

## **BASIC SITE BUILDING**

### **Content type**

In Drupal , an entity is a general concept used for any data. There are different types of entities each meant to represent a specific type of data. One type of entity is the user entity which represents a person with its data being the user email, password, preferences etc. A node is a content entity. A content can be information (text, images, etc.) meant to be displayed to site visitors. This type of information tends to be relatively permanent, but can normally be edited. That is everything posted on the site is a node - blogs, plain text, images, videos, etc. A content type represents the type of content a node is referring to. We can have different content types depending on our needs, like news articles, images, blogs, tutorials etc. As we are creating a note taking app, we would need a content type note which would store plain text.

We will create the note content through the administrative overview.

### **View**

A view is a listing of content on a website. This listing can have different parameters like content created before a certain date, a user-specific content, etc. This can be seen as similar to a SQL query on all the content entities in our application. We can create different views through the administrative overview.

A view has different parts :

1. Display - how the final result is displayed. This can be as a new page on the website, a block inside a page, an RSS feed or made available via an API.
2. Format - how the content is formatted, as a table, grid, HTML list, etc.
3. Fields - content will have different fields and we can specify which fields should be visible in a view.
4. Filter criteria - here, we choose the parameters or conditions for the contents in the view.
5. Sort criteria - defines how the view should be sorted.
6. Contextual filters - these are similar to the regular filters but they are based on the context of view, like the present day used to show recent news articles etc.
7. Relationship - We can specify the relationship between the content entities and other entities; say, show only those content(content entity) authored by a particular user (user entity).

We will create a view where we get all the notes by the user currently logged in. We will need this view when we create our application.

## **Users**

Drupal comes with a very robust user management system. It categorizes users into three types:

1. Anonymous User - people who visit the site but are not logged in.
2. Authenticated User - people who are logged in.
3. Administrative User - the administrator user account that was created when Drupal was installed.

Different kinds of users have different permissions. For example, an anonymous user could only view published articles, while an authenticated user could comment on those and edit articles authored by them. An administrative account has read and write permissions on all contents. Every content/node will have an author field specifying which user authored that content.

We might sometimes have to grant very specific permissions to some users. Instead of assigning permissions to users individually, they are grouped together into roles. We can create different roles based on our requirements.

We will create a new user through the administrative overview.

## **Credits & Acknowledgements**

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