

Bitrix Site Manager 4.1

User Guide



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Registration and authorisation

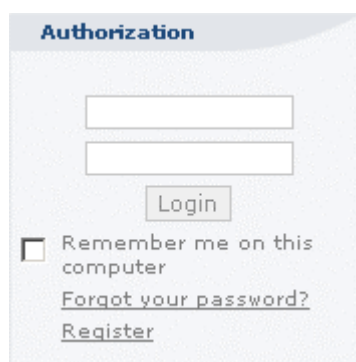
The process of the site management using the Bitrix Site Manager is built upon the principle of differentiating the user's permissions to access the site resources. This means that a site visitor can be related to one or more user groups, each having a certain set of access permissions.

For example, the system offers the two imperative user groups: **Everyone** and **Administrators**. The **Everyone** user group implicitly holds all the unregistered visitors. By default, users of the **Everyone** group can only view pages of the public section.

The **Administrators** user group contains one or more site administrators. Users of this group are granted full access to control and manage the site resources as well as permissions of other users and user groups: the administrator can add user to groups and assign access permissions to the groups.

Each registered user is given the unique identification tokens: *login* and *password*. After a user have authorised in the system (by providing their login and password), they can access the site resources within the scope of permissions assigned to their user group.

Therefore, before you can start managing your site, you have to authorise in the system. You can do that by typing your login and password in the special form which can be found in the site public section, or in the administration section which can be opened directly: **http://<your site>/bitrix/admin/**.










Upon authorisation, an administration toolbar will appear at the top of the page containing the site control buttons:



The set of buttons that are shown on the toolbar may vary and depends on the access permissions assigned to a user group to which the authorised user belongs. For example, the toolbar will be absolutely unavailable to users of the **Everyone** group since they are granted only read access for the site pages.

However, users belonging to the **Administrator** user group will enjoy the full set of commands:


-  – creates a new folder in the current site section;
-  – opens a form for editing the current section properties;
-  – creates a new page in the current site section;
-  – edits a current page;
-  – toggles the display of the page include areas;
-  – switches to the administration section;


 – ends the authorised session.

The pages that contain visual components of the **Information blocks** module, the administration toolbar will contain additional commands which you can use to manage your information blocks.

 – creates a new information block;

 – edits an information block whose sections or elements are displayed on the active page;

 – creates a new section in an information block whose sections or elements are displayed on the active page;

 – adds a new element to an information block whose sections or elements are displayed on the active page;

 – edits the active visible information block element;

 – edits the current section of an information block.

Other available commands are used with the **Workflow** and **Statistics** modules.

Also, the toolbar panel shows the name and login of the currently authorised user.

Site sections

A *site section* is a set of the site pages containing information on a certain subject. The Bitrix Site Manager allows you to create as many sections and subsections as you need. For example: **About us**, **Partners**, **Product catalog** etc.

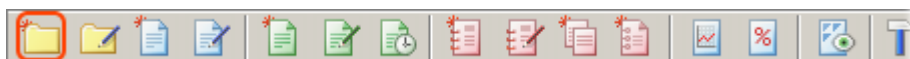
In fact, a *section* is a file system directory having certain properties and containing files related to the section (pages, images, [include areas](#)).

For easier navigation through the site sections, you can add section links to the site menu (see [Editing the menu items](#)).

Creating a section


To create a new section, use the **New folder** button on the toolbar. By default, the new section will be created in the current section. For example, if you are on the main page of the site, the new folder will be created in the root directory of the site.

1. Click the **New folder** button on the toolbar.



2. The folder creation form will open. The folder (*parent section*) in which the new folder is about to be created, is the last in the navigation chain.

To create the new folder in some other parent section, click the desired link in the navigation chain (1*).



Create New Folder

[Help](#)

[root/International/en/about/](#)

Folder name:	<input type="text" value="news"/>
Section name:	<input type="text" value="Company news"/>
Add a menu item:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Menu:	<input type="text" value="([left] Левое меню"/>
Item text:	<input type="text" value="Company news"/>
Create index page for this section:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
template:	<input type="text" value="Standart page"/>
switch to editing:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

In the example above, the new folder **Company news** will be created in the directory **/about/**, containing pages and other elements if the **About us** section. In other words, the **Company news** section is created inside the **About us** section.

Fill in the form fields:

- **Folder name:** type the name of the file system directory to be created;
- **Section name:** type the name of the section to be created;
- **Create menu item:** check this box if you want to add a link (to the new section) to the parent section menu. In this example, checking this box will create the **Company news** item in the menu of the **About us** section;
- **Menu:** select here the menu of the parent section (**About us**) to which the new section link is to be added;

- **Item text:** type the text of the menu item (*parent section menu*) as it should be displayed to visitors. By clicking this menu item in the parent section, visitors will open the section being created. By default, the menu item text is the same as the section name;
- **Create section index page:** if this option is active, the section index page (**index.php**) will be created automatically upon section creation. A *section index page* is the page that is opened by default when a visitor opens a section;
- **Template:** select the template on which the index page will be created;
- **Switch to editing:** if this box is checked, the index page will be opened in the editor just after the new section is created.

Save the section you have just created, and the index page if you have chosen to edit it.

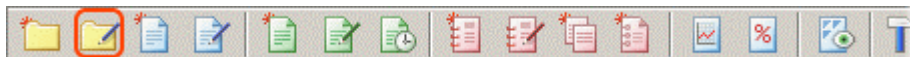
3. Now, the **About us** site section contains the **Company news** subsection, and the link to the latter have been created in the **About us** site section menu. By clicking the **Company news** link visitors can open the index page of the new section (**Company news**).



Changing the section properties

The section properties provide a flexible means to control information and its presentation as well as manage the page metadata. By changing values of the section properties, you propagate the metadata values to all pages of a section, control the navigation chain display, show the desired image on all pages of a section etc.

1. Click the **Folder properties** button on the administration toolbar.



2. Type the name of the site in the **Section name** field:

Section Name:

The section title will be used in the navigation chain as the link that visitors may click to go to the desired section.



3. In the **Folder properties** table, assign values to the properties which you want to be assigned to all pages on the section, by default. For example, you can pass the following information:

Code	Value
Description	<input type="text" value="Latest news anout the company."/>
Keywords	<input type="text" value="Telefonster, company, news"/>
Additional title	<input type="text" value="Company news"/>
Desired keywords	<input type="text" value="partners, cooperation, innovation"/>
Section image	<input type="text"/>
Hide navigation ch	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

[More...](#)

4. The **Access permissions** form can be used to define the user group permission level to access this section:

Group	Access level
[2] Everyone:	Deny
[4] Content editors:	Inherit [Deny]
[8] Techsupport administrators:	Inherit [Deny]
[7] Techsupport staff:	Inherit [Deny]

For example, you can forbid the unauthorised visitors (the **Everyone** user group) to access the **Company news** section (by assigning the **Deny** permission), while allowing other user groups to view this section (i.e. assign the **Read** access permission level).

Site pages

Any information that your site offers to visitors, has to be published on the site pages. The Bitrix Site Manager offers special unique tools that you can use to create your pages in the real-time mode. You can create a page in the desired section, view how the created page displays in the public section. What is more important, you can edit your pages without having to install any third-party visual or text HTML editors.

The site pages can contain information of both static and dynamic nature. The *static* is information that remains constant in time. Examples of static information are advertising text, company history, contact information etc. Static information is usually created, edited or deleted manually by users who have enough permissions to perform such operations.

At the same time, pages may require to display information that changes due to some internal or external factors. The *dynamic* information can be changed or developed with time by using the special system facilities. Examples of dynamic information are the selection of the latest news, product catalogue, photo gallery, random photo of the day etc. You will find more information on publishing the dynamic information in the [Visual components](#) chapter.

Creating a page

You can create pages using the built-in system editor in the following three modes:

- plain text editor;
- PHP editor;
- visual HTML editor.

If you have started to edit a page in one of these modes, you can quickly switch into another one. To do so, simply select the corresponding option in the editor.

To create and start editing a new page, perform the following actions.

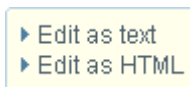
1. Click the **New page** button on the administration toolbar.



Note! By default, the new page is always created in the current section of the site. You can change the default section when saving the page.

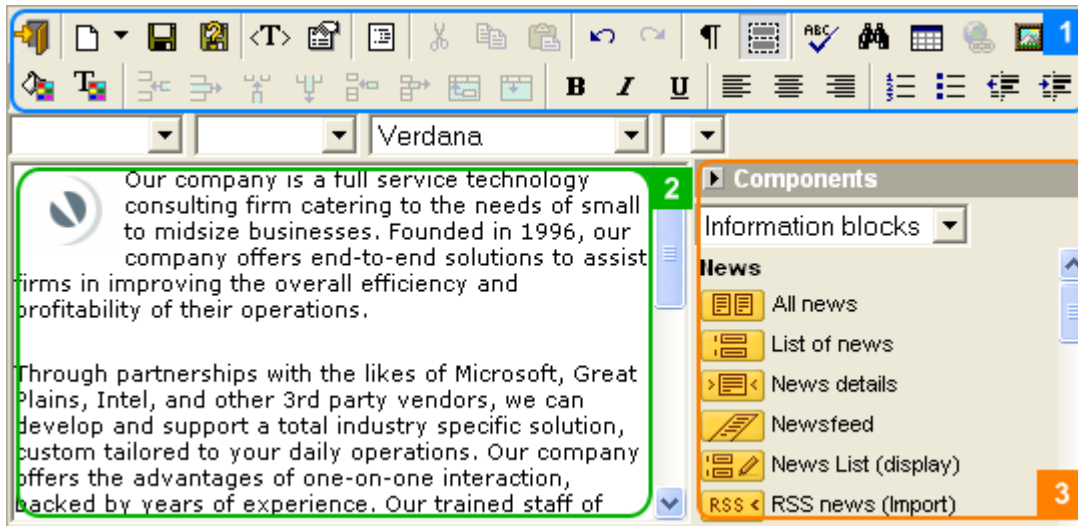
2. The page editor will open. By default, the system offers the editor specified in the **Site explorer** module settings (the **Default page editor** field).

If you have selected editor other than visual HTML editor in the module settings, you can choose any other editor by clicking the appropriate link in the page menu. For example, if the default editor is the **PHP source editor**, the page menu will offer the following choice:



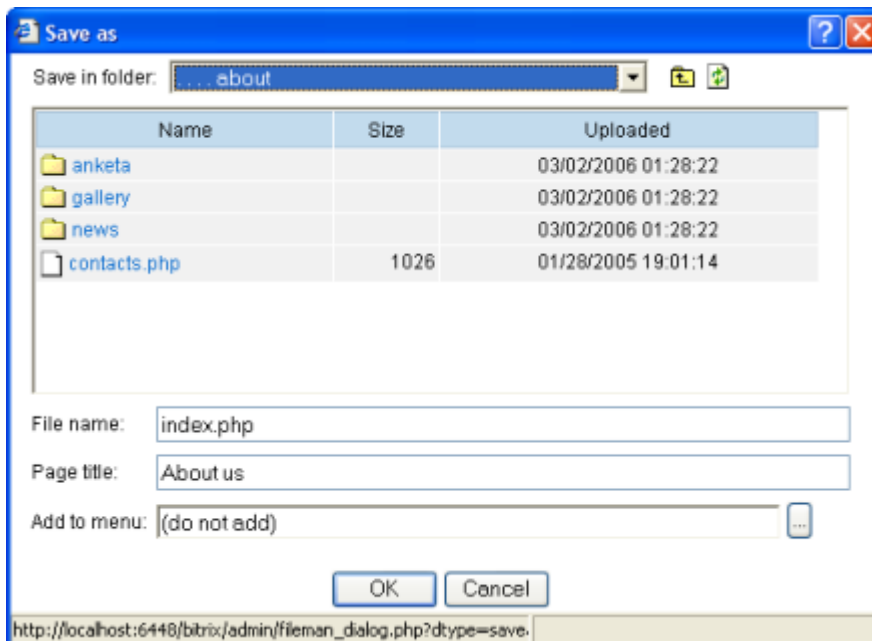
If you are not aware of web programming basics, you should choose the visual HTML editor mode. In this mode, the process and the user interface of creating and editing pages is similar to editing the **Microsoft Word** files. Besides that, the visual HTML editor displays how the page will look when viewing it in a browser.

3. The visual HTML editor includes the following main areas:



Legend

1. The editor toolbar. Note that it looks much like the **Microsoft Word** toolbar.
2. The page body. This is where you type text, place images and other elements.
3. The **Components** bar. Contains visual components which can be used to publish dynamic information (see [Visual components](#)).
4. The process of creating a page may include many operations: you can enter the title text by clicking <T>, type the desired text etc.
After you are through with your page, save it by clicking (**Save**) or (**Save as**).
5. The file save dialog box will open:



Provide the following information.

- **Section folder** in which the page is to be displayed (e.g. **about**). By default, the current section folder will be chosen to save the file. The name of the section folder is selected in the **Save in folder** field. You can choose any other folder by selecting it in the folder tree.
- **File name**. Type the name under which the file is to be saved. If you want your page to be opened automatically when a visitor opens the site section, type **index.php**.

- **Page title** that will be displayed in the browser caption. Also, this title will be used as the page heading.
- **Section menu** to which the page link is to be added. To select the menu, click the “...” button besides near the **Add to menu** field. This will cause the following dialog box to open:

Provide the menu item parameters (menu type, menu item text etc.) and click **OK**.

6. Finally, save the created page by clicking **OK** in the **Save as** dialog box.

The new page will look similar to the following:



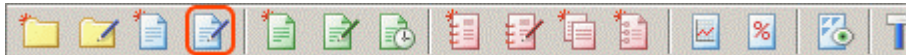
Editing a current page

The system offers tools which enables you to:

- edit a current page (the page that is currently open in a browser);
- save the page and view changes;
- return to editing, if required.


! Important! Only users who are granted administrator permissions are allowed to edit pages containing inclusions of the PHP code.

1. To edit the currently viewed page, click the **Edit current page** button on the toolbar:



The page will be opened for editing in the editor specified in the **Site explorer** module settings (the **Default page editor** field).

You can switch to any other editor type by using the links in the page menu (unless you are in the visual HTML editor).

2. After editing, save the page by clicking the **Save** button ().
3. The changes made will be effective right after the save operation. You can return to editing the page, if required.

Controlling page properties

Using the complete, perfect and flexible page property management mechanism, you can edit the page metadata (e.g. for SEO purposes), change the page design elements depending on the page parameters, control the way the information is displayed and so forth.

You can change the property values in the special form when editing a page in the visual HTML editor, or the plain text editor.

Creating page properties

The system usually reserves several property names; these are used internally by the system kernel.

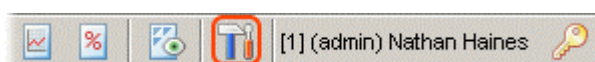
Currently, the reserved properties are:

- **title**: this property can be used to specify the additional title. This title will be displayed in the browser title.
- **NOT_SHOW_NAV_CHAIN**: shows or hides the navigation chain (see [Navigation chain](#)).


You can create your own properties whose values will be used with the pages

To create a new page property, do the following.

1. Switch to the administration section by clicking the button outlined below:



2. Open the **Site explorer** module settings page:

- **System settings** -> **Settings**. Select **Site explorer** from the drop-down list;
- or
- **Site explorer** -> **Browse**, then click  (the **Module settings** button) on the toolbar.


3. Find the **Property types** group:

Property types:	Type	Name
	title	Additional title
	NOT_SHOW_NAV_CHA	Hide navigation chain

In this form, you will find **types** in the form of text strings (**title**, **work_pic** etc.) and **names** (short descriptions) of these types. You can edit the type names, if you want. You are strongly recommended **not** to change the system reserved types itself

4. You can create your own page property types by using the empty form fields. For example, you can create a *keyword* property (the HTML equivalent **keywords**), a *page description* property (**description**), an *author* property (**author**). Only the Roman letters are allowed in the property names.

The trial version contains the **work_pic** property, which can be used to define a picture to be displayed on a current page, or all pages of a desired section. The image path depends on the site template settings. For example, the template settings may define the path to a folder containing the site images. If so, the **work_pic** property value can contain only the image file name.

 **Note.** Properties “*keywords*” and “*description*” are used as the page metadata. Therefore, their names must be the same as the HTML meta tag attribute values (“KEYWORDS” and “DESCRIPTION”).

Property types:	Type	Name
	description	Description
	keywords	Keywords
	title	Additional title
	adv_desired_target_key	Desired keywords
	work_pic	Section image
	NOT_SHOW_NAV_CH#	Hide navigation chain

5. Save the created properties by clicking **Save**.
6. Now, you can use the created properties when creating and editing your pages in the text or visual HTML editor.

Changing values of page properties

You can add and edit the page properties in the special forms which are the part of the text and visual HTML editor.

When in the **text editor**, you can edit properties in the following way.


1. Open or create a page in the text editor.
2. The editor form will include a special form in which you can edit properties (their values, to be more precisely).

Code	Value
Hide navigation ch	Y
Description	About the company.
Keywords	Company, Telefonster, services
Additional title	About us
Desired keywords	company, telefonster
Section image	

[More...](#)

3. When you are done, save changes by clicking **Save** or **Apply**.



For the **visual HTML editor**, editing properties slightly differs.

1. Open or create a page in the visual HTML editor.
2. Click the **Page properties** button () on the *editor* toolbar.
3. Specify the desired values in the property editing form.

Code	Value
Description	About the company
Keywords	company, telefonster
Additional title	About the company
Desired keywords	telefonster
Section image	pic_1.gif
Hide navigation chain	Y

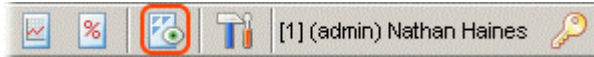
More...

OK Cancel

4. Click **OK** to accept the changes made.
5. After you have finished editing the page, save changes by clicking  or .

Page include areas


The button **Show include areas** unhides (outlines) all the include areas which are on the current page: editable areas in the site *template*, or editable areas in the site *page*.

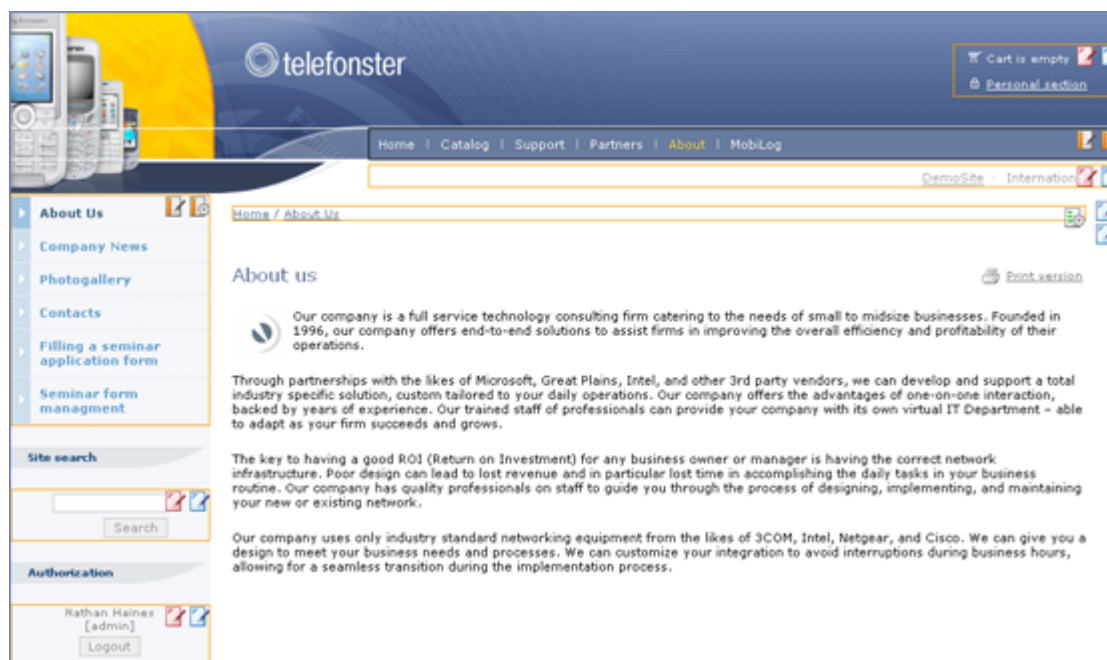



When this mode is active, the include areas are outlined in colour frames. The top right corner will display image links that you can click to edit the desired area.

Editing include areas in the site template

You can enhance the design of your site by adding special editable areas to the site template. For example, you can implement the following portions as include areas: copyright, image links, contact information, company logo etc.

To highlight the editable areas of the template, click the button  (**Show include areas**) on the administration toolbar. This will cause all the include areas to be framed:



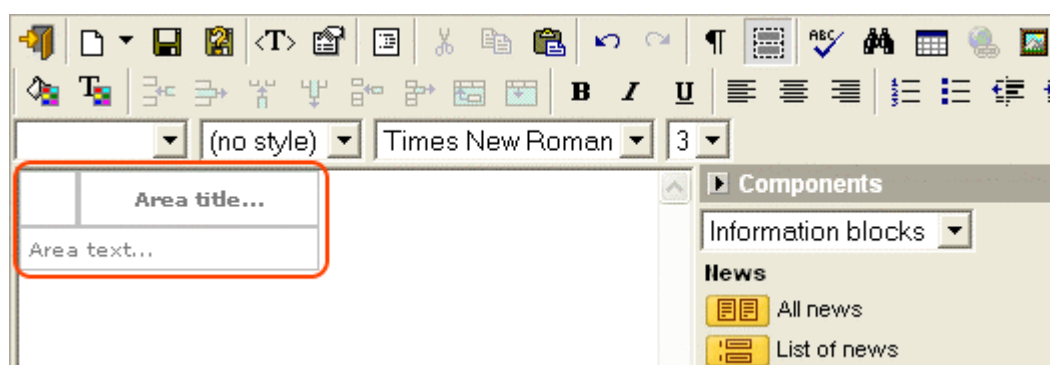
All the include areas will display the link () which you can click to edit the required block.

Perform the following operations to edit an include area.

1. Click  (**Edit include area**).

The include area will be opened for editing in the editor specified in the **Site explorer** module settings (the **Default page editor** field).

If you prefer editing the include area in the visual mode rather than editing the code, switch to the visual HTML editor by clicking the **Edit as HTML** link.




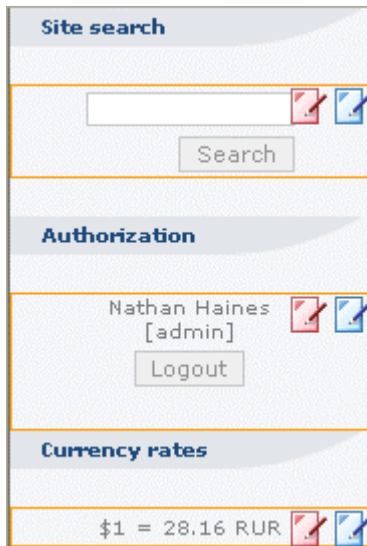
2. Save the modified include area. All changes will be reflected in the public section right after the save operation.


Editing include areas from within a page

Editable include areas serve to publish reference information, various forms (subscription, voting, polls), news or any other static and dynamic information. The location of an include area is defined by the site template.

An include area can be created for use in a specific page, or it can be added to all pages of a site section (*section include area*).


To highlight the template editable areas, click the button  (**Show include areas**) on the administration toolbar. This will cause all the include areas to be framed:

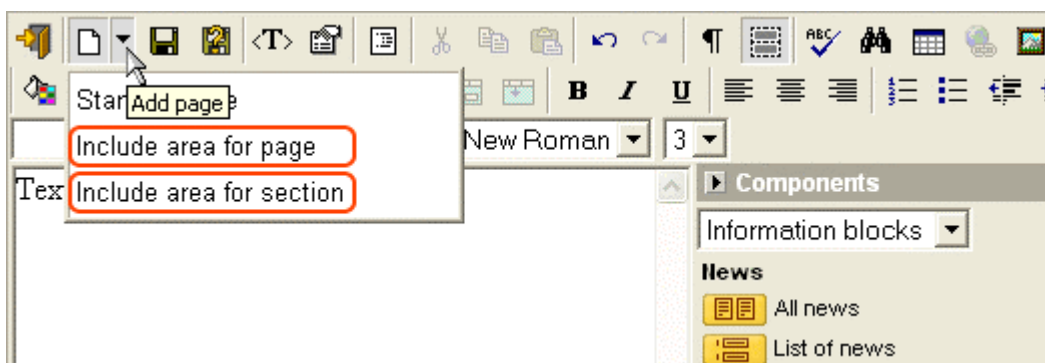


In the top right corner of an area you will find a link that you can click to edit the desired page or section include area: .

Creating an editable include area

To add an include area to a current page (or all sections of the page), do the following:

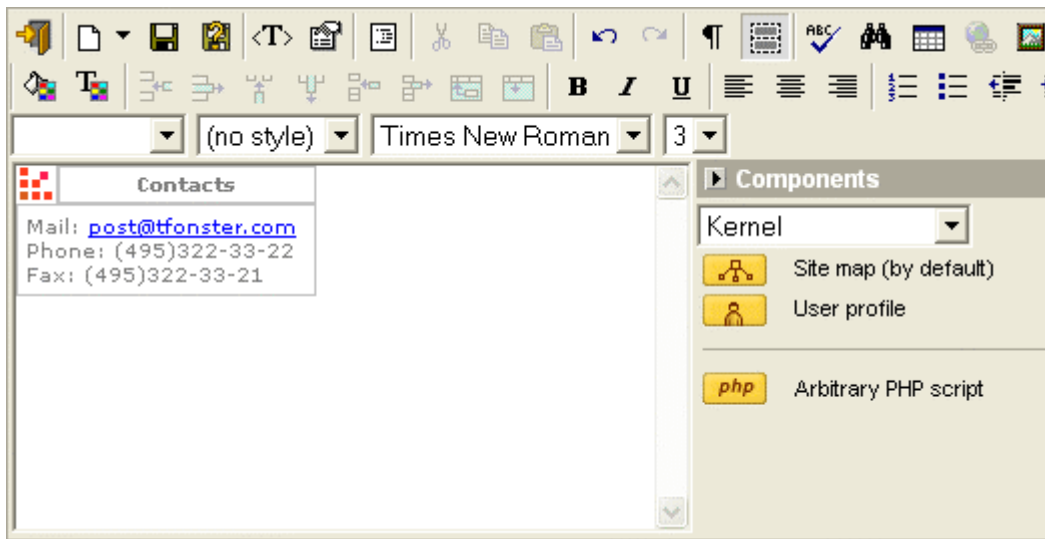
1. Create a new page in the current section using the visual HTML editor (click  on the toolbar).
2. Click the drop-down arrow of the **New page** button on the editor toolbar:





In the pop-up menu, select the desired type of an area:

- **Page include area:** the new include area will be displayed on a current page only;
- **Section include area:** the new include area will be displayed on all pages of a current section.



3. Add the desired text, images or visual components to the include area:



4. Save the created include area by clicking  (**Save**) or  (**Save as**). You must save the include area under the name that the system provides.
5. The created include area will be added to a current page (or all pages of a section) right after the save operation.

Editing an include area

Do the following to edit a section or page include area.

1. Click the button  (**Show include areas**) on the administration toolbar.
2. Click the button  (**Edit include area**) in the top right corner of the area you are have chosen to edit.

The include area will be opened for editing in the editor specified in the **Site explorer** module settings (the **Default page editor** field).

If you prefer editing the include area in the visual mode rather than editing the code, switch to the visual HTML editor by clicking the **Edit as HTML** link.

3. Save the modified include area. All changes will be reflected in the public section right after the save operation.

Navigation chain

The navigation chain is a consecutive list of links, each referring to parent sections of a current section. The chain indicates the depth level of a current page in the site structure.

[Home](#) / [About Us](#) / [Company News](#)

The navigation chain does exactly what it reads: it helps visitors navigate through the site. Visitors can easily return to the main page, or step one or more level up in the hierarchy, i.e. walk from a section to another section.


Editing the navigation chain links

The link title in the navigation chain is defined by the contents of the **Title** field, on the section settings page.

**Note**

Some components may enrich the navigation chain with the current page title, news headings, product name etc.

To change the section link title in the navigation chain, do the following.

1. Switch to the section whose link title you want to change. For example: **About us**.
2. Click the button  (**Folder properties**) on the administration toolbar.

This will open the current section settings editing page. The value of the **Section Name** field defines the link title in the navigation chain.

Section Name: <input type="text" value="Who are we?"/>
--

Save changes by clicking the **Save** or **Apply** button. The link title will change right after the save operation.

Home / Who are we? / Company News


**Hint**

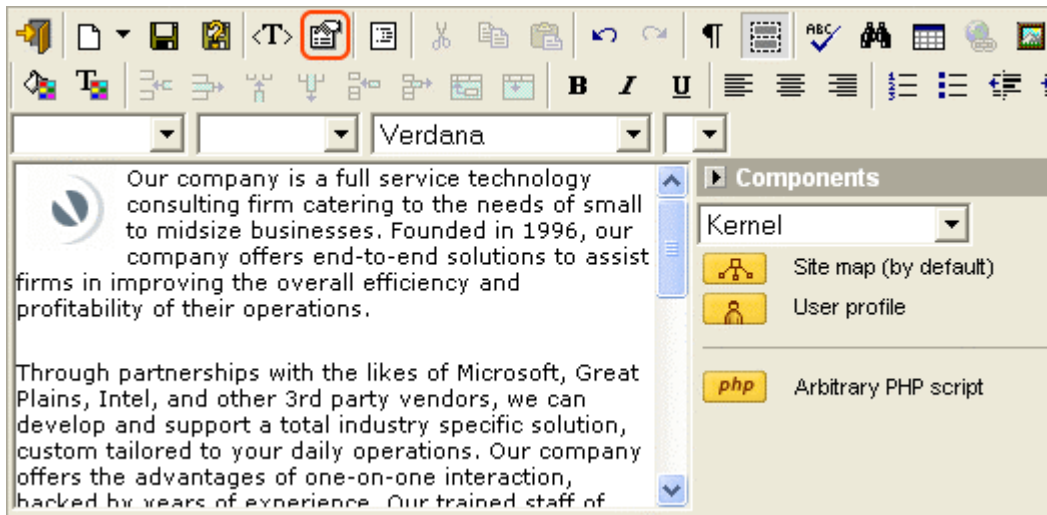
If you want to hide a link to a section in the navigation chain, open the section settings page and empty the **Section Name** field, then save changes.

Toggling the navigation chain item display

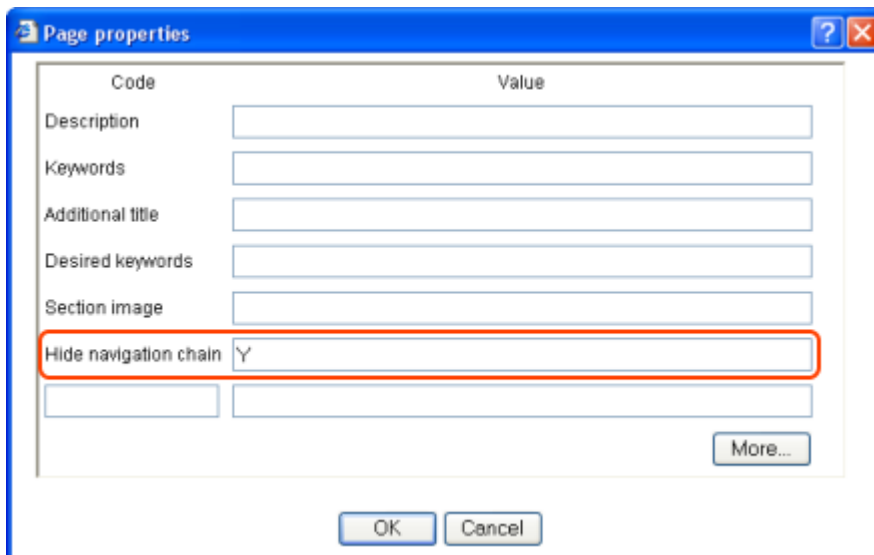
You can control the display of the navigation chain on a specific page by modifying the page properties. It is possible to allow or disallow the navigation chain to be displayed on a specific page. By default, the navigation chain is displayed.

The following instructions describe how to show or hide the navigation chain on a current page.

1. Open the current page for editing in the visual HTML editor (click  on the toolbar).
2. Click the **Page properties** button on the *editor* toolbar:



3. Find the **Hide navigation chain** property in the property list:



To **hide** the navigation chain on the current page, set the value of this field to **Y**.

To **show** the navigation chain on the current page, leave the field blank.

4. Apply new settings by clicking **OK**.
5. Save the modified page.

Menu

Being a well-know user interface concept, menus deliver a great effortlessness of the site navigation experience to visitors. With the Bitrix Site Manager, you can easily create menus for your site and manage them.

A common page contains the following menus:

- **main menu** (usually at the top), used to guide visitors through the site sections;
- **complementary menu** (usually at the left or right), used to navigate through pages and subsections of a site section.

Sites may have other types of menu, for example, bottom menu.

**Note**

The Bitrix Site Manager does not put any restrictions on the site menus. Number and types of menus are defined by the site design template. The design of the public section menus is defined by the menu template which is created when preparing the site design. The system allows using more than one template for a single menu type.



Editing the menu items

Do the following to edit a site menu.

1. Show the include areas by clicking  (**Show include areas**).

All menus will be highlighted as the individual include blocks:




The menu editing links will be displayed in the top right corner of each block: for **editing menu template** () and for **editing menu items** (.



Note

A good knowledge of the PHP language is required to edit menu templates.

2. To edit items of the desired menu, click  (**Edit menu items**).
3. The menu editing page will open. You can edit menus using one of the two menus: **simple** or **advanced**.

Editing menu items: simple mode

In the simple editing mode, you can change the menu item text, set the link address to which a visitor will be brought after clicking the menu item as well as rearrange menu items or delete the unwanted items.

To switch to the simple mode, click the **Simple mode** link in the page menu.

In this mode, the menu editing form has the following layout:

Menu type: [top] ▼			
Name	Link	Sorting	Delete
Home	/en/index.php	10	<input type="checkbox"/>
Support	/en/support/	30	<input type="checkbox"/>
Partners	/en/partners/	40	<input type="checkbox"/>
About	/en/about/	50	<input type="checkbox"/>
MobiLog	/en/cat/	60	<input type="checkbox"/>
		110	
<input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="Apply"/> <input type="button" value="Reset"/>			

The form offers the following fields:

- the **Menu type** drop-down menu is used to select the menu type that you want to edit. You can choose the desired menu type for editing by selecting it in the list;
- the **Name** field contains the menu item text. This text is displayed in the public section;
- in the **Link** field, type the path to the required site page or section that will open after selecting the corresponding menu item;
- the **Sorting** field contains the item relative “weight”. The weight of the menu items define the order in which they are displayed. Items with lesser weights are positioned higher;
- if you want to delete one or more menu items, check the corresponding box in **Delete** column. To confirm deletion, click **Apply** button.

Editing menu items: advanced mode

In the advanced mode, you can specify additional locations where the menu items are to be highlighted, set the showing conditions and edit parameters of the menu items.

To switch to the advanced mode, click the **Advanced mode** link in the page menu.

In this mode, the menu editing form has the following layout:

Menu type: [top] Верхнее меню ▼					
Menu template: (default)					
Menu items: <input type="button" value="Insert item >>"/>					
Name: Home	Additional links to highlight: /partners/list/				
Link: /en/index.php	Condition: \$USER->IsAuthorized()				
Sorting: 10	Parameters:				
Delete <input type="checkbox"/>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Value		
Name	Value				
<input type="button" value="Insert item >>"/>					

Main parameters:

- the **Menu type** drop-down menu is used to select the menu type that you want to edit. You can choose the desired menu type for editing by selecting it in the list;
- the **Menu template** field allows to specify the name of a template which will be used to generate menu;
- the **Name** field contains the menu item text. This text is displayed in the public section;
- in the **Link** field, type the path to the required site page or section that will open after selecting the corresponding menu item;
- the **Sorting** field contains the item relative “weight”. The weight of the menu items define the order in which they are displayed. Items with lesser weights are positioned higher;
- if you want to delete one or more menu items, check the corresponding box in **Delete** column. To confirm deletion, click **Apply** button.

Extra parameters:

1. **Additional links to highlight:** specify here the site pages that will cause the menu item to become highlighted when those pages are open in a browser.

For example, you have a page containing a list of partners and links pointing to pages containing the detailed information about each of them (the **Partners** menu item). If you specify links to these pages in this field, the **Partners** menu item will be highlighted when viewing any of these pages. The path should be specified relative to the site root (e.g. **/partners/list/partn_1.php**).

If all pages that should cause the menu item to be highlighted are located in the same folder, it is sufficient to specify only the path to the folder relative to the site root, rather than entering paths to all pages individually. For example: **/partners/list/**.

2. **Condition:** determines the display of the menu item. The condition is a PHP expression that should evaluate to either true or false.

For example, if the condition is **\$USER->IsAuthorized()**, this menu item would be displayed only to authorised users.

3. **Parameters:** here you can specify any parameters that can be used by the menu template. Parameters are specified as pairs “parameter name” => “value”. These parameters must have been previously defined in the menu template.

Menu templates can use these parameters in any way: by checking values of the parameters, or by using the values explicitly. You will find the detailed information on using parameters in menu templates in the integration manual.

For example, in your template you may want to use a parameter that would allow to open the menu item link in a new window. This parameter may have any name, for example: TARGET. The parameter and its properties must have been previously defined in the menu template.

For example, set the value of the TARGET parameter to **Y**:

Parameters:	Name	Value
	TARGET	= Y

Now, the link will open in a new browser window.

Additional controls:

4. **Insert item:** this button adds a new menu item in the button location.

Visual components

The Bitrix Site Manager is conceptually built upon the postulation of creating and managing pages via the intuitive user interface. Therefore, a set of **visual components** has been developed to furnish users with the ease of information management.

A **visual component**, at its core, is a portion of logically complete software code whose mission is to perform the intended operations with data stored by a certain system module, and generate the expected result. For example, visual components can display product catalogue elements, show random photo, scroll newsfeed and fulfil many other useful functions.

A distinctive feature of visual components is the lack of necessity to edit or update the source code manually. In the visual HTML editor, each visual component is represented by a small image that you can drag and drop anywhere. You can easily customize the component by editing its properties in the property editor.

The visual HTML editor offers special features for adding components to your pages. All visual components reside in the **Components** bar of the HTML editor and are grouped by modules according to their functions. You can choose the desired group of components by selecting the module name in the drop-down list of the **Components** bar.

**Important!**

Only users who are granted administrator permissions can add and edit properties of the visual components.

Kernel module (“main”)

Site Map

The Site Map component displays the site map in the public section. The component does not offer editable properties.

User Profile

The User Profile component can be used to display and edit information about the current user in the public section.

Search module

Common Search Page

The **Common Search Page** component displays the standard search form, and outputs the search results. If a site template contains the search form, a visitor will be redirected to a page containing this component to view the search results.

The component parameters are as follows:

- search area;
- values for selecting the search area;
- number of search results per page;
- path to the search result navigation chain template;
- time to cache the search area drop-down list options.

Information Blocks module

News

The components listed below are for use with news elements created using information blocks.

All News

This component can be used to display elements of all information blocks of a certain type. For example, it can display elements (**news**) of all information blocks of the **News** type.

List of News

This component displays a list of elements (news) of a certain information block.

News Details

This component displays the detailed view of elements (news) of information blocks of a certain type (e.g. News).

Newsfeed

This component displays the newsfeed containing of elements of one or more information blocks of a certain type (e.g. News).

RSS News (Import)

This component can be used to import news in the RSS format from a remote site.

RSS News (Export)

This component allows to export news in the RSS format from the site.

Product catalogue

The components listed below are for use with product catalogues (e.g. home appliances, mobile phones, services etc.) which were created using information blocks.

Element Filter Form

This component can be used to display the filter form containing the specified fields. By using the filter fields, visitors can find elements (e.g. products) that satisfy their requirements.

Elements of All Sections

This component displays the specified number of elements (**products**) of an information block of the specified type (e.g. **Product catalog**).

Element Top Sections

This component allows to display the specified number of elements of a certain information block section.

Sections With Total Number of Elements

This component displays the list of all sections and elements of the specified information block.

Section Elements in a Table

This component displays elements of a section or subsection of an information block in the table form.

Section Elements in a List

This component displays a list of elements of a section or subsection of an information block.

Catalog Element Details

This component can be used to display the detailed information on the specified element of a certain information block.

List of The Compared Catalogue Elements

This component allows a visitor to add information block elements (e.g. products) to the element comparison list. The elements for collation may be selected from different pages. Then, a visitor can click a button or a link to go to the element comparison page.

Comparison Table

This component inserts a comparison table containing all elements to be compared, as well as their properties. This table offers an easy way to compare the desired products.

List of Linked Elements

This component allows to display a list of elements of any information block which are associated in any way with elements currently being shown on a page. For example, you can display a list of compatible accessories for a mobile phone.

Universal Catalog

List of Catalogs

Displays a list of all currently existing catalogues and their descriptions.

List of Sections and Products

Serves to display a list of information block sections and elements.

Catalog element details

Allows to view the information block element details. You can tune the component in such a way that it will display additional properties on the element (product) details page.

Photogallery

These components help handle sets of images and photos created using the information blocks.

Random Photo

This component allows to display a random element (photo or image) of the specified information block type (e.g. **Photo Gallery**). Every time a visitor opens the page, a random image will display.

Top Photo Sections

Displays a list of information block sections, and the specified number of elements (e.g. photos) for each section.

Section photos



Serves to display all elements (photos) of a certain information block section.

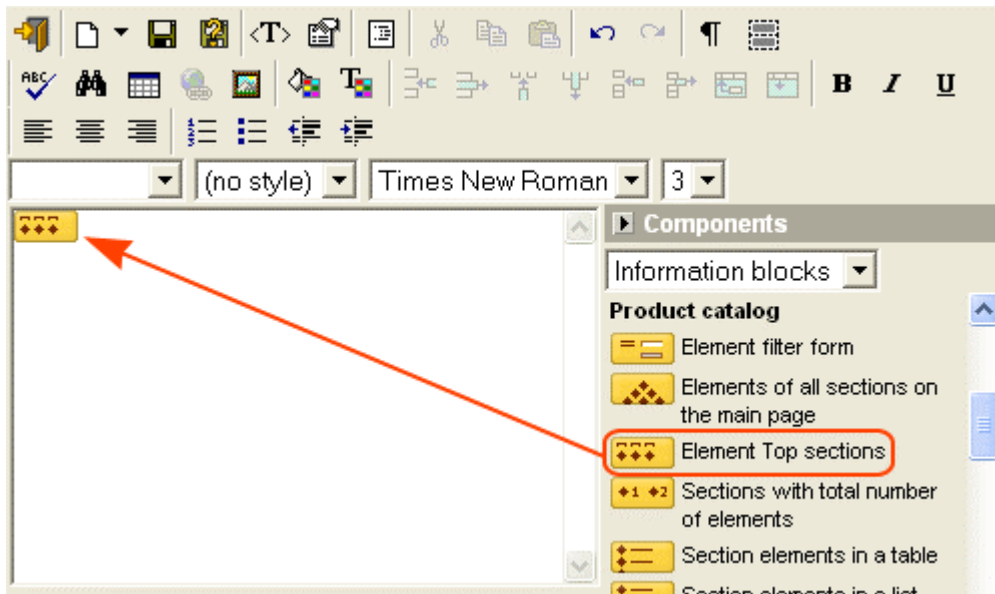
Photo details

Provides the detailed view of a specified information block element (e.g. photo).

Adding visual components to a page

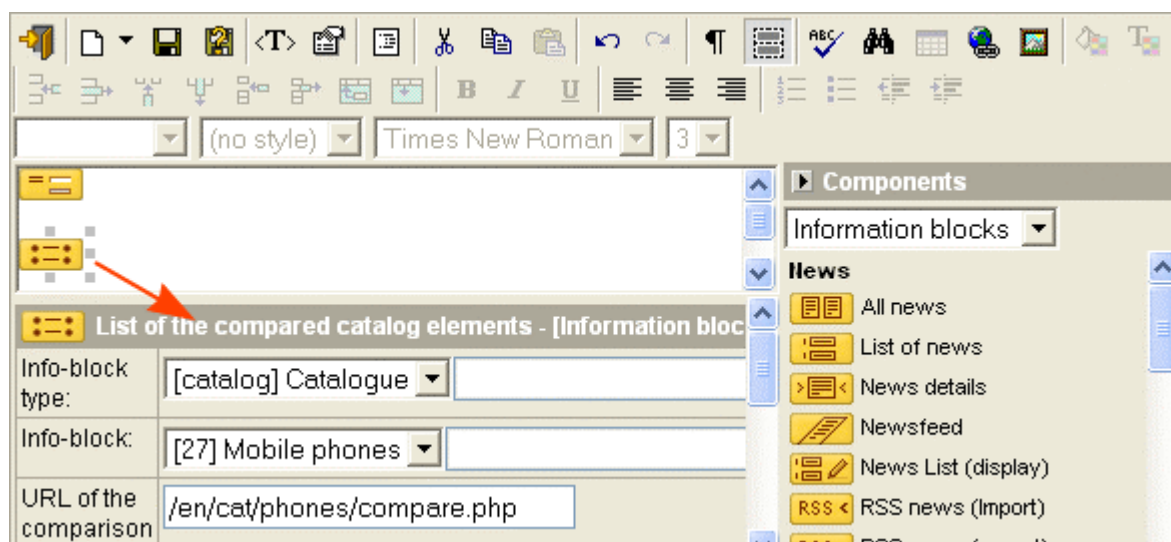
To add the desired component to a page, do the following.

1. Start editing the page to which you want to add a component by clicking , or create a new one by clicking . You must use the *visual HTML editor* if you want to take advantage of visual components.
2. Select the module whose component you want to add, by selecting the module name in the drop-down list on the **Components** bar.
3. Select the desired components in the list. Click on the component icon, and drag it while holding the left mouse button down. Drag the mouse cursor and release the mouse button at the desired position.



Customizing the visual component



After you have added the visual component to the page, the component property bar will appear at the page bottom. This bar contains editable properties of the component.



Note

If you cannot find the property bar, click the component you have just added.

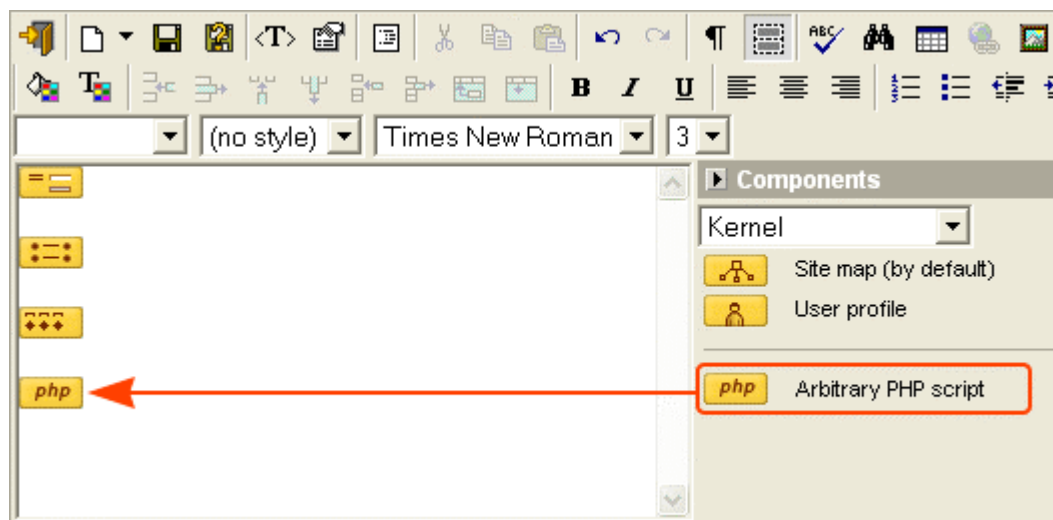
For each visual component, the property bar offers a specific set of properties.

After you have added the required component, save the page by clicking the **Save as...** () or **Save** () button.

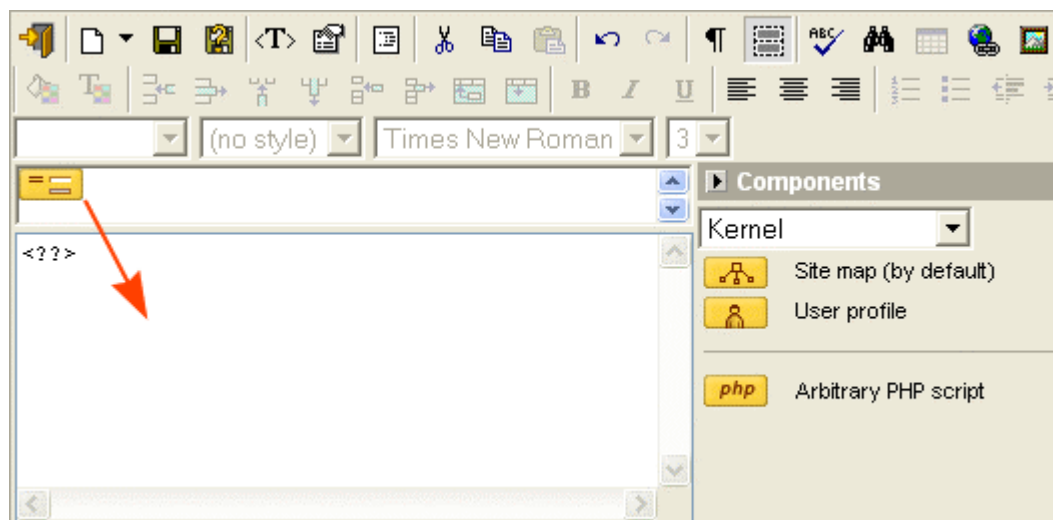
Enhancing pages with the custom PHP code

If you want to add some PHP code to a page, the system offers the way of doing it via visual components. This allows to add the code even if using the visual HTML editor.

You will find the **Arbitrary PHP script** component at the end of the component list, on the **Components** bar.



You can add your PHP code in the pane at the page bottom. The pane appears after adding the component.



Note

If you cannot find the property bar, click the component you have just added.

By using the **Arbitrary PHP script** component, you can add almost any PHP code to your pages without affecting the page design in the visual HTML editor.

Site map

A *site map* is a hierarchical visual model of a Web site. Site maps help users navigate through a web site that has more than one page by showing the user a diagram of the entire site's contents. A common site page is a tree whose nodes are the site's sections, and leaves are the pages. The site map is the mandatory feature for the most large web projects since the site map makes it easier for a user to find information on a site without having to navigate through the site's many pages.

However, the larger the site is, the more difficult is the task of creating the site map. What is more, the site map has to be continuously actualised if the site contents and/or structure undergo frequent modifications – for example, if some pages and/or sections are added or deleted.

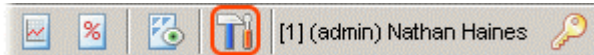
The Bitrix Site Manager offers an extremely useful and simple feature which enables you to create the site map dynamically. The system will actualise the site map automatically, since all alterations that are made to the site structure, are tracked and reflected in the site map.

Customizing the site map parameters

Before you start creating and publishing the site map, you need to define parameters by which the map is to be generated.

The site map engine uses items of the site menus to generate the map. The site map generation looks through menus whose items are set to be treated as the nodes of the map, and then through menus whose items are the branches and leaves of the tree. You assign roles of the menus and menu items on the **Kernel** module settings page.

1. Switch to the administration section by clicking the corresponding button on the toolbar:



2. Open the Kernel module settings page: **System settings** -> **Settings**. Select **Kernel** in the drop-down list.
3. Scroll the form to the following fields:
 - **Menu type for the top level of the site map:** specify one or more (comma separated) menu types whose items will be used as the map tree nodes. Usually, items of the main menu are used to build the top level nodes. For example, you can specify the **top** menu type.
 - **Menu type for other levels of the site map:** specify one or more (comma separated) menu types whose items will be used as the map branches and leaves. A common practice is to use menus of the sections and subsections for this purpose. For example, you can use items of the **left** or **right** menus.

Menu type for the top level of the site map:	<input type="text" value="top"/>
Menu type for other levels of the site map:	<input type="text" value="left"/>



Note


Values of these fields depend on the site template and its menu types.

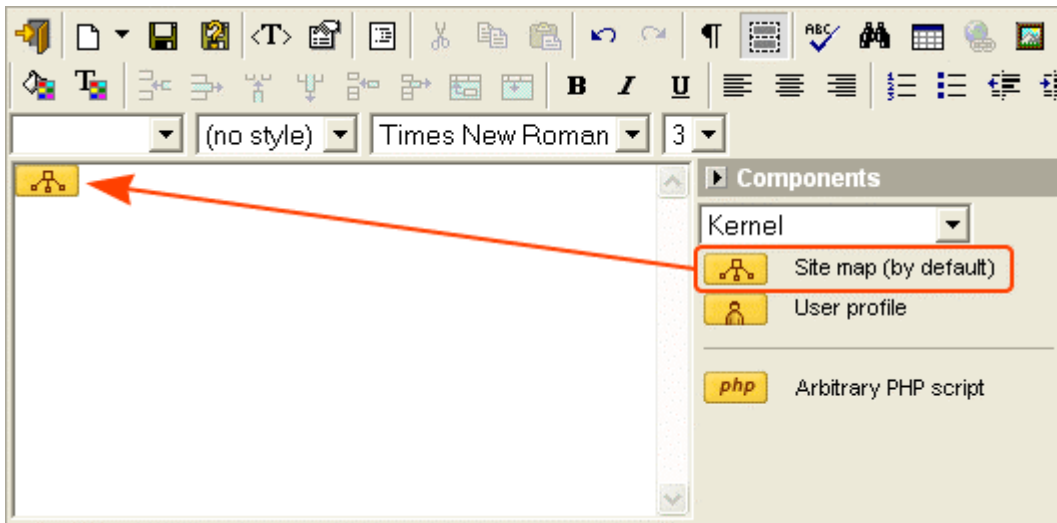
4. Save changes by clicking **Save**.


Creating and adding the site map

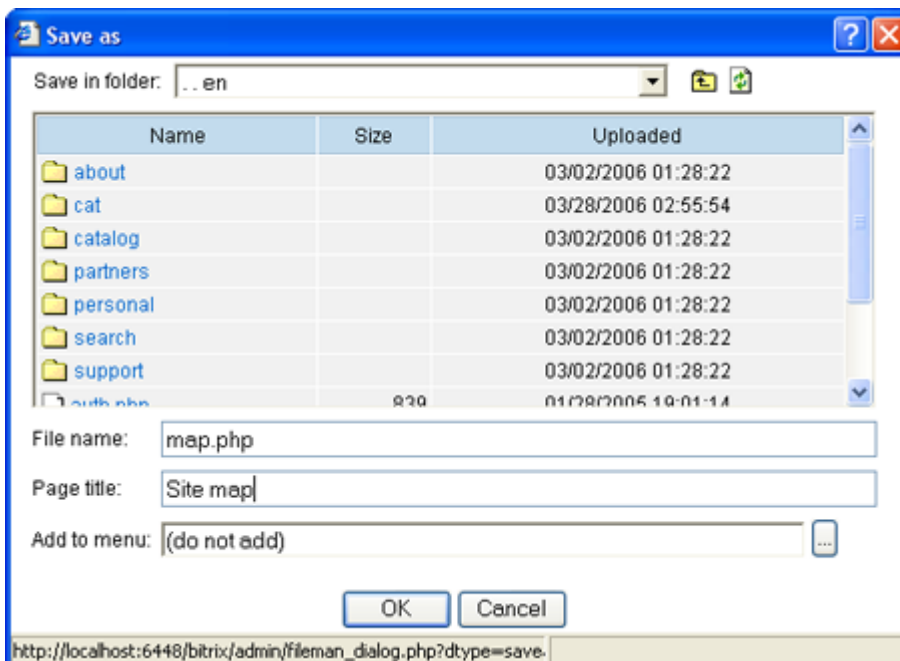
1. Switch to the public section by clicking the corresponding button on the toolbar:



2. Since the site map is usually placed on a separate page, create a new page in the visual HTML editor by clicking the button  (**New page**) on the toolbar.
3. Select **Kernel** in the drop-down list on the **Component** bar.
4. Find the **Site Map** component and add it to the page.



5. To make the site map available to visitors from any section of the site, add the link to the page to the site menu:
 - save the page in the root directory of the site under the name **map.php** by clicking the button  (**Save as**):



- click the “...” button near the **Add to menu** field, and add the site map link to the site menu:

Please select a menu item

Menu type: [bottom]

Menu item: Add new
 Insert into an existing item

New item name: Site map

Insert before item: (last item)

OK Cancel

http://localhost:6448/bitrix/admin/fileman_dialog

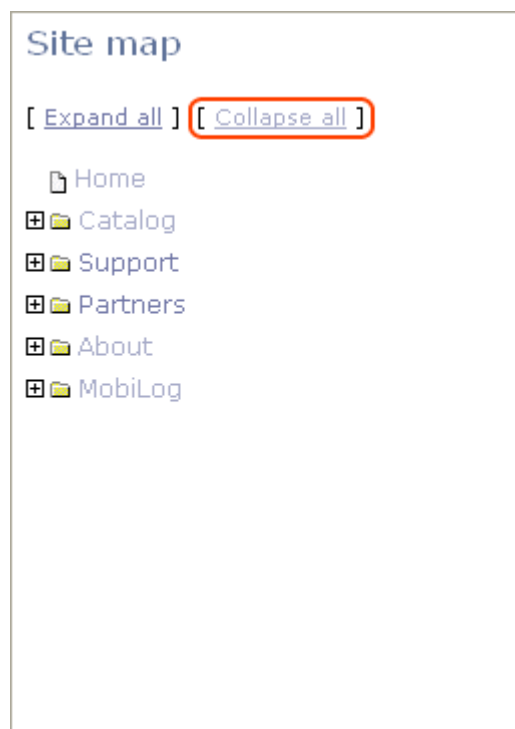
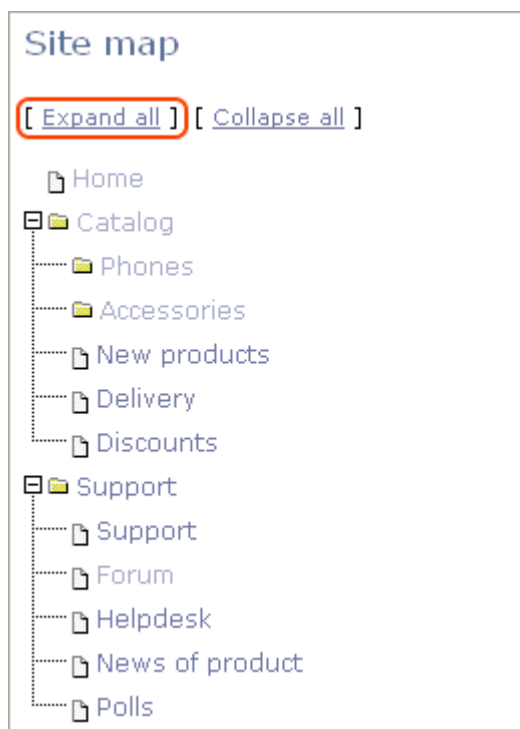
Confirm the performed changes by clicking **OK**.

6. Save the page by clicking **OK** in the File Save dialog.

Viewing the site map

To view the created site map, simply click the appropriate link in the site menu.

You can expand or collapse all of the site map nodes by using the special links on the site map page:



Note

The site map respects the viewer's access permissions. This means that the site map will display only the pages and sections that the current user is granted permission to view.

Print version

The *print version* is a page opened in a separate browser window, containing the same information as the source page but in the form appropriate for printing.

A page containing the print version is created using the special template. A distinguishing feature of the print template is that it does not contain superfluous graphic design elements.

Usually, pages offer a special link that opens the print version window. For example:



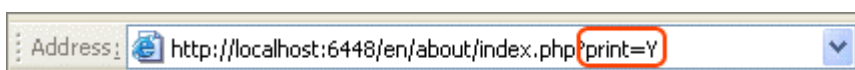
A common sequence of actions required to create a page print version is as follows.

1. Create a template named **Print version**.
2. Open the site settings page (**Administration section -> Settings -> Sites -> Your site -> Modify**). In the **Design** section, specify a conditional expression. The system will evaluate it each time a page is requested and, if the result is **true**, the corresponding template will be applied to the page.

Design:			
Template: (leave the condition field empty to use the default template)	Sort	Condition	*Template
	1		template1
	2	<code>\$_GET["print"] == "Y"</code>	Print version
	3		(not set)
	4		(not set)
	5		(not set)

For example, if you specify `$_GET["print"] == "Y"`, the corresponding template will only be applied if the page URL contains the parameter `print=Y`.

Add a link (for example: [Print version](#)) to the site design template. This link should lead to the same page, only that the link should include the parameter specified as the condition for the **Print version** template. For example: `print=Y`.



If the condition specified in the site settings evaluates to true (`$_GET["print"] == "Y"`), the **Print version** template will be applied to the page being opened.

Search

The Bitrix Site Manager allows to search the site for both static (in pages) and dynamic (in forums and information blocks) information.

This enables visitors to search for information in any product catalogue, news, forum messages or any static section.

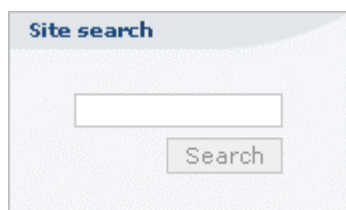
**Note**

The search respects the user's access permissions. This means that the search will be performed only in sections and pages that the current user is granted permission to view.

There are two methods to perform searches: by using the search form, and by opening the search page.

Search form

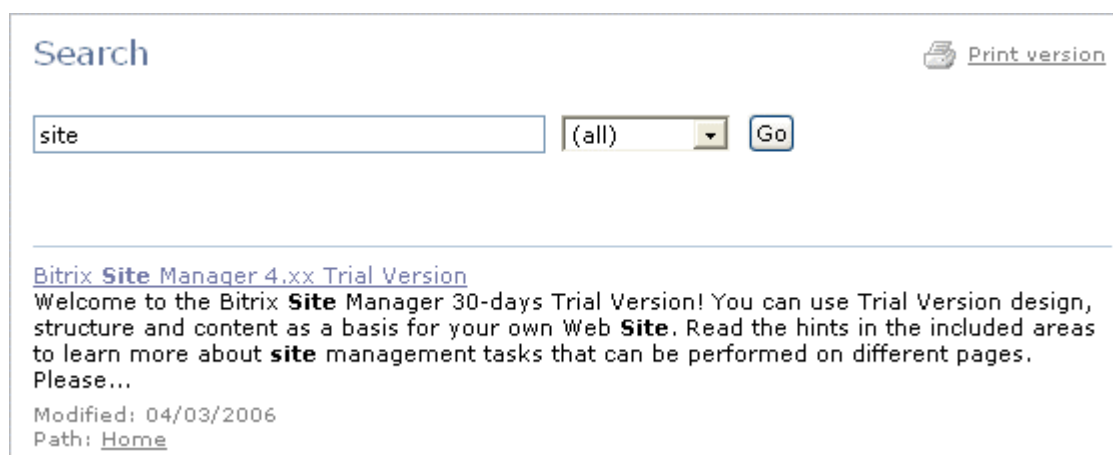
The **Search form** can be added to the site template by adding a special component. The appearance and placement of the form depend on the site design. For example, it may look like the following:

A screenshot of a search form titled "Site search". The form has a light blue header with the text "Site search" in a darker blue font. Below the header is a white rectangular text input field. To the right of the input field is a grey rectangular button with the word "Search" written in a light grey font.

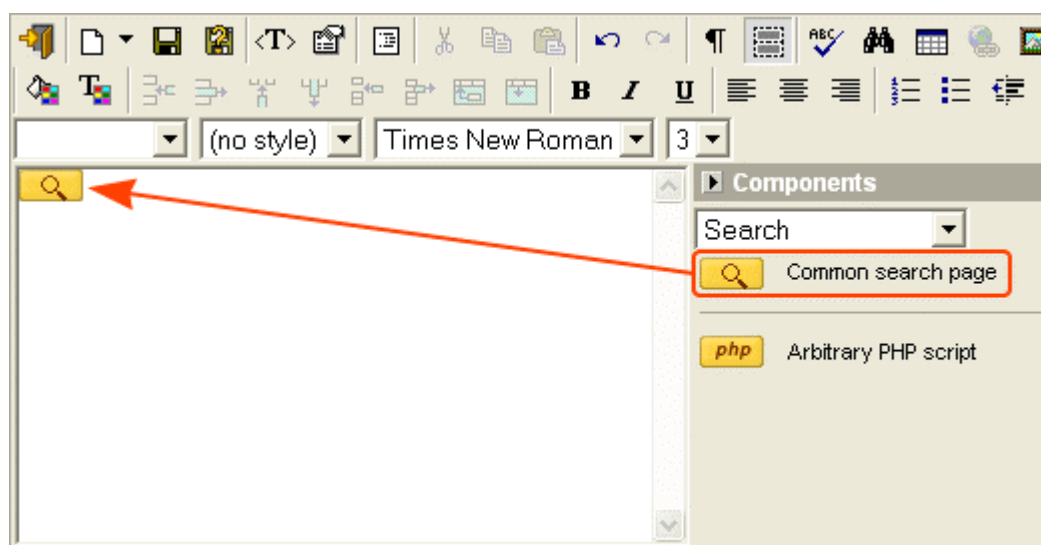
When a visitor clicks **Search**, the system performs the search and takes the visitor to the search page.

Search page

The **Search page** contains a special field in which a visitor can type the search text. The search page also displays the search results.



The **Search page** can be created by adding the special visual component: **Common Search Page**. This component can be added to any page when editing it in the visual HTML editor.



If required, you can customize the component parameters and appearance in the component property bar.

Examples of using the “Search page” component

1. To constraint searches to only static pages, select **Static files** in the **Restrict search area** field and click **OK**:

Restrict search area to:

Search all areas	▲
[main] Static files	▬
[forum] Forum	▼

After you have clicked **OK**, the additional field group (**URL starts with any of the following paths**) will be added to the component property bar. In these fields, you can specify the folders and/or files in which the search is to be performed. For example:

URL starts with any of the following paths:

/about/	
/news/	+

2. You can limit the search to only dynamic information. For example, there is a **News** page on your site, where the company news are published (using the **Company News** information block, type **News**). Assume we need to allow visitors to search the news for information.

The following actions are to be performed to achieve this.

- Add the **Common search page** component to the news page.
- Customize the component in the following way.

In the component property bar, select the type of information blocks in which the search is to be performed (in the **Restrict search area** field), and click **OK**.

Restrict search area to:

[iblock_catalog] Catalogue	▲
[iblock_news] News	▬
[iblock_photo] Photo	▼

After that, the **Search in the information blocks of type...** list will appear in the property bar. In this list, select the information block (in this case, **news**) whose elements can be displayed on the search results page:

Search in the information blocks of type "[iblock_news] News":

(All)	▲
Company news	▬
Catalogue news	▼

Now, the search page will look like the following:

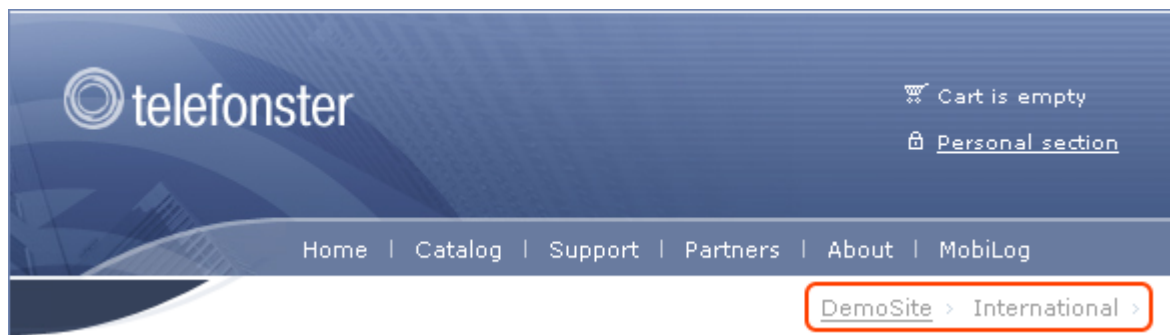
[Home](#) / [Search](#)

Search

Switching sites

The Bitrix Site Manager allows to create the unlimited number of sites using a single product copy (license) by keeping a single installation of the system kernel and database on a server. For example, you can create different localised versions of your site. Web studios can take advantage of creating examples of their projects.

The system implements switching between sites by displaying special links on the pages:



These links are generated by a special component which is the part of the site design template. The component enumerates all the sites created using this copy of Bitrix Site Manager, extracts paths to the root directories of the sites and displays links with the their names. Note that the link to the current site is not active, thus providing even more positive indication.