

Liferay Portal 4 - Customization Guide

Joseph Shum

Alexander Chow

Jorge Ferrer

Liferay Portal 4 - Customization Guide

Joseph Shum
Alexander Chow
Jorge Ferrer

1.1

Copyright © 2000, 2007 Liferay Inc.

Table of Contents

Preface	v
1. Configuration Options	1
1. Customizing the configuration	1
2. portal.properties	1
3. system.properties	58
2. Customizing Liferay with plugins	65
1. Introduction to Portlets	65
2. Introduction to Themes	65
3. Introduction to Layout Templates	67
3. Deployment of Plugins	68
1. Liferay's Plugin Management System	68
1.1. Introduction to the Plugin Management System	68
1.2. Hot Deploy with the Plugin Installer	68
1.3. Manual copy to the Auto Deploy Directory	69

Preface

Intended audience. This document is intended as a guide for those who have already installed Liferay Portal and want to customize it for specific needs. It covers configuration options and deployment of existing themes, portlets, and layouts. It does not cover development of new themes, portlets, or any other plugins.

Liferay version. This guide has been written for Liferay 4.3. Some details might be different for previous versions. Do not expect it to be accurate for older versions.

Related documents. If this is not what you are looking for consider the following related documents:

- Liferay Portal 4 - Installation Guide
- Liferay Portal 4 - Portal Administration Guide
- Liferay Portal 4 - Development in the Extension Environment

More information and support. If you have are looking for help for an specific issue we invite you to use our community forums: <http://www.liferay.com/web/guest/devzone/forums> [<http://forums.liferay.com>] to ask your questions. We also offer professional support services (support@liferay.com [<mailto:support@liferay.com>]) where your company will be assigned a Liferay developer ensuring your questions are answered promptly so that your project is never compromised. Purchased support always gets first priority. This business model allows us to build a company that can contribute a great portal to the open source community. If your company uses Liferay, please consider purchasing support. Liferay has an extremely liberal license model (MIT, very similar to Apache and BSD), which means you can rebundle Liferay, rename it, and sell it under your name. We believe free means you can do whatever you want with it. Our only source of revenue is from professional support and consulting.

Chapter 1. Configuration Options

Liferay has been built to be highly customizable through the web and through configuration files. This chapter reviews the two files where Liferay Portal stores its configuration, `portal.properties` and `system.properties`, and how to override their values.

1. Customizing the configuration

Liferay provides an easy way to override the properties of its configuration files. This can be done through the files `portal-ext.properties` and `system-ext.properties` that can be created and stored in any place in the classpath. When the Liferay extension development environment is used these files are already present in the directory `ext-ejb/WEB-INF/classes`. Otherwise, it is recommended to store them in the global classpath of the application server. For example:

- Tomcat: place them in `TOMCAT_DIR/shared/classes`
- JBoss: place them in `JBOSS_DIR/server/default/conf`
- Other application server: read the documentation provided with them.

Let's see an example of how to customize Liferay Portal's configuration. In this example Liferay Portal has been installed using the Tomcat bundle and then a custom theme called *mytheme* has been deployed as a WAR (using the procedure explained later in this document). The administrator wants this theme to be used by default in any newly created desktop or community. To achieve that he/she looks in `portal.properties` and finds that the property `default.theme.id` can be used to set the default theme and `default.color.scheme.id` the default color scheme of that theme. In this case the theme only has one color scheme called *mycolorscheme* so the administrator creates the file `portal-ext.properties` in `JBOSS_DIR/server/default/conf` with the following contents:

```
default.theme.id=mytheme
default.color.scheme.id=mycolorscheme
```

After a server reboot the new properties are applied to the portal. The following sections include an annotated copy of both `portal-ext.properties` and `system-ext.properties` that can be used as a reference of the available properties.

Note

Liferay uses EasyConf to read `portal.properties`, so all functionalities provided by this library are also available. You can read more about it in EasyConf's website [<http://easyconf.sourceforge.net>]

2. portal.properties

The main configuration file for Liferay Portal is `portal.properties`, which contains detailed explanation about the properties that it defines. To change the value of any of its properties do it through a file called `portal-ext.properties`.

```
##
## Properties Override
##
#
```

```
    # Specify where to get the overridden properties. Updates
should not be made
    # on this file but on the overridden version of this file.
Furthermore, each
    # portal instance can have its own overridden property file
following the
    # convention portal-companyid.properties.
    #
    # For example, one read order may be: portal.properties,
then
    # portal-ext.properties, then
portal-liferay.com.properties.
    #
include-and-override=portal-ext.properties
include-and-override=portal-${easyconf:companyId}.properties
include-and-override=portal-test.properties

##
## Portal Context
##

#
# Specify the path of the portal servlet context. This is
needed because
# javax.servlet.ServletContext does not have access to the
context path
# until Java EE 5.
#
# Set this property if you deploy the portal to another
path besides root.
#
portal.ctx=/

##
## Resource Repositories Root
##

#
# Specify the default root path for various repository and
resource paths.
#
resource.repositories.root=${user.home}/liferay

##
## Error
##

#
# Set the following to true to log the error message.
#
error.message.log=true

#
# Set the following to true to print the error message to
the console.
#
error.message.print=false

#
# Set the following to true to show the error message to
the user.
#
error.message.show=true
```

```
#
# Set the following to true to log the stack trace.
#
error.stack.trace.log=false

#
# Set the following to true to print the stack trace to
the console.
#
error.stack.trace.print=true

#
# Set the following to true to show the stack trace to the
user.
#
error.stack.trace.show=false

##
## TCK
##

#
# Set the following to true to enable programmatic
configuration to let the
# Portlet TCK obtain a URL for each test. This should
never be set to true
# unless you are running the TCK tests.
#
tck.url=false

##
## Schema
##

#
# Set this to true to automatically create tables and
populate with default
# data if the database is empty.
#
schema.run.enabled=true

#
# Set this to to true to populate with the minimal amount
of data. Set this
# to false to populate with a larger amount of sample
data.
#
schema.run.minimal=false

##
## Upgrade
##

#
# Input a list of comma delimited class names that
implement
# com.liferay.portal.upgrade.UpgradeProcess. These classes
will run on
# startup to upgrade older data to match with the latest
version.
#
upgrade.processes=\
com.liferay.portal.upgrade.UpgradeProcess_4_3_0
```



```

##
## Verify
##

#
# Input a list of comma delimited class name that
implement # com.liferay.portal.integrity.VerifyProcess. These
classes will run on # startup to verify and fix any integrity problems found
in the database.
#
verify.processes=com.liferay.portal.verify.VerifyProcessSuite

#
# Specify the frequency for verifying the integrity of the
database.
#
# Constants in VerifyProcess:
#   public static final int ALWAYS = -1;
#   public static final int NEVER = 0;
#   public static final int ONCE = 1;
#
verify.frequency=0

##
## Auto Deploy
##

#
# Input a list of comma delimited class names that
implement #
com.liferay.portal.kernel.deploy.auto.AutoDeployListener. These
classes #
# are used to process the auto deployment of WARs.
#
auto.deploy.listeners=\
com.liferay.portal.deploy.auto.LayoutTemplateAutoDeployListener,\
com.liferay.portal.deploy.auto.PortletAutoDeployListener,\
com.liferay.portal.deploy.auto.ThemeAutoDeployListener,\
com.liferay.portal.deploy.auto.exploded.tomcat.LayoutTemplateExplodedTomcatListene
com.liferay.portal.deploy.auto.exploded.tomcat.PortletExplodedTomcatListener,
com.liferay.portal.deploy.auto.exploded.tomcat.ThemeExplodedTomcatListener

#
# Set the following to true to enable auto deploy of
layout templates,
# portlets, and themes.
#
auto.deploy.enabled=true

#
# Set the directory to scan for layout templates,
portlets, and themes to
# auto deploy.
#
auto.deploy.deploy.dir=${resource.repositories.root}/deploy

#
# Set the directory where auto deployed WARs are copied
to. The application
# server or servlet container must know to listen on that
directory.

```

```
# Different containers have different hot deploy paths.
For example, Tomcat
# listens on "../webapps" whereas JBoss listens on
# "../server/default/deploy".
#
auto.deploy.dest.dir=../webapps
#auto.deploy.dest.dir=../server/default/deploy
#auto.deploy.dest.dir=../webapps/autoload

#
# Set the interval in milliseconds on how often to scan
the directory for
# changes.
#
auto.deploy.interval=10000

#
# Set the number of attempts to deploy a file before
blacklisting it.
#
auto.deploy.blacklist.threshold=10

#
# Set the following to true if deployed WARs are unpacked.
#
auto.deploy.unpack.war=true

#
# Set the following to true if you want the deployer to
rename portlet.xml
# to portlet-custom.xml. This is only needed when
deploying the portal on
# WebSphere 6.1.x with a version before 6.1.0.7 because
WebSphere's portlet
# container will try to process a portlet at the same time
that Liferay is
# trying to process a portlet.
#
auto.deploy.custom.portlet.xml=false

#
# Set this to 1 if you are using JBoss'
PrefixDeploymentSorter. This will
# append a 1 in front of your WAR name. For example, if
you are deploying a
# portlet called test-portlet.war, it will deploy it to
ltest-portlet.war.
# JBoss now knows to load this portlet after the other
WARs have loaded.
# However, it will remove the 1 from the context path.
#
# Modify /server/default/conf/jboss-service.xml.
# See org.jboss.deployment.scanner.PrefixDeploymentSorter.
#
auto.deploy.jboss.prefix=

#
# Set the path to Tomcat's configuration directory. This
property is used to
# auto deploy exploded WARs. Tomcat context XML fiels
found in the auto
# deploy directory will be copied to Tomcat's
configuration directory. The
# context XML file must have a docBase attribute that
```

```

points to a valid WAR
    # directory.
    #
    auto.deploy.tomcat.conf.dir=../conf/Catalina/localhost

    #
    # Set the path to Tomcat's global class loader. This
property is only used
    # by Tomcat in a standalone environment.
    #
    auto.deploy.tomcat.lib.dir=../common/lib/ext

    #
    # Set the URLs of Libraries that might be needed to
download during the
    # auto deploy process
    #
library.download.url.quercus.jar=http://lportal.svn.sourceforge.net/viewvc/*checko
library.download.url.resin-util.jar=http://lportal.svn.sourceforge.net/viewvc/*che
library.download.url.script-10.jar=http://lportal.svn.sourceforge.net/viewvc/*chec

    ##
    ## Hot Deploy
    ##

    #
    # Input a list of comma delimited class names that
implement
    # com.liferay.portal.kernel.deploy.hot.HotDeployListener.
These classes are
    # used to process the deployment and undeployment of WARs
at runtime.
    #
    # Note: PluginPackageHotDeployListener must always be
first.
    #
    hot.deploy.listeners=\
com.liferay.portal.deploy.hot.PluginPackageHotDeployListener,\
com.liferay.portal.deploy.hot.LayoutTemplateHotDeployListener,\
    com.liferay.portal.deploy.hot.PortletHotDeployListener,\
    com.liferay.portal.deploy.hot.ThemeHotDeployListener,\
    com.liferay.portal.deploy.hot.ThemeLoaderHotDeployListener

    ##
    ## Plugin
    ##

    #
    # Input a list of comma delimited supported plugin types.
    #
    plugin.types=portlet,theme,layout-template

    #
    # Input a list of Liferay plugin repositories separated by
\n chararcters.
    #
    plugin.repositories=http://plugins.liferay.com/official\nhttp://plugins.liferay.co

    ##
    ## Portlet
    ##

    #
    # Set this property to set the default virtual path for

```

```
all hot deployed
    # portlets. See liferay-portlet-app_4_3_0.dtd and the
virtual-path element
    # for more information.
    #
    portlet.virtual.path=

    ##
    ## Theme
    ##

    #
    # Set this property to set the default virtual path for
all hot deployed
virtual-path element
    # themes. See liferay-look-and-feel_4_3_0.dtd and the
    # for more information.
    #
    theme.virtual.path=

    #
    # Set this with an absolute path to specify where imported
theme files from
file-storage path
    # a LAR will be stored. This path will override the
    # specified in liferay-theme-loader.xml.
    #
    theme.loader.storage.path=

    ##
    ## Resource Actions
    ##

    #
    # Input a list of comma delimited resource action
configurations that will
    # be read from the class path.
    #
    resource.actions.configs=resource-actions/default.xml

    ##
    ## Model Hints
    ##

    #
    # Input a list of comma delimited model hints
configurations.
    #
    model.hints.configs=\
    META-INF/portal-model-hints.xml,\
    META-INF/workflow-model-hints.xml,\
    META-INF/ext-model-hints.xml

    ##
    ## Spring
    ##

    #
    # Input a list of comma delimited Spring configurations.
The file name will
and only if the
    # be namespaced depending on the release of the portal if
    # specified file name ends with spring.xml.
    #
```

```
Professional, # For example, if you are starting Liferay Portal
              # then
              # META-INF/counter-spring-professional.xml will be loaded.
If you are   # starting Liferay Portal Enterprise, then
              # META-INF/counter-spring-enterprise.xml will be loaded.
              #
              # Certain configurations, like mail-spring-jms.xml, are
shared by both # professional and enterprise editions and will not be
automatically # namespaced because it does not end with spring.xml.
              #
              spring.configs=\
              META-INF/activemq-spring-jms.xml,\
              META-INF/data-source-spring.xml,\
              META-INF/counter-spring.xml,\
              META-INF/documentlibrary-spring.xml,\
              META-INF/documentlibrary-spring-jms.xml,\
              META-INF/lock-spring.xml,\
              META-INF/mail-spring.xml,\
              META-INF/mail-spring-jms.xml,\
              META-INF/portal-spring.xml,\
              META-INF/portal-spring-jcr.xml,\
              META-INF/portal-spring-jms.xml,\
              META-INF/ext-spring.xml

              #
              # Set the bean name for the Liferay data source.
              #
              spring.hibernate.data.source=liferayDataSource

              #
              # Set the bean name for the Liferay session factory.
              #
              spring.hibernate.session.factory=&liferaySessionFactory

              ##
              ## Hibernate
              ##

              #
              # Input a list of comma delimited Hibernate
configurations.
              #
              hibernate.configs=\
              META-INF/counter-hbm.xml,\
              META-INF/mail-hbm.xml,\
              META-INF/portal-hbm.xml,\
              META-INF/ext-hbm.xml

              #
              # Use the Liferay SQL dialect because it will
automatically detect the proper
              # SQL dialect based on your connection URL.
              #
hibernate.dialect=com.liferay.portal.spring.hibernate.DynamicDialect

              #
              # Set the Hibernate connection release mode. You should
not modify this
              # unless you know what you're doing. The default setting
works best for
              # Spring managed transactions. See the method
```

```

buildSessionFactory in class
#
org.springframework.orm.hibernate3.LocalSessionFactoryBean and search
for
    # the phrase "on_close" to understand how this works.
    #
    #hibernate.connection.release_mode=on_close

#
# Set the Hibernate cache provider. If you choose to use
the OSCache in a
# clustered environment, be sure to check with the OSCache
settings below.
#
#hibernate.cache.provider_class=org.hibernate.cache.EhCacheProvider
#hibernate.cache.provider_class=net.sf.hibernate.cache.HashtableCacheProvider
hibernate.cache.provider_class=com.liferay.portal.spring.hibernate.OSCacheProvider

#
# Set other Hibernate cache settings.
#
hibernate.cache.use_query_cache=true
hibernate.cache.use_second_level_cache=true
hibernate.cache.use_minimal_puts=true
hibernate.cache.use_structured_entries=false

#
# Uncomment these properties to disable Hibernate caching.
#
#hibernate.cache.provider_class=org.hibernate.cache.NoCacheProvider
#hibernate.cache.use_query_cache=false
#hibernate.cache.use_second_level_cache=false

#
# Set the JDBC batch size to improve performance. However,
if you're using
# Oracle 9i, you must set the batch size to 0 as a
workaround for a hanging
# bug in the Oracle driver. See
http://support.liferay.com/browse/LEP-1234
# for more information.
#
hibernate.jdbc.batch_size=20
#hibernate.jdbc.batch_size=0

#
# Set other miscellaneous Hibernate properties.
#
hibernate.jdbc.use_scrollable_resultset=true
hibernate.bytecode.use_reflection_optimizer=true
hibernate.show_sql=false

#
# Use the classic query factory until WebLogic and
Hibernate 3 can get
# along. See http://www.hibernate.org/250.html#A23 for
more information.
#
hibernate.query.factory_class=org.hibernate.hql.classic.ClassicQueryTranslatorFact

##
## Custom SQL
##

```

```

#
# Input a list of comma delimited custom SQL
configurations.
#
custom.sql.configs=custom-sql/default.xml

#
# Some databases do not recognize a NULL IS NULL check.
Set the
# "custom.sql.function.isnull" and
"custom.sql.function.isnotnull"
# properties for your specific database.
#
# There is no need to manually set these properties
because
# com.liferay.portal.spring.hibernate.DynamicDialect
already sets it.
# However, these properties are set so that you can see
how you can override
# it for a database that DynamicDialect does not yet know
how to auto
# configure.
#

#
# DB2
#
#custom.sql.function.isnull=CAST(? AS VARCHAR(32672)) IS
NULL
#custom.sql.function.isnotnull=CAST(? AS VARCHAR(32672))
IS NOT NULL

#
# MySQL (for testing only)
#
#custom.sql.function.isnull=IFNULL(?, '1') = '1'
#custom.sql.function.isnotnull=IFNULL(?, '1') = '0'

#
# Sybase
#
#custom.sql.function.isnull=ISNULL(?, '1') = '1'
#custom.sql.function.isnotnull=ISNULL(?, '1') = '0'

##
## OSCache
##

#
# The following OSCache settings are used in conjunction
with Hibernate if
# you set Hibernate to use OSCache as its cache provider.
Consult the
# OSCache documentation for an exhaustive list of
available settings.
#
cache.memory=true
cache.capacity=10000
cache.algorithm=com.opensymphony.oscache.base.algorithm.LRUCache
cache.blocking=true

#
# Uncomment the "cache.event.listeners" property if you
are deployed in a

```

```
        # clustered environment. Then uncomment either
"cache.cluster.multicast.ip"
        # or "cache.cluster.properties", but do not uncomment
both. You must also
        # configure the properties found in
cache-multi-vm.properties to safeguard
        # your data in a cluster.
        #
        # The multicast ip is a unique namespace for a set of
cached objects.
        # Set it to 231.12.21.100 to keep it unique from the
multicast ip set in
        # cache-multi-vm.properties.
        #
        # Uncomment the "cache.cluster.properties" property if
your cache is binding
        # to 127.0.0.1 and not to a network ip. Your cache must be
listening on a
        # network ip to talk to other servers. You can test the
clustered cache by
        # running two portals on two machines. Do not attempt to
run both portals on
        # one machine because the multicast will not know to
loopback.
        #
#cache.event.listeners=com.opensymphony.oscache.plugins.clustersupport.JavaGroupsB
        #cache.cluster.multicast.ip=231.12.21.100
#cache.cluster.properties=UDP(bind_addr=127.0.0.1;mcast_addr=231.12.21.100;mcast_p

        ##
        ## Commons Pool
        ##

        #
        # Commons Pool is used to pool and recycle objects that
are used very often.
        # This can help lower memory usage. There is some debate
over the
        # synchronization issues related to Commons Pool. Set this
to false to
        # disable object pooling.
        #
        commons.pool.enabled=true

        ##
        ## JavaScript
        ##

        #
        # Set a list of JavaScript files that will be loaded
programmatically in
        # /html/common/themes/top_js.jsp.
        #
        # The ordering of the JavaScript files is important.
Specifically, all
        # JQuery scripts should go first.
        #
        # The Liferay scripts are grouped in such a way, that the
first grouping
        # denotes utility scripts that are used by the second and
third groups. The
        # second grouping denotes utility classes that rely on the
first group, but
        # does not rely on the second or third group. The third
```


grouping denotes

```
# modules that rely on the first and second group.
#
javascript.files=\
\
# JQuery scripts
#
\
jquery/jquery.js,\
jquery/cookie.js,\
jquery/dimensions.js,\
jquery/hover_intent.js,\
jquery/interface.js,\
jquery/interface.patch.js,\
jquery/j2browse.js,\
jquery/jeditable.js,\
jquery/json.js,\
jquery/tabs.js,\
\
#
# Miscellaneous scripts
#
\
misc/class.js,\
misc/sniffer.js,\
misc/swfobject.js,\
\
#
# Liferay base utility scripts
#
\
liferay/liferay.js,\
liferay/util.js,\
liferay/language.js,\
liferay/layout.js,\
\
#
# Liferay utility scripts
#
\
liferay/ajax.js,\
liferay/animate.js,\
liferay/coordinates.js,\
liferay/ldrag.js,\
liferay/lresize.js,\
liferay/popup.js,\
liferay/portal.js,\
liferay/portlet.js,\
liferay/publisher.js,\
liferay/service.js,\
\
#
# Liferay modules
#
\
liferay/auto_fields.js,\
liferay/color_picker.js,\
liferay/columns.js,\
liferay/dock.js,\
liferay/draggables.js,\
liferay/dynamic_select.js,\
liferay/freeform.js,\
liferay/layout_configuration.js,\
```

```

liferay/messaging.js,\
liferay/portlet_css.js,\
liferay/navigation.js,\
liferay/tags_selector.js,\
\
#
# Calendar
#
\
calendar/calendar_stripped.js,\
calendar/calendar-setup_stripped.js

#
# Set this property to true to load the combined
JavaScript files from the
# property "javascript.files" into one compacted file for
faster loading for
# production. Set this property to false for easier
debugging for
# development. You can also disable fast loading by
setting the URL
# parameter "js_fast_load" to "0".
#
javascript.fast.load=false

#
# Set the following to true to enable the display of
JavaScript logging.
#
javascript.log.enabled=false

##
## Company
##

#
# This sets the default web id. Omniadmin users must
belong to the company
# with this web id.
#
company.default.web.id=liferay.com

#
# The portal can authenticate users based on their email
address, screen
# name, or user id.
#
company.security.auth.type=emailAddress
company.security.auth.type=screenName
company.security.auth.type=userId

#
# Set the following to true to allow users to select the
"remember me"
# feature to automatically login to the portal.
#
company.security.auto.login=true

#
# Set the following to the maximum age (in number of
seconds) of the browser
# cookie that enables the "remember me" feature. A value
of 31536000
# signifies a lifespan of one year. A value of -1

```

```
signifies a lifespan of a
# browser session.
#
# Rather than setting this to 0, set the property
# "company.security.auto.login" to false to disable the
"remember me"
# feature.
#
company.security.auto.login.max.age=31536000

#
# Set the following to true to allow users to ask the
portal to send them
# their password.
#
company.security.send.password=true

#
# Set the following to true to allow strangers to create
accounts and
# register themselves on the portal.
#
company.security.strangers=false

#
# Set the following to true to allow community
administrators to use their
# own logo instead of the enterprise logo.
#
company.security.community.logo=true

##
## Users
##

#
# Set the following to false if users cannot be deleted.
#
users.delete=true

#
# Set the following to true to always autogenerate user
screen names even if
# the user gives a specific user screen name.
#
users.screen.name.always.autogenerate=false

#
# Input a class name that extends
# com.liferay.portal.security.auth.ScreenNameGenerator.
This class will be
# called to generate user screen names.
#
users.screen.name.generator=com.liferay.portal.security.auth.ScreenNameGenerator

#
# Input a class name that extends
# com.liferay.portal.security.auth.ScreenNameValidator.
This class will be
# called to validate user ids.
#
users.screen.name.validator=com.liferay.portal.security.auth.ScreenNameValidator
#users.screen.name.validator=com.liferay.portal.security.auth.LiberalScreenNameVal
```

```
#
# Set the maximum file size for user portraits. A value
# of 0 for the maximum file size can be used to indicate
unlimited file
# size. However, the maximum file size allowed by the
system is set in
# property
"com.liferay.util.servlet.UploadServletRequest.max.size" found
# in system.properties.
#
users.image.max.size=307200

##
## Groups and Roles
##

#
# Input a list of comma delimited system group names that
will exist in
# addition to the standard system groups. When the server
starts, the portal
# checks to ensure all system groups exist. Any missing
system group will be
# created by the portal.
#
system.groups=

#
# Input a list of comma delimited system role names that
will exist in
# addition to the standard system roles. When the server
starts, the portal
# checks to ensure all system roles exist. Any missing
system role will be
# created by the portal.
#
system.roles=

#
# Input a list of comma delimited system community role
names that will
# exist in addition to the standard system community
roles. When the server
# starts, the portal checks to ensure all system community
roles exist. Any
# missing system community role will be created by the
portal.
#
system.community.roles=

#
# Omniadmin users can administer the portal's core
functionality: gc,
# shutdown, etc. Omniadmin users must belong to the
default company.
#
# Multiple portal instances might be deployed on one
application server, and
# not all of the administrators should have access to this
core
# functionality. Input the ids of users who are omniadmin
users.
#
# Leave this field blank if users who belong to the right
```

```
company and have
portal's core # the Administrator role are allowed to administer the
# functionality.
#
omniadmin.users=

#
# Set the following to true if all users can personalize
pages. If set to
# false, only Administrators and Power Users can
personalize.
#
universal.personalization=false

#
# Set the following to true if all users are required to
agree to the terms
# of use.
#
terms.of.use.required=true

##
## Organizations and Locations
##

#
# Set the following to true if users must belong to a
parent organization.
#
organizations.parent.organization.required=false

#
# Set the following to true if users must belong to a
location. If location
# is required, then a parent organization is also
required.
#
organizations.location.required=false

##
## Languages and Time Zones
##

#
# Specify the available locales. Messages corresponding to
a specific # language are specified in properties files with file
names matching that # of content/Language_*.properties. These values can also
be overridden in # properties files with file names matching that of
# content/Language-ext_*.properties. Use a comma to
separate # each entry.
#
# All locales must use UTF-8 encoding.
#
# See the following links specify language and country
codes:
#
http://ftp.ics.uci.edu/pub/ietf/http/related/iso639.txt
#
http://userpage.chemie.fu-berlin.de/diverse/doc/ISO\_3166.html
```

```
#
locales=ar_SA,ca_AD,ca_ES,zh_CN,zh_TW,cs_CZ,nl_NL,en_US,fi_FI,fr_FR,de_DE,el_GR,hu_HU

#
# Set the following to true if unauthenticated users get
their preferred
# language from the Accept-Language header. Set the
following to false if
# unauthenticated users get their preferred language from
their company.
#
locale.default.request=false

#
# Specify the Struts character encoding. UTF-8 allows for
the use of more
# languages but takes a 15% performance hit compared to
ISO-8859-1.
#
struts.char.encoding=UTF-8

#
# Specify the available time zones. The specified ids must
match those from
# the class java.util.TimeZone.
#
time.zones=Pacific/Midway,Pacific/Honolulu,AST,PST,MST,CST,EST,PRT,CNT,BET,America/

##
## Look and Feel
##

#
# Set the following to false if the system does not use
allow users to
# modify the look and feel.
#
look.and.feel.modifiable=true

#
# Set the default theme id for regular themes.
#
default.regular.theme.id=classic

#
# Set the default color scheme id for regular themes.
#
default.regular.color.scheme.id=01

#
# Set the default theme id for wap themes.
#
default.wap.theme.id=mobile

#
# Set the default color scheme id for wap themes.
#
default.wap.color.scheme.id=01

#
# Set the following to true if you want a change in the
theme selection of
# the public or private group to automatically be applied
to the other (i.e.
```

```

same).      # if public and private group themes should always be the
            #
            theme.sync.on.group=false

            ##
            ## Request
            ##

            #
            # Portlets that have been configured to use private
request attributes in
            # liferay-portlet.xml may still want to share some request
attributes. This
            # property allows you to configure which request
attributes will be shared.
            # Set a comma delimited list of attribute names that will
be shared when the
            # attribute name starts with one of the specified
attribute names. For
            # example, if you set the value to "hello_,world_", then
all attribute names
            # that start with "hello_" or "world_" will be shared.
            #
request.shared.attributes=LIFERAY_SHARED_

            ##
            ## Session
            ##

            #
            # Specify the number of minutes before a session expires.
This value is
            # always overridden by the value set in web.xml.
            #
            session.timeout=30

            #
            # Specify the number of minutes before a warning is sent
to the user
            # informing the user of the session expiration. Specify 0
to disable any
            # warnings.
            #
            session.timeout.warning=1

            #
            # Portlets that have been configured to use private
session attributes in
            # liferay-portlet.xml may still want to share some session
attributes. This
            # property allows you to configure which session
attributes will be shared.
            # Set a comma delimited list of attribute names that will
be shared when the
            # attribute name starts with one of the specified
attribute names. For
            # example, if you set the value to "hello_,world_", then
all attribute names
            # that start with "hello_" or "world_" will be shared.
            #
            # Note that this property is used to specify the sharing
of session
            # attributes from the portal to the portlet. This is not

```

```
used to specify
    # session sharing between portlet WARs or from the portlet
to the portal.
    #
session.shared.attributes=org.apache.struts.action.LOCALE,COMPANY_,USER_

    #
    # Set this to false to disable all persistent cookie.
Features like
    # automatically logging in will not work.
    #
    session.enable.persistent.cookies=true

    #
    # Set the following to true to invalidate the session when
a user logs into
    # the portal. This helps prevents phishing. Set this to
false if you need
    # the guest user and the authenticated user to have the
same session.
    #
    session.enable.phishing.protection=true

    #
    # Input a list of comma delimited class names that extend
will run at the
    # com.liferay.portal.struts.SessionAction. These classes
    # specified event.
    #

    #
    # Servlet session create event
    #
servlet.session.create.events=com.liferay.portal.events.SessionCreateAction

    #
    # Servlet session destroy event
    #
servlet.session.destroy.events=com.liferay.portal.events.SessionDestroyAction

    #
    # Set the following to true to track user clicks in memory
for the duration
    # of a user's session. Setting this to true allows you to
view all live
    # sessions in the Admin portlet.
    #
    session.tracker.memory.enabled=true

    #
    # Set the following to true to track user clicks in the
database after a
    # user's session is invalidated. Setting this to true
allows you to generate
    # usage reports from the database. Use this cautiously
because this will
    # store a lot of usage data.
    #
    session.tracker.persistence.enabled=false

    #
    # Enter a list of comma delimited paths that should not be
tracked.
    #
```



```
session.tracker.ignore.paths=\
/portals/ajax,\
/portals/css_cached,\
/portals/javascript_cached,\
/portals/render_portlet

##
## JAAS
##

#
# Set the following to true if the portal will use
# com.liferay.portal.security.jaas.PortalConfiguration as
the JAAS master
# configuration.
#
portal.configuration=true

#
# Set the following to false to disable JAAS security
checks. Disabling JAAS
# speeds up login. JAAS must be disabled if administrators
are to be able to
# impersonate other users.
#
portal.jaas.enable=false

#
# By default,
com.liferay.portal.security.jaas.PortalLoginModule loads the
# correct JAAS login module based on what application
server or servlet
# container the portal is deployed on. Set a JAAS
implementation class to
# override this behavior.
#
portal.jaas.impl=

#
# The JAAS process may pass in an encrypted password and
the authentication
# will only succeed if there is an exact match. Set this
property to false
# to relax that behavior so the user can input an
unencrypted password.
#
portal.jaas.strict.password=false

#
# Set the following to true to enable administrators to
impersonate other
# users. JAAS must also be disabled for this feature to
work.
#
portal.impersonation.enable=true

##
## LDAP
##

#
# Set the values used to connect to a LDAP store.
#
ldap.factory.initial=com.sun.jndi.ldap.LdapCtxFactory
```

```
ldap.base.provider.url=ldap://localhost:10389
ldap.base.dn=dc=example,dc=com
ldap.security.principal=uid=admin,ou=system
ldap.security.credentials=secret

#
# Settings for com.liferay.portal.security.auth.LDAPAuth
can be configured
# from the Admin portlet. It provides out of the box
support for Apache
# Directory Server, Microsoft Active Directory Server,
Novell eDirectory,
# and OpenLDAP. The default settings are for Apache
Directory Server.
#
# The LDAPAuth class must be specified in the property
"auth.pipeline.pre"
# to be executed.
#
# Encryption is implemented by
com.liferay.util.Encryptor.provider.class in
# system.properties.
#
ldap.auth.enabled=false
ldap.auth.required=false

#
# Set either bind or password-compare for the LDAP
authentication method.
# Bind is preferred by most vendors so that you don't have
to worry about
# encryption strategies.
#
ldap.auth.method=bind

#
# Active Directory stores information about the user
account as a series of
# bit fields in the UserAccountControl attribute.
#
# If you want to prevent disabled accounts from logging
into the portal you
# need to use a search filter similiar to the following:
#
(&(objectclass=person)(userprincipalname=@email_address@)(!(UserAccountControl:1.2
#
# See the following links:
#   http://support.microsoft.com/kb/305144/
#   http://support.microsoft.com/?kbid=269181
#
ldap.auth.search.filter=(mail=@email_address@)
ldap.auth.password.encryption.algorithm=
ldap.auth.password.encryption.algorithm.types=MD5,SHA

#
# The following settings are used to map LDAP users to
portal users.
#
# You can write your own class that extends
# com.liferay.portal.security.ldap.LDAPUser to customize
the behavior for
# exporting portal users to the LDAP store.
#
ldap.users.dn=dc=example,dc=com
```

```

#ldap.users.dn=ou=users,dc=example,dc=com
ldap.user.mappings=screenName=cn\npassword=userPassword\nemailAddress=mail\nfirstN
ldap.user.impl=com.liferay.portal.security.ldap.LDAPUser
ldap.user.default.object.classes=top,person,inetOrgPerson,organizationalPerson

#
# The following settings are used to map LDAP groups to
portal user groups.
#
ldap.groups.dn=ou=groups,dc=example,dc=com
ldap.group.mappings=groupName=cn\ndescription=description

#
# Settings for importing users and groups from LDAP to the
portal.
#
ldap.import.enabled=false
ldap.import.on.startup=false
ldap.import.interval=10
ldap.import.search.filter=(objectClass=inetOrgPerson)

#
# Settings for exporting users from the portal to LDAP.
This allows a user
# to modify his first name, last name, etc. in the portal
and have that
# change get pushed to the LDAP server. This will only be
active if the
# property "ldap.auth.enabled" is also set to true.
#
ldap.export.enabled=true

#
# Set this to true to use the LDAP's password policy
instead of the portal
# password policy.
#
ldap.password.policy.enabled=false

##
## CAS
##

#
# Set this to true to enable CAS single sign on. NTLM will
work only if
# LDAP authentication is also enabled and the
authentication is made by
# screen name. If set to true, then the property
"auto.login.hooks" must
# contain a reference to the class
filter # com.liferay.portal.security.auth.CASAutoLogin and the
# com.liferay.portal.servlet.filters.sso.cas.CASFilter
must be referenced
# in web.xml.
#
cas.auth.enabled=false

#
# A user may be authenticated from CAS and not yet exist
in the portal. Set
# this to true to automatically import users from LDAP if
they do not exist

```

```

# in the portal.
#
cas.import.from.ldap=false

#
# Set the default values for the required CAS URLs.
#
cas.login.url=https://localhost:8443/cas-web/login
cas.logout.url=https://localhost:8443/cas-web/logout
cas.service.url=http://localhost:8080/c/portal/login
cas.validate.url=https://localhost:8443/cas-web/proxyValidate

##
## NTLM
##

#
# Set this to true to enable NTLM single sign on. NTLM
will work only if
# LDAP authentication is also enabled and the
authentication is made by
# screen name. If set to true, then the property
"auto.login.hooks" must
# contain a reference to the class
# com.liferay.portal.security.auth.NtlmAutoLogin and the
filter
# com.liferay.portal.servlet.filters.sso.ntlm.NtlmFilter
must be referenced
# in web.xml.
#
ntlm.auth.enabled=false

##
## OpenID
##

#
# Set this to true to enable OpenId authentication. If set
to true, then the
# property "auto.login.hooks" must contain a reference to
the class
# com.liferay.portal.security.auth.OpenIdAutoLogin.
#
open.id.auth.enabled=true

##
## Authentication Pipeline
##

#
# Input a list of comma delimited class names that
implement
# com.liferay.portal.security.auth.Authenticator. These
classes will run
# before or after the portal authentication begins.
#
# The Authenticator class defines the constant values that
should be used
# as return codes from the classes implementing the
interface. If
# authentication is successful, return SUCCESS; if the
user exists but the
# passwords do not match, return FAILURE; and if the user
does not exist on

```

```

# the system, return DNE.
#
# Constants in Authenticator:
#     public static final int SUCCESS = 1;
#     public static final int FAILURE = -1;
#     public static final int DNE = 0;
#
# In case you have several classes in the authentication
pipeline, all of
# them have to return SUCCESS if you want the user to be
able to login. If
# one of the authenticators returns FAILURE or DNE, the
login fails.
#
# Under certain circumstances, you might want to keep the
information in the
# portal database in sync with an external database or an
LDAP server. This
# can easily be achieved by implementing a class via
LDAPAuth that updates
# the information stored in the portal user database
whenever a user signs
# in.
#
# Each portal instance can be configured at run time to
either authenticate
# based on user ids or email addresses. See the Admin
portlet for more
# information.
#
# Available authenticators are:
#     com.liferay.portal.security.auth.LDAPAuth
#
# See the LDAP properties to configure the behavior of the
LDAPAuth class.
#
auth.pipeline.pre=com.liferay.portal.security.auth.LDAPAuth
#auth.pipeline.post=

#
# Set this to true to enable password checking by the
internal portal
# authentication. If set to false, you're essentially
delegating password
# checking is delegated to the authenticators configured
in
# "auth.pipeline.pre" and "auth.pipeline.post" settings.
#
auth.pipeline.enable.liferay.check=true

#
# Input a list of comma delimited class names that
implement
# com.liferay.portal.security.auth.AuthFailure. These
classes will run when
# a user has a failed login or when a user has reached the
maximum number of
# failed logins.
#
auth.failure=com.liferay.portal.security.auth.LoginFailure
auth.max.failures=com.liferay.portal.security.auth.LoginMaxFailures
auth.max.failures.limit=5

#

```

```
        # Set the following to true if users are allowed to have
simultaneous logins
        # from different sessions.
        #
        auth.simultaneous.logins=true

        #
        # Set the following to true if users are forwarded to the
last visited path
        # upon successful login. If set to false, users will be
forwarded to their
        # default layout page.
        #
        auth.forward.by.last.path=true

        #
        # Enter a list of comma delimited paths that can be
considered part of the
        # last visited path.
        #
        auth.forward.last.paths=/document_library/get_file

        #
        # Enter a list of comma delimited paths that do not
require authentication.
        #
        auth.public.paths=\
        /blogs/find_entry,\
        /blogs/rss,\
        \
        /bookmarks/open_entry,\
        \
        /document_library/get_file,\
        \
        /google_maps/save_destination_address,\
        /google_maps/save_source_address,\
        \
        /journal/get_articles,\
        /journal/get_latest_article_content,\
        /journal/get_structure,\
        /journal/get_template,\
        /journal_articles/view_article_content,\
        \
        /message_boards/find_category,\
        /message_boards/find_message,\
        /message_boards/find_thread,\
        /message_boards/get_message_attachment,\
        /message_boards/rss,\
        \
        /messaging/action,\
        \
        /polls/view_chart,\
        \
        /portal/expire_session,\
        /portal/extend_session,\
        /portal/extend_session_confirm,\
        /portal/json_service,\
        /portal/open_id_request,\
        /portal/open_id_response,\
        /portal/session_click,\
        /portal/session_tree_js_click,\
        \
        /search/open_search,\
        /search/open_search_description.xml,\
```

```

\
/shopping/notify

##
## Auto Login
##

#
# Input a list of comma delimited class names that
implement # com.liferay.portal.security.auth.AutoLogin. These
classes will run in # consecutive order for all unauthenticated users until
one of them return a # valid user id and password combination. If no valid
combination is # returned, then the request continues to process
normally. If a valid # combination is returned, then the portal will
automatically login that # user with the returned user id and password combination.
#
# For example,
com.liferay.portal.security.auth.RememberMeAutoLogin reads #
# from a cookie to automatically log in a user who
previously logged in # while checking on the "Remember Me" box.
#
# This interface allows deployers to easily configure the
portal to work # with other SSO servers. See
com.liferay.portal.security.auth.CASAutoLogin #
# for an example of how to configure the portal with
Yale's SSO server.
#
auto.login.hooks=com.liferay.portal.security.auth.CASAutoLogin,com.liferay.portal.

##
## SSO with MAC (Message Authentication Code)
##

#
# To use SSO with MAC, post to an URL like:
#
http://localhost:8080/c/portal/login?cmd=already-registered&login=<userId|emailAdd
#
# Pass the MAC in the password field. Make
sure the MAC gets URL encoded #
# because it might contain characters not
allowed in a URL.
#
# SSO with MAC also requires that you set
the following property in #
# system.properties:
#
#
com.liferay.util.servlet.SessionParameters=false
#
# See the following links:
#
http://support.liferay.com/browse/LEP-1288
#
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Message_authentication_code
#

```

```

with MAC.                                     # Set the following to true to enable SSO
                                              #
                                              # auth.mac.allow=false
                                              #
encryption.                                  # Set the algorithm to use for MAC
                                              #
                                              # auth.mac.algorithm=MD5
                                              #
MAC.                                          # Set the shared key used to generate the
                                              #
                                              # auth.mac.shared.key=
                                              ##
                                              ## Passwords
                                              ##
                                              #
to encrypt passwords. The default           # Set the following encryption algorithm
NONE, passwords are stored in the          # algorithm is SHA (SHA-1). If set to
algorithm is currently unsupported.         # database as plain text. The SHA-512
                                              #
                                              # passwords.encryption.algorithm=CRYPT
                                              # passwords.encryption.algorithm=MD2
                                              # passwords.encryption.algorithm=MD5
                                              # passwords.encryption.algorithm=NONE
                                              passwords.encryption.algorithm=SHA
                                              # passwords.encryption.algorithm=SHA-256
                                              # passwords.encryption.algorithm=SHA-384
                                              # passwords.encryption.algorithm=SSHA
                                              #
                                              # Input a class name that extends
                                              #
com.liferay.portal.security.pwd.BasicToolkit. This class will be
called to
                                              # generate and validate passwords.
                                              #
passwords.toolkit=com.liferay.portal.security.pwd.PasswordPolicyToolkit
#passwords.toolkit=com.liferay.portal.security.pwd.RegExpToolkit
                                              #
                                              # If you choose to use
com.liferay.portal.security.pwd.PasswordPolicyToolkit
either static or dynamic password          # as your password toolkit, you can choose
property                                   # generation. Static is set through the
and dynamic uses the class                 # "passwords.passwordpolicytoolkit.static"
generate the password. If you are using    # com.liferay.util.PwdGenerator to
also have to use the static                # LDAP password syntax checking, you will
passwords obey its rules.                  # generator so that you can guarantee that
                                              #

```



```

passwords.passwordpolicytoolkit.generator=static
#passwords.passwordpolicytoolkit.generator=dynamic
passwords.passwordpolicytoolkit.static=iheartliferay

#
# If you choose to use
com.liferay.portal.security.pwd.RegExpToolkit as
# your password toolkit, set the regular
expression pattern that will be
# used to generate and validate passwords.
#
# Note that \ is replaced with \\ to work
in Java.
#
# The first pattern ensures that passwords
must have at least 4 valid
# characters consisting of digits or
letters.
#
# The second pattern ensures that
passwords must have at least 8 valid
# characters consisting of digits or
letters.
#
passwords.regexptoolkit.pattern=(?=\{4\})(?:[a-zA-Z0-9]*)
#passwords.regexptoolkit.pattern=(?=\{8\})(?:[a-zA-Z0-9]*)

#
# Set the name of the default password
policy.
#
Password Policy passwords.default.policy.name=Default

##
## Permissions
##

#
# Set the default permission checker class
used by
#
com.liferay.portal.security.permission.PermissionCheckerFactory to
check
# permissions for actions on objects.
These classes can be overridden with
# custom classes that extend
#
com.liferay.portal.security.permission.PermissionCheckerImpl.
#
permissions.checker=com.liferay.portal.security.permission.PermissionCheckerImpl

#
# Set the algorithm used to check
permissions for a user. This is useful so
# that you can optimize the search for
different databases. See
#
com.liferay.portal.service.impl.PermissionLocalServiceImpl.
#
#permissions.user.check.algorithm=1
permissions.user.check.algorithm=2
#permissions.user.check.algorithm=3
#permissions.user.check.algorithm=4

```

```
##
## Captcha
##

#
# Set the maximum number of captcha checks
per portlet session. Set this
value to a number less than 0 to
# value to 0 to always check. Set this
# never check.
#
captcha.max.challenges=1

##
## Startup Events
##

#
# Input a list of comma delimited class
names that extend
# com.liferay.portal.struts.SimpleAction.
These classes will run at the
# specified event.
#

#
# Global startup event that runs once when
the portal initializes.
#
global.startup.events=com.liferay.portal.events.GlobalStartupAction

#
# Application startup event that runs once
for every web site instance of
# the portal that initializes.
#
application.startup.events=com.liferay.portal.events.AppStartupAction

##
## Shutdown Events
##

#
# Input a list of comma delimited class
names that extend
# com.liferay.portal.struts.SimpleAction.
These classes will run at the
# specified event.
#

#
# Global shutdown event that runs once
when the portal shuts down.
#
global.shutdown.events=com.liferay.portal.events.GlobalShutdownAction

#
# Application shutdown event that runs
once for every web site instance of
# the portal that shuts down.
#
application.shutdown.events=com.liferay.portal.events.AppShutdownAction
```

```

#
# Programmatically kill the Java process
on shutdown. This is a workaround
# for a bug in Tomcat and Linux where the
process hangs on forever.
#
# See
http://support.liferay.com/browse/LEP-2048 for more information.
#
shutdown.programmatically.exit=false

##
## Portal Events
##

#
# Input a list of comma delimited class
names that extend
# com.liferay.portal.struts.Action. These
classes will run before or after
# the specified event.
#

#
# Servlet service event (The pre-service
events have an associated error
# page and will forward to that page if an
exception is thrown during
# execution of the events. The
pre-service events process before Struts
# processes the request. The post-service
events process after Struts
# processes the request.
#
servlet.service.events.pre=com.liferay.portal.events.ServicePreAction
#servlet.service.events.pre=com.liferay.portal.events.LogMemoryUsageAction,com.lif
#servlet.service.events.pre=com.liferay.portal.events.LogSessionIdAction,com.lifer
#servlet.service.events.pre=com.liferay.portal.events.ServicePreAction,com.liferay
#servlet.service.events.pre=com.liferay.portal.events.ServicePreAction,com.liferay
servlet.service.events.pre.error.page=/common/error.jsp
servlet.service.events.post=com.liferay.portal.events.ServicePostAction

#
# Login event
#
login.events.pre=com.liferay.portal.events.LoginPreAction
login.events.post=com.liferay.portal.events.LoginPostAction,com.liferay.portal.eve

#
# Logout event
#
logout.events.pre=com.liferay.portal.events.LogoutPreAction
logout.events.post=com.liferay.portal.events.LogoutPostAction,com.liferay.portal.e

##
## Default Landing Page
##

#
# Set the default landing page path for
logged in users relative to the
# server path. For example, if you want
the default landing page to be
# http://localhost:8080/web/guest/home,

```

```
set this to /web/guest/home. To
# activate this feature, set
auth.forward.by.last.path to true. To customize
# the behavior, see
com.liferay.portal.events.DefaultLandingPageAction in
# the login.events.post property above.
#
#default.landing.page.path=/web/guest/home

##
## Default Guest
##

#
# The Guest group at least one public
page. The settings for the initial
# public page are specified in the
following properties. For more complex
# behavior, override the addDefaultLayouts
method in
#
com.liferay.portal.service.impl.GroupLocalServiceImpl.
#

#
# Set the layout name.
#
default.guest.layout.name=Welcome

#
# Set the layout template id that matches
an existing TPL.
#
#default.guest.layout.template.id=1_2_1_columns
#default.guest.layout.template.id=1_column
#default.guest.layout.template.id=2_2_columns
#default.guest.layout.template.id=2_columns_i
default.guest.layout.template.id=2_columns_ii
#default.guest.layout.template.id=2_columns_iii
#default.guest.layout.template.id=3_columns

#
# Set the layout ids for the column
specified in the layout template.
#
default.guest.layout.column-1=58,
default.guest.layout.column-2=47,
default.guest.layout.column-3=
default.guest.layout.column-4=

#
# Set the friendly url. This will only
have an effect if the Guest group
# also has a friendly URL set.
#
default.guest.friendly.url=/home

##
## Default User
##

#
# Users who have the Power User role must
have at least one private personal
```

```

# page. The settings for the initial
private page are specified in the
# following properties. For more complex
behavior, override the
# addDefaultLayouts method in
com.liferay.portal.events.ServicePreAction.
#
#
# Set the layout name.
#
default.user.layout.name=Home
#
# Set the layout template id that matches
an existing TPL.
#
#default.user.layout.template.id=1_2_1_columns
#default.user.layout.template.id=1_column
#default.user.layout.template.id=2_2_columns
#default.user.layout.template.id=2_columns_i
default.user.layout.template.id=2_columns_ii
#default.user.layout.template.id=2_columns_iii
#default.user.layout.template.id=3_columns
#
# Set the layout ids for the column
specified in the layout template.
#
default.user.layout.column-1=82,23,61,65,
default.user.layout.column-2=8,11,36,33,
default.user.layout.column-3=
default.user.layout.column-4=
##
## Default Admin
##
#
# Set the default admin password.
#
default.admin.password=test
#
# Set the default admin screen name
prefix.
#
default.admin.screen.name=test
#
# Set the default admin email address
prefix.
#
default.admin.email.address.prefix=test
#
# Set the default admin first name.
#
default.admin.first.name=Test
#
# Set the default admin middle name.
#
default.admin.middle.name=

```

```

#
# Set the default admin last name.
#
default.admin.last.name=Test

##
## Layouts
##

#
# Set the list of layout types. The
display text of each of the layout types
# is set in content/Language.properties
and prefixed with "layout.types.".
#
# You can create new layout types and
specify custom settings for each
# layout type. End users input dynamic
values as designed in the edit page.
# End users see the layout as designed in
the view page. The generated
# URL can reference properties set in the
edit page. Parentable layouts
# can contain child layouts.
#
layout.types=portlet,embedded,article,url,link_to_layout

#
# Default settings layouts.
#
layout.edit.page=/portal/layout/edit/portlet.jsp
layout.view.page=/portal/layout/view/portlet.jsp
layout.url=${liferay:mainPath}/portal/layout?p_l_id=${liferay:plid}
layout.url.friendly=true
layout.parentable=true
layout.sitemapable=true

#
# Settings for portlet layouts are
inherited from the default settings.
#
#layout.edit.page[portlet]=/portal/layout/edit/portlet.jsp
#layout.view.page[portlet]=/portal/layout/view/portlet.jsp
#layout.url[portlet]=${liferay:mainPath}/portal/layout?p_l_id=${liferay:plid}
#layout.url.friendly[portlet]=true
#layout.parentable[portlet]=true

#
# Settings for embedded layouts.
#
layout.edit.page[embedded]=/portal/layout/edit/embedded.jsp
layout.view.page[embedded]=/portal/layout/view/embedded.jsp
layout.url[embedded]=${liferay:mainPath}/portal/layout?p_l_id=${liferay:plid}
layout.url.friendly[embedded]=true
layout.parentable[embedded]=false
layout.sitemapable[embedded]=true

#
# Settings for article layouts.
#
layout.edit.page[article]=/portal/layout/edit/article.jsp
layout.view.page[article]=/portal/layout/view/article.jsp
layout.url.friendly[article]=true

```

```

layout.url[article]=${liferay:mainPath}/portal/layout?p_l_id=${liferay:plid}
    layout.parentable[article]=false
    layout.sitemapable[article]=true

#
# Settings for URL layouts.
#
layout.edit.page[url]=/portal/layout/edit/url.jsp
    layout.view.page[url]=
    layout.url[url]=${url}
    layout.url.friendlyable[url]=true
    layout.parentable[url]=false
    layout.sitemapable[url]=false

#
# Settings for page layouts.
#
layout.edit.page[link_to_layout]=/portal/layout/edit/link_to_layout.jsp
    layout.view.page[link_to_layout]=
layout.url[link_to_layout]=${liferay:mainPath}/portal/layout?p_l_id=${linkToPlid}
layout.url.friendlyable[link_to_layout]=true
    layout.parentable[link_to_layout]=true
    layout.sitemapable[link_to_layout]=false

#
# Specify static portlets that cannot be
moved and will always appear on
precedence over portlets that may
layout.
# have been dynamically configured for the
#
# For example, if you want the Hello World
portlet to always appear at the
# start of the iteration of the first
column for user layouts, set the
# property
"layout.static.portlets.start.column-1[user]" to "47". If you
# want the Hello World portlet to always
appear at the end of the second
# column for user layouts, set the
property
#
"layout.static.portlets.end.column-2[user]" to "47". You can input a
# list of comma delimited portlet ids to
specify more than one portlet.
#
# The static portlets are fetched based on
the properties controlled by
# custom filters using EasyConf. By
default, the available filters are
# user, community, and organization.
#
#layout.static.portlets.start.column-1[user]=3,6
#layout.static.portlets.end.column-1[user]=14
#layout.static.portlets.start.column-2[user]=7
#layout.static.portlets.end.column-2[user]=8
#layout.static.portlets.start.column-3[user]=
#layout.static.portlets.end.column-3[user]=

#
# It is also possible to add a static
portlet which only shows in the first
# layout of a user or community.

```

```

#
#layout.static.portlets.start.column-1[user][firstLayout]=3,6
#layout.static.portlets.end.column-2[community][firstLayout]=14

#
# Set the static layouts for community
layouts.

#
#layout.static.portlets.start.column-1[community]=
#layout.static.portlets.end.column-1[community]=
#layout.static.portlets.start.column-2[community]=
#layout.static.portlets.end.column-2[community]=
#layout.static.portlets.start.column-3[community]=
#layout.static.portlets.end.column-3[community]=

#
# Set the static layouts for organization
layouts.

#
#layout.static.portlets.start.column-1[organization]=
#layout.static.portlets.end.column-1[organization]=
#layout.static.portlets.start.column-2[organization]=
#layout.static.portlets.end.column-2[organization]=
#layout.static.portlets.start.column-3[organization]=
#layout.static.portlets.end.column-3[organization]=

#
# Set the private group, private user, and
public servlet mapping for
#
com.liferay.portal.servlet.FriendlyURLServlet. This value must match
the
# servlet mapping set in web.xml.
#
# For example, if the private group pages
are mapped to "/group" and the
# group's friendly URL is set to "/guest"
and the layout's friendly URL is
# set to "/company/community", then the
friendly URL for the page will be
#
http://www.liferay.com/group/guest/company/community. Private group
pages
# map to a community's private pages and
are only available to authenticated
# users with the proper permissions.
#
# For example, if the public pages are
mapped to "/web" and the group or
# user's friendly URL is set to "/guest"
and the layout's friendly URL is
# set to "/company/community", then the
friendly URL for the page will be
#
http://www.liferay.com/web/guest/company/community. Public pages are
# available to unauthenticated users.
#
# The friendly URL's for users, groups,
and layouts can be set during
# runtime.
#
layout.friendly.url.private.group.servlet.mapping=/group
layout.friendly.url.private.user.servlet.mapping=/user
layout.friendly.url.public.servlet.mapping=/web

```



```

#
# Redirect to this resource if the user
requested a friendly URL that does
# not exist. Leave it blank to display
nothing.
#
#layout.friendly.url.page.not.found=/html/portal/404.html
#
# Set the reserved keywords that cannot be
used in a friendly URL.
#
layout.friendly.url.keywords=c,group,web,image,wsrp,page,public,private,blogs,cale
#
# Set the following to true if users are
allowed to add portlets from the
# layout page.
#
layout.add.portlets=true
#
# Set the maximum length to display a
layout name.
#
layout.name.max.length=10
#
# Set the maximum number of tabs per row.
#
layout.tabs.per.row=7
#
# Set the following to true if layouts
should remember (across sessions)
# that a window state was set to
maximized.
#
layout.remember.session.window.state.maximized=false
#
# Set the following to true if layouts
should remember (across requests)
# that a window state was set to
maximized.
#
layout.remember.request.window.state.maximized=true
#
# Set the following to true if guest users
should see the maximize window
# icon.
#
layout.guest.show.max.icon=false
#
# Set the following to true if guest users
should see the minimize window
# icon.
#
layout.guest.show.min.icon=false
#
```

```

# Set the following to true if users are
shown that they do not have access
# to a portlet. The portlet init parameter
"show-portlet-access-denied" will
# override this setting.
#
layout.show.portlet.access.denied=true

#
# Set the following to true if users are
shown that a portlet is inactive.
# The portlet init parameter
"show-portlet-inactive" will override this
# setting.
#
layout.show.portlet.inactive=true

#
# Set the default layout template id used
when creating layouts.
#
layout.default.template.id=2_columns_ii

#
# Set the following to false to disable
parallel rendering. You can also
# disable it on a per request basis by
setting the attribute key
#
com.liferay.portal.util.WebKeys.PORTLET_PARALLEL_RENDER to the
# Boolean.FALSE in a pre service event or
by setting the URL parameter
# "p_p_parallel" to "0".
#
layout.parallel.render.enable=true

#
# Set the name of a class that implements
# com.liferay.portal.util.LayoutClone.
This class is used to remember
# maximized and minimized states on shared
pages. The default implementation
# persists the state in the browser
session.
#
layout.clone.impl=com.liferay.portal.util.SessionLayoutClone

#
# Set the following to true to cache the
content of layout templates. This
# is recommended because it improves
performance for production servers.
# Setting it to false is useful during
development if you need to make a lot
# of changes.
#
layout.template.cache.enabled=true

#
# Set the default value for the
"p_l_reset" parameter. If set to true, then
# render parameters are cleared when
different pages are hit. This is not
# the behavior promoted by the portlet
```

```
specification, but is the one that
    # most end users seem to prefer.
    #
    layout.default.p_l_reset=true

    ##
    ## Portlet URL
    ##

    #
    # Set the following to true if calling
    setParameter on a portlet URL appends
    # the parameter value versus replacing it.
    There is some disagreement in the
    # interpretation of the JSR 168 spec among
    portlet developers over this
    # specific behavior. Liferay Portal
    successfully passes the portlet TCK
    # tests whether this value is set to true
    or false.

    #
    # See
    http://support.liferay.com/browse/LEP-426 for more information.
    #
    portlet.url.append.parameters=false

    #
    # Set the following to true to allow
    portlet URLs to generate with an anchor
    # tag.
    #
    portlet.url.anchor.enable=false

    ##
    ## Preferences
    ##

    #
    # Set the following to true to validate
    portlet preferences on startup.
    #
    preference.validate.on.startup=false

    ##
    ## Struts
    ##

    #
    # Input the custom Struts request
    processor that will be used by Struts
    # based portlets. The custom class must
    extend
    #
    com.liferay.portal.struts.PortletRequestProcessor and have the same
    # constructor.
    #
    struts.portlet.request.processor=com.liferay.portal.struts.PortletRequestProcessor

    ##
    ## Images
    ##

    #
    # Set the location of the default spacer
```

```
image that is used for missing
                                # images. This image must be found in the
class path.
                                #
image.default.spacer=com/liferay/portal/dependencies/spacer.gif
                                #
                                # Set the location of the default company
logo image that is used for
                                # missing company logo images. This image
must be found in the class path.
                                #
image.default.company.logo=com/liferay/portal/dependencies/company_logo.png
                                #
                                # Set the location of the default user
portrait image that is used for
                                # missing user portrait images. This image
must be found in the class path.
                                #
image.default.user.portrait=com/liferay/portal/dependencies/user_portrait.gif

                                ##
                                ## Editors
                                ##

                                #
                                # You can configure individual JSP pages
to use a specific implementation of
                                # the available WYSIWYG editors: liferay,
fckeditor, simple, tinymce,
                                # or tinymce-simple.
                                #
                                editor.wysiwyg.default=fckeditor
editor.wysiwyg.portal-web.docroot.html.portlet.blogs.edit_entry.jsp=fckeditor
editor.wysiwyg.portal-web.docroot.html.portlet.calendar.edit_configuration.jsp=fck
editor.wysiwyg.portal-web.docroot.html.portlet.enterprise_admin.view.jsp=fckeditor
editor.wysiwyg.portal-web.docroot.html.portlet.invitation.edit_configuration.jsp=f
editor.wysiwyg.portal-web.docroot.html.portlet.journal.edit_article_content.jsp=fc
editor.wysiwyg.portal-web.docroot.html.portlet.journal.edit_article_content_xsd_el
editor.wysiwyg.portal-web.docroot.html.portlet.journal.edit_configuration.jsp=fcke
editor.wysiwyg.portal-web.docroot.html.portlet.mail.edit.jsp=fckeditor
editor.wysiwyg.portal-web.docroot.html.portlet.mail.edit_message.jsp=fckeditor
editor.wysiwyg.portal-web.docroot.html.portlet.message_boards.edit_configuration.j
editor.wysiwyg.portal-web.docroot.html.portlet.shopping.edit_configuration.jsp=fck
editor.wysiwyg.portal-web.docroot.html.portlet.wiki.edit_page.jsp=fckeditor

                                ##
                                ## Fields
                                ##

                                #
                                # Set the following fields to false so
users cannot see them. Some company
                                # policies require gender and birthday
information to always be hidden.
                                #
field.enable.com.liferay.portal.model.Contact.male=true
field.enable.com.liferay.portal.model.Contact.birthday=true

                                ##
                                ## Amazon License Keys
                                ##
```

```
#
# Enter a list of valid Amazon license
keys. Configure additional keys by
# incrementing the last number. The keys
are used following a Round-Robin
# algorithm. This is made available only
for personal use. Please see the
# Amazons license at http://www.amazon.com
for more information.
#
#amazon.license.0=
#amazon.license.1=
#amazon.license.2=
#amazon.license.3=

##
## Google License Keys
##

#
# Enter a list of valid Google license
keys. Configure additional keys by
# incrementing the last number. Each key
is valid for 1000 requests. This is
# made available only for personal use.
Please see the Google license at
# http://www.google.com/apis for more
information.
#
#google.license.0=
#google.license.1=
#google.license.2=
#google.license.3=

#
# Enter a valid Google Maps license key
for your domain. See
# http://www.google.com/apis/maps for more
information.
#
#google.maps.license=

##
## Instant Messenger
##

#
# Set the AIM login and password by which
the system will use AIM to
# communicate with users.
#
aim.login=
aim.password=

#
# Due to a bug in JOscarLib 0.3b1, you
must set the full path to the ICQ
# jar.
#
# See the following posts:
#
http://sourceforge.net/forum/message.php?msg\_id=1972697
#
http://sourceforge.net/forum/message.php?msg\_id=1990487
```

```
#
icq.jar=C:/Java/orion-2.0.7/lib/icq.jar

#
# Set the ICQ login and password by which
the system will use ICQ to
# communicate with users.
#
icq.login=
icq.password=

#
# Set the MSN login and password by which
the system will use MSN to
# communicate with users.
#
msn.login=
msn.password=

#
# Set the YM login and password by which
the system will use YM to
# communicate with users.
#
ym.login=
ym.password=

##
## Lucene Search
##

#
# Set the following to true if you want to
index your entire library of
# files on startup.
#
index.on.startup=true

#
# Set the following to true if you want
the indexing on startup to be
# executed on a separate thread to speed
up execution.
#
index.with.thread=true

#
# Designate whether Lucene stores indexes
in the file system or in the
# database.
#
#lucene.store.type=jdbc
lucene.store.type=file

#
# Lucene's storage of indexes via JDBC has
a bug where temp files are not
# removed. This can eat up disk space over
time. Set the following property
# to true to automatically clean up the
temporary files once a day. See
# LEP-2180.
#
#lucene.store.jdbc.auto.clean.up=true
```

```

#
# Set the JDBC dialect that Lucene uses to
store indexes in the database.
# This is only referenced if Lucene stores
indexes in the database. Liferay
# will attempt to load the proper dialect
based on the URL of the JDBC
# connection. For example, the property
"lucene.store.jdbc.dialect.mysql" is
# read for the JDBC connection URL
"jdbc:mysql://localhost/lportal".
#
lucene.store.jdbc.dialect.db2=org.apache.lucene.store.jdbc.dialect.DB2Dialect
lucene.store.jdbc.dialect.hsqldb=org.apache.lucene.store.jdbc.dialect.HSQLDialect
lucene.store.jdbc.dialect.jtds=org.apache.lucene.store.jdbc.dialect.SQLServerDiale
lucene.store.jdbc.dialect.microsoft=org.apache.lucene.store.jdbc.dialect.SQLServer
lucene.store.jdbc.dialect.mysql=org.apache.lucene.store.jdbc.dialect.MySQLDialect
lucene.store.jdbc.dialect.oracle=org.apache.lucene.store.jdbc.dialect.OracleDialec
lucene.store.jdbc.dialect.postgresql=org.apache.lucene.store.jdbc.dialect.Postgres

#
# Set the directory where Lucene indexes
are stored. This is only referenced
# if Lucene stores indexes in the file
system.
#
lucene.dir=${resource.repositories.root}/lucene/

#
# Input a class name that extends
#
com.liferay.portal.lucene.LuceneFileExtractor. This class is called by
# Lucene to extract text from complex
files so that they can be properly
# indexed.
#
lucene.file.extractor=com.liferay.portal.lucene.LuceneFileExtractor

#
# Set the default analyzer used for
indexing and retrieval.
#
#lucene.analyzer=org.apache.lucene.analysis.br.BrazilianAnalyzer
#lucene.analyzer=org.apache.lucene.analysis.cn.ChineseAnalyzer
#lucene.analyzer=org.apache.lucene.analysis.cjk.CJKAnalyzer
#lucene.analyzer=org.apache.lucene.analysis.cz.CzechAnalyzer
#lucene.analyzer=org.apache.lucene.analysis.nl.DutchAnalyzer
#lucene.analyzer=org.apache.lucene.analysis.fr.FrenchAnalyzer
#lucene.analyzer=org.apache.lucene.analysis.de.GermanAnalyzer
#lucene.analyzer=org.apache.lucene.analysis.KeywordAnalyzer
#lucene.analyzer=org.apache.lucene.index.memory.PatternAnalyzer
#lucene.analyzer=org.apache.lucene.analysis.PerFieldAnalyzerWrapper
#lucene.analyzer=org.apache.lucene.analysis.ru.RussianAnalyzer
#lucene.analyzer=org.apache.lucene.analysis.SimpleAnalyzer
#lucene.analyzer=org.apache.lucene.analysis.snowball.SnowballAnalyzer
lucene.analyzer=org.apache.lucene.analysis.standard.StandardAnalyzer
#lucene.analyzer=org.apache.lucene.analysis.StopAnalyzer
#lucene.analyzer=org.apache.lucene.analysis.WhitespaceAnalyzer

##
## Value Object
##

```

```

#
# You can add a listener for a specific
class by setting the property
# "value.object.listener" plus the class
name to a class that implements
# com.liferay.portal.model.ModelListener.
#
value.object.listener.com.liferay.portal.model.Contact=com.liferay.portal.model.Co
value.object.listener.com.liferay.portal.model.Layout=com.liferay.portal.model.Lay
value.object.listener.com.liferay.portal.model.LayoutSet=com.liferay.portal.model.
value.object.listener.com.liferay.portal.model.PortletPreferences=com.liferay.port
value.object.listener.com.liferay.portal.model.User=com.liferay.portal.model.UserL
value.object.listener.com.liferay.portlet.journal.model.JournalArticle=com.liferay
value.object.listener.com.liferay.portlet.journal.model.JournalTemplate=com.lifera

##
## Last Modified
##

#
# Set the following to true to check last
modified date on server side CSS
# and JavaScript.
#
last.modified.check=true

#
# Enter a list of comma delimited paths
that will only be executed when
# newer than the last modified date. These
paths must extend
#
com.liferay.portal.lastmodified.LastModifiedAction.
#
last.modified.paths=\
/portals/css_cached,\
/portals/javascript_cached

##
## XSS (Cross Site Scripting)
##

#
# Set the following to false to ensure
that all persisted data is stripped
# of XSS hacks.
#
xss.allow=false

#
# You can override the "xss.allow" setting
for a specific class by setting
# the property "xss.allow" plus the class
name.
#
xss.allow.com.liferay.portal.model.Portlet=true
xss.allow.com.liferay.portal.model.PortletPreferences=true

#
# You can override the "xss.allow" setting
for a specific field in a class
# by setting the property "xss.allow" plus
the class and field name.
#

```



```
xss.allow.com.liferay.portlet.journal.model.JournalArticle.content=true
xss.allow.com.liferay.portlet.journal.model.JournalStructure.xsd=true
xss.allow.com.liferay.portlet.journal.model.JournalTemplate.xml=true

    ##
    ## Communication Link
    ##

    #
    # Set the JGroups properties used by the
portal to communicate with other
    # instances of the portal. This is only
needed if the portal is running in a
    # clustered environment. The JGroups
settings provides a mechanism for the
    # portal to broadcast messages to the
other instances of the portal. The
    # specified multicast address should be
unique for internal portal messaging
    # only. You will still need to set the
Hibernate and OSCache settings for
    # database clustering.
    #
#comm.link.properties=UDP(bind_addr=127.0.0.1;mcast_addr=231.12.21.102;mcast_port=

    ##
    ## Counter
    ##

    #
    # Uncomment the following and set the
appropriate values if the server
    # resides on a remote server. Make sure
the EJBS are available on the remote
    # server and not on the portal server.
    #
#com.liferay.counter.ejb.CounterManager_java.naming.factory.initial=com.evermind.s
#com.liferay.counter.ejb.CounterManager_java.naming.provider.url=ormi://host/default
#com.liferay.counter.ejb.CounterManager_java.naming.security.principal=admin
#com.liferay.counter.ejb.CounterManager_java.naming.security.credentials=1234

    #
    # Set the number of increments between
database updates to the Counter
    # table. Set this value to a higher number
for better performance.
    #
counter.increment=100

    ##
    ## Lock
    ##

    #
    # Uncomment the following and set the
appropriate values if the server
    # resides on a remote server. Make sure
the EJBS are available on the remote
    # server and not on the portal server.
    #
#com.liferay.lock.ejb.LockManager_java.naming.factory.initial=com.evermind.server.
#com.liferay.lock.ejb.LockManager_java.naming.provider.url=ormi://host/default
#com.liferay.lock.ejb.LockManager_java.naming.security.principal=admin
#com.liferay.lock.ejb.LockManager_java.naming.security.credentials=1234
```

```
class.
#
# Set the lock expiration time for each
#
#
# 1 day
#
lock.expiration.time.com.liferay.portlet.documentlibrary.model.DLFileEntryModel=86400

#
# 20 minutes
#
lock.expiration.time.com.liferay.portlet.wiki.model.WikiPageModel=120000

##
## Jabber
##

jabber.xmpp.server.enabled=false
jabber.xmpp.server.address=localhost
jabber.xmpp.server.name=localhost
jabber.xmpp.server.port=5222
jabber.xmpp.user.password=L1f3RayJabb3r

##
## JBI
##

#
# Connect to either Mule or ServiceMix as
your ESB.
#
jbi.workflow.url=http://localhost:8080/mule-web/workflow
#jbi.workflow.url=http://localhost:8080/servicemix-web/workflow

##
## JCR
##

jcr.initialize.on.startup=false

jcr.workspace.name=liferay
jcr.node.documentlibrary=documentlibrary

jcr.jackrabbit.repository.root=${resource.repositories.root}/jackrabbit
jcr.jackrabbit.config.file.path=${jcr.jackrabbit.repository.root}/repository.xml
jcr.jackrabbit.repository.home=${jcr.jackrabbit.repository.root}/home
jcr.jackrabbit.credentials.username=none
jcr.jackrabbit.credentials.password=none

##
## Reverse AJAX
##

reverse.ajax.enabled=false
reverse.ajax.heartbeat=180000

##
## Scheduler
##

#
```

```

scheduler classes defined in      # Set this to false to disable all
                                  # liferay-portlet.xml.
                                  #
                                  scheduler.enabled=true

                                  ##
                                  ## SMTP
                                  ##

                                  smtp.server.enabled=false
                                  smtp.server.port=48625
                                  smtp.server.subdomain=events

                                  ##
                                  ## Velocity Engine
                                  ##

                                  #
                                  # Input a list of comma delimited class
names that extend
                                  #
com.liferay.util.velocity.VelocityResourceListener. These classes will
                                  # run in sequence to allow you to find the
applicable ResourceLoader
                                  # to load a Velocity template.
                                  #
velocity.engine.resource.listeners=com.liferay.portal.velocity.ServletVelocityReso

                                  #
                                  # Set the Velocity resource managers. We
extend the Velocity's default
                                  # resource managers for better
scalability.
                                  #
velocity.engine.resource.manager=com.liferay.portal.velocity.LiferayResourceManage
velocity.engine.resource.manager.cache=com.liferay.portal.velocity.LiferayResource
velocity.engine.resource.manager.cache.enabled=false

                                  #
                                  # Input a list of comma delimited macros
that will be loaded. These files
                                  # must exist in the class path.
                                  #
velocity.engine.velocimacro.library=VM_global_library.vm,VM_liferay.vm

                                  #
                                  # Set the Velocity logging configuration.
                                  #
velocity.engine.logger=org.apache.velocity.runtime.log.SimpleLog4JLogSystem
velocity.engine.logger.category=org.apache.velocity

                                  ##
                                  ## Virtual Hosts
                                  ##

                                  #
                                  # Set the hosts that will be ignored for
virtual hosts.
                                  #
                                  virtual.hosts.ignore.hosts=\
                                  127.0.0.1,\
                                  localhost

```

```

#
# Set the paths that will be ignored for
virtual hosts.
#
virtual.hosts.ignore.paths=\
/c,\
\
/c/portal/change_password,\
/c/portal/css_cached,\
/c/portal/extend_session,\
/c/portal/extend_session_confirm,\
/c/portal/javascript_cached,\
/c/portal/json_service,\
/c/portal/layout,\
/c/portal/login,\
/c/portal/logout,\
/c/portal/render_portlet,\
/c/portal/reverse_ajax,\
/c/portal/session_tree_js_click,\
/c/portal/update_layout,\
/c/portal/update_terms_of_use,\
/c/portal/upload_progress_poller,\
\
/c/chat/roster,\
\
/c/layout_configuration/templates,\
/c/layout_management/update_page,\
\
/c/messaging/action

##
## Web Server
##

#
# Set the HTTP and HTTPS ports when
running the portal in a J2EE server that
# is sitting behind another web server
like Apache. Set the values to -1 if
# the portal is not running behind another
web server like Apache.
#
web.server.http.port=-1
web.server.https.port=-1

#
# Set the hostname that will be used when
the portlet generates URLs.
# Leaving this blank will mean the host is
derived from the servlet
# container.
#
web.server.host=

#
# Set the preferred protocol.
#
#web.server.protocol=https

##
## Main Servlet
##

#

```

```
com.liferay.filters.secure.SecureFilter.  
#  
# Servlets can be protected by  
# Input a list of comma delimited IPs that  
can access this servlet. Input a  
# blank list to allow any IP to access  
this servlet. SERVER_IP will be  
# replaced with the IP of the host server.  
#  
main.servlet.hosts.allowed=  
  
#  
# Set the following to true if this  
servlet can only be accessed via https.  
#  
main.servlet.https.required=false  
  
##  
## Axis Servlet  
##  
  
#  
# See Main Servlet on how to protect this  
servlet.  
#  
axis.servlet.hosts.allowed=127.0.0.1,SERVER_IP  
axis.servlet.https.required=false  
  
##  
## Liferay Tunnel Servlet  
##  
  
#  
# See Main Servlet on how to protect this  
servlet.  
#  
tunnel.servlet.hosts.allowed=127.0.0.1,SERVER_IP  
tunnel.servlet.https.required=false  
  
##  
## Spring Remoting Servlet  
##  
  
#  
# See Main Servlet on how to protect this  
servlet.  
#  
spring.remoting.servlet.hosts.allowed=127.0.0.1,SERVER_IP  
spring.remoting.servlet.https.required=false  
  
##  
## WebDAV Servlet  
##  
  
#  
# See Main Servlet on how to protect this  
servlet.  
#  
webdav.servlet.hosts.allowed=  
webdav.servlet.https.required=false  
  
##  
## Admin Portlet  
##
```

```
admin.default.group.names=
admin.default.role.names=Power User\nUser
admin.default.user.group.names=

admin.mail.host.names=

admin.reserved.screen.names=
admin.reserved.email.addresses=

admin.email.from.name=Joe Bloggs
admin.email.from.address=test@liferay.com

admin.email.user.added.enabled=true
admin.email.user.added.subject=com/liferay/portlet/admin/dependencies/email_user_a
admin.email.user.added.body=com/liferay/portlet/admin/dependencies/email_user_adde

admin.email.password.sent.enabled=true
admin.email.password.sent.subject=com/liferay/portlet/admin/dependencies/email_pas
admin.email.password.sent.body=com/liferay/portlet/admin/dependencies/email_passwo

##
## Alfresco Content Portlet
##

#
# Set this to the location of the Alfresco
server URL.
#
alfresco.content.server.url=http://localhost:8080

#
# This controls the time in milliseconds
of the Alfresco content cache. The
# default is set to 5 minutes.
#
alfresco.content.cache.refresh.time=300000

#
# Set this TO true to simulate single sign
on for those who do not have a
# true SSO engine installed. This should
never be set in production because
# of its inherent security hole.
#
alfresco.content.one.step.edit.sso.simulate=false

#
# Set the values used to query Alfresco
via OpenSearch.
#
alfresco.open.search.enabled=false
alfresco.open.search.protocol=http
alfresco.open.search.host=localhost
alfresco.open.search.port=8080
alfresco.open.search.realm=Alfresco
alfresco.open.search.username=alfresco
alfresco.open.search.password=password
alfresco.open.search.path=/alfresco/service/search/text

##
## Calendar Portlet
##
```

```

#
# Set the list of event types. The display
text of each of the event types
# is set in content/Language.properties.
#
calendar.event.types=anniversary,appointment,bill-payment,birthday,breakfast,call,

calendar.email.from.name=Joe Bloggs
calendar.email.from.address=test@liferay.com

calendar.email.event.reminder.enabled=true
calendar.email.event.reminder.subject=com/liferay/portlet/calendar/dependencies/em
calendar.email.event.reminder.body=com/liferay/portlet/calendar/dependencies/email

##
## Document Library Portlet
##

#
# Uncomment the following and set the
appropriate values if the server
# resides on a remote server. Make sure
the EJBs are available on the remote
# server and not on the portal server.
#
#com_liferay_documentlibrary_ejb_DLManager_java.naming.factory.initial=com.evermin
#com_liferay_documentlibrary_ejb_DLManager_java.naming.provider.url=ormi://host/de
#com_liferay_documentlibrary_ejb_DLManager_java.naming.security.principal=admin
#com_liferay_documentlibrary_ejb_DLManager_java.naming.security.credentials=1234

#
# Set the directories where documents are
stored. This is now deprecated
# because documents are stored in
Jackrabbit.
#
dl.root.dir=${resource.repositories.root}/documentlibrary/root/
dl.version.root.dir=${resource.repositories.root}/documentlibrary/vroot/

#
# Set the maximum file size and valid file
extensions for documents. A value
# of 0 for the maximum file size can be
used to indicate unlimited file
# size. However, the maximum file size
allowed by the system is set in
# property
"com.liferay.util.servlet.UploadServletRequest.max.size" found in
# system.properties. A file extension of *
will permit all file extensions.
#
# You can map a GIF for the extension by
adding the image to the theme's
# image display and document library
folder. The wildcard extension of *
# will be ignored. For example, the
default image for the DOC extension
# would be found in:
/html/themes/classic/images/document_library/doc.gif.
#
#dl.file.max.size=307200
#dl.file.max.size=1024000
dl.file.max.size=5120000
dl.file.extensions=.bmp,.css,.doc,.dot,.gif,.gz,.htm,.html,.jpg,.js,.odb,.odf,.odg

```

```

#
# Set the following to true to cache
directory views.
#
dl.version.cache.directory.views=true
#
# Set folder names that will be used to
synchronize with a community's set
# of private and public layouts. This will
allow users to manage layouts
# using the Document Library portlet, and
ultimately, via WebDAV. This
# feature is experimental.
#
dl.layouts.sync.enabled=false
dl.layouts.sync.private.folder=Pages -
Private
dl.layouts.sync.public.folder=Pages -
Public

##
## Image Gallery Portlet
##
#
# Set the maximum file size and valid file
extensions for images. A value
# of 0 for the maximum file size can be
used to indicate unlimited file
# size. However, the maximum file size
allowed by the system is set in
# property
"com.liferay.util.servlet.UploadServletRequest.max.size" found in
# system.properties. A file extension of *
will permit all file extensions.
# Set the maximum thumbnail height or
width to 0 to ignore that dimension.
#
ig.image.max.size=307200
ig.image.extensions=.gif,.jpeg,.jpg,.png
ig.image.thumbnail.max.height=50
ig.image.thumbnail.max.width=50

##
## Invitation Portlet
##
invitation.email.max.recipients=20
invitation.email.message.body=com/liferay/portlet/invitation/dependencies/email_me
invitation.email.message.subject=com/liferay/portlet/invitation/dependencies/email

##
## Journal Portlet
##
#
# Set the list of article types. The
display text of each of the article
# types is set in
content/Language.properties.
#
journal.article.types=announcements,blogs,general,news,press-release,test

```



```

#
# Set this to true so that only the latest
version of an article that is
# also not approved can be saved without
incrementing version.
#
journal.article.force.increment.version=false

#
# Set the interval on which the
CheckArticleJob will run. The value is set
# in one minute increments.
#
journal.article.check.interval=15

#
# Set the maximum file size and valid file
extensions for images. A value
# of 0 for the maximum file size can be
used to indicate unlimited file
# size. However, the maximum file size
allowed by the system is set in
# property
"com.liferay.util.servlet.UploadServletRequest.max.size" found in
# system.properties. A file extension of *
will permit all file extensions.
#
journal.image.small.max.size=51200
journal.image.extensions=.gif,.jpeg,.jpg,.png

#
# Input a list of comma delimited class
names that extend
#
com.liferay.portlet.journal.util.TransformerListener. These classes
will
# run in sequence to allow you to modify
the XML and XSL before it's
# transformed and allow you to modify the
final output.
#
journal.transformer.listener=\
com.liferay.portlet.journal.util.TokensTransformerListener,\
com.liferay.portlet.journal.util.PropertiesTransformerListener,\
com.liferay.portlet.journal.util.ContentTransformerListener,\
com.liferay.portlet.journal.util.LocaleTransformerListener

#
# Set whether to synchronize content
searches when server starts.
#
journal.sync.content.search.on.startup=false

journal.email.from.name=Joe Bloggs
journal.email.from.address=test@liferay.com

journal.email.article.approval.denied.enabled=false
journal.email.article.approval.denied.subject=com/liferay/portlet/journal/dependen
journal.email.article.approval.denied.body=com/liferay/portlet/journal/dependencie

journal.email.article.approval.granted.enabled=false
journal.email.article.approval.granted.subject=com/liferay/portlet/journal/depende
journal.email.article.approval.granted.body=com/liferay/portlet/journal/dependenci

```

```

journal.email.article.approval.requested.enabled=false
journal.email.article.approval.requested.subject=com/liferay/portlet/journal/dependen
journal.email.article.approval.requested.body=com/liferay/portlet/journal/dependen

        journal.email.article.review.enabled=false
journal.email.article.review.subject=com/liferay/portlet/journal/dependencies/emai
journal.email.article.review.body=com/liferay/portlet/journal/dependencies/email_a

        #
        # Specify the strategy used when Journal
content is imported using the LAR
        # system.
        #
journal.lar.creation.strategy=com.liferay.portlet.journal.lar.JournalCreationStrat

        ##
        ## Journal Articles Portlet
        ##

        #
        # Set the available values for the number
of articles to display per page.
        #
journal.articles.page.delta.values=5,10,25,50,100

        ##
        ## Mail Portlet
        ##

        #
        # Uncomment the following and set the
appropriate values if the server
        # resides on a remote server. Make sure
the EJBS are available on the remote
        # server and not on the portal server.
        #
#com_liferay_mail_ejb_MailManager_java.naming.factory.initial=com.evermind.server.
#com_liferay_mail_ejb_MailManager_java.naming.provider.url=ormi://host/default
#com_liferay_mail_ejb_MailManager_java.naming.security.principal=admin
#com_liferay_mail_ejb_MailManager_java.naming.security.credentials=1234

        #
        # Set the following to false if
administrator should not be allowed to
        # change the mail domain via the Admin
portlet.
        #
mail.mx.update=true

        #
        # Set the name of a class that implements
com.liferay.mail.util.Hook. The
        # mail server will use this class to
ensure that the mail and portal servers
        # are synchronized on user information.
The portal will not know how to add,
        # update, or delete users from the mail
server except through this hook.
        #
        # Available hooks are:
        #   com.liferay.mail.util.CyrusHook
        #   com.liferay.mail.util.DummyHook
        #   com.liferay.mail.util.SendmailHook

```

```

# com.liferay.mail.util.ShellHook
#
mail.hook.impl=com.liferay.mail.util.DummyHook

#
# CyrusHook
#
# Set the commands for adding, updating,
and deleting a user where
# %1% is the user id. Replace the password
with the password for the cyrus
# user.
#
password create %1% mail.hook.cyrus.add.user=cyrusadmin
#mail.hook.cyrus.add.user=cyrus_adduser
password %1%
mail.hook.cyrus.delete.user=cyrusadmin
password delete %1% #mail.hook.cyrus.delete.user=cyrus_userdel
password %1% mail.hook.cyrus.home=/home/cyrus

#
# SendmailHook
#
# Set the commands for adding, updating,
and deleting a user where
# %1% is the user id and %2% is the
password. Set the home and # virtual user table information.
#
mail.hook.sendmail.add.user=adduser %1% -s
/bin/false
mail.hook.sendmail.change.password=autopasswd %1% %2%
mail.hook.sendmail.delete.user=userdel -r
%1%
mail.hook.sendmail.home=/home
mail.hook.sendmail.virtusertable=/etc/mail/virtusertable
mail.hook.sendmail.virtusertable.refresh=bash -c "makemap hash
/etc/mail/virtusertable < /etc/mail/virtusertable"

#
# ShellHook
#
# Set the location of the shell script that will interface with any
mail
# server.
#
mail.hook.shell.script=/usr/sbin/mailadmin.ksh

#
# Set the mail box style that your IMAP server uses. Washington IMAP
uses
# "mail/" whereas Courier IMAP and Cyrus IMAP use "INBOX." as their
mail box
# styles. The mail box style is an IMAP implementation specific
namespace
# that is used in referencing folders.
#
mail.box.style=mail/
#mail.box.style=INBOX.

#

```

```
# Set the name of the Inbox folder. Most IMAP servers use "INBOX" as
the
# folder name. Domino requires "Inbox" as the folder name.
#
mail.inbox.name=INBOX
#mail.inbox.name=Inbox

#
# Set other default folder names.
#
mail.spam.name=Spam
mail.sent.name=Sent
mail.drafts.name=Drafts
mail.trash.name=Trash

#
# The user will be warned once per session to empty their spam if
their spam
# folder exceeds this size. Set the size to 0 to disable any warnings.
#
mail.spam.warning.size=5120000

#
# The user will be warned once per session to empty their trash if
their
# trash folder exceeds this size. Set the size to 0 to disable any
warnings.
#
mail.trash.warning.size=5120000

#
# Set to true to enable SMTP debugging.
#
mail.smtp.debug=false

#
# Input a list of comma delimited email addresses that will receive a
BCC of
# every email sent through the mail server.
#
mail.audit.trail=

#
# Set the maximum file size for attachments. However, the maximum file
size
# allowed by the system is set in property
# "com.liferay.util.servlet.UploadServletRequest.max.size" found in
# system.properties.
#
mail.attachments.max.size=3072000

#
# Specify a class name that implements
# com.liferay.portlet.mail.util.multiaccount.AccountFinder. Another
# implementation could allow the Mail portlet to access multiple
accounts.
#
mail.account.finder=com.liferay.portlet.mail.util.multiaccount.SingleAccountFinder

#
# The password lookup algorithm for account finders first checks the
# session and then the User_ table for the password. Sometimes it's
helpful
# for testing purposes to be able to manually set a password for all
```

```
users.
# This can also useful if the IMAP mail server is secure behind a
# firewall
# and you don't want to deal with synchronizing passwords between
# systems.
#
mail.account.finder.password=

#
# Input a list of comma delimited class names that implement
# com.liferay.portlet.mail.util.recipient.RecipientFinder. These
# classes
# will be used to find available recipients for the mail portlet.
#
mail.recipient.finder=com.liferay.portlet.mail.util.recipient.DirectoryRecipientFi

##
## Message Boards Portlet
##

message.boards.email.from.name=Joe Bloggs
message.boards.email.from.address=test@liferay.com

message.boards.email.message.added.enabled=true
message.boards.email.message.added.subject.prefix=com/liferay/portlet/messageboard
message.boards.email.message.added.body=com/liferay/portlet/messageboards/dependen
message.boards.email.message.added.signature=com/liferay/portlet/messageboards/dep

message.boards.email.message.updated.enabled=true
message.boards.email.message.updated.subject.prefix=com/liferay/portlet/messageboa
message.boards.email.message.updated.body=com/liferay/portlet/messageboards/depend
message.boards.email.message.updated.signature=com/liferay/portlet/messageboards/d

#
# Enter time in minutes on how often this job is run. If a user's ban
# is set
# to expire at 12:05 PM and the job runs at 2 PM, the expire will
# occur
# during the 2 PM run.
#
message.boards.expire.ban.job.interval=120

#
# Enter time in days to automatically expire bans on users. Set to 0
# to disable auto expire.
#
message.boards.expire.ban.interval=10
#message.boards.expire.ban.interval=0

##
## Shopping Portlet
##

#
# Set the following to true if cart quantities must be a multiple of
# the
# item's minimum quantity.
#
shopping.cart.min.qty.multiple=true

#
# Set the following to true to forward to the cart page when adding an
# item
# from the category page. The item must not have dynamic fields. All
```

```
items
# with dynamic fields will forward to the item's details page
regardless of
# the following setting.
#
shopping.category.forward.to.cart=false

#
# Set the following to true to show special items when browsing a
category.
#
shopping.category.show.special.items=false

#
# Set the following to true to show availability when viewing an item.
#
shopping.item.show.availability=true

#
# Set the maximum file size and valid file extensions for images. A
value
# of 0 for the maximum file size can be used to indicate unlimited
file
# size. However, the maximum file size allowed by the system is set in
# property "com.liferay.util.servlet.UploadServletRequest.max.size"
found in
# system.properties. A file extension of * will permit all file
extensions.
#
shopping.image.small.max.size=51200
shopping.image.medium.max.size=153600
shopping.image.large.max.size=307200
shopping.image.extensions=.gif,.jpeg,.jpg,.png

shopping.email.from.name=Joe Bloggs
shopping.email.from.address=test@liferay.com

shopping.email.order.confirmation.enabled=true
shopping.email.order.confirmation.subject=com/liferay/portlet/shopping/dependencie
shopping.email.order.confirmation.body=com/liferay/portlet/shopping/dependencies/e

shopping.email.order.shipping.enabled=true
shopping.email.order.shipping.subject=com/liferay/portlet/shopping/dependencies/em
shopping.email.order.shipping.body=com/liferay/portlet/shopping/dependencies/email

##
## Software Catalog Portlet
##

#
# Set the maximum file size and max file dimensions for thumbnails. A
value
# of 0 for the maximum file size can be used to indicate unlimited
file
# size. However, the maximum file size allowed by the system is set in
# property "com.liferay.util.servlet.UploadServletRequest.max.size"
found in
# system.properties.
#
sc.image.max.size=307200
sc.image.thumbnail.max.height=200
sc.image.thumbnail.max.width=160

##
```

```

## Translator Portlet
##

#
# Set the default languages to translate a given text.
#
translator.default.languages=en_es

##
## Wiki Portlet
##

#
# Set the name of the default page for a wiki node. The name for the
default
# page must be a valid wiki word. A wiki word follows the format of
having
# an upper case letter followed by a series of lower case letters
followed
# by another upper case letter and another series of lower case
letters. See
# http://www.usemod.com/cgi-bin/wiki.pl?WhatIsaWiki for more
information on
# wiki naming conventions. It is
#
    wiki.front.page.name=FrontPage

```

3. system.properties

The `system.properties` file is provided as a convenient way to set all properties for the JVM machine and related system settings. Start your application server with the system property `system.properties.load` set to true to load it. When the server starts, the portal will load `system.properties` and then `system-ext.properties`.

Start your application server with the system property `system.properties.final` set to true if the properties of `system.properties` override all similar command line properties. If set to false, the properties of `system.properties` will be set if and only if those properties are not currently set.

Some application servers require you to set the `file.encoding` and `user.timezone` on startup regardless of `system.properties` because the application server reads these properties before `system.properties` is ever loaded.

Following the default values of the `system.properties` properties are shown:

```

##
## Start your application server with the system
property
## "system.properties.load" set to true to load the
external file called
## system.properties. This is given as a convenient way
to ensure all properties
## are set for deployment. When the server starts, the
portal will load
## system.properties and then system-ext.properties.
##
## Start your application server with the system
property
## "system.properties.final" set to true if the

```

```
properties of system.properties
    ## override all similar command line properties. If set
to false, the properties
    ## of system.properties will be set if and only if those
properties are not
    ## currently set.
    ##
    ## Some application servers require you to set the
"file.encoding" and
    ## "user.timezone" on startup regardless of
system.properties because the
    ## application server reads these properties before
system.properties is ever
    ## loaded.
    ##
    ##
    ## Java
    ##
    #
    # The file encoding must be set to UTF-8 in order for
the
    # internationalization to work correctly.
    #
file.encoding=UTF-8
    #
    # Java uses the underlying operating system to generate
images. If you are
    # using Unix and do not start the portal in a X Windows
session, then Java
    # will not know how to generate images and you'll get
lots of nasty
    # exceptions. Setting this property to true will fix
that. Sometimes this
    # property cannot be set dynamically when the server
starts and you'll need
    # to edit your start script to include this as a system
property.
    #
java.awt.headless=true
    #
    # Set the default language.
    #
user.country=US
user.language=en
    #
    # The time zone must be set GMT so that the portal knows
how to properly
    # translate time across time zones.
    #
user.timezone=GMT
    ##
    ## Servlet Filters
    ##
    #
    # If the user can unzip compressed HTTP content, the
compression filter will
    # zip up the HTTP content before sending it to the user.
```



```
This will speed up
    # page rendering for users that are on dial up.
    #
    com.liferay.filters.compression.CompressionFilter=true
com.liferay.filters.compression.CompressionFilter.encoding=UTF-8

    #
    # This double click filter will prevent double clicks at
the server side.
    # Prevention of double clicks is already in place on the
client side.
    # However, some sites require a more robust solution.
This is turned off by
    # default since most sites will not need it.
    #
    com.liferay.filters.doubleclick.DoubleClickFilter=false
com.liferay.filters.doubleclick.DoubleClickFilter.encoding=UTF-8

    #
    # The strip filter will remove blank lines from the
outputted content. This
    # will speed up page rendering for users that are on
dial up.
    #
    com.liferay.filters.strip.StripFilter=true
com.liferay.filters.strip.StripFilter.encoding=UTF-8

    #
    # The layout cache filter will cache pages to speed up
page rendering for
    # guest users. Set the refresh time in milliseconds on
how often the cache
    # should refresh. Set it to 0 if the cache never times
out. Default time out
    # is set to one hour.
    #
com.liferay.portal.servlet.filters.layoutcache.LayoutCacheFilter=true
com.liferay.portal.servlet.filters.layoutcache.LayoutCacheFilter.encoding=UTF-8
com.liferay.portal.servlet.filters.layoutcache.LayoutCacheFilter.refresh.time=3600

    #
    # The Velocity filter will process */css/main.css as a
Velocity template.
    #
com.liferay.portal.servlet.filters.velocity.VelocityFilter=true
com.liferay.portal.servlet.filters.velocity.VelocityFilter.encoding=UTF-8

    #
    # The virtual host filter maps hosts to public and
private pages. For
    # example, if the public virtual host is
www.helloworld.com and the friendly
    # URL is /helloworld, then http://www.helloworld.com is
mapped to
    # http://localhost:8080/web/helloworld.
    #
com.liferay.portal.servlet.filters.virtualhost.VirtualHostFilter=true

    ##
    ## Logging
    ##

    #
    # Set any logger that implements
```

```
org.apache.commons.logging.Log.  
#  
#org.apache.commons.logging.Log=org.apache.commons.logging.impl.Log4JLogger  
  
#  
# Set the following to true if Log4j complains that it  
was not properly  
# configured.  
#  
log4j.configure.on.startup=true  
  
##  
## Encryptor  
##  
  
#  
# Set the security provider class.  
#  
com.liferay.util.Encryptor.provider.class=com.sun.crypto.provider.SunJCE  
  
##  
## HTTP  
##  
  
#  
# Set the location of the HTTP proxy that the portal  
will use to fetch  
# external content.  
#  
# Set http.nonProxyHosts for hosts that will not be  
proxied. This is useful  
# for proxied environments where you need direct access  
to internal servers.  
# This should follow the same semantics as the java.net  
package.  
#  
#http.proxyHost=192.168.0.200  
#http.proxyPort=4480  
#http.nonProxyHosts=192.168.0.250  
  
#  
# Set the maximum number of connections.  
#  
#com.liferay.util.Http.max.connections.per.host=2  
#com.liferay.util.Http.max.total.connections=20  
  
#  
# These are read for backwards compatibility and only  
used if the  
specified.  
# "http.proxyHost" and "http.proxyPort" settings are not  
  
#  
#com.liferay.util.Http.proxy.host=192.168.0.200  
#com.liferay.util.Http.proxy.port=4480  
  
#  
# Set the proxy authentication type.  
#  
#com.liferay.util.Http.proxy.auth.type=username-password  
#com.liferay.util.Http.proxy.auth.type=ntlm  
  
#  
# Set user name and password used for HTTP proxy  
authentication.
```

```

#
#com.liferay.util.Http.proxy.username=
#com.liferay.util.Http.proxy.password=

#
# Set additional properties for NTLM authentication.
#
#com.liferay.util.Http.proxy.ntlm.domain=
#com.liferay.util.Http.proxy.ntlm.host=

#
# Set the connection timeout when fetching HTTP content.
#
com.liferay.util.Http.timeout=5000

##
## Format
##

#
# Set the location of the class that implements
# com.liferay.format.PhoneNumberFormat. This class will
format phone
# numbers.
#
com.liferay.util.format.PhoneNumberFormat=com.liferay.util.format.USAPhoneNumberFo
#com.liferay.util.format.PhoneNumberFormat=com.liferay.util.format.IdenticalPhoneN

##
## Axis
##

#
# Urls that match the specified pattern will use the
SimpleHTTPSender. Urls
# that do not match the specified pattern will use Axis'
default HTTPSender.
#
com.liferay.util.axis.SimpleHTTPSender.regexp.pattern=.*mappoint\.net.*

##
## XSS (Cross Site Scripting)
##

#
# Set the pattern to strip text of XSS hacks.
#
com.liferay.util.XSSUtil.regexp.pattern=(?i)<[\\s]*/?script.*?>|<[\\s]*/?embed.*?>

##
##
Upload Servlet Request
##
#
# Set
the maximum file size. Default is 1024 * 1024 * 100.
#
com.liferay.util.servlet.UploadServletRequest.max.size=104857600

#
# Set
the temp directory for uploaded files.
#

```

```
#com.liferay.util.servlet.UploadServletRequest.temp.dir=C:/Temp
#
# Set
the threshold size to prevent extraneous serialization of uploaded
# data.
#
com.liferay.util.servlet.fileupload.LiferayFileItem.threshold.size=262144
##
##
Session Parameters
##
#
#
Encrypt session parameters so that browsers cannot remember them.
#
com.liferay.util.servlet.SessionParameters=true
##
##
Lucene
##
#
# Set a
timeout to avoid lock errors.
#
#org.apache.lucene.writeLockTimeout=30000
##
##
Quartz
##
#
# Make
threads daemon so the JVM exits cleanly.
#
org.quartz.threadPool.makeThreadsDaemons=true
##
## UUID
##
#
# Set
the location of the UUID configuration file used by Commons Id.
#
org.apache.commons.id.uuid.config.resource.filename=commons-id-uuid.xml
##
## Java
Command Properties
##
#
# Note,
the following system properties are read by Java before the portal's
# s
system properties loader is executed. That means modifying the changes
# here
will do nothing. It's simply listed here so all system properties are
```

```

#
grouped together. You must modify these values at the Java command
level.
# Below
is an example.
#
# java
... -Dcom.liferay.portal.kernel.util.ByteArrayMaker.initial.size=8000
#
##
##
Makers
##
#
# Use
our own StringMaker to extend StringBuffer and ByteArrayMaker to
# extend
ByteArrayOutputStream. This will add analytical tracking of our
# char
and byte usage so we can better optimize memory by minimizing
#
unnecessary garbage collecting that comes from unspecified array
#
growth.
#
com.liferay.portal.kernel.util.ByteArrayMaker.initial.size=8000
com.liferay.portal.kernel.util.StringMaker.initial.size=128
#
# Set
this to true to track usage.
#
    com.liferay.portal.kernel.util.MakerStats=false
```

Chapter 2. Customizing Liferay with plugins

Liferay support three types of deployable plugins to customize a Portal installation:

- Themes
- Layout templates
- Portlets

They are all packaged as WAR packages with specific configuration files. This section explains how to deploy one of these plugins.

1. Introduction to Portlets

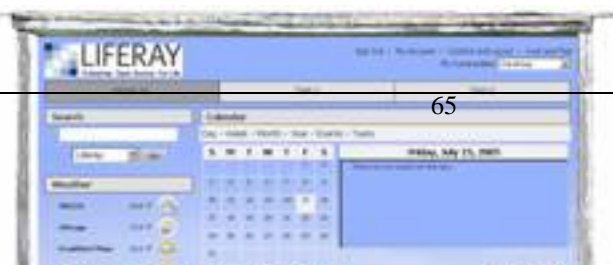
Portlets are web applications developed for integration within a portal. A portlet can provide any desired functionality: showing the local weather, offering full message boards functionality, providing an interface for back end services, or orchestrating different web services in a SOA architecture.

Liferay comes with several useful bundled portlets and also supports 100% the JSR-168 standard, which allows the portal administrators to deploy any third party portlet developed according to this standard.

After deploying a portlet to Liferay any user that has the roles required by the portlet itself will be able to use it in their private or public home pages, in the private or public website of a community, or in the public website.

2. Introduction to Themes

Themes make it possible to easily switch to different presentations or "look and feel" layers. Within a single .war file, a designer/developer can deliver an integrated package of Velocity or JSPs, Javascript, image, and configuration files that will control all presentation logic and design attributes for a portal community. Liferay Portal comes with a handful of pre-made themes that showcase its versatility:





- Different themes can be assigned to specific user community websites or even to a specific page within the website
- Users can choose a unique theme for their own personal portal page or for each of the pages
- Both Java Server Page (JSP) and Velocity (VM) languages are supported
- Velocity based Themes are hot-deployable as .wars (when supported by the application server)

To select a different theme, go to the **Look and Feel** section in the header bar and choose one of the available themes and a corresponding color scheme. The process is as straightforward as setting a new desktop background in Windows.

3. Introduction to Layout Templates

Layout templates define the areas where a user can place the portlets in a page. By default, Liferay comes with several different templates that are shown in the following picture:



Users of private pages or administrators of communities or public websites can choose the layout to use for each portlet page.

While the default layout options are suitable for most situations there can be situations when you need a very specific portlet window organization, such as website frontpages. To achieve maximum flexibility Liferay allows portal administrators to deploy extra layouts developed either by themselves or by third parties. Developing a layout is easy and can be done in a short amount of time.

Chapter 3. Deployment of Plugins

1. Liferay's Plugin Management System

Liferay's Plugin Management System allows you to easily hot deploy layout templates, portlets, and themes. Layout templates allow portlets to be arranged inside the constraints of custom layouts. JSR 168 portlets add functional abilities to the portal. Themes modify the look and feel of the portal. Layout templates, portlets and themes can be deployed at runtime by utilizing the hot deploy features of Liferay.

The Plugin Management System can be used by Users who are Omniadmin. By default, all users that have the *Administrator* role are Omniadmin. It is also possible to make Omniadmin only a fixed set of users for higher security through a configuration property. Refer to the *Liferay Portal 4 - Customization Guide* for more information.

1.1. Introduction to the Plugin Management System

The Plugin Management System is a new feature of Liferay 4.3 that allows portal administrators to administer and install plugins in the portal. A plugin is a software component that extends Liferay. Liferay 4.3.0 supports the 3 types of plugins mentioned above (Portlets, Themes and Layout Templates) and allows to:

- Browse remote repositories of plugins and show information about them
- Install new plugins through the web UI by:
 - Selecting it from a repository
 - Uploading it
 - Specifying a URL from which the portal can download it
- Automatically check for new versions of the installed plugins and notify the administrator when an update is available.
- Update an installed plugin

Warning

The Plugin Management System only works on those Application Servers where hot deploy is available. The current list is JBoss+Jetty, JBoss+Tomcat, Jetty, Resin, Tomcat or WebSphere.

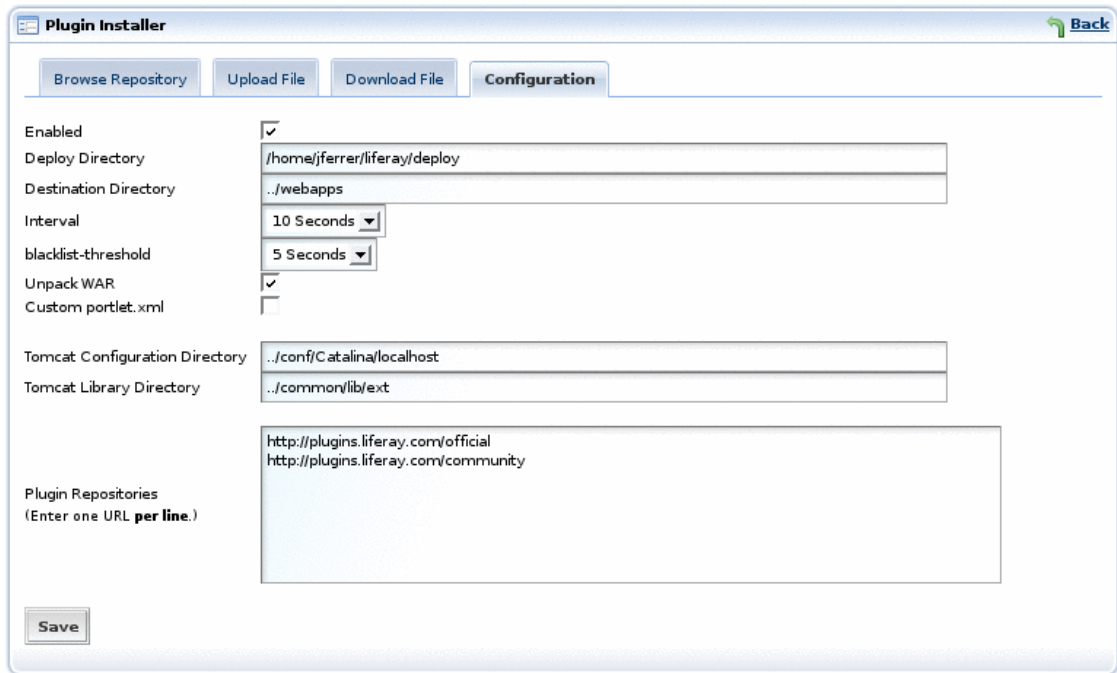
1.2. Hot Deploy with the Plugin Installer

The plugin installer can be accessed in one of two ways:

- By adding the portlet to a portal page
- By clicking the "Add more portlets" from the *Admin* or *Update Manager* portlets.

The Plugin Installer allows the administrator to install plugins in any of the three ways listed above but it requires the existence of the path configured as the Deploy Directory. The default value for this path is

set in the configuration file `portal.properties` as `${user.home}/liferay/deploy` but it can be overridden either through the file `portal-ext.properties` or in the configuration tab of the Plugin Installer portlet as shown in the screenshot below.



The screenshot shows the 'Plugin Installer' portlet interface. At the top, there are four tabs: 'Browse Repository', 'Upload File', 'Download File', and 'Configuration'. The 'Configuration' tab is selected. Below the tabs, there are several configuration options:

- Enabled:** A checked checkbox.
- Deploy Directory:** A text input field containing `/home/jferrer/liferay/deploy`.
- Destination Directory:** A text input field containing `../webapps`.
- Interval:** A dropdown menu set to '10 Seconds'.
- blacklist-threshold:** A dropdown menu set to '5 Seconds'.
- Unpack WAR:** A checked checkbox.
- Custom portlet.xml:** An unchecked checkbox.
- Tomcat Configuration Directory:** A text input field containing `../conf/Catalina/localhost`.
- Tomcat Library Directory:** A text input field containing `../common/lib/ext`.
- Plugin Repositories:** A text area containing two URLs: `http://plugins.liferay.com/official` and `http://plugins.liferay.com/community`. Below the text area is the instruction '(Enter one URL per line.)'.

At the bottom left of the configuration area, there is a 'Save' button.

1.3. Manual copy to the Auto Deploy Directory

It is also possible to perform a hot deploy through the file system by copying the plugin WAR file manually to the auto deploy directory configured. This is very convenient when there is access to the file system where Liferay is installed and can be used to automate the process, deploy to several servers in a cluster, etc.