

Page Modules

Page Modules are the "bells & whistles" of our auction and classified ad software. However, even if you are not using a single Page Module, your site will run perfectly fine, so long as you have the {body_html} tag included within your html templates excepting the front page template as there is no "body html" functionality on that page. If you want to insert some additional functionality for your visitors to use, you can do so by using these optional modules. There are a wide variety of modules to choose from and each has its own specific functionality.

To have a module show up on a page you will need to place the desired module's {...} tag into the html template associated with that page. Each module's placement tag is immediately under the name of that module in the PAGE MODULES admin tool. Wherever you place that tag in the html is the location the functionality associated with that tag will show up on the page. Each module's tag can be identified by a similar module name that has brackets around it and is displayed just below the module name on the main Modules Page.

After inserting each desired tag into the appropriate page template(s), the system will automatically attach that module to any pages that that module is used on. If a page template is edited within the page templates admin tool that page template is parsed for module tags. Any pages that page template is attached to is then checked to make sure those page modules are attached to those pages. In previous version you needed to sometimes manually do this.

Deprecation of HTML Modules in v5

There used to be HTML modules within versions earlier than v5. Within the v5 implementation of the Smarty template system you can create as many templates and sub-templates to use in those page templates as you want. Within the default v5 design the head.tpl template just such a sub-template. You can reference these sub-template within other templates by simply using Smarty terminology to include the template files where you need them. This is how you should include those template files in other templates:

```
{include file='sometemplatefile.tpl'}
```

To show text only if a user is logged in or not logged in, you can use the following in any template:

```
{if not $logged_in}
    You are NOT Logged in!
{else}
    Welcome! You are logged in!
{/if}
```

Module Attachments

Within each modules admin tool page you will see a section at the bottom of the page that contains all of the page templates that specific modules placement tag is found. So if you make changes to the

configuration settings for that module you can immediately see which templates will be affected by that change. You can even go directly to the edit page for that page template by clicking the "edit template" button to the right of that template.

<tip c n>Note that page to module attachment is automatically done by the software. But this only applies when you make template edits directly through the admin tool. If you make changes to templates outside the software's admin tool you will occasionally need to click the **Re-Scan Attachments** button in the following admin tool for the template you are editing so that the software will re-scan that template set for module and addon placement tags.

DESIGN > TEMPLATE SETS

</tip>

Page Module Font Controls

Page module fonts, like other fonts in the system, are controlled by css documents within the system. Most of those css controls will be included in the site wide/template set wide css document. Some modules have their own css files and these will be included in the <head> of the page if the {header_html} tag is placed properly in the <head> </head> section of that html. To see if the page module you are using has its own css document you can view the html source code for a client side page containing that module. Within the <head> of that page you will see all the css documents included for the functionality/modules within the templates used on that page. If there is a css document for a module you will see that it has the same document name as that of the module itself. You will be able to see where that css file is within the template system and can then edit that file in the DESIGN > MANAGER admin tool.

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