Understanding Content Types

The Destinations Addon uses several content types to organize and classify destinations. Understanding these types will help you effectively manage your destination data.

Destinations

What are destinations?

Destinations are the main content type in this addon. A destination represents a physical location or business that visitors might want to learn about or visit. Examples include restaurants, hotels, attractions, shops, parks, or any place of interest.

What information do they contain?

Destinations can store a wide variety of information including:

- Basic details (name, description, address)
- Contact information (phone, email, website)
- Location data (address, city, zip code, coordinates)
- Images (main image, header image, gallery)
- Social media links
- Operating hours and special features
- Categories, experiences, activities, amenities, and other classifications
- Rich content blocks for detailed descriptions
- SEO information

When to use it:

Create a destination entry for any location or business you want to feature in your system.

Experiences

What are experiences?

Experiences are types of experiences that destinations can offer. For example, "Outdoor Adventure", "Fine Dining", "Family Fun", or "Romantic Getaway". Experiences help visitors find

destinations based on the type of experience they're seeking.

How do they relate to destinations?

Destinations can be associated with one or more experiences. When a visitor searches for a specific experience type, they'll see all destinations that offer that experience.

When to use it:

Create experience types that represent the different kinds of experiences your destinations offer. Then assign these experiences to relevant destinations.

Actions

What are actions?

Actions represent specific actions or activities that can be performed at destinations. They provide another way to classify and search for destinations based on what visitors can do there.

How do they relate to destinations?

Destinations can be associated with actions, allowing visitors to find destinations where they can perform specific actions.

When to use it:

Create action types that represent common activities (e.g., "Hiking", "Shopping", "Swimming") and assign them to destinations where these actions are possible.

Accommodations

What are accommodations?

Accommodations represent types of lodging or places to stay. Examples include "Hotels", "Bed & Breakfasts", "Campgrounds", or "Vacation Rentals".

How do they relate to destinations?

Destinations that offer lodging can be associated with accommodation types. This helps visitors find places to stay.

When to use it:

Use accommodations to classify destinations that provide lodging services.

Amenities

What are amenities?

Amenities are features or services that destinations offer. Examples include "Free WiFi", "Parking", "Pet Friendly", "Wheelchair Accessible", or "Outdoor Seating".

How do they relate to destinations?

Destinations can have multiple amenities associated with them. This helps visitors filter destinations based on the features they need.

When to use it:

Create amenity types for common features that visitors might search for, then assign them to destinations that offer those features.

Activities

What are activities?

Activities are specific recreational or entertainment activities that can be done at destinations. Examples include "Hiking", "Fishing", "Wine Tasting", or "Live Music".

How do they relate to destinations?

Destinations can be associated with activities, helping visitors find places where they can participate in specific activities.

When to use it:

Create activity types for common activities in your area, then assign them to destinations that offer those activities.

Cities

What are cities?

Cities represent geographic locations where destinations are located. They help organize destinations by location.

How do they relate to destinations?

Each destination is associated with a city. This allows visitors to search for destinations in specific cities.

When to use it:

Create city entries for all cities where you have destinations. Then assign the appropriate city to each destination.

Products

What are products?

Products represent types of products that destinations might sell or offer. This could include "Local Crafts", "Fresh Produce", "Artisan Goods", or "Wine".

How do they relate to destinations?

Destinations that sell products can be associated with product types, helping visitors find places that offer specific products.

When to use it:

Use products to classify destinations that sell or offer specific types of products.

Categories

What are categories?

Categories are a primary way to organize destinations into groups. Categories support a hierarchical structure, meaning you can have parent categories and child categories (subcategories).

How do they work?

- Categories can have parent categories, creating a tree structure
- Example: "Dining" (parent) → "Restaurants" (child) → "Italian Restaurants" (grandchild)
- Destinations can be assigned to one or more categories
- Categories help organize and filter destinations

When to use it:

Create a category structure that makes sense for your destination types. Use parent categories for broad classifications and child categories for more specific groupings.

Groups

What are groups?

Groups are another way to organize destinations. Unlike categories, groups are typically used for administrative or organizational purposes.

How do they work?

Groups allow you to create custom collections of destinations for specific purposes, such as featured collections, seasonal groupings, or special promotions.

When to use it:

Use groups when you need to create custom collections of destinations that don't fit into your category structure.

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