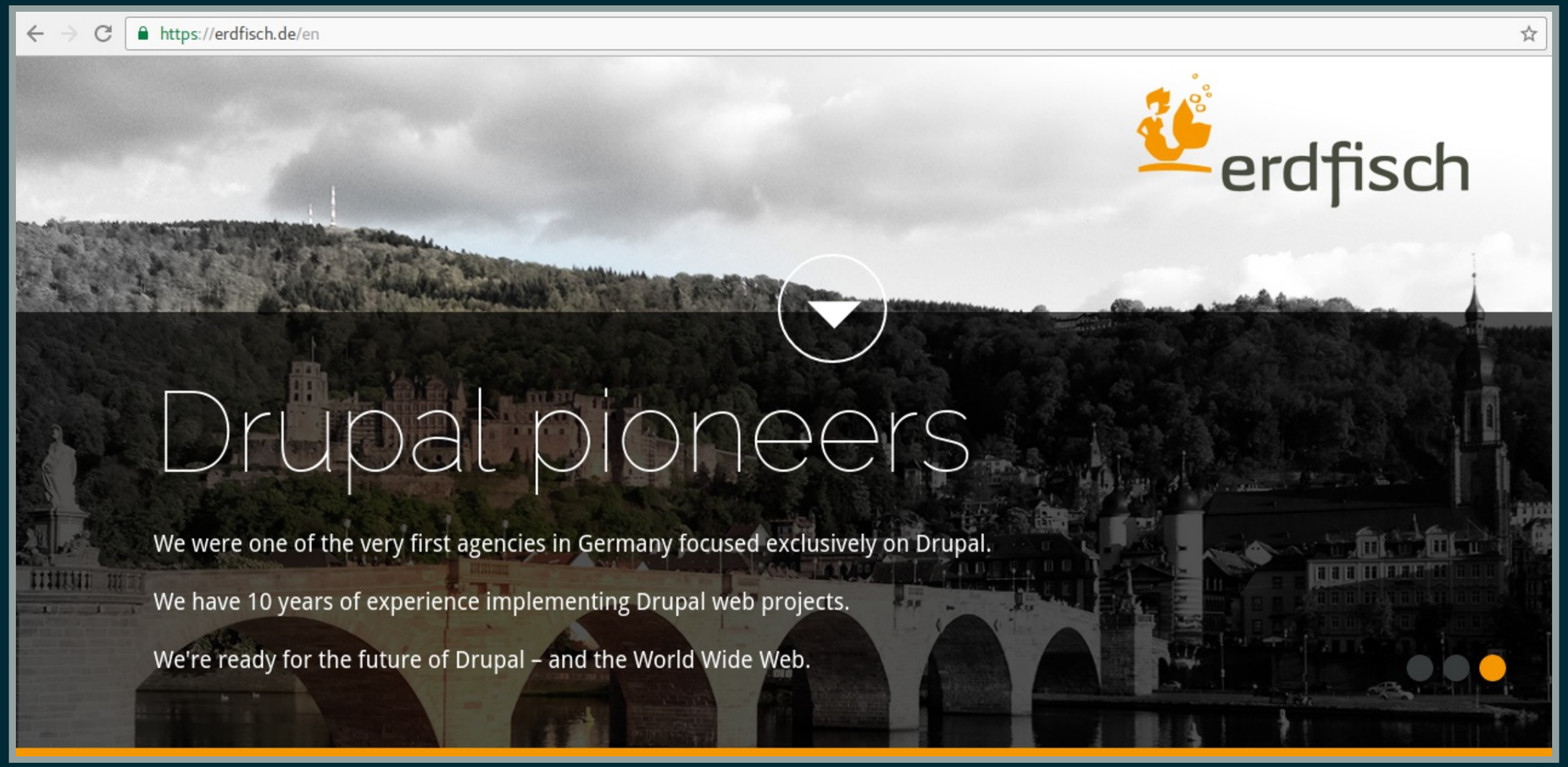
DRUPAL 8 USER GUIDE

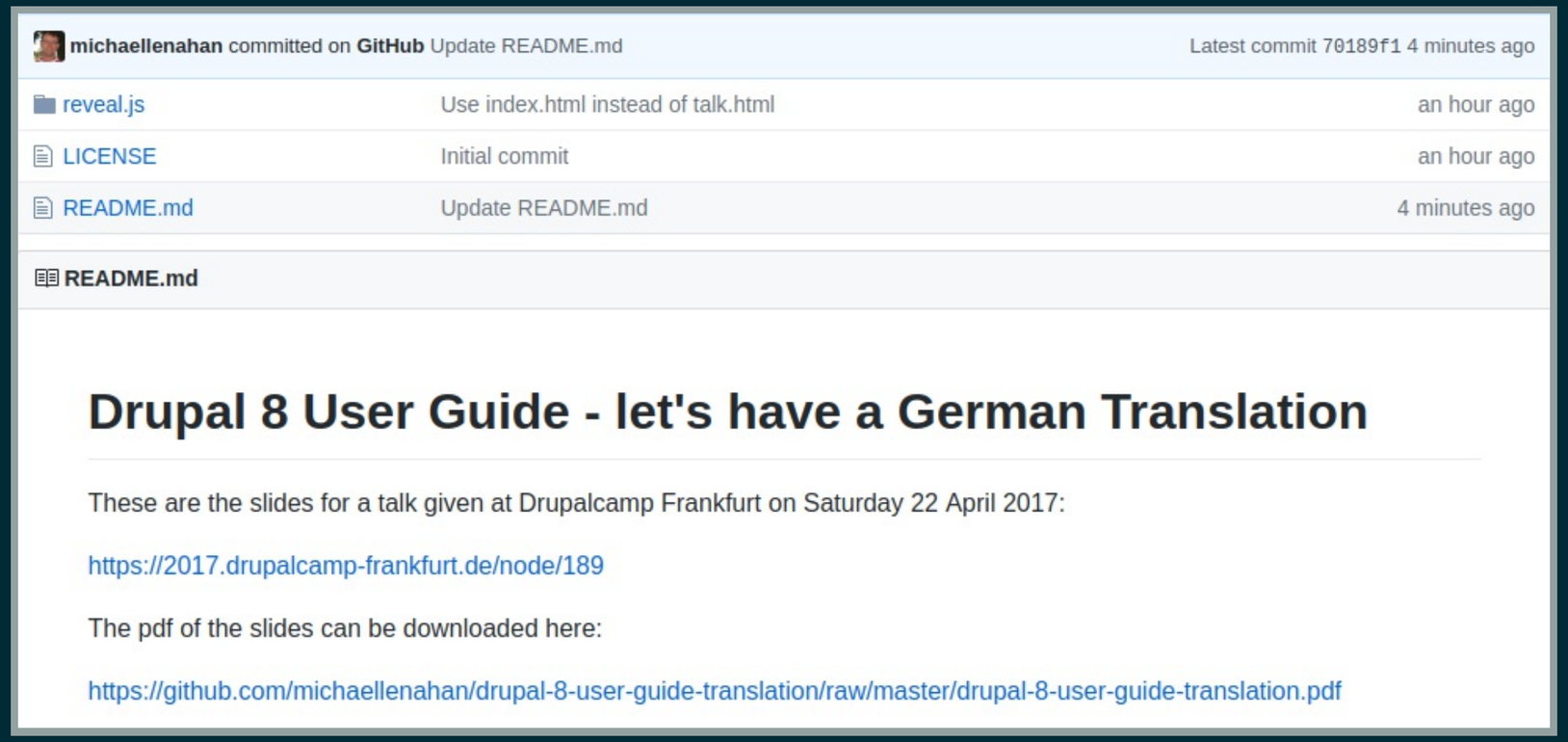
LET'S START A GERMAN TRANSLATION

Michael Lenahan

Drupal Developer at erdfisch in Heidelberg, Germany
michaellenahan on drupal.org and github
@mcaleaa on twitter

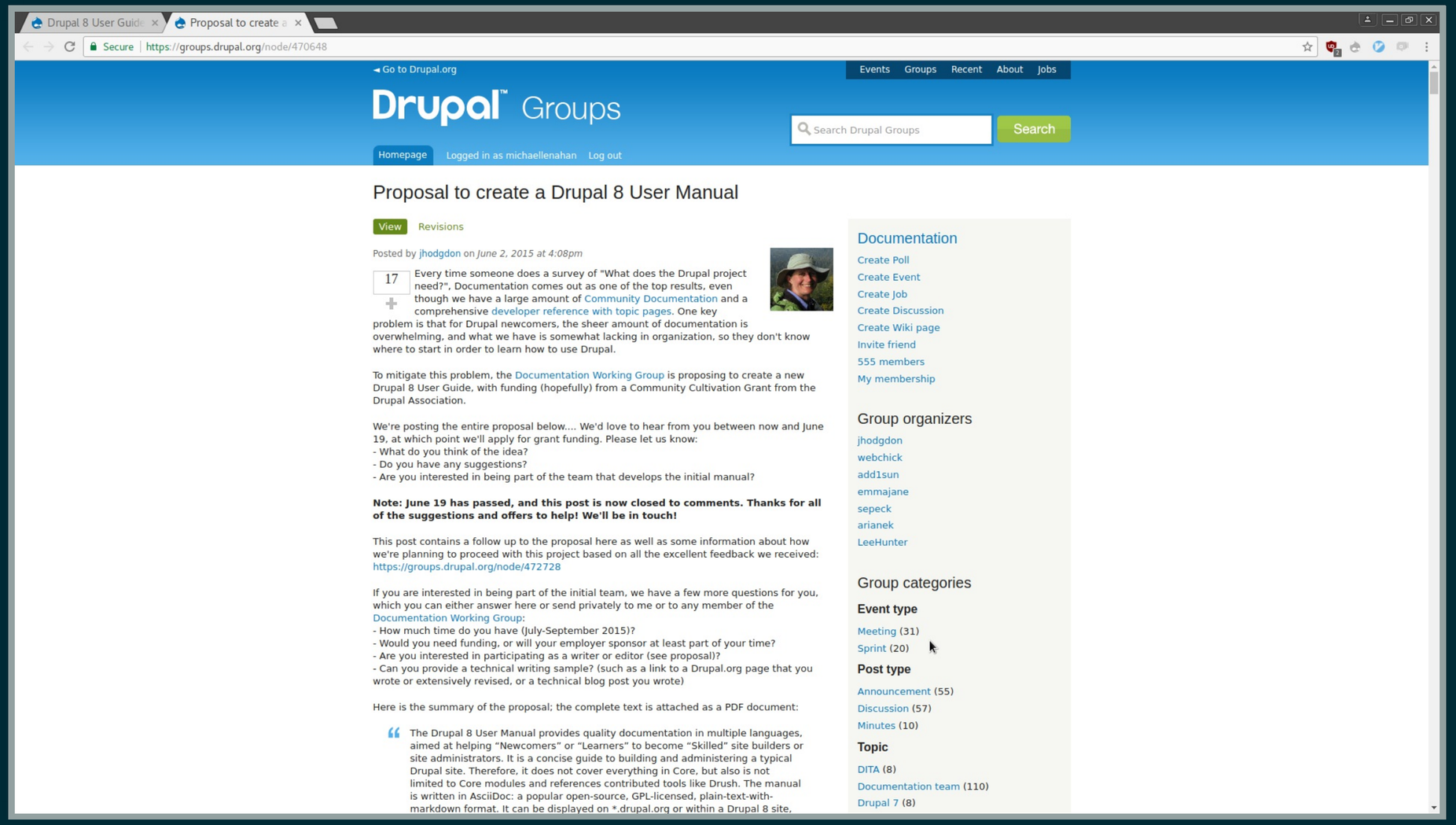


The slides are here:
https://github.com/michaellenahan/
drupal-8-user-guide-translation



WHAT IS THE DRUPAL 8 USER GUIDE?

June 2015: Proposal to create a D8 User Manual



MOTIVATION

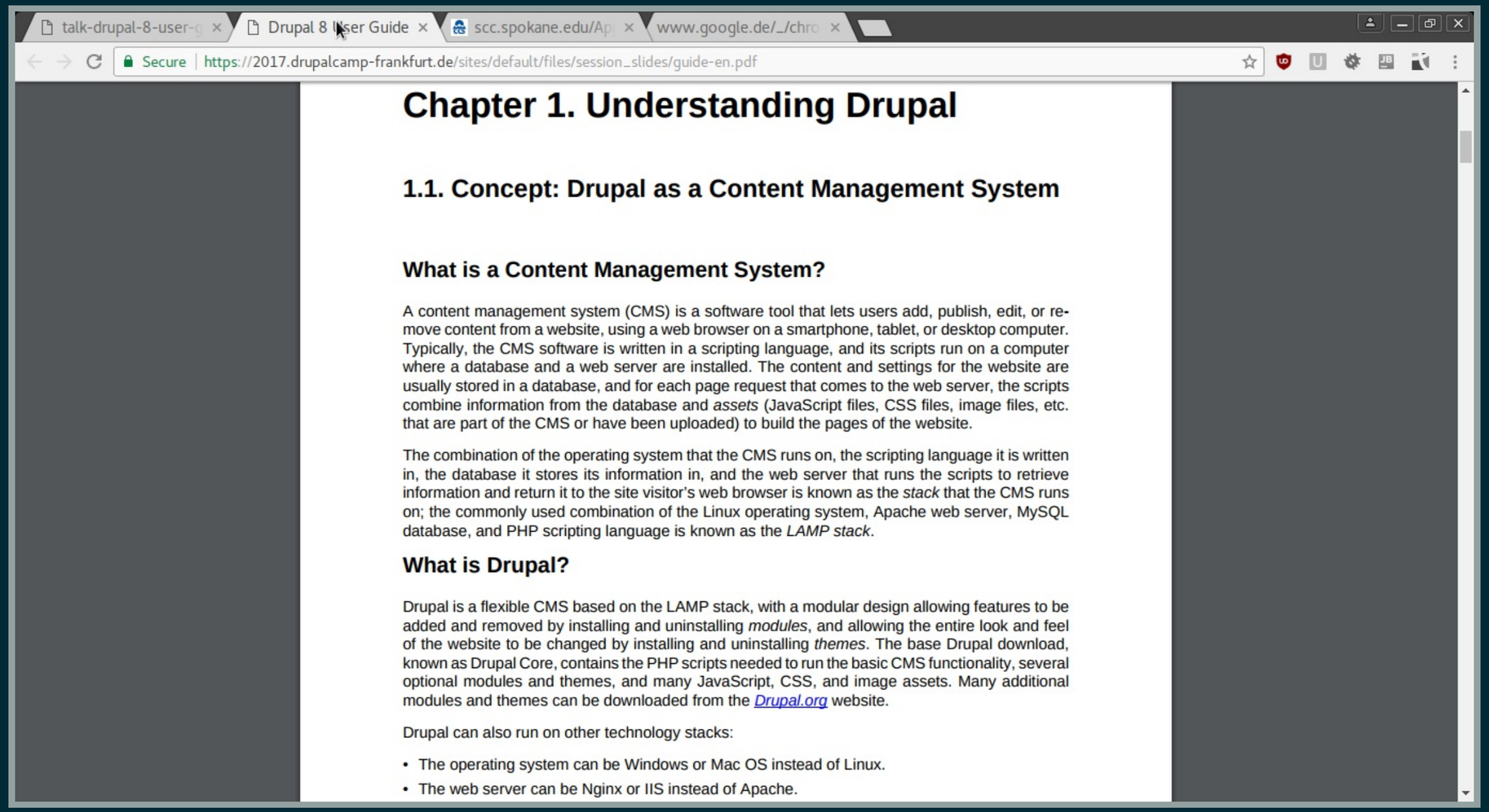
Quality documentation in multiple languages ... that would help a "Newcomer" or "Learner" persona make the transition to "Skilled".

Drupal project page:
https://www.drupal.org/project/user_guide

HTML:
https://www.drupal.org/docs/user_guide/en/index.html

PDF: http://bit.ly/d8userguide

talk-drupal-8-user-g
Drupal 8 User Guide
scc.spokane.edu/Ap
www.google.de/_/chro
Secure
https://2017.drupalcamp-frankfurt.de/sites/default/files/session_slides/guide-en.pdf
Drupal 8 User Guide
Drupal™
USER GUIDE



Chapter 1. Understanding Drupal

1.1. Concept: Drupal as a Content Management System

What is a Content Management System?

A content management system (CMS) is a software tool that lets users add, publish, edit, or remove content from a website, using a web browser on a smartphone, tablet, or desktop computer. Typically, the CMS software is written in a scripting language, and its scripts run on a computer where a database and a web server are installed. The content and settings for the website are usually stored in a database, and for each page request that comes to the web server, the scripts combine information from the database and *assets* (JavaScript files, CSS files, image files, etc. that are part of the CMS or have been uploaded) to build the pages of the website.

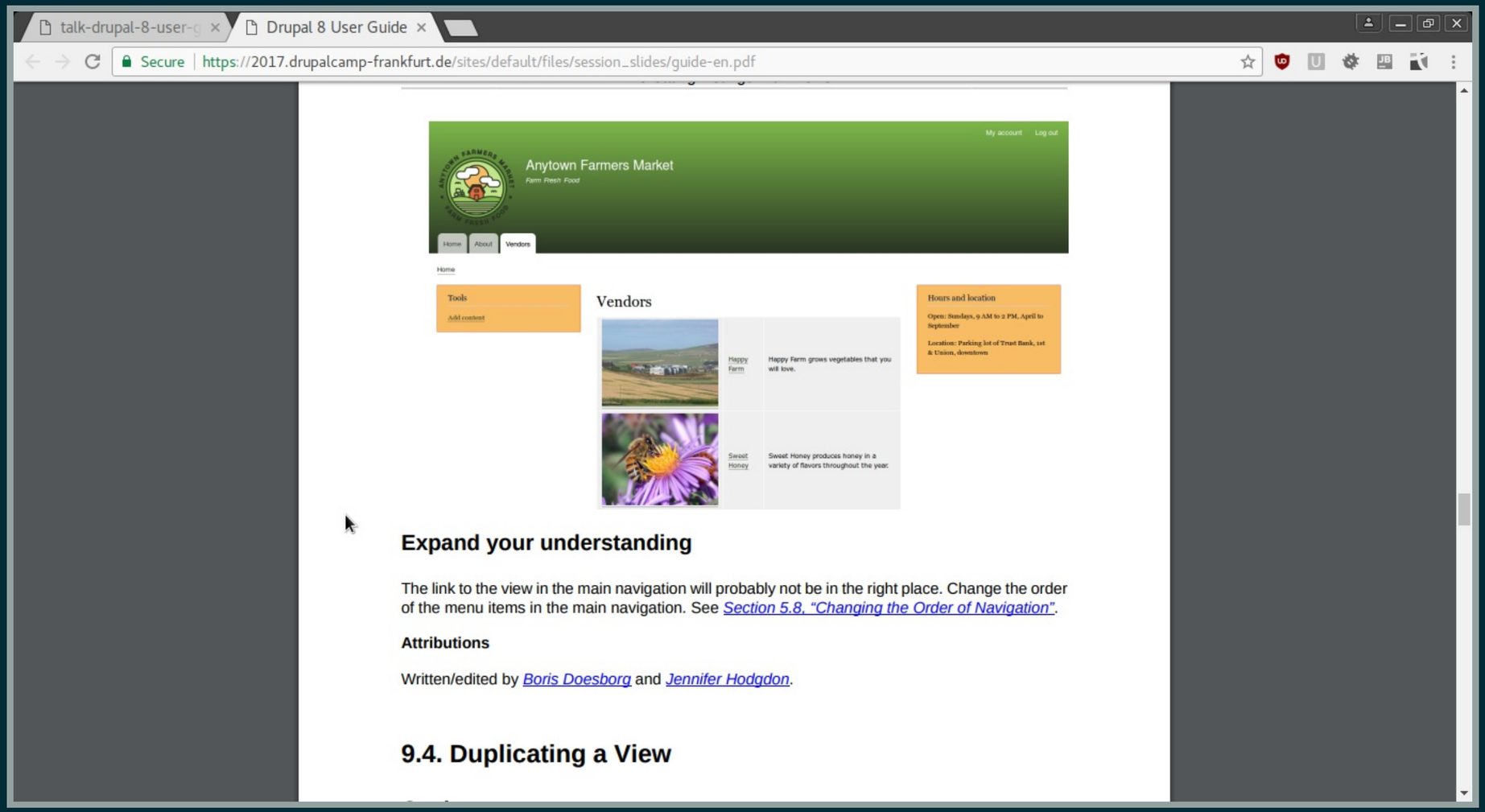
The combination of the operating system that the CMS runs on, the scripting language it is written in, the database it stores its information in, and the web server that runs the scripts to retrieve information and return it to the site visitor's web browser is known as the *stack* that the CMS runs on; the commonly used combination of the Linux operating system, Apache web server, MySQL database, and PHP scripting language is known as the *LAMP stack*.

What is Drupal?

Drupal is a flexible CMS based on the LAMP stack, with a modular design allowing features to be added and removed by installing and uninstalling *modules*, and allowing the entire look and feel of the website to be changed by installing and uninstalling *themes*. The base Drupal download, known as Drupal Core, contains the PHP scripts needed to run the basic CMS functionality, several optional modules and themes, and many JavaScript, CSS, and image assets. Many additional modules and themes can be downloaded from the Drupal.org website.

Drupal can also run on other technology stacks:

- The operating system can be Windows or Mac OS instead of Linux.
- The web server can be Nginx or IIS instead of Apache.



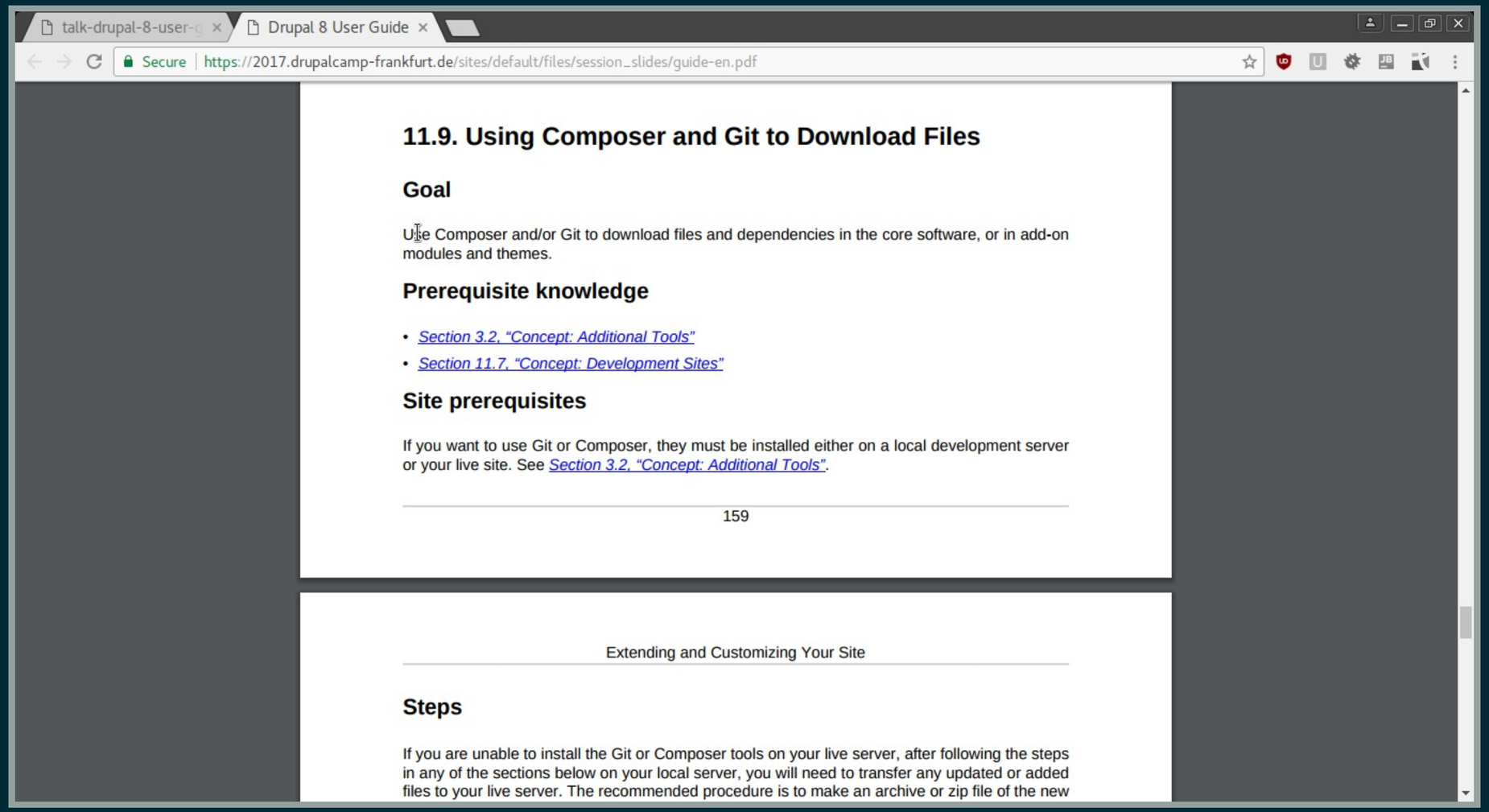
Expand your understanding

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 *Section 5.8, "Changing the Order of Navigation"*.

Attributions

Written/edited by *Boris Doesborg* and *Jennifer Hodgdon*.

9.4. Duplicating a View



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

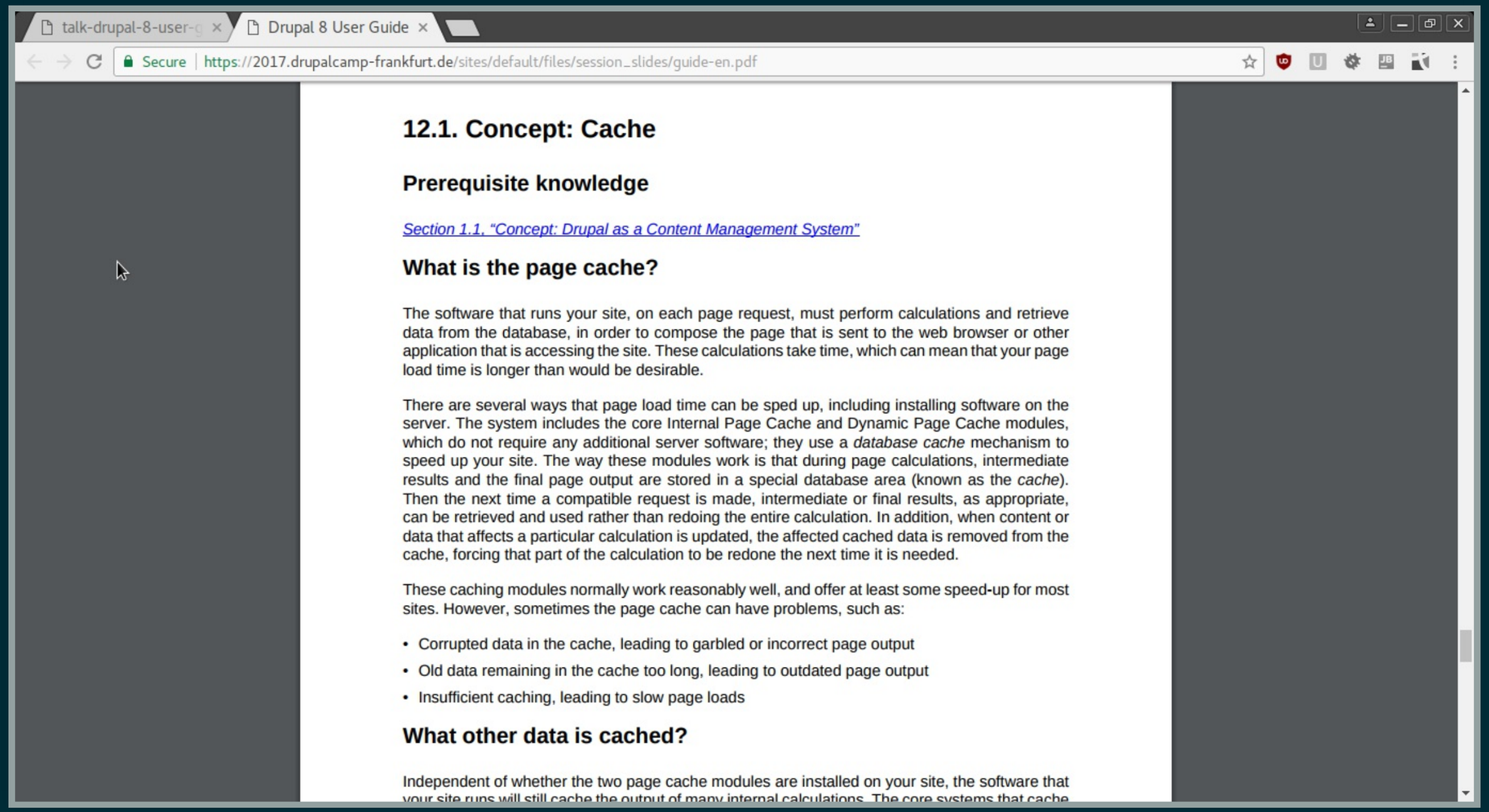
- *Section 3.2, "Concept: Additional Tools"*
- *Section 11.7, "Concept: Development Sites"*

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 *Section 3.2, "Concept: Additional Tools"*.

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



12.1. Concept: Cache

Prerequisite knowledge

Section 1.1, "Concept: Drupal as a Content Management System"

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.

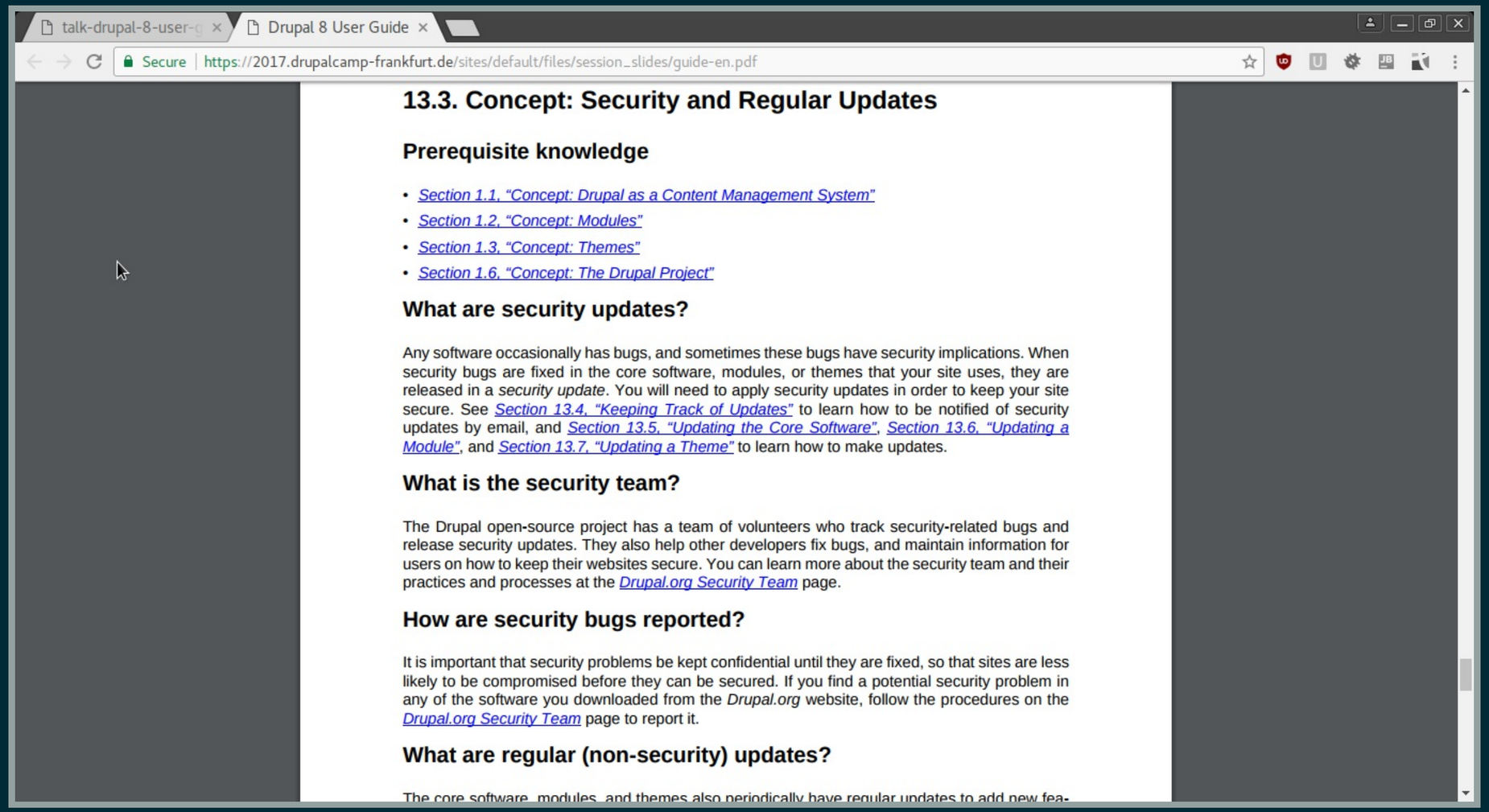
There are several ways that page load time can be sped up, including installing software on the server. The system includes the core Internal Page Cache and Dynamic Page Cache modules, which do not require any additional server software; they use a *database cache* mechanism to speed up your site. The 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



13.3. Concept: Security and Regular Updates

Prerequisite knowledge

- *Section 1.1, "Concept: Drupal as a Content Management System"*
- *Section 1.2, "Concept: Modules"*
- *Section 1.3, "Concept: Themes"*
- *Section 1.6, "Concept: The Drupal Project"*

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 *Section 13.4, "Keeping Track of Updates"* to learn how to be notified of security updates by email, and *Section 13.5, "Updating the Core Software"*, *Section 13.6, "Updating a Module"*, and *Section 13.7, "Updating a Theme"* to learn how to make updates.

What is the security team?

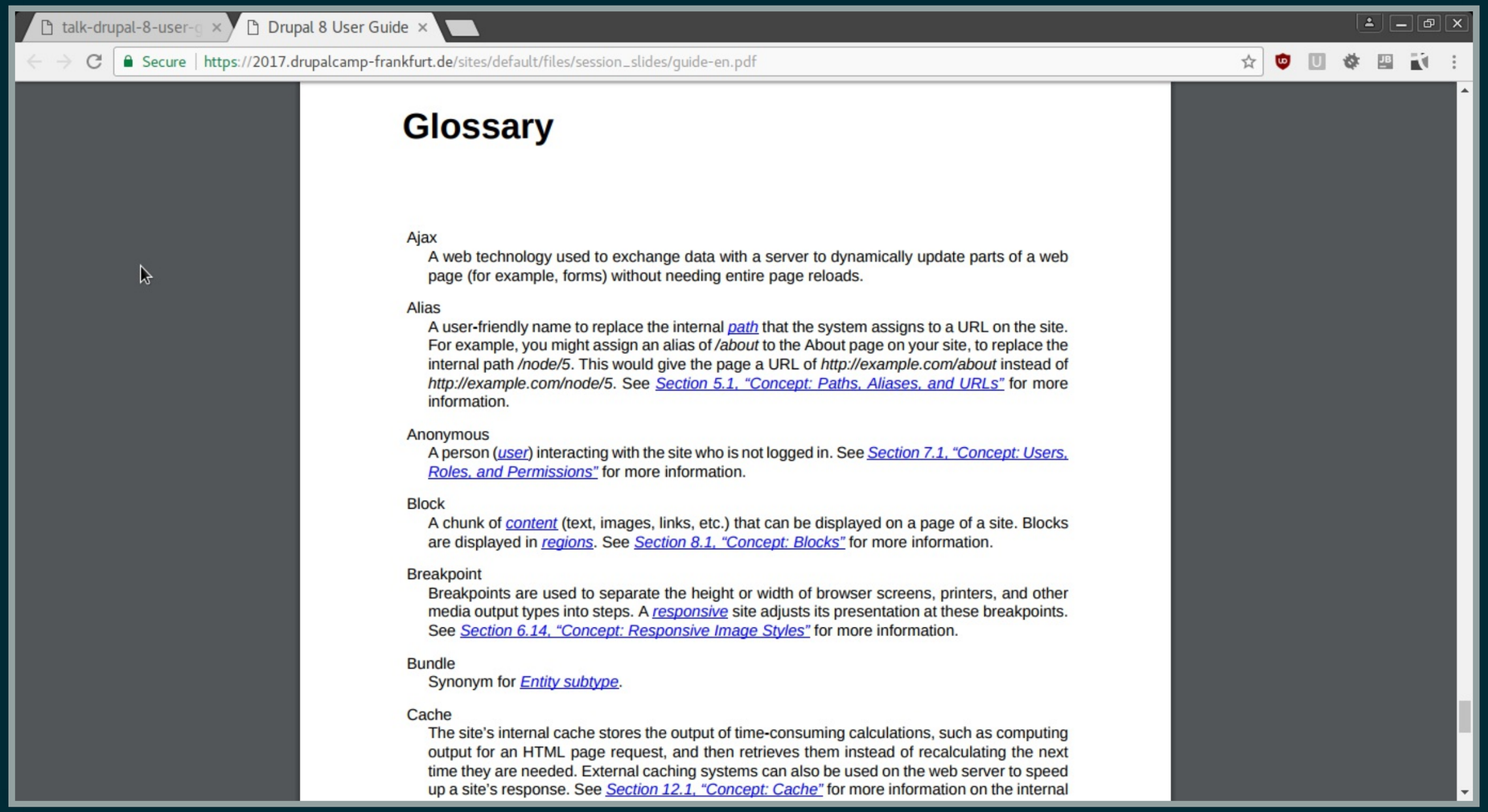
The Drupal open-source project has a team of volunteers who track security-related bugs and release security updates. They also help other developers fix bugs, and maintain information for users on how to keep their websites secure. You can learn more about the security team and their practices and processes 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 fea-



Glossary

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 *Section 5.1, "Concept: Paths, Aliases, and URLs"* for more information.

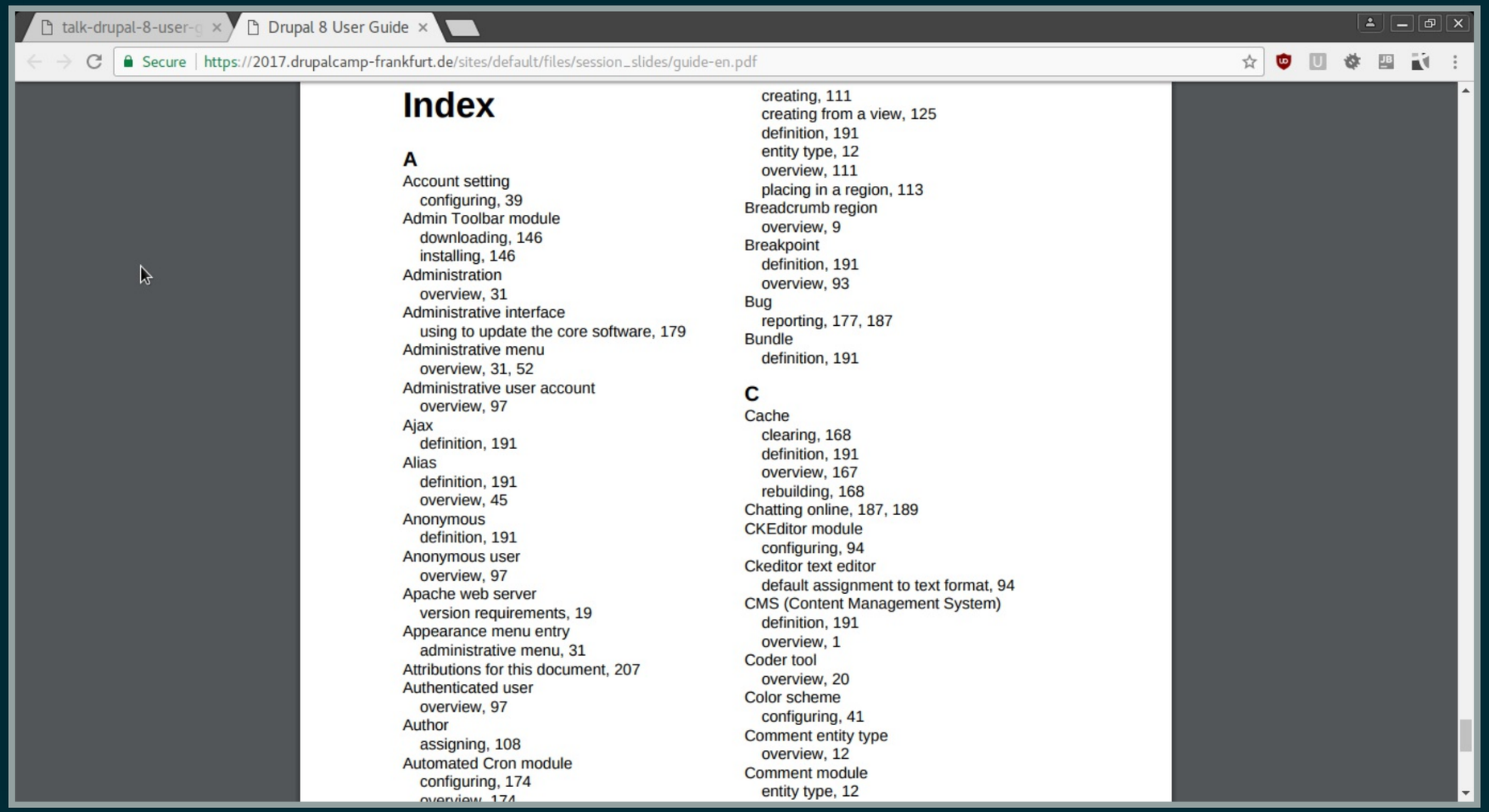
Anonymous
: A person (*user*) interacting with the site who is not logged in. See *Section 7.1, "Concept: Users, Roles, and Permissions"* for more information.

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 *Section 8.1, "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 *Section 6.14, "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 *Section 12.1, "Concept: Cache"* for more information on the internal



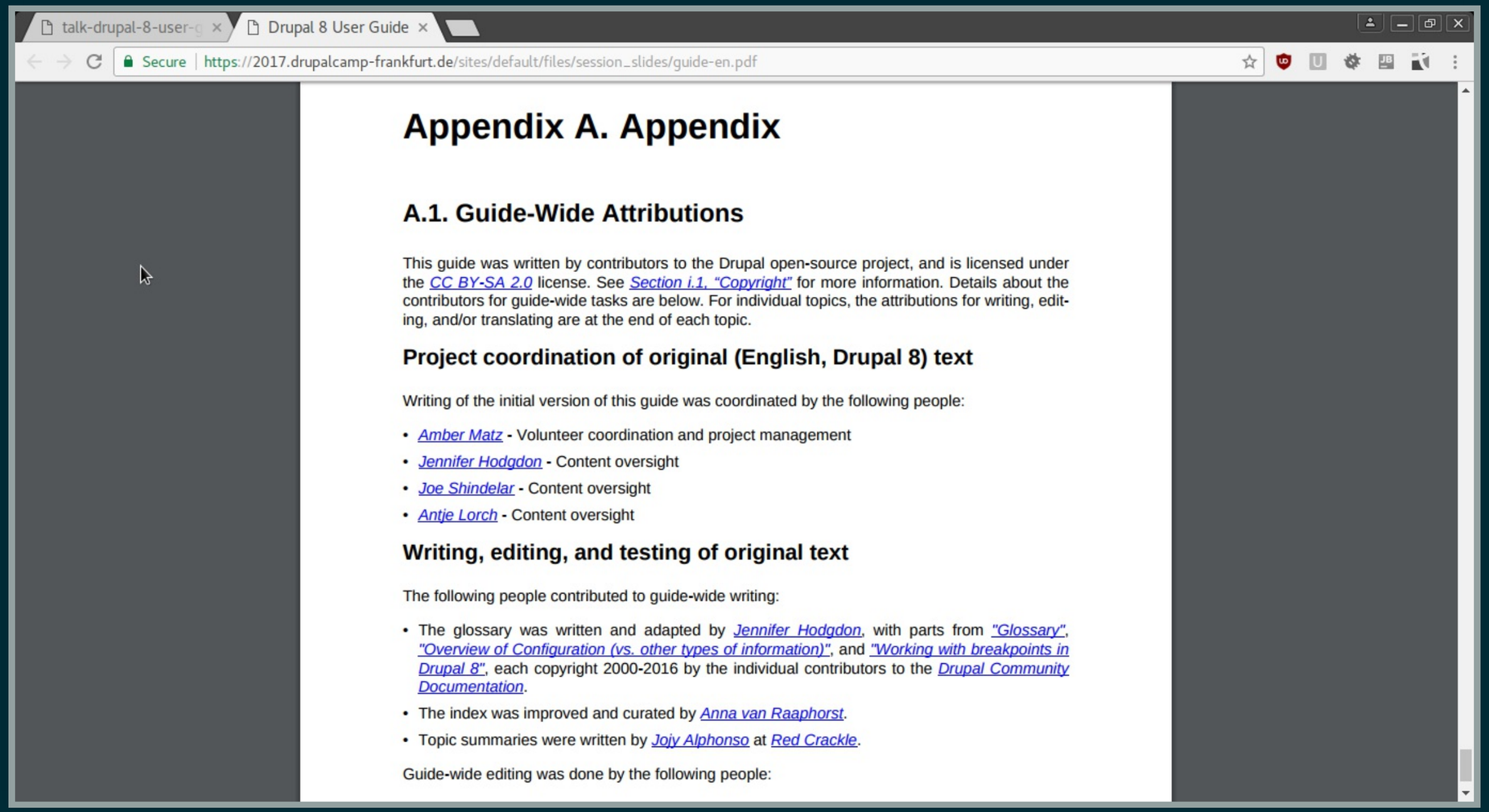
Index

A

Account setting
  configuring, 39
Admin Toolbar module
  downloading, 146
  installing, 146
Administration
  overview, 31
Administrative interface
  using to update the core software, 179
Administrative menu
  overview, 31, 52
Administrative user account
  overview, 97
Ajax
  definition, 191
Alias
  definition, 191
  overview, 45
Anonymous
  definition, 191
Anonymous user
  overview, 97
Apache web server
  version requirements, 19
Appearance menu entry
  administrative menu, 31
Attributions for this document, 207
Authenticated user
  overview, 97
Author
  assigning, 108
Automated Cron module
  configuring, 174
  overview, 174
  creating, 111
  creating from a view, 125
  definition, 191
  entity type, 12
  overview, 111
  placing in a region, 113
Breadcrumb region
  overview, 9
Breakpoint
  definition, 191
  overview, 93
Bug
  reporting, 177, 187
Bundle
  definition, 191

C

Cache
  clearing, 168
  definition, 191
  overview, 167
  rebuilding, 168
Chatting online, 187, 189
CKEditor module
  configuring, 94
Ckeditor text editor
  default assignment to text format, 94
CMS (Content Management System)
  definition, 191
  overview, 1
Coder tool
  overview, 20
Color scheme
  configuring, 41
Comment entity type
  overview, 12
Comment module
  entity type, 12



Appendix A. Appendix

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 *Section i.1, "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.

Project coordination of original (English, Drupal 8) text

Writing of the initial version of this guide was coordinated by the following people:

- *Amber Matz* - Volunteer coordination and project management
- *Jennifer Hodgdon* - Content oversight
- *Joe Shindelar* - Content oversight
- *Antje Lorch* - Content oversight

Writing, editing, and testing of original text

The following people contributed to guide-wide writing:

- 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 2000-2016 by the individual contributors to the *Drupal Community Documentation*.
- The index was improved and curated by *Anna van Raaphorst*.
- Topic summaries were written by *Joy Alphonso* at *Red Crackle*.

Guide-wide editing was done by the following people:

Free and open-source, just like Drupal is

Available in pdf, mobi, ebook format

Organized and comprehensive

Version controlled using git

Curated and kept up-to-date by the Drupal community

Anyone can contribute

All contributions will get credited

TRANSLATIONS

Documentation

Search documentation…

Drupal 8 User Guide

View history

Català Magyar Español Українська
体中文 Français

Follow

SO HOW DO WE GET A GERMAN TRANSLATION STARTED?

https://www.drupal.org/docs/user_guide_guidelines/pm-guide.html#pm-guide-translating

Each language the User Guide will be translated into will need a team, which should normally be formed from the existing translation team for the software. As a prerequisite, the translation team should have already translated a large portion of the terms in the software user interface into their language.

Welcome to Drupal translations! This service is used by translators from around the world to maintain localizations of all projects on drupal.org.

Latest Drupal 8 translation status

Translation status of Drupal 8 per language based on the 8412 source strings found in the latest Drupal 8 release (8.3.0). Each language links to the list of untranslated strings in the release for that group. The contributor count is displayed overall in the team, not just contributors specific to this release.

100% Translated

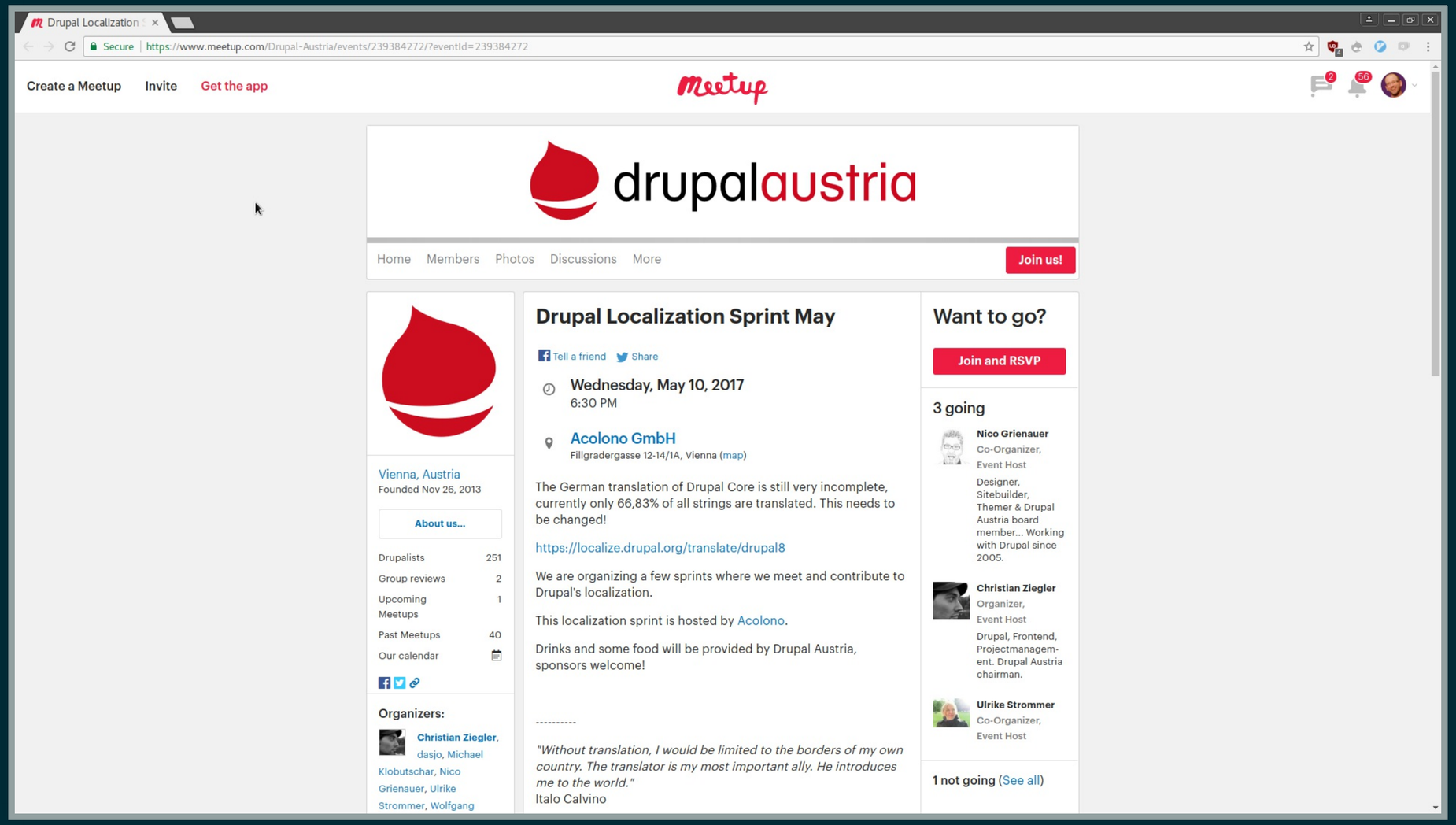
66% Translated

Language	Drupal 8.3.0 core progress	Contributors
Ukrainian		91
Hungarian		201
Spanish		569
Romanian		85
Japanese		78
French		542
Dutch		408
Norwegian Bokmål		77
Polish		132
Russian		265
Italian		157
Danish		87
Finnish		76
Estonian		31
Catalan		77
Swedish		137
Chinese, Simplified		217
German		348
Greek		80
Chinese, Traditional		97

https://www.drupal.org/node/2871836

How to get a translation group started?

We would normally only advise setting up a translation team for the User Guide once the current version of Drupal 8 (at this time, 8.3.x) has a nearly 100% translation. The main reason is that the User Guide mentions a lot of text that is in the Drupal user interface, so that text needs translation before you start translating the User Guide.


Drupal Localization
Secure | https://www.meetup.com/Drupal-Austria/events/239384272/?eventId=239384272
Create a Meetup
Invite
Get the app
Meetup
drupalaustria
Home
Members
Photos
Discussions
More
Join us!
Drupal Localization Sprint May
Tell a friend
Share
Wednesday, May 10, 2017
6:30 PM
Acolono GmbH
Fillgradergasse 12-14/1A, Vienna (map)
The German translation of Drupal Core is still very incomplete, currently only 66,83% of all strings are translated. This needs to be changed!
https://localize.drupal.org/translate/drupal8
We are organizing a few sprints where we meet and contribute to Drupal's localization.
This localization sprint is hosted by Acolono.
Drinks and some food will be provided by Drupal Austria, sponsors welcome!

"Without translation, I would be limited to the borders of my own country. The translator is my most important ally. He introduces me to the world."
Italo Calvino
Vienna, Austria
Founded Nov 26, 2013
About us...
Drupalists 251
Group reviews 2
Upcoming Meetups 1
Past Meetups 40
Our calendar
Organizers:
Christian Ziegler, dasjo, Michael Klobutschar, Nico Grienauer, Ulrike Strommer, Wolfgang
Want to go?
Join and RSVP
3 going
Nico Grienauer
Co-Organizer, Event Host
Designer, Sitebuilder, Themer & Drupal Austria board member... Working with Drupal since 2005.
Christian Ziegler
Organizer, Event Host
Drupal, Frontend, Projectmanagement. Drupal Austria chairman.
Ulrike Strommer
Co-Organizer, Event Host
1 not going (See all)

THREE STEPS TO HEAVEN

STEP 1: GET TO 100% GERMAN DRUPAL USER INTERFACE

Join drupal.slack.com/messages/localize-german (I can invite you if you need)

Go to Vienna on Wednesday 10 May or join the sprint remotely

Let's have translation sprints at *all* future German-speaking Drupal events

STEP 2: FORM A TEAM TO TRANSLATE THE USER GUIDE

https://www.drupal.org/docs/user_guide_guidelines/pm-guide.html#pm-guide-translating

Then, the team should choose a manager or managers for the User Guide translation project, and form a group specifically targeted at translating the User Guide.

STEP 3 : DO IT
THEN PARTY AND PROFIT
imgflip.com