc...
- **ul, ol and li :** for lists, same as in XHTML
- **ref:** `<ref>reference</ref>` inserts a footnote with "reference" in the footnote's text
- **sup and sub :** see exposant and indice paragraphs
- **pre :** `<pre>text</pre>` inserts pre-formatted text, same as putting a space at the beginning of a line.
- **i, b,u,s and highlight :** italics, bold, underlined, crossed-out and highlighted text.
- `</br>` new line
- `<module />`
`<module id="mod" params="key1=value1&key2=value2..." />`
inserts the content of the "mod" module, called with the arguments .
{key1: value1, key2: value2, ...}

4.2.2 Non-implemented syntax:

- **the :** at the start of a line, is supposed to do tabulations
- **the </hr>:** insert a separator
- **center :** centered text
- **! :** at the beginning of a line in a table has the same effect as |

5 Other Modules

5.1 News

5.2 Calendar

5.3 Teachings

6 Personalizing your website

6.1 Themes

CoMFoRT offers a default theme. It is nevertheless easy to choose another one. We offer a pre-defined library of themes. It is also possible to import a theme, to create new ones or to modify pre-existing ones.

Creating/adding a theme

- Create a folder in `/src/styles`
- Put a css stylesheet in the this folder as well as the images used by you css. For the theme creation, we suggest you take inspiration from pre-existing stylesheets.

6.2 Modules

6.2.1 Module activation

By default, only menu and wiki modules are active on a page. To activate others, you need to go to the administration page and activate the desired modules for that page. The other available modules are : news, teachings, publications, calendar.

6.2.2 Module organization

The order modules appear on a the administration pas is the order in which the modules will appear in CoMFoRT. You can change this to your liking by making a module go up or down.

6.3 Adding a module

How to add a module To add a module, you can use exisiting modules as inspiration In `modules_interfaces.py`, you will find several interfaces which you can choose to implement :

—**ModuleAdminPage** for modules using a configuration page in the administration interface. You may for example use the "News" module as a basis to become familiar with writing administrative forms, and using the returned values, as well as insertion in the database.

—**ModuleDB** for modules using the database (the `setup_db` method allows to use the `db` object to which you can send requests)

—**ModuleContentProvider** for modules furnishing content.

the other interfaces are not yet used. Adding a module consists in adding a file `themodule_NameOfYourModule.py` in the `modules` folder, this file containing a class `TheModule` which inherits from the interfaces that the module uses.

7 Contact Information

The L3IF 07-08 class of ENS Lyon has a mailing list for this project which you can use to ask any questions about particularities of this project, and also allow your contributions to be useful to other users.