NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CS213-ADVANCED PROGRAMMING (3+1) ASSIGNMENT 01

EXPLORING OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE DRUPAL MANUAL

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Class: BSCS 7B

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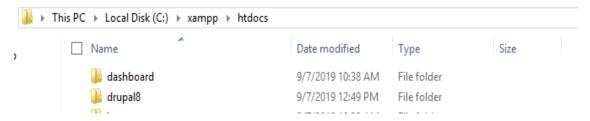
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Configuration of Drupal (An Open Source Software)

Drupal is an open source software based on content management system (CMS). The installation/configuration is done by the following steps.

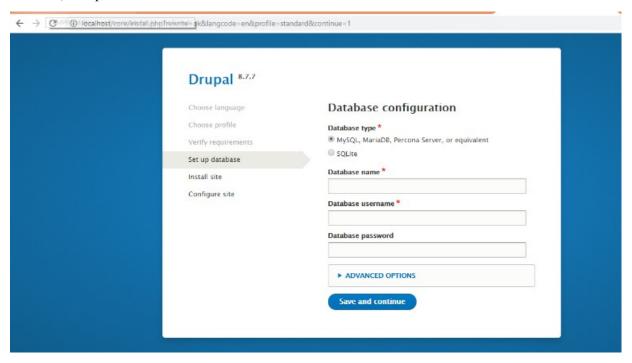
- 1. Drupal requires a web server and a database server. For this purpose, XAMMP, a local web server, is installed having Apache (a web server) and MySQl (a database server).
- 2. Drupal is download and extracted in the htdocs folder of the XAMMP.



3. Database is created through phpMyAdmin.

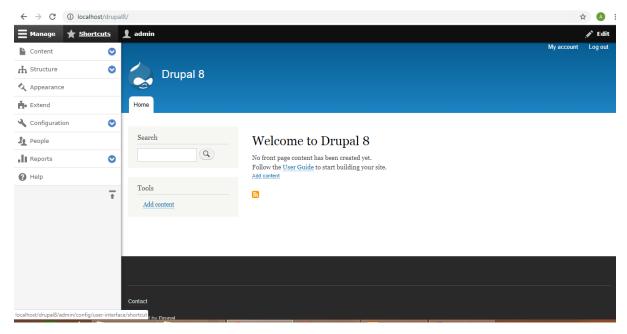


4. Go to the local host (in this case: localhost/drupal8) and setup the website i.e. connect the database, set up admin and site information etc.



Explore Drupal with User Perspective

After Drupal is configured, the index page is displayed (as shown in the figure below).

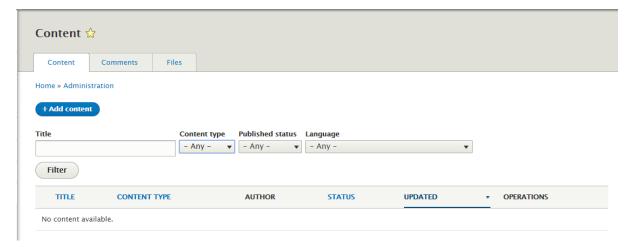


The main layout contains a basic search bar and tools to add content with a simple introduction to the website having the site name i.e. Drupal 8, no content is added to the website yet. The footer contains a basic website feedback contact form. When the user fills the form it is sent to the email address provided in the setup process of the website. The menu bar contains admin toolbar i.e. Manage, Shortcuts and admin.

Manage

Most of the things are managed in the Manage tab.

The content of the page is added through the **Content** as shown in the figure. The content type can either a basic page or an article. It also has the flexibility to add of content of various languages. Comments can added from here too.

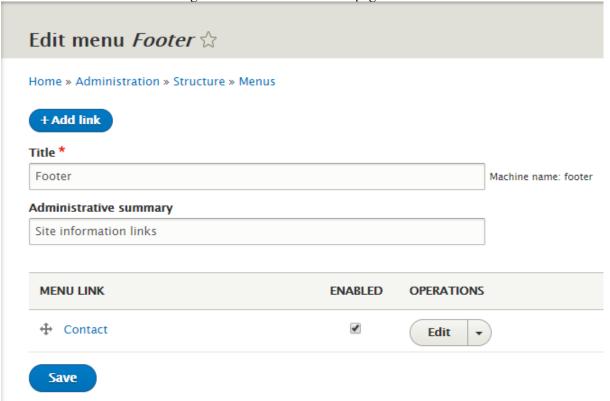


How the page looks like or what things to include in the page is managed through **Structure** such as managing display for content and forms, display settings of comments etc.

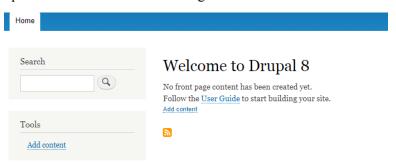
Structure \(\triangle \) Home » Administration Block layout Configure what block content appears in your site's sidebars and other regions. Comment types Manage form and displays settings of comments. Contact forms Create and manage contact forms. Content types Create and manage fields, forms, and display settings for your content. Display modes Configure what displays are available for your content and forms. Menus Manage menus and menu links. Taxonomy Manage tagging, categorization, and classification of your content.

Views

Below is the screenshot to manage the **footer section** of the page.



The contact form can be disabled if we untick the enabled radio button. There is no contact form option in the menu after the change made.





Themes can be changed in the **Appearance**.

Go to https://www.drupal.org/project/project_theme

Select a theme of your choice and copy link address or download it.

Go to appearance, click install new theme, paste the link address or choose folder. After installation head back to newly added themes.

Scroll down to uninstalled themes and click install and set as default. New themes will be installed.

Uninstalled themes

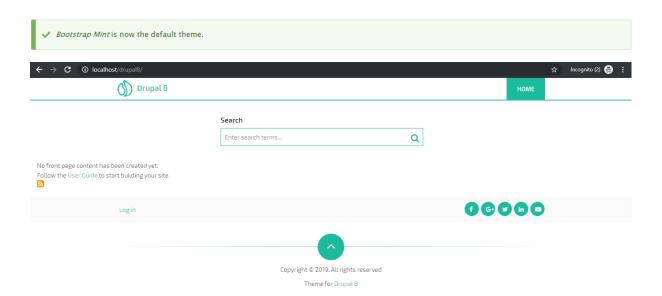


Bootstrap Mint 8.x-5.0

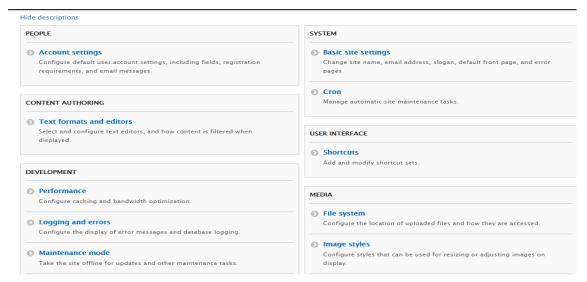
Bootstrap Mint is a fully responsive Drupal 8 theme built on Bootstrap 3 framework:

Designed & developed by Binu Varghese. For professional support and customisation, reach us @ myndsets.

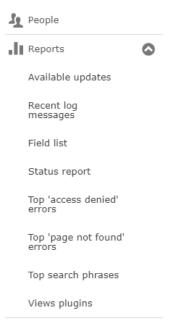
Install Install and set as default



User account settings, performance and uploaded file location, or basic site settings such as change site name, update email address etc. are modified in **Configuration**.

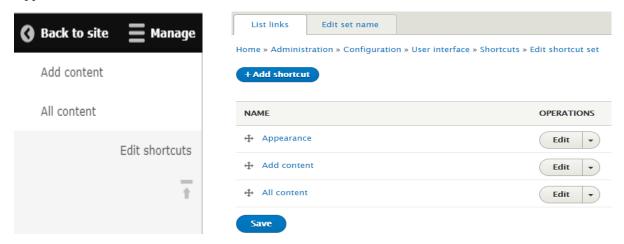


Further, the users of the site are shown in **People tab** and **Reports tab**, where error logs, update status etc. are managed.



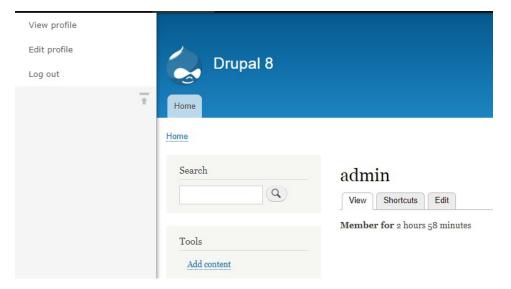
Shortcuts

Shortcuts can be added through edit shortcuts or by clicking the star sign next to a feature. Appearance is added to shortcuts in the screenshots below.



Admin

The admin panel contains the option of view profile, log out and edit profile as shown in screenshot below.



Explore Drupal as a Database Developer

MySQL database was set up for Drupal site during the configuration stage on the phpMyAdmin, a local database server, named as drupal8. This database contains a total of 72 tables with tables for the content, cache data and users' data etc. Some important tables are discussed below.

Users

There are 6 tables that are specifically related to users' data as shown in screenshot below.



The **users table** contains information such as uid, language code and uuid. The structure of the table and the table entries are shown below in the screenshots respectively.

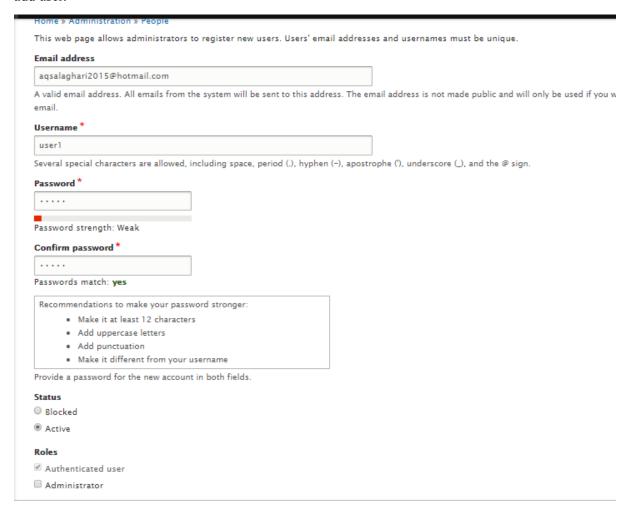


The description of these users is given in the **table users_field_data**. We have only two users added right now. The first one is an anonymous user and the other is the admin who has the power and control.



Adding a new user

The new user can be added through the Drupal website. Go to the website and click people and then add user.



Created a new user account for user1. No email has been sent.

This web page allows administrators to register new users. Users' email addresses and usernames must be unique.

Changes in database



Adding content in website to explore content tables in database

Whenever we add content to the website, the information regarding the content is stored in tables such as node, node_field_data, node_revision etc. These tables are empty when there is no content on the website.

In order to explore such tables let us create a basic page. Go to content then click add content button, click basic page and add content.



The **node table** contains information such as node id, version id, type of the content as shown in screenshot below.



The content of the table is in **node revision table**.



Further information such as title of the webpage, status etc. is in **node_field_data table**.



Exploring Drupal as a Coder

Drupal is an open source software built on php. Drupal 7 (older version) is built on custom php, the newer version, drupal 8, is built on Symfony (a framework used in Drupal to reduce code duplication across various php project. Further languages include HTML/HTML5, CSS, CSS3, Javascript/Jquery, MySQL for databases, Twig (a php template engine), concepts of OOP and MVC (model view controller) etc.

Below is the screenshot of the drupal index page i.e. index.php. It serves all page requests on aDrupal installation. Symfony is used to handle with the php requests while the DrupalKernal class is the core of drupal itself.

Screenshot of a CSS file, used for styling.

```
body{color:#333;background:#fff;font:normal 81.3%/1.538em "Lucida Grande", "Lucida Sans Unicode", "DejaVu Sans", "Lucida Sans", sans-serif;}a,.li
.leader{margin-top:20px;margin-top:1.538rem;}.leader-double{margin-top:40px;margin-top:3.076rem;}.leader-triple{margin-top:60px;margin-top:4
@media print("{color:#000 limportant;background-color:transparent limportant;box-shadow:none limportant;text-shadow:none !important;body{pad
.page-content{margin-bottom:80px;}.layout-icon_egion{fill:#f5f5f2;stroke:#666;}
.progress_track{border-color:#b3b3b3;border-radius:10em;background-color:#f2f1eb;background-image:-webkit-linear-gradient(#e7e7df,#f0f0f0);b
.action-links{margin:1em 0;padding:0;list-style:none;}[dir="rtl"] .action-links{margin-right:0;}.action-links li{display:inline-block;margin:
.breadcrumb[padding-bottom:0.5em;}.breadcrumb ol{margin:0;padding:0;}[dir="rtl"] .breadcrumb ol{margin-right:0;}.breadcrumb li{display:inline-block;margin:
.breadcrumb[padding-bottom:0.5em;}.breadcrumb ol{margin:0;padding:0;}][dir="rtl"] .breadcrumb ol{margin-right:0;}.margin-left:0;}
.collapse-processed > summary:fpatding-right:0.5em;padding-left:0.5em;}.collapse-processed > summary:before{float:left;width:1em;height:1em;co.container-inline label:after,.container-inline .label:after,.container-inline .label:after,.container-inline .label:after,.form-type-checkbox
.exposed-filters .filters{float:left;margin-right:1em;}.exp
.field_label{font-weight:bold;}.field--label-inline .field_label,.field--label-inline .field_sold-right:1em;}.exp
.field_multiple-table{margin:0;}form .field-multiple-table .field-nultiple-drag{width:30px;padding-right:0;}[dir="rtl"] .con-help{padding:1px 0 1px 20px;background:url(/drupal8/core/misc/help.png) 0 50% no-repeat;}[dir="rtl"] .icon-help{padding:1px 20px 1px 0;
.form--inline .form-item{float:left;margin-right:0.5em;}[dir="rtl"] .form--inline .form-item{float:left;margin-left:0.5em;}[dir="rtl"]
button.link{margin:0;padding:0;cursor:pointer;border:0;background:transparent;font-size:1em;}label button.link{fon
```

Add new online module to Drupal

Modules or plugins add extra features to the website. Here, we are going to install an online module **Colorbox** and some other modules related to it. Colorbox is a light-weight customizable lightbox plugin for jQuery. This module allows for integration of Colorbox into Drupal. Images, iframed or inline content etc. can be displayed in an overlay above the current page.

The required modules links are as follows:

https://www.drupal.org/project/colorbox

https://www.drupal.org/project/colorbox_load

https://www.drupal.org/project/ng_lightbox

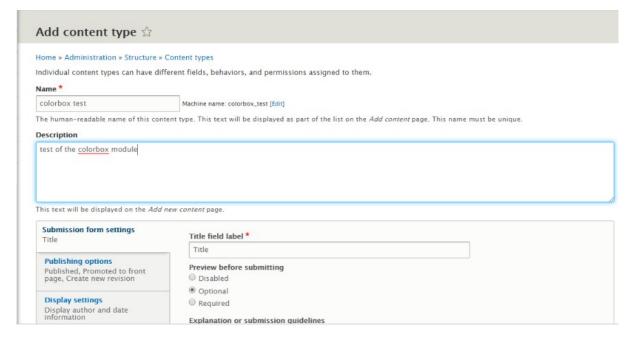
https://www.drupal.org/project/imce (imce is installed here to easily upload image and link files)

In addition to this, https://github.com/jackmoore/colorbox/archive/1.x.zip library also needs to be downloaded to make the module work.

In the drupal website, new modules can be installed through **extend** (in Manage tab), then install new module, provide the download link address or upload the downloaded module. After the installation of all the modules, enable them.

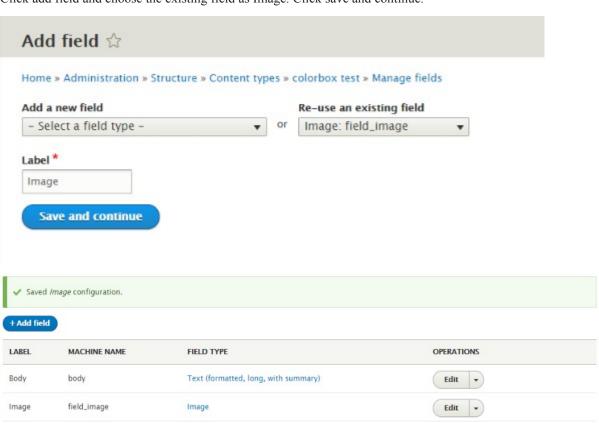


Go to Structure and then add a new content type as shown in screenshot below. Click save and manage fields.

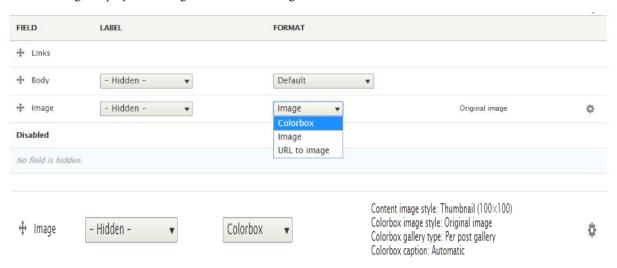




Click add field and choose the existing field as Image. Click save and continue.



Go to manage display and change the format of image to Colorbox and click save.



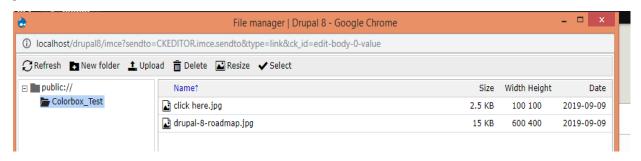
Now, add the content of type colorbox test. Enter content and choose image file and save it.

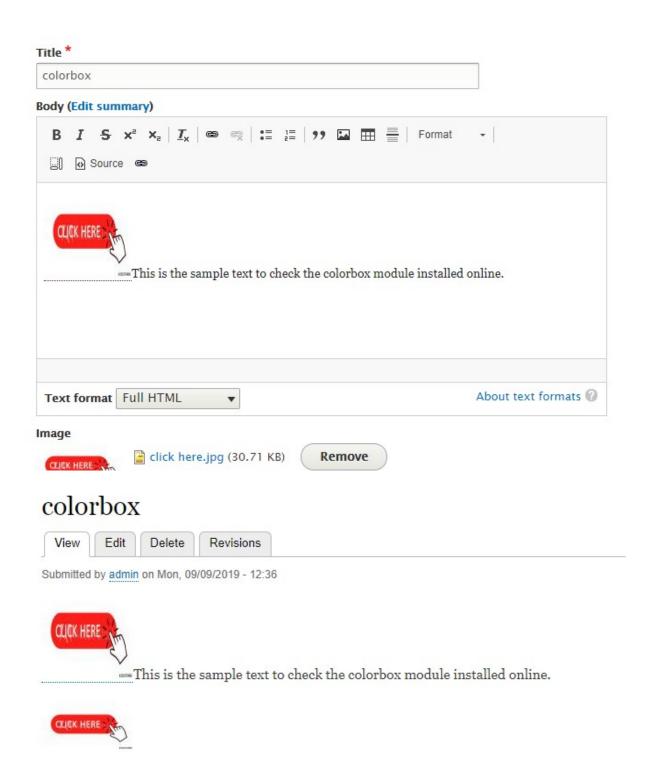
colorbox





When we click on the image, the overlay that is shown is the same photo. In order to display the different image, set the text format as full html and add the image through the image folder (the image chosen will be the original/main image, inline with the text). Now, select on the added image and add the new image through the same process. click the source and add class "colorbox" to it.







Drupal Website Front-End

The front end of the drupal website is shown in screenshot below. Any user can login through the login feature. It also has search bar to search articles, pages etc. The right side contains two contents added during the exploration process. The footer contains contact to provide feedback.

