



Dev10 – Building and Branding SharePoint Sites Using new Web Content Management Capabilities

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 Microsoft®
Office SharePoint®
Server 2007

Agenda

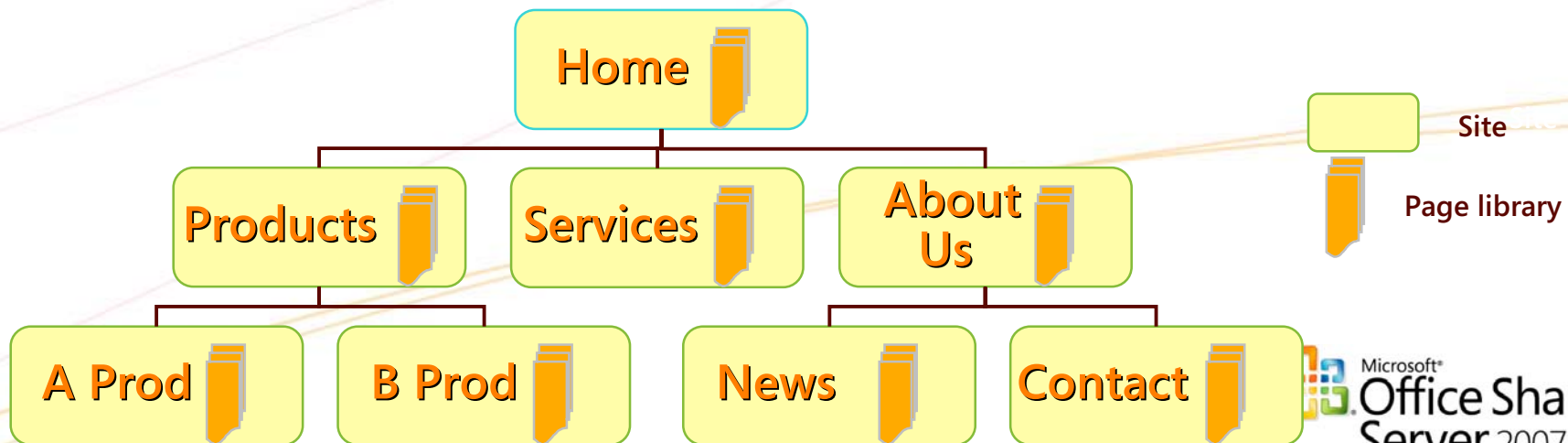
- Quick review
 - Page rendering
 - Master Pages
 - Page Layouts
- Demo
- Multilingual sites
 - Variations
- Demo

SharePoint Feature Areas

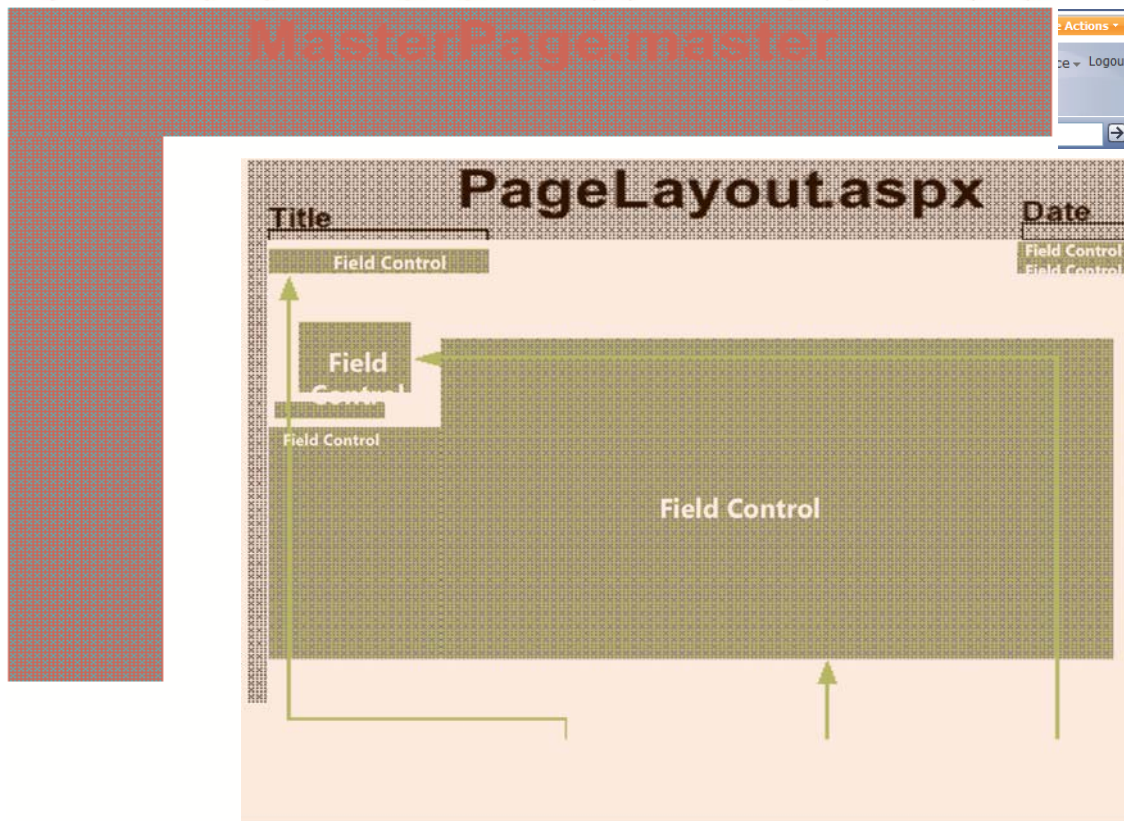


Site Structure

- Web presence is a hierarchy of Windows SharePoint Server (WSS) "Sites"
 - Sites are analogous to Microsoft SharePoint Portal Server (SPS) "areas" or Microsoft Content Manager Server (MCMS) "channels"
 - The hierarchy defines URL and Navigation structure
- Each site has a library for Pages
 - Pages are analogous to MCMS "postings"
 - Pages are rendered by Page Layouts (analogous to MCMS "templates")
 - Pages can be branded using Master Pages



Page Rendering



A typical page render

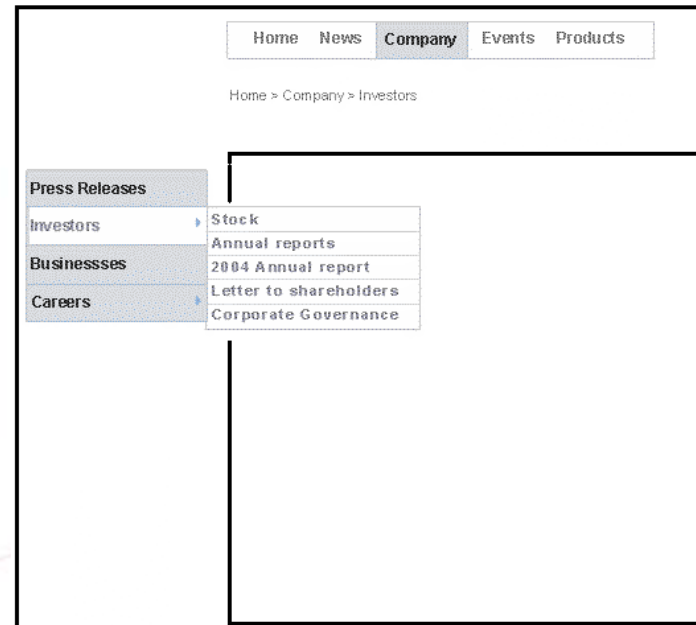
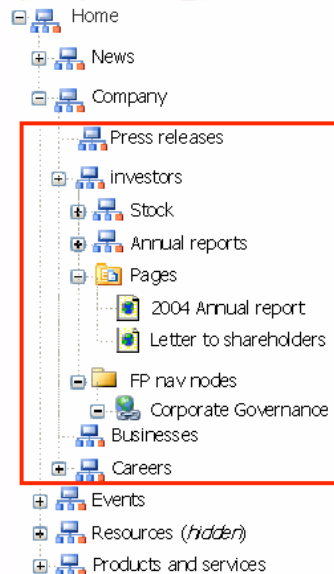
- 📄 Welcome.aspx page is requested
- 📄 Page layout associated with page is retrieved
- 📄 Master page associated with site is retrieved
- 📄 Controls in page layout render content from page's fields into the page

Inherited from Microsoft Windows SharePoint Services

- Versioning
- Check-in and out
- Content types
- Access control
- Workflow
- 2 Stage Undelete
- Link Fix-up

FileName	PageLayout	Title	Body	Image
Welcome.aspx	PageLayout.aspx	Welcome To News	Lorem ipsum dolor sit ...	/Images/Chair.jpg

Navigation



● Rich out-of-the-box Navigation

- Dynamic navigation based on site hierarchy
- Includes webs, pages and authored links
- Navigation links trimmed based on security, workflow state and publishing schedule
- User configurable (hide sites, add links)
- Can be styled with CSS

● Extensible

- Built on the ASP.NET 2.0 Navigation Provider Model
- Build or use other custom navigation

Branding and Chrome

- Web Pages in Microsoft Office SharePoint Server
 - ASP.NET 2.0 master pages are used to control look and feel of the Web site
 - There are two types of pages in a portal site
 - Content pages
 - SharePoint Application Pages
 - Forms pages
 - _layouts pages
 - Can apply different master page for each type
- Alternate CSS setting allows for CSS overrides independent of master page used

What Goes in a Master Page?

- Navigation
- Logos
- Search box
- Login control
- Editing controls
- CSS references
- Any server control or markup

<link rel="stylesheet" ...> <SharePoint:SiteActions ...>

 <asp:LoginStatus ...>

<SharePoint:HighlightMenu ...>
<PublishingNavigation: PortalSiteMapDataSource ...>

<SPSWC: RightBodySectionSearchBox ...>

Enable anonymous access
The root site must be anonymously accessible to enable the forms authentication login page to work from the Sharepoint database. Other sites of the site collection can restrict anonymous access to serve as an authenticated section

Page Layouts

- Page layouts provide the template for rendering
 - Reference a master page for global navigation and chrome
 - Define what can be authored in the page
 - Field controls
 - Web parts
 - Web part zones
 - Define how much control the author has over page content's look and feel
 - Turning on restrictions on field controls
 - Wrapping controls in CSS classes
- Can have many layouts per content type

Demo Environment

- Base Office SharePoint Server 2007
- Created a site collection (/sites/HR) with the Publishing Template
- Created a subsite under HR called Reviews
- Added a few job postings using an out of the box Page Layout (article with body only)
- Installed and activated a "Master Page" feature

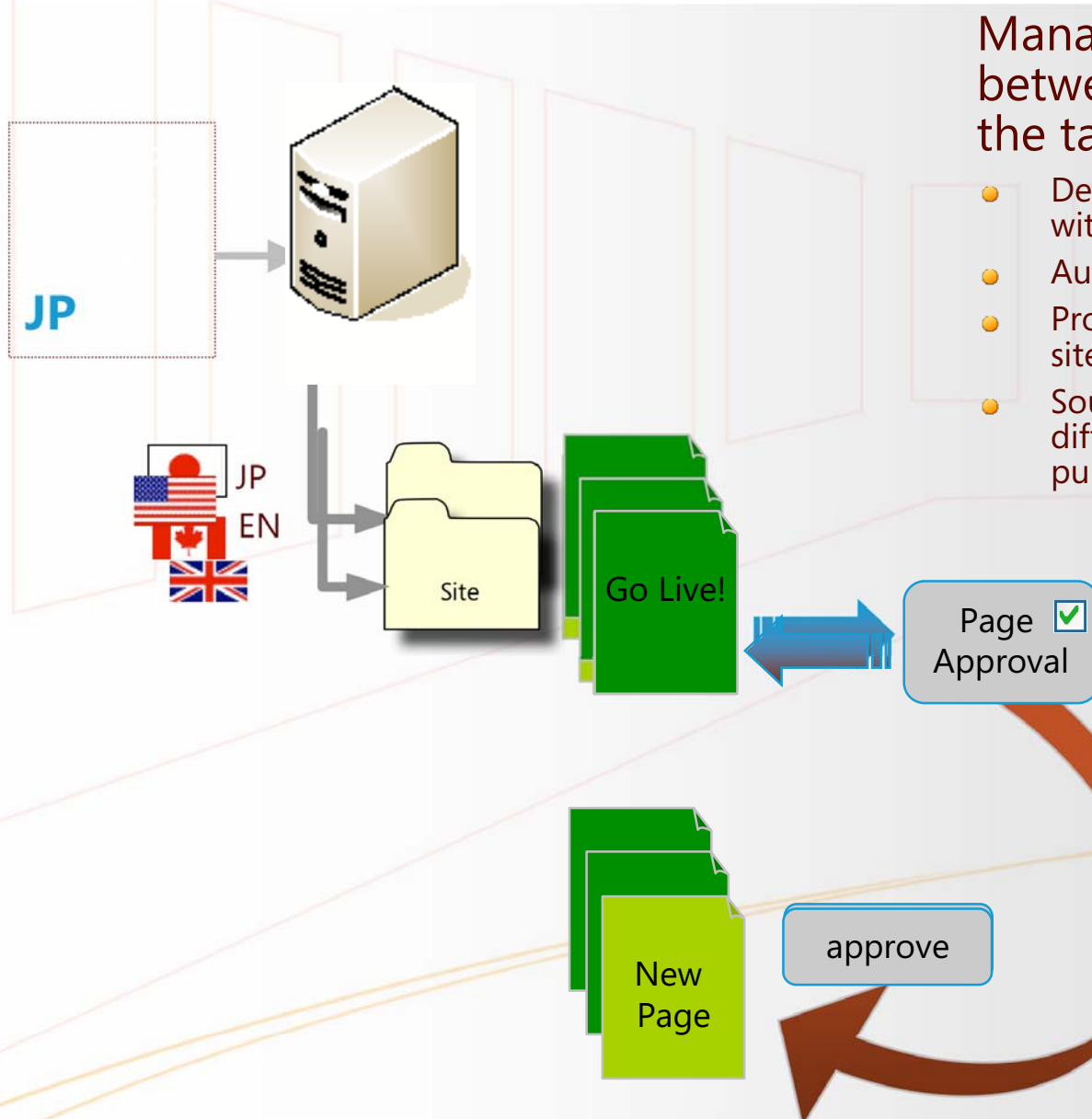
Master Pages and Page Layouts

demo

Multilingual sites

- Common pattern
 - Parallel sites in multiple languages
 - In concept, they are localized mirrors
 - In reality, there are exceptions and customizations for different regions
- Modeled as variations
 - Admin creates multiple labels
 - System creates and maintains parallel versions of containers and items
 - Exceptions are allowed
- Not just for language translations
 - Multilingual sites, multi-device sites, and multi-branded sites

Variations



Manage related content between the source site and the targeted sites

- Designate source and target sites with variation labels
- Auto-creates target sites and pages
- Propagate pages from source to target sites upon approval
- Source and target pages can have different look and feel and independent publishing process

Variations

- Source and target are loosely coupled
 - Pages always share a content type
 - Can use different layouts
 - Pages can be at different versions/levels
 - Separate approval
 - Can be moved around (within limits)
 - Target pages start with source page content, but can diverge
 - That is, target page can be sent out for translation
- Automatic and Manual modes
- “Flag control” for choosing variation while browsing

Variations

demo