

# View provider configuration

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The **configured ViewProvider** allows to configure template selection when using the `ViewController`, either directly form a URL or via a sub-request.

## eZ Publish 4.x terminology

In eZ Publish 4.x, it was known as **template override system by configuration** (`override.ini`). However this only reflects old overrides for `node/view/*.tpl` and `content/view/*.tpl`.

## Principle

The **configured ViewProvider** takes its configuration from your siteaccess in the `location_view/content_view` section (most of the time you want to match a location, so we'll focus on `location_view` configuration). This configuration is a hash built in the following way:

```
# ezpublish/config/ezpublish.yml
ezpublish:
  system:
    # Can be a valid siteaccess, siteaccess group or even "global"
    front_siteaccess:
      # Configuring the LocationViewProvider
      location_view:
        # The view type (full/line are standard, but you can use custom ones)
        full:
          # A simple unique key for your matching ruleset
          folderRuleset:
            # The template identifier to load, following the Symfony
            bundle notation for templates
            # See
            http://symfony.com/doc/current/book/controller.html#rendering-templates
            template: eZDemoBundle:full:small_folder.html.twig
            # Hash of matchers to use, with their corresponding values to
            match against
            match:
              # Key is the matcher "identifier" (class name or service
              identifier)
              # Value will be passed to the matcher's
              setMatchingConfig() method.
              Identifier\ContentType: [small_folder, folder]
```

### Important note about template matching

**Template matching will NOT work if your content contains a field type that is not supported by the repository.** It can be the case when you are in the process of a migration from eZ Publish 4.x, where custom datatypes have been developed. In this case the repository will throw an exception which is caught in the `ViewController`, **causing the fallback to the legacy kernel**.

The list of field types supported out of the box is [available here](#).

### Tip

You can define your template selection rules in a different configuration file. [Read the cookbook recipe to learn more about it.](#)

You can also use your own custom controller to render a content/location.

## Matchers

To be able to select the right templates against conditions, the view provider uses matcher objects, all implementing `eZ\Publish\Core\MVC\Symfony\View\ContentViewProvider\Configured\Matcher` interface.

### Matcher identifier

The matcher identifier can comply to 3 different formats:

1. **Relative qualified class name** (e.g. `Identifier\ContentType`). This is the most common case and used for native matchers. It will then be relative to `eZ\Publish\Core\MVC\Symfony\View\ContentViewProvider\Configured\Matcher`.
2. **Full qualified class name** (e.g. `\Foo\Bar\MyMatcher`). This is a way to specify a **custom matcher** that doesn't need specific dependency injection. Please note that it **must** start with a `\`.
3. **Service identifier**, as defined in Symfony service container. This is the way to specify a more **complex custom matcher** that has dependencies.

#### Injecting the Repository

If your matcher needs the repository, simply make it implement `eZ\Publish\Core\MVC\RepositoryAwareInterface` or simply extend `eZ\Publish\Core\MVC\RepositoryAware` abstract class. The repository will then be correctly injected before matching.

### Matcher value

The value associated to the matcher is being passed to its `setMatchingConfig()` method and can be anything supported by the matcher.

In the case of native matchers, they support both **scalar values** or **arrays of scalar values**. Passing an array amounts to applying a logical OR.

## Combining matchers

It is possible to combine matchers to add additional constraints for matching a template:

```
# ...
match:
  Identifier\ContentType: [small_folder, folder]
  Identifier\ParentContentType: frontpage
```

The example above results to say "Match any content which **ContentType** identifier is **small\_folder OR folder**, **AND** having **frontpage** as **Parent ContentType** identifier".

## Available matchers

The following table presents all native matchers.

Identifier	Description
<code>Id\Content</code>	Matches the ID number of the content
<code>Id\ContentType</code>	Matches the ID number of the content type whose content is an instance of
<code>Id\ContentTypeGroup</code>	Matches the ID number of the group of the content type whose content is an instance of belongs to

Id\Location	Matches the ID number of a location. <i>In the case of a Content, matched against the main location.</i>
Id\ParentContentType	Matches the ID number of the parent content type. <i>In the case of a Content, matched against the main location.</i>
Id\ParentLocation	Matches the ID number of the parent location. <i>In the case of a Content, matched against the main location.</i>
Id\Remote	Matches the remoteld of either content or location, depending on the object matched.
Id\Section	Matches the ID number of the section whose content belongs to
Id\State	<i>Not supported yet.</i>
Identifier\ContentType	Matches the identifier of the content type whose content is an instance of
Identifier\ParentContentType	Matches the identifier of the parent content type. <i>In the case of a Content, matched against the main location.</i>
Identifier\Section	Matches the identifier of the section whose content belongs to
Identifier\State	<i>Not supported yet.</i>
Depth	Matches the depth of the location. The depth of a top level location is 1.
UrlAlias	Matches the virtual URL of the location (i.e. /My/Content-Uri).  <b>Important: Matches when the UrlAlias of the location <u>starts</u> with the value passed.</b> <i>Not supported for Content (aka content_view).</i>