**Drupal**

There are several types of content management systems, Like Wordpress, Joomla, Drupal etc.

Unlike other web designing tools drupal is free, but drupal sites are expensive.

Drupal is scalable, easier, flexible, cross platform dependencies etc.

Unlike other cms’s drupal doesnot have pages.

Drupal has its own database.

Each content in drupal is called as a node.

There are several types of contents in drupal.

**Benefit of drupal:**

There is no need to change the content as the design changes or change the design as the content changes.

If drupal updates, contents and design are not changed

In general there are two main content types such as **article and Basic page**

Article has default title, summary, body , in addition article has comment setting and by default publishing and promoting to front page, whereas in basic page there is no default comment setting, publishing and promoting to front pages.

The basic page consist of

* Since there is no default publish or promote in basic pages we select the **provide a menu link.**
* **Provide the menu Link**  provides the menu link title which is same as the page title,
* Then description of the page
* Parent item can be a main menu or sub menu
* Weight in drupal: Priority of the node.
* **Lower weights are displayed first than the nodes which weigh higher.**

A drupal site consists of 4 things.

1. A theme.
2. Menus
3. Block(block is any area which contains information in module)
4. Modules.

**Modules:**

Drupal comes with core modules which cannot be deleted but can be disabled.

**Themes:**

Each theme has different block positions.

Go to apperance-> (we can select the suitable theme)

**Blocks:**

The bocks are structures.

Go to structure-> select the block.

All content on a Drupal website is stored and treated as "nodes". A node is any piece of individual content, such as a page, poll, article,

In Drupal, a Content Type is a pre-defined collection of data types (Fields) which relate to one another by an informational context.

In Drupal you can create unlimited content types according to your needs.

By default a content type has two fields, the title and the body. However extra fields can be added in order to customize the content type.

Rearranging fields changes their order as displayed when a user creates or edits content with these fields.

Content can be displayed differently depending on whether it's in a list with similar content, in search results, or being viewed in full.

Drupal installation procedure

Choose which profile to use for the installation (standard or minimal or your chosen distribution).

Most people should select the "standard" option. The standard option comes with default content types already enabled, such as Article and Page, and with appropriate publishing options already set. (Of course you can later edit these default content types and their settings, or add additional ones.) The standard profile also has a useful collection of modules pre-enabled for you.

The "minimal" option is targeted toward more experienced Drupal site creators who wish to set up their own content types with associated publishing options. The minimal profile has only three modules enabled: Block, Database logging, and Update status.

Choose the 'name of your distribution', if you have downloaded a distribution and not a normal drupal at step one.

If your installation directory is not yet configured properly, you'll be informed on this page. You can correct the settings individually and either refresh the browser screen or click 'Try again' to see whether there are any errors left.

Reported errors can include:

Missing directories and/or incorrect permissions

The installer will attempt to automatically set up a number of directories, but this may fail due to permission settings. In this case you will find the missing directories listed.

sites/default/files

sites/default/private

sites/default/private/files

These directories should be set to the following permissions:

chmod o+w sites/default/files

OR

chmod 777 sites/default/files

Missing settings.php or incorrect permissions

If settings.php is missing or not accessible, follow the instructions in Step 3: Create the settings.php file. Note that you will need both the default.settings.php and settings.php files.

Enter the database name, the username, and the password for the database that you created in Step 2: Create the database. This username and password information allows Drupal to access your database so the install script can create tables. Note that this is not the username and password for administering Drupal; these will be created in the next step.

A progress bar will appear and display notes from the installer regarding the progress of the installation. If no errors are encountered, the next page will automatically load in your browser.

After the installer completes, input the information for the first user account (which will be automatically assigned full administration permissions) and provide basic website settings.

In the Site name field enter the name you wish to use for the site. You can also edit it later through the administration interface.

In the Site e-mail address field, enter the e-mail address that will be used by Drupal when it sends out notifications such as registration information.

In the Site maintenance account field, enter the Username, E-mail address, and password for the main administration account.

Note that as of Drupal 7 there is a distinction between the main administration account that you set up on this page, and the "Administrator" site administrator user role that you will see when you visit the "Roles" and "Permissions" pages in the administration interface. The account you set up in the Site maintenance account section during installation is a super-user who has overall control over every aspect of the management and configuration of the site. **Advantages of Drupal**

It is open source software: In Drupal, core software, contributed modules, and a large number of themes are free, which help businesspersons reduce web development cost significantly.

It is customizable: In terms of features, operation, layout, and design, Drupal is highly customizable, which provides loads of choice to developers and designers for addressing clients’ requirements.

It facilitates rapid deployment: Drupal enables companies to deploy core features and functionality rapidly. As a true ‘Web 2.0’ style, developers can make customizations after deployment of a Drupal site. Companies can go for customizations as per feedback and business requirements after making their sites live on the web.

It is enterprise-class software: In terms of scalability, flexibility, reliability, manageability, security, interoperability, and availability of resources; Drupal is an enterprise-class CMS. Developers can readily integrate it with other applications like SAP, phpBB, etc.

It has an extensive API support: Facebook, Twitter, Google Apps, Google Analytics, YouTube, etc. provide an extensive API support for Drupal. Developers can create own custom modules by using such well-documented API.

It is SEO-friendly: As SEO plays a vital role in any company’s online marketing strategies, Drupal enables companies to come forward with SEO-friendly websites. It has enormous flexibility to display content in a way that search engines like.

It is mobile-ready: Increasing spread of smart devices opens the doors for new marketing platform for the companies. Smart devices’ users can also view the Drupal website the same as that of the desktop users. Small businesses can rely on this feature in order to generate more leads.