**1.**       **How do I access the Drupal admin panel, when the login block is disabled?**

**Answer :-** This is really a common question among *Drupal* beginners; we need not always want the login block to be displayed in our site. Since most of these cases the login block will be turned off in the administration. In those cases, we can access the login screen simply through the following URL.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | http://sitename.com/?q=user |

or if the clean URL is enabled

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | http://sitename.com/user |

Similarly if you can’t access the logout link and need to logout, you can do so by using the URL

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | http://sitename.com/?q=logout |

alternatively with clean URLs enabled you can try

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | http://sitename.com/logout |
|  |  |

**2.**       **What is the difference between Core and Contrib?**

**Answer:-**The standard release of Drupal, known as Drupal core, contains basic features common to content management systems. These include user account registration and maintenance, menu management, RSS-feeds, page layout customization, and system administration. The Drupal core installation can be used as a brochureware website, a single- or multi-user blog, an Internet forum, or a community website providing for user-generated content.

As of August 2011 there are more than 11,000 free community-contributed addons, known as contrib modules, available to alter and extend Drupal's core capabilities and add new features or customize Drupal's behavior and appearance. Because of this plug-in extensibility and modular design, Drupal is sometimes described as a content management framework.[3][8] Drupal is also described as a web application framework, as it meets the generally accepted feature requirements for such frameworks.

**3.**       **How does caching work in Drupal?**

**Answer:-** One of the common (mostly unfounded) complaints about Drupal has been, "Drupal is slow." You want to hire a developer who understands Drupal's built in caching system, and what its limitations are. For example, Drupal 6's block cache will not appreciably speed up the page if the user is logged in.

Ask your candidate to recommend some additional solutions to speed up Drupal's caching. These could include the Boost module, Varnish, Squid, Memcache or Pressflow. Ask if they've ever run into issues with Drupal's cache.

**4.**       **How to make my Drupal site offline to public, while it is under construction?**

**Answer: -**You can set your Drupal site in off-line mode, while it is being developed. Just click Administer » Site maintenance. There you can set the status to off-line. If you wants, you can also set your own custom off-line message. When set to Off-line, only users with the administer site configuration permission will be able to access your site to perform maintenance; all other visitors will see the site off-line message configured there. Authorized users can log in during Off-line mode directly via the user login page.

**5.**       **How can I install a new theme in Drupal?**

**Answer:-**This is another common question among Drupal newbies all time. After trying out all available themes under Drupals theme directory, we may naturally want to try new themes. Installing a new theme is very simple and straightforward. Follow the steps below.

 Download a new theme package. Note that themes for different Drupal versions are not compatible, version 5.x themes do not work with Drupal 6.x and reverse.

 Read any README or INSTALL files in the package to find out if there are any special steps needed for this theme.

Upload the contents of the theme package to a new directory in the themes directory in your Drupal site. In Drupal 5.x & 6.x, you place your themes in /sites/all/themes/yourThemeName

 Click administer » themes and enable the new theme (Drupal will auto-detect its presence).

 Edit your user preferences and select the new theme. If you want it to be the default theme for all users, check the default box in the themes administration page.

**6.**       **How to install a new module in Drupal?**

**Answer:-**After finding and downloading a module, the next step would be to copy it the modules folder. Most people copy the file to the default modules folder here http://sitename.com/drupal/modules this is where all the modules that ship with Drupal are stored so it seems somewhat logical to do this. But this folder is actually meant to store only Drupal’s default modules. Instead you should go to http://sitename.com/drupal/sites/all folder, there you will see a readme.txt file. This file will clearly tell you the trick. You just need to create a new folder named modules here. Now copy the modules folder here. That’s all, you have successfully installed the module.

Next step would be to enable the module through the Admin interface. To do this navigate to Administer » Site Building » Modules. Here you will see a list off all installed modules, and our newly installed module will also be listed here. You just have to check the enable check box against the new module and then click the Save Configuration button. That’s all.

**7.**       **How can I reset my Drupal admin password**

**Answer:-**In such a worst scenario, drupal admin password can easily be reset from the Drupal database. The Drupal database can be accessed through phpMyAdmin tool available with your web hosting account. Follow the below steps to get your drupal admin password reset quickly:

·         Login to cPanel -> Databases box -> phpMyAdmin;

·         Select the Druapl database folder from the left navigation bar. The page will refresh and and the Drupal database’s tables will be displayed on it.

·         Click on the SQL tab.

·         In the text field write the following SQL query:

update users set pass=md5(’NEWPASS’) where uid = 1; where “NEWPASS” is your new Drupal administrative password.

Click the GO button to submit the query. If the query is executed correctly and no errors are displayed then you should be able to login with the new password.

**8.**       **How can I change the favicon in my Drupal Site?**

**Answer:-**A favicon (short for favorites icon), also known as a website icon or bookmark icon is a 16×16 pixel square icon that appears near the address bar and in the bookmarks folder in a visitor’s browser. By default, a drupal site shows that water drop kinda drupal logo as favicon. If you want to make your site unique by all means, you can easily change the favicon to your customized icon by following the steps below.

·         Create your own favicon.ico file using any graphic tools or with the help of any online favicon generator tools like dnamicdrive.

·         Navigate to admin » site building » themes and click the configure link next to your current theme. This will bring up the theme configuration page.

·         Here you will see a section titled Shortcut icons settings. You can either upload your favicon file or specify the path to your customized icon file.

The changes may not appear immediately in your browser, you need to clear your browser’s cache and reload the page. If you have bookmarked your site, you may need to delete the bookmark and then recreate it again so that the new favicon will appear in the bookmarks menu.

**9.**       **How can I enable clean URLs in Drupal?**

**Answer:-**Drupal’s default URL structure is like “http://www.sitename.com/?q=node/10″ This URL format can be hard to read, and can sometimes prevent search engines from indexing all your pages properly. In this case you can eliminate this “?q=” and clean the URLs through the following steps.

Navigate to Administer » Site configuration » Clean URLs. By default, it will be disabled. Select enabled and click the save configuration button. You are done.

You can make your URLs even more cleaner with the help of path module.

Home » Administer » Site building » Modules: enable the Path Module.

**10.**   **How do I get my site to have SEO-friendly URLs?**

**Answer:-**The Pathauto module automatically generates URL/path aliases for various kinds of content (nodes, taxonomy terms, users) without requiring the user to manually specify the path alias. This allows you to have URL aliases like /category/my-node-title instead of /node/123. The aliases are based upon a "pattern" system that uses tokens which the administrator can change

**11.**   **How do I remove the title ‘Navigation’ from the navigation block?**

**Answer:-**To prevent the navigation block title or any other block title from appearing in the pages, just do the following.

·         Navigate to Administer » Site building » Blocks and click the configure link next to the Navigation block.

·         In the block configuration page, enter <none> in the Block title filed. This will override the default title for the block and remove the title.

**12.**   **How can I translate Drupal to my local language**

**Answer:-**The interface text (like the “Log in” button and the “Add new comment” text) is in English by default, but can be translated. For many languages, there are completed or partly completed translations available. (See the locale module on how to use them.)

All languages need more translation contributions. Some have only incomplete versions of the text in core, so that parts of the interface will show up in English. Others may be complete but need corrections and improvements of the language. And no language has a complete set of translations for all contributed modules

**13.**   **How do I add images to Drupal?**

**Answer:-**Image module allows users with proper permissions to upload images into Drupal. Thumbnails and additional sizes are created automatically.

Images could be posted individually to the front page, included in stories or grouped in galleries.

**14.**   **How do I show different Drupal themes on different pages?**

**Answer:-**Yeah it’s possible! You can apply different themes to different pages in your drupal site simply with the help of a cool module called ‘Sections’.

**15.**   **How do you handle upgrades?**

**Answer:-**It's a fact of life that you'll have to upgrade your Drupal installation and contributed modules fairly frequently. Your candidate should mention:

·         backing up the site,

·         putting it into maintenance mode

·         downloading the new version of the module

·         uncompressing it

·         running update.php

·         testing the site

·         taking the site out of maintenance mode

Ideally, your candidate would also mention creating a development environment to minimize downtime. There is also a big difference between upgrading a module (process described above) and a Drupal minor version upgrade, which requires more careful patching. Drupal major version upgrades, which happen every couple years, are another can of worms entirely.

**16.**   **How can I customize my 404 – Page not found page?**

**Answer:-**Create a new page with some extra information, so that your visitors don’t ever plunge on to the default boring 404 – page not found error page.

Once this page is created:

·         Remember its node ID,

·         Go to Administer > Site configuration > Error reporting

·         Set Default 404 (not found) page to the node ID you just created

·         Save your settings

You can also use the Search 404 module as an alternative.

**17.**   **How can I add a new Block In Drupal?**

**Answer:-**Adding a new block is a simple process in drupal 6.

·         Go to Administer » Blocks and click on the Add Block link (tab).

·         Fill in the form with the necessary PHP/HTML code in the block body. And click the ‘Save Block’ button.

**18.**   **What does Views do and how do you use it?**

**Answer:-**Views is a practical necessity for sites built on Drupal 6, and it's imperative that your developer understands how to take advantage of it. Earl Miles has written a great summary on the Views project page.

**19.**   **How can I create a custom region in my Drupal template?**

**Answer**:- Adding a new region in your drupal template is not a hard thing, but its not as easy as adding a new block. It’s basically a two-step process:

·         define the custom region in your theme’s .info file

·         insert some PHP in your theme’s page.tpl.php file wherever you would like the new region to appear

**20.**   **How can I add custom PHP codes in my Drupal pages or blocks?**

**Answer:-**By default, drupal will not allow inserting PHP code directly inside a post or in a block. To do this, you need to activate a drupal module called PHP filter via, Administer » Site building » Modules. Even though this module ships with drupal, it remains disabled by default.

**21.**   **How do I Remove Breadcrumbs from my Drupal pages?**

**Answer:-**Breadcrumbs or breadcrumb trail is a navigation aid used in drupal interfaces. Normally it appears in between the top banner area and the page title. It gives users a way to keep track of their location within programs. Breadcrumbs are really useful in a comparatively bigger website with plenty of sections and subsections. But when it comes to smaller websites, it may found useless. In those cases you may either hide it using CSS (eg. .breadcrumb {display: none;}) or in the page.tpl.php file remove the line that says <?php if ($breadcrumb) print $breadcrumb; ?>

**22.**   **How can I install Drupal on a local WAMP server?**

**Answer**:- Preparing your computer with a local installation of Drupal with WampServer is comparatively a trouble-free process to follow. Since WampServer will install an Apache-server, SQL, PHP and phpMySQL on your computer, with those tools you can install and run Drupal locally even without an internet connection.

**23.**   **How do I move a Drupal Site from One host/server to another?**

**Answer**:- **Migrating Drupal On your OLD host:**

1) Backup your whole home directory from your ftp access using an ftp client like filezilla. Make a folder on your local harddisk and download the complete directory to that local folder.

2) Backup your mysql database on your old host using phpadmin, select your mysql database, usually something like "name\_drpl1". Select all fields, click "export" and save the database to your local harddisk. Leave default options enabled. You will receive a file similar to "name\_drpl1.sql".

This is your mysql database

**On your NEW host:**

1) Upload your folder with the complete drupal installation to your home-directory.

2) Once done, go to phpadmin on the new host, create a new mysql database, example "name\_drpl1" and create a new mysql user. Create a password for this new mysql user, click "assign all privileges" to this user and assign the user to the new database.

You now should have a new mysql database on the new host with a mysql user, eg. "name\_drpl1" as database name and "name\_username" as database user name.

3) Import (upload) the database (which you exported from the old host earlier) with phpadmin to the new database. This might take a minute.

4) If needed edit the file [drupal home]/sites/default/settings.php and edit at the section where you enter the database, location, username and password. You CAN enter the password either encrypted or not encrypted there.

5) Chmod your "files" folder so it is writeable using your ftp client (filezilla), chmod to 777

6) Double check your .htaccess and [drupal home] /sites/default/settings.php and make changes in case they are needed.

Change nameserves on your domain host and let them point to your new host's nameservers.

Enter the new nameservers in your control panel where your domain names are hosted, overwriting the old ones.

After some time (sometimes a day or two) your domain should point to the new host and drupal should be up and running on the new host.

**24.**   **How to backup my Drupal site?**

**Answer:-**Backing up your Drupal site is now very easy, you just need to download and install a module called Backup & Migrate. To install the module click on the Administer » Modules check the Backup and Migrate module and enable it and save the settings.

Then navigate to the Administer » Content Management » Backup and Migrate then do the following settings.

·         Exclude the following tables altogether: select the table which you dont want to take backup.

·         Give the backup file name.

·         There are also options to compress the file before download, or add a datestamp.

·         And then click Backup Database.

Alternately you can take backups using PhpMyAdmin.

**25.**   **How to Customize my Drupal Syndicate Feed Icon?**

**Answer:-**For a recent project I needed to customize the feed icon in the Drupal theme I was creating. This wasn’t as straight forward as I thought it would be. Being the drupal newbie that I am I went looking for it in the core templates and suggestions page only to come empty handed.

Previously I found the solution to theming a search form by using the search-block-form.tpl.php template file and thought there would be one for the feed icon too. I found the solution to this in the function reference in the form of a theme hook.

theme\_feed\_icon($url, $title)

This function is internally called by drupal to generate the feed icon in the Syndicate block. Our Job is to override this function.

**26.**   **How to interact with Drupal search system?**

**Answer:-**There are three ways to interact with the search system:

Specifically for searching nodes, you can implement nodeapi (‘update index’) and nodeapi (‘search result’). However, note that the search system already indexes all visible output of a node, i.e. everything displayed normally by hook\_view () and hook\_nodeapi (‘view’). This is usually sufficient. You should only use this mechanism if you want additional, non-visible data to be indexed.

Implement hook\_search (). This will create a search tab for your module on the /search page with a simple keyword search form. You may optionally implement hook\_search\_item () to customize the display of your results.

Implement hook\_update\_index (). This allows your module to use Drupal’s HTML indexing mechanism for searching full text efficiently.

If your module needs to provide a more complicated search form, then you need to implement it yourself without hook\_search (). In that case, you should define it as a local task (tab) under the /search page (e.g. /search/mymodule) so that users can easily find it.

**27.**   **Explain the menu system in Drupal? Purpose of menus?**

**Answer:-**Define the navigation menus, and route page requests to code based on URLs.

The Drupal menu system drives both the navigation system from a user perspective and the callback system that Drupal uses to respond to URLs passed from the browser. For this reason, a good understanding of the menu system is fundamental to the creation of complex modules. Drupal’s menu system follows a simple hierarchy defined by paths. Implementations of hook\_menu () define menu items and assign them to paths (which should be unique). The menu system aggregates these items and determines the menu hierarchy from the paths. For example, if the paths defined were a, a/b, e, a/b/c/d, f/g, and a/b/h, the menu system would form the structure:

a

a/b

a/b/c/d

a/b/h

e

f/g

Note that the number of elements in the path does not necessarily determine the depth of the menu item in the tree.

When responding to a page request, the menu system looks to see if the path requested by the browser is registered as a menu item with a callback. If not, the system searches up the menu tree for the most complete match with a callback it can find. If the path a/b/i is requested in the tree above, the callback for a/b would be used.

The found callback function is called with any arguments specified in the “page arguments” attribute of its menu item. The attribute must be an array. After these arguments, any remaining components of the path are appended as further arguments. In this way, the callback for a/b above could respond to a request for a/b/i differently than a request for a/b/j.

For an illustration of this process, see page\_example.module.

Access to the callback functions is also protected by the menu system. The “access callback” with an optional “access arguments” of each menu item is called before the page callback proceeds. If this returns TRUE, then access is granted; if FALSE, then access is denied. Menu items may omit this attribute to use the value provided by an ancestor item.

In the default Drupal interface, you will notice many links rendered as tabs. These are known in the menu system as “local tasks”, and they are rendered as tabs by default, though other presentations are possible. Local tasks function just as other menu items in most respects. It is convention that the names of these tasks should be short verbs if possible. In addition, a “default” local task should be provided for each set. When visiting a local task’s parent menu item, the default local task will be rendered as if it is selected; this provides for a normal tab user experience. This default task is special in that it links not to its provided path, but to its parent item’s path instead. The default task’s path is only used to place it appropriately in the menu hierarchy.

Everything described so far is stored in the menu\_router table. The menu\_links table holds the visible menu links. By default these are derived from the same hook\_menu definitions, however you are free to add more with menu\_link\_save ().

**28.**   **Explain the FCK Editor?**

**Answer:-** FCK  Module

**29.**   **Explain Roles, User and Permissions?**

**Answer:-  Roles –**

Roles allow you to fine tune the security and administration of Drupal. A role defines a group of users that have certain privileges as defined in user permissions. Examples of roles include: anonymous user, authenticated user, moderator, administrator and so on. In this area you will define the role names of the various roles. To delete a role choose "edit".

By default, Drupal comes with two user roles:

·         Anonymous user: this role is used for users that don't have a user account or that are not authenticated.

·         Authenticated user: this role is automatically granted to all logged in users.

**User-**

Drupal allows users to register, login, log out, maintain user profiles, etc. Users of the site may not use their own names to post content until they have signed up for a user account.

**Permissions-**

Permissions let you control what users can do on your site. Each user role (defined on the user roles page) has its own set of permissions. For example, you could give users classified as "Administrators" permission to "administer nodes" but deny this power to ordinary, "authenticated" users. You can use permissions to reveal new features to privileged users (those with subscriptions, for example). Permissions also allow trusted users to share the administrative burden of running a busy site.

**30.**   **How develop custom modules?**

**Answer:- Name your module**

The first step in creating a module is to choose a "short name" for it. This short name will be used in all file and function names in your module, so it must start with a letter and by Drupal convention it must contain only lower-case letters and underscores. For this example, we'll choose "onthisdate" as the short name. Important note: It is not just a convention that the short name is used for both the module's file name and as a function prefix. When you implement Drupal "hooks" (see later portions of tutorial), Drupal will only recognize your hook implementation functions if they have the same function name prefix as the name of the module file.

It's also important to make sure your module does not have the same short name as any theme you will be using on the site.

**Create a folder and a module file**

Given that our choice of short name is "onthisdate", start the module by creating a folder in your Drupal installation at the path: sites/all/modules/onthisdate. You may need to create the sites/all/modules directory first. Create a PHP file and save it as onthisdate.module in the directory sites/all/modules/onthisdate. As of Drupal 6.x, sites/all/modules is the preferred place for non-core modules (and sites/all/themes for non-core themes), since this places all site-specific files in the sites directory. This allows you to more easily update the core files and modules without erasing your customizations. Alternatively, if you have a multi-site Drupal installation and this module is for only one specific site, you can put it in sites/your-site-folder/modules.

The module is not operational yet: it hasn't been activated. We'll activate the module later in the tutorial.

**Coding Standards**

As per the Coding standards, omit the closing ?> tag. Including the closing tag may cause strange runtime issues on certain server setups. (Note that the examples in the handbook will show the closing tag for formatting reasons only and you should not include it in your real code.)

All functions in your module that will be used by Drupal are named {modulename}\_{hook}, where "hook" is a pre-defined function name suffix. Drupal will call these functions to get specific data, so having these well-defined names means Drupal knows where to look. We will come to hooks in a while.

**What is different between d6 and d7?**  
**Ans:** check this URL :*[https://drupal.org/about/new-in-drupal-7](https://drupal.org/about/new-in-drupal-7" \o "new" \t "_blank)*

**What are systems requirements for drupal installation ?**  
**Ans:**    Database: MySQL 5.0.15 or PostgreSQL 8.3  
PHP Version 5.2 or higher  
PHP Memory: 40M – 64M

**what is entity  and entity api?**  
**Ans:** They provide a unified way to work with different data units in Drupal. Drupal 7 is all about entities. They are everywhere: nodes, users, taxonomy terms, vocabularies…

But how, as developers, can we create our own entities? When do we really need to do that? I think these questions are really very project-specific. We can probably use nodes for nearly everything. But when it comes to performance-sensitive projects, nodes should really only be used for content, and we should separate as much as possible from nodes. Why? Nodes are revisioned, they fire a lot of hooks, and they have functionality that we likely won’t need. Also if we know exactly what fields we should have in our entities, we can create our own custom entities to avoid all those joins of Field API tables.

**what is use of user entity?**  
Ans: Check this URL: [*https://drupal.org/node/1261744*](https://drupal.org/node/1261744)

**What is hooks?**  
Ans:Allow modules to interact with the Drupal core.

Drupal’s module system is based on the concept of “hooks”. A hook is a PHP function that is named foo\_bar(), where “foo” is the name of the module (whose filename is thus foo.module) and “bar” is the name of the hook. Each hook has a defined set of parameters and a specified result type.

**How to do the for drupal debugging**  
Ans: – use *[devel](https://drupal.org/project/devel" \o "devel module" \t "_blank)* module and Use xdebug  application

**Which files are required for theme?**  
Ans: style.css, page.tpl.php, info file, template.php, node.tpl.php, block.tpl.php

**Which files are required for module?**  
Ans: modulename.info, modulename.module, optional modulename.install

**which are common modules used in project?**  
Ans: *[Webform](https://drupal.org/project/Webform" \o "webform module" \t "_blank)*, *[Devel](https://drupal.org/project/Devel" \o "devel module" \t "_blank)*, Drush, [*Views*](https://drupal.org/project/Views), [*Backup & Migrate*](https://drupal.org/project/backup_migrate),[*Date*](https://drupal.org/project/date), Address field, file field, link, media, Rules, SMTP, View Slideshow, Print,  
Lightbox2, Varnish, memcache, Wysiwyg, ckeditor, Google Analytics, Metatag, XML Site Map, Redirect, Page Title, Chaos Tools,Token, Entity, Panels, Features, Coder

**What is Drush – how drush is used?**  
Ans: Drush is a command line shell and scripting interface for Drupal, a veritable Swiss Army knife designed to make life easier for those of us who spend some of our working hours hacking away at the command prompt.

**what is PDO?**  
Ans: PDO is an acronym for PHP Data Objects. PDO is a lean, consistent way to access databases. This means developers can write portable code much easier. PDO is not an abstraction layer like PearDB. PDO is a more like a data access layer which uses a unified API (Application Programming Interface).

**How PDO used in drupal?**  
Ans: Drupal provides a database abstraction layer to provide developers with the ability to support multiple database servers easily. The intent of this layer is to preserve the syntax and power of SQL as much as possible, but also allow developers a way to leverage more complex functionality in a unified way. It also provides a structured interface for dynamically constructing queries when appropriate, and enforcing security checks and similar good practices.

The system is built atop PHP’s PDO (PHP Data Objects) database API and inherits much of its syntax and semantics.  
More: [*https://api.drupal.org/api/drupal/includes!database!database.inc/group/database/7*](https://api.drupal.org/api/drupal/includes!database!database.inc/group/database/7)

**How to use preprocess function?**  
Ans:The main role of the preprocessor is to set up variables to be placed within the template (.tpl.php) files. From Drupal 7 they apply to templates and functions, whereas in Drupal 6 preprocess functions only apply to theming hooks implemented as templates. Plain theme functions do not interact with preprocessors.  
More: [*https://drupal.org/node/223430*](https://drupal.org/node/223430)  
[*https://api.drupal.org/api/drupal/modules!field!field.module/function/template\_preprocess\_field/7*](https://api.drupal.org/api/drupal/modules!field!field.module/function/template_preprocess_field/7)

**Where to use the theme hook?**  
Ans: template.php in theme folder

**What is use of template.php file?**  
Ans: Overriding other theme functions. If you want to override a theme function not included in the basic list (block, box, comment, node, page), you need to tell PHPTemplate about it.

To do this, you need to create a template.php file in your theme’s directory. This file must start with a PHP opening tag

**What is subtheme?**  
Ans:A Drupal subtheme (or sub-theme) is a theme that is based on a “base theme”. The base theme provides basic (and sometimes more than basic) functionality. The subtheme styles the site with a unique look, and adds any unique extra functionality.

**Which modules used for data migration?**  
Ans: Feeds – https://drupal.org/project/feeds  
Import or aggregate data as nodes, users, taxonomy terms or simple database records.

**How to handle localization in drupal?**  
Ans: Drupal 7 supports the localization.

**How to use the multiple themes in one project?**  
Ans: use the global variable, default\_theme.

**How can prevent or restrict multiple login in drupal**  
Ans: Use the Session Limit Module – [*https://drupal.org/project/session\_limit*](https://drupal.org/project/session_limit)

**While doing the migration how date will be migrated. (is there any with date migration)**  
Ans: There will be issue with date format. It takes only unix time format.

**How can we set the region in drupal theme?**  
Ans: You can set the regions in themename.info file. Following is the example:  
regions[header] = Header  
regions[content\_header] = Content Header  
regions[content] = Content  
regions[sidebar\_second] = Right sidebar

**How can we improve the Drupal site performance?**  
Ans: Use PHP APC, Use memcache, Use the Varnish. Most important module – Use the Boost module. Use Views Cache.  
For very high traffic, Use the CDN module. Use the Block Cache.

**Which database storage engine is used in d6 and d7?**  
Ans: Drupal 6 uses the MYISAM and Drupal 7 uses the INODB

**Which modules are added in d7 core modules?**  
Ans: Following modules are added in d7 core.  
Entity API  
Another API module which is required by many other modules. This module extends core’s entities in lots of useful ways.  
Entity Reference  
Create relationships between any entities. This is a superior replacement to Node Reference and User Reference in Drupal 6.  
Media  
Adding media to content was tricky before the media module. This should be installed on every Drupal 7 site.

**What is left join and right joins?**  
Ans:  
For the sake of this example, lets say you have 100 students, 70 of which have lockers. You have a total of 50 lockers, 40 of which have at least 1 student.

INNER JOIN is equivalent to “show me all students with lockers”.  
Any students without lockers, or any lockers without students are missing.  
Returns 70 rows

LEFT OUTER JOIN would be “show me all students, with their corresponding locker if they have one”.  
This might be a general student list, or could be used to identify students with no locker.  
Returns 100 rows

RIGHT OUTER JOIN would be “show me all lockers, and the students assigned to them if there are any”.  
This could be used to identify lockers that have no students assigned, or lockers that have too many students.  
Returns 80 rows (list of 70 students in the 40 lockers, plus the 10 lockers with no student)

FULL OUTER JOIN would be silly and probably not much use.  
Something like “show me all students and all lockers, and match them up where you can”  
Returns 110 rows (all 100 students, including those without lockers. Plus the 10 lockers with no student)

CROSS JOIN is also fairly silly in this scenario.  
It doesn’t use the linked “lockernumber” field in the students table, so you basically end up with a big giant list of every possible student-to-locker pairing, whether or not it actually exists.  
Returns 5000 rows (100 students x 50 lockers). Could be useful (with filtering) as a starting point to match up the new students with the empty lockers.

**How to create the table using module?**  
Ans: Use following code:  
/\*\*  
\* Implements hook\_schema().  
\*/  
function module\_name\_schema() {  
$schema[‘module\_name’] = array(  
‘fields’ => array(  
‘type’ => array(‘type’ => ‘varchar’, ‘length’ => 15, ‘not null’ => TRUE, ‘default’ => ‘node’),  
‘id’ => array(‘type’ => ‘int’, ‘unsigned’ => TRUE, ‘not null’ => TRUE, ‘default’ => 0),  
‘module\_name’ => array(‘type’ => ‘varchar’, ‘length’ => 255, ‘not null’ => TRUE, ‘default’ => ”)  
),  
‘primary key’ => array(‘type’, ‘id’),  
);

return $schema;  
}

/\*\*  
\* Implements hook\_uninstall().  
\*/  
function module\_name\_uninstall() {  
// Clear variables  
variable\_del(‘module\_name\_default’);

}

How to update table using module?  
Ans: You can check the following code:  
/\*\*  
\* Implements hook\_update\_n().  
\*/  
function module\_name\_update\_6200() {  
$ret = array();

if (db\_column\_exists(‘module\_name’, ‘id’)) {  
return $ret;  
}

db\_create\_table($ret, ‘module\_name\_temp’, array(  
‘fields’ => array(  
‘type’ => array(‘type’ => ‘varchar’, ‘length’ => 15, ‘not null’ => TRUE, ‘default’ => ‘node’),  
‘id’ => array(‘type’ => ‘int’, ‘unsigned’ => TRUE, ‘not null’ => TRUE, ‘default’ => 0),  
‘module\_name’ => array(‘type’ => ‘varchar’, ‘length’ => 255, ‘not null’ => TRUE, ‘default’ => ”)  
),  
‘primary key’ => array(‘type’, ‘id’),  
));

$ret[] = update\_sql(‘INSERT INTO {module\_name\_temp} (id, module\_name) SELECT nid, module\_name FROM {module\_name}’);

db\_rename\_table($ret, ‘module\_name’, ‘module\_name\_old’);

db\_rename\_table($ret, ‘module\_name\_temp’, ‘module\_name’);

$display\_settings = variable\_get(‘module\_name\_display’, array());  
foreach ($display\_settings as $type) {  
if ($type) {  
variable\_set(‘module\_name\_type\_’ . $type . ‘\_showfield’, 1);  
}  
}  
variable\_del(‘module\_name\_display’);

return $ret;  
}

**How to drop the table using module?**  
Ans: Use db\_drop\_table method in install file

**Which hooks you used and what is the purpose of using the those hooks?**  
Ans: You need to give this answer

**HOW TO CREATE INSTALL SCRIPT FOR DRUPAL MODULE AND CREATE TABLES**

Ans: [*Check answer here*](http://wordpressapi.com/create-install-script-drupal-module-create-tables/)  
 **What is responsive theme?**  
Ans: A responsive theme (as the one used for this website), is an approach to web development that allows a website to break itself down smoothly across multiple monitor sizes, screen resolutions, and platforms, be it a computer, tablet or mobile device. It allows the developer to create a site that is optimized for each platform, both in navigation, readability and load time.

As you can see when resizing the window (if you are viewing this site on a computer), the layout of the page shifts depending on the size of the screen; with different layouts for content depending on viewing area. Themes (or layouts) such as this, allow for a single site and single look to the site, to be viewed on various devices without the need for additional themes or resizing by the user.

**How to create the responsive theme?**  
Ans: You can check the following URL:  
[*http://www.netmagazine.com/tutorials/create-responsive-drupal-theme*](http://www.netmagazine.com/tutorials/create-responsive-drupal-theme)  
[*http://www.unimitysolutions.com/blog/7-steps-building-responsive-theme-drupal-7*](http://www.unimitysolutions.com/blog/7-steps-building-responsive-theme-drupal-7)

**What is difference between innodb and myIsam?**  
Ans: First major difference I see is that InnoDB implements row-level lock while MyISAM can do only a table-level lock. You will find better crash recovery in InnoDB. However, it doesn’t have FULLTEXT search indexes, as does MyISAM. InnoDB also implements transactions, foreign keys and relationship constraints while MyISAM does not.

**What is difference between update and alter query?**  
Ans: ALTER is a DDL (Data Definition Language) statement. Whereas UPDATE is a DML (Data Manipulation Language) statement. One is used to update the structure of the table (add/remove field/index etc). Whereas UPDATE is used to update data.

**What is purpose or use of .htaccess file?**  
Ans: File\_HtAccess provides common methods to create and manipulate Apache / NCSA style .htaccess files. These files together with accompanying password files are used to protect webserver directories. Since File\_HtAccess does not provide any means to manipulate or create password files you should use it together with File\_Passwd.

**What is use of substr and strstr function?**  
Ans: strstr — Find the first occurrence of a string. substr — Return part of a string.

**Can we include one php file multiple times?**  
Ans: Yes.

**What is contextual filter?**  
Ans: , contextual filters were called arguments in Views and a lot of documentation, tutorials and Views-compatible modules still use that term. If you see the term argument, it should be interpreted either as a contextual filter, or the value provided to a contextual filter.

**How to use the contextual filter?**  
Ans: The classic example of how contextual filter values are provided to views is by the view path. If a view has the path example.com/my-view, the URL example.com/my-view/story/22 will call the view along with two values for contextual filters (in this case story and 22). But there are more ways of providing contextual filter values. These are discussed in Chapter about Page manager and Panels.

**What is taxonomy?**  
Ans: Taxonomy, a powerful core module, gives your sites use of the organizational keywords known in other systems as categories, tags, or metadata. It allows you to connect, relate and classify your website’s content. In Drupal, these terms are gathered within “vocabularies.” The Taxonomy module allows you to create, manage and apply those vocabularies.

New under Drupal 7 is the ability to add taxonomy fields to vocabularies and terms.

**How to update the drupal?**  
Ans: Easiest way is use update.php file. If you installed the drush then you can use the following command “drush pm-update”. Do not forget to take file and mysql backup before update.

**if we delete the page.tpl.php then drupal site will work or not?**  
Ans: Yes. will work. It will check for node.tpl.php file.

**HOW TO DELETE DRUPAL CACHE MANUALLY THROUGH MYSQL**

ANS: [*CHECK ANSWER HERE*](http://wordpressapi.com/delete-drupal-cache-manually-mysql/)

**Did you written the query in D7 for your module?**  
Ans: Check following URL[*https://api.drupal.org/api/drupal/includes%21database%21database.inc/function/db\_query/7*](https://api.drupal.org/api/drupal/includes%21database%21database.inc/function/db_query/7)

**Do you have profile on drupal site? Do you write the comments on Drupal site?**  
Ans: If you have drupal profile then say yes. If not then create profile now.

**Did you contributed the drupal site (any module)?**  
Ans: Try adding some patches or modules to drupal.

**What modules do you always recommend to your clients?**  
Ans: Views, Panels, Ctools, Token, Pathauto, Webform, Rules, Features, Strongarm, Date, view slideshow, Drush, Entity Reference, QuickTab, Libraries, Google Analytics, Display Suite, Context, Module Filter, CSS Injector, Diff

**Which files are required for Creating the Drupal Module?**  
Ans: MODULENAME.info and MODULENAME.module file are required for creating the module.

**Which files are required for Creating the Drupal Theme?**  
Ans: .info (declares the theme features) and page.tpl.php (defines the layout)

**How can we add the new Menu to Drupal Admin section?**  
Ans: Use following:  
Navigate to administer > site building > menus  
Select the Add menu tab item  
For the title enter Example menu and select to return to the menu list view

**How does caching work in Drupal?**  
Ans: Use this link [*http://blog.merge.nl/20120118/how-does-caching-work-drupal*](http://blog.merge.nl/20120118/how-does-caching-work-drupal)

**What is the use of taxonomy and vocabulary in Drupal?**  
Ans: Taxonomy, a powerful core module, gives your sites use of the organizational keywords known in other systems as categories, tags, or metadata. It allows you to connect, relate and classify your website’s content. In Drupal, these terms are gathered within “vocabularies.” The Taxonomy module allows you to create, manage and apply those vocabularies.

**How to interact with Drupal search system ?**  
Ans: The search module lets users search for specific content on your site. You can search both for users and for particular words. When you are on the “content” tab of Search, you will be able to search for words appearing in the default rendering of node content on your site, which would include the default rendering of any CCK fields, Location fields, Taxonomy, etc., as well as comments. When you are on the “users” tab of Search, you will be able to search the user names of registered users on your site, and if you have sufficient permissions, also their email addresses.

**What are hooks in Drupal?**  
Ans: hooks are implemented in modules and you can read about the core hooks here: http://api.drupal.org/api/group/hooks/5. Basically they provide a way for a module to extend the functionality of another module. For example the ‘node’ module provides the core features of a node (content type). You can use CCK or a custom module to create a custom content. You can also use the nodeapi hook to extend the functionality of any content type. The are core hooks for working with node, users, taxonomy and more. Contributed module may also add addition hooks your module can implement.

**How can add the Captcha in registration page for drupal?**  
Ans: Use the captcha and recaptcha module.

**For Image slider which modules are required in Drupal?**  
Ans: use Views slideshow, nivo slider modules. there are other modules also.

**Can I use Drupal on the command line?**  
Ans: Use drush.

**What does Views do and how do you use it?**  
Ans:You need Views if:  
You like the default front page view, but you find you want to sort it differently.  
You like the default taxonomy/term view, but you find you want to sort it differently; for example, alphabetically.  
You use /tracker, but you want to restrict it to posts of a certain type.  
You like the idea of the ‘article’ module, but it doesn’t display articles the way you like.  
You want a way to display a block with the 5 most recent posts of some particular type.  
You want to provide ‘unread forum posts’.  
You want a monthly archive similar to the typical Movable Type/Wordpress archives that displays a link to the in the form of “Month, YYYY (X)” where X is the number of posts that month, and displays them in a block. The links lead to a simple list of posts for that month.  
Views can do a lot more than that, but those are some of the obvious uses of Views.

**How do you handle upgrades?**  
Ans: use update.php or drush command (pm-update)

**Which module is required for Google, Facebook, twitter login?**  
Ans:

**Which module can be used for E-commerce?**  
Ans: Use ubercart module

**If I want to add the extra fields in registration field then what should we do?**  
Ans: Use profile module. In drupal 7 Profile is in core.

**How can we modify the form validation of Drupal?**  
Ans: Use form alter hook and use this “‘#required’ => TRUE”

**Which are the core required modules in drupal 6.x**  
Ans: Check this URL : [*https://drupal.org/node/1283408*](https://drupal.org/node/1283408)

**How to enable clean urls in drupal ?**  
Ans: apache support is needed for this. Then enable from admin.

**What is PDO?**  
Ans:PDO is an acronym for PHP Data Objects. PDO is a lean, consistent way to access databases. This means developers can write portable code much easier. PDO is not an abstraction layer like PearDB. PDO is a more like a data access layer which uses a unified API (Application Programming Interface).

**What is a patch in Drupal and how will we apply patch in drupal?**  
Ans:A patch is a file that consists of a list of differences between one set of files and another. All code changes, additions, or deletions to Drupal core and contributed modules/themes between developers are done through patches. The differences are presented in a structured, standard way, which means that a program (also named patch) can be used to apply the changes to another copy of the original file.

**How to post videos from mobile to Drupal website?**  
Ans: Use the video module. For bigger sites use brightcove module. https://drupal.org/project/brightcove  
This is paid service.

**List the SEO modules available in Drupal.**  
Ans: Use following modules  
Pathauto  
Nodewords/ Meta tags  
Service links  
Google analytics  
Related Links  
Search 404  
Site map  
Url list

**List the modules required for building a social networking website in Drupal.**  
Ans:  
• Advanced Forum  
• Advanced Profile Kit  
• Application Toolbar (Appbar)  
• Author Pane  
• Buddylist2 Package  
• Buddylist: list your social network  
• CiviCRM: manage community contacts, relationships, and activities  
• CiviNode and CiviNode CCK: Tools For Integrating CiviCRM Contacts Into Drupal Content  
• Comment Notify  
• FOAF: friends of a friend  
• Facebook-style Statuses  
• Family: Record, display, and analyze genealogical data.  
• Flag Friend  
• Friend  
• FriendList  
• Front: Show group membership and events  
• Gigya Socialize Module  
• Invite: send invitations to join your site  
• Notice Feed  
• Organic Group  
• Profile Setup  
• Radioactivity  
• Sports Pickem  
• Tellafriend Node  
• User Invite  
• User Relationships  
• UserTag:Tag …

**How To Define New Regions (Sidebar,Header, footer) in Drupal ?**  
Ans:ADD this code in its entirety to the bottom of your template.php file:

**Explain me User, Permission, Role in drupal?**  
Ans:

**Which ORM is used in Drupal 7?**  
Ans: Doctrine is the ORM.

**Which Design Pattern used in Drupal?**  
Ans: Singleton Design pattern is used in Drupal.

**What is the use of features module?**  
Ans: The features module enables the capture and management of features in Drupal. A feature is a collection of Drupal entities which taken together satisfy a certain use-case.

Features provides a UI and API for taking different site building components from modules with exportables and bundling them together in a single feature module. A feature module is like any other Drupal module except that it declares its components (e.g. views, contexts, CCK fields, etc.) in its .info file so that it can be checked, updated, or reverted programmatically.

**Did you used the Panel module? If yes then what is the use of that?**  
Ans: The Panels module allows a site administrator to create customized layouts for multiple uses. At its core it is a drag and drop content manager that lets you visually design a layout and place content within that layout. Integration with other systems allows you to create nodes that use this, landing pages that use this, and even override system pages such as taxonomy and the node page so that you can customize the layout of your site with very fine grained permissions.

**What is the use of Ctools module?**  
Ans: This suite is primarily a set of APIs and tools to improve the developer experience. It also contains a module called the Page Manager whose job is to manage pages. In particular it manages panel pages, but as it grows it will be able to manage far more than just Panels.

**For Drupal module development code review which module can be used?**  
Ans: Use the the [*coder*](https://drupal.org/project/coder) moduble

**Which Drush commands you use while development?**  
Ans: Following drush commands are use useful while development.  
Drush cc – clear cache  
pm-disable (dis) Disable one or more extensions (modules or themes).  
pm-download (dl) Download projects from drupal.org or other sources.  
pm-enable (en) Enable one or more extensions (modules or themes).  
pm-info (pmi) Show detailed info for one or more extensions (modules or themes).  
pm-list (pml) Show a list of available extensions (modules and themes).  
pm-refresh (rf) Refresh update status information.  
pm-releasenotes Print release notes for given projects.  
(rln)  
pm-releases (rl) Print release information for given projects.  
pm-uninstall Uninstall one or more modules.  
pm-update (up) Update Drupal core and contrib projects and apply any pending database updates (Same as pm-updatecode + updatedb).  
pm-updatecode (upc) Update Drupal core and contrib projects to latest recommended releases.

**For better search what we can do in Drupal 7?**  
Ans: Use the *[Solr module](https://drupal.org/project/search_api_solr" \o "https://drupal.org/project/search_api_solr" \t "_blank)*

**How can Improve the Drupal cache and logging?**  
Ans: Use the *[Mongodb module](https://drupal.org/project/mongodb" \o "https://drupal.org/project/mongodb" \t "_blank)*

**1. What modules do you always recommend to your clients?**

Before you ask this question, check out the [Drupal module usage statistics](http://drupal.org/project/usage) page on drupal.org. Your candidate should be able to recommend a number of modules in the top 30.

Prompt your candidate to explain why they recommend each module. They should be able to give you a plausible-sounding explanation. If they recommend a particularly unpopular module, ask them how well it is supported.

**Follow-up questions:**

* Why do you recommend that module?
* How well is that module supported?
* Have there been any recent vulnerabilities with that module?

**2. How does caching work in Drupal?**

One of the common (mostly unfounded) complaints about Drupal has been, "Drupal is slow." You want to hire a developer who understands Drupal's built in caching system, and what its limitations are. For example, Drupal 6's block cache will not appreciably speed up the page if the user is logged in.

Ask your candidate to recommend some additional solutions to speed up Drupal's caching. These could include the Boost module, Varnish, Squid, Memcache or Pressflow. Ask if they've ever run into issues with Drupal's cache.

**Follow-up questions:**

* What else can you recommend to speed up Drupal?
* Have you ever run into issues with Drupal's cache?
* How did you solve them?

**3. What does Views do and how do you use it?**

Views is a practical necessity for sites built on Drupal 6, and it's imperative that your developer understands how to take advantage of it. Earl Miles has written a great summary on the [Views project page](http://drupal.org/project/views).

**Follow-up question:**

* What's an example of a project where you needed to use Views?

**4. How do you handle upgrades?**

It's a fact of life that you'll have to upgrade your Drupal installation and contributed modules fairly frequently. Your candidate should mention:

* backing up the site,
* putting it into maintenance mode
* downloading the new version of the module
* uncompressing it
* running update.php
* testing the site
* taking the site out of maintenance mode

Ideally, your candidate would also mention creating a development environment to minimize downtime. There is also a big difference between upgrading a module (process described above) and a Drupal minor version upgrade, which requires more careful patching. Drupal major version upgrades, which happen every couple years, are another can of worms entirely.

**5. Show me some Drupal sites that you've built.**

If you're hiring a single developer to manage all aspects of your project, from the requirements to the coding to the theme design, make sure you like their previous work. Ask for a list of sites that they've worked on, and the role they played in each project. Poke around and see if they still work!

**Follow-up questions:**

* What role did you play in this project?
* What other contractors/employees did you work with to complete this project?
* Was the client satisfied with this project?
* Can I get a testimonial from this client?

**6. How many patches have you submitted to Drupal?**

Thanks to collaborative open source programming, anybody can request access to submit patches to Drupal or its contributed modules. A very strong candidate will have found some issues with the existing codebase, and patched it accordingly. Hopefully, they have contributed these changes back to Drupal. Given their Drupal username, you can check!

**Follow-up questions:**

* What modules have you contributed to?
* What is your drupal CVS username?