



OpenCms Days 2011

Workshop Track:

***Creating Plug & Play Modules
for OpenCms 8***

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- Developing Web-Projects in general
- OpenCms Modules v7 vs. v8
- The module structure
- The module contents
- Creating a new module



- There are two approaches to develop Web-Projects in general:
- “Tight coupling”
 - You can develop a single Module encapsulating everything you need for your Web-Project
 - This Module will only work in your concrete project
- “Loose coupling”
 - You can develop generic Modules realizing a single requirement inside your Web-Project
 - Those modules can than reused in other projects
 - Example: One Module for one Content-Type



- Version 7 with Template 2 and Web-Form
 - **Modification necessary:**
 - Adapt the Web-Form-Module itself
 - Adapt your Website-Template
 - Module-Update needs adoption of your Web-Project
- Version 8 with Template 3 and Web-Form
 - **Ready to use:**
 - Adapting Web-Form not necessary
 - Adapting Website-Template not necessary
 - Module update without any problem

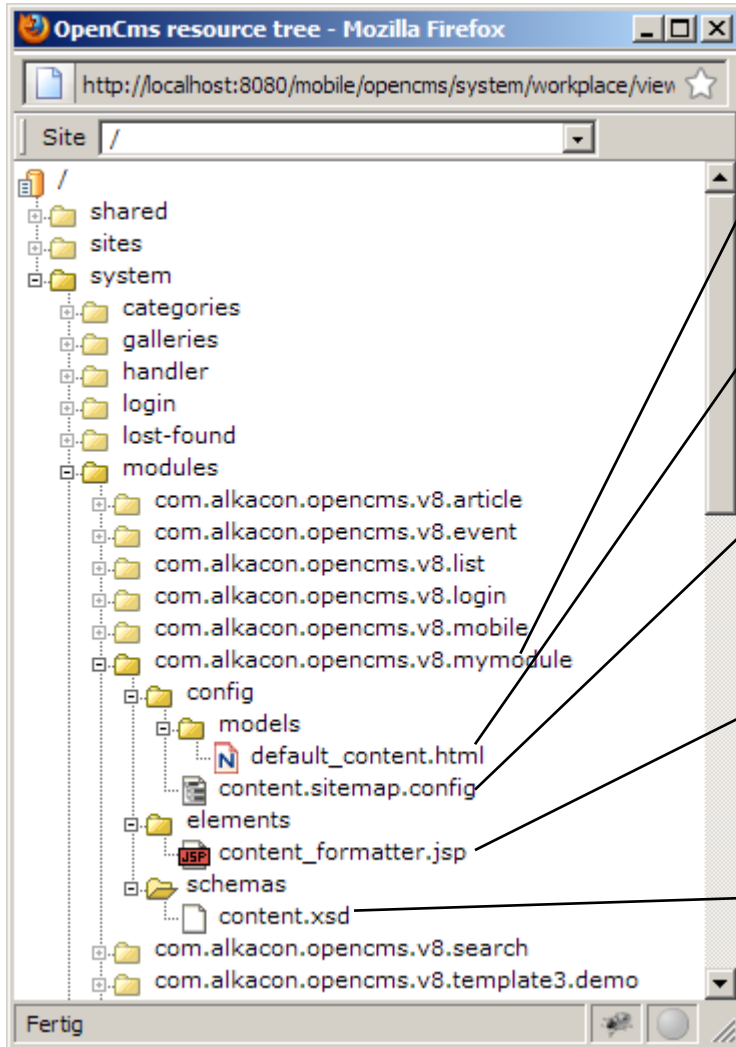


The module structure



- Imagine you want to create a “plug & play” module that defines only one resource type
- Lets call this resource type “**my_content**”
- The XSD file for this resource type has the name “**content.xsd**”
- Then your module should have the following folder structure...





Module folder

content model (new)

sitemap config (new)

formatters (new)

schema for the content

The module in detail



- The content model typically relies in the module folder under: `config/model`
- It is a XML-content instance of the XSD you defined inside your module (`content.xsd`)
- This model is used as the default content if you create a new resource of the type **my_content** with the container page editor
- It is referenced by the sitemap config



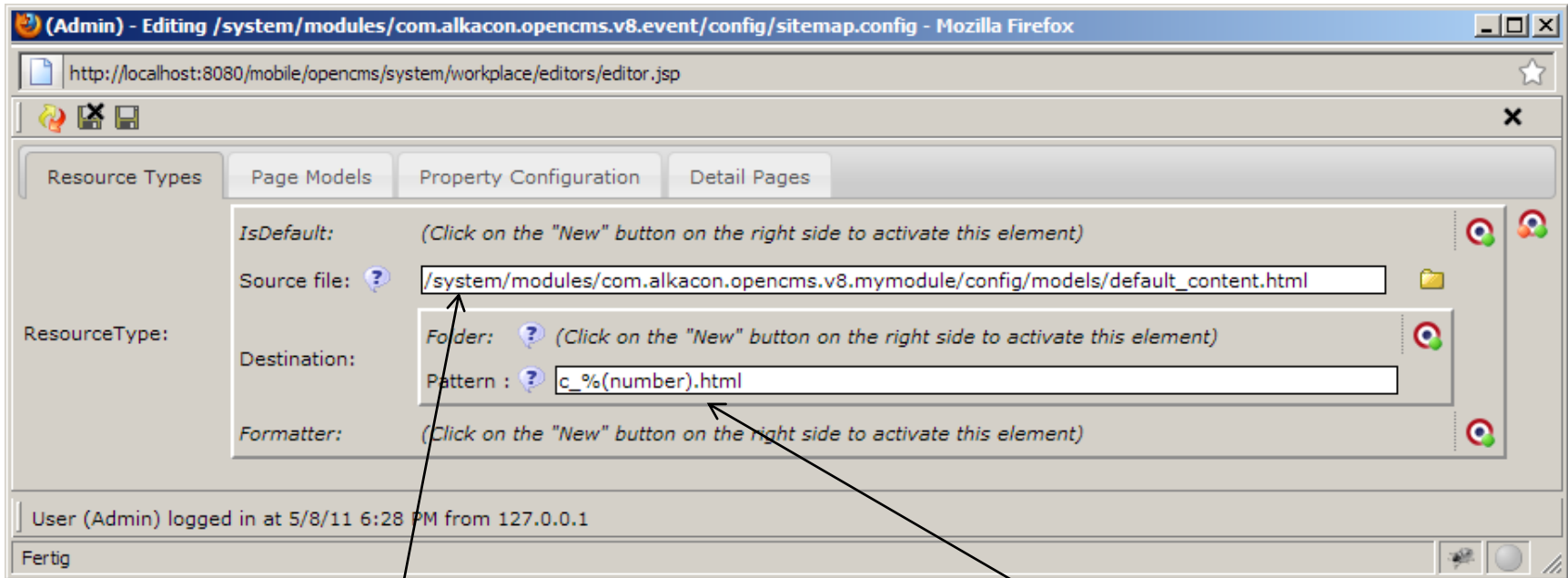
- The sitemap configuration is a new resource type shipped with OpenCms 8 by default
- The main function of that file is to define the resource types that are available in the container page editor
- Typically this file is stored below the Site e.g. `/sites/default/_config/sitemap.config`
- For creating a “plug & play” module we put a sitemap configuration in the module
- The path to this sitemap configuration file has to be configured as module parameter (`config.sitemap`):

```
config.sitemap=/system/modules/.../sitemap.config
```



- Sitemap configurations can rely inside the Module or inside a Sitemap
- When the “container page editor” tries to determine which configuration to take, it looks inside the module and in the Sitemap
- That makes it possible to configure a default behavior for a fresh module installation
- If the “container page editor” finds a configuration on both locations the Sitemap is stronger





The field: „**Source file**„
points on the content model.

That tells the container page
editor which content to use
as default.

The field: „**Pattern**„
defines the file pattern.

That tells the container page
editor which file name to use
for new contents.



- The formatter's concept is the key technique for creating "plug & play" modules
- Formatters can be configured for each resource-type
- This is typically done in the XSD
- The new configuration allows to specify attributes that tell the formatter into which container it fits:
 - **uri**: The path to the formatter JSP
 - **type**: specifies the type of the container the formatter is compatible with
 - **minwidth**: The minimum width the container must have to hold the formatter
 - **maxwidth**: The maximum width the container must have to hold the formatter



- Define a formatter:

```
[...]
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:appinfo>
      [...]
      <formatters>
        <formatter uri="/path/to/JSP"
                  type="*"
                  minwidth="100"
                  maxwidth="500" />
      </formatters>
      [...]
    </xsd:appinfo>
  </xsd:annotation>
[...]
```



- By setting the **type** to "*" the formatter can be used for each container
- The attributes minwidth and maxwidth restrict this formatter to be used in containers whose width is in-between
- A JSP that uses the `<cms:formatter>`-tag can access the configured width of the container
- ... and can then change the presentation of a content dynamically
- That makes it possible to create formatters without any knowledge of the template



```
<%@page buffer="none" session="false" taglibs="c,cms"%>
<cms:formatter var="content" val="value">
<div class="view-article">
  <h2>${value.Title}</h2>
  <div class="paragraph">

    <c:set var="imgwidth">

       $\{ ( (cms.container.width) / 2) - 25 \}$ 

    </c:set>
    <cms:img src="${value.Image}" width="${imgwidth}"/>

    ${value.Text}
  </div>
</div>
</cms:formatter>
```


- In spite of the power of formatters it can happen that you use a third party module that won't work with your template
- In that case it is possible to write and configure your own formatter without changing the third party module
- **Advantage:** You can update the third party module without changes



Create a new module



- Create a module with the OpenCms workplace as usual
- Create the folder structure inside the module
- Create a XSD schema for the content you want to offer with your module
- Configure the resource type and the explorer type as usual in the `opencms-modules.xml`
- Create a **default content** for the newly created schema



- Create a formatter that renders the content
- Add the formatter to the XSD of your content
- Create a sitemap configuration file with the help of the new wizard of OpenCms
- Edit the Sitemap configuration and set in the field "Source file" the path to your **default content** inside the module
- Set in the field "Pattern" the pattern you want to have for new files (c_%(number).html)
- Create a module parameter:
`config.sitemap=/system/modules/.../your.sitemap.config`



DEMO

Demo

Demo

Demo



QUESTIONS ?

Fragen?

¿Preguntas?

Questiones?



Thank you very much for your attention

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