Drupal 8 ユーザーガイド

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概要

このガイドは主に、Drupal コンテンツ管理システムの最低限の知識がある方を対象に執筆されました。各トピックを読むことで、Drupal ベースのウェブサイトのインストール、管理、サイト構築、コンテンツの保守などに必要なスキルを身につけられるでしょう。また、最新、あるいは過去のバージョンの Drupal で多少の経験があり、スキルや知識の幅を広げたり、最新バージョンにアップデートしたい方も対象にしています。

目次

まえがき

i.1. Copyright

Attributions

This page was adapted and edited by Jennifer Hodgdon, and Jojy Alphonso at Red Crackle, from "Documentation copyright and licensing", copyright 2000-2017 by the individual contributors to the Drupal Community Documentation.

i.2. 読者と目標

このガイドは主に、Drupal　　コンテンツ管理システムの最低限の知識がある方を対象に執筆されました。　各トピックを読むことで、Drupal　　ベースのウェブサイトのインストール、管理、サイト構築、コンテンツの保守などに必要なスキルを身につけられるでしょう。 また、最新、あるいは過去のバージョンのDrupal　で多少の経験があり、スキルや知識の幅を広げたり、最新バージョンにアップデートしたい方も対象にしています。

このガイドは、Drupal を学習し、使用することを、すでに決定した読者を対象にしています。その前にもう少し学習する必要がある場合は、「概念:コンテンツ管理システムとしてのDrupal」を参照してください。

学習したい　Drupal　の側面に応じて、このガイドを理解するために多少の予備知識が必要となります。インターネットの一般的なスキルと知識が読者にあることを想定し、ガイドはソフトウェア自体の使用

方法に重点を置きます。 たとえば、Drupal をウェブサーバーにインストールする方法について説明する節では、読者がウェブサーバーを用意し、そのサーバーにファイルを転送できることを想定しています。同様に、コンテンツ管理について説明する節では、読者がウェブサイトにログインし、ウェブフォームに入力できることを想定しています。

このガイドを読み終えると、次のことができるようになるはずです。

- Drupal を使用したサイトのコンテンツ構成を設計する
- 設計したサイトを構築する
- サイトの管理と運営をする
- このガイドで取り上げなかったトピックに関するドキュメントやブログ投稿を理解し、知識やスキルの幅を広げる
- 世界中に広がる Drupal コミュニティーと繋がる

帰属情報

Written by Jennifer Hodgdon. Translated by Takafumi. Reviewed by Hayato Goto.

i.3. Organization

This user guide contains a series of topics, each of which covers either a task (how to do something) or a concept (background knowledge, terminology, and the like). Concept topics have names starting with Concept:, while task topics have names containing verbs, like Editing Basic Site Information.

The topics are grouped into chapters in a logical order, with concepts and tasks interleaved so that concepts are presented before related tasks, and tasks build on each other. To take advantage of this, you are encouraged to read the entire guide in its presented order, possibly skipping topics that are not of interest or that present information you already know. Remember to try out the tasks on your own site as you read the guide; most people learn better by doing rather than reading.

If you prefer, you can also use the index or table of contents to jump straight to a topic that you'd like to learn about, rather than reading the entire guide. To facilitate this approach, each topic lists the prerequisite knowledge that you'd need in order to understand it, if any (with links to the topics that present that knowledge); task topics also list site prerequisites (things that you would need to have configured or created on your site in order to perform the task). Also, most topics have sections at the end where you can find related information and/or tasks for expanded understanding, to continue your learning.

You may also want to refer to the 用語集 section as you read — it gives brief definitions of most of the terminology used in the guide, with links to topics having more detailed explanations.

Attributions

Written by Jennifer Hodgdon.

i.4. Reporting Problems

Goal

Report a problem with this guide, such as:

- Information that is incorrect or does not follow best practices
- Steps that do not work
- Screen shots or text that doesn't match what you see on the screen
- Unclear writing
- Places where a table or screen shot would help clarify the text
- Failure to define terminology
- Missing knowledge prerequisites or site prerequisites for a topic
- Typographical, spelling, grammar, or formatting errors
- Broken links

Steps

1. Make a note of the topic or topics that contain the problem you have found.
2. Log in to Drupal.org (you will need to create a user account if you do not already have one).
3. Visit the User Guide issues page on Drupal.org.
4. Verify that the problem you found has not already been reported in another issue:
   - If there are only a few open issues, scan the Summary column to see if any of their descriptions match the problem you found. You may also need to read some of the issues to make sure, which you can do by clicking the links in the Summary column.
   - If the open issue list is long, enter either a keyword related to the problem you found or the title of the topic where the problem occurs in the Search for box, and click Search to reduce the issue list. Then either scan the summaries or read the issues to see if they match your problem.
5. If you determine that your problem has not already been reported, click Create a new issue, and fill in the issue report as follows:

Field name	Explanation	Example value
Title	Short summary of the problem you found	Instructions in "Adding a Content Type" do not work

Field name	Explanation	Example value
Category	Type of issue being reported	Bug report
Version	Version of the guide you found the problem in	8.x-0.x-dev
Issue summary	Details of the problem you found	In the "Adding a Content Type" topic, in step 3, when I clicked Save, I got the following error message: …

6. Reread the Title and Issue summary you entered, and verify that the following information is included in your report:
   - A complete description of the problem you found
   - The name of the topic or topics where you found the problem
   - The language you are reading the guide in (if not English)
   - If you read the guide on a website, a link to the page or pages with the problem
7. Click Save to create the issue.
8. Check back on the issue in a few days. If one of the project maintainers has asked for clarification, respond by adding a comment to the issue.

Attributions

Written by Jennifer Hodgdon.

i.5. Conventions of the Guide

Assumptions and prerequisites

This guide has the following assumptions and prerequisites:

- This guide is organized into topics; see 「Organization」 for details. Many topics include a Prerequisite knowledge section, which lists other topics whose content knowledge is needed in order to understand the topic you are reading. Some background knowledge that is not covered in the guide is also assumed; see 「読者と目標」 for details.
- Many task topics list Site prerequisites, which are tasks that you'll need to have completed on your site before you'll be able to do the task in the topic you are reading.
- The specifics of the site prerequisites relate to the scenario used throughout this guide of building a site for a farmers market (see 「ガイド内で使用するシナリオ」 for details). You can adapt the tasks to your own scenario, but you will also need to remember the changes you made when deciding if your site satisfies the site prerequisites for a task.
- For all task topics after 「インストーラーの実行」, there is also an implicit prerequisite: you must have installed the content management software on your site, and be logged in to a

user account with sufficient permissions to do the task (such as the user account created when you installed your site, which automatically has full permissions).

- If you read all the topics in order, and perform all of the steps in the task topics as you go (staying logged in), you should have the background knowledge and site prerequisites in place for each topic as you read it.

Text conventions

The following conventions are used in the text of this guide:

- The URL example.com means the base URL of your website. See the Navigation section below for more details on how URLs internal to your site are indicated.
- Text you should see in the user interface of your site is shown in italics, such as: Click Save configuration. This only applies to text in the user interface that comes from the software, not to text that was entered in a previous topic. For example, in a topic about editing, you might see this instruction: Click Edit in the row of the About page (Edit would be in italics, but About would not be, because the About page was created in a previous topic).
- URLs, file names, and newly-introduced terminology are also shown in italics.
- Text that you should type at a shell command line is shown in monospace type, such as:

  ```
  drush cr
  ```

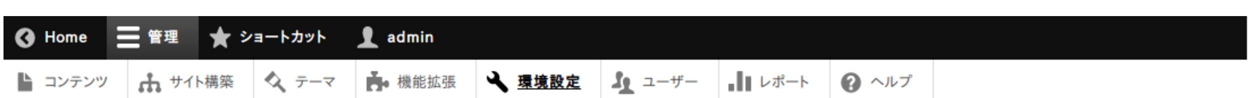
- Within this guide, the word directory is always used to refer to file directories (which some people prefer to call folders).

Navigation

To do most of the task topics in this guide, you will need to navigate to one or more pages in the administrative interface of your site. You might see something like this in the instructions (this will make more sense after you have the base software installed):

In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Structure > Taxonomy (admin/structure/taxonomy).

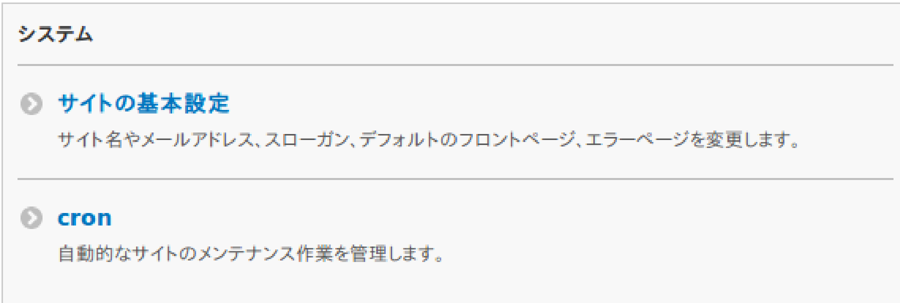
Navigation instructions like this assume that you have the core Toolbar module installed, and this example means that in the menu bar at the top of your site, you would need to click Manage to expose the menu choices, then click Structure, then Taxonomy, and that at the end, you would be on a page with URL http://example.com/admin/structure/taxonomy (if your site base URL is http://example.com).



Here's another example:

In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Configuration > System > Site information (admin/config/system/site-information).

In this example, after clicking on Manage and Configuration, you would need to find the System section of the page, and within that, click Site information. After that, you’d end up on http://example.com/admin/config/system/site-information.



One other note: if you are using the standard administrative core Seven theme, many "Add" buttons in the administrative interface are displayed with + signs on them. For instance, on admin/content, the Add new content button appears as + Add new content. However, this is theme-dependent and is not really part of the text on the button (for instance, it would not necessarily be read by a screen reader), so in this guide, the convention is to not mention the + sign on the buttons.

Filling in forms

Many of the task topics in this guide include steps where you will fill out a web form. In most cases, a screen capture image of the form will be included, along with a table of the values you will need to enter into each form field. For example, you might see a table that starts out like this, explaining the site information form you would see if you navigated to Configuration > System > Site information (admin/config/system/site-information):

Field name	Explanation	Example value
Site details > Site name	Name of your site	Anytown Farmers Market

To use this table, find the field labeled Site name in the section that is under Site details in the form, and enter the name of your site in this field. An example site name of "Anytown Farmers Market" is suggested in the table, which relates to the scenario of building a website for a farmers market that you’ll find all through this guide (see 「ガイド内で使用するシナリオ」 for details). Also note that on some forms, you might have to click a section title (like Site details in this example) to expand the section and find the field it contains.

Attributions

Written/edited by Jennifer Hodgdon.

i.6. ガイド内で使用するシナリオ

このガイドを読むとき、ウェブサイトの構築プロジェクトを念頭に置くと理解しやすくなります。次に記述されたプロジェクトのシナリオは、ガイドに一貫した文脈を提供し、ガイド内の例どうしを結び付けます。

このガイドの読者は、農産物市場向けのウェブサイトを構築しています。　このサイトでは、所在地と営業時間に関する情報と、市場の歴史が記述された「About」ページを表示する必要があります。また、生産者の一覧も必要になります。　生産者には、自身の記載事項（ロゴや写真を含む）の編集と、レシピの投稿ができるようにする必要があります。 サイトの訪問者には、レシピの閲覧や、市場で購入した食材を使用したレシピの検索ができるようにする必要があります。さらに、サイトの訪問者が日本語を読めない場合があることを考慮し、メインページと生産者ページは翻訳する必要があります。

帰属情報

Written/edited by Jennifer Hodgdon. Translated by Takafumi. Reviewed by Hayato Goto.

第1章 Drupalについて

1.1. 概念：コンテンツ管理システムとしてのDrupal

コンテンツ管理システムとは何ですか?

コンテンツ管理システム(CMS)とは、スマートフォン、タブレット、デスクトップPCなどのブラウザを使って、ウェブサイトのコンテンツの追加、公開、編集、削除操作を可能にするソフトウェアです。 通常CMSのソフトウェアはスクリプト言語で記述され、 データベースやWebサーバーがインストールされたコンピューター上で動作します。Webサイトのコンテンツや設定は一般的にデータベース内に保存され、Webサーバーにページ表示リクエストが届く度に、スクリプトはデータベースや「アセット」 (JavaScript、CSS、画像ファイルなどCMSの一部であったりアップロードされたもの) から取得した情報を統合してページを表示します。

オペレーションシステム、スクリプト言語、データベース、Webサーバーの組み合わせは、 CMSが動作する「スタック」と呼ばれており、よく使用されるLinuxオペレーションシステムとApache Webサーバー、MySQLデータベース、PHP言語の組み合わせは「LAMPスタック」と呼ばれています。

Drupalとは?

Drupalは、LAMPスタック上で動作する柔軟なCMSです。Drupalのモジュラーデザインでは、「モジュール」をインストールすることによって機能を追加したり、「テーマ」をインストールしてWebサイトの外観を全く異なったものに変更することができます。 Drupalコアと呼ばれる基本のダウンロードファイルには、CMSの基本機能を提供するPHPスクリプト、いくつかのオプションのモジュールやテーマ、 そして多くのJavaScript、CSS、画像アセットが含まれています。 また多くの追加モジュールやテーマは Drupal.org からダウンロードすることができます。

Drupalは、別のテクノロジースタック上でも動作します:

- オペレーティングシステムは、LinuxではなくWindowsまたはMac OSでも構いません。
- Webサーバーは、ApacheではなくNginxまたはIISにすることができます。
- データベースは、MySQLではなくPostgreSQL、SQLiteまたはMariaDBやPerconaのようなMySQL互換のものにすることができます。

オペレーションシステム、Webサーバー、データベースは変更可能ですが、ソフトウェアが使用しているスクリプト言語のPHPは変更することができません。

Drupalを使用する理由は?

Webサイトを構築する際に、既存のCMSパッケージやホスティングサービスを使用する、 自分自身のCMSを開発する、またはCMSを使用しないでサイトを構築するなど多くの選択肢が存在します。 その中で、Drupalを使用する理由のいくつかを以下に示します:

- 小さくて単純なサイトを静的HTMLで作成することは難しくないですし、素早くサイトを立ち上げることができるでしょう。 それに対し、CMSを使ったサイト構築は、一般的に始めにより多くの時間が必要となります。　しかしそれは、オンライン編集機能(あまり経験のないコンテンツ管理者にとってはより簡単)、 統一性(大きめのサイトを静的HTMLで維持管理するのは困難)、 データベースが必要なより複雑な機能を提供するなどの利点をもたらすでしょう。
- いくつかのCMSソフトウェアは、特定の目的のために使用されます。 例えばブログやクラブ会員Webサイトを構築するパッケージやホスティングサービスなどです。　対照的にDrupalは汎用目的のCMSです。 もし特定目的のサイトを構築するのであれば、特定目的のCMSを使用するべきでしょう。 しかし、もしサイトが特定の目的以上の機能を必要とするなら、　特定目的のCMSに適応させるよりは、汎用目的CMSを使用した方が良いでしょう。
- 自分自身のCMSタイプのソフトウェアを開発するのは魅力的に思えます。しかしDrupalのような汎用目的CMSをそのスタート地点とするのは、より良いアイデアです。　なぜなら基本的なCMS機能(ユーザー管理やコンテンツ管理など)は、数千時間の開発者の時間を使って、長年のユーザーテスト、バグ修正、セキュリティー強化がなされているからです。
- いくつかのCMSソフトウェアパッケージはライセンス購入費用がとても高価です。あるものは無料または無料版が存在するかもしれませんが、 自由に改変したり拡張することを禁止する制限付きライセンスです。Drupalのように、より制限の少ないソフトウェアライセンスで、 世界的なコミュニティにより開発されたパッケージを使用することをお勧めします。このトピックについて、詳しくは「概念: Drupalプロジェクト」を参照してください。

関連トピック

- 「概念: モジュール」
- 「概念: テーマ」
- 「概念: ディストリビューション」
- 「概念: Drupalプロジェクト」

その他のリソース

- The Drupal overview (in English)
- Drupal.org page "FAQ" (Frequently Asked Questions) (in English)
- Drupal.org page "Case Studies" (in English)
- Wikipediaページ "コンテンツマネージメントシステム"
- Wikipedia page "Modular design" (in English)

帰属情報

Written and edited by Kristof van Tomme at Pronovix, Jennifer Hodgdon, and Michael Lenahan at erdfisch. Translated by Takashi Kabetani. Reviewed by Hayato Goto.

1.2. 概念: モジュール

前提知識

「概念:コンテンツ管理システムとしてのDrupal」

モジュールとは何ですか?

モジュールは、サイトの特性を変更したり、機能を追加するPHP、JavaScript、CSSファイルの集合体です。　モジュールを「インストール」することによって機能を有効にし、「アンインストール」することによって無効にすることができます。(ただし、アンインストールする前に関連するデータや設定を削除する必要があるかも知れません。)　サイトのページ表示時に、インストールされたモジュールそれぞれの処理時間が必要になるため、必要でないモジュールはアンインストールした方がよいでしょう。

最初にダウンロードされるコアモジュールは、以下のような機能を提供します:

- ユーザー管理(コアユーザーモジュール)
- 基本コンテンツ管理(コアノードモジュール)とフィールド管理 (コアフィールド、フィールドUIモジュール、フィールドタイプを生成するコアモジュール)
- ナビゲーションメニュー管理(コアメニューUIモジュール)
- コンテンツのリスト、グリッド、ブロック作成(コアViews、Views UIモジュール)

追加の「拡張モジュール」は Drupal.org Module Downloads からダウンロードできますし、自分自身の「カスタムモジュール」を作成することも可能です。

関連トピック

- 「概念: テーマ」
- 「概念: ディストリビューション」
- 「Uninstalling Unused Modules」
- 「Finding Modules」
- 「Downloading and Installing a Module from Drupal.org」
- 「Concept: Security and Regular Updates」
- 「Updating a Module」

その他のリソース

Drupal.org community documentation page "Module developer’s guide" (in English)

帰属情報

Written by Jennifer Hodgdon. Translated by Takashi Kabetani. Reviewed by Hayato Goto.

1.3. 概念: テーマ

前提知識

「概念:コンテンツ管理システムとしてのDrupal」

テーマとは何ですか?

テーマは、サイトの視覚的な外観を定義するファイルの集合体です。 コアソフトウェアとモジュールは、どの「コンテンツ」(HTMLテキストやデータベースに保存されたデータ、アップロードされた画像、その他のアセット) を表示するかを決定しますが、テーマはそのコンテンツをどのHTMLマークアップとCSSでラップして表示するかを決定します。

コアソフトウェアは、いくつかの基本的なテーマを提供します。 それらのテーマは、ここ数年の間にコミュニティにより開発されたもので、最初のサイトを構築する際の良い選択肢となり、コアソフトウェアの動作を理解する助けにもなるでしょう。

Drupalは十分に普及したCMSなので、無料有料を問わずサードパーティテーマの市場は非常に活発です。

もしサードパーティの選択肢があなたのニーズに合致しない場合は、カスタムテーマを作成する必要があります。 カスタムテーマは、コアソフトウェアが提供するマークアップのスタイルを変更する 1つのCSSファイルを追加するだけのように単純化することもできます。Drupal 8のカスタムテーマを作成するためのガイダンスは、Drupal.org community documentation page "Theming Drupal" (in English) を参照してください。

関連トピック

- 「Finding Themes」
- 「Downloading and Installing a Theme from Drupal.org」
- 「概念: モジュール」

その他のリソース

Drupal.org community documentation page "Theming Drupal" (in English)

帰属情報

Written and edited by John Grubb and Jennifer Hodgdon. Translated by Takashi Kabetani. Reviewed by Hayato Goto.

1.4. 概念: ディストリビューション

前提知識

- 「概念:コンテンツ管理システムとしてのDrupal」
- 「概念: モジュール」
- 「概念: テーマ」

ディストリビューションとは何ですか?

「ディストリビューション」とは、特定タイプのサイトのために、コアソフトウェア、 拡張モジュール、テーマ、事前定義された設定を一度にダウンロードできるようにしたパッケージです。 ディストリビューションを使用すると、個別にインストールして設定するよりも、複雑な特定目的のサイトをより簡単に設定できます。

ディストリビューションには主に2つのタイプがあります:

フル機能ディストリビューション

フル機能ディストリビューションは、学術、ビジネス、政府、非営利団体、出版、 SNSなどの専門的なサイトを構築するための完全なソリューションを提供するプロジェクトです。例えば、既存の農産物市場向けディストリビューションを使用して自分の農産物市場向けサイトを構築したり、 あなたが農産物市場向けに構築したサイトを、他の人が使用できるようにディストリビューションとして共有することができます。

その他のディストリビューション

ディストリビューションは、開発者やサイト構築者が、サイト構築の開始地点として使用するクイックスタートツールにもなります。

関連トピック

「Connecting with the Community」

その他のリソース

Drupal.org Drupal Distribution Downloads (in English)

帰属情報

Adapted and edited by Diána Lakatos and Antje Lorch, from "Distributions" and "Download & Extend — Distributions" copyright 2000-2017 by the individual contributors to the Drupal Community Documentation. Translated by Takashi Kabetani. Reviewed by Hayato Goto.

1.5. 概念: データのタイプ

データタイプとは何ですか?

サイトのデータや情報は、編集、翻訳、保存の仕方が異なる4つのタイプに分類されます。以下は、それらの4つのデータタイプです:

コンテンツ

サイト訪問者に表示される情報(テキスト、画像など)。 このタイプの情報は比較的永続的ですが、通常は編集することができます。

設定

コンテンツではない比較的永続的なサイトに関する情報で、サイトの動作や表示方法を定義するために使用されます。サイト訪問者に表示されることもありますが、通常はコンテンツといえるほど大きな塊ではなく、フィールドラベルやサイト名などの部分的なテキストとなる傾向があります。

状態

cronジョブが最後に実行された時刻など、サイトの現在の状態に関する一時的な情報です。

セッション

個々のサイト訪問者とサイトとの間のやり取りに関する情報です。ユーザーがログインしているかどうかの情報やユーザーのクッキー情報などを含みます。 これは一時的な情報であるため、技術的には状態データタイプのサブタイプとなります。

関連トピック

- 「概念: コンテンツエンティティーとフィールド」
- 「Concept: Cron」
- 「Concept: Users, Roles, and Permissions」
- 「Concept: User Interface, Configuration, and Content translation」

帰属情報

Adapted by Jennifer Hodgdon from "Overview of Configuration (vs. other types of information)", copyright 2000-2017 by the individual contributors to the Drupal Community Documentation. Translated by Takashi Kabetani. Reviewed by Hayato Goto.

1.6. 概念: Drupalプロジェクト

前提知識

「概念:コンテンツ管理システムとしてのDrupal」

フリー・オープンソース・ソフトウェアとは何ですか?

フリー・オープンソース・ソフトウェア(FOSS)は、コミュニティの人々によって開発され、 非商用ライセンスでリリースされた「ソースコード」(ソフトウェアを構成するプログラムファイル) を自由に利用することができるソフトウェアです。 Drupalで採用された非商用ライセンスのより詳しい情報については、 「概念: Drupalライセンス」 を参照してください。

Drupalプロジェクトとは何ですか?

Drupalプロジェクトは、中心となるコンテンツ管理システムソフトウェアの開発だけでなく、 同様に、拡張モジュール、追加テーマ、翻訳、ドキュメンテーション、 ディストリビューションを開発することを目的としたFOSSプロジェクトです。 Drupalプロジェクトに時間と資金を提供する人々は世界中から集まっており、この共通の目的のための多様なコミュニティとなっています。

コミュニティには、さまざまな異なるタスクを実行する小さなグループが多数含まれています。 例えば、Drupal関連ソフトウェアの部品の開発、ドキュメント作成、ソフトウェアのセキュリティの維持、 各国言語への翻訳、特定の目的でのDrupalの使用、特定の地域内での対面での交流などを行うグループがあります。

世界各地のコミュニティと繋がって交流するより詳しい方法については、 「Connecting with the Community」 と 「Getting Support」 を参照してください。

Drupalアソシエーションとは何ですか?

Drupalアソシエーション は、Drupalプロジェクトとコミュニティの支援に専念する非営利団体です。 Drupalアソシエーションの主な機能は以下のとおりです:

- 世界各地で大規模な会議を開催すること
- Drupal.org Webサイトとサイトが稼働するサーバーの維持管理
- WebプラットフォームとしてのDrupalのプロモーション
- Drupalの教育とトレーニングのサポート
- ミッションをサポートするDrupalコミュニティへの助成金の提供
- 上記の目的のために資金を調達すること

関連トピック

- 「概念: Drupalライセンス」
- 「Concept: Security and Regular Updates」
- 「Connecting with the Community」
- 「Getting Support」

その他のリソース

- Drupal project governance (in English)

- Drupal Code of Conduct (in English)

帰属情報

Written by Jennifer Hodgdon. Translated by Takashi Kabetani. Reviewed by Hayato Goto.

1.7. 概念: Drupalライセンス

前提知識

「概念:コンテンツ管理システムとしてのDrupal」

Drupalライセンスとは何ですか?

Drupalと Drupal.org で提供されているすべての投稿ファイルは、 バージョン2以降のGNU General Public License(GPL)の下でライセンスされています。すなわち、GPLバージョン2または3の条項下で、自由に Drupal.org のプロジェクトに含まれているファイルをダウンロード、 再利用、変更、配布することができます。 また、バージョン2または3と互換性のあるライセンスを持つプログラムと組み合わせてコアソフトウェアを実行することもできます。

Drupalの貢献者は次のガイドラインに従う必要があります:

- Drupal.org プロジェクトの一部となるすべてのファイル(PHP、JavaScript、画像、Flashなど)は、GPL バージョン2以降のライセンスにする必要があります。
- すべてのDrupal貢献者はプログラムの著作権を持ちますが、 Drupalと同じライセンスで公開することに同意しなければなりません。
- Drupalのモジュールとテーマは、Drupalの派生的な成果物です。もしそれらを配布する場合は、GPL バージョン2以降の条件に従わなければなりません。
- Drupal.org のすべてのコンテンツは元々の投稿者に著作権があり、クリエイティブ・コモンズ 表示-継承(CC BY-SA)ライセンス2.0でライセンスされています。
- Drupal.org のサンプルコードもGPLバージョン2以降のライセンスにする必要があります。

関連トピック

「Connecting with the Community」

その他のリソース

- Drupal.org page on "Licensing" (in English)
- "Drupal 8 LICENSE.txt" page on api.drupal.org (in English)
- GNU一般公衆ライセンス バージョン2
- GNU一般公衆ライセンス バージョン3

- クリエイティブ・コモンズ 表示-継承 2.0 一般
- "Legal Group" on groups.drupal.org (in English)

帰属情報

Adapted by Diána Lakatos at Pronovix from "Licensing" copyright 2000-2017 by the individual contributors to the Drupal Community Documentation. Translated by Takashi Kabetani. Reviewed by Hayato Goto.

第2章 あなたのサイトを計画する

2.1. 概念: テーマでのリージョン

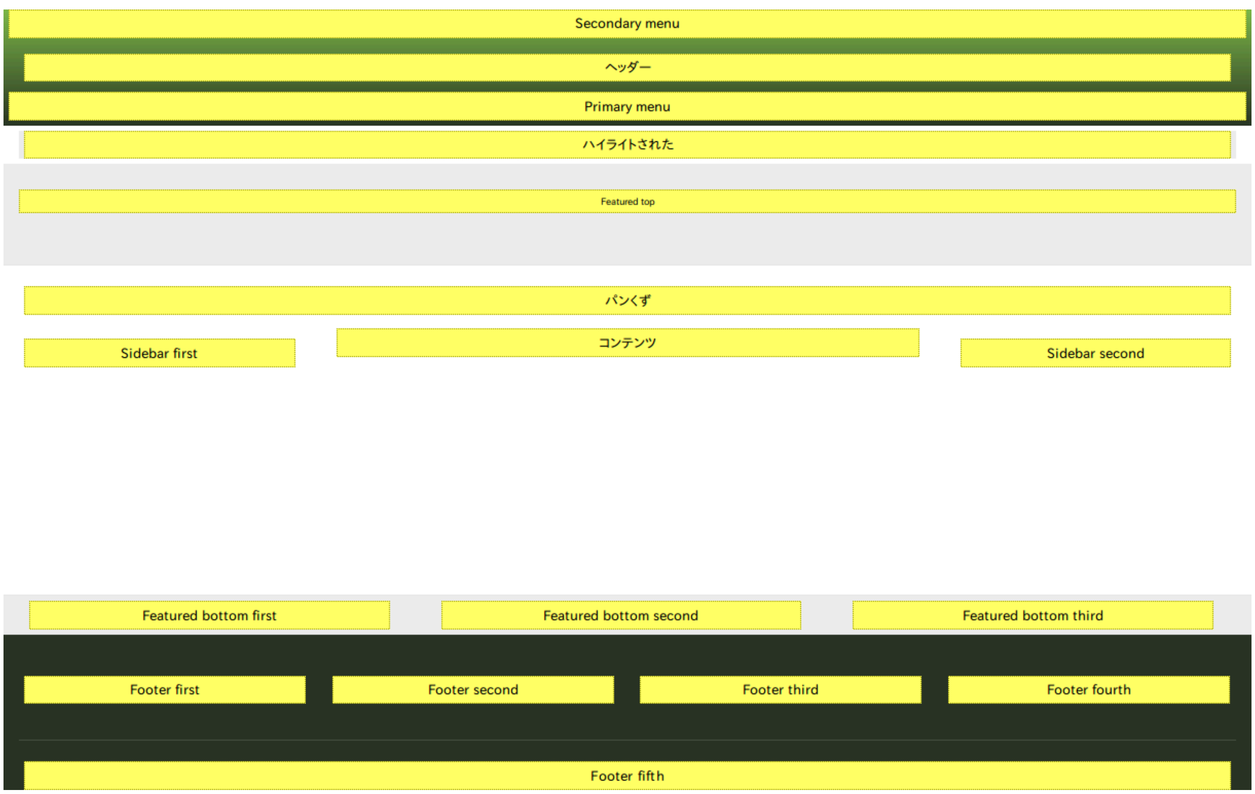
前提知識

[「概念: テーマ」]

リージョンとは?

ウェブページには、主要なコンテンツに加え、サイトブランディング(サイト名、スローガン、ロゴ)、ナビゲーション支援(メニュー、リンク、アイコン)、整形済みテキスト、画像など、その他のコンテンツが含まれます。　各テーマは、サイト構築者がそれらのコンテンツを配置することができる、「ヘッダー」、「コンテンツ」、「サイドバー」など、名前の付いたリージョンのセットを提供します。

利用できるリージョンは、テーマデザインによって異なります。 主要なコンテンツが配置される「コンテンツ」リージョンだけが必須で、それ以外のリージョンは任意です。コアの Bartik テーマは、次の画像で強調されているリージョンを提供します。



関連トピック

- [「Concept: Blocks」]

- 「概念：コンテンツエンティティーとフィールド」
- 「Placing a Block in a Region」

その他のリソース

- Drupal.org community documentation page "Assigning content to regions" (in English)

帰属情報

Written and edited by John MacDonald, and Michael Lenahan at erdfisch. Translated by Hayato Goto. Reviewed by Takafumi.

2.2. サイトレイアウトの設計

目標

モバイルとデスクトップのどちらのブラウザーにも対応する、サイトのナビゲーションとレイアウトを設計する。

前提知識

- 「概念: テーマ」
- 「概念: テーマでのリージョン」
- 「ガイド内で使用するシナリオ」

手順

サイトの構築とコンテンツの作成を始める前に、サイトのレイアウトを設計するのはよい考えです。　ただし、実装を始める前でも、あるいは、草稿コンテンツを配置した状態のサイトがすでにいくつかある場合でも、予算の関係や顧客の意見次第では、設計を見直す必要が生じる場合があります。

1. サイトが訪問者に提供するべき情報の一覧を作成します。農産物市場のシナリオでは、次のようなものが含まれます。
    - 地図と道順が記載された市場の場所
    - 市場が営業する期間と時間
    - 市場の歴史
    - 生産者の一覧
    - 各生産者の詳細
    - 検索機能付きのレシピの一覧
    - 各レシピの詳細
    - 最近追加されたレシピの一覧

2. 各情報を配置する、サイト上のページやページタイプを決定します。

   すべてのページに表示する情報

   : 所在地、営業時間、最近追加されたレシピの一覧

   生産者の詳細ページ

   : 生産者ごとに用意する、生産者の情報ページ

   レシピの詳細ページ

   : レシピごとに用意する、レシピの詳細ページ

   ホームページ

   : 場所、地図、道順、営業時間

   About ページ

   : 市場の歴史

   生産者の一覧ページ

   : 生産者の詳細ページにリンクする、生産者の一覧ページ

   レシピの一覧ページ

   : レシピの詳細ページにリンクする、検索機能付きのレシピの一覧ページ

3. 各ページで、もっとも重要な情報を決定します。スマートフォンなどの携帯端末を利用したサイト訪問者は、最初に表示されたコンテンツだけを閲覧し、わざわざ下へスクロールして、すべてのコンテンツを閲覧しようとはしない傾向があります。

4. メインのサイトナビゲーションに表示するべきページを決定します。たとえば、「ホーム」、「About」、「生産者」、「レシピ」の各ページで構成することが考えられます。

5. スマートフォンなどの小さな画面と、デスクトップなどの大きな画面で表示した場合を想定して、各ページ向けの大まかなデザインスケッチを作成します。サイト訪問者の多くがスマートフォンのブラウザーを利用することを考慮した場合、あまりスクロールしなくても必要な情報にたどり着けるように、スマートフォンサイズのレイアウトから始めるのはよい考えです。

   これらのページレイアウトを設計するにあたり、情報を表示するべきページが適当かどうかについて、設計を見直す必要が生じる場合があります。 たとえば、サイトがデスクトップサイズのブラウザーで表示された場合は、「所在地」、「営業時間」、「最近追加されたレシピの一覧」を、すべてのページの右サイドバーエリアに配置するのが適当と判断するでしょう。 一方で、スマートフォンのブラウザーで表示された場合には、「所在地」と「営業時間」は各ページの最上部に短く表示し、「最近追加されたレシピの一覧」はホームページの最下部だけに表示するのが適当と判断するでしょう。

理解を深める

「Planning your Content Structure」

帰属情報

Written by Jennifer Hodgdon. Translated by Hayato Goto, Takafumi. Reviewed by Takafumi, Hayato Goto.

2.3. 概念: コンテンツエンティティーとフィールド

前提知識

- 「概念: データのタイプ」
- 「概念: モジュール」

コンテンツエンティティーとは?

「コンテンツエンティティー」(一般的には「エンティティー」)は、テキスト、HTML マークアップ、画像、添付ファイル、その他のデータで構成される、サイトの訪問者に表示することを目的としたコンテンツデータのアイテムです。コンテンツエンティティーは、コアソフトウェアやモジュールによって定義されます。

コンテンツエンティティーは、用途が異なり、サイトでの表示方法がまったく異なる、「エンティティータイプ」にグループ化されます。また、ほとんどのエンティティータイプは、「エンティティー・サブタイプ」に分けられます。これは、エンティティーの用途や表示方法に応じて、より小さなバリエーションを可能にするための、エンティティータイプ内での区分です。 一般的なコンテンツ・エンティティータイプを、次の表に示します。

エンティティータイプ	エンティティー・サブタイプ	定義モジュール	主な用途
コンテンツアイテム	コンテンツタイプ	Node モジュール	サイトのページでメインとなるページエリア用のコンテンツ
	例: 農産物市場サイトの例では、基本ページ、生産者ページ、レシピページ用のコンテンツタイプを持つことができる。		
コメント	コメントタイプ	Comment モジュール	コンテンツエンティティー(一般的にコンテンツアイテム・エンティティー)に付加されるコメント
	例: ブログサイトでは、ブログ投稿にコメントが付く場合がある。農産物市場サイトの例では必要ない。		
ユーザープロファイル	(なし)	User モジュール	サイトのユーザーアカウント(ログインアクセス権)を持つ人に関連するデータ
	例: すべてのサイトでは、少なくともユーザー名とメールアドレスがある、最小限のユーザープロファイルを持つ。SNS サイトでは、より情報量の多い、より複雑なユーザープロファイルを持つ場合がある。		
カスタムブロック	ブロックタイプ	Custom Block モジュール	一般に、サイトのヘッダーやフッター、サイドバーに表示される、テキストや画像の小さなコンテンツ

エンティティータイプ	エンティティー・サブタイプ	定義モジュール	主な用途
	例: 農産物市場サイトの例では、営業時間や所在地をサイドバーブロックに配置することができる。		
タクソノミーターム	ボキャブラリー	Taxonomy モジュール	ほかのタイプのコンテンツを分類するために使用
	例: 農産物市場サイトの例では、「ニンジン」や「トマト」などのタクソノミータームを含む「食材」タクソノミーボキャブラリーで、「レシピ」コンテンツを分類することができる。ブログサイトでは、「タグ」ボキャブラリーや「カテゴリー」ボキャブラリーを使用して、ブログ投稿を分類する場合がある。		
ファイル	(なし)	File モジュール	一般に、ほかのタイプのコンテンツに添付され、サイトによる監視や管理が行われる画像や添付ファイル
	例: 農産物市場サイトの例では、「レシピ」と「生産者」の両方のページに添付画像(内部で、サイトによりファイルエンティティーとして管理される)を持つことができる。		
コンタクトフォーム	フォームタイプ	Contact モジュール	サイトの訪問者がサイトの所有者に連絡できるフォーム
	例: 農産物市場サイトの例では、コンタクトフォームは必要。		

フィールドとは?

エンティティーアイテム内で、データは個別の「フィールド」に保存されます。 各フィールドは、整形済みテキストやプレーンテキスト、画像ファイルやその他のファイル、あるいは日付のようなデータのタイプを持ちます。フィールドタイプは、コアソフトウェアやモジュールによって定義されます。

フィールドは、管理者がエンティティー・サブタイプに追加できます。これにより、特定のエンティティー・サブタイプのすべてのエンティティーアイテムは、同一のフィールド群を利用できます。 たとえば、農産物市場の例で、「基本ページ」コンテンツタイプがタイトルとページ本文のフィールドだけを持つのに対し、「生産者」コンテンツタイプは、生産者名、ロゴ画像、ウェブサイトの URL、説明などのフィールドを持つことができます。エンティティーアイテムの作成や編集をするときは、エンティティーアイテム上のフィールドの値を指定していることになります。

関連トピック

- 「Planning your Content Structure」
- 「コンテンツアイテムの作成」
- 「Adding a Content Type」
- 「Concept: Taxonomy」
- 「Concept: Users, Roles, and Permissions」
- 「Concept: Blocks」

帰属情報

Written and edited by Jennifer Hodgdon and Grant Dunham. Translated by Hayato Goto, Takafumi. Reviewed by Takafumi, Hayato Goto, Takashi Kabetani.

2.4. Concept: Modular Content

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「概念：コンテンツエンティティーとフィールド」
- 「サイトレイアウトの設計」

What is modular content?

Given that the content of your site is stored in a database, it is desirable to make the content modular, meaning that certain pages on your site, rather than being edited as a whole page, are instead generated automatically from other content items. For instance, in the farmers market site scenario, you might create individual content items for recipes. If the recipe content items have a field that keeps track of ingredients, then your site could include a composite page that would list recipes, and allow visitors to search for a recipe that contained some particular ingredient they had bought at the market.

Smaller sections of pages can also be generated as composites. For instance, recipe content items could have a field that keeps track of which vendor submitted the recipe (see「Concept: Reference Fields」), with the vendor details edited in separate vendor content items. This would allow you to do the following on your site:

- On each Recipe page, there could be an area that displays some information about the vendor that submitted the recipe, such as their name and market stall number.
- Each vendor page could have a section that lists the recipes they have submitted.

The key idea is that each piece of information is only edited in one place. When vendor information is updated, all recipe pages that display that vendor information are automatically updated; when a recipe is submitted by a vendor, it is automatically displayed on the vendor page. The core Views module is the usual way to use modular content to create composite pages and page sections; see「Concept: Uses of Views」for more information. Also, view modes are useful for defining different ways to display each content item; see「Concept: View Modes and Formatters」for more information.

Related topics

- 「Planning your Content Structure」
- 「Adding a Content Type」
- 「Adding Basic Fields to a Content Type」

- 「Concept: Reference Fields」
- 「Concept: View Modes and Formatters」
- 「Concept: Uses of Views」

Attributions

Written by Jennifer Hodgdon.

2.5. Planning your Content Structure

Goal

Make a plan for the content structure of the site (which type and subtype of entity to use for which content), and which pages will contain listings of content.

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「概念: コンテンツエンティティーとフィールド」
- 「Concept: Modular Content」
- 「ガイド内で使用するシナリオ」

Steps

1. Brainstorm about what content your site needs to contain, which could include content that visitors would be looking for, as well as content that you want to show to visitors. The result could be the description in 「ガイド内で使用するシナリオ」.
2. For each identified piece of content, decide which content entity type would be the best fit. In doing this, you'll need to consider where and how the content will be used and edited on the site. For example, in the farmers market site scenario, you might want to display the hours and location of the farmers market on the sidebar of every page. For that content, a single custom block makes sense. As another example, you might decide that pages displaying information about each vendor should be content items managed by the core Node module, because you want vendors to be able to edit their own listings. The core Node module permission system lets you do this easily.

   These decisions do not necessarily always have only one right answer; for instance, you could decide that vendor pages should be user profiles instead of content items, but if you did that the content would be tied to a specific user account, and it would not be as easy to later change the ownership of a vendor page to a different user account.
3. Within each content entity type you identified, decide what division into entity sub-types would make sense. For example, in the farmers market site example, you would probably decide that under the Content item entity type, there should be one content type for basic pages (Home and About), one for vendor pages, and one for recipe pages.

4. For each entity sub-type you decided on, decide what fields are needed. For instance, the Vendor content type might need fields for the vendor name, web page URL, image, and description.
5. Decide on what entity listings are needed, which could be entire pages or smaller areas on the page. For each listing, you'll need to determine what entity items should be listed. Then you'll need to decide in what order and with what filtering options they should be displayed; for example, you might want to give the site visitor the option to search by keyword, to filter the list down to a subset, or to sort the list. You'll also need to decide what information from the entity items should be shown, which might result in adding to the list of fields you determined in the previous step. The farmers market site, for example, needs to have a Recipes listing page that lists content items of type Recipe, with the ability to filter by ingredients, so that means that the Recipe content type needs an Ingredients field.
6. For each identified field on each entity subtype, identify what type of data it should contain (such as plain text, formatted text, a date, an image file, etc.), and how many values should be allowed. Most fields are single-valued, but for example, a Recipe should allow for multiple values in its Ingredients field.
7. Consider which fields would be best as references to taxonomy term entities: fields whose values should be chosen from a list of allowed values. Allowed values that are expected to change and grow over time, are good candidates. An example is the Ingredients field for the Recipe content type.
8. Consider which fields should reference other content entities. An example is that since vendors will be submitting recipes, a field will be needed on the Recipe content type that references the Vendor content item for the vendor who submitted the recipe.

Here's an example of the resulting content structure for the farmers market scenario example site:

Entity type	Entity sub-type	Examples	Fields
Content item	Basic page	Home page, about page	Title, page body
Content item	Vendor	A page for each vendor at the market	Vendor name, page body, image, URL
Content item	Recipe	A page for each submitted recipe	Recipe name, page body, image, reference to Vendor who submitted it, Ingredients taxonomy
Custom block	(generic)	Copyright notice for footer, Hours and location for sidebar	No special fields
Taxonomy term	Ingredients	Carrots, tomatoes, and other recipe ingredients	No special fields
Contact form	(generic)	Generic contact form	Name, email, subject, message

Entity type	Entity sub-type	Examples	Fields
User profile	(none)	Will not be displayed on site	No special fields

And here are the listings the site needs:

Page or page area	Entity type and sub-type	Filter/sort/pagination	Fields displayed
Vendors page	Vendor content items	All vendors, alphabetical, paged	Image, vendor name, trimmed body
Recipes page	Recipe content items	Filter by ingredients, alphabetical, paged	Image, recipe name
Recent recipes sidebar	Recipe content items	List 5 most recent	Image, recipe name

Expand your understanding

- 「Adding a Content Type」
- 「Adding Basic Fields to a Content Type」
- 「Setting Up a Taxonomy」

Related concepts

「Concept: Taxonomy」

Attributions

Written and edited by Jennifer Hodgdon and Grant Dunham.

2.6. Concept: Editorial Workflow

Prerequisite knowledge

「概念:コンテンツ管理システムとしてのDrupal」

What is an Editorial Workflow?

An Editorial Workflow is the process organizations follow to create, review, edit and publish content.

Depending on the size and processes of the organization, multiple people in different roles can be part of the process. For example, content creators collect information and write content, editors review, edit, ask for changes, and publish the content once it's considered ready to be shared with the audience.

In your site, content types can have either a Published or an Unpublished flag to track their workflow states, that you can set for each content item when saving:

- Published content items are visible to all visitors of the site.
- Unpublished content items are not visible to the visitors of the site, but can be seen by authenticated users who have the permissions to view unpublished versions of specific content items.

Most content entity types support revision tracking, if it is enabled by an administrator for the entity sub-type. If you have revision tracking enabled, the software will store old versions of the content each time it's revised, and add notes about what is changed. This allows you to look at the history and revert to older versions.

Using the Unpublished flag and Revisions, you can build an editorial workflow that lets content creators and editors work on the live site without displaying the content to visitors. When the content is ready to be published, all they need to do is save it as Published.

Related topics

- 「コンテンツアイテムの作成」
- 「コンテンツアイテムの編集」

Additional resources

Talking about online content, organizations would also want to consider post-publication phases of the editorial workflow: content teams might need to update already published content. Some organizations might need a more complex workflow with the options to configure which content type goes through the workflow process, set up user roles and permissions, set different workflow states (for example draft, needs review, published).

For more complex workflows, you can add install or more modules from the contributed Workbench Suite module to your site.

Attributions

Written and edited by Diána Lakatos at Pronovix, and Grant Dunham.

第3章 インストール

3.1. 概念: サーバー要件

コアソフトウェアを実行するための要件は何ですか？

ディスク容量

最小インストールには15MB、多くの拡張モジュールやテーマをインストールするには60MBが必要です。　データベース、ユーザーによりアップロードされるファイル、メディア、バックアップ、その他のファイルの為にさらに多くの容量が必要になることにも留意ください。

Webサーバー

Apache (推奨)

: Apacheは最も一般的に使用されているWebサーバーです。 コアソフトウェアは、 mod_rewriteモジュールがインストールされ有効になっているUNIX/Linux、OS　X、またはWindows上のApache 2.xで動作します。　「.htaccess」ファイルを使用するには、Apache　VirtualHost設定で「AllowOverride All」ディレクティブを含める必要があります。

Nginx

: Nginxは高い同時実行性とパフォーマンスにフォーカスした一般的に使用されているWebサーバーです。コアソフトウェアは、UNIX/Linux、OS X、またはWindows上のNginx 1.1またはそれ以上のバージョンで動作します。「ngx_http_rewrite_module」をインストールして有効にする必要があります。

Hiawatha

: Hiawathaはセキュリティに重点を置いたWebサーバーです。また使いやすく軽量であることを目指しています。 独立した研究者の調査によると、通常環境でも他のWebサーバーに匹敵するパフォーマンスですが、攻撃下の環境では、 はるかに優れたパフォーマンスを発揮するとされています。URLを書き換えるためには、URLツールキットをインストールして構成する必要があります。

Microsoft IIS

: Microsoft　IISはMicrosoft　Windows上で動作する機能拡張モジュールを持ったWebサーバーです。 コアソフトウェアは、PHPが正しく設定されていればIIS　5、IIS　6、またはIIS　7で動作します。 クリーンURLが必要なため、サードパーティの製品を使用する必要があります。例えばIIS　7では、Microsoft URL Rewriteモジュールやサードパーティのソリューションを使用できます。

データベース

次のいずれかのデータベースを使用してください:

- MySQL - 5.5.3 (MariaDB 5.5.20, Percona 5.5.8) 以上でInnoDB互換のプライマリーストレージエンジン
- PostgreSQL - 9.1.2 以上
- SQLite - 3.4.2 以上

PHP

PHP 5.5.9 以上

その他のリソース

Drupal.org community documentation page "System requirements" (in English)

帰属情報

Adapted by Karl Kedrovsky and Brian Emery from "System requirements", copyright 2000-2017 by the individual contributors to the Drupal Community Documentation. Translated by Takashi Kabetani. Reviewed by Ken Taguchi at Digital Circus.

3.2. 概念: その他のツール

サイト構築者はどのようなツールを利用できますか?

より素早く、より正確に、少ない労力でサイトを作成するためのツールがいくつかあります。

Drush

Drushの詳細については、以下を参照してください。

Git

Gitは、サイト全体または使用しているモジュールやテーマに関連したファイルの変更を追跡可能にするバージョン管理システムです。Gitは変更を試行することができ、必要に応じて以前のバージョンに戻すことができます。設定ファイルの変更を追跡したり、異なるサイトの設定を同期させるためにも使用できます。GitはWeb開発プロジェクトの標準となっています。

Composer

Composerの詳細については、以下を参照してください。

Devel

Devel拡張モジュールは、デバッグやコードの調査、 データベースクエリーの分析、ダミーコンテンツの生成のような開発時の作業を支援します。

Drushの優れたところは何ですか？

Drushは、管理画面を使って行うサイト構築や保守操作を代替するコマンドラインツールです。 多くのサイト構築者やメンテナーは可能な限りDrushを使用することを好み、 Drushをインストールして学習することは良い投資であると考えています。Drushを使用する理由：

- Drushは、基本ソフトウェア、モジュール、テーマのインストール、ソフトウェアの更新、コピーやクエリーなどのデータベース操作、パスワードのリセット、キャッシュクリアなど、 多くのコマンドを提供します。また拡張モジュールやテーマの中には独自のDrushコマンドを提供するものもあります。
- Drushを使用して管理タスクを実行するのは、管理インターフェイスを使用して同じタスクを実行するよりも早くてより簡単です。
- Drushはコマンドラインインターフェイスなので、Drushコマンドと他のコマンドを組み合わせてスクリプトを作成し、サーバー上でより複雑な作業を自動化することができます。
- Drushは管理インターフェイス経由では利用できない追加の機能を提供します。 たとえば、データベースクエリの実行などです。

Drushを使用するには、ウェブサイトがホストされるサーバーのコマンドラインアクセス権限が必要です。また、そのサーバー上に互換性のあるバージョンのDrushツールがインストールされている必要があります。インストール方法とバージョンの互換性については、Drushウェブサイトをチェックしてください。そのサイトには、利用可能なDrushコマンドについてのドキュメントもあります。

Composerは何のために使用されていますか？

Composerは、PHPの依存関係を管理するためのツールです。 開発者は、外部ライブラリについてそれぞれどのバージョンが必要かという依存関係を指定し、Composerは、その指定されたライブラリのダウンロードとインストールのプロセスを管理します。

コアソフトウェアはComposerの主なユーザーです。 なぜならコアソフトウェアを動作させるために、 複数の外部で開発されたソフトウェアライブラリをダウンロードしてインストールする必要があるからです。コアソフトウェアをインストールする際は、外部ライブラリの互換バージョンを含むアーカイブをダウンロードするか、 初期ダウンロード後に外部ライブラリをダウンロードするためにComposerを実行する必要があります。

拡張モジュールの中には、外部で開発されたソフトウェアライブラリを利用するものもあります。 例えば、Facebook統合モジュールはモジュールが動作するためにFacebookの統合ライブラリをインストールする必要があり、 ジオグラフィックモジュールはジオグラフィック機能の標準ライブラリを利用することがあります。そのような外部依存関係を持つモジュールをインストールするには、Composerを実行する必要があります。

モジュールやテーマの開発者はどのようなツールを利用できますか？

上記のサイト構築ツールに加えて、モジュールやテーマ開発者にとって有用な以下のツールがあります。

Drupal Console

Drupal Consoleは、ボイラープレートコードの生成やDrupalサイトの操作を行うコマンドラインツールです。 たとえば、ブロックやフォームのコードを生成したり、モジュールやテーマをインストールした

り、ダミーコンテンツを作成したりすることができます。Drupal ConsoleはSymfony Consoleを使用します。

Coder

Coderは、 モジュールやテーマがコーディング規約やその他のベストプラクティスに準拠しているかどうかをチェックするコマンドラインツールです。また、規約違反のコードを修正することもできます。

ブラウザデバッキングツール

FirefoxやChromeのようなWebブラウザには、CSS、HTML、およびJavaScriptの表示、編集、デバッグ、および監視を可能にするツールが含まれています。 デバッグペインまたはウィンドウを開くには、ウィンドウのある領域でマウスを右クリックし、 「検証」(Chrome)または「要素を調査」(Firefox)を選択します。

関連トピック

「Using Composer and Git to Download Files」

その他のリソース

- 「Drupal.org」community documentation page "Development tools" (in English)
- 「Drupal.org」community documentation page "Using Composer with Drupal" (in English)

帰属情報

Written and edited by Boris Doesborg and Jennifer Hodgdon. Translated by Takashi Kabetani. Reviewed by Hayato Goto.

3.3. インストールの準備

目標

コアソフトウェアをインストールする適切な方法を選択し、インストールの前提条件を整える。

前提知識

- 「概念: サーバー要件」
- 「概念: その他のツール」

サイトの前提条件

コアソフトウェアのインストールにDrushを使用する場合は、Drushをインストールしておく必要があります。参照 「概念: その他のツール」

手順

1. コアソフトウェアをインストールする方法を選択します。

    無料のオンラインデモを試行する

    > オンラインプロバイダーでコアソフトウェアのインストールデモを試行します。 通常20分かそれ以下で済みます。参照 Drupal.org "Try Drupal"ページ

    ホスティングプロバイダーのワンクリックインストーラーを使用する

    > ホスティング環境にコアソフトウェアをインストールする場合は、 ホスティングプロバイダーが特別なドキュメントまたはワンクリックインストーラーを提供しているかもしれません。 参照 Drupal.org のDrupalをサポートするホスティングプロバイダー一覧

    Drushを使用する

    > Drushがインストール済みで、サイトのコマンドラインアクセス権限が必要です。参照「概念: その他のツール」

    Webインストーラーを使用する

    > ローカルPCまたはホスティングされているWebサーバー上にコアソフトウェアをインストールするための空き容量が必要になります。

    事前設定された環境を使用する

    > Drupalをローカルにインストールするための必要なソフトウェアが事前設定された環境またはVM(仮想マシン)を使用する。 利用可能な選択肢ついては、以下のページの使用しているOSのセクションを参照してください。Drupal.org のローカルサーバーセットアップガイド

2. DrushまたはWebインストーラーを使用してインストールする場合は、 外部ホスティングプロバイダーまたは自分のコンピュータのいずれかにWeb公開環境をセットアップします。 そしてWeb公開環境のルートディレクトリに単純なHTMLファイルを置き、 サイトのURLにアクセスして正しく動作していることを確認します。

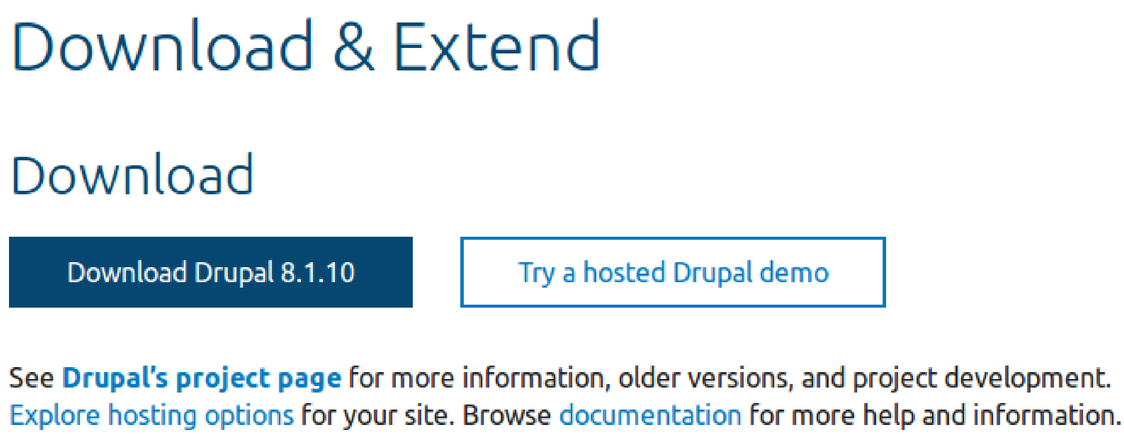
3. DrushまたはWebインストーラーを使用してインストールする場合は、データベースを作成し、 全アクセス権限を持ったユーザーアカウントを準備します。

4. Drushを使用してインストールする場合は、次のDrushコマンドをタイプします。 「example」はコアソフトウェアがダウンロードされるディレクトリ、「DB_NAME」、 「DB_USR」、「DB_PASS」はデータベースアクセス情報です。

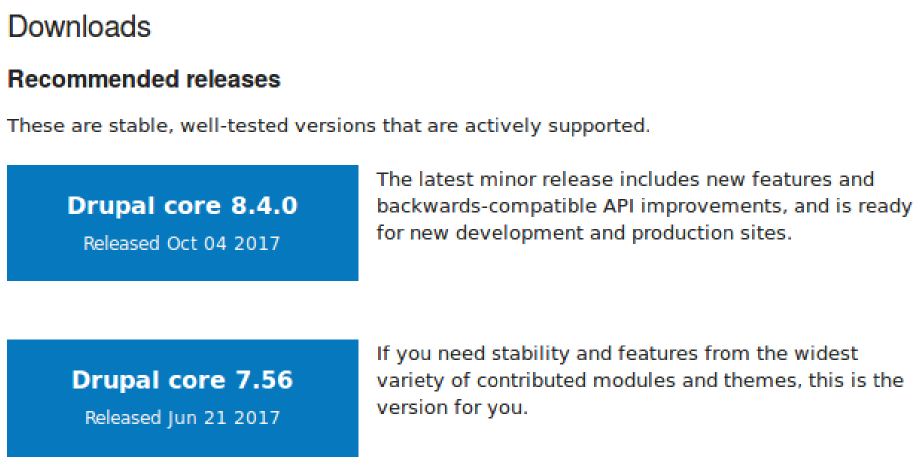
    ```
    drush dl drupal --drupal-project-rename=example
    cd example
    drush site-install standard --db-url='mysql://DB_USER:DB_PASS@localhost/DB_NAME
    ```

5. Webインストーラーを使用してインストールする場合は、コアソフトウェアのファイルを手動でアップロードします。 もしGitまたはComposerを使用して圧縮アーカイブをダウンロードしてファイルを設置する場合は、「Using Composer and Git to Download Files」を参照してください。

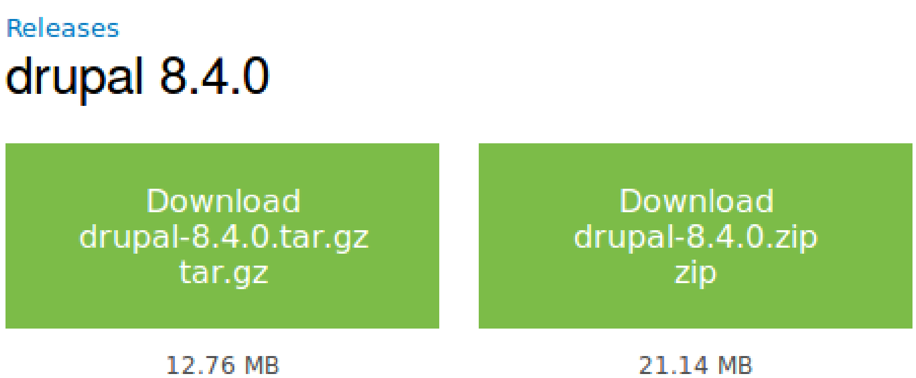
    a. 「https://www.drupal.org」にアクセスし、トップレベルメニューの「Download & Extend」をクリックします。



b. 適切なバージョンの「Download　Drupal」ボタンをクリックしてダウンロードページを表示します。



c. 「Recommended releases」の下のダウンロードしたいバージョンをクリックします。



d. tar.gzまたはzipファイルをローカルマシンにダウンロードします。

e. ダウンロードしたファイルをホスティング環境にアップロードし、コントロールパネルにログインして「HTML」ディレクトリに移動し、ファイルを保存します。

f. tar.gzまたはzipファイルを解凍します。うまく解凍できると新しいディレクトリが作成されます。もし端末アクセス権がなかったり、サーバーがLinuxでなかった場合は、ご使用のホスティング環

境のコントロールパネルのファイル解凍機能を使用してください。もしサーバーがLinuxで端末アクセス権があった場合は次のようなコマンドを使用します。

```
tar -xzf drupal-8.3.2.tar.gz
```

g. ファイル解凍機能が圧縮ファイルを削除していない場合は、圧縮ファイルをサーバーから削除してください。

h. サイトを使用できるように、ディレクトリ名を変更するかWebホスティング環境を再設定して、 対象のディレクトリがサイトに使用されるディレクトリとなるようにしてください。

理解を深める

Webインストーラーを使用してコアソフトウェアをインストールする方法を選択した場合は、 インストーラーを実行してください。参照「インストーラーの実行」

その他のリソース

Drush (in English)

帰属情報

Written and edited by Drew Gorton, Michael Lenahan at erdfisch, Jennifer Hodgdon, and Jojy Alphonso at Red Crackle. Translated by Takashi Kabetani. Reviewed by Hayato Goto.

3.4. インストーラーの実行

目標

標準のインストーラーを実行してコアソフトウェアをインストールし、管理者アカウントを作成する。

前提知識

「概念: サーバー要件」

サイトの前提条件

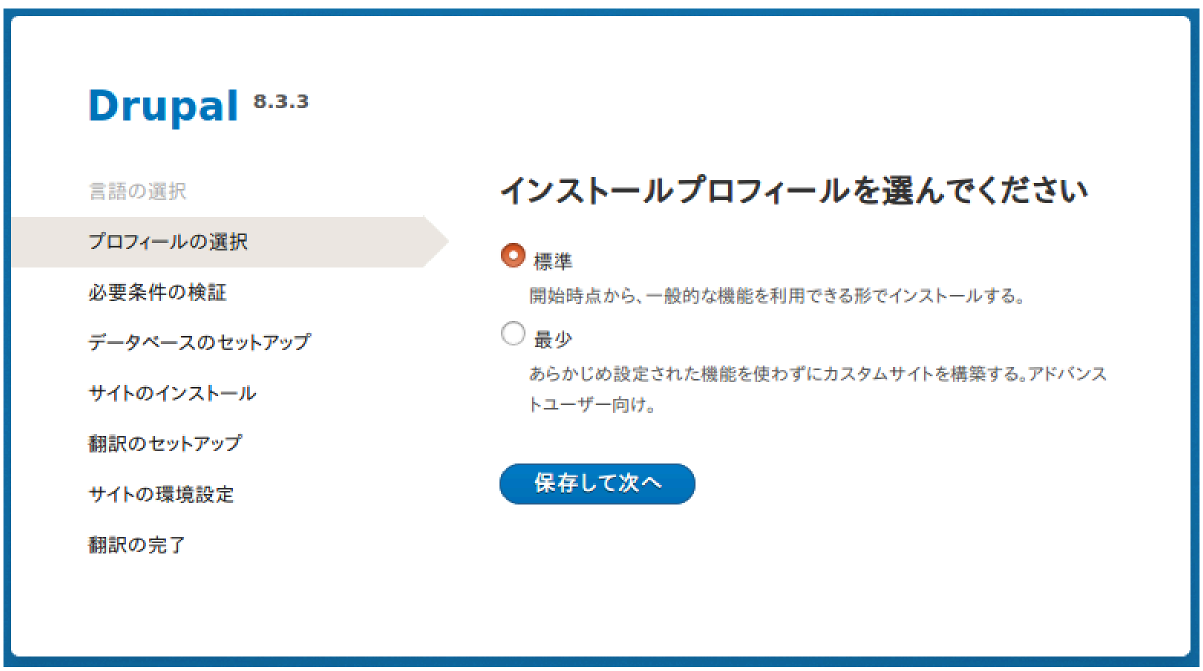
「インストールの準備」

手順

1. もしホスティングプロバイダーやデモサイトの1クリックインストールを使用する場合は、 次に続く画面はインストールプロセスの一部として見ることでしょう。 コアファイルを手動でアップロードした場合は、 ブラウザを起動してホスティング環境に設定したURLにアクセスしてインストールを開始してください。
2. インストールの最初の画面で、例えば「日本語」のように言語を選択してください。 ここでは、リストで選択可能なすべての言語を選択することが出来ます。 後に続くインストールプロセスが選択され

た言語で表示されるように、 選択された言語の言語ファイルがダウンロードされインストールされます。言語を選択した後に「Save and continue」をクリックしてください。

3. インストールプロフィールを選択してください。インストールプロフィールは、コアソフトウェア、拡張モジュール、テーマ、事前定義された設定を一度にダウンロードし、特定の種類のサイトに特徴的な機能を提供します。 コアソフトウェアは2つのインストールプロフィールを持っています。 「標準」インストールプロフィールを選択して、「保存して次へ」をクリックしてください。

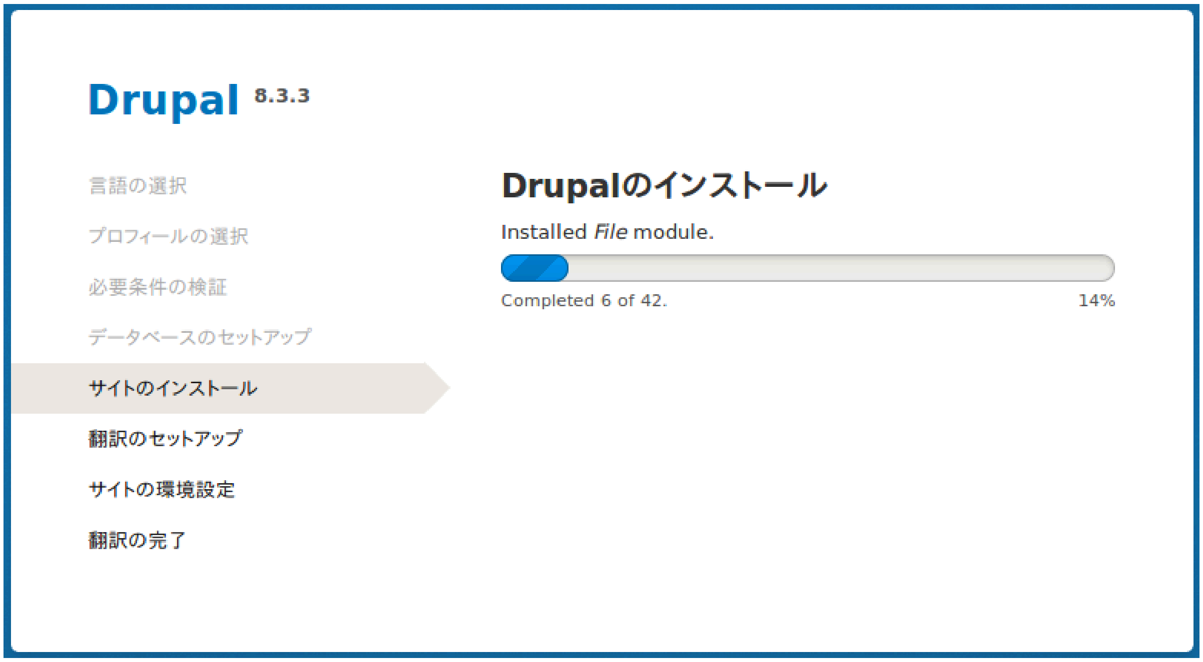


4. インストーラーは、次のステップでシステムが最低限の要件を満たしているかの検証を行います。もし満たしていない場合は、続行するために必要な修正の概要が表示されます。問題がない場合は、自動的に次のステップに進みます。

5. 「インストールの準備」 の章で作成したデータベースの情報を入力し、「保存して次へ」をクリックします。

フィールド名	説明	値
データベース名	作成したデータベース名	drupal8
データベースのユーザー名	作成したユーザー名	databaseUsername
データベースのパスワード	選択したパスワード	

6. 次のステップでは、「Drupalのインストール」の見出しの下にプログレスバーが表示されます。インストールが完了すると、自動的に次のステップに進みます。



7. 最後のステップは、新しく作成したサイトの基本情報の設定です。このステップで作成したユーザーアカウントがサイト管理者のアカウントになることにご注意ください。この特殊なアカウントの重要な情報については、「Concept: The User 1 Account」を参照してください。 ユーザー名は"admin"という名前で構いませんが、パスワードは、安全でユニークなものを選択します。

   入力フォームに次の情報を入力してください:

フィールド名	説明	値
サイト名	このサイトのサイト名	ヒルズファーマーズマーケット
サイトのメールアドレス	このサイトのメールアドレス	info@example.com
ユーザー名	サイト管理者のユーザー名	admin
パスワード	選択したパスワード	
パスワードの確認	パスワードの再入力	
メールアドレス	ユーザーのメールアドレス	admin@example.com

   残りのフィールドは、初期値のままで良いでしょう。


Drupal 8.3.3
言語の選択
プロフィールの選択
必要条件の検証
データベースのセットアップ
サイトのインストール
翻訳のセットアップ
サイトの環境設定
翻訳の完了
サイトの環境設定
サイト情報
サイト名 *
ヒルズファーマーズマーケット
サイトのメールアドレス *
info@example.com
ユーザー登録完了等の自動送信メールは、このアドレスから送信されます。メールがスパムと判定されるのを防ぐために、サイトのドメインで終わるアドレスを使用してください。
サイトメンテナンスのアカウント
ユーザー名 *
admin
いくつかの特殊文字は利用可能です。その中には空白、ピリオド(.)、ハイフン(-)、引用符(')、アンダースコア(_)、@ 記号が含まれます。
パスワード *
パスワードの強度: 強
パスワードの確認 *
パスワードの一致: はい
Recommendations to make your password stronger:
句読点を追加
メールアドレス *
info@example.com
地域の設定
デフォルトの国
日本
サイトのデフォルトの国情報を選択してください。
デフォルトのタイムゾーン
Asia/Tokyo
サイトのタイムゾーンを指定してください。サイト内で表示されるデフォルトの日付は、このタイムゾーンが使用されます。
更新の通知
自動的にアップデートを確認
メール通知を受け取る
システムにインストールされているコンポーネントに対してアップデートやセキュリティリリースが存在する場合、システムが通知します。このサイトに関する匿名データが Drupal.org に送信されます。

8. 「保存して次へ」をクリックします。
9. 新しく作成したサイトのトップページにリダイレクトされ、 「おめでとうございます。Drupalのインストールが完了しました。」のメッセージがページ最上部に表示されるでしょう。

理解を深める

「サイトの状態」を調べて、インストールに問題がないかどうかを確認します。 参照 「Concept: Status Report」

関連概念

- 「Concept: Development Sites」
- 「概念: その他のツール」

その他のリソース

Drupal.org community documentation page "Create A Database"(in English)

帰属情報

Written and edited by Joe Shindelar at Drupalize.Me, and Jojy Alphonso at Red Crackle. Translated by Takashi Kabetani. Reviewed by Hayato Goto.

第4章 基本的なサイト設定

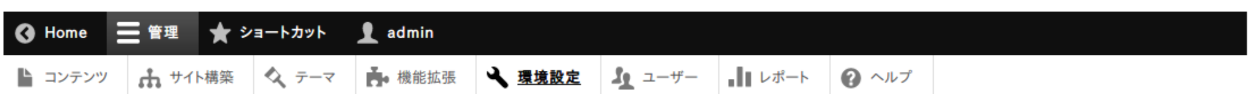
4.1. Concept: Administrative Overview

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「概念: テーマ」
- 「概念: モジュール」

What is the administrative menu?

The toolbar provided by the core Toolbar module displays the Manage administrative menu at the top or left side of the site, for users with permission to see it. This menu provides access to all of the administrative areas of the site. The menu entries will vary depending on which modules are active on your site and the permissions of the person viewing the menu; if you install using the core Standard installation profile and have full administrative permissions, the top-level entries are as follows:



Content

Lists and manages existing content, and allows creation of new content.

Structure

Contains a list of links for managing structural elements of the site, such as blocks, content types, menus, and taxonomy.

Appearance

Manages themes and appearance-related settings.

Extend

Manages the installation and uninstallation of modules.

Configuration

Contains links to settings pages for various site features.

People

Manages users, roles, and permissions.

Reports

Contains links to logs, update information, search information, and other information about the site's status.

Help

Lists help topics for installed modules that provide them.

The arrow button on the far right side of the second line of the toolbar (or far left side, if the site is being viewed using a right-to-left-reading language like Arabic) can be used to switch the menu from appearing horizontally at the top of the page, to a vertical format on the left side (or right side, in right-to-left languages). When viewed vertically, the menu becomes an interactive tree.

This guide has a standard way to describe navigation to administrative pages using the administrative toolbar. See 「Conventions of the Guide」 for more information.

What are contextual links?

Some administrative and editing functionality on the site can be accessed through the contextual links displayed by the core Contextual Links module. Contextual links take you to some of the same pages that you can access through the administrative menu, but instead of having to navigate through the menu hierarchy, these links are provided near where the related content is displayed on your site.

Contextual links have to be activated to be visible. If your site's theme uses the default styling for contextual links, a pencil icon is used to indicate that contextual links are present and activated, and if you click the icon, you will see the contextual links. There are two ways to activate the pencil icons that provide access to the contextual links:

- If you are using a mouse in a browser, the icon will temporarily appear when you hover over an area that has related contextual links.
- You can click the master pencil icon (or its Edit link) at the right end of the top bar in the toolbar, which will activate all of the contextual links on the current page. This icon is only visible on pages with contextual links.

Attributions

Written by Scott Wilkinson and Jennifer Hodgdon.

4.2. Editing Basic Site Information

Goal

Change basic site information such as Site name, Slogan, Default time zone.

Prerequisite knowledge

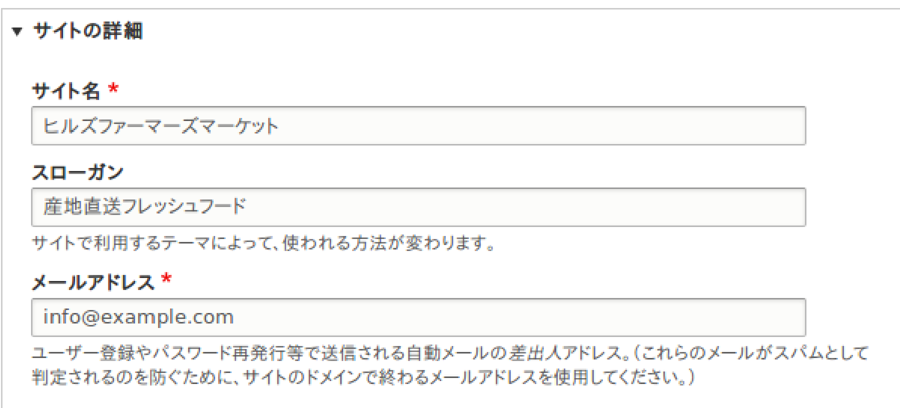
「Concept: Administrative Overview」

Steps

Configuring the basic site information

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Configuration > System > Basic site settings (admin/config/system/site-information) to change the Site name, Slogan, administrative Email address, or the Default front page path.
2. Fill in the available fields as appropriate for your site.

Field name	Explanation	Example value
Site details > Site name	Used to identify the site and displayed in browsers	Anytown Farmers Market
Site details > Slogan	Usually displayed sitewide	Farm Fresh Food
Site details > Email address	Used as From address in automated email messages (registrations, password resets, etc)	info@example.com



3. After editing the fields, click Save configuration to see the changes applied to the site.

Configuring default Regional settings

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Configuration > Regional and language > Regional settings (admin/config/regional/settings).
2. Fill in the form as follows:

Field name	Explanation	Example value
Locale > Default country	The primary country for your site	United States
Locale > First day of week	The day when the week starts on calendars	Sunday
Time zones > Default time zone	The primary time zone for your site	America/Los Angeles

Field name	Explanation	Example value
Time zones > Users may set their own time zone	Whether logged-in users can choose a different time zone for display of dates and times on the site	Unchecked

3. After editing the fields, click Save configuration to see the changes applied to the site.

Additional resources

Drupal.org community documentation page "Getting started with Drupal 8 administration"

Attributions

Written and edited by Sree Veturi, Michael Lenahan at erdfisch, Antje Lorch, and Jennifer Hodgdon.

4.3. Installing a Module

Goal

Install a core module, or a contributed module whose files have already been uploaded to the site, through the administrative interface or using Drush.

Prerequisite knowledge

「概念: モジュール」

Site prerequisites

If you want to use Drush to install modules, Drush must be installed. See 「概念: その他のツール」.

Steps

You can use the administrative interface or Drush to install modules.

Using the administrative interface

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Extend (admin/modules). The Extend page appears showing all the available modules in your site.
2. Check the boxes for the module or modules you want to install. For example, check the box for the core Activity Tracker module.

3. Click Install. The checked modules will be installed.

Using Drush

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Extend (admin/modules). The Extend page appears showing all the available modules in your site.
2. Find the machine name of the module you want to install, by expanding the information area for the module. For instance, the core Activity Tracker module's machine name is tracker.

3. Run the following Drush command to install the module:

```
drush en tracker
```

Expand your understanding

If you do not see the effect of these changes in your site, you might need to clear the cache. See 「Clearing the Cache」.

Additional resources

Drush

Attributions

Written and edited by Boris Doesborg and Jennifer Hodgdon.

4.4. Uninstalling Unused Modules

Goal

Uninstall the core Search and History modules, as well as the core Activity Tracker module if you installed it in 「Installing a Module」, to reduce overhead.

Prerequisite knowledge

「概念: モジュール」

Site prerequisites

- You must have at least one unused module on your site that you want to uninstall, such as the core Search module.
- If you want to use Drush to uninstall modules, Drush must be installed. See 「概念: その他のツール」.

Steps

You can use the administrative interface or Drush to uninstall modules.

Using the administrative interface

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Extend > Uninstall (admin/modules/uninstall) where you will find the list of modules that are ready to be uninstalled.

2. Check the boxes for the modules you are uninstalling (Search, History, and Activity Tracker). Click Uninstall at the bottom of the page.

アンインストール	名前	説明
☑	**Activity Tracker**	ユーザーが最近のコンテンツ履歴を利用できるようにする
☐	**Automated Cron**	サーバーレスポンスの最後に cron を実行する形で cron ジョブを自動的に実行する方法を提供します。
☐	**BigPipe**	BigPipe 技術を使用してページを送信します。ブラウザでのページ表示が速くなります。
☐	**Block**	ページを構成するブロックの配置を制御する。ブロックとは内部にコンテンツを含み、ページの特定の場所に置く事が出来るものです。 以下の理由により Block をアンインストールすることができません: • Custom Block に必要

注記

You cannot uninstall a module if it is required by some other module(s) and/or functionality. For example, the core File module is required by the core Text Editor, CKEditor, and Image modules. It can't be uninstalled unless you uninstall its dependent module(s) and functionality first. A module that cannot be uninstalled yet will have a disabled checkbox, restricting you from uninstalling it.

3. Step 2 will prompt you to confirm the module uninstall request. Click Uninstall.

Using Drush

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Extend (admin/modules). The Extend page appears showing all the available modules in your site.
2. Find the machine name of the module you want to uninstall, by expanding the information area for the module. For instance, the core Activity Tracker module's machine name is tracker.
3. Run the following Drush command to uninstall the module:

   ```
   drush pm-uninstall tracker
   ```

Expand your understanding

- 「概念: その他のツール」
- 「Clearing the Cache」
- You can also uninstall the core Comment module by following these steps, but only after comment fields have been removed, which is a side effect of 「Deleting a Content Type」.

Attributions

Written and edited by Surendra Mohan, and Jojy Alphonso at Red Crackle.

4.5. Configuring User Account Settings

Goal

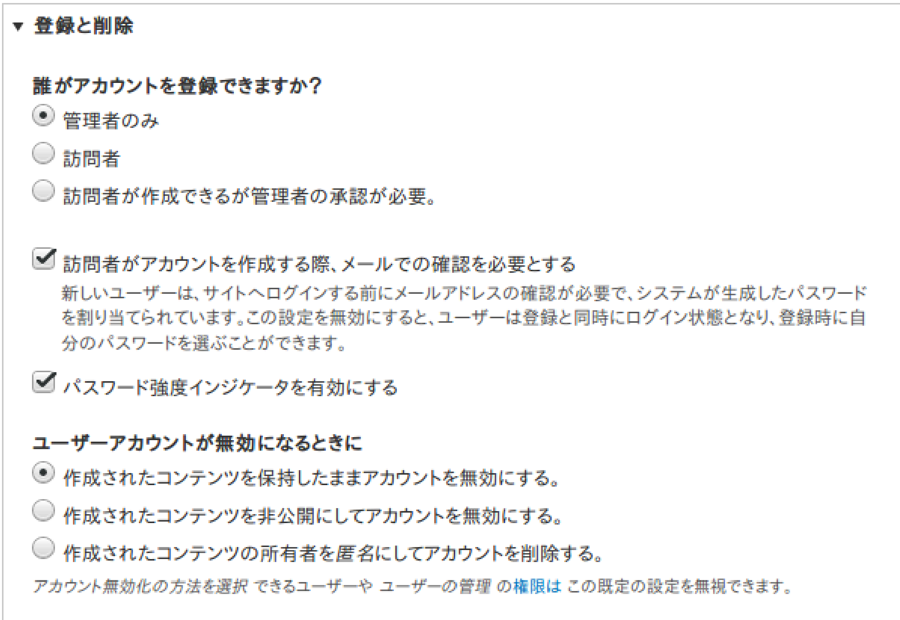
Turn off the ability for people to register user accounts on the site. Also, review and/or edit the email messages generated by the site for events related to user accounts.

Prerequisite knowledge

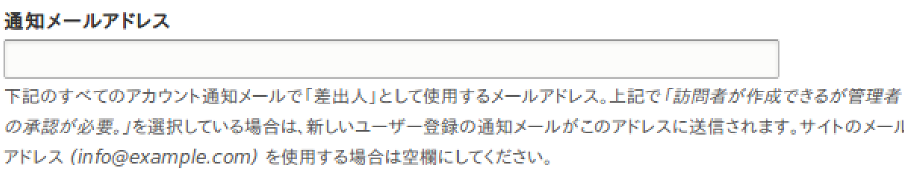
「Concept: Administrative Overview」

Steps

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Configuration > People > Account settings (admin/config/people/accounts).
2. Under Registration and cancellation, select Administrators only as the people with permissions to register user accounts. You can check Require email verification when a visitor creates an account in case you want to change the settings for account registration later on.

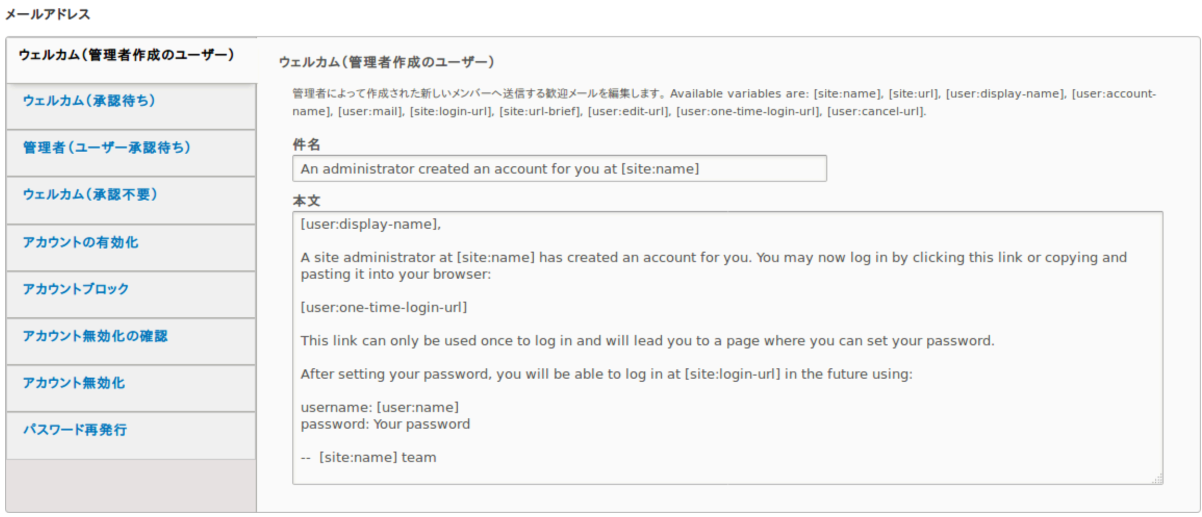


3. Optionally, change the default email address from which user account notifications from the farmers market website will be sent. This will help you maintain a separate email address from the one used for the website in general. For example, this email address for user account notifications will be useful for a staff member(s) communicating with vendors.



4. Optionally, edit the email templates under Emails to customize automated emails. There are seven email templates available with the core. They are meant for different user-specific occasions. All of them can be personalized and three can be disabled via checkboxes: activation, blocking, and cancellation.

   You can send out your own text (for example, welcoming the new vendors for whom accounts were just created) by editing the the Welcome (new user created by administrator) template.



5. Click Save configuration to save the changes.

Expand your understanding

- 「Clearing the Cache」
- 「Creating a User Account」

Related concepts

See 7章ユーザーアカウントの管理 for more information about user accounts and permissions.

Additional resources

Security Guide can help you with a more safety-focused approach to configuration.

Attributions

Written and edited by Laura Vass at Pronovix, and Jojy Alphonso at Red Crackle.

4.6. Configuring the Theme

Goal

Edit the settings of the default core Bartik theme to change the color scheme and to add a logo.

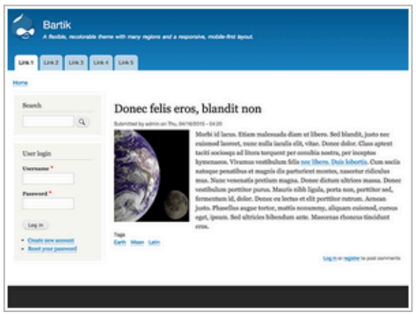
Prerequisite knowledge

「概念: テーマ」

Steps

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Appearance (admin/appearance).
2. Under Installed themes, you will find Bartik listed as your default theme. Under Bartik (default theme), click Settings.

   インストール済みテーマ

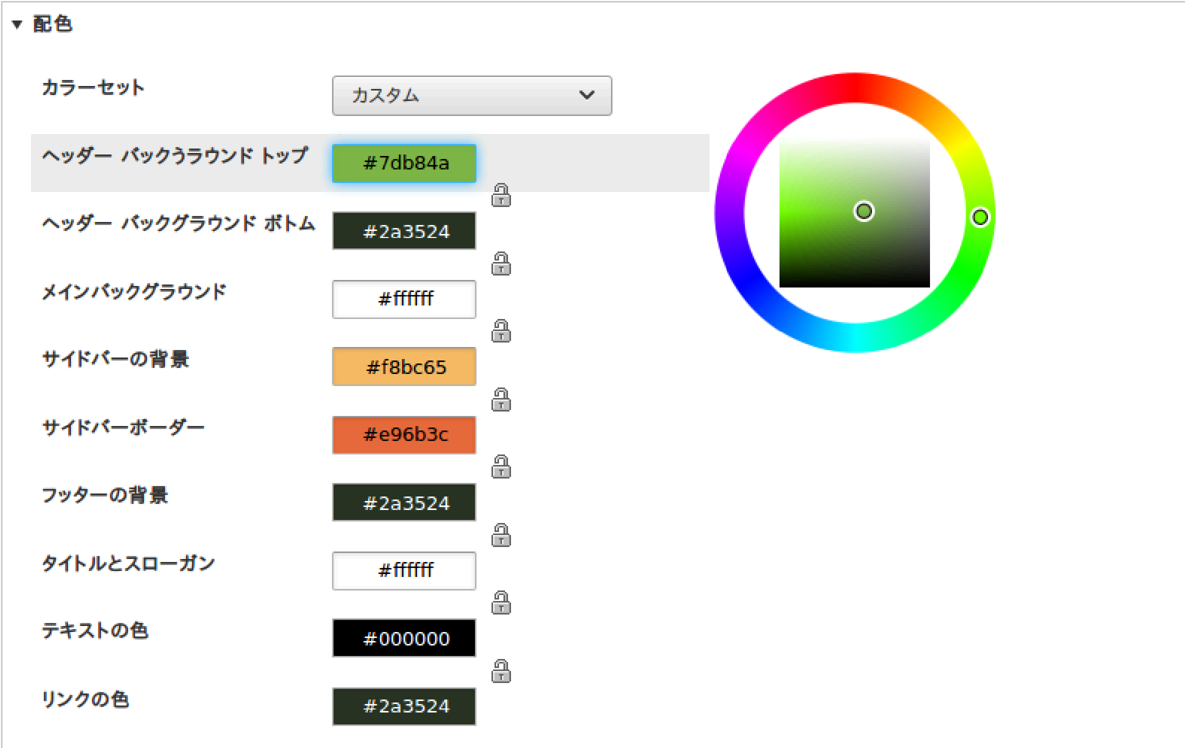
   

   Bartik 8.5.3 (デフォルトテーマ)
   多くのリージョンを持ったレスポンシブでモバイルファーストなレイアウトの色設定が可能な柔軟なテーマ
   設定

3. Under Color scheme, click inside each color build box and type the proper color codes you would like to add. For example, use the following colors:

Area	Color
Header background top	#7db84a (green)
Header background bottom	#2a3524 (dark green)
Main background	#ffffff (white)
Sidebar background	#f8bc65 (light orange)
Sidebar borders	#e96b3c (orange)
Footer background	#2a3524 (dark green)
Title and slogan	#ffffff (white)
Text color	#000000 (black)
Link color	#2a3524 (dark green)

   Note: You can also use the color wheel on the right to select colors of your choice. The web color codes will be added for you.



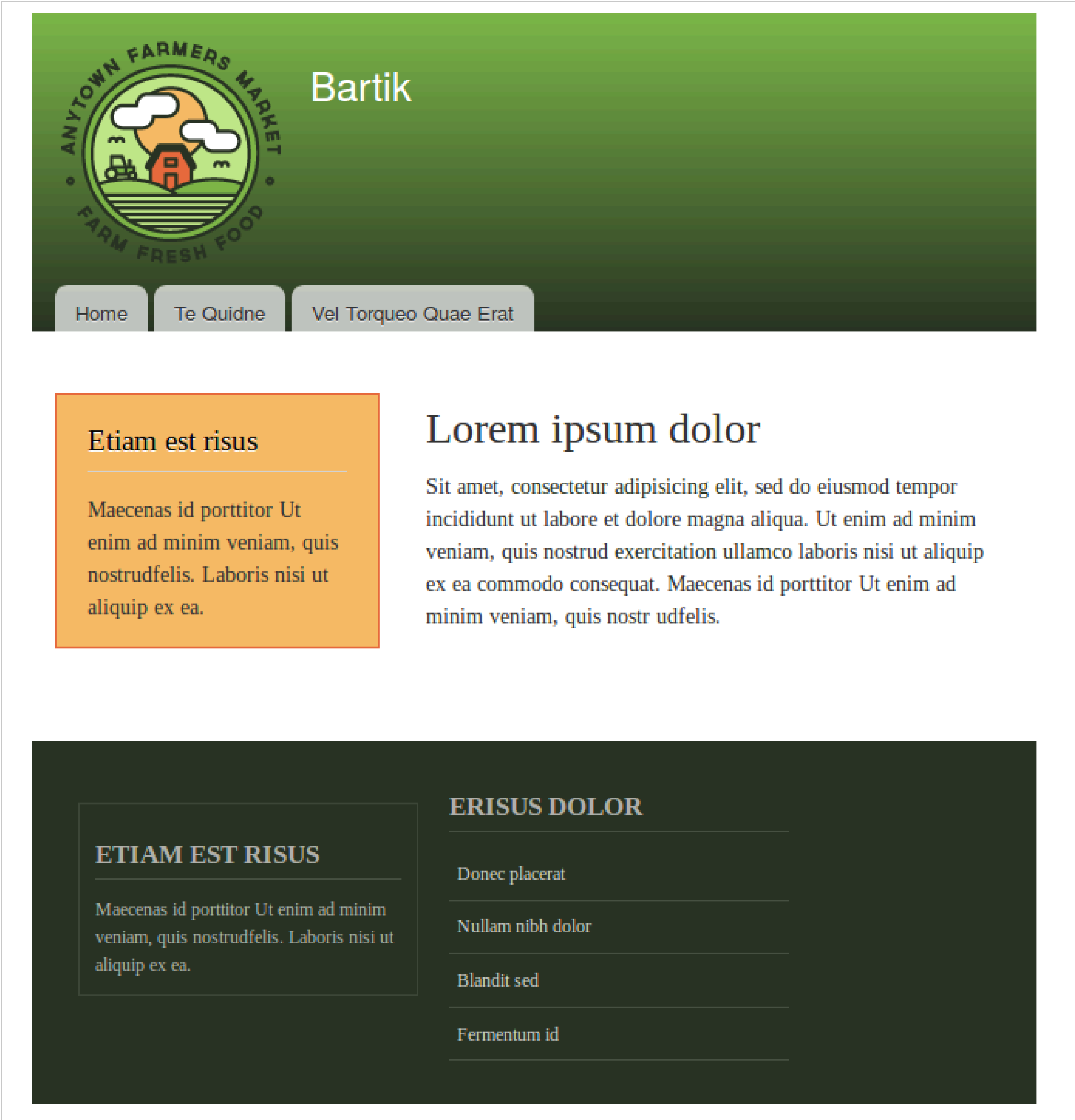
4. Under Logo image, uncheck Use the logo supplied by the theme.

5. Under Upload logo image, locate a logo file and upload it to your site. Note: You can also set a universal logo for all themes under Appearance > Settings (admin/appearance/settings). A custom logo for your theme will override the universal logo.

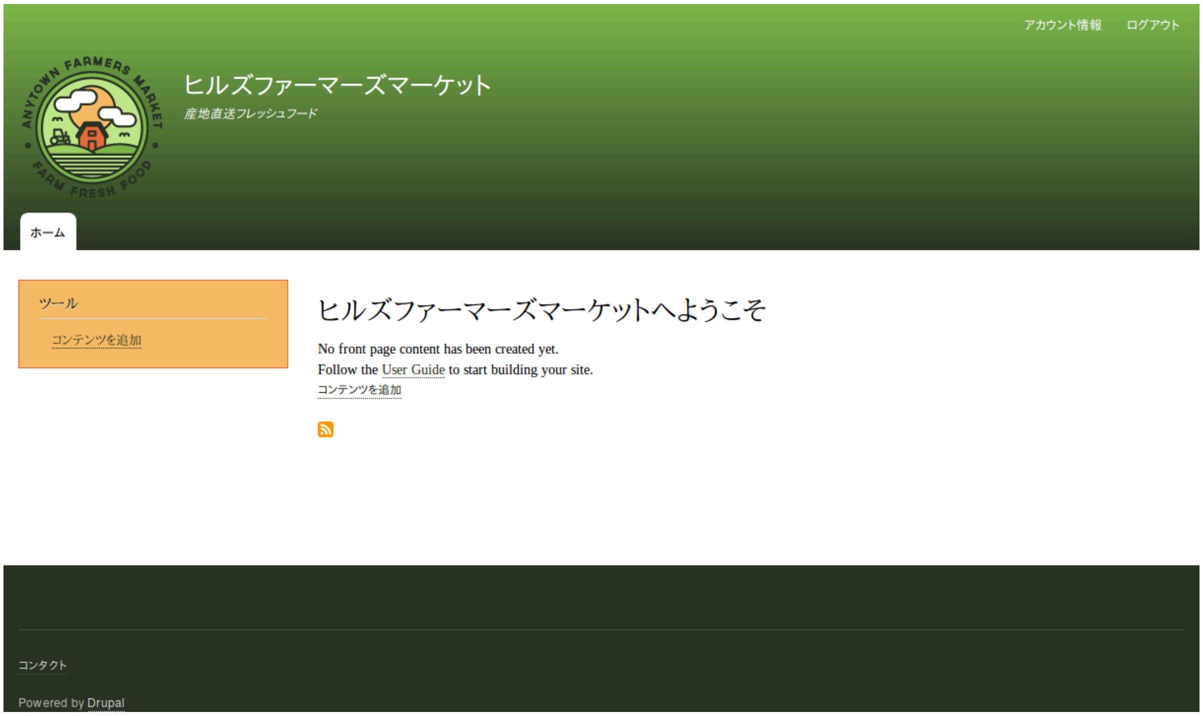
   Once you have selected the file you would like to upload, you will see its filename next to the Choose File or Browse button in your browser.

6. In order to save your changes and see the updated colors and logo on your site, click Save configuration at the bottom of the page.

   Note: Under Color scheme, there is a Preview section that displays a sample of how your website will look with the new settings.



7. Click Return to site or Home in the toolbar to verify that you have updated the core Bartik theme settings for your website.



Expand your understanding

- 「Finding Themes」
- 「Downloading and Installing a Theme from Drupal.org」
- If you do not see the effect of these changes in your site, you might need to clear the cache. See 「Clearing the Cache」.

Attributions

Written and edited by Ann Greazel, Amanda Luker at Advomatic, and Jack Haas.

第5章 基本的なページ管理

5.1. Concept: Paths, Aliases, and URLs

What is a URL?

URL is the abbreviation for "Uniform Resource Locator", which is the page’s address on the web. It is the "name" by which a browser identifies a page to display. In the example "Visit us at example.com.", example.com is the URL for the home page of your website. Users use URLs to locate content on the web.

What is a Path?

A path is the unique, last part of the URL for a specific function or piece of content. For example, for a page whose full URL is http://example.com/node/7, the path is node/7.

Here are some examples of paths you might find in your site:

- node/7
- taxonomy/term/6
- admin/content/comment
- user/login
- user/3

What is an Alias?

The core software has a feature called "URL Alias" that allows you to provide a more understandable name to the content. So, if you have an "About Us" page with the path node/7, you can set up an alias so that your visitors will see it as http://www.example.com/AboutUs. The core Path module, which supports URL aliasing, provides this functionality.

Related topics

- 「コンテンツアイテムの作成」
- 「コンテンツアイテムの編集」

Attributions

Adapted by Diána Lakatos at Pronovix from "URL aliases", and "Understanding Drupal paths" copyright 2000-2017 by the individual contributors to the Drupal Community Documentation

5.2. コンテンツアイテムの作成

目標

サイトのホームページとして使用する、コンテンツアイテムを作成し、公開する。

前提知識

「Concept: Paths, Aliases, and URLs」

サイトの前提条件

コンテンツタイプ「基本ページ」が存在すること。 コアの「標準」インストールプロフィールでインストールした場合、これはすでに作成されている。

手順

1. 管理用メニューの「管理」から、「コンテンツ」 > 「コンテンツを追加」 > 「基本ページ」(node/add/page)の順に進み、「基本ページの作成」フォームを表示します。
2. 「概要を編集」をクリックします。
3. 次のように、フィールドに入力します。

フィールド名	説明	値（入力内容）
タイトル	ページのタイトル。ソースコードのメタタグ、URL エイリアス、管理用ページでのコンテンツアイテムのラベルとして使用される。	ホーム
概要	「本文」フィールドの値の概要。概要ページのティーザーとして使用できる。	シティマーケットの営業時間と場所。
本文	ページの本文	あなたの近所の農産物市場、シティマーケットへようこそ! 営業時間: 4 月 ～ 9 月の毎週日曜日 午前 9 時 ～ 午後 2 時 場所: ダウンタウン 1st & ユニオン トラストバンクの駐車場
URL パス設定 > URL エイリアス	コンテンツの代替相対パス	/home

リッチテキストエディターのツールバーにある「ソース」をクリックすると、編集中テキストの HTML ソースコードを表示できます。

4. 「プレビュー」をクリックし、すべてが期待どおりに表示されることを確認します。
5. 「コンテンツの編集に戻る」をクリックします。
6. 「保存して掲載」をクリックします。コンテンツが保存され、「コンテンツ」のページで検索できるようになります。
7. 同じ手順で「About」ページを作ります。タイトルは「農産物市場について」とし、本文に農産物市場の歴史を記述します。

理解を深める

- 「Designating a Front Page for your Site」
- 「Adding a Page to the Navigation」
- 「Translating Content」

関連概念

- 「Concept: User Interface, Configuration, and Content translation」
- 「Concept: Paths, Aliases, and URLs」
- 「コンテンツアイテムの編集」

その他のリソース

Drupal.org community documentation page "About nodes" (in English)

帰属情報

Written by Agnes Kiss and Boris Doesborg. Translated by Hayato Goto. Reviewed by Takafumi.

5.3. コンテンツアイテムの編集

目標

ホームページのコンテンツアイテムにある「営業時間」を更新する。

前提知識

「コンテンツアイテムの作成」

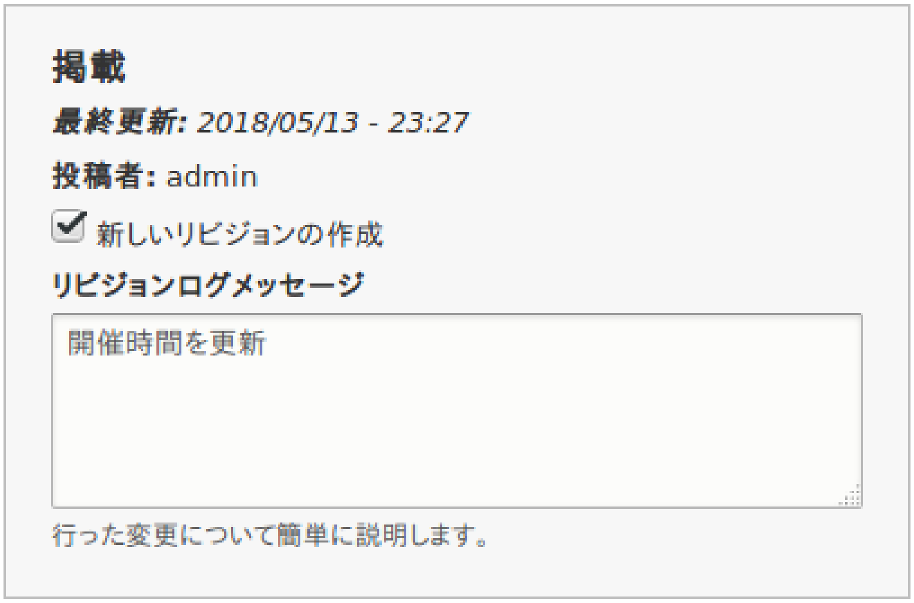
サイトの前提条件

ホームページのコンテンツアイテムが存在すること。「コンテンツアイテムの作成」 を参照。

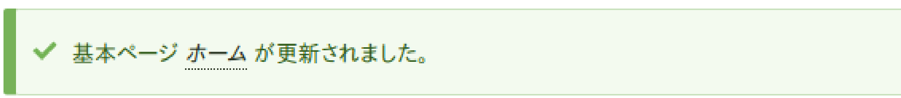
手順

1. 管理用メニューの「管理」から、「コンテンツ」(admin/content)へ進みます。
2. 編集したいコンテンツアイテムが、最近作成されたか、更新された場合、そのページのコンテンツ一覧の上部に表示されているはずです。 見当たらない場合は、「コンテンツタイプ」や「タイトル」などのフィルターを使用し、目的のコンテンツアイテムを検索できます。

3. 編集したいコンテンツアイテム(「ホーム」)の行にある「編集」をクリックし、コンテンツ編集フォームを開き、「本文」フィールドに入力されている営業時間を更新します。 フィールドの説明とスクリーンショットは、「コンテンツアイテムの作成」 を参照してください。
4. 編集フォームの右側にあるボックスで、「新しいリビジョンの作成」にチェックを入れ、「リビジョンログメッセージ」に変更内容を入力します(たとえば「営業時間を更新」など)。このテキストは、ページのリビジョンログに表示されます。



5. 「保存して掲載のまま」をクリックし、変更を保存します。
6. 「コンテンツ」の管理ページにリダイレクトされ、コンテンツアイテムが更新されたことを示すメッセージが表示されるはずです。



理解を深める

上述した最初の 2 ステップの代わりに、次の方法でコンテンツ編集フォームを開くこともできます。

1. サイトのホームページから、サイトのナビゲーションメニューを使用し、編集したいコンテンツが訪問者に表示されるページを探します。
2. ほとんどのテーマでは、そのページの編集権限があるユーザーの場合、最上部付近に「編集」リンク（またはタブ）が表示されます。リンクをクリックすると、完全なコンテンツ編集フォームへ進みます。
3. また、リンクをクリックしないで、そのページからインプレースエディターを使用することもできます（「Editing with the In-Place Editor」を参照）。

帰属情報

Written by Chris Dart and Jennifer Hodgdon. Translated by Hayato Goto. Reviewed by Takafumi.

5.4. Editing with the In-Place Editor

Goal

Use the in-place editor to add information to the About page without opening the full editor page.

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「概念: コンテンツエンティティーとフィールド」
- 「コンテンツアイテムの作成」
- 「コンテンツアイテムの編集」
- 「Concept: Administrative Overview」

Site prerequisites

The About page you want to edit must exist. See 「コンテンツアイテムの作成」.

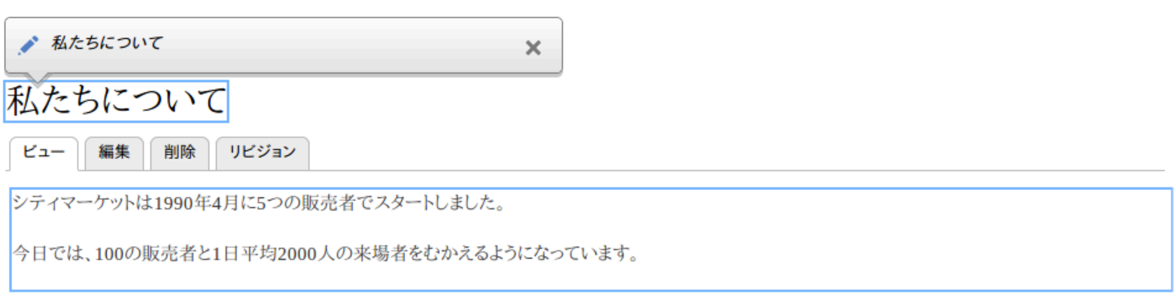
Steps

Navigate to the About page to edit content with the in-place editor. If the page has not yet been added to a navigation menu, you can find and open it by following these steps:

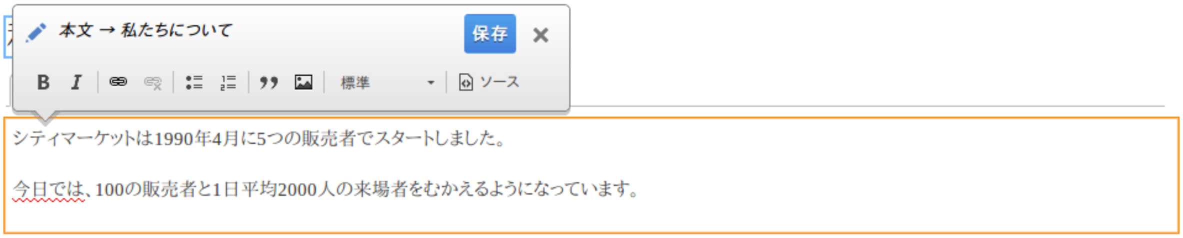
1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Content (admin/content).
2. If the content item you want to edit was updated or created recently, it should appear near the top of the content list on that page. If not, you can use Type, Title, or other filters to locate the content item.
3. Find the About page and click it.

Once the content you want to edit is being viewed in your browser, follow these steps to use the quick editor:

1. Find the section of the page that displays the content you want to edit, and turn on quick editing mode using the Quick edit contextual link (see 「Concept: Administrative Overview」 for instructions on how to access contextual links). You will see each editable field on this content item outlined in blue; also, a hovering dialog box will appear.



2. Click the Body text area to begin editing. The Body field supports a rich text editor. The editing toolbar will be displayed in a hovering dialog box.
3. Add some information about City Market. A Save button will appear in the hovering dialog box, and the field outline will change color.



4. If you are satisfied with your edits, click Save in the hovering dialog box. If not, click "x" to discard your edits, and confirm. Either way, quick editing mode will be turned off.

Expand your understanding

Try using the full editor on the same content (see 「コンテンツアイテムの編集」) and note that there is much more information that can be edited that is not available in the quick editor.

Attributions

Written and edited by David Lee and Jennifer Hodgdon.

5.5. Designating a Front Page for your Site

Goal

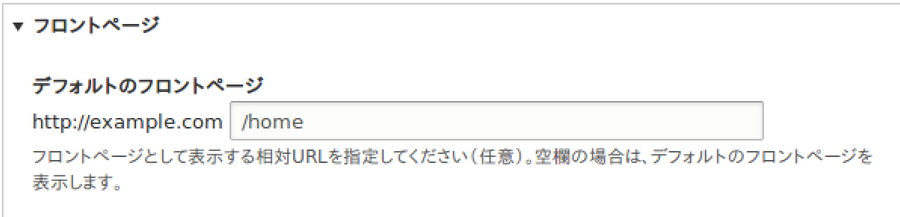
Configure which content item is displayed as the front page of your website.

Site prerequisites

The content item that you want to designate as the front page of your site must exist. See 「コンテンツアイテムの作成」.

Steps

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Configuration > System > Basic site settings (admin/config/system/site-information).
2. Under Front page, replace /node with the name of the page you would like to make the home page. To use the home page that was previously created, provide its path /home. Click Save configuration.



3. Navigate to the home page to verify that it displays content as configured by you.

Expand your understanding

- 「Adding a Page to the Navigation」
- Follow 「コンテンツアイテムの作成」 to create an error page to be used as a 404 (page not found) or 403 (not authorized) response on your site. Then following the steps here, you can designate it as the error response, in the Error pages section of the configuration.

Related concepts

「Concept: Menu」

Attributions

Written and edited by Ann Greazel, Jack Haas, and Jojy Alphonso at Red Crackle.

5.6. Concept: Menu

What is a menu?

Menus are a collection of links (menu items) used to navigate a website. The core Menu UI module provides an interface to control and customize the menu system. Menus are primarily displayed as a hierarchical list of links. By default, new menu items are placed inside a built-in menu labeled Main navigation, but administrators can also create custom menus.

The core Standard installation profile contains five menus:

Main navigation

Links to sections intended for site visitors. They are usually created by site administrators.

Administration

Links to administrative tasks. This menu mainly contains links supplied by modules on your site.

User account menu

Links to tasks associated with the user account such as My account and Log out.

Footer

Links to important pages within the site intended for the footer. They are usually created by site administrators.

Tools

Links to tasks necessary for site visitors. Some modules feature their links here.

You can customize menus in the following ways, using the menu administration functionality:

- Creating new custom menus.
- Adding new menu items.
- Reordering menu items by setting their "weight" or by dragging them into place.
- Renaming menu items.
- Changing the link title (the tooltip that appears when you mouse over a menu item).
- Moving a menu item into a different menu by editing its Parent property.

A menu item will only be shown to a visitor if they have the rights to view the page it links to. For example, the admin menu item is not shown to visitors who are not logged in.

Related topics

- 「Adding a Page to the Navigation」
- 「Changing the Order of Navigation」
- To display a menu, you will need to place the block that corresponds to the menu in a region of your theme; see 「Concept: Blocks」, 「概念: テーマでのリージョン」, and 「Placing a Block in a Region」. The core Standard installation profile places all of the menus it defines except Administration in regions of the core Bartik theme. The core Toolbar module, which is installed by the core Standard installation profile, displays the Administration menu; it is also displayed by the contributed Admin Toolbar module.

Attributions

Written and edited by Ajay Viswambharan, Jojy Alphonso at Red Crackle, and Jennifer Hodgdon.

5.7. Adding a Page to the Navigation

Goal

Add a page to the navigation. For example, the About page.

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「Concept: Menu」
- 「コンテンツアイテムの編集」

Site prerequisites

The About page content item must exist. See 「コンテンツアイテムの作成」.

Steps

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Content (admin/content).
2. Find the About page, and click Edit in that row. The content editing form appears.

3. Click Menu settings on the right to expand it.
4. Check Provide a menu link for the menu options to appear.
5. Enter values from the table below:

Field name	Explanation	Example value
Menu link title	Title that will be displayed in the menu	About
Description	Text that will be displayed when a visitor hovers over the link	History of the market

Field name	Explanation	Example value
Parent item	Location of the page in the menu hierarchy. For example, if you choose <Main navigation>, the page will appear in the highest level of the navigation. By choosing another menu item as parent, you can create a menu hierarchy of multiple levels.	<Main navigation>
Weight	The order in which the page should appear in the menu (lower-weighted menu items will be shown before higher-weighted menu items)	-2

6. Click Save and keep published to save the changes. Click Home or Return to site in the navigation bar to see the result, which could look like the picture below.

Expand your understanding

「Changing the Order of Navigation」

Additional resources

Drupal.org community documentation page "Working with menus"

Attributions

Adapted by Boris Doesborg from "Working with Menus", copyright 2000-2017 by the individual contributors to the Drupal Community Documentation; edited by Jack Haas.

5.8. Changing the Order of Navigation

Goal

Reorder the items in a menu.

Prerequisite knowledge

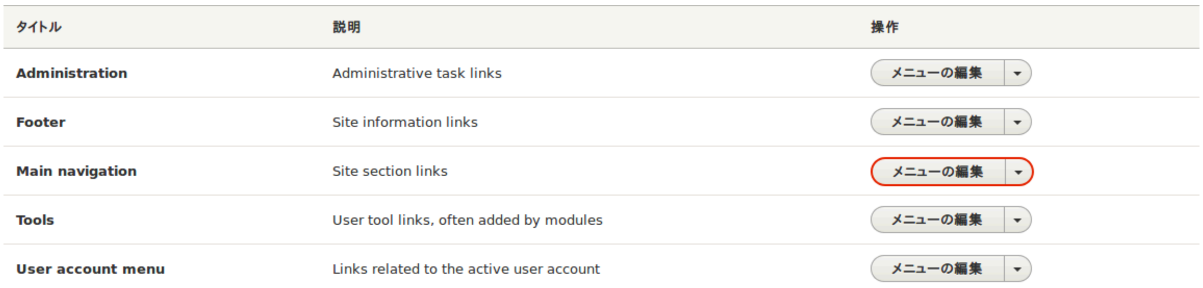
- 「Concept: Menu」
- 「Adding a Page to the Navigation」

Site prerequisites

Home and About pages must exist in the main navigation menu. See 「Adding a Page to the Navigation」.

Steps

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Structure > Menus (admin/structure/menu) where all menus on your site are listed. Click Edit Menu from the Operations dropdown for Main navigation. You can also reach this page using contextual links (refer to 「Concept: Administrative Overview」) for the menu.



2. The Edit menu page will display a list of each item in the menu you chose (Main navigation).

3. Use the cross bar handles to reorder the menu items. Drag the Home menu item above the About menu item so that it appears first.

4. Click Save.

5. The home page now displays the main navigation with the Home menu item displayed first.

Expand your understanding

Add a menu item called Contact, leading to the /contact page, to your Main navigation menu. The contact page is provided by the core Contact module; you may want to edit its layout and fields (see 「Changing Content Entry Forms」).

Related concepts

「Concept: Menu」

Attributions

Written by Ann Greazel.

第6章 コンテンツ構造の設定

6.1. Adding a Content Type

Goal

Add and configure a new content type Vendor.

Prerequisite knowledge

「概念: コンテンツエンティティーとフィールド」

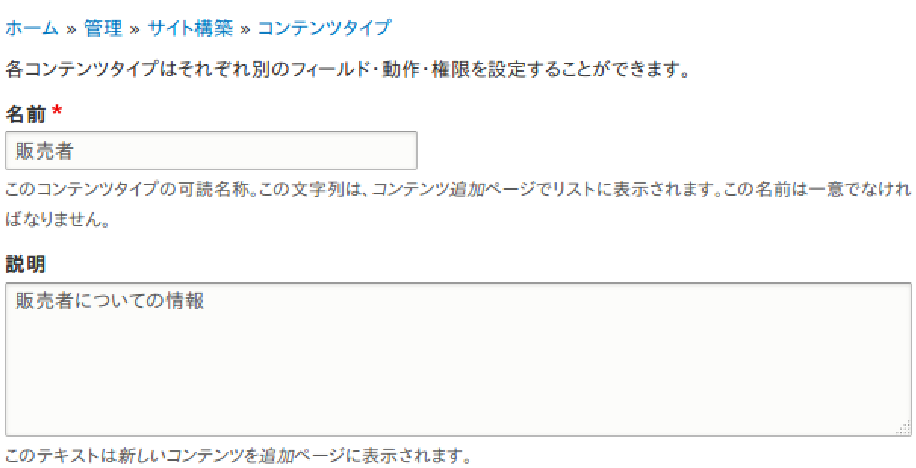
Site prerequisites

You need to have a plan in place for your content structure. See 「Planning your Content Structure」.

Steps

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Structure > Content types (admin/structure/types). The Content types page appears showing all the available types of content.
2. Click Add content type. The Add content type page appears. Fill in the fields as shown below.

Field name	Explanation	Example value
Name	Name of the content type	Vendor
Description	Explain the use of the content type	Information about a vendor



3. Under Submission form settings, configure the form that is used for creating and editing content of this type. Fill in the fields as shown below.

Field name	Explanation	Example value
Title field label	Label of the Title field that is shown when editing or creating content of this type.	Vendor name
Preview before submitting	Option to choose whether you should preview the content before submitting.	Optional
Explanation or submission guidelines	Instructions for creating or editing content.	(Leave blank)

4. Under Publishing options, decide on default options for new content of this type. Fill in the fields as shown below.

Field name	Explanation	Example value
Published	Make the content item published by default.	Checked
Promoted to front page	In a default website, this setting can be used to show content on the homepage.	Unchecked
Sticky at top of lists	In a default website, this setting can be used to keep content on top of a list.	Unchecked
Create new revision	Create a new revision each time the vendor is being edited.	Checked

Changing these settings does not affect the content items that have already been created.

5. Under Display settings, decide if the author and publication date will be visible in the content item. Fill in the fields as shown below.

Field name	Explanation	Example value
Display author and date information	Display the author username and publication date on each vendor page.	Unchecked

6. Under Menu settings, fill in the fields as shown below.

Field name	Explanation	Example value
Available menus	Menus that this type of content can be added to. Vendors do not need to appear in menus, so uncheck all menu options.	Unchecked

7. Click Save and manage fields to save the content type. The Manage fields page appears that allows you to add fields to the content type. See 「Adding Basic Fields to a Content Type」

8. Follow the same steps to create a content type for recipes. Example values for the fields in the forms, where they are different from the steps above:

Field name	Example value
Name	Recipe
Description	A recipe submitted by a vendor
Submission form settings - Title	Recipe name

Expand your understanding

- 「Adding Basic Fields to a Content Type」
- Install and configure the contributed Pathauto module so that content items get automatically generated URLs/path aliases. See 「Concept: Paths, Aliases, and URLs」 for

more on URLs within your site, 「Finding Modules」 for instructions on finding contributed modules, and 「Downloading and Installing a Module from Drupal.org」 for instructions on downloading and installing contributed modules.

Attributions

Written and edited by Sree Veturi, Boris Doesborg, and Jennifer Hodgdon.

6.2. Deleting a Content Type

Goal

Delete the unneeded content type Article.

Prerequisite knowledge

「Concept: Administrative Overview」

Site prerequisites

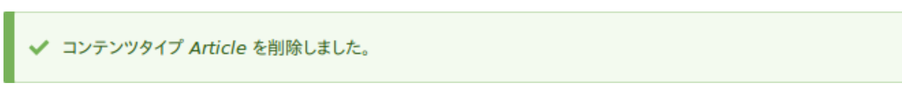
The Article content type must exist. It is created on your site when you install with the core Standard installation profile.

Steps

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Structure > Content types (admin/structure/types). The Content types page appears.
2. Click Delete in the Operations dropdown button for the Article content type.

3. A confirmation page is displayed. Click Delete.

4. The Content types page appears with a confirmation message saying that the content type has been deleted:



Attributions

Written and edited by [Sree Veturi]() and [Boris Doesborg]().

6.3. Adding Basic Fields to a Content Type

Goal

Add a link field and an image field to the Vendor content type.

Prerequisite knowledge

「概念：コンテンツエンティティーとフィールド」

Site prerequisites

The Vendor content type must exist. See 「Adding a Content Type」.

Steps

Add the fields Vendor URL and Main image to the Vendor content type.

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Structure > Content types (admin/structure/types). Then click Manage fields in the dropdown button for the Vendor content type. The Manage fields page appears.
2. Click Add field. The Add field page appears. You can either create a new field for the content type or re-use an existing field.
3. Fill in the fields as shown below.

Field name	Explanation	Value
Add a new field	Field type	Link
Label	Label that is visible in administration pages	Vendor URL

A machine name is automatically generated, based on the Label value. Click Edit if you want to override the default name.

4. Click Save and continue. The page Vendor URL appears which lets you set the allowed number of values. Fill in the fields as shown below.

Field name	Explanation	Value
Allowed number of values	The number of values that can be entered	Limited, 1

5. Click Save field settings. The page Vendor URL settings for Vendor appears which allows you to configure the field. Fill in the fields as shown below.

Field name	Explanation	Value
Label	Label that is visible in the content form	Vendor URL
Help text	The instruction that is shown below the field	(leave blank)
Required field	Whether the field is required or not	Unchecked
Allowed link type	The kind of links that can be entered	External links only
Allow link text	Whether a link text can be entered	Disabled

6. Click Save settings. The Vendor URL has been added to the content type. Continue creating the Main image field.
7. Click Add field. The Add field page appears. Fill in the fields as shown below.

Field name	Explanation	Value
Add a new field	Field type	Image
Label	Label that is visible in administration pages	Main image

8. Click Save and continue. The page Main image appears. Fill in the fields as shown below.

Field name	Explanation	Value
Allowed number of values	The number of values that can be entered	Limited, 1

You can set a default image here. This will be used when you do not provide an image when creating a Vendor content item.

9. Click Save field settings. The page Main image settings for Vendor appears. Fill in the fields as shown below.

Field name	Explanation	Value
Label	Label that is visible in the content form	Main image
Help text	The instruction that is shown below the field	(leave blank)
Required field	Whether the field is required or not	Checked
Allowed file extensions	The type of images that can be uploaded	png, gif, jpg, jpeg
File directory	The directory where the files will be stored. By providing a file directory value, you ensure that all images uploaded via the Main image field will be located in the same directory.	vendors
Minimum image resolution	The minimum resolution of the uploaded image	600 x 600
Maximum upload size	The maximum file size of the uploaded image	5 MB
Enable Alt field	Whether an alternative text can be entered	Checked
Alt field required	Whether an alternative text is required	Checked

10. Click Save settings. Main image has been added to the content type.

11. Add a Main image field to the Recipe content type, using similar steps. Start by navigating to the Recipe content type’s Manage Fields page in step 1. Then skip to step 7 and follow the remaining steps, but reuse the existing Main image field you created for the Vendor content type rather than creating a new field. In subsequent steps, some of the configuration screens will not be available, because of the field reuse.

12. Create two Vendor content items (see 「コンテンツアイテムの作成」) called "Happy Farm" and "Sweet Honey". Make sure that they include images and URLs.

Expand your understanding

- 「Concept: Image Styles」
- 「Changing Content Display」
- 「Changing Content Entry Forms」

Additional resources

Drupal.org community documentation page "Add a field to a content type"

Attributions

Written by Sree Veturi and Boris Doesborg.

6.4. Concept: Reference Fields

Prerequisite knowledge

「概念: コンテンツエンティティーとフィールド」

What is a reference field?

A reference field is a field that represents a relationship between an entity and one or more other entities, which may belong to the same or different entity type. The three most commonly-used reference fields are:

Content reference

: A reference to a content item. For example, you might want to connect recipes to the vendors who submitted them. You would set up a content reference field called Submitted by referencing Vendor content items on the Recipe content type.

Taxonomy term reference

: A reference to a taxonomy term. For example, you might want to connect recipes to their ingredients. You would set up a taxonomy term reference field called Ingredients on the Recipe content type. This reference field will point to the vocabulary Ingredients.

User reference

: A reference to a user account. For example, you might want to connect recipes with their chefs. You would set up a user reference field called Chefs on the Recipe content type.

Related topics

「Concept: Taxonomy」

Attributions

Written and edited by Surendra Mohan, and Jojy Alphonso at Red Crackle.

6.5. Concept: Taxonomy

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「概念: コンテンツエンティティーとフィールド」
- 「Concept: Reference Fields」

What is Taxonomy?

Taxonomy is used to classify website content. One common example of taxonomy is the tags used to classify or categorize posts in a blog website; the farmers market website could use an ingredients taxonomy to classify recipes. Individual taxonomy items are known as terms (the blog tags or recipe ingredients in these examples); and a set of terms is known as a vocabulary (the set of all blog post tags, or the set of all recipe ingredients in these examples). Technically, taxonomy terms are an entity type and the entity subtypes are the vocabularies. Like other entities, taxonomy terms can have fields attached; for instance, you could set up an image field to contain an icon for each term.

An individual vocabulary can organize its terms in a hierarchy, or it could be flat. For example, blog tags normally have a flat structure, while a recipe ingredients vocabulary could be hierarchical (for example, tomatoes could be a sub-term of vegetables, and under tomatoes, you could have green and red tomatoes).

Taxonomy terms are normally attached as reference fields to other content entities, which is how you can use them to classify content. When you set up a taxonomy reference field, you can let users enter terms in two ways:

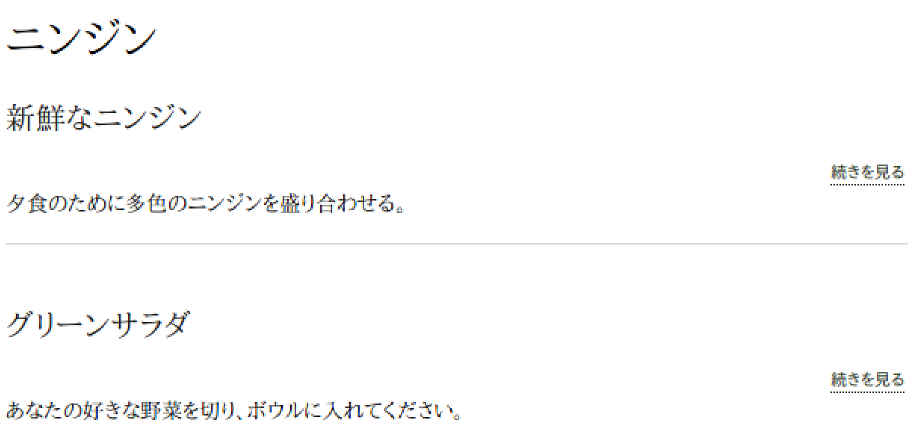
Free tagging

New terms can be created right on the content editing form.

Fixed list of terms

The list of terms is curated and managed outside the content editing form, and users can only choose from the existing list when editing content.

Taxonomy reference fields can be added to any entity, such as user accounts, custom blocks, or regular content items. If you use them to classify regular content items, your site will automatically be set up with taxonomy listing pages for each term; each of these pages lists all of the content items that are classified with that term. For example, if you created several recipes that all had carrots as an ingredient, you might see something like this on the Carrots taxonomy listing page:



Related topics

- 「Setting Up a Taxonomy」.
- The listing pages are views, which are covered in 9章ビューによるリスティングの作成.

Attributions

Adapted and edited by Surendra Mohan, Jennifer Hodgdon, and Jojy Alphonso at Red Crackle from "Organizing content with taxonomies" and "About taxonomies", copyright 2000-2017 by the individual contributors to the Drupal Community Documentation.

6.6. Setting Up a Taxonomy

Goal

Create an Ingredients vocabulary and add it to the Recipe content type as a field that can contain an unlimited number of values and that allows adding new terms to the vocabulary.

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「概念: コンテンツエンティティーとフィールド」
- 「Concept: Taxonomy」

- 「Adding Basic Fields to a Content Type」

Site prerequisites

The Recipe content type must exist. See 「Adding a Content Type」.

Steps

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Structure > Taxonomy (admin/structure/taxonomy). You will see the Tags vocabulary that was created with the core Standard installation profile.

2. Click Add vocabulary, and fill in the values below.

Field name	Explanation	Example value
Name	The name of the vocabulary	Ingredients
Description	A brief note about the vocabulary	(Leave blank)

3. Click Save. You will be taken to the Ingredients page, which shows a list of all the terms in this vocabulary.

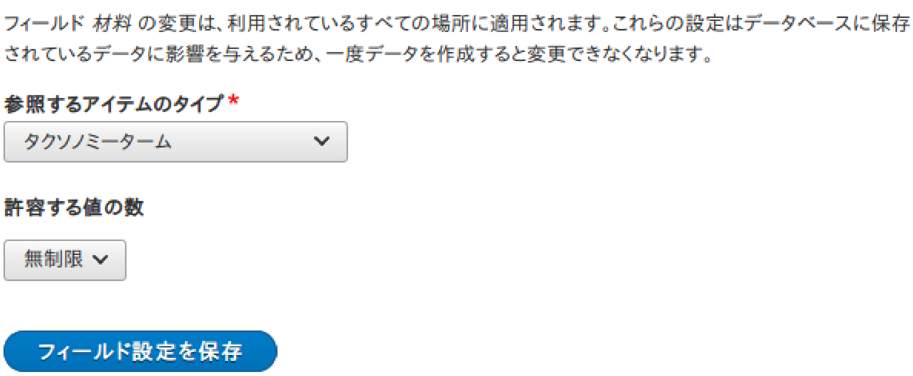
4. Click Add term. Enter "Butter" in the Name field. Click Save.

5. You will receive a confirmation about the term you created. Add more terms. For example, "Eggs" and "Milk".
6. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Structure > Content Types (admin/structure/types). Click Manage fields for your Recipe content type.
7. Click Add field, and enter values from the table below. Click Save and continue.

Field name	Explanation	Value
Add a new field	Select the field type	Reference > Taxonomy term
Label	The title to give the field	Ingredients

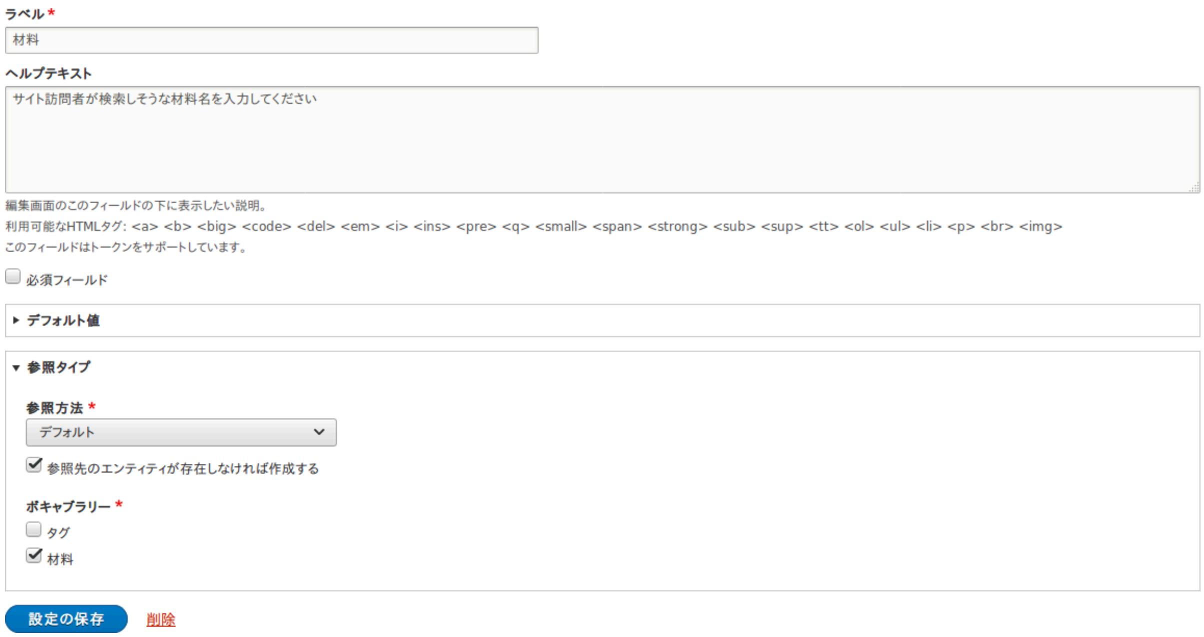
8. On the following configuration screen, enter the values from the table below. Click Save field settings.

Field name	Explanation	Value
Type of item to reference	The type of entity that is referenced by the field	Taxonomy term
Allowed number of values	The number of values a user can enter	Unlimited



9. On the following configuration screen, enter the values from the table below. Click Save settings.

Field name	Explanation	Value
Help text	Help shown to users creating content	Enter ingredients that site visitors might want to search for
Reference type > Reference method	Select the method used to choose allowed values	Default
Reference type > Available Vocabularies	Select the vocabulary to choose allowed values from	Ingredients
Reference type > Create referenced entities if they don't already exist	Whether new ingredient terms can be created from the content editing form	Checked



10. Click Save settings. You will be taken back to the Manage Fields page. A message will be displayed saying that the configuration for Ingredients is complete.

Attributions

Written and edited by Bob Snodgrass, and Jojy Alphonso at Red Crackle.

6.7. Adding a Reference Field

Goal

Add a reference field so that recipes can be linked to the vendor that has submitted it.

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「Adding Basic Fields to a Content Type」
- 「Concept: Reference Fields」
- 「Adding a Content Type」

Site prerequisites

The Recipe and Vendor content types must exist. See 「Adding a Content Type」.

Steps

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Structure > Content types (admin/structure/types). Then click Manage fields in the dropdown button for the Recipe content type. The Manage fields page appears.
2. Click Add field. The Add field page appears. Fill in the fields as shown below. Click Save and continue.

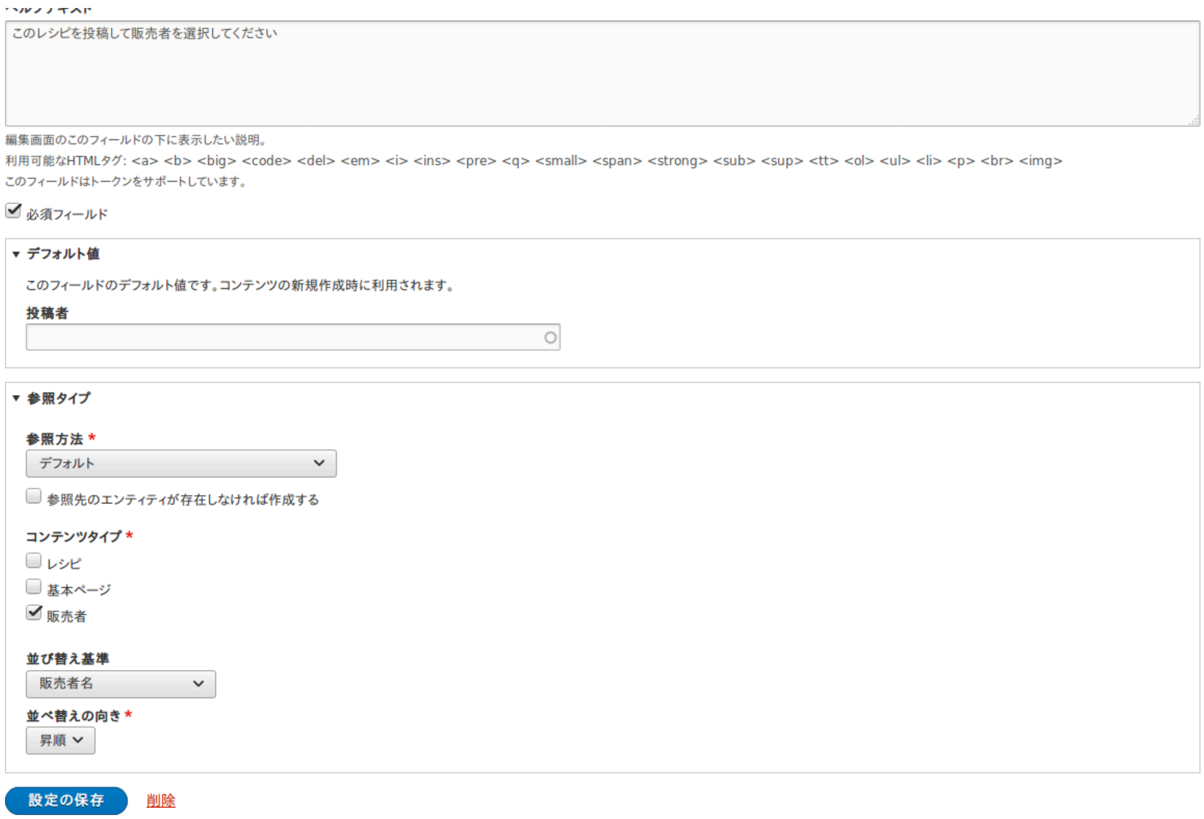
Field name	Explanation	Value
Add a new field	Option to specify the field type	Reference > Content
Label	The title you want to give the field	Submitted by

3. The page Submitted by appears which lets you set the allowed number of values. Fill in the fields as shown below. Click Save field settings.

Field name	Explanation	Value
Type of item to reference	Option to select the type of referenced item	Content
Allowed number of values	Specify the count of values associated with the field	Limited, 1

4. The page Submitted by settings for Recipe appears which allows you to configure the field. Fill in the fields as shown below. Click Save settings.

Field name	Explanation	Value
Label	Title shown for this field on the page	Submitted by
Help text	Brief text aiding the person creating content	Choose the vendor that submitted this recipe
Required field	Whether a value has to be provided or not	Checked
Reference type > Reference method	Option to select reference method	Default
Reference type > Content types	Specify the content type	Vendor
Reference type > Sort by	Sorting field	Title
Reference type > Sort direction	Sorting order	Ascending



5. The Submitted by field has been added to the content type.

Attributions

Written and edited by [Boris Doesborg](), and [Jojy Alphonso]() at [Red Crackle]().

6.8. Concept: Forms and Widgets

Prerequisite knowledge

「概念: コンテンツエンティティーとフィールド」

What are forms and widgets?

The content management system software that your site is running allows administrators to edit content and configure settings online, using various web forms. In particular, content editing forms are used to edit your site's content, and they are configurable by administrators; settings configuration forms are provided by modules and cannot themselves be configured.

The data in your site's content is stored in one or more fields that are attached to the content type and/or sub-type. When you configure the content editing form for each content sub-type, you can:

- Select a widget for each field. A widget defines the method used to enter the data for the field. For example, a taxonomy term can be chosen using an autocomplete field, a select list, or a tags-style field that lets editors add new tags automatically.
- Configure widget settings. For example, you can choose the size of a plain-text entry field.
- Hide one or more fields from the editing form.
- Reorder the fields.

In principle, you can also have multiple content editing forms available for each content sub-type. This feature is rarely used, however; the only exception in common use is for the user profile fields: you can use different forms for user registration and user editing. For example, you might have a limited set of fields shown when users first register on the site, and more fields shown later on when they edit their profiles.

Related topics

- 「Changing Content Entry Forms」
- 「Concept: View Modes and Formatters」

Attributions

Written by Jennifer Hodgdon.

6.9. Changing Content Entry Forms

Goal

Change the Recipe form to use a different widget to enter terms in the Ingredients field.

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「Adding a Content Type」
- 「Adding Basic Fields to a Content Type」
- 「Concept: Taxonomy」
- 「Concept: Forms and Widgets」

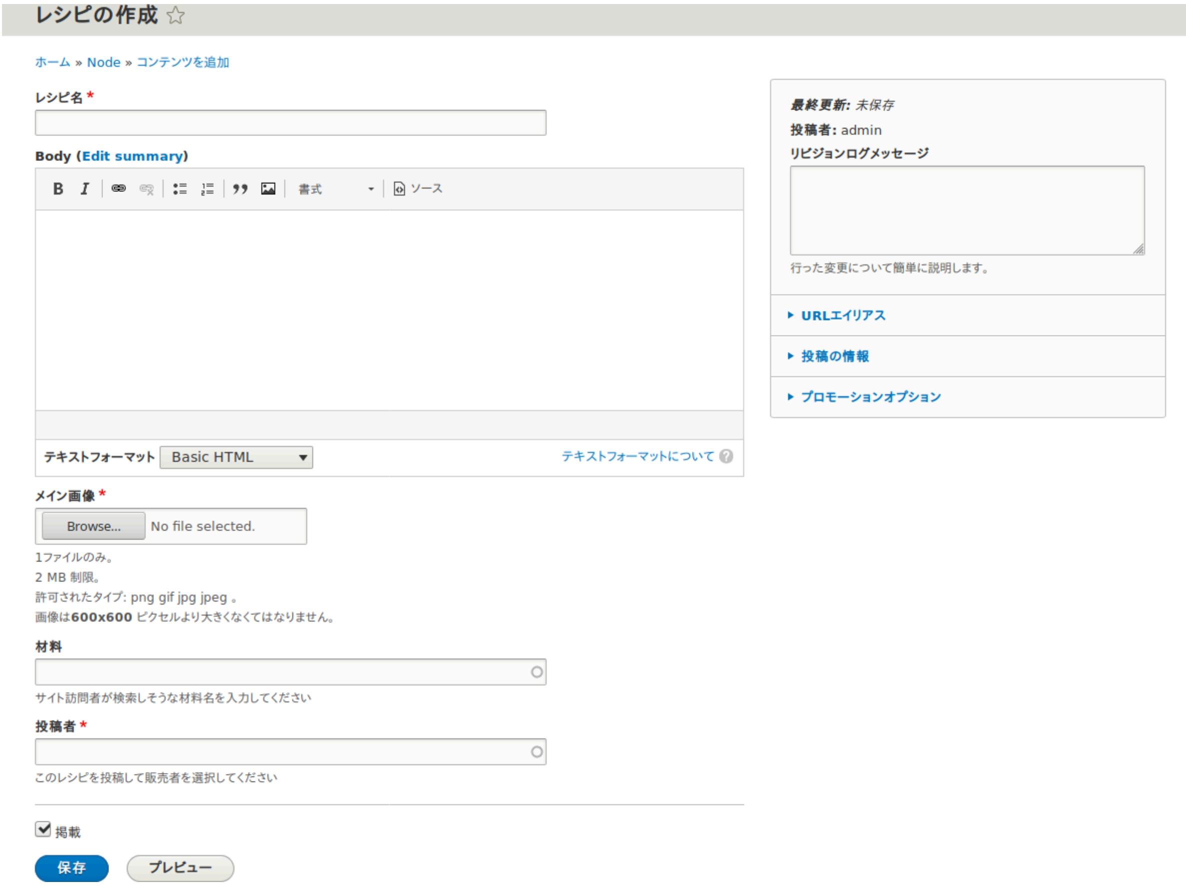
Site prerequisites

The Recipe content type must exist, and it must have an Ingredients taxonomy term reference field. See 「Adding a Content Type」 and 「Setting Up a Taxonomy」.

Steps

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Content > Add content > Recipe (node/add/recipe) to look at the content entry form that is set up by default. Notice how you have to enter ingredients one by one, instead of having a more compact format.
2. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Structure > Content types (admin/structure/types). Then click Manage form display on the dropdown button for the Recipe content type. The Manage form display page appears.
3. For the Ingredients field, select Autocomplete (Tags style) in the Widget column.

4. Click Save.
5. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Content > Add content > Recipe (node/add/recipe) to verify the changed behavior of the content form. The Ingredients field is now a single text field that accepts multiple values.



6. Create two Recipe content items (see 「コンテンツアイテムの作成」), such as recipes for "Green Salad" and "Fresh Carrots". Make sure all the fields have values, including images, ingredients, and submitted by (set this to one of the Vendor content items you created in 「Adding Basic Fields to a Content Type」).

Expand your understanding

Change the main site Contact form by navigating in the Manage administrative menu to Structure > Contact forms. For instance, you may want to hide the Send yourself a copy or Language fields.

Attributions

Written by Boris Doesborg.

6.10. Concept: View Modes and Formatters

Prerequisite knowledge

「Adding a Content Type」

What is a View mode?

How an entity (such as content, a user or a comment) is displayed, depends on the context in which it is shown. This context is known as a view mode. Examples of view modes are:

- a full page of the content with all the field values
- a teaser of the content with a thumbnail image and a Read more link
- a full user profile with a zoomable portrait photo
- a user avatar with username and a link to the profile

Every view mode can be configured through the administration pages. To see the configuration options for the view modes of the Recipe content type, navigate in the Manage administrative menu to Structure > Content types (admin/structure/types) and click Manage display from the dropdown button. In each view mode, all fields can be hidden or displayed, and if they are displayed, you can choose and configure the field formatter.

What is a field formatter?

A field formatter is a setting for displaying the field values. For example, long text fields can be displayed trimmed or full-length, and taxonomy term reference fields can be displayed in plain text or linked to the taxonomy term page. Consult the Manage display page to see the field formatters for the fields of the Recipe content type.

Related topics

- 「Adding a Content Type」
- 「Changing Content Display」

Additional resources

Drupal.org community documentation page "View modes"

Attributions

Adapted by Boris Doesborg from "View modes", copyright 2000-2017 by the individual contributors to the Drupal Community Documentation.

6.11. Changing Content Display

Goal

Make the content items more readable, accessible, and visibly attractive by reordering the fields, hiding labels, and tuning the output of the fields.

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「概念: コンテンツエンティティーとフィールド」
- 「Concept: View Modes and Formatters」

Site prerequisites

The Vendor content type must exist, it must have Main Image and Vendor URL fields, and your site must have at least one Vendor content item. See 「Adding a Content Type」, 「Adding Basic Fields to a Content Type」, and 「コンテンツアイテムの作成」.

Steps

1. Find and view a Vendor content item you created in 「Adding Basic Fields to a Content Type」. Notice that there are several things that could be done to improve how the page looks:
   - The Main Image and Vendor URL fields should not have labels.
   - The order of the fields should be changed so that the image comes first.
   - The image should be smaller.
2. To fix the first two problems, and update some additional settings, in the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Structure > Content types (admin/structure/types). Then click Manage display in the dropdown button for the Vendor content type.

3. Under the Label column, select Hidden for Main image. Do the same for Vendor URL.

4. Click the gear for the Vendor URL field. Clear the Trim link text length setting. Links will no longer have a trim length. Check the Open link in new window checkbox. Now, when the link is clicked, it will open in a new browser window. Click Update.

5. Drag the cross arrows next to the field items to reorder as Main image, Body, Vendor URL, and Links.

6. Click Save.
7. Find the Vendor content item from step 1 again, and verify that the updates have been made.
8. Repeat similar steps to manage the display of the Recipe content type fields.

Expand your understanding

- Make the main image smaller. See 「Setting Up an Image Style」.
- If you do not see the effect of these changes in your site, you might need to clear the cache. See 「Clearing the Cache」.

Related concepts

「Concept: Image Styles」

Additional resources

- Drupal.org community documentation page "Specify how fields are displayed"
- Drupal.org community documentation page "Rearrange the order of fields"
- Drupal.org community documentation page "View modes"

Attributions

Written by Ann Greazel and Boris Doesborg.

6.12. Concept: Image Styles

Prerequisite knowledge

「Adding Basic Fields to a Content Type」

What are image styles?

Image styles allow you to upload a single image but display it in several ways; each display variation, or image style, is the result of applying one or more effects to the original image.

As an example, you might upload a high-resolution image with a 4:3 aspect ratio, and display it scaled down, square cropped, or black-and-white (or any combination of these effects). The core software provides a way to do this efficiently:

1. Configure an image style with the desired effects on the Image styles page (admin/config/media/image-styles).
2. The effects will be applied the first time a particular image is requested in that style.
3. The resulting image is saved.
4. The next time that same style is requested, the saved image is retrieved without the need to recalculate the effects.

The core software provides several effects that you can use to define styles; others may be provided by contributed modules.

Visit the Image styles page via the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Configuration > Media > Image styles (admin/config/media/image-styles) to see the image styles that are defined by default.

Related topics

- 「Setting Up an Image Style」
- 「Concept: Responsive Image Styles」
- 「Adding Basic Fields to a Content Type」

Additional resources

Drupal.org community documentation page "Working with images in Drupal 7 and 8"

Attributions

Adapted and edited by Boris Doesborg, and Jojy Alphonso at Red Crackle, from "Working with images in Drupal 7 and 8", copyright 2000-2017 by the individual contributors to the Drupal Community Documentation

6.13. Setting Up an Image Style

Goal

Add an image style and use it to display images on Vendor pages.

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「Adding Basic Fields to a Content Type」
- 「Changing Content Display」
- 「Concept: Image Styles」

Site prerequisites

- Vendor and Recipe content types must exist. See 「Adding a Content Type」.
- Main image fields must exist for both content types. See 「Adding Basic Fields to a Content Type」.
- Content items must exist for both content types. See 「Adding a Content Type」, 「Adding Basic Fields to a Content Type」, and 「コンテンツアイテムの作成」.

Steps

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Configuration > Media > Image styles (admin/config/media/image-styles).
2. Click Add image style.
3. Enter the name Extra medium (300x200)
4. Click Create new style. The page Edit style Extra medium (300x200) appears.
5. In the Effect table, select Scale and crop. Click Add.
6. Fill in the fields as shown below.

Field name	Value
Width	300
Height	200

7. Click Add effect. The image style is saved with the chosen effects.

8. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Structure > Content types (admin/structure/types).
9. Click Manage display in the Operations dropdown for the Vendor content type. The Manage display page (admin/structure/types/manage/vendor/display) appears.
10. Ensure that the secondary tab Default is selected.
11. Click the cogwheel next to Main image for the configuration options.
12. Fill in the fields as shown below.

Field name	Value
Image style	Extra medium (300x200)
Link image to	Nothing

13. Click Update.
14. Click Save. The new image style will be used while displaying Vendor content.
15. Open a Vendor content item and verify that it now shows up with the scaled-down image. See 「コンテンツアイテムの編集」 for information on how to locate an existing content item.
16. Repeat steps 8-15 for the Recipe content type.

Related concepts

- 「Adding Basic Fields to a Content Type」
- 「Concept: Image Styles」
- 「Concept: Responsive Image Styles」

Additional resources

Drupal.org community documentation page "Working with images in Drupal 7 and 8"

Attributions

Adapted and edited by Boris Doesborg, and Jojy Alphonso at Red Crackle from "Working with images in Drupal 7 and 8", copyright 2000-2017 by the individual contributors to the Drupal Community Documentation.

6.14. Concept: Responsive Image Styles

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「概念: テーマ」

- 「Changing Content Display」
- 「Concept: Image Styles」

What are responsive image styles?

The core Responsive Image module provides responsive image styles. This allows you to have images in your website that are specifically sized for different screen sizes. This is useful, for example, to make your site load faster on mobile devices because image sizes are optimized for smaller screens.

A responsive image style is a mapping between images styles and breakpoints. Breakpoints are the points where a responsive design needs to change in order to respond to different screen sizes. Responsive image styles can only be used if the breakpoints are defined in the theme.

When a responsive image style is defined, it can be used in the display settings for Image fields. This allows the site to display responsive images using the HTML5 picture tag.

Related topics

「Adding Basic Fields to a Content Type」

Additional resources

- Drupal.org community documentation page "Responsive web design"
- Drupal.org community documentation page "Responsive images in Drupal 8"
- Drupal.org community documentation page "Working with breakpoints in Drupal 8"

Attributions

Adapted by Boris Doesborg from Responsive images in Drupal 8, copyright 2000-2017 by the individual contributors to the Drupal Community Documentation.

6.15. Concept: Text Formats and Editors

What are text formats and filters?

Text formats change how HTML tags and other text are processed and displayed on your site. Text formats are composed of a series of filters, each of which transforms text. When users create content, a text format is associated with the content, and the full, original text is stored in the database. The content is then passed through the filters in the text format before it becomes output on the site.

The core Filter module provides text format functionality, and the core Standard installation profile sets up Basic HTML, Restricted HTML, and Full HTML text formats. Each text format has an associated permission, so that you can allow only trusted users to use permissive text formats. This restricts untrusted users to text formats like Basic HTML, which filters out dangerous HTML tags.

What are the editors associated with text formats?

Each text format can be associated with an editor, such as a visual WYSIWYG (What You See Is What You Get) HTML editor. The core Text Editor module provides the ability to associate editors with text formats, and to configure the editors (such as adding and removing buttons from their toolbars). The core CKEditor module provides the industry-standard editor known as CKEditor, so that it can be used to edit HTML content on your site.

What is cross-site scripting?

Cross-site scripting (XSS) is a security vulnerability typically found in websites. In a site that is not well protected, malicious users can enter script into web pages that are viewed by other users (for example, in a comment or in the body of a page). A cross-site scripting vulnerability may be used by attackers to login as another user. It is important to configure the text formats of your website to prevent such abuse.

Related topics

「Concept: Security and Regular Updates」

Additional resources

- Drupal.org community documentation page "Filter module: text formats that filter user input"
- Wikipedia page "Cross-site scripting"

Attributions

Written and edited by Boris Doesborg and Jennifer Hodgdon.

6.16. Configuring Text Formats and Editors

Goal

Add a horizontal rule tag to the Basic HTML text format, and a corresponding button to its editor configuration.

Prerequisite knowledge

「Concept: Text Formats and Editors」

Site prerequisites

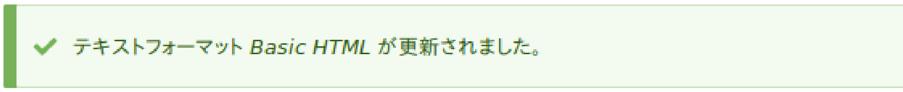
- The core Filter, Editor, and CKEditor modules must be installed. They are installed on your site when you install with the core Standard installation profile.
- The Basic HTML text format must exist. This is created on your site when you install with the core Standard installation profile.

Steps

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Configuration > Content authoring > Text formats and editors (admin/config/content/formats). The Text formats and editors page appears.
2. Click Configure for the Basic HTML text format. The Basic HTML page appears.
3. Note that CKEditor is selected in the Text editor field. This allows you to configure the editor's toolbar.
4. Drag the horizontal rule button from Available buttons to Tools under Active toolbar. You may need to click the Show group names link to see the Tools group name.

5. Note that you can change the Filter processing order.
6. Under Filter settings > Limit allowed HTML tags and correct faulty HTML, in the field Allowed HTML tags, add <hr> to what is already present.

7. Click Save configuration. You will be taken back to the Text formats and editors page. A message will be displayed saying that the text format has been updated.



Expand your understanding

If you do not see the effect of these changes in your site, you might need to clear the cache. See 「Clearing the Cache」.

Attributions

Written by Boris Doesborg.

第7章 ユーザーアカウントの管理

7.1. Concept: Users, Roles, and Permissions

What are Users?

Anyone who visits your website is a user, including you. There are three groups of users:

- Users who are not logged in, or anonymous users
- Users who are logged in, or authenticated users
- The administrative user account that was automatically created when you installed your site, or User 1. See 「Concept: The User 1 Account」.

What are Permissions?

The ability to do actions on your site (including viewing content, editing content, and changing configuration) is governed by permissions. Each permission has a name (such as View published content) and covers one action or a small subset of actions. A user must be granted a permission in order to do the corresponding action on the site; permissions are defined by the modules that provide the actions.

What are Roles?

Rather than assigning individual permissions directly to each user, permissions are grouped into roles. You can define one or more roles on your site, and then grant permissions to each role. The permissions granted to authenticated and anonymous users are contained in the Authenticated user and Anonymous user roles, and depending on the installation profile you used when you installed your site, there may also be an Administrator role that is automatically assigned all permissions on your site.

Each user account on your site is automatically given the Authenticated user role, and may optionally be assigned one or more additional roles. When you assign a role to a user account, the user will have all the permissions of the role when logged in.

It is a good practice to make several roles on your site. In the farmers market site example, you might want the following roles:

- A Vendor role that allows vendors to edit their own vendor listing page
- A Content editor role for editing the general farmers market pages
- A User manager role for managing the vendor accounts

- The Administrator role that was installed with your site, for expert users to manage the site configuration

Related topics

- 「Creating a Role」
- 「Assigning Permissions to a Role」
- 「Changing a User’s Roles」
- 「Creating a User Account」
- 「Concept: The User 1 Account」
- 「Assigning Authors to Content」

Additional resources

- Drupal.org community documentation page "Users, roles and permissions"
- Drupal.org community documentation page "Managing Users"
- Drupal.org community documentation page "User Roles"

Attributions

Adapted by Mark LaCroix, Boris Doesborg, and Jennifer Hodgdon from "User Roles", copyright 2000-2017 by the individual contributors to the Drupal Community Documentation.

7.2. Concept: The User 1 Account

Prerequisite knowledge

「Concept: Users, Roles, and Permissions」

What is the user 1 account?

During the installation of your site, you created the first user account. Each user account internally has a numeric user ID, and since the ID of this user is one, it is commonly referred to as the user 1 account. This user account is special, because independent of what roles it is assigned, someone logged in as user 1 has permission to do all actions on the site, including viewing and editing all content, editing any user account, changing site configuration, installing and uninstalling modules, and running the update script.

Because of this level of permission, some people refer to this account as the root user, similar to the "root" user account that has full administrative permissions in Linux and other operating systems.

It is usually better to make separate accounts for each administrative user, giving them the Administrator role, rather than having all administrative users log in using the user 1 account. There are several reasons for this:

- Some actions and updates on the site are logged, and if everyone uses the same account, it is difficult to know who did them if you have questions.
- The Administrator role permissions can be modified to be safer than the full permissions of the user 1 account, so that people do not inadvertently change site features that shouldn't be changed.
- People's responsibilities on a site may change over time. With ordinary user accounts, this can be mirrored in permissions by assigning or unassigning roles to their user accounts. If they are all using the user 1 account, this is more difficult.
- On some sites, the author of content or comments is displayed or tracked, and if everyone uses the same account to create content, it is difficult to know who created the content.

It is not possible to delete the user 1 account from the administrative user interface. It would be possible to do with a database query, but it could cause problems in your site and is not advisable.

Additional resources

Drupal.org community documentation page "Accounts and roles"

Attributions

Written and edited by Mark LaCroix and Jennifer Hodgdon.

7.3. Creating a Role

Goal

Create a Vendor role to allow some - but not all - users to perform specific tasks.

Prerequisite knowledge

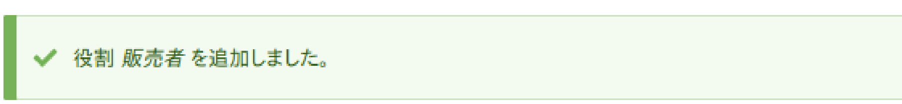
「Concept: Users, Roles, and Permissions」

Steps

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to People > Roles (admin/people/roles).
2. You will find default roles Anonymous user, Authenticated user, and Administrator already present.

3. Click Add Role to add a custom role.
4. Type Vendor in the Role name field. Click Save.

5. You will see the message "Role Vendor has been added." displayed at the top of the page.



Expand your understanding

- 「Assigning Permissions to a Role」
- 「Changing a User’s Roles」

Additional resources

[Drupal.org community documentation page "User Roles"]

Attributions

Adapted and edited by Jack Probst, Boris Doesborg, and Joe Shindelar from "User Roles", copyright 2000-2017 by the individual contributors to the Drupal Community Documentation

7.4. Creating a User Account

Goal

Create Vendor user accounts for Sweet Honey and Happy Farm vendors.

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「Concept: Users, Roles, and Permissions」
- 「Concept: The User 1 Account」
- 「Creating a Role」

Site prerequisites

The Vendor role must exist on your site. See 「Creating a Role」.

Steps

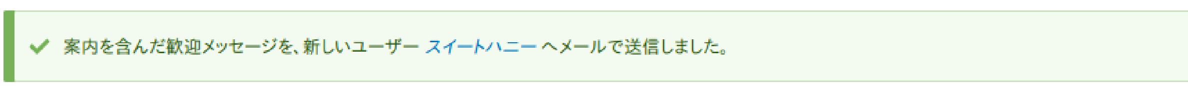
1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to People (admin/people).
2. Click Add user.

3. Fill in the form fields. See the table below.

Field name	Explanation	Example value
Email address	A valid email address for the vendor. All emails from the system will be sent to this address. The email address is not made public.	honey@example.com
Username	A username for the vendor that they will use to sign in or author content items. Spaces are allowed; punctuation is not allowed except for periods,	Sweet Honey

Field name	Explanation	Example value
	hyphens, apostrophes, and underscores.	
Password	A password the vendor will use to sign in to the site. You can see how safe the password is on the Password strength gauge. You also get tips on how to make it safer.	(Make a secure password)
Confirm password	Type the same password to avoid any typing mistakes.	(Repeat password)
Status	Set the status of the user account. Blocked users will not be able to sign in.	Active
Roles	Set the role of the user account.	Vendor
Notify user of new account	Whether or not to send a notification to the vendor’s email address.	Checked
Picture	Click Browse and select a picture to upload. Pay attention to size restrictions.	Photo of the vendor
Contact settings	Enable or disable the display of a contact form for the account.	Checked

4. Click Create new account. You will get a notification about the user account creation.



5. Create a second Vendor account for Happy Farm by following the steps above.

Expand your understanding

Create a user account for yourself.

Attributions

Written by [Diána Lakatos](#) at [Pronovix](#).

7.5. Assigning Permissions to a Role

Goal

Change the permissions for the Vendor role so that users can create, edit, and delete Recipe and Vendor content, format the content, and contact each other.

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「Concept: Users, Roles, and Permissions」

Site prerequisites

The Vendor role must exist on your site. See 「Creating a Role」.

Steps

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to People > Roles (admin/people/roles). The Roles page appears.
2. Click Edit permissions in the dropdown for the Vendor role. The Edit role page appears where you can see all the available actions for the website such as, for example, Post comments or Administer blocks. The available permissions depend on the modules that are installed in the site. Note: Some permissions may have security implications. Be cautious while assigning permissions to roles.
3. Check the boxes for the following permissions, listed by module:

Module	Permission
Contact	Use users' personal contact forms
Filter	Use the Restricted HTML text format
Node	Recipe: Create new content
Node	Recipe: Edit own content
Node	Recipe: Delete own content
Node	Vendor: Edit own content
Quick Edit	Access in-place editing

権限	販売者
販売者: 任意のコンテンツを削除	☐
Basic page: 自分が作成したコンテンツを削除	☐
レシピ: 自分が作成したコンテンツを削除	☑
販売者: 自分が作成したコンテンツを削除	☐
Basic page: リビジョンを削除 To delete a revision, you also need permission to delete the content item.	☐
レシピ: リビジョンを削除 To delete a revision, you also need permission to delete the content item.	☐
販売者: リビジョンを削除 To delete a revision, you also need permission to delete the content item.	☐
Basic page: 任意のコンテンツを編集	☐
レシピ: 任意のコンテンツを編集	☐
販売者: 任意のコンテンツを編集	☐
Basic page: 自身が作成したコンテンツの編集	☐
レシピ: 自身が作成したコンテンツの編集	☑
販売者: 自身が作成したコンテンツの編集	☑
Basic page: リビジョンを戻す To revert a revision, you also need permission to edit the content item.	☐
レシピ: リビジョンを戻す To revert a revision, you also need permission to edit the content item.	☐
販売者: リビジョンを戻す To revert a revision, you also need permission to edit the content item.	☐

4. Click Save permissions. You will get a message saying your changes have been saved.

✔ 変更内容が保存されました。

Expand your understanding

- Log in as one of the new users you created in 「Creating a User Account」. Verify whether you have the correct permissions.

- 「Changing a User’s Roles」

Related concepts

「Concept: The User 1 Account」

Additional resources

Drupal.org community documentation page "Managing Users"

Attributions

Adapted and edited by Boris Doesborg, Brian Emery, and Jojy Alphonso at Red Crackle, from "User Roles", copyright 2000-2017 by the individual contributors to the Drupal Community Documentation.

7.6. Changing a User’s Roles

Goal

Change or add roles to a given user, either by editing a single-user or by applying a bulk operation.

Prerequisite knowledge

「Concept: Users, Roles, and Permissions」

Site prerequisites

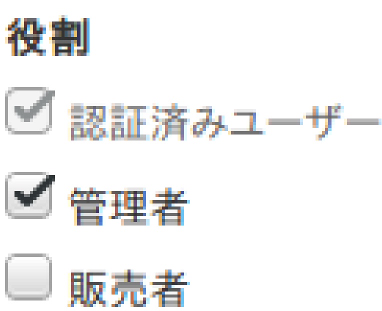
The user account that you want to update, and the role you want it to have, must already exist. See 「Creating a User Account」, 「Creating a Role」, and 「Assigning Permissions to a Role」.

Steps

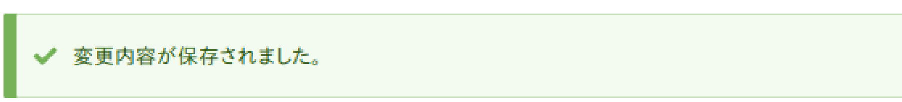
Updating the roles using single-user editing method

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to People (admin/people).
2. Locate the user 1 account (named "admin") to assign it the Administrator role. If it is not immediately visible, use the Name or email contains filter, or other filters, to narrow down the list.
3. Click Edit to update the user account.

4. On the Edit page, scroll down to Roles section. Check the Administrator role for the user account.



5. Click Save to update the user account. You should be returned to the People page and see a message saying that the changes have been saved.



Updating the roles using bulk editing method

1. If the users Happy Farm and Sweet Honey did not already have the Vendor role, here is how you would add it. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to People (admin/people).
2. Locate Vendor user accounts Sweet Honey and Happy Farm and check them. If they are not immediately visible, use the Name or email contains filter, or other filters, to narrow down the list.
3. Select Add the Vendor role to the selected users from the Action select list.

4. Click Apply to selected items. You should see a message indicating that the desired changes were made.

Attributions

Written by Chris Dart and Jennifer Hodgdon

7.7. Assigning Authors to Content

Goal

Assign Vendor content items Happy Farm and Sweet Honey to the corresponding Vendor user accounts, so they can edit their own Vendor profiles on the site.

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「Concept: Users, Roles, and Permissions」

Site prerequisites

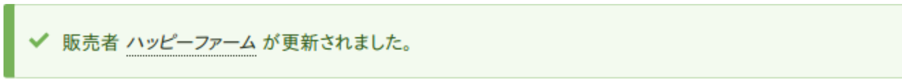
- The Vendor content type must exist, and your site must have at least two Vendor content items. See 「Adding a Content Type」, 「Adding Basic Fields to a Content Type」, and 「コンテンツアイテムの作成」.
- User accounts for at least two vendors must exist. See 「Creating a User Account」.

Steps

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Content (admin/content).

2. Find Vendor content item Happy Farm in the list. If it is not immediately visible, you can filter the list by Published status, Content type (Vendor), Title, or Language. Click Edit for the Vendor content item you would like to assign an author to.
3. Under Authoring information, start typing the Vendor's user name Happy Farm in the Authored by field. The field lists matching user names. Select the Vendor's user name from the list.

4. Click Save and keep published.
5. You will get a notification that the Vendor content item has been updated.



6. Follow these steps again to assign Vendor content item Sweet Honey to the Vendor user account Sweet Honey.

Attributions

Written by Diána Lakatos at Pronovix.

第8章 ブロック

8.1. Concept: Blocks

What is a block?

Blocks are individual pieces of your site’s web page layout. They are placed inside the regions (see 「概念: テーマでのリージョン」) of your theme, and can be created, removed, and rearranged in the Block layout (admin/structure/block) administration page. Examples of blocks include the Who’s online listing, the main navigation menu, and the breadcrumb trail. The main page content is also a block.

Some modules make new blocks available for placement on your site. For example, when the core Search module is installed and configured, it provides a block that contains a search form. You may also create and place your own custom blocks.

Each block has its own configuration settings, which allow you to select which pages of your site will display the block. It is even possible to place multiple copies of a block, each with its own separate configuration and visibility rules.

Related topics

- 「概念: テーマでのリージョン」
- 「Creating A Custom Block」
- 「Placing a Block in a Region」

Attributions

Adapted by Les Lim from "Working with blocks (content in regions)" copyright 2000-2017 by the individual contributors to the Drupal Community Documentation.

8.2. Creating A Custom Block

Goal

Create a block showing the hours and location of the farmers market.

Prerequisite knowledge

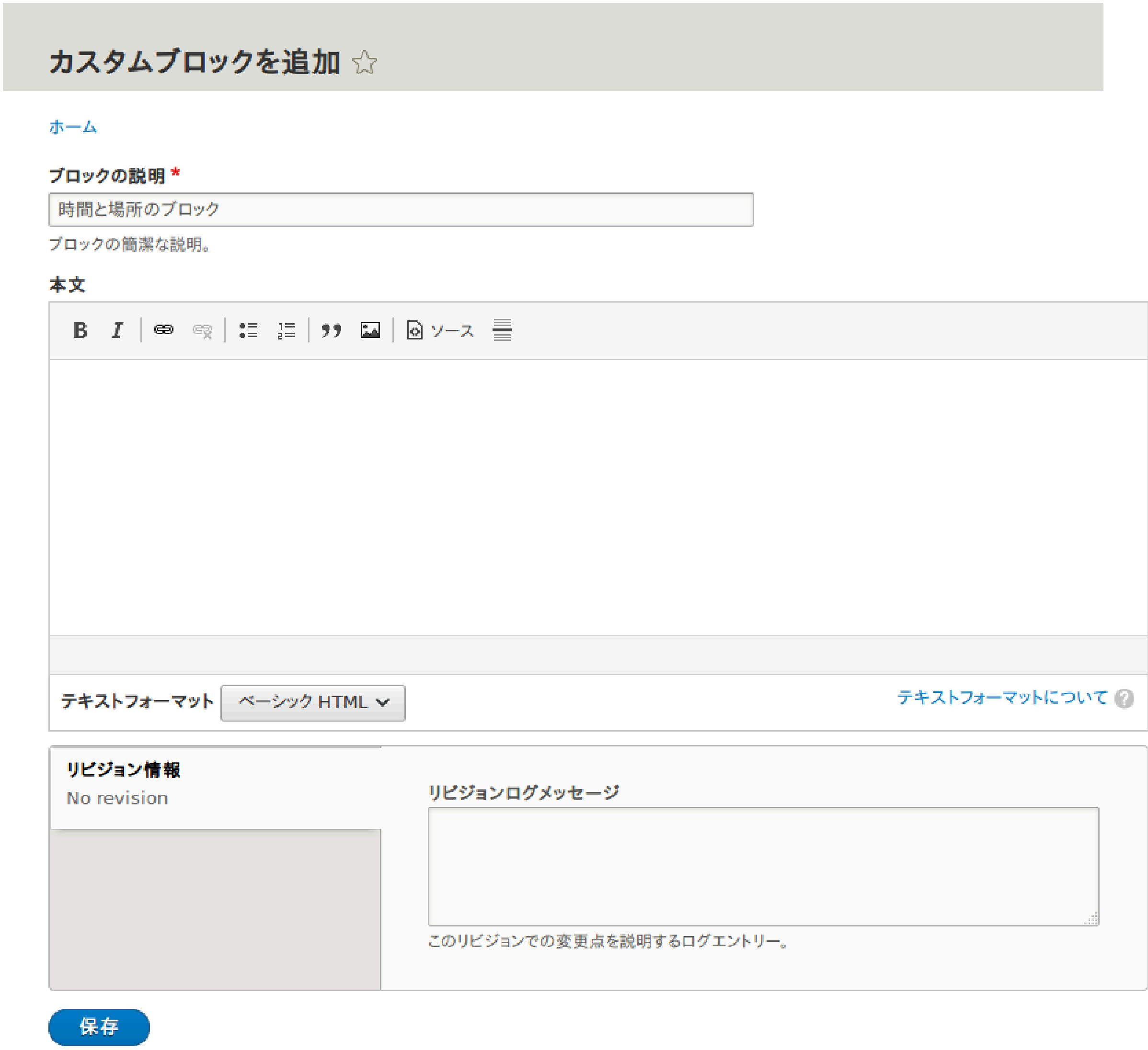
- 「Concept: Blocks」

- 「概念: テーマでのリージョン」

Steps

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Structure > Block layout > Custom block library (admin/structure/block/block-content).
2. Click Add custom block. The Add custom block page appears.
3. Fill in the fields as shown below.

Field name	Explanation	Example value
Block description	Name of the block shown to administrators	Hours and location block
Body	Content of the block when it is displayed	Open: Sundays, 9 AM to 2 PM, April to September Location: Parking lot of Trust Bank, 1st & Union, downtown Anytown.



4. Click Save. A message appears indicating the block has been saved.

Expand your understanding

- Edit the content of your custom block. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Structure > Block layout > Custom block library (admin/structure/block/block-content). Find your block in the list and click Edit to make changes.
- Place the block you created in the sidebar. See 「Placing a Block in a Region」 for details.

Additional resources

Drupal.org community documentation page "Working with blocks (content in regions)"

Attributions

Adapted by Jacob Redding and Boris Doesborg from Working with blocks (content in regions), copyright 2000-2017 by the individual contributors to the Drupal Community Documentation.

8.3. Placing a Block in a Region

Goal

Place the Opening hours and location block in the website's sidebar.

Prerequisite knowledge

「Concept: Blocks」

Site prerequisites

- The core Bartik theme must be installed and set as default. See 「Configuring the Theme」.
- The Opening hours and location block must exist. See 「Creating A Custom Block」.

Steps

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Structure > Block layout (admin/structure/block). The Block layout page appears, listing the theme's regions.
2. Ensure that in the secondary tab the core Bartik theme is selected. Block placement is defined per theme.
3. Locate the region Sidebar second in the list and click Place block next to it. The Place block window appears, listing all the blocks.
4. Locate the block Opening hours and location and click Place block next to it. The Configure block window appears. Fill in the fields as shown below.

Field name	Explanation	Example value
Title	Title to be displayed for the block	Hours and location
Display title	Whether or not to display the title with the block	Checked
Region	Which theme region to display it in	Sidebar second

You can also hide or display the block on specific pages. In the case of the Farmer's market website you do not set any of these configuration options because you want to show the block everywhere.

5. Click Save block. The Block layout page appears. You can drag blocks to change the order in which they will appear.
6. Verify that the Opening hours and location block is listed in the Sidebar second region, and click Save blocks.

   The block has been placed on the sidebar of all pages that use the core Bartik theme.

Expand your understanding

- Remove the Powered by Drupal block from the Footer fifth region by setting the region to - None -.
- Remove the Tools block from the Sidebar first region by setting the region to - None -. This block is only visible to logged-in users.
- Place the User login block in a region.
- If you do not see the effect of these changes in your site, you might need to clear the cache. See 「Clearing the Cache」.

Attributions

Written and edited by Boris Doesborg and Jennifer Hodgdon.

第9章 ビューによるリスティングの作成

9.1. Concept: Uses of Views

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「Concept: Modular Content」
- 「概念：コンテンツエンティティーとフィールド」

What is a view?

A view is a listing of content on a website. The core Views module handles the display of views, and the core Views UI module allows you to create and edit them in the administrative interface. When you define views, you are interested in taking data from your website and displaying it to the user.

What types of data can be displayed using views?

You can create views to output practically any content entity that is stored in the system. For example, you can create the following lists for the farmers market site:

- Lists of vendors
- Lists of recipes
- Lists of the most recent content on the site
- Lists of users on the site

What are the ways data can be output using views?

A listing created by a view can be in any of the following forms:

- Table with sortable fields
- Grid layouts
- Teasers or pictures that link to articles
- Blocks
- JSON output
- RSS feeds
- Calendars

- On-screen slideshows

Related topics

- 「Concept: The Parts of a View」
- 「Creating a Content List View」

Attributions

Written and edited by Michael Lenahan at erdfisch, and Jojy Alphonso at Red Crackle.

9.2. Concept: The Parts of a View

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「概念: コンテンツエンティティーとフィールド」
- 「Concept: Modular Content」
- 「Concept: Uses of Views」
- 「Concept: Paths, Aliases, and URLs」
- 「Concept: Blocks」

What are the parts of a view?

When you are editing a view in the administrative interface, you will see the following parts (or sections), which allow you to specify what data to output, in what order, and in what format:

Display

Each view can have one or more displays, each of which produces one type of output. Options for display types include:

Page

Makes output at a particular URL, for the main page content at that URL.

Block

Makes output in a block, which can be placed on pages.

Feed

Makes an RSS or another type of feed.

Attachment

Makes output that you can attach to another display.

Format

Depending on the display type, you can choose to output your data in a table, grid, HTML list, or another format. Some formats also give you a second choice that lets you output either rendered entities or fields; other formats do not give you this choice (for example, if you use a table format, you must always use fields).

Fields

Depending on the format choice, you may be able to choose which content fields are output. For example, if you were making a view of recipe content items, in a block display you might show only the recipe names, while in a full page display you might also show an image field because you have more space.

Filter criteria

Filters limit the data to be output, based on criteria such as whether the content has been published or not, the type of content, or a field value. For instance, to make a view of recipe content items, you would need to filter to the Recipe content type, and to published recipes. Filters can also be exposed, which means that users will have a form where they can choose their own filter values. You might use this on a Recipe page to let users filter for recipes with certain ingredients.

Sort criteria

Defines the order to present the output, which can be based on any content field.

Contextual filters

Contextual filters are like regular filters, except that the values come from the context of the view display, such as the full URL of the page being displayed, the current date or time, or some other value that can be detected by the view calculation.

Relationships

Relationships allow you to expand what is displayed in your view, by relating the base content being displayed to other content entities. Relationships are created using fields on the base content that relate it to the other content; one example is that all regular content items have an author field, which references the user account of the person who authored the content. Once you have created a relationship, you can display fields from the referenced entity in the view.

Related topics

「Creating a Content List View」

Attributions

Written and edited by Surendra Mohan and Jennifer Hodgdon.

9.3. Creating a Content List View

Goal

Create a page listing vendors that will be automatically updated whenever a vendor is added, deleted, or updated on the site.

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「Concept: Uses of Views」
- 「Concept: The Parts of a View」

Site prerequisites

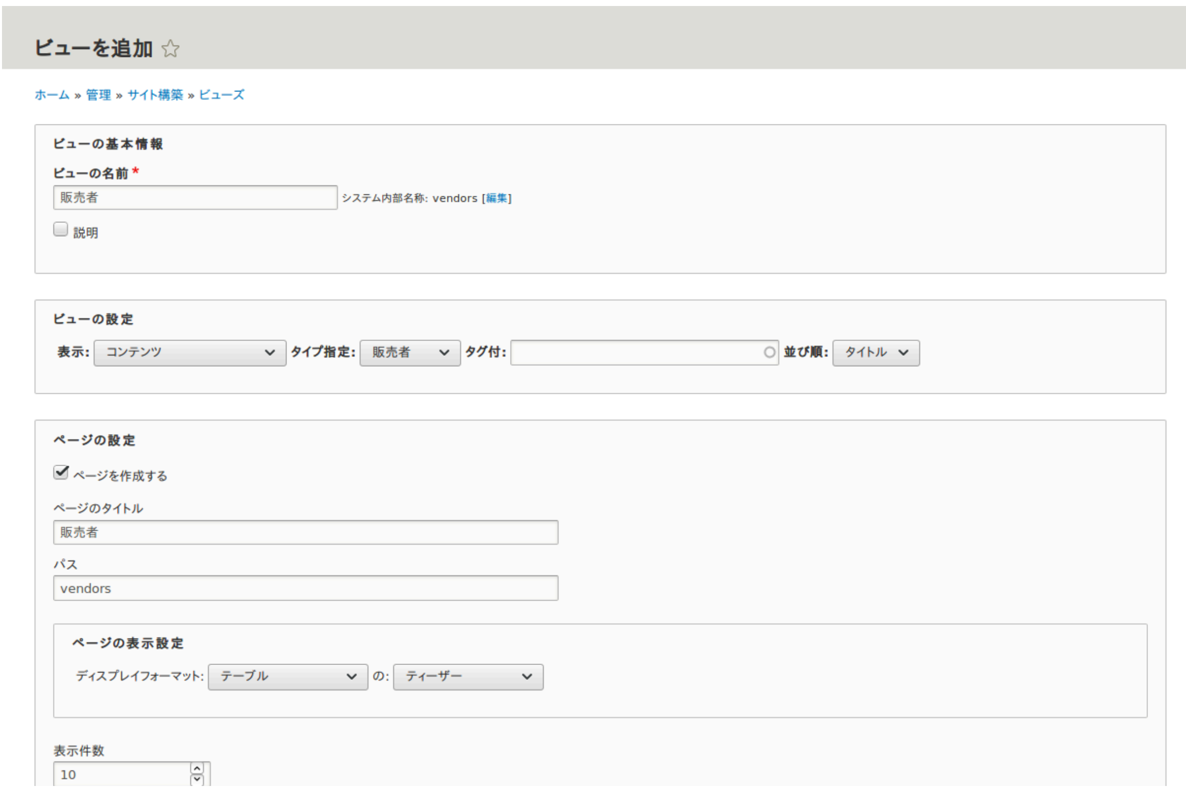
- The core Views and Views UI modules must be installed. These are installed for you when you install with the core Standard installation profile.
- The Vendor content type must exist, with URL and Main image fields. Your site must have a couple of Vendor content items. See 「Adding a Content Type」, 「Adding Basic Fields to a Content Type」, and 「コンテンツアイテムの作成」.
- The Medium (220x220) image style must be defined. This is created on your site when you install the core Image module (installed with the core Standard installation profile) but can be recreated if deleted. See 「Setting Up an Image Style」.

Steps

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Structure > Views > Add view (admin/structure/views/add). The Add view wizard appears.
2. Fill in the fields as shown below.

Field name	Explanation	Example value
View basic information > View name	Name of the view that will be visible in the administration pages	Vendors
View settings > Show	Type of information listed in the view	Content
View settings > of type	Specify content type	Vendor
View settings > sorted by	List order	Title
Page settings > Create a page	Create a page that displays the view	Checked
Page settings > Page title	Title show above the view	Vendors
Page settings > Path	Address of the page	vendors

Field name	Explanation	Example value
Page settings > Page display settings > Display format	Type of list	Table
Page settings > Items to display	Number of items visible on the page	10
Page settings > Use a pager	Split up the list in several pages if there are more items	Checked
Page settings > Create a menu link	Add the view page to the menu	Checked
Page settings > Menu	Menu in which to add the link	Main navigation
Page settings > Link text	Label of the link in the menu	Vendors



3. Click Save and edit. The view configuration page appears.
4. Under Fields, click Add from the dropdown button. The Add fields pop-up appears.
5. Enter the word "image" in the search field.
6. Check Main image in the table.
7. Click Apply. The Configure field: Content: Main Image pop-up appears.
8. Fill in the fields as shown below.

Field name	Explanation	Example value
Create a label	Add a label before the field value	Unchecked
Image style	The format of the image	Medium (220x220)
Link image to	Add a link to the content item	Content

9. Click Apply. The view configuration page appears.
10. Under Fields, click Add from the dropdown button. The Add fields pop-up appears.
11. Enter the word "body" in the search field.
12. Select Body in the table.
13. Click Apply. The Configure field: Content: Body pop-up appears.
14. Fill in the fields as shown below.

Field name	Explanation	Example value
Create a label	Add a label before the field value	Unchecked
Formatter	The presentation of the field value	Summary or trimmed
Trimmed limit:	The number of maximum characters shown	120

15. Click Apply. The view configuration page appears.
16. Under Fields, click Content: Title (Title). The Configure field: Content: Title pop-up appears.
17. Uncheck Create a label. This will remove the label that was created by the wizard.
18. Click Apply. The view configuration page appears.
19. Under Fields, click Rearrange in the dropdown button. The Rearrange fields pop-up appears.
20. Drag the fields into the right order: Image, Title, Body.
21. Click Apply. The view configuration page appears.
22. Optionally, click Update preview for a preview.
23. Click Save.

24. Navigate to the homepage and click Vendors from the main navigation to see the result.

Expand your understanding

The link to the view in the main navigation will probably not be in the right place. Change the order of the menu items in the main navigation. See 「Changing the Order of Navigation」.

Attributions

Written/edited by Boris Doesborg and Jennifer Hodgdon.

9.4. Duplicating a View

Goal

Create a page listing recipes by duplicating the existing Vendors view. Modify the page so that the recipes are displayed in a grid and can by filtered by ingredients.

Prerequisite knowledge

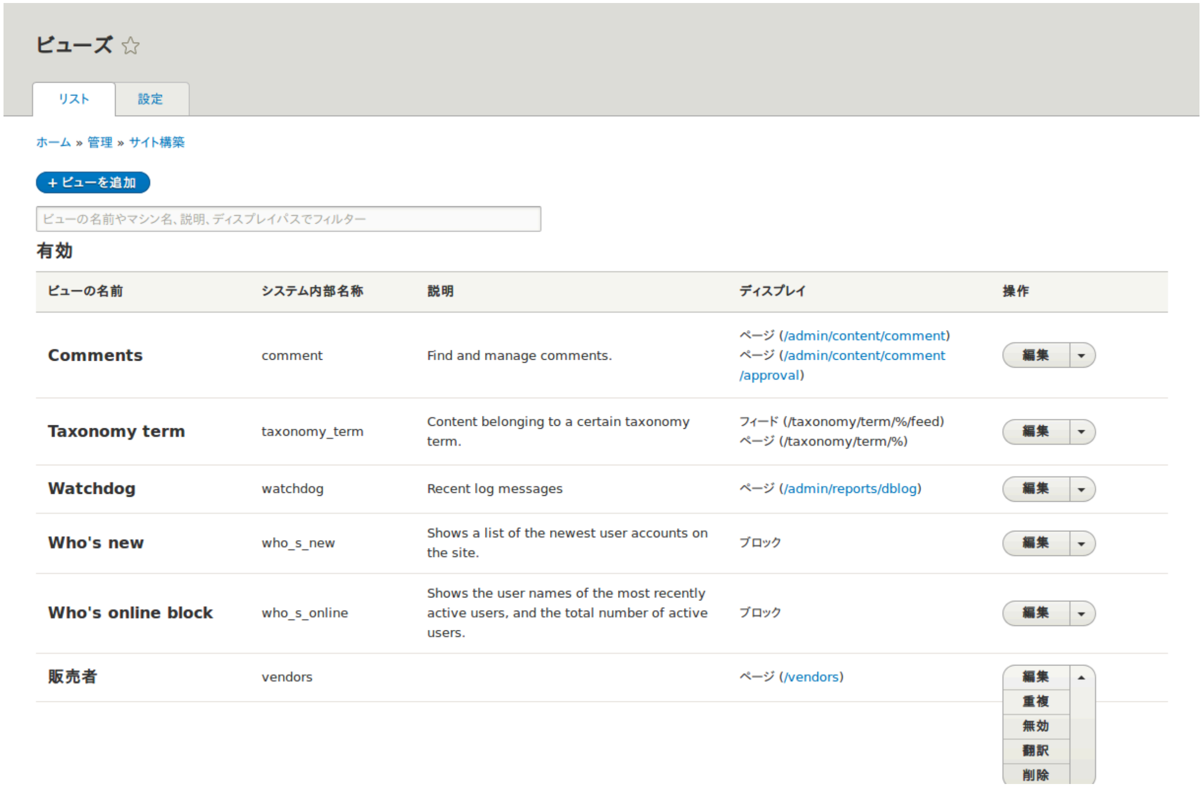
- 「Concept: Uses of Views」
- 「Concept: The Parts of a View」
- 「Creating a Content List View」

Site prerequisites

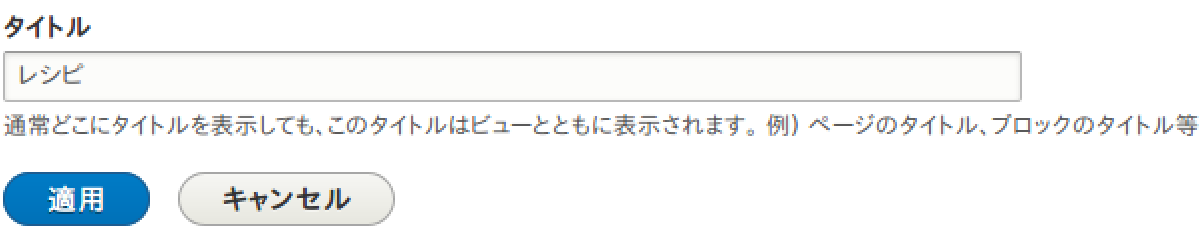
- The Vendor and Recipe content types must exist; both must have Main image fields, and the Recipe content type must have an Ingredients field. Your site must also have a couple of Recipe content items. See 「Adding a Content Type」, 「Adding Basic Fields to a Content Type」, 「Setting Up a Taxonomy」, 「Changing Content Entry Forms」, and 「コンテンツアイテムの作成」.
- The Vendors view must exist. See 「Creating a Content List View」.

Steps

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Structure > Views (admin/structure/views). Find the view "Vendors" and click Duplicate in its dropdown button.



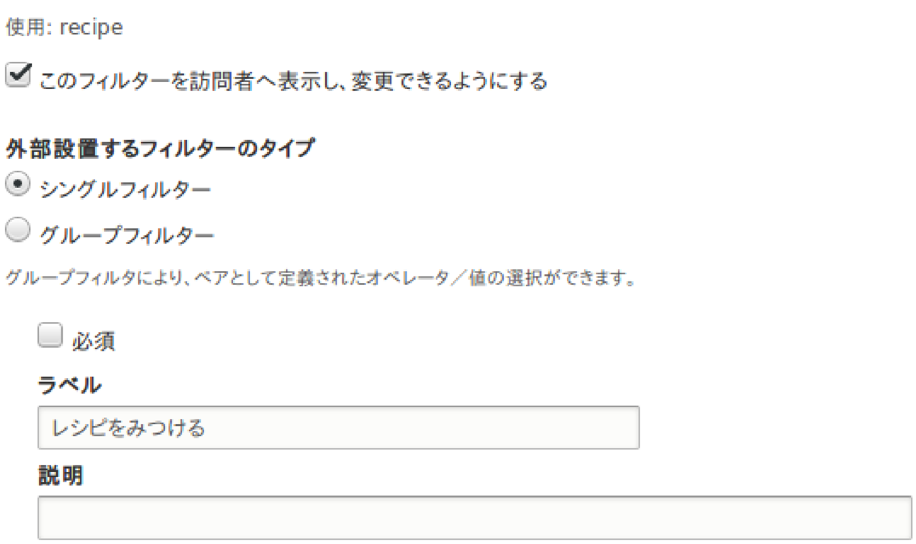
2. Name the duplicate "Recipes" and click Duplicate. The view configuration page appears.
3. To change the title of the view page to "Recipes", click Vendors in the Title field under Title. The Page: The title of this view pop-up appears. Enter "Recipes". Click Apply.



4. To change from a table to a grid format, click Table in the Format field under Format. The Page: How should this view be styled pop-up appears. Check Grid and click Apply. The Page: Style options pop-up appears. Retain the default values and click Apply.
5. To retain only the title and image fields for the Recipes view, click Content: Body under Fields. Click Remove in the pop-up that appears.
6. To change the content type filter to use the Recipe content type, click Content: Type (=Vendor) under Filter criteria. In the Configure filter criterion: Content: Type pop-up, check Recipe and uncheck Vendor. Click Apply.
7. To add a further filter that is exposed to visitors, click Add in the dropdown button under Filter criteria. Search for "ingredients" and check "Ingredients (field_ingredients)". Click Add and configure filter criteria.

8. The appearing pop-up offers extra settings on vocabulary and selection type. Click Apply and continue. The next pop-up allows you to expose this filter to visitors. Fill in the fields as shown below, and click Apply.

Field name	Explanation	Example value
Expose this filter to visitors, to allow them to change it	Allow visitors to filter and search	Checked
Required	Whether a value has to be provided or not	Unchecked
Label	Label shown for this filter on the view page	Find recipes using…



9. To change the Path label field to "Recipes", click "/vendors" in the Path field under Page settings. In the pop-up that appears, enter the path "recipes" and click Apply.

   Note that when editing a view, you enter paths without the leading "/", unlike on other administrative pages (such as when providing a path to a content item page).

10. To change the menu link title, click "Normal: Vendors" in the Menu field under Page settings. In the pop-up that appears, change the title to "Recipes" and click Apply.

11. In order to use Ajax (see Ajax entry in the Glossary) to make filtering and paging faster for users, under Advanced > Other, click No in the Use AJAX field. Check Use AJAX in the pop-up that appears, and click Apply.

12. Click Save to save the view.

13. Go back to the home page and click Recipes in the navigation to view the new Recipes page.

Expand your understanding

The link to the view in the main navigation will probably not be in the right place. Change the order of the menu items in the main navigation. See 「Changing the Order of Navigation」.

Related concepts

- 「Planning your Content Structure」
- Ajax entry in the Glossary

Attributions

Written and edited by Laura Vass at Pronovix, and Jojy Alphonso at Red Crackle.

9.5. Adding a Block Display to a View

Goal

Add a block display to the Recipes view to display the most recent recipes in a sidebar, and change its configuration without changing the existing Recipes page view.

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「Concept: Uses of Views」

- 「Concept: The Parts of a View」
- 「Creating a Content List View」

Site prerequisites

- The Recipe content type must exist, it must have a Main image field, and your site must have a couple of Recipe content items. See 「Adding a Content Type」, 「Adding Basic Fields to a Content Type」, 「Changing Content Entry Forms」, and 「コンテンツアイテムの作成」.
- The Thumbnail (100x100) image style must be defined. This is created on your site when you install the core Image module (installed with the core Standard installation profile) but can be recreated if deleted. See 「Setting Up an Image Style」.
- The Recipes view must exist. See 「Creating a Content List View」 and 「Duplicating a View」.

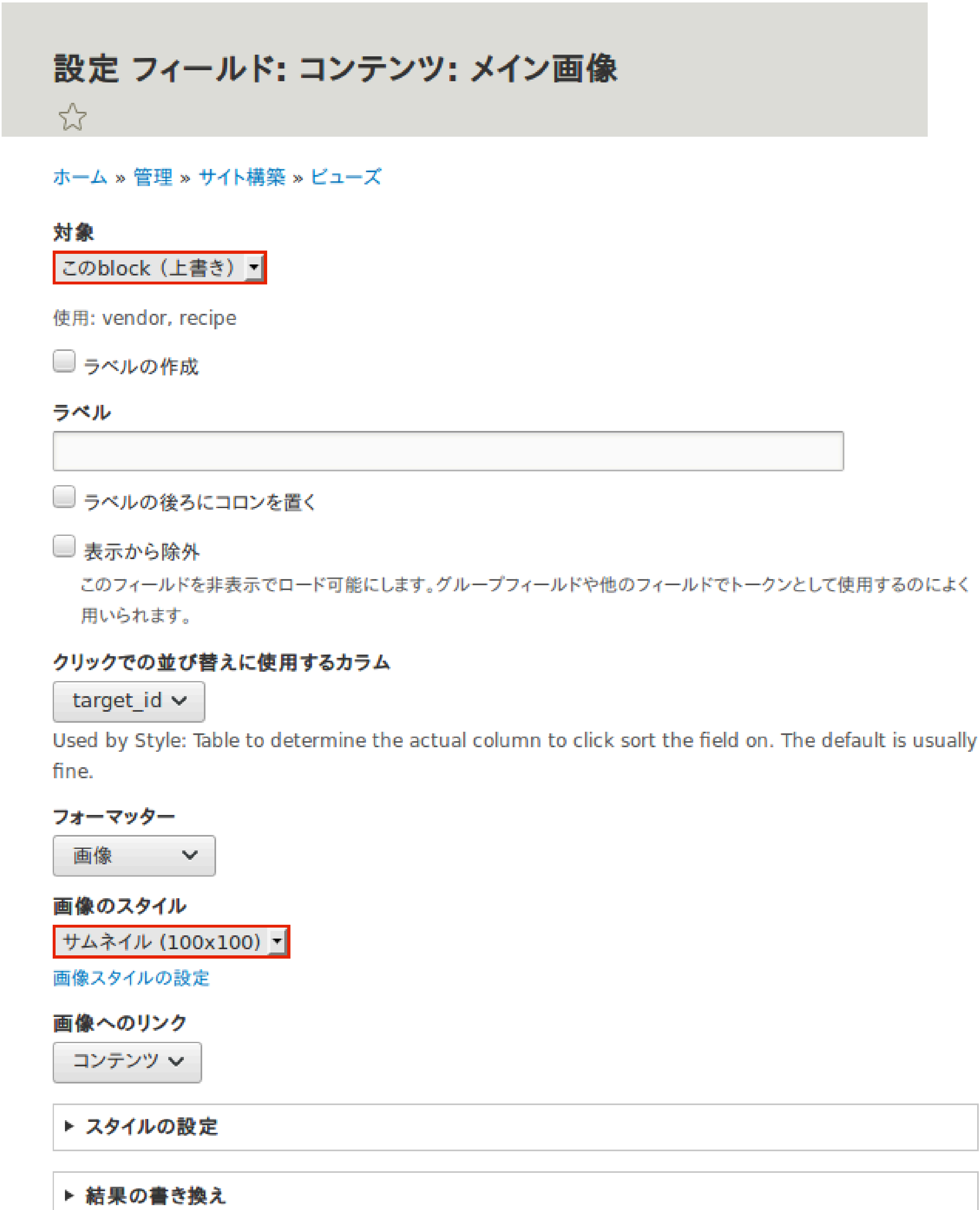
Steps

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Structure > Views (admin/structure/views). Find the view "Recipes" and click Edit from its dropdown button. Alternatively, navigate to the Recipes page in the main site navigation, and click the Edit view contextual link in the main area of the page. See 「Concept: Administrative Overview」 for information about contextual links.
2. Create a new block display by clicking Add under Displays. Click Block from the list of links that appears. The new display is created, and the focus is automatically switched to its configuration.

3. To change the title of this display, click Block in the Display name field. The Block: The name and the description of this display pop-up appears. Change the Administrative name to "Recent recipes". Click Apply.
4. To change the title of the block, click Recipes in the Title field under Title. In the pop-up that appears, select This block (override) from the For select list. Change the Title field to "New recipes" and click Apply (this display).

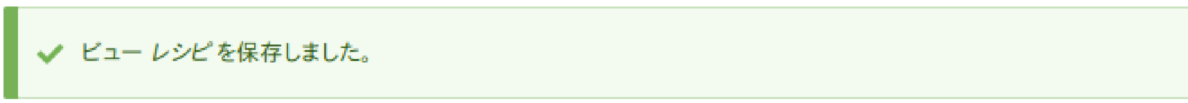
5. To change the block’s style, click Grid in the Format field under Format. In the pop-up that appears, select This block (override) from the For select list. Select Unformatted list and Click Apply (this display). You can further configure the style options in the next pop-up that appears. Then click Apply.

6. To configure the image field, click Content: Main image under Fields. In the pop-up that appears, select This block (override) from the For select list. Select Image style Thumbnail (100x100). Click Apply (this display).



7. To remove ingredients as a filter, click Content: Ingredients (exposed) under Filter criteria. In the pop-up that appears, select This block (override) from the For select list. Click Remove at the bottom.

8. To configure how you want the content to be sorted in the view, click Add from the dropdown button under Sort criteria. In the pop-up that appears, select This block (override) from the For select list. Check Authored on (in the Content category), and then click Add and configure sort criteria.
9. In the appearing configuration pop-up, select Sort descending to have the most recent recipes appear first. Click Apply.
10. To specify the number of items to be displayed, click Mini in the Use pager field under Pager. In the pop-up that appears, select This block (override) from the For select list. Under Pager, select Display a specified number of items. Click Apply (this display). In the Block: Pager options pop-up, provide "5" as the value for Items to display. Click Apply.
11. Click Save. You will either see the view editing page again, or the Recipes page, depending on what you did in step 1. You should also see a message saying that the view has been saved.



12. Place the "Recipes: Recent Recipes" block in the Sidebar second region. See 「Placing a Block in a Region」. Navigate to the site’s home page to see the block.

Attributions

Written and edited by Laura Vass at Pronovix, Jennifer Hodgdon, and Jojy Alphonso at Red Crackle.

第10章 サイトを多言語化する

10.1. Concept: User Interface, Configuration, and Content translation

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「概念: データのタイプ」
- 「概念: モジュール」
- 「概念: コンテンツエンティティーとフィールド」

What can be translated on your site?

The base language for the software that your site runs (core software, modules, and theme) is English. However, you can create either a site that displays in a different language or a multilingual site; if you do so, all relevant text, images, and file attachments should be shown in the appropriate language for each site visitor. You need to have the core Language module installed in order to use a language other than English on the site.

There are three types of information that you can translate, each with its own method for translating:

User interface text

> Built-in text present in the core software, modules, and themes. This can be translated from the base English language of the software into the language(s) of your site. Typically, rather than needing to translate this text yourself, you can download translations. You need to have the core Interface Translation module installed in order to translate this text.

Configuration text

> Text whose structure and initial values are defined by the core software, modules, and theme, but that you can edit. Examples include the labels for fields in your content types, header text in views, your site name, and the content of automatic email messages that your site sends out. After creating configuration text in the default language of your site, you can translate it into other languages. You need to have the core Configuration Translation module installed in order to translate this text.

Content text and files

> If your site is multilingual, you can configure the content fields on your site to be translatable. After creating content in one language, you can translate it into other

languages. Fields can contain textual information or uploaded files, and for each field on each content type, you can configure it to be translatable or non-translatable. You need to have the core Content Translation module installed in order to translate this text.

Related topics

- 「Adding a Language」
- 「Configuring Content Translation」
- 「Translating Content」
- 「Translating Configuration」

Attributions

Written by Jennifer Hodgdon.

10.2. Adding a Language

Goal

Add one or more languages to your site and define which one is used by default.

Prerequisite knowledge

「Concept: User Interface, Configuration, and Content translation」

Steps

1. Install the four core multilingual modules (Language, Interface Translation, Content Translation, and Configuration Translation), by following the steps in 「Installing a Module」.
2. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Configuration > Regional and language > Languages (admin/config/regional/language).
3. Click Add language.
4. Select Spanish (or your preferred language) from the Language name select list. Click Add language. After waiting for translations to finish downloading, you will be returned to the Languages page, with a confirmation message and the new language shown.

5. Follow the steps in 「Placing a Block in a Region」 to place the Language switcher block in the Sidebar second region. This will enable site visitors to switch between languages, once the site has been translated.

Expand your understanding

- 「Configuring Content Translation」
- 「Translating Content」

Additional resources

Drupal.org page "Resource Guide: Configuring a Multilingual Site"

Attributions

Written and edited by Leila Tite, Jennifer Hodgdon, and Boris Doesborg.

10.3. Configuring Content Translation

Goal

Make Custom block, Custom menu link, and Content entity types translatable. Select specific subtypes and set which fields of these can be translated.

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「概念：コンテンツエンティティーとフィールド」

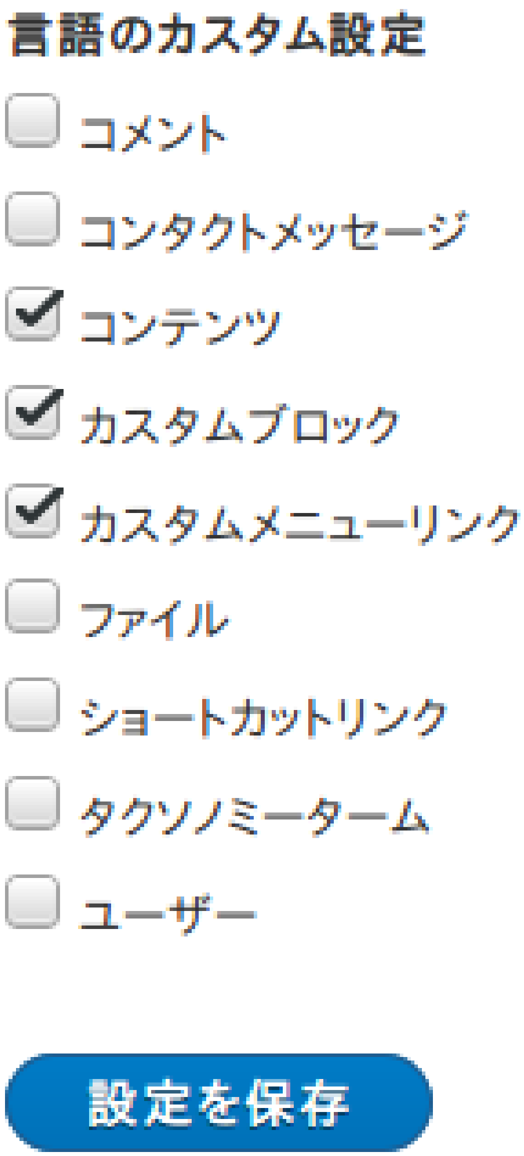
- [「Concept: User Interface, Configuration, and Content translation」]

Site prerequisites

The core Content Translation module must be installed, and your site must have at least two languages. See 「Adding a Language」.

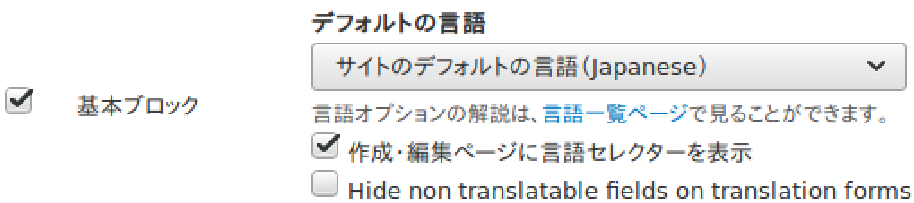
Steps

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Configuration > Regional and language > Content language and translation (admin/config/regional/content-language).
2. Under Custom language settings, check Content, Custom block and Custom menu link to make these entity types translatable.



3. Configuration options appear for Content, Custom block and Custom menu link. Choose the subtypes you want to translate for each entity type. Check Basic page for Content, Basic block for Custom block and Custom menu link for Custom menu link.
4. Verify the settings for the entity types as shown below:

Field name	Explanation	Example value
Default language	The default language for the entity subtype	Site's default language (English)
Show language selector on create and edit pages	Whether or not the language selector should be shown while editing and creating content	Checked



5. Choose the fields that should be translatable for Basic page as shown in the table below. If a field is not translation-dependent, leave it unchecked. Enabling translation for fields that are numbers or dates has use for accountability or implementing workflows.

Field name	Explanation	Example value
Title	The title of the content	Checked
Authored by	The author	Unchecked
Publishing status	Whether the content has been published or not	Checked
Authored on	Date of publishing	Unchecked
Changed	Date of last update	Unchecked
Promoted to front page	Whether the content will be included in some content views	Unchecked
Sticky at top of lists	Whether the content will be displayed first in some content views	Unchecked
URL alias	Nicer URL for the content	Checked
Body	The main content of the page	Checked

6. Similarly, check the appropriate boxes for translatable fields belonging to Basic block and Custom menu link.
7. Click Save configuration.

Expand your understanding

- 「Translating Configuration」
- 「Translating Content」

Additional resources

- Blog post "Multilingual Drupal 8 tidbits, part 5"
- Blog post "Multilingual Drupal 8 tidbits, part 17"

Attributions

Written and edited by Laura Vass at Pronovix, Jojy Alphonso at Red Crackle, and Jennifer Hodgdon.

10.4. Translating Content

Goal

Translate the home page to Spanish.

Prerequisite knowledge

「Concept: User Interface, Configuration, and Content translation」

Site prerequisites

- The Home content item must exist. See 「コンテンツアイテムの作成」.
- The core Content Translation module must be installed, and your site must have at least two languages. See 「Adding a Language」.
- The Basic page content type must be configured to be translatable. See 「Configuring Content Translation」.

Steps

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Content (admin/content).
2. Locate the home page. You can search for it by entering "Home" in the title field.
3. Select Translate from the dropdown button in the row of the Home content item. The page Translations of Home appears.
4. Click Add in the row Spanish.

5. Note that the user interface has switched to Spanish. To switch it back to English, remove the first instance of es in the browser's URL. For example, if your URL looks like example.com/es/node/5/translations/add/en/es, remove the es that comes immediately after example.com.
6. Fill in the fields as shown below.

Field name	Explanation	Value
Title	Translated title of the page	Página principal

Field name	Explanation	Value
Body	Translated body of the page	Bienvenido al mercado de la ciudad - ¡el mercado de agricultores de tu barrio! Horario: Domingos de 9:00 a 14:00. Desde Abril a Septiembre Lugar: parking del Banco Trust número 1. En el centro de la ciudad
URL path settings > URL alias	Translated address of the webpage	pagina-principal

7. Click Save and keep published (this translation).
8. Go to your site's home page to view the newly translated page.

Expand your understanding

- Follow the steps above to translate more content on your site.
- 「Translating Configuration」

Attributions

Written by Boris Doesborg.

10.5. Translating Configuration

Goal

Translate the labels on the Recipes view page into Spanish.

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「Concept: User Interface, Configuration, and Content translation」
- 「Creating a Content List View」

Site prerequisites

- The core Configuration Translation module must be installed, and your site must have at least two languages. See 「Adding a Language」.
- The Recipes view must exist. See 「Creating a Content List View」 and 「Duplicating a View」.

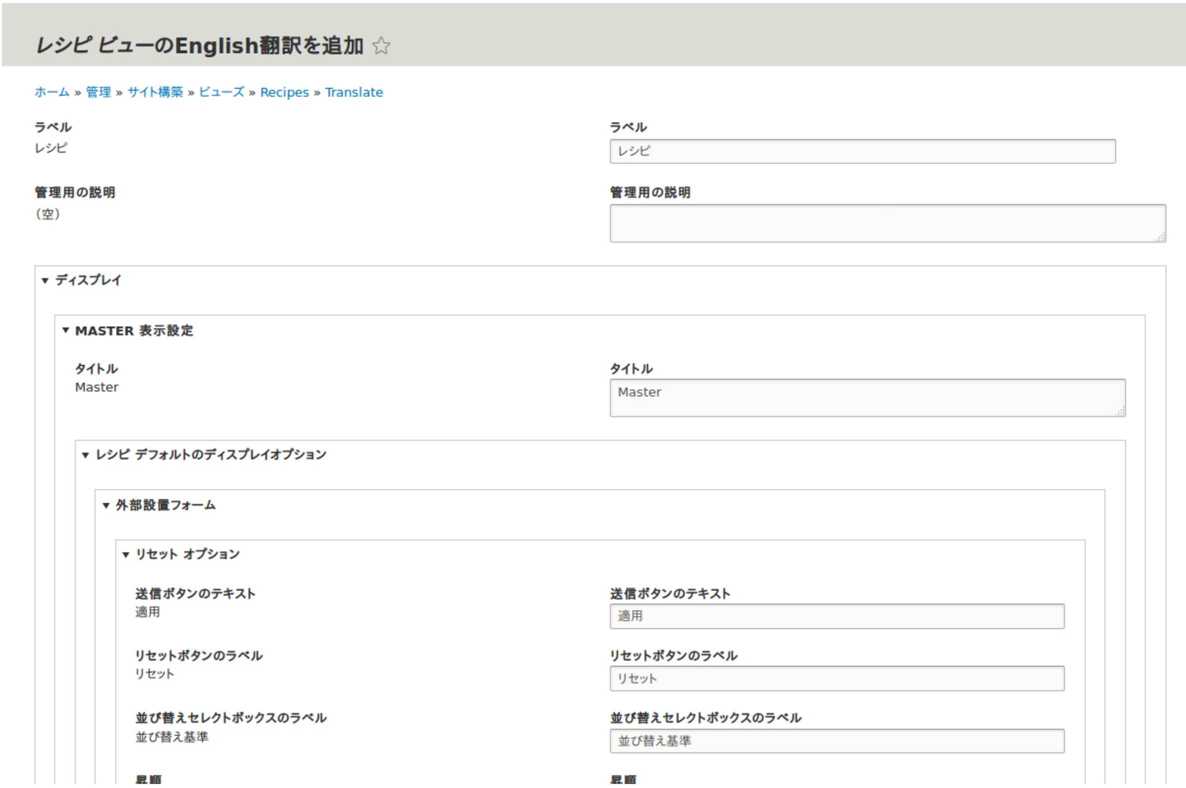
Steps

The basic steps for translating any configuration on your site are:

1. Locate the page where the configuration you want to translate is created or edited in the site's primary language. For example, to translate the site name, you need to find the page where you would edit the site name (see 「Editing Basic Site Information」).
2. Find a link, tab, or button on the page that says "Translate" or something similar. Click this link, tab, or button.
3. Find a button that will let you add a translation in the desired language, and click this button.
4. Enter the translation in the form, and save.

Most configuration is fairly straightforward and intuitive to edit in this manner. Views configuration is an exception, because the translation editing form is nothing like the view editing form, and it is complex and hierarchical rather than being a simple form with just a few fields. As an example of how to translate a view, here are the steps to translate the labels in the Recipes view to Spanish:

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Structure > Views (admin/structure/views).
2. Locate the Recipes view and click Translate from the dropdown button.
3. Click Add in the row Spanish. The page Add Spanish translation for Recipes view appears.
4. Under Displays > Master Display settings > Recipes default display Options, translate Display title from "Recipes" to "Recetas".
5. Under Displays > Master display settings > Recipes default display options > Exposed form > Reset options, translate Submit button text from "Apply" to "Applicar". The other buttons and labels in this section do not appear on the Recipes page or block, and do not need to be translated.



6. Under Displays > Master display settings > Recipes default display options > Filters > (Empty) taxonomy term ID > Find recipes using… Expose, translate Label from "Find recipes using…" to "Encontrar recetas usando…".
7. Click Save translation.
8. Navigate to the Recipes page and switch to Spanish using the Language switcher block. Verify that the labels have been translated.

Expand your understanding

- Translate the block display title in the Recent recipes display settings section of the Recipes view.
- Translate the page title in the Vendors view.
- Translate other configuration. Some examples of where to find the translation pages:
  - To translate the site name, navigate in the Manage administrative menu to Configuration > System > Basic site settings > Translate system information (admin/config/system/site-information/translate).
  - To translate the contact form, navigate in the Manage administrative menu to Structure > Contact forms (admin/structure/contact). Click Translate in the dropdown button in the Website feedback row.
  - To translate the name of a menu, navigate in the Manage administrative menu to Structure > Menus (admin/structure/menu). Click Translate in the dropdown button for the menu whose name you want to translate.

  - Menu items within a menu are considered to be content (not configuration); see 「Configuring Content Translation」 to enable translation. Once translation is enabled, navigate in the Manage administrative menu to Structure > Menus (admin/structure/menu). Click Edit menu in the dropdown button for the menu whose links you want to translate. Click Translate in the dropdown button for the link you want to translate.
  - To translate field labels on a content type, navigate in the Manage administrative menu to Structure > Content types (admin/structure/types). Click Manage fields in the dropdown button for the content type whose field labels you want to edit. Click Translate in the dropdown button for the field whose label you want to edit.
- Translate content. See 「Translating Content」.

Attributions

Written and edited by Boris Doesborg and Jennifer Hodgdon.

第11章 サイトの拡張とカスタマイズ

11.1. Finding Modules

Goal

Find and evaluate modules on Drupal.org.

Prerequisite knowledge

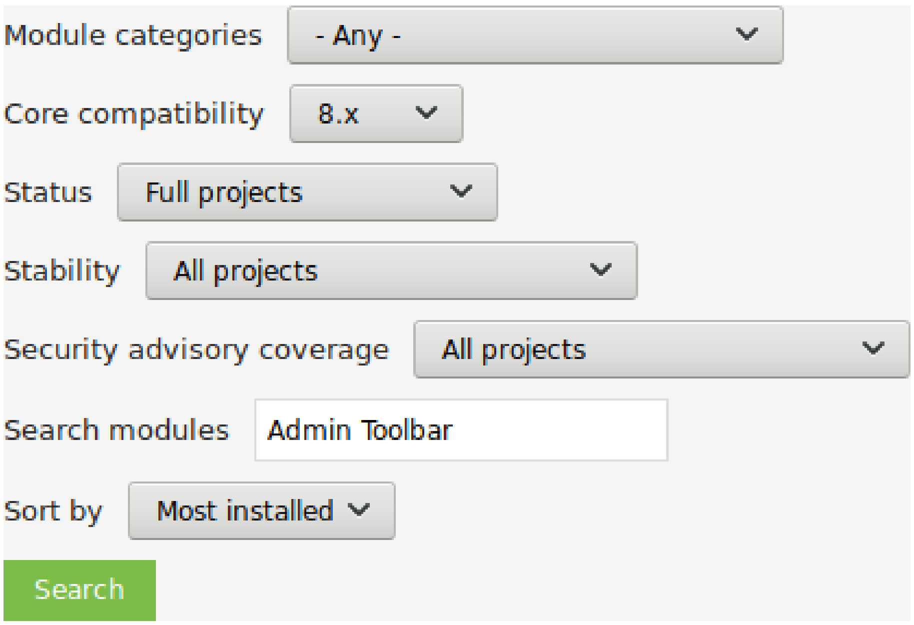
- 「概念:コンテンツ管理システムとしてのDrupal」
- 「概念: モジュール」

Steps

1. Go to Drupal.org, and navigate to Download & Extend > Modules (https://www.drupal.org/project/project_module).
2. Filter your search using the categories on the module search page. Fill in the fields as shown below.

Field name	Explanation	Example value
Maintenance status	How actively should the module be maintained?	Actively maintained
Development status	What kind of development should the module undergo?	Any
Module categories	The module’s topic area.	Administration
Core compatibility	The version of the core software the module is compatible with.	8.x
Status	Project status: Sandbox projects are experimental projects. Full projects have already gone through an approval process, but they can still be in development.	Full projects
Search Modules	Search for Admin Toolbar, a module that will be covered in detail later. Alternatively, you can also leave the field	Admin Toolbar

Field name	Explanation	Example value
	blank if you are not sure which module to search for.	
Sort by	Order your search results by criteria like Most installed (popular modules that many sites use) or Last release (date of latest version released).	Most installed



3. Click Search. Search results will appear.

Admin Toolbar

Posted by eme on *20 April 2015*, updated *2 October 2017*

What is Admin Toolbar module ?

Admin Toolbar intends to improve the default Drupal Toolbar (the administration menu at the top of your site) to transform it into a drop-down menu, providing a fast access to all administration pages.

The module works on the top of the default toolbar core module and is therefore a very light module and keeps all the toolbar functionalities (shortcut / media responsive).

How to use Admin Toolbar module ?

Just install it like any other module.

Read more · Categories: Actively maintained , Under active development , Administration

Adminimal Admin Toolbar

Posted by energee on *19 March 2016*, updated *25 July 2017*

This module is inspired by Adminimal Administration Menu. It provides a minimalist style to Admin Toolbar for Drupal 8.

Although the "Adminimal" theme provides menu styling, there are some conflicts with Admin toolbar and styling will only be present when the admin theme is set like when editing content.

Read more · Categories: Actively maintained , Under active development , Administration , Theme Enhancements

D8 Editor File upload

Posted by DuaelFr on *5 September 2015*, updated *21 March 2017*

This module allows to add a button in the Drupal 8 rich text editor active toolbar to directly upload and link files into your content. Without this module, the writer would have to upload the files on the webserver via a file field or a FTP connexion then manually create the link.

Read more · Categories: Actively maintained , Under active development , Content

CKEditor Media Embed Plugin

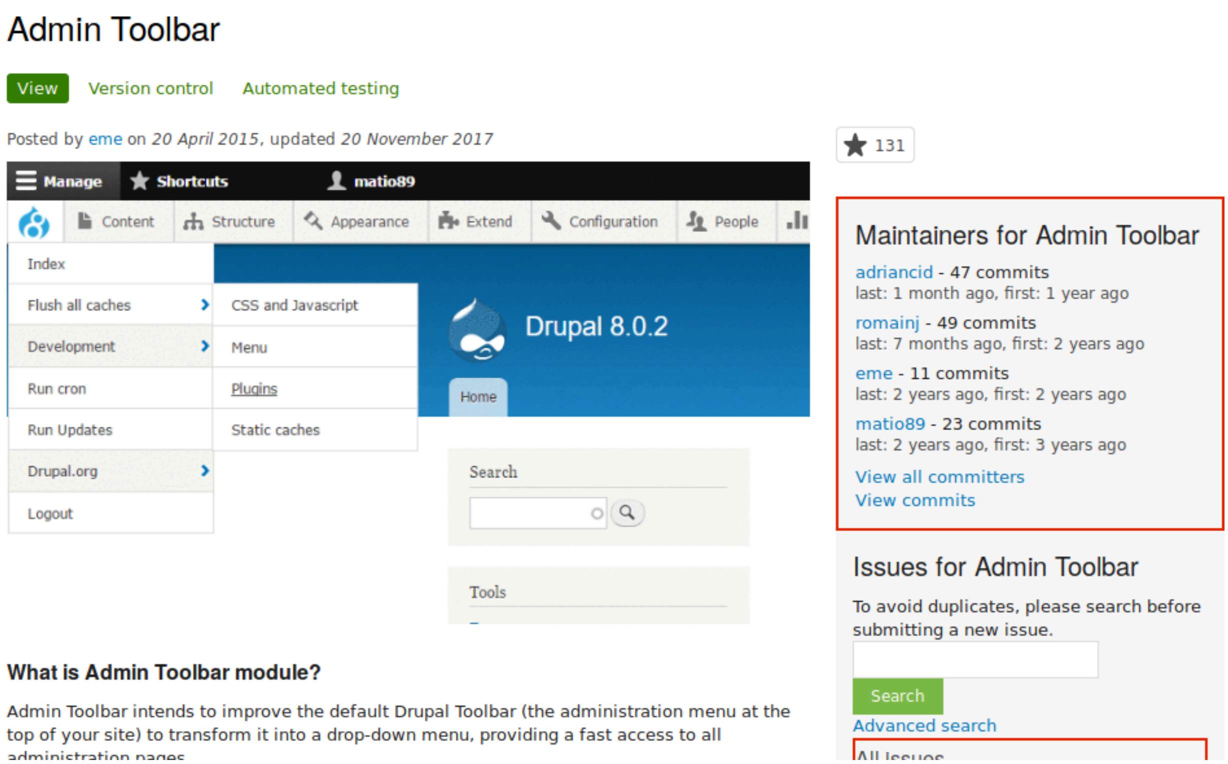
Posted by grndlvl on *20 October 2015*, updated *12 October 2017*

4. To further evaluate a module, click its title in the list of search results to visit its project page.

Some aspects to pay attention to when evaluating modules:

- Project description: The description of the module on its project page should be clear and useful. You should get an idea of its features and requirements.
- Maintenance status: If a module is Actively maintained, you can be sure that there will be security updates, bug fixes and feature improvements provided on a regular basis. However, if the module is unmaintained or abandoned, you shouldn't use it.

- Development status: Under active development means you can expect new features to be added to the project, but some aspects (for example, API) may still change. Maintenance fixes only means that the project is considered feature complete.
- Reported installs, downloads: You can see how many people have downloaded and how many sites use the module. If it's only used by a few sites, it might be a unique solution that not many people need, or it might be a warning sign that you shouldn't use it either.
- Maintainers: When was the last commit (the last time someone updated something on the module) or last release (new version)? If the project has few open issues, a long time since commits/releases might be appropriate, but if it has a lot of open issues and there are no commits/releases, that would be a clue that it might be abandoned.
- Issues: See if there are any open issues, potential problems with the module. Check the Statistics to see how regularly issues are responded to.
- Resources: Check if the module has documentation or a README file, that can help you install, configure, explore, and test it.



Expand your understanding

[「Downloading and Installing a Module from Drupal.org」]

Attributions

Written by Diána Lakatos at Pronovix.

11.2. Enabling and Disabling Maintenance Mode

Goal

Put your site in maintenance mode to allow users with the right permissions to use the site while users without this permission are presented with a message that the site is under maintenance.

Prerequisite knowledge

「Concept: Security and Regular Updates」

Site prerequisites

If you want to use Drush to enable or disable maintenance mode, Drush must be installed. See 「概念: その他のツール」.

Steps

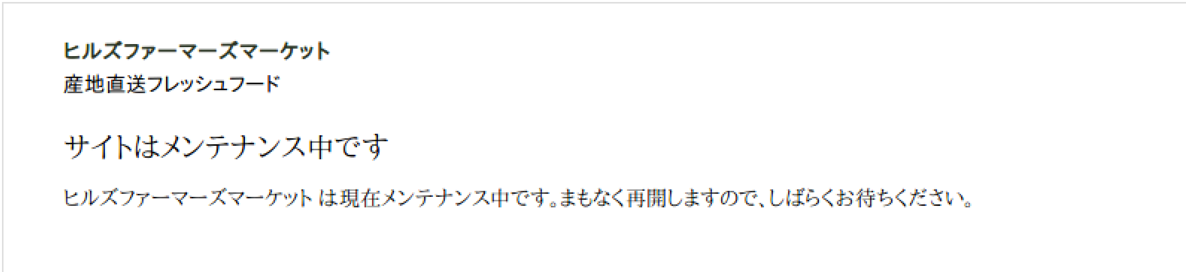
You can use the administrative interface or Drush to enable or disable maintenance mode.

Enabling maintenance mode using the administrative interface

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Configuration > Development > Maintenance mode (admin/config/development/maintenance). The Maintenance mode page appears.
2. Fill in the fields as shown below.

Field name	Explanation	Value
Put site into maintenance mode	Enable the maintenance mode	Checked
Message to display when in maintenance mode	The information that is shown to website visitors when the mode is enabled. Variables such as @site can be used in the message	@site is currently under maintenance but should be back shortly. Thank you for your patience.

3. Click Save configuration.
4. Verify that the site is in maintenance mode by accessing it from another browser where you aren't logged in. If you are not able to verify, try clearing the cache. See 「Clearing the Cache」.



Disabling maintenance mode using the administrative interface

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Configuration > Development > Maintenance mode (admin/config/development/maintenance). The Maintenance mode page appears.
2. Fill in the fields as shown below.

Field name	Explanation	Value
Put site into maintenance mode	Disable the maintenance mode	Unchecked
Message to display when in maintenance mode	No message required while disabling. You can leave the field blank.	

3. Click Save configuration.
4. Verify that the site is no longer in maintenance mode by accessing it from another browser where you aren't logged in. If you are not able to verify, try clearing the cache. See 「Clearing the Cache」.

Enabling or disabling maintenance mode using Drush

1. Follow the user interface steps above to edit the site maintenance message, if desired.
2. Run the following Drush commands to enable maintenance mode and clear the cache:

   ```
   drush sset system.maintenance_mode 1
   drush cr
   ```

3. Run the following Drush commands to disable maintenance mode and clear the cache:

   ```
   drush sset system.maintenance_mode 0
   drush cr
   ```

4. After running either set of commands, verify that your site is either in or out of maintenance mode by visiting the site in a browser where you are not logged in.

Expand your understanding

- 「Updating the Core Software」
- 「Updating a Theme」
- 「Updating a Module」

Attributions

Written and edited by Boris Doesborg, Jojy Alphonso at Red Crackle, and Jennifer Hodgdon.

11.3. Downloading and Installing a Module from Drupal.org

Goal

Download and install the contributed Admin Toolbar module, which allows you to easily browse through the administration section of the website.

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「概念: モジュール」
- 「Finding Modules」
- 「概念: その他のツール」

Site prerequisites

- If you want to install modules via the website, the core Update Manager module must be installed. See 「Installing a Module」 for instructions on installing modules.
- If you want to use Drush, Drush must be installed. See 「概念: その他のツール」.

Steps

You can use the administrative interface or Drush to install a contributed module. If you are installing a custom module rather than a contributed module, if you see a message saying Installing modules and themes requires FTP access to your server, or if the steps below do not work to download and unpack the module files, follow the steps in 「Manually Downloading Module or Theme Files」. If you are installing a contributed module with external dependencies that are managed by Composer, follow the steps for downloading in 「Using Composer and Git to Download Files」. In either of these cases, then continue here with step 7 in the instructions for the administrative interface below.

Using the administrative interface

1. On the Admin toolbar project page on drupal.org (https://www.drupal.org/project/admin_toolbar), scroll to the Downloads section at the bottom of the page.
2. Copy the address of the tar.gz link. Depending on your device and browser, you might do this by right clicking and selecting Copy link address.

3. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Extend (admin/modules). The Extend page appears.
4. Click Install new module. The Install new module page appears.

5. In the field Install from a URL, paste the copied download link. This value could look like this: https://ftp.drupal.org/files/projects/admin_toolbar-8.x-1.14.tar.gz
6. Click Install to upload and unpack the new module on the server. The files are being downloaded to the modules directory.
7. Click Enable newly added modules to return to the Extend page. If you used the manual uploading procedure, start with this step, and reach the Extend page by using the Manage administrative menu and navigating to Extend (admin/modules).
8. Locate and check Admin toolbar.
9. Click Install to turn on the new module.

Using Drush

1. Find the project name for the module you want to install, which is the last segment of the module's project page URL. For example, if the project URL is https://www.drupal.org/project/admin_toolbar, the project name is "admin_toolbar".

2. Run the following Drush commands, giving the project name (for example, admin_toolbar) as a parameter:

```
drush dl admin_toolbar
drush en admin_toolbar
```

3. Follow the instructions on the screen.

Expand your understanding

- Verify that the contributed Admin Toolbar module is working by browsing through the menu in the administration section.
- Install and configure the contributed Pathauto module so that content pages in your site get nice URLs by default. See 「Concept: Paths, Aliases, and URLs」 for more on URLs.
- If you do not see the effect of these changes in your site, you might need to clear the cache. See 「Clearing the Cache」.

Additional resources

- Drupal.org community documentation page "Contributed modules"
- "Download and Extend" page on Drupal.org
- Admin Toolbar module on Drupal.org

Attributions

Written and edited by Boris Doesborg and Jennifer Hodgdon.

11.4. Finding Themes

Goal

Find and evaluate themes on Drupal.org.

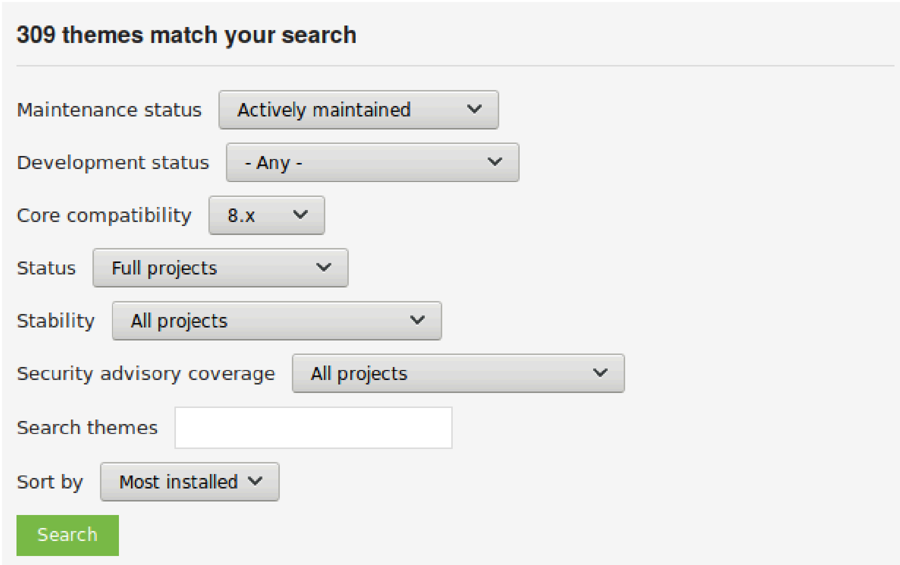
Prerequisite knowledge

- 「概念:コンテンツ管理システムとしてのDrupal」
- 「概念: テーマ」

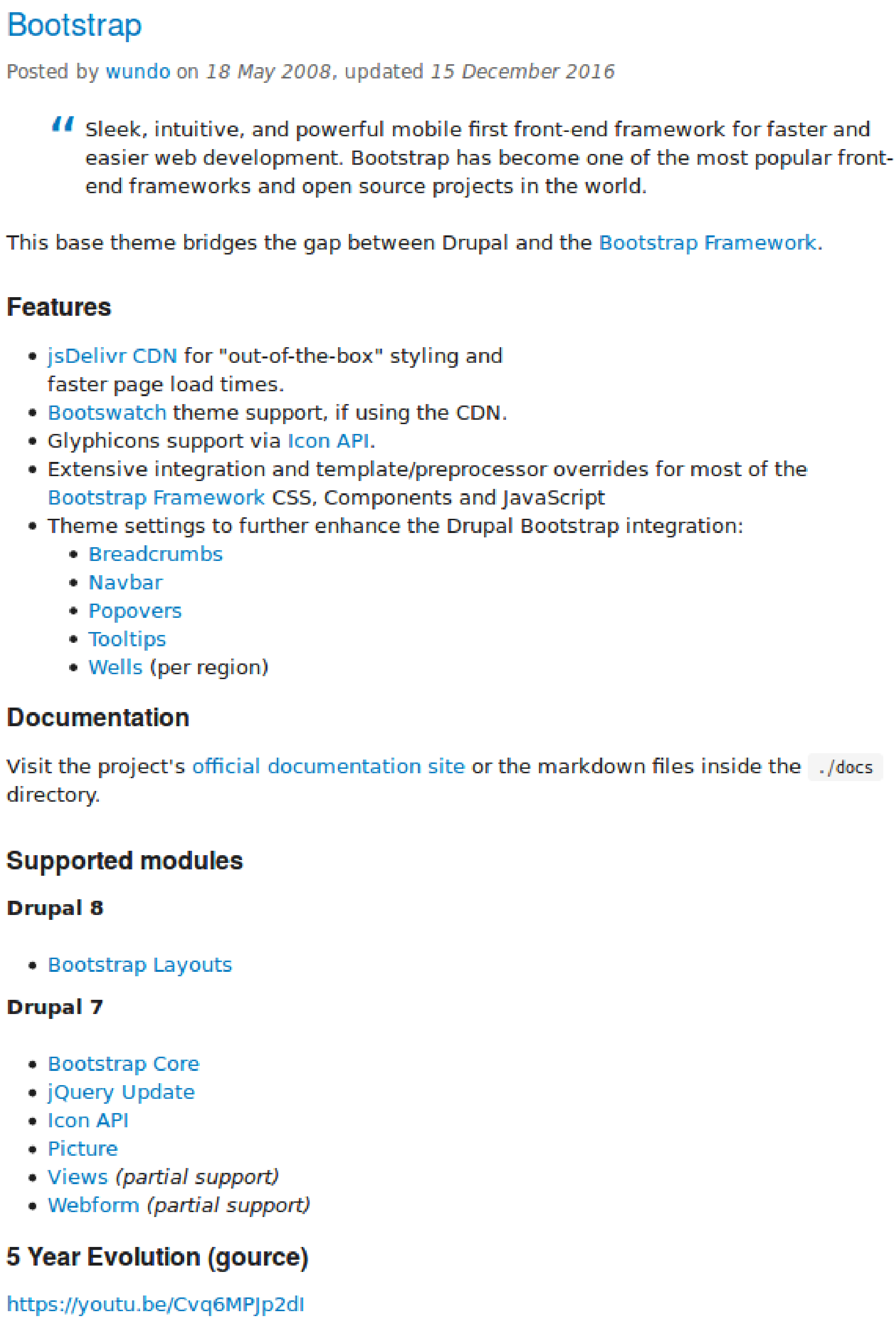
Steps

1. Go to https://www.drupal.org, and navigate to Download & Extend > Themes (https://www.drupal.org/project/project_theme).
2. Filter your search using the categories on the theme search page. For example, you might use these filters:

Field name	Explanation	Example value
Maintenance status	How actively is the theme maintained? If a theme is actively maintained, you can expect bug fixes and improvements on a regular basis.	Actively maintained
Development status	What kind of development is the theme undergoing? If you select Under active development, you can expect new features to be added, and some aspects may still change. If you select Maintenance fixes only, it means that the theme is considered complete.	Any
Core compatibility	The Drupal version the theme is compatible with.	8.x
Status	Sandbox projects are experimental projects. Full projects have already gone through an approval process, but they can still be in development.	Full projects
Search Themes	Search by search term in the theme’s description.	-
Sort by	Order your search results by criteria like Most installed (popular themes that many sites use) or Last release (date of latest version released).	Most installed



3. Click Search. Search results will appear.



Bootstrap

Posted by wundo on *18 May 2008*, updated *15 December 2016*

> Sleek, intuitive, and powerful mobile first front-end framework for faster and easier web development. Bootstrap has become one of the most popular front-end frameworks and open source projects in the world.

This base theme bridges the gap between Drupal and the Bootstrap Framework.

Features

- jsDelivr CDN for "out-of-the-box" styling and faster page load times.
- Bootswatch theme support, if using the CDN.
- Glyphicons support via Icon API.
- Extensive integration and template/preprocessor overrides for most of the Bootstrap Framework CSS, Components and JavaScript
- Theme settings to further enhance the Drupal Bootstrap integration:
  - Breadcrumbs
  - Navbar
  - Popovers
  - Tooltips
  - Wells (per region)

Documentation

Visit the project's official documentation site or the markdown files inside the `./docs` directory.

Supported modules

Drupal 8

- Bootstrap Layouts

Drupal 7

- Bootstrap Core
- jQuery Update
- Icon API
- Picture
- Views *(partial support)*
- Webform *(partial support)*

5 Year Evolution (gource)

https://youtu.be/Cvq6MPJp2dI

4. To further evaluate a theme, click its title in the list of search results to visit its project page.

Some aspects to pay attention to while evaluating themes:

- Introduction: The description of the theme on its project page should be clear and useful. A screenshot of the theme helps your evaluation as well.
- Downloads: The theme should be available for your version of the core software. Pay attention to the color-coding: Themes marked green are recommended to be used on

live sites, the ones marked yellow should be carefully evaluated before use, and the ones marked red are only recommended for testing.

- Project Information: Check the theme's maintenance and development status, and how frequently it's downloaded and installed.
- Issues: See if there are any open issues or potential problems with the theme.
- Resources: Check if the theme has documentation.

Expand your understanding

- 「Downloading and Installing a Theme from Drupal.org」

Attributions

Written by Diána Lakatos.

11.5. Downloading and Installing a Theme from Drupal.org

Goal

Download and install a theme from Drupal.org.

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「Finding Themes」
- 「概念: その他のツール」

Site prerequisites

If you want to install via the website, the core Update Manager module must be installed. See 「Installing a Module」 for instructions on installing modules.

If you want to use Drush, Drush must be installed. See 「概念: その他のツール」.

Steps

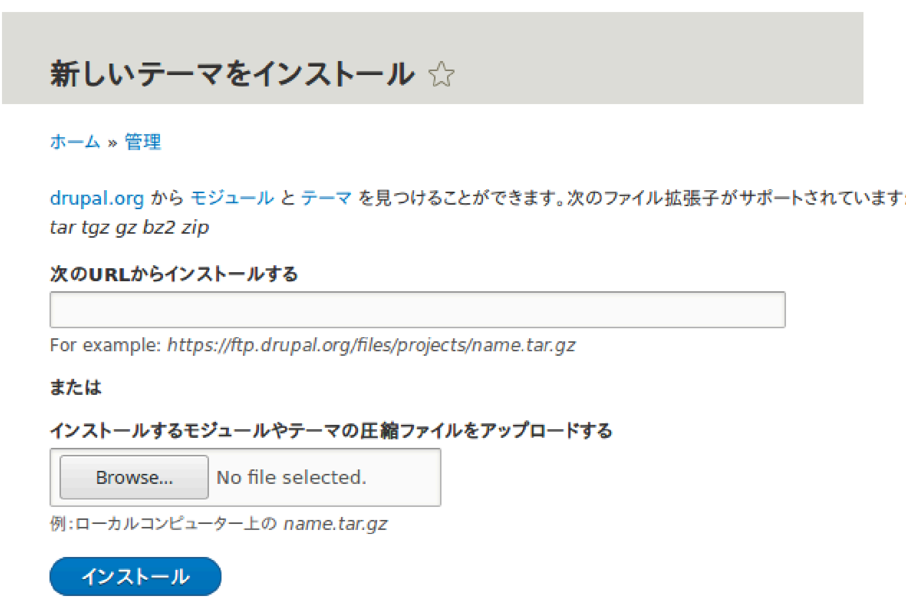
You can use the administrative interface or Drush to install a contributed theme. If you are installing a custom theme rather than a contributed theme, if you see a message saying Installing modules and themes requires FTP access to your server, or if the steps below do not work to download and unpack the theme files, follow the steps in 「Manually Downloading Module or Theme Files」. If you are installing a contributed theme with external dependencies that are managed by Composer, follow the steps for downloading in 「Using Composer and

Git to Download Files」. In either of these cases, then continue here with step 7 in the instructions for the administrative interface below.

Using the administrative interface

1. On the theme's project page on drupal.org (for example, https://www.drupal.org/project/mayo), scroll to the Downloads section at the bottom of the page.
2. Right-click tar.gz to copy the address.

3. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Appearance (admin/appearance). The Appearance page appears.
4. Click Install new theme. The Install new theme page appears.



5. In the field Install from a URL, paste the copied download link. This value could look like `https://ftp.drupal.org/files/projects/mayo-8.x-1.3.tar.gz`.

6. Click Install to upload and unpack the new theme on the server. The files are being downloaded to the themes directory.
7. Click Install newly added themes to return to the Appearance page. If you used the manual uploading procedure, start with this step, and reach the Appearance page by using the Manage administrative menu and navigating to Appearance (admin/appearance).
8. Locate the new theme under Uninstalled themes and click Install and set as default to use it. All non-administrative pages on the site will now use this new theme.

Using Drush

1. Find the project name for the theme you want to install, which is the last segment of the theme's project page URL. For example, if the project URL is https://www.drupal.org/project/mayo, the project name is mayo.
2. Run the following Drush commands, giving the project name (for example, mayo) as a parameter:

```
drush dl mayo
drush en mayo
drush config-set system.theme default mayo
```

3. Follow the instructions on the screen.

Expand your understanding

- In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Appearance (admin/appearance) and uninstall any themes that you are not using.
- 「Finding Modules」

- 「Downloading and Installing a Module from Drupal.org」
- If you do not see the effect of these changes in your site, you might need to clear the cache. See 「Clearing the Cache」.

Attributions

Written and edited by Joe Shindelar at Drupalize.Me, and Boris Doesborgh.

11.6. Manually Downloading Module or Theme Files

Goal

Manually download module or theme files and upload them to your site, if the website or Drush methods for installing or updating a module or theme do not work, or if you are placing a custom-written module or theme.

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「概念: モジュール」
- 「Finding Modules」
- 「概念: テーマ」
- 「Finding Themes」

Site prerequisites

You need to be facing any of the following to perform the manual download described in this topic:

- File permission issues
- FTP permission issues
- You created a custom module/theme or received its files from someone
- You could not successfully complete the instructions in 「Downloading and Installing a Module from Drupal.org」, 「Downloading and Installing a Theme from Drupal.org」, 「Updating a Module」, or 「Updating a Theme」

Skip this topic if none of the above applies to you.

Steps

If you are installing a module or theme from Drupal.org, follow the downloading instructions, and then the uploading/unpacking instructions. If you created the module or theme, skip the downloading step. Instead, create an archive file (that you know how to extract on the server) and proceed with the steps in uploading/unpacking, using whatever method is appropriate for the way you initially created the archive file.

Downloading the files

1. Open the module or theme project page on drupal.org; for example, the Admin toolbar page (https://www.drupal.org/project/admin_toolbar).
2. Scroll to the Downloads section near the bottom of the page.

Downloads

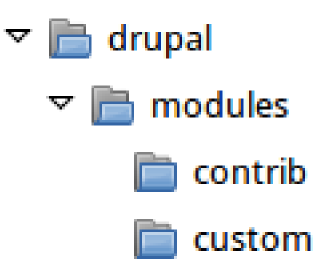
Version	Download	Date
8.x-1.19	tar.gz (17.07 KB) | zip (27.02 KB)	2017-Apr-06
Development releases		
8.x-1.x-dev	tar.gz (19.49 KB) | zip (29.81 KB)	2017-Jun-11

View all releases

3. Click tar.gz to download the file to your computer.

Uploading the files to your site and unpacking them

1. If you are adding a new module or theme, create subdirectories in your top-level modules and themes directories (if they don't already exist). Typically, people make a contrib subdirectory for contributed modules and themes that are downloaded from Drupal.org, and a custom subdirectory for modules and themes that they created. Your modules directory might look like this:



2. If you are replacing an existing module or theme with an updated version, put the site into maintenance mode. See 「Enabling and Disabling Maintenance Mode」.
3. If you are replacing an existing module or theme with an updated version, find and delete all the existing files and directories for the existing module or theme. Modules are normally located in directories under the top-level modules directory, and themes are normally located in directories under the top-level themes directory.
4. Upload the .tar.gz file (or whatever archive you created) to your site. Place it in either the same location from which you deleted the directory (if replacing an existing module or theme) or the appropriate subdirectory of modules or themes (if adding a new module or theme).
5. Extract the files from the .tar.gz archive (or whatever archive you created), making a subdirectory in the same location as the archive file. If you do not have terminal access,

or your hosting server is not running Linux, your hosting control panel's file manager should provide a way to extract the files. If you have terminal access to your hosting server (running Linux) and you are using a tar.gz file, you can use a command like:

```
tar -xzf admin_toolbar-8.x-1.17.tar.gz
```

6. Delete the compressed file from the server, unless your unpacking method already deleted it.
7. Refer to 「Downloading and Installing a Module from Drupal.org」, 「Downloading and Installing a Theme from Drupal.org」, 「Updating a Module」, or 「Updating a Theme」 to complete the installation or update of the module or theme. Start at the step after the automatic download has been completed.

Expand your understanding

- If you work with multiple environments (for example, a local development site and a production site) you will have to repeat the steps on each environment, or re-clone the environment. See 「Making a Development Site」.
- If you added a new theme, navigate in the Manage administrative menu to Appearance (admin/appearance) and uninstall the old theme.

Additional resources

- Drupal.org community documentation page "Updating modules"
- Drupal.org community documentation page "Installing contributed modules (Drupal 8)"
- Drupal.org community documentation page "Installing themes"

Attributions

Written and edited by Boris Doesborg, Jennifer Hodgdon, and Marc Isaacson.

11.7. Concept: Development Sites

What are Development Sites?

Development Sites are different copies of the same site used for developing, updating, and testing a site without risking the integrity of the live site.

An example deployment workflow for site building will usually include the sites mentioned below:

Local environment

The development process starts with developers working on new features, bug fixes, theming, and configuration in their local environment.

Development site

Developers push the changes they've been working on to the development site. For a team of more than one developer, version control is usually used. Git is a version control system that tracks your files for any changes. You can then commit those changes to a repository. Using Git allows team members to work on the same site without overriding each other's work. It also makes it possible to easily roll back to previous stages of the development.

Staging site

The staging site can be used for testing, or presenting the changes to the client for approval. QA (Quality Assurance) and UAT (User Acceptance Testing) are most often carried out on the staging site. It is recommended to have live content on both the development and staging sites, so that you can test how the new features will work with the existing content.

Production site

The live site on the web available to visitors. It contains new features that have been proven safe to go live.

Based on the project's size, scope, requirements, or stakeholders, stages from the above workflow can be removed, or additional stages can be added. For example, a testing site before staging can be added to separate testing and user acceptance processes.

Related topics

- 「Making a Development Site」
- 「Concept: Editorial Workflow」

Additional resources

Drupal.org community documentation page "Introduction to Git"

Attributions

Written and edited by Diána Lakatos, and Jojy Alphonso at Red Crackle.

11.8. Making a Development Site

Goal

Make a copy of a site that you can use to develop new features and test updates on.

Prerequisite knowledge

「Concept: Development Sites」

Site prerequisites

- You have a live, developed site that you would like to make a copy of for development purposes.
- If you want to use Drush for some of the steps in this task, Drush must be installed. See 「概念: その他のツール」.

Steps

1. Follow the steps in 「インストールの準備」, so that you have hosting set up for your development site, you know where the web root is for your development site, and you have an empty database and database user for your development site to use.
2. Make a database dump file from your live site's database. Try one of the following methods:
   - If you are using MySQL as your database, and your live site's server has phpMyAdmin installed (it is available from many hosting control panels), use the Export tab in phpMyAdmin to export in SQL format. Using gzip compression on the output file is suggested, to reduce the file size.
   - If you are using MySQL and have access to the command line, use this command (substituting in your site's database name, user name, and password):

     ```
     mysqldump -u USERNAME -p'PASSWORD' DATABASENAME > BACKUPFILE.sql
     ```

   - If you prefer to use Drush, use this command:

     ```
     drush sql-dump > BACKUPFILE.sql
     ```

   - Use the contributed Backup and Migrate module from within your live site. See 「Downloading and Installing a Module from Drupal.org」 for instructions on installing contributed modules.

     You now have a database dump stored in the file BACKUPFILE.sql. For security reasons, avoid storing this file on your hosting server anywhere under the Drupal site root. This will prevent others from getting a copy of your database.
3. Copy all of the files from the web root of your live site to the web root of your development site.
4. Edit the sites/default/settings.php file under your development site's top-level directory in a plain-text editor. Find the lines near the end that contain the database name, database username, and database password, and update them to the information about the development site database you set up. The lines look something like this (before editing):

   ```
   $databases['default']['default'] = array (
     'database' => 'live_site_database_name',
   ```

```
'username' => 'live_site_database_username',
'password' => 'live_site_database_password',
```

5. Check whether your settings.php file has the following setting; if yes, then you will need to edit this to point to your development site URL instead of your production site URL:

   ```
   $settings['trusted_host_patterns']
   ```

6. Import the database dump file you created, into the development site's database. Try one of the following methods:

   - If you are using MySQL as your database, and your live site's server has PHPMyAdmin installed (it is available from many hosting control panels), use the Import tab in PHPMyAdmin. You may find that you have to restart the import a few times, if your database was large.
   - If you are using MySQL and have access to the command line, use this command (substituting in your site's database name, user name, and password; if you made a gzip-compressed backup file, you will also need to uncompress it first):

     ```
     mysql -u USERNAME -pPASSWORD  DATABASE_NAME < BACKUPFILE.sql
     ```

   - If you prefer to use Drush, use this command:

     ```
     drush sql-query --file=BACKUPFILE.sql
     ```

7. If your development and live sites need to have different configuration, then you have to use configuration overrides in the settings.php file. The $config variable will help you maintain override values separately from the standard configuration data. For instance, you might want the site name to be "Anytown Farmers Market" on the production site, but "Development Site for Anytown Farmers Market" on the development site. To do that, you could have the production value in the site configuration (in the database), and on the development site, in the settings.php file, you would need to have:

   ```
   $config['system.site']['name'] = "Development Site for Anytown Farmers Market";
   ```

Expand your understanding

- Verify that the development site is working correctly.
- Log in to the development site as an administrator, and clear the cache. See 「Clearing the Cache」.
- 「Deploying New Site Features」

Additional resources

- Drupal.org community documentation page "Backing up a site"
- Drupal.org community documentation page "Create a Test Site"

Attributions

Written and edited by Jennifer Hodgdon, Joe Shindelar at Drupalize.Me, and Jojy Alphonso at Red Crackle.

11.9. Using Composer and Git to Download Files

Goal

Use Composer and/or Git to download files and dependencies in the core software, or in add-on modules and themes.

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「概念: その他のツール」
- 「Concept: Development Sites」

Site prerequisites

If you want to use Git or Composer, they must be installed either on a local development server or your live site. See 「概念: その他のツール」.

Steps

If you are unable to install the Git or Composer tools on your live server, after following the steps in any of the sections below on your local server, you will need to transfer any updated or added files to your live server. The recommended procedure is to make an archive or zip file of the new and changed files, transfer the archive to your live server, and extract it there. If you are using Composer, make sure to check for updates and additions to the following files, in the root of your installation:

- vendor directory
- autoload.php
- composer.json
- composer.lock

Using Git to download a project

Follow these steps if you want to download the development version of the core software, or of a contributed module or theme, from the project's Git version control repository:

1. In a command-line window, change to one level above the directory where you want the files to reside. For the core software, this would be your web root. For an add-on module, this would be the modules directory, or a sub-directory like contrib under the modules directory.
2. Locate the page for the project that you want to download on Drupal.org; for example, https://www.drupal.org/project/drupal for the core software, or https://www.drupal.org/project/admin_toolbar for the contributed Admin Toolbar module.
3. Click the Version control link near the top of the page, which opens up a page giving Git commands for this project.

4. Copy the `git clone` command under Setting up repository for the first time, and paste it into your command line. For example, it might be:

   ```
   git clone --branch 8.2.x https://git.drupal.org/project/drupal.git
   ```

5. This will create a directory named with the short name of the project (drupal in this example), and download the required files into that directory. If necessary, rename the directory.
6. If you downloaded the drupal project (the core software), follow the instructions below to download its external dependencies.
7. Later on, you can change to the created directory and run the command `git pull` to update the files to the latest version from the Git repository for the project.

Using Composer to download external core dependencies

Follow these steps if you downloaded the core software files using Git, which does not include the external dependencies:

1. Change to the core software's root directory.
2. Run the command `composer install` at the command line. The external dependencies will be downloaded.

Using Composer to download the core software

Follow these steps if you have not yet downloaded or installed the core software, and you want to use Composer to download both the core software and its external dependencies:

1. At the command line, change to one level above the directory where you want the software to reside.
2. Enter this command, where `my_site_name` is the directory you want to create:

   ```
   composer create-project drupal/drupal my_site_name
   ```

Using Composer to download a module or theme

Follow these steps if you have already downloaded the core software, and you want to use Composer to add a contributed module or theme (usually because it has external dependencies that need to be downloaded with Composer):

1. If you have not already done so, tell Composer about the download location for contributed modules and themes, by entering this command from the root of your site installation:

   ```
   composer config repositories.drupal composer https://packages.drupal.org/8
   ```

2. If you have not already done so, you can optionally override the default location where Composer will put downloaded modules and themes. For example, typically you would want contributed modules to go in a contrib subdirectory of the top-level modules directory, instead of the default location of modules. To make this change, edit the

composer.json file at the root level in your site installation. Find the line that says `"extra": {`, and add these lines following that line:

```
"installer-paths": {
    "modules/contrib/{$name}": ["type:drupal-module"],
    "modules/custom/{$name}": ["type:drupal-custom-module"],
    "profiles/contrib/{$name}": ["type:drupal-profile"],
    "themes/contrib/{$name}": ["type:drupal-theme"],
    "themes/custom/{$name}": ["type:drupal-custom-theme"],
    "libraries/{$name}": ["type:drupal-library"],
    "drush/{$name}": ["type:drupal-drush"]
},
```

3. Each time you want to add a contributed module or theme, determine the project's short name. This is the last part of the URL of the project page; for example, the Geofield module, at https://www.drupal.org/project/geofield, has short name `geofield`.

4. To download the contributed module or theme, along with its external dependencies, enter the following command at the root of your site (substituting the short name of the module or theme for `geofield`):

   ```
   composer require drupal/geofield
   ```

Using Composer to update a project's files

Follow these steps to update the files for the core software or a contributed module or theme, after having already started to manage dependencies with Composer:

1. Determine the short name of the project you want to update. For the core software, it is drupal. For contributed modules and themes, it is the last part of the URL of the project page; for example, the Geofield module, at https://www.drupal.org/project/geofield, has short name `geofield`.

2. Determine how to enter the version number you want to update to. For example, for version 8.x-1.7 of a contributed module, you would enter just the 1.7, and for the core software version 8.3.1, you would enter 3.1.

3. Enter the following command at the root of your site (substituting the short name of the module or theme for `geofield` and the correct version number):

   ```
   composer require drupal/geofield:1.7
   ```

Additional resources

Drupal.org community documentation page "Using Composer with Drupal"

Attributions

Adapted by Jennifer Hodgdon from "Using Composer with Drupal", copyright 2000-2017 by the individual contributors to the Drupal Community Documentation.

11.10. Deploying New Site Features

Goal

Copy a view that you have created in a local development site to the production site.

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「Making a Development Site」
- 「Synchronizing Configuration Versions」
- 「Concept: Development Sites」

Site prerequisites

- The core Configuration Manager module must be installed in both the development and production sites. See 「Installing a Module」 for instructions on installing core modules.
- The Vendor content type must exist in both the development and production sites, with the same fields. See 「Adding a Content Type」.
- The Vendors view must exist in the development site but not the production site. See 「Creating a Content List View」.

Steps

1. Open the local development site.
2. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Configuration > Development > Configuration synchronization > Export > Single item (admin/config/development/configuration/single/export). The Single export page appears.
3. Select View from the Configuration type list.
4. Select Vendors from the Configuration name list. The configuration appears in the textarea.
5. Copy the configuration from the textarea.

6. Open the production site.
7. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Configuration > Development > Configuration synchronizationImport > Single item (admin/config/development/configuration). The Import page appears.
8. Select View from the Configuration type list.
9. Paste the configuration in the textarea.
10. Click Import. The confirmation page appears.
11. Click Confirm.
12. Verify that the view was imported by navigating in the Manage administrative menu to Structure > Views.

Expand your understanding

The steps in this topic show how to export and import a single configuration item. However, often if you develop functionality on a development website and want to transfer it to your production site, you will need to transfer multiple configuration items. For instance, if you developed a new content type with fields, you would need to transfer several configuration items for each field, one for the content type itself, and possibly multiple view mode and form mode items, and they would have to be transferred in the right order. Getting this right can be both tedious and difficult.

As an alternative, you can export and import the complete configuration of the site. For this, you would need a local development site that is a clone of the production site (see 「Making a Development Site」), and then you can follow the steps in 「Synchronizing Configuration Versions」 to synchronize configuration between development and production sites.

Another alternative is to use the contributed Features module, which allows exporting and importing bundled functionality (for example, all the configuration for a photo gallery).

Finally, if you do not see the effect of these changes in your site, you might need to clear the cache. See 「Clearing the Cache」.

Related concepts

- 「Concept: Development Sites」
- 「Concept: Editorial Workflow」

Attributions

Written by Boris Doesborg.

11.11. Synchronizing Configuration Versions

Goal

Synchronize the configuration between a development and live site.

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「概念: データのタイプ」
- 「インストールの準備」
- 「Concept: Development Sites」
- 「Making a Development Site」

Site prerequisites

- You must have a development copy of your production site. See 「Making a Development Site」.
- The core Configuration Manager module must be installed on both the development and production sites. See 「Installing a Module」 for instructions on how to install core modules.
- You must have changed configuration on either the production or development site (the source site), and want to synchronize the changes to the other site (the destination site). As an example, you can develop a new content type, fields, and views on your development site, and when it is all working correctly, deploy the changes to the live site.
- All configuration that should not be synchronized between the source and destination sites must be stored in configuration overrides in the settings.php file rather than in the database. See 「Making a Development Site」.

Steps

1. In the source site, in the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Configuration > Development > Configuration synchronization > Export (admin/config/development/configuration/full/export).
2. Click Export. Your site will generate an archive of the full site configuration. Save the file on your local computer.
3. In the destination site, in the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Configuration > Development > Configuration synchronization > Import (admin/config/development/configuration/full/import).
4. Browse to find the downloaded configuration archive, and click Upload. Your configuration archive will be uploaded to the destination site, and you will be redirected to the configuration Synchronize page (admin/config/development/configuration) with a message saying your files were uploaded.
5. Verify that the differences shown on the page are what you expect. You may see configuration items that have been added, deleted, or changed; for changed items, you can click View differences to see what the changes are.
6. When you are satisfied, click Import all to import the configuration changes.

Expand your understanding

- If the changes you have made involve only one configuration item (such as one view), you can use the single configuration export/import feature to deploy the change between sites. See 「Deploying New Site Features」.
- After the step where you export the full configuration from the source site, you might also want to unpack the archive and commit it to a version control system, such as Git, to track changes in your site configuration. See 「概念: その他のツール」.

Attributions

Written by Jennifer Hodgdon.

第12章 問題の予防と解決

12.1. Concept: Cache

Prerequisite knowledge

「概念:コンテンツ管理システムとしてのDrupal」

What is the page cache?

The software that runs your site, on each page request, must perform calculations and retrieve data from the database, in order to compose the page that is sent to the web browser or other application that is accessing the site. These calculations take time, which can mean that your page load time is longer than would be desirable.

There are several ways that page load time can be sped up, including installing software on the server. The system includes the core Internal Page Cache and Dynamic Page Cache modules, which do not require any additional server software; they use a database cache mechanism to speed up your site. The way these modules work is that during page calculations, intermediate results and the final page output are stored in a special database area (known as the cache). Then the next time a compatible request is made, intermediate or final results, as appropriate, can be retrieved and used rather than redoing the entire calculation. In addition, when content or data that affects a particular calculation is updated, the affected cached data is removed from the cache, forcing that part of the calculation to be redone the next time it is needed.

These caching modules normally work reasonably well, and offer at least some speed-up for most sites. However, sometimes the page cache can have problems, such as:

- Corrupted data in the cache, leading to garbled or incorrect page output
- Old data remaining in the cache too long, leading to outdated page output
- Insufficient caching, leading to slow page loads

What other data is cached?

Independent of whether the two page cache modules are installed on your site, the software that your site runs will still cache the output of many internal calculations. The core systems that cache data include:

- The theme system caches information in the database cache about which template files are used to render various types of data. If you are developing a new theme and add a new template file, you'll need to clear this cache to have your theme file recognized.

- CSS and JavaScript files can optionally be optimized and compressed (depending on your site settings). If so, the compressed versions are stored in the file system so that they don't have to be re-optimized too often. If you are developing a module or theme, you may need to either turn off or clear this file cache to have changes to CSS or JavaScript files be recognized.
- The system locates certain low-level PHP functions and classes, such as hook implementations and plugin classes, from your installed modules and stores information about which module has which functionality. If you are developing a new module or adding features to an existing module, you may need to clear this cache to have your new features be recognized.

Related topics

If you have problems with your site, the first thing to try to fix it is usually to clear the cache. See「Clearing the Cache」for more information.

Additional resources

Learn about additional caching and performance optimization methods in the Drupal.org community documentation page "Caching to improve performance".

Attributions

Written by Jennifer Hodgdon.

12.2. Clearing the Cache

Goal

Clear or rebuild your site's internal caches to ensure they are up-to-date with the most recent data, using the user interface or Drush.

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「Concept: Cache」
- 「概念: その他のツール」

Site prerequisites

If you want to use Drush to clear the cache, Drush must be installed. See「概念: その他のツール」.

Steps

You can use the administrative interface or Drush to clear the cache.

Using the administrative interface

1. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Configuration > Development > Performance (admin/config/development/performance).
2. Click Clear all caches.
3. A message saying the cache has been cleared appears at the top of the page.

Using Drush

You can use one of two commands:

- Use the command `drush cache-rebuild` to clear and rebuild all cached data for a site. After running this command, you will see the output message "Cache rebuild complete."
- Use the command `drush cc` to see a list of individual caches and then choose the specific cache you would like to clear. Running this command should produce output like the following:

```
> drush cc
Enter a number to choose which cache to clear.
 [0]  :  Cancel
 [1]  :  drush
 [2]  :  theme-registry
 [3]  :  menu
 [4]  :  css-js
 [5]  :  block
 [6]  :  module-list
 [7]  :  theme-list
 [8]  :  render
 [9]  :  views
```

Choose a cache to clear by entering the number associated with that cache. Press "Enter" to continue.

Additional resources

Drupal.org community documentation page "Clearing or rebuilding Drupal's cache"

Attributions

Adapted and edited by Joe Shindelar and Jack Haas from "Clearing or rebuilding Drupal's cache", copyright 2000-2017 by the individual contributors to the Drupal Community Documentation.

12.3. Concept: Data Backups

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「概念:コンテンツ管理システムとしてのDrupal」
- 「インストールの準備」

What is a site backup?

If something happens to the computer (or computers) that your site and its database are running on, or if you lose access to this computer, you could lose some or all of your site's data. You could also lose data if your site is hacked, or if someone with administrative privileges on your site deletes or alters data mistakenly from the administrative interface. In order to prevent scenarios like this from being permanent, expensive data losses, it is important to make regular backups of your site's data, and to store them in a location that is separate from the computer where your site is running.

The frequency with which you should make data backups, and how many backups you should keep, depends on how frequently your site is changing. If you have a very large amount of content on your site that is being added to or updated many times per day, you would want to make more frequent backups than you would for a site that changes rarely. Also consider that some time could pass between when a data problem occurs and when you notice that it is a problem, so storing a sequence of backups (so that you can go back to the last known good data and retrieve that), rather than overwriting a single backup repeatedly, is a good practice.

Another consideration is that whatever format you store your backups in, it is a good idea to verify that you can actually retrieve lost data from your backups. You might want to test several possible data loss scenarios, and make sure that your data can be restored to the site in all cases.

In order to make a complete backup of your site, you will need to make copies of the following:

- The data in the sites directory, including the sites/default/settings.php file.
- The data in your site's database. A few tables can be truncated, such as those storing the temporary data cache and user login session information, but it is always safe to back up the entire database.
- Uploaded files, such as images and other attachments. The location of these files is configurable; the standard location is the sites/default/files directory under your site root. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Configuration > Media > File system (admin/config/media/file-system) to check the file upload locations; to change them, you'll need to edit your settings.php file.
- Modules, themes and any other software files you have customized. You can find customized modules and themes in the modules and themes directories respectively. Some people prefer to back up all software files, including core files and contributed

modules and themes (which you could recover by downloading them again from the source), rather than trying to pick out specific files that definitely need to be backed up.

You can perform a test to confirm whether your backup has been done right by making a development copy of the site (see 「Making a Development Site」).

Related topics

- 「Updating the Core Software」
- 「Making a Development Site」
- 「Concept: Cache」

Additional resources

- Drupal.org community documentation page "Backing up a site"
- The contributed Backup and Migrate module, which can be used to set up automatic backups of the database and uploaded files.

Attributions

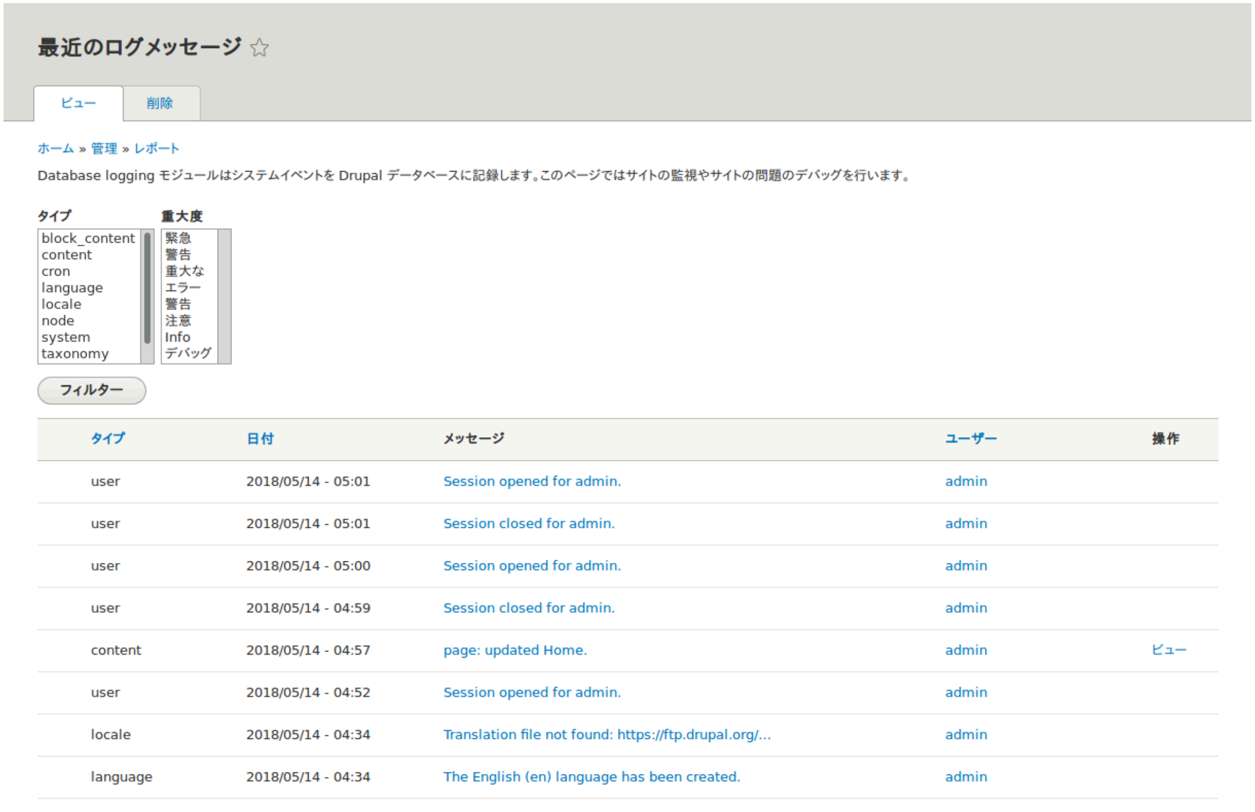
Written by Jennifer Hodgdon.

12.4. Concept: Log

What is a Log?

Your site captures system events in a log to be reviewed by an authorized individual at a later time. The log is a list of recorded events containing usage data, performance data, errors, warnings, and operational information. It is vital to check the log on a regular basis as it is often the only way to tell what is going on.

You can find your site's recent log messages in the Manage administrative menu by navigating to Reports > Recent log messages (admin/reports/dblog).



Attributions

Adapted by Diána Lakatos from "Reports" copyright 2000-2017 by the individual contributors to the Drupal Community Documentation

12.5. Concept: Status Report

What is a Status Report?

The status report is a short overview of your site's parameters as well as any problems detected with your installation. It may be useful to copy and paste this information into support requests filed on Drupal.org's support forums and project issue queues or when asking for help on other channels.

You can find the status report in the Manage administrative menu by navigating to Reports > Status report (admin/reports/status).

Related topics

[「Getting Support」]

Attributions

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第13章 セキュリティとメンテナンス

13.1. Concept: Cron

What are cron tasks?

To ensure that your site and its modules continue to function well, a group of administrative operations should be run periodically. These operations are called cron tasks. Examples of cron tasks are: checking for module and theme updates, indexing content for search, or cleaning up temporary files.

What is the relationship between the site’s cron tasks and Unix cron?

Linux/Unix-based operating systems have a cron scheduler that can be used to run periodic tasks. You can use the server’s cron scheduler to schedule runs of the site’s cron tasks. Alternatively, you can use the core Automated Cron module to run tasks. You can check the site’s cron tasks' status in the status report.

Related topics

- 「Configuring Cron Maintenance Tasks」
- 「Concept: Status Report」

Additional resources

Drupal.org community documentation page "Setting up cron"

Attributions

Written and edited by Diána Lakatos at Pronovix, Dave Hansen-Lange at Advomatic, and Boris Doesborg.

13.2. Configuring Cron Maintenance Tasks

Goal

Check whether cron maintenance tasks are run regularly, and if not, either install the core Automated Cron module or run cron maintenance tasks from outside the website.

Prerequisite knowledge

「Concept: Cron」

Steps

1. Review the Status report (see 「Concept: Status Report」) to see when cron maintenance tasks were last run.

   If you installed the website using the core Standard installation profile (or similar), then cron maintenance tasks might already be running via the core Automated Cron module. By default, these tasks are run about every three hours.

2. Choose whether to run cron maintenance tasks using the core Automated Cron module, or by other means. The core Automated Cron module might not be suitable for some websites because:

   - Each time someone accesses a page on the site, the module checks how long it has been since cron maintenance tasks have last run, and then runs them if necessary. If no one visits the website for a long time, cron maintenance tasks will not be run.
   - Cron maintenance tasks are run after the page has been generated. This means there is less time for the tasks to be run before various server timeouts are reached (for example, PHP execution timeout). If this happens, the logs (see 「Concept: Log」) will show error messages that cron is unable to complete.
   - There is a small scalability cost associated with the core Automated Cron module. This is because one of the web server's processes is occupied (and can't serve other web pages) until the cron maintenance tasks are complete.

3. If you want to use the core Automated Cron module, first make sure it is installed (it is installed with the core Standard install profile; see 「Installing a Module」 if it is not installed).

   Next, configure the module to control how frequently cron maintenance tasks are run. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Configuration > System > Cron (admin/config/system/cron). Select the desired interval from the Run cron every field under Cron settings, and click Save configuration.

4. If you want to run cron maintenance tasks from outside the website, uninstall the core Automated Cron module (see 「Uninstalling Unused Modules」). Next, find the cron URL. This URL is shown in the Status report (see 「Concept: Status Report」), and in the Cron administration page (see previous step). The URL looks like this: http://www.example.com/cron/0MgWtfB33FYbbQ5UAC3L0LL3RC0PT3RNUBZILLA0Nf1Re

   Whenever this URL is visited, cron maintenance tasks will run. Set up one of the following schedulers to access this URL regularly:

   - The Cron daemon (Linux, OS X, Solaris, BSD)
   - Scheduled Tasks (Windows)
   - A cron SASS provider (software as a service)
   - A cron manager provided by your web hosting provider (see the documentation provided by your provider)

Related concepts

「Concept: Security and Regular Updates」

Additional resources

- Drush page "Running Drupal cron tasks from Drush"
- Drupal.org community documentation page "Setting up cron"

Attributions

Written and edited by Dave Hansen-Lange at Advomatic, Boris Doesborg, and Jennifer Hodgdon.

13.3. Concept: Security and Regular Updates

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「概念:コンテンツ管理システムとしてのDrupal」
- 「概念: モジュール」
- 「概念: テーマ」
- 「概念: Drupalプロジェクト」

What are security updates?

Any software occasionally has bugs, and sometimes these bugs have security implications. When security bugs are fixed in the core software, modules, or themes that your site uses, they are released in a security update. You will need to apply security updates in order to keep your site secure. See 「Keeping Track of Updates」 to learn how to be notified of security updates by email, and 「Updating the Core Software」, 「Updating a Module」, and 「Updating a Theme」 to learn how to make updates.

What is the security team?

The Drupal open-source project has a team of volunteers who track security-related bugs and release security updates. They also help other developers fix bugs, and maintain information for users on how to keep their websites secure. You can learn more about the security team and their practices and processes at the Drupal.org Security Team page.

How are security bugs reported?

It is important that security problems be kept confidential until they are fixed, so that sites are less likely to be compromised before they can be secured. If you find a potential security problem in any of the software you downloaded from the Drupal.org website, follow the procedures on the Drupal.org Security Team page to report it.

What are regular (non-security) updates?

The core software, modules, and themes also periodically have regular updates to add new features and fix bugs. These updates are less critical than security updates. As a general best practice, updates should be applied as long as they do not cause problems with your site. Testing on a development copy of your site is always a good idea before applying updates on a live site. This is because some updates may include changes that are not compatible with the modules or themes on your site, or that will break a particular functionality on your site.

Related topics

- 「Keeping Track of Updates」
- 「Updating the Core Software」
- 「Updating a Module」
- 「Updating a Theme」
- 「Making a Development Site」

Additional resources

- Drupal.org community documentation page "Securing your site"
- "Security advisories" on Drupal.org
- Drupal.org Security team

Attributions

Written and edited by Boris Doesborg and Jennifer Hodgdon.

13.4. Keeping Track of Updates

Goal

Keep your site safe and up-to-date by keeping up with the latest security updates.

Prerequisite knowledge

「Concept: Security and Regular Updates」

Steps

There are a few different ways to receive notifications of security releases:

- In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Reports > Available updates > Settings. Enter the email addresses to be notified when updates are available. You can also specify whether you want daily or weekly updates. Click Save configuration.
- Subscribe to the security announcements email list. To subscribe, log in to Drupal.org, go to your user profile page and subscribe to the security newsletter on the Edit > My newsletters tab.
- Follow @drupalsecurity on Twitter.

- Subscribe to RSS feeds for core security updates, contributed project updates and public service announcements.

Related concepts

- 「Concept: Security and Regular Updates」
- 「Updating the Core Software」
- 「Updating a Module」
- 「Updating a Theme」

Additional resources

- "Security advisories" on Drupal.org
- Drupal.org Security Team
- @drupalsecurity on Twitter

Attributions

Written by Sarah German at Advomatic.

13.5. Updating the Core Software

Goal

Update the core software, either through the administrative interface or by using Drush.

Site prerequisites

- If you want to use Drush, Drush must be installed. See 「概念: その他のツール」.
- If your site is live, you should test this process in a development environment before running it on your production site. See 「Making a Development Site」.

Steps

1. Make a complete backup of your site. Refer to 「Concept: Data Backups」.
2. Open settings.php (/sites/default/settings.php) in any plain text editor. Find the line with the $settings[update_free_access] variable. By default, it is set to "FALSE" due to security reasons. Change the setting to "TRUE":

   ```
   $settings['update_free_access'] = TRUE;
   ```
3. Disable any caching technique (memcache, varnish, and so on) your application might be using.

4. Put your site in maintenance mode. See 「Enabling and Disabling Maintenance Mode」.
5. If you are using Composer to manage dependencies, or using Git, skip the next six steps, and instead see 「Using Composer and Git to Download Files」 for instructions on downloading updated files. Continue with the update.php step.
6. Download the tar.gz or zip file archive for the latest version of Drupal 8.x core from Drupal.org Drupal Core Downloads. See 「インストールの準備」 for more details on how to find the latest version.
7. Upload the archive file to your web hosting server.
8. Extract the archive file to a temporary directory on your server (should be outside the directory where the site is hosted). Your hosting control panel's file manager should provide a way to extract the files. Or, if you have terminal access to your hosting server (running Linux), you can use a command like:

   ```
   tar -xzf drupal-8.3.2.tar.gz
   ```

9. You can also use Drush to download the archive and extract it in one step, by navigating to the temporary directory on the server and entering this command:

   ```
   drush dl drupal
   ```

10. In your site hosting directory, delete the core and vendor directories, and all files that are not in a subdirectory, including .htaccess, composer.json, and autoload.php. Don't delete custom and customized files because you may end up losing the custom functionality stored in them.
11. Copy the core and vendor directories and the non-custom/non-customized files that you deleted in the preceding step from the temporary directory to your site directory.
12. Run the update.php script using either of the following:
    - Visit http://www.example.com/update.php in your browser (where www.example.com is your site's URL). Click Continue in the first screen to run the updates and successfully complete the script.
    - Run the following Drush command: `drush updb`
13. If you get any error or warning, re-run the update.php script again till all the updates have been completed successfully.
14. Open settings.php (/sites/default/settings.php) in a text editor. Find the line with the $settings[update_free_access] variable and update it to "FALSE":

    ```
    $settings['update_free_access'] = FALSE;
    ```

15. Click Administration pages to return to the administration section of your site.
16. Take your site out of maintenance mode. See 「Enabling and Disabling Maintenance Mode」.
17. Clear the cache. See 「Clearing the Cache」.
18. Re-enable any caching technique you disabled at Step 3.
19. You should have the updated version running. You can verify the current version of your software by checking the Status report (see 「Concept: Status Report」).

Expand your understanding

- 「概念: その他のツール」
- 「Making a Development Site」
- 「Concept: Data Backups」

Related concepts

「Concept: Status Report」

Additional resources

- "Drupal Core Downloads" page on Drupal.org
- "Registry Rebuild" page on Drupal.org
- The file /core/UPDATE.txt within your installation.

Attributions

Written and edited by Surendra Mohan, Boris Doesborgh, and Jojy Alphonso at Red Crackle.

13.6. Updating a Module

Goal

Update a contributed module and run the Database updates script.

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「Concept: Security and Regular Updates」
- 「Concept: Cron」

Site prerequisites

- A contributed module has been installed and there is an update available for it. See 「Downloading and Installing a Module from Drupal.org」 and 「Keeping Track of Updates」.
- If your site is live, you should test this process in a development environment before running it on your production site. See 「Making a Development Site」.
- You have created a full-site backup. See 「Concept: Data Backups」.
- If you want to use the user interface, the core Update Manager module must be installed. See 「Installing a Module」 for instructions on installing core modules.
- If you want to use Drush, Drush must be installed. See 「概念: その他のツール」.

Steps

Before you start, check for module-specific update instructions. This is typically necessary while updating modules that involve the usage of third-party libraries. Read and understand all module-specific requirements before proceeding with the updates. To find instructions, check the module's project page Read Documentation link.

To view further instructions, download the tar.gz or .zip file from the project page to your local computer. Unzip the file and look for README.txt, INSTALL.txt, and UPGRADE.txt that come with the module's installation file. Also, review the release notes on the project page by clicking the version number you're downloading.

You can use the administrative interface or Drush to update a contributed module. If you are updating a custom module rather than a contributed module, if you see a message saying Installing modules and themes requires FTP access to your server, or if the steps below do not work to obtain the new module files, follow the steps in 「Manually Downloading Module or Theme Files」. You can then continue here with step 6 in the instructions for the administrative interface below.

Using the administrative interface

1. Put your site in maintenance mode. See 「Enabling and Disabling Maintenance Mode」.
2. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Reports > Available updates > Update (admin/reports/updates/update).
3. Find and check the module in the list. Click Download these updates for the module.

4. Click Continue.
5. Click Run database updates. If you obtained the new module files manually, start with this step, and reach the database updates page by typing the URL example.com/update.php in your browser.
6. Click Continue and apply all updates. The database update scripts will be executed.
7. Click Administration pages to return to the administration section of your site.
8. Take your site out of maintenance mode. See 「Enabling and Disabling Maintenance Mode」.
9. Clear the cache (refer to 「Clearing the Cache」).

Using Drush

1. Find the project name for the module you wish to update. It is the last segment of the module's project page URL. For example, if the project URL is https://www.drupal.org/project/admin_toolbar, the project name is "admin_toolbar".
2. Run the following Drush command, giving the project name (for example, `admin_toolbar`) as a parameter (if you have more than one module to update, add the additional module project names to the end of the command, separated by spaces):

   ```
   drush up admin_toolbar
   ```
3. Follow the instructions on the screen.

Expand your understanding

- Review the site log (refer to 「Concept: Log」) once the updates are complete to check for errors.
- 「Updating a Theme」

Additional resources

Drupal.org community documentation page "Updating modules"

Attributions

Adapted by Boris Doesborgh, and Sarah German at Advomatic, from "Updating modules", copyright 2000-2017 by the individual contributors to the Drupal Community Documentation.

13.7. Updating a Theme

Goal

Update a contributed theme on your site and run the Database Updates script.

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「Concept: Security and Regular Updates」
- 「Concept: Cron」

Site prerequisites

- A contributed theme has been installed and there is an update available for it. See 「Downloading and Installing a Theme from Drupal.org」 and 「Keeping Track of Updates」.
- If your site is live, you should test this process in a development environment before running it on your production site. See 「Making a Development Site」.
- You have created a full site backup. See 「Concept: Data Backups」.
- If you want to use the user interface, the core Update Manager module must be installed. See 「Installing a Module」 for instructions on installing core modules.
- If you want to use Drush, Drush must be installed. See 「概念: その他のツール」.

Steps

You can use the administrative interface or Drush to update a contributed theme. If you are updating a custom theme rather than a contributed theme, if you see a message saying Installing modules and themes requires FTP access to your server, or if the steps below do not work to obtain the new theme files, follow the steps in 「Manually Downloading Module or Theme Files」, and then continue with step 6 in the instructions for administrative interface below.

Using the administrative interface

1. Put your site in maintenance mode. See 「Enabling and Disabling Maintenance Mode」.
2. In the Manage administrative menu, navigate to Reports > Available updates > Update (admin/reports/updates/update).
3. Find and check the theme in the list. Click Download these updates for the theme.

4. Click Continue.
5. Click Run database updates. If you obtained the new theme files manually, start with this step, and reach the database updates page by typing the URL example.com/update.php in your browser.
6. Click Continue to run the updates. The database update scripts will be executed.
7. Click Administration pages to return to the administration section of your site.
8. Take your site out of maintenance mode. See 「Enabling and Disabling Maintenance Mode」.
9. Clear the Drupal cache (refer to 「Clearing the Cache」).

Using Drush

1. Find the project name for the theme you wish to update, which is the last segment of the theme’s project page URL. For example, if the project URL is https://www.drupal.org/project/mayo, the project name is "mayo".
2. Run the following Drush command, giving the project name (for example, `mayo`) as a parameter:

   ```
   drush up mayo
   ```

3. Follow the instructions on the screen.

Expand your understanding

- Review the site log, see 「Concept: Log」, once the updates are complete to check for errors.
- 「Updating a Module」

Attributions

Written by Boris Doesborg.

第14章 おわりに

14.1. Connecting with the Community

Prerequisite knowledge

「概念: Drupalプロジェクト」

How can you connect with the community?

The Drupal project has a world-wide community of developers and users. One of the best ways to improve your knowledge of the platform is to connect with others that are using it, and get involved in the open-source community. There are many ways that you can get started:

Attend an event

: There are both regional and international Drupal events held around the world. See the "DrupalCon" page on Drupal.org to find international events, and the "Event Calendar" on groups.drupal.org or drupical.com to find regional events.

Join a local group

: There are Drupal user groups all around the world. Many of them have regular meetings, which you can attend to learn more about Drupal and connect to other Drupal users. Find local user groups on groups.drupal.org.

Participate in a topical or language group

: There are also interest groups for a wide range of topics, which have on-line discussion forums. Find topical groups on groups.drupal.org. Many languages have their own websites too; you can find them on the "Language-specific communities" page on Drupal.org.

Chat online

: The Drupal project uses IRC for on-line chatting. There are regional, topical, and general-purpose chat groups available. Find out more on the "IRC" page on Drupal.org.

Report a problem

: See below.

Contribute

: You can contribute your time and expertise to the community in many ways, such as:

- Developing modules or themes. See the "Contribute to Development" page on Drupal.org, or improving them (using the issue queues for existing projects).
- Translating the user interface. See localize.drupal.org.
- Writing documentation. See "Contribute to Documentation" on Drupal.org.

- Answer Support questions. See 「Getting Support」.

How can you report a problem or suggest a feature?

Each project within the community (such as the Drupal Core project for the base software, and projects for each contributed theme and module) uses issues to keep track of software bugs and plans for new features. You can participate by creating a bug report when you find a problem, creating a feature request, or commenting on existing issues. Search before creating an issue, to make sure that the problem or feature has not already been reported or requested. See the Drupal.org page "Use the issue queue" and the Drupal.org page "Reporting a problem" for more information.

If you find a problem that you believe is related to security, such as a cross-site scripting vulnerability, do not report it in the standard issue queue. Instead, report it to the security team. See the Drupal.org page "How to report a security issue" for details.

Related topics

「Getting Support」

Additional resources

- "Code of Conduct" on Drupal.org
- "Event Calendar" on groups.drupal.org or drupical.com
- "Where is the Drupal Community?" page on Drupal.org
- groups.drupal.org
- "IRC" page on Drupal.org
- "Ways to get involved" page on Drupal.org
- Drupal.org page "Why get involved?"
- Drupal.org page "Contributor tasks"
- Drupal.org page "Use the issue queue"
- Drupal.org page "Reporting a problem"
- Drupal.org page "How to report a security issue"

Attributions

Written by Jennifer Hodgdon, and Joe Shindelar at Drupalize.Me.

14.2. Getting Support

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「概念: Drupalプロジェクト」

- 「Connecting with the Community」

Where can you find support?

The Drupal project is open-source, so if you have questions about or problems with the software, your options for finding answers and fixes are somewhat different from what they would be for commercial software.

There are several options for free support provided by community volunteers. First, some IRC channels, local groups, and language communities encourage support questions, through on-line chat, in-person meetings, or websites (find out more about these on 「Connecting with the Community」).

Second, some (but not all) contributed module, distribution, and theme projects encourage you to post support requests in issues. Generally, projects that have a very large number of users do not allow support requests in their issues (Drupal Core is in that category), while projects with a smaller number of users welcome the occasional support question. Be respectful of developer time and read the documentation for the project before posting a question in an issue. On the other hand, all projects encourage you to use issues to report problems and bugs; see 「Connecting with the Community」 to learn more about that.

In addition to those resources, the following sites provide free forums where volunteers answer support questions about Drupal:

- The Drupal.org Forums
- "Drupal Answers" on StackExchange

If you prefer to pay for support (presumably in exchange for more extensive service or better availability), you can find service providers in the "Drupal Marketplace" on Drupal.org.

Related topics

- 「Learning More」
- 「Connecting with the Community」

Additional resources

- "Support" page on Drupal.org
- "Drupal Marketplace" on Drupal.org
- The Drupal.org Forums
- "Drupal Answers" on StackExchange

Attributions

Written by Jennifer Hodgdon.

14.3. Learning More

Prerequisite knowledge

- 「概念: Drupalプロジェクト」
- 「Connecting with the Community」

Where can you go to learn more?

The following resources should prove useful to you, as you continue to advance your skills:

"Drupal Community Documentation" section on Drupal.org

Wiki-like documentation contributed by the Drupal community, ranging from basic to advanced, about all aspects of Drupal (site building and administration, theming, development, and contributed modules).

api.drupal.org

Reference documentation for programmers about the Drupal API.

"Drupal Planet" page on Drupal.org

An aggregation of blog posts about Drupal from around the web, posted by blogging members of the Drupal community who have applied for inclusion. Topics range from programming to site building to Drupal news.

Groups, events, and meetups

See 「Connecting with the Community」 for more about topical, regional, and language groups, as well as local, regional, and international events.

"Training Marketplace" page on Drupal.org

The Marketplace lists paid training providers. For free training, check whether events include training sessions; there are also free or very low-cost training events listed on the "Global Training Days" page on Drupal.org.

Support sites

See 「Getting Support」 to locate support forums; searching them can be useful for learning about specific topics.

Attributions

Written by Jennifer Hodgdon, and Joe Shindelar at Drupalize.Me.

用語集

Ajax
: A web technology used to exchange data with a server to dynamically update parts of a web page (for example, forms) without needing entire page reloads.

Alias
: A user-friendly name to replace the internal path that the system assigns to a URL on the site. For example, you might assign an alias of /about to the About page on your site, to replace the internal path /node/5. This would give the page a URL of http://example.com/about instead of http://example.com/node/5. See「Concept: Paths, Aliases, and URLs」for more information.

Anonymous
: A person (user) interacting with the site who is not logged in. See「Concept: Users, Roles, and Permissions」for more information.

Block
: A chunk of content (text, images, links, etc.) that can be displayed on a page of a site. Blocks are displayed in regions. See「Concept: Blocks」for more information.

Breakpoint
: Breakpoints are used to separate the height or width of browser screens, printers, and other media output types into steps. A responsive site adjusts its presentation at these breakpoints. See「Concept: Responsive Image Styles」for more information.

Bundle
: Synonym for Entity subtype.

Cache
: The site's internal cache stores the output of time-consuming calculations, such as computing output for an HTML page request, and then retrieves them instead of recalculating the next time they are needed. External caching systems can also be used on the web server to speed up a site's response. See「Concept: Cache」for more information on the internal cache.

CMS
: Acronym for Content Management System.

Configuration
: Information about your site that is not content, and is meant to be more permanent than state information, such as the name of your site, the content types and views you have defined, etc. See「概念: データのタイプ」for more information.

Content
: Information meant to be displayed on your site, such as text, images, downloads, etc. See also Configuration and State. See「概念: データのタイプ」for more information.

Content item
: An item of content that is typically meant to be displayed as the main content of a page on your site. This is an entity type. See「概念: コンテンツエンティティーとフィールド」for more information.

Content Management System (CMS)
: A collection of tools designed to allow the creation, modification, organization, search, retrieval and removal of information on a website. See「概念:コンテンツ管理システムとしてのDrupal」for more information.

Content type
: An entity subtype for the content itementity type. Each content type is used for some particular purpose on the site, and each has its own fields. For example, a site for a farmers market might have a content type for simple pages, and another for a vendor listing page. See「概念: コンテンツエンティティーとフィールド」for more information.

Contextual link
: A link to an administrative page for editing or configuring a feature of the site, shown in the context where that feature is displayed. Example: a link to configure a menu that is shown when you hover your mouse over the menu. See「Concept: Administrative Overview」for more information.

Contributed
: Modules, themes, and distributions that are not part of the Drupal core download, and that can be downloaded separately from the Drupal.org website.

Cron
: On some operating systems, cron is a command scheduler application that executes commands or scripts periodically. Your site defines periodic tasks, also known as cron tasks, that need to be triggered either by an operating system cron scheduler, or internally. See「Concept: Cron」for more information.

Distribution
: A single download that provides a shortcut for setting up a specific type of site, such as a website for a club or for e-commerce. A distribution contains Drupal core, along with contributedmodules and/or themes; many distributions also pre-configure the site or even create sample content upon installation. See「概念: ディストリビューション」for more information.

Drupal core
: The files, themes, profiles, and modules included with the standard project software download. See「概念:コンテンツ管理システムとしてのDrupal」for more information.

Entity
: An item of either content or configuration data, although in common usage, the term often refers to content entities. Examples include content items, custom blocks, taxonomy terms, and definitions of content types; the first three are content entities, and the last is a configuration entity. See also Entity type, Entity subtype, and Field. See「概念: コンテンツエンティティーとフィールド」for more information.

Entity subtype
Within a contententity type, a grouping of entities that share the same fields. For example, within the content item entity type, a farmers market site might have subtypes (known as content types) for static pages and vendor pages, each with its own group of fields. You may also see the term bundle used (especially in programmer documentation) as a synonym of entity subtype. See「概念：コンテンツエンティティーとフィールド」for more information.

Entity type
The overall type of an entity; in common usage, it is only applied to a content entity. Examples include content types, taxonomy terms, and custom blocks. See「概念：コンテンツエンティティーとフィールド」for more information.

Field
Data of a certain type that is attached to a contententity. For instance, on a farmers market site's vendor content type, you might have fields for an image, the vendor description, and a taxonomy term. See「概念：コンテンツエンティティーとフィールド」for more information.

Field bundle
Synonym for Entity subtype.

Field formatter
Configuration that defines how the data in a field is displayed. For example, a text field could be displayed with a prefix and/or suffix, and it could have its HTML tags stripped out or limited. See also View mode and Field widget. See「Concept: View Modes and Formatters」for more information.

Field widget
Configuration that defines how someone can enter or edit data for a field on a data entry form. For example, a text field could use a single-line or multi-line entry box, and there could be a setting for the size of the box. See also Field formatter. See「Concept: Forms and Widgets」for more information.

Formatter
See Field formatter.

FOSS
Acronym for Free and Open Source Software, meaning software that is developed by a community of people and released under a non-commercial license. See also GPL. See「概念: Drupalプロジェクト」for more information.

GPL
Acronym for the GNU General Public License, a non-commercial software license. All software downloaded from the Drupal.org website is licensed under the "GNU General Public License, version 2". See also FOSS. See「概念: Drupalライセンス」for more information.

Image style
A set of processing steps that transform a base image into a new image; typical processing includes scaling and cropping. See「Concept: Image Styles」for more information.

LAMP
Acronym for Linux, Apache, MySQL, and PHP: the software on the web server that the scripts commonly run on (although it can use other operating systems, web servers, and databases). See 「概念: サーバー要件」 for more information.

Log
A list of recorded events on the site, such as usage data, performance data, errors, warnings, and operational information. See 「Concept: Log」 for more information.

Menu
A set of links used for navigation on a site, which may be arranged in a hierarchy. See 「Concept: Menu」 for more information.

Module
Software (usually PHP, JavaScript, and/or CSS) that extends site features and adds functionality. The Drupal project distinguishes between core and contributed modules. See 「概念: モジュール」 for more information.

Path
The unique, last part of the internal URL that the system assigns to a page on the site, which can be a visitor-facing page or an administrative page. For example, the internal URL for the About page on your site might be http://example.com/node/5, and in this case, the path is node/5. See also Alias. See 「Concept: Paths, Aliases, and URLs」 for more information.

Permission
The ability to perform some action on the site, such as editing a particular type of content, or viewing user profiles. See also Role. See 「Concept: Users, Roles, and Permissions」 for more information.

Reference field
A field that represents a relationship between an entity and one or more other entities, which may be the same entity type or a different type. For example, on a farmers market site, a recipe content item might have a reference field to the vendor (also a content item) that posted the recipe. Taxonomy term fields are also reference fields. See 「Concept: Reference Fields」 for more information.

Region
A defined area of a page where content can be placed, such as the header, footer, main content area, left sidebar, etc. Regions are defined by themes, and the content displayed in each region is contained in blocks. See 「概念: テーマでのリージョン」 for more information.

Responsive
A site or theme is said to be responsive if it adjusts its presentation in response to the size of the browser screen, printer, or other media output type. See also Breakpoint. See 「Concept: Responsive Image Styles」 for more information.

Revision
A record of the past or present state of a contententity, as it is edited over time. See 「Concept: Editorial Workflow」 for more information.

Role
A named set of permissions that can be applied to a user account. See「Concept: Users, Roles, and Permissions」for more information.

Security update
An update that fixes a security-related bug, such as a hacking vulnerability. See「Concept: Security and Regular Updates」for more information.

State
Information of a temporary nature about the current state of your site, such as the time when cron was last run, etc. See also Content and Configuration. See「概念: データのタイプ」for more information.

Taxonomy
The process of classifying content. See「Concept: Taxonomy」for more information.

Taxonomy term
A term used to classify content, such as a tag or a category. See also Vocabulary. See「Concept: Taxonomy」for more information.

Text format
Configuration that defines the processing that happens to user-entered text before it is shown in the browser. This might include stripping or limiting HTML tags, or turning URLs into links. See「Concept: Text Formats and Editors」for more information.

Theme
Software and asset files (images, CSS, PHP code, and/or templates) that determine the style and layout of the site. The Drupal project distinguishes between core and contributed themes. See「概念: テーマ」for more information.

UI
Acronym for User Interface.

Update
A newer version of your site's software, either Drupal core or a module or theme. See also Security update. See「Concept: Security and Regular Updates」for more information.

User
A person interacting with the site, either logged-in or anonymous. See「Concept: Users, Roles, and Permissions」for more information.

User interface
The text, styles, and images that are visible on a site, separated logically into the user interface for site visitors and the administrative user interface.

User one (User 1)
The initial user account that is created when you install the site (whose ID number is 1). It automatically has all permissions, even if it is not assigned an administrative role. See「Concept: The User 1 Account」for more information.

View
A formatted listing of data; typically, the data comes from contententities. For example, on a farmers market site, you might create a content item for each vendor. You could

then make view that generates a listing page that shows a thumbnail image and short description of each vendor, linking to the full-page content item. Using the same data, you could also make a view that generates a new vendors block, which would show information from the most recently added vendors. See 「Concept: Modular Content」 for more information.

View mode
: A set of field formatterconfiguration for all of the fields of a contententity, some of which may be hidden. Each entity subtype can have one or more view modes defined; for example, content types typically have Full and Teaser view modes, where the Teaser view mode displays fewer or trimmed-down fields. See 「Concept: View Modes and Formatters」 for more information.

Vocabulary
: A group of taxonomy terms to choose from when classifying content in a particular way, such as the list of all of the vendor categories on a farmers market site. Technically, vocabularies are the entity subtype for the taxonomy term entity type. See 「Concept: Taxonomy」 for more information.

Widget
: See Field widget.

Wizard
: A web form that allows you to fill in a few values, and creates something with sensible defaults based on the values you chose. For example, there are wizards for creating views of different types. See 「Creating a Content List View」 for more information.

WYSIWYG
: Acronym for What You See is What You Get, meaning a method for editing content where what you see on the editing screen closely resembles the final product. See 「Configuring Text Formats and Editors」 for more information.

索引

シンボル

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付録A 付録

A.1. Guide-Wide Attributions

This guide was written by contributors to the Drupal open-source project, and is licensed under the CC BY-SA 2.0 license. See「Copyright」for more information. Details about the contributors for guide-wide tasks are below. For individual topics, the attributions for writing, editing, and/or translating are at the end of each topic.

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- The glossary was written and adapted by Jennifer Hodgdon, with parts from "Glossary", "Overview of Configuration (vs. other types of information)", and "Working with breakpoints in Drupal 8", each copyright 2000-2017 by the individual contributors to the Drupal Community Documentation.
- The index was improved and curated by Anna van Raaphorst.
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