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CoreCommerce Token Guide

Sum Effect Software, Inc.

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Introduction

The new CoreCommerce token system allows you to create custom templates without having to use PHP. A token is a command with two pound symbols (#) on either side. The tokens either replaces a specific dynamic item on the page, for example the store's URL or logo, or it can be used to create if/else statements that allow you to display content or code depending on which pages the user lands on.

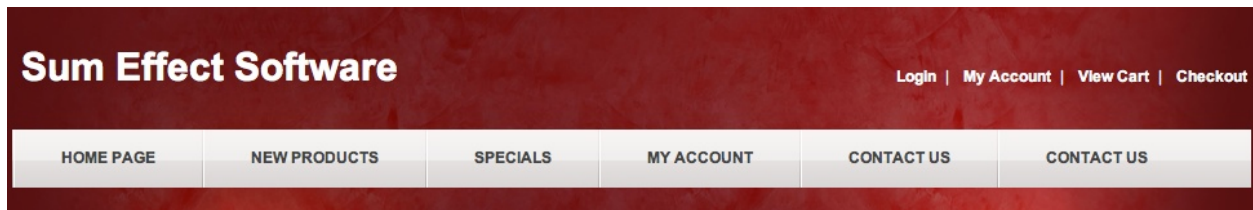
For security reasons, you can no longer use actual PHP, either when uploading the files via FTP or editing them using the admin editor, and any PHP added will be automatically stripped out.

The token system is actually quite easy to learn once you know all of the available commands, and it's my hope that after reading this, you'll be a CoreCommerce token master!

Chapter 1: header.html & secure.header.html

The header files in CoreCommerce work a little bit differently than normal header templates. Because you don't have access to the store's code in the center of the site, you'll use the header files to place a lot of your custom code, like a sidebar or callout.

A typical header file usually contains the HTML `<head>` information, a site's logo and navigation.



The header of one of our templates.

The code for something like this used to be long and filled with a bunch of PHP that the developer never needed to look at. With the new CoreCommerce token system, we get rid of all the unnecessary code and instead replace it with the token `##HEAD##`.

Inside of your HTML, the token would simply be:

```
<head>##HEAD##</head>
```

Now we don't have to worry about accidentally deleting an important include! You also won't need to worry about including any of the template's CSS files, unless you add your own custom file.

The next token we'll come to in our header template is the `##LOGO##` token, which allows us to print the logo that's chosen in the customer's admin area. The `##LOGO##` token actually doesn't print anything but the logo itself, which means we can add any wrappers around it we like.

For example, if our client hasn't chosen a logo, but is instead printing the name of their store, then `##LOGO##` would only print the text and nothing else.

However, if they do chose a logo, then the store prints a link and the image only.

```
<div id="logo">##LOGO</div>
```

Will print a link to the homepage with the image of the logo.

```
<div id="logo">
  <div class="imagelogo">
    <a href=""><img src="" alt="" title="" border="0"></a>
  </div>
</div>
```

We've also got a token to display our dynamic navigation. `##MENU_BAR##` will display not only the navigation items you choose, but some basic structure HTML as well.

```
##MENU_BAR##
```

Displays as

```
<div id="topNav">
  <div class="left">&nbsp;</div>

  <div class="center">
    <div id="topNavTab_1" class="link">
      <a href="URL" >Home Page</a>
    </div>

    <div class="spacer">&nbsp;</div>

    <div id="topNavTab_2" class="link">
      <a href="URL" >New Products</a>
    </div>
    .....
  </div>

  <div class="right">&nbsp;</div>
</div>
```

We can also manually link to pages without having to hard code the URL, since the client often waits until the store is finished to point the domain. For the store URL, we have two options to use, depending on whether we're editing the `secure.header.html` or the regular `header.html` page.

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##MERCHANT_URL## will print the normal merchant address, for example http://merchants_store.corecommerce.com, and ##SECURE_URL## will print the secure version of the site url when on secure.header.html.

Chapter 2: footer.html & secure.footer.html

The footer.html and secure.footer.html pages deals with all of the ending content of the site, which usually includes a list of links and some copyright information.



You can also use the footer files to insert widgets you wish to appear on the bottom or the right side of the site.

The only footer specific tokens are the `##FOOTER_CONTENT##`, `##FOOTER_LINKS##` and the `##ANALYTICS##`.

`##FOOTER_CONTENT##` displays the copyright information. When used, it simply prints:

```
<div id="widgetFooter">
  <div class="copyright">
    <br/>
    Powered By: CoreCommerce 8.8.30
    <br/>
    <a href="http://www.corecommerce.com">Ecommerce Software
    & Shopping Cart Software</a>
  </div>
</div>
```

`##FOOTER_LINKS##` displays the footer widget which includes the footer links, copyright, and cart action.

```
<div id="widgetFooter">
  <div class="actionItems">CART LINKS</div>
  <div class="copyright">COPYRIGHT</div>
  <div class="nav">
    <div class="title">Online Store</div>
    <ul><li>LINKS</li></ul>
  </div>
</div>
```

The `##ANALYTICS##` token displays the store owner's Google Analytics code that has been entered in the admin area. You can add your Analytics code under the Design tab, in the Global dropdown.

Chapter 3: Widgets

CoreCommerce has added a lot of tokens for common widgets that you may need, such as related products, sidebars, login and more.

These widgets can be added anywhere in the header or footer files, and all of them have detailed settings in the admin area, as well as full access to the display via CSS.

##CATEGORIES##

##CATEGORIES## displays the categories widget in an unordered list.

```
<div id="widgetCategories" class="ccWidget ccWidgetList">
  <div class="top">Categories</div>
  <div class="body">
    <ul>
      <li><a href="LINK">CATEGORY</a></li>
      <li><a href="LINK">CATEGORY</a></li>
      <li><a href="LINK">CATEGORY</a></li>
    </ul>
  </div>
  <div class="btm"></div>
</div>
```

##CURRENCY##

##CURRENCY## displays the currency widget in a dropdown list.

```
<div id="widgetCurrency" class="ccWidget ccWidgetDropDown">
  <div class="top">View Currency</div>
  <div class="body">
    <form name="ds_currency" action="" method="post">
      <input type="hidden" name="m" value="currencies_save">
      <select name="curID" onchange="">
        <option value="USD">USD</option>
      </select>
    </form>
  </div>
  <div class="btm"></div>
</div>
```

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##FEATURED##

##FEATURED## displays the featured products widget.

```
<div id="widgetFeatured" class="ccWidget ccWidgetProduct">
  <div class="top">Featured Products</div>
  <div id="featuredBody1" class="body" style="clear:left;">
    <div class="photo">
      <a href="LINK"></a>
    </div>
    <div class="title"><a href="LINK">PRODUCT</a></div>
    <div class="sprice">PRICE</div>
    <div class="sdetailsNoImg">
      <a href="LINK"></a>
    </div>
    <div class="all-link">
      <a href="LINK">View All Featured</a>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="btm"></div>
</div>
```

##INFORMATION##

##INFORMATION## displays the information widget, which is a list of content pages such as About or Contact, in an unordered list.

```
<div id="widgetInformation" class="ccWidget ccWidgetList">
  <div class="top">Information</div>
  <div class="body">
    <ul>
      <li>LINKS</li>
    </ul>
  </div>
  <div class="btm"></div>
</div>
```

##LANGUAGES##

##LANGUAGES## displays the store's selected languages in a dropdown and allows the user to switch between several languages.

```
<div id="widgetLanguage" class="ccWidget ccWidgetDropDown">
  <div class="top">Language</div>
  <div class="body">
    <form name="ds_languages" action="" method="post">
      <input type="hidden" name="m" value="set_language">
      <select name="langID" onchange="">
        <option value="1">English</option>
        <option value="2">Russian</option>
      </select>
    </form>
  </div>
  <div class="btm"></div>
</div>
```

##NEW_ARRIVALS##

##NEW_ARRIVALS## displays the newest arrivals in widget form. Note that this uses the 190px wide widget, not the category grid.

```
<div id="widgetNewArrivals" class="ccWidget ccWidgetProduct">
  <div class="top">New Arrivals</div>
  <div class="body">
    <div class="photo">
      <a href=""><img src=""></a>
    </div>
    <div class="title">
      <a href="">TITLE</a>
    </div>
    <div class="sprice">$13.00</div>
    <div class="sdetailsNoImg">
      <a href=""><img src=""></a>
    </div>
    <div class="all-link">
      <a href="">View All New Arrivals</a>
    </div>
  </div>
```



```
<div class="btm"></div>
</div>
```

##SIDEBAR_SHOPPING_CART##

##SIDEBAR_SHOPPING_CART## displays the amount of items in the user's cart as well as the subtotal of these items. The title of the widget links to the shopping cart page.

```
<div id="widgetSidebar" class="ccWidget ccWidgetBasic">
  <div class="top"><a href="">Shopping</a></div>
  <div class="body">
    <div class="items">0 Items</div>
    <div class="subtotal">$0.00</div>
  </div>
  <div class="btm"></div>
</div>
```

##SIDEBAR_SHOP_CART_DETAILED##

##SIDEBAR_SHOP_CART_DETAILED## displays the user's subtotal as well as update cart and checkout buttons.

```
<div id="widgetSidebarDetailed" class="ccWidget ccWidgetBasic">
  <div class="top"><a href="">Cart</a></div>
  <div class="body">
    <form name="" method="get" action="">
      <input type="hidden" name="m" value="">
      <input type="hidden" name="sidebarDetailed" value="Y">
      <input type="hidden" name="" value="new_arrivals">
      <input type="hidden" name="go" value="">
      <table style="width: 100%; ">
        <tbody>
          <tr>
            <td>Subtotal:</td>
            <td class="price">$0.00</td>
          </tr>
          <tr>
```


##NEWSLETTER##

##NEWSLETTER## displays the signup form for the newsletter.

```
<div id="widgetSubscribe" class="ccWidget ccWidgetInput">
  <div class="top">Join our Newsletter</div>
  <div class="body">
    <form name="ds_subscribe" action="" method="post">
      <input type="hidden" name="m" value="subscribe">
      <input type="hidden" name="xsubmit" value="Y">
      <input type="hidden" name="mailingListId" value="1">
      <div class="field">
        <input type="text" name="email">
        <div class="buttonNoImg">
          <a href=""><img src=""></a>
        </div>
      </div>
    </form>
  </div>
  <div class="btm"></div>
</div>
```

##TOP_SELLERS##

##TOP_SELLERS## displays the most popular items. You can choose in widget settings how many items to show and whether to select them manually or automatically by amount purchased. Also includes a link to view all of the top sellers.

```
<div id="widgetTopSellers" class="ccWidget ccWidgetProduct">
  <div class="top">Top Sellers</div>
  <div class="body">
    <div class="photo">
      <a href=""><img src="" alt="" title="" border="0"></a>
    </div>
    <div class="title">
      <a href="">Product Name</a>
    </div>
    <div class="sprice">
      Was: <strike><span class="listPrice">$4.00</span></
```

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```

strike><br>
        Now: <span class="salePrice myerror">$3</span>
    </div>
    <div class="sdetailsNoImg">
        <a href=""><img src=""></a>
    </div>
    <div class="all-link">
        <a href="">View All Top Sellers</a>
    </div>
</div>
<div class="btm"></div>
</div>

```

##VENDORS##

##VENDORS## displays the list of vendor.

```

<div id="widgetVendors" class="ccWidget ccWidgetList">
    <div class="top">Vendors</div>
    <div class="body">
        <form name="" action="" method="get">
            <input type="hidden" name="m" value="">
            <ul>
                <li><a href="">Vendor</a></li>
            </ul>
        </form>
    </div>
    <div class="btm"></div>
</div>

```

##LEFT_IMAGE_WIDGET##

##LEFT_IMAGE_WIDGET## displays the left image widget. This can be a piece of content, HTML or images. You can edit this widget under Site Content > Manage Image Widgets

##RIGHT_IMAGE_WIDGET##

##RIGHT_IMAGE_WIDGET## displays the right image widget. This can be a

piece of content, HTML or images. You can edit this widget under Site Content > Manage Image Widgets

##HORIZONTAL_IMAGE##

##HORIZONTAL_IMAGE_WIDGET## displays the horizontal image widget. This can be a piece of content, HTML or images. You can edit this widget under Site Content > Manage Image Widgets

##SHOP_BY_PRICE##

##SHOP_BY_PRICE## displays a widget that allows the user to select products based on price ranges.

```
<div id="widgetShopByPrice" class="ccWidget ccWidgetDropDown">
  <div class="top">Shop by Price</div>
  <div class="body">
    <form name="shopByPriceForm" action="" method="get">
      <input type="hidden" name="m" value="shop_by_price">
      <select name="shopByPrice" onchange="">
        <option value="">Shop by Price</option>
        <option value="1">$0.00 - $25.00</option>
        <option value="2">$25.00 - $50.00</option>
        <option value="3">$50.00 - $75.00</option>
        <option value="4">$75.00 - $100.00</option>
        <option value="5">$100.00 - $125.00</option>
        <option value="6">$125.00 - $150.00</option>
        <option value="7">$150.00 - $175.00</option>
        <option value="8">$175.00 - $200.00</option>
        <option value="9">$200.00 - $225.00</option>
        <option value="10">$225.00 - $250.00</option>
        <option value="11">$250.00 +</option>
      </select>
    </form>
  </div>
  <div class="btm"></div>
</div>
```

##RECENTLY_VIEWED##

##RECENTLY_VIEWED## shows the most recent items the user has clicked on. You can edit the number of recent items shown, as well as the image options under Inventory > Widget Pages > Recently Viewed

```
<div id="widgetRecentlyViewed" class="ccWidget ccWidgetProduct">
  <form name="headerRecentlyViewedForm" method="post" action="">
    <input type="hidden" name="m" value="add">
    <input type="hidden" name="quantity" value="1">
    <input type="hidden" name="productID" value="">
    <div class="top">Your Recently Viewed...</div>
    <div class="body">
      <div class="photo">
        <a href=""><img src=""></a>
      </div>
      <div class="title">
        <a href="">Product Title</a>
      </div>
      <div class="sprice">$8.25</div>
      <div class="review"><img src=""></div>
      <div class="sdetailsNoImg">
        <a href=""></a>
      </div>
    </div>
    <div class="btm"></div>
  </form>
</div>
```

##PRODUCT_DETAIL_IMAGE_WIDGET##

##PRODUCT_DETAIL_IMAGE_WIDGET## displays the additional photos on the product detail page that are uploaded to the image widget on that specific item.

##RELATED_PRODUCTS##

##RELATED_PRODUCTS## displays related products on the product detail page.

Related products can be set in the Inventory > Edit Product section under “Upsell Products”

##POLLS##

##POLLS## displays the polls widget. Polls can be created and edited under Site Content > Manage Widget Settings > Polls.

##DEAL_OF_THE_DAY##

##DEAL_OF_THE_DAY## displays the day’s current deal set in Site Content > Manage Widget Settings. You can set a time limit for the deal as well.

##LOGIN##

##LOGIN## displays the login widget. If user is logged in, displays a welcome message, their name and a logout link.

```
<div id="widgetLogin" class="ccWidget ccWidgetInput">
  <div class="top">Login</div>
  <div class="body">
    <p>Welcome guest, <a class="login" href="">Login</a></p>
  </div>
  <div class="btm"></div>
</div>
```

##LEFT_WIDGETS##

##LEFT_WIDGETS## displays the widgets you’ve set for the left sidebar under Design > Sidebar

##RIGHT_WIDGETS##

##RIGHT_WIDGETS## displays the widgets you’ve set for the right sidebar under Design > Sidebar

##NUMBER_OF_ITEMS_IN_CART##

##NUMBER_OF_ITEMS_IN_CART## displays the number of cart items in plain text format

##YEAR##

##YEAR## displays the current year in plain text format

Chapter 4: IF/ELSE Statements

If statement tokens work similar to their PHP counterpart, where they allow you to base content and code off of what page the user is current on. CoreCommerce allows you to target pages by type, for example, all of the product detail pages, or by ID, for example only the product detail page with the ID of 36.

##IF_CONTENT_PAGE##

##IF_CONTENT_PAGE## targets all of the pages created in admin under Site Content. These include about, contact, FAQ, Privacy Policy and other pages that don't deal directly with the shopping experience.

To target a specific content page, simple add an underscore with the ID to the end of the statement, for example **##IF_CONTENT_PAGE_2##**

##IF_CATEGORY_LIST##

##IF_CATEGORY_LIST## targets all of the category and product list pages.

To target a specific category page, simple add an underscore with the ID to the end of the statement, for example **##IF_CATEGORY_LIST_34##**

##IF_PRODUCT##

##IF_PRODUCT## targets all of the product detail pages.

To target a specific product detail page, simple add an underscore with the ID to the end of the statement, for example **##IF_PRODUCT_22##**

##IF_VIEW_CART##

##IF_VIEW_CART## targets just the view cart page.

##IF_VENDOR_LIST##

##IF_VENDOR_LIST## targets all of the custom vendor list pages created under Inventory > View Vendors..

To target a specific vendor page, simple add an underscore with the ID to the end of the statement, for example **##IF_VENDOR_LIST_44##**

##IF_ONE_PAGE_CHECKOUT##

##IF_ONE_PAGE_CHECKOUT## targets the one page checkout.

##IF_HOMEPAGE##

##IF_HOMEPAGE## targets only the homepage.

##IF_NEW_ARRIVALS##

##IF_NEW_ARRIVALS## targets the new arrivals pages.

##ELSE##

The **##ELSE##** statement can be used to string together multiple statements, just like you can in regular PHP. You can use **##ELSE##** in two ways, either by itself:

```
##IF_PRODUCT##
    <!--Do Something here if it's on a product page-->
##ELSE##
    <!--Do Something else here if it's a different page-->
##END_IF##
```

Or you can use it to string multiple ifs together:

```
##IF_PRODUCT##
    <!--Do Something here if it's on a product page-->
##ELSE## ##IF_ONE_PAGE_CHECKOUT##
    <!--Do Something else here if it's the one page checkout-->
##END_IF##
##END_IF##
```

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##END_IF##

An **##END_IF##** token must be used for every if statement, even when stringing them together. Note that you don't need to provide an extra **##END_IF##** if you're using **##ELSE##** alone, but you do for each if statement, even if in the same string. If you forgot to provide an **##END_IF##**, it will print the tokens onto the webpage.

For example, if you want to display something on the product detail pages, and then something else on the one page checkout, but then nothing else on any other page you do:

```
##IF_PRODUCT##
    <!--Do Something here if it's on a product page-->
##ELSE## ##IF_ONE_PAGE_CHECKOUT##
    <!--Do Something else here if it's the one page checkout-->
##END_IF##
##END_IF##
```

And since you're using two IF statements in one, you'd add two **##END_IF##**s at the end

STRINGING MULTIPLE IDS TOGETHER

You can string multiple IDs together easily. Let's say you want to target the content pages of 2, 3, 4, and 5. You'd simply add all of the numbers to the end of the statement separated by underscores.

```
##IF_CONTENT_PAGE_2_3_4_5##
```

STRINGING DIFFERENT TOKENS TOGETHER

You can also string multiple types of tokens together. If you wanted to target both the content pages and the category list pages with IDs 4 and 5, you'd join both statements together with an underscore, an OR and another underscore:

```
##IF_CONTENT_PAGE_OR_CATEGORY_LIST_4_5##
```

Note that you'll only need to add the "IF" to the very front of the statement, so you'd use **CATEGORY_LIST** not **IF_CATEGORY_LIST** in the second part of the statement.

Chapter 5: Some Nifty Tips & Examples

USING FTP

You're once again allowed to use FTP to edit your files, versus using the admin area's editor. You can find the FTP credentials by going to the Account dropdown in the top right of the admin window and clicking on the FTP link.

When working with tokens and FTP, in order for CoreCommerce to parse the tokens into actually HTML and PHP, you'll need to make sure you click on the "Publish All" button on the HTML editor page after you've uploaded the HTML files. Otherwise, your changes won't take effect.

WHAT THE SECURE TEMPLATES ARE FOR

The secure versions of header.html and footer.html control the SSL versions of the cart, including the account and checkout sections. You can simply copy & paste the HTML from the regular header and footer files, you'll just need to change `##MERCHANT_URL##` to `##SECURE_URL##` in order not to get any security warnings in Internet Explorer.

HOW TO FIND THE IDs

Finding the IDs of the categories, content pages and products are easy. Simply navigate to the item in the admin area and either click to edit or hover over the link. Look at the URL in the address bar (or the browser popup if you're hovering) and ID will be included in the URL string.

THE BASIC CORECOMMERCE SITE STRUCTURE

The basic structure of most stores includes the header, footer, sidebars and content area. The header normally contains the navigation, logo and a search bar; the footer the links and copyright info; the left sidebar a list of categories; the right sidebar a list of links or widgets; and the content area normally has the product grid or detail views. You can see how this is set up in the image below.

