

Kentico 8.2 Tutorial

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Tutorial - Developing websites with Kentico 8.2

Welcome to the Kentico Tutorial!

This section of the documentation explains the basics of editing content in Kentico, shows you how to create web pages, and walks you through the development of a simple website.

We recommend that you read the tutorial from the beginning to the end, to make sure you don't miss any step in the development process.

Before you begin

Before you dive into the tutorial, you must ensure that you have Kentico installed on your local machine, or on a remote server, including the sample **Corporate site**.

If you already have Kentico installed, but don't know how to install the sample Corporate site, see Installing new sites, then Creating new sites from templates.

Start learning Kentico

OR

After you've installed Kentico, go to the first page of the tutorial and start learning.

Using the Kentico interface

To access the Kentico administration interface:

- Type /Admin after your site's domain into the browser address bar (for example http://mysite.com/admin)
- Click the Administration link at the top of the sample Corporate site.

A logon page appears where you need to enter a username and password.

Default user name and password

The default user name is administrator. The default password is blank (no password).

It is highly recommended to change the password before publishing the website to a live server.

Once you log in, the Kentico administration interface opens. The interface is separated into *applications*. Each application represents a group of related functions. Applications allow you to perform various types of tasks, configure the system, and view information.

The first page that you see after logging in is the *application dashboard*. The dashboard provides quick access to your most frequently used applications. Certain application tiles in Kentico work as *Live tiles*. This means that they provide information that may require the user's attention by displaying application data.



Adding applications to the applications dashboard

Each user in Kentico can individually configure the applications they see on their application dashboard.

- 1. Click the Edit dashboard icon.
- 2. Click on Add new application (plus sign). The application list opens.
- 3. Select the applications that you want to pin to the application dashboard.
- 4. Confirm by clicking the Edit dashboard icon again.

Predefining the application dashboard for roles

Administrators can also predefine the application dashboard for particular roles.

Moving applications on the application dashboard

To move applications on the dashboard, simply drag & drop them to a new place.

Administration interface

All parts of the administration interface share the same header, which contains the following elements:



Application list	Opens a list of all applications that you are allowed to access, divided by category. Use the search bar to quickly find the application you need, or browse the categories.
	You can move between applications by pressing the up and down arrows on your keyboard. Press Enter to open the selected application.
	Click Live site at the bottom of the list to open a new browser tab with the live version of the current website.
	Keyboard shortcut: F2
Dashboard	Returns you to the application dashboard.
	Keyboard shortcut: F4
Site selector	Allows you to switch between different sites if your Kentico installation contains multiple sites.
Breadcrumbs	Displays the current application, and your location within the application's interface. You can click on items in the breadcrumbs to navigate back within the interface structure.
Help toolbar	Provides links to relevant pages in the main Kentico documentation (based on the current application).
	Keyboard shortcut: F1
User menu	Expands a menu where you can adjust the settings and preferences of your user account.
	Also allows you to Sign Out of the administration interface, which takes you to the live website as an anonymous visitor.

Tip: You can open any number of applications at the same time in different browser tabs. Right-click the application in the dashboard or application list, and click Open link in new tab.

Managing content - The basics

In this section, you will learn the basics of editing web pages in Kentico.

Please make sure you have the sample Corporate Site installed before you continue.

To manage the content of websites, log in to the Kentico administration interface and open the **Pages** application. Here you can edit the site selected in the interface's main header.



The Pages application consists of the following sections and features:

- Content tree that represents the site map of the website. Use the tree to organize the site's structure and select specific pages.
- Toolbar with Content tree actions that allow you to create, delete, copy and move pages.
- View mode selector where you can switch between edit, preview and listing modes.
- Editing tabs used to move between editing of page content, designing page templates (for developers), editing page fields, configuring page properties, and monitoring of page analytics.
- Culture selector that allows you to switch between different versions of multilingual websites.
- When editing pages, you can use the **Text editor** and **Page actions** to add and format page content (text, images, advanced dynamic content).
 - Available for Editable regions on the Page tab and when editing pages fields on the Form tab.

On-site editing

In addition to the main administration interface, Kentico also provides a way to edit page content directly while browsing the live website. Authorized editors can access on-site editing mode by typing **/Admin** after the site's domain into the browser address bar, or by clicking the **Edit page** button in the corner of pages.

	inistration. The default account is administrator with blank password.					
Edit page	Edit page					
	I Compar	ıy				
Home	Products	News	Community	Services	Company	Media
► Home						

All actions available in on-site editing mode can also be done through the **Pages** application. The on-site editing mode simply provides an alternative way to edit websites.

This tutorial demonstrates all operations in the Pages application — we recommend first becoming familiar with the **Pages** application and the general structure of website content before you use on-site editing.

Editing home page content

To modify the content of the Corporate site's home page, open the Pages application in the Kentico administration interface.

Click the **Home** page in the content tree.



You can see two editable regions on the **Page** tab (in the **Edit** view mode). Editable regions have a dotted outline. Delete all content from one of the regions and enter the following text instead:

This is my first text.

You can use the text editor toolbar at the top of the page to change the formatting of the text like this:



Click Save above the editor toolbar or press CTRL+S to save the changes.

Now switch to Preview mode to see the modified version of the home page as it appears to site visitors.

Creating a simple page

Now create a new page under the website's Services section.

- 1. In the Pages application, return to Edit mode.
- 2. Click Services in the content tree.
- 3. Click **New** (+) above the content tree.
- 4. Select the type of the page you want to create under the selected page. Click the Page (menu item) option.



- 5. Type System integration in the Page name field.
- 6. Choose the Corporate Site -> Corporate Site Simple text template:

Save Save and create another					
Page name: System integration					
Use existing page template Use pare	nt page template 🛛 Creat	e a blank page with layo	ut 🔵 Create a blank p	age	
 All page templates Articles 		۶			
Blank pages for widgets					
 Corporate Site 					
Blogs	54405 ==				==
Events				=	
FAQs	Corporate Site -	Corporate Site -	Corporate Site -	Corporate site - Site	Corporate Site -
- Forums	Search page	Shopping cart	Simple text	map	Text and
Home pages					placeholder with
Images					lett menu
Job openings	==			==	
 Knowledge base 					
- General					
 Master templates 	Corporate Site -	Corporate Site -	Corporate Site -	Corporate Site -	Corporate Site -
 Membership and security 	placeholder with	video gallery	web Part (sample)	web Parts	Editors
- News	left menu				
Newsletter		_			_
Offices					
Press releases					
Products	Corporate Site -	Corporate Site -	Corporate Site -	Corporate Site	Corporate Site
- SEO	Widgets Page for	Wiki	Wishlist	Mobile - About us	Mobile - Articles
 Templates with editable regions 	Users				
— Wiki					

7. Click Save to create the new page.

The page appears in the content tree. You can add content on the Page tab. Type some text in the editable regions and click Save again.



You can change the order of pages in the content tree (and on the website). To move the **System integration** page to the end of the Services section, select the page and click **Move down** (\checkmark) above the content tree.

Switch to **Preview** mode. You can now see the new page as it appears to site visitors.

🕟 IT Company					
Home	Products	News	Community	Services	Company
Service:	► Services ► System integration				
Web Design			System	integra	tion
Web Development		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Network Administration		vve now provide s	ystem integration	Services.	
System integration					

Inserting an image

Now upload and insert an image onto the System integration page created in the previous section.

- 1. In the Pages application, return to Edit mode.
- 2. Select Services -> System integration in the content tree.
- 3. On the **Page** tab, place the cursor into the main editable region, just below the text, and click **Quickly insert media** on the text editor toolbar.



4. Your browser's Choose file dialog opens. Locate a suitable image file and click Open.

😨 Open							x
G ⊂ ► Libraries ►	Pictures 🕨		-	4 7	Search Pictures		٩
Organize 🔻 New folder							0
KenticoCMS_D(P JakubOTeam Ir David	Pictures library				Arrange by:	Folder 🔻	
Shared (INTRA) Hotfix 7.0 Builds 8.0 Cestop	Sample Pictures	ter.jpg					
□ Libraries □ Documents □ Music □ Pictures							
File name	e: computer.jpg			•	All Files Open	Cancel	•

Allowing pop-ups for the website

If you are using a pop-up blocker, you may need to allow pop-up windows in your browser to see the file selection dialog. This applies only to the administration interface (site visitors are not affected).

5. Click Save.

The image is now saved in the editable region and appears on the page. Switch to **Preview** mode to view the modified appearance of the page.



Inserting a link

Now create a link between the Services page and the new System integration page.

- 1. In the Pages application, return to Edit mode.
- 2. Select Services in the content tree.
- 3. On the Page tab, add a bulleted list item into the second editable region and type System integration.

Page Design Form Pro	perties 🖌 Analytics 🖌	
Save Spell check Apply	workflow	
ତ Source 🐰 ि 🛱 🛱 🛱 🥵	- ← → Q, bà I _x B I U S ×₂ ײ I = := := :E :E :E Normal - Font - Size - ▲- ⊠- (#) 55 ED	
IT Company	Community Services Company Media	
► Services		
Web Design	Services	
Web Development	·	
Network Administration	This is a sample website section consisting of this title page and three	
System integration	services that the company provides.	
	System integration	
	All pages in this section are created using the Page (menu item) doo website's content tree, which you can manage in the administration in	

4. Select the whole line and click Insert/Edit link on the text editor toolbar.



5. The Insert link dialog opens. On the Content tab, select the Services -> System Integration page and click Save & Close.

Insert link		? 🗆 🗙
Attachments Content Media libraries	Web Anchor E-mail	
Site:	Upload	
Corporate Site 🔻		
🗢 🖬 Corporate Site	Name: Search	
Home		
Products	There are no documents to display.	
 News 		
💿 📗 Partners		
😔 🗎 Community		
Services		*
Web Design		
Web Development	General Target Advanced	
Network Administration		
System integration	Protocol: http://	
O Company	URL: /Kentico 8.0.0307/Services/System-integration	
 Media 		
Examples		
• Mobile		
💿 🖿 Other		
💿 🖿 Special Pages		
💿 🖿 Images		
		Save & Close

6. Click Save on the Page tab.

The text is now marked as a link (underlined). Switch to **Preview** mode and click the **System integration** link. The new page opens in the preview section.

Creating a news article

Now create a news article on the website.

- 1. In the Pages application, return to Edit mode.
- 2. Select News in the content tree.
- Click New (+). The system automatically chooses the News page type (the only type allowed in the News section).
 Fill in the news page fields in the editing form:

 - News Title: My first news
 - Release Date: click Today
 - News Summary: Summary text.
 - News Text: News text.
- 5. Click Save to create the new page.

The news page appears in the content tree (and on the website).

Edit Preview Listing	Page Design Form Properties Analytics
+ 首 値 皆 へ ~ ク	Save Spell check Apply workflow
 Corporate Site Home Products News Company Growth Exceeds Exp Company Growth Exceeds Exp Apple iPad 2 In Stock My first news New Consulting Services Partners Company Services Company Media Examples 	Image: Source Image: Source
Images	News Text: News text.

When editing news pages, you use the Form tab instead of the Page tab. This means you are not editing the content of editable regions, but rather the structured data fields of the given page. The page fields are fully customizable for every page type.

If you switch to Preview mode, you can see the data of the news page displayed on both the News page (list) and News -> My first news p age (details).



Page versus form

Pages have two possible types of content:

- Content stored in editable regions on the page
- Data stored in form fields

The following table compares both approaches:

	Editable regions on the Page	Form
Content structure	Simple content structure.	Complex content structure, typed data, such as text, date-time values, numbers, files etc.
Validation	Only supports basic validation rules for minimum and maximum length.	Customizable validation rules, including regular expressions and custom form controls with custom validation code.
Display	The content is displayed on the page, just like it appears in editing mode.	You need to use listing web parts or controls to display the content using transformations.
Storage	The content of all editable regions is stored in a single XML field in the data of each page.	The content is stored in a separate database table for the given page type. Each field has its own column. The data can be easily modified using SQL queries or the API.
Examples of use	Home page, contact page. Generally: pages with simply structured or unstructured text-based content. The editable regions are usually used for pages of the Page (menu item) type.	News, product specification, event details, job openings, etc. Generally: pages with structured content where you need to separate content from design and keep the content in its original data type. Form-based content is usually used for pages types such as News , Product , Article , Blog .

Site development overview

Kentico provides two basic development models. You can choose the approach that best suits your needs:

Portal	Recommended for most developers. Does not require programming and using Visual Studio. You can build websites using page templates and web parts in a browser-based user interface.
engine	To learn the basics of the portal engine, see Creating pages using the portal engine, then Walkthrough - Creating a new site using the Portal engine
ASPX	Can be chosen by ASP.NET developers who prefer to create websites using standard ASP.NET architecture and standard development tools, such as Visual Studio. You need to be familiar with ASP.NET development and have at least basic programming knowledge of C# or VB.NET.
templates	To learn the basics of ASPX template development, see Creating pages using ASPX templates, then Walkthrough - Creating a new site using ASPX templates.

Both approaches are fully supported and provide the same level of flexibility and extensibility. We recommend using the portal engine, but if you are an advanced .NET developer or wish to integrate existing functionality built on standard ASP.NET architecture, you may want to use ASPX templates.

It is also possible to create websites or specific pages using the Model-View-Controller architectural pattern (based on the ASP.NET MVC framework), but this is beyond the scope of this basic tutorial.

If you're not sure which development model is best for you, see Choosing the right development model.

Creating pages using the portal engine

The Kentico Portal engine allows you to create dynamic web pages without any programming knowledge. With the Portal engine, you don't need to use Visual Studio or any other web development tool. Instead, you create reusable page templates directly in your web browser.

What you need to use the Kentico Portal engine:

- basic knowledge of HTML and CSS to be able to create page layouts
- a supported web browser

Start by learning what Page templates are and how you can use them.

Page templates

The Kentico portal engine provides a highly flexible and extensible framework that allows you to build complex dynamic websites using built-in or custom web parts.

What is a page template?

Every web page is based on a page template. The page template can be specific for a single page (so called "ad hoc" page template) or re-used for any number of pages. The following picture shows examples of pages that use the same page template.

	Pages Created Using the Page Template
Empty Page Template	
Constrained and a second a sec	Image: Weight and State
Pettern Biol Fram Software Contraction Examples Number Net Software Sof	No. No. Output
	Partners Examples Mode Other Powered by Standmann Big Interface Standmann Standmannnnnnnnnn Standmann Stan

The pages have different content, but use the same header, menu content structure, and footer — they are based on the same page template. Templates allow you to quickly create multiple pages with the same design.

What does a page template consist of?

Portal engine page templates are a combination of a **page layout** (ASCX or HTML code) and **web parts**. The following figure illustrates the structure of page templates and how they are used to display pages.

Page layout with web part zones





The **page layout** is a piece of fully customizable HTML code that defines the design of the page and contains **web part zones**. The web part zones represent areas where designers can place **web parts**. The web parts display page content or provide functionality, such as input forms. The layout and the web parts together define the **page template**.

When you add page specific content to the page template, you get the final page.

Modifying page templates

Now you will learn how to work with the layouts of portal engine page templates.

- 1. Open the **Pages** application.
- 2. Select the **Home** page in the content tree.
- 3. Switch to the **Design** tab.

Here you can see the the structure of the home page template. The page header and main menu are inherited from the root page. The "active" area, designated by a green header, contains the orange web part zones and instances of web parts.

	Inherited content	
Active page template	T Shopping cart I My account I	list pty
	Home Products News Community Services Company Media	
	► Home	4
	/Home - page template: Corporate Site - Home page Teo mee	
Web part zone	Top content text Top	
	■ Widget actions	
	■ Ø Mobile redirection	
web part	E (Editor) Random products	
	There are currently no products. If you are new to Kentico , please read the following information before you start ex: <u>Company Growth Exceeds</u> <u>Expectations</u>	

The page is based on the page template *Corporate Site - Home page*. The page template consists of web parts that are placed inside web part zones. The placement of the web part zones is specified by the template's page layout.

To modify the layout of the template, click the menu icon (=) in the green header of the active page template and select Edit layout in the menu.

Page template layout prop	perties	? 🗆 🗙
Save Preview		
Changes affect all pages that use the o	current template. ×	
Layout element:	Web part zone	▼ Insert
Layout type:	ASCX	v
<%@ Control Language="C#" Inherits="CMS.Pc <%@ Register Assembly="CMS.PortalControls"	<pre>>rtalControls.CMSAbstractLayout" %> ' Namespace="CMS.PortalControls" TagPrefix='</pre>	'cms" %>
<pre><div class="topHome"><div class="pad
<! Container>
<div class=" inner"=""> <div class="inner"> <div class="center"><div class="center"><div class="center"><div class="center"><div center"="" class="pad
<div class="><div class="pad
<div class=" left"=""><div class="pad
<div class=" responsiveclear"=""></div> </div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></pre>	<pre>ding"><cms:cmswebpartzone runat="serve
r" zoneid="z&"></cms:cmswebpartzone> padding"><cms:cmswebpartzone runat="serv
dding"><cms:cmswebpartzone runat="serv
adding"><cms:cmswebpartzone runat="serv
iv></pre></th><th>r" zoneid="zT"></cms:cmswebpartzone> srver" ZoneID="zM" /> ver" ZoneID="zL" /> vver" ZoneID="zR" /></cms:cmswebpartzone></cms:cmswebpartzone></pre>	
Add CSS styles	- (**)	1 / 12
		Save & Close

The page layout consists of basic HTML (or ASPX) code. It contains **CMSWebPartZone** controls, which define the web part zones on the template. Each zone control must have a unique ID. You can format the layout using any type of HTML code — it's up to you whether you use tables or a CSSbased layout.

Working with the layout code

You can use the selector above the code editor to quickly Insert web part zones and other advanced layout elements.

By clicking **Preview** in the header of the editing dialog, you can edit the layout code side-by-side with a preview of how the changes affect the live site version of the page.

Access control

Only users who have the *Global administrator* **Privilege level** or have the **Design web site** permission assigned for the Design m odule can open pages on the **Design** tab and edit page layouts. This functionality cannot be accessed by regular content editors.

Modifying the home page structure

Now you will learn how to define the content of a page template's web part zones. Specifically, we will add a web part that allows visitors to rate content onto the template used by the Home page.

- 1. Make sure you are in the Edit mode of the Pages application.
- 2. Select **Home** in the content tree.
- 3. Open the **Design** tab.

You can insert web parts using the toolbar displayed on the right side of the tab. For example, type the word "content" into the search text box at the top of the toolbar. This limits the listed web parts to those that have the word "content" in their name.

Page Design Form P	Properties 🖌 Analytics 🖌			Web part co	ontent
Actions zone Widget actions				All web parts	•
■ Ø Mobile redirection				Content rating	<u>م</u>
≡ (Editor) Left zone	Main zone	Content rating Used to enable ra	ating of page content.	🔶 Content rating	
■ (Editor) Random products Featured product	the sample Corpo	orate Site	Latest news	E-commerce	
4934	If you are new to Kentico, please read the following information	on before you start	Community Website Section 03/28/2014 As a result of our continuous effort to improve our	Listings and viewers	
	Default user name and password		services, we have recently introduced the <u>Community</u> section of our website. It is a place where	Content slider	
Price: \$1517.14	You can sign in to the system's administration interface using to the following address:	g the link in the hea	you can	Notifications	
	http:// <domain>/Admin</domain>			Content subscription	

Hover over the **Content rating** web part, hold down the mouse button and drag it from the toolbar to the bottom of the **Actions zone**, below the **Mobile redirection** web part. After you drop the web part into the zone, the **Web part properties** dialog opens.

Scroll down to the Web part container property and select Corporate Site - List box content as the value.

Web part properties (Content rating)			×
General			
Anonymous users can rate: 🕨 🔽			^
Check if user rated: 🕨 💌			
Hide to unauthorized users: ►			
Message after rating: Thank you for your rating.			
Web part container			
Web part container: Corporate site - List box content			
Container title: ►			
Container CSS class: ►			
Container custom content:			1
Hide container on subpages:			
HTML Envelope		6	9
Refresh content Apply Cancel	Save	& Clos	е

Click **Save & Close** to save the changes. If you ever wish to adjust the properties of a web part at a later point, double-click the web part on the **Design** tab to open the **Web part properties** dialog again.

Switch to Preview mode to see how the new web part affects the appearance of the Home page.



Return to **Edit** mode and view the **Home** page on the **Design** tab again. The system provides an alternative way of adding web parts if you do not wish to use the toolbar.

Right-click the header of the zone where you want to insert the web part and select Add new web part in the menu.

The **Select web part** dialog opens, where you can look through the catalog of all available web parts. For example, the previously used **Cont** ent rating web part is in the **Content rating** category.

Select web part	D	×
Recently used web parts All web parts	P ☐ Search in description	
 Abuse report Articles Attachments Banner management Blogs Chat Community Content rating Custom tables Data sources Device profiles Document library E-commerce Email marketing Events & booking Filters 	Content rating	
Forums Full-text search General	Used to enable rating of page content.	
	Se	elect

Close the dialog, since there is no reason to add the web part again.

Both ways of adding web parts achieve the same result. When instructed to add a web part to a page template in the remaining parts of this tutorial, you can choose whichever method you prefer — either the toolbar or the zone action buttons.

Developing custom web parts

You are not limited to using the default set of Kentico web parts. You can find web parts created by other developers at the Kentico Marketplace or develop your own web parts.

Testing changes without switching the view mode

You can quickly test the changes you make to the structure of the website by opening or refreshing the given page in a different browser. Note that the view mode changes if you use two tabs of the same browser.

Multiple tabs can however be useful for switching between different application in the administration interface.

Customizing pages using widgets

In the **Pages** application, view the **Home** page on the **Design** tab. The **Left zone** and **Right zone** zones have the **(Editor)** prefix before their name.



This identifies zones that contain widgets rather than web parts. Widgets are components placed into page template zones just like web parts, but they provide the option of page customization for various kinds of website users, not just administrators and designers. The two widget zones on the Home page are configured to allow customization by page editors. You can manage the content of the zones when editing pages on the **Page** tab of the **Pages** application.

Switch over to the Page tab, click the menu icon (=) in the corner of one of the widget zones and then click Add new widget in the menu.

The **Select widget** dialog opens. The dialog is similar to the web part selection dialog, but with less items available. This is because every widget is based on an existing web part. Select the **Content -> Latest blog posts** widget and click **Select**.

Select widget							×
Recently used widgets All widgets		٦	Search in descript	ion			
Banner management Categories Community Content Corporate Site	Article List	Attachment image	Blog comments	Content rating	Event calendar		
Dashboard Document library Forms & Surveys Forums General Intranet Portal		gallery			1		
 Layouts Maps Media & services Navigation Newsletters 	Latest blog posts	Latest news	Random products	Reporting	Scrolling news		
On-line Marketing Reporting Syndication Text	Displays a list of blog	post documents that wer	e most recently added to	the specified section of t	the website.		
						Sele	ect

Enter the following values into the widget's properties:

- Widget container: Black box
- Widget container title: Latest blog posts

Leave the remaining properties in their default state and click Save & Close.

The widget appears on the page, but is NOT permanently saved yet. When working with widgets on the **Page** tab, you need to click **Save** again on the page itself to confirm changes.

After you save the page, switch to **Preview** mode using the main toolbar to view the modified design of the home page. As you can see, content editors can alter pages with widget zones.

Where to learn more? Latest blog posts Remote Management Kentico DevNet In this blog post, I will share some remarks regarding communication between our former New York Office and the newly setup London Office. Posted on 3/23/2014 3:12:26 PM Expanding to Europe system. In this blog post, I will try to share some of my impressions of the recent Examples expansion of our operations to the Old Continent. Posted on 3/21/2014 5:57:47 PM API Examples

The API examples interface allows yo

Now we will try out a different type of widget zone. Switch back to Edit mode and the Design tab. Expand the menu (=) of the Right zone and click Configure in the menu.

Set the Widget zone type property to User personalization and click Save & Close. The zone is now editable by registered users directly on the live site.

Note: The system removes the content of a zone when you change the zone type.

View the live site (click the Kentico logo on the header to open the application list and click Live site). On the Home page, hover over the location of the right zone and click Add new widget.

Learn mo	pre		12
Featured product There are currently no products.	Welcome to the sample If you are new to Kentico, please read the follow	e Corporate Site wing information before you start exploring the webs	ite:
Newsletter First Name: Last Name: E-mail: Subscribe	Default user name and password You can sign in to the system's administration i the following address: http://cdomains/Admin On the logon page that appears, use the followi User name: administrator Password: leave the password blank	nterface using the link in the header of the page or t ng default credentials:	ry going to

Select the Content -> Latest news widget and click Select. In the properties dialog, leave the default values and click Save & Close. Changes made to widgets in user zones apply immediately — users on the live site do not need to save the page manually.

If you are new to Kentico CMS or if yo the following information sources:

On-line portal for Kentico CMS develo FAQs, videos and many more.

Kentico CMS Documentation

Full documentation of the system avail guides, references and brochures aim

The Examples section of this website home page customizable by individua

Welcome to the sample Corporate Site	Latest news 🛛 🖨 📋
• •	Company Growth Exceeds
If you are new to Kentico , please read the following information before you start exploring the website:	Expectations 6/17/2014
	Our company growth has reached
	astonishing 256% in the last
Default user name and password	to the excellent and devoted work
	of our employees, but mainly
You can sign in to the system's administration interface using the link in the header of the page or by going to	thanks to you, our faithful
the following address:	customers. Therefore, we would
http://cdomain>/Admin	like to thank you for your loyalty
	keep to the high standard of
On the logon page that appears, use the following default credentials:	products and services we currently provide.

The content of user widget zones does not affect the global appearance of the page. Each user can only see their own personalized version of the user zones on pages. Log off the website and log in as a different user (enter the username **Andy** with a blank password). View the home page on the live site, and you can see that the zone is displaying the default content (empty in this case). The widget previously added under the administrator account is not visible. Every user can choose their own content for the zone from the available selection of widgets.

Log off and sign back in as the global administrator (username administrator).

Managing widgets on the Design tab

You can add and configure widgets of all types directly on the **Design** tab of the **Pages** application. This sets the **default** content of widget zones for the template. The content displayed on pages does NOT match the default content once users make changes to the widget zones.

Creating new page templates

Now you will learn how to create a new page from scratch without using a predefined page template. We will create a new **About Us** page with two columns that contain editable regions.

- 1. Open the Pages application.
- 2. Select the root in the content tree and click ${\rm New}\,(\, \textbf{+}\,).$
- 3. Choose the Page (menu item) page type.
- 4. Type About us as the Page name, choose to Create a blank page with layout and select the Two columns layout. Make sure that the Copy this layout to my page template box is checked ensures that your page template uses a separate copy of the predefined layout without changing other pages.



- Click Save to create the new page. You cannot edit the page yet, because there are not editable regions on the new template.
 Switch to the Design tab and add the Editable image web part to zoneB.
- Switch to the Design tab and add the Editable image web part to 2010
 Configure (double-click) the web part and set the following properties:
 - Web part control ID: LeftImage
 - Image title: Left image

- 8. Click Save & Close.
- 9. Add the Editable text web part to zoneC. Configure the web part and set the following values:
 - Web part control ID: HeaderText
 - Editable region title: Header
 - Editable region type: Text box
 - Content before: <h1>
 - Content after: </h1>
- 10. Add another Editable text web part to zoneC with the following properties:
 - Web part control ID: MainText
 - Editable region title: Main text
 - Editable region type: HTML Editor
 - Editable region height: 400

Result

Switch to the Page tab. The page now contains editable regions.

Page Design Form Properties Analytics A	
Save Spell check Apply workflow	
B Source X 1 m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m	. S ×₂ ײ
\blacksquare \blacksquare \blacksquare \blacksquare Ω \blacksquare \blacksquare \square \square \square Styles \bullet Format \bullet	Font - Size - 🗛 - 🔯 - 👫
Sign in to Administration. The default account is administrator with blank password.	Global Administrator (administrator) Log off
O IT Company	ॹ Shopping cart My account My wishlist Your shopping cart is empty Text size: • ■ ■
About Us Home Products News Community	Services Company Media
About Us Home Products News Community About Us	Services Company Media
About Us Home Products News Community About Us Left image	Services Company Media
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About Us Home Products News Community About Us Left image Select Clear	Services Company Media

You can type in text content and choose an image using the Select button. Click Save and view the page in Preview mode.



Re-using page templates

The previous tutorial page described how to create a new page with its own page-specific template. This type of page template is called an **a d-hoc page template**.

Now you will learn how to convert the ad-hoc template into a reusable page template, which can be used to create any number of pages with the same general layout, but different content.

- 1. Open the **Pages** application in **Edit** mode.
- 2. Select the **About Us** page in the content tree.
- 3. Switch to the **Properties -> Template** tab.



4. Click Save as new template and enter the following values:

- Template display name: Left image with text on the right
- Template category: Templates with editable regions
- Template description: Two columns with an image on the left and text on the right.
- Assign to the current page: Yes (leave the box checked)
- 5. Save & Close.

Result

If you try to add a new page now, the *Left image with text on the right* page template is available among the offered options in the **Templates** with editable regions category. You can create another page with the same structure as the **About Us** page.

Because the **Assign to the current page** option was checked, the system also automatically assigns the template to the current page instead of the previous ad-hoc template.

Important: When you modify a re-usable page template, the changes affects all pages that use the template.

When you delete a page which uses an ad-hoc page template, the template is automatically deleted together with the page.

Content inheritance

Inheritance (page nesting) allows you to maintain a consistent design throughout the website and manage content shared by multiple pages in a single location. The portal engine implements inheritance by nesting subpages inside the content of ancestor pages on higher levels of the content tree.

What are ancestor pages?

Ancestors include all pages under which a given page is stored, from the root of the site's content tree down to the page's direct parent.

For example, the /Company/Offices/London Office page has the following ancestors:

- · Website root page
- /Company

Website root (master page) without nested content

Page	Design F	orm Master	page Pr	roperties 🖌	Analytics 🖌					
Save	Spell check	Apply wor	rkflow							
Sign in to Administration. The default account is administrator with blank password. Global Administrator (administrator) Log off										
Corporate	site logo							T Shopping cart My account My wishlist		
Select	Clear							Text size:		
	Compai	ny								
About Us	Home	Products	News	Community	y Services	Company	Media			
•								م		

Home page nested inside the master page

Page Design Form Properties Analytics A	
Save Spell check Apply workflow Add new widget Reset widgets	ļ
Source X C C A A C X B I U S X, x ² II II <td< th=""><th></th></td<>	
Sign in to <u>Administration</u> . The default account is administrator with blank password. Global Administrator (administrator) Log	off
T Shopping carl My soccurit My wi Your shopping carl is to Your shopping carl is to T Company Text size -1	hlist npty
About Us Home Products News Community Services Company Media	
► Home	م
Discover Unlimited Website Possibilities! This is a sample website created with Kentico for ASP NET. The website consists of multiple sections demonstrating the powerful capabilities of the system. You can use it as a starter kit for development of your own website and to learn Kentico.	
Featured product Welcome to the sample Corporate Site	
There are currently no products. If you are new to Kentico , please read the following information before you start exploring the website: 4 Apple iPad 2 In Stock 02/06/2014 Today, we have good news for all fans of the avesome	

Page placeholder

Note how the pages are structured in the content tree: the root (master page) is the parent of the Home page, which is loaded inside the master page. You can perform nesting recursively at any level of the content tree. A necessary component for page nesting is the **Page placeholder** web part. This web part must be placed on the master page, and specifies where the system inserts the underlying pages. The Page placeholder on the Corporate Site root loads the sub-pages between the main menu and footer.

Page	Design	Form	Master pa	ge Pro	operties 🖌	Ana	alytics 🖌						✓ Wel	o part co	nten
🔳 🖊 - ра	ge template:	Corporate	Site - Mast	ter page											
🔳 Тор	info zone											≡ To	op info right zo	ne	
≡ Adr	nin actions	default a	account is adn	ninistrator v	vith blank pas	sword.						Ξ.	ogon		
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≡ Loge	o zone										≡ То	p zone			
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		uny									≡ C	SS Style :	selector	••	
											≡ La	nguage	selector with f	lags	
≡ Menu	zone														
😑 Top li	st menu	Pro	oducts	News	Commu	unity	Services	Company	Media						
≡ Brea	dcrumbs zon	e													
≡ Sma	irt search box														م
≡ Brea	adcrumbs														
≡ Conte	nt zone														
≡ ⊠ s	ubcontent pa	ge placeho	lder												

Configuring content inheritance

When using page nesting, you may need to hide parts of the parent page. Kentico provides several ways to achieve this goal:

- Using the "Page nesting" settings
- Using the "Hide on subpages" web part property
 Using the "Show for page types" web part property

Using the "Page nesting" settings

- 1. Open the **Pages** application.
- 2. Select the /News page and open the Properties -> Template tab.
- 3. Click Edit template properties.
- 4. Set the Page nesting value to None. This means that the page does not use any nesting, so the content from the site's root (master page) is not visible.
- 5. Click Save to confirm the changes.

General	Save		
Layout			
Device layouts	Template display name:*	Corporate Site - News	
Header	Template code name:*	Corporate.SiteNews	0
Pages	Category:	Corporate Site	
Versions	Template description:		
	Thumboailt	Font iron class	2
		icon-l-list-img-article	
	Clone as ad-hoc for new pages:		
	Template type:	Portal page	'
	Master template:		
	Page nesting:	 All ancestor pages 	
		None	
		Only the nearest master page	
		O Specific content tree levels	

When you close the dialog and view the News page in **Preview** mode or on the live site, the page does not display the shared content from the master page.



To return the page to its original state, edit the template again and set the Page nesting value to Only the nearest master page.

You can also set the page nesting for individual pages using the **Properties -> Template** tab. The nesting settings you configure for pages override the settings of the assigned page template.

Using the "Hide on subpages" web part property

Every web part has a property called Hide on subpages.

- 1. In the Pages application, edit a parent page on the Design tab.
- 2. Configure (double-click) the web part you want to hide.
- 3. Expand the Visibility category, and enable Hide on subpages.
- 4. Click Save & Close.

The web part is hidden on all pages where it is inherited from an ancestor page.

Using the "Show for page types" web part property

The Show for page types web part property allows you to limit which page types display the given web part. To see how this works:

- 1. In the Pages application, select /Community/Blogs/Andrew Jones Blog in the content tree.
- 2. On the Design tab, configure (double-click) the Header text, Description text or Blogs filter web part.

All of the web parts have the **Show for page types** property set to **CMS.BlogMonth;CMS.Blog** (in the **Visibility** category). This means that the web parts only appear on blog month and blog pages, not on individual blog posts, which are stored under blog months.

3. Click Cancel.

Web part properties (Page name filter)						
General Layout						
Default						
Web part control ID:* WBF]					
Web part title: Blogs filter]					
Visibility						
Visible: 🕨 🔽						
Hide on subpages: ►						
Show for page types: CMS.BlogMonth;CMS.Blog	Select Clear					
Display to roles: 🕨	Select roles Clear					

Switch to Preview mode. The header text, description text and filter are all displayed above the repeater displaying blog posts.

Sign in to <u>Admi</u>	<u>nistration</u> . The d	lefault account is ad	Iministrator wit	th blank password.				
) IT	Compan	у						
About Us	Home	Products	News	Community	Services	Company	Media	
Community	► Blogs ► A	ndrew Jones Blog						
Blogs	27 Events	Forums	🔵 Wiki					
• / -	_							
Andre	w Jone	es Blog						
Hi, my name interesting re our company individuals in' opinion, have	is Andrew Jo marks and id and to web o erested in we something to	nes and I am the eas that I come a levelopment in g b development. add or if you wa	e head of we across durin eneral. I beli And of cours ant to raise a	b development in ig my day-to-day eve that it will be se, you can post a discussion relat	our company. I work. I will share interesting readii comments on ea ed to a post's top	decided to start t all sorts of inter- ng for all our cus ach blog post in o pic.	this blog in order to esting information tomers, partners a case that you wan	o share the most related to activities of and all other It to share your
Blog po	st name:			Search				
S	E In	this blog post, I worden Office.	ment ill share some	e remarks regarding	communication b	between our former	New York Office an	d the newly setup
	А	ndrew Jones 3/2	23/2014 3:12:	26 PM <u>2 commen</u>	ts			

Click a specific blog post. The web parts are not visible, because the CMS.BlogPost is not among the allowed page types.



Adding custom code to your website

The easiest way to insert custom code into a portal engine based website is using standard ASCX user controls. If you are not familiar with Visual Studio development, you can skip this page.

Current time example

In this example, we will create a simple user control (ASCX) using Visual Studio and integrate it into the Home page.

- 1. Open the website project using the WebSite.sIn or WebApp.sIn file, which is located in the folder where you installed the website.
- 2. Create a **Web User Control** and set its name to *GetTime.ascx*.You can set the programming language option to either Visual C# or Visual Basic.
- 3. Drag the following ASP.NET controls onto the page from the toolbox and set their properties:
 - Button control:
 - ID: Button1
 - Text: Get time
 - Label control:
 - ID: Label1
 - Text: <clear the value>
- 4. Switch to the **Design** view and double-click the **Show current time** button.
 - The user control's code behind file opens and creates the **Button1_Click** method.
- 5. Enter the following code into the Button1_Click method:

```
Label1.Text = DateTime.Now.ToString();
```

6. Save the user control's files.

The code ensures that the label displays the current date and time when the button is clicked. You do not need to build the project — user controls are compiled at run time.

Adding the user control onto the page

- 1. Log in to the Kentico administration interface and open the **Pages** application.
- 2. Select the Home page and switch to the Design tab.
- 3. Add a User control web part to the Main zone.
- 4. Enter the following value into the web part's **User control virtual path** property: ~/GetTime.ascx. The ~ character represents the root of your web application.
- 5. Click Save & Close.

Switch to **Preview** mode to see the user control's output on the page. When you click the **Get time** button, the current date and time appears next to the button.

User controls versus web parts

You can also insert custom code onto portal pages by creating your own web parts. Web parts are very similar to user controls, but with a built-in portal engine configuration interface. We recommend building web parts if you need easily re-usable and configurable user controls.

For more information, see Developing web parts in the main documentation.

Walkthrough - Creating a new site using the Portal engine

This part of the tutorial guides you through the creation of a simple website. You will learn how to:

- Define site structure and design
- Create your own page templates and pages

The tutorial uses a static website template that is similar to what a developer gets from a graphic designer.

Click to download the sample web template

The template consists of the *home.htm* file, a styles folder and an *app_themes* folder with images.

Our Business, Inc.



Creating a new website using the New site wizard

The following pages assume that you have previously installed the sample Corporate Site (running on the *localhost* domain). Leave the existing website and add a new site running under the *127.0.0.1* domain.



1. Log in to the Kentico administration interface as *administrator* and open the Sites application.

2. Click New site wizard.

🔆 菕 Corpora	ate Site 🖌 Sites					? .
New site wizard	Import site or objects	Export	View export history			
≡ <u>Actions</u>	Site name		Status	<u>Main domain</u>	Documents	Default culture
1 💿 📕 🗗	Corporate Site		Running	localhost	572	📑 English - United States
						Items per page 25 🔻

The New site wizard opens.

3. Select Create a new site using a wizard and click Next.

4. Enter the following details for the website:

- Site display name: My website
- Site code name: mysite
- Domain name: 127.0.0.1 (if you are using Visual Studio built-in web server, set the Domain name value to localhost)
- Site culture: English United States (the default culture determines how the website displays date, time and numeric values based on the different culture-specific format)

Click Next.

5. The third step of the wizard allows you to select which objects the system imports into the new site. Do not change anything and click Ne xt.

The fourth step displays the progress of the object import.

6. Choose a master page template for the website. You can change it later at any time. For now, select the Blank master page.

Step 5 of 6	Select master page The master page defines the layout of the main menu, logo and content placeholders. You can change it at any time later.
B Ge	lank master page eneric default page template.
<u>с</u>	orporate Site - Master page
	orporate Site - Mobile development - CMSConditionalLayout (Master)
	orporate Site - Mobile development - CMSDeviceLayout (Master)
	Next >

Click Next. This concludes the initial process of creating the website.

7. Click Edit your new website.

The system opens a new tab with the Kentico administration interface using the 127.0.0.1 domain. You need to sign in again (user name **ad ministrator**, blank password) since authentication is not shared over different domains by default.

Creating a CSS stylesheet

Before you start editing your new website, prepare a new CSS stylesheet based on the styles and images of the sample website template.

- 1. Open the **CSS stylesheets** application.
- 2. Click New CSS stylesheet.
- 3. Enter the following values:
 - **Display name**: My site stylesheet
 - Code name: MySite
 - Code: copy and paste all CSS code from the Sample web template SampleWebTemplate\Styles\main.css

Sove General Display name: My site stylesheet Code name: MySite assign to website My website Code (* News page */ .NewsTuble { color: #3078co; font-size: large; } .NewsSummary { padding-top: 3px; padding-bottom: 3px; font-weight: bold; } /* Drop-down menu */ .subCMSMenuItemKouseOver, .subCMSMenuItemMouseOp, .subCMSMenufighli{ betygeound-color: #3a75ca; color: white; text-decortion: none; width: S0px]	Save General Display name:* My site stylesheet Code name:* MySite © assign to website My website Code (* News page */ .NewsTitle (* News page */ .NewsTitle (* News page */ .NewsTitle (* Display name: */ .NewsSummary (* Drop-down menu */ .subCMSMenuItemMouseOver, .subCMSMenuItemMouseDown, .subCMSMenuItemMouseUp, .subCMSMenuI			
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<pre>/* News page */ .NewsTitle { color: #3c78cc; font-size: large; } .NewsSummary { padding-top: 3px; padding-bottom: 3px; font-weight: bold; } /* Drop-down menu */ .subCMSMenuItemMouseOver, .subCMSMenuItemMouseDown, .subCMSMenuItemMouseUp, .subCMSMenuHighlig { background-color: #3a75ca; color: white; text-decoration: none; width: 90px } </pre>	<pre>/* News page */ .NewsTitle { color: #3678oc; font-size: large; } .NewsSummary { padding-top: 3px; padding-top: 3px; font-weight: bold; } /* Drop-down menu */ .subCMSMenuItem.subCMSMenuItemMouseOver, .subCMSMenuItemMouseUp, .subCMSMenuHighlis(background-color: #3675ca; color: white; text-decoration: none; width: 90px] E I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I</pre>	Code		
		<pre>/* News page */ .NewsTitle { color: #3078cc; font-size: large; } .NewsSummary { padding-top: 3px; padding-bottom: 3px; font-weight: bold; } /* Drop-down menu */ .subCMSMenuItem, .subCMSMenuItemMou { background-color: #3a75ca; color: white; text-decoration: none; width: 90px } </pre>	seOver, .subCMSMenuItemMouseDown, .subCMS	MenuItemMouseUp, .subCMSMenuHighliq

- Click Save.
 Switch to the Sites tab and assign the stylesheet to My website.
- 6. Open the Sites application and edit () My website.
 7. On the General tab, select My site stylesheet as the Site CSS stylesheet.

Save		
General		
Site display name:*	My website]
Site code name:*	mysite	0
Site domain name:*	127.0.0.1]
Site description:	Sample blank web site	
Cultures		
Default content culture:	English - United States	Change
Visitor culture:	(Automatic)]
Style sheets		
Site CSS stylesheet:	My site stylesheet	Edit New
Editor CSS stylesheet:	(site stylesheet)	Edit

- 8. Click Save. This ensures that all pages of your new website load the appropriate stylesheet.
- Copy the SampleWebTemplate\app_themesWySite folder to the CMS\App_Themes folder in your web project (c:\inetpub\wwwro ot\Kentico by default).

The folder contains graphics for the website template. The App_Themes location ensures that the images are exported as part of the website if you decide to move the website in the future. The folder under App_Themes must have the same name as the code name of the CSS stylesheet: **MySite**.

CSS stylesheet URL and relative paths

The image paths in the sample CSS stylesheet already match the target folders in your new website. In real-world scenarios, you will need to adjust the paths manually. The URLs of images in the CSS stylesheets are always relative to the location of the web project.

The URL of the CSS stylesheet is:

<web project>/CMSPages/GetResource.ashx?stylesheetname=MySite

which means that you need to link to files in the App_Themes folder like in the example below:

/app_themes/mysite/images/imagename.gif

Developing the master page

The master page allows you to define content that can be shared by all pages on the website, such as a header, navigation menu and footer. The site's root page represents the main master page.

- 1. Open the **Pages** application.
- 2. Select the root of the content tree (My website).
- 3. Switch to the **Design** tab. The default design uses a blank page template with two web part zones.

Edit Preview Listing + ■ ■ ∧ ∨ ₽	Page Design Form Master page Properties Analytics Veb part conter
My website O	≡ zoneContent ≡ ⊠ pageplaceholder

- 4. Right-click the **pageplaceholder** web part in the bottom zone and select **Remove**. The Page placeholder is an important master page component, but you will add it again once the final page layout of the master page is prepared.
- 5. Click the menu icon (=) in the green page template header and select Edit layout in the menu.
- 6. Delete the default layout content.
- 7. Open the sample **home.htm** file (from the Sample web template) and copy the HTML code from inside the **<body>...</body>** tags. Paste this code into the page layout editor.

Page template layout p	roperties	?	×
Save Preview			
l avout element:	Web part zong		
Layout element.	Web part zone		
Layout type:	ASCX		
<%@ Control Language="C#" Inherits="C	MS.PortalControls.CMSAbstractLayout" %>		
<%@ Register Assembly="CM5.PortalCont	rols" Namespace="CMS.PortalControls" TagPrefix="Cms" \$>		_
<div class="MainDiv"></div>			
<pre> </pre>			
<pre><div class="Logo"></div></pre>			
<pre> </pre>			
main menu			
<pre><div class="MainMenu"></div></pre>			
<table cellp<="" cellspacing="2" td=""><td>adding="2" border="0"></td><td></td><td></td></table>	adding="2" border="0">		
>			
<td class="MainCMSMe</td><td>nuHighlightedMenuItem">Home</td> <td></td> <td></td>	Home		
<td class="MainCMSMe</td><td>nuItem">Page 1</td> <td></td> <td></td>	Page 1		
main content			
<table style="width:100%</td><td><pre>;height:500px;border: 0px"></table>			
]= {# }	98 / 98	
Add CSS styles			
		Save & Close	

Using CSS-based layout instead of tables

If you prefer using a CSS-based layout, you can modify the HTML code here and replace the tables with other elements (<div>, , etc.).
- 8. Click Save & Close.
- 9. Switch to the Page tab.

Here you can view the new website design. For now, all content is static and determined by the page layout code.



Adding web part zones

To make the master page editable through the portal engine, you need to replace the static HTML code in the page layout with web part zones.

- 1. In the Pages application, edit your site's root page on the Design tab.
- 2. Click the menu icon (=) in the green page template header and select Edit layout in the menu.
- 3. Locate the <!-- main menu --> section in the layout code and delete the entire table inside the <div class="MainMenu"> element.
- Place your cursor inside the <div class="MainMenu"> element and click Insert above the editor. This adds a web part zone control into the layout.
- 5. Change the value of the web part zone's **ZoneID** property to **zoneMenu**. The main menu section should now match the following code:

```
<!-- main menu -->
<div class="MainMenu">
        <cms:CMSWebPartZone ZoneID="zoneMenu" runat="server" />
</div>
```

- 6. Delete the entire content section between the <!-- main content --> and <!-- /main content --> lines and Insert another web part zone instead.
- 7. Set the second web part zone's ZoneID to zoneMain:

```
<!-- main content -->
<cms:CMSWebPartZone ZoneID="zoneMain" runat="server" />
<!-- /main content -->
```

8. Click Save & Close.

The Design tab now shows the new layout with web part zones.

	Page	Design	Form	Master page	Properties 🖌	Analytics 🖌	
≡	/ - pag	ge template:	Blank ma	ster page			
	Ou	r Busin	iess, Ir	IC.			
	≡ zoi	neMenu					
	≡ zor	neMain					
						This is a sample Kentico website	

Previewing the layout

By clicking the **Preview** button in the header of the layout editing dialog, you can modify the code side-by-side with a preview of how the changes affect the live site version of the page.

Page template layout properties	? 🗆 🗙
= • =	/ Select C
Save	
<div class="MainDiv"></div>	Our Business, Inc.
logo	
<pre> </pre>	This is a sample Kentico website
<div class="Logo"></div>	
<pre> </pre>	
main menu	
<div class="MainMenu"></div>	
<cms:cmswebpartzone runat="server" zoneid="zoneMenu"></cms:cmswebpartzone>	4
main content	
<cms:cmswebpartzone runat="server" zoneid="zoneMain"></cms:cmswebpartzone>	
/main content	
footer	
<pre><div class="Footer"></div></pre>	
This is a sample Kentico website	
) = 🔯 🔊 🔍 🚓 🍓 🔤 🗏 (#) 🛛 1 / 22	
	Save & Close

Master page tab

The **Master page** tab of pages with a master template allows you to add a custom **DOCTYPE** directive, custom **HEAD** section elements and custom **BODY** attributes.

Creating the main menu

Now we will add a dynamic menu to the master page.

- 1. In the Pages application, select the root page (My website).
- 2. Open the Design tab.
- 3. Add the Drop-down menu web part to the zoneMenu zone.
- 4. Set the following properties of the web part (in the **Design** section):

Property	Value	Description
CSSPrefix	;sub	Allows you to add prefixes before the names of the CSS classes applied to the menu. The ;sub value uses unmodified class names for the main (first) menu level and the sub prefix for the second level and all other sub-levels.

|--|

5. Click Save & Close.

The web part appears in the zone on the **Design** tab.

Page	Design	Form	Master page	Properties 🖌	Analytics 🖌	Web part content
≡ /-pag	e template: r Busin	^{Blank ma}	ster page NC.			All web parts Drop Localization
≡ zor	neMenu 1smenu					 Language selection drop-d Navigation
≡ zor	neMain					E Drop-down menu
					This is a sample Kentico website	-

The menu will display the child pages after you create them under the website root.

Adding the page placeholder

Add a Page placeholder web part that ensures the loading of child pages (such as Home or News) inside the master template.

- 1. In the Pages application, select the root page (My website).
- 2. Open the **Design** tab.
- 3. Add the Page placeholder web part to zoneMain.

You do not need to make any changes to the page placeholder properties.

Page Design Form Master page Properties Analytics A	✓ Web part content
	All web parts
Our Rusiness Inc	place O
Our Dusiness, inc.	General
≡ zoneMenu	Page placeholder
≡ cmsmenu	
≡ zoneMain	
≡ ⊠ pageplaceholder	
This is a sample Kentico website	

Developing the Home page

To create the Home page of the tutorial website.

- 1. In the Pages application, select the root page (My website).
- 2. Click New (+).
- 3. Choose the Page (menu item) page type.
- 4. Type *Home* as the **Page name** and choose the **Create a blank page** option.

Edit Preview Listing	Save Save and create another			
+ i li li ヘ ∨ ク	Page name: Home			
My website	O Use existing page template O Use parent page template O Create a blank page with layout O Create a blank page			
	The new page will use new ad-hoc page template with an empty layout.			

5. Click Save to create the page.

Designing the Home page

1. Switch to the **Design** tab.

- 2. Click the menu icon (=) in the green page template header and select Edit layout in the menu.
- 3. Replace the default code with the following:

- 4. Click Save & Close.
- 5. Add the Editable text web part into the zoneCenter web part zone.
- 6. Configure (double-click) the web part and set the following properties:
 - Editable region title: Main text
 - Editable region height: 450
- 7. Add another Editable text web part into the zoneRight web part zone. Set its properties:
 - Editable region title: Contact text
 - Editable region height: 100
- 8. Open the **Page** tab. The page now contains two editable regions. Enter the following text:
 - Main text: Welcome to the website.
 - Contact text: Call 800 111 2222

9. Click Save.

To view the public appearance of your website's new Home page, switch to Preview mode.

Our Business, Inc.	
Home	
Velcome to the website. Cal 800 111 22	222
This is a sample Kentico website	

Choosing the website's home page

When a visitor arrives at the root URL of the website (i.e. its domain name, for example *http://www.example.com*), the system needs to know which page to display as the home page.

To set the path of the website's default home page:

- 1. Open the Settings application.
- 2. Select the **Content** category in the settings tree.
- 3. Select **My website** in the **Site** drop-down.
- 4. Clear the Inherit from global settings check box next to the Default alias path setting.
- 5. Type in /Home, which is the alias path of your new home page.
- 6. Click Save.

Site:	Save Export these settings			
My website	Multilingual			
 Content URLs and SEO Security & Membership System On-line marketing E-commerce Community Social media Social marketing Intranet & Collaboration 	Default content culture: Inherit from global settings English - United States • Combine with default culture: • Inherit from global settings • • • Inherit from global settings • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
 Versioning & Synchronization Integration 	Web site content Default alias path: Inherit from global settings /Home Select Metadata			

When visitors access the website without specifying the URL of a particular page, the system automatically displays the Home page.

Creating a container for the Home page text

Now we will create gray and blue web part containers for our home page text. You can reuse containers for any other web parts later. If you do not wish to use web part containers, you can alternatively insert the surrounding code directly into the HTML layout of your page template.

Creating the web part containers

- 1. Open the Web part containers application.
- 2. Click New container.
- 3. Enter the following values:
 - Display name: My website gray box
 - HTML code:

```
<table style="width: 100%;" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" border="0"
class="ContainerWithCorners">
```

- 4. Click Save.
- 5. Switch to the Sites tab and assign the container to My website.
- 6. Return to the main container list and create another container with the following values:
 - **Display name**: My website blue box
 - HTML code:

7. Click Save and assign the container to My website on the Sites tab.

Assigning the containers to web parts

Now that the containers are prepared, you can assign them to specific instances of web parts.

- 1. Open the Pages application.
- 2. Select the Home page in the content tree and open the Design tab.
- 3. Configure (double-click) the editabletext web part in the zoneCenter zone.
- 4. Scroll down to the Web part container property and select My website gray box.
- 5. Click Save & Close.
- 6. Configure (double-click) the editabletext1 web part in the zoneRight zone
- 7. Set the following properties in the Web part container section:
 - Web part container: My website blue box
 - Container title: Contact Us
- 8. Click Save & Close.

If you now view the Home page in **Preview** mode, you can see the gray box around the welcome text and the blue box around the contact us text.

Our Business, Inc.	
Home	
Welcome to the website.	Contact Us Col 800 111 2222

Developing the News page

Now we will create the News section of the tutorial website.

1. In the Pages application, select the root page (My website).

- 2. Click New (+).
- 3. Choose the Page (menu item) page type.
- 4. Type News as the Page name and select the News -> News list page template.

Save Save and create another				
Page name: News • Use existing page template O Use parent	page template 🔿 Crea	te a blank page with layou	ıt 🔿 Create a blank p	age
 All page templates Articles 		م		
Blogs Events FAQs Forums Home pages Images Job openings Konwledge base	News list	News simple list	News with summary	News with summary and teasers
General General Master templates Membership and security News Newsletter				

5. Click Save.

The News page uses a predefined template, so it is ready without any further modifications.

Creating news articles

To add news articles to the website:

- 1. In the Pages application, select the /News page.
- 2. Click New (+).
- Choose the **News** page type.
 Fill in the news page fields with the following values:
 - News Title: News 1
 - Release Date: click Today
 - News Summary: News 1 summary.
 - News Text: News 1 text.
 - Publish from/Publish to: leave the fields blank
- 5. Click Save and create another and enter the following values:
 - News Title: News 2
 - Release Date: click Today
 - News Summary: News 2 summary.
 - News Text: News 2 text.
 - Publish from/Publish to: leave the fields blank

6. Click Save.

If you select the /News page and switch to Preview mode, you can see a list of all news pages placed under the News section.

Our Business, Inc.				
Home News				
RSS				
News				
lews 1				
News 1 summary.				
lews 2				
News 2 summary.				

This is an example of how content is structured in Kentico. If you select a specific news item, the page displays the detail view.

The breadcrumbs at the top of the page show the current path on the website: **News > News 1**. The position is also reflected in the default page URLs:

- The URL of the News page is ~/news.aspx
- The URL of the News 1 page is ~/news/news-1.aspx

This makes the website accessible to both people and search engines.

How does the News list work?

You may be wondering how Kentico generates the news list. The news page is a good example of using web parts to display structured page data on the website.

Select the **News** page, switch to **Edit** mode and open the **Design** tab. The page contains several web parts, including the **NewsRepeater**. This web part is based on the Repeater web part, which loads content from the database. Configure (double-click) the web part to view how the web part's properties are set.

The most important properties are the following:

Property	Value	Description
Path		Determines the path of the pages in the content tree from which the web part loads and displays data.
		If you leave the value empty, the web part displays all pages under the current path (for pages) or displays the details of the selected page (for News pages). See Path expressions
Page types	cms.news	This property determines what types of pages the web part displays (news, products, blogs etc.).

Transformation	cms.news.preview	Assigns the transformation that the web part uses to display the list of news items. A transformation is a piece of code which converts raw database data of a page into user-friendly HTML output.
Selected item transformation	cms.news.default	When a user selects a specific news item on the website, the repeater displays the details according to the specified transformation.

The following steps show how the page handles visitors:

- 1. A visitor arrives on the /News page.
- 2. The **Repeater** web part placed on the page template checks if a news page is currently selected (based on the value of the **Page types** property).
- 3. The web part finds out that the current page is a **Page (menu item)**, so it looks for all underlying news pages and displays them as a list using the **cms.news.preview** transformation.
- 4. When the visitor selects a particular news item, such as /News/News 1, the repeater web part uses the cms.news.default transfor mation instead to display the details.

Path expressions

Listing web parts and controls have the **Path** property that specifies which content the component loads and displays. The following expressions are examples that you can use to select pages:

Path expression	Meaning
/%	All pages on the website.
/news/%	All pages under /News.
/news/news1	The News1 page.
./%	All items under the current page.
./logo	The Logo page under the current page.
./images/%	All pages under the Images page, which is a child of the current page.
/contacts/%	All pages under the Contacts page on the same content level as the current page.
/{0}/%	All pages under the page located on the first level of the current path. Example: If the currently selected page is: /news/news1 the system evaluates the expression as: /news/%

Developing the Services page

Now we will add a website section displaying information about services. The page template used for this section will contain a tree menu on the left and two editable regions.

- 1. In the Pages application, select the root page (My website).
- 2. Click New (+).
- 3. Choose the Page (menu item) page type.
- 4. Type Services as the Page name and choose the Create a blank page with layout option.
- 5. Select the Two columns 20/80 layout with the Copy this layout to my page template box checked.
- 6. Click **Save** to create the page.
- 7. Open the Design tab and add the Tree menu web part into the zoneB zone (left zone on the middle row).
- 8. Set the following properties for the Tree menu web part:

Property	Value	Description
Content -> Path	/{0}/%	Configures the tree menu to display pages starting from the second level of the currently selected path.
Design -> Item image URL	~/app_themes/mysite/images/bullet.gif	Sets the path of the image that the menu displays next to items. The ~ character represents the root of the website. This relative path ensures that the web part displays the images correctly even if the website's virtual directory name changes.

- 9. Click Save & Close.
- 10. Add the Editable text web part into the zoneC zone (right zone on the middle row) and set the following properties:
 - Editable region title: Header
 - Editable region type: Text box
 - Editable region width: 600
 - Content before: <h1>
 - Content after: </h1>
- 11. Add another Editable text web part below the first one and set the following properties:
 - Editable region title: Main text
 - Editable region type: HTML Editor
 - Editable region height: 300

The Design tab of the Services page should now look like this:

Page	Design	Form	Properties 🖌	Analytic	SS 🖌	
Our	Our Business, Inc.					
Home Nev	vs Services					
≡ /Ser	rvices - pag	ie template	ad-hoc			
≡ zone	≥A					
≡ zone	⊵B		≡ zoneC			
≡ cms	treemenu		≡ editablete>	d		
			≡ editablete>	d1		
≡ zone	≡ zoneD					
					This is a sample Kentico website	

Entering text

- 1. Switch to the Page tab of the Services page.
- Type some text into the editable regions.
 Click Save.

Page	Design	Form	Properties 🖌	Analytics 🖌						
Save	Spell ch	eck	Apply workflow							
Source	86	ê († (🛍 🕸- 📥 🦂	Q bầ Ix	BIL	<u>J</u> S ×, ×	2	= -= 99	8¥ 🖿	Ξ
• ≞ ≠		Styles	+ Format	+ Font	• Size	• A• A•	{#} 5 <u>5</u>	30		
Our	' Busin ws Services	ess, lı	NC. Header Our Services							
			Main text Our services are th	e best.						

Creating a re-usable page template

Save the current state of the page as a re-usable page template.

- 1. With the Services page selected, go to the Properties -> Template tab.
- 2. Click Save as new template.
- 3. Fill in the following values for the new template:
 - Template display name: Services template
 - Template category: General
 - Assign to the current page: yes (checked)
- 4. Click Save & Close.

You can now select the Services template directly when creating new pages.

Adding sub-pages

Now use the Services template to add separate pages containing information about individual services under the Services page.

- 1. In the Pages application, select the /Services page in the content tree.
- 2. Click New (+).
- 3. Choose the Page (menu item) page type.
- 4. Type in Service 1 as the Page name and choose the Use existing page template option.
- 5. Select the General category and the Services template page template.
- 6. Click Save.
- 7. Type the following text into the editable regions on the Page tab:
 - Header: Web hosting
 Main text: We provide professional web hosting.
- 8. Click Save.

To see how the Service 1 page appears to website visitors, switch to Preview mode.

Edit Preview Listing	View Validate 🖌
+ 首 道 皆 へ ∨ ク	
My website My website Mome News Services	Our Business, Inc.
Service 1	Home News Services
	Service 1 Web hosting We provide professional web hosting.
	This is a sample Kentico website

The Services section demonstrates how to create a new page template from scratch and re-use it for any number of pages. The system stores the text of editable regions separately for every page, so you can enter unique content on each page.

Developing the Products section

Now we will add a products section displaying a list of computers and their technical specifications. You will learn how to:

- 1. Create a new page type representing computer products
- 2. Write transformations
- 3. Create a page displaying a list of computer products

Defining a new page type

Each page in Kentico is of a certain type, such as page, news, product, article, etc. Every page type has its own data fields. The page type describing computer products will have fields storing the computer name, processor type, RAM size, disk size and product image.

- 1. Open the Page types application.
- 2. Click New page type. This starts the New page type wizard.
- 3. Enter the following values in Step 1:
 - Page type display name: Computer (the system displays this name to users in the administration interface)
 - Namespace: custom (namespace to distinguish your page types from the default system types that use the cms namespace)
 - Name: computer (the identifier of the page type)

Step 1 of 7	General Please enter page type display n	ame (for users) and code name (it will be used in you	r code when necessary).
	Page type display name:	Computer]
Page type co	de name:		
	Namespace:	custom]
	Name:	computer]
			Next

- 4. Click Next.
- 5. In **Step 2**, specify the name of the database table where the system stores the data of computer pages. You also need to enter the name of the table's primary key field. Leave the default values.
- 6. Click Next. The system creates a new database table for computer pages.
- 7. In Step 3, you need to define the fields of the page type (columns of the table). Click New field to create the following fields. For each field, enter the values, click Save and repeat the procedure until you have defined all the listed fields.
 - Field name: ComputerName
 - Data type: Text
 - Size: 200
 - Required: yes (checked)
 - Field caption: Computer name
 - Form control: Text box
 - Field name: ComputerProcessorType
 - Data type: Text
 - Size: 200
 - Field caption: Processor type
 - Form control: Drop-down list
 - Editing control settings -> Data source: select List of options and enter the following items into the text area, one per line:

Athlon;Athlon Pentium XEON;Pentium XEON Pentium Core 2 Duo;Pentium Core 2 Duo

- Field name: ComputerRamSize
- Data type: Integer number
- Field caption: RAM (MB)
- Form control: Text box
- Field name: ComputerHddSize
- Data type: Integer number
- Field caption: HDD (GB)
- Form control: Text box
- Field name: ComputerImage
- Data type: File
- Field caption: Image
- Form control: Upload file

Step 3 of 7 Fields Please define custom fiel weight, press release text	ds of the page type and their appearance ; etc.	in the editing form. You can define fields, such as pr	oduct number, product
Save			
New field \cdots 💼 🔨 🗸	Field type:	File	<u> </u>
ComputerID*	Required:		
ComputerName ComputerProcessorType	Translate field:		
ComputerRamSize ComputerHddSize	GUID:		
New field	 Display field in the editing form 		
	Field appearance		
	Field caption:	Image	
	Field description:		
v			
	Explanation text:		
	Form control:	Upload file •	
			Next

8. Click Next.

9. In Step 4, choose the ComputerName field as the Page name source.

This means that when a user creates a new computer page, the system automatically fills in the page name based on the **ComputerName** value. The page name appears in site navigation and in the content tree of the **Pages** application.

- 10. Click Next.
- 11. In **Step 5**, select the page types that will be supported as parents for computer pages in the content tree. Click **Add page types**, select the **Page (menu item)** page type and click **Select**. This means that users are only allowed to place computer pages under pages, not under articles, news items or other page types.
- 12. Click Next.
- 13. In Step 6, assign the page type to all websites where you wish to use it. Click Add sites, choose My website in the selection dialog and click Select.
- 14. Click Next.
- 15. Click Finish to complete the creation of the new page type.

The wizard automatically creates the database table and several default transformations.

How does the system store page content?

The system stores page content and all related data in three database tables:

- **CMS_Tree** (content tree structure)
- CMS_Document (general page properties, metadata and editable region content)
- A dedicated page type table in this case CUSTOM_Computer (stores the values of the page type's specific fields)

Writing transformations

Now that you have created the new page type, you need to prepare the transformations that page components will use to display computer products on the website.

- 1. Open the Page types application.
- 2. Edit (🖍) the **Computer** page type.
- 3. Switch to the Transformations tab.

~	New transfe	ormation New hierarchic		cal transformation	
General	≡ <u>Actions</u>	Transform	ation name	Transformation type	
Fields	1 🕯 🗠	AtomItem		ASCX	
Layout	1 🗐 🗠	Default		ASCX	
Transformations	1 🕯 🗠	Preview		ASCX	
Quarias	1 🗐 🗠	RSSItem		ASCX	
Queries					

The New page type wizard has created several default transformations, which you can use as a base for your own transformations.

4. Edit (🖍) the **Default** transformation, clear the original code and replace it with the following:

```
<h1>
  <%# Eval("ComputerName") %>
</hl>
Processor:
     <%# Eval("ComputerProcessorType") %>
     RAM (MB):
     <%# Eval("ComputerRamSize") %>
     HDD (GB):
    <%# Eval("ComputerHddSize") %>
     Image:
     <%# GetImage("ComputerImage") %>
```

ASCX transformation code is similar to standard ItemTemplate elements that you may already be familiar with from from using ASP.NET Repeater or DataList controls. The transformation code combines HTML with ASP.NET commands and data binding expressions (Eval). You can also use built-in methods that simplify various tasks, such as **GetImage**. For more information about the available transformation methods, click the **Available transformation methods** link above the code editor.

You will use the **Default** transformation for displaying the details of individual computer products.

5. Click Save.

6. Return to the transformation list and edit the Preview transformation. Clear the default code and add the following code instead:

7. Click Save.

Note the code used to create the link to specific pages. It consists of a standard HTML link tag and inserts the appropriate URL and link text dynamically:

```
<a href="<%# GetDocumentUrl() %>"><%# Eval("ComputerName") %></a>
```

You can generate an image tag containing the file uploaded into the given page's **ComputerImage** field using the **GetImage** method. The sample code calls the method with a parameter that ensures automatic serverside resizing of the image's longest side to 120 pixels:

```
<%# GetImage("ComputerImage", 120) %>
```

You will use the **Preview** transformation for displaying the list of computer pages on the main products page.

Entering field names in transformations

When writing ASCX transformations, you often need to specify the names of data fields as parameters of the Eval data binding expression or other methods, such as *ComputerName* and *ComputerImage* in the examples above.

You can press CTRL + SPACE to access a list of available page fields and related objects instead of typing them manually.

Creating the Products page

This page describes how to add the product list page and publish computer specifications on the website.

Creating the product list page

- 1. Open the **Pages** application.
- 2. Select the root page (My website).
- 3. Click **New** (+).
- 4. Choose the Page (menu item) page type.
- 5. Type *Products* as the Page name and choose the Create a blank page option.
- 6. Click Save to create the page.
- 7. Switch to the **Design** tab and add the **Breadcrumbs** web part into **zoneA**. Leave the default properties for the web part and click **Sa** ve & **Close**.
- 8. Add the Datalist web part below the breadcrumbs. Set the following properties for the web part:

Property	Value	Description
Page types	custom.computer	Configures the datalist to display only pages of the custom.computer type (created in the Defining a new page type topic).
ORDER BY expression	ComputerName ASC	Sets the SQL ORDER BY clause that the web part uses when loading data. As a result, the datalist displays items in ascending alphabetical order based on the values of the ComputerName field.
Transformation	custom.computer.preview	Assigns the transformation that the datalist uses to display the list of computer products.
Selected item transformation	custom.computer.default	When a user selects a specific computer page on the website, the web part displays the details according to the specified transformation.

9. Click Save & Close.

The page is now ready to display underlying computer pages.

Adding computer pages

Now add pages representing individual computer products:

- 1. In the Pages application, select the Products page in the content tree.
- 2. Click **New** (+) and choose the **Computer** page type.
 - Computer name: Home PC Dallas
 - Processor type: Athlon
 - RAM (MB): 2048
 - HDD (GB): 160
 - Image: upload an image (you can find images in the Sample web template SampleWebTemplate\Computer_Images)
 - Publish from/Publish to: leave the values blank

- 3. Click Save and create another and enter the following values:
 - Computer name: Office PC Houston
 - Processor type: Pentium Core 2 Duo
 - RAM (MB): 4096
 - HDD (GB): 200
 - Image: upload an image (you can find images in the Sample web template SampleWebTemplate\Computer_Images)
 - Publish from/Publish to: leave the values blank

4. Click Save.

You can edit the field values of the computer pages at any time by switching to the Form tab in the Pages application.

Edit Preview Listing	Page Design Form	Properties Analytics
+ i i i i ^ ~ ~ P	Save Spell check	Apply workflow
My website My website Home My News	Computer name:	Office PC Houston
🗢 🖺 Products 🛛 🛇	Processor type:	Pentium Core 2 Duo 🔻
Office PC Houston Office PC Dallas	RAM (MB):	4096
Services V	HDD (GB):	200
	Image:	Computer2.jpg Choose File No file chosen
	Publish from:	Now
4	Publish to:	Now

If you view the /Products page in **Preview** mode, you can see a list of the two computer products (formatted according to the **custom.compu ter.preview** transformation).

Our Busines	s, Inc. rvices	
Products		
Home PC Dallas	Office PC Houston	
		This is a sample Kentico website

When you click the title of a specific computer, the page displays the detail view (using the custom.computer.default transformation).



Developing the Search page

Kentico allows users to perform index-based searches through all page content, as well as other types of data. The following instructions describe how to add a basic search page to your website.

Configuring search fields for the Computer page type

First, set up the search options for the Computer page type that you created for the Products section.

- 1. Open the Page types application.
- 2. Edit () the Computer page type.
 3. Switch to the Search fields tab.
- 4. Select the Search is enabled check box.
- 5. Set the Image field to ComputerImage.
- 6. Click Save.

Product pages are now searchable.

Save				
Search is en	abled:			
Title	field:	DocumentNar	me	•
Content	field:	DocumentCor	ntent	T
Image	field:	ComputerIma	ge	T
Date	field:	DocumentCre	atedWhen	•
Set automatically				
Field name	Content	Searchable	Tokenized	Custom search name
Field name ComputerID	Content	Searchable	Tokenized	Custom search name
Field name ComputerID ComputerName	Content	Searchable	Tokenized	Custom search name
Field name ComputerID ComputerName ComputerProcessorType	Content 	Searchable	Tokenized	Custom search name
Field name ComputerID ComputerName ComputerProcessorType ComputerRamSize	Content	Searchable	Tokenized	Custom search name
Field nameComputerIDComputerNameComputerProcessorTypeComputerRamSizeComputerHddSize	Content	Searchable	Tokenized	Custom search name

Creating a smart search index

Before you can use the search, you need to add a smart search index covering the website's pages.

- 1. Open the **Smart search** application.
- 2. Click New index.
- 3. Fill in the following details for the search index:
 - Display name: My website Pages
 - Index type: Pages
 - Analyzer type: Standard
 - Stop words: (default)
- 4. Click Save. The index's editing interface opens.
- 5. Open the Indexed content tab and click Add allowed content.
- 6. Type /% into the Path field and click Save. This ensures that the index includes all pages on the website.
- 7. Switch to the Sites tab and assign the index to My website.
- 8. Switch to the Cultures tab and choose the default culture of your site (typically English United States).
- 9. Open the General tab and click Rebuild.

Once the system rebuilds the index, you can start using it on the website. The **Index info** section displays the current status of the index and other relevant information.

~	Save Rebuild Optimize		
General	General		
Sites	Display name:*	My website - Pages	
Cultures Indexed content	Code name:*	MyWebsite-Pages	0
Search preview	Index type:*	Pages	
	Analyzer type:	Simple	
	Batch size:		

Adding the search page

- 1. Open the **Pages** application.
- 2. Select the root of the content tree (My website).
- 3. Click **New** (+).
- 4. Choose the Page (menu item) page type.
- 5. Type **Search** as the **Page name** and choose the **Use existing page template** option. Select the **General** category and the **Search** t emplate.
- 6. Click **Save** to create the page.
- 7. Click and drag the **Search** page to the end of the page list.
- 8. Switch to the Design tab and Configure (double-click) the SearchDialogWithResults web part.
- 9. Click Select next to the Indexes property and choose the My website Pages search index created in the previous section.
- 10. Click Save & Close.

To try out the search functionality, view the /Search page in Preview mode. Type PC into the Search for box and click Search.

Our Business, Inc.							
Home News Products Services Search							
Search results							
Search for:							
pc							
Search mode:							
Any word							
Search							
Home PC Dallas							
/Kentico_8.0_0305/Products/Home-PC-Dallas.aspx 3/7/2014 10:05:04 AM							
Office PC Houston							
/Kentico_8.0_0305/Products/Office-PC-Houston.aspx 3/7/2014 10:07:04 AM							

When you click a search result, the system redirects you to the corresponding page.

Modifying the format of the search results

If you prefer a different design of the search results, you can modify the format by editing the **SmartSearchResults** (or **SmartSear chResultsWithImages**) transformation in **Page types -> Root -> Transformations**.

Adding a secured section for partners

Kentico provides a way to create secured site sections that can only be viewed by users who have a valid user name and password. This page describes how to create a logon web page for the purposes of user authentication and registration, as well as a secured page accessible only by logged in users.

Adding the secured partners page

Start by adding a new secured page that requires authentication:

- 1. Open the Pages application and select the root of the content tree (My website).
- 2. Click New (+).
- 3. Choose the **Page (menu item)** page type.
- 4. Type *Partners* as the **Page name** and choose the **Use existing page template** option. Select the **Templates with editable** regions category and the **Simple text** page template.
- 5. Click **Save** to create the page.
- 6. On the Page tab, type the following text into the editable region: This is a secured page for partners.
- 7. Click Save.
- 8. Open the Properties -> Security tab of the Partners page.
- 9. Select Yes for the Requires authentication property in the Access section
- 10. Click Save.

This ensures that only authenticated (logged in) users can access the page.

Creating the logon page

Now build a page where users can sign in to the website and anonymous visitors can register as new users. Use a predefined page template, which you can further customize as needed.

- 1. In the Pages application, select the root of the content tree (My website).
- 2. Click New (+).
- 3. Choose the Page (menu item) page type.
- 4. Type *Logon* as the **Page name** and choose the **Use existing page template** option. Select the **Membership and security** categor y and the **Log-on page with registration form** page template.
- 5. Click Save to create the page.
- 6. Drag the Logon page to the end of the content tree.
- 7. Open the **Properties -> Navigation** tab.
- 8. Clear the Show in navigation and Show in sitemap check boxes.
- 9. Click Save.

Because of the page's navigation settings, the Logon page does not show up in the website's menu. You can use this configuration for pages that have a special purpose on the website, but are not part of the regular content.

Setting the website's logon page

When an anonymous visitor attempts to access a secured page that requires authentication (such as the *Partners* page on your sample website), the system redirects them to a logon page. By default, websites use the system page that appears when signing into the Kentico administration interface. However, you can configure each website to use its own custom logon page.

- 1. Open the Settings application.
- 2. Select the Security & Membership category in the settings tree.
- 3. Select My website in the Site drop-down menu.
- 4. Clear the Inherit from global settings check box next to the Website logon page URL setting and type in ~/Logon.aspx. This is
- the relative URL of the logon page that you added to the website.
- 5. Click Save.

The website's logon page is now ready.

Adding a sign out button to the website

The website now allows users to log in, so you should also provide a way to log out. You can do this by adding the appropriate web parts to the website's master page.

- 1. Open the Pages application.
- 2. Select the root of the content tree (My website).

- 3. Switch to the **Design** tab.
- 4. Add the following web parts to the zoneMain web part zone and set their properties:

Current user

Content before: <div style="float:right">

Sign out button

• Content after: </div>

The <div> tag encloses the Current user and Sign out button web parts and floats them to the right side of the page.

- 5. Set the following order for the web parts in zoneMain (you can drag web parts using your mouse):
 - 1. Current user
 - 2. Sign out button
 - 3. Page placeholder

The Sign out button and the web part showing the current user's name are now visible for signed in users on all pages on the website.

Edit Preview Listing	Page Design Form Master page
+ 11 単 11 ヘ ~ 2	/ - page template: Blank master page
 My website Home News 	Our Business, Inc.
Partners	≡ zoneMenu
Products Services	≡ cmsmenu
Search	≡ zoneMain
	≡ currentuser
	≡ SignOutButton
	\equiv 🖂 pageplaceholder

Result - Logging in to the website

Now that you have added the logon page, secured section and sign out button to the website, you can test the new functionality from the perspective of a live site user.

- 1. Open the user menu on the right of the Kentico administration interface header, and select Sign Out.
- 2. Click Partners in the main menu. The page is restricted, so the website redirects you to the logon page.
- 3. Log in as the administrator again or try registering a new account. After you sign in successfully, the site automatically redirects you back to the **Partners** page.

Our Business, Inc. Home News Partners Products Services Search	
This is a secured page for partners.	Current user: Global Administrator (administrator) Sign Out
	This is a sample Kentico website

Here you can see the content of the secured page, as well as the name of the current user and the Sign Out button.

Kentico also allows you to display content according to the *read* permissions of users. For example, you can grant the Read permission for a Gold partners section to members of the Gold partners role, so that only gold partners are able to see the corresponding menu item and page content.

See Configuring permissions in the main documentation for more information.

Creating pages using ASPX templates

ASPX page templates in Kentico allow you to control every aspect of page processing. On an ASPX template, you can use standard ASP.NET controls, as well as controls and web parts provided by Kentico. You can also modify the code of the pages freely. However, in exchange for the customizability of pages, you lose the convenience of adding and configuring web parts and widgets directly from your browser.

Most Kentico Certified Developers prefer using the Portal engine over developing ASPX templates.

To develop ASPX templates, you need:

- Microsoft Visual Studio or an equivalent IDE
- knowledge of ASP.NET and C# or VB
- a supported web browser

ASPX page templates

If you are familiar with ASP.NET development in Visual Studio, you can develop Kentico websites using ASPX page templates.

ASPX page templates are standard ASP.NET web forms. When you register ASPX templates in the system, users can create pages based on the templates and fill in content. The system internally uses the **aliasPath** URL parameter, which identifies the Kentico page whose content the template displays.

What is a page template?

Every web page is based on a page template. The page template can be specific for a single page (so called "ad hoc" page template) or re-used for any number of pages. The following picture shows examples of pages that use the same page template.



The pages have different content, but use the same header, menu content structure, and footer — they are based on the same page template. Templates allow you to quickly create multiple pages with the same design.

What do ASPX page templates consist of?

The content of page templates is a combination of static HTML code and ASP.NET server controls (or user controls) that render dynamic content. You can also use code behind (using either VB.NET or C#) to modify page behavior and add custom functionality.

The following figure illustrates how Kentico combines ASPX page templates with the content of individual pages to display the final result.

Web form code

<%@ Page Language="C#">

<tc>>
<
<cms:CMSEditableRegion runat="server" ID="leftRegion" />

</cms:CMSEditableRegion runat="server" ID="topRightRegion" />
<cms:CMSEditableRegion runat="server" ID="bottomRightRegion" />

ASPX page template with controls topRightRegion leftRegion bottomRightRegion + Content ____ **i** ===== ------_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ Resulting page (page template + content) ====== _____ 1 _____ _____ _____ _____

.....

How does the system process ASPX page templates?

When a user requests a page, such as **~/Company.aspx**, the system internally calls the page template assigned to the given page with the **a liasPath** URL parameter. The parameter specifies what content (which page from the content tree) the page template displays to the user.

=



Kentico controls or web parts placed on the page template process the **aliasPath** parameter in the URL, and render the appropriate content automatically.

On the front-end, Kentico generates URLs in format <domain>/Company.aspx, which are more user-friendly and better for search engine optimization.

Creating a simple ASPX page template

This page describes how to create a new ASPX page template. We will create a new page with two columns that contain editable regions.

Creating the web form

- 1. Open your web project in Visual Studio (using the WebSite.sIn or WebApp.sIn file).
- 2. Right-click the CMSTemplates/CorporateSite folder in the Solution Explorer and select Add -> Add New Item.

- 3. Create a new Web form named: TwoColumnTemplate.aspx
 - Check Select master page.
- 4. Click Add. The Select a Master Page dialog opens.
- 5. Choose the CMSTemplates/CorporateSite folder and select the default Root.master file.
- 6. Click OK.

Writing the ASPX code

- 1. Open the Source view of the new web form.
- 2. Add the following code inside the <asp:Content> element:

```
<cms:CMSEditableRegion ID="txtLeft" runat="server" DialogHeight="400"
RegionType="HtmlEditor" RegionTitle="Left column" />

<cms:CMSEditableRegion ID="txtText" runat="server" DialogHeight="400"
RegionType="HtmlEditor" RegionTitle="Right column" />
```

The <asp:Content> control allows you to use standard ASP.NET master pages. When the system renders the page, it loads the content of the control into the assigned master page (as defined in the *Root.master* file).
 The CMSEditableRegion control defines an editable region that the page displays as an HTML editor in the Kentico administration interface on the Page tab of the Pages application. On the live site, the control renders the content entered into the editor.

This example uses a table layout. If you prefer a CSS layout, replace the surrounding HTML code with <DIV> elements. You have full control over the content.

Edit the web form's code behind file (TwoColumnTemplate.aspx.cs).
 Add a reference to the CMS.UIControls namespace:

using CMS.UIControls;

5. Modify the class declaration so that the web form inherits from TemplatePage:

```
public partial class CMSTemplates_CorporateSite_TwoColumnTemplate :
TemplatePage
```

6. Save the web form's files.

Inheriting from the TemplatePage class allows you to use the web form as a page template in Kentico.

Keep in mind that the name of the class must be identical to the value of the Inherits attribute of the <%@ Page %> directive on the ASPX page. This is case sensitive.

Registering the web form as a page template

Now you need to register the web form as a page template in Kentico, so that it can be selected when creating pages.

- 1. Log in to the administration interface and open the Page templates application.
- 2. Select the Corporate Site/Examples category.
- 3. Click New template.
- 4. Type Two column template into the Template display name field.
- 5. Click Save.
- 6. Set the following values on the General tab:

- Template type: ASPX page
- File name: ~/CMSTemplates/CorporateSite/TwoColumnTemplate.aspx

New template 🔋 🗗	General	Design	Layout	Site	s Scopes	Web parts	Header [Docum	ents V	ersions
All page templates	Save									
Ad-hoc										
 Articles 		Template o	display name	<u>،</u>	Two column te	mplate				
Blank				l						
 Blank pages for widgets 		Template	e code name	e	TwoColumnTe	mplate			0	
O Blogs								_		
 Corporate Site 			Categor	y:	Examples					
 Examples 				ſ						
 A/B test example page template 		Templa	te descriptio	n:						
Corporate Site - Development r				l				11		
Corporate Site - Development r			Thumbna	ie f	Image			•		
 Corporate Site - Development r 			mamoria	" I	inage					
Corporate Site - Mobile develop					Upload file					
Corporate Site - Mobile develop										
Corporate Site - Mobile develop		Т	lemplate typ	e:	ASPX page			•		
Corporate Site - Mobile develor				ſ				_		
Corporate Site - Mobile develor			File nam	e: [~/CMSTempla	tes/CorporateS	ite/TwoColumnT	em	Select	Clear
Corporate Site - Mobile develor										
Corporate Site - Responsive Ma										
Corporate Site - Web Part (sam										
Two column template										
Mobile										
- MVC										
V WIVC										

- 7. Click Save.
- 8. Switch to the Sites tab.
- 9. Click Add sites.
- 10. Choose the sites where you wish to use the page template (Corporate site) and click Select.

Creating a page based on the template

Content editors can now use the page template to create pages.

- 1. Open the Pages application.
- 2. Select Corporate Site (the root of the content tree).
- 3. Click **New** (+) above the tree.
- 4. Choose the Page (menu item) page type.
- 5. Type About Us as the Page name and choose the Use existing page template option.
- 6. Select the Corporate Site/Examples category and the Two column template page template.



7. Click Save to create the new page.

On the Page tab, you can see the page and its editable regions.

Page	Form F	Properties 🖌	Analytics 🖌			
Save	Spell check	c Apply v	vorkflow			
Source	X 6 G	1 🖻 🚇 🤒	- 🔶 🔶 🤤	à <u>I</u> _x B I	<u>U</u> S× ₂ × ²	
	Ω = Ε	≒ E ★ (Styles	+ Format	+ Font -	- Size -
Sign in to <u>Adr</u>	<u>ministration</u> . Th	e default accoun	it is administrator with	blank password.		
	l Compa	iny				
Home	Droducte	Nows	Community	Conticoc	Compony	Modio
	FIUUULIS	news	Community	Services	Company	media
•	FIGURES	INEWS	Community	Services	Company	meula
► Left columr	n	ILEW3	Right co	olumn	Company	Media

You can now type in text into the regions and click Save to store the content of the page.

Moving pages

If you want to move the About Us page to a different position, you can drag the page to the desired location in the content tree, or click the **Move up** (^) and **Move down** (^) actions.

Using master pages

You can use standard ASP.NET master pages together with ASPX page templates. This is a powerful concept that allows you to share content across all pages without having to add it separately to every page template. For example, you can create master pages containing header and footer sections with a logo, navigation menu, search box etc.

- Define master pages in files with the **.master** extension.
- You can assign one master page to every ASPX page.
- Master pages must always contain one or more ContentPlaceHolder controls:

<asp:ContentPlaceHolder ID="plcMain" runat="server"></asp:ContentPlaceHolder>

The ContentPlaceHolder control specifies where child pages display their content inside the master page.

Tip: We recommend storing master pages in the CMSTemplates folder together with your ASPX page template files. This allows the system to export master pages along with your website when you deploy it to another instance of Kentico.

Creating master pages for ASPX templates

The following code sample shows the markup of a basic master page.

Important

• If you installed the Kentico project as a web application, you need to rename the CodeFile attribute on the first line to Cod

ebehind for the code example to be functional.

- The CodeFile/Codebehind attribute's value must match the name of the master page's code behind file.
- Set the value of the Inherits attribute according to the location and name of the master page file.

```
<%@ Master Language="C#" AutoEventWireup="true" CodeFile="Custom.master.cs"</pre>
Inherits="CMSTemplates_CorporateSite_Custom" %>
<%=DocType%>
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" <%=XmlNamespace%>>
<head id="Head1" runat="server">
    <title id="Title1" runat="server">My site</title>
    <asp:literal runat="server" id="ltlTags" enableviewstate="false" />
</head>
<body class="<%=BodyClass%>" <%=BodyParameters%>>
    <form id="form1" runat="server">
        <asp:PlaceHolder runat="server" ID="plcManagers">
            <ajaxToolkit:ToolkitScriptManager ID="manScript" runat="server"
EnableViewState="false" ScriptMode="Release" />
            <cms:CMSPortalManager ID="CMSPortalManager1" runat="server"
EnableViewState="false" />
        </asp:PlaceHolder>
        <cms:CMSMenu ID="cmsmenul" runat="server" Cursor="Pointer"
HighlightAllItemsInPath="true" Layout="Horizontal" Padding="0" Spacing="1" />
        <asp:ContentPlaceHolder ID="plcMain" runat="server">
        </asp:ContentPlaceHolder>
    </form>
</body>
</html>
```

All ASPX page templates require the following manager controls, so it is a good practice to add them onto your website's master page:

Control name	Description
ajaxToolkit:ToolkitScriptManager	Allows pages to use AJAX components. If required, the CMSPortalManager automatically loads the <i>To olkitScriptManager</i> , but adding the control directly reduces overhead.
CMSPortalManager	Ensures the transferring of content between the database and editable regions. Also provides the management functionality needed for portal engine zones. The CMSPortalManager must be placed inside a standard PlaceHolder control.

The CMSMenu control is one of the options that you can use to generate a drop-down menu for website navigation.

Writing the master page code behind

You need to modify the code behind file of your master pages according to the following steps:

1. Add a reference to the CMS.UIControls namespace:

using CMS.UIControls;

2. Change the class definition to match the following (the name of the class may be different):

public partial class CMSTemplates_CorporateSite_Custom : TemplateMasterPage

Master pages of ASPX templates must always inherit from the TemplateMasterPage class.

3. Add the following code into the master page's code behind class:

Adjust the value of the **PageManager** property according to the ID of the *CMSPortalManager* control placed on the master page.

```
protected override void CreateChildControls()
{
    base.CreateChildControls();
    PageManager = CMSPortalManager1;
}
protected override void OnPreRender(EventArgs e)
{
    base.OnPreRender(e);
    this.ltlTags.Text = this.HeaderTags;
}
```

This code ensures that ASPX templates using the given master page support all required functionality.

Adding portal engine functionality to ASPX templates

When developing or maintaining a website using ASPX page templates, one of the drawbacks is that you need to manually modify the code of pages whenever you wish to change the design. You can add flexibility to ASPX templates by defining areas that are editable directly through the browser in the **Pages** application, just like when using the Portal engine development model. To learn more about portal engine features, please read the version of this tutorial dedicated to the portal engine.

The following example demonstrates how to create an ASPX page template with zones that users can design via the portal engine:

Writing the ASPX code

- 1. Open your web project in Visual Studio (using the WebSite.sIn or WebApp.sIn file).
- 2. Rightclick the CMSTemplates\CorporateSite folder in the Solution Explorer and select Add -> Add New Item.
- 3. Create a new Web form named: TwoZones.aspx
 - Check the Select master page box.
- 4. Click Add. The Select a Master Page dialog opens.
- 5. Choose the Root.master page from the CMSTemplates/CorporateSite folder and click OK.
- 6. Open the Source view of the new ASPX page and place the following inside the <asp:Content> element:

```
<cms:CMSPagePlaceholder ID="plcZones" runat="server">
<LayoutTemplate>
<cms:CMSWebPartZone ID="zoneLeft" runat="server" />
<cms:CMSWebPartZone ID="zoneRight" runat="server" />
```

The **CMSPagePlaceholder** control creates an area on the page that behaves in a way similar to a portal engine page template.

The **<LayoutTemplate>** element defines the layout of the area. This example uses a basic two column table structure, but setting a CSSbased layout applied through HTML elements (for example <div>,) is also a valid option.

The table contains two **CMSWebPartZone** controls, which represent fully functional portal engine zones. Users can manage these zones when editing pages based on the page template on the **Design** tab of the **Pages** application. When web part or widget content is added to a zone, the system stores the information in the database along with the respective page template object, not in the actual code of the ASPX page. Communication with the database is ensured by the **CMS PortalManager** control, which is located on the Root.master page.

7. Switch to the code behind file (TwoZones.aspx.cs) and add a reference to the CMS.UIControls namespace:

using CMS.UIControls;

8. Modify the class definition to inherit from the TemplatePage class:

```
public partial class CMSTemplates_CorporateSite_TwoZones : TemplatePage
```

9. Save the web form's files.

You can now use the web form as a page template in Kentico.

Registering the ASPX page as a page template

- 1. Log in to the Kentico administration interface and open the Page templates application.
- 2. Select the Corporate Site/Examples folder.
- 3. Click New template and type Two zone template into the Template display name field.
- 4. Click Save. The system creates the template and displays its General tab.
- Select the ASPX + Portal page option for the Template type property. This is necessary in order for the Design tab to be available when editing pages using the template in the Pages application.

New template 🔋 🕞	General Design Layout	Sites Scopes Web parts Header Docur	nents Versions
All page templates Ad-hoc Articles Black	Save Template display name:*	Two zone template	
 Blank pages for widgets Blogs 	Template code name:*	TwoZoneTemplate	0
Corporate Site Examples	Category: Template description:	Examples ••••	
A/B test example page template Corporate Site - Development r Corporate Site - Development r			
Corporate Site - Development r Corporate Site - Development r Corporate Site - Mobile develop	Thumbnail:	Image •	
 Corporate Site - Mobile develor Corporate Site - Mobile develor 	Template type:	ASPX + Portal page	
Corporate Site - Mobile develop Corporate Site - Mobile develop	File name:	~/CMSTemplates/CorporateSite/TwoZones.aspx	Select Clear
Corporate Site - Mobile develop Corporate Site - Responsive Ma			
Corporate Site - Web Part (sam Two zone template Mobile			

- 6. Enter the following path into the File name field: ~/CMSTemplates/CorporateSite/TwoZones.aspx
- 7. Save the changes.
- 8. Switch to the Sites tab and use the Add sites button to assign the page template to the site that you are using (Corporate Site).

Using ASPX + Portal engine templates

We will modify the About Us page created in the previous example to use the new page template.

- 1. Open the **Pages** application.
- 2. Select the About Us page and switch to the Properties -> Template tab.
- 3. Click Select and choose the Corporate Site/Examples/Two zone template page template from the catalog.
- 4. Click **Save** to confirm the page template change.
- Refresh your browser window and switch to the **Design** tab, which is now available for the **About Us** page. You can see two empty zones on the page as defined in the ASPX code of the template. To define the content of standard zones, add web parts.
- 6. Drag the Editable text web part from the toolbar into zoneRight
- 7. Double-click the web part header in the zone and set the following properties:
 - Design -> Editable region title: Right text
 - Design -> Editable region height: 400
- 8. Click Save & Close.

This web part provides a text area on the page that users can edit on the **Page** tab of the **Pages** application, just like the editable regions in the previous example. The template allows you to build the design of the page using a browserbased interface. Each web part zone may contain any number of web parts.

You may also configure zones to use various types of widgets, which are objects similar to web parts, but allow page customization by different kinds of website users, not just the administrators or designers.

1. Expand the menu (=) of zoneLeft and select Configure.

Page	Design	Form	Properties 🖌	Analytics 🖌	✓ Web part content
		G	lobal Administrator	(administrator) Log	og off Sign in to <u>Administration</u> . The default account is administrator with blank password.
\bigcirc	IT Com	pany			
Home	Products	News	Community	Services	Company Media
►					۹.
≡ /About	: Us - page t	emplate: Tw	o zone templa	te	
≡ zoneLe	ft				≡ zoneRight
Configure					≡ editabletext
Add new w	veb part				
Move web	parts to				
Copy all					
Paste					
Remove al	l web parts				

- 2. Switch the Widget zone type property from None to Customization by page editor.
- 3. Click Save & Close. The zone now serves as a widget zone for page editors.
- 4. Switch to the **Page** tab
- 5. Type some content into the editable text region displayed by the web part on the right and click Save.
- 6. Open the menu of the editor widget zone (click =) and click Add new widget. Select the Newsletters -> Newsletter subscription widget from the catalog and set the following values for its properties:
 - Newsletter name: Corporate Newsletter
 - Allow user subscribers: disabled (unchecked)
 - Widget container: Corporate site Light gradient box
 - Widget container title: Newsletter subscription
- 7. Click Save & Close to add the widget and then Save the page.

The widget provides a form which users can use to subscribe to the site's newsletter.

Page Design Form Properties Analytics																
Save	Save Spell check Apply workflow															
Sou Sou	rce 🗶 🗅 🕻) (((⊷ + • • • •	a I _x B	τ <u>υ</u>	s ×, >	¢²]≣	:=	-IE 95	DIV S		Ē		ć	n 🖉	۲
8 2	$\blacksquare \equiv \Omega$	≒ ≘ ★	Styles	+ Format	•	Font	- Size	• 4	<u>·</u> A	· {#}	8	9				
Sign in to	CMS Desk. The d	efault account is	administrator with bl	ank password.							Globa	al Admi	nistrato	or (adm	ninistrator	Log off
\bigcirc	IT Compa	any											ng carl Y	t My : ′our sh	account hopping c Text	My wishlist art is empty size: • ■ ■
Home	Products	News	Community	Services	Co	ompany	Medi	a								
•																م
=	ret Namo:															
	at Name.					Right te	ext									
La	st Name:					This is a	n editable	region p	ovided b	oy a we	b part					
E4	mail:															
	Subscribe															

The example demonstrates how to use web parts or widgets to build the design of pages based on ASPX page templates. This approach combines the standard architecture and development process of ASPX templates with the flexibility and userfriendliness of the portal engine.

Walkthrough - Creating a new site using ASPX templates

This part of the tutorial guides you through the creation of a simple website. You will learn how to:

- Define site structure and design
- Create your own page templates and pages

The tutorial uses a static website template that is similar to what a developer gets from a graphic designer.

Click to download the sample web template

The template consists of the home.htm file, a styles folder and an app_themes folder with images.

Our Business, Inc.		
<section-header></section-header>	 Welcome to Our Business, Inc. Web Site This is a sample website design that will help you understand how to convert a site template into a master page in Kentico. How to convert a website template into a master page The procedure is simple: Create a new site. Open the Pages application. Click the root document in the content tree, which is the master page. Switch to the Design tab, right-click the green template header and click Edit layout in the menu. Copy the HTML code from the static page into the layout. Insert web part zone tags whereever you want to display dynamic content, such as editable regions, menus, news, etc. Click Save & Close. Remember to place one Page placeholder web part onto the master page template, so you can nest sub-pages. Open the CSS stylesheets application, and copy the required CSS styles into your website's stylesheet. You're done. Now you can continue by creating sub-pages. 	Contact us Our Business, Inc. 127 One Business Way Los Angeles, CA phone: (800) 111 1111 fax: (800) 111 1111
	This is a sample Kentico website	

Creating a new website using the New site wizard (ASPX)

The following pages assume that you have previously installed the sample Corporate Site (running on the *localhost* domain). Leave the existing website and add a new site running under the *127.0.0.1* domain.

Multiple sites and Visual Studio's built-in web server

If you are using the built-in web server in Visual Studio instead of IIS, you need to **Stop** () the **Corporate Site** site in the **Sites** application. The built-in web server doesn't support any domain other than localhost, so you need to use the *localhost* domain ag ain for the new site.

1. Log in to the Kentico administration interface as *administrator* and open the Sites application.

2. Click New site wizard.

米 🏠 🛛	Corporate Site 🔺	Sites					0 L
New site wiza	ard Import	site or objects	Export	View export history			
≡ <u>Actions</u>	Site name	e 🔺		Status	<u>Main domain</u>	Documents	Default culture
1 🕈 🖉	🕒 Corporate	Site		Running	localhost	572	📑 English - United States
							Items per page 25 🔻

The New site wizard opens.

3. Select Create a new site using a wizard and click Next.

4. Enter the following details for the website:

- Site display name: My website
- Site code name: mysite
- Domain name: 127.0.0.1 (if you are using Visual Studio built-in web server, set the Domain name value to localhost)
- Site culture: English United States (the default culture determines how the website displays date, time and numeric values based on the different culture-specific format)

Click Next.

5. The third step of the wizard allows you to select which objects the system imports into the new site. Do not change anything and click Ne xt.

The fourth step displays the progress of the object import.

6. Choose a master page template for the website. You can change it later at any time. For now, select the Blank master page.

Step 5 of 6	Select master page The master page defines the layout of the main menu, logo and content placeholders. You can change it at any time later.
B Ge	lank master page eneric default page template.
Co	orporate Site - Master page
	orporate Site - Mobile development - CMSConditionalLayout (Master)
	orporate Site - Mobile development - CMSDeviceLayout (Master)
	Next >

Click Next. This concludes the initial process of creating the website.

7. Click Edit your new website.

The system opens a new tab with the Kentico administration interface using the 127.0.0.1 domain. You need to sign in again (user name **ad ministrator**, blank password) since authentication is not shared over different domains by default.

Creating a CSS stylesheet (ASPX)

Before you start editing your new website, prepare a new CSS stylesheet based on the styles and images of the sample website template.

- 1. Open the **CSS stylesheets** application.
- 2. Click New CSS stylesheet.
- 3. Enter the following values:
 - Display name: My site stylesheet
 - Code name: MySite
 - Code: copy and paste all CSS code from the Sample web template SampleWebTemplate\Styles\main.css

Save		
General		
Display name:*	My site stylesheet	
Code name:"	Mysite assign to website My website	9
Code		
/* News page */		
<pre>.NewsTitle { color: #3078cc; font-size: large; } .NewsSummary { padding-top: 3px; padding-bottom: 3px; font-weight: bold; } (t = Deep dum prom = t())</pre>		
<pre>/* Drop-down menu */ .subCMSMenuItem, .subCMSMenuItemMou. { background-color: #3a75ca; color: white; text-decoration: none; width: 90px }</pre>	seOver, .subCMSMenuItemMouseDown, .subCMSI	MenuItemMouseUp, .subCMSMenuHighli
E 🛛 🔳 🕫 🔍 🏶 🍪 🧾] (#)	216 / 216

- Click Save.
 Switch to the Sites tab and assign the stylesheet to My website.
- 6. Open the Sites application and edit () My website.
 7. On the General tab, select My site stylesheet as the Site CSS stylesheet.
| Save | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| General | | |
| Site display name:* | My website | |
| Site code name:* | mysite | 0 |
| Site domain name:* | 127.0.0.1 | |
| Site description: | Sample blank web site | |
| | | |
| Cultures | | |
| Default content culture: | English - United States | Change |
| Visitor culture: | (Automatic) | |
| Style sheets | | |
| Site CSS stylesheet: | My site stylesheet 🔹 | Edit New |
| Editor CSS stylesheet: | (site stylesheet) | Edit |

- 8. Click Save. This ensures that all pages of your new website load the appropriate stylesheet.
- Copy the SampleWebTemplate\app_themes\WySite folder to the CMS\App_Themes folder in your web project (c:\inetpub\wwwro ot\Kentico by default).

The folder contains graphics for the website template. The App_Themes location ensures that the images are exported as part of the website if you decide to move the website in the future. The folder under App_Themes must have the same name as the code name of the CSS stylesheet: **MySite**.

CSS stylesheet URL and relative paths

The image paths in the sample CSS stylesheet already match the target folders in your new website. In real-world scenarios, you will need to adjust the paths manually. The URLs of images in the CSS stylesheets are always relative to the location of the web project.

The URL of the CSS stylesheet is:

<web project>/CMSPages/GetResource.ashx?stylesheetname=MySite

which means that you need to link to files in the App_Themes folder like in the example below:

/app_themes/mysite/images/imagename.gif

Opening and configuring the web project (ASPX)

Open your Kentico web project in Visual Studio. Use the **WebSite.sIn** or **WebApp.sIn** file in the website installation directory (*c:\inetpub\ww* wroot\Kentico by default).

Adding Kentico controls to the Visual Studio Toolbox

To make it easier to work with Kentico components on your ASPX pages, add the built-in set of controls to your Visual Studio Toolbox.

- 1. Edit any ASPX web form file, for example *Default.aspx* under the project root. This is necessary, because the toolbox only offers the controls when working with ASPX markup.
- 2. Right-click the Toolbox and choose Add Tab.
- 3. Type the name of the new tab (for example Kentico) and press Enter.
- 4. Right-click the new tab and select Choose Items.
- 5. Click Browse on the .NET Framework Components tab of the Choose Toolbox Items dialog.
- 6. Navigate to the **CMS\bin** folder under your website.
- 7. Select the CMS.Controls.dll library.
- 8. Click Open and then OK.

The controls are now added to the Toolbox. You can drag and drop the controls onto your Web forms.

Developing the master page (ASPX)

Create a master page for the website containing a header, navigation menu and footer. This master page will be shared by all ASPX templates used to build the site's pages.

Open your web project in Visual Studio. Right-click the **CMSTemplates** folder in the Solution Explorer and select **New Folder**. Name the folder **MySite**.

We recommend using a folder name that matches the code name of your site. This ensures that the system exports/imports the folder's content along with the website when you deploy it to another instance of Kentico.

Adding the master page

- 1. Right-click the MySite folder, select Add -> Add New item.
- 2. Create a Master page named MyMaster.master.
- 3. Delete all default ASPX code of the master page (in the Source view) except for the first line with the <%@ Master %> directive
- 4. Add the following code instead:

```
<%=DocType%>
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head id="Head1" runat="server">
    <title id="Title1" runat="server">My website</title>
    <asp:literal runat="server" id="ltlTags" enableviewstate="false" />
</head>
<body class="<%=BodyClass%>" <%=BodyParameters%>>
    <form id="form1" runat="server">
<asp:PlaceHolder runat="server" ID="plcManagers">
 <ajaxToolkit:ToolkitScriptManager ID="manScript" runat="server"
EnableViewState="false" ScriptMode="Release" />
 <cms:CMSPortalManager ID="CMSPortalManager1" runat="server" />
</asp:PlaceHolder>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

- The **ToolkitScriptManager** control allows AJAX components to work on the pages of your site (required).
- The CMSPortalManager control ensures the loading and saving of content between the database and editable regions. It also provides the management necessary for web part or widget zones defined on child ASPX pages.

- 5. Open the **home.htm** file (from the Sample web template) and copy the HTML code from inside the **<body>...</body>** tags. Paste this code into the body of the master page after the **<asp:PlaceHolder>** control.
- 6. Delete all code in the <!-- main content --> ... <!-- /main content --> section and replace it with the following control:

<asp:ContentPlaceHolder ID="plcMain" runat="server"></asp:ContentPlaceHolder>

Because you are creating a master page, you do not need the actual content of the Home page, only the logo, main menu and footer. The replacement code adds a standard ASP.NET control that ensures the loading of pages inside the master page.

The code of the master page's <body> element should now look like this:

```
<body class="<%=BodyClass%>" <%=BodyParameters%>>
   <form id="form1" runat="server">
 <asp:PlaceHolder runat="server" ID="plcManagers">
 <ajaxToolkit:ToolkitScriptManager ID="manScript" runat="server"
EnableViewState="false" ScriptMode="Release" />
    <cms:CMSPortalManager ID="CMSPortalManager1" runat="server" />
</asp:PlaceHolder>
 <div class="MainDiv">
      <!-- logo -->
       <br />
      <div class="Logo">
       
      </div>
      <!-- main menu -->
       <div class="MainMenu">
          Home
          Page 1
          </div>
      <!-- main content -->
      <asp:ContentPlaceHolder ID="plcMain"
runat="server"></asp:ContentPlaceHolder>
      <!-- /main content -->
      <!-- footer -->
       <div class="Footer">
          This is a sample Kentico website
      </div>
   </div>
   </form>
</body>
```

Adjusting the master page code behind

1. Edit the code behind of the master page (MyMaster.master.cs).

2. Add a reference to the CMS.UIControls namespace:

using CMS.UIControls;

3. Change the class definition so that the master page inherits from the TemplateMasterPage class:

public partial class CMSTemplates_MySite_MyMaster : TemplateMasterPage

4. Override the CreateChildControls method in the class according to the following code:

```
protected override void CreateChildControls()
{
    base.CreateChildControls();
    PageManager = CMSPortalManager1;
}
```

5. Add an override for the **OnPreRender** method:

```
protected override void OnPreRender(EventArgs e)
{
    base.OnPreRender(e);
    this.ltlTags.Text = this.HeaderTags;
}
```

6. Save the master page files.

Continue editing the master page according to the instructions in Creating the main menu (ASPX).

Creating the main menu (ASPX)

Now add a dynamic drop-down menu to the master page. You can implement the drop-down menu using either the **CMSMenu** or **CMSListM** enu control. The example uses the first option, which is easier to understand if you are not familiar with advanced CSS styles.

If you prefer a drop-down menu based on CSS styles and UL/LI elements, you can try using the CMSListMenu later. See the Contr ols Reference for additional details and examples.

- 1. Edit the MyMaster.master file in Visual Studio.
- 2. Remove the element used as a static menu inside the <div class="MainMenu"> element. Instead, drag the CMSMenu con trol from the toolbox to this location.
- 3. Set the following properties of the **CMSMenu** control (you can find them in the **Behavior** section of the Visual Studio **Properties** win dow):

Property	Value	Description
Path	/%	Configures the menu to display pages starting from the root of the site structure.
Layout	Horizontal	Sets a horizontal layout for the menu.
CSSPrefix	;sub	Allows you to add prefixes before the names of the CSS classes applied to the menu. The ;sub value uses unmodified class names for the main (first) menu level and the sub prefix for the second level and all other sub-levels.
Cursor	Pointer	Specifies the type of mouse cursor displayed when a user hovers over the menu.

4. Save the changes.

The code of the main menu section should now look like this:

```
<!-- main menu -->
<div class="MainMenu">
<cms:CMSMenu ID="CMSMenul" runat="server" Path="/%" Layout="Horizontal"
CSSPrefix=";sub" Cursor="Pointer" />
</div>
```

The master page is now prepared and you can assign it to the site's ASPX templates. Continue with Developing the Home page (ASPX)

Kentico Controls and Web Parts

Kentico provides a set of flexible server controls in the **CMS.Controls.dll** library, but large amounts of the built-in functionality are only available through web parts stored in the **CMSWebParts** folder.

These web parts are standard ASCX user controls and you can use them on both portal engine templates and ASPX pages. To add a web part onto your ASPX pages, drag it from the Solution explorer and set the properties in the Properties window.

Developing the Home page (ASPX)

This page describes how to create the home page of the website. The process consists of the following steps:

- Preparing the ASPX source file
- Registering the page template in the system
- Adding the Home page
- Editing the content of the Home page
- Choosing the website's home page

Preparing the ASPX source file

- 1. Edit your web project in Visual Studio
- 2. Right-click the CMSTemplates/MySite folder in the Solution Explorer and click Add -> Add New Item.
- 3. Create a Web Form named Home.aspx and check Select master page.
- 4. Click Add and choose the MyMaster.master page from the CMSTemplates/MySite folder.
- 5. Open the **home.htm** file (from the Sample web template) and copy the HTML code from inside the <!-- main content --> section. Paste this code inside the <asp:Content> element of the Home.aspx file.
- 6. Remove the static text content from the page:
 - The "Welcome to Our Business, Inc. Web Site..." text inside the table in the <!-- center box --> section
 - The "Our Business, Inc. ..." text in the <!-- right column --> section

The content of the web form should now match the following:

```
<asp:Content ID="Content1" ContentPlaceHolderID="plcMain" Runat="Server">
<!-- main content -->
  <!-- left column -->
     <!-- center column -->
     <!-- center box -->
      <table cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" border="0"
class="ContainerWithCorners" width="100%">
         
          
          
         
          
         
          
        <!-- right column -->
     <!-- text box -->
      <table cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0" style="width:
100%;margin-bottom: 10px;" class="Blue">
        Contact us
         <!-- /main content -->
</asp:Content>
```

Replace the text with editable regions so that content editors can manage the page in the Kentico administration interface.

1. Modify the code of the table in the <!-- center box --> section according to the following:

```
<!-- center box -->
<table cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" border="0" class="ContainerWithCorners"
style="width: 100%;">
  
   
   
  
  <cms:CMSPagePlaceholder ID="plcZone" runat="server">
     <LayoutTemplate>
       <cms:CMSWebPartZone ID="zoneMain" runat="server" />
     </LayoutTemplate>
    </cms:CMSPagePlaceholder>
```

The **CMSPagePlaceholder** control (added to the center cell of the middle row) defines an area of the page that users can modify through their browser. Later, you will configure this area to allow content editors to customize the design of the Home page.

- 2. Switch to the **Design** tab and drag a **CMSEditableRegion** control from the toolbox into the bottom cell of the table on the right of the page.
- 3. Set the following properties of the CMSEditableRegion control:
 - ID: txtRight
 - DialogHeight: 280
 - RegionTitle: Right content
 - RegionType: HtmlEditor
- 4. Switch to the code behind of the home page (Home.aspx.cs) and add a reference to the CMS.UIControls namespace:

using CMS.UIControls;

5. Change the class definition so that it inherits from the TemplatePage class:

```
public partial class CMSTemplates_MySite_Home : TemplatePage
```

6. Save the home page files.

Registering the page template in the system

The source files of the home page are ready. Now you need to register the home page template in Kentico.

- 1. Open Kentico in a web browser and log in to the administration interface (default username administrator with an empty password).
- 2. Open the Page templates application.
- 3. Click ... next to the New template button and select New category.
- 4. Type My website into the Category display name field.
- 5. Click Save.
- 6. Click New template and type Home page into the Template display name field.

- 7. Click Save.
- 8. Set the following values on the General tab:
 - Template type: ASPX + Portal page
 - File name: ~/CMSTemplates/MySite/Home.aspx
- 9. Click Save.
- 10. Switch to the Sites tab and assign the page template to My website.

	New	template ···· ∎ 🕞	General	Design	Layout	Sites	Scopes	Web parts	Header	Docun	nents V	ersions
•	All pi	age templates .d-hoc	Save									
	A B	rticles lank		Template d	lisplay name	* Ho	ome page					
	B B	lank pages for widgets logs		Template	e code name	* Ho	omePage				0	
•) (orporate Site			Category	/: M	y website					
) D	vents		Templat	e description	n:						
) Fi	AQs orums			Thumbnai	l: Ir	nage			// •		
	G G	eneral				· _	Ipload file	1				
	- In	nages		т	emplate type	e: A	SPX page			•		
	э Э . К	nowledge base	4		File name	e: ~/	/CMSTempla	tes/MvSite/Hon	ne.aspx		Select	Clear
) – N	Naster templates Nembership and security										
•		/y website										
) N	lews										
•) N	lewsletter										

Adding the Home page

- 1. Open the **Pages** application.
- 2. Select the root of the content tree (My website).
- 3. Click **New** (+).
- 4. Choose the Page (menu item) page type.
- 5. Type in *Home* as the **Page name** and choose the **Use existing page template** option. Select the **My website** category and the **Ho me page** template.
- 6. Click **Save** to create the page.

Editing the content of the Home page

- 1. With the Home page selected, switch to the **Design** tab. Here you can see the editable area that you defined in the code of the page template.
- 2. Right-click the header of the zoneMain zone and select Configure in the menu.

Page Design Form Propertie	Analytics 🖌	
Our Business, Inc.		
Home		
	 /Home - page template: Home page zoneMain Configure Add new web part Move web parts to Copy all Paste Remove all web parts 	Contact us

3. Switch the value of the Widget zone type property from None to Customization by page editor and click Save & Close.

- 4. Open the Page tab, expand the widget zone's menu (=) and click Add new widget.
 - a. Select the General -> Text widget.
 - b. Click Select.
 - c. Type Welcome to our website! into the Text property
 - d. Click Save & Close.



You can modify the design of the page directly through the browser by adding and configuring widgets. This approach can be useful once the website has some more content or features to be displayed.

- 5. Type the following text into the Right content editable region: Call 800 111 2222
- 6. Click **Save**. You always need to click *Save* to confirm changes made to the text of editable regions or widget content on the *Page* ta b.

Switch to Preview mode to see how the home page of your website appears to visitors.

Choosing the website's home page

When a visitor arrives at the root URL of the website (i.e. its domain name, for example *http://www.example.com*), the system needs to know which page to display as the home page.

To set the path of the website's default home page:

- 1. Open the **Settings** application.
- 2. Select the **Content** category in the settings tree.
- 3. Select **My website** in the **Site** drop-down.
- 4. Clear the Inherit from global settings check box next to the Default alias path setting.
- 5. Type in /Home, which is the alias path of your new home page.
- 6. Click Save.

Site:	Save Export these settings
My website	Multilingual
 Sectings Content URLs and SEO Security & Membership System On-line marketing E-commerce Community Social media Social marketing Interset & Collaboration 	Default content culture: Inherit from global settings English - United States ♥ Combine with default culture: ♥ Inherit from global settings ● Combine files with default culture: ♥ Inherit from global settings ●
 Versioning & Synchronization Integration 	Web site content Default alias path: Inherit from global settings /Home Select Metadata

When visitors access the website without specifying the URL of a particular page, the system automatically displays the Home page.

Developing the News page (ASPX)

Create the News section of the website.

Preparing the ASPX source file

- 1. Edit your web project in Visual Studio.
- 2. Right-click the CMSTemplates/MySite folder in the Solution Explorer and click Add -> Add New Item.
- 3. Create a Web Form named NewsPage.aspx and check Select master page.
- 4. Click Add and choose the MyMaster.master page from the CMSTemplates/MySite folder.
- 5. Drag the following controls inside the **<asp:Content>** element of the news page:
 - CMSBreadCrumbs
 - CMSRepeater
- 6. Set the properties of the **CMSRepeater** control according to the table below (you can find them in the **Behavior** section of the Visual Studio **Properties** window):

Property	Value	Description
ClassNames	cms.news	Configures the repeater to display only pages of the cms.news type.
TransformationName	cms.news.preview	Assigns the transformation that the repeater uses to display the list of news items.
SelectedItemTransformationName	cms.news.default	When a user selects a specific news item on the website, the repeater displays the details according to the specified transformation.
ItemSeparator	<hr/>	Defines the HTML code placed between individual news items in the list.

```
<cms:CMSRepeater ID="CMSRepeater1" runat="server" ClassNames="cms.news"
TransformationName="cms.news.preview"
SelectedItemTransformationName="cms.news.default" ItemSeparator="<hr />" />
```

7. Add the following HTML code between the two controls:

<hl>News</hl>

8. Switch to the code behind of the news page (NewsPage.aspx.cs) and add a reference to the CMS.UIControls namespace:

```
using CMS.UIControls;
```

9. Change the class definition so that it inherits from the TemplatePage class:

```
public partial class CMSTemplates_MySite_NewsPage : TemplatePage
```

10. Save the news page files.

Registering the page template

The source files of the news page are ready. Now you need to register the page template in Kentico.

- 1. Switch to the Kentico administration interface in your browser.
- 2. Open the Page templates application.
- 3. Select the My website category.
- 4. Click New template and type My news template into the Template display name field.
- 5. Click Save.
- 6. Set the following values on the General tab:
 - Template type: ASPX page
 - File name: ~/CMSTemplates/MySite/NewsPage.aspx
- 7. Click Save.
- 8. Switch to the Sites tab and assign the page template to My website.
- Adding the news section
 - 1. Open the Pages application.
 - 2. Select the root of the content tree (My website).
 - 3. Click **New** (+).
 - 4. Choose the Page (menu item) page type.
 - 5. Type in *News* as the **Page name** and choose the **Use existing page template** option. Select the **My website** category and the **My news template** page template.



- 6. Click **Save** to create the page.
- 7. Select the $\ensuremath{\text{News}}$ page in the content tree
- 8. Click **New** (+) and choose the **News** page type.
- 9. Fill in the news page fields with the following values:
 - News Title: News 1
 - Release Date: click Today
 - News Summary: News 1 summary.
 - News Text: News 1 text.
 - Publish from/Publish to: leave the fields blank
- 10. Click Save and create another and enter the following values:
 - News Title: News 2
 - Release Date: click Today
 - News Summary: News 2 summary.
 - News Text: News 2 text.
 - Publish from/Publish to: leave the fields blank
- 11. Click Save.

Г

If you select the /News page and switch to Preview mode, you can see a list of all news pages placed under the News section.

Our Business, Inc.	
Home News	
News	
News	
<u>News 1</u>	
News 1 summary.	
News 2	
News 2 summary.	
	This is a sample Kentico website

This is an example of how content is structured in Kentico. If you select a specific news item, the page displays the detail view.

The breadcrumbs at the top of the page show the current path on the website: **News > News 1**. The position is also reflected in the default page URLs:

- The URL of the News page is ~/news.aspx
- The URL of the News 1 page is ~/news/news-1.aspx

This makes the website accessible to both people and search engines.

How it works

- 1. A visitor arrives on the /News page.
- 2. The CMSRepeater control placed on the page template checks if a news page is currently selected (based on the value of the Clas

sNames property).

- 3. The control finds out that the current page is a page (menu item), so it looks for all underlying news pages and displays them as a list using the **cms.news.preview transformation**.
- 4. When the visitor selects a particular news item, such as **/News/News 1**, the repeater control uses the **cms.news.default** transforma tion instead to display the details.

Path expressions

Listing web parts and controls have the **Path** property that specifies which content the component loads and displays. The following expressions are examples that you can use to select pages:

Path expression	Meaning
/%	All pages on the website.
/news/%	All pages under /News.
/news/news1	The News1 page.
./%	All items under the current page.
./logo	The Logo page under the current page.
./images/%	All pages under the Images page, which is a child of the current page.
/contacts/%	All pages under the Contacts page on the same content level as the current page.
/{0}/%	All pages under the page located on the first level of the current path. Example: If the currently selected page is: /news/news1 the system evaluates the expression as: /news/%

Developing the Services page (ASPX)

Create a website section for services. The page template used for this section will contain a tree menu on the left and a single editable region.

Preparing the ASPX source file

- 1. Edit your web project in Visual Studio
- 2. Right-click the CMSTemplates/MySite folder in the Solution Explorer and click Add -> Add New Item.
- 3. Create a Web Form named LeftMenuRightText.aspx and check Select master page.
- 4. Click Add and choose the MyMaster.master page from the CMSTemplates/MySite folder.
- 5. Enter the following HTML layout code into the **<asp:Content>** element on the page:

6. Drag the CMSTreeMenu control into the first table cell and the CMSEditableRegion control into the second cell.

7. Set the following properties for the controls:

CMSTreeMenu:

Property	Value	Description

Path	/{0}/%	Configures the tree menu to display pages starting from the second level of the currently selected path.
MenultemImageURL	~/app_themes/mysite/images/bullet.gif	Sets the path of the image displayed next to items in the tree menu. The ~ character represents the root of the website. This relative path ensures that the control displays the image correctly even if the website's virtual directory name changes.
MenultemOpenImageURL	~/app_themes/mysite/images/bullet.gif	Specifies the image displayed next to items in the tree menu that belong on the path of the currently selected page.

CMSEditableRegion:

Property	Value	Description
RegionType	HTMLEditor	Determines which type of editing interface the control provides. With this option, the editable region works as a WYSIWYG HTML editor.
DialogHeight	400	Sets the height of the editable region in pixels.
RegionTitle	Main Text	Specifies the title displayed in the header of the editable region on the Page tab of the Pages application in the Kentico administration interface.

8. Switch to the code behind of the services page (LeftMenuRightText.aspx.cs) and add a reference to the CMS.UIControls namesp ace:

using CMS.UIControls;

9. Change the class definition so that it inherits from the TemplatePage class:

public partial class CMSTemplates_MySite_LeftMenuRightText : TemplatePage

10. Save the files.

Registering the page template

The source files of the services page are ready. Now you need to register the page template in Kentico.

- 1. Switch to the Kentico administration interface in your browser.
- 2. Open the Page templates application.
- 3. Select the My website category.
- 4. Click New template and type Left menu with right text into the Template display name field.
- 5. Click Save.
- 6. Set the following values on the General tab:
 - Template type: ASPX page
 - File name: ~/CMSTemplates/MySite/LeftMenuRightText.aspx
- 7. Click Save.
- 8. Switch to the Sites tab and assign the page template to My website.

Adding the services section

Now that the page template is ready, you can start adding pages based on it.

- 1. Open the **Pages** application.
- 2. Select the root of the content tree (My website).
- 3. Click **New** (+).
- 4. Choose the Page (menu item) page type.
- 5. Type in Services as the Page name and choose the Use existing page template option. Select the My website category and the Left menu with right text page template.
- 6. Click Save to create the page.

The Page tab of the Services page opens, where you can enter text content into the editable region on the right.

Edit Preview Listing + ■ ■ ▲ へ ∨ ₽	Page Form Pr	operties Analytics Analytics Apply workflow
My website My website My website Mome My website Mome Services Services Service 1 Service 2	Source & C C Styles - Format	
	Home News Services	
	Service 1	Main Text This page provides an overview of our service.

Creating sub-pages

You can use the same page template to add separate pages containing information about individual services under the Services page.

- 1. In the Pages application, select the /Services page.
- 2. Click New (+).
- 3. Choose the Page (menu item) page type.
- 4. Type in *Service 1* as the Page name and choose the Use existing page template option. Select the My website category and the Left menu with right text page template.
- 5. Click Save and create another and repeat the same process to add any number of pages dedicated to particular services.

All of the service pages use the same template as the main overview page (/Services). The page template provides the tree menu for navigation in the services section and an editable region. The system stores the text of the region separately for every page, so you can enter unique content on each page.

Developing the Products section (ASPX)

Now we will add a products section displaying a list of computers and their technical specifications. You will learn how to:

- 1. Create a new page type representing computer products
- 2. Write transformations
- 3. Create a page displaying a list of computer products

Defining a new page type (ASPX)

Each page in Kentico is of a certain type, such as page, news, product, article, etc. Every page type has its own data fields. The page type describing computer products will have fields storing the computer name, processor type, RAM size, disk size and product image.

- 1. Open the Page types application.
- 2. Click New page type. This starts the New page type wizard.
- 3. Enter the following values in Step 1:
 - Page type display name: Computer (the system displays this name to users in the administration interface)
 Namespace: custom (namespace to distinguish your page types from the default system types that use the cms
 - namespace)Name: computer (the identifier of the page type)

Step 1 of 7	General Please enter page type display na	ame (for users) and code name (it will be used in your	code when necessary).
	Page type display name:	Computer]
Page type co	de name:		
	Namespace:	custom]
	Name:	computer	
			Next

- 4. Click Next.
- 5. In **Step 2**, specify the name of the database table where the system stores the data of computer pages. You also need to enter the name of the table's primary key field. Leave the default values.
- 6. Click Next. The system creates a new database table for computer pages.
- 7. In **Step 3**, you need to define the fields of the page type (columns of the table). Click **New field** to create the following fields. For each field, enter the values, click **Save** and repeat the procedure until you have defined all the listed fields.
 - Field name: ComputerName
 - Data type: Text
 - Size: 200
 - Required: yes (checked)
 - Field caption: Computer name
 - Form control: Text box
 - Field name: ComputerProcessorType
 - Data type: Text
 - Size: 200
 - Field caption: Processor type
 - Form control: Drop-down list
 - Editing control settings -> Data source: select List of options and enter the following items into the text area, one per line:

Athlon;Athlon Pentium XEON;Pentium XEON Pentium Core 2 Duo;Pentium Core 2 Duo

- Field name: ComputerRamSize
- Data type: Integer number
- Field caption: RAM (MB)
- Form control: Text box
- Field name: ComputerHddSize
- Data type: Integer number
- Field caption: HDD (GB)
- Form control: Text box
- Field name: ComputerImage
- Data type: File
- Field caption: Image
- Form control: Upload file

Step 3 of 7 Fields Please define custom field weight, press release text	is of the page type and their appearanc etc.	e in the editing form. You can define fields, such as pr	oduct number, product
Save			
New field \cdots 📋 ^ 🗸	Field type:	File	•
ComputerID*	Required:		
ComputerName ComputerProcessorType	Translate field:		
ComputerRamSize ComputerHddSize	GUID:		
New field	Display field in the editing form		
	Field appearance		
	Field caption:	Image	
	Field description:)		
·	Explanation text:		
	Form control:	Upload file 🔻	
			Next

8. Click Next.

9. In Step 4, choose the ComputerName field as the Page name source.

This means that when a user creates a new computer page, the system automatically fills in the page name based on the **ComputerName** value. The page name appears in site navigation and in the content tree of the **Pages** application.

- 10. Click Next.
- 11. In Step 5, select the page types that will be supported as parents for computer pages in the content tree. Click Add page types, select the Page (menu item) page type and click Select. This means that users are only allowed to place computer pages under pages, not under articles, news items or other page types.
- 12. Click Next.
- 13. In Step 6, assign the page type to all websites where you wish to use it. Click Add sites, choose My website in the selection dialog and click Select.
- 14. Click Next.
- 15. Click Finish to complete the creation of the new page type.

The wizard automatically creates the database table and several default transformations.

How does the system store page content?

The system stores page content and all related data in three database tables:

- CMS_Tree (content tree structure)
- CMS_Document (general page properties, metadata and editable region content)
- A dedicated page type table in this case CUSTOM_Computer (stores the values of the page type's specific fields)

Writing transformations (ASPX)

Now that you have created the new page type, you need to prepare the transformations that page components will use to display computer products on the website.

- 1. Open the **Page types** application.
- 2. Edit (🖍) the **Computer** page type.
- 3. Switch to the Transformations tab.

~	New transfe	ormation New hierarchi	cal transformation
General	≡ <u>Actions</u>	Transformation name	Transformation type
Fields	1 🗐 🕐	AtomItem	ASCX
Layout	× =	Default	ASCX
Transformations	1 🗐 🕐	Preview	ASCX
Queries	1 🖉 👘 \cdots	RSSItem	ASCX
Queries			

The New page type wizard has created several default transformations, which you can use as a base for your own transformations.

4. Edit (🖍) the **Default** transformation, clear the original code and replace it with the following:

```
<h1>
  <%# Eval("ComputerName") %>
</hl>
Processor:
    <%# Eval("ComputerProcessorType") %>
    RAM (MB):
    <%# Eval("ComputerRamSize") %>
    HDD (GB):
    <%# Eval("ComputerHddSize") %>
    Image:
    <%# GetImage("ComputerImage") %>
```

ASCX transformation code is similar to standard ItemTemplate elements that you may already be familiar with from from using ASP.NET Repeater or DataList controls. The transformation code combines HTML with ASP.NET commands and data binding expressions (Eval). You can also use built-in methods that simplify various tasks, such as **GetImage**. For more information about the available transformation methods, click the **Available transformation methods** link above the code editor.

You will use the **Default** transformation for displaying the details of individual computer products.

5. Click Save.

6. Return to the transformation list and edit the Preview transformation. Clear the default code and add the following code instead:

7. Click Save.

Note the code used to create the link to specific pages. It consists of a standard HTML link tag and inserts the appropriate URL and link text dynamically:

<a href="<%# GetDocumentUrl() %>"><%# Eval("ComputerName") %>

You can generate an image tag containing the file uploaded into the given page's **ComputerImage** field using the **GetImage** method. The sample code calls the method with a parameter that ensures automatic serverside resizing of the image's longest side to 120 pixels:

```
<%# GetImage("ComputerImage", 120) %>
```

You will use the Preview transformation for displaying the list of computer pages on the main products page.

Entering field names in transformations

When writing ASCX transformations, you often need to specify the names of data fields as parameters of the Eval data binding expression or other methods, such as *ComputerName* and *ComputerImage* in the examples above.

You can press CTRL + SPACE to access a list of available page fields and related objects instead of typing them manually.

Creating the Products page (ASPX)

This page describes how to create the product list page and publish computer specifications on the website.

Preparing the ASPX source file for the products template

- 1. Edit your web project in Visual Studio.
- 2. Right-click the CMSTemplates/MySite folder in the Solution Explorer and click Add -> Add New Item.
- 3. Create a Web Form named ProductList.aspx and check Select master page.
- 4. Click Add and choose the MyMaster.master page from the CMSTemplates/MySite folder.
- 5. Drag the following controls inside the <asp:Content> element of the product list page:
 - CMSBreadCrumbs
 - CMSDataList
- 6. Set the properties of the CMSDataList control according to the table below:

Property	Value	Description
ClassNames	custom.computer	Configures the datalist to display only pages of the custom.computer type.

OrderBy	ComputerName ASC	Sets the SQL ORDER BY clause that the control uses when loading data. As a result, the control displays items in ascending alphabetical order based on the ComputerName values.
TransformationName	custom.computer.preview	Assigns the transformation that the datalist uses to display the list of computer products.
SelectedItemTransformationName	custom.computer.default	When a user selects a specific computer page on the website, the control displays the details according to the specified transformation.
RepeatColumns	2	Configures the datalist to display 2 items per row in list mode.

7. Switch to the code behind of the product list page (ProductList.aspx.cs) and add a reference to the CMS.UIControls namespace:

```
using CMS.UIControls;
```

8. Change the class definition so that it inherits from the TemplatePage class:

public partial class CMSTemplates_MySite_ProductList : TemplatePage

9. Save the files.

Registering the page template

The source files of the products page are ready. Now you need to register the page template in Kentico.

- 1. Switch to the Kentico administration interface in your browser.
- 2. Open the Page templates application.
- 3. Select the My website category.
- 4. Click New template and type Product list into the Template display name field.
- 5. Click Save.
- 6. Set the following values on the General tab:
 - Template type: ASPX page
 - File name: ~/CMSTemplates/MySite/ProductList.aspx
- 7. Click Save.
- 8. Switch to the Sites tab and assign the page template to My website.

Adding the products section

- 1. Open the **Pages** application.
- 2. Select the root of the content tree (My website).
- 3. Click New (+).
- 4. Choose the Page (menu item) page type.
- 5. Type in *Products* as the **Page name** and choose the **Use existing page template** option. Select the **My website** category and the **Product list** page template.
- 6. Click Save to create the page.
- 7. Select the Products page in the content tree.
- 8. Click **New** (+) and choose the **Computer** page type.
- 9. Fill in the computer page fields with the following values:
 - Computer name: Home PC Dallas
 - Processor type: Athlon
 - RAM (MB): 2048
 - HDD (GB): 160
 - Image: upload an image (you can find images in the Sample web template SampleWebTemplate\Computer_Images)
 - Publish from/Publish to: leave the values blank
- 10. Click Save and create another and enter the following values:
 - **Computer name**: Office PC Houston
 - Processor type: Pentium Core 2 Duo
 - RAM (MB): 4096
 - HDD (GB): 200
 - Image: upload an image (you can find images in the Sample web template SampleWebTemplate\Computer_Images)
 - Publish from/Publish to: leave the values blank

If you view the /Products page in Preview mode, you can see a list of the two computer products (formatted according to the custom.compu ter.preview transformation).

Our Busines	s, Inc. rvices	
Home PC Dallas	Office PC Houston	
		This is a sample Kentico website

When you click the title of a specific computer, the page displays the detail view (using the custom.computer.default transformation).

Our Business, Inc.	
Home News Products Services	
Products > Home PC Dallas	
Home PC Dallas	
Processor: Athlon RAM (MB): 2048 HDD (GB): 168	
Image:	
	This is a sample Kentico website

Developing the Search page (ASPX)

Kentico allows users to perform index-based searches through all page content, as well as other types of data. The following instructions describe how to add a basic search page to your website.

Configuring search fields for the Computer page type

First, set up the search options for the Computer page type that you created for the Products section.

- 1. Open the Page types application.

- 4. Select the Search is enabled check box.
- 5. Set the **Image field** to **ComputerImage.**
- 6. Click Save.

Product pages are now searchable.

Save				
Search is en	abled:	 Image: A start of the start of		
Title	field:	DocumentNar	me	•
Content	field:	DocumentCor	ntent	•
Image	field:	ComputerIma	ge	•
Date	field:	DocumentCre	atedWhen	۲
Set automatically				
Field name	Content	Searchable	Tokenized	Custom search name
ComputerID		✓		
ComputerName	~		~	
ComputerProcessorType	~		~	
ComputerRamSize		~		
ComputerHddSize		~		
ComputerImage				

Creating a smart search index

Before you can use the search, you need to add a smart search index covering the website's pages.

- 1. Open the **Smart search** application.
- 2. Click New index.
- 3. Fill in the following details for the search index:
 - **Display name**: My website Pages
 - Index type: Pages
 - Analyzer type: Standard
 - Stop words: (default)
- 4. Click **Save**. The index's editing interface opens.
- 5. Open the Indexed content tab and click Add allowed content.
- 6. Type /% into the Path field and click Save. This ensures that the index includes all pages on the website.
- 7. Switch to the Sites tab and assign the index to My website.
- 8. Switch to the Cultures tab and choose the default culture of your site (typically English United States).
- 9. Open the **General** tab and click **Rebuild**.

Once the system rebuilds the index, you can start using it on the website. The **Index info** section displays the current status of the index and other relevant information.

4	Save Rebuild Optimize	
General	General	
Sites	Display name:* My website - Pages	
Cultures Indexed content	Code name:* MyWebsite-Pages	9
Search preview	Index type:* Pages	
	Analyzer type: Simple •	
	Batch size: ····	

Preparing the ASPX source files for the search page

- 1. Edit your web project in Visual Studio
- 2. Right-click the CMSTemplates/MySite folder in the Solution Explorer and click Add -> Add New Item.
- 3. Create a Web Form named SearchPage.aspx and check Select master page.
- 4. Click Add and choose the MyMaster.master page from the CMSTemplates/MySite folder.
- 5. Add the following directive to the beginning of the page code:

<%@ Register src="~/CMSWebParts/SmartSearch/SearchDialogWithResults.ascx"
tagname="SearchDialogWithResults" tagprefix="cms" %>

This registers the Smart search dialog with results web part as a user control for use on the ASPX template.

6. Copy the following code inside the **<asp:content>** element of the page:

<hl>Search</hl>

```
<cms:SearchDialogWithResults ID="SearchDialogWithResults1" runat="server"
TransformationName="cms.root.smartsearchresultswithimages"
Indexes="MyWebsite-Documents" />
```

This adds a heading and the user control (web part) that provides search functionality and displays the results. The control uses the **My website - Pages** search index created in the previous section, which is assigned through the **Indexes** proper ty (identified by the index code name).

7. Switch to the code behind of the search page (SearchPage.aspx.cs) and add a reference to the CMS.UIControls namespace:

using CMS.UIControls;

8. Change the class definition so that it inherits from the TemplatePage class:

```
public partial class CMSTemplates_MySite_SearchPage : TemplatePage
```

9. Save the search page files.

Registering the page template

The source files of the search page are ready. Now you need to register the page template in Kentico.

- 1. Switch to the Kentico administration interface in your browser.
- 2. Open the Page templates application.
- 3. Select the **My website** category.
- 4. Click New template and type Search page into the Template display name field.
- 5. Click Save.
- 6. Set the following values on the General tab:
 - Template type: ASPX page
 - File name: ~/CMSTemplates/MySite/SearchPage.aspx
- 7. Click Save.
- 8. Switch to the Sites tab and assign the page template to My website.

Adding the search page

- 1. Open the Pages application.
- 2. Select the root of the content tree (My website).
- 3. Click **New** (+).
- 4. Choose the Page (menu item) page type.
- 5. Type in **Search** as the **Page name** and choose the **Use existing page template** option. Select the **My website** category and the **Se arch page** template.
- 6. Click **Save** to create the page.
- 7. Drag the Search page to the end of the content tree.

To try out the search functionality, view the /Search page in Preview mode. Type PC into the Search for box and click Search.

Our Business, Inc.			
Home News Products Services Search			
Search results			
Search for:			
pc			
Search mode:			
Any word			
Search			
Home PC Dallas			
/Kentico_8.0_0305/Products/Home-PC-Dallas.aspx 3/7/2014 10:05:04 AM			
Office PC Houston			
/Kentico_8.0_0305/Products/Office-PC-Houston.aspx 3/7/2014 10:07:04 AM			

When you click a search result, the system redirects you to the corresponding page.

Modifying the format of the search results

If you prefer a different design of the search results, you can modify the format by editing the SmartSearchResults (or SmartSear chResultsWithImages) transformation in Page types -> Root -> Transformations.

Adding a secured section for partners (ASPX)

Kentico provides a way to create secured site sections that can only be viewed by users who have a valid user name and password. This page describes how to create a logon web page for the purposes of user authentication and registration, as well as a secured page accessible only by logged in users.

Adding the secured partners page

Start by adding a new secured page that requires authentication. The page reuses the template originally created for the website's Services page.

- 1. In the Kentico administration interface, open the **Pages** application.
- 2. Select the root of the content tree (My website).
- 3. Click New (+).
- 4. Choose the Page (menu item) page type.
- 5. Type in *Partners* as the **Page name** and choose the **Use existing page template** option. Select the **My website** category and the **Left menu with right text** page template.
- 6. Click Save to create the page.
- 7. Open the Page tab and type the following text into the editable region: This is a secured page for partners.
- 8. Click Save.
- 9. Open the Properties -> Security tab of the Partners page.
- 10. Select Yes for the Requires authentication property in the Access section
- 11. Click Save.

This ensures that only authenticated (logged in) users can access the page.

Creating the logon page

Build a page where users can sign in to the website and anonymous visitors can register as new users.

Preparing the source files

- 1. Edit your web project in Visual Studio
- 2. Right-click the CMSTemplates/MySite folder in the Solution Explorer and click Add -> Add New Item.
- 3. Create a Web Form named LogonPage.aspx and check Select master page.
- 4. Click Add and choose the MyMaster.master page from the CMSTemplates/MySite folder.
- 5. Enter the following HTML layout code into the <asp:Content> element on the page:

```
<h2>Log on</h2>
<h2>Not a member yet? Sign up now!</h2>
```

- 6. Drag the following web parts (user controls) from the Solution Explorer into the left and right table cells respectively:
 - ~/CMSWebParts/Membership/Logon/LogonForm.ascx
 - ~/CMSWebParts/Membership/Registration/RegistrationForm.ascx
- 7. Set the following properties for the controls:

LogonForm:

Property	Value	Description
----------	-------	-------------

AllowPasswordRetrieval	true	Configures the logon form to display a link that allows users to recover forgotten passwords or generate new ones via email.
SendEmailFrom	no-reply@localhost.local	Sets the sender address for the password recovery emails.

RegistrationForm:

Property	Value	Description
EnableUserAfterRegistration	true	Configures the control to automatically enable new user accounts after registration.

8. Switch to the code behind of the logon page (LogonPage.aspx.cs) and add a reference to the CMS.UIControls namespace:

using CMS.UIControls;

9. Change the class definition so that it inherits from the **TemplatePage** class:

public partial class CMSTemplates_MySite_LogonPage : TemplatePage

10. Save the files.

Registering the logon page template

- 1. Switch to the Kentico administration interface in your browser.
- 2. Open the Page templates application.
- 3. Select the My website category.
- 4. Click New template and type Logon page into the Template display name field.
- 5. Click Save.
- 6. Set the following values on the General tab:
 - Template type: ASPX page
 - File name: ~/CMSTemplates/MySite/LogonPage.aspx
- 7. Click Save.
- 8. Switch to the Sites tab and assign the page template to My website.

Adding the logon page page

- 1. Open the Pages application.
- 2. Select the root of the content tree (My website).
- 3. Click New (+).
- 4. Choose the **Folder** page type.
- 5. Type in Special pages as the Page name and click Save.
- 6. Click New (+) again and select the Page (menu item) page type.
- 7. Type in *Logon* as the **Page name** and choose the **Use existing page template** option. Select the **My website** category and the **Lo gon page** template.
- 8. Click Save to create the page.

Because you placed the Logon page under a folder, it does not show up in the website's navigation menu. The menu control on the master page is configured to only display pages of the Page (menu item) type. You can use folders to store pages that have a specific purpose on the website, but are not part of the regular content.

Setting the website's logon page

When an anonymous visitor attempts to access a secured page that requires authentication (such as the *Partners* page on your sample website), the system redirects them to a logon page. By default, websites use the system page that appears when signing into the Kentico administration interface. However, you can configure each website to use its own custom logon page.

- 1. Open the Settings application.
- 2. Select the Security & Membership category in the settings tree.
- 3. Select My website in the Site drop-down menu.
- 4. Clear the **Inherit from global settings** check box next to the **Website logon page URL** setting and type in *~/Special-pages/Logon .aspx*. This is the relative URL of the logon page that you added to the website.
- 5. Click Save.

The website's logon page is now ready.

Adding a sign out button to the website

The website now allows users to log in, so you should also provide a way to log out. You can do this by adding components to the website's master page.

- 1. Open your web project in Visual Studio.
- 2. Edit the MyMaster.master master page (in the CMSTemplates/MySite folder).
- Drag the following web parts (user controls) from the ~/CMSWebParts/Membership/Logon/ folder in the Solution Explorer and place them before the CMSMenu control (inside the <div class="MainMenu"> element):
 - SignOutButton.ascx
 - CurrentUser.ascx
- 4. Set the following properties for the controls:

SignOutButton:

Property	Value	Description	
ShowOnlyWhenAuthenticated	true	Ensures that master page only displays the sign out button when the site is being viewed by an authenticated users.	
CssClass	Right	Sets the name of the CSS class applied to the button.	

CurrentUser:

Property	Value	Description	
ShowOnlyWhenAuthenticated	true	Ensures that master page only displays the current user information when the site is being viewed by an authenticated users.	
CssClass	CurrentUser Right	Sets the names of the CSS classes applied to the label.	

- 5. Save the changes.
- 6. Return to the Kentico administration interface in your browser and open the CSS Stylesheets application.
- 7. Edit the My site stylesheet.
- 8. Add the following class definitions to the stylesheet:

```
.CurrentUser
{
   color: white;
   padding-top: 4px;
}
.Right
{
   float: right;
   padding-right: 5px;
}
```

9. Click Save.

The Sign out button and CurrentUser control are now visible for signed in users on all pages on the website.

Result - Logging in to the website

Now that you have added the logon page, secured section and sign out button to the website, you can test the new functionality from the perspective of a live site user.

- 1. Open the user menu on the right of the Kentico administration interface header, and select Sign Out.
- 2. Click Partners in the main menu. The page is restricted, so the website redirects you to the logon page.

Our Business, Inc. Home News Partners Products Services Search	
Log on	Not a member yet? Sign up now!
User name: Password: Stay logged in on this computer Log on Forootten password	First name: Last name: E-mail: Pass word: Pass word strength: Confirm pass word:
	Register This is a sample Karlico website

3. Log on as the administrator again or try registering a new account.

After you sign in successfully, the site automatically redirects you back to the **Partners** page. Here you can see the content of the secured page, as well as the name of the current user and the Sign Out button.

Our Business, Inc.	
Home News Partners Products Services Search	Current user: Global Administrator (administrator) Sign Out
This is a secured page for partners.	
This is a sample Kentico webs	site
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Kentico also allows you to display content according to the *read* permissions of users. For example, you can grant the Read permission for a Gold partners section to members of the Gold partners role, so that only gold partners are able to see the corresponding menu item and page content.

See Configuring permissions in the main documentation for more information.