Configuration

The Basics

Important
Configuration is tightly related to the service container.
To fully understand the following content, you need to be aware of Symfony's service container and its configuration.

Basic configuration handling in eZ Publish is similar to what is commonly possible with Symfony. Regarding this, you can define key/value pairs in your configuration files, under the main **parameters** key (like in **parameters.yml**).

Internally and by convention, keys follow a **dot syntax** where the different segments follow your configuration hierarchy. Keys are usually prefixed by a *namespace* corresponding to your application.
Values can be anything, **including arrays and deep hashes**.

eZ Publish core configuration is prefixed by **ezsettings** namespace, while *internal* configuration (not to be used directly) is prefixed by **ezpublish** namespace.

Example

Configuration

```
parameters:
    myapp.parameter.name: someValue
    myapp.boolean.param: true
    myapp.some.hash:
        foo: bar
        an_array: [apple, banana, pear]
```

Usage from a controller

```
// Inside a controller
$myParameter = $this->container->getParameter( 'myapp.parameter.name' );
```

Dynamic configuration with the ConfigResolver

In eZ Publish, it is fairly common to have different settings depending on the current siteaccess (e.g. languages, view provider configuration).

Scope

Dynamic configuration can be resolved depending on a *scope*.

Available scopes are (in order of precedence) :

1. *global*
2. SiteAccess
3. SiteAcces group
4. *default*

It gives the opportunity to define settings for a given siteaccess, for instance, like in the legacy INI override system.

This mechanism is not limited to eZ Publish internal settings (aka ***ezsettings* namespace**) and is applicable for specific needs (bundle related, project related, etc).

ConfigResolver Usage

Dynamic configuration is handled by a **config resolver**. It consists in a service object mainly exposing `hasParameter()` and `getParameter()` methods. The idea is to check the different *scopes* available for a given *namespace* to find the appropriate parameter.

In order to work with the config resolver, your dynamic settings must comply internally to the following name format : `<namespace>.<scope>.parameter.name`.

Namespace + scope example

```
parameters:
    # Some internal configuration
    ezsettings.default.content.default_ttl: 60
    ezsettings.ezdemo_site.content.default_ttl: 3600

    # Here "myapp" is the namespace, followed by the siteaccess name as the parameter
scope
    # Parameter "foo" will have a different value in ezdemo_site and ezdemo_site_admin
    myapp.ezdemo_site.foo: bar
    myapp.ezdemo_site_admin.foo: another value
    # Defining a default value, for other siteaccesses
    myapp.default.foo: Default value

    # Defining a global setting, available for all siteaccesses
    #myapp.global.some.setting: This is a global value
```

```
// Inside a controller, assuming siteaccess being "ezdemo_site"
/** @var $configResolver \eZ\Publish\Core\MVC\ConfigResolverInterface **/
$configResolver = $this->getConfigResolver();

// ezsettings is the default namespace, so no need to precise it
// The following will resolve ezsettings.<siteaccessName>.content.default_ttl
// In the case of ezdemo_site, will return 3600.
// Otherwise it will return the value for ezsettings.default.content.default_ttl (60)
$locationViewSetting = $configResolver->getParameter( 'content.default_ttl' );

$fooSetting = $configResolver->getParameter( 'foo', 'myapp' );
// $fooSetting's value will be 'bar'

// Force scope
$fooSettingAdmin = $configResolver->getParameter( 'foo', 'myapp', 'ezdemo_site_admin'
);
// $fooSetting's value will be 'another value'

// Note that the same applies for hasParameter()
```

Both `getParameter()` and `hasParameter()` can take 3 different arguments:

1. `$paramName` (i.e. the name of the parameter you need)
2. `$namespace` (i.e. your application namespace, *myapp* in the previous example. If null, the default namespace will be used, which is **ezse ttings** by default)
3. `$scope` (i.e. a siteaccess name. If null, the current siteaccess will be used)

Inject the ConfigResolver in your services

You can use the **ConfigResolver** in your own services whenever needed. To do this, just inject the **`ezpublish.config.resolver`** `service`:

```
parameters:
    my_service.class: My\Cool\Service

services:
    my_service:
        class: %my_service.class%
        arguments: [@ezpublish.config.resolver]
```

```
<?php
namespace My\Cool;

use eZ\Publish\Core\MVC\ConfigResolverInterface;

class Service
{
    /**
     * @var \eZ\Publish\Core\MVC\ConfigResolverInterface
     */
    private $configResolver;

    public function __construct( ConfigResolverInterface $configResolver )
    {
        $this->configResolver = $configResolver;
        $myParam = $this->configResolver->getParameter( 'foo', 'myapp' );
    }

    // ...
}
```

Custom locale configuration (5.1+)

If you need to use a custom locale they can also be configurable in `ezpublish.yml`, adding them to the *conversion map*:

```
ezpublish:
    # Locale conversion map between eZ Publish format (i.e. fre-FR) to
POSIX (i.e. fr_FR).
    # The key is the eZ Publish locale. Check locale.yml in
EzPublishCoreBundle to see natively supported locales.
    locale_conversion:
        eng-DE: en_DE
```

A locale *conversion map* example can be found in the `core` bundle, on `locale.yml`.

- Legacy configuration
- Legacy configuration injection
- Logging configuration
- Persistence cache configuration
- View provider configuration