Advanced Content Rendering

Using $page.renderContent() will output the content of the current page or blogpost just like it is displayed in Confluence. When more control is needed over the HTML there are more methods that can be used to output $page.renderContent():

- $page.renderContent(pageLayout)
- $page.renderContent(pageLayout, macroOverrides)

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Page Layouts

Page layouts are a powerful way for users to layout content in Confluence. Scroll Viewport allows templates to control how page layouts are rendered to HTML.

You can override the default pagelayout by creating a file called `overrides/grid-pagelayout.vm`.

You don’t have to reference that pagelayout when calling $page.renderContent, since it is the default.

To control the rendering of page layouts:

1. Create a page layout template in `overrides/grid-pagelayout.vm`:

```velocity
$grids.setup()  ## Define styling information for each cell
  
  "single": ["width: 1000px;"],
  "three_equal": ["width: 333px;", "width: 333px;", "width: 333px;"],
  "three_with_sidebars": ["width: 200px;", "width: 600px;", "width: 200px;"],
  "two_equal": ["width: 500px;", "width: 500px;"],
  "two_left_sidebar": ["width: 300px", "width: 700px"],
  "two_right_sidebar": ["width: 700px", "width: 300px"]
}

#foreach($pageLayoutSection in $pageLayout.sections)  ## loop through the sections (stacked page layouts)
    <div>
      #foreach($cell in $pageLayoutSection.cells)         ## loop through the cells of each section and
        ## access the styling information for each cell
        #set($gridStyle = $grids.get($pageLayoutSection.type, $velocityCount))
        <div style="$gridStyle">$cell.content</div>
      #end
    </div>
  #end
```

2. Where you are rendering the content, reference the page layout template like this:

   ```velocity
   $page.renderContent("overrides/grid-pagelayout.vm")
   ```

https://confluence.atlassian.com/display/DOC/Confluence+Storage+Format#ConfluenceStorageFormat-Pagelayouts

Macro Overrides
Macros in Confluence render their own HTML markup, which may or may not be suitable for a theme. Therefore Scroll Viewport provides a macro override that define how a macro is rendered.

To define and register a macro override:

1. Create a macro override template in `overrides/panels.vm`:

```html
<div class="panel panel-default">
    #if($params.title)
        <div class="panel-heading">
            <h3 class="panel-title">$params.title</h3>
        </div>
    #end
    <div class="panel-body">
        $body
    </div>
</div>
```

Where you are rendering the content, reference the page layout template like this:

```jsp
$page.renderContent("overrides/grid-pagelayout.vm", {
    "panel" : "overrides/panels.vm"
})
```

In the macro override template you can access the following placeholders:

- `$macroName` – the name of the macro
- `$params` – a map of parameters of the macro
- `$body` – the body of the macro (null of macros with no body)
- `$stringUtils` – `org.apache.commons.lang.StringUtils`
- `$stringEscapeUtils` – `org.apache.commons.lang.StringEscapeUtils`

### HTML Manipulation

Confluence HTML markup contains some Confluence specific classes. If a CSS framework requires other classes, these need to be replaced.

There is no proper way to do that yet (For more information see here: http://jira.atlassian.com/browse/VP-2182), but you can use `$stringUtils` to replace strings in the rendered content like this:

```jsp
#set( $content = $page.renderContent("overrides/grid-pagelayout.vm", {
    "panel" : "overrides/panels.vm"
}))
$stringUtils.replace($content, "confluenceTable", "table table-striped");
```

Unable to locate Jira server for this macro. It may be due to Application Link configuration.