



PLONE
SOLUTIONS

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Top 20 Plone Pitfalls

And Then Some

Stefan H. Holek
stefan@plonesolutions.com

All disclaimers apply.
I am not going to argue over any of these, don't try.



- Do not put off learning Python until [insert favorite excuse here].

Pick up a book RIGHT NOW.



- Python *is* the scripting language.
- Zope and Plone are *written* in Python.
- You can learn Python in a week.
- <http://diveintopython.org>

2 days if you already know how to program.
I am not talking about metaclasses, decorators, or other advanced concepts.



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- Do not attempt to outsmart Zope and Plone; you *will* fail.



- Do stuff The Plone Way™.
- If you feel what you are doing smells, stop right there.
- There *is* an elegant solution for everything.



- Do not guess.

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- plone.org/documentation, zopewiki.org,
zopelabs.com, www.neuroinf.de/LabTools, ...
- google.com
- [plone-users](#), [plone-setup](#), ... (gmane)
- [#plone](#)
- DocFinderTab, grep, find

There are books even!



- Do not think in terms of URLs.
- Corollary: Do not think in terms of websites, even.



- With “traditional” web-frameworks URLs is all you have.
- With Zope, you are building an object system, and the relation of your objects is what counts.
- A URL is just one of the many attributes an object has.
- The fact that your objects publish nicely to the web is simply a side-effect of using Zope.



- Do not build URLs by hand.
- Corollary: Do not assume URLs have any relation whatsoever to the physical path.

Constructing URLs by string concatenation or from the physical path is an effective way to break virtual hosting.



- The path of an object is a function of the ZODB layout, the URL is a function of the current REQUEST.
- An object can have more than one URL at any time.
- The only way to convert back and forth are the REQUEST.physicalPathToURL and REQUEST.physicalPathFromURL APIs.
- brain.getURL already does the right thing.



- Do not develop in release mode.
- Corollary: Do not run a production system in debug mode.



- Debug mode is slower, but automatically refreshes skins, External Methods, e.a.
- You also get better logging.
- Release mode is faster, but you have to restart Zope for changes to take effect.

Zope 2.7 and 2.8 used debug mode by default.



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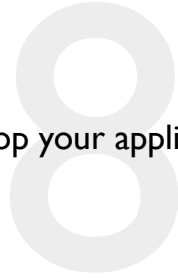
- Do not expose ZServer to the Internets.



- Apache
- lighttp
- IIS
- Squid
- Varnish



- Do not develop your application in TALES.



- Templates are for presentation, *and for presentation only*.
- Logic goes into Python code (scripts, tools).
- Pay 5 € (or \$) into the kitty for every use of “python:”

Templates section starts here.



- Do not change strings in templates to rename things.



- Plone has very sophisticated translation facilities.
- Use the .po files, Luke.

plone-en.po



- Do not change settings of filesystem templates (skins) in the ZMI.



- Skins are not persistent, so these settings won't stick.
- Use the .metadata files to make settings.

The fact that this works at all is probably a design error, even.



- Do not impose a relational data model on an object database.



- Do not expect the ZODB to work like MySQL, it won't.
- There is nothing wrong with using an RDBMS with Plone, if your data calls for it.

ZODB section starts here.



- Do not suppress ConflictErrors; avoid bare except: and don't use getattr (!).

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- getattr swallows *all* exceptions.
- getattr(obj, 'name', marker) is not marker
- CMFPlone.utils.safe_getattr



- Do not change security settings in the ZMI.

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Security section starts here.



- Security is controlled by workflow, *and by workflow only.*
- One exception: the portal object itself.

The Security tab is off-limits! Don't go there, you'll regret it.



- Do not check for roles, only check for permissions.

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- That's because objects and methods are protected by permissions, not roles.
- `portal_membership.checkPermission`.

You need permission to do something.
Roles are responsibilities.



- Do not use `REQUEST.AUTHENTICATED_USER`.

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- `AUTHENTICATED_USER` is unsafe and has been deprecated many winters ago.
- `portal_membership.getAuthenticatedUser`



- Do not use the Authenticated role to model your site's security.



- Authenticated is a system-owned role.
- Add your own custom role(s).



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- Do not assign users or groups the Owner role globally, ever.



- Owner is *only* useful as a local role.



- Do not use proxy roles.

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- Proxy roles are similar to SUID scripts in *nix.
- You are poking holes into your site's security; be very careful about what your proxied scripts do.

Ask your sysadmin what he thinks about gratuitous use of SUID scripts.



- Do not delete user accounts that may own objects in your site.



- Every object has an “owner”, typically the user who created it.
- *Not* the same as the Owner local role!
- Zope security intersects the owner’s permissions with the authenticated user’s permissions.
- When the owner goes away you are in trouble.

“Executable ownership” introduced to avoid trojan horse attacks. Take ownership of orphaned objects.



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- Do not forget to add security declarations to your methods, the default is public (!).



- That's because Item, which is the base class for most Zope2 objects, allows access to unprotected attributes.
- Be extra careful with tools. Methods may need to be public and perform their own security checks.

We had troubles in Plone recently because of this. See Hotfixes.



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- Do not call getObject on catalog results.

Performance section starts here.



- getObject uses restrictedTraverse internally.
- Add everything you need as catalog metadata.

The catalog only stores the physical path.



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- Do not use `contentValues` nor `objectValues`.



- `contentValues/objectValues` “wake up” sub-objects, i.e. load them from disk into memory.

`objectIds` is OK, incidentally, not however `contentIds`.



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- Do not take the truth value of objects, ever.



- “if foo:” is *absolutely* evil, unless foo is of a simple type.
- `<tal:condition="foo">` is even worse, unless foo is of a simple type.

You never know what is happening behind the scenes.
Python tries `__nonzero__` then `__len__`.
`condition="foo"` may well do things like render templates.



- Do not return objects from scripts, return (lists of) dictionaries.

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- Objects cannot be RAM-cached.
- Objects will be security checked.

Python scripts are prime targets for RAM-caching.



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- Do not compute values at display time.



- Compute values at edit time and store them.



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- Do not “touch” objects at display time.



- Viewing an object must not cause a database write.
- Easy to accidentally cause a modification; watch the Undo tab.



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- Do not optimize code without a profiler.



- Guessing does not work with optimization.
- CallProfiler, PTPProfiler, and ZopeProfiler.



- Do not run production sites without a cache in front.

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- “Plone should be faster”.
- Plone is fastest when not hit at all.
- mod_cache, Squid, Varnish, ...



Thanks!

