

Drupal how to For Beginners

Developed by SAP International
In association with
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1. About This manual

1.1. Why this manual

This manual is primarily developed to assist web developer or people interested in Free and Open Source software (FOSS) mainly PHP any MYSQL get to know, learn and use Drupal as a great website management software. It tries to put light on how to use a CMS Drupal to build a website and easily maintain it. This manual aims at providing the basic stepping stone to set up, run and maintain a website using Drupal.

This how to also targets to make the developers Drupal aware and make them know that there exists a Drupal Community in Nepal as well who can help them with any Drupal related problems. Drupal is backed by a big community that can be contacted at www.drupal.org but we here also have a community who is working for and on Drupal.

1.2. Target Audience of the manual

The primary target audience of this how-to or manual are people with some knowledge of web programming language and database more specifically people who know PHP and MYSQL will be benefited to know and use such a world class product that also for free. This manual tries to provide a detail step by step guide to why to use a CMS, Drupal in particular. As the title says it is for beginners but some knowledge of PHP and MYSQL seems important though. It is also considered that one who knows PHP has some knowledge of HTML.

I believe people with no knowledge of programming might find this manual hard to adopt but it will be helpful if they are good at helping themselves. F1

1.3. Acronyms

Acronym	Full- Form
CMS	Content Management System
IIS	Internet Information Server
IP	Internet Protocol
OS	Operating System
PHP	Hypertext Processor
SEF	Search Engine Friendly
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
XAMPP	X- For all, Apache MySQL PHP Perl

2. What is Content Management System and Drupal's use

2.1. Introduction of Content Management System

A Content Management System (CMS) is a software system used for content management. Content management systems are deployed primarily for interactive use by a potentially large number of contributors. For example, the software for the website Wikipedia is based on a content management system.

The content managed includes computer files, image media, audio files, electronic documents and web content. The idea behind a CMS is to make these files available inter-office, as well as over the web. A Content Management System would most often be used as archival as well. Many companies use a CMS to store files in a non-proprietary form. Companies use a CMS to share files with ease, as most systems use server based software, even further broadening file availability. As shown below, many Content Management Systems include a feature for Web Content, and some have a feature for a "workflow process."

"Work flow" is the idea of moving an electronic document along for either approval, or for adding content. Some Content Management Systems will easily facilitate this process with email notification, and automated routing. This is ideally a collaborative creation of documents. A CMS facilitates the organization, control, and publication of a large body of documents and other content, such as images and multimedia resources.

A web content management system is a content management system with additional features to ease the tasks required to publish web content to web sites.

Web content management systems are often used for storing, controlling, versioning, and publishing industry-specific documentation such as news articles, operators' manuals, technical manuals, sales guides, and marketing brochures. A content management system may support the following features:

1. Import and creation of documents and multimedia material
2. Identification of all key users and their content management roles
3. The ability to assign roles and responsibilities to different content categories or types.
4. Definition of the content work-flow tasks, often coupled with event messaging so that content managers are alerted to changes in content.
5. The ability to track and manage multiple versions of a single instance of content.
6. The ability to publish the content to a repository to support access to the content. Increasingly, the repository is an inherent part of the system, and incorporates enterprise search and retrieval.
7. Some content management systems allow the textual aspect of content to be separated to some extent from formatting. For example the CMS may automatically set default color, fonts, or layout.

Content management systems take the following forms:

1. a web content management system is software for web site management - which is often what is implicitly meant by this term
2. the work of a newspaper editorial staff organization
3. a work-flow for article publication
4. a document management system
5. a single source content management system - where content is stored in chunks within a relational database.

Therefore content management system can make our lives easier if we know how to use one and how to use one effectively.

2.2. What is Drupal?

Drupal is a free and open source modular content management system (CMS) written in the programming language PHP. A CMS is a tool used by Web administrators to automatically track online visitors and prepare customized content for consumption, usually as HTML-based Web pages. Many modern CMSs, including Drupal, provide a "back end" interface by which the system administrator may customize the content and display of their Web site without any programming skill being required.

Drupal runs in many environments including Windows, Mac OS X, Linux, or any platform that supports either the Apache (version 1.3+), or IIS Web server (version IIS5+) as well as the PHP language (version 4.7.5+). As Drupal requires a database to store content and settings, access to a database package such as MySQL or PostgreSQL is also necessary. Detailed requirements are available at Drupal's Web Site. www.drupal.org

As of July 26, 2007, the current version of Drupal is 5.2. Version 6.0 has reached a "feature freeze" and is currently in active development. This how to or tutorial will be based on the Drupal 5.1 version which released in January, 2007 which has many added features than the prior version of Drupal 4.7.3.

Originally written by Dries Buytaert as a bulletin board system, Drupal became an open source project in 2001. Drupal is an English transliteration of the Dutch word "druppel," which means "drop" (as in "a water droplet"). The name was taken from the now defunct Drop.org website, whose code slowly evolved into Drupal. Buytaert wanted to call the site "dorp" (Dutch for "village", referring to its community aspects), but made a typo when checking the domain name and thought it sounded better.

Over the years, Drupal has gained popularity. From May 2006 to April 2007, Drupal was downloaded from the Drupal.org website more than 600,000 times. A large community now takes part in Drupal's ongoing development.

Drupal has received praise from Web administrators, designers, and programmers due in part to its modular design, which allows its basic layer, or "core", to provide essential features in its default configuration. Additional functionality and presentation can then be extended to the core via the addition of pluggable modules and themes..

Drupal modules can be used to "override" the core's built-in features, thus extending or even replacing Drupal's default behavior without directly manipulating the programmed code in Drupal's core files. This ability to modify core functionality has major consequences for Drupal's flexibility as well as its security, particularly against security problems like SQL injection.

Similarly, Drupal uses a modular theming system that allows custom-written themes to be added without disturbing Drupal's core. These custom themes use standardized formats that provide compatibility with third-party theme design engines.

2.3. Why choose Drupal for your web application or website?

Here are some of the reasons why you should choose drupal for developing your web application or website:

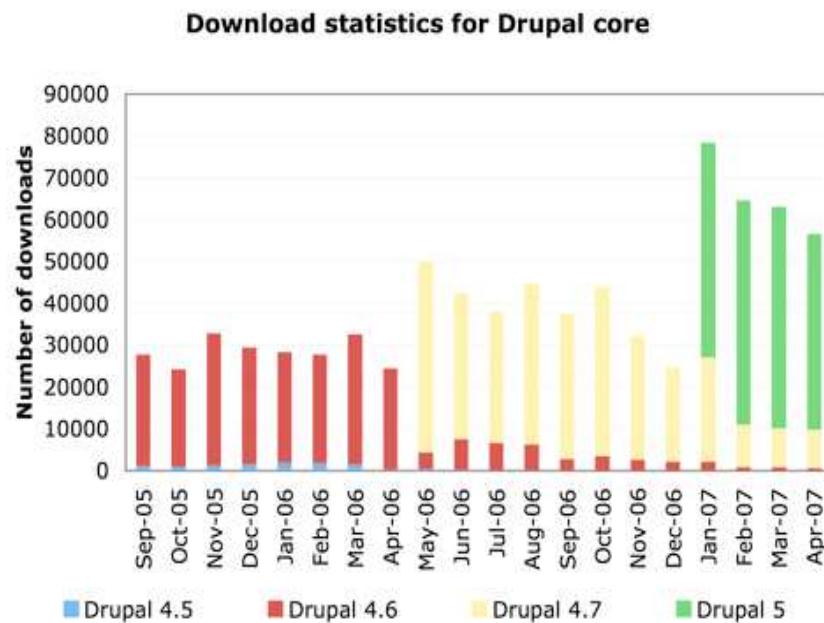
1. Easy to install - Drupal installation is described in Section 2.2
2. Easy to use - no programming knowledge needed! Spend 2 hours administering your site. After that you will feel very familiar with Drupal
3. Evidently user friendly and easy to learn
4. Lots of features, such as custom search engine friendly URLs(SEF), categories, search function, RSS, easy administration
5. Lots of modules to add even more functionality to your site
6. Flexibility - you can easily turn your drupal installation into a forum, faq, blog, wiki and many other types of web sites.
7. Free to use, open source. You can freely install drupal and you can modify the source code to fit your needs, if you want.
8. Lots of users & community - easy to find solutions to your problems. The large community guarantees that Drupal will have a bright future.
9. Lots of themes, you will find one theme that will suite your websites content at the official Drupal website that also for free.
10. Well documented updates and modules, not that difficult to code own modules and themes as well.

Except of the modules you can download at drupal.org, Drupal originally ships with modules that facilitate:

- Post, revise, and categorize content
- Conduct searches
- Post comments
- Take part in forums
- Vote in polls
- Work on collaborative writing projects
- Post and view personal profiles
- Communicate among themselves or with the managers of a site
- Change the look of a site with off-the-shelf or custom-made themes
- Build multi-level menus

- Provide users with an interface in their local language
- Provide RSS feeds
- Gather content from the RSS feeds of other sites
- Register and manage user accounts
- Assign fine-grained user roles, granting users permission to use selected features of a site
- Use access rules to deny site access to specified usernames, e-mail addresses, and IP addresses
- Provide statistics and reports for administrators
- Manage caching and throttling to improve how a site performs in heavy traffic
- Construct and specify various input filters and content types
- Generate user-friendly, easy-to-remember URLs

Statistics Speak



Above figure is taken From <http://buytaert.net/tag/statistics> for more, view the link.

Drupal Growth Graphs at <http://groups.drupal.org/node/1980>

Also have a look at

http://www.chapterthreeLLC.com/blog/josh_koenig/5_0_and_2007_a_perfect_storm_for_drupal

The above statistics will give you a better idea why to use Drupal. Arguably it is one of the best open source free CMS available.

2.4. Where can Drupal be used?

Here are some of the types of people who use Drupal, along with the features they may want and the skills they're likely to have. If the features meet your needs and you have the right level of skills, Drupal may be a perfect system for you.

I'm a **Blogger** and I need...

- single-user or multi-user blogs (or both)
- ways to assign categories to my content
- commenting
- trackbacks
- themes I can use to customize the style and layout of my site
- support for images or other media, using contributed modules (plug-ins)

Skills needed: end-user, administrator

I'm evaluating Drupal for my **organization or company** and we need...

- customizable user roles and permissions
- robust security
- scalability
- functionality we can configure and extend to meet specific business needs
- a support infrastructure (documentation, community, etc.)
- ways to assign categories to our content
- additional features or functionality

Skills needed: evaluator, end-user

I'm a **community organizer** and I need...

- ways for community members to easily share ideas (blogs, forum, files, etc.)
- tools members can use to self-organize
- the ability to evolve as the community evolves (keeping up with the state of the art for interactive web sites)
- a support infrastructure (documentation, community, etc.)
- customizable user roles and permissions
- safety and security on the web (control over spam, trolls, etc.)
- preconfigured tools for community-relationship management like CivicSpace.

Skills needed: evaluator, end-user, administrator, site developer (to some extent)

I'm a **small-business owner** and I need...

- a site I can set up myself
- themes I can use to customize the style and layout of my site
- customizable user roles and permissions
- scalability and adaptability to the needs of my changing business
- ways to categorize my content
- a support infrastructure (documentation, community, etc.)
- e-commerce support for
- shopping carts
- premium paid-content subscriptions
- functionality I can configure and extend to meet specific business needs

Skills needed: evaluator, end-user, administrator, site developer (to a limited extent)

I **build or design websites** for clients and I need...

the freedom to create a custom look and feel with my own themes

additional features and functionality

easy-to-provide support for my clients

access to a community of designers and developers

Skills needed: evaluator, administrator, site developer, developer (to some extent)

I'm a **programmer** and I need...

a robust, well-designed, modular system I can customize and extend

well-documented APIs

system and architecture documentation and coding standards

access to a community of other developers

a rich list of features

Skills needed: administrator, programmer

Do you know what type of Drupal user you want to be? If you do, review the skill sets below to see what you'll need to get started:

Evaluator: Be familiar with web terminology and concepts.

End-user: Be familiar with browsing, clicking, submitting web pages, selecting options.

Administrator: Manage roles, select themes, categorize web pages (content), configure module settings, install and upgrade software and databases, apply security fixes.

Site designer/developer: Install software, design style and layout (with css and minimal php), build and deploy websites, evaluate contributed modules, work with LAMP.

Programmer: Program in php, administer databases, program through a well-defined API, design database objects, evaluate existing solutions, apply patches, collaborate with other developers.

Now is a good time to learn more about Drupal. The Case studies section examines typical types of sites that use Drupal and gives links to real sites of each type. This section includes a listing of hundreds of Drupal sites.

In the Feature overview we survey some of the most important and commonly deployed features of Drupal.

2.5. Examples of Drupal

Drupal meets the needs of different types of web sites:

Community Portal Sites If you want a news web site where the stories are provided by the audience, Drupal suits your needs well. Incoming stories are automatically voted upon by the audience and the best stories bubble up to the home page. Bad stories and comments are automatically hidden after enough negative votes. Examples: Debian Planet | Kerneltrap
News Publishing Drupal is great for newspapers and other news organizations. Examples: New York Observer (implementation info here) | Savannah Now

Aficionado Sites Drupal flourishes when it powers a portal web site where one person shares their expertise and enthusiasm for a topic. Examples: ia/ | Dirtbike

Intranet/Corporate Web Sites Companies maintain their internal and external web sites in Drupal. Drupal works well for these uses because of its flexible permissions system, and its easy web based publishing. No longer do you have to wait for a webmaster to get the word out about your latest project. Examples: Sudden Thoughts | Tipic

Resource Directories If you want a central directory for a given topic, Drupal suits your needs well. Users can register and suggest new resources while editors can screen their submissions. Example: Entomology Index

International Sites When you begin using Drupal, you join a large international community of users and developers. Thanks to the localization features within Drupal, there are many Drupal sites implemented in a wide range of languages. Examples: PuntBarra | cialog

Education Drupal can be used for creating dynamic learning communities to supplement the face-to-face classroom or as a platform for distance education classes. Academic professional organizations benefit from its interactive features and the ability to provide public content, member-only resources, and member subscription management. *Examples:* ENGL 420S | WPA

Art, Music, Multimedia When it comes to community art sites, Drupal is a great match. No other platform provides the rock solid foundation that is needed to make multimedia rich websites that allow users to share, distribute, and discuss their work with others. As time goes on, Drupal will only develop stronger support for audio, video, images, and playlist content for use in multimedia applications. *Examples:* Terminus1525 | Project Opus

To know about more website developed using Drupal, see
<http://www.drupsites.net>

3. Drupal Installation

3.1. Pre requisite to Installing Drupal 5 / Software required to install and Run Drupal 5.2

1. A web server like Apache with PHP configurations
2. PHPMYADMIN recommended for easy database creation
3. A database server either MYSQL or POSTGRE SQL
 - (In this tutorial I have used XAMPP 1.5.2 – a bundled software that provides Apache, MYSQL, PHP. It can be downloaded at www.apachefriends.com)
4. A unzip tool like winzip to unzip the tar file as downloaded from Drupal.org
5. A web browser to run Drupal.
 - I am using Windows XP with XAMPP 1.5.2 installed.
 - XAMPP 1.5.2 has PHP 5.1.2 and MYSQL 5.2.20 bundled in it.
 - I am using Mozilla Firefox 2.0.0.6 as the browser to run Drupal.

3.2. Stepwise installations with Screenshots

1. Browse to www.drupal.org and click the link as given below or type the URL <http://ftp.drupal.org/files/projects/drupal-5.2.tar.gz> and you'll be asked to download the file. It is of 734 Kb.



Security updates and bugfixes available: Drupal 5.2 and 4.7.7 released

Heine - July 26, 2007 - 19:03

News and announcements

Drupal 4.7.7 and 5.2 are now available for download. These are maintenance releases that fix problems reported using the bug tracking system, as well as some **security vulnerabilities**.

Upgrading your existing Drupal sites is strongly recommended.

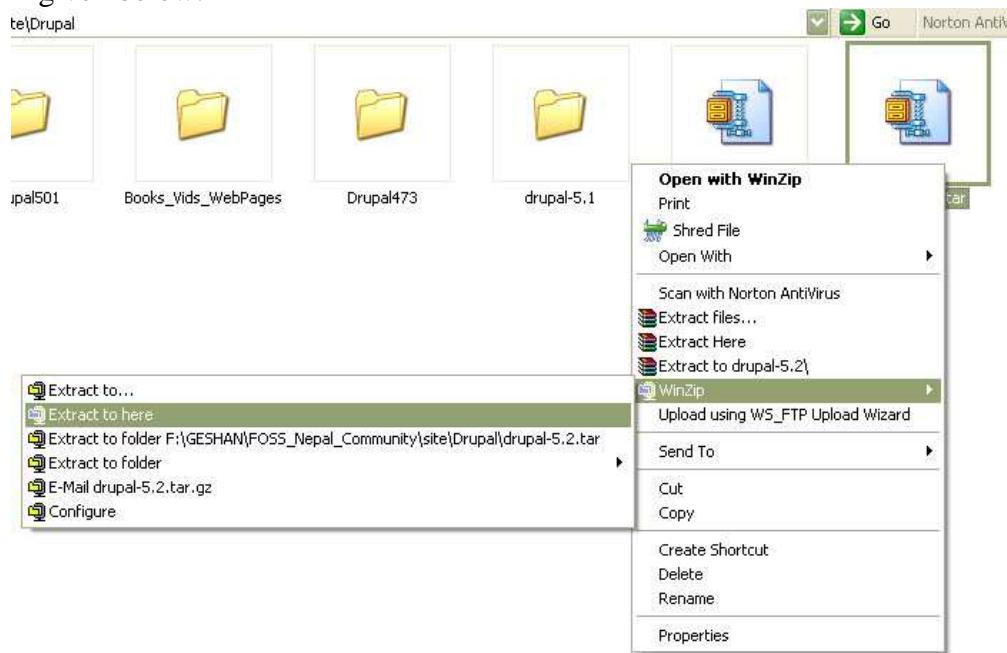
Download

- [Download Drupal 5.2](#).
- [Download Drupal 4.7.7](#).

As on Aug 21, 2007

» Read more

- Save the file in any appropriate location and unzip the file following the procedure given below:



- A folder is created in the same folder you have the file in named drupal-5.2 after successful extraction.
- Copy the folder drupal-5.2 than you have just extracted to your www or htdocs folder in the directory where the web server is installed. If you have installed XAMPP its generally **c:\program files\xampp\htdocs**
- Make sure your web server and MySQL server is running
- Open you browser and run PHPMYADMIN generally <http://localhost/phpmyadmin>
- Create a database named **drupal_52** or any name you like then click create as shown below:

The image displays two side-by-side web interfaces. On the left is the MySQL - 5.0.20-nt interface, which shows connection details: Protocol version: 10, Server: localhost via TCP/IP, User: root@localhost, MySQL charset: UTF-8 Unicode (utf8), and MySQL connection collation: utf8_unicode_ci. It also features a 'Create new database' button with 'drupal_52' entered, and links to MySQL runtime information, system variables, and processes. On the right is the phpMyAdmin - 2.8.0.3 interface, which shows MySQL client version: 5.0.20, used PHP extensions: mysql, language set to English, theme set to XAMPP, and links to phpMyAdmin documentation, official homepage, changelog, CVS, and lists.

- After the database is created, then go to <http://localhost/drupal-5.2>, the following page appears

The screenshot shows the 'Database configuration' step of the Drupal 5.2 installation process in Mozilla Firefox. The title bar says 'Database configuration - Mozilla Firefox'. The main content area has a blue water drop logo and the heading 'Database configuration'. A 'Basic options' section contains fields for 'Database type' (set to 'mysql'), 'Database name' ('drupal_52' with a note 'Same as the one you created in PHPMYADMIN.'), 'Database username' ('root'), and 'Database password' (empty). An 'Advanced options' section contains fields for 'Database host' ('localhost'), 'Database port' (empty), and 'Table prefix' (empty). At the bottom is a 'Save configuration' button.

Database configuration

Basic options

To set up your Drupal database, enter the following information.

Database type: *

mysql
 mysqli

The type of database your Drupal data will be stored in.

Database name: *

drupal_52 Same as the one you created in PHPMYADMIN.

The name of the database your Drupal data will be stored in. It must exist on your server before Drupal can be installed.

Database username: *

root

Database password:

Advanced options

These options are only necessary for some sites. If you're not sure what you should enter here, leave the default settings or check with your hosting provider.

Database host: *

localhost

If your database is located on a different server, change this.

Database port:

If your database server is listening to a non-standard port, enter its number.

Table prefix:

If more than one Drupal web site will be sharing this database, enter a table prefix for your Drupal site here.

Save configuration

- Type the database you created in PHPMYADMIN in Step 7. The database username is root in above case and password is nothing as XAMPP has the default of no password for the root user. Advance setting are not generally used but may come in handy if you are using a shared server. If you want to know about installation profiles visit <http://drupal.org/project/installation+profiles>
- Click Save Configuration

11. If the supplied user name, password and database is ok then Drupal is successfully installed with the following message.



12. Congrats! You have successfully installed Drupal 5.1, now click your new site link to proceed further, which will fetch you the following page.

A screenshot of a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying the 'Welcome to your new Drupal website!' page. The title bar shows 'Drupal - Mozilla Firefox'. The address bar indicates the URL is 'http://localhost/drupal-5.2/'. The main content area features the blue Drupal logo at the top left. To its right, the text 'Drupal' is displayed in a large, bold, black font. Below this, a 'User login' form is shown with fields for 'Username:' and 'Password:', both marked with a red asterisk indicating they are required. There are also links for 'Create new account' and 'Request new password'. To the right of the login form, a 'Welcome to your new Drupal website!' message is displayed, followed by four numbered steps: 1. Create your administrator account, 2. Configure your website, 3. Enable additional functionality, and 4. Customize your website design.

13. Now read all the text if you want to, but to start off click "Create the first account" link which will take you to the following page.

 **Drupal**

Home

User account [Create new account](#) Log in Request new password

Username: *

Your preferred username; punctuation is not allowed except for periods, hyphens, and underscores.

E-mail address: *

A valid e-mail address. All e-mails from the system will be sent to this address. The e-mail address is not made public and will only be used if you wish to receive a new password or wish to receive certain news or notifications by e-mail.

[Create new account](#)

14. Give a desired username like your name, I have given the user name as “admin” and a general format of email address. You are advised to give your valid e-mail address, then click create new account. This will take you to the following page:

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://localhost/drupal-5.2/?q=user/1/edit>. The page title is "admin | Drupal". The main content area shows the following fields:

- Username:** admin
- E-mail address:** `username@yourdomain.com`
- Password:** `*****`
- Confirm password:** `*****`
- Status:** Active
- Comment settings:** Signature: Website Admin
- Locale settings:** Time zone: Tuesday, August 21, 2007 - 09:59 +0545

A red warning box at the top states: "warning: mail() [function.mail]: "sendmail_from" not set in php.ini or custom "From:" header missing in D:\Xampp\xampp\htdocs\drupal-5.2\includes\common.inc on line 1979."

15. The error in red occurred as it is being done in a local server with no mail server settings, type an appropriate password and confirm password and Signature, then select a time zone then click submit to finish registration of first account. The first account has

all the privilege to the website contents. After you click submit with correct details you get the page below:

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://localhost/drupal-5.2/?q=user/1>. The title bar says "admin | Drupal". The page header has the Drupal logo and the word "Drupal". The breadcrumb navigation shows "Home > User account". On the left, there is a sidebar menu for the user "admin" with options: "Create content", "My account" (selected), "Administer", and "Log out". The main content area shows the user "admin" with "View" and "Edit" buttons. A success message "The changes have been saved." is displayed. Below it, the "History" section shows "Member for" 14 min 31 sec.

16. Now you have successfully installed and created the first user account in Drupal 5.2, always remember that the first user account is the administrator of the website who has all the privileges to the website.

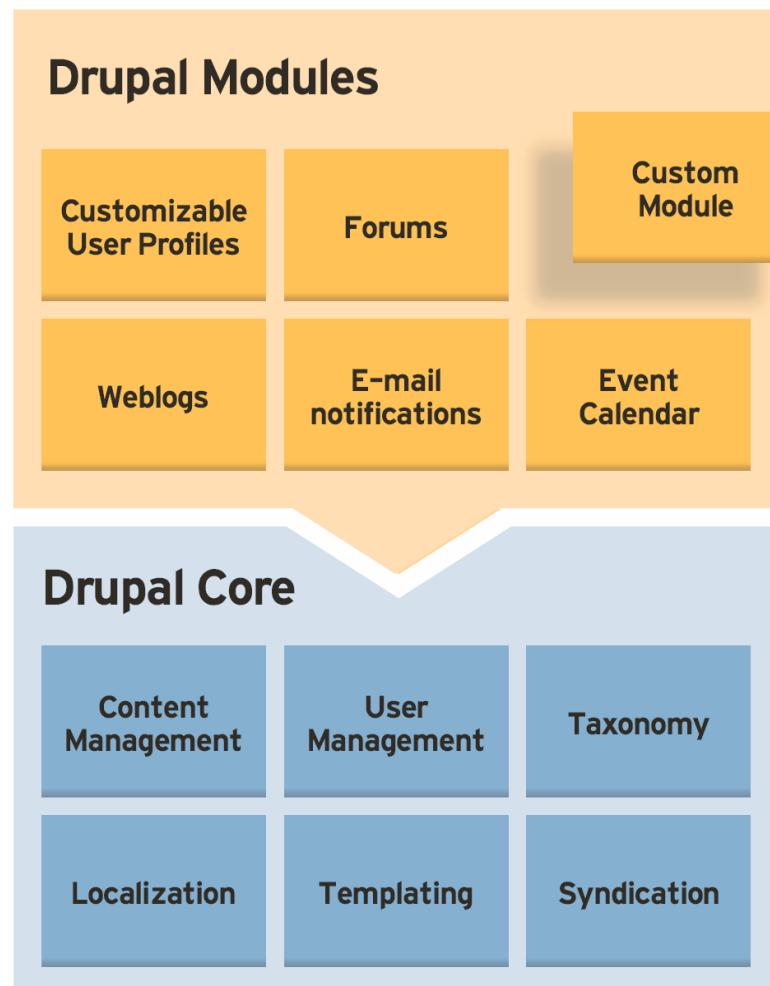
3.3. Understanding the basics of Drupal CMS:

Drupal is a content management system with a robust core called the core code base of Drupal. It is a user friendly, easily manageable and fast to learn content management system. Till now you have created a user account who is the administrator of the website, before we proceed further let's gather the basic concepts underlined in Drupal.

(If you want to continue to adding content in Drupal go to page no: xx or [click here](#).)

Drupal Core ships with ready-to-use tools to publish and organize content but we are able to add needed functionality by adding extra modules easily and freely available at Drupal.org. Drupal is also a content management framework that for developers provides a solid base to extend and implement custom content management solutions.

Drupal is modular and plugging in new modules and themes is seamless and easy.



Drupal is strictly standard compliant and the themes are also standard compliant, almost all themes are XHTML and CSS based table less designs which display same across browsers so

it is a great feature provided in Drupal.

On the long run you can yourself develop Drupal themes and modules as you need it. There are many websites that provide podcasts, video casts, tutorials and other helpful material on how to use Drupal better, how to code Drupal themes and modules some great websites are as follows:

1. www.drupaldojo.com
2. www.lullabot.com
3. www.drupaldude.com
4. www.mydrupal.com
5. [www.theartlab.net/.....](http://www.theartlab.net/)
6. [www.brygt.com/....](http://www.brygt.com/)

The above sites will be helpful if you use Drupal for more purposes.

4. Drupal Components

Drupal Components are the things that make up the robust content management system and content management framework. Drupal Components mainly include node, modules and themes. In Drupal almost every content is a node.

1. Node

The main building block of Drupal is a node. The word 'node' does not suggest that it is a part of some network. On the contrary, you should think of a node as a single puzzle piece that is placed onto the site by one of your users, or even yourself. A node can be part of a forum, a blog or a book, and by using the Content Construction Kit, you can create as many custom node types as you want. Remember that each node has a type, referred to as a Content Type. It also has a Node ID, a Title, a Body, a creation date, an author and some other properties. It is stored together with all other nodes in one big shoebox known as a "table" in your database.

Drupal has many tables, I think the core has some 50 of them. You may want to explore them on your own site to get a better idea.

Users have their own table too, and some of them are authors of nodes. So nodes do have relations. The only way to find those relations is by searching the whole table until you find all matching items. Luckily the database server is very fast.

Each node can have an unlimited number of comments. Comments are stored in a separate table. To find all comments on one node the server will search the entire comments table.

How do Nodes work?

Look at the address bar of your browser. It probably says "<http://drupal.org/node/19828>". This is the Drupal way of saying "Load all pertinent information for node 19828, including whatever relations (comments, users etc.) are to be shown". This is called a database query.

Most queries in Drupal are hard-coded in modules. [/tracker](#) searches all nodes and sorts the result by date. This also works for your site, as long as you enabled the tracker module.

When you hover over the menu and meanwhile read the links in the status bar you get a quick idea of possible queries. Because Drupal mimics a directory structure you maybe didn't know it was a query until now!

Drupal modules perform a lot of operation on the data. For instance when you open a page which you have written yourself you see a view/edit tab on top of the page. This tab is not shown on other pages. This is automated behavior defined by the user privilege settings.

Drupal stores all of its content in *nodes*. Drupal's basic set of node types is relatively short, but quite flexible.

Blog Entry

Blogs, or weblogs, are another term for an online journal or diary. They are a place where members of the community can write their own thoughts and not have to worry about being on topic for the site.

Book Page

Book pages are designed to be part of a collaborative book. An example of a collaborative book is the Drupal [developer documentation](#). Originally only book pages could be a part of a book but these days all node types can be part of a book.

Comment

Comments actually aren't nodes, they are their own special content type. Comments are what allow people to add comments to any other node that has been created.

Forum

Forums are sets of nodes and their comments. These are grouped together as belonging in one forum by assigning them the forum name, which is a taxonomy term. These forum names can be grouped in forum containers, which are other terms, of which they are children in a hierarchical vocabulary which is called "forums", and configured as only applicable to nodes of the "forum" type.

Page

Pages are simple nodes, typically used for static content that can (but are not required to) be linked into the main navigation bar

Poll

A poll is where a multiple choice question is asked and users can answer and see other people's answers to questions.

Story

Story pages are the generic page type that most content management systems have. Stories are generally used for information which is only relevant for a period of time (eg. news stories) and is expected to expire off of the page.

Additional types of nodes are provided by contributed modules.

Note: A common question is "What is the difference between page and story?" The answer is not much. There was more difference originally but they are merely different node types now and how you use them is up to you.

2. Content

Once you have logged-in, you're ready to start posting content.

At the top of your personal menu, you'll find a link called "create content". Click this and you'll see a list of the types of content you can create. This list reflects the privileges assigned to your user account or to the group ("role") your account is part of.

There are several [contributed modules](#) which can assist with more complex content creation within this framework, such as spell checking, image embedding, and file attachment uploading.

2.1 Page

The page module allows users to create static pages, which are the most basic type of content. Pages can be collected in books via the book module. Users should create a page if the information on the page is static. An example would be an "about" page.

When a page is created, a user can set authoring information, configure publishing options, whether readers will be able to post comments. They can also select the content type of the page (e.g., full HTML, filtered HTML, php).

As an administrator, you can set the publishing default for a page (in its workflow): you can specify whether a page is by default published, sent to moderation, promoted to the front page, sticky at the top of lists, and whether revisions are enabled by default. You can set the permissions that different user roles have to view, create, and edit pages.

2.2 Story

The page module allows users to create static pages, which are the most basic type of content. Pages can be collected in books via the book module. Users should create a page if the information on the page is static. An example would be an "about" page.

When a page is created, a user can set authoring information, configure publishing options, whether readers will be able to post comments. They can also select the content type of the page (e.g., full HTML, filtered HTML, php).

As an administrator, you can set the publishing default for a page (in its workflow): you can specify whether a page is by default published, sent to moderation, promoted to the front page, sticky at the top of lists, and whether revisions are enabled by default. You can set the permissions that different user roles have to view, create, and edit pages.

3. Menu and Menu System

Menu's are displayed in blocks. Blocks are the columns at the left and/or right side of your web page. First be sure to enable the menu module (blocks module is always enabled). You will get a menu item in the admin menu.

All modules come with default menu items. Often you only will need to enable them. You can change its location in the menu tree by setting its parent and you can change its title if you wish. In all cases it will only show up when you have rights to view the content. E.g. the admin item is not shown to visitors.

You can also create custom items (add menu item tab). You will need to provide a path to the content. Go to the page you want to link to (e.g. via recent posts) and look at the address bar.

By default the address next to the domain name will begin with '?q='. When 'clean URLs' is enabled you will see a directory structure. Anyway, you need to copy-paste the right part of the address without the domain name and without the "?q=". This is called the local or relative path. (But as I mentioned, it's a database query mimicking a directory structure.)

By the way, if you change your settings to 'clean URLs' you may also want to change the "default front page". That can be your forum main page 'forum' or a custom made page 'node/15'.

'Navigation' is the default menu, but you can create more as you like. You will need to activate a menu in the blocks settings to tell if, and also where, you want those menu to be displayed. Next you can move menu items to it by changing the item's parent property.

You also can create custom blocks. You can type the html code yourself so you have complete freedom.

You will soon discover the menu's and blocks will not give you all you need. The main problem is that a menu item can point to a single node or to a list of nodes of one type, organized by date. In other words, you only can create links that have a fixed meaning, defined by the modules. And you want more of course! For that reason you will need modules that create structure. Examples are:

- books
- stories
- search
- taxonomy
- archive

4. Themes

Drupal takes great care to keep the elements of content and its presentation of a site separate. This allows you to come up with multiple designs for the same content. These designs are called themes. Each theme can consist of one or more files that work together to present the content of your site in a unique way. Drupal has four themes available as part of the core download, and many more available in the contributions repository on Drupal.org.

To see themes in action, navigate to administer>>Site Building>>Themes. This page presents a list of all the installed themes. You can enable them individually by checking the Enabled check box, and you can choose one to be the default theme. Drupal allows registered users to choose which theme to use from among the enabled themes. That user will then experience the site in the theme of their choice. If you want your site to be viewed in only one theme at all times, leave only one theme enabled.

5. Modules

A fresh installation of Drupal has only a small fraction of the available functionality enabled. The most common way to enhance Drupal and add functionality is through modules. Drupal comes with more than 30 modules installed, but most of them are disabled by default.

To see a list of available modules, navigate to administer>>Site Building>>Modules. All of the modules listed on this page correspond to individual files in the /modules directory in your Drupal installation. You can enable them simply by checking the Enable check box and clicking Save Configuration.

5.1 Blog

The blog module allows registered users to maintain an online weblog (commonly known as a blog), often referred to as an online journal or diary. Blogs are made up of individual posts that are time stamped and are typically viewed by date as you would a diary. Blogs often contain links to webpages users have read and/or agree/disagree with.

To get started with the Blog module, you need to assign the Edit Own Blog permission to the user roles that should be able to maintain individual blogs. Users with the proper permissions can then create new blog entries using the create content>>personal blog entry link. You can categorize blog using the taxonomy module. Additionally, blogs can have file uploads, store revision history, be promoted to the front page, and have comments.

5.2 Poll

The poll module lets you create simple polls. You ask a question, provide possible answers, and let your users vote. All votes are counted, and the running results can be seen represented as a bar graph.

To create a poll, activate the Poll module and go to node/add/poll. Give your poll a title that explains it, and then enter a number of choices. You can set the initial votes to something other than zero, if you have a reason to do so. If you need more than five choices, check the Need More Choices box and then click Preview. You will be given five more choice fields. The Poll Duration field lets you set a time frame for the poll to be open to voting, after which the poll will be closed and voting will no longer be possible.

On the access control page (administer >> access control) you can decide which users have permission to vote, to see the voting results, and to create polls of their own.

6. Blocks

A block is a unit of content that you can place in the various regions of the layout. Blocks can do many different things. The login fields and the main navigation menu are each blocks, for example.

To see the list of available blocks, navigate to administer>>Site Building>>Blocks. The table on the blocks page lists all of the available blocks by region, or under Disabled for those blocks that are not yet turned on. You can enable any of the disabled blocks by checking the Enabled check box and clicking Save Blocks. You can also change the region of the screen where they appear. You have the choice of right or left sidebar, header, footer, or content. Blocks are generally provided by modules, which means that as you enable or install more modules, more blocks will be available.

An administrator defined block contains content supplied by the administrator. Each admin-defined block consists of a title, a description, and a body which can be as long as you wish. The Drupal engine will render the content of the block.

5. Moving Forward with Drupal.

This is the part continued after a user has been created in your Drupal 5.2 website. Now you can add content firstly without any of the other core modules being activated.

5.1. How to add a page in Drupal with menu and comment settings.

1. To add a page click **create content>>page**

The screenshot shows the Drupal 5.2 administrative interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with a user icon and the word 'Drupal'. Below it is a navigation menu with the following items:

- admin
 - Create content
 - [Page](#)
 - [Story](#)
 - [My account](#)
 - [Administer](#)
 - [Log out](#)

The main content area is titled 'Create content' and contains the instruction: 'Choose the appropriate item from the list:'. It lists two options: 'Page' and 'Story'. A brief description for 'Page' states: 'If you want to add a static page, like a contact page or an about page, use a page.' A description for 'Story' states: 'Stories are articles in their simplest form: they have a title, a teaser and a body, but can be extended by other modules. The teaser is part of the body too. Stories may be used as a personal blog or for news articles.'

2. Enter all the things in as shown below: (**Zoom in for better view**) I have expanded all the collapsed options.

The screenshot shows the 'Submit Page' form in the Drupal 5.1 interface. The left sidebar shows the user is logged in as 'admin' and has selected 'Create content' > 'Page'. The main form area is titled 'Submit Page'.

- Title:** Enter the title of the text here.
- Body:**
First login as any user with capability to add a new page then click create content>>page
then fill the title and body
then adjust settings
it is advised to preview before submission
- Input format:**
 Filtered HTML
 Web page addresses and e-mail addresses turn into links automatically.
 Allowed HTML tags: <a> <cite> <code> <dl> <dt> <dd>
 Lines and paragraphs break automatically.
 PHP code
 You may post PHP code. You should include <?php ?> tags.
 Full HTML
 Web page addresses and e-mail addresses turn into links automatically.
 Lines and paragraphs break automatically.
- Log message:**
This is a home page of drupal HOW to Enter Log Message if Any.
- Menu settings:**
Title: Enter Menu Title, Home in this case.
Description: Enter Description for the menu item.
Parent item:
Weight: Optional. In the menu, the heavier items will sink and the lighter items will be positioned nearer the top.
- Comment settings:**
 Disabled Select comment setting, for page disabled is Recommended.
 Read only
 Read/Write
- Authoring information:**
Authored by: Leave blank for Anonymous.
Authored on: Format: 2007-09-06 09:51:06 +0345, Leave blank to use the time of form submission.
- Publishing options:**
 Published Select Published for now.
 Promoted to front page
 Sticky at top of lists
 Create new revision

Buttons: Preview | Submit | Always preview before submission for confirmed output.

3. You can preview and further edit the page as you'll get the same form as above below the preview as show in the picture.:

The screenshot shows the Drupal 5.1 'Create content > Submit Page' interface. On the left, a sidebar for 'admin' shows links for 'Create content' (Page, Story), 'My account', 'Administer', and 'Log out'. The main area is titled 'Preview' and contains the following text:

Homepage How to add a page in Drupal 5.1

First login as any user with capability to add a new page
then click create content>>page
then fill the title and body
then adjust settings
it is advised to preview before submission.

This is the preview.

Title:

Body:

4. Then Click Submit at the end of the page to get the page below, which informs that the page has been added and the menu link also been created, you can notice the link **Home** in the picture below:

The screenshot shows the Drupal 5.1 homepage. The top navigation bar includes a 'Edit primary links' button. The main content area shows the page 'Homepage How to add a page in Drupal 5.1'. Above the page content, there is a message box with the following text:

- The menu item *Home* has been added.
- Your *Page* has been created.

Below the message box, the page content is identical to the preview in the previous screenshot, describing the steps to add a page.

5. You have successfully added a page now click on home link to see how your page looks like. For now just log out and you can see the Home link in your homepage. Login in again to do more in your first website with Drupal.

5.2. How to activate Drupal Core Modules

Drupal Core ships with many useful modules that can build a function rich website in matter of hours. Here we see how to activate or deactivate the Drupal core modules.

1. Go to Administer under site building section click Modules. (Administer>>Site Building>>Modules)

The screenshot shows the Drupal administration interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with user information (admin) and links like 'Create content', 'Home', 'My account', 'Administrator' (with sub-links for Content management, Site building, Site configuration, User management, Logs, and Help), and 'Log out'. The main content area has tabs for 'Administer' (selected), 'By task', and 'By module'. Below the tabs, a message says 'Welcome to the administration section. Here you may control how your site functions.' There are several sections: 'Content management' (Manage your site's content), 'Categories' (Create vocabularies and terms to categorize your content), 'Comments' (List and edit site comments and the comment moderation queue), 'Content' (View, edit, and delete your site's content), 'Content types' (Manage posts by content type, including default status, front page promotion, etc.), 'Post settings' (Control posting behavior, such as teaser length, requiring previews before posting, and the number of recent comments to show), 'Site building' (Control how your site looks and feels), 'Blocks' (Configure what block content appears in your site's sidebars and other regions), 'Menus' (Control your site's navigation menu, primary links, and secondary links, as well as rename and reorganize menu items), 'Modules' (Enable or disable add-on modules for your site, highlighted in green), and 'Themes' (Change which theme your site uses or allows users to set).

2. The following page appears, in this page check the modules you want to activate if you have questions about what the module a one liner is given there but more information can be attained from the help link. In the figure below I've checks blog, forum, path, poll, search and upload module to activate. (**Zoom in to have a better view**)

The screenshot shows the Drupal 5.2 administration interface for site building, specifically the module configuration page. The left sidebar shows the user is logged in as 'admin'. The main content area has tabs for 'Modules', 'List' (which is selected), and 'Uninstall'. A note at the top says: 'Modules are plugins for Drupal that extend its core functionality. Here you can select which modules are enabled. Click on the name of the module in the navigation menu for their individual configuration pages. Once a module is enabled, new permissions might be made available. Modules can automatically be temporarily disabled to reduce server load when your site becomes extremely busy by enabling the throttle.module and checking throttle. The auto-throttle functionality must be enabled on the throttle configuration page after having enabled the throttle module.' It also notes that update.php is run every time a module is updated to a newer version.

Core - optional

Enabled	Name	Version	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aggregator	5.2	Aggregates syndicated content (RSS, RDF, and Atom feeds).
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Blog	5.2	Enables keeping easily and regularly updated user web pages or blogs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Blog API	5.2	Allows users to post content using applications that support XML-RPC blog APIs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book	5.2	Allows users to collaboratively author a book.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Color	5.2	Allows the user to change the color scheme of certain themes.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Comment	5.2	Allows users to comment on and discuss published content. Required by: Forum (disabled), Tracker (disabled)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Contact	5.2	Enables the use of both personal and site-wide contact forms.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Drupal	5.2	Lets you register your site with a central server and improve ranking of Drupal projects by posting information on your installed modules and themes.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Forum	5.2	Enables threaded discussions about general topics. Depends on: Taxonomy (enabled), Comment (enabled)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Help	5.2	Manages the display of online help.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Legacy	5.2	Provides legacy handlers for upgrades from older Drupal installations.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Locale	5.2	Enables the translation of the user interface to languages other than English.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Menu	5.2	Allows administrators to customize the site navigation menu.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Path	5.2	Allows users to rename URLs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ping	5.2	Alerts other sites when your site has been updated.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Poll	5.2	Allows your site to capture votes on different topics in the form of multiple choice questions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Profile	5.2	Supports configurable user profiles.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Search	5.2	Enables site-wide keyword searching.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Statistics	5.2	Logs access statistics for your site.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Taxonomy	5.2	Enables the categorization of content. Required by: Forum (disabled)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Throttle	5.2	Handles the auto-throttling mechanism, to control site congestion.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tracker	5.2	Enables tracking of recent posts for users. Depends on: Comment (enabled)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Upload	5.2	Allows users to upload and attach files to content.

Core - required

The six modules below are mandatory to Run Drupal.

Enabled	Name	Version	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Block	5.2	Controls the boxes that are displayed around the main content.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Filter	5.2	Handles the filtering of content in preparation for display.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Node	5.2	Allows content to be submitted to the site and displayed on pages.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	System	5.2	Handles general site configuration for administrators.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	User	5.2	Manages the user registration and login system.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Watchdog	5.2	Logs and records system events.

3. It confirm the modules have been activated as shown below:

The screenshot shows the Drupal administration interface. The left sidebar has a 'admin' section with links like 'My blog', 'Create content', 'Home', 'My account', 'Administer' (which is expanded to show 'Content management', 'Site building', 'Blocks', 'Menus', 'Modules', 'Themes', 'URL aliases', 'Site configuration', 'User management', and 'Logs'), and 'Logs'. The main content area is titled 'Modules' and shows a table of core optional modules. The 'Blog' module is listed with its status checked ('Enabled'), name ('Blog'), version ('5.2'), and description ('Enables keeping easily and regularly updated user web pages or blogs.'). A success message at the top right says 'The configuration options have been saved.'

Enabled	Name	Version	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aggregator	5.2	Aggregates syndicated content (RSS, RDF, and Atom feeds).
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Blog	5.2	Enables keeping easily and regularly updated user web pages or blogs.

4. Now you have more options in your create content and more setting to handle.

5.3. Adding a blog in Drupal

1. Make sure you are logged in
2. Click on **Create Content>> Blog**

The screenshot shows the Drupal admin interface. The left sidebar is titled 'admin' and contains the following menu items:

- My blog
- Create content
 - Blog entry
 - Forum topic
 - Page
 - Poll
 - Story
- Home
- My account
- Administer
- Log out

The main content area is titled 'Create content' and instructs the user to choose an item from the list. It includes descriptions for each content type:

- Blog entry**: A blog is a regularly updated journal or diary made up of individual posts shown in reversed chronological order. [Add a new Blog entry.](#)
- Forum topic**: Create a new topic for discussion in the forums.
- Page**: If you want to add a static page, like a contact page or an about page, use a page.
- Poll**: A poll is a multiple-choice question which visitors can vote on.
- Story**: Stories are articles in their simplest form; they have a title, a teaser and a body, but can be extended by other modules. The teaser is part of the body too. Stories may be used as a personal blog or for news articles.

Notice there are three new content types to create, it is because you have just activated blog, forum and poll modules. If you want to know about editing existing content Section 5.7, [click here](#).

Drupal

Home > Create content

Submit Blog entry

Title: * Similar to a page add Title

Body: *

Add body of the blog both title and body are mandatory.

Log message:

An explanation of the additions or updates being made to help other authors understand your motivations.

— ▶ [Menu settings](#)

— ▶ [Comment settings](#)

— ▶ [File attachments](#)

Changes made to the attachments are not permanent until you save this post. The first "listed" file will be included in RSS feeds.

Attach new file:

New Thing in this is File attachment, you can attach files related to this blog.
Select the file and click attach to attach it.

— ▶ [URL path settings](#)

Optionally specify an alternative URL by which this node can be accessed. For example, type "about" when writing an about page. Use a relative path and don't add a trailing slash or the URL alias won't work.

You can give a URL alias or path to this blog.

— ▶ [Authoring information](#)

Other options are same as page, menu settings not recommended. Preview Recommended.

— ▶ [Publishing options](#)

Upload and Path setting are active as the modules are activated, Pages will also have same submit form as blog now i.e, with options to upload file and give URL alias.

3. Similar to a page you'll get a preview page if you click preview with an option to further edit it or you can directly submit the blog entry. Blogs are by default shown in the default front page.
4. If your submission is successful you'll be informed "Your *Blog entry* has been created."
5. After a successful submission try this <http://localhost/drupal-5.2/> on your address bar of the browser or click the drupal logo on the top left of your page.

5.4. How to configure site information settings

1. Click Administer under site configuration segment on the right side click site configuration as shown in the screenshot below:

The screenshot shows the Drupal 7 administration interface. The top navigation bar has tabs for 'Home', 'Administer', 'By task', and 'By module'. The left sidebar shows the user 'admin' and a navigation menu with links like 'My blog', 'Create content', 'Home', 'My account', 'Administrator' (which is expanded to show 'Content management', 'Site building', 'Site configuration', 'User management', 'Logs', 'Help', and 'Log out'), and 'Log out'. The main content area is titled 'Administrator' and contains several sections: 'Content management' (Manage your site's content), 'Categories' (Create vocabularies and terms to categorize your content), 'Comments' (List and edit site comments and the comment moderation queue), 'Content' (View, edit, and delete your site's content), 'Content types' (Manage posts by content type, including default status, front page promotion, etc.), 'Forums' (Control forums and their hierarchy and change forum settings), 'Post settings' (Control posting behavior, such as teaser length, requiring previews before posting, and the number of posts on the front page), 'Search content' (Search content by keyword), 'User management' (Manage your site's users, groups and access to site features), 'Access control' (Determine access to features by selecting permissions for roles), 'Access rules' (List and create rules to disallow usernames, e-mail addresses, and IP addresses), 'Roles' (List, edit, or add user roles), 'Search users' (Search users by name), 'Users' (List, add, and edit users), 'User settings' (Configure default behavior of users, including registration requirements, e-mails, and user pictures), 'Logs' (View system logs and other status information), 'Recent log entries' (View events that have recently been logged), 'Top 'access denied' errors' (View 'access denied' errors (403s)), 'Top 'page not found' errors' (View 'page not found' errors (404s)), 'Top search phrases' (View most popular search phrases), 'Status report' (Get a status report about your site's operation and any detected problems), 'Site building' (Control how your site looks and feels), 'Blocks' (Configure what block content appears in your site's sidebars and other regions), 'Menus' (Control your site's navigation menu, primary links, and secondary links, as well as rename and reorganize menu items), 'Modules' (Enable or disable add-on modules for your site), 'Themes' (Change which theme your site uses or allows users to set), 'URL aliases' (Change your site's URL paths by aliasing them), 'Site configuration' (Adjust basic site configuration options), 'Administration theme' (Settings for how your administrative pages should look), 'Clean URLs' (Enable or disable clean URLs for your site), 'Date and time' (Settings for how Drupal displays date and time, as well as the system's default timezone), 'Error reporting' (Control how Drupal deals with errors including 403/404 errors as well as PHP error reporting), 'File system' (Tell Drupal where to store uploaded files and how they are accessed), 'File uploads' (Control how files may be attached to content), 'Image toolkit' (Choose which image toolkit to use if you have installed optional toolkits), 'Input formats' (Configure how content input by users is filtered, including allowed HTML tags, PHP code tags. Also allows enabling of module-provided filters), 'Performance' (Enable or disable page caching for anonymous users, and enable or disable CSS preprocessor), 'Search settings' (Configure relevance settings for search and other indexing options), 'Site information' (Configure basic site information, such as the site name, slogan, e-mail address, mission, front page and more), and 'Site maintenance' (Take the site off-line for maintenance or bring it back online).

2. You'll get the site configuration Page as below, click Save Configuration after editing is done.

The screenshot shows the 'Site information' section of the Drupal Site configuration page. The left sidebar shows the user is logged in as 'admin'. The main form fields include:

- Name:** Drupal 5.2 (with a note: "The name of the website that will be displayed mainly on the top left.")
- E-mail address:** we@yipl.com.np (with a note: "A valid e-mail address to be used as the 'From' address by the auto-mailer during registration, new password requests, notifications, etc. To lessen the likelihood of e-mail being marked as spam, this e-mail address should use the same domain as the website.")
- Slogan:** How to For Beginners (with a note: "The slogan of this website. Some themes display a slogan when available.")
- Mission:** (Empty text area with placeholder: "Your site's mission statement or focus.")
- Footer message:** This is Drupal How to for Beginners, YI

Footer text Can also take HTML and PHP code.
So you can embed pictures or other things as you wish.
- Anonymous user:** Guest (with a note: "The name used to indicate anonymous users.")
- Default front page:** http://localhost/drupal-5.2/?q=node (with a note: "The home page displays content from this relative URL. If unsure, specify 'node'.")

At the bottom are 'Save configuration' and 'Reset to defaults' buttons. A note on the right side of the page says: "Default is node, it's your homepage if you put "blogDrupalhowto" here your home page will be the blog you just added. I'm not changing it."

3. Edit the things as mentioned above or try different things, the above changes will be reflected as:

The screenshot shows the 'Site information' configuration page in Drupal 5.2. The top navigation bar includes the Drupal logo, the title 'Drupal 5.2', and a message: 'Notice the Website Name it was Drupal previously now its Drupal 5.2 As soon as you hit "Save configuration", its this easy and fast with Drupal.' Below the navigation is a breadcrumb trail: Home > Administer > Site configuration.

Site information

The configuration options have been saved. You are informed of the changed being saved.

Name: The name of this web site.

E-mail address: A valid e-mail address to be used as the "From" address by the auto-mailer during registration, new password requests, notifications, etc. To lessen the likelihood of e-mail being marked as spam, this e-mail address should use the same domain as the website.

Slogan: The slogan of this website. Some themes display a slogan when available.

Mission:

Your site's mission statement or focus.

Footer message: This text will be displayed at the bottom of each page. Useful for adding a copyright notice to your pages.

Anonymous user: The name used to indicate anonymous users.

Default front page: The home page displays content from this relative URL. If unsure, specify "node".

Buttons: Save configuration | Reset to defaults

Footer Note: This is Drupal How to for Beginners, [YI](#)
Another Change is the footer, for changing dispaly of slogan etc, well see it in Themes Section.

http://yipl.com.np/

4. Wondering where my mouse pointer went.

5.5. How to change the theme and its settings in Drupal

Changing theme in Drupal is also very easy, Drupal 5.2 core ships with 6 themes to choose from, you can download and integrate other themes from drupal.org or any other website that provides drupal themes. For now lets see how to change a theme in drupal.

1. Go to Administer, under Site Building segment click Themes as shown below:

The screenshot shows the Drupal 5.2 administration interface. The top navigation bar has tabs for 'Home', 'Administer' (which is active), 'By task', and 'By module'. The left sidebar is titled 'admin' and contains links for 'My blog', 'Create content', 'Home', 'My account', 'Administer' (with sub-links for 'Content management', 'Site building', 'Site configuration', 'User management', 'Logs', 'Help'), and 'Log out'. The main content area is titled 'Welcome to the administration section. Here you may control how your site functions.' It features a 'Hide descriptions' link. Below this are several sections: 'Content management' (Manage your site's content), 'Categories' (Create vocabularies and terms to categorize your content), 'Comments' (List and edit site comments and the comment moderation queue), 'Content' (View, edit, and delete your site's content), 'Content types' (Manage posts by content type, including default status, front page promotion, etc.), 'Forums' (Control forums and their hierarchy and change forum settings), 'Site building' (Control how your site looks and feels), 'Blocks' (Configure what block content appears in your site's sidebars and other regions), 'Menus' (Control your site's navigation menu, primary links and secondary links, as well as rename and reorganize menu items), 'Modules' (Enable or disable add-on modules for your site), 'Themes' (Change which theme your site uses or allows users to set), and 'URL aliases' (Change your site's URL paths by aliasing them).

Drupal 5.2

Home > Administer > Site building

Themes List Configure

Select which themes are available to your users and specify the default theme. To configure site-wide display settings, click the "configure" link above. Alternately, to override these settings in a specific theme, click the "configure" link for the corresponding theme. Note that different themes may have different regions available for rendering content like blocks. If you want consistency in what your users see, you may wish to enable only one theme.

Screenshot	Name	Enabled	Default	Operations
	bluemarine: themes/bluemarine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Configure
	chameleon: themes/chameleon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
	garland: themes/garland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Configure
	marvin: themes/chameleon/marvin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
	minnelli: themes/garland/minnelli	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
	pushbutton: themes/pushbutton	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	

[Save configuration](#) [Reset to defaults](#)

2. The above figures shows that currently the only the garland theme is enabled and it is the default theme.

3. Now click configure to configure the global and theme specific settings which will fetch the page below: (Zoom in for better view)

Drupal 5.2

Home > Administer > Site building

Themes List Configure

Global settings garland All the enabled/activated themes can be configured from here.

These options control the default display settings for your entire site, across all themes. Unless they have been overridden by a specific theme, these settings will be used.

Toggle display

Enable or disable the display of certain page elements.

Logo You can check things to show and uncheck things not to show.

Site name

Site slogan I've added Site slogan to show.

Mission statement

User pictures in posts

User pictures in comments

Search box

Shortcut icon

Display post information on

Enable or disable the submitted by Username on date text when displaying posts of the following type.

Blog entry

Forum topic

Page

Poll

Story

Logo image settings

If toggled on, the following logo will be displayed.

Use the default logo Check here if you want the theme to use the logo supplied with it.

Path to custom logo: []

The path to the file you would like to use as your logo file instead of the default logo.

Upload logo image: [F:\GESHANY\Drupal_How_To\Drupal_How_To_logo.png] [Browse...]

If you don't have direct file access to the server, use this field to upload your logo.

I've made a custom logo, just added the "how to" to the default logo, you'll see it below.

Shortcut icon settings

Your shortcut icon or 'favicon' is displayed in the address bar and bookmarks of most browsers.

Use the default shortcut icon. Check here if you want the theme to use the default shortcut icon.

Path to custom icon: []

The path to the image file you would like to use as your custom shortcut icon.

Upload icon image: [F:\GESHANY\Drupal_How_To\dhf_fav_icon.gif] [Browse...]

If you don't have direct file access to the server, use this field to upload your shortcut icon.

Shortcut Icon appears in tabs. Click Browse and select if you have one.

Save configuration **Reset to defaults** Click Save Configuration to see the effects.

This is Drupal How to for Beginners, YI

4. It will be reflected as:

The tab is changed.
The Logo is changed.
Drupal 5.2 How to For Beginners the slogan is visible.
Edit primary links

Home > Administer > Site building

Themes List Configure

Global settings garland

These options control the default display settings for your entire site, across all themes. Unless they have been overridden by a specific theme, these settings will be used.

The configuration options have been saved. You are informed of the change.

Toggle display

Enable or disable the display of certain page elements.

Logo
 Site name
 Site slogan
 Mission statement
 User pictures in posts

Display post information on

Enable or disable the *submitted by Username on date* text when displaying posts of the following type.

Blog entry
 Forum topic
 Page
 Poll
 Story

1. Changing a theme: To change to a different theme it must be enabled, I'll shift from garland to chameleon theme, the process is shown below:

- Go to **Adminster**, under **Site Building** segment on the right click **Themes**
- Do the following things as shown in the screen shot below and click “**Save configuration**” button at the end of the page.

Drupal 5.2 How To For Beginners

Screenshot	Name	Enabled	Default	Operations
	bluemarine: themes/bluemarine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	configure
	chameleon: themes/chameleon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	configure
	garland: themes/garland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	configure

Your job lies in checking the enable checkbox of the chameleon theme and making it default, enabling the radio button. As shown here with light green highlight.

- Then you'll get the following view after the configuration is saved correctly and you are informed about it as in the shot below:

Themes | Drupal 5.2

The screenshot shows the Drupal 5.2 'Site building' page under 'Administer'. The left sidebar has a 'Themes' section with a blue water drop icon. The main content area is titled 'Themes' with tabs for 'List' (selected) and 'Configure'. A message says 'The configuration options have been saved.' Below is a table listing themes:

Screenshot	Name	Enabled	Default	Operations
	bluemarine: themes/bluemarine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	configure
	chameleon: themes/chameleon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	configure
	garland: themes/garland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	configure
	marvin: themes/garland/marvin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
	minnelli: themes/garland/minnelli	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
	pushbutton: themes/pushbutton	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

At the bottom are 'Save configuration' and 'Reset to defaults' buttons.

This is Drupal How to for Beginners, YI

- You have successfully changed the look and feel of the website applicable to the whole website in no time. You can further configure the theme by clicking the "Configure" link besides the radio button of the theme as shown below:

- o Home
- o My account
- ▼ Administer
 - Content management
 - Site building
 - o Blocks
 - o Menus
 - o Modules
 - o Themes
 - o URL aliases
 - Site configuration
 - User management
 - Logs
 - o Help
- o Log out

[List](#) [Configure](#)

Select which themes are available to your users and specify the default theme. To configure site-wide display settings, click the "configure" task above. Alternately, to override these settings in a specific theme, click the "configure" link for the corresponding theme. Note that different themes may have different regions available for rendering content like blocks. If you want consistency in what your users see, you may wish to enable only one theme.

The configuration options have been saved.

Screenshot	Name	Enabled	Default	Operations
	bluemarine: themes/bluemarine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
	chameleon: themes/chameleon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	configure
	garland: themes/garland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	configure

<http://localhost/drupal-5.2/?q=admin/build/themes/settings/chameleon>

- This will fetch the page below:



Edit primary links

admin

- o My blog
- ▶ Create content
- o Home
- o My account
- ▼ Administer
 - ▶ Content management
 - ▶ Site building
 - o Blocks
 - o Menus
 - o Modules
 - o Themes
 - o URL aliases
 - ▶ Site configuration
 - ▶ User management
 - ▶ Logs
 - o Help
- o Log out

Home > Administer > Site building

Themes

[List](#) [Configure](#)

[Global settings](#) [chameleon](#) [garland](#)

These options control the display settings for the *chameleon* theme. When your site is displayed using this theme, these settings will be used. By clicking "Reset to defaults," you can choose to use the **global settings** for this theme.

Toggle display

Enable or disable the display of certain page elements.

Logo

Site name

Site slogan

Shortcut icon

Logo image settings

If toggled on, the following logo will be displayed.

Use the default logo

Check here if you want the theme to use the logo supplied with it.

Path to custom logo:

The path to the file you would like to use as your logo file instead of the default logo.

Upload logo image:

[Browse...](#)

If you don't have direct file access to the server, use this field to upload your logo.

Shortcut icon settings

Your shortcut icon or 'favicon' is displayed in the address bar and bookmarks of most browsers.

Use the default shortcut icon.

Check here if you want the theme to use the default shortcut icon.

Path to custom icon:

The path to the image file you would like to use as your custom shortcut icon.

Upload icon image:

[Browse...](#)

If you don't have direct file access to the server, use this field to upload your shortcut icon.

[Save configuration](#) [Reset to defaults](#)

This is Drupal How to for Beginners, [YI](#)

- The above display is similar to the global theme settings only difference that the changes apply only to the chameleon theme no to all the themes. I'll again change back to the default garland theme to show you something cool and proceed further.
- Back to Garland theme and click configure. To switch back go to Administer>>Themes and make garland the default theme. Then click configure.

Drupal 5.2 How to For Beginners

Home > Administer > Site building

Themes List Configure

Global settings chameleon garland

These options control the display settings for the *garland* theme. When your site is displayed using this theme, these settings will be used. By clicking "Reset to defaults," you can choose to use the [global settings](#) for this theme.

Color scheme

Color set: Blue Lagoon (Default)

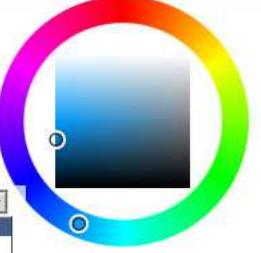
Base color: #0072b9

Link color: #027ac6

Header top: #2385c2

Header bottom: #5ab5ee

Text color: #494949



Blue Lagoon (Default)
 Blue Lagoon (Default)
 Ash
 Aquamarine
 Belgian Chocolate
 Bluemarine
 Citrus Blast
 Cold Day
 Greenbeam
 Mediterrano
 Mercury
 Nocturnal
 Olivia
 Pink Plastic
 Shiny Tomato
 Teal Top
 Custom

These are the already provided color schemes.

Preview

Garland – Fluid

Garland

Toggle display

Enable or disable the display of certain page elements.

Logo

Site name

Site slogan

Mission statement

User pictures in posts

Below are the similar config as global and chameleon theme.

- This is the breakthrough in Drupal 5, in default garland theme you can choose the color of the base, link, header etc without altering the CSS file its easy with the use of color module. I selected the Olivia color scheme and below is the result after

saving the configuration.

The screenshot shows the 'Themes' configuration page for the 'garland' theme. A success message indicates that configuration options have been saved, and new directory files have been created. The color scheme is set to 'Olivia', with base color '#7db323', link color '#6a9915', and header top color '#b5d52a'. A color preview slider is visible on the right.

- I again switched back the default color scheme to continue the how to, this is the administer page.

The screenshot shows the 'Administer' page with a navigation bar for 'By task' and 'By module'. The tasks listed include Content management, Categories, Comments, Content types, Content, Forums, Post settings, Site building, Blocks, Menus, Modules, Themes, URL aliases, and Site configuration.

5.6. Managing Blocks in Drupal

Blocks are the building elements Drupal.

1. Go to Administer, under the site building segment click blocks. You'll get the page as below:

The screenshot shows the Drupal 5.2 Administer interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs: Home, Administer, By task (which is selected), and By module. Below the navigation, a message says "Welcome to the administration section. Here you may control how your site functions." There are several sections with sub-links:

- Content management**: Manage your site's content, including Content management, Categories, Comments, Content types, and Forums.
- Site building**: Control how your site looks and feels, including Site building, Blocks, Menus, Modules, Themes, and URL aliases.
- Post settings**: Control posting behavior, such as teaser length, requiring previews before posting, and the number of comments per node.

Zoom in for better view

The screenshot shows the 'Blocks' configuration page in Drupal 5.2. The 'List' tab is selected. The page is divided into several regions:

- header**: Contains the 'Edit primary links' link.
- right sidebar**: Contains the 'Blocks' configuration table.
- left sidebar**: Contains the 'Blocks' configuration table.
- content**: Contains the 'Recent blog posts' block.
- footer**: Contains the 'This is Drupal How to for Beginners, YI' message.

Blocks Configuration Table (Left Sidebar):

Block	Region	Weight	Operations
User login	left sidebar	0	configure
Navigation	left sidebar	0	configure

Blocks Configuration Table (Disabled):

Block	Region	Weight	Operations
Active forum topics	<none>	0	configure
Most recent poll	<none>	0	configure
New forum topics	<none>	0	configure
Primary links	<none>	0	configure
Recent blog posts	<none>	0	configure
Recent comments	<none>	0	configure
Search form	<none>	0	configure
Syndicate	<none>	0	configure
Who's new	<none>	0	configure
Who's online	<none>	0	configure

Buttons:

- Save blocks

2. Things to note, you must have ample content to put in the blocks, as in the figure you can put your content in left sidebar, right sidebar, content, header and footer. See the picture below I'll place the Recent blog posts on the **right sidebar** region, the weight

range from -10 to 10. -10 is the lightest which float at the top and on the contrary 10 is the highest value which is the heaviest that comes to the bottom.

The screenshot shows the 'Blocks' configuration page in the Drupal admin interface. On the left, there's a sidebar labeled 'left sidebar'. The main area lists blocks under 'Left sidebar' and 'Disabled'. In the 'Disabled' section, 'Recent blog posts' is listed with a weight of -3 and placed in the 'right sidebar'. A 'Save blocks' button is at the bottom.

Region	Block	Weight	Action
Left sidebar	User login	0	configure
	Navigation	0	configure
Disabled	Active forum topics	<none>	configure
	Most recent poll	<none>	configure
	New forum topics	<none>	configure
	Primary links	<none>	configure
	Recent blog posts	<none> <none> right sidebar	-3 0 configure
	Recent comments	left sidebar	configure
	Search form	content	0 configure
	Syndicate	header	0 configure
	Who's new	footer	0 configure
	Who's online	<none>	0 configure

Save blocks

Here Recent blog posts has been place on the right side bar with weight -3. Then click **Save blocks**. It is reflected as:

The screenshot shows the Drupal site after saving the changes. The 'Recent blog posts' block is visible in the 'right sidebar' region. The page title is 'Home > Administer > Site building'. The left sidebar shows the navigation path: 'admin' > 'Content management' > 'Site building' > 'Blocks'. The main content area has sections about blocks and their configuration, and a success message: 'The block settings have been updated.'

Blocks List Add block

garland settings bluemarine settings chameleon settings
marvin settings minnelli settings pushbutton settings

Blocks are boxes of content that may be rendered into certain regions of your web pages, for example, into sidebars. They are usually generated automatically by modules, but administrators can create blocks manually.

Only enabled blocks are shown. You can position blocks by specifying which area of the page they should appear in (e.g., a sidebar). Highlighted labels on this page show the regions into which blocks can be rendered. You can specify where within a region a block will appear by adjusting its weight.

If you want certain blocks to disable themselves temporarily during high server loads, check the "Throttle" box. You can configure the auto-throttle on the [throttle configuration page](#) after having enabled the throttle module.

You can configure the behaviour of each block (for example, specifying on which pages and for what users it will appear) by clicking the "configure" link for each block.

[more help...]

The block settings have been updated.

3. See the new placements of the blocks as per the weights in the picture below:

The screenshot shows the 'Blocks' configuration page in Drupal 5.2. On the left, there is a sidebar labeled 'left sidebar'. The main area contains three sections: 'Left sidebar', 'Right sidebar', and 'Disabled'. In the 'Left sidebar' section, 'Navigation' is placed at weight 0 and 'User login' is placed at weight 3. In the 'Right sidebar' section, 'Recent blog posts' is placed at weight -3. In the 'Disabled' section, all other blocks listed (Active forum topics, Most recent poll, New forum topics, Primary links, Recent comments, Search form, Syndicate, Who's new, Who's online) have a weight of 0.

Block	Region	Weight	Operations
Left sidebar			
Navigation	left sidebar	0	configure
User login	left sidebar	3	configure
Right sidebar			
Recent blog posts	right sidebar	-3	configure
Disabled			
Active forum topics	<none>	0	configure
Most recent poll	<none>	0	configure
New forum topics	<none>	0	configure
Primary links	<none>	0	configure
Recent comments	<none>	0	configure
Search form	<none>	0	configure
Syndicate	<none>	0	configure
Who's new	left sidebar	-2	configure
Who's online	<none>	0	configure

Save blocks

4. It fetches the results as below:

The screenshot shows the 'Blocks' administration page in Drupal 5.2. The left sidebar lists user profiles ('Who's new') and administrative links ('admin', 'Content management', 'Site building', 'Blocks', 'Menus', 'Modules', 'Themes', 'URL aliases', 'Site configuration', 'User management', 'Logs', 'Help', 'Log out'). A dashed box highlights the 'left sidebar' region. The main content area shows a table of blocks and their configurations:

Block	Region	Weight	Operations
Left sidebar			
Who's new	left sidebar	-2	configure
Navigation	left sidebar	0	configure
User login	left sidebar	3	configure
Right sidebar			
Recent blog posts	right sidebar	-3	configure
Disabled			
Active forum topics	<none>	0	configure
Most recent poll	<none>	0	configure
New forum topics	<none>	0	configure
Primary links	<none>	0	configure
Recent comments	<none>	0	configure

A message box at the bottom left says 'The block settings have been updated.'

- As there is lack of content the blocks do not have a good display. You can set theme specific block as well.

Adding a block in Drupal

- You can even add a custom block. I'll add a block for advertisement.
- For this Click the add block link just below the header, besides the list link.
- Add the proper contents as given below, I've typed the html code and click save block. The block can be a dynamic Drupal element created using other modules like views,

panels etc. Notice that I've set the Input format to "Full HTML" as I have typed the body block with HTML code.

The screenshot shows the 'Blocks' page in Drupal 5.2. The title bar says 'Blocks | Drupal 5.2' and 'Drupal 5.2 How to For Beginners'. The left sidebar shows a navigation tree for 'admin' with sections like 'Who's new', 'My blog', 'Create content', 'Home', 'My account', 'Administrator', 'Content management', 'Site building', 'Blocks', 'Menus', 'Modules', 'Themes', 'URL aliases', 'Site configuration', 'User management', 'Logs', 'Help', and 'Log out'. The main content area has tabs 'Blocks', 'List', and 'Add block' (which is selected). A sub-header says 'Here you can create a new block. Once you have created this block you must make it active and give it a place on the page using blocks. The description is used in the "block" column on the blocks page.' Below this is a 'Block description:' field containing 'Advertisement' with a note 'A brief description of your block. Used on the block overview page.' Under 'Block body:' is a text area containing the HTML code: Young Innovations
Hamro Lyrics. A note below says 'The content of the block as shown to the user.' A 'Input format' section is expanded, showing three options: 'Filtered HTML' (selected), 'PHP code', and 'Full HTML'. 'Filtered HTML' notes that web page addresses and e-mail addresses turn into links automatically, allowed HTML tags include <a>, , , <cite>, <code>, , , , <dl>, <dt>, <dd>, and lines and paragraphs break automatically. 'PHP code' notes that you may post PHP code and should include <?php ?> tags. 'Full HTML' notes that web page addresses and e-mail addresses turn into links automatically, and lines and paragraphs break automatically. A link 'More information about formatting options' is provided. At the bottom is a 'Save block' button and a footer note 'This is Drupal How to for Beginners, YI'.

4. You see the new block as below:

The block has been created.

Block	Region	Weight	Operations
Left sidebar			
Who's new	left sidebar	-2	configure
Navigation	left sidebar	0	configure
User login	left sidebar	3	configure
Right sidebar			
Recent blog posts	right sidebar	-3	configure
Disabled			
Active forum topics	<none>	0	configure
Advertisement	<none>	0	configure delete
Most recent poll	<none>	0	configure
New forum topics	<none>	0	configure
Primary links	<none>	0	configure
Recent comments	<none>	0	configure
Search form	<none>	0	configure
Syndicate	<none>	0	configure
Who's online	<none>	n	configure

5. You can activate the block by choosing the region and the proper weight, I want to display it below the recent blog posts blog on the right side bar so set the region to “Right sidebar” and weight to -2 for that like shown in the picture below:

left sidebar	Navigation	left sidebar	0	configure
	User login	left sidebar	3	configure
Right sidebar	Recent blog posts	right sidebar	-3	configure
Disabled				
Active forum topics	<none>	0	configure	
Advertisement	right sidebar	-2	configure delete	
Most recent poll	<none>	0	configure	
New forum topics	<none>	0	configure	
Primary links	<none>	0	configure	
Recent comments	<none>	0	configure	
Search form	<none>	0	configure	
Syndicate	<none>	0	configure	

6. Notice that there is a delete link in the “Advertisement” block. You can further edit the block by clicking the configure link it will take you to the form of add block with previous contents. On Save blocks the output is:

Home > Administer > Site building

Blocks

[List](#) [Add block](#)

	garland settings	bluemarine settings	chameleon settings
marvin settings	minnelli settings	pushbutton settings	

Blocks are boxes of content that may be rendered into certain regions of your web pages, for example, into sidebars. They are usually generated automatically by modules, but administrators can create blocks manually.

Only enabled blocks are shown. You can position blocks by specifying which area of the page they should appear in (e.g., a sidebar). Highlighted labels on this page show the regions into which blocks can be rendered. You can specify where within a region a block will appear by adjusting its weight.

If you want certain blocks to disable themselves temporarily during high server loads, check the "Throttle" box. You can configure the auto-throttle on the [throttle configuration page](#) after having enabled the throttle module.

You can configure the behaviour of each block (for example, specifying an

7. Notice the block does not have a title, you can add it by clicking the configure link besides the block's weight.

left sidebar

Navigation	left sidebar	0	configure
User login	left sidebar	3	configure

Right sidebar

Recent blog posts	right sidebar	-3	configure
Advertisement	right sidebar	-2	configure delete

Disabled

Active forum topics	<none>	0	configure
Most recent poll	<none>	0	configure
New forum topics	<none>	0	configure
Primary links	<none>	0	configure
Recent comments	<none>	0	configure
Search form	<none>	0	configure

8. It will give you the following page:

Advertisement block | Drupal 5.2

Drupal 5.2 How to For Beginners

Home > Administer > Site building > Blocks

'Advertisement' block

Block specific settings

Block description:

A brief description of your block. Used on the [block overview page](#).

Block title:

The title of the block as shown to the user.

Block body:

```
<a href="http://yipl.com.np">Young Innovations</a> <br>
<a href="http://hamrolyrics.com">Hamro Lyrics</a>
```

The content of the block as shown to the user.

Input format

User specific visibility settings

Custom visibility settings:

- Users cannot control whether or not they see this block.
- Show this block by default, but let individual users hide it.
- Hide this block by default but let individual users show it.

Allow individual users to customize the visibility of this block in their account settings.

Role specific visibility settings

Show block for specific roles:

- anonymous user
- authenticated user

Show this block only for the selected role(s). If you select no roles, the block will be visible to all users.

Page specific visibility settings

Show block on specific pages:

- Show on every page except the listed pages.
- Show on only the listed pages.
- Show if the following PHP code returns TRUE (PHP-mode, experts only).

Pages:

Enter one page per line as Drupal paths. The '*' character is a wildcard. Example paths are blog for the blog page and blog/* for every personal blog. <front> is the front page. If the PHP-mode is chosen, enter PHP code between <?php ?>. Note that executing incorrect PHP-code can break your Drupal site.

This is Drupal How to for Beginners, YI

9. In the above page the Block title has been added as “Advertisement” and it has been made visible to both “anonymous” and “authenticated” which are two default user roles in Drupal discussed later. Hit “Save Block” and the output is:

The screenshot shows the 'Blocks' configuration page in Drupal 5.2. The left sidebar shows navigation paths: Who's new, admin, and Site building. Under Site building, 'Blocks' is selected. The main content area shows a list of available blocks: 'gorland settings', 'bluemarine settings', 'chameleon settings', 'marvin settings', 'minnelli settings', and 'pushbutton settings'. A note explains that blocks are boxes of content rendered into certain regions of the page. It also mentions enabling blocks, configuring them, and using throttling. A success message at the bottom says 'The block configuration has been saved.' On the right, there are 'Recent blog posts' and an 'Advertisement' section.

10. Now you have added the block with title and all settings. Even after you logout you can see block as it is made visible to anonymous users as well. It is given below:

The screenshot shows the Drupal 5.2 homepage titled 'Drupal 5.2 How to For Beginners'. The left sidebar includes 'Who's new', 'Navigation' (with 'Home' selected), and 'User login' fields for 'Username' and 'Password'. The main content area displays a blog post titled 'How to add a Blog in Drupal' by 'admin' on 'Thu, 09/06/2007 - 13:27'. Below the post are comments: 'Go to Create Content', 'Click Blog Entry', 'Add appropriate title', 'Add Appropriate body', and 'Tweak the settings.' At the bottom of the content area is a link to 'admin's blog'. The right sidebar features 'Recent blog posts' and an 'Advertisement' section.

11. See the output as above.

5.7. How to update/edit existing content

To update or edit existing content it is very easy in Drupal. You can do it in following steps:

1. Go to the particular content you want to edit, keep in mind you are logged in. you can go to the content by clicking a link to the content or go to Administer, under content management segment there is a Content link as shown below:

The screenshot shows the Drupal 5.2 Administer interface. The left sidebar lists user profiles ('Who's new' and 'admin') and administrative sections ('Create content', 'Home', 'My account', 'Administrator' with sub-options like 'Content management', 'Site building', 'Site configuration', 'User management', and 'Logs'). The main content area has tabs for 'Administer', 'By task', and 'By module'. Under 'Administer', there are several links: 'Content management' (highlighted in blue), 'Categories', 'Comments', 'Content' (which is currently selected), and 'Content types'. To the right, there are links for 'Site building', 'Blocks', 'Menus', and 'Modules'. A sidebar on the right displays 'Recent blog posts' (with one item: 'How to add a Blog in Drupal') and 'Advertisement' (with links to 'Young Innovations' and 'Hamro Lyrics').

2. Click the content link to get the page as below, All the content are listed I chose the blog I added:

The screenshot shows the 'Content' management page. The left sidebar is identical to the previous one. The main content area has a 'Content' heading and a 'Show only items where' filter section with 'status' set to 'published' and 'type' set to 'Blog entry'. Below this is an 'Update options' section with a dropdown set to 'Publish' and a 'Update' button. The main table lists two blog entries: 'How to add a Blog in Drupal' (published by admin) and 'Homepage How to add a page in Drupal 5.1' (published by admin). The table includes columns for Title, Type, Author, Status, and Operations (with an 'edit' link). A sidebar on the right shows 'Recent blog posts' (one item) and 'Advertisement' (links to 'Young Innovations' and 'Hamro Lyrics').

3. After clicking the title of the blog “How to add a Blog in Drupal” it takes me to the page below, Click the edit link aside the view link:

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window with the title bar "How to add a Blog in Drupal | Drupal 5.2 - Mozilla Firefox". The address bar shows the URL "http://localhost/drupal-5.2/?q=blogDrupalthowto". The main content area displays a blog post titled "How to add a Blog in Drupal" by "admin" on "Thu, 09/06/2007 - 19:12". The post content includes steps: "Go to Create Content", "Click Blog Entry", "Add appropriate title", "Add Appropriate body", and "Tweak the settings.". An attachment "logo_YIPL_Small.jpg" is listed with a size of 38.25 KB. The left sidebar shows "Who's new" with "admin" and a navigation menu for "admin" including "My blog", "Create content", "Home", "My account", "Administer", and "Log out". The right sidebar features "Recent blog posts" with a link to "How to add a Blog in Drupal" and an "Advertisement" for "Young Innovations" and "Hamro Lyrics".

4. After clicking the Edit link you'll get the following form to edit the content, I've added the text in highlight:

The screenshot shows the edit form for the blog post. The title "How to add a Blog in Drupal" is highlighted. The body text is as follows:

```


Go to Create Content  

Click Blog Entry  

Add appropriate title  

Add Appropriate body  

Tweak the settings.



Mainly consider the input format,  

menu settings,  

file attachment settings etc.


```

A tooltip "Input format" is shown near the bottom of the text area. The left sidebar and right sidebar are identical to the previous screenshot, showing "Who's new" with "admin" and "Recent blog posts" respectively.

5. After editing click preview to see the edited version of the blog and click submit as below and as you had done in Section 5.3, [click here](#) to go to section 5.3.

The screenshot shows the 'File attachments' section of a Drupal blog entry. A single file, 'logo_YIPL_Small.jpg', has been uploaded. The file details are as follows:

Delete	List	Description	Size
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	logo_YIPL_Small.jpg http://localhost/drupal-5.2/files/logo_YIPL_Small.jpg	38.25 KB

Below the table, there is an 'Attach new file:' input field with a 'Browse...' button and an 'Attach' button. There are also links for 'Authoring information' and 'Publishing options'. At the bottom are 'Preview', 'Submit', and 'Delete' buttons. The status message 'This is Drupal How to for Beginners, YI' is visible at the bottom right.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit' screen for a blog entry titled 'How to add a Blog in Drupal'. The entry was created on Thu, 09/06/2007 - 19:12 by admin. The content of the blog entry is:

Go to Create Content
Click Blog Entry

Add appropriate title

Add Appropriate body

Tweak the settings.

Mainly consider the input format,
menu settings,
file attachment settings etc.

Below the content, there is a table showing the attached file:

Attachment	Size
logo_YIPL_Small.jpg	38.25 KB

At the bottom of the form, there is a 'Title:' field containing 'How to add a Blog in Drupal'.

6. Click submit at the end of the form to submit the edited blog and get informed about it as below:

 **Drupal 5.2 How to For Beginners**

Home > Blogs > My blog

Who's new

- o admin

admin

- o My blog
- ▷ Create content
- o Home
- o My account
- ▷ Administer
- o Log out

How to add a Blog in Drupal [View](#) [Edit](#)

The Blog entry has been updated.

Thu, 09/06/2007 - 19:12 — [admin](#)

Go to Create Content
Click Blog Entry
Add appropriate title
Add Appropriate body
Tweak the settings.
Mainly consider the input format,
menu settings,
file attachment settings etc.

Attachment	Size
logo_YIPL_Small.jpg	38.25 KB

admin's blog [Add new comment](#)

Recent blog posts

- o How to add a Blog in Drupal [more](#)

Advertisement

[Young Innovations](#)
[Hamro Lyrics](#)

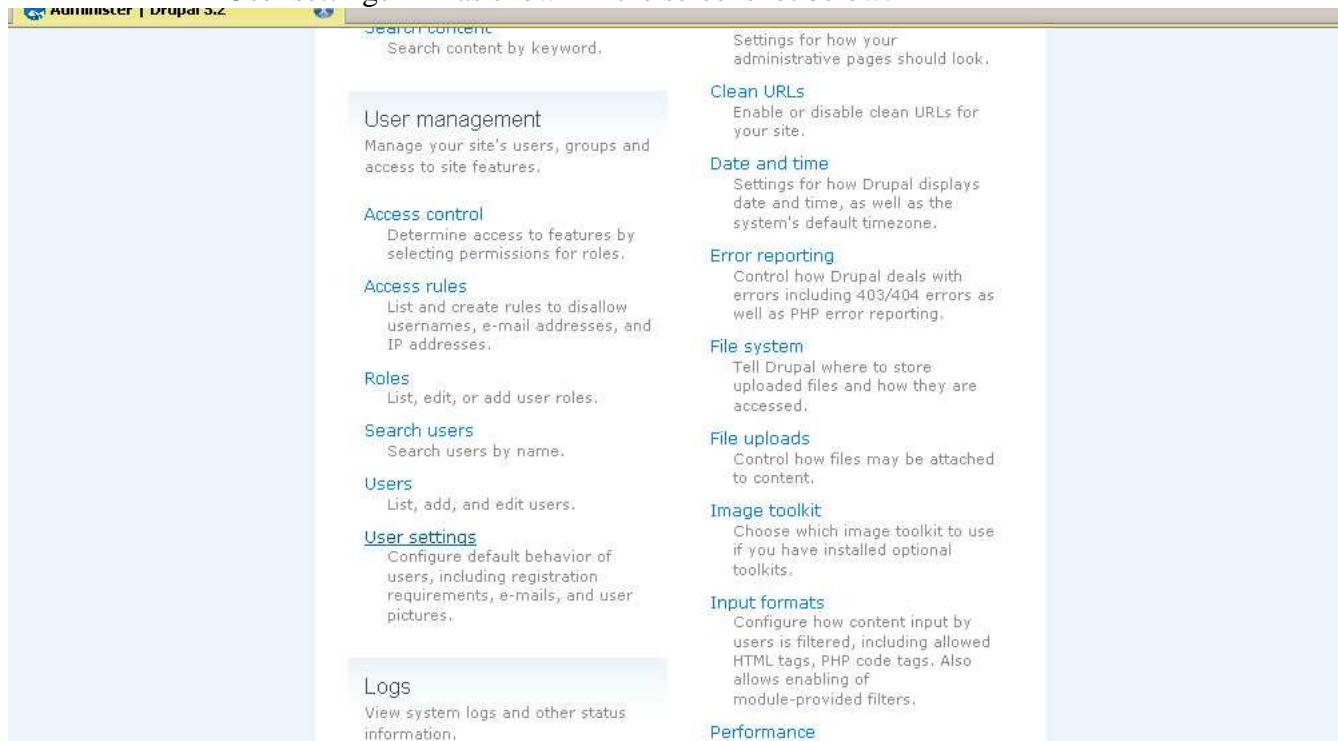
7. You are notified in the above screen shot that the blog has been updated.

5.8. Manage users and user roles, access control:

There can be users with different access level in the same system/website. It can be well managed by user module in Drupal. It allows creation or users and roles or user groups with certain power to use the website. By default there are two types of users “anonymous users” and “authenticated users” in Drupal. Anonymous users are the users who just visit the website but authenticated are the ones who register to the website.

I'll create another role called Supervisors who can administer content but can't control others users. the first user created for the Drupal site is the administrator s/he has all the power to administer content, menu, blocks, users etc in my case admin. Lets start with user settings:

1. Go to Adminster under user management segment towards the bottom left click the User settings link as shown in the screenshot below:



2. It will fetch the following page, you must have a clear user policy to choose in public registration section. Further you can edit the e-mail that is sent to the user when registering, in case of lost password etc.

The screenshot shows the 'User settings' page under 'Administer > User management'. The left sidebar shows a navigation tree for 'admin' with sections like 'My blog', 'Create content', 'Home', 'My account', 'Administrator', 'Content management', 'Site building', 'Site configuration', 'User management' (selected), 'Access control', 'Access rules', 'Roles', 'Search users', 'Users', 'User settings', 'Logs', 'Help', and 'Log out'. The main content area has three tabs: 'User registration settings', 'User e-mail settings', and 'Body of welcome e-mail (user created by administrator)'. The 'User registration settings' tab is active, showing options for 'Public registrations' (radio buttons for site administrators, visitors, or visitors with approval), a checked checkbox for 'Require e-mail verification when a visitor creates an account' (with a detailed explanatory text), and a 'User registration guidelines' text area containing 'Please provide a valid e-mail address.' The 'User e-mail settings' tab shows fields for 'Subject of welcome e-mail' (set to 'Account details for !username at !site') and 'Body of welcome e-mail' (containing a template for a welcome email). The third tab shows a similar template for emails created by administrators. A sidebar on the right lists 'Recent blog posts' (How to add a Blog in Drupal, more), 'Advertisement' (Young Innovations, Hamro Lyrics), and a logo for 'To'.

3. There is a segment for user pictures at the end of the form, choose it as of your policy for user pictures:

Pictures

Picture support:

Disabled
 Enabled
Enable picture support.

Picture image path:
pictures
Subdirectory in the directory `files/` where pictures will be stored.

Default picture:

URL of picture to display for users with no custom picture selected. Leave blank for none.

Picture maximum dimensions:
85x85
Maximum dimensions for pictures, in pixels.

Picture maximum file size:
30
Maximum file size for pictures, in kB.

Picture guidelines:
Pictures must be maximum of 85*85 px!

This text is displayed at the picture upload form in addition to the default guidelines. It's useful for helping or instructing your users.

[Save configuration](#) [Reset to defaults](#)

This is Drupal How to for Beginners, YI

4. I have enabled user pictures and provided a proper guideline. Then click save configuration button. You are notified of the changes as below:

The screenshot shows the Drupal 5.2 'How To For Beginners' website. At the top, there's a blue header bar with the site logo 'How To' and the title 'Drupal 5.2 How to For Beginners'. Below the header, the URL 'http://localhost/drupal-5.2/?q=user/settings' is visible. The main content area has a light blue background. On the left, a sidebar shows 'Who's new' (admin) and a navigation menu for 'admin' with items like 'My blog', 'Create content', 'Home', 'My account', 'Administrator', 'Content management', 'Site building', 'Site configuration', 'User management' (selected), 'Access control', and 'Access rules'. In the center, the 'User settings' page is displayed. It includes a success message box with 'The configuration options have been saved.' and 'The directory files/pictures has been created.'. Below this is a 'User registration settings' section with 'Public registrations:' and three radio button options: 'Only site administrators can create new user accounts.', 'Visitors can create accounts and no administrator approval is required.', and 'Visitors can create accounts but administrator approval is required.' There's also a checked checkbox for 'Require e-mail verification when a visitor creates an account', with a detailed explanatory text below it. A 'User registration guidelines:' box contains the instruction 'Please provide a valid e-mail address.' On the right side, there's a 'Recent blog posts' sidebar with a link to 'How to add a Blog in Drupal' and a 'more' link, and an 'Advertisement' sidebar with links to 'Young Innovations' and 'Hamro Lyrics'.

5. Click logout and try to create a new user.

The screenshot shows the Drupal 5.2 'How To For Beginners' website. At the top, there's a blue header bar with the site logo 'How To' and the title 'Drupal 5.2 How to For Beginners'. Below the header, the URL 'http://localhost/drupal-5.2/?q=user/register' is visible. The main content area has a light blue background. On the left, a sidebar shows 'Who's new' (admin), a 'Navigation' section with 'Home' selected, and a 'User login' section. It includes fields for 'Username:' and 'Password:', a 'Log in' button, and links for 'Create new account' and 'Request new pass'. In the center, the 'How to add a Blog in Drupal' blog entry is displayed. The post title is 'How to add a Blog in Drupal', it was posted on 'Thu, 09/06/2007 - 13:27' by 'admin'. The post content includes steps: 'Go to Create Content', 'Click Blog Entry', 'Add appropriate title', 'Add Appropriate body', 'Tweak the settings.', and 'Mainly consider the input format, menu settings, file attachment settings etc.'. Below the post is a link to 'admin's blog'. On the right side, there's a 'Recent blog posts' sidebar with a link to 'How to add a Blog in Drupal' and a 'more' link, and an 'Advertisement' sidebar with links to 'Young Innovations' and 'Hamro Lyrics'. A small RSS feed icon is also present.

6. You'll get the following form:

This is Drupal How to for Beginners, YI

Done

- Fill in the details in above form and click Create new account button. Following error appears as it is a testing server not a live one. The mail is not sent to the new user.

warning: mail() [function.mail]: Failed to connect to mailserver at "localhost" port 25, verify your "SMTP" and "smtp_port" setting in php.ini or use ini_set() in D:\Xampp\xampp\htdocs\drupal-5.2\includes\common.inc on line 1979.

Your password and further instructions have been sent to your e-mail address.

How to add a Blog in Drupal

Thu, 09/06/2007 - 13:27 — admin

Go to Create Content
Click Blog Entry
Add appropriate title
Add Appropriate body
Tweak the settings.
Mainly consider the input format,
menu settings,
file attachment settings etc.

- Login as admin and see the user is created or not, go to Administer, under User management segment click “Users link as below”

The screenshot shows the 'Administer' section of a Drupal 7 site. It includes several configuration panels:

- User management**: Manage your site's users, groups and access to site features.
- Access control**: Determine access to features by selecting permissions for roles.
- Access rules**: List and create rules to disallow usernames, e-mail addresses, and IP addresses.
- Roles**: List, edit, or add user roles.
- Search users**: Search users by name.
- Users**: List, add, and edit users.
- User settings**: Configure default behavior of users, including registration requirements, e-mails, and user pictures.
- Logs**: View system logs and other status information.
- Recent log entries**: Recent log entries (disabled).
- Clean URLs**: Enable or disable clean URLs for your site.
- Date and time**: Settings for how Drupal displays date and time, as well as the system's default timezone.
- Error reporting**: Control how Drupal deals with errors including 403/404 errors as well as PHP error reporting.
- File system**: Tell Drupal where to store uploaded files and how they are accessed.
- File uploads**: Control how files may be attached to content.
- Image toolkit**: Choose which image toolkit to use if you have installed optional toolkits.
- Input formats**: Configure how content input by users is filtered, including allowed HTML tags, PHP code tags. Also allows enabling of module-provided filters.
- Performance**: Enable or disable page caching for anonymous users, and enable or disable CSS preprocessor.

9. You'll get the following page:

The screenshot shows the 'User management' page under 'Administer'. The left sidebar shows the navigation path: Home > Administer > User management.

The main content area has the following sections:

- Users**: Shows a list of users with columns: Username, Status, Roles, Member for, Last access, and Operations.
- List**: Shows a list of users with columns: Username, Status, Roles, Member for, Last access, and Operations.
- Add user**: A link to add a new user.
- Recent blog posts**: A sidebar with links to 'How to add a Blog in Drupal' and 'more'.
- Advertisement**: A sidebar with links to 'Young Innovations' and 'Hamro Lyrics'.

The 'Users' table contains the following data:

Username	Status	Roles	Member for	Last access	Operations
test	active		2 min 43 sec	never	edit
admin	active		2 weeks 6 days	12 sec ago	edit

10. The user has been successfully created; click the edit link under Operations column, to get the following page:

Drupal 5.2 How to For Beginners

Home > User account

test View Edit

Account information

Username: * test
 Your preferred username; punctuation is not allowed except for periods, hyphens, and underscores.

E-mail address: * test@testdomain.com
 A valid e-mail address. All e-mails from the system will be sent to this address. The e-mail address is not made public and will only be used if you wish to receive a new password or wish to receive certain news or notifications by e-mail.

Password:

Confirm password:

To change the current user password, enter the new password in both fields.

Status:
 Blocked
 Active

Picture

Upload picture: Browse...
 Your virtual face or picture. Maximum dimensions are 85x85, and the maximum size is 30 kB. Pictures must be maximum of 85*85 px.

Theme configuration

Selecting a different theme will change the look and feel of the site.

Screenshot	Name	Selected
	garland: themes/garland (site default theme)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	chameleon: themes/chameleon	<input type="radio"/>

Comment settings

Signature: Test User
 Your signature will be publicly displayed at the end of your comments.

Locale settings

Time zone: Tuesday, September 11, 2007 - 04:09 +0000
 Select your current local time. Dates and times throughout this site will be displayed using this time zone.

Submit **Delete**

11. Choose a password for test, select a picture, make a signature. And hit submit to get the page below:

The screenshot shows the 'User management' page in Drupal 5.2. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Home > Administer > User management'. Below it, a sidebar on the left lists 'Who's new' (admin) and a detailed navigation menu for 'admin' under 'Administrator'. The main content area has tabs for 'Users', 'List' (which is selected), and 'Add user'. A success message 'The changes have been saved.' is displayed. Below it, there are filter options for 'permission is administer blocks' and 'status active'. An 'Update options' section contains a button to 'Unblock the selected users'. A table at the bottom lists a single user: 'test' (active, last access 12 min 33 ago, never, edit). On the right side, there are 'Recent blog posts' (How to add a Blog in Drupal, more), an 'Advertisement' for Young Innovations and Hamro Lyrics, and a 'Drupal 5.2 How to For Beginners' logo.

12. Hit logout and login as test go get the following page.

The screenshot shows the Drupal 5.2 homepage for user 'test'. The title is 'Drupal 5.2 How to For Beginners'. The sidebar on the left shows 'Who's new' (test) and a navigation menu for 'test' (Home, My account, Log out). The main content area features a blog entry titled 'How to add a Blog in Drupal' by 'admin' on 'Thu, 09/06/2007 - 13:27'. The blog content includes steps like 'Go to Create Content', 'Click Blog Entry', 'Add appropriate title', 'Add Appropriate body', 'Tweak the settings.', and 'Mainly consider the input format, menu settings, file attachment settings etc.'. Below the blog is a comment link 'admin's blog Add new comment'. On the right, there are 'Recent blog posts' (How to add a Blog in Drupal, more), an 'Advertisement' for Young Innovations and Hamro Lyrics, and a 'Drupal 5.2 How to For Beginners' logo.

13. Notice in the above picture, the user has no Adminster link as s/he is not an administrator and not even Create content link as s/he is the authenticated user but without proper rights to add or edit content. Now we'll first see the user roles then the access control issues.

Managing user roles

1. Make sure you are logged in as the administrator:
2. Click Administer, under user management segment click Roles link to get the following page:

The screenshot shows the Drupal 5.2 User Management - Roles page. The left sidebar has a 'Who's new' section with 'test' and 'admin'. The 'admin' section is expanded, showing 'My blog', 'Create content', 'Home', 'My account', 'Administer' (which is expanded to show 'Content management', 'Site building', 'Site configuration', 'User management' (expanded to show 'Access control' and 'Access rules')), and 'Anonymous user'. The main content area has a 'Roles' heading. It explains that roles allow fine-tuning security and administration. It notes that by default, there are two roles: 'Anonymous user' (used for unauthenticated users) and 'Authenticated user' (automatically granted to all logged-in users). A table lists the roles: 'anonymous user' and 'authenticated user', both marked as 'locked'. There is an 'edit permissions' link next to each. Below the table, a text input field contains 'supervisor' and a button labeled 'Add role'.

Name	Operations
anonymous user	locked edit permissions
authenticated user	locked edit permissions
supervisor	Add role

3. Add a new role supervisor, type supervisor as above and click Add role button. You'll get the following page:

The screenshot shows the Drupal Administer > User management page. On the left sidebar, under 'Who's new', there are links for 'test' and 'admin'. Under 'admin', there are links for 'My blog', 'Create content', 'Home', 'My account', 'Administer' (which is expanded to show 'Content management', 'Site building', 'Site configuration', 'User management' (which is expanded to show 'Access control', 'Access rules', 'Roles', and 'Search users')).

The main content area has a heading 'Roles'. It says: '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".'

Below this, it says: 'By default, Drupal comes with two user roles:' followed by a list of two roles: 'Anonymous user; this role is used for users that don't have a user account or that are not authenticated.' and 'Authenticated user; this role is automatically granted to all logged in users.'

A green box at the bottom of the list says: 'The role has been added.'

Name	Operations
anonymous user	locked edit permissions
authenticated user	locked edit permissions
supervisor	edit role edit permissions
<input type="text"/>	Add role

In the top right corner, there is a 'Recent blog posts' section with a link to 'How to add a Blog in Drupal' and a 'more' link. Below that is an 'Advertisement' section with links to 'Young Innovations' and 'Hamro Lyrics'.

4. The role is created now its time to assign access to the role(s).

Assigning access to user roles

1. Go to Administer, under user management segment click Access control link to get the following page, I've set the access criteria as per my rules it can be different than yours, checking it is enabling it. Notice that the first column is for anonymous users, second for authenticated users and third and last for the just created supervisor users. there are only three users roles in this website, two are default and the third you just created now.

Drupal 5.2 How to For Beginners

Home > Administer > User management

Access control

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.

Permission	anonymous user	authenticated user	supervisor
block module			
administer blocks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
use PHP for block visibility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
blog module			
edit own blog	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
comment module			
access comments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
administer comments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
post comments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
post comments without approval	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
filter module			
administer filters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
forum module			
administer forums	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
create forum topics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
edit own forum topics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
menu module			
administer menu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
node module			
access content	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
administer content types	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
access content	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
administer content types	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
administer nodes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
create page content	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
create story content	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
edit own page content	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
edit own story content	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
edit page content	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
edit story content	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
revert revisions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
view revisions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Recent blog posts

- How to add a Blog in Drupal
- more

Advertisement

Young Innovations
Hamro Lyrics

ACCESS CONTROL | Drupal 5.2

path module			
administer url aliases	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
create url aliases	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
poll module			
cancel own vote	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
create polls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
inspect all votes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
vote on polls	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
search module			
administer search	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
search content	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
use advanced search	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
system module			
access administration pages	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
administer site configuration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
select different theme	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
taxonomy module			
administer taxonomy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
upload module			
upload files	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
view uploaded files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
user module			
access user profiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
administer access control	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
administer users	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
change own username	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Save permissions			

This is Drupal How to for Beginners, YI

2. Hit save permissions to save your settings which will take you to the following page, a thing to consider here is the permission is dependent on the modules you activate, if you don't activate forum module you won't have its access settings here. To the screen shot now:

The screenshot shows the Drupal 5.2 'How To For Beginners' website. The left sidebar has a 'Who's new' section with 'test' and 'admin'. The 'admin' section includes links for 'My blog', 'Create content', 'Home', 'My account', 'Administer' (with sub-links for Content management, Site building, Site configuration, and User management), and 'User management'. The main content area is titled 'Access control' and discusses permissions for user roles. A table shows permission levels for 'block module' for anonymous, authenticated, and supervisor users. The table shows that 'administer blocks' and 'use PHP for block visibility' are checked for the supervisor role. A message box says 'The changes have been saved.'

Permission	anonymous user	authenticated user	supervisor
block module			
administer blocks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
use PHP for block visibility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- Now logout and login as test to see the difference, you'll get the following page when you login as test who is an authenticated user. I logged in as test and clicked create content to get the following page:

The screenshot shows the 'Create content' page for the 'test' user. The sidebar shows 'My blog', 'Create content' (with sub-links for Blog entry, Forum topic, and Page), 'Home', 'My account', and 'Log out'. The main content area is titled 'Create content' and asks to choose an item from a list. It lists 'Blog entry', 'Forum topic', and 'Page'. Descriptions for each are provided. At the bottom, it says 'This is Drupal How to for Beginners, YI'.

- Lets create a new user sup1 who will belong to the supervisor role logged in as admin.

5. Go to Administer, under user management segment click users link, then click add user as shown below:

The screenshot shows the Drupal 5.2 User Management interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'Home', 'Administer', and 'User management'. Below this, the main content area has a title 'Drupal 5.2 How to For Beginners' and a breadcrumb trail 'Home > Administer > User management'. On the left, there's a sidebar with sections for 'Who's new' (listing 'test' and 'admin') and 'admin' (listing 'My blog', 'Create content', 'Home', 'My account', 'Administrator' with sub-options like 'Content management', 'Site building', 'Site configuration', and 'User management'). The main content area has tabs for 'Users' (selected), 'List', and 'Add user'. A text block explains that Drupal allows users to register, login, log out, maintain user profiles, etc. It also notes that users may not use their own names to post content until they have signed up for a user account. There are filter options for 'role' (set to 'supervisor'), 'permission' (set to 'administer blocks'), and 'status' (set to 'active'). Below these filters is an 'Update options' section with a dropdown set to 'Unblock the selected users' and a 'Update' button.

6. Type sup1 as decided, and choose the role as well as shown in the screenshot below:

Drupal 5.2 How To For Beginners

Home > Administer > User management

Users List Add user

This web page allows the administrators to register new users by hand. Note that you cannot have a user where either the e-mail address or the username match another user in the system.

[more help...]

Username: * sup1
 Your preferred username; punctuation is not allowed except for periods, hyphens, and underscores.

E-mail address: * sup1@supervisors.com
 A valid e-mail address. All e-mails from the system will be sent to this address. The e-mail address is not made public and will only be used if you wish to receive a new password or wish to receive certain news or notifications by e-mail.

Password: * *****
Confirm password: * *****

Provide a password for the new account in both fields.

Status:
 Blocked
 Active

Roles:
 supervisor
 The user receives the combined permissions of the *authenticated user* role, and all roles selected here.
 Notify user of new account

Create new account

This is Drupal How to for Beginners, YI

7. Notice the roles segment the supervisor check box is checked so sup1 is a supervisor user. Then hit create new account button.

Users List Add user

This web page allows the administrators to register new users by hand. Note that you cannot have a user where either the e-mail address or the username match another user in the system.

[more help...]

Created a new user account. No e-mail has been sent.

8. As usual you are notified about the event, not logout and login as supervisor to see what s/he can do. You'll get the following page:

How To

Drupal 5.2 How to For Beginners

Home

Search

Who's new

- sup1
- test
- admin

sup1

- My blog
- Create content
 - Blog entry
 - Forum topic
 - Page
 - Poll
 - Story
- Home

Create content

Choose the appropriate item from the list:

Blog entry

A blog is a regularly updated journal or diary made up of individual posts shown in reversed chronological order. Each member of the site may create and maintain a blog.

Forum topic

Create a new topic for discussion in the forums.

Page

If you want to add a static page, like a contact page or an about page, use a page.

Poll

A poll is a multiple-choice question which visitors can vote on.

Story

Stories are articles in their simplest form: they have a title, a teaser and a body, but can be extended by other modules. The teaser is part of the body too. Stories may be used as a personal blog or for news articles.

Recent blog posts

- How to add a Blog in Drupal

more

Advertisement

Young Innovations
Hamro Lyrics

9. I logged in as sup1 who belongs to supervisor role and clicked create content link. Its different form the authenticated user. S/he has story also to create as content.

5.9. Administer content and posting

Administering content many not be a big thing technically but logically and practically to administer and overlook all the content in a website is a hard task. Before administering some content lets add some content to the website. From here it is assumed that you are familiar with Drupal's navigation. If I write blocks settings you can get that its Administer>>blocks etc, so that I can pace up the learning now.

This is how you add a poll, go to create content>> poll you'll get the following form. I'll skip the details as I've done it in Section 5.3 in adding a blog. Preview and submit as usual.

Drupal 5.2 How to For Beginners

Home > Create content

Submit Poll

Question: *
Do you like Drupal?

Choices

Choice 1:	Yes
Votes for choice 1:	10
Choice 2:	50-50
Votes for choice 2:	2
Choice 3:	No
Votes for choice 3:	1
Choice 4:	
Votes for choice 4:	0
Choice 5:	
Votes for choice 5:	0

Need more choices
If the amount of boxes above isn't enough, check this box and click the Preview button below to add some more.

Settings

Poll status:
 Active
 Closed
 When a poll is closed, visitors can no longer vote for it.

Poll duration:
 4 weeks
After this period, the poll will be closed automatically.

Log message:
 An explanation of the additions or updates being made to help other authors understand your motivations.

—▷ [Menu settings](#)

—▷ [File attachments](#)

—▷ [Comment settings](#)

—▷ [URL path settings](#)

—▷ [Authoring information](#)

—▷ [Publishing options](#)

Published
 Promoted to front page
 Sticky at top of lists
 Create new revision

[Preview](#) [Submit](#)

Done

Turn on the latest polls block by going to Administer>>blocks then do as shown in the following screenshot.

The screenshot shows the 'Blocks' administration page in Drupal 5.2. On the left, a sidebar menu includes 'URL aliases', 'Site configuration', 'User management', 'Logs', 'Help', and 'Log out'. A dashed box highlights the 'left sidebar' region. The main content area lists blocks categorized by region:

Block	Region	Weight	Operations
Left sidebar			
Who's new	left sidebar	-2	configure
Navigation	left sidebar	0	configure
User login	left sidebar	3	configure
Right sidebar			
Recent blog posts	right sidebar	-3	configure
Advertisement	right sidebar	-2	configure delete
Disabled			
Active forum topics	<none>	0	configure
Most recent poll	right sidebar	3	configure
New forum topics	<none>	0	configure
Primary links	<none>	0	configure
Recent comments	<none>	0	configure
Search form	<none>	0	configure
Syndicate	<none>	0	configure
Who's online	<none>	0	configure

Click save blocks and monitor the right side bar.

5.10. How to download and integrate a module in Drupal core

Needed modules for specific work can be downloaded from www.drupal.org. Here is a demo of downloading the Service Links module and integrating it to your Drupal installation. You can find loads of interesting drupal modules, if you think of a feature or a service in your website it is very likely that you'll find that module already developed and placed for free at drupal.org. I'm going to **add the “Service Links” module** that allows you to bookmark your blog or page or any node to a social book marking website like digg, delicious etc. So let's see how it is done.

1. Go to Drupal.org and click Modules link or go to <http://drupal.org/project/Modules>

The screenshot shows the main Drupal.org homepage. At the top, there's a blue header bar with the Drupal logo and navigation links for Support, Handbooks, Forum, Downloads, Contribute, Contact, and Community. A search bar is also present. On the left, there's a "DONATE!" button with a PayPal logo. In the center, there's a box with text about Drupal being an open source content management platform, screenshots of various Drupal websites, and links to About Drupal, Features, Hosting, Screenshots, Demo, and Paid services. To the right, there's a "Download" sidebar with links to the latest release (Drupal 5.2), contributions (Modules, Themes, Translations), and user links (geshan). Below the main content area, there's a news announcement about security updates for Drupal 5.2 and 4.7.7.

Security updates and bugfixes available: Drupal 5.2 and 4.7.7 released

Heine - July 26, 2007 - 19:03

News and announcements

Drupal 4.7.7 and 5.2 are now available for download. These are maintenance releases that fix problems reported using the bug tracking system, as well as some security vulnerabilities.

2. By clicking on the Modules link you'll find the page as below:

The screenshot shows the 'Downloads' page under the 'Modules' section. The top navigation bar is identical to the main homepage. The main content area has a heading 'Modules' with three browse options: 'Browse by category', 'Browse by name', and 'Browse by date'. There's a filter for 'Drupal Core compatibility' with dropdowns for '<all>' and 'Filter'. A note explains that modules are plugins for Drupal and may not work correctly with certain versions. A sidebar on the right lists user links for geshan, including 'Donate', 'Drupal Association', 'Create content', 'Issues', 'My projects', 'My account', 'Recent posts', 'News aggregator', and 'Log out'.

Modules

Browse by category | Browse by name | Browse by date

Filter by Drupal Core compatibility: <all> | Filter

Modules are plugins for Drupal that extend its core functionality. Only use matching versions of modules with Drupal. Modules released for Drupal 4.7.x will not work for Drupal 5.x. These contributed modules are not part of any official release and may not be optimized or work correctly.

Categories

- 3rd party integration (155)
- Administration (133)
- CCK (83)
- Commerce / advertising (48)
- Community (102)
- Content (226)
- Content display (252)
- Developer (77)
- e-Commerce module (14)
- Evaluation/rating (40)

- After clicking on “Browse by Name” link in above page you’ll be transferred to a new page with loads of modules to choose and download. Use Ctrl+F for ease to find the desired module, Service links in our case now.

The screenshot shows the Drupal.org Modules page. The top navigation bar includes links for Support, Handbooks, Forum, Downloads, Contribute, Contact, and Community. A search bar is also present. The main content area is titled "Modules" and features three tabs: "Browse by category", "Browse by name" (which is selected), and "Browse by date". Below these tabs is a filter section for "Drupal Core compatibility" with options for "all" and "Filter". A note states: "Modules are plugins for Drupal that extend its core functionality. Only use matching versions of modules with Drupal. Modules released for Drupal 4.7.x will not work for Drupal 5.x. These contributed modules are not part of any official release and may not be optimized or work correctly." The "Service links" module is highlighted. Its description says: "This module provides a way to set a dedicated theme for your site's admin pages." Below this is a table of versions:

Version	Date	Links
4.7.x-1.x-dev	2006-Nov-13	Download · Release notes

Below the table are links to "Find out more" and "Bugs and feature requests". The "Service links" section is described as enabling admins to add links to social bookmarking sites like del.icio.us, Digg, Reddit, etc. It includes a table of versions:

Version	Date	Links
5.x-1.0	2007-May-30	Download · Release notes
4.7.x-1.x-dev	2007-Apr-05	Download · Release notes

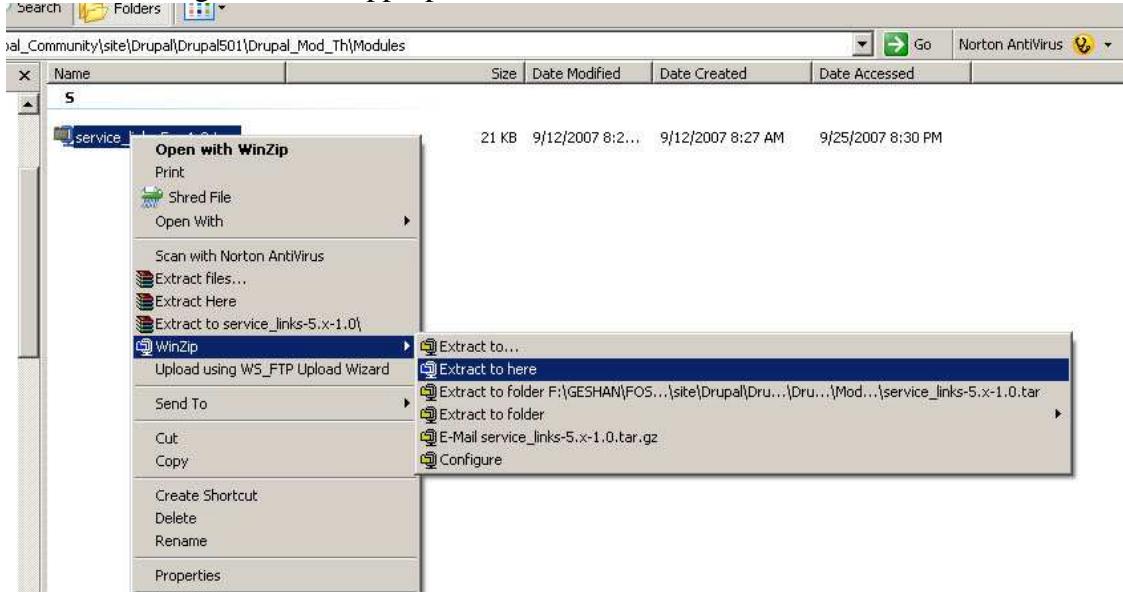
Below the table are links to "Find out more" and "Bugs and feature requests". The "Services" section is described as a package for integrating external applications with Drupal. It includes a note about XMLRPC support and a table of versions:

Version	Date	Links
5.x-1.0	2007-May-30	Download · Release notes
4.7.x-1.x-dev	2007-Apr-05	Download · Release notes

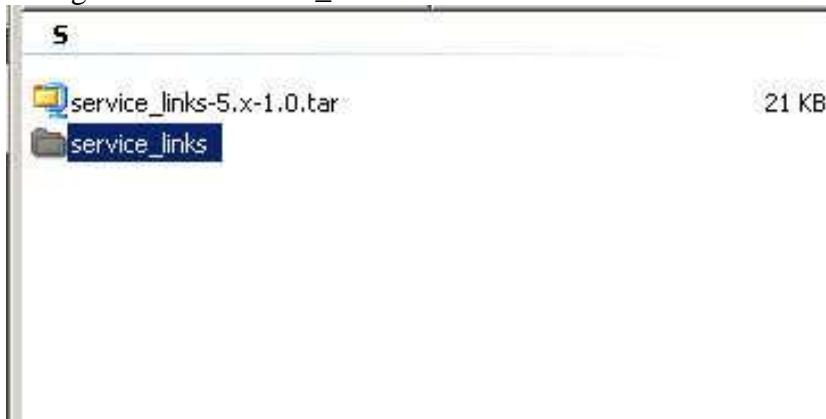
Below the table are links to "Find out more" and "Bugs and feature requests". At the bottom of the page is a search bar with fields for "Find:", "Service Links", "Next", "Previous", "Highlight all", and "Match case".

- Click the download link corresponding to your drupal version, 5.2 in our case.

5. Save the tar.gz file at an appropriate location, then Extract it as shown below.



6. You'll get a folder service_links as shown below.



7. Go to <xampp folder>\htdocs\drupal-5.2\sites\all then create a folder named modules (you are advised to read the Readme.txt file there), this is another milestone in drupal 5 to separate the core drupal code from the additional modules. You can even run multiple websites with same code base. For that search the Drupal.org website.
8. Copy the folder from previous location to
<xampp folder>\htdocs\drupal-5.2\sites\all\modules as shown below:



9. Now login as admin and go the modules page. (Administer>>modules) you'll get the following page. Go to the bottom of the page to get this:

The screenshot shows the 'Core - required' and 'Other' sections of the modules page. In the 'Other' section, the 'Service links' module is listed with a checked status checkbox. A 'Save configuration' button is visible at the bottom.

Enabled	Name	Version	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Service links	5.x-1.0	Add Digg, del.icio.us, reddit, Technorati etc. links to nodes.

10. Check the “Service Links” module under other category, then click Save configuration. You’ll get the following page.

The screenshot shows the 'Core - optional' section of the 'Service links' configuration page. It displays a message 'The configuration options have been saved.' Below it, the 'Aggregator' module is listed with a checked status checkbox. A poll titled 'Do you like Drupal?' is also visible on the right side of the page.

Enabled	Name	Version	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Aggregator	5.2	Aggregates syndicated content (RSS, RDF, and Atom feeds).

11. Now the module is installed, you have to configure it. Go to Administer. Under Site Configuration you'll find the “Service Links” link as below: click it.

The screenshot shows the 'Logs' section of the 'Site configuration' page. The 'Service links' link is highlighted in red. Other links include 'Recent log entries', 'Top 'access denied' errors', 'Top 'page not found' errors', 'Top search phrases', and 'Status report'.

12. After you click the link, you'll get the Service links configuration page as below:
 (Zoom in for better view)

Service links

Where to show the service links

Set the node types and categories you want to display links for.

Node types:

- Blog entry
- Forum topic
- Page
- Poll
- Story

Categories:

What bookmark links to show

- Show del.icio.us link
- Show Digg link
- Show Reddit link
- Show ma.gnolia.com link
- Show Newsvine link
- Show Furl link
- Show Facebook link
- Show Google link
- Show Yahoo link

What search links to show

- Show Technorati link
- Show IceRocket link

When and how to show the links

Service links in links:

When to display the services in the links section.

Service links in nodes:

When to display the services after the node text.

Service links style:

13. I've configured to show the links or bookmark options in the blog entry only. I'll show delicious, digg, furl, google and technorati links or images. I wish to show

images. Now click save configuration, you'll be informed of the changes.

14. Then go your homepage or one of your blog posts, see my homepage below:

The screenshot shows a Drupal website interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with a navigation menu for 'admin' user, including links for 'My blog', 'Create content', 'Home', 'My account', 'Administer', and 'Log out'. The main content area displays a blog post titled 'How to add a Blog in Drupal' by 'admin' on 'Thu, 09/06/2007 - 19:12'. The post content includes instructions: 'Go to Create Content', 'Click Blog Entry', 'Add appropriate title', 'Add Appropriate body', 'Tweak the settings.', and 'Mainly consider the input format, menu settings, file attachment settings etc.'. Below the post are social sharing icons for Digg, Del.icio.us, Facebook, Google, and StumbleUpon. At the bottom of the post, there are links for 'admin's blog', 'Add new comment', and '1 attachment'. To the right of the post, there's a 'Hamro Lyrics' module and a 'Poll' module titled 'Do you like Drupal?'. The poll has three options: 'Yes', '50-50', and 'No', with a 'Vote' button. A small RSS feed icon is also visible at the bottom right of the main content area.

15. When you click the image you can bookmark it to the respective website. The full blog view look as below: (This is in the local server so won't make sense now, it will be fruitful only when it is uploaded to the web-server, but its cool you can add your node/post to social book marking websites with just one click.)

The screenshot shows a full blog view page. The left sidebar is identical to the previous screenshot, showing the 'admin' menu. The main content area is identical to the previous screenshot, displaying the 'How to add a Blog in Drupal' post. To the right of the post, there's a 'Recent blog posts' sidebar listing the same post again with a 'more' link. Below that is an 'Advertisement' section for 'Young Innovations' and 'Hamro Lyrics'. Further down is another 'Poll' section with the same 'Do you like Drupal?' options and a 'Vote' button. At the bottom of the page, there's a table showing the attachment information for the blog post, with a single entry: 'Attachment' (labeled 'logo_YIPL_Small.jpg') and 'Size' (38.25 KB).

5.11. How to download and integrate a theme in Drupal core

Themes are the components that define the look and feel of the whole web-site. Changing themes in drupal has been dealt above in section 5.5. Click [here](#) to go there. Now we'll see how to add a theme in drupal core after downloading it from www.drupal.org.

I like the blue breeze theme which is available for both drupal 4.7 and 5.1. I'll download it and add it in the drupal test website we are working on.

1. Go to Drupal.org and click Modules link or go to <http://drupal.org/project/Themes>



The screenshot shows the official Drupal.org website. At the top, there's a blue header with the word "Drupal" and a water drop logo. Below the header, a navigation bar includes links for Support, Handbooks, Forum, Downloads, Contribute, Contact, and Community. A search bar is also present. On the left side, there's a large orange "DONATE!" button with a PayPal logo. In the center, there's a brief introduction to Drupal and some links for About Drupal, Features, Hosting, Screenshots, Demo, and Paid services. To the right, there's a "Download" section with links for Drupal 5.2, Modules, Themes, and Translations. A sidebar on the left lists various contributed modules like CCK, Content, Database, etc.

Security updates and bugfixes available: Drupal 5.2 and

2. Click on themes, you'll get a long page with all drupal themes for free.
3. Wait for the page to load, hit CTRL+F and type “Blue Breeze” to get a similar output as below:



The screenshot shows the "bluebreeze" theme page on Drupal.org. At the top, there's a green header with the theme name. Below it, a brief description states: "The bluebreeze theme wants to combine style with good usability." A bulleted list details the theme's features:

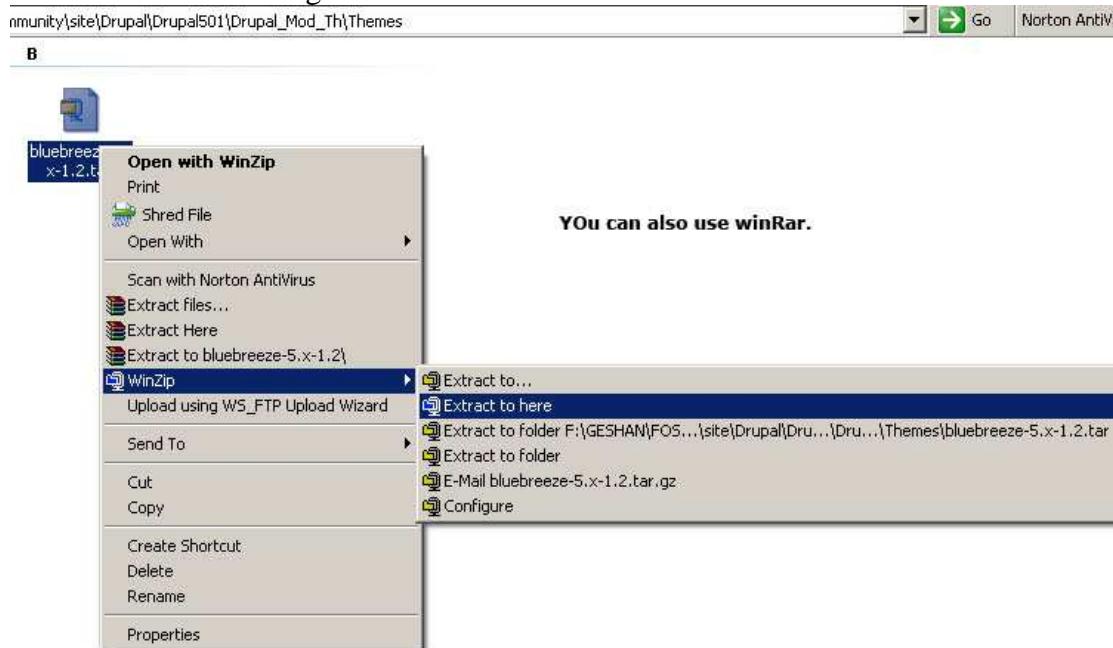
- It is based on the great .tpl-file structure of the zen theme.
- I tried to orient the whole theme on a usability point of view.
- I included some icons (all GPL or created by myself), because IMO icons, carefully used, can increase the usability and "sexiness" of a theme in a good and unobtrusive way.
- It's blue - because drupal is blue.

Below this, there's a table showing the theme's version history:

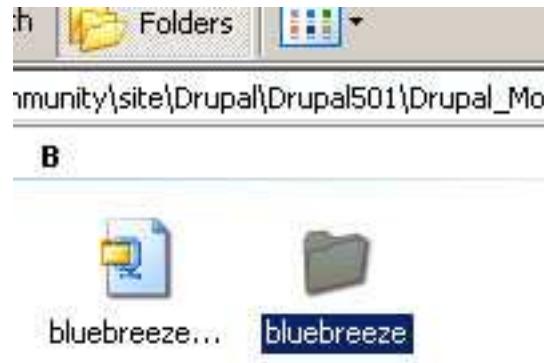
Version	Date	Links
5.x-1.2	2007-Feb-03	Download · Release notes
4.7.x-1.2	2007-Feb-03	Download · Release notes

At the bottom of the page, there are links for "Find out more" and "Bugs and feature requests". Below this, there's another section for the "Bluefreedom" theme, which is described as a port of the bluefreedom theme at <http://www.minimalistic-design.net/bluefreedom/>. It also has a version history table and a search bar at the bottom.

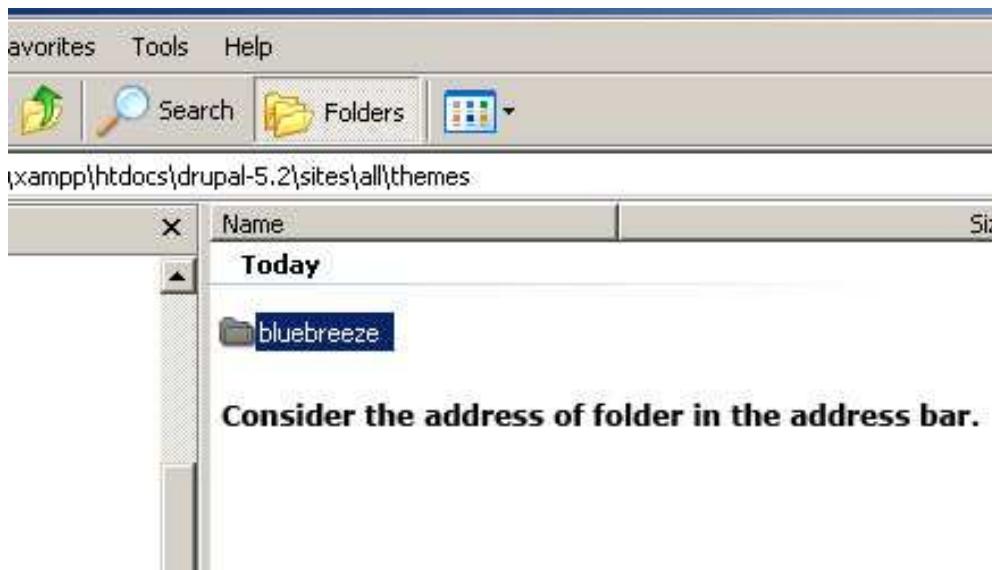
- Click the download link corresponding to the version, as we are using 5.2 we have to download the theme for the 5.2 version, then save it in an appropriate location.
- Extract the tar.gz file as shown below after the successful download:



- It will create a folder bluebreeze as below after successful extract:



- Go to <xampp folder>\htdocs\drupal-5.2\sites\all then create a folder named themes. Again you are advised to read the Readme.txt file there.
- Copy the bluebreeze folder from the previous extracted location to <xampp folder>\htdocs\drupal-5.2\sites\all\themes as shown below



9. Now login as the admin, and go the Adminster>>themes to get the following page:

Screenshot	Name	Enabled	Default	Operations
	bluebreeze: sites/all/themes/bluebreeze	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Poll Do you like Drupal?: <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> 50-50 <input type="radio"/> No <input type="button" value="Vote"/>
	bluebreeze-fixed: sites/all/themes/bluebreeze/bluebreeze-fixed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="radio"/>
	bluemarine: themes/bluemarine	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="radio"/>

10. Hit Save configuration and you'll get the following page:

The screenshot shows the Drupal 5.2 administration interface. On the left is a sidebar with links like 'Who's new', 'admin' (selected), 'My blog', 'Create content', etc. The main content area is titled 'Themes'. It says: 'Select which themes are available to your users and specify the default theme. To configure site-wide display settings, click the "configure" task above. Alternately, to override these settings in a specific theme, click the "configure" link for the corresponding theme. Note that different themes may have different regions available for rendering content like blocks. If you want consistency in what your users see, you may wish to enable only one theme.' Below this is a message: 'The configuration options have been saved.' A table lists themes: 'bluebreeze:' (selected, checked) and 'bluebreeze-fixed:' (unchecked). Each row has 'Enable', 'Default', and 'Operations' columns.

11. The theme changed successfully to further configure it, refer to Section 5.5. Click [here](#) to go there now. Below is the homepage after I switched to blue breeze fixed.

The screenshot shows the Drupal 5.2 homepage. The header includes the 'How To For Beginners' logo and 'Drupal 5.2'. The sidebar on the left is identical to the previous screenshot. The main content area features a poll titled 'Do you like Drupal?' with three options: 'Yes', '50-50', and 'No'. Below the poll is an article titled 'How to add a Blog in Drupal' with several steps listed: 'Go to Create Content', 'Click Blog Entry', 'Add appropriate title', 'Add Appropriate body', 'Tweak the settings.', and 'Mainly consider the input format, menu settings,'. The right sidebar contains 'Recent blog posts' (with a link to 'How to add a Blog in Drupal'), 'Young Innovations', 'Hamro Lyrics', and a 'Poll' section for 'Do you like Drupal?' with the same three options and a 'Vote' button.

12. For the other things I'll again switch back to garland theme, the default one.

5.12. How to decide what core modules to activate :

This is a million dollar question in drupal, as you have all the features that is shipped with the drupal core you tend to activate them all. Decide your need first then only activate the modules. For example if you are trying to run a blog site, blog module is must but activating the Forum or book module may be out of question. So be clear on what you want and then only activate the modules.

5.13. How to find additional modules do you need

The best place to find modules you need is www.drupal.org/projects/Modules , just read the supporting text and use the module if you need it. Some must try module are:

1. TinyMCE: A rich text editor
2. Image: for image support
3. Panels: For displaying the content in multiple columns
4. Views: to define the views of the posts/nodes in customizable format
5. Event: a calendar where you can show your events.
6. Flickr: to port your flickr.com account photos to your drupal website
7. Tagadelic: to show your tag cloud
8. Jstools: fun with collapsible regions and other eye candy features with javascript.
9. Webform: comes in handy to carry out web surveys etc
10. Gallery: for a photo gallery.

You'll find other great modules at the drupal's official website, drupal.org.

5.14. Getting help from drupal.org

It is free to register in www.drupal.org. You can post a forum topic or book page about any issue or problem encountered in usage, pre-post installation etc of the drupal website. You can also find help at IRC at Freenode in channels like #drupal, #drupal-support, #drupal-themes. You are a part of a big community called Drupal community, you will get help the question is how hard do you try to find it.

Other drupal related website:

www.drupalsites.net

www.drupaldojo.com

www.lullabot.org

Tip: google with the word drupal.

5.15. Exploring Yourself

With this 90+ pages beginners how to, now you should be able to install drupal, put up some nodes (blogs, pages) etc, configure blocks and modules and play around with themes. Now its time to explore yourself. Login as the administrator and go the Administer and find out what you can do in and with Drupal. Best of luck; don't forget to hit logout when you are done.

6. References

- www.drupal.org
- www.drupsites.net
- www.lullabot.org
- **Pro Drupal Development – the book**