

# DRUPAL - QUICK GUIDE

[https://www.tutorialspoint.com/drupal/drupal\\_quick\\_guide.htm](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/drupal/drupal_quick_guide.htm)

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## DRUPAL - OVERVIEW

Drupal is a free and open source Content Management System *CMS* that allows organizing, managing and publishing your content. It is built on PHP based environments. This is carried out under GNU i.e. General Public License, which means everyone has the freedom of downloading and sharing it with others. Drupal is used on million sites such as WhiteHouse.gov, World Economic Forum, Stanford University, Examiner.com and many more.

### What is Content Management System?

The Content Management System *CMS* is a software which stores all the data of your content *such as text, photos, music, documents, etc.* and is made available on your website. A CMS helps in editing, publishing and modifying the content of the website.

### History

The standard release of Drupal known as Drupal core was developed by Dries Buytaert in January 2001. It is considered as a leading CMS in variety of industries.

### Why to use Drupal?

If you are developing a website with content management system, Drupal CMS is very flexible than any other CMS. Drupal is very powerful and can be used for building large, complex sites. It is PHP based template and allows non-technical users to add and edit the content without any HTML or Web design knowledge. Using Drupal CMS, it is easy to interact with other sites or technologies as Drupal can handle complex forms and workflows. It is available with more than 16000 modules which can be addressed with Drupal core and add-on modules.

### Features

- Drupal makes it easy to create and manage your site.
- Drupal translates anything in the system with built-in user interfaces.
- Drupal connects your website to other sites and services using feeds, search engine connection capabilities, etc.
- Drupal is an open source software hence requires no licensing costs.
- Drupal designs highly flexible and creative website with effective display quality thus increasing the visitors to the site.
- Drupal can publish your content on social media such as Twitter, Facebook and other social mediums.
- Drupal provides more number of customizable themes, including several base themes which are used to design your own themes for developing web applications.
- Drupal manages content on informational sites, social media sites, member sites, intranets and web applications.

## Advantages

- Drupal is a flexible CMS that allows handling content types including video, text, blog, menu handling, real-time statistics, etc.
- Drupal provides a number of templates for developing web applications. There is no need to start from scratch if you are building simple or complicated web applications.
- Drupal is easy to manage or create blog or website. It helps to organize, structure, find and reuse content.
- Drupal provides some interesting themes and templates which gives your website an attractive look.
- Drupal has over 7000 plug-ins to boost your website. Since Drupal is an open source, you can create your own plug-ins.

## Disadvantages

- Drupal is not a user-friendly interface. It requires advanced knowledge and few basic things about the platform to install and modify.
- Drupal is a new content management system. It is not compatible with other software.
- Performance is low compared to other CMS. The website which is built using Drupal will generate big server loads and will never open with a slow internet connection.

## DRUPAL - INSTALLATION

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This chapter provides step-by-step procedure for Drupal installation. Before installing Drupal, the following system requirements are necessary.

### System Requirements for Drupal

- **Database** – MySQL 5.1 +
- **Web Server** –
  - WAMP *Windows*
  - LAMP *Linux*
  - XAMP *Multi – platform*
  - MAMP *Macintosh*
  - Nginx
  - Microsoft IIS
- **Operating System** – Cross-platform
- **Browser Support** – IE *Internet Explorer* 8+, Firefox, Google Chrome, Safari, Opera
- **SSL Secure Socket Layer** – A valid security certificate is required for HTTPS
- **PHP Compatibility** – PHP 5.2+

## Download Drupal

**Step 1** – Download the Drupal and copy to your web server from this link –  
<https://www.drupal.org/project/drupal>

**Step 2** – Select the latest version of zip file which you want to download as shown in the following screen. The *Recommended releases* are the latest stable releases of either version.

Downloads		
Recommended releases		
Version	Download	Date
7.39	<a href="#">tar.gz (3.1 MB)</a>   <a href="#">zip (3.56 MB)</a>	2015-Aug-19
6.37	<a href="#">tar.gz (1.06 MB)</a>   <a href="#">zip (1.23 MB)</a>	2015-Aug-19
Other releases		
Version	Download	Date
8.0.0-beta15	<a href="#">tar.gz (10.75 MB)</a>   <a href="#">zip (19.14 MB)</a>	2015-Sep-04
Development releases		
Version	Download	Date
7.x-dev	<a href="#">tar.gz (3.1 MB)</a>   <a href="#">zip (3.57 MB)</a>	2015-Sep-08
6.x-dev	<a href="#">tar.gz (1.06 MB)</a>   <a href="#">zip (1.24 MB)</a>	2015-Aug-19
<a href="#">View all releases</a>		

## Setup Wizard

It's very easy to setup Drupal on your system. The following steps describe how to setup Drupal locally on your system.

**Step 1** – Download the zip file and extract it to your local computer. Rename the folder from its current name to any name of your choice to refer to your site.

**Step 2** – Drupal requires MySQL database. Create a new empty database with user/password for Drupal to use. *For e.g., user as "root" and password as "root" or else you can set as per your choice .*

**Step 3** – Open your browser and navigate to your Drupal file path, you will see the first Drupal installer screen as shown in the following image. In our case the path is **localhost/< Your\_drupal\_folder >**. Select the **Standard** option and click **Save and continue**.

## Select an installation profile



Standard  
Install with commonly used features pre-configured.

Minimal  
Start with only a few modules enabled.

► **Choose profile**

- Choose language
- Verify requirements
- Set up database
- Install profile
- Configure site
- Finished

**Save and continue**

**Step 4** – Select the default language for Drupal website.

## Choose language



English (built-in)

[Learn how to install Drupal in other languages](#)

[Save and continue](#)

✓ Choose profile

▶ **Choose language**

- Verify requirements
- Set up database
- Install profile
- Configure Site
- Finished

After selecting the language, click **Save and continue**.

**Step 5** – Go to Database configuration page. You need to enter the type of database you will be using, and other details as follows.

## Database configuration



**Database type \***

MySQL, MariaDB, or equivalent  
 SQLite

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

✓ Choose profile  
✓ Choose language  
✓ Verify requirements  
▶ Set up database

Install profile  
Configure site  
Finished

**Database name \***

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 \***

**Database password**

**ADVANCED OPTIONS**

**Save and continue**

- **Database Type** – Select the database type. By default, it will be MySQL.
- **Database name** – Enter the database name for Drupal.
- **Database username** – Enter the user name of your MySQL database.
- **Database password** – Enter the password which you had set for MySQL Database.

When you click the **ADVANCED OPTIONS**, you will see the following screen –

### ▼ 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 \*

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 application will be sharing this database, enter a table prefix such as *drupal\_* for your Drupal site here.

You can fill the advanced options for the database –

- **Database Host** – Enter the host name where your database is located.
- **Database port** – Enter the database port.
- **Table Prefix** – It is used to add prefix in the database tables, which helps to run multiple sites on the same database.

After filling all the information, click the **Save and continue** button.

**Step 6** – The installation process starts on your machine.



**Step 7** – The Configure site page appears on the screen –

Configure site



✓ Choose profile  
✓ Choose language  
✓ Verify requirements  
✓ Set up database  
✓ Install profile  
» **Configure site**

Finished

**SITE INFORMATION**

**Site name \***

**Site e-mail address \***  
  
Automated e-mails, such as registration information, will be sent from this address. Use an address ending in your site's domain to help prevent these e-mails from being flagged as spam.

**SITE MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT**

**Username \***  
  
Spaces are allowed; punctuation is not allowed except for periods, hyphens, and underscores.

**E-mail address \***

**Password \***  
 Password strength: **Weak**

**Confirm password \***

It contains the following fields –

- **Site name** – The name that you want to give to your site.
- **Site e-mail address** – The e-mail address to which automated e-mails will be sent.
- **Username, Email-address and Password** – These are all administrative details used for the maintenance account.

You need to enter all these fields and click **Save and continue**.

**Step 8** – The following page indicating that your Drupal installation is successful will appear on your screen.

## Drupal installation complete

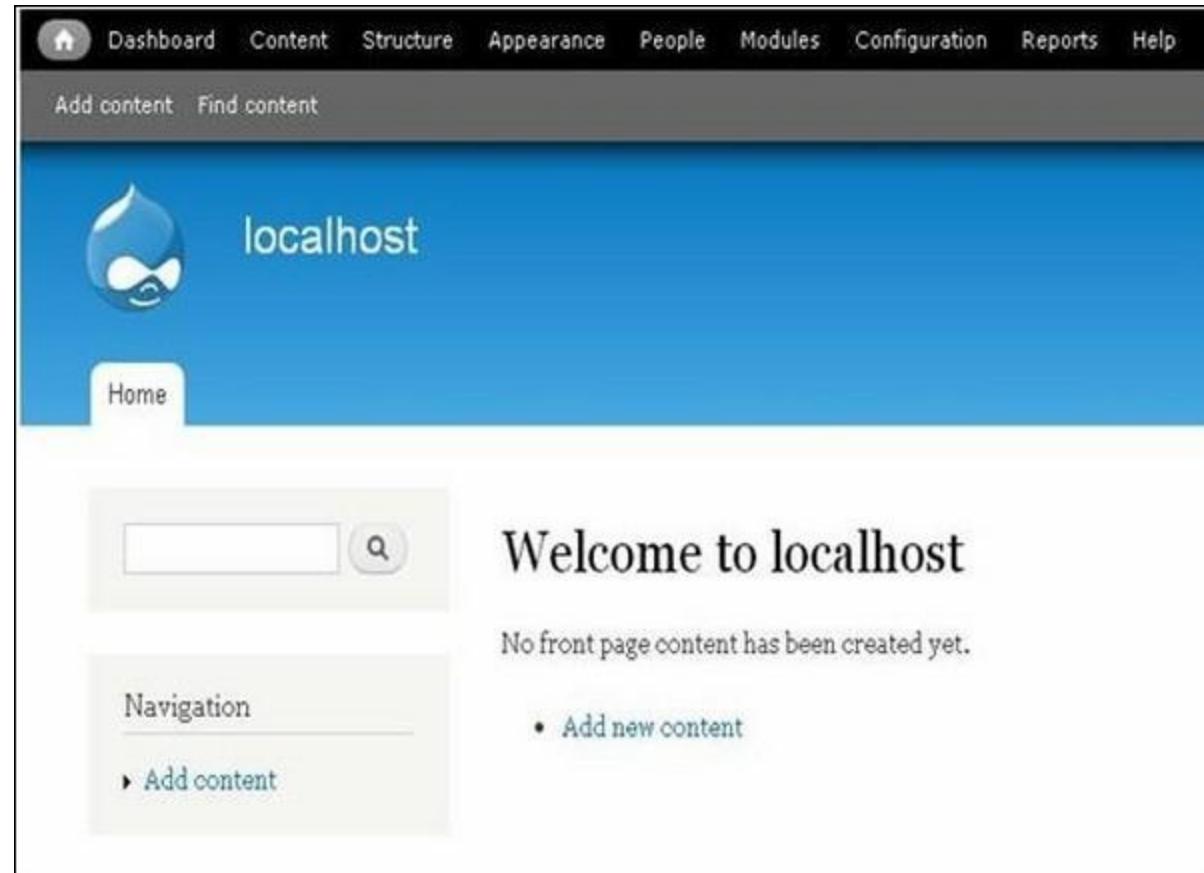


Congratulations, you installed Drupal!

[Visit your new site.](#)

- ✓ Choose profile
- ✓ Choose language
- ✓ Verify requirements
- ✓ Set up database
- ✓ Install profile
- ✓ Configure site
- ✓ Finished

**Step 9** – Click the **Visit your new site** link as shown in this image.

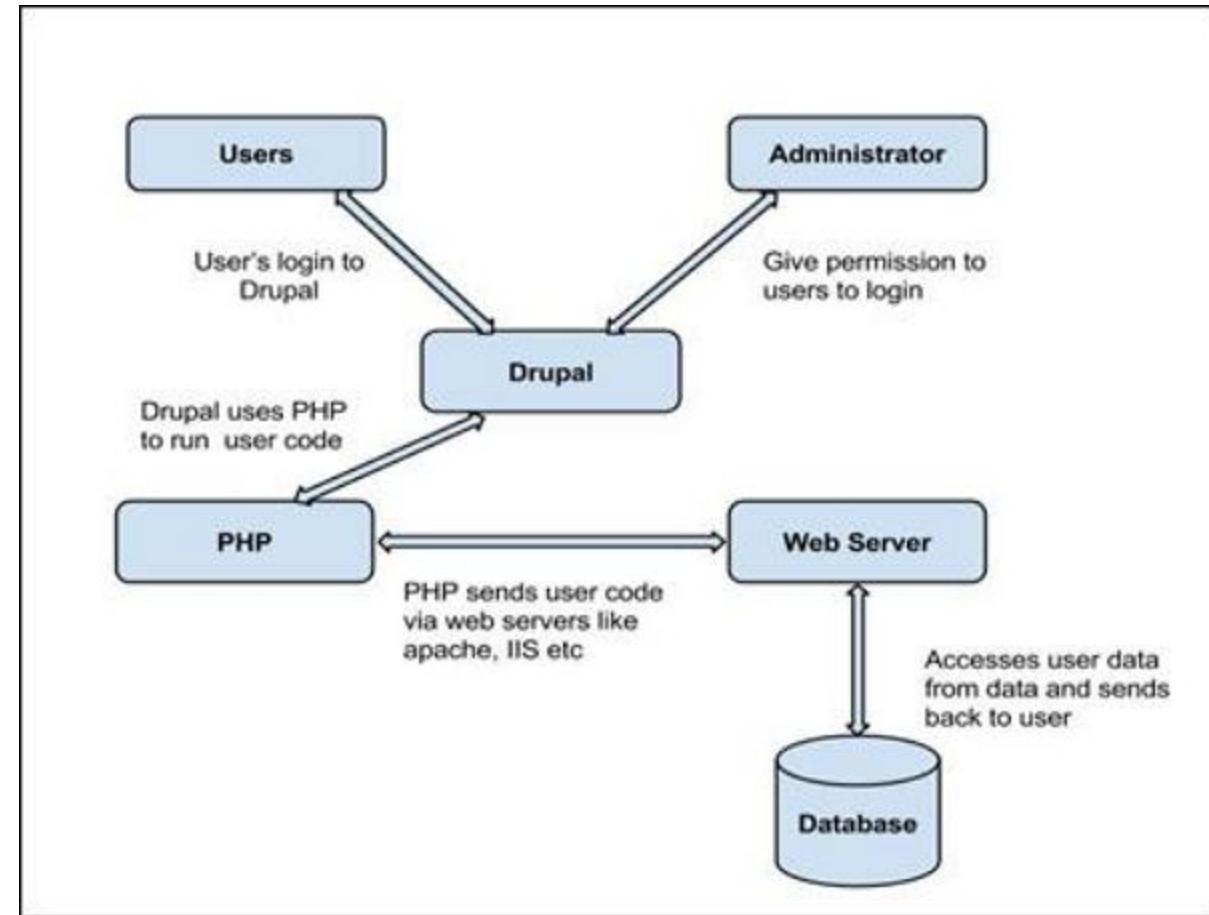


**Step 10** – Finally, the newly installed Drupal homepage appears on your screen as seen in the preceding image.

## DRUPAL - ARCHITECTURE

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Drupal is a platform for web content management which is a powerful tool for building simple and complex sites. In this chapter, we are going to discuss the architectural style of Drupal for implementing user interfaces. The following diagram shows the architecture of Drupal –



The architecture of Drupal contains the following layers &minus;

- **Users**
- **Administrator**
- **Drupal**
- **PHP**
- **Web Server**
- **Database**

**Users** – These are the users on the Drupal community. The user sends a request to a server using Drupal CMS and web browsers, search engines, etc. acts like clients.

**Administrator** – Administrator can provide access permission to authorized users and will be able to block unauthorized access. Administrative account will be having all privileges for managing content and administering the site.

**Drupal** – Drupal is a free and open source Content Management System *CMS* that allows organizing, managing and publishing your content and is built on PHP based environments. Drupal CMS is very flexible and powerful and can be used for building large, complex sites. It is very easy to interact with other sites and technologies using Drupal CMS. Further, you will be able to handle complex forms and workflows.

**PHP** – Drupal uses PHP in order to work with an application which is created by a user. It takes the help of web server to fetch data from the database. PHP memory requirements depend on the modules which are used in your site. Drupal 6 requires at least 16MB, Drupal 7 requires 32MB and Drupal 8 requires 64MB.

**Web Server** – Web server is a server where the user interacts and processes requests via HTTP *HyperText Transfer Protocol* and serves files that form web pages to web users. The communication between the user and the server takes place using HTTP. You can use different types of web servers such as Apache, IIS, Nginx, Lighttpd, etc.

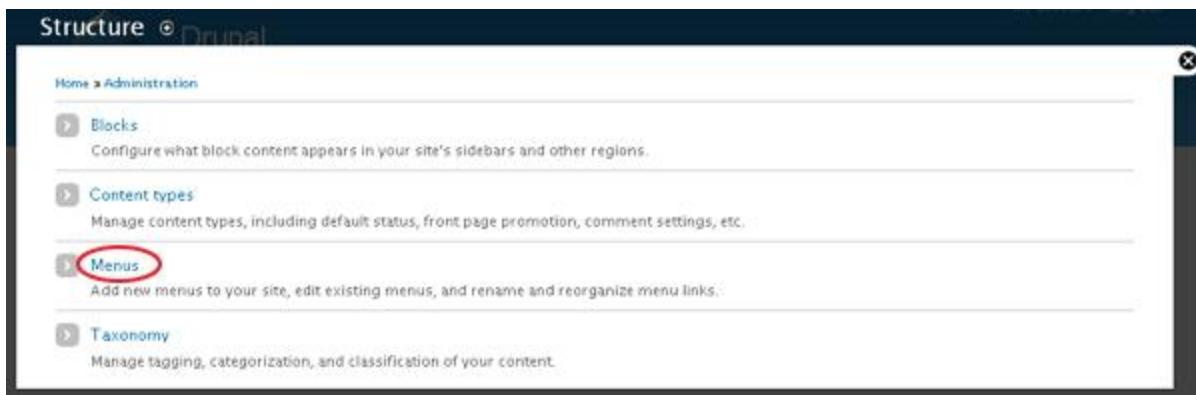
**Database** – Database stores the user information, content and other required data of the site. It is used to store the administrative information to manage the Drupal site. Drupal uses the database to extract the data and enables to store, modify and update the database.

## DRUPAL - MAIN MENU

In this chapter, we will study how to **Create Menus** in Drupal. Menus are very important to easily navigate in your website. Menus offer a set of links that helps you navigate. The Drupal menu allows you to add, remove and rename the menus and menu items.

Following are the simple steps to create menus in Drupal.

**Step 1** – Click **Structure → Menus** as shown in the following screen.



**Step 2** – Click on **Add menu** option to add menu.

The screenshot shows the 'Menus' page in the Drupal administration interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'LIST MENUS' and 'SETTINGS'. Below the tabs, a message states: 'Each menu has a corresponding block that is managed on the Blocks administration page.' A red circle highlights the 'Add menu' button, which is located above a table listing four existing menus: Main menu, Management, Navigation, and User menu. Each menu entry includes a 'DESCRIPTION' field, an 'OPERATIONS' section with 'list links', 'edit menu', and 'add link' buttons, and a note about its purpose.

TITLE	DESCRIPTION	OPERATIONS
Main menu	The <i>Main menu</i> is used on many sites to show the major sections of the site, often in a top navigation bar.	list links edit menu add link
Management	The <i>Management</i> menu contains links for administrative tasks.	list links edit menu add link
Navigation	The <i>Navigation</i> menu contains links intended for site visitors. Links are added to the <i>Navigation</i> menu automatically by some modules.	list links edit menu add link
User menu	The <i>User menu</i> contains links related to the user's account, as well as the 'Log out' link.	list links edit menu add link

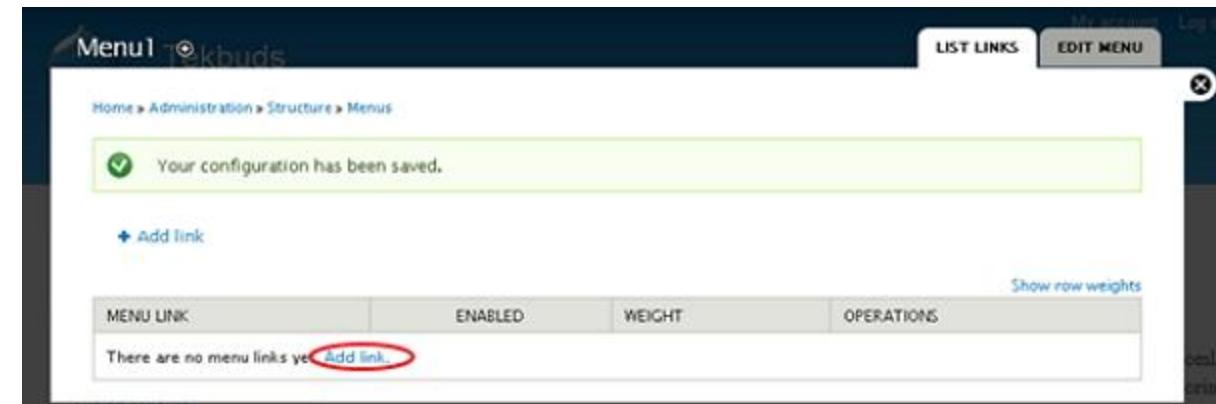
**Step 3** – Fill in the required details as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit menu' form for 'Menu1'. At the top, there are tabs for 'LIST LINKS' and 'EDIT MENU'. The 'Title' field is set to 'Menu1' and has a note 'Machine name: menu-menu1'. The 'Description' field contains the text 'This is my first menu in drupal'. At the bottom, there are 'Save' and 'Delete' buttons, with 'Save' being highlighted with a red circle.

- **Title** – It displays title in the Administrator Menu bar.
- **Description** – Enter a brief description about the menu. The description field will display only in the admin dashboard under the menu list, but it does not display any information to site visitors.

After filling all the information about the menu, click on **Save** button to save your created menu bar.

**Step 4** – Once you save the menu bar, the following screen will get displayed. Here you have to define the path link to your created menu page. Click **Add link** as shown in the following screen.



**Step 5** – The created **Menu 1** page gets displayed as shown in the following screen.

This screenshot shows the 'Add menu link' form for the 'About Us' item. It includes fields for 'Menu link title' (set to 'About Us'), 'Path' (set to 'node/0'), 'Description' (empty), 'Enabled' (checked), 'Show as expanded' (unchecked), 'Parent link' (set to 'Menu 1'), 'Weight' (set to 0), and a 'Save' button which is highlighted with a red circle.

It contains below fields –

- **Menu link title**– Specify the name of the menu item.
- **Path** – Specify the URL path of the page which you want to display.
- **Description** – Description about the menu link.
- **Enabled** – It enables the item to display on menu.
- **Show as expanded** – If it consists of sub menus, then it will be displayed under the parent menu item.
- **Parent Link** – It sets the main structure of menu.
- **Weight** – Sets the order of menu items.

After filling all the information about the menu link, click the **Save** button, this will save your Menu link.

**Step 6**– Now the following screen pops up.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit menu' screen for 'Menu1'. At the top, there are 'LIST LINKS' and 'EDIT MENU' buttons. A success message 'Your configuration has been saved.' is displayed. Below it is a table with columns 'MENU LINK', 'ENABLED', and 'OPERATIONS'. One row is visible, showing a link titled 'About Us' with an 'edit' and 'delete' option. A 'Save configuration' button is at the bottom.

MENU LINK	ENABLED	OPERATIONS
About Us	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>

**Step 7** – Click **Structure → Menus** to get the following screen.

The screenshot shows the 'List menus' screen. At the top, there are 'LIST MENUS' and 'SETTINGS' buttons. It displays a table with columns 'TITLE' and 'OPERATIONS'. Several menus are listed: 'Main menu', 'Management', 'Menu1' (which is highlighted with a red border), and 'Navigation'. Each menu entry includes a 'list links' and 'edit menu' button, and an 'add link' button.

TITLE	OPERATIONS
Main menu	<a href="#">list links</a> <a href="#">edit menu</a> <a href="#">add link</a>
Management	<a href="#">list links</a> <a href="#">edit menu</a> <a href="#">add link</a>
Menu1	<a href="#">list links</a> <a href="#">edit menu</a> <a href="#">add link</a>
Navigation	<a href="#">list links</a> <a href="#">edit menu</a> <a href="#">add link</a>

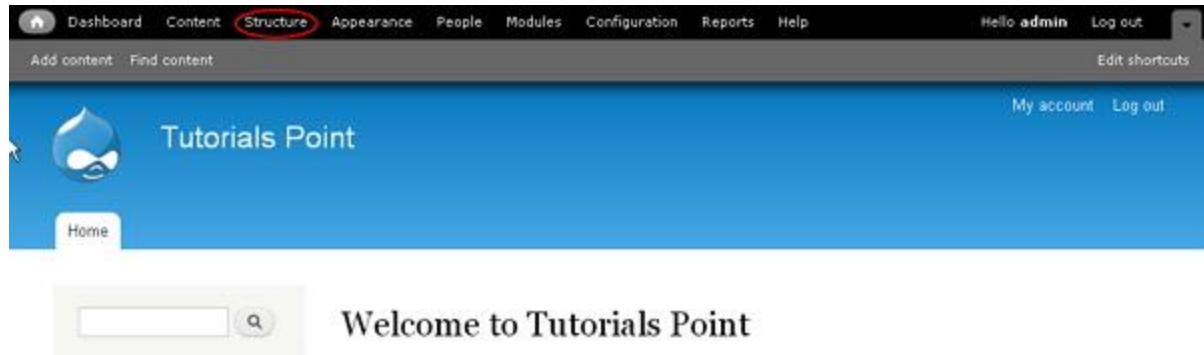
Here, you will see the created **Menu 1** name in the list of Menus.

## DRUPAL - BLOCKS & REGIONS

In this chapter, we will study about Drupal Blocks & Regions. Blocks are container objects that are used to organize your content of your website. It can be displayed in the regions on your page.

Following are the simple steps for creating Drupal Blocks.

**Step 1** – Click **Structure** in Drupal as shown in the following screen.



**Step 2** – Then, click **Blocks**.

A screenshot of the "Blocks" configuration page under the "Structure" menu. The URL is "Structure/blocks". The page shows a breadcrumb trail: Home &gt; Administration &gt; Blocks. The main content area has a heading "Blocks" with a sub-instruction: "Configure what block content appears in your site's sidebars and other regions." Below this are four expandable sections: "Content types" (Manage content types, including default status, front page promotion, comment settings, etc.), "Menus" (Add new menus to your site, edit existing menus, and rename and reorganize menu links), and "Taxonomy" (Manage tagging, categorization, and classification of your content). The "Blocks" section is also listed here.

**Step 3** – Blocks page gets displayed. Click **Add block**.

The screenshot shows the 'Blocks' page in the Drupal administration interface. The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, Content, Structure, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, Hello admin, Log out, and Edit shortcuts. The user is logged in as 'admin'. The page title is 'Blocks' with a 'realhost' icon. Below the title, the breadcrumb trail shows Home > Administration > Structure. A note states: 'This page provides a drag-and-drop interface for assigning a block to a region, and for controlling the order of blocks within regions. Since not all themes implement the same regions, or display regions in the same way, blocks are positioned on a per-theme basis. Remember that your changes will not be saved until you click the Save blocks button at the bottom of the page. Click the configure link next to each block to configure its specific title and visibility settings.' A section titled 'Demonstrate block regions (Bartik)' is present. A red circle highlights the '+ Add block' button. The main content area displays a table with columns for BLOCK, REGION, and OPERATIONS. The table rows include:

BLOCK	REGION	OPERATIONS
<b>Header</b> No blocks in this region		Show row weights
<b>Help</b> - System help	Help	configure
<b>Highlighted</b> No blocks in this region		
<b>Featured</b> No blocks in this region		
<b>Content</b> - Main page content	Content	configure

**Step 4** – A block page will get displayed to create a new custom block as shown in the following screen.

Dashboard Content Structure Appearance People Modules Configuration Reports Help Hello admin Log out Add content Find content Edit site My account Logout BARTIK SEVEN Blocks localhost Home > Administration > Structure > Blocks Use this page to create a new custom block.

**Block title**

The title of the block as shown to the user.

**Block description \***

A brief description of your block. Used on the Blocks administration page.

**Block body \***

The content of the block as shown to the user.

**Text format Filtered HTML ▾**

More information about text formats ⓘ

- Web page addresses and e-mail addresses turn into links automatically.
- Allowed HTML tags: <a> <em> <strong> <cite> <blockquote> <code> <ul> <ol> <li> <dl> <dt> <dd>
- Lines and paragraphs break automatically.

**REGION SETTINGS**

Specify in which themes and regions this block is displayed.

**Bartik (default theme)**

- None - ▾

**Seven (administration theme)**

- None - ▾

**Visibility settings**

**Pages**  
Not restricted

**Content types**  
Not restricted

**Roles**  
Not restricted

**Users**  
Not customizable

**Show block on specific pages**

All pages except those listed  
 Only the listed pages

Specify pages by using their paths. Enter one path per line. The '\*' character is a wildcard. Example paths are blog for the blog page and blog/\* for every personal blog. <front> is the front page.

Save block



The following fields appear on the Blocks page.

- Block Settings

 A screenshot of the 'Block Settings' page. The top navigation bar shows 'Structure' selected. The main content area is titled 'Region Settings' and contains two dropdown menus: 'Bartik (default theme)' and 'Seven (administration theme), both currently set to '- None -'.

- **Block title** – Enter the title for your block.
- **Block description** – Enter the description about block.
- **Block body** – Enter the content of the block.
- **Text format** – Select the format for your text i.e. Filtered HTML, Full HTML, and Plain text.

- Region Settings

 A screenshot of the 'Region Settings' page. It displays two dropdown menus: 'Bartik (default theme)' and 'Seven (administration theme)', both currently set to '- None -'.

- **Bartik default theme** – Select the region to display block in the theme.
- **Seven administration theme** – Select the region to display block in the administration theme.
- Visibility Setting

**Visibility settings**

<b>Pages</b> Not restricted	<b>Show block on specific pages</b>
<b>Content types</b> Not restricted	<input checked="" type="radio"/> All pages except those listed <input type="radio"/> Only the listed pages
<b>Roles</b> Not restricted	
<b>Users</b> Not customizable	

Specify pages by using their paths. Enter one path per line. The '\*' character is a wildcard. Example paths are `blog` for the blog page and `blog/*` for every personal blog. `<front>` is the front page.

- **Page** – Allows displaying blocks on all or specific pages.
- **Content Types** – Allows to display the blocks in specific content, i.e. Article or Basic Page.
- **Roles** – Allows displaying the blocks for specific types of users, i.e. anonymous user, authenticated user, or administrator user.
- **Users** – Allows each user to customize the visibility of block in their settings.

Now, click the **Save block** after filling all the fields.

**Step 5** – You can view the created block as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows a Drupal-based website for 'Tutorials Point'. The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, Content, Structure, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, Hello admin, Log out, and Edit shortcuts. The main content area features a blue header with the 'Tutorials Point' logo and a search bar. Below the header, a 'Welcome to Tutorials Point' message is displayed, followed by a notice: 'No front page content has been created yet.' A red box highlights a block titled 'Notice' which contains the text 'This is my first block in Drupal'.

## DRUPAL - THEMES & LAYOUTS

In this chapter, let us study about **Themes and Layouts**. Drupal will install **Bartik** theme as default theme during installation. You can select paid or free themes from Drupal official site. In general, layout is an arrangement of text and graphics. It is a good thought to choose a theme, keeping in mind what different layouts to use on your site.

**Step 1** – Go to [Drupal official site](#) and click **Get Started**.



**Step 2** – Click on **All Themes** as shown in the following screen.

**Step 3** – You will get a list of themes. Select theme of your choice (let us select **Adaptive theme** as it consists **Layout & General Settings**, which will be covered later in this chapter) and click **Version** as shown in the following screen.

Get Started   Community   Documentation   Support   Download & Extend   Jobs   Marketplace   About

# Drupal™

Drupal Homepage   Log in / Register

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Download & Extend

Download & Extend Home   Drupal Core   Distributions   Modules   Themes

## AdaptiveTheme

[View](#)   Version control

Posted by Jeff Burnz on July 15, 2009 at 2:56am

**Responsive HTML5 Base Theme**

Adaptivetheme is a powerful theme framework designed from the ground up to power modern, cross browser/cross device websites using responsive design techniques.

Adaptivetheme allows you to set up specific layouts for different device groups - such as desktop, tablet and smartphone - all via the user interface and without any coding.

If you are using Panels try the Browncap CTools module to control the visibility of panel panes in mobile devices or Browncap Block to do the same thing with normal blocks.

Panels, Display Suite and Gpanels are fully supported with many options for displaying panel type layouts in mobile.

Adaptivetheme is built around these basic concepts:

- Responsive design
- Pluggable layout system
- HTML5
- WCAG 2.0 Accessibility

**Documentation**

There is extensive documentation on setting up and using Adaptivetheme for themers and site builders available in our documentation section.

**Premium Themes**

To help support our open source projects we offer our Premium Drupal Theme Club. Club members get support for Adaptivetheme related issues and access to our range of premium responsive Drupal themes.

**AT Core Extended**

AT 7.x-3.x ships with optional Extensions. These are point-and-click style settings for things such as fonts, heading styles, layout tweaks, image alignment and more. All extensions are optional and can be toggled on and off as required. Please see the [Extensions documentation](#) for more details.

**Version Information**

Always match version for version - this means the subtheme and Adaptivetheme core need to be the same version, for example:

Adaptivetheme 7.x-3.x => use 7.x-3.x sub-themes  
Adaptivetheme 7.x-2.x => use 7.x-2.x sub-themes

**Drupal 8**

Currently AT is in heavy development for D8 and is very close to a beta release - this is total rewrite and uses a radically redesigned layout system that allows very fine grain control over the responsive design, responsive menus, drop menus, off canvas, slide menus and many other features. The theme also includes a theme generator, so no more fiddly copy/pasting code or command line magic to get started, just generate a new sub-theme.

Note: the D8 version does not print any page template variables such as logo, page title and so on, however there are currently backwards compatible variables printed in the page template to support messages and local task tabs.

You can use the [https://www.drupal.org/project/at\\_blocks](https://www.drupal.org/project/at_blocks) module to enable Page title and Tabs (local tasks) blocks in your theme.

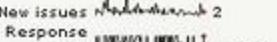
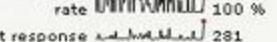
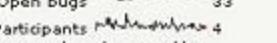
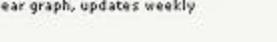
**Maintainers for AdaptiveTheme**

Jeff Burnz - 1015 commits  
last: 1 day ago, first: 6 years ago  
[View all committers](#)  
[View commits](#)

**Issues for AdaptiveTheme**

To avoid duplicates, please search before submitting a new issue.  
[Advanced search](#)

All issues  
252 open, 1174 total  
Bug report  
34 open, 339 total  
[Subscribe via e-mail](#)  
Statistics

New issues  2  
Response rate  100 %  
1st response  281 hours  
Open bugs  33  
Participants  4  
2 year graph, updates weekly

**Resources**

[Home page](#)  
[Read documentation](#)  
[Read license](#)  
[Try out a demonstration](#)  
[View project translations](#)

**Development**

[View pending patches](#)  
[Browse code repository](#)  
[View commits](#)  
[Report a security vulnerability](#)  
[View change records](#)

#507488: Convert page elements (local tasks, actions) into blocks  
 #228993: Convert "messages" page element into blocks

### Project Information

Maintenance status: Actively maintained  
 Development status: Under active development  
 Reported installs: 59,641 sites currently report using this theme. View usage statistics.  
 Downloads: 664,529  
 Last modified: January 24, 2015

### Downloads

**Recommended releases**

Version	Download	Date
7.x-3.2	<a href="#">tar.gz (316.05 KB)</a>   <a href="#">zip (422.87 KB)</a>	2014-Mar-23

**Other releases**

Version	Download	Date
7.x-2.3	<a href="#">tar.gz (125.37 KB)</a>   <a href="#">zip (156.41 KB)</a>	2012-Jun-18
7.x-1.2	<a href="#">tar.gz (96.43 KB)</a>   <a href="#">zip (124.92 KB)</a>	2011-Jul-30
6.x-2.2	<a href="#">tar.gz (134.42 KB)</a>   <a href="#">zip (231.54 KB)</a>	2010-Mar-27

**Development releases**

Version	Download	Date
8.x-1.x-dev	<a href="#">tar.gz (342.94 KB)</a>   <a href="#">zip (613.12 KB)</a>	2015-Sep-09
7.x-3.x-dev	<a href="#">tar.gz (309.78 KB)</a>   <a href="#">zip (427.42 KB)</a>	2015-Jan-16

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**Get Started**

- [Documentation Home](#)
- [Installation Guide](#)
- [Site Building Guide](#)
- [Support](#)
- [api.drupal.org](#)

**Download & Extend**

- [Drupal Core](#)
- [Modules](#)
- [Themes](#)
- [Distributions](#)
- [api.drupal.org](#)

**About**

- [Web accessibility](#)
- [The Drupal Association](#)
- [About Drupal.org](#)
- [Terms of Service](#)
- [Privacy Policy](#)

**Step 4** – Next, right click **Download file** and copy the link address as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the Drupal.org Themes page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like Get Started, Community, Documentation, Support, Download & Extend, Jobs, Marketplace, and About. Below the navigation is a search bar with a placeholder "Search Drupal.org" and a green "Search" button. A "Refine your search" dropdown is also present.

The main content area has a breadcrumb trail: AdaptiveTheme > Releases. The title is "adaptivetheme 7.x-3.2". Below the title, it says "Posted by Jeff Burnt on March 23, 2014 at 11:44am".

**Release notes:**

Many updates and bug fixes, also includes our new logo and branding in the screenshots.

There are no new features in this update. The 7.x branch is considered feature complete at this stage.

**Download:**

- [adaptivetheme-7.x-3.2.tar.gz](#) 1.6.05 kB 9c2a2d7e32bb65c0352c296fae659dc
- [adaptivetheme-7.x-3.2.zip](#) 17

Last updated: March 23, 2014  
[View change notices for this release](#)  
**Official release from tag: 7.x-**  
[View usage statistics for this release](#)

A context menu is open over the first download link, with the "Copy link address" option highlighted. Other options in the menu include "Open link in new tab", "Open link in new window", "Open link in incognito window", "Save link as", and "Inspect element".

At the bottom of the page, there are links for various Drupal resources: News, Planet Drupal, Association News, Social Media Directory, Security Announcements, Jobs, Community, Getting Involved, Services, Training & Hosting, Groups & Meetups, DrupalCon, Code of Conduct, Get Started, Documentation Home, Installation Guide, Site Building Guide, Support, api.drupal.org, Download & Extend, Drupal Core, Modules, Themes, Distributions, About, Web accessibility, The Drupal Association, About Drupal.org, Terms of Service, and Privacy Policy.

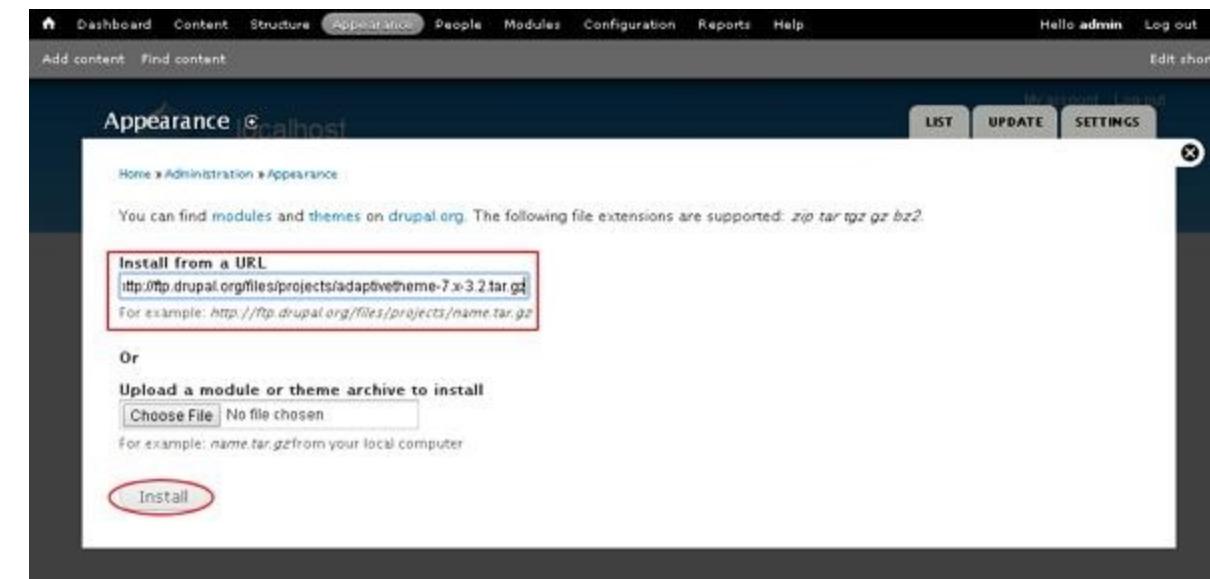
**Step 5** – You can also download the theme directly by clicking on **archive file** and the module will be downloaded locally on your computer as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the Drupal.org Themes page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like 'Get Started', 'Community', 'Documentation', 'Support', 'Download & Extend', 'Jobs', 'Marketplace', and 'About'. Below the navigation is a search bar with a placeholder 'Search Drupal.org' and a 'Search' button. A secondary search bar says 'Refine your search'. The main content area has a breadcrumb trail 'AdaptiveTheme > Releases'. The title 'adaptive theme 7.x-3.2' is displayed. Below the title, it says 'Posted by Jeff Burns on March 27, 2014 at 11:44am'. A section titled 'Release notes' contains the text: 'Many updates and bug fixes, also includes our new logo and branding in the screenshots.' Another text block states: 'There are no new features in this update. The 7.x branch is considered feature complete at this stage.' Under the 'Download' heading, there are two download links: 'adaptive theme 7.x-3.2.tar.gz' (316.05 KB) and 'adaptive theme 7.x-3.2.zip' (422.87 KB). Below the download links, it says 'Last updated: March 23, 2014 - 11:44' and 'View change notices for this release'. A note indicates 'Official release from tag: 7.x-3.2'. At the bottom of the page, there's a footer with links to various Drupal resources like 'Drupal News', 'Community', 'Documentation', 'Download & Extend', and 'About'. A red circle highlights the download link 'adaptive theme 7.x-3.2.tar.gz'.

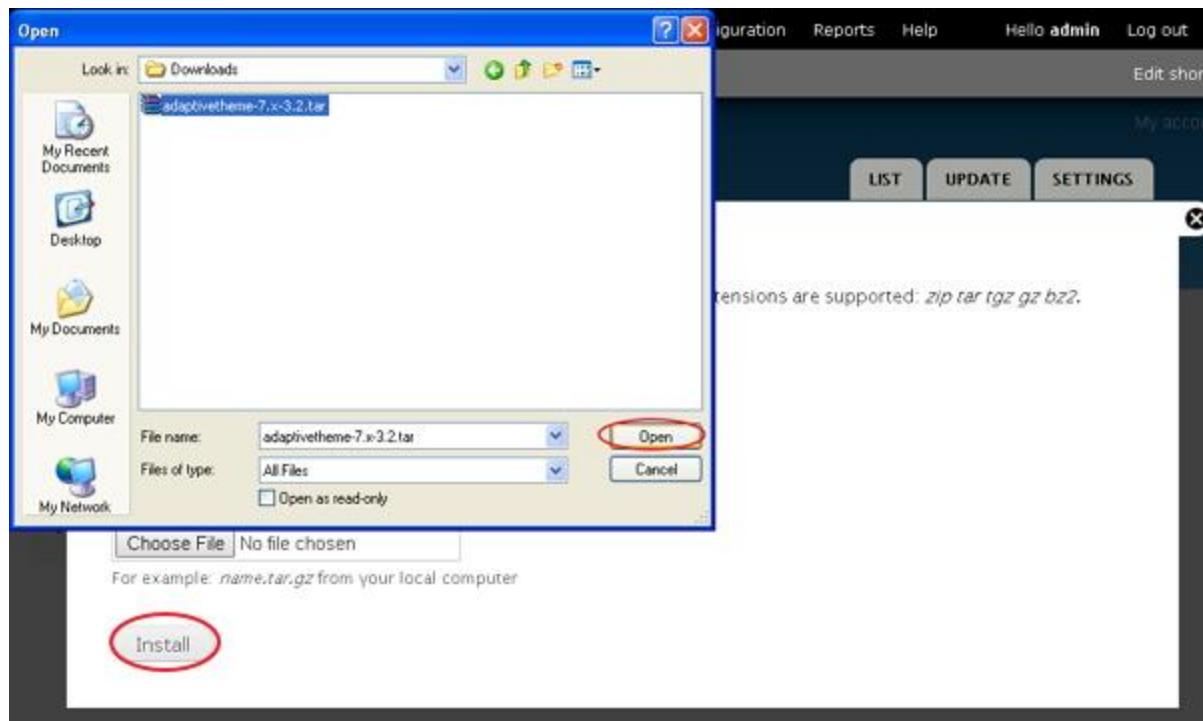
**Step 6 – Go to Appearance and click Install new theme as shown in the following screen.**

The screenshot shows the 'Appearance' page in the Drupal admin interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Dashboard', 'Content', 'Structure', 'Appearance' (which is circled in red), 'People', 'Modules', 'Configuration', 'Reports', and 'Help'. The user is logged in as 'admin'. Below the navigation, there's a search bar with 'Add content' and 'Find content' options. The main content area is titled 'Appearance' and shows the message 'Set and configure the default theme for your website. Alternative themes are available.' Below this, there's a button labeled '+ Install new theme' (also circled in red). The page then lists 'ENABLED THEMES': 'Bartik 7.39 (default theme)' and 'Seven 7.39'. Each theme entry includes a preview image, a brief description, and 'Settings' and 'Disable' buttons. The 'Bartik' entry also has a 'Set default' button.

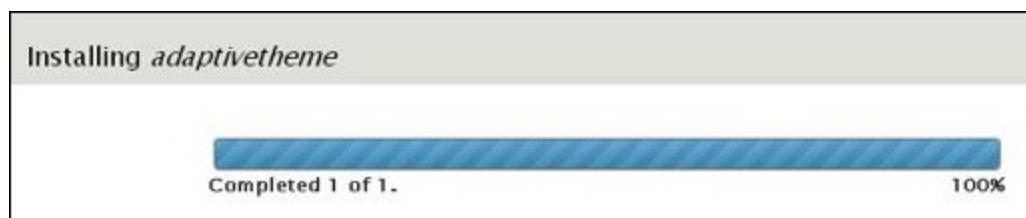
**Step 7 – You can paste the link address you copied in step 4 and click the install button as shown in the following screen.**



**Step 8** – You can also upload the theme archive, instead of copying the link address, if you have downloaded it and click **Install** as shown in the following screen.



**Step 9** – The following screen appears, wait until installation completes.



**Step 10** – Next, click **Enable newly added themes** as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Update manager' interface. At the top, there's a green success message: 'Installation was completed successfully.' Below it, under the heading 'adaptivetheme', it says 'Installed adaptivetheme successfully'. Under 'Next steps', there are two items: 'Enable newly added themes' (which is circled in red) and 'Administration pages'.

**Step 11** – By default the themes are disabled. To enable them, click **Enable and set default** as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Appearance' settings page in the Drupal admin interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'LIST', 'UPDATE', and 'SETTINGS'. Below this, a message says 'Set and configure the default theme for your website. Alternative themes are available.' A link to 'Install new theme' is present.

### ENABLED THEMES

Theme Name	Description	Action Links
<b>Bartik 7.39 (default theme)</b>	A flexible, recolorable theme with many regions.	<a href="#">Settings</a>
<b>Seven 7.39</b>	A simple one-column, tableless, fluid width administration theme.	<a href="#">Settings</a>   <a href="#">Disable</a>   <a href="#">Set default</a>

### DISABLED THEMES

Theme Name	Description	Action Links
<b>AT Admin 7.x-3.2</b>	A better admin theme for Drupal 7. Clean, calm, invisible. Includes left and right sidebars. Overlay support and all AT's theme setting goodies.	<a href="#">Enable</a>   <a href="#">Enable and set default</a>
<b>AT Core 7.x-3.2</b>	AT Core is the framework that drives the responsive layout system and provides an extensive set of tools for theme development. You do not need to enable this theme. Use the provided AT Subtheme to get started.	<a href="#">Enable</a>   <a href="#">Enable and set default</a>
<b>AT Subtheme 7.x-3.2</b>	Copy this subtheme to get started – see the <a href="#">documentation</a> for guidance or the included README. Drush users can generate a new theme using the command: drush adaptivetheme. If you need help please use the issue queue or ask in the IRC channel: #drupal-adaptivetheme.	<a href="#">Enable</a>   <a href="#">Enable and set default</a>

**Step 12 – Click on **Settings** as shown in the following screen to set the appearance for your site.**

The screenshot shows the Drupal 7 Administration interface. The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, Content, Structure, Appearance (which is highlighted with a red circle), People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, and Help. The right side of the header shows 'Hello admin' and 'Log out'. Below the header, there are 'Add content' and 'Find content' buttons. The main content area is titled 'Appearance' with tabs for 'LIST', 'UPDATE', and 'SETTINGS'. A yellow warning box at the top states 'No update information available. Run cron or check manually.' Below it, a message says 'Set and configure the default theme for your website. Alternative themes are available.' with a link to 'Install new theme'. The 'ENABLED THEMES' section lists two themes:

- AT Admin 7.x-3.2 (default theme)**: Described as a better admin theme for Drupal 7, clean, calm, invisible, with left and right sidebars, Overlay support, and all AT's theme setting goodies. A 'Settings' link is circled in red.
- Bartik 7.39**: Described as a flexible, recolorable theme with many regions. It has 'Settings', 'Disable', and 'Set default' links.

**Step 13 – The Layout & General Settings** option pops up on the screen, in this **Adaptive theme** consists of **Standard layout**, **Tablet layout**, **Smalltouch layout** and **Panels & Gpanels**. These options control the display settings for the current AT Admin theme that is already in use. When your site displays the theme, these settings will be used. Now, let us discuss these layouts one by one.

[Dashboard](#) [Content](#) [Structure](#) [Appearance](#) [People](#) [Modules](#) [Configuration](#) [Reports](#) [Help](#)

Hello admin Log out Edit shortcut

Add content Find content

**Appearance** [LIST](#) [UPDATE](#) [SETTINGS](#)

Home > Administration > Appearance > Settings Global settings AT Admin Bartik CorporateClean Seven

These options control the display settings for the *AT Admin* theme. When your site is displayed using this theme, these settings will be used.

### Layout & General Settings

**Standard Layout**

The standard layout is for desktops, laptops and other large screen devices.

**Choose sidebar positions**

**Set the width of each sidebar**

Unit px First sidebar \* 180 Second sidebar \* 180

**Set the page width**

Unit % Page width \* 100

Set a max width

Unit px Max width \* 1330

**Media query for this layout \***

only screen and (min-width:1025px)  
Do not include @media, it's included automatically.

### Extensions

**Markup Overrides**

**Design**

Set gutter width:  px  
Gutters are set using margin-left and margin-right. This will override the default 10px margins set in global.page.css.

Use page--full-width-wrappers.tpl.php by default  
This setting will load a page template with full width DIV wrappers - perfect for designs with 100% width sections, header or footer. Note that if you choose to use other page template suggestions you should use copies of page--full-width-wrappers.tpl.php, you will find this in adaptivetheme/at-core/templates.

Enable page--[content-type].tpl.php suggestions  
If the node type is "blog" the template suggestion will be "page--blog.tpl.php". The content type suggestions are weak and can be overridden by single page--node.tpl.php template or standard page--node-[nid] templates.

Wrap menu item text in SPAN tags - useful for certain theme or design related techniques  
Note: this does not work for Superfish menus, which includes its own feature for doing this.

**Breadcrumb Settings**

Show breadcrumbs  
 Show the homepage link  
 Show the "You are here" label  
 Append the page title to the breadcrumb trail

Separator: ; Text, basic markup and HTML entities only. Don't forget to include spaces.

**Login Block Options**

- Remove links  
Remove the *Create new account* and *Request new password* links from the login block.
- Remove OpenID elements  
Remove the OpenID links and form elements from the login block.
- Horizontal login block  
Enable a horizontal style login block (all elements on one line). This does not work so well with OpenID and you should probably check the setting to remove OpenID elements.

---

**User block**

- Use the "User name" as the User menu block title.  
This will override the block title setting (in block configuration) and use the user's "User name" as the block title for the "User menu" block.

**Hide or Remove**

- Remove the frontpage title  
Checking this setting will remove the page title from the front page, for example if you set a node to be the front page content you may want to hide the title.
- Do not display the Main content block on the front page  
Checking this setting will remove the Main content block from the front page only - useful for removing the welcome message and allowing use of another block.
- Remove RSS feed icons  
Checking this setting will remove RSS feed icons. This will not affect the Syndicate block icon.
- Hide comment titles  
Checking this setting will hide comment titles using element-invisible. Hiding rather than removing titles maintains accessibility and semantic structure while not showing titles to sighted users.
- Remove menu link titles  
Checking this setting will remove all menu link titles (tool tips). This only works for menu blocks.

**Accessibility**

- Use extra fieldset wrappers in the advanced search form  
The problem with Drupal's standard Advanced search form is that each criterion group is wrapped in a DIV, whereas it should use fieldsets. Turning this on may cause issues with modules that modify the search form such as Search Config.

**Skip to navigation target ID**

#main-content

If your main content is not in the Main Content region you can change the skip link target ID to match.

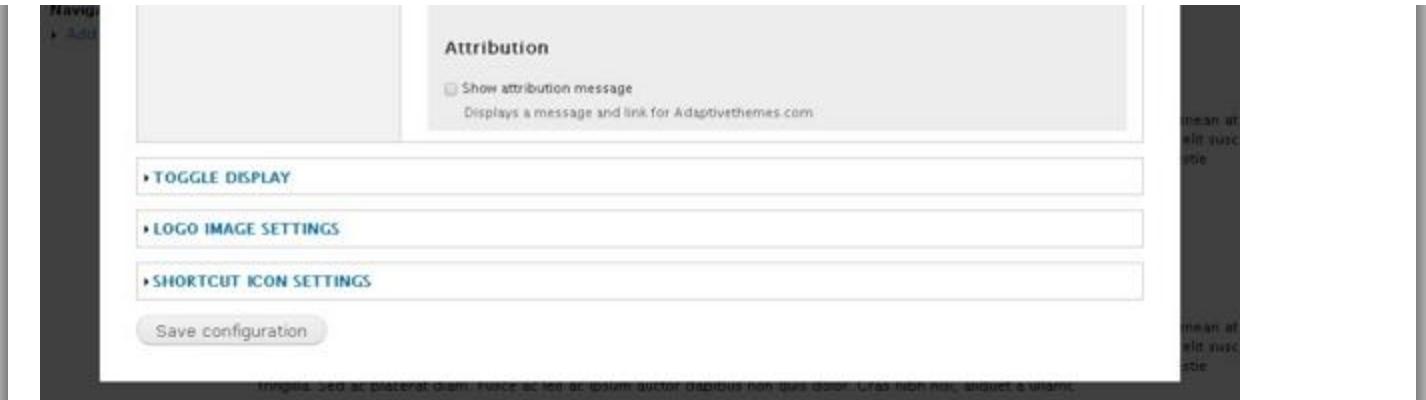
---

**SEO**

- Add rel=author to user names.  
Add rel author to user names to support Google's Authorship feature.
- Use the Site Name for the logo title (tool tip).  
By default the text "Home page" is used for the tool tip. This option overrides this with the site name.

**Extra CSS Classes**

- Page classes  
page-path, add/edit/delete (for workflow states), content type classes, section classes, site name class (useful for multisites) and a language class (i18n)
- Node classes  
promoted, sticky, preview, language, odd/even classes, user picture handling, and build mode classes
- Comment classes  
anonymous, author, viewer, new, odd/even classes and classes for hidden titles, user picture and signature handling
- Blocks classes  
odd/even (zebra classes), block-region, delta and block-count classes
- Menus classes  
menu link ID (mid) and menu level (depth)
- Item-lists classes  
first, last and odd/even (zebra classes)



**Step 14 – In Standard layout you can choose layout for desktops, laptops and other large screen devices.**

The screenshot shows the 'Layout & General Settings' page for the 'Standard Layout'. The left sidebar has a red circle around the 'Standard Layout' tab. The main content area contains the following sections:

- Standard Layout**: Describes the standard layout for desktops, laptops, and other large screen devices.
- Choose sidebar positions**: Three radio buttons for sidebar placement: Left, Right, and Top.
- Set the width of each sidebar**: Fields for 'First sidebar' (180) and 'Second sidebar' (180), with unit dropdowns (px or em).
- Set the page width**: Fields for 'Page width' (100) and unit dropdown (px or em).
- Set a max width**: Field for 'Max width' (1330) and unit dropdown (px or em).
- Media query for this layout \***: Input field containing 'only screen and (min-width:1025px)'.

- **Choose sidebar positions** – You can choose sidebar position by clicking on radio button.
- **Set the width of each sidebar** – You can set width of first sidebar and second sidebar and unit in % or px or em.
- **Set the page width** – You can set width of the page.
- **Set a max width** – You can check or uncheck to set maximum width.

- **Media query for this layout** – Media query defines different style rules for different media devices and by default for this layout will be **1025px**.

**Step 15** – Next, click **Tablet Layout** as shown in the following screen. Tablet devices will have two orientations **Landscape** and **Portrait**. You can configure a different layout for each orientation.

The screenshot shows the 'Tablet Layout' configuration page. On the left, a sidebar lists various settings: Standard Layout, **Tablet Layout** (which is circled in red), Smalltouch Layout, Panels & Panels, Global Settings, File Management, CSS, Polyfills, Metatags, Debuggers, and Extensions. The main content area is titled 'Tablet Layout' and describes tablet devices having two orientations: landscape and portrait. It then splits into two sections: 'Landscape tablet (wide)' and 'Portrait tablet (narrow)'. Each section contains a 'Choose sidebar positions' section with five radio button options (the second one is checked), a 'Set the width of each sidebar' section with input fields for 'Unit' (percent) and 'First sidebar' (width 20), and a 'Set the page width' section with input fields for 'Unit' (percent) and 'Page width' (width 100). Below these are 'Media query for this layout' input fields containing media queries for landscape and portrait tablets, with a note about @media being included automatically.

Under **Landscape tablet** and **Portrait tablet** you can choose sidebar position, width of each sidebar and page width. Media query for **Landscape tablet** will be min-width:769px and max-width:1024px. For **Portrait tablet** it will be min-width:581px and max-width:768px

**Step 16** – Now, click **Smalltouch Layout** as shown in the following screen. **Smalltouch layout** will also have two orientations **Landscape** and **Portrait**. You can configure a different layout for each orientation.

**Layout & General Settings**

- [Standard Layout](#)
- [Tablet Layout](#)
- [Smalltouch Layout](#) (highlighted with a red circle)
- [Panels & Gpanels](#)
- [Global Settings](#)
- [File Management](#)
- [CSS](#)
- [Polyfills](#)
- [Metatags](#)
- [Debuggers](#)
- [Extensions](#)

**Smalltouch Layout**

Smalltouch devices such as iPhone, Android and Windows phones have two orientations – landscape and portrait, which can also be thought of as wide and narrow smalltouch devices. You can configure a layout for landscape orientation only – portrait orientation (narrow) will always display in one column (all regions full width and stacked) with sidebars below the main content.

**Landscape smalltouch (wide)**

**Choose sidebar positions**

[ ]  [ ]

**Set the width of each sidebar**

Unit: % ▾ First sidebar \* 50 Second sidebar \* 50

**Media query for this layout**

only screen and (min-width:321px) and (max-width:580px)  
Do not include @media, it's included automatically.

**Portrait smalltouch (narrow)**

The smalltouch portrait layout always displays in one column with sidebars stacked horizontally below the main content. All widths are always 100%.

**Media query for this layout**

only screen and (max-width:320px)  
Do not include @media, it's included automatically.

In **Landscape Smalltouch** you can choose sidebar position and set width. The **Portrait Smalltouch** always displays in one column with sidebars stacked horizontally below the main content. Media query for **Landscape Smalltouch** will be min-width:321px and max-width:580px and for **Portrait Smalltouch** it will be max-width:320px.

**Step 17** – Next, click **Panels & Gpanels** as shown in the following screen. Adaptive theme supports responsive Panels and Gpanel layouts. To use this capability, you can use the [Panels module](#), [Display Suite withPanels](#) or Adaptive themes native [Gpanels](#) layouts.

The screenshot shows the 'Appearance' settings page in the Drupal admin interface. The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, Content, Structure, Appearance (which is highlighted), People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, and Help. On the right, there are buttons for Hello admin, Log out, and Edit shortcuts. Below the navigation, a breadcrumb trail shows Home > Administration > Appearance > Settings. A tabs menu at the top right includes LIST, UPDATE, and SETTINGS. A sub-navigation bar below shows Global settings, AT Admin (selected), Bartik, CorporateClean, and Seven. The main content area is titled 'Layout & General Settings'. On the left, a sidebar lists options: Standard Layout, Tablet Layout, Smalltouch Layout, Panels & Gpanes (which is circled in red), Global Settings, File Management, CSS, Polyfills, Metatags, Debuggers, and Extensions. The main content area is titled 'Panels & Gpanes' and contains text about AdaptiveTheme supporting responsive Panels and Gpanel layouts. It provides instructions for selecting layout types for different device ranges: STANDARD LAYOUT, TABLET LANDSCAPE, TABLET PORTRAIT, and SMALLTOUCH LANDSCAPE.

You can select options for each device range and layout their type. Let us see one by one.

- Under **Standard layout** you can select the layouts you want to use when the site is being viewed in standard layout. By clicking on **TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX or INSET**, you can select the columns arrangement as shown in the following screen.

Layout & General Settings

Standard Layout

Tablet Layout

Smalltouch Layout

Panels & Gpanels

Global Settings

File Management

CSS

Polyfills

Metatags

Debuggers

Extensions

Panels & Gpanels

AdaptiveTheme supports responsive Panels and Gpanel layouts. To use this capability you can use the Panels module, Display Suite (with Panels) or AdaptiveThemes native Gpanels layouts. To view all layouts on one page and test your settings you can enable the panels test, see the Debuggers tab.

Usage: select options for each device range and layout type.

STANDARD LAYOUT

TWO

- AT Two column brick
- AT Two column 66/33
- AT Two column 50/50
- AT Two column 33/66

THREE

FOUR

FIVE

SIX

INSET

TABLET LANDSCAPE

TABLET PORTRAIT

SMALLTOUCH LANDSCAPE

- Follow the same step for **TABLET LANDSCAPE**, **TABLET PORTRAIT** and **SMALLTOUCH LANDSCAPE** layouts.

**Step 18** – Once done with all your configurations, click **Save configurations** as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Appearance' settings page in the Drupal admin interface. The 'Extra CSS Classes' section is expanded, displaying various class types and their descriptions. The 'Attribution' section is also visible, with a radio button selected for 'Show attribution message'. At the bottom, there are several buttons: 'TOGGLE DISPLAY', 'LOGO IMAGE SETTINGS', 'SHORTCUT ICON SETTINGS', and a red-highlighted 'Save configuration' button.

## DRUPAL - FRONT PAGE

In this chapter, let us study how to create **Front Page** in Drupal. If you have good content on your website and expect your visitor to see that particular content first, then that article must be on the front page. Drupal provides solution for this.

Following are the simple steps used for creating Drupal Front Page.

**Step 1** – Click **Content** as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the main Drupal front page. The 'Content' menu item in the top navigation bar is highlighted with a red box. Below the navigation, there's a large blue header area with the Drupal logo and the word 'Drupal'. A 'Home' link is visible at the bottom left of the header.

**Step 2** – A list of articles and pages pop up on screen. Click **edit** link as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the Drupal Admin Content page. At the top, there are filters for 'status' (any) and 'type' (any), with a 'Filter' button. Below that is an 'UPDATE OPTIONS' section with a dropdown set to 'Publish selected content' and a 'Update' button. The main area displays a table of items:

<input type="checkbox"/>	TITLE	TYPE	AUTHOR	STATUS	UPDATED	OPERATIONS
<input type="checkbox"/>	My first drupal article <span style="color:red;">updated</span>	Article	admin	published	09/07/2015 - 17:50	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	My first drupal page	Basic page	admin	published	09/07/2015 - 17:49	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>

**Step 3** – Then, click **Publishing** option and check mark all the boxes as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the Publishing options settings page. It includes sections for Menu settings, Revision information, URL path settings, Comment settings, Authoring information, and Publishing options. Arrows point from the 'Published', 'Promoted to front page', and 'Sticky at top of lists' checkboxes in the Publishing options section to their respective counterparts in the Publishing options settings page. The Publishing options settings page also features 'Save', 'Preview', and 'Delete' buttons.

Following are the functions of the checkboxes on the page –

- **Published** – Publish your page or article by marking the check box
- **Promoted to front page** – Promote your page or article, to the front page of your website.
- **Sticky at top of lists** – Fixes your page at top of lists on your site.

Click the **Save** button to save the changes.

**Step 4** – You will see your page on the **front page** of your website similar to the following screen.

The screenshot shows a Drupal website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Dashboard, Content, Structure, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, Hello admin, and Log out. Below the navigation is a search bar with placeholder text 'Add content' and 'Find content'. A 'Drupal' logo is on the left. The main content area has a blue header 'My first drupal page'. The page content is as follows:

```

    <p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.</p>
    <p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.</p>
  
```

At the bottom right of the content area is a 'Read more' link.

## DRUPAL - STATIC PAGES

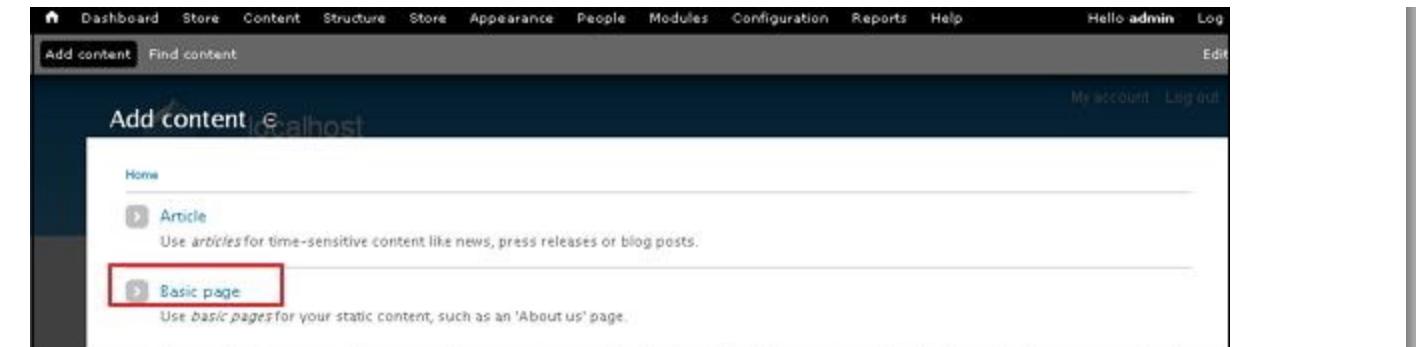
In this chapter, we will study about how to create **Static Pages** in Drupal. Let's add some static pages named About Us and Services. The main purpose for using a static pages is speed and steadiness. Static websites are more faster than a dynamic site.

Following are the simple steps to create static page.

**Step 1** – Click **Content --> Add content** link.

The screenshot shows the Drupal Content administration page. The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, Store, Content (which is highlighted with a red box), Structure, Store, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, Hello admin, and a user account link. Below the navigation is a search bar with 'Add content' and 'Find content'. The main content area has a dark header 'Content @ localhost'. It shows a breadcrumb path 'Home > Administration' and a large red box around the '+ Add content' button. Below the button is a 'SHOW ONLY ITEMS WHERE' section with dropdown menus for 'status' (set to 'any'), 'type' (set to 'any'), and 'language' (set to 'any'). There is also a 'Filter' button.

**Step 2** – Click on **Basic pages**.



**Step 3 – Create basic page** will get displayed as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the 'About Us' content edit screen. At the top, there's a breadcrumb trail 'Home > About Us'. The main form has a 'Title \*' field containing 'About Us'. The 'Body (Edit summary)' field contains two identical paragraphs of placeholder text: 'Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.' Below the body, there are several configuration sections: 'Menu settings' (About Us), 'Book outline' (Not in book), 'Revision information' (No revision), 'URL path settings' (Alias: about-us), 'Comment settings' (Closed), 'Authoring information' (By admin on 2015-09-14 16:43:00 +0530), and 'Publishing options' (Published, Promoted to front page). At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Save' (highlighted with a red box), 'Preview', and 'Delete'.

Following are the details of the fields present in the above screen.

- **Title** – It specifies the title of the static page.
- **Body** – It displays the body content of the page.
- **URL path settings** – You can specify alternative URL by which content can be accessed.

**Note** – Don't add slash at the end or beginning of the URL alias or else it will not work.

You can see **about-us** URL path has been added under URL alias heading. The process is same for both **About Us** and **Services** static pages, only the content will be changed as per the demand.

You can click **Publishing options** and check the box of **published** option to publish your page.

**Step 4** – Click on **About Us** tab, you will see the created about us page as shown in the following screen.

localhost

My account Log out

Home About Us Services

Home

About Us

View Edit Outline Track

**Navigation**

- Add content
- Book page
- Blog entry

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.

Placeholder text for the Services page.

**Step 5** – Click the **Services** tab, you will see the created services page as shown in the following screen.

localhost

My account Log out

Home About Us Services

Home

Services

View Edit Outline Track

**Navigation**

- Add content
- Book page
- Blog entry

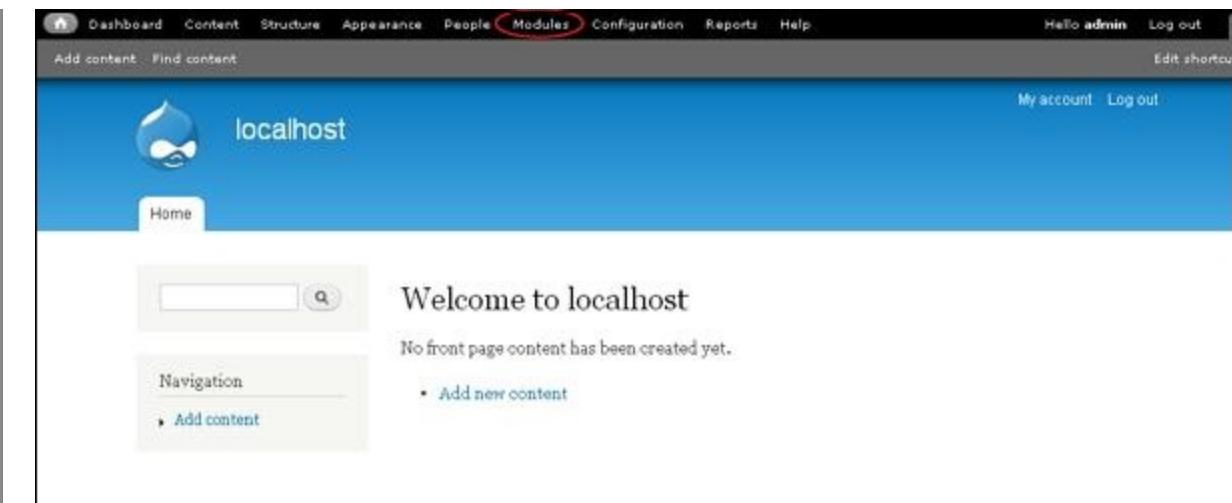
Placeholder text for the Services page.

## DRUPAL - CREATE BLOG

In this chapter, we will study how to **Create Blogs** in Drupal. Blog entries can be made public or private, for the site members, depending on which roles have access to view content.

Following are the simple steps used for creating Drupal Blogs.

**Step 1** – Click on the **Modules** as shown in the following screen.



**Step 2** – Next, Check the box of Blog to install it. Enable the **Blog module** and click **Save configuration** as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Modules' configuration page. The 'CORE' section is expanded, listing several modules. The 'Blog' module is highlighted with a red circle around its checkbox and name. The 'Save configuration' button at the bottom left is also circled in red.

ENABLED	NAME	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	OPERATIONS
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aggregator	7.39	Aggregates syndicated content (RSS, RDF, and Atom feeds).	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Block	7.39	Controls the visual building blocks a page is constructed with. Blocks are boxes of content rendered into an area, or region, of a web page. Required by: Dashboard (disabled)	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Blog	7.39	Enables multi-user blogs.	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book	7.39	Allows users to create and organize related content in an outline.	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Color	7.39	Allows administrators to change the color scheme of compatible themes.	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Comment	7.39	Allows users to comment on and discuss published content. Requires: Text (enabled), Field (enabled), Field SQL storage (enabled) Required by: Forum (disabled), Tracker (disabled)	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>

**Save configuration**

**Step 3** – Now, click **Content** as shown in the following screen.



#### Step 4 – Click on Add content.

This screenshot shows the 'Content' page within the Drupal admin interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: Dashboard, Content (highlighted with a red circle), Structure, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, and Help. Below the navigation bar, there is a search bar with 'Add content' and 'Find content' buttons. The main content area has tabs for 'CONTENT' (highlighted with a red circle) and 'COMMENTS'. There is a link to 'Edit sidebar'. The 'CONTENT' tab shows a section for 'SHOW ONLY ITEMS WHERE' with dropdown menus for 'status' (any) and 'type' (any), and a 'Filter' button. Below this is an 'UPDATE OPTIONS' section with a dropdown menu set to 'Publish selected content' and an 'Update' button. At the bottom, there is a table header with columns: TITLE, TYPE, AUTHOR, STATUS, UPDATED, and OPERATIONS. The message 'No content available.' is displayed below the table.

#### Step 5 – Click on Blog entry.

This screenshot shows the 'Add content' page within the Drupal admin interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: Dashboard, Content, Structure, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, Hello admin, and Log out. Below the navigation bar, there is a search bar with 'Add content' and 'Find content' buttons. The main content area has tabs for 'CONTENT' and 'COMMENTS'. The 'CONTENT' tab is active. It shows a list of content types: Article, Basic page, and Blog entry. The 'Blog entry' option is circled in red. Below the list, there is a link to 'Add others'.

#### Step 6 – You can add the content to blog as shown in the following screen and click Save.

The screenshot shows the 'Create Blog entry' page in Drupal. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like Dashboard, Content, Structure, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, Hello admin, and Log out. Below the navigation is a search bar with 'Add content' and 'Find content' buttons.

The main content area has a title 'Create Blog entry' and a sub-section 'My account | Log out'. The 'Title' field is filled with 'My Blog'. The 'Body (Edit summary)' field contains placeholder text about a blog entry. Below it, the 'Text format' dropdown is set to 'Filtered HTML'. A note says 'More information about text formats'.

The 'Publishing options' section includes checkboxes for 'Published' (which is checked), 'Promoted to front page' (unchecked), and 'Sticky at top of lists' (unchecked). Other sections visible on the left include 'Menu settings' (Not in menu), 'Revision information' (No revision), 'URL path settings' (No alias), 'Comment settings' (Open), 'Authoring information' (By admin), and 'Publishing options' (Published, Promoted to Front page).

At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Save' (circled in red) and 'Preview'.

Following are the details about the fields present in the preceding screen.

- **Title** – It displays the title of the blog.
- **Body** – It displays the content of the body.
- **Publishing options** – It allows you to publish your blog content on Front Page or you can stick at top of lists as per the demand.

**Step 7** – Once you are done, you will see your post on home page.

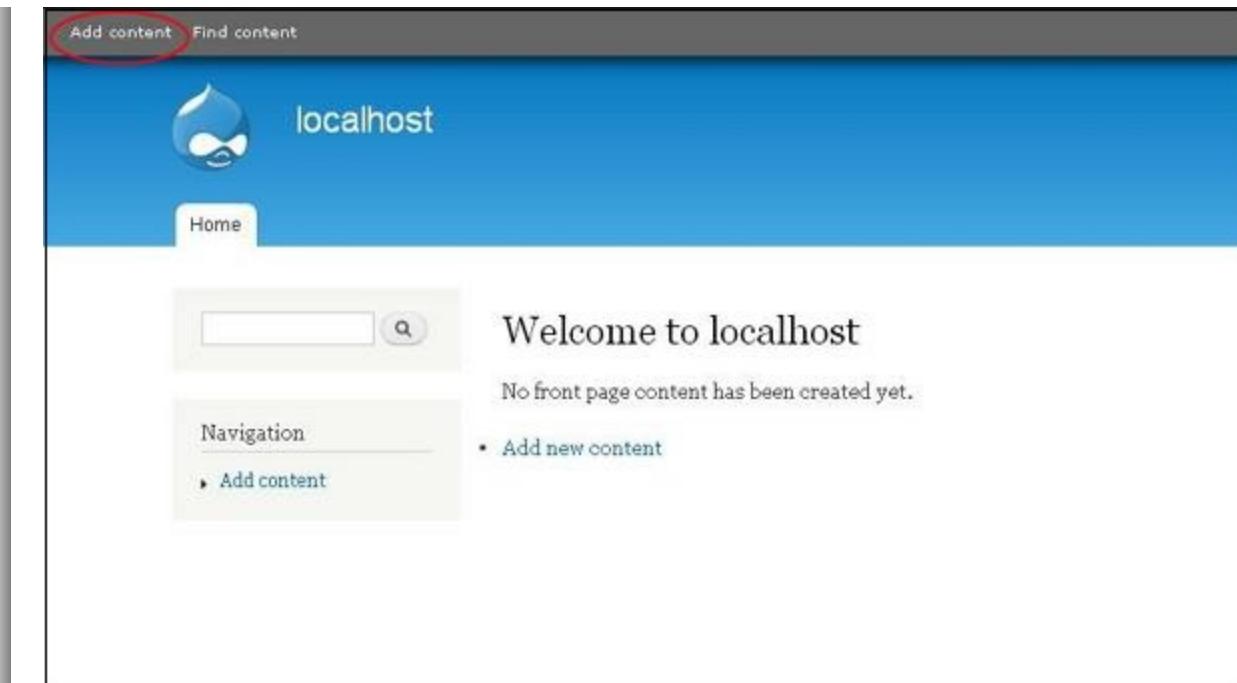
The screenshot shows the Drupal administrative interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like Dashboard, Content, Structure, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, and Help. On the right side of the header, it says "Hello admin" and "Log out". Below the header, there's a search bar with "Add content" and "Find content" buttons. The main content area features a blue header with the "localhost" logo and the text "My account Log out". A green success message box at the top states "Blog entry My Blog has been created". Below this, the breadcrumb navigation shows "Home > Blogs > admin's blog". The main content area displays a blog post titled "My Blog" with a "View" and "Edit" button. It includes a timestamp "Submitted by admin on Tue, 09/08/2015 - 10:37" and a text excerpt: "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Maecenas a feugiat nulla. Aliquam facilisis quis mi in rhoncus. Nam dictum, tortor eu porttitor bibendum, enim mauris facilisis sapien, luctus placerat dolor orci at leo. Suspendisse in tellus ac lorem placerat facilisis." There's also a link "admin's blog". Below the post, there's a comment form with fields for "Add new comment", "Your name" (set to "admin"), "Subject", and "Comment \*".

## DRUPAL - CREATE ARTICLES

In this chapter, we will study about creating articles in Drupal. Creating articles help your visitors know about the company and your website in detail.

Following are the steps used to create articles in Drupal.

**Step 1 – Click Add content in Drupal.**



**Step 2** – You will get the pop-up window as shown in the following screen. Select **Article**.



**Step 3** – You will get the following screen.

Create Article 

Home > Add content

**Title \***

**Tags**

Enter a comma-separated list of words to describe your content.

**Body (Edit summary)**

**Text format** Filtered HTML ▾ More information about text formats 

• Web page addresses and e-mail addresses turn into links automatically.  
• Allowed HTML tags: <a> <em> <strong> <cite> <blockquote> <code> <ul> <ol> <li> <dl> <dt> <dd>  
• Lines and paragraphs break automatically.

**Image**

Choose File No file chosen Upload

Upload an image to go with this article.  
Files must be less than 8 MB.  
Allowed file types: png gif jpg jpeg.

**Menu settings** Not in menu  Provide a menu link

**Revision information** No revision

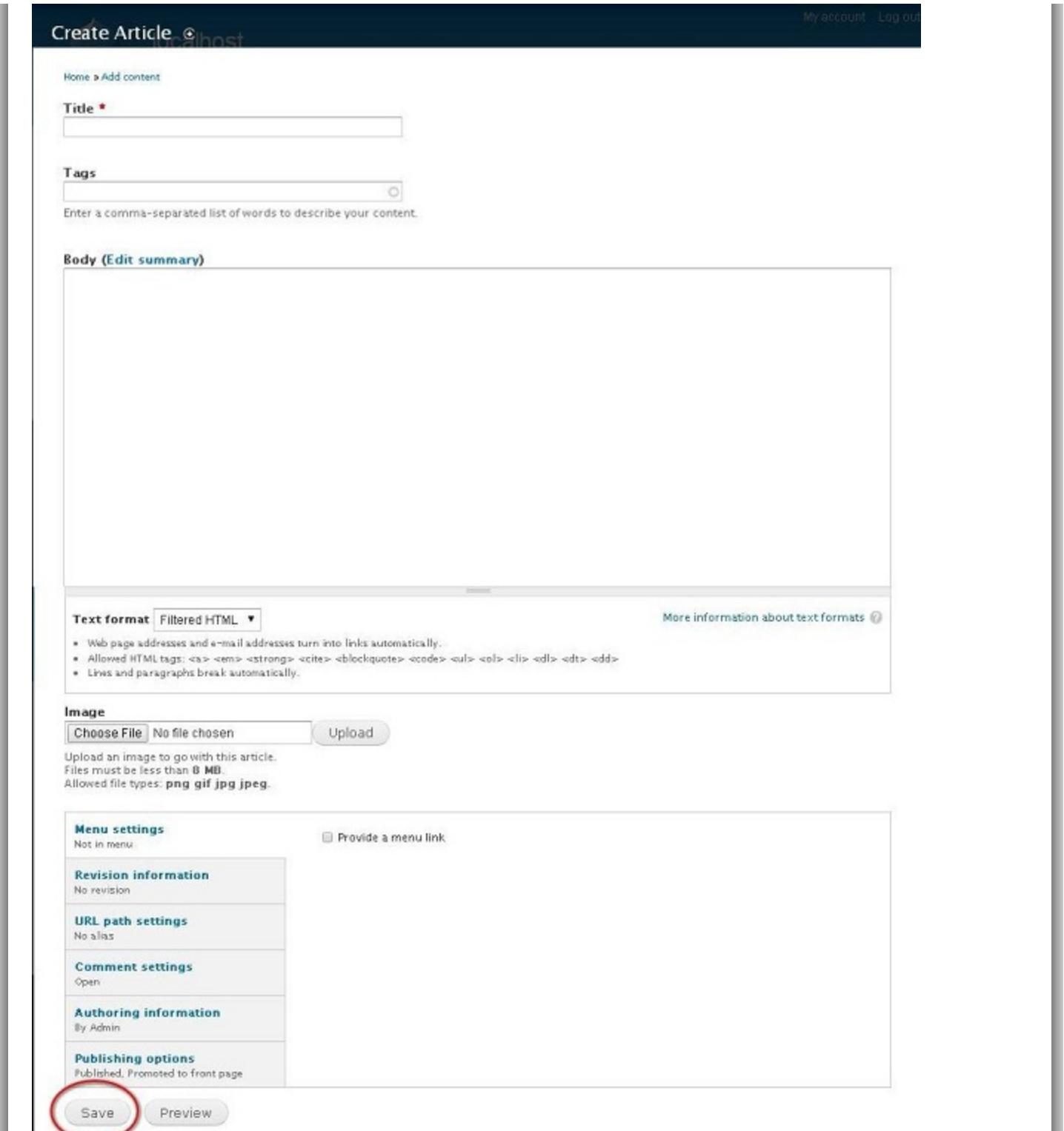
**URL path settings** No alias

**Comment settings** Open

**Authoring information** By Admin

**Publishing options** Published, Promoted to front page

 Save  Preview



Below are the fields present in **Create Article** page.

- **Title** – It specifies the title for new article.

- **Tags** – Describes the content of your article. Tags contain those related words which are included into your articles.
- **Body** – Enter the description.
- **Text format** – It specifies the Text format such as *Filtered HTML*, *Full HTML* and *Plain text*.
- **Image** – Upload images by choosing a particular file.



When you click choose file, a pop-up window appears, you can select an image from your local file, once you choose a file, click **Upload**. The image gets uploaded.

- **Menu settings** – By clicking on **Provide a menu link** checkbox it shows all the related details of Menu such as *Menu link title*, *Description*, *Parent item*, and *Weight*.
- **Revision information** – Provides revised information if any changes are made in the article.
- **URL path settings** – Add URL alias to access the content of article to the users.
- **Comment settings** – By selecting *open or close*, it allows others to write comment for the article.
- **Authoring information** – Specifies the authored name and the date when article has been authored.
- **Publishing options** – Allows options for articles to be Published, Promoted to front page and Sticky at top of lists for the users.

After filling all the details about the article, click the **Save** button.

## DRUPAL - CREATE PAGES

In this chapter, we will study about how to **Create Pages** in Drupal. It is very easy to create pages in Drupal.

Following are the simple steps used to create pages in Drupal.

**Step 1** – Click **Content** in the top menu.



**Step 2– Click on Add content as shown in the following screen.**

This screenshot shows the "Add content" page. At the top, there's a breadcrumb trail "Home > Administration" and a prominent red-bordered "Add content" button. Below it, there are filter options for "status" (set to "any") and "type" (set to "any"), with a "Filter" button. Under "UPDATE OPTIONS", there's a dropdown set to "Publish selected content" and an "Update" button. The main area is a table listing content items:

	TITLE	TYPE	AUTHOR	STATUS	UPDATED	OPERATIONS
<input type="checkbox"/>	My first drupal page <small>updated</small>	Basic page	admin	not published	09/08/2015 - 10:31	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	My first drupal article <small>updated</small>	Article	admin	published	09/07/2015 - 17:50	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>

**Step 3– Click the Basic page option.**

This screenshot shows a modal window titled "Add content". It lists two content types: "Article" and "Basic page". The "Basic page" option is highlighted with a red border. Below each option is a brief description: "Article" says "Use articles for time-sensitive content like news, press releases or blog posts." and "Basic page" says "Use basic pages for your static content, such as an 'About us' page.".

**Step 4– Create Basic page** will get displayed where you need to fill all the required details as shown in the following screen.

**Title:** About Us

**Body (Rich summary)**

Learn about us to simply describe what the printing and publishing industry is. Learn about us has been the industry's standard language tool since the 1900s, when an unscrupulous printer took a galaxy of type and assembled it to make a type specimen book.  
Learn about us to simply describe what the printing and publishing industry is. Learn about us has been the industry's standard language tool since the 1900s, when an unscrupulous printer took a galaxy of type and assembled it to make a type specimen book.  
Learn about us to simply describe what the printing and publishing industry is. Learn about us has been the industry's standard language tool since the 1900s, when an unscrupulous printer took a galaxy of type and assembled it to make a type specimen book.

**Text format:** Filtered HTML

- Web pages will appear as you see them from the browser.
- Allowed HTML tags: <em><strong><ul><ol><li><table><tr><td><div><img>
- Some HTML tags may be converted automatically.

**Menu settings**  Provide a menu link

**URL path settings**

**Comment settings**

**Authoring information**

**Publishing options**  Published

**Save** **Preview**

Following are the details of the fields present on Create Basic page.

- **Title** – It specifies the title for new page.
- **Body** – It specifies the description of the page.
- **Text format** – It specifies the Text format for your page such as *Filtered HTML*, *Full HTML*, and *Plain text*.
- **Menu settings** – By clicking on checkbox *Provide a menu link*, it shows the details of Menu such as Menu link title, Description, Parent item, and Weight.
- **Revision information** – It specifies to provide revise information, if any changes are made in the pages.
- **URL path settings** – It specifies to add URL alias to access the content of pages to the users.
- **Comment settings** – By selecting open or close, it allows displaying a comment box for the page.
- **Authoring information** – It specifies the authored name and the date when page has been authored.
- **Publishing options** – It specifies that the page should be Published, Promoted to front page and Sticky at top of lists for the users.

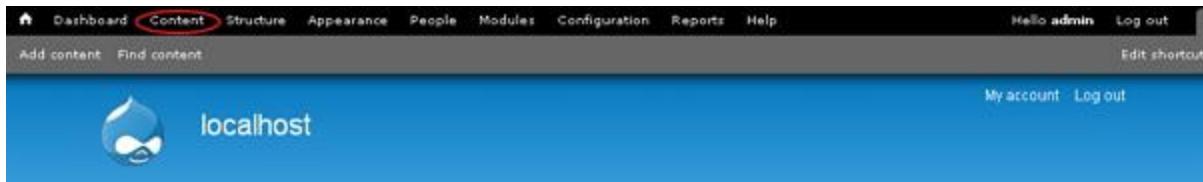
Once you complete adding the content to the page. Click the **Save** button to create the page. Before saving the details, you can also preview the filled page using the **Preview** button.

## DRUPAL - CREATE CONTENT

In this chapter, let us study about **Creating content**. In Drupal, content type defines the style in which contents are collected and displayed. When you install Drupal, by default two content types will be fixed and they are **Articles** and **Basic page**. When you enable other core and contributed modules by visiting **Modules** you can also use other content types.

Following are the simple steps used for creating content.

**Step 1** – Click **Content** as shown in the following screen.



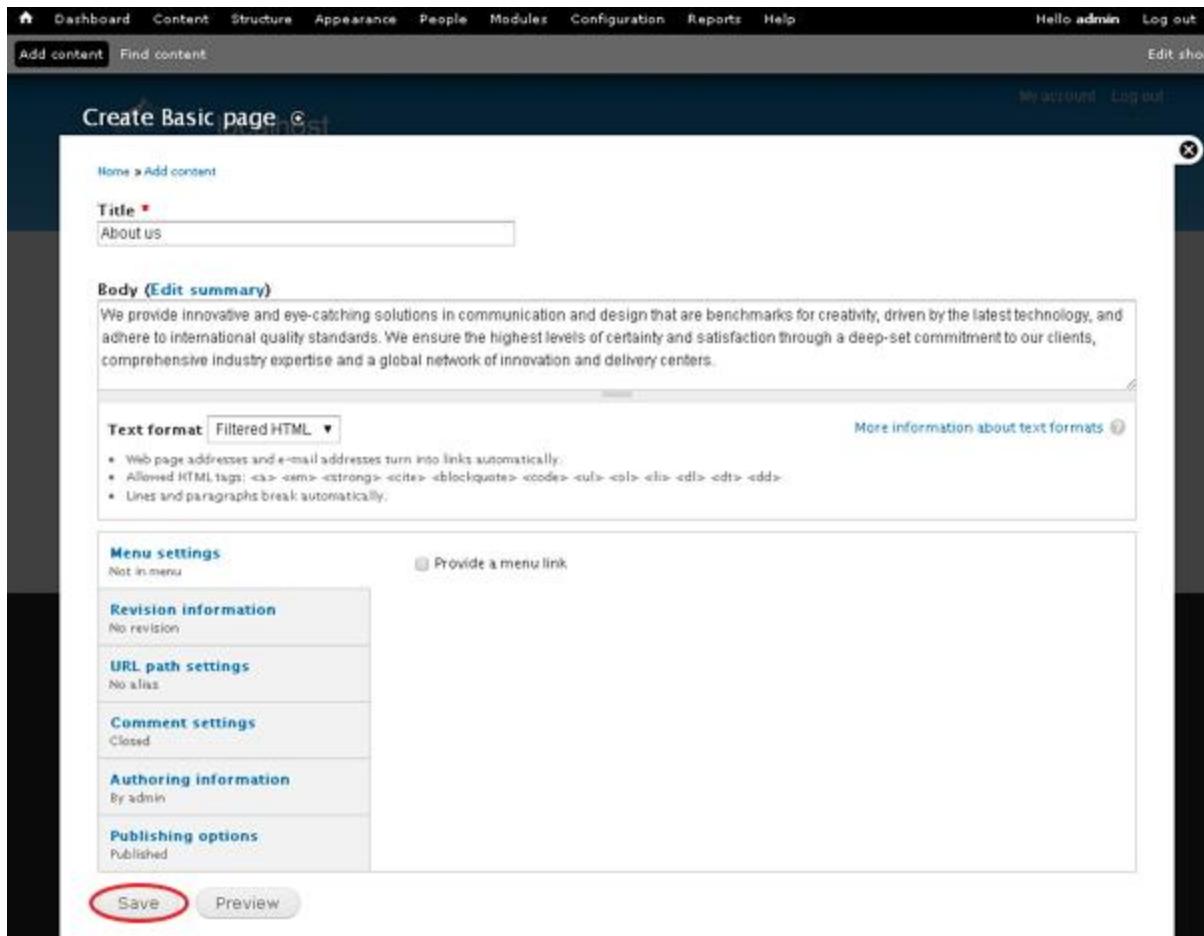
**Step 2** – Click on **Add content** as shown in the following screen.

A screenshot of the 'Content' administration page. The title bar says 'Content @ localhost'. Below it, a breadcrumb trail shows 'Home &gt; Administration'. A red circle highlights the '+ Add content' button. The page contains sections for 'SHOW ONLY ITEMS WHERE' (status: any, type: any) and 'UPDATE OPTIONS' (Publish selected content, Update button). At the bottom, a table titled 'CONTENT' lists columns for TITLE, TYPE, AUTHOR, STATUS, UPDATED, and OPERATIONS. A message at the bottom states 'No content available.'.

**Step 3** – You can choose any of the content type. We shall take Basic page as we have already studied about **Articles** and **Blog entry**. Click **Basic page** as shown below in the following screen.

A screenshot of the 'Add content' screen. The title bar says 'Add content @ localhost'. Below it, a breadcrumb trail shows 'Home &gt; Content &gt; Add content'. The page lists three content types: 'Article' (with a description: 'Use articles for time-sensitive content like news, press releases or blog posts.'), 'Basic page' (which is circled in red), and 'Blog entry' (with a description: 'Use for multi-user blogs. Every user gets a personal blog.'). At the bottom, there is a red 'Add content' button.

**Step 4** – Next, you will see the screen as shown in the following screen. You can add content to the page and click the **Save** button to save the content.



Following are the details about the fields present in the preceding screen.

- **Title** – It specifies the title of the page.
- **Body** – Write the content of your page.
- **Menu setting** – It allows you to provide a menu link.
- **Revision Information** It provides an explanation of the changes you are making.
- **URL path settings** – It allows you to optionally define an alternative URL, by which your content can be accessed.
- **Comment Setting** – It allows users to send their comments depending upon the permission you set that is **Open** or **closed**.
- **Authorizing information** – It specifies the author information.
- **Publishing options** – It permits you to promote your content to the front page and stick your content on top of the list on the front page.

**Step 5** – Finally, you can see your page will be created and displayed similar to the following screen.

The screenshot shows the Drupal administrative interface at [localhost](http://localhost). The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, Content, Structure, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, and Help. A user account is logged in as 'Hello admin'. A success message in a green box states: 'Basic page About us has been created.' Below this, the 'About us' page is displayed with its title, a 'View' and 'Edit' button, and a text area containing descriptive content.

## DRUPAL - MODIFY CONTENT

In this chapter, let us study how to **Modify content** in Drupal. You can modify any of the previously used content type's content such as **Articles**, **Basic page** and **Blog entry**.

Following are the simple steps used for modifying content.

**Step 1** – Click the tab **Content** as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the Drupal administrative interface with the 'Content' tab circled in red. Other tabs visible in the top navigation include Dashboard, Structure, Store, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, and Help. The user is logged in as 'Hello admin'. The main content area displays a list of content items, with one item titled 'Tutorials Point' visible.

**Step 2** – You will see the same screen as the following.

The screenshot shows the Drupal Content administration interface. At the top, there are tabs for CONTENT, BOOKS, and COMMENTS. Below the tabs, there's a navigation bar with links like Home, Administration, Add content, and a Filter button. A sidebar on the left contains 'SHOW ONLY ITEMS WHERE' filters for status (set to 'any') and type (set to 'any'). Under 'UPDATE OPTIONS', there's a dropdown set to 'Publish selected content' with an 'Update' button. The main area displays a table of content items:

	TITLE	TYPE	AUTHOR	STATUS	UPDATED	OPERATIONS
<input type="checkbox"/>	About Us	Basic page	admin	published	09/29/2015 - 11:22	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book1	Book page	admin	published	09/29/2015 - 11:15	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Books	Book page	admin	published	09/29/2015 - 11:13	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Product One <small>new</small>	Product display	admin	published	09/19/2015 - 14:59	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>

**Step 3** – If you have lot of content you can use Filter to search the content that you want to modify. You can modify **About us** (About us page was created in the chapter [Drupal - Create Content](#)).

You can select the **status** of the content as shown in the following screen. Select published for **About us** status.

This screenshot shows the same Content administration interface as the previous one, but with a focus on the 'status' filter. The 'status' dropdown menu is open, and the option 'published' is highlighted with a blue selection bar. The rest of the interface, including the table of content items, remains the same.

Following are the details of the fields present in the preceding screen.

- **Published** – It displays all the published items.
- **Promoted** – It displays the promoted items on your website.
- **Not promoted** – It displays the items that not promoted on your website.
- **Sticky** – It displays the sticky items on your website.
- **Not sticky** – It displays the non-sticky items on your website.

You can select **type** of the content like Articles, Basic page or Blog entry. Select Basic page as **About us** type is Basic page, and click **filter** as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the Drupal Content administration interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like Dashboard, Content, Structure, Store, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, Hello admin, and Log out. Below the navigation is a toolbar with buttons for Add product, Add product display, View products, View orders, Configure store, Re-order book pages and change titles, Edit short, My account, and Log out. The main area is titled 'Content' with tabs for CONTENT, BOOKS, and COMMENTS. A modal window is open, showing a filtering interface. The 'SHOW ONLY ITEMS WHERE' section has dropdown menus for 'status' (set to 'any') and 'type' (set to 'any'). A red circle highlights the 'Filter' button next to the type dropdown. Below this is an 'UPDATE OPTIONS' section with a dropdown menu showing 'Basic page' selected, and other options like Book page, Donation, Invoice, and Product display. A red circle highlights the 'Basic page' option in the dropdown. At the bottom of the modal is a table listing content items:

	TITLE	TYPE	AUTHOR	STATUS	UPDATED	OPERATIONS
<input type="checkbox"/>	About Us	Basic page	admin	published	09/29/2015 - 11:34	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book1	Book page	admin	published	09/29/2015 - 11:15	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Books	Book page	admin	published	09/29/2015 - 11:13	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>

**Step 4** – Now you can see the filtered content as shown in the following screen. To edit the content, click the **edit** link.

The screenshot shows the Drupal Content management interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like Dashboard, Content, Structure, Store, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, Hello admin, and Log out. Below the navigation is a breadcrumb trail: Home > Administration > Content. There are tabs for CONTENT, BOOKS, and COMMENTS, with CONTENT being active. A search bar and a 'Refine' button are also present.

The main area is titled 'SHOW ONLY ITEMS WHERE' with the following filters:

- \* where status is published
- \* and where type is Basic page

Below this, there's a dropdown menu set to 'any' with buttons for Refine, Undo, and Reset.

Under 'UPDATE OPTIONS', there's a dropdown set to 'Publish selected content' with an 'Update' button.

A table lists content items:

<input type="checkbox"/>	TITLE	TYPE	AUTHOR	STATUS	UPDATED	OPERATIONS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	About Us	Basic page	admin	published	09/29/2015 - 11:34	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>

The 'edit' link in the last column is circled in red.

**Step 5** – You can modify your content and click **Save**.

The screenshot shows the Drupal 'Edit Basic page' interface for the 'About Us' page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links like 'Dashboard', 'Content', 'Structure', 'Store', 'Appearance', 'People', 'Modules', 'Configuration', 'Reports', 'Help', 'Hello admin', and 'Log out'. Below the navigation bar, there are links for 'Add product', 'Add product display', 'View products', 'View orders', 'Configure store', 'Re-order book pages and change titles', and 'Edit shortcuts'. The main content area has tabs 'VIEW', 'EDIT' (which is selected), and 'OUTLINE'. The 'Title' field contains 'About Us'. The 'Body (Edit summary)' field contains placeholder text about Lorem Ipsum. A 'Text format' dropdown is set to 'Filtered HTML'. Below the body, there are several sections: 'Menu settings' (Not in menu), 'Book outline' (Not in book), 'Revision information' (No revision), 'URL path settings' (No alias), 'Comment settings' (Closed), 'Authoring information' (By admin on 2015-09-29 11:54:46 +0530), and 'Publishing options' (Published). At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Save' (circled in red), 'Preview', and 'Delete'.

**Step 6** – You will see the following screen with updated content.

The screenshot shows the Drupal Content administration interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like Dashboard, Content, Structure, Store, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, Hello admin, and Log out. Below the navigation is a toolbar with links for Add product, Add product display, View products, View orders, Configure store, Re-order book pages and change titles, and Edit shortcut.

The main area is titled "Content" and shows a success message: "Basic page About Us has been updated." There's also a link to "+ Add content".

Under "SHOW ONLY ITEMS WHERE", there are filters: "where status is published" and "and where type is Basic page". Below these are buttons for Refine, Undo, and Reset.

In the "UPDATE OPTIONS" section, there's a dropdown set to "Publish selected content" with an "Update" button next to it.

A table lists content items:

<input type="checkbox"/>	TITLE	TYPE	AUTHOR	STATUS	UPDATED	OPERATIONS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	About Us updated	Basic page	admin	published	09/29/2015 - 11:55	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>

## DRUPAL - DELETE CONTENT

In this chapter, let us study about **Deleting content**. You can delete any of the previously written content such as **Articles**, **Basic page** and **Blog entry**.

Following are the simple steps used to delete content.

### Step 1 – Click the Content.

The screenshot shows the Drupal Content administration interface. The "Content" tab is highlighted in red. The main area displays a list of content items, with the "About Us" page being the selected item, indicated by a red border around its row in the table.

**Step 2** – You can delete **About us** (About us page was created in the chapter [Drupal - Create Content](#)), and click the **delete** tab as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the Drupal Content management interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like Dashboard, Content, Structure, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, and Help. On the right, it says "Hello admin" and "Log out". Below the navigation, there are buttons for "Add content" and "Find content". The main area is titled "Content" and shows a list of items. There are two tabs at the top of this list: "CONTENT" (which is selected) and "COMMENTS". A search bar is present above the list. The list itself has columns: TITLE, TYPE, AUTHOR, STATUS, UPDATED, and OPERATIONS. The "OPERATIONS" column contains "edit" and "delete" links. The "About us" item in the list has its "delete" link circled in red. The status bar at the bottom of the screen shows "Powered by Drupal".

**Step 3** – Next, you will see the following screen. You need to confirm deletion of the content. Click the **Delete** button if you want to delete or **Cancel** button if you want to cancel the process.

This screenshot shows a confirmation dialog box. It asks "Are you sure you want to delete *About us*?". Below the question, it says "This action cannot be undone.". At the bottom, there are two buttons: "Delete" (which is circled in red) and "Cancel". The background shows a portion of the Content page from the previous step.

**Step 4** – Immediately, you will see a confirmation message as your page has been deleted, as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the Drupal 'Content' page. At the top, there are tabs for 'Dashboard', 'Content', 'Structure', 'Appearance', 'People', 'Modules', 'Configuration', 'Reports', and 'Help'. The 'Content' tab is active. On the right, there are links for 'Hello admin', 'Log out', 'Edit shortcut', 'My account', and 'Log out'. Below the tabs, there are buttons for 'Add content' and 'Find content'. A success message box is displayed with the text 'Basic page About us has been deleted.' A red border highlights this message. Below it, there is a link to 'Add content'. Underneath, there are sections for 'SHOW ONLY ITEMS WHERE' (status: any, type: any) and 'UPDATE OPTIONS' (Publish selected content, Update button). A table lists three content items:

<input type="checkbox"/>	TITLE	TYPE	AUTHOR	STATUS	UPDATED	OPERATIONS
<input type="checkbox"/>	Who are we	Basic page	admin	not published	09/09/2015 - 10:20	edit   delete
<input type="checkbox"/>	My Article	Article	admin	not published	09/09/2015 - 10:19	edit   delete
<input type="checkbox"/>	My Blog	Blog entry	admin	published	09/09/2015 - 10:18	edit   delete

## DRUPAL - PUBLISH CONTENT

In this chapter, let us study how to **Publish content**. Every content is either published or unpublished. Published content is open for visitors to view while unpublished content cannot be viewed. We can make use of this feature to hide the content from public view without deleting it.

Following are the simple steps to enable or disable publishing options for content.

**Step 1** – Click on the **Content** tab as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the Drupal 'Content' page. The 'Content' tab is highlighted with a red circle. Other tabs include 'Dashboard', 'Structure', 'Appearance', 'People', 'Modules', 'Configuration', 'Reports', and 'Help'. On the right, there are links for 'Hello admin', 'Log out', 'Edit shortcut', 'My account', and 'Log out'. Below the tabs, there are buttons for 'Add content' and 'Find content'. The main area displays the 'localhost' logo and the word 'localhost'.

**Step 2** – You can select any of the content. Let us choose **About us** (About us page was created in the chapter [Drupal - Create Content](#)), and click **edit** as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the Drupal Content administration interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like Dashboard, Contact, Structure, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, Hello admin, and Log out. Below the navigation is a search bar with 'Add content' and 'Find content' buttons. The main area is titled 'Content @ localhost'. It has tabs for 'CONTENT' (which is selected) and 'COMMENTS'. A sidebar on the left shows 'Home > Administration'. Below the sidebar is a 'SHOW ONLY ITEMS WHERE' filter section with dropdowns for 'status' (any) and 'type' (any), and a 'Filter' button. Underneath is an 'UPDATE OPTIONS' section with a dropdown set to 'Publish selected content' and an 'Update' button. The main content area displays a table with four rows of data:

	TITLE	TYPE	AUTHOR	STATUS	UPDATED	OPERATIONS
<input type="checkbox"/>	About us	Basic page	admin	published	09/09/2015 - 17:13	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Who are we	Basic page	admin	not published	09/09/2015 - 10:20	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	My Article	Article	admin	not published	09/09/2015 - 10:19	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	My Blog	Blog entry	admin	published	09/09/2015 - 10:18	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>

**Step 3** – Next, click **Publishing** options as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the Drupal administrative interface for editing a content item titled 'About us'. The main content area contains the title 'About us' and a body text area with the placeholder text: 'We provide innovative and eye-catching solutions in communication and design that are benchmarks for creativity, driven by the latest technology, and adhere to international quality standards, empowering customers across domains and enabling them to maintain the competitive edge over their competition.' Below the body text is a 'Text format' dropdown set to 'Filtered HTML' and a note about allowed HTML tags. The 'More information about text formats' link is visible. On the left side, there is a sidebar with sections for 'Menu settings' (checkbox for 'Provide a menu link'), 'Revision information' (no revision), 'URL path settings' (no alias), 'Comment settings' (closed), 'Authoring information' (admin on 2015-09-09 17:13:28 +0530), and 'Publishing options'. The 'Published' checkbox in the 'Publishing options' section is circled in red. At the bottom of the edit form are 'Save', 'Preview', and 'Delete' buttons.

**Step 4** – Check the box of **Published** option and click **Save** as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the Drupal 'Edit Basic page About us' interface. The main content area has a title 'About us' and a body containing text about innovation and quality standards. The text format is set to 'Filtered HTML'. On the right, there is a sidebar with various settings:

- Menu settings:** Published (checkbox checked, highlighted with a red circle)
- Revision information:** No revision
- URL path settings:** No alias
- Comment settings:** Closed
- Authoring information:** By admin on 2015-03-03 17:13:28 +0530
- Publishing options:** Not published

At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Save' (highlighted with a red circle), 'Preview', and 'Delete'.

Following are the details of the fields present in the preceding screen.

- **Published** – It specifies to publish your page.
- **Promoted to front page** – It displays your page on front page of your website.
- **Sticky at top of lists** – It displays your article or page, etc. at the top of the lists.

**Step 5** – You can see the status of the content will be changed.

The screenshot shows the Drupal Content administration page. At the top, there are links for Dashboard, Content, Structure, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, and Help. The user is logged in as 'admin'. A success message 'Basic page About us has been updated.' is displayed. Below it, there are filters for 'status' (any) and 'type' (any), and a 'Filter' button. Under 'UPDATE OPTIONS', there is a dropdown set to 'Publish selected content' with an 'Update' button. The main area displays a table of content items:

	TITLE	TYPE	AUTHOR	STATUS	UPDATED	OPERATIONS
<input type="checkbox"/>	About us updated	Basic page	admin	not published	09/09/2015 - 17:23	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Who are we	Basic page	admin	not published	09/09/2015 - 10:20	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	My Article	Article	admin	not published	09/09/2015 - 10:19	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	My Blog	Blog entry	admin	published	09/09/2015 - 10:18	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>

## DRUPAL - MENU MANAGEMENT

In this chapter, we will study about Menu Management in Drupal. Menu Management is the important part to navigate through Drupal admin page. Following is the screen for Drupal Menu Management.

The screenshot shows the Drupal Dashboard. At the top, there are links for Dashboard, Content, Structure, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, and Help. The user is logged in as 'admin'. A success message 'Basic page About us has been updated.' is displayed. Below it, there is a 'My account' link and a 'Log out' button. The Tutorials Point logo is visible on the left.

### Dashboard

It displays the list of articles or pages which are created. It is the first screen that will get displayed when you log into administration area.

The screenshot shows the Drupal dashboard. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: Dashboard, Content, Structure, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, Hello admin, and Log out. Below the navigation bar, there are two search fields: 'Add content' and 'Find content'. A link 'Edit short' is located on the right. The main content area has a title 'Dashboard'. It contains several blocks: 'Recent content' (No content available), 'Search form' (with a text input field and a 'Search' button), 'Notice' (This is my first block in Drupal), and 'Who's new' (list: \* admin). There is also a link '+ Customize dashboard'.

## Content

This feature can help you in creating, managing and finding new pages. The table gets displayed with the detail of the articles, i.e. status, title, updated, author and operation *Edit and delete*.

The screenshot shows the content management page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: Dashboard, Content, Structure, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, Hello admin, and Log out. Below the navigation bar, there are two search fields: 'Add content' and 'Find content'. A link 'Edit short' is located on the right. The main content area has a title 'Content'. It contains several sections: 'CONTENT' and 'COMMENTS' tabs, 'SHOW ONLY ITEMS WHERE' (status: any, type: any) with a 'Filter' button, 'UPDATE OPTIONS' (Publish selected content, Update button), and a table with columns: TITLE, TYPE, AUTHOR, STATUS, UPDATED, and OPERATIONS. The table displays the message 'No content available.'

## Structure

Structure includes the blocks, manage content types, add new menu links to the site and manage administrative tagging of content.

The screenshot shows the Drupal 8 Administration interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: Dashboard, Content, Structure (which is highlighted), Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, and Help. On the right side of the header, it says "Hello admin" and has "Log out" and "Edit shortcuts" options. Below the header, there is a search bar with the placeholder "Add content: Find content". The main content area has a dark blue header with the text "Structure" and a small "Tutorialspoint" logo. Underneath, there is a breadcrumb trail: Home > Administration. A sidebar on the left lists four categories: "Blocks", "Content types", "Menus", and "Taxonomy". Each category has a brief description and a link to its configuration page. The "Content types" section is currently selected.

- **Block** – Blocks are a container objects used to organize your content on your website. It can be displayed in the region on your page.
- **Content types** – Content type defines the way the contents are collected and displayed.
- **Menus** – Menus are used to set the URL links for your site.
- **Taxonomy** – Taxonomy can be thought of classifying website content which display specific content based on taxonomy terms.

## Appearance

A list of themes are displayed. You can install the theme, update the existing theme or switch the themes.

The screenshot shows the 'Appearance' settings page in Drupal. At the top, there are tabs for 'LIST', 'UPDATE', and 'SETTINGS'. Below the tabs, it says 'Set and configure the default theme for your website. Alternative [themes](#) are available.' There is a link '+ Install new theme'. Under 'ENABLED THEMES', the 'Bartik 7.39 (default theme)' is listed. It includes a preview image of the theme's layout and a 'Settings' link.

## People

You can create a new user account or manage the existing user.

The screenshot shows the 'People' settings page in Drupal. At the top, there are tabs for 'LIST' and 'PERMISSIONS'. Below the tabs, it says 'Home > Administration'. There is a link '+ Add user'. Under 'SHOW ONLY USERS WHERE', there are dropdown menus for 'role', 'permission', and 'status', all set to 'any'. A 'Filter' button is next to the dropdowns. Under 'UPDATE OPTIONS', there is a dropdown menu set to 'Unblock the selected users' and an 'Update' button. Below these options is a table showing user information:

	USERNAME	STATUS	ROLES	MEMBER FOR	LAST ACCESS	OPERATIONS
<input type="checkbox"/>	admin	active	• administrator	1 day 4 hours	2 min 43 sec ago	<a href="#">edit</a>

## Modules

You can enable or disable the modules present in it or can install a new module.

The screenshot shows the 'Modules' page in the Drupal admin interface. At the top, there are tabs for Dashboard, Content, Structure, Appearance, People, Modules (which is selected), Configuration, Reports, and Help. On the right, there are links for Hello admin, Log out, and Edit shortcuts. Below the tabs, there's a search bar with 'Add content' and 'Find content' buttons. The main content area has a heading 'Modules' with a 'Tutorialspoint' logo. It includes a note about installing contributed modules and maintaining the site. A 'LIST' button is at the top right. Below is a table titled 'CORE' with columns for Enabled, Name, Version, Description, and Operations. The table lists three modules: Aggregator, Block, and Blog. The 'Block' module is currently enabled (indicated by a checked checkbox). The 'Operations' column for each row contains 'Help', 'Permissions', and 'Configure' links.

ENABLED	NAME	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	OPERATIONS
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aggregator	7.39	Aggregates syndicated content (RSS, RDF, and Atom feeds).	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Block	7.39	Controls the visual building blocks a page is constructed with. Blocks are boxes of content rendered into an area, or region, of a web page. Required by: Dashboard (enabled)	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Blog	7.39	Enables multi-user blogs.	

## Configuration

This is an important part in the Drupal backend. Any changes done in this configuration, will affect the entire website. You can do the user account setting, site information setting or any other general site setting.

The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' page in the Drupal admin interface. At the top, there are tabs for Dashboard, Content, Structure, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration (selected), Reports, and Help. On the right, there are links for Hello admin, Log out, and Edit shortcuts. Below the tabs, there's a search bar with 'Add content' and 'Find content' buttons. The main content area has a heading 'Configuration' with a 'Tutorialspoint' logo. It includes a 'Hide descriptions' link. The page is divided into several sections: 'PEOPLE' (Account settings, IP address blocking), 'CONTENT AUTHORING' (Text formats), 'SYSTEM' (Site information, Actions, Cron), and 'USER INTERFACE' (Shortcuts). Each section contains a brief description and a link to its configuration page.

Following are the details of the fields present in the preceding screen.

- **People** – Manages the user settings and IP address setting.
- **System** – Manages the basic site information, advanced actions and site maintenance task.
- **Content Authoring** – Manages the content input by the users including HTML tags.
- **User Interface** – Sets the shortcut for menu on the admin account page.
- **Media** – Manages the media settings in Drupal sites.
- **Development** – Manages the errors and page caching for users.
- **Search and Meta Data** – Set the alternative URL for specific page and the search engine maintains an index of words found in site content.
- **Web Services** – Displays the RSS feed from your site.
- **Regional and Language** – Sets the website time zone and displays the date and time.

## Reports

It displays the information of available updates, recent log messages, and site security.

The screenshot shows the 'Reports' section of the Drupal 8 administration interface. The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, Content, Structure, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports (which is highlighted), Help, Hello admin, and Log out. Below the navigation is a search bar with 'Add content' and 'Find content' buttons. The main content area is titled 'Reports' and features a sidebar with a dark background. It lists several items under 'Administration':

- Status report**: Get a status report about your site's operation and any detected problems.
- Available updates**: Get a status report about available updates for your installed modules and themes.
- Recent log messages**: View events that have recently been logged.
- Field list**: Overview of fields on all entity types.
- 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.

Following are the details of the fields present in the preceding screen.

- **Status report** – Creates your Drupal site status report.
- **Available updates** – Gives status update for you available installed modules and themes.

- **Recent log messages** – Displays messages which are recently logged.
- **Field List** – Displays the list of fields configured on your site.
- **Top 'access denied' errors** – Displays access denied error message when user tries to access the unauthorized page.
- **Top 'Page not found' errors** – Displays an error message as *Page not found* when there is no specified URL present in the Drupal site.
- **Top search phrases** – Displays the most searched phrases on your Drupal site.

## Help

It displays the help screen, where documentation pages of online modules are listed.

The screenshot shows the Drupal administration interface with a 'Help' modal open. The modal title is 'Tutorials Point'. It contains a list of modules with their descriptions:

- 1. **Configure your website** Once logged in, visit the [administration section](#), where you can [customize and configure](#) all aspects of your website.
- 2. **Enable additional functionality** Next, visit the module list and enable features which suit your specific needs. You can find additional modules in the [Drupal modules download section](#).
- 3. **Customize your website design** To change the "look and feel" of your website, visit the [themes section](#). You may choose from one of the included themes or download additional themes from the [Drupal themes download section](#).
- 4. **Start posting content** Finally, you can [add new content](#) for your website.

For more information, refer to the specific topics listed in the next section or to the online Drupal handbooks. You may also post at the [Drupal forum](#) or view the wide range of [other support options](#) available.

**Help topics**

Help is available on the following items:

• Block	• Field UI	• Number	• Taxonomy
• Color	• File	• Options	• Text
• Comment	• Filter	• Overlay	• Toolbar
• Contextual links	• Help	• Path	• Update manager
• Dashboard	• Image	• RDF	• User
• Database logging	• List	• Search	
• Field	• Menu	• Shortcut	
• Field SQL storage	• Node	• System	

## DRUPAL - TAXONOMIES

Taxonomy can be thought of classifying website content which display specific content based on taxonomy terms. Drupal taxonomy is made up of –

- **Term** – It is used to manage or describe the content.
- **Vocabulary** – It is set of terms.

Following are the steps to work with Drupal Taxonomy –

**Step 1** – Go to **Structure** and click the **Taxonomy** option.

The screenshot shows the Drupal 8 Admin Structure page. The 'Structure' tab is selected. Below it, there are several links: 'Blocks', 'Content types', 'Menus', and 'Taxonomy'. The 'Taxonomy' link is circled in red.

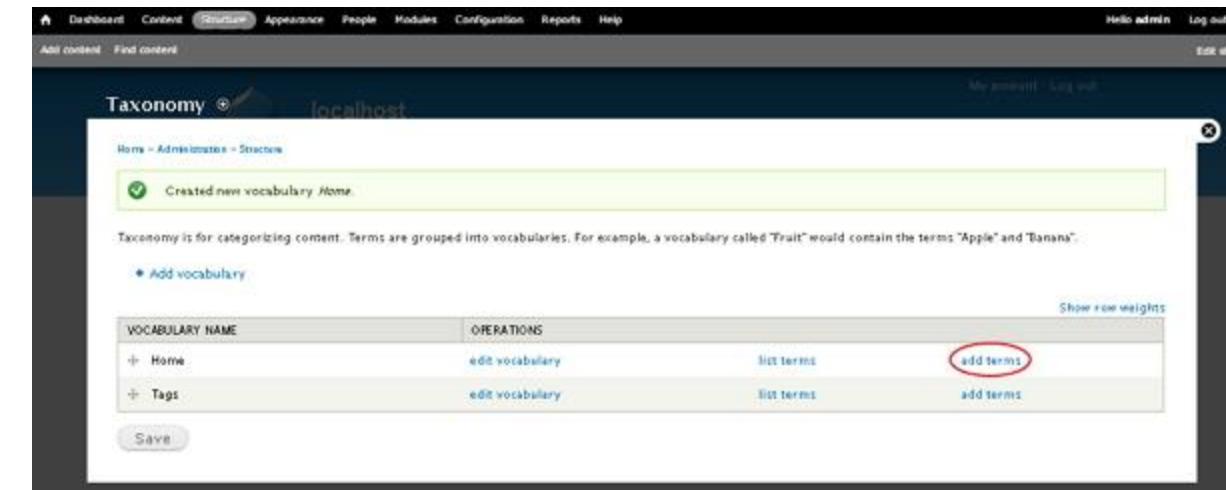
**Step 2** – You can create a new vocabulary for Drupal taxonomy by clicking on **Add vocabulary** link.

The screenshot shows the Drupal 8 Admin Taxonomy page. The 'Add vocabulary' link is circled in red. Below it, there is a table with columns 'VOCABULARY NAME' and 'OPERATIONS'. Under 'VOCABULARY NAME', there is a row with 'Tags'. Under 'OPERATIONS', there are four buttons: 'edit vocabulary', 'list terms', and 'add terms'.

**Step 3** – You will get a screen with **Name** field for adding name for your vocabulary which is mandatory and **Description** field is used for adding description for the vocabulary. Click the **Save** button.

The screenshot shows the 'Add vocabulary' form. The 'Name' field is filled with 'Home' and has a red asterisk indicating it is mandatory. The 'Save' button at the bottom is circled in red.

**Step 4** – Click **add terms** to add new terms to the created vocabulary as shown in the following screen.



**Step 5** – The screen shows some fields as seen in the following screen.

This screenshot shows the Drupal term edit form for the 'Blog' vocabulary. It includes fields for 'Name' (set to 'Blog'), 'Description' (with a long text input), 'Text format' (set to 'Filtered HTML'), 'URL alias' (empty), and a 'RELATIONS' section where 'Node' is selected as a parent term. The 'Save' button at the bottom is circled.

Following are the details of the fields present in the preceding screen.

- **Name**– It specifies name of the term.
- **Description**– It is used for adding description for the term.
- **Text format**– It provides different types of formats by using dropdown menu.
- **URL alias**– It optionally specifies an alternative URL by which this term can be accessed.
- **Relations**

- **Parent Terms** – In this field, you can set a term as the parent term.
- **Weight** – Specifies weight for each term which will then display in ascending order by weight.

After filling all the fields, click the **Save** button.

## DRUPAL - COMMENT

In this chapter, we will study about **Comments** in Drupal. You can enable or disable the comments on your website. You can control, who can comment on your website's content and who can manage those comments.

Following are the simple steps to configure comments in Drupal.

**Step 1** – Go to **Structure** and click **Content types** as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the Drupal admin navigation bar with links for Dashboard, Content, Structure, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, and Help. The 'Structure' link is highlighted. Below the navigation bar, there is a search bar labeled 'Add content' and 'Find content'. The main content area is titled 'Structure @ Drupal' and shows a list of configuration sections: 'Blocks', 'Content types' (which is highlighted with a red box), 'Menus', and 'Taxonomy'. Each section has a brief description and a link to its configuration page.

**Step 2** – Click on **Edit** link that you would like to change the comment setting.

The screenshot shows the 'Content types' screen under the 'Structure' menu. It lists two content types: 'Article' (Machine name: article) and 'Basic page' (Machine name: page). For the 'Article' content type, the 'edit' link is highlighted with a red box. The 'OPERATIONS' column for each content type includes 'edit', 'manage fields', 'manage display', and 'delete' links.

**Step 3** – Click **Comment settings** category as shown in the following screen.

## Submission form settings

Title

## Publishing options

Published

## Display settings

Don't display post information

## Comment settings

Open, Threading , 50 comments per page

## Menu settings

**Step 4** – Select **open** from the drop-down menu under **Default comment setting for new content**. This will allow comments on your website.

The screenshot shows the 'Content type: Article' configuration page. On the left, there's a sidebar with sections like 'Submission form settings', 'Publishing options', 'Display settings', 'Comment settings' (which includes a note about Threading), and 'Menu settings'. At the bottom of this sidebar are two buttons: 'Save content type' (highlighted with a red border) and 'Delete content type'.

The main content area has several configuration groups:

- Default comment setting for new content:** A dropdown menu with options 'Closed', 'Open' (selected and highlighted with a blue background), 'Closed', and 'Hidden'. A red arrow points to the 'Open' option.
- Comments per page:** A dropdown menu set to '50'.
- Checkboxes:** Two checked checkboxes: 'Allow comment title' and 'Show reply form on the same page as comments'.
- Preview comment:** Three radio button options: 'Disabled' (unchecked), 'Optional' (checked), and 'Required' (unchecked).

Click the **Save Content type** button to save your configuration settings.

## DRUPAL - USER MANAGEMENT

**User Management** manages the information of the user, which allows creating or deleting the user, changing passwords, time and roles.

Following are the simple steps to manage the users in Drupal.

**Step 1 – Click People --> Permissions Tab.**

The screenshot shows the Drupal administration interface. The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, Content, Structure, Appearance, **People**, Modules, Configuration, Reports, and Help. The current page is 'People'. On the right side of the header, there are links for 'Hello admin', 'Log out', and 'Edit'. Below the header, the breadcrumb trail shows 'Home > Administration > People'. The main content area is titled 'Permissions' and has tabs for 'LIST' and 'PERMISSIONS'. A red box highlights the 'PERMISSIONS' tab. Another red box highlights the 'Permissions' tab in the sub-navigation below it. The main content area contains a descriptive paragraph about permissions, followed by a table showing permission settings for Anonymous User, Authenticated User, and Administrator roles across various Drupal modules.

PERMISSION	ANONYMOUS USER	AUTHENTICATED USER	ADMINISTRATOR
<b>Block</b>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Administer blocks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Comment</b>			
Administer comments and comment settings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
View comments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Post comments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Skip comment approval	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Edit own comments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Contextual links</b>			
Use contextual links	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Use contextual links to perform actions related to elements on a page.			
<b>Dashboard</b>			
View the administrative dashboard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Customizing the dashboard requires the Administer blocks permission.			
<b>Filter</b>			
Administer text formats and filters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Define how text is handled by combining filters into text formats. Warning: Give to trusted roles only; this permission has security implications.			
Use the Filtered HTML text format	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Warning: This permission may have security implications depending on how the text format is configured.			
Use the Full HTML text format	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Warning: This permission may have security implications depending on how the text format is configured.			
<b>Image</b>			
Administer image styles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Create and modify styles for generating image modifications such as thumbnails.			
<b>Menu</b>			
Administer menus and menu items	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Node</b>			

Bypass content access control	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
View, edit and delete all content regardless of permission restrictions. Warning: Give to trusted roles only; this permission has security implications.			
Administer content types	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Warning: Give to trusted roles only; this permission has security implications.			
Administer content	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Warning: Give to trusted roles only; this permission has security implications.			
<b>Overlay</b>			
Access the administrative overlay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
View administrative pages in the overlay.			
<b>Path</b>			
Administer URL aliases	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Create and edit URL aliases	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Search</b>			
Administer search	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Use search	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Use advanced search	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Shortcut</b>			
Administer shortcuts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Edit current shortcut set	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Editing the current shortcut set will affect other users if that set has been assigned to or selected by other users. Granting "Select any shortcut set" permission along with this permission will grant permission to edit any shortcut set.			
Select any shortcut set	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
From all shortcut sets, select one to be own active set. Without this permission, an administrator selects shortcut sets for users.			
<b>System</b>			
Administer modules	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Administer site configuration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Warning: Give to trusted roles only; this permission has security implications.			
Administer themes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Administer software updates	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Warning: Give to trusted roles only; this permission has security implications.			
Administer actions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Use the administration pages and help	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Use the site in maintenance mode	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Taxonomy</b>			
Administer vocabularies and terms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Edit terms in Tags	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Delete terms from Tags	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Toolbar</b>			
Use the administration toolbar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>User</b>			

The screenshot shows the 'Permissions' configuration page in Drupal. It lists several permissions with checkboxes for selecting roles:

- Administer permissions: Warning: Give to trusted roles only; this permission has security implications.
- Administer users: Warning: Give to trusted roles only; this permission has security implications.
- View user profiles
- Change own username
- Cancel own user account: Note: content may be kept, unpublished, deleted or transferred to the *Anonymous* user depending on the configured user settings.
- Select method for cancelling own account: Warning: Give to trusted roles only; this permission has security implications.

A red oval highlights the 'Save permissions' button at the bottom left.

In Permission tab, you can view two more tabs i.e. Permissions and Roles as shown in the preceding screen.

- **Permission**

This section is related to posting content permission. It contains the following types of permission –

- **Block** – Sets permission to view, create, enable and disable the blocks.
- **Comment** – Sets permission to users to view, edit, post comment or skip comment approval.
- **Contextual links** – Sets permission to use contextual link to perform action related to elements on a page.
- **Dashboard** – Sets permission to allow users to view and make changes in the dashboard.
- **Filter** – Permission to filter the amount of roles and permission on the site.
- **Image** – Permission to create or modify the styles of images.
- **Menu** – Allows permission to access menu items and create menu through the admin interface.
- **Node** – Allows to manage the view, edit and delete permissions for content type.
- **Overlay** – Sets permission to display administrative page as a layer over the current page.
- **Path** – Sets permission to access path to all pages of Drupal site.
- **Search** – Sets permission to use normal and advanced search.
- **Shortcut** – Allows permission to set the shortcut toolbar on top of the page.
- **System** – Permission is granted to administer site configuration, view the themes, site reports, etc.
- **Taxonomy** – Permission to set the vocabularies and terms, and also to edit and delete terms in tags.
- **Toolbar** – Allows permission to access the administration toolbar.
- **User** – Sets permission to individual users without assigning any special role to provide an interface.

- **Roles**

It allows to set permissions for group of users by defining there roles. Here you can create the roles and edit permissions for each user.

The screenshot shows the Drupal administration interface under the 'People' section. The 'Permissions' tab is selected. A red circle highlights the 'Roles' tab. Another red circle highlights the 'Save order' button at the bottom left of the table. The table lists three roles:

NAME	OPERATIONS
anonymous user (locked)	<a href="#">edit permissions</a>
authenticated user (locked)	<a href="#">edit permissions</a>
administrator	<a href="#">edit role</a> <a href="#">edit permissions</a>

- **Anonymous user** – Allows user to access your website without asking them for the username or password.
- **Authenticated user** – Allows only those users to access your website, who are authenticated to use it.
- **Administrator** – User who is responsible to manage the complete website and allow users to create or view by his permission.

## DRUPAL - OPTIMIZATION

In this chapter, we will learn how to optimize Drupal to improve its performance and speed. There are few steps through which we can improve the performance of the website.

Following are some of the ways to optimize the website.

### Enable Page Caching

Enable **Cache blocks** and **Cache pages for Anonymous Users**. Page caching lets your contents store in different database cache tables. Page cache is stored in the HTML content. It optimizes the page load time for anonymous users.

**Step 1 – Click Configuration from the menu bar.**

The screenshot shows the Drupal administrative interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: Dashboard, Content, Structure, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration (which is highlighted with a red box), Reports, and Help. Below the navigation bar, there are two buttons: 'Add content' and 'Find content'. The main content area has a title 'DEVELOPMENT'.

**Step 2 – In Development section click Performance.**

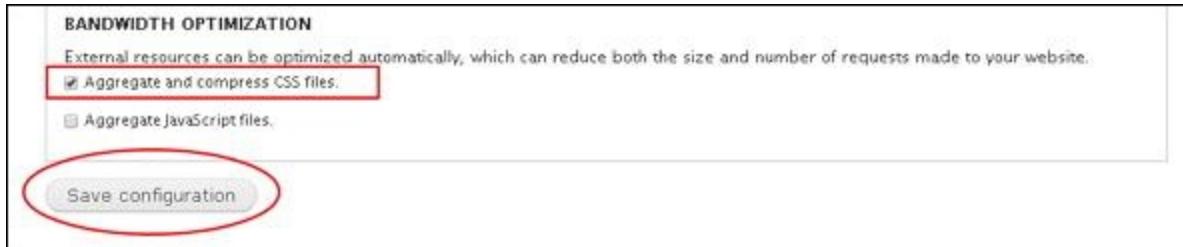
The 'DEVELOPMENT' configuration page is shown. The 'Performance' section is highlighted with a red box. It contains the following text: 'Enable or disable page caching for anonymous users and set CSS and JS bandwidth optimization options.' Below this, there are three more sections: 'Logging and errors', 'Maintenance mode', and another 'Performance' section which is partially visible.

**Step 3 – Enable Cache blocks and Cache pages for Anonymous Users by checking both the boxes. Then, click Save Configuration.**

The 'Caching' settings section is shown. It includes checkboxes for 'Cache pages for anonymous users' (checked) and 'Cache blocks' (checked). Below these are dropdown menus for 'Minimum cache lifetime' (set to '<none>') and 'Expiration of cached pages' (set to '<none>'). A note states: 'Cached pages will not be re-created until at least this much time has elapsed.' and 'The maximum time an external cache can use an old version of a page.' At the bottom, there is a 'BANDWIDTH OPTIMIZATION' section with checkboxes for 'Aggregate and compress CSS files.' and 'Aggregate JavaScript files.' A large red oval surrounds the 'Save configuration' button at the bottom left of the page.

## Compress CSS files

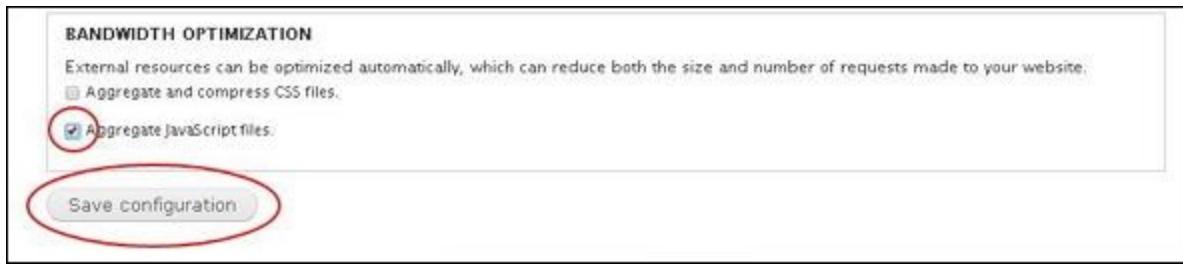
If you have many CSS files, it can lower your website's speed. Compress them by enabling **Aggregate** and **Compress CSS files**.



Enable this setting from **Administration**→**Configuration**→**Development**→**Performance** section. Drupal decreases the number and size of your CSS files.

## Js Aggregation

Java files can also affect the performance and speed of your website. To compress this enable the Aggregate JavaScript files from the **Administration**→**Configuration**→**Development**→**Performance** in the bandwidth optimization section.



## Moving Media Files and Static files to a CDN

This decreases the number of requests that a shared hosting handles. Use CDN *Content Delivery Network* that hosts your media files and static files. CDN acts as an external cache for your files and will store them in high performance servers so that it is optimized.

## Optimize Images Size and Their Number

Do not have many images which consume more space as this leads to slow website. Always resize your images and have few that are related to your website.

## Theme Optimization

Optimizing themes is a very important aspect. Media files like high quality images, videos, audios and flash can affect your website and slow down the speed resulting in low performance. Try reducing the size and number of media files or maybe you can avoid using flash.

## DRUPAL - SITE BACKUP

In this chapter, we will study about **Site Backup** in Drupal. It helps in backing up the files and the database file.

## Backup Files in Drupal

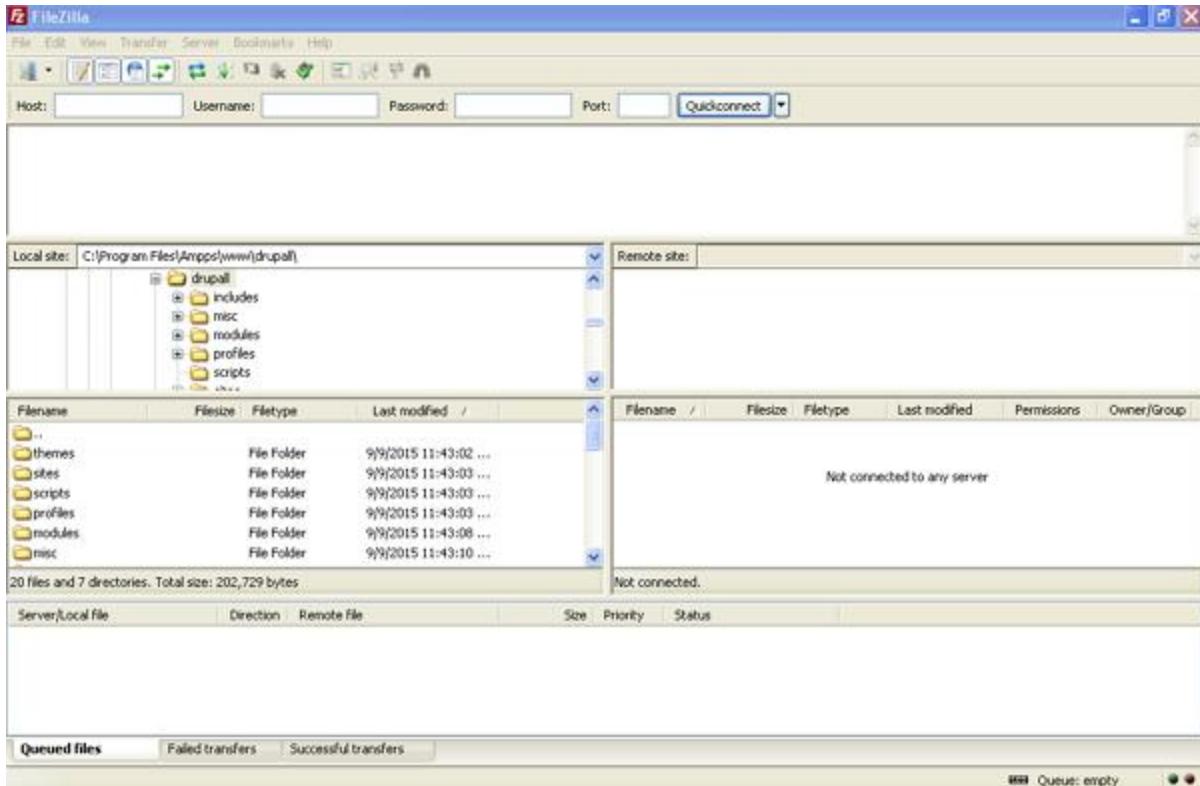
### Backup Database in Drupal

## Backup Files in Drupal

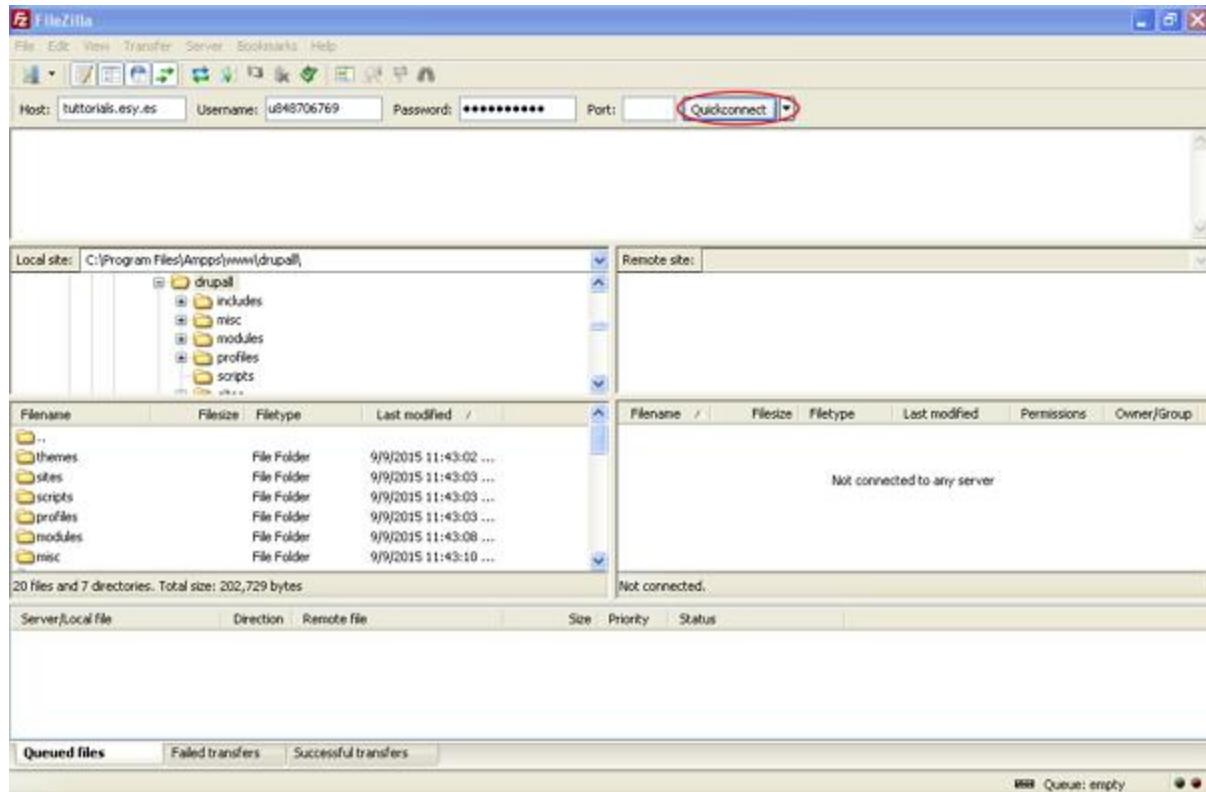
To get the backup files of Drupal, you need to install FileZilla Client on your system.

Following are the simple steps for file backup in Drupal –

**Step 1** – Open the **FileZilla** Client as shown in the following screen.

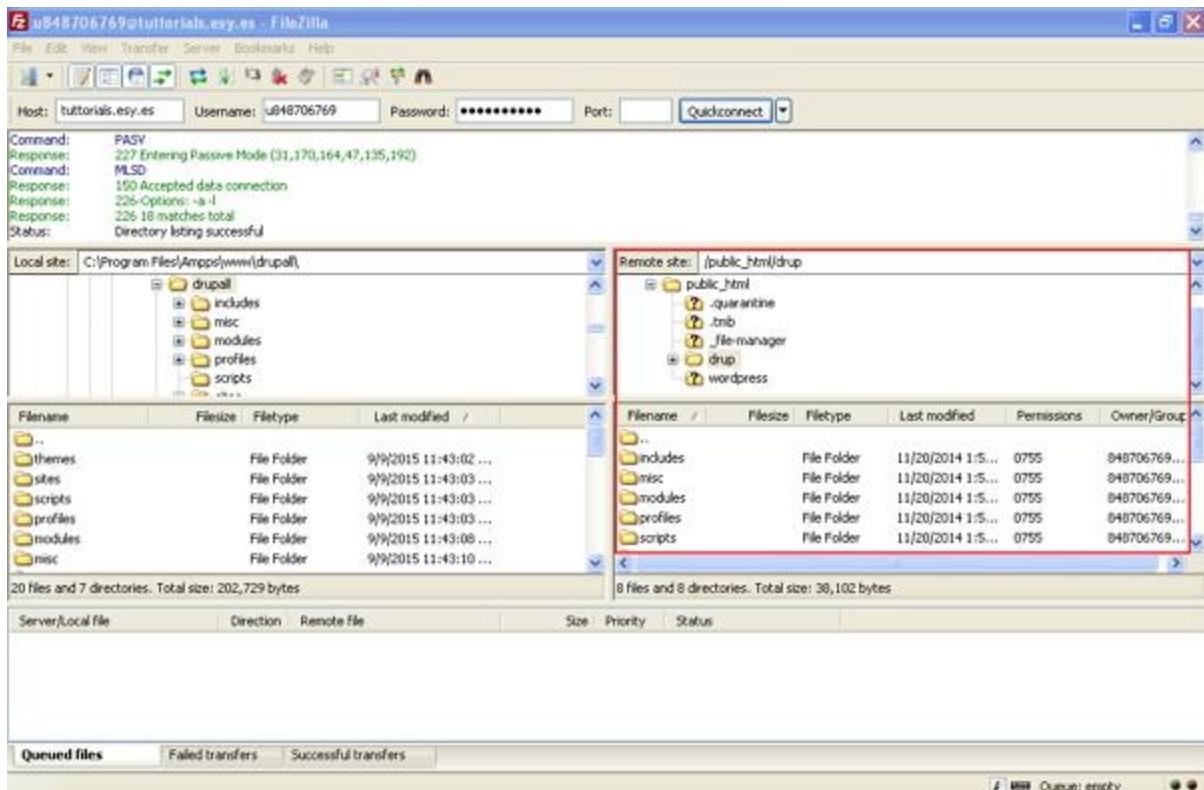


**Step 2** – Enter the **Host**, **Username**, **Password** and **Port** as you have used to login to your cPanel.

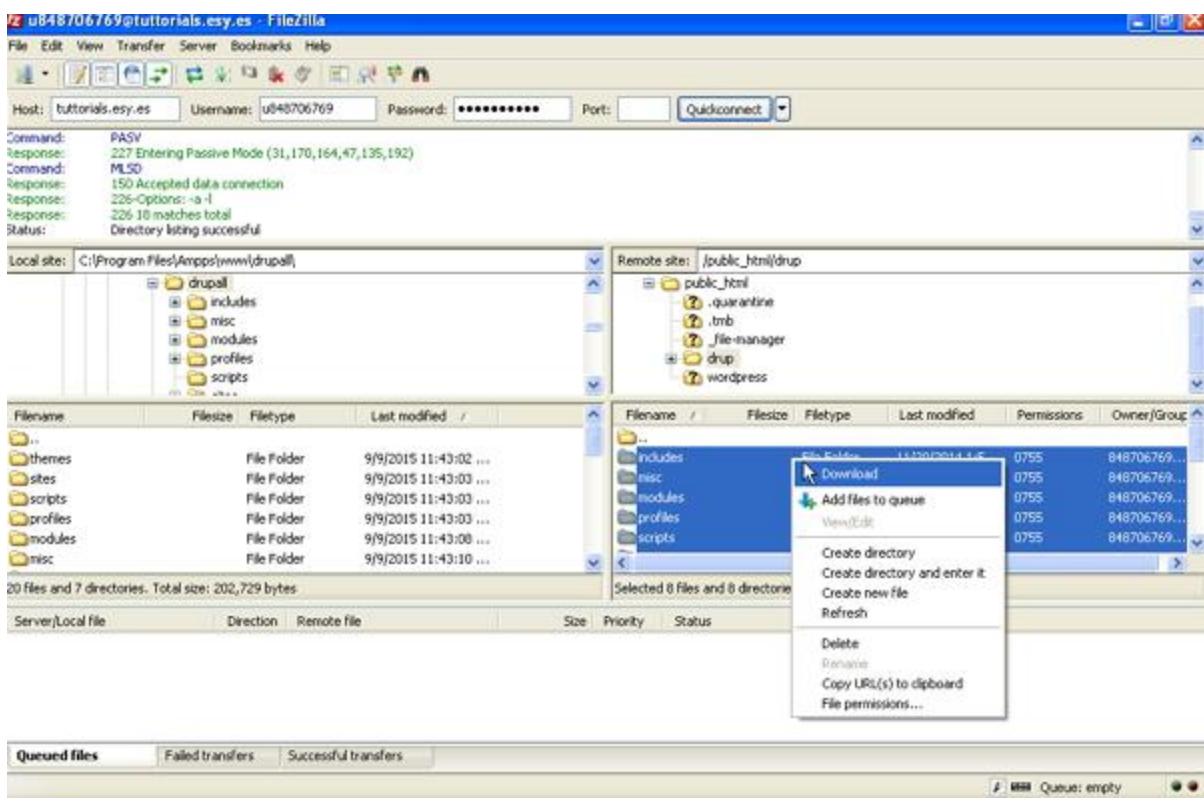


After filling all the fields, click **Quickconnect** button.

**Step 3** – You will get all files and folder of your Drupal site on the right side as shown in the following screen.



**Step 4 – Select all the files and folders and right click the mouse, click the **Download** option.**



After downloading the Drupal files from cPanel, it will get saved on your system.

## Backup Database in Drupal

Following are the simple steps for database backup in Drupal –

**Step 1** – Type the path <http://localhost/phpmyadmin> in browser. You will get the following screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Databases' section of the phpMyAdmin interface. On the left, a sidebar lists several databases: New, airtax, airtax1, bookstore, drupal, new\_wordpress, test, wordpress, and wordpress1. The 'drupal' database is highlighted with a red circle. At the top center, there is a 'Create database' form with fields for 'Database name' and 'Collation', and a 'Create' button. Below this, a note says: 'Note: Enabling the database statistics here might cause heavy traffic between the web server and the MySQL server.' A table lists the databases with their collations: airtax (latin\_swedish\_ci), airtax1 (latin\_swedish\_ci), bookstore (latin\_swedish\_ci), drupal (latin\_swedish\_ci), new\_wordpress (latin\_swedish\_ci), test (latin\_swedish\_ci), wordpress (latin\_swedish\_ci), and wordpress1 (latin\_swedish\_ci). A 'Total: 8' summary is shown at the bottom of the list.

**Step 2** – Click the database name *drupal*, which you have created for Drupal.

This screenshot is identical to the previous one, showing the 'Databases' section of phpMyAdmin. The 'drupal' database is now selected, indicated by a red circle around both its entry in the sidebar and its row in the main database list. The rest of the interface, including the 'Create database' form and the note about statistics, remains the same.

**Step 3** – After clicking on database *drupal*, it will open the following page, click **Export** tab.

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'drupal' database. The 'Export' tab is highlighted with a red circle. The left sidebar lists tables: New, airtaxi, airtaxi1, bookstore, and drupal. The main area displays a list of tables with their respective actions like Browse, Structure, Search, Insert, Empty, Drop, and InnoDB type. The 'cache' table is expanded to show sub-tables like cache\_block, cache\_bootstrap, etc.

**Step 4** – Next, you will find two methods to export the database i.e. **Quick** and **Custom**. Select any one of the methods and click the **Go** button.

The screenshot shows the 'Export' dialog box for the 'drupal' database. It has sections for 'Export Method' (radio buttons for 'Quick' and 'Custom'), 'Format' (dropdown set to 'SQL'), and a large text area for the export results. A red circle highlights the 'Go' button at the bottom of the dialog.

After exporting the database file, it will get saved on your system.

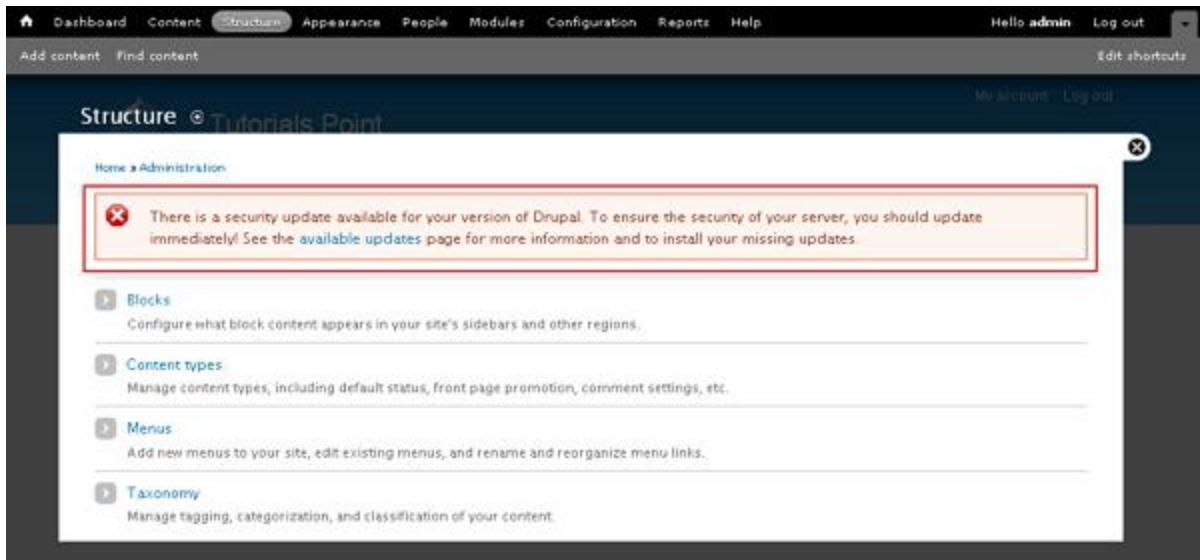
## DRUPAL - SITE UPGRADE

In this chapter, we will study how to upgrade the Drupal site. Upgrade is a process of enhancing the old version to the latest version. Here we will upgrade the Drupal to the latest version.

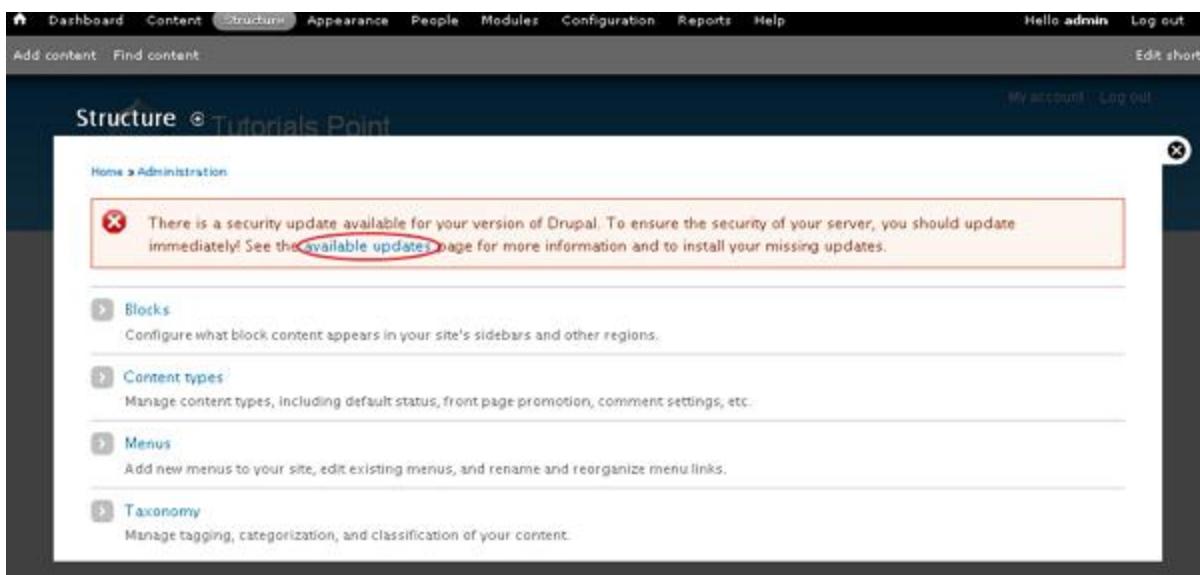
Below are simple steps to upgrade the site in Drupal.

**Step 1** – Backup your Drupal files. You can study about this in detail in the chapter [Drupal - Site Backup](#).

**Step 2** – If there is any upgradation to be done on Drupal site, then a message gets displayed on your site as shown in the following screen.



**Step 3** – Click on the highlighted word **available updates** in the message.



**Step 4** – You can now view the **Available Updates** page, where it shows exactly what upgradation is to be done on the site. Here, it shows you the recommended version to update your site. Click **Release notes**.

**Available updates**

Last checked: 9 min 52 sec ago (Check manually)

**Manual updates required**

Updates of Drupal core are not supported at this time.

NAME	INSTALLED VERSION	RECOMMENDED VERSION
Drupal core (Security update)	7.38	7.39 (Release notes)

\* Add new content

**Step 5** – It will take you to Drupal official site page where you can see the latest version *tar.gz* files available in Drupal. While writing this tutorial, the latest version was **drupal - 7.39.tar.gz**. Click **drupal - 7.39.tar.gz**.

Download	Size	md5 hash
<a href="#">drupal-7.39.tar.gz</a>	3.1 MB	6f42a7e9c7a1c2c4c9c2f20c81b8e79a
<a href="#">drupal-7.39.zip</a>	3.56 MB	c6a90ddbb5a80ee652b83f8922ae5767

Last updated: August 19, 2015 – 21:18

The *tar.gz* files get downloaded on your system.

**Step 6** – Extract the downloaded file, copy all the files and folder except the **Sites** folder available inside the latest downloaded folder. Later, paste these files into your existing Drupal folder.

**Step 7** – Go to **Reports --> Available updates** or else you can refresh the page; here you will view a message as shown in the following screen.

**Available updates**

Last checked: 0 sec ago (Check manually)

All of your projects are up to date

**Step 8** – Click on **Reports --> Status report**.

The screenshot shows the 'Status report' page in the Drupal admin interface. The page title is 'Status report'. The main content area displays various system status metrics:

Drupal	7.39
Access to update.php	Protected
Configuration file	Protected
Cron maintenance tasks	Last run 25 min 58 sec ago You can <a href="#">run cron manually</a> . To run cron from outside the site, go to <a href="http://localhost/drupalall/cron.php?cron_key=F0P9_SSbjElJrdQGSt-EjyzdrFz4vJG9q_kZzbKG7o">http://localhost/drupalall/cron.php?cron_key=F0P9_SSbjElJrdQGSt-EjyzdrFz4vJG9q_kZzbKG7o</a>
Database system	MySQL, MariaDB, or equivalent
Database system version	5.6.16
Database updates	Up to date
Drupal core update status	Up to date
File system	Writable (public download method)

You can now see that your site is upgraded to latest version and it will show the status *Up to date for Drupal core update status* as shown in the preceding screen.

## DRUPAL - ANNOUNCEMENTS

In this chapter, we will learn about **Announcements** in Drupal.

If you want to make any announcements on your website then you can do it through this feature. Declaration given to a visitor or user with the help of your website is announcements. It can be some important news, report, etc. It can be useful if you want to declare something important through your site that can be helpful for your visitors.

Following are the steps to create **Announcements** in Drupal.

**Step 1 – First click Structure.**

The screenshot shows the Drupal dashboard. The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, Content, **Structure**, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, and Help. The 'Structure' link is circled in red. Below the navigation bar, the page header displays the Drupal logo and the text 'localhost'. At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Home' and 'INTERNATIONAL CRUISE SERVICES'.

**Step 2 – Click on Content Types.**

The screenshot shows the 'Structure' section of the Drupal administration interface. On the left, there's a navigation sidebar with links like 'Add content' and 'Feed aggregator'. The main content area is titled 'Structure' and contains several links: 'Blocks' (Configure what block content appears in your site's sidebars and other regions), 'Contact form' (Create a system contact form and set up categories for the form to use), 'Content types' (Manage content types, including default status, front page promotion, comment settings, etc.), 'Menus' (Add new menus to your site, edit existing menus, and rename and reorganize menu links), 'Taxonomy' (Manage tagging, categorization, and classification of your content). The 'Content types' link is highlighted with a red circle.

**Step 3** – Then you must click **Add Content type**.

The screenshot shows the 'Content types' page. The navigation sidebar is identical to the previous one. The main content area is titled 'Content types' and features a large red circle around the '+ Add content type' button. Below this button is a table listing two content types: 'Article' and 'Basic page'. Each row in the table has four columns: 'Name', 'Operations' (with links for 'edit', 'manage fields', 'manage display', and 'delete'), and descriptions for each type.

Name	Operations
Article (Machine name: article) Use <a href="#">articles</a> for time-sensitive content like news, press releases or blog posts.	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">manage fields</a> <a href="#">manage display</a> <a href="#">delete</a>
Basic page (Machine name: page) Use <a href="#">basic pages</a> for your static content, such as an 'About us' page.	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">manage fields</a> <a href="#">manage display</a> <a href="#">delete</a>

**Step 4** – When you click **Add content**, the following page will get displayed on screen.

## Content types

Individual content types can have different fields, behaviors, and permissions assigned to them.

Name \*

The human-readable name of this content type. This text will be displayed as part of the list on the *Add new content* page. It is recommended that this name begin with a capital letter and contain only letters, numbers, and spaces. This name must be unique.

Description

Describe this content type. The text will be displayed on the *Add new content* page.

### Submission form settings

Title

#### Publishing options

Published , Promoted to front page

#### Display settings

Display author and date information.

#### Menu settings

Title field label \*

Title

#### Preview before submitting

- Disabled
- Optional
- Required

#### Explanation or submission guidelines

This text will be displayed at the top of the page when creating or editing content of this type.

**Save content type**

Save and add fields

**Step 5** – Enter the content that you want to announce in the **Name** section. After adding name, click **Save content type**.

Your new content gets displayed as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Content types' page in the Drupal administration interface. At the top, a green success message box displays: 'The content type Announcements has been added.' Below this, the breadcrumb navigation shows: Home > Administration > Structure > Content types. On the left, a sidebar titled 'Navigation' includes links for 'Add content' and 'Feed aggregator'. The main content area features a search bar and a button labeled '+ Add content type'. A table lists three content types: 'Announcements (Machine name: announcements)', 'Article (Machine name: article)', and 'Basic page (Machine name: page)'. The 'Announcements' row is highlighted with a red border. The table has columns for 'Name' and 'Operations' (which includes 'edit', 'manage fields', 'manage display', and 'delete' buttons). Below the table, descriptions for each content type are provided.

Name	Operations
Announcements (Machine name: announcements)	edit manage fields manage display delete
Article (Machine name: article) Use <a href="#">articles</a> for time-sensitive content like news, press releases or blog posts.	edit manage fields manage display delete
Basic page (Machine name: page) Use <a href="#">basic pages</a> for your static content, such as an 'About us' page.	edit manage fields manage display delete

**Step 6** – If you want to make changes you must click the **Edit** section, you will get the following page.

## Announcements

[Edit](#) [Manage fields](#) [Manage display](#)

**Name \***  
 Machine name: announcements [Edit]  
 The human-readable name of this content type. This text will be displayed as part of the list on the *Add new content* page. It is recommended that this name begin with a capital letter and contain only letters, numbers, and spaces. This name must be unique.

**Description**  
  
 Describe this content type. The text will be displayed on the *Add new content* page.

**Submission form settings**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Title field label *</b> <input type="text" value="Title"/>
<b>Publishing options</b> Published , Promoted to front page	<b>Preview before submitting</b> <input type="radio"/> Disabled <input checked="" type="radio"/> Optional <input type="radio"/> Required
<b>Display settings</b> Display author and date information.	<b>Explanation or submission guidelines</b> <input type="text"/> This text will be displayed at the top of the page when creating or editing content of this type.
<b>Menu settings</b>	

[Save content type](#) [Delete content type](#)

**Step 7** – You can make the required changes, such as adding description and then click **Save Content type**. If you want to delete, then click **Delete Content type**.

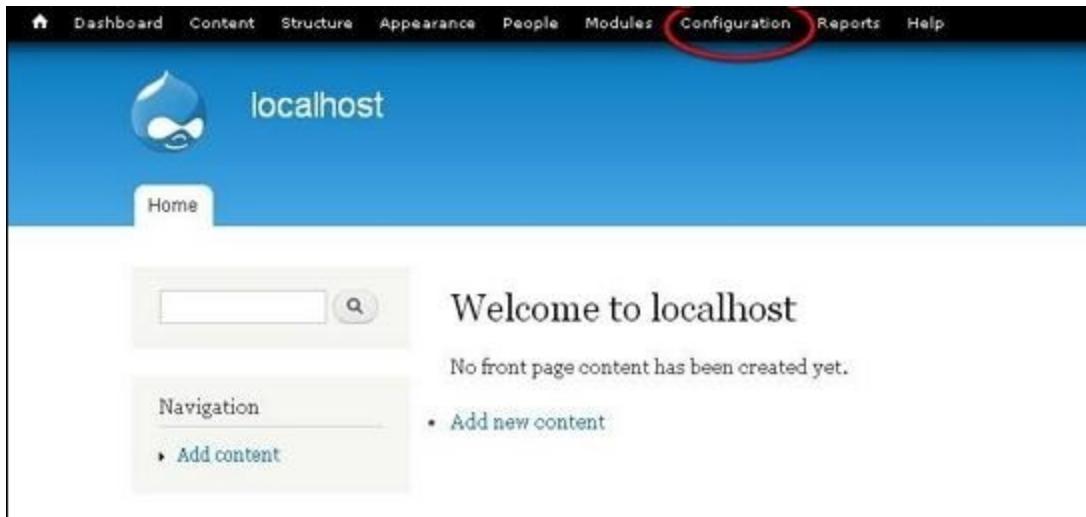
You can manage the fields by clicking on **Manage Fields** and manage display by clicking on **Manage Display**.

## DRUPAL - URL ALIAS

In this chapter, we will study about **Drupal URL Alias**. URL or Uniform Resource Locator Aliases is a page address on your web page, it changes the existing system path to new path alias.

Following are the simple steps to create URL Aliases in Drupal.

**Step 1** – Click **Configuration** as shown in the following screen.



**Step 2** – Click on **URL aliases**.

A screenshot of the "Configuration" page in Drupal 8. The left sidebar contains several sections: "SEARCH AND METADATA" (with "Search settings" and "URL aliases" highlighted with a red circle), "WEB SERVICES" (with "RSS publishing"), "REGIONAL AND LANGUAGE" (with "Regional settings" and "Date and time"). The "URL aliases" link under "SEARCH AND METADATA" is specifically circled in red.

**Step 3** – Then, click **Add alias**.



**Step 4** – The **Url aliases** page will get displayed as shown in the following screen.

Enter the path you wish to create the alias for, followed by the name of the new alias.

**Existing system path \***  
http://localhost/drupal-7.39/

Specify the existing path you wish to alias. For example: node/28, forum/1, taxonomy/term/1.

**Path alias \***  
http://localhost/drupal-7.39/

Specify an alternative path by which this data 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.

**Save**

Following are the details about the fields present in URL aliases page.

- **Language** – Specifies the language to be used in URL aliases.
- **Existing system path** – Existing system path of an Article/Page in Drupal site.
- **Path alias** – New path alias that replaces with the existing system path of an Article/Page.

Click the **Save** button.

**Step 5** – You can view your created URL aliases in the list as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the 'URL aliases' configuration page in the Drupal admin interface. At the top, there is a success message: 'The alias has been saved.' Below this, a note explains what an alias is: 'An alias defines a different name for an existing URL path - for example, the alias 'about' for the URL path 'node/1'. A URL path can have multiple aliases.' There is a link to '+ Add alias'. A 'FILTER ALIASES' section with a search input and a 'Filter' button is present. A table lists the following alias:

ALIAS	SYSTEM	OPERATIONS
Content	node/add	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>

**Step 6** – When you go back to Drupal Admin panel and hover over **Article**, it will display the newly added **Path alias** at the left bottom of the screen as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Add content' page in the Drupal admin interface. The navigation bar includes 'Dashboard', 'Content', 'Structure', 'Appearance', 'People', 'Modules', 'Configuration', and 'Repo'. The main content area is titled 'Add content'. It lists two options: 'Article' and 'Basic page'. The 'Article' option is selected, with a description: 'Use articles for time-sensitive content like news, press releases or blog posts.' The 'Basic page' option is also listed with its description: 'Use basic pages for your static content, such as an 'About us' page.' At the bottom of the page, the URL 'localhost/drupal-7.39/node/add/article' is visible in the browser's address bar.

## DRUPAL - SITE SEARCH

Drupal allows to search for specific content on your site. You can search for both users and words on the site. We will see how to set up site search in Drupal as specified in the following steps –

**Step 1** – Go to **Configuration** and click the **Search settings** link under **SEARCH AND METADATA** section.

The screenshot shows the Drupal administration interface with the 'Configuration' tab selected. In the 'SEARCH AND METADATA' section, the 'Search settings' link is highlighted with a red oval.

- Image toolkit:** Choose which image toolkit to use if you have installed optional toolkits.
- WEB SERVICES:**
  - RSS publishing:** Configure the site description, the feed and whether feeds should be published.
- SEARCH AND METADATA:**
  - Search settings:** Configure relevance settings for search and other indexing options.
  - URL aliases:** Change your site's URL paths by aliasing them.
  - Index into search:** Index into search settings.
  - Clean URLs:** Enable or disable clean URLs for your site.

**Step 2** – The search engine maintains an index of words found on your site's content. You can adjust the indexing behavior as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Search settings' page. The 'INDEXING STATUS' section is highlighted with a red oval. It displays the message: '100% of the site has been indexed. There are 0 items left to index.' Below this is a 'Re-index site' button. The 'INDEXING THROTTLE' section is also highlighted with a red oval. It includes a dropdown menu set to '100' under 'Number of items to index per cron run' and a note: 'The maximum number of items indexed in each pass of a cron maintenance task. If necessary, reduce the number of items to prevent timeouts and memory errors while indexing.'

The **Indexing Status** section indexes the content of nodes on the site. When you click the Re-index site button, the previous content remains until cron runs and sets the number of items to index per cron run by, using the drop-down menu under the **Indexing Throttle** section.

**Step 3** – Next it provides settings related to the indexing which will cause the site index to be rebuilt. It updates systematically to reflect the new settings. You can set minimum word length to index, i.e., the number of characters a word has to be indexed as shown in the following screen.

**Step 4** – You can choose which search modules are active from the available modules as defined in the following screen.

You can search for both users and words *node* by checking the required modules and set the default search module as shown in the preceding screen.

**Step 5** – The last section is **Content Ranking** which comes with Factor and Influence columns.

The screenshot shows the Drupal administrative interface with the 'Configuration' tab selected in the top navigation bar. Under the 'Content' section, there is a 'CONTENT RANKING' configuration card. This card contains a explanatory text about influence factors and a table where users can set influence values for various content factors. The table has two columns: 'FACTOR' and 'INFLUENCE'. The factors listed are 'Number of comments', 'Keyword relevance', 'Content is sticky at top of lists', 'Content is promoted to the front page', and 'Recently posted'. Each factor has a dropdown menu next to it, currently showing '0'. At the bottom of the card is a red-outlined 'Save configuration' button.

Influence is a numeric multiplier used in ordering search results. If you set higher number for a corresponding factor, it will have more influence on search results; zero means the factor is ignored. After you are done with settings, click the **Save configuration** button.

**Step 6** – Now go to home page, search the content that matches for the keywords in your content in the search bar.

The screenshot shows the Drupal home page. The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, Content, Structure, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, and user account information ('Hello admin'). Below the header is a blue banner with the Drupal logo and the word 'Drupal'. A search bar is located on the left side. The main content area displays a 'Welcome to Drupal' message stating 'No front page content has been created yet.' and a link to 'Add new content'. On the left sidebar, there are 'Navigation' and 'Add content' links.

## DRUPAL - ERROR HANDLING

In this chapter, we will study about Drupal error handling for managing error messages on Drupal site.

Error Handling is a process of detection and finding the resolutions for the errors. It can be programming application errors or communicable errors.

The following steps describe how to manage error messages in Drupal –

**Step 1 – Go to Configuration and click Logging and errors.**

This screenshot shows the Drupal administration interface. The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, Content, Structure, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration (which is highlighted with a red circle), Reports, and Help. On the right, it says "Hello admin" and "Log out". Below the navigation, there's a search bar with "Add content" and "Find content". Under the "MEDIA" section, there are three items: "File system", "Image styles", and "Image toolkit". In the "DEVELOPMENT" section, there are four items: "Performance", "Logging and errors" (which is also highlighted with a red circle), and "Maintenance mode".

**Step 2 – The Logging and errors page will get displayed as shown in the following screen.**

This screenshot shows the "Logging and errors" configuration page. The top navigation bar is identical to the previous one. The main content area has a title "Logging and errors". It displays the path "Home > Administration > Configuration > Development". There are two main sections: "Error messages to display" and "Database log messages to keep". Under "Error messages to display", there are three radio button options: "None", "Errors and warnings" (which is selected), and "All messages". A note below says, "It is recommended that sites running on production environments do not display any errors." Under "Database log messages to keep", there is a dropdown menu set to "1000". A note below it says, "The maximum number of messages to keep in the database log. Requires a cron maintenance task." At the bottom is a "Save configuration" button.

Following are the details of the fields as seen in the preceding screen –

- **Error messages to display** – It specifies error messages to be displayed on the Drupal site.
  - **None** – This option doesn't display any error message.
  - **Errors and warnings** – This option displays only messages related to errors and warnings.
  - **All messages** – This option specifies all types of error messages such as errors, warnings, etc. to be displayed on the site.
- **Database log messages to keep** – It indicates the maximum number of messages to be kept in the database log.

Drupal uses **\_drupal\_exception\_handler** \$exception function to handle the errors on the site. These errors will not be enclosed in a try/catch block. The script won't execute the function when an exception handler exits.

The code for `_drupal_exception_handler` is as follows –

```
function _drupal_exception_handler($exception) {
  require_once DRUPAL_ROOT . '/includes/errors.inc';
  try {
    // display the error message in the Log and return the error messages to the user
    _drupal_log_error(_drupal_decode_exception($exception), TRUE);
  }
  catch (Exception $excp2) {
    // Another uncaught exception was thrown while handling the first one.
    // If we are displaying errors, then do so with no possibility of
    // a further uncaught exception being thrown.

    if (error_displayable()) {
      print '<h1>Additional uncaught exception thrown while handling exception.</h1>';
      print '<h2>Original</h2> <p>'. _drupal_render_exception_safe($exception). '</p>';
      print '<h2>Additional</h2> <p>'. _drupal_render_exception_safe($excp2). '</p><hr/>';
    }
  }
}
```

The function must be used on every Drupal request. This function is present at the line 2328 in the file **includes/bootstrap.inc**.

There are two string references to `_drupal_exception_handler` such as `_drupal_bootstrap_configuration` present in the `bootstrap.inc` file and `_drupal_get_last_caller` present in the `errors.inc` file. Both these files are present in the ‘**includes**’ folder.

## DRUPAL - MULTILINGUAL CONTENT

In this chapter, we will learn about multilingual content. That means your content can be written and will be displayed in different languages. For this you may either install a multilingual content module or an Internationalism module.

Following are the steps to install multilingual content module on Drupal.

**Step 1** – Click **Modules** from the menu bar.



**Step 2** – Check the **Multilingual content** box from the modules and click **Configure**.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Menu translation</b>	7.x-1.13	Supports translatable custom menu items. Requires: Internationalization (enabled), Locale (enabled), Variable (enabled), Menu (enabled), String translation (enabled), Translation sets (enabled)	<a href="#">Help</a>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Multilingual content</b>	7.x-1.13	Extended node options for multilingual content Requires: Content translation (enabled), Locale (enabled), Internationalization (enabled), Variable (enabled), String translation (enabled) Required by: Multilingual forum (disabled)	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Permissions</a>	<a href="#">Configure</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Multilingual forum</b>	7.x-1.13	Enables multilingual forum, translates names and containers. Requires: Forum (disabled), Taxonomy (enabled), Options (enabled), Field (enabled), Field SQL storage (enabled), Comment (disabled), Text (enabled), Taxonomy translation (enabled), String translation (enabled), Locale (enabled), Internationalization (enabled), Variable (enabled), Translation sets (enabled), Multilingual content (enabled), Content translation (enabled)			

**Step 3** – The Multilingual settings page will get displayed.

The screenshot shows the 'Multilingual settings' page with the 'MULTILINGUAL SYSTEM' tab selected. The page includes a message box with instructions for translating menus and content types, and a 'Languages for content' section with two radio button options: 'Enabled languages only.' (selected) and 'All defined languages will be allowed.' Below this is a note about determining allowed languages for content creation, and at the bottom is a 'Save configuration' button, which is also highlighted with a red circle.

## Languages for content –

- **Enabled language only** – When you check this box, you can only view languages that are enabled.
- **All Defined languages will be allowed** – Only the defined languages will be allowed.

Here, we have three different tabs where you can make the required changes.

- **Selection** – You can select nodes and taxonomy according to language.

Home > Administration > Configuration > Regional and language > Multilingual settings

Content to filter by language

Select nodes by language  
 Select taxonomy terms by language

Content selection mode

**Skip tags**

views

Skip queries with these tags. Enter a list of tags separated by commas.

Enable for specific pages

**Select**

All pages except those listed  
 Only the listed pages

**Pages**

admin/\*

Specify pages by using their path. Enter one path per line. The '\*' character is a wildcard. Example paths are blog for the blog page and blog/\* for every personal blog. '<front>' is the front page.

Enable always for block content though it may be disabled for the page

**Save configuration**

- **Select nodes by language** – Check box if you want nodes by language.
- **Select taxonomy terms by language** – If you want taxonomy terms by language then check this box.
- **Skip tags** – Write those tags which you don't want to include.
- **Enable for specific pages** – If you want to enable settings for specific pages then use this checkbox.

Click the **save** button, once completed.

- **Variables** – Select variables to be set as shown in the following screen.

Multilingual settings

MULTILINGUAL SYSTEM SELECTION VARIABLES NODE OPTIONS STRINGS

Home > Administration > Configuration > Regional and language > Multilingual settings

Select variables to be set for this realm.

Currently selected variables are: Site name, Site slogan

	Name	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pages	Specify pages by using their paths. Enter one path per line. The "*" character is a wildcard. Example paths are /blog for the blog page and /blog/* for every personal blog. <front> is the front page.

Save configuration

- **Menu Settings** – Manages menu settings.
- **Site Information** – Helps to make changes on site.
- **Feed settings** – You can set your feed description.
- **Regional Settings** – Changes time zone and day.
- **Theme Settings** – Specifies managing themes.
- **User Settings** – You can use this to set users.
- **User emails** – Any issues related to user emails can be done.
- **Examples** – You can give examples.

Click **Save** when you complete the settings.

- **Node Options** – Help you set nodes.

Multilingual settings .post

**MULTILINGUAL SYSTEM** **SELECTION** **VARIABLES** **NODE OPTIONS** **STRINGS**

Home > Administration > Configuration > Regional and language > Multilingual settings

You can find some more per content type options on the Content types administration page.

Hide content translation links  
Hide the links to translations in content body and teasers. If you choose this option, switching language will only be available from the language switcher block.

**Default language for content types with Multilingual support disabled.**

- The site's default language (Default behaviour).
- Language neutral (Recommended).

Determines which language will be set for newly created content of types that don't have Multilingual support enabled.

**Save configuration**

You can hide content translations and change the language on this page. Later, click the **Save configuration** button.

- **Strings** – This option helps to change format of the page.

Home > Administration > Configuration > Regional and language > Multilingual settings

When translating user defined strings that have a text format associated, translators will be able to edit the text before it is filtered which may be a security risk for some filters. An obvious example is when using the PHP filter but other filters may also be dangerous.

As a general rule **do not allow any filtered text to be translated unless the translators already have access to that text format**. However if you are doing all your translations through this site's translation UI or the Localization client, and never importing translations for other textgroups than *default*, filter access will be checked for translators on every translation page.

**Important:** After disallowing some text format, use the refresh strings page so forbidden strings are deleted and not allowed anymore for translators.

**Translatable text formats**

- Filtered HTML
- Full HTML
- Plain text

The translation system only translates strings with the selected text formats. All other strings will be ignored and removed from the list of translatable strings.

**Source language**

- English
- English, British

Language that will be used as the source language for string translations. The default is the site default language.

**Save configuration**

Change and translate strings using **Translatable text formats** settings. You can even change sources as you choose many languages. After completion, click **Save** button.

## DRUPAL - TRIGGERS & ACTIONS

In this chapter, we will learn about **Triggers and Actions** in Drupal. First let's look into Triggers.

It can be defined as changes happening within your site. The actions can be carried out either after creating a new content or any page.

## Triggers

Following are the steps that will help you use triggers in Drupal.

**Step 1** – First click **Modules** from the menu bar.



**Step 2** – When you click **Modules**, you get the following page.

	Toolbar	7.39	Provides a toolbar that shows the top-level administration menu items and links from other modules.	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Permissions</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tracker	7.39	Enables tracking of recent content for users. Requires: Comment (enabled), Text (enabled), Field (enabled), Field SQL storage (enabled)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trigger	7.39	Enables actions to be fired on certain system events, such as when new content is created.		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Update manager	7.39	Checks for available updates, and can securely install or update modules and themes via a web interface.	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Configure</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	User	7.39	Manages the user registration and login system. Required by: Drupal	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>

Here enable **Trigger** module. Then click **Save Configuration** at the bottom of the page.

**Step 3** – Go back to the **Trigger** module and click **Configure** on the right side of the page as shown in the following image.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trigger	7.39	Enables actions to be fired on certain system events, such as when new content is created.	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Configure</a>
-------------------------------------	---------	------	--	----------------------	---------------------------

**Step 4** – When you click **Configure**, you get the following page.

Home > Administration > Structure > Triggers.

**Triggers**

Comment    Node    System    Taxonomy    User

Triggers are events on your site, such as new content being added or a user logging in. The Trigger module associates these triggers with actions (functional tasks), such as unpublishing content containing certain keywords or e-mailing an administrator. The Actions settings page contains a list of existing actions and provides the ability to create and configure advanced actions (actions requiring configuration, such as an e-mail address or a list of banned words).

There is a tab on this page for each module that defines triggers. On this tab you can assign actions to run when triggers from the Comment module happen.

Trigger: When either saving a new comment or updating an existing comment

Trigger: After saving a new comment

Trigger: After saving an updated comment

Trigger: After deleting a comment

Trigger: When a comment is being viewed by an authenticated user

We have different tabs on the page that specify each trigger.

**Comment Module** – You can assign action to only those triggers relating to comment module.

**Node Module** – You can assign action to those triggers relating to Node module.

Home > Administration > Structure > Triggers

Navigation

- ▶ Add content
- ▶ Feed aggregator

## Triggers

Comment   **Node**   System   Taxonomy   User

Triggers are events on your site, such as new content being added or a user logging in. The Trigger module associates these triggers with actions (functional tasks), such as unpublishing content containing certain keywords or e-mailing an administrator. The Actions settings page contains a list of existing actions and provides the ability to create and configure advanced actions (actions requiring configuration, such as an e-mail address or a list of banned words).

There is a tab on this page for each module that defines triggers. On this tab you can assign actions to run when triggers from the Node module happen.

Trigger: When either saving new content or updating existing content

Choose an action ▾ Assign

Trigger: After saving new content

Choose an action ▾ Assign

Trigger: After saving updated content

Choose an action ▾ Assign

Trigger: After deleting content

Choose an action ▾ Assign

Trigger: When content is viewed by an authenticated user

Choose an action ▾ Assign

**System Module** – You can assign action to only those triggers relating to System module.

## Triggers

Comment   Node   **System**   Taxonomy   User

Triggers are events on your site, such as new content being added or a user logging in. The Trigger module associates these triggers with actions (functional tasks), such as unpublishing content containing certain keywords or e-mailing an administrator. The [Actions settings page](#) contains a list of existing actions and provides the ability to create and configure advanced actions (actions requiring configuration, such as an e-mail address or a list of banned words).

There is a tab on this page for each module that defines triggers. On this tab you can assign actions to run when triggers from the [System](#) module happen.

Trigger: When cron runs

Choose an action ▾ Assign

**Taxonomy Module** – You can trigger actions to the Taxonomy module.

## Triggers

Comment   Node   System   **Taxonomy**   User

Triggers are events on your site, such as new content being added or a user logging in. The Trigger module associates these triggers with actions (functional tasks), such as unpublishing content containing certain keywords or e-mailing an administrator. The Actions settings page contains a list of existing actions and provides the ability to create and configure advanced actions (actions requiring configuration, such as an e-mail address or a list of banned words).

There is a tab on this page for each module that defines triggers. On this tab you can assign actions to run when triggers from the Taxonomy module happen.

Trigger: After saving a new term to the database

Choose an action ▾ Assign

Trigger: After saving an updated term to the database

Choose an action ▾ Assign

Trigger: After deleting a term

Choose an action ▾ Assign

**User Module** – At last we have the user module, here actions must be assigned in User module.

## Triggers

Comment   Node   System   Taxonomy   User

Triggers are events on your site, such as new content being added or a user logging in. The Trigger module associates these triggers with actions (functional tasks), such as unpublishing content containing certain keywords or e-mailing an administrator. The [Actions settings page](#) contains a list of existing actions and provides the ability to create and configure advanced actions (actions requiring configuration, such as an e-mail address or a list of banned words).

There is a tab on this page for each module that defines triggers. On this tab you can assign actions to run when triggers from the User module happen.

Trigger: After creating a new user account

Choose an action ▾ Assign

Trigger: After updating a user account

Choose an action ▾ Assign

Trigger: After a user has been deleted

Choose an action ▾ Assign

Trigger: After a user has logged in

Choose an action ▾ Assign

Trigger: After a user has logged out

Choose an action ▾ Assign

Trigger: When a user's profile is being viewed

Choose an action ▾ Assign

## Actions

Tasks carried on a particular system object are called actions.

**Step 1** – Click Configuration from the menu bar.



**Step 2** – Click on Actions from the system section.

The screenshot shows the "Configuration" page in Drupal 7. The page is divided into several sections:

- People**: Includes "Account settings" (Configure default behavior of users) and "IP address blocking" (Manage blocked IP addresses).
- System**: Includes "Site information" (Change site name, e-mail address, slogan, default front page, and number of posts per page, error pages), "Statistics" (Control details about what and how your site logs access statistics), and "Actions" (Manage the actions defined for your site, which is circled in red).
- Content authoring**: Includes "Text formats" (Configure how content input by users is filtered, including allowed HTML tags. Also allows enabling of module-provided filters).
- Cron**: Manage automatic site maintenance tasks.

**Step 3** – When you click **Actions**, you get the following page.

## Actions

There are two types of actions: simple and advanced. Simple actions do not require any additional configuration, and are listed here automatically. Advanced actions need to be created and configured before they can be used, because they have options that need to be specified; for example, sending an e-mail to a specified address, or unpublishing content containing certain words. To create an advanced action, select the action from the drop-down list in the advanced action section below and click the **Create** button.

You may proceed to the Triggers page to assign these actions to system events.

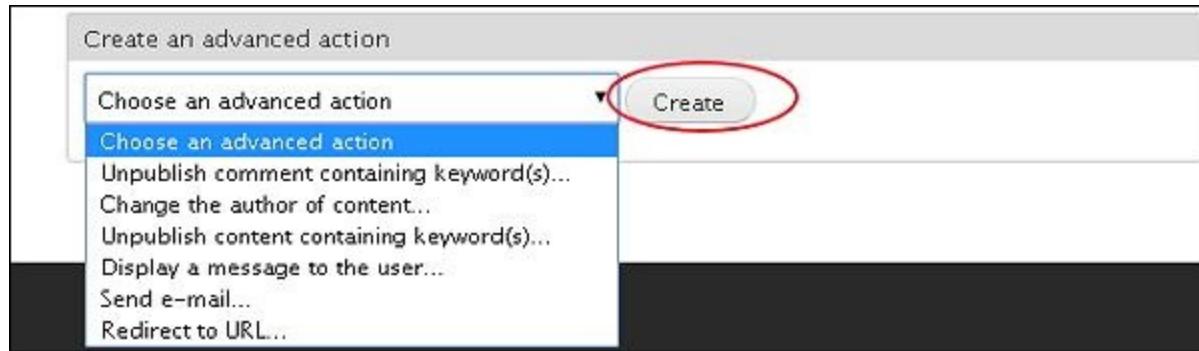
### Available actions:

Action type	Label
comment	Publish comment
comment	Save comment
comment	Unpublish comment
node	Make content sticky
node	Make content unsticky
node	Promote content to front page
node	Publish content
node	Save content
node	Remove content from front page
node	Unpublish content
user	Ban IP address of current user
user	Block current user

### Create an advanced action

Choose an advanced action ▼ Create

**Step 4** – Select any one action from the dropdown and click **Create**.



**Step 5** – When you choose an option and click **Create**, The following page appears.

## Configure an advanced action

An advanced action offers additional configuration options which may be filled out below. Changing the *Description* field is recommended, in order to better identify the precise action taking place. This description will be displayed in modules such as the Trigger module when assigning actions to system events, so it is best if it is as descriptive as possible (for example, "Send e-mail to Moderation Team" rather than simply "Send e-mail").

### Label

[Send e-mail](#)

A unique label for this advanced action. This label will be displayed in the interface of modules that integrate with actions, such as Trigger module.

**Recipient**

com

The email address to which the message should be sent OR enter [node:author:mail], [comment:author:mail], etc. if you would like to send an e-mail to the author of the original post.

### Subject

send email whenever any visitor comments

The subject of the message -

## Message

The message that should be sent. You may include placeholders like [node:title], [user:name], and [comment:body] to represent data that will be different each time message is sent. Not all placeholders will be available in all contexts.



Following are the option fields present on the page –

- **Label** – Give a name to your action
- **Recipient** – Enter your email address
- **Subject** – Enter a subject you want to add to the action
- **Message** – Enter the message you want to send to the visitor when clicked on any action.

After filling all the details, click **Save**.

**Step6** – You can see that your action is added to the list.

Action type ▾	Label	Operations	
comment	Save comment		
comment	Publish comment		
comment	Unpublish comment		
node	Save content		
node	Promote content to front page		
node	Publish content		
node	Remove content from front page		
node	Unpublish content		
node	Make content sticky		
node	Make content unsticky		
system	Send e-mail	configure	delete
user	Ban IP address of current user		
user	Block current user		

## DRUPAL - SOCIAL NETWORKING

In this chapter, let us study about **Social Networking** in Drupal. Social media is becoming very important these days, Drupal has many social media modules for this purpose. Let us take **ShareThis** module as our example, you can choose any other of your choice.

Following are the simple steps used to install **ShareThis** module.

**Step 1** – Click [ShareThis](#) to visit **ShareThis** module page and click the **Version** as shown in the following screen.

**Drupal**

Get Started Community Documentation Support Download & Extend Jobs Marketplace About

Drupal Homepage Log in / Register Search Refine your search

Download & Extend

Download & Extend Home Drupal Core Distributions Modules Themes

## ShareThis

View Version control Automated Testing

Posted by gaofengzzz on March 9, 2008 at 8:07pm

Integration with the ShareThis social bookmarking utility on selected node types.

The code for this project was based on the original share project for Drupal 5.x. The code for this project has been trimmed down to only work with the ShareThis system, and not require any additional modules to work properly.

**Features**

- Customize your ShareThis code using the STAPI
- Select node types you wish to display ShareThis module on
- Choose to display in \$teaser view or not
- Choose to display the ShareThis link in either the \$link items, or in the \$node->content itself
- Customize the weight of the ShareThis link if in \$node placement
- Uses the ShareThis jQuery plugin so the ShareThis servers are queried after page rendering
- Place a ShareThis block anywhere on your site
- Views 2 integration

**Alternative Solutions**

- Service Links
- AddThis
- Share Count

**Project Information**

Maintenance status: Actively maintained  
 Development status: Under active development  
 Module categories: Community > Third-party Integration  
 Reported installs: 47,674 sites currently report using this module. View usage statistics.  
 Downloads: 291,089  
 Automated tests: Enabled  
 Last modified: December 2, 2014

**Downloads**

Recommended releases		
Version	Download	Date
7.x-2.12	tar.gz (206.06 KB)   zip (220.04 KB)	2015-Jul-03
6.x-1.0	tar.gz (11.5 KB)   zip (14.34 KB)	2010-Mar-12

Development releases		
Version	Download	Date
7.x-2.x-dev	tar.gz (208.06 KB)   zip (220.05 KB)	2015-Jul-03
6.x-1.x-dev	tar.gz (13.11 KB)   zip (15.41 KB)	2013-Oct-01

[View all releases](#)

**Maintainers for ShareThis**

sagarpaikwad - 3 commits  
 last: 2 months ago, first: 7 months ago  
 pankaj.shukla - 7 commits  
 last: 1 year ago, first: 1 year ago  
 gaofengzzz - 7 commits  
 last: 1 year ago, first: 2 years ago  
 RobLoach - 61 commits  
 last: 2 years ago, first: 6 years ago  
 jvalencia - 7 commits  
 last: 3 years ago, first: 4 years ago  
[View all committers](#)  
[View commits](#)

**Issues for ShareThis**

To avoid duplicates, please search before submitting a new issue.  
[Advanced search](#)

All issues  
 247 open, 412 total  
 Bug report  
 113 open, 186 total  
[Subscribe via e-mail](#)  
[Statistics](#)

New issues  0  
 Response rate  0 %  
 1st response  0 hours  
 Open bugs  113  
 Participants  1  
[2 year graph](#), [updates weekly](#)

**Resources**

Try out a demonstration  
[View project translations](#)

**Development**

[View pending patches](#)  
[Browse code repository](#)  
[View commits](#)  
[Report a security vulnerability](#)  
[View change records](#)

**Step 2 – Copy the link address of the module as shown in the following screen.**

The screenshot shows the Drupal.org 'Download & Extend' section. Under the 'Modules' tab, the 'sharethis 7.x-2.12' module is listed. A context menu is open over the download link 'sharethis-7.x-2.12.tar.gz'. The 'Copy link address' option is highlighted with a red oval.

**Step 3** – Next, go to **Modules** and click **Install new module** as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the Drupal admin 'Modules' page. The 'Modules' tab is selected. At the top, there are buttons for 'LIST', 'UPDATE', and 'UNINSTALL'. Below this, a heading says 'Download additional contributed modules to extend Drupal's functionality.' and 'Regularly review and install available updates to maintain a secure and current site. Always run the update script each time a module is updated.' A red circle highlights the '+ Install new module' button. The 'CORE' section of the table lists two modules: 'Aggregator' and 'Block'.

ENABLED	NAME	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	OPERATIONS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Aggregator	7.39	Aggregates syndicated content (RSS, RDF, and Atom feeds).	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Block	7.39	Controls the visual building blocks a page is constructed with. Blocks are boxes of content rendered into an area, or region, of a web page. Required by: Dashboard (enabled)	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>

**Step 4** – Now, paste the link address that you copied in **step2** and click **Install** as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Modules' page in the Drupal admin interface. At the top, there are tabs for Dashboard, Content, Structure, Appearance, People, Modules (which is selected), Configuration, Reports, and Help. On the right, it says 'Hello admin' and 'Log out'. Below the tabs, there are links for 'Add content' and 'Find content', and a 'Edit sidebar' button. The main content area has a title 'Modules' with a small info icon. It includes a breadcrumb trail: Home > Administration > Modules. A note says: 'You can find modules and themes on drupal.org. The following file extensions are supported: zip tar tar.gz gz bz2.' There are two sections for module installation: 'Install from a URL' (with a red box around the URL input field containing 'http://ftp.drupal.org/files/projects/sharethis-7.x-2.12.tar.gz') and 'Upload a module or theme archive to install' (with a 'Choose File' button and a note about uploading from a local computer). An 'Install' button is circled in red.

**Step 5** – You will see the following screen. Click **Enable newly added modules**.

The screenshot shows the 'Update manager' page. At the top, it says 'Update manager'. Below that, a green success message box contains a checkmark icon and the text 'Installation was completed successfully.' Underneath, there's a section for 'sharethis' with a bullet point: 'Installed sharethis successfully'. Below this, there's a 'Next steps' section with three items: 'Install another module', 'Enable newly added modules' (which is circled in red), and 'Administration pages'.

**Step 6** – Next, go to **Modules**. Enable the module and click **Save configuration** as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Modules' configuration page in Drupal. The 'ShareThis' module is listed under the 'Enabled' column. A red circle highlights the 'ShareThis' row. Below the table, there is a 'Save configuration' button, which is also circled in red.

ENABLED	NAME	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	OPERATIONS
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tracker	7.39	Enables tracking of recent content for users. Requires: Comment (enabled), Text (enabled), Field (enabled), Field SQL storage (enabled)	<a href="#">Help</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Trigger	7.39	Enables actions to be fired on certain system events, such as when new content is created.	<a href="#">Help</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Update manager	7.39	Checks for available updates, and can securely install or update modules and themes via a web interface.	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	User	7.39	Manages the user registration and login system. Required by: Drupal	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>

**SHARING**

ENABLED	NAME	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	OPERATIONS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ShareThis	7.x-2.12	Add the ShareThis widget to nodes on your site.	

**Save configuration**

**Step 7 – Go to Configuration, under WEB SERVICES and click ShareThis as shown in the following screen.**

The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' screen in Drupal. The 'WEB SERVICES' section is expanded, and the 'ShareThis' module is highlighted with a red circle. The 'ShareThis' module is described as choosing the widget, button family, and services for using ShareThis to share content online.

- Image styles**: Configure styles that can be used for resizing or adjusting images on display.
- Image toolkit**: Choose which image toolkit to use if you have installed optional toolkits.
- SEARCH AND METADATA**
  - Search settings**: Configure relevance settings for search and other indexing options.
  - URL aliases**: Change your site's URL paths by aliasing them.
  - Clean URLs**: Enable or disable clean URLs for your site.
- WEB SERVICES**
  - RSS publishing**: Configure the site description, the number of items per feed and whether feeds should be titles/teasers/full-text.
  - ShareThis**: Choose the widget, button family, and services for using ShareThis to share content online.
- REGIONAL AND LANGUAGE**
  - Regional settings**: Settings for the site's default time zone and country.
  - Date and time**: Configure display formats for date and time.

**Step 8 – The following screen pops up.**

Dashboard Content Structure Appearance People Modules Configuration Reports Help Hello admin Log out Edit

Add content Find content

Home > Administration > Configuration > Web services

## ShareThis

Choose the widget, button family, and services for using ShareThis to share content online.

**DISPLAY**

**Choose a button style:** \*

- Large Chicklets
- Small Chicklets
- Classic Buttons
- Vertical Counters
- Horizontal Counters
- Custom Buttons via CSS

**Preview**

Chase is contemplating capping debit card transactions at as little as 44 cents each time you swipe your card but in those fees, causing banks to pass their pain onto consumers in the form of limited payment choices. Get out your credit cards, costly debit transactions may be a thing of the past. Read more.

[Tweet](#) [Share](#) [Email](#) [ShareThis](#)

**We're On A Boat...With Summit Series**  
April 6th, 2011

A weekend on a boat is never a bad thing. This Friday through Monday, SVP Julie Greenhouse is lucky to be one of the 1000

**Choose Your Services:** \*

Add a service by selecting it on the right and clicking the left arrow. Remove it by clicking the right arrow. Change the order of services under "Selected Services" by using the up and down arrows.

Selected Service	
	Facebook
	Twitter
	LinkedIn
	Email
	ShareThis

Possible Services	
	Edmodo
	Embedly
	Evernote
	Fark
	Fashionista
	Elliptical

**Extra services**

Google Plus One  
 Facebook Like

Select additional services which will be available. These are not officially supported by ShareThis, but are available.

**Context**

The advanced settings can usually be ignored if you have no need for them.

**Advanced**

**Insert a publisher key (optional):**  
dr-99af7490-af45-80d2-48bf-d566dae84e36

When you install the module, we create a random publisher key. You can register the key with ShareThis by contacting customer support. Otherwise, you can go to ShareThis and create an account. Your official publisher key can be found under 'My Account'. It allows you to get detailed analytics about sharing done on your site.

Late Load

You can change the order in which ShareThis widget loads on the user's browser. By default the ShareThis widget loader loads as soon as the browser encounters the JavaScript tag, typically in the head of your page. ShareThis assets are generally loaded from a CDN closest to the user. However, if you wish to change the default setting so that the widget loads after your web-page has completed loading then you simply tick this option.

**Twitter Suffix**

Optional append a Twitter handle, or text, so that you get pinged when someone shares an article. Example: via @YourNameHere

The screenshot shows a configuration form for the ShareThis module. It includes sections for Twitter Handle, Twitter recommends, Display options (with 'Display ShareThis widget on hover' checked), CopyNShare (with 'Measure copy & shares of your site's Content' checked), and a note about Site URL and Site Content. A 'Save configuration' button is at the bottom.

**Twitter Handle**  
Twitter handle to use when sharing.

**Twitter recommends**  
Specify a twitter handle to be recommended to the user.

Display ShareThis widget on hover  
If disabled, the ShareThis widget will be displayed on click instead of hover.

Display count "0" instead of "New"  
Display a zero (0) instead of "New" in the count for content not yet shared.

Display short URL  
Display either the full or the shortened URL.

**CopyNShare  ⓘ**

Measure copy & shares of your site's Content

Measure copy & shares of your site's URLs

CopyNShare is the new ShareThis widget feature that enables you to track the shares that occur when a user copies and pastes your website's [URL](#) or [Content](#).  
**Site URL** – ShareThis adds a special #hashtag at the end of your address bar URL to keep track of where your content is being shared on the web.  
**Site Content** – It enables the pasting of "See more: YourURL#SThashtag" after user copies-and-pastes text. When a user copies text within your site, a "See more: yourURL.com#SThashtag" will appear after the pasted text. Please refer the CopyNShare FAQ for more details.

**Save configuration**

**Step 9** – You can click any of the button style, under the **Display** section to share your content online as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the 'ShareThis' configuration page within the Drupal administrative interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like 'Dashboard', 'Content', 'Structure', 'Appearance', 'People', 'Modules', 'Configuration', 'Reports', and 'Help'. The 'Configuration' tab is currently selected. On the right side, there are user info ('Hello admin') and log out links. Below the navigation, there's a breadcrumb trail: 'None > Administration > Configuration > Web services'. A 'ShareThis' module icon is present.

The main content area is titled 'ShareThis' with a sub-section 'Choose the widget, button family, and services for using ShareThis to share content online.' A 'DISPLAY' section contains a heading 'Choose a button style: \*' followed by five radio button options: 'Large Chicklets', 'Small Chicklets', 'Classic Buttons' (which is selected and highlighted with a red oval), 'Vertical Counters', and 'Horizontal Counters'. Below this is a preview window showing a news article snippet and social sharing buttons for Twitter, Facebook, Email, and ShareThis. The preview window has a red arrow pointing to its title 'Preview'.

Under the preview window, there's a section titled 'We're On A Boat...With Summit Series' with the date 'April 6th, 2011'. To the right of the text is a small profile picture of a woman.

At the bottom, there's a 'Choose Your Services.' section with instructions: 'Add a service by selecting it on the right and clicking the left arrow. Remove it by clicking the right arrow. Change the order of services under "Selected Services" by using the up and down arrows.' It includes two tabs: 'Selected Service' and 'Possible Services'.

**Step 10** – Click any of the services you want to remove. You can also use **Extra services** like **Google Plus One** and **Facebook Like** by checking them as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the Drupal configuration interface for a content item. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like Dashboard, Content, Structure, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, and Help. On the right, it says "Hello admin" and "Log out". Below the navigation, there's a sidebar with "Add content" and "Find content" options, and two radio button choices: "Horizontal Counters" and "Custom Buttons via CSS". The main content area has a title "We're On A Boat...With Summit Series" and a date "April 6th, 2011". Below the title is a text snippet: "A weekend on a boat is never a bad thing. This Friday through Monday, SVP Julie Greenhouse is lucky to be one of the 1000". To the right of the text is a small profile picture of a woman.

**Choose Your Services. \***

Add a service by selecting it on the right and clicking the left arrow. Remove it by clicking the right arrow. Change the order of services under "Selected Services" by using the up and down arrows.

**Selected Service**

	Facebook
	Twitter
	LinkedIn
	Pinterest

**Possible Services**

	Email
	ShareThis
	Adity
	Allvoices
	Amazon Wishlist

**Extra services**

Google Plus One  
 Facebook Like

Select additional services which will be available. These are not officially supported by ShareThis, but are available.

You can choose services from the **Possible Services** section and you can also remove or re-order services from **Selected Service** section.

**Step 11** – Next, click **Context** as shown in the following screen to configure where the **ShareThis** widget should appear.

The screenshot shows a configuration interface for the ShareThis module. On the left, there are two tabs: 'Context' (which is circled in red) and 'Advanced'. The main content area is titled 'Configure where the ShareThis widget should appear.' It contains several sections:

- Location:** A radio button group with three options: 'Node content' (selected), 'Block', and 'Links area'.
- Node Types:** A radio button group with two options: 'Article' (selected) and 'Basic page'.
- Comments:** A checkbox labeled 'Display ShareThis on comments.' which is unchecked.
- Weight:** A dropdown menu set to '10'.

At the bottom left is a 'Save configuration' button.

Following the details of the fields present on the screen.

- Under **Location** you can choose any of **Node content** or **Block** or **Links area**.
- Under **Node Types** you can select **Article** and **Basic page**, if you want **ShareThis** widget to appear on it.
- If you select **Comments** you can display **ShareThis** on comments as well.
- The **Weight** of the widget determines the location on the page where it will appear.

**Step 12** – Next, select **Advanced** as shown in the following screen.

The advanced settings can usually be ignored if you have no need for them.

**Insert a publisher key (optional).**  
dt-69-a749c-a945-0b d2-40b6-d588 dae04e36

When you install the module, we create a random publisher key. You can register the key with ShareThis by contacting customer support. Otherwise, you can go to ShareThis and create an account. Your official publisher key can be found under 'My Account'. It allows you to get detailed analytics about sharing done on your site.

**Late Load**  
You can change the order in which ShareThis widget loads on the user's browser. By default the ShareThis widget loader loads as soon as the browser encounters the JavaScript tag, typically in the tag of your page. ShareThis assets are generally loaded from a CDN closest to the user. However, if you wish to change the default setting to that the widget loads after your web-page has completed loading then you simply tick this option.

**Twitter Suffix**  
Optionally append a Twitter handle, or text, to that you get pinged when someone shares an article. Example: via @YourNameHere

**Twitter Handle**

Twitter handle to use when sharing.

**Twitter recommends**

Specify a Twitter handle to be recommended to the user.

**Display ShareThis widget on hover**  
If disabled, the ShareThis widget will be displayed on click instead of hover.

**Display count "0" instead of "New"**  
Displays a zero (0) instead of "New" in the count for content not yet shared.

**Display short URL**  
Display either the full or the shortened URL.

**CopyNShare**

**Measure copy & shares of your site's Content**

**Measure copy & shares of your site's URLs**

CopyNShare is the new ShareThis widget feature that enables you to track the shares that occur when a user copies and pastes your website's URL or Content.  
Site URL - ShareThis adds a special #hashtag at the end of your address bar URL to keep track of where your content is being shared on the web.  
Site Content - It enables the pasting of "See more: yourURL#Stashashitag" after user copies-and-pastes text. When a user copies text within your site, a "See more: yourURL.com#Stashashitag" will appear after the pasted text.  
Please refer the CopyNShare FAQ for more details.

**Save configuration**

Following are the details of the fields present on the preceding screen.

- When you install the module, a random publisher key will be created.
- **Twitter Suffix** will optionally append a Twitter handle, or text, so that you get a ping when someone shares an article.
- **Twitter Handle** will be used when sharing on twitter.
- **Twitter recommends** will specify a twitter handle to be recommended to the user while sharing.
- If **Display ShareThis widget on hover** is disabled, **ShareThis** widget will be displayed on click instead of hover.
- If **Display count "0" instead of "New"** is checked, **zero** is displayed instead of **New** in the count for content not yet shared.
- **Display short URL** will display either the full or the shortened URL.
- **CopyNShare** will measure copy and shares of your site's content or URLs as checked respectively.

**Step 13** – After checking all the details, click **Save configuration** as shown in the following screen.

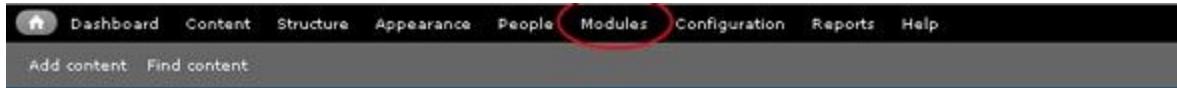
**Step 14** – Now you can see the social media buttons appearing on the **Article** page.

## DRUPAL - INTERNATIONALIZATION

In this chapter, we will learn about **Internationalization** in Drupal. Internationalization is a module which lets you create multilingual sites. This way you can display your website in different languages.

Following are the steps for Internationalization –

**Step 1** – Click **Module** from the menu bar.



**Step 2** – To get the Internationalization module you must first download and install it in Drupal. Then you must enable the **Internationalization** module, and click **Save Configuration**.

Multilingual – Internationalization				
Enabled	Name	Version	Description	Operations
<input type="checkbox"/>	Block languages	7.x-1.13	Enables language selector for blocks and optional block translation. Requires: Block ( <b>enabled</b> ), String translation ( <b>disabled</b> ), Locale ( <b>disabled</b> ), Internationalization ( <b>disabled</b> ), Variable ( <b>missing</b> )	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Contact translation	7.x-1.13	Makes contact categories and replies available for translation. Requires: Contact ( <b>enabled</b> ), String translation ( <b>disabled</b> ), Locale ( <b>disabled</b> ), Internationalization ( <b>disabled</b> ), Variable ( <b>missing</b> )	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Field translation	7.x-1.13	Translate field properties Requires: Field ( <b>enabled</b> ), Field SQL storage ( <b>enabled</b> ), String translation ( <b>disabled</b> ), Locale ( <b>disabled</b> ), Internationalization ( <b>disabled</b> ), Variable ( <b>missing</b> )	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Internationalization	7.x-1.13	Extends Drupal support for multilingual features. Requires: Locale ( <b>disabled</b> ), Variable ( <b>missing</b> ) Required by: String translation ( <b>disabled</b> ), Block languages ( <b>disabled</b> ), Contact translation ( <b>disabled</b> ), Field translation ( <b>disabled</b> ), Translation sets ( <b>disabled</b> ), Taxonomy translation ( <b>disabled</b> ), Multilingual content ( <b>disabled</b> ), Multilingual forum ( <b>disabled</b> ), Menu translation ( <b>disabled</b> ), Path translation ( <b>disabled</b> ), Translation redirect ( <b>disabled</b> ), Multilingual select ( <b>disabled</b> ), Synchronize translations ( <b>disabled</b> ), Variable translation ( <b>disabled</b> ), User mail translation ( <b>disabled</b> )	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Menu translation	7.x-1.13	Supports translatable custom menu items. Requires: Internationalization ( <b>disabled</b> ), Locale ( <b>disabled</b> ), Variable ( <b>missing</b> ), Menu ( <b>enabled</b> ), String translation ( <b>disabled</b> ), Translation sets ( <b>disabled</b> )	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Multilingual content	7.x-1.13	Extended node options for multilingual content Requires: Content translation ( <b>disabled</b> ), Locale ( <b>disabled</b> ), Internationalization ( <b>disabled</b> ), Variable ( <b>missing</b> ), String translation ( <b>disabled</b> ) Required by: Multilingual forum ( <b>disabled</b> )	

**Step 3** – Next, you can see a **Configure** setting on the right side of the page for Internationalization module as shown in the following screen.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Internationalization	7.x-1.13	Extends Drupal support for multilingual features. Requires: Locale ( <b>enabled</b> ), Variable ( <b>enabled</b> ) Required by: String translation ( <b>enabled</b> ), Block languages ( <b>enabled</b> ), Contact translation ( <b>disabled</b> ), Field translation ( <b>enabled</b> ), Translation sets ( <b>enabled</b> ), Taxonomy translation ( <b>enabled</b> ), Multilingual content ( <b>enabled</b> ), Multilingual forum ( <b>disabled</b> ), Menu translation ( <b>enabled</b> ), Path translation ( <b>disabled</b> ), Translation redirect ( <b>enabled</b> ), Multilingual select ( <b>enabled</b> ), Synchronize translations ( <b>enabled</b> ), Variable translation ( <b>enabled</b> ), User mail translation ( <b>disabled</b> )	<a href="#"></a>	<a href="#"></a>
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**Step 4** – Click **Configure** and you get the following page.

You can find some more per content type options on the [Content types administration page](#).  
 Menus and menu items can be translated on the [Menu administration page](#).  
 To set up multilingual options for vocabularies go to [Taxonomy configuration page](#).  
 To set up multilingual options for blocks go to the [Blocks administration page](#).

**Languages for content**

- Enabled languages only.
- All defined languages will be allowed.

Determines which languages will be allowed for content creation.

**Save configuration**

In Languages for content –

- **Enabled language only** – When you check this box, you can only view those languages that are enabled.
- **All Defined languages will be allowed** – Only the defined languages will be allowed, when you check this box.

You can see some tabs on the top right corner of the page –

- **Multilingual Settings** – You can study about multilingual settings in detail in the chapter [Drupal - Multilingual Content](#)

You can find some more per content type options on the [Content types administration page](#).  
 Menus and menu items can be translated on the [Menu administration page](#).  
 To set up multilingual options for vocabularies go to [Taxonomy configuration page](#).  
 To set up multilingual options for blocks go to the [Blocks administration page](#).

**Languages for content**

- Enabled languages only.
- All defined languages will be allowed.

Determines which languages will be allowed for content creation.

**Save configuration**

- **Selection** – You can select nodes and taxonomy according to language.
- **Variables** – Select variables to be set.
- **Node Options** – Helps you set nodes.

- **Strings** – Helps to change the format of the page.

Once you are done with the changes, click **Save Configuration**.

## DRUPAL - EXTENSION

In this chapter, we will learn about **Drupal Extensions**. To extend the functionality of the site, different extensions can be installed.

Following are the steps to install Extension module in Drupal.

**Step 1** – Click on **Modules** from the menu bar.



**Step 2** – Click on **Install new module**.

A screenshot of the "Modules" page in Drupal. At the top, there are three buttons: "List", "Update", and "Uninstall". Below them is a text box containing instructions about contributed modules and updates. At the bottom left, there is a button labeled "+ Install new module", which is circled in red.

**Step 3** – The following page gets displayed. Here, enter the module URL in the box as shown in the following image and click **Install**.

## Modules

List   Update   Uninstall

You can find [modules](#) and [themes](#) on [drupal.org](#). The following file extensions are supported: `zip tar tgz gz bz2`.

**Install from a URL**

`http://ftp.drupal.org/files/projects/extensions-7.x-1.0`

For example: `http://ftp.drupal.org/files/projects/name.tar.gz`

Or

**Upload a module or theme archive to install**

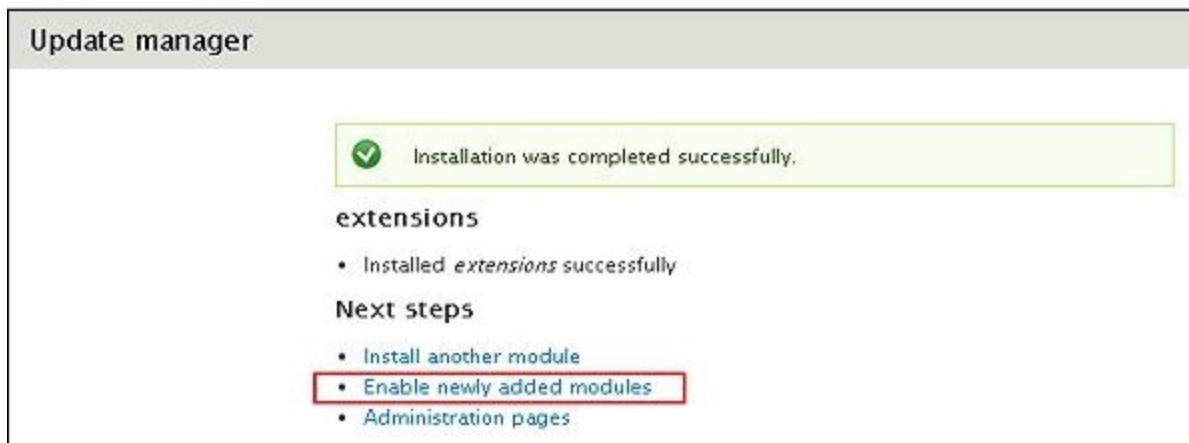
No file chosen

For example: `name.tar.gz` from your local computer

**Step 4** – The module starts getting installed as shown in the following screen.



**Step 5** – Once installation is complete, you get the following screen. Here, click **Enable newly added modules** link.



**Step 6** – Next, a *Module* page gets displayed where your module has been installed, now you can enable the module.

Enabled	Name	Version	Description	Operations
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Extensions	7.x-1.x-dev	An API for reusable objects. Requires: X Autoload (enabled)	

## DRUPAL - DEFAULT MODULES

In this chapter, we will study about **Default Modules** in Drupal. After installing Drupal, you will see total 44 default modules. You can see all these modules in *Core section*. By default 29 modules are enabled after installation.

**Step 1** – Click **Modules**, you will see the list of modules in **CORE** section as shown in the following screen.

CORE				
ENABLED	NAME	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	OPERATIONS
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aggregator	7.38	Aggregates syndicated content (RSS, RDF, and Atom feeds).	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Block	7.38	Controls the visual building blocks a page is constructed with. Blocks are boxes of content rendered into an area, or region, of a web page. Required by: Dashboard (enabled)	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Blog	7.38	Enables multi-user blogs.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book	7.38	Allows users to create and organize related content in an outline.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Color	7.38	Allows administrators to change the color scheme of compatible themes.	<a href="#">Help</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Comment	7.38	Allows users to comment on and discuss published content. Requires: Text (enabled), Field (enabled), Field SQL storage (enabled) Required by: Forum (disabled), Tracker (disabled)	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Contact	7.38	Enables the use of both personal and site-wide contact forms.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Content translation	7.38	Allows content to be translated into different languages. Requires: Locale (disabled)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contextual links	7.38	Provides contextual links to perform actions related to elements on a page.	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Dashboard	7.38	Provides a dashboard page in the administrative interface for organizing administrative tasks and tracking information Requires: Block (enabled)	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Database logging	7.38	Logs and records system events to the database.	<a href="#">Help</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Field	7.38	Field API to add fields to entities like nodes and users. Requires: Field SQL storage (enabled), Field (enabled) Required by: Drupal, Field SQL storage (enabled), Field (enabled), Text (enabled), Comment (enabled), Field UI (enabled), File (enabled), Options (enabled), Taxonomy (enabled), Forum (disabled), Image (enabled), List (enabled), Number (enabled), Tracker (disabled)	<a href="#">Help</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Field SQL storage	7.38	Stores field data in an SQL database. Requires: Field (enabled), Field SQL storage (enabled) Required by: Drupal, Field SQL storage (enabled), Field (enabled), Text (enabled), Comment (enabled), Field UI (enabled), File (enabled), Options (enabled), Taxonomy (enabled), Forum (disabled), Image (enabled), List (enabled), Number (enabled), Tracker (disabled)	<a href="#">Help</a>

<p style="text-align: center;">(enabled), Forum (disabled), Image (enabled), List (enabled), Number (enabled), Tracker (disabled)</p>					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Field UI</b>	7.38	User interface for the Field API. Requires: Field (enabled), Field SQL storage (enabled)	<a href="#">Help</a>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>File</b>	7.38	Defines a file field type. Requires: Field (enabled), Field SQL storage (enabled) Required by: Image (enabled)	<a href="#">Help</a>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Filter</b>	7.38	Filters content in preparation for display. Required by: Drupal	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Permissions</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Forum</b>	7.38	Provides discussion forums. Requires: Taxonomy (enabled), Options (enabled), Field (enabled), Field SQL storage (enabled), Comment (enabled), Text (enabled)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Help</b>	7.38	Manages the display of online help.	<a href="#">Help</a>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Image</b>	7.38	Provides image manipulation tools. Requires: File (enabled), Field (enabled), Field SQL storage (enabled) Required by: Drupal (Field type(s) in use - see Field list)	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Permissions</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>List</b>	7.38	Defines list field types. Use with Options to create selection lists. Requires: Field (enabled), Field SQL storage (enabled), Options (enabled) Required by: Drupal (Field type(s) in use - see Field list)	<a href="#">Help</a>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Locale</b>	7.38	Adds language handling functionality and enables the translation of the user interface to languages other than English. Required by: Content translation (disabled)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Menu</b>	7.38	Allows administrators to customize the site navigation menu.	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Permissions</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Node</b>	7.38	Allows content to be submitted to the site and displayed on pages. Required by: Drupal	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Permissions</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Number</b>	7.38	Defines numeric field types. Requires: Field (enabled), Field SQL storage (enabled) Required by: Drupal (Field type(s) in use - see Field list)	<a href="#">Help</a>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>OpenID</b>	7.38	Allows users to log into your site using OpenID.		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Options</b>	7.38	Defines selection, check box and radio button widgets for text and numeric fields. Requires: Field (enabled), Field SQL storage (enabled) Required by: Taxonomy (enabled), Forum (disabled), List (enabled)	<a href="#">Help</a>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Overlay</b>	7.38	Displays the Drupal administration interface in an overlay.	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Permissions</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Page</b>	7.38	Allows you to define static pages.	<a href="#">Create</a>	<a href="#">Documentation</a>

Module	Version	Description	Help	Permissions	Configure
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>PHP filter</b>	7.38	Allows embedded PHP code/snippets to be evaluated.	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Permissions</a>	<a href="#">Configure</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Poll</b>	7.38	Allows your site to capture votes on different topics in the form of multiple choice questions.	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Permissions</a>	<a href="#">Configure</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>RDF</b>	7.38	Enriches your content with metadata to let other applications (e.g. search engines, aggregators) better understand its relationships and attributes.	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Permissions</a>	<a href="#">Configure</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Search</b>	7.38	Enables site-wide keyword searching.	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Permissions</a>	<a href="#">Configure</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Shortcut</b>	7.38	Allows users to manage customizable lists of shortcut links.	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Permissions</a>	<a href="#">Configure</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Statistics</b>	7.38	Logs access statistics for your site.	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Permissions</a>	<a href="#">Configure</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Syslog</b>	7.38	Logs and records system events to syslog.	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Permissions</a>	<a href="#">Configure</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>System</b>	7.38	Handles general site configuration for administrators. Required by: Drupal	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Permissions</a>	<a href="#">Configure</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Taxonomy</b>	7.38	Enables the categorization of content. Requires: Options (enabled), Field (enabled), Field SQL storage (enabled) Required by: Drupal (Field type(s) in use - see Field list), Forum (disabled)	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Permissions</a>	<a href="#">Configure</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Testing</b>	7.38	Provides a framework for unit and functional testing.	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Permissions</a>	<a href="#">Configure</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Text</b>	7.38	Defines simple text field types. Requires: Field (enabled), Field SQL storage (enabled) Required by: Drupal (Field type(s) in use - see Field list), Comment (enabled), Forum (disabled), Tracker (disabled)	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Permissions</a>	<a href="#">Configure</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Toolbar</b>	7.38	Provides a toolbar that shows the top-level administration menu items and links from other modules.	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Permissions</a>	<a href="#">Configure</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Tracker</b>	7.38	Enables tracking of recent content for users. Requires: Comment (enabled), Text (enabled), Field (enabled), Field SQL storage (enabled)	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Permissions</a>	<a href="#">Configure</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Trigger</b>	7.38	Enables actions to be fired on certain system events, such as when new content is created.	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Permissions</a>	<a href="#">Configure</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Update manager</b>	7.38	Checks for available updates, and can securely install or update modules and themes via a web interface.	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Permissions</a>	<a href="#">Configure</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>User</b>	7.38	Manages the user registration and login system. Required by: Drupal	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Permissions</a>	<a href="#">Configure</a>

[Save configuration](#)

Following is the list of **default modules** installed in Durpal7. These are the core modules required by Drupal and it cannot be disabled.

- **Block** – Controls the constructed page with visual building blocks. Blocks are boxes of content provided into an area or region of a web page.
- **Color** – Permits administrators to modify the color scheme of compatible themes.
- **Comment** – Permits users to comment and discuss about the published content.
- **Contextual links** – Provides contextual links to execute actions associated with elements on a page.
- **Dashboard** – Offers a dashboard page in the administrative interface for forming administrative projects and tracking information within your website.
- **Database logging** – Logs and records system events to the database.
- **Field** – Field API allows adding fields to entities like nodes and users.
- **Field SQL storage** – It sets to store field data in an SQL database.
- **Field UI** – User interface for the Field API.
- **File** – Specifies a file field type.
- **Filter** – Filters content and exhibits in order.
- **Help** – Manages the display of online help.
- **Image** – Allows image handling tools.
- **List** – Specifies list field types. Creates choice lists with this selection.
- **Menu** – Permits administrators to customize the site navigation menu as per the choice.
- **Node** – Allows content to be submitted to the site and displayed on pages.
- **Number** – It sets the numeric field types.
- **Options** – It specifies the choice, check box and radio button widgets for text and numeric fields.
- **Overlay** – It specifies the Drupal administration interface in an overlay.
- **Path** – Permits users to rename URLs.
- **RDF** – It improves your content with metadata to allow other applications *e.g. searchengines, aggregators* to its relationships and attributes in understand in a better manner.
- **Search** – Permits site-wide keyword searching.
- **Shortcut** – Permits users to manage customizable lists of shortcut links.
- **System** – Handles general site configuration for administrators.
- **Taxonomy** – Enables the categorization of content.
- **Text** – Defines simple text field types.

- **Toolbar** – Provides a toolbar that shows the top-level administration menu items and links from other modules.
- **Update manager** – Checks for available updates and can securely install or update modules and themes via a web interface.
- **User** – Manages the user registration and login system.

## DRUPAL - PANE MODULE

In this chapter, we will learn about using **Pane Module** in Drupal. Pane module is used to translate the custom panel's pane with optional title that will be stored as variables and it can be translate or edit quickly.

Following are the steps to add **Pane Module**.

**Step 1** – Download the latest file of [Pane module](#) from the link and install in your Drupal site.

**Step 2** – Enable the one you want to use and click **Save Configuration** at the bottom of the page.

Other					
Enabled	Name	Version	Description	Operations	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pane	7.x-2.7	Translatable custom panel panes Requires: Chaos tools ( <a href="#">enabled</a> ) Required by: Pane Entity Host ( <a href="#">enabled</a> ), Pane Entity Reference ( <a href="#">disabled</a> )	<a href="#">Permissions</a>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pane Entity Host	7.x-2.7	Provides a pane that hosts another entity Requires: Pane ( <a href="#">enabled</a> ), Chaos tools ( <a href="#">enabled</a> )		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pane Entity Reference	7.x-2.7	Entity reference pane Requires: Pane ( <a href="#">enabled</a> ), Chaos tools ( <a href="#">enabled</a> ), Entityreference ( <a href="#">missing</a> )		

**Step 3** – Click **Structure** from the menu bar.



**Step 4** – Click on **Panes**.

The screenshot shows the 'Structure' page in the Drupal administration interface. On the left, there's a navigation sidebar with links like 'Add content', 'Chaos Tools AJAX Demo', 'Forums', 'Variable example', and 'Feed aggregator'. The main content area is titled 'Structure' and contains several sections: 'Blocks' (Configure what block content appears in your site's sidebars and other regions), 'Contact form' (Create a system contact form and set up categories for the form to use), 'Content types' (Manage content types, including default status, front page promotion, comment settings, etc.), 'Custom content panes' (Add, edit or delete custom content panes), 'Forums' (Control forum hierarchy settings), 'Menus' (Add new menus to your site, edit existing menus, and rename and reorganize menu links), 'Pages' (Add, edit and remove overridden system pages and user defined pages from the system), 'Panes' (Add, edit and remove configurable custom Panes, circled in red), and 'Taxonomy' (Manage tagging, categorization, and classification of your content).

**Step 5** – Then click **Add pane** to add a new pane.

The screenshot shows the 'Panes' page. The navigation sidebar is identical to the previous screen. The main content area is titled 'Panes' and features a large red circle around the '+ Add pane' button. Below it is a table with columns 'Title', 'Type', 'Description', and 'Operations'. A single row is present with the message 'There are no panes'.

Title	Type	Description	Operations
There are no panes			

**Step 6** – The *Panes* page gets displayed as shown in the following screen.

Home » Administration » Structure » Panes

**Panes**

**Title**

The title of the pane as shown to the user.

**Description \***

A brief description of your pane. Used as title on administration pages.

**Type \***

- Select - ▾

Remove this pane  
NOTE: Be sure this pane is no longer in use on your site before removing

**Save Configuration** **Cancel**

It contains the following fields.

- **Title** – Enter your pane title in this box.
- **Description** – Describe your pane in a line or a sentence.
- **Type** – Select type accordingly, it may be either **Text** or **Entity Host**.

After filling the details, click **Save Configuration**.

**Step 7** – Your **Pane module** gets displayed as shown in the following image. If you want to make any changes in the pane, then click **Edit**.

+ Add pane			
Title	Type	Description	Operations
Cuisines	Text	Cuisines	configure   edit content

**Step 8** – The *Pane* page gets displayed.

Panes: The Cruise Ship Industry the fastest growing and most exciting travel, leisure industry in the world.

Language

English ▾

Instance Title

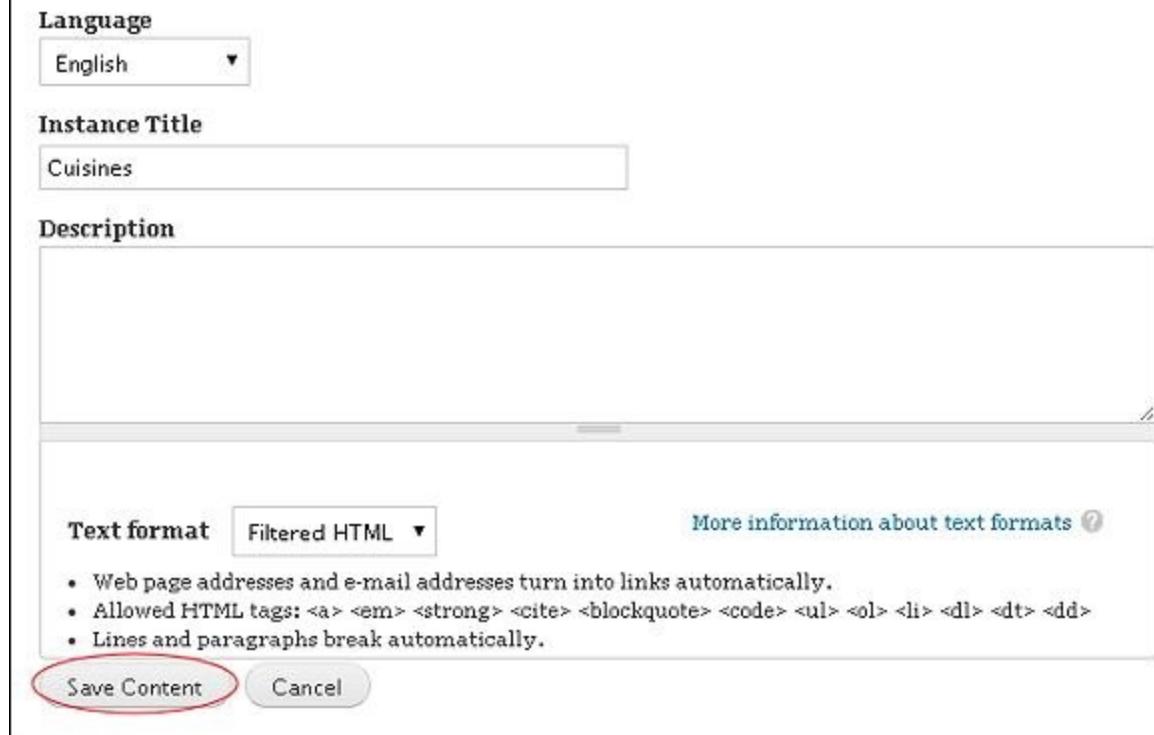
Cuisines

Description

Text format Filtered HTML ▾ More information about text formats ⓘ

- Web page addresses and e-mail addresses turn into links automatically.
- Allowed HTML tags: <a> <em> <strong> <cite> <blockquote> <code> <ul> <ol> <li> <dl> <dt> <dd>
- Lines and paragraphs break automatically.

Save Content Cancel



Make the required changes and click **Save Content**.

## DRUPAL - BOOK MODULE

In this chapter, we will study about **Book Module** in Drupal. Books have an in-built hierarchical navigation, which means that you can organize them to read in a special order. The book content type also allows you to make your website content easier to print by site visitors.

Following are the simple steps to configure Book module in Drupal.

**Step 1** – Enable the *Book* in Modules and click **Save configuration**.

▼ CORE

ENABLED	NAME	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	OPERATIONS
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aggregator	7.38	Aggregates syndicated content (RSS, RDF, and Atom feeds).	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Block	7.38	Controls the visual building blocks a page is constructed with. Blocks are boxes of content rendered into an area, or region, of a web page. Required by: Dashboard (enabled)	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Blog	7.38	Enables multi-user blogs.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Book	7.38	Allows users to create and organize related content in an outline.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Color	7.38	Allows administrators to change the color scheme of compatible themes.	<a href="#">Help</a>

[Save configuration](#)

**Step 2** – Click on **Content** and check the boxes, select the content type that you want to enable for books.

Content Tutorials Point

CONTENT BOOKS COMMENTS

Home > Administration > Content > Books

[List](#) [Settings](#)

**Content types allowed in book outlines \***

- Article
- Basic page
- Book page
- Donation
- Invoice
- Product display

Users with the *Administer book outlines* permission can add all content types.

**Content type for child pages \***

- Article
- Basic page
- Book page

[Save configuration](#)

Click **Save configuration** to save your content type.

**Step 3** – Click **Create content -> Book page** or on Shortcut bar **Book page** as shown in the following screen.

Create Book page [print](#)

Home > Add content

**Title \***  
Book Demo

**Body (Edit summary)**  
Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.

**Text format** Filtered HTML ▾ More information about text formats ⓘ  
• Web page addresses and e-mail addresses turn into links automatically.  
• Allowed HTML tags: <a> <em> <strong> <cite> <blockquote> <code> <ul> <ol> <li> <dl> <dt> <dd>  
• Lines and paragraphs break automatically.

**Menu settings** Not in menu

**Book outline** [New book](#) <create a new book> Your page will be a part of the selected book. This will be the top-level page in this book.

**Revision information** No revision

**URL path settings** No alias

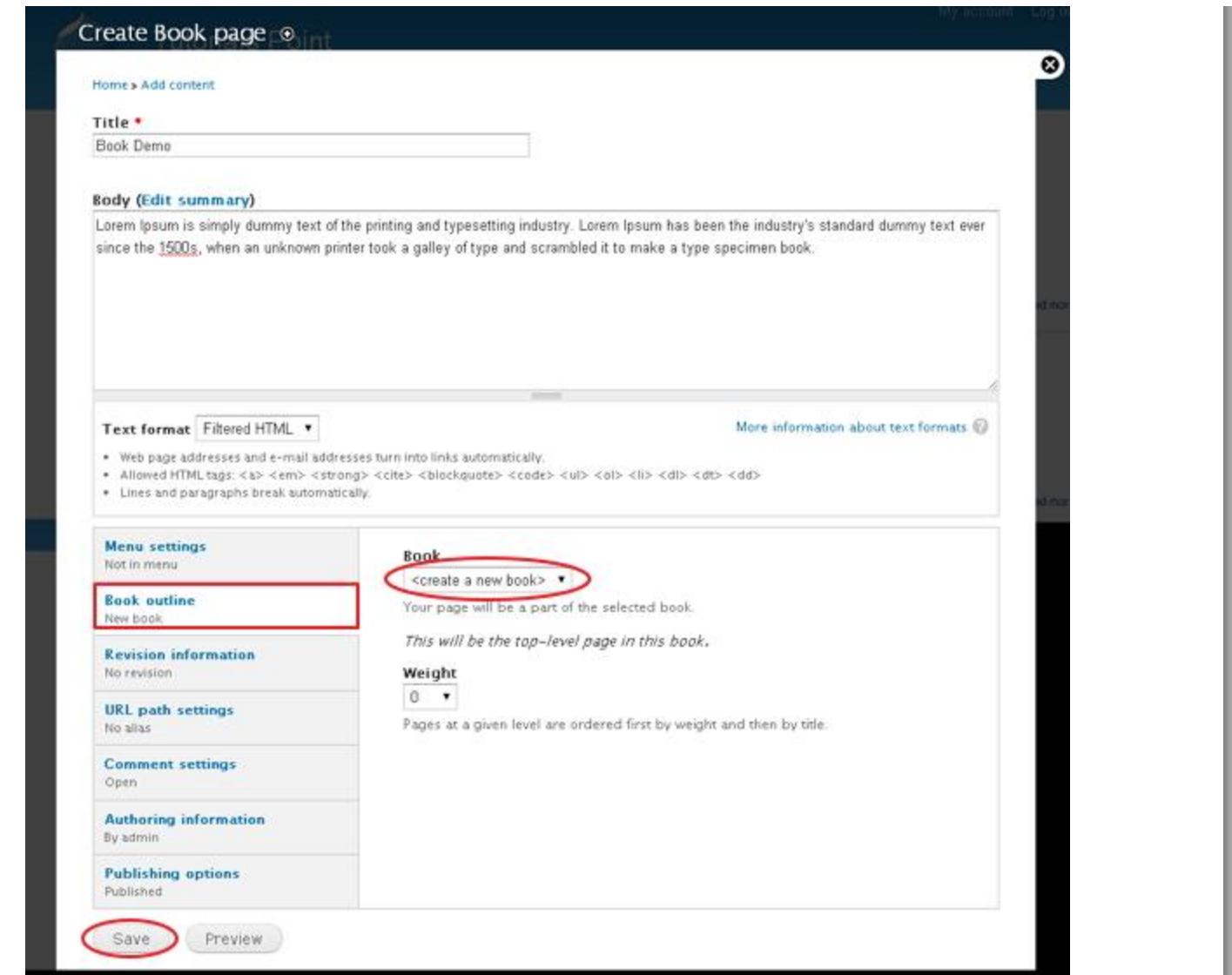
**Comment settings** Open

**Authoring information** By admin

**Publishing options** Published

**Weight** 0 Pages at a given level are ordered first by weight and then by title.

**Save** [Preview](#)



Spread out the section under Book outline and select **create a new book**. You can set the weight to 0.

Click the **Save button** and your top level page is created.

**Step 4** – Once your book has been created, you can create child pages by clicking the **Add child** link at the bottom of the book page.

## Book Demo

[View](#) [Edit](#) [Outline](#)

Submitted by admin on Tue, 09/29/2015 - 11:03

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.

[Add child page](#) [Printer-friendly version](#)

**Step 5** – Further, click **Content management -> Books -> List** as shown in the following screen. Click on **edit order and titles** under Operations column.

The screenshot shows the 'Content' menu with 'Books' selected. Below, a list of books is displayed. The 'Book Demo' entry has an 'edit order and titles' link in its operations column, which is highlighted with a red box.

**Step 6** – You will see the screen as shown in the following screen. This page allows you to move your book pages around to fit your needs. Press and hold on the four pronged arrow and move it to the position to rearrange your pages. You can also drag the page to the right to make it a child page.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit book pages' screen. It displays a table with two rows: 'Books' and 'Book1'. The 'Book1' row is highlighted with a yellow background. At the bottom, there is a 'Save book pages' button.

## DRUPAL - AGGREGATOR MODULE

In this chapter, we will study about **Aggregator Module** in Drupal. Aggregator Module takes the content from other websites but does not generate any feeds. It is also known as a feed reader. It gathers and displays texts and images from other sites and blogs.

Following are the steps to enable Aggregator Module.

**Step 1** – Click **Modules** from the menu bar.



**Step 2** – A list of different modules gets displayed. Enable the **Aggregator** module and click **Save Configuration** as shown in the following screen.

## Modules

[List](#) [Update](#) [Uninstall](#)

Download additional contributed modules to extend Drupal's functionality.

Regularly review and install available updates to maintain a secure and current site. Always run the update script each time a module is updated.

[+ Install new module](#)

Core

Enabled	Name	Version	Description	Operations
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Aggregator	7.39	Aggregates syndicated content (RSS, RDF, and Atom feeds).	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Block	7.39	Controls the visual building blocks a page is constructed with. Blocks are boxes of content rendered into an area, or region, of a web page. Required by: Dashboard (enabled)	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Blog	7.39	Enables multi-user blogs.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book	7.39	Allows users to create and organize related content in an outline.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Color	7.39	Allows administrators to change the color scheme of compatible themes.	<a href="#">Help</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Comment	7.39	Allows users to comment on and discuss published content.  Requires: Text (enabled), Field (enabled), Field SQL storage (enabled) Required by: Forum (disabled), Tracker (disabled)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Toolbar	7.39	Provides a toolbar that shows the top-level administration menu items and links from other modules.	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tracker	7.39	Enables tracking of recent content for users.  Requires: Comment (disabled), Text (enabled), Field (enabled), Field SQL storage	

(enabled)						
	Trigger	7.39	Enables actions to be fired on certain system events, such as when new content is created.	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Permissions</a>	<a href="#">Configure</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Update manager	7.39	Checks for available updates, and can securely install or update modules and themes via a web interface.	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Permissions</a>	<a href="#">Configure</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	User	7.39	Manages the user registration and login system. Required by: Drupal	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Permissions</a>	<a href="#">Configure</a>
<a href="#">Save configuration</a>						

**Step 3** – Now, go back to the aggregator module and click **Configure** option on the right side.

Core						
Enabled	Name	Version	Description	Operations		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Aggregator	7.39	Aggregates syndicated content (RSS, RDF, and Atom feeds).	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Permissions</a>	<a href="#">Configure</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Block	7.39	Controls the visual building blocks a page is constructed with. Blocks are boxes of content rendered into an area, or region, of a web page. Required by: Dashboard (enabled)	<a href="#">Help</a>	<a href="#">Permissions</a>	<a href="#">Configure</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Blog	7.39	Enables multi-user blogs.			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book	7.39	Allows users to create and organize related content in an outline.			

**Step 4** – A Feed aggregator page gets displayed.

## Feed aggregator

[List](#) [Settings](#)

**Allowed HTML tags**  


A space-separated list of HTML tags allowed in the content of feed items. Disallowed tags are stripped from the content.

**Number of items shown in listing pages**  


**Discard items older than**  


Requires a correctly configured cron maintenance task.

**Select categories using**  
 checkboxes  
 multiple selector  

For a small number of categories, checkboxes are easier to use, while a multiple selector works well with large numbers of categories.

**Length of trimmed description**  


The maximum number of characters used in the trimmed version of content.

**Save configuration**

Following are the settings present on this page.

- **Allowed HTML tags** – This specifies that you can get only those HTML tags which are included in the given text box as you can see in the image. If you remove any of them you won't find that particular tag in your content.
- **Number of items shown in listing pages** – Select the number of items you want to be displayed on your pages.
- **Discard items older than** – You can remove items that are older by using this option.
- **Select categories using** – You can select categories accordingly, either by clicking on **Check boxes** radio button or **multiple selectors**.
- **Length of trimmed description** – Select the length of your descriptions.

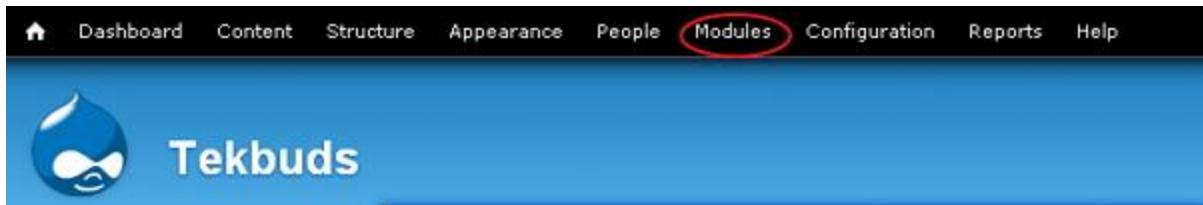
Once you are done with all the settings, click **Save Configuration**.

## DRUPAL - CONTACT MODULE

In this chapter, we will study about creating contact form in Drupal. Contact form is used to submit the information of user in Drupal.

Following are the steps to add Contact module.

**Step 1** – Click **Modules** menu.



**Step 2** – A list of different modules gets displayed. Enable the **Contact** module and click **Save Configuration** as shown in the following screen.

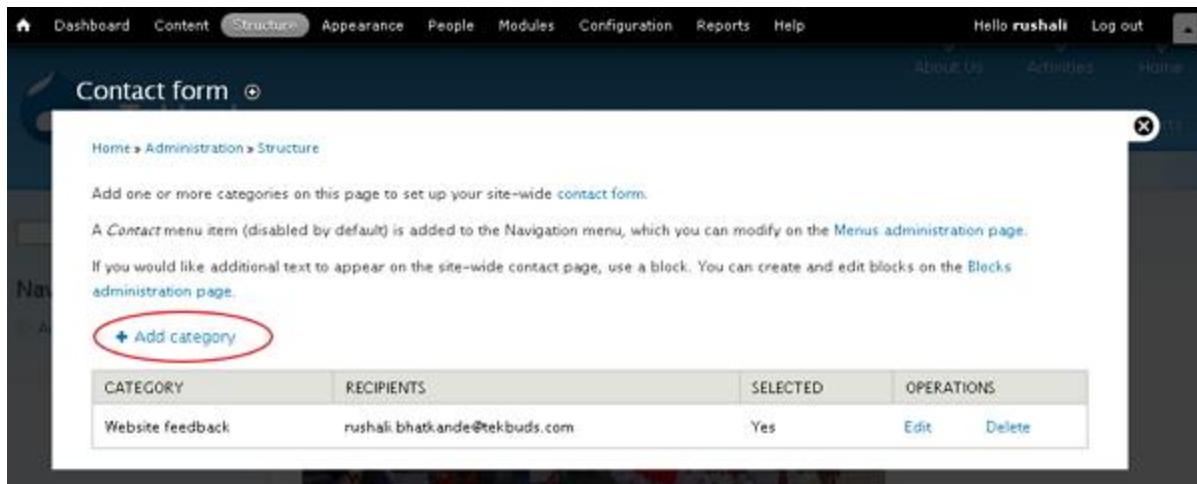
ENABLED	NAME	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	OPERATIONS
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aggregator	7.39	Aggregates syndicated content (RSS, RDF, and Atom feeds).	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Block	7.39	Controls the visual building blocks a page is constructed with. Blocks are boxes of content rendered into an area, or region, of a web page. Required by: Dashboard (enabled)	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Blog	7.39	Enables multi-user blogs.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book	7.39	Allows users to create and organize related content in an outline.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Color	7.39	Allows administrators to change the color scheme of compatible themes.	<a href="#">Help</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Comment	7.39	Allows users to comment on and discuss published content. Requires: Text (enabled), Field (enabled), Field SQL storage (enabled) Required by: Forum (disabled), Tracker (disabled)	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contact	7.39	Enables the use of both personal and site-wide contact forms.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Testing	7.39	Provides a framework for unit and functional testing.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Text	7.39	Defines simple text field types. Requires: Field (enabled), Field SQL storage (enabled) Required by: Drupal (Field types) in use - see Field list, Comment (enabled), Forum (disabled), Tracker (disabled)	<a href="#">Help</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Toolbar	7.39	Provides a toolbar that shows the top-level administration menu items and links from other modules.	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tracker	7.39	Enables tracking of recent content for users. Requires: Comment (enabled), Text (enabled), Field (enabled), Field SQL storage (enabled)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Trigger	7.39	Enables actions to be fired on certain system events, such as when new content is created.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Update manager	7.39	Checks for available updates, and can securely install or update modules and themes via a web interface.	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	User	7.39	Manages the user registration and login system. Required by: Drupal	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>

**Save configuration**

**Step 3** – Go back to the contact module and click the **Configure** tab as shown in the following screen.

CORE				
ENABLED	NAME	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	OPERATIONS
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aggregator	7.39	Aggregates syndicated content (RSS, RDF, and Atom feeds).	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Block	7.39	Controls the visual building blocks a page is constructed with. Blocks are boxes of content rendered into an area, or region, of a web page. Required by: Dashboard (disabled)	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Blog	7.39	Enables multi-user blogs.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book	7.39	Allows users to create and organize related content in an outline.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Color	7.39	Allows administrators to change the color scheme of compatible themes.	<a href="#">Help</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Comment	7.39	Allows users to comment on and discuss published content. Requires: Text (disabled), Field (enabled), Field SQL storage (enabled) Required by: Forum (disabled), Tracker (disabled)	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contact	7.39	Enables the use of both personal and site-wide contact forms.	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Content translation	7.39	Allows content to be translated into different languages. Requires: Locale (disabled)	

**Step 4** – Now you can view the information of all the categories and you can also add extra contacts. Click **Add Category**.



The screenshot shows the 'Contact form' configuration page under 'Structure'. The 'Add category' button is highlighted with a red circle. The table below lists a single category: 'Website feedback' with recipient 'rushali.bhatkande@tekbuds.com' and status 'Yes'.

CATEGORY	RECIPIENTS	SELECTED	OPERATIONS
Website feedback	rushali.bhatkande@tekbuds.com	Yes	<a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>

**Step 5** – The contact form gets displayed as shown in the following screen.

**Category \***  
Products  
Example: 'Website feedback' or 'product information'.

**Recipients \***  
product@tutorialspoint.com  
Example: 'webmaster@example.com' or 'sales@example.com,support@example.com'. To specify multiple recipients, separate each e-mail address with a comma.

**Auto-reply**

Optional auto-reply. Leave empty if you do not want to send the user an auto-reply message.

**Weight**  
0 ▾  
When listing categories, those with lighter (smaller) weights get listed before categories with heavier (larger) weights. Categories with equal weights are sorted alphabetically.

**Selected**  
No ▾  
Set this to Yes if you would like this category to be selected by default.

**Save**

It contains the following fields.

- **Category** – Specify the name of the category for feedback form.
- **Recipients** – Specify the e-mail address where you wish to receive mails.
- **Auto-reply** – Sends the automatic reply message to the user.
- **Weight** – Sets the list in order.
- **Selected** – Selecting **Yes** option, it sets the category as default.

After filling all information about the contact, click the **Save** button to save your contact form information.

**Step 6** – You can see the created contact form in the list as shown in the following screen. To view the contact form, click **Contact form** tab.

**Contact form** + Add category

Home > Administration > Structure > Contact forms

Category Products has been saved.

Add one or more categories on this page to set up your site-wide contact form. Contact form

A Contact menu item (disabled by default) is added to the Navigation menu, which you can modify on the Menus administration page.

If you would like additional text to appear on the site-wide contact page, use a block. You can create and edit blocks on the Blocks administration page.

CATEGORY	RECIPIENTS	SELECTED	OPERATIONS
Products	product@tutorialspoint.com	No	Edit Delete
Website feedback	rushali.bhatkande@telbudi.com	Yes	Edit Delete

**Step 7** – The category which you have added will get displayed in the category field as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows a Drupal website's contact form. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links like Dashboard, Content, Structure, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, Hello rushali!, Log out, About Us, Activities, and Home. The main content area has a blue header bar with the site name 'Tekbuds'. On the left, there is a sidebar titled 'Navigation' with a link to 'Add content'. The main form area has a title 'Contact'. It contains fields for 'Your name' (with 'rushali' entered), 'Your e-mail address' (with 'rushali.bhatkande@tekbuds.com' entered), 'Subject' (empty), and 'Category' (a dropdown menu where 'Website feedback' is selected). Below these fields is a large text area for the message body, which is currently empty. There is also a checkbox labeled 'Send yourself a copy.' and a 'Send message' button at the bottom of the form.

## DRUPAL - FORM MODULE

In this chapter, we will learn about **Form module** in Drupal. This module lets you create a form in Drupal based on the website for your users.

Following are the steps to install Form Module in Drupal.

**Step 1** – Download the latest file of [Form Builder](#) module from the link and install in your Drupal site.

**Step 2** – Enable Form Builder module from the module page.

▼ Other

Enabled	Name	Version	Description	Operations
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Extensions	7.x-1.x-dev	An API for reusable objects. Requires: X Autoload (enabled)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Form builder	7.x-1.13	Form building framework. Requires: Chaos tools (enabled), Options element (enabled) Required by: Form builder examples (enabled), Form builder Webform UI (enabled)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Form builder examples	7.x-1.13	Form builder support for CCK, Webform, and Profile modules. Requires: Form builder (enabled), Chaos tools (enabled), Options element (enabled)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Form builder Webform UI	7.x-1.13	Form builder integration for the Webform module. Requires: Form builder (enabled), Chaos tools (enabled), Options element (enabled), Webform (enabled), Views (enabled)	

**Step 3 – Click Form Builder example from the dashboard.**

The screenshot shows a Drupal 7 dashboard with a blue header bar. The header includes the Drupal logo, the text "localhost", and two tabs: "Home" and "INTERNATIONAL CRUISE SERVICES". Below the header is a sidebar with the title "Navigation" and a list of links: "Add content", "Form builder example" (which is circled in red), "Variable example", and "Feed aggregator". To the right of the sidebar is the main content area with the heading "Welcome to localhost" and the message "No front page content has been created yet." There is also a small list of links: "Add new content", "Add content", "Form builder example", "Variable example", and "Feed aggregator".

**Step 4 – A Form builder example page gets displayed as shown in the following screen.**

## Form builder example

[Edit](#) [Export](#)

Form preview

**Sample textfield**

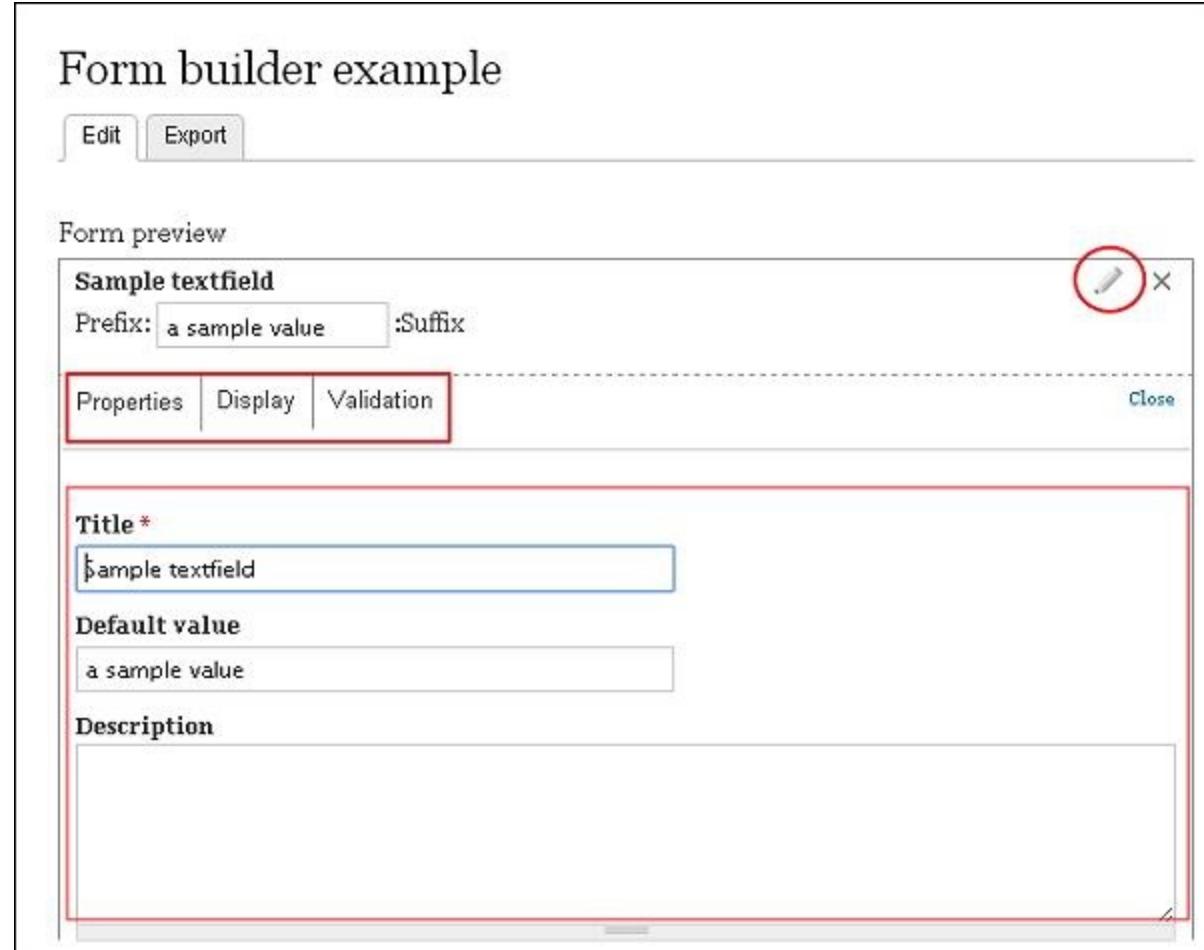
Prefix:  Suffix [Remove](#)

[Properties](#) [Display](#) [Validation](#) [Close](#)

**Title \***

**Default value**

**Description**



The screenshot shows a 'Form builder example' dialog. At the top are 'Edit' and 'Export' buttons. Below is a 'Form preview' section with a title 'Sample textfield'. It shows a text input field with 'Prefix: a sample value' and 'Suffix' empty. There are tabs for 'Properties' (highlighted with a red border), 'Display', and 'Validation'. A 'Close' button is at the top right of the preview area. The 'Properties' tab contains fields for 'Title \*' (set to 'Sample textfield'), 'Default value' (set to 'a sample value'), and 'Description' (empty). A red border surrounds the entire preview area.

Here you can **add**, **edit** or **remove** the details manually.

### Sample Text Field *Properties*

- **Title** – Enter the title name for your form.
- **Default value** – Sets the default value.
- **Description** – Enter description related to the title in that box.

### Sample Text Field *Display*

- **Prefix** – Enter the prefix text.
- **Suffix** – Here you must put the suffix text.
- **Size** – Input size accordingly.

### Sample Text Field *Validation*



- **Required** – Check the box, when you want to validate the text field.

#### **Sample Checkboxes Properties**

- **Title** – Enter your title name for your form.
- **Description** – Enter description related to the title in that box.

#### **Sample Checkboxes Options**

The screenshot shows the 'Options' tab of the configuration interface. At the top, there is a table with columns 'Default' and 'Value'. Three rows are present, each with a '+' icon and a checkbox. Below the table, the text 'No default' is displayed. To the right, there is a button labeled 'Add item' with a red oval around it. Below this, there is a link 'Manual entry'. At the bottom, there is a section titled 'Option settings' containing a checkbox 'Customize keys' which is checked, indicated by a red oval.

Default	Value
+	<input type="checkbox"/>
+	<input type="checkbox"/>
+	<input type="checkbox"/>

No default

Add item  
Manual entry

Customize keys  
Customizing the keys will allow you to save one value internally while showing a different option to the user.

- **Options** – Add items, mark as default and input the values.
- **Customize Keys** – Enable this setting if you want to save any one value.

#### **Sample Checkboxes Validation**



- **Required** – Check the box when you want to validate the field.

#### Sample Text Area *Properties*

- **Title** – Enter the title name for your form.
- **Default value** – Set the default value.
- **Description** – Enter description related to the title in that box.

#### Sample Text Area *Display*

- **Rows** – Enter rows.
- **Columns** – Enter columns.

#### Sample Text Area *Validation*



- **Required** – Check the box when you want to validate the field.

#### Sample Radios *Properties*

- **Title** – Enter the title name for your form.
- **Description** – Enter description related to the title in that box.

#### Sample Radios *Options*

Properties | Options | Validation | Close

### Options \*

Default	Value
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	
No default	

[+ Add item](#)  
Manual entry

Option settings

Customize keys  
Customizing the keys will allow you to save one value internally while showing a different option to the user.

- **Options** – Add items, mark as default and input the values.
- **Customize Keys** – Enable this setting if you want to save any one value.

### Sample Radios Validation

Properties | Options | Validation | Close

Required

- **Required** – Check the box when you want to validate the field.

### Sample Select Properties

- **Title** – Enter the title name for your form.
- **Description** – Enter description related to the title in that box.

### Sample Select Options

**Properties** | **Options** | **Validation** | **Close**

**Options \***

Default	Value
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	one
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	two
<input type="radio"/>	three

No default [+ Add item](#) [Manual entry](#)

**Option settings**

Customize keys  
Customizing the keys will allow you to save one value internally while showing a different option to the user.

Allow multiple values  
Multiple values will let users select multiple items in this list.

- **Customize Keys** – Enable this setting if you want to save any one value.
- **Allow Multiple values** – This will help users choose multiple items in your lists.

## DRUPAL - POLL MODULE

In this chapter, we will study how to create a **Poll module** in Drupal. This module helps you create polls for your website. You can ask questions, give any number of answers and your visitors can vote.

Following are the steps to create a **Poll Module**.

**Step 1** – Click **Module** from the menu bar.



**Step 2** – Enable the **Poll module** and then click **Save Configuration**.

The screenshot shows the 'Modules' page in the Drupal administration interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'LIST', 'UPDATE', and 'UNINSTALL'. Below the tabs, a message encourages users to regularly review and install available updates. A link to 'Install new module' is present.

The main content area is titled 'CORE' and lists various contributed modules. The 'Poll' module is highlighted with a red border and a circled checkmark, indicating it has been selected. Other listed modules include Aggregator, Block, Blog, Book, Color, Path, PHP filter, Poll, RDF, Search, Tracker, Trigger, Update manager, and User. Each module entry includes its name, version, a brief description, and three operations buttons: 'Help', 'Permissions', and 'Configure'.

At the bottom left of the module list, there is a 'Save configuration' button.

ENABLED	NAME	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	OPERATIONS
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aggregator	7.39	Aggregates syndicated content (RSS, RDF, and Atom feeds).	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Block	7.39	Controls the visual building blocks a page is constructed with. Blocks are boxes of content rendered into an area, or region, of a web page. Required by: Dashboard (disabled)	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Blog	7.39	Enables multi-user blogs.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book	7.39	Allows users to create and organize related content in an outline.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Color	7.39	Allows administrators to change the color scheme of compatible themes.	<a href="#">Help</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Path	7.39	Allows users to rename URLs.	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	PHP filter	7.39	Allows embedded PHP code/snippets to be evaluated.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Poll	7.39	Allows your site to capture votes on different topics in the form of multiple choice questions.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RDF	7.39	Enriches your content with metadata to let other applications (e.g. search engines, aggregators) better understand its relationships and attributes.	<a href="#">Help</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Search	7.39	Enables site-wide keyword searching.	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tracker	7.39	Enables tracking of recent content for users. Requires: Comment (enabled), Text (enabled), Field (enabled), Field SQL storage (enabled)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Trigger	7.39	Enables actions to be fired on certain system events, such as when new content is created.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Update manager	7.39	Checks for available updates, and can securely install or update modules and themes via a web interface.	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	User	7.39	Manages the user registration and login system. Required by: Drupal	<a href="#">Help</a> <a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>

**Step 3 – Click Content → Add Content.** Click Poll as shown in the following screen.

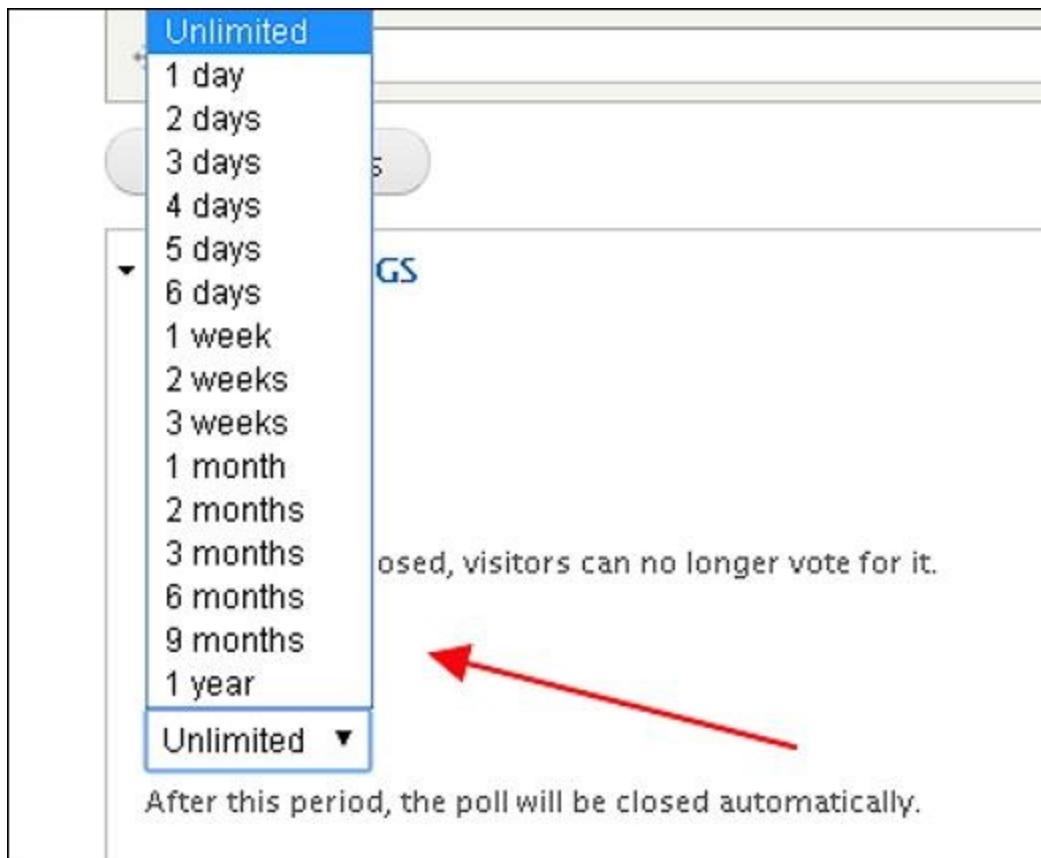
The screenshot shows the Drupal admin interface with the 'Content' menu item highlighted. Under the 'Add content' section, the 'Poll' option is circled in red, indicating it is the selected choice.

**Step 4 – A Create Poll page gets displayed where you can create a Poll.**

The screenshot shows the 'Create Poll' page. It includes fields for the 'Question' (which is empty), a table for 'CHOICE' and 'VOTE COUNT' (with two rows both set to 0), a 'More choices...' button, and sections for 'POLL SETTINGS' (with 'Poll status' set to 'Active' and 'Poll duration' set to 'Unlimited'), 'Menu settings' (with 'Not in menu' selected), and 'Publishing options' (with 'Published, Promoted to front page' selected). The 'Save' button at the bottom left is circled in red.

It contains the following fields.

- **Question** – Add a question you want to add in the poll.
- **Poll Status** – If you click **Closed**, then visitors cannot vote. And if you click **Active** then visitors are enabled to vote.
- **Poll Duration** – Select a particular time period till you want your poll to exist. After the time period is completed the Poll closes by itself.



After you complete updating settings, click the **Save** button.

## DRUPAL - SITE SECURITY

In this chapter, we will study how to secure the Drupal site. This chapter specifies security configuration suggestions for site administrators and alerts the administrator how to secure the site.

There are many contributed modules which help you with security configuration in which **Security Review** module automates testing the mistakes that makes your site insecure.

- You can report a security issue directly with **Drupal core**, **contrib** or **Drupal.org** by sending an e-mail regarding the issue. The security team will help in resolving your issue with the help of project maintainer.
- Secure your file permissions and ownership by **configuring** the server file system, as the web server *e.g. Apache* should not have access to edit or write the files. It should be *read only* files, which gets executed later.

- The security risk levels are based on [NIST Common Misuse Scoring System NISTIR7864](#), so that the organization can verify how to manage the problem. Below are the points that will help you understand the security risk level by assigning the number between 0 to 25 –
  - **0 to 4** – Not Critical.
  - **5 to 9** – Less Critical.
  - **10 to 14** – Moderately Critical.
  - **15 to 19** – Critical
  - **20 to 25** – Highly Critical.
- While accepting the sensitive information like credit card number, the PCI *PaymentCardIndustry* defines a number of *Data Security Standards*. Though this is not Drupal specific, it is important for each Drupal developer to be aware of this. To know more about the PCI issues, you can refer this link [Drupal PCI Compliance White Paper](#).
- The users are allowed to be deleted or even for the users to delete themselves in Drupal site which can lead to an unexpected situation sometimes.
- Enable **HTTPS**, which is more secure to send sensitive information to a website such as–
  - Credit cards
  - Sensitive cookies such as PHP session cookies
  - Passwords and Usernames
  - Identifiable information *SocialSecuritynumber, StateIDnumbers, etc*
  - Confidential content
- Enhance your security using contributed **modules**. Some standard module categories are –
  - Security category
  - User access / authentication
  - Spam prevention modules
- You can disable the roles and permissions of the user by installing the **Secure Permission** module.
- The security operation can be improved in the login operation by installing the **Login Security** module.
- The site administrator can secure its site by making it private and by restricting the site to limited access for the users by the role. Due to this process, your site will not be reachable to search engines and other crawlers *to create an index of data in www*.

## DRUPAL - SETUP SHOPPING CART

Basically cart is a process of collecting items or services and uses checkout to collect payment. In this article, we will see how to set up a shopping cart for Drupal site by using **Commerce Kickstart** module.

Commerce Kickstart is a good way to work with Drupal - E-Commerce which comes with different types of features to create user-friendly web store making it easier to launch and administer. You can download the Drupal Commerce Kickstart from [here](#).

**Step 1** – Download the latest file of Commerce Kickstart module from the above link and install it on your system. After installing the module, you will get the following screen.

The screenshot shows the Drupal admin interface with a blue header bar containing links like Dashboard, Content, Structure, Store, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, and Help. Below the header is a navigation bar with links for Add product, Add product display, Configure store, View orders, and View products. The main content area has a TutorialsPoint logo. On the left, there's a sidebar titled "Shopping cart" showing 1 item: "Product Three" at \$30.00. To the right, a product card for "Product Three" is displayed with a price of \$30.00 and a "Add to cart" button. At the bottom of the sidebar, there are "View cart" and "Checkout" links.

**Step 2** – Before adding products in your cart, you need to create products in the store. Click **Add Product --> Create Product**.

The screenshot shows the "Add a product" page in the Drupal admin. The top navigation bar includes a "Store" tab which is highlighted in red. Below the navigation, there are links for Add product, Add product display, View products, View orders, Configure store, Re-order book pages and change titles, Hello admin, Log out, and Edit shortcuts. A modal window titled "Add a product" is open, showing the path Home > Administration > Store > Products. It lists "Create Invoice" (Stores an Invoice as a product) and "Create Product" (A basic product type). The "Create Product" link is also highlighted with a red circle. A message at the bottom of the modal says "Donation for needy people.".

**Step 3** – You can create product as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Create Product' page in the Drupal Commerce module. The URL in the browser is 'https://www.tutorialspoint.com/cgi-bin/printpage.cgi'. The page title is 'Create Product'. The main content area has the following fields:

- Product SKU \***: Tshirt\_001
- Title \***: T-shirt
- Image**: A thumbnail of a blue t-shirt with the file name 't-shirt.jpg (52.62 KB)' and a 'Remove' button.
- Alternate text**: Blue Tshirt
- Price \***: 100 USD
- Status \***: Active (radio button selected)
- Change History**: A section titled 'Creation log message' with a text area for notes. It contains the placeholder text: 'Provide an explanation of the changes you are making. This will provide a meaningful history of changes to this product.'

At the bottom left of the form, there are three buttons: 'Save product' (circled in red), 'Save and add another', and 'Cancel'.

Following are the details of the fields present on the page.

- **Product SKU** – Unique identifier for the product is given here.
- **Title** – This specifies the title of the product.
- **Image** – Here you can upload image and give alternate text for your product which will be used by screen readers, search engines, when the image cannot be loaded.
- **Price** – It contains price of the product.
- **Status** – Set this field to **Active** option, so that it can be added to shopping cart. If it is set to Disabled option, products cannot be added to shopping carts and may be hidden in administrative product lists.
- **Change History** – It provides history of changes made to the product.

After you are done with all settings, click the **Save product** button.

**Step 4** – You will see the created product in the table.

The screenshot shows the Drupal Admin interface under the 'Store' tab. A success message 'Product saved.' is displayed. Below it is a table of products:

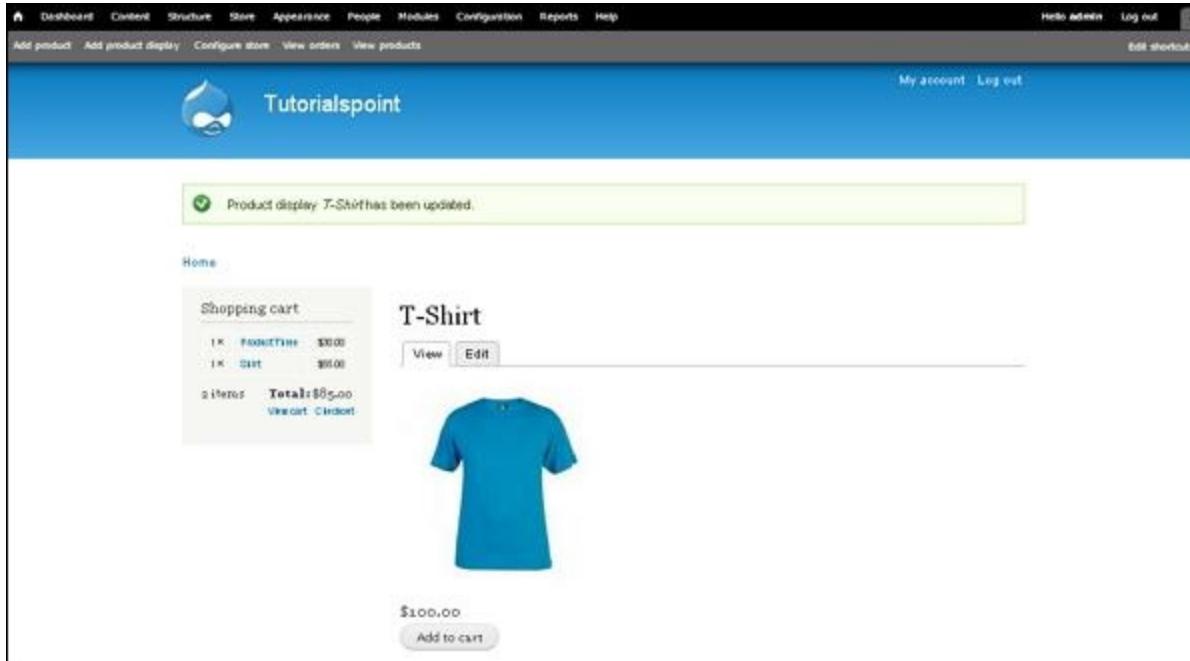
SKU	Title	Type	Price	Status	Operations
PROD-01	Product One	Product	\$10.00	Active	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>
PROD-02	Product Two	Product	\$20.00	Active	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>
PROD-03	Product Three	Product	\$30.00	Active	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>
Shirt	T-Shirt	Product	\$55.00	Active	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>
Tshirt_001	T-shirt	Product	\$100.00	Active	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>

**Step 5** – To display your product in the cart, click **Add product display**.

The screenshot shows the 'Create Product display' form. The 'Title' field contains 'T-Shirt'. The 'Product' field is set to 'Tshirt\_001'. The 'Save' button at the bottom left is circled in red.

In this window, **Title** field contains title of the product, you can add summary for the product in the **Body** field. **Product** field uses product SKU to display for the sale. After you are done with the settings, click the **Save** button.

**Step 6** – You will see the product displayed on the home page as shown in the following screen.



**Step 7** – Click the **Add to cart** button to add the created product in the cart.

The screenshot shows a Drupal-based e-commerce website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: Dashboard, Content, Structure, Store, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, Hello admin, and Log out. Below the navigation bar, there are links for Add product, Add product display, Configure store, View orders, and View products. A blue header bar features the Tutorialspoint logo. In the main content area, there is a success message: "T-shirt added to your cart." (with a green checkmark icon) which is circled in red. To the left, there is a "Shopping cart" block showing three items: Product Three (\$30.00), a Shift (\$55.00), and a T-shirt (\$100.00). The T-shirt item is highlighted with a red border. Below the cart block, it says "3 items Total: \$185.00" and has links for View cart and Checkout. To the right of the cart block, there is a product detail page for a "T-Shirt". It shows a blue t-shirt image, its price (\$100.00), and an "Add to cart" button.

It will display the successful message after adding product to the cart. You can see the product name along with price in the **Shopping cart** block.

**Step 8** – Now click the **View cart** link to see the added product in the shopping cart.

The screenshot shows a Drupal-based e-commerce site with a blue header bar. The header includes links for Dashboard, Content, Structure, Store, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, Hello admin, Log out, and Edit shortcuts. Below the header is a navigation menu with links for Add product, Add product display, Configure store, View orders, and View products.

The main content area features a logo for "Tutorialspoint". A green success message box at the top says "T-shirt added to your cart." Below this, a "Home" link is visible. The central part of the page displays a "Shopping cart" table with three items:

Shopping cart				
	Product	Quantity	Price	
1 x	Product Three	1	\$30.00	<a href="#">View</a> <a href="#">Edit</a>
1 x	Shift	1	\$55.00	<a href="#">View</a> <a href="#">Edit</a>
1 x	T-shirt	1	\$100.00	<a href="#">View</a> <a href="#">Edit</a>
3 items			<b>Total: \$185.00</b>	<a href="#">View cart</a> <a href="#">Checkout</a>

Below the table is a large image of a blue t-shirt. At the bottom of the page, there is a "Add to cart" button and a price of "\$100.00".

**Step 9** – You will see the shopping cart table along with the products as shown in the following screen.

This screenshot shows a detailed view of the shopping cart from the previous step. The page has a similar layout with a blue header and navigation menu.

The main content area displays a "Shopping cart" table with three items:

Product	Price	Quantity	Remove	Total
Product Three	\$30.00	1	<a href="#">Remove</a>	\$30.00
Shift	\$55.00	1	<a href="#">Remove</a>	\$55.00
<b>T-shirt</b>	\$100.00	1	<a href="#">Remove</a>	\$100.00

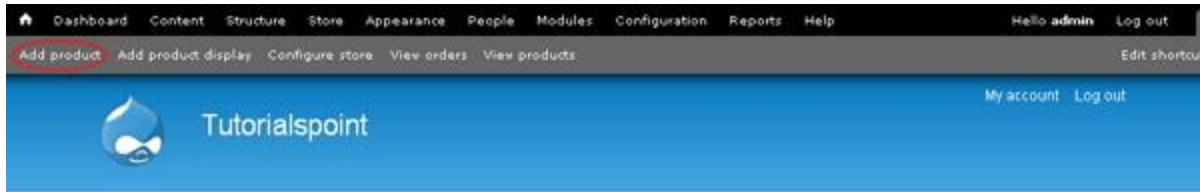
A red circle highlights the "T-shirt" row in the table. At the bottom of the table, the total amount is displayed as "Total: \$185.00". Below the table are "Update cart" and "Checkout" buttons.

## DRUPAL - CREATE PRODUCTS

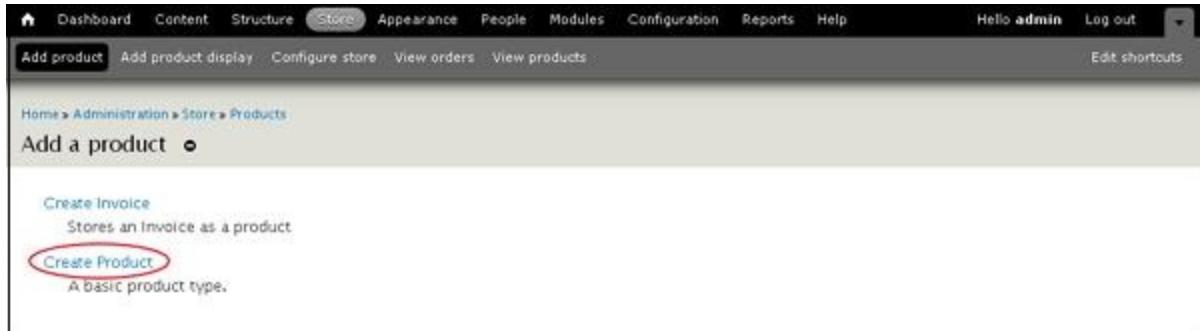
In this chapter, we'll study about **Creating Products** in Drupal site. Products are the items that are offered for sale.

Following are the simple steps used for **Creating Product**.

**Step 1 – Click Add Product.**



**Step 2 – Click on Create Product.**



**Step 3** – Now you have to create a product by filling the product information as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Create Product' form in a Drupal administrative interface. The form includes the following fields:

- Product SKU \***: Tshirt\_001
- Title \***: T-shirt
- Image**: A thumbnail of a blue t-shirt with the file name 't-shirt.jpg' (52.62 KB) and a 'Remove' button.
- Alternate text**: Blue Tshirt
- Price \***: 100 USD
- Status \***: Active (radio button selected)
- Change History**: A section for logging changes with a 'Creation log message' field and a note about providing an explanation of changes.
- Buttons**: Save product (circled in red), Save and add another, and Cancel.

It contains the following fields –

- **Product SKU** – Enter the unique identifying number for the product.
- **Title** – Enter the title of the product.
- **Image** – Upload image and give alternate text for your product which will be used by screen readers, search engines, or when the image cannot be loaded.
- **Price** – Enter the price of the product.
- **Status** – Set this field to **Active** option, so that it can be added to shopping cart. If it is set to **Disabled** option, products cannot be added to shopping carts and may be hidden in administrative product lists.
- **Change History** – It provides history of changes made to the product.

After filling the fields, click **Save Configuration**.

**Step4** – Now you can see that your product is added, click **Add product display** as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the Drupal Admin interface for the 'Products' section. The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, Content, Structure, Store, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, Hello admin, and Log out. Below the navigation is a breadcrumb trail: Home > Administration > Store. A success message 'Product saved.' is displayed. There are buttons for 'Add a product' and 'Edit shortcut'. The main area shows a table with columns: SKU, TITLE, TYPE, PRICE, STATUS, and OPERATIONS. A single row is present: Tshirt\_001, T-shirt, Product, \$100.00, Active, with edit and delete links. The 'LIST' tab is selected.

**Step5** – The **Create Product display** page will get displayed as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Create Product display' page in a Drupal admin interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like Dashboard, Content, Structure, Store, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, Hello admin, and Log out. Below the navigation, there are links for Add product, Add product display, Configure store, View orders, and View products. On the right, there are 'Edit shortcuts' and 'My account' links.

The main content area has a title 'Create Product display' with a help icon. Below it, a breadcrumb trail shows Home > Add content. The form fields include:

- Title \***: T-shirts (highlighted with a red border)
- Body (Edit summary)**: An empty text area.
- Text format**: Filtered HTML (with a dropdown menu open) - Help link: More information about text formats
- Product \***: Tshirt\_001 (highlighted with a red border)

Below the product field, a note says: Choose the product(s) to display for sale on this node by SKU. Enter multiple SKUs using a comma separated list.

On the left, there's a sidebar with various settings sections:

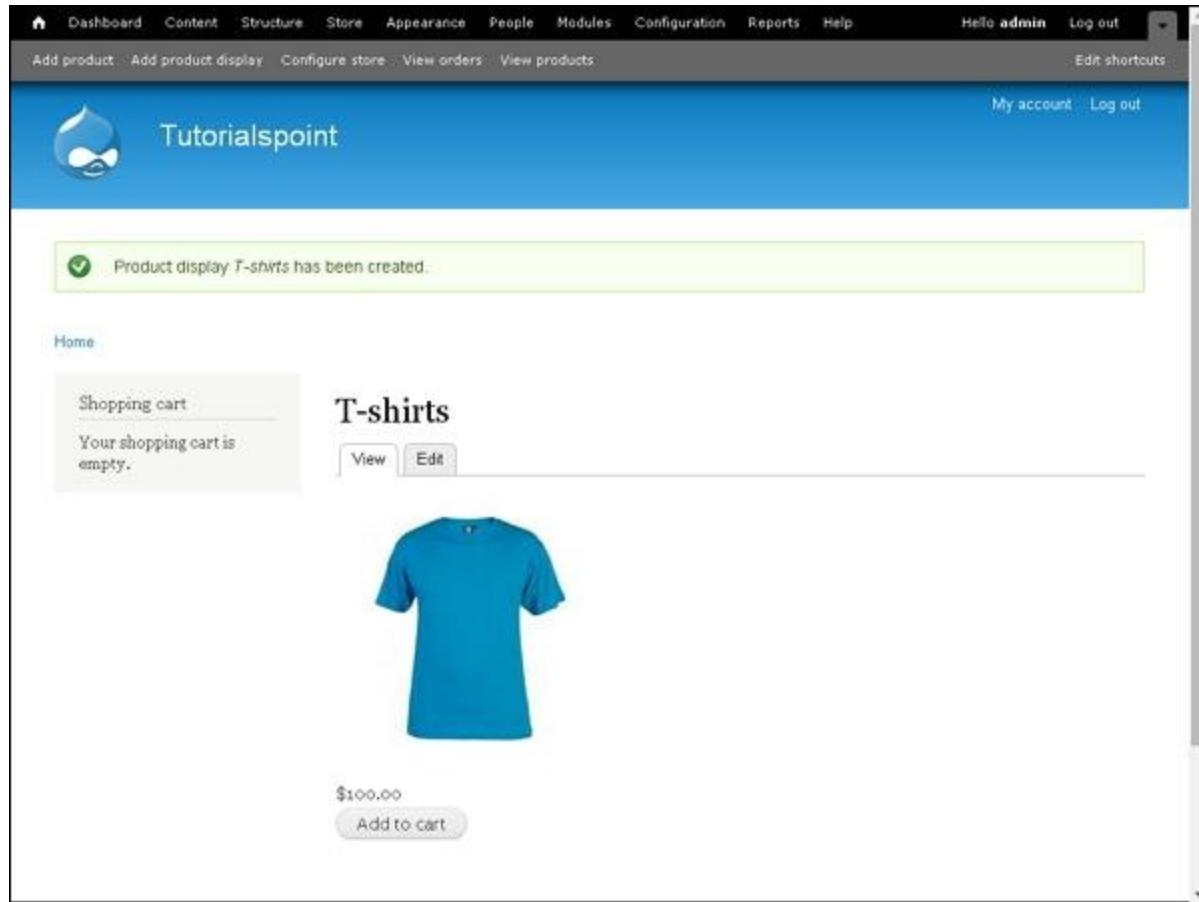
- Menu settings**: Not in menu
- Revision information**: No revision
- URL path settings**: No alias
- Comment settings**: Closed
- Authoring information**: By admin
- Publishing options**: Published, Promoted to front page

At the bottom, there are two buttons: **Save** (highlighted with a red oval) and **Preview**.

It contains below fields –

- **Title** – Add title of the product.
- **Body** – Here you can add summary for the product.
- **Product** – Choose the products to display for sale on this node by SKU. You can also enter multiple SKU's using a comma separated list.

**Step6** – You can see your product displayed on the front page.



## DRUPAL - CREATE CATEGORIES

In this chapter, we will study how to **Create Categories** in Drupal. Taxonomy can be considered as categories or tags. Drupal taxonomy is built up of vocabularies and terms. A vocabulary is a set of terms and terms are just another word for categories.

Following are the simple steps to create categories in Drupal.

**Step 1** – Go to **Structure** and click **Taxonomy** in the category as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the Drupal 8 Admin Structure page. The 'Structure' menu item is highlighted with a red box. Under the 'Structure' menu, there are several options: Blocks, Contact form, Content types, Menus, Taxonomy, and Triggers. The 'Taxonomy' option is also highlighted with a red box.

## Step 2 – Click on Add vocabulary link.

The screenshot shows the Taxonomy page. At the top, there is a brief description of what Taxonomy is. Below it, there is a button labeled '+ Add vocabulary' which is highlighted with a red box. A table below lists existing vocabularies: Forum categories, Movie categories, Portfolio categories, and Tags. Each row has four columns: Vocabulary Name, Operations (edit vocabulary, list terms, add terms), and Show row weights (checkbox). A 'Save' button is located at the bottom left of the table area.

## Step 3 – Enter your new vocabulary *category Name* and *Description* as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the Taxonomy edit page for a new vocabulary category. It includes fields for 'Name \*' (Blogs categories) and 'Description' (Nice blogs to read). The 'Save' button is highlighted with a red box.

Click the **Save** button and your category is created.

**Step 4** – You will see your new category is added to the list. Further you can click **add terms** link to add some terms to it.

The screenshot shows the Drupal Taxonomy list page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: Home > Administration > Structure > Taxonomy. Below the navigation, a message states: "Taxonomy is for categorizing content. Terms are grouped into vocabularies. For example, a vocabulary called "Fruit" would contain the terms "Apple" and "Banana"." There is a blue link labeled "+ Add vocabulary". The main content area displays a table titled "VOCABULARY NAME" with the following rows:

VOCABULARY NAME	OPERATIONS		Show row weights
+ Blog categories	edit vocabulary	list terms	<a href="#">add terms</a>
+ Forum categories	edit vocabulary	list terms	<a href="#">add terms</a>
+ Movie categories	edit vocabulary	list terms	<a href="#">add terms</a>
+ Portfolio categories	edit vocabulary	list terms	<a href="#">add terms</a>
+ Tags	edit vocabulary	list terms	<a href="#">add terms</a>

At the bottom left of the table is a "Save" button.

**Step 5** – You can add some sub categories to it. Enter the required details and click the Save button as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the "Blog categories" edit form. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: Home > Administration > Structure > Taxonomy > Blog categories. Below the navigation, there are tabs: LIST, EDIT, MANAGE FIELDS, and MANAGE DISPLAY. The current tab is EDIT. The form fields include:

- Name \***: A text input field containing "Blog1".
- Description**: A text area containing placeholder text about Lorem Ipsum.
- Text format**: A dropdown menu set to "Filtered HTML". Below it is a list of allowed HTML tags: Web page addresses and e-mail addresses turn into links automatically., Allowed HTML tags: <a> <em> <strong> <cite> <blockquote> <code> <ul> <ol> <li> <div> <dt> <dd>, Lines and paragraphs break automatically.
- URL alias**: A text input field containing "blog\_1". A note below it says: Optionally specify an alternative URL by which this term can be accessed. Use a relative path and don't add a trailing slash or the URL alias won't work.
- RELATIONS**: A section with a red arrow pointing to a "Save" button.

**Step 6** – Choose your parent category from the list and click **list terms** link to view your sub categories list.

**VOCABULARY NAME**

VOCABULARY NAME	OPERATIONS
Blog categories	edit vocabulary → list terms add terms
Forum categories	edit vocabulary list terms add terms
Movie categories	edit vocabulary list terms add terms
Portfolio categories	edit vocabulary list terms add terms
Tags	edit vocabulary list terms add terms

**Show row weights**

**Save**

Following are the details about the fields present in the preceding screen.

- Edit vocabulary** – You can edit your category name and description.
- List terms** – It displays your subcategory list.
- Add terms** – You can add your subcategories through this link.

**Step 7** – You will see the subcategories list. Here, you can edit your subcategory by clicking on the **edit** link as shown in the following screen.

**BLOG CATEGORIES**

**LIST EDIT MANAGE FIELDS MANAGE DISPLAY**

**NAME**

NAME	OPERATIONS
Blog1	edit
Blog3	edit
Blog2	edit
Blog4	edit
Blog5	edit

**Show row weights**

**Save Reset to alphabetical**

**Step 8** – Next, you can also rearrange your subcategories by dragging them as per the demand. After rearranging, click the Save button.

The screenshot shows the 'Blog categories' page in the Drupal administration interface. At the top, there are tabs: LIST, EDIT, MANAGE FIELDS, and MANAGE DISPLAY. Below the tabs, a breadcrumb navigation shows: Home > Administration > Structure > Taxonomy. A note says: 'You can reorganize the terms in Blog categories using their drag-and-drop handles, and group terms under a parent term by sliding them under and to the right of the parent.' A link '+ Add term' is available. A warning message in a yellow box states: '\* Changes made in this table will not be saved until the form is submitted.' The main table lists five categories: Blog1, Blog4, Blog3, Blog2, and Blog5. Each category has an 'edit' link in the 'OPERATIONS' column. The 'Blog5' row is highlighted with a yellow background. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Save' (which is highlighted with a red box) and 'Reset to alphabetical'.

## DRUPAL - SETUP TAXES

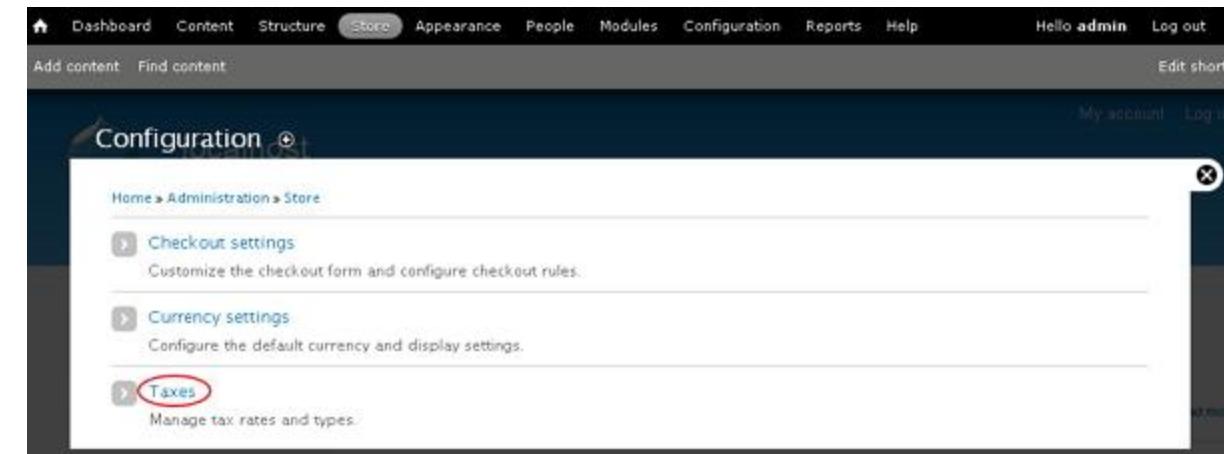
In general, tax is a financial charge upon a taxpayer or is a source of public revenue. Sales tax is a basic type of tax levied on the sale of certain goods and services.

You can specify the tax rate for the products as defined in the following steps –

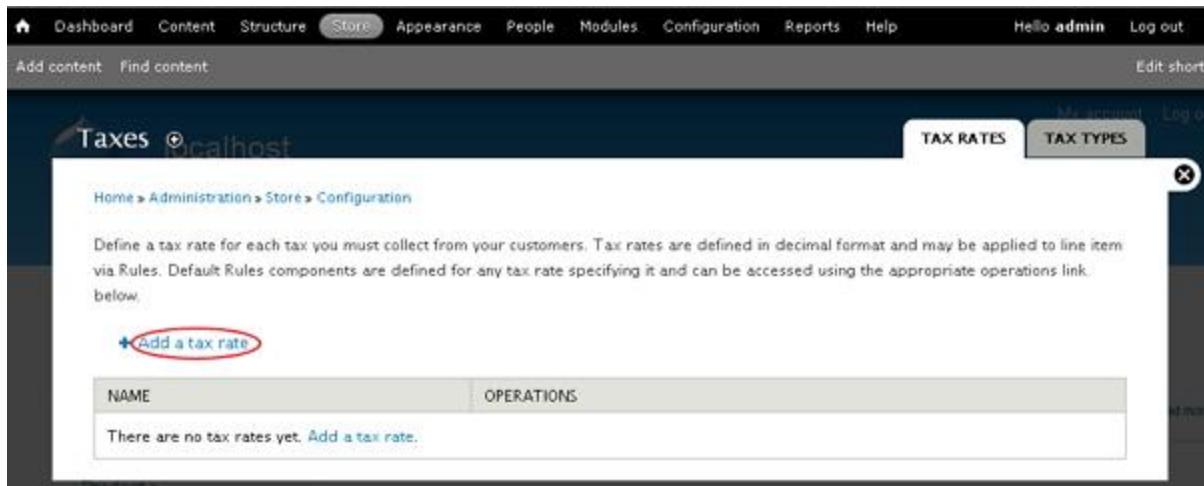
**Step 1** – Go to **Store** and click **Configuration**.

The screenshot shows the 'Store' configuration page in the Drupal administration interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: Dashboard, Content, Structure, Store (which is highlighted with a red circle), Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, Hello admin, and Log out. Below the navigation bar, there are buttons for 'Add content' and 'Find content'. The main content area is titled 'Store' and shows the URL 'localhost'. It contains two main sections: 'Products' (Manage products and product types in the store) and 'Configuration' (Configure settings and business rules for your store). The 'Configuration' link is also highlighted with a red circle.

**Step 2** – Click on the **Taxes** link which manages tax rates and types.



**Step 3** – Click **Add a tax rate** link to add tax for the product.



**Step 4** – It will open the taxes window for adding tax rate to the product as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Taxes' configuration page in Drupal. The URL is [/admin/config/store/taxes](#). The page has a breadcrumb trail: Home > Administration > Store > Configuration > Taxes. It displays fields for creating a new tax rate:

- Title \***: Sales Tax. A note says: Machine name: machine\_name: sales\_tax [edit].
- Display title**: Sales Tax. A note says: The front-end display title of this tax rate shown to customers. Leave blank to default to the Title from above.
- Description**: A large text area for describing the tax rate.
- Rate \***: 0.5. A note says: The percentage used to calculate this tax expressed as a decimal, e.g., .06 for a rate of 6%.
- Type \***: Sales tax. A note says: The tax type for this rate.

At the bottom right, there are two buttons: **Save tax rate** (highlighted with a red circle) and **Cancel**.

It contains some fields such as –

- **Title** – It is title of the tax rate.
- **Display title** – It is the front-end display title of the tax rate shown to customers.
- **Description** – It is used to describe the tax rate.
- **Rate** – It is a percentage used to calculate the tax which is expressed as a decimal.
- **Type** – It selects the tax type for the tax rate using drop-down menu.

After filling all the fields, click the **Save tax rate** button.

**Step 5** – You will see the created tax rate name which is used for the product as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Taxes' configuration page in Drupal. At the top, there are tabs for 'TAX RATES' and 'TAX TYPES'. A success message 'Tax rate saved.' is displayed. Below it, a table lists a single tax rate:

NAME	OPERATIONS
Sales Tax (Machine name: sales_tax)	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">configure component</a> <a href="#">delete</a>

Details for the 'Sales Tax' row: Rate: 0.5

**Step 6** – Go to Home page and click the **View cart** link to see the products in shopping cart.

The screenshot shows the Tutorialspoint website's shopping cart page. The cart contains two items: a Shirt (\$55.00) and a T-shirt (\$100.00). The total is \$155.00. The 'View cart' button is circled in red.

Shopping cart		
1 ×	Shirt	\$55.00
1 ×	T-shirt	\$100.00
2 items		<b>Total: \$155.00</b>
<a href="#">View cart</a> <a href="#">Checkout</a>		

A T-shirt image is shown above the cart summary. Below the cart summary, there is a price of \$100.00 and an 'Add to cart' button.

**Step 7** – Click the **Checkout** button to see the tax rate added for the products.

The screenshot shows the Drupal admin interface with a blue header bar containing links like Dashboard, Content, Structure, Store, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, Hello admin, and Log out. Below the header is a navigation bar with links Add product, Add product display, Configure store, View orders, and View products. The main content area has a Tutorialspoint logo. Underneath it, there's a "Home" link and a "Shopping cart" section. The shopping cart table shows:

Product	Price	Quantity	Remove	Total
Shirt	\$55.00	1	<a href="#">Remove</a>	\$55.00
T-shirt	\$100.00	1	<a href="#">Remove</a>	\$100.00

Total: \$155.00

[Update cart](#) [Checkout](#)

**Step 8** – You can see the tax rate added along with the Subtotal as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the Drupal admin interface with a blue header bar containing links like Dashboard, Content, Structure, Store, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, Hello admin, and Log out. Below the header is a navigation bar with links Add product, Add product display, Configure store, View orders, and View products. The main content area has a Tutorialspoint logo. Underneath it, there's a "Home" link and a "Checkout" section. The checkout table shows:

Shopping cart contents			
Product	Price	Quantity	Total
Shirt	\$55.00	1	\$55.00
T-shirt	\$100.00	1	\$100.00

Subtotal: \$155.00  
Sales Tax: \$77.50  
Order total: \$232.50

## DRUPAL - SETUP DISCOUNTS

In general, discount is a amount or percentage deducted from the normal selling price of the product. It is the way of offering products for sale at a low or reduced price.

You can specify the discount for the products as defined in the below steps–

**Step 1** – Go to **Store** and click **Configuration**.

The screenshot shows the Drupal admin navigation bar with several menu items: Dashboard, Content, Structure, **Store**, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help. The 'Store' item is highlighted with a red circle. Below the navigation bar, there's a search bar and a link to 'Edit short'. The main content area has a title 'Store @ localhost'. Underneath it, there are two menu items: 'Products' and 'Configuration', with 'Configuration' also highlighted with a red circle.

**Step 2** – Click on the **Taxes** link which manages tax rates and types.

This screenshot shows the 'Configuration' page under the 'Store' menu. It lists three items: 'Checkout settings', 'Currency settings', and 'Taxes'. The 'Taxes' link is highlighted with a red circle.

**Step 3** – Go to **TAX TYPES** tab and click the **Add a tax type** link.

This screenshot shows the 'Taxes' page. At the top, there are tabs for 'TAX RATES' and **TAX TYPES**, with 'TAX TYPES' highlighted with a red circle. Below the tabs, there's a link '[Add a tax type](#)' which is also highlighted with a red circle. The main content area displays two tax type entries in a table:

NAME	OPERATIONS
Sales tax (Machine name: sales_tax) A basic type for taxes that do not display inclusive with product prices.	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">configure rule</a> <a href="#">delete</a>
VAT (Machine name: vat) A basic type for taxes that display inclusive with product prices.	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">configure rule</a> <a href="#">delete</a>

**Step 4** – Tax types categorize tax rates and specify whether or not the calculated tax should be included in product prices on display.

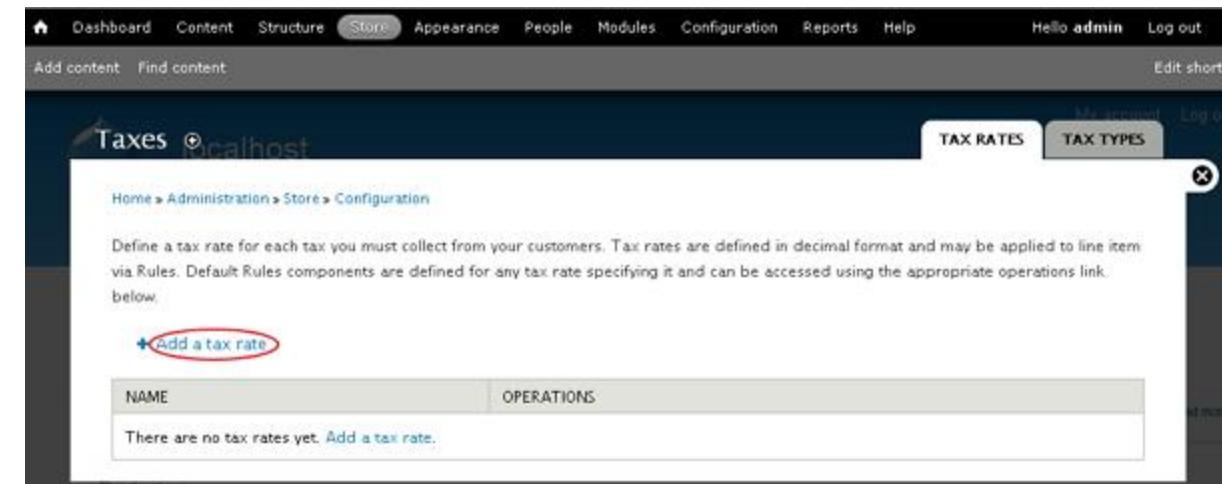
The screenshot shows the 'Taxes' configuration page in Drupal. The title is 'Discount'. The 'Title' field contains 'Discount'. The 'Display title' field also contains 'Discount'. The 'Description' field is empty. The 'Tax amount rounding mode' section has the 'Round the half up' option selected. The 'Save tax type' button is highlighted with a red circle.

It contains some fields such as –

- **Title** – It specifies the title of tax type.
- **Display title** – It is the front-end display of the title of tax type shown to customers.
- **Description** – It describes the tax type if necessary.
- **Tax amount rounding mode** – Specifies what type of rounding should occur when tax rates of tax type are calculated for the unit price of a line item.

After filling all the details, click the **Save tax type** button.

**Step 5** – Go to **TAX RATES** tab and click the Add a tax rate link.



**Step 6** – It will open the taxes window for adding tax rate to the product as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Add a tax rate' configuration form. The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, Content, Structure, Store, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, Hello admin, and Log out. Below the navigation is a breadcrumb trail showing Home > Administration > Store > Configuration > Taxes. The main form has fields for 'Title' (Product Discount), 'Display title' (Product Discount), 'Description' (empty), 'Rate' (-0.10), and 'Type' (Discount). A red circle highlights the 'Save tax rate' button.

It contains some fields such as –

- **Title** – It is the title of the tax rate.
- **Display title** – It is the front-end display title of the tax rate shown to customers.
- **Description** – It is used to describe the tax rate.

- **Rate** – It is a percentage used to calculate the tax which is expressed as a decimal.
- **Type** – It selects the tax type for the tax rate using drop-down menu.

After filling the details, click the **Save tax rate** button.

**Step 7** – Once tax rate is saved, click the **Home** link.

NAME	OPERATIONS
Product Discount (Machine name: product_discount) Rate: -0.10	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">configure component</a> <a href="#">delete</a>
Sales Tax (Machine name: sales_tax) Rate: 0.5	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">configure component</a> <a href="#">delete</a>

**Step 8** – On the home page, click the **Checkout** link to see the shopping cart contents.

Shopping cart

1 x T-shirt \$90.00

1 item Total: \$90.00

[View cart](#) **Checkout**

T-Shirt

\$90.00

[Add to cart](#)

**Step 9** – On the checkout page, you will see the discount for the product which is included in product price.

The screenshot shows a Drupal commerce site's checkout page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like Dashboard, Content, Structure, Store, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, Hello admin, Log out, and My account. Below the navigation is a header with the Tutorialspoint logo. The main content area has a "Home" link and a "Checkout" section. Under "Checkout", there's a "Shopping cart contents" table:

Product	Price	Quantity	Total
T-shirt	\$90.00	1	\$90.00

Below the table are summary rows:

Subtotal	\$100.00
Sales Tax	\$45.00
Product Discount	-\$10.00
Order total	\$135.00

## DRUPAL - RECEIVE DONATIONS

In this chapter, we will learn how to **Receive Donation** in Drupal. Donation is some amount of gift given by an organization or individual to a non-profit organization or private foundation.

Following are the steps to receive donation in Drupal.

**Step 1** – Download the latest file of [Commerce Custom Line Items](#) module and install in your Drupal site.

**Step 2** – Enable the *Commerce Custom Line Items* and *Others* in Modules and click **Save configuration**.

**COMMERCE (CONTRIB)**

ENABLED	NAME	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	OPERATIONS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Commerce Custom Line Items	7.x-1.x-dev	Provides extra custom line items for Drupal Commerce Requires: Line Item (enabled), Commerce (enabled), System (enabled), Entity API (enabled), Rules (enabled), Entity tokens (enabled), Price (enabled)	

**OTHER**

ENABLED	NAME	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	OPERATIONS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Currency	7.x-2.5	Provides currency information and allows users to add custom currencies. Requires: Chaos tools (enabled), System (enabled) Required by: Currency API (enabled), Currency exchange rate database table (disabled), Payment Form Field (enabled), Payment Reference Field (enabled)	<a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Currency API	7.x-2.5	Helps satisfy legacy dependencies. Requires: Currency (enabled), Chaos tools (enabled), System (enabled) Required by: Payment Form Field (enabled), Payment Reference Field (enabled)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Currency exchange rate database table	7.x-2.5	Provides a database table in which currency exchange rates are cached and exposed to Views. Requires: Currency (enabled), Chaos tools (enabled), System (enabled)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Entity API	7.x-1.6	(enabled), Commerce UI (enabled), Customer (enabled), Price (enabled), Line Item (enabled), Order (enabled), Checkout (enabled), Product (enabled), Product Reference (enabled), Product Pricing (enabled), Cart (enabled), Commerce Custom Line Items (enabled), Customer UI (enabled), Line Item UI (enabled), Order UI (enabled), Payment (enabled), Payment Method Example (enabled), Rules UI (enabled), Payment UI (enabled), Product Pricing UI (enabled), Product UI (enabled), Shipping (disabled), Shipping Method Example (disabled), Shipping UI (disabled), Tax (enabled), Tax UI (disabled), Payment (enabled), Payment Form Field (enabled), Basic Payment Method (disabled), Payment Reference Field (enabled), PayPal (enabled), PayPal IPN (enabled), PayPal Express Checkout (enabled), PayPal Payments Standard (enabled), Rules translation (disabled), Rules Scheduler (disabled)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Entity tokens	7.x-1.6	Provides token replacements for all properties that have no tokens and are known to the entity API. Requires: Entity API (enabled) Required by: Rules (enabled), Commerce (enabled), Commerce UI (enabled), Customer (enabled), Price (enabled), Line Item (enabled), Order (enabled), Checkout (enabled), Product (enabled), Product Reference (enabled), Product Pricing (enabled), Cart (enabled), Commerce Custom Line Items (enabled), Customer UI (enabled), Line Item UI (enabled), Order UI (enabled), Payment (enabled), Payment Method Example (enabled), Rules UI (enabled), Payment UI (enabled), Product Pricing UI (enabled), Product UI (enabled), Shipping (disabled), Shipping Method Example (disabled), Shipping UI (disabled), Tax (enabled), Tax UI (disabled), Rules translation (disabled), Rules Scheduler (disabled)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Strongarm	7.x-2.0	Enforces variable values defined by modules that need settings set to operate properly. Requires: Chaos tools (enabled) Required by: Basic Cart Order (enabled)	<a href="#">Help</a>

**Save configuration**

**Step 3 – Next, go to Store --> Configuration**

The screenshot shows the Drupal administration interface with the 'Store' menu item selected in the top navigation bar. The main content area is titled 'Store'. Below it, there are several configuration options listed as links:

- Customer profiles
- Orders
- Products
- Configuration (this link is circled in red)

Each link has a brief description below it. The 'Configuration' link is specifically highlighted with a red oval.

**Step 4 – Click on Line item types.**

The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' page under the 'Store' section. The 'Line item types' link is circled in red. The other links visible are:

- Checkout settings
- Currency settings
- Line item types (circled in red)
- Order settings
- Payment methods
- Product pricing rules

**Step 5 – Then, click Add line item types to add items.**

The screenshot shows the Drupal administration interface under the 'Store' tab. The path 'Home > Administration > Store > Configuration > Line item types' is visible. A red circle highlights the '+ Add line item type' button. Below it, two line item types are listed in a table:

NAME	OPERATIONS
Product (Machine name: product) References a product and displays it with the SKU as the label.	<a href="#">manage fields</a> <a href="#">manage display</a>
Shipping (Machine name: shipping) References a shipping method and displays the rate with the selected service title.	<a href="#">manage fields</a> <a href="#">manage display</a>

**Step 6** – Now, Add line item type page will get displayed as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Add line item type' form. It includes fields for 'Line item type name' (set to 'Donation'), 'Description' (a large text area), a checkbox for 'This is a product-type line item' (unchecked), 'Add form submit value' (set to 'Add product'), and a 'Save line item type' button at the bottom, which is circled in red.

It contains fields such as –

- **Line item type name** – Enter the name of the line item type.
- **Description** – Enter a brief description about the line item type.
- **Add form submit value** – Enter the text of the button on the order page which allows adding line items.

**Step 7** – You can view the created donation item in the list. Click **manage fields**.

Line items represent anything on an order that affects the order total. Each line item must be of one of the line item types listed below, which define how these items interact with Add to Cart forms, the shopping cart, the order edit page, and more. Line item types are defined by modules, with some modules also allowing you to clone line item types through this interface.

[Add line item type](#)

NAME	OPERATIONS
Donation (Machine name: donation)	edit <a href="#">manage fields</a> manage display delete
Product (Machine name: product)	manage fields manage display
Shipping (Machine name: shipping)	manage fields manage display

**Step 8 – Add a new field as *Donation Amount*, Select *Integer* for type of data from the dropdown.**

**EDIT** **MANAGE FIELDS** **MANAGE DISPLAY**

LABEL	MACHINE NAME	FIELD TYPE	WIDGET	OPERATIONS
+ Line item label	label	Line item module label form element		
+ Quantity	quantity	Line item module quantity form element		
+ Display path	commerce_display_path	Text	Text field	edit delete
+ Product	commerce_product	Product reference	Autocomplete text field	edit delete
+ Unit price	commerce_unit_price	Price	Price with currency	edit delete
+ Total	commerce_total	Price	Price with currency	edit delete
+ <b>Add new field</b>	<b>Donation Amount</b>	<b>field_donation_amount</b>	<b>Integer</b>	<b>Text field</b>
	Label	field_donation_amount Edit	Type of data to store.	Form element to edit the data.
+ <b>Add existing field</b>		- Select an existing field -	- Select a widget -	Form element to edit the data.
	Label	Field to share		

**Save**

Click the **Save** button.

**Step 9 – Now, after clicking on save, the page redirects to the field setting page as shown in the following screen. Click the **Save field settings** button.**

The screenshot shows a Drupal administrative interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like Dashboard, Content, Structure, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, and Help. On the right side of the top bar, it says "Hello admin" and "Log out". Below the navigation, there are links for "Add content", "Find content", and "Configuration". The main content area has a breadcrumb trail: Home > Administration > Store > Configuration > Line item types > Donation > Manage fields > Donation Amount. Below the breadcrumb, the title "Donation Amount" is displayed with a status indicator of "0". There are four buttons at the top of the page: "EDIT", "FIELD SETTINGS" (which is highlighted in blue), "WIDGET TYPE", and "DELETE". A "FIELD SETTINGS" section follows, containing a note about database storage and a message stating "Donation Amount has no field settings.". At the bottom of this section is a button labeled "Save field settings" with a red oval drawn around it.

**Step 10** – The page is redirected to the **Donation Amount** page.

The screenshot shows the 'Manage fields' page for the 'Donation Amount' field. At the top, there are tabs for 'Edit', 'FIELD SETTINGS' (which is selected), 'Widget type', and 'Delete'. A success message says 'Updated field *Donation Amount* field settings.' Below this, the 'DONATION SETTINGS' section includes fields for 'Label' (set to 'Donation Amount'), 'Help text' (empty), 'Minimum' (empty), 'Maximum' (empty), 'Prefix' (set to 'Rs.'), and 'Suffix' (empty). The 'DEFAULT VALUE' section shows a value of '5'. In the 'ADD TO CART FORM SETTINGS' section, there is a checked checkbox for 'Include this field on Add to Cart forms for line items of this type'. The 'DONATION AMOUNT FIELD SETTINGS' section shows a dropdown for 'Number of values' set to '1', with a note about maximum values. A 'Save settings' button is at the bottom.

It contains fields such as –

- **Label** – Donation type identifier.
- **Help text** – Enter instructions to present to the user.
- **Minimum** – Enter the minimum value that should be allowed.
- **Maximum** – Enter the maximum value that should be allowed.
- **Prefix** – Enter the string that should be prefixed to the value.
- **Suffix** – Enter the string that should be suffixed to the value.
- **Default Value** – Enter the default donation amount.
- **Add to Cart Form Settings** – Includes the product line item types in the ‘add to cart form’ to collect information.
- **Donation Amount Field settings** – Number of values user can enter for this field.

After filling the page, click the **Save settings** button.

**Step 11** – Next, you can view the created **Donation Amount** field in the list.

LABEL	MACHINE NAME	FIELD TYPE	WIDGET	OPERATIONS
Line item label	label	Line item module label form element		
Quantity	quantity	Line item module quantity form element		
Unit price	commerce_unit_price	Price	Price with currency	edit delete
Display path	commerce_display_path	Text	Text field	edit delete
Product	commerce_product	Product reference	Autocomplete text field	edit delete
Total	commerce_total	Price	Price with currency	edit delete
Donation Amount	field_donation_amount	Integer	Text field	edit delete
<b>Add new field</b> Label: <input type="text"/> - Select a field type - <input type="button" value="▼"/> Type of data to store: <b>Add existing field</b> Label: <input type="text"/> - Select an existing field - <input type="button" value="▼"/> Field to share: - Select a widget - <input type="button" value="▼"/> Form element to edit the data.				

## Create Product for donation

Following are the steps to create product for donation.

**Step 1** – Click on **Store --> Products**

The screenshot shows the Drupal admin interface with a top navigation bar including links for Dashboard, Content, Structure, Store, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, and Help. The user is logged in as 'Hello admin'. Below the navigation is a 'Edit shortcuts' link. The main content area shows a 'Store' menu with several options: Customer profiles, Orders, Products (which is circled in red), and Configuration. Each option has a brief description below it.

**Step 2 – Click Add a product to add product.**

The screenshot shows the 'Products' list screen in the Drupal admin. At the top, there are tabs for 'LIST' and 'PRODUCT TYPES'. A red circle highlights the '+ Add a product' button. Below the button is a search/filter field labeled 'Filter by SKUs containing' with 'Apply' and 'Reset' buttons. A table lists a single product: Watch, Titan, Product, \$2,500.00, Active, with edit and delete links in the operations column.

SKU	Title	Type	Price	Status	Operations
Watch	Titan	Product	\$2,500.00	Active	edit   delete

**Step 3 – Next, it will open a Create Product screen as shown in the following screen.**

The screenshot shows the 'Create Product' form in the Drupal Admin interface. The form fields include:

- Product SKU \***: Donation
- Title \***: Standard Donation
- Image**: Choose File (No file chosen) | Upload
- Price \***: USD
- Status \***: Active (radio button selected)

Below the status field, there is a note: "Disabled products cannot be added to shopping carts and may be hidden in administrative product lists." At the bottom of the form, there are three buttons: 'CHANGE HISTORY', 'Save product' (circled in red), 'Save and add another', and 'Cancel'.

It contain fields such as –

- **Product SKU** – It is a unique identifier for the product.
- **Title** – It is title for the specified product.
- **Image** – Add image for the product.
- **Price** – Enter the amount of the product.
- **Status** – Set this field to **Active** option, so that it can be added to shopping cart. If it set to **Disabled** option, products cannot be added to shopping carts and may be hidden in administrative product lists.

After filling all the details, click the **Save product** button.

**Step 4** – Now you can see the newly created product as shown in the following screen.

SKU	Title	Type	Price	Status	Operations
Donation	Standard Donation	Product	\$5.00	Active	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>
Watch	Titan	Product	\$2,500.00	Active	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>

**Step 5 – Go to Structure --> Content Types.** The following page will get displayed, click **Add content type**.

Name	Operations
Article (Machine name: article) Use articles for time-sensitive content like news, press releases or blog posts.	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">manage fields</a> <a href="#">manage display</a> <a href="#">delete</a>
Basic page (Machine name: page) Use basic pages for your static content, such as an 'About us' page.	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">manage fields</a> <a href="#">manage display</a> <a href="#">delete</a>
Order (Machine name: order) Orders placed through the Basic cart module.	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">manage fields</a> <a href="#">manage display</a>
Products (Machine name: products)	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">manage fields</a> <a href="#">manage display</a> <a href="#">delete</a>

**Step 6 – Add a name as *Donation* and click **Save and add fields**.**

The screenshot shows the 'Content types' configuration page in Drupal. The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, Content, Structure, Store, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, Hello admin, and Log out. Below the navigation, the breadcrumb trail shows Home > Administration > Structure > Content types. The main title is 'Content types'. A sub-header states: 'Individual content types can have different fields, behaviors, and permissions assigned to them.' The 'Name \*' field is populated with 'Donation' and has a note: 'Machine name: donation [Edit]'. A note below it says: 'The human-readable name of this content type. This text will be displayed as part of the list on the Add new content page. It is recommended that this name begin with a capital letter and contain only letters, numbers, and spaces. This name must be unique.' The 'Description' field is empty. A note below it says: 'Describe this content type. The text will be displayed on the Add new content page.' On the left, there is a sidebar with several settings sections: 'Submission form settings' (Title), 'Publishing options' (Published, Promoted to front page), 'Display settings' (Display author and date information), 'Comment settings' (Open, Threading, 50 comments per page), and 'Menu settings'. On the right, there are fields for 'Title field label \*' (Title) and 'Preview before submitting' (radio buttons for Disabled, Optional, and Required, with Optional selected). Below these are 'Explanation or submission guidelines' and a note: 'This text will be displayed at the top of the page when creating or editing content of this type.' At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Save content type' and 'Save and add fields' (which is circled in red).

**Step 7** – It will open the **Manage Fields** tab as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Manage Fields' tab selected for the 'Donation' content type. A success message at the top indicates that the content type has been added. In the 'Add existing field' section, a 'Product' field is being configured. The 'Label' is set to 'Product', the 'Field type' dropdown is set to 'Product reference: field\_product (Product)', and the 'Widget' dropdown is set to 'Autocomplete text field'. The 'Save' button at the bottom left is circled in red.

Add fields into *Add existing field* section as *Product* and select *Product reference* from the dropdown and click the **Save** button.

**Step 8** – Now, Product page will get displayed, click the **Save settings** button.

**DONATION SETTINGS**

These settings apply only to the *Product* field when used in the *Donation* type.

**Label \***  
Product

Required field

Render fields from the referenced products when viewing this entity.  
If enabled, the appearance of product fields on this entity is governed by the display settings for the fields on the product type.

**Help text**

Instructions to present to the user below this field on the editing form.  
Allowed HTML tags: <a> <b> <big> <code> <del> <em> <i> <ins> <pre> <q> <small> <span> <strong> <sub> <sup> <tt> <ol> <ul> <li> <p> <br> <img>

**Product types that can be referenced**

Product  
If no types are selected, any type of product may be referenced.

**Autocomplete matching**  
Contains

Select the method used to collect autocomplete suggestions. Note that *Contains* can cause performance issues on sites with thousands of nodes.

**Size of textfield \***  
60

**DEFAULT VALUE**

The default value for this field, used when creating new content.

**Product**

**PRODUCT FIELD SETTINGS**

These settings apply to the *Product* field everywhere it is used.

**Number of values**  
1

Maximum number of values users can enter for this field.

**Options list limit**  
10

Limits the number of products available in field widgets with options lists; leave blank for no limit.

**Save settings**

**Step 9** – You can view the created **Product** field in the list.

The screenshot shows the Drupal administration interface for managing fields. The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, Content, Structure, Store, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, Hello admin, and Log out. Below the navigation is a breadcrumb trail: Home > Administration > Structure > Content types > Donation. The main content area is titled 'Donation' with tabs for EDIT, MANAGE FIELDS, MANAGE DISPLAY, COMMENT FIELDS, and COMMENT DISPLAY. The 'MANAGE FIELDS' tab is selected. A success message 'Saved Product configuration.' is displayed. The table lists existing fields: 'Title' (Machine Name: title, Field Type: Node module element), 'Body' (Machine Name: body, Field Type: Long text and summary, Widget: Text area with a summary), and 'Product' (Machine Name: field\_buy\_now, Field Type: Product reference, Widget: Autocomplete text field). The 'Product' row has edit and delete links. Below the table are sections for 'Add new field' and 'Add existing field', each with input fields for Label, Field type, and Widget. A red circle highlights the 'Save' button at the bottom left of the form.

LABEL	MACHINE NAME	FIELD TYPE	WIDGET	OPERATIONS
+	Title	title	Node module element	
+	Body	body	Long text and summary	Text area with a summary edit delete
+	Product	field_buy_now	Product reference	Autocomplete text field edit delete
<b>Add new field</b>				
<input type="text"/>		- Select a field type -	- Select a widget -	Type of data to store. Form element to edit the data.
<b>Add existing field</b>				
<input type="text"/>		- Select an existing field -	- Select a widget -	Field to share. Form element to edit the data.

**Step 10** – Now, click the **Manage Display** tab. Click the symbol present on the right side of the field **Product**, and the following screen will get displayed.

Content items can be displayed using different view modes: Teaser, Full content, Print, RSS, etc. Teaser is a short format that is typically used in lists of multiple content items. Full content is typically used when the content is displayed on its own page.

Here, you can define which fields are shown and hidden when *Donation* content is displayed in each view mode, and define how the fields are displayed in each view mode.

FIELD	LABEL	FORMAT
+ Body	<Hidden>	Default
+ Product: Price	Visible	Modify the settings for this field on the product type "manage display" configuration.
+ Product	Above	Format settings: Add to Cart form <input type="checkbox"/> Display a textfield quantity widget on the add to cart form. <b>Default quantity</b> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Attempt to combine like products on the same line item in the cart. <small>The line item type, referenced product, and data from fields exposed on the Add to Cart form must all match to combine.</small> <input type="checkbox"/> Show attribute widgets even if the Add to Cart form only represents one product. <small>If enabled, attribute widgets will be shown on the form with the only available options selected.</small> <b>Add to Cart line item type</b> Product <b>Donation</b> Product Cancel
+ Product: Purchase	Visible	Modify the settings for this field on the product type "manage display" configuration.
<b>Hidden</b>		
+ Product: SKU	Hidden	The visibility of this field may also need to be toggled in the product type "manage display" configuration.
+ Product: Title	Hidden	The visibility of this field may also need to be toggled in the product type "manage display" configuration.
+ Product: Status	Hidden	The visibility of this field may also need to be toggled in the product type "manage display" configuration.
<b>CUSTOM DISPLAY SETTINGS</b> <a href="#">Save</a>		

Here, Select as Donation from the dropdown in *Add to Cart line item type*. Later click the **Update** button and then on **Save** button.

**Step 11** – Next, click **Content --> Add Content** to add donation information.

The screenshot shows the Drupal 'Content' page. At the top, there are tabs for 'Dashboard', 'Content' (which is selected), 'Structure', 'Store', 'Appearance', 'People', 'Modules', 'Configuration', 'Reports', and 'Help'. The user is logged in as 'admin'. Below the tabs, there are links for 'Add content', 'Find content', and 'Configuration'. The main area is titled 'Content' with tabs for 'CONTENT', 'COMMENTS', and 'PAYMENTS'. A red circle highlights the '+ Add content' button. Below it, there's a section for filtering items by status ('any') and type ('any'), with a 'Filter' button. Under 'UPDATE OPTIONS', there's a dropdown menu set to 'Publish selected content' and a 'Update' button. A table below lists one item: 'Shirt' (Type: Products, Author: admin, Status: published, Updated: 09/16/2015 - 11:17). There are 'edit' and 'delete' links for this item.

### Step 12 – Click on Donation.

The screenshot shows the 'Add content' page. At the top, there are tabs for 'Dashboard', 'Content' (selected), 'Structure', 'Store', 'Appearance', 'People', 'Modules', 'Configuration', 'Reports', and 'Help'. The user is logged in as 'admin'. Below the tabs, there are links for 'Add content', 'Find content', and 'Configuration'. The main area is titled 'Add content' with a red circle highlighting the 'Donation' option under the content types list. Other options listed are Article, Basic page, Order, and Products.

### Step 13 – Enter your Donation information and click the **Save** button.

The screenshot shows the Drupal administrative interface for creating a new content item. The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, Content, Structure, Store, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, and Help. The user is identified as 'Hello admin' with a 'Log out' link. A 'Edit shortcuts' button is also present.

The main content area is titled 'Create Donation'. It contains the following fields:

- Title \***: A text input field containing 'Generic Donation'.
- Body (Edit summary)**: A text area containing 'Donation for needy people.'
- Text format**: Set to 'Filtered HTML'. Below it, a list of allowed HTML tags is shown: Web page addresses and e-mail addresses turn into links automatically; Allowed HTML tags: <a> <em> <strong> <cite> <blockquote> <code> <ul> <ol> <li> <div> <dt> <dd>.
- Product**: A dropdown menu currently set to 'Donation'.
- Menu settings**: An option 'Not in menu' is selected. There is also a checkbox 'Provide a menu link'.
- Revision information**: Shows 'No revision'.
- URL path settings**: Shows 'No alias'.
- Comment settings**: Shows 'Open'.
- Authoring information**: Shows 'By admin'.
- Publishing options**: Shows 'Published, Promoted to Front page'.

At the bottom left, there are two buttons: 'Save' (which is highlighted with a red oval) and 'Preview'.

**Step 14** – The page of donation will get displayed as shown in the following screen.

Generic Donation

Your shopping cart is empty.

**Product:**

Donation Amount	Order
Rs 100	0 ▾
Rs	1 ▾
Rs	2 ▾
Rs	3 ▾
Rs	4 ▾
Rs	5 ▾

**Add to cart**

Here, you can fill the amount according to your wish and click the **Add to cart** button.

**Step 15** – Now, you can view the donation amounts in the block present on the right side of the page. Click **View Cart**.

Generic Donation

Submitted by admin on Sat, 09/19/2015 - 15:40

\$50.00  
Donation for needy people.

**Product:**

Donation Amount	Order
Rs 50	0 ▾
Rs	1 ▾
Rs	2 ▾
Rs	3 ▾
Rs	4 ▾
Rs	5 ▾

**Add to cart**

**Step 16** – You can view the Shopping cart donation amount and click the **Checkout** button.

Dashboard Content Structure Store Appearance People Modules Configuration Reports Help

Hello admin Log out

Add product Add product display Configure store View orders View products Edit shortcuts

Tutorials Point

Home

## Shopping cart

Product	Price	Quantity	Remove	Total
Standard Donation	\$50.00	1	Remove	\$50.00
Standard Donation	\$50.00	1	Remove	\$50.00

**Total: \$100.00**

**Update cart** **Checkout**

**Step 17** – Now, you can enter the information of billing and click **Continue to next step**.

Dashboard Content Structure Store Appearance People Modules Configuration Reports Help

Hello admin Log out

Add product Add product display Configure store View orders View products Edit shortcuts

Tutorials Point

Home

## Checkout

Shopping cart contents

Product	Price	Quantity	Total
Standard Donation	\$50.00	1	\$50.00
Standard Donation	\$50.00	1	\$50.00

**Order total: \$100.00**

Billing information

Country \* India

Full name \*

Address 1 \*

Address 2

City \* State \* PIN code \*

Continue to next step OR Cancel

**Step 18** – The next step is the review order page, where you can review the order information and click **Continue to next step**.

The screenshot shows a Drupal-based website for "Tutorials Point". The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, Content, Structure, Store, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, Hello admin, Log out, Add product, Add product display, Configure store, View orders, View products, Edit shortcuts, My account, and Log out.

The main content area is titled "Review order". It displays the following sections:

- Shopping cart contents:** A table showing two items: "Standard Donation" at \$50.00 each, quantity 1, totaling \$100.00.
- Account information:** Shows "Username: admin" and "E-mail address".
- Billing information:** Shows "John", "Bandra", "Mumbai Maharashtra 590000", and "India".
- Payment:** Shows "Example payment" selected, a card number input field containing "4111111111111111", and expiration date fields set to "09" and "15".
- Action buttons:** "Continue to next step" (circled in red) and "Go back".

**Step 19** – A message will get displayed as *Checkout complete* as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows a Drupal administrative interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like Dashboard, Content, Structure, Store, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, Hello admin, and Log out. Below the navigation bar, there's a breadcrumb trail: Add product > Add product display > Configure store > View orders > View products. To the right of the breadcrumb trail are links for Edit shortcuts, My account, and Log out. The main content area has a blue header with the Tutorials Point logo. Below the header, the page title is "Checkout complete". A message says, "Your order number is 1. You can view your order on your account page when logged in." Below the message is a link to "Return to the front page".

## DRUPAL - SETUP SHIPPING

In this chapter, let us study about setting up **Shipping** options in Drupal. In general, **Shipping** refers to transport of goods from one location to another. In order to set up **Shipping** you have to install [Commerce Flat Rate](#) and [Commerce Shipping](#) modules. In this chapter, let us create **Free Shipping** for orders greater than **\$100** and **Paid Shipping** for orders less than **\$100**.

Following are the simple steps to set up **Shipping**.

**Step 1** – Go to **Store** and click **Configuration** as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the "Store" configuration screen in Drupal. The URL in the address bar is "http://www.tutorialspoint.com/store/configure". The page title is "Store". The navigation menu on the left includes Customer profiles, Orders, Products, and Configuration, with Configuration being the active item. The main content area displays a product listing for a "T-Shirt" priced at "\$100.00" with a "Add to cart" button. The "Configuration" menu item is circled in red.

**Step 2** – Click on **Shipping**.

The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' section of the Drupal Admin interface under the 'Store' tab. A list of configuration options is displayed, with 'Shipping' highlighted and circled in red.

- Checkout settings
- Currency settings
- Line item types
- Order settings
- Payment methods
- Product pricing rules
- Shipping** (circled in red)
- Taxes

**Step 3** – Click **Add a flat rate service** as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Shipping' configuration page. The 'SHIPPING SERVICES' tab is selected. A button labeled '+ Add a flat rate service' is circled in red.

TITLE	OPERATIONS
There are no services defined for the Flat rate shipping method.	

**Step 4** – The *Shipping* page will get displayed as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the Drupal Admin interface with the path: Home > Administration > Store > Configuration > Shipping. The current page is titled "Shipping" and displays a configuration form for a flat rate service named "Paid Shipping 10". The form fields include:

- Title \***: Paid Shipping 10 (Machine name: paid\_shipping\_10 [Edit])
- Display title**: Paid Shipping
- Description**: Paid shipping for orders less than \$100
- Base rate \***: 10 USD

A red oval highlights the **Save flat rate** button at the bottom left of the form.

It contains the following fields –

- **Title** – Provide a title which will be the administrative title of this flat rate.
- **Display title** – Enter title that will be displayed on front-end of the flat rate shown to customers.
- **Description** – Enter brief description about the flat rate.
- **Base rate** – Provide a value for the flat rate.

Later, click the **Save** button.

**Step 5** – Next, you have to configure the component by clicking **configure component** as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the Drupal Commerce configuration interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Dashboard', 'Content', 'Structure', 'Store' (which is selected), 'Appearance', 'People', 'Modules', 'Configuration', 'Reports', and 'Help'. On the right, it says 'Hello admin' and 'Log out'. Below the tabs, there are links for 'Add product', 'Add product display', 'Configure store' (which is highlighted in blue), 'View orders', and 'View products'. A sub-menu for 'Configure store' includes 'Shipping services', 'Shipping methods', and 'Calculation rules'. The main content area has a title 'Shipping' with a 'TutorialsPoint' logo. It shows a success message: 'Flat rate service saved' with a green checkmark. Below this, a note says: 'Shipping services are the various delivery options customers may choose from to have your products shipped to them (e.g. Standard shipping, Free shipping, Ground, Next Day Air)'. There is a link '+ Add a flat rate service'. A table lists a single entry: 'Paid Shipping 10 (Machine name: paid\_shipping\_10)' with the description 'Paid shipping for orders less than \$100'. The 'Operations' column for this entry includes 'edit' and 'configure component' (which is circled in red), and 'delete'.

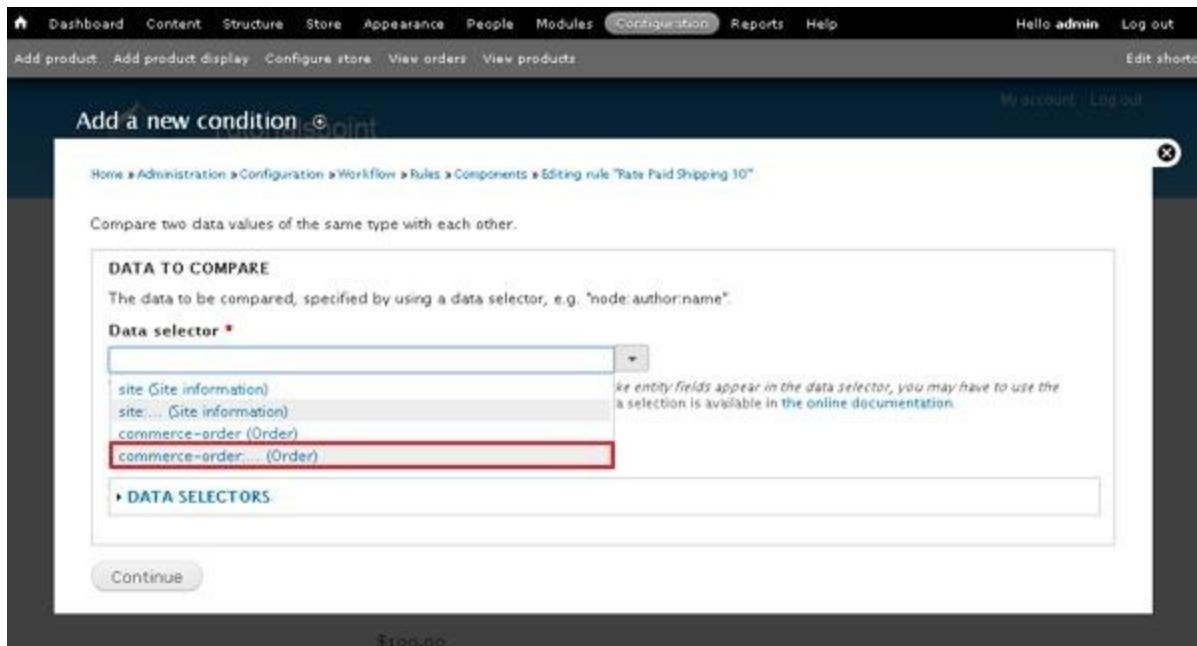
## Step 6 – Click Add condition.

The screenshot shows the Drupal Rules configuration interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Dashboard', 'Content', 'Structure', 'Store' (selected), 'Appearance', 'People', 'Modules', 'Configuration', 'Reports', and 'Help'. On the right, it says 'Hello admin' and 'Log out'. Below the tabs, there are links for 'Add product', 'Add product display', 'Configure store' (highlighted in blue), 'View orders', and 'View products'. A sub-menu for 'Configure store' includes 'Shipping services', 'Shipping methods', and 'Calculation rules'. The main content area shows a title 'Editing rule "Rate Paid Shipping 10"' with a 'TutorialsPoint' logo. It displays the 'Conditions' section, which currently has 'None' listed under 'ELEMENTS'. Below this is a table with 'OPERATIONS' columns for 'edit' and 'delete'. There are buttons '+ Add condition', '+ Add or', and '+ Add and' at the bottom of this section. The 'Actions' section below shows a single rule: 'Add a rate for a shipping service to an order' with a parameter 'Shipping service: Paid Shipping 10 (flat rate), Order [commerce-order]'. It also has 'edit' and 'delete' buttons. Buttons '+ Add action' and '+ Add loop' are available. At the bottom, there is a 'SETTINGS' tab and a 'Save changes' button.

## Step 7 – Choose Data comparison from dropdown and click Continue.



**Step 8 –** For **Data selector** field, choose **commerce-order...Order** from the dropdown as shown in the following screen.



**Step 9 –** Then, choose **commerce-order:commerce-order-total:... Ordertotal** from the dropdown as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Add a new condition' dialog. At the top, there are tabs for Home, Administration, Configuration, Workflow, Rules, Components, and a highlighted 'Editing rule "Rate Paid Shipping 10%"'. Below the tabs, there are links for Add product, Add product display, Configure store, View orders, and View products. On the right, there are 'Hello admin' and 'Log out' links, along with 'Edit shortcuts' and 'My account' links.

The main area is titled 'Add a new condition' with a subtitle 'Compare two data values of the same type with each other.' It has a section titled 'DATA TO COMPARE' with a note: 'The data to be compared, specified by using a data selector, e.g. "node:author:name".' A 'Data selector \*' dropdown menu is open, showing various commerce-related options. One option, 'commerce-order:commerce-order-total:amount (Amount)', is highlighted with a red box.

**Step 10 – Choose **commerce-order:commerce-order-total:amount** *Amount*** from the dropdown and click **Continue** as shown in the following screen.

This screenshot shows the 'Add a new condition' dialog with the 'Data selector \*' dropdown now containing the selected value: 'commerce-order:commerce-order-total:amount (Amount)'. This option is also highlighted with a red box. Below the dropdown, there is a 'DATA SELECTORS' section with a link. At the bottom of the dialog, there is a large red oval highlighting the 'Continue' button.

**Step 11 – Next, under **OPERATOR** section, you have to select is *lower than value* from the dropdown and click **Switch to the direct input mode** as shown below.**

Add a new condition 

Home > Administration > Configuration > Workflow > Rules > Components > Editing rule "Rate Paid Shipping 10"

Compare two data values of the same type with each other.

**DATA TO COMPARE**

The data to be compared, specified by using a data selector, e.g. "node:author:name".

**Selected data:** commerce-order:commerce-order-total:amount

**OPERATOR**

The comparison operator.

**Value**

is lower than ▾

**DATA VALUE**

The value to compare the data with.

**Data selector \***

The data selector helps you drill down into the data available to Rules. To make entity fields appear in the data selector, you may have to use the condition 'entity has field' (or 'content is of type'). More useful tips about data selection is available in the online documentation.

**Data types:** Select data of the type *Decimal number*.

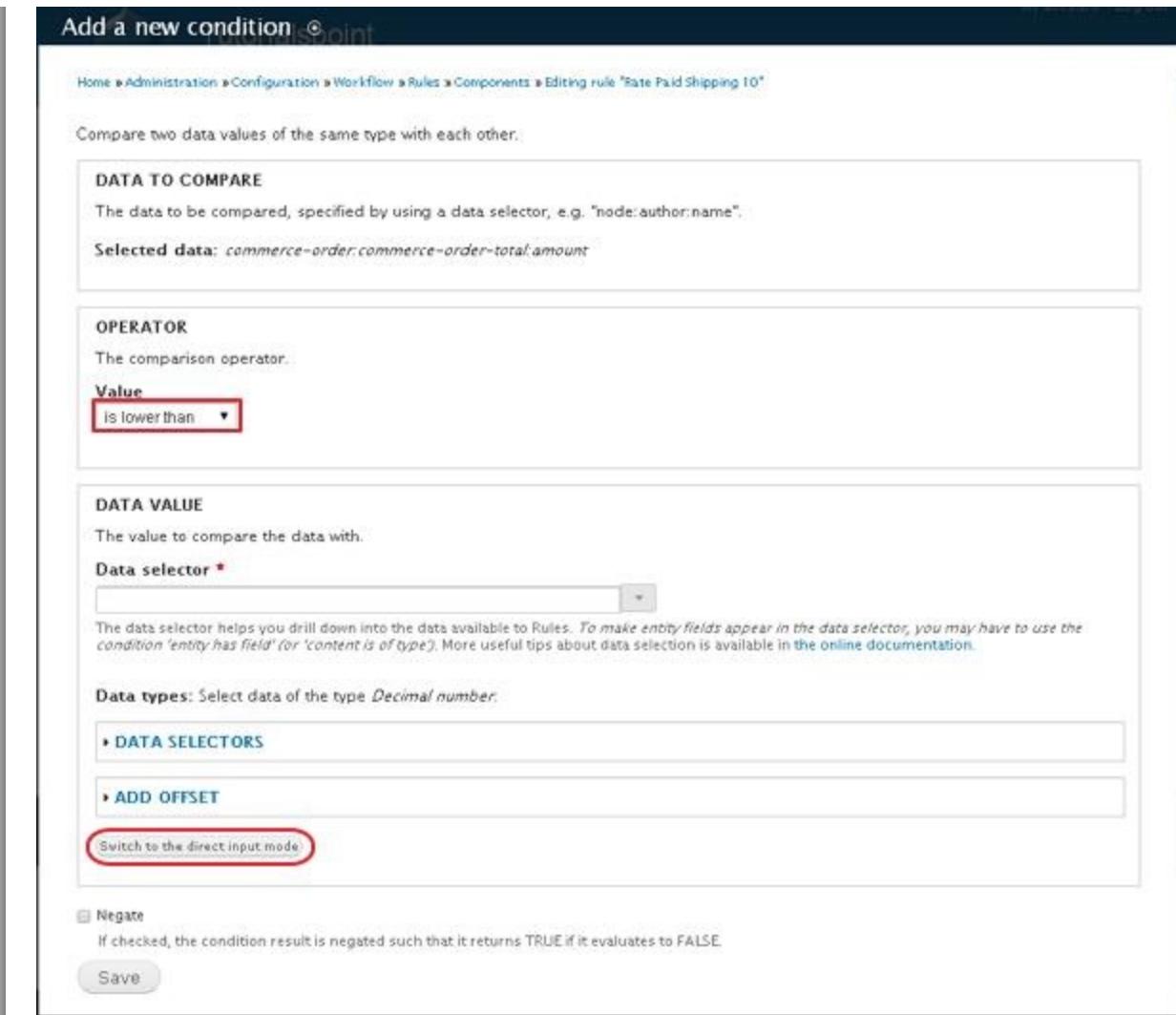
» DATA SELECTORS

» ADD OFFSET

Switch to the direct input mode

Negate  
If checked, the condition result is negated such that it returns TRUE if it evaluates to FALSE.

Save



**Step 12** – Under **DATA VALUE** section, provide the value (usually the value given here is in *cents* (i.e. \$100 = 10000 *cents*)). Later, click the **Save** button.

Add a new condition [@](#)

Home > Administration > Configuration > Workflow > Rules > Composites > Editing rule "Rate Paid Shipping 10"

Compare two data values of the same type with each other.

**DATA TO COMPARE**  
The data to be compared, specified by using a data selector, e.g. "node:author.name".  
**Selected data:** commerce-order.commerce-order-total.amount

**OPERATOR**  
The comparison operator.  
**Value**  
is lower than

**DATA VALUE**  
The value to compare the data with.  
**Value \***  
  
Select to data selection

Negate  
If checked, the condition result is negated such that it returns TRUE if it evaluates to FALSE.  
**Save**

**Step 13** – Click **Save changes** as shown in the following screen.

Editing rule "Rate Paid Shipping 10" [@](#)

Home > Administration > Configuration > Workflow > Rules > Composites

Your changes have been saved.

Conditions		Show row weights
ELEMENTS	OPERATIONS	
+ Data comparison Parameter: Data to compare: [commerce-order:commerce..., Operator: is lower than, Data value: 10000]	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>	
<a href="#">+ Add condition</a> <a href="#">+ Add or</a> <a href="#">+ Add and</a>		

Actions		Show row weights
ELEMENTS	OPERATIONS	
+ Add a rate for a shipping service to an order Parameter: Shipping service: Paid Shipping 10 (flat rate), Order: [commerce-order]	<a href="#">edit</a> <a href="#">delete</a>	
<a href="#">+ Add action</a> <a href="#">+ Add loop</a>		

SETTINGS	
<a href="#">Save changes</a>	

**Step 14** – For **Free Shipping** you have to create another **Flat rate service** as we did in *Step(3and4)* and provide zero0 for **Base rate** as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the Drupal admin interface with the path: Home > Administration > Store > Configuration > Shipping. A flat rate service named "Free Shipping" is being edited. The configuration fields include:

- Title \***: Free Shipping (Machine name: free\_shipping [Edit])
- Display title**: Free Shipping
- Description**: Free shipping for orders greater than \$100
- Base rate \***: 0 USD

At the bottom are "Save flat rate" and "Cancel" buttons.

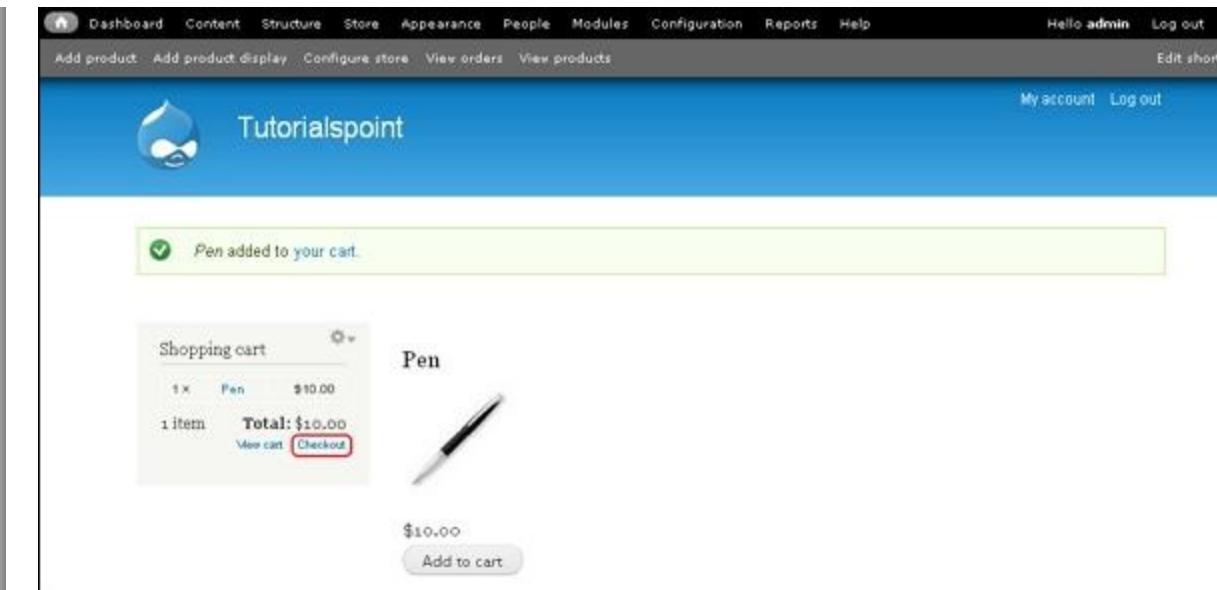
**Step 15** – Configure the component for **Free Shipping** follow the same steps from 5 to 10 for free shipping as well, choose ‘is greater than’ and provide 10000 i.e. 10000 cents value as shown in the following screen and click the **Save** button.

The screenshot shows the Drupal admin interface with the path: Home > Administration > Configuration > Workflow > Rules > Composites > Editing rule "Rate Free Shipping". A new condition is being added:

- DATA TO COMPARE**: Selected data: commerce-order.commerce-order-total/amount
- OPERATOR**: The comparison operator: equals (is greater than is selected)
- Value \***: 10000
- Negate**: If checked, the condition result is negated such that it returns TRUE if it evaluates to FALSE.

At the bottom is a "Save" button, which is circled in red.

**Step 16** – Add a product to the cart which is less than \$100 and click the **Check out** tab.



**Step 17** – Next, fill up **Shipping information**, **Billing information** and click **Continue to next step** as shown in the following screen.

Dashboard Content Structure Store Appearance People Modules Configuration Reports Help Hello admin Log out Edit.sh Add product Add product display Configure store View orders View products My account Log out

Tutorialspoint

Home

## Checkout

Shopping cart contents

Product	Price	Quantity	Total
Pen	\$10.00	1	\$10.00

Order total \$10.00

Shipping information

Country \* United States

Full name \* John

Address 1 \* 25 OLD QUEEN STREET

Address 2

City \* Honolulu State \* Hawaii ZIP code \* 96731

Billing information

Country \* United States

Full name \* John

Address 1 \* 25 OLD QUEEN STREET

Address 2

City \* Honolulu State \* Hawaii ZIP code \* 96731

Continue to next step OR Cancel

**Step 18** – Now you can see the **Paid Shipping** option displayed as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows a Drupal administrative interface with a blue header bar containing links like Dashboard, Content, Structure, Store, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, Hello admin, and Log out. Below the header is a navigation menu with links Add product, Add product display, Configure store, View orders, and View products. On the right side of the header, there are links for My account and Log out.

The main content area has a blue header with the Tutorialspoint logo. Below it, the word "Home" is displayed. The main title is "Shipping". Underneath, there is a red-bordered box containing the text "Shipping service" and a radio button selected for "Paid Shipping: \$10.00" with the note "Paid shipping for orders less than \$100".

At the bottom of the page, there are two buttons: "Continue to next step" and "Go back".

**Step 19** – You can add some more products, so that **Order total** exceeds \$100.

The screenshot shows a Drupal checkout page with a blue header bar and a navigation menu below it. The main content area has a blue header with the Tutorialspoint logo. Below it, the word "Home" is displayed. The main title is "Checkout".

The page displays a "Shopping cart contents" table:

Product	Price	Quantity	Total
Pen	\$10.00	1	\$10.00
T-shirt	\$100.00	1	\$100.00
		Order total	\$110.00

Below the table, there is a "Shipping information" section with fields for "Country" (set to "United States") and "Full name" (set to "John").

**Step 20** – Finally, you can see that **Free Shipping** option is displayed after it exceeds the \$100.

The screenshot shows the Drupal admin interface with a blue header bar containing links like Dashboard, Content, Structure, Store, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, Hello admin, and Log out. Below the header is a navigation menu with links for Add product, Add product display, Configure store, View orders, and View products. A "Edit shortcuts" link is also present. The main content area has a blue header with the Tutorialspoint logo. The page title is "Shipping". A red-bordered box contains the "Shipping service" configuration section, which includes a radio button for "Free Shipping: \$0.00" and a note: "Free shipping for orders greater than \$100". At the bottom of the page are two buttons: "Continue to next step" and "Go back".

## DRUPAL - SETUP PAYMENTS

In this chapter, we will study how to set up **Payments** in Drupal. Payment is a process of paying money in exchange of goods, services or both to a company or a person.

Following are the steps to set up payments in Drupal.

**Step 1** – Download the latest file of [Basic Payment](#) module and [PayPal Payment](#) module from the link and install in your Drupal site.

**Step 2** – Next, Enable the *Basic Payment* and *PayPal Payment* in Modules and click **Save configuration**.

PAYMENT				
ENABLED	NAME	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	OPERATIONS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Basic Payment Method</b>	7.x-1.15	A 'dumb' payment method type that always successfully executes payments, but never actually transfers money. It can be useful for <i>collect on delivery</i> , for instance. Requires: Payment (enabled), Entity API (enabled)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Payment</b>	7.x-1.15	Allows payments to be made using any of the available payment methods. Requires: Entity API (enabled) Required by: Payment Form Field (disabled), Basic Payment Method (enabled), Payment Reference Field (disabled)	<a href="#">Permissions</a> <a href="#">Configure</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Payment Form Field</b>	7.x-1.15	Provides a field to add payment forms to entities. Requires: Currency API (disabled), Currency (disabled), Chaos tools (disabled), System (enabled), Payment (enabled), Entity API (enabled)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Payment Reference Field</b>	7.x-1.15	Provides a field to add payments to entities. Requires: Currency API (disabled), Currency (disabled), Chaos tools (disabled), System (enabled), Field (enabled), Field SQL storage (enabled), Payment (enabled), Entity API (enabled)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>PayPal</b>	7.x-1.1	Provides generic PayPal functionality. Requires: Payment (enabled), Entity API (enabled) Required by: PayPal IPN (disabled), PayPal Express Checkout (disabled), PayPal Payments Standard (disabled)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>PayPal Express Checkout</b>	7.x-1.1	Provides a PayPal Express Checkout payment method type. Requires: PayPal (disabled), Payment (enabled), Entity API (enabled), PayPal IPN (disabled)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>PayPal IPN</b>	7.x-1.1	Updates payment statuses using PayPal Instant Payment Notifications. Requires: PayPal (disabled), Payment (enabled), Entity API (enabled) Required by: PayPal Express Checkout (disabled), PayPal Payments Standard (disabled)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>PayPal Payments Standard</b>	7.x-1.1	Provides a PayPal Payments Standard payment method type. Requires: PayPal (disabled), Payment (enabled), Entity API (enabled), PayPal IPN (disabled)	

Save configuration

**Step 3 – Click Configuration --> Payment as shown in the following screen.**

The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' tab selected in the top navigation bar. Under the 'WEB SERVICES' section, the 'Payment' link is circled in red.

#### Step 4 – Click **Payment methods**.

The screenshot shows the 'Payment methods' page under the 'Web services' configuration. The 'Add payment method' link is circled in red.

#### Step 5 – Then, click **Add payment method**.

The screenshot shows the 'Add payment method' page. The '+ Add payment method' link is circled in red.

## Step 6 – Click PayPal Payments Standard.

The screenshot shows the Drupal administration interface with the path: Home > Administration > Configuration > Web services > Payment > Payment methods. The 'PayPal Payments Standard' option is circled in red.

## Step 7 – You have to fill the form for PayPal payments.

The screenshot shows the 'Add PayPal Payments Standard payment method' configuration form. It includes fields for Type (PayPal Payments Standard), Enabled (checked), Title (specific) (PayPal), Title (generic) (empty), Owner (admin), PayPal account email address (admin@tutorials.com), Server (Production selected), Capture (Automatic selected), and a Save button.

It contains the following fields –

- **Title<sub>specific</sub>** – Enter the specific title name.
- **Title<sub>generic</sub>** – Enter the generic title name.
- **Owner** – Enter the name of the owner.
- **PayPal account email address** – Enter your email address.
- **Server** – Select the server from either of the one i.e. Production or Sandbox.
- **Capture** – Select either of the one capture method i.e. Manual or Automatic.

**Step 8** – You can view the above created PayPal in the following list.

TITLE	TYPE	OWNER	OPERATIONS
Collect on delivery	Basic	admin	Edit
No payment required	Basic	admin	Edit
PayPal	PayPal Payments Standard	admin	Edit

**Step 9** – Next, go to **Structure --> Content Types**. The following page will get displayed, click **Add content type**.

The screenshot shows the 'Content types' page with two content types listed: 'Article' and 'Basic page'. The 'Add content type' button is highlighted with a red circle.

NAME	OPERATIONS
Article (Machine name: article) Use articles for time-sensitive content like news, press releases or blog posts.	edit manage fields manage display delete
Basic page (Machine name: page) Use basic pages for your static content, such as an 'About us' page.	edit manage fields manage display delete

**Step 10** – Create a content type name as **Products** and save it.

The screenshot shows the 'Content types' configuration page in Drupal. The 'Name' field is set to 'Products'. The 'Description' field is empty. Under 'Submission form settings', the 'Title' field is labeled 'Title'. The 'Publishing options' section shows 'Published' and 'Promoted to front page'. The 'Display settings' section shows 'Display author and date information'. The 'Comment settings' section shows 'Open, Threading, 50 comments per page'. The 'Menu settings' section is empty. The 'Title field label' is set to 'Title'. The 'Preview before submitting' options are 'Optional' (selected) and 'Required'. The 'Explanation or submission guidelines' field is empty. At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Save content type' (circled in red) and 'Save and add fields'.

**Step 11** – You can view the created *Products* content in the list. Click **manage fields**.

The screenshot shows the 'Content types' page in Drupal. A modal window is open, titled '+ Add content type'. It lists several content types: Article, Basic page, Order, and Products. The 'Products' row has its 'manage fields' button circled in red. The URL in the browser is [https://www.tutorialspoint.com/cgi-bin/printpage.cgi](#).

**Step 12** – Add a new field as *Buy Now*, Select *Payment form* for type of data from the dropdown.

The screenshot shows the 'Products' content type's 'Manage Fields' tab. In the 'Add new field' section, a new field named 'Buy Now' is being created. The 'Type of data to store' dropdown is set to 'Payment form'. The 'Widget' dropdown is set to 'Payment line item configuration'. The 'Label' field contains 'Buy Now'. The 'Machine name' field is 'field\_buy\_now'. The 'Field type' is 'Node module element'. The 'Widget' is 'Text area with a summary'. The 'Operations' column shows 'edit' and 'delete' buttons. The URL in the browser is [https://www.tutorialspoint.com/cgi-bin/printpage.cgi](#).

Click the **Save** button.

**Step 13** – Now, you can view the created **Buy Now** field in the list.

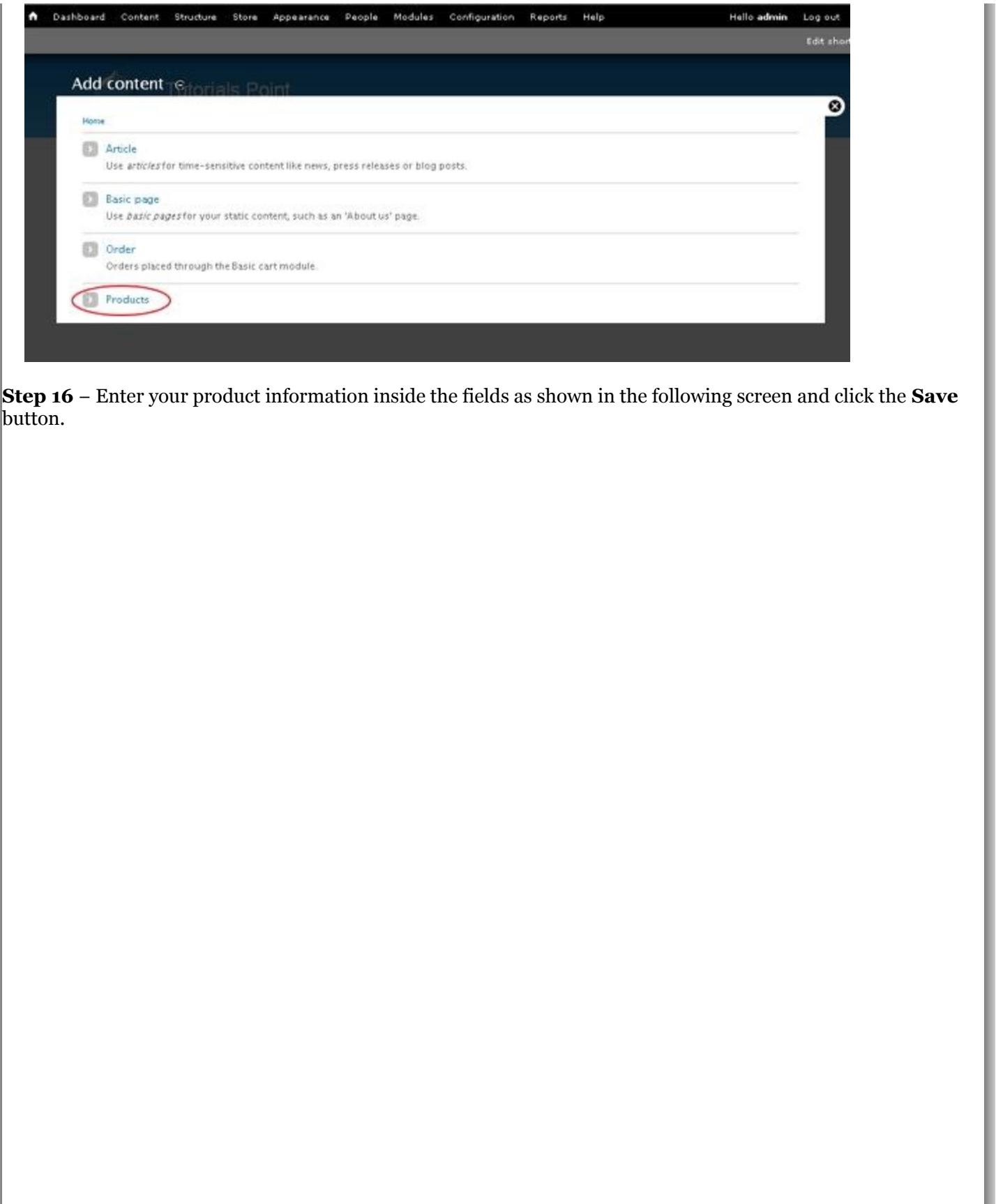
The screenshot shows the 'Products' content type configuration page. The 'Buy Now' field is selected and highlighted with a red border. Below the table, there are two sections: 'Add new field' and 'Add existing field', each with a form to define the field's properties.

LABEL	MACHINE NAME	FIELD TYPE	WIDGET	OPERATIONS
Title	title	Node module element		edit delete
Body	body	Long text and summary	Text area with a summary	edit delete
Add to cart	add_to_cart	Text	Text field	edit delete
Buy Now	field_buynow	Payment form	Payment line item configuration	edit delete

**Step 14 – Go to Content, click Add content.**

The screenshot shows the 'Content' page. The 'Add content' button is circled in red. Below it, there are sections for filtering items by status and type, and for updating selected content. A table at the bottom shows no content available.

**Step 15 – Click Products.**



**Step 16** – Enter your product information inside the fields as shown in the following screen and click the **Save** button.

The screenshot shows the 'Create Products' page in Drupal. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like Dashboard, Content, Structure, Store, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, Hello admin, and Log out. Below the navigation, the title 'Create Products' is displayed, followed by a breadcrumb trail: Home > Add content.

The main form has a 'Title \*' field containing 'Shirt'. The 'Body (Edit summary)' field is empty. Below it, a 'Text format' dropdown is set to 'Filtered HTML'. A note states: 'Web page addresses and e-mail addresses turn into links automatically.' Allowed HTML tags include: <a>, <em>, <strong>, <cite>, <blockquote>, <code>, <ul>, <ol>, <li>, <dl>, <dt>, <dd>. Lines and paragraphs break automatically.

A table section contains the following data:

Amount	Quantity	Tax rate	Description
INR 500	1	5 %	Peter England

Below the table, a note says 'Machine name: peter\_england [Edit]'. A button labeled 'Add a line item' is visible.

In the sidebar, under 'Menu settings', 'Not in menu' is selected. Under 'Revision information', 'No revision' is selected. Under 'URL path settings', 'No alias' is selected. Under 'Comment settings', 'Open' is selected. Under 'Authoring information', 'By admin' is selected. Under 'Publishing options', 'Published, Promoted to front page' is selected.

At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Save' (circled in red) and 'Preview'.

**Step 17** – You can now view your content on your site as shown in the following screen. Click **Pay** button.

## Shirt

[View](#) [Edit](#)

Submitted by [admin](#) on Tue, 09/15/2015 - 11:42

Description	Quantity	Amount	Total	Tax
Tax Rate for Shirt	1	\$30.15	\$30.15	\$0.15 (0.5%)
Total amount			\$30.15	

**Payment method \***

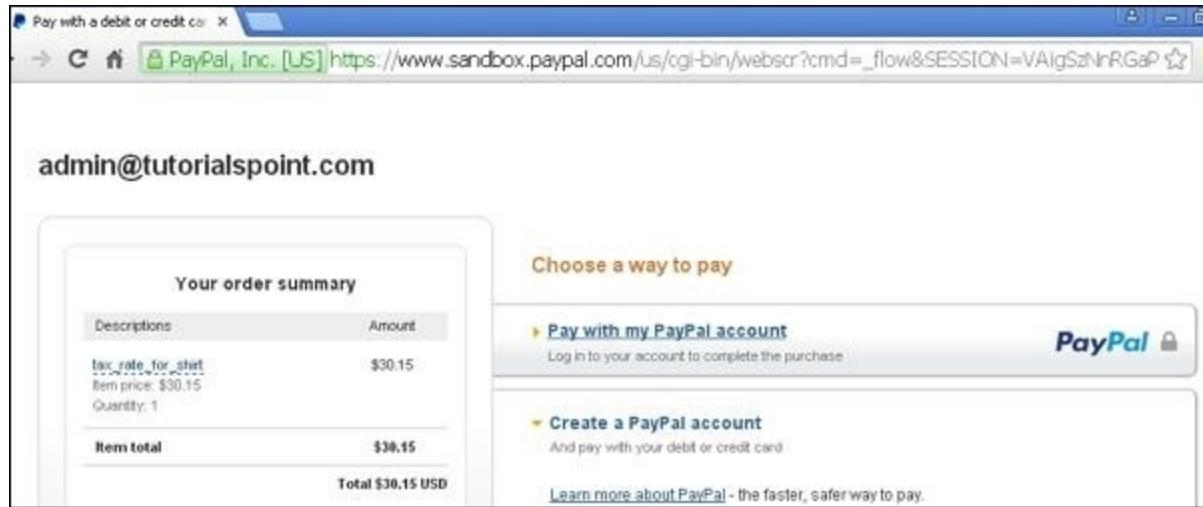
PayPal ▾

[Pay](#)

**Step 18** – You will be redirected to the offsite payment server to authorize the payment.

The screenshot shows a web page from Tutorials Point. At the top, there is a blue header bar with the Tutorials Point logo and a search bar. Below the header, the word "Home" appears twice. In the center of the page, there is a large button labeled "Go to payment server". Below this button, a message states "You will be redirected to the off-site payment server to authorize the payment." To the left of the main content area, there is a sidebar titled "Navigation" containing links such as "Add content", "Chaos Tools AJAX Demo", and "Shopping cart".

Later, it will direct you to the PayPal site for future payments process.



**Step 19** – Once the payment process is complete, you can view the details of the payment as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows a "Payment 7" page. At the top, there are "View" and "Edit" buttons. Below that, a section titled "Tax" displays a table with the following data:

Description	Quantity	Amount	Total	Tax
Tax Rate for Shirt	1	\$30.15	\$30.15	\$0.15 (0.5%)
Total amount			\$30.15	

Below the tax table is another table showing "Status" and "Date" for two entries:

Status	Date
Pending	Wed, 09/16/2015 - 12:16
Created	Wed, 09/16/2015 - 12:16

At the bottom, there's a section titled "Payment method" showing "PayPal".

**Step 20** – Go to Content --> Payments tab. Here, you can view the payment status of your product.

The screenshot shows the 'Payments' configuration page in the Drupal admin interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'CONTENT', 'COMMENTS', and 'PAYMENTS'. Below the tabs, the page title is 'Payments @ Tutorials Point'. A breadcrumb trail shows 'Home > Administration > Content'. On the left, there are two sets of search/filter fields: 'Last updated between' and 'And'. To the right of these are dropdown menus for 'Current status' (listing options like 'Money has been transferred', 'Completed', etc.) and 'Total amount between' (listing options like 'Collect on delivery', 'No payment required', and 'PayPal'). Further right is a 'User' field with a placeholder 'Enter a comma separated list of user names.' and an 'Apply' button. At the bottom, there is a table with a single row showing a pending payment.

Last update	Status	Amount	Payment method	User	Operations
Wednesday, September 16, 2015 - 12:16	Pending	₹30.15	PayPal	admin	<a href="#">View</a>

## DRUPAL - INVOICE GENERATION

In this chapter, we'll study how to generate invoice in Drupal. Invoice is a document with a statement of amount and cost, unique invoice number and tax information.

Following are the steps to generate invoice in Drupal.

**Step 1** – Download the latest file of **Invoice** module and install in your Drupal site.

**Step 2** – Enable the *Invoice* in Modules and click **Save configuration**.

The screenshot shows the Drupal administration interface under the 'Modules' tab. A search bar at the top right contains the text 'Edit shortcuts'. Below it, a list of modules is shown under the heading 'OTHER'. The 'Entity API' module is highlighted with a red circle around its checkbox. The module details are displayed in a table:

ENABLED	NAME	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	OPERATIONS
	Entity API	7.x-1.6	<p>Enables modules to work with any entity type and to provide entities.</p> <p>Required by: Entity tokens (enabled), Rules (enabled), Commerce (enabled), Commerce UI (enabled), Customer (enabled), Price (enabled), Line item (enabled), Order (enabled), Checkout (enabled), Product (enabled), Product Reference (enabled), Product Pricing (enabled), Cart (enabled), Commerce Custom Line Items (enabled), Customer UI (enabled), Order UI (enabled), Payment (enabled), Line Item UI (enabled), Commerce Invoices (enabled), Rules UI (enabled), Payment UI (enabled), Payment Method Example (enabled), Product UI (enabled), Product Pricing UI (enabled), Tax (enabled), Tax UI (enabled), Rules translation (disabled), Rules Scheduler (disabled)</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Entity tokens	7.x-1.6	<p>Provides token replacements for all properties that have no tokens and are known to the entity API.</p> <p>Requires: Entity API (enabled)</p> <p>Required by: Rules (enabled), Commerce (enabled), Commerce UI (enabled), Customer (enabled), Price (enabled), Line item (enabled), Order (enabled), Checkout (enabled), Product (enabled), Product Reference (enabled), Product Pricing (enabled), Cart (enabled), Commerce Custom Line Items (enabled), Customer UI (enabled), Order UI (enabled), Payment (enabled), Line Item UI (enabled), Commerce Invoices (enabled), Rules UI (enabled), Payment UI (enabled), Payment Method Example (enabled), Product UI (enabled), Product Pricing UI (enabled), Tax (enabled), Tax UI (enabled), Rules translation (disabled), Rules Scheduler (disabled)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Invoice	7.x-1.3	Module to create invoices	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Step 3 – Go to Store --> Invoices.

The screenshot shows the 'Store' configuration page. The 'Store' tab is active, indicated by a red circle around its name. The 'Invoices' link in the sidebar is also circled in red. The main content area displays basic store settings like 'Customer profiles', 'Orders', 'Products', and 'Configuration'.

### Step 4 – Click Add Invoice.

The screenshot shows the 'Invoices' configuration page. The 'Invoices' tab is active, indicated by a red circle around its name. The 'Add Invoice' link in the sidebar is circled in red. The main content area displays links for 'Add Invoice' and 'Manage Invoices'.

### Step 5 – You can view the Add Invoice page.

**Invoice # \***  
  
 Please enter the ID of the invoice sent to the customer.

**Company Name \***  
  
 Please enter the Name of the company who should pay the invoice.

**Invoice Amount in USD \***  
  
 Please enter the amount the customer will pay.

**Add Invoice**

- **Invoice #** – Enter the invoice id number sent to the customer.
- **Company Name** – Enter the company name who should pay the invoice.
- **Invoice Amount in USD** – Enter the amount that customer has to pay.

After filling the invoice details, click **Add Invoice**.

**Step 6** – Go to **Store --> Invoice --> Manage Invoices**. Here, you can view your pending and paid invoices.

INVOICE #	COMPANY NAME	AMOUNT	STATUS	DETAILS
1234567	Tutorials Point	\$1,500.00	Pending	Copy payment link below: <a href="http://localhost/commercenew/commerce-invoices/5/zo_KmfXbWHXNqYuWip_hXejwJvPmHsLYtGK-4pUk">http://localhost/commercenew/commerce-invoices/5/zo_KmfXbWHXNqYuWip_hXejwJvPmHsLYtGK-4pUk</a>

Copy the link given in the detail column and it'll redirect you to the checkout page.

**Step 7** – You can also pay by navigating to the given link *localhost<Your Site Name>user/invoices/pay*, it'll redirect you to Pay Invoice page as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows a Drupal-based e-commerce website with a blue header bar. The header includes links for Dashboard, Content, Structure, Store, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, and a user account section for 'Hello admin'. Below the header is a navigation menu with links for Add product, Add product display, Configure store, View orders, View products, Edit shortcuts, My account, and Log out.

The main content area features the 'Tutorials Point' logo and a 'Home' link. A 'Shopping cart' summary is displayed, showing 1 item: 'Invoice #1234567 (Tutorial Point)' with a total of '\$1,500.00'. Below this are 'View cart' and 'Checkout' buttons.

The central part of the page is titled 'Pay Invoice'. It has a form field labeled 'Invoice #' containing the value '1234567'. A placeholder text below the field says 'Please enter the ID of the invoice you received'. At the bottom of the form is a red-outlined 'Pay Invoice' button.

Here, you have to enter the invoice number and click **Pay Invoice** button. It will then redirect you to the Checkout page as shown in the following screen. You can enter the information for billing and click **Continue to next step** button.

The screenshot shows a Drupal-based checkout page for 'Tutorials Point'. The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, Content, Structure, Store, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, Hello admin, and Log out. Below the navigation is a toolbar with links for Add product, Add product display, Configure store, View orders, View products, and Edit shortcuts. The main header features the Tutorials Point logo and the text 'Tutorials Point'. The page title is 'Checkout'. A breadcrumb trail indicates the user is at Home > Checkout. The page displays 'Shopping cart contents' with a single item: 'Invoice #1234567 (Tutorials Point)' priced at \$1,500.00, quantity 1, and a total of \$1,500.00. The 'Order total' is also shown as \$1,500.00. The 'Billing information' section contains fields for Country (set to India), Full name, Address 1, Address 2, City, State (dropdown menu showing '- Select -'), and PIN code. At the bottom of the form, there is a button labeled 'Continue to next step' which is circled in red, and a link to 'Cancel'.

Product	Price	Quantity	Total
Invoice #1234567 (Tutorials Point)	\$1,500.00	1	\$1,500.00
		Order total	\$1,500.00

**Step 8** – You can review the product information and also the invoice number and company name. Click on **Continue to next step** button.

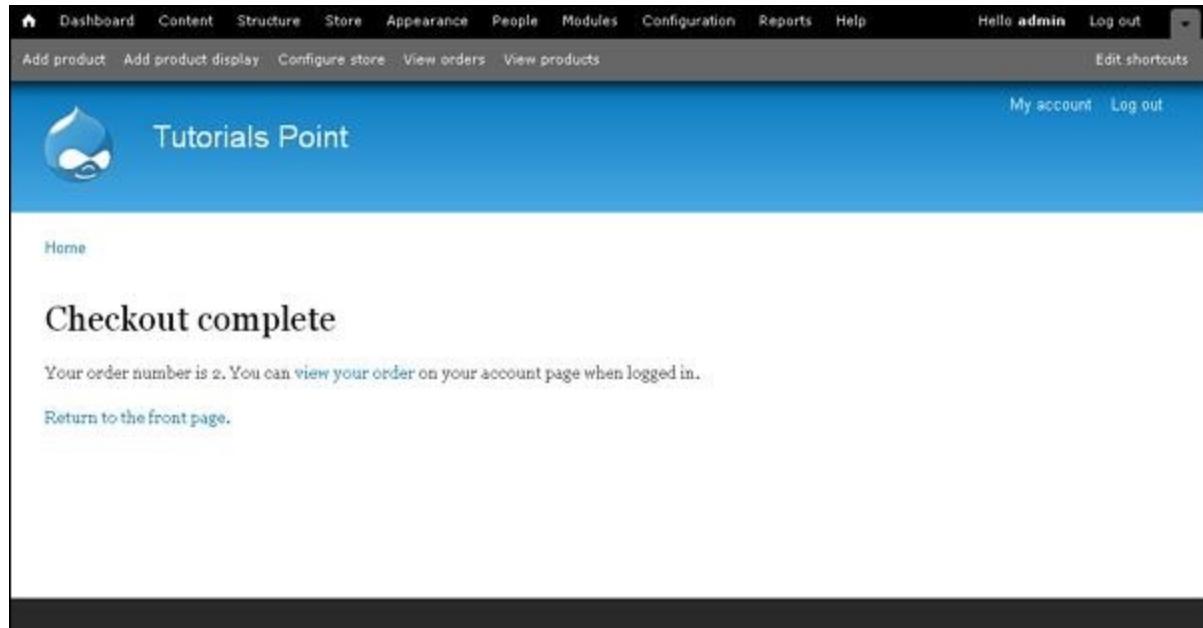
The screenshot shows a Drupal-based e-commerce website with a blue header bar. The header includes links for Dashboard, Content, Structure, Store, Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, Help, and a user account section for 'Hello admin'. Below the header is a navigation menu with links for Add product, Add product display, Configure store, View orders, View products, Edit shortcuts, My account, and Log out.

The main content area features a logo for 'Tutorials Point' and the title 'Review order'. A sub-header says 'Review your order before continuing.' Below this, there are several sections:

- Shopping cart contents:** A table showing one item: 'Invoice #1234567 (Tutorials Point)' at \$1,500.00, quantity 1, with a total of \$1,500.00.
- Account information:** Shows 'Username: admin' and 'E-mail address: john@tutorials.com'.
- Billing information:** Shows 'John', 'Bandra', 'Mumbai Maharashtra 400050', and 'India'.
- Payment:** A form with 'Example payment' selected, a card number input containing '4111111111111111', and an expiration date input showing '09 / 15'.

At the bottom of the page, there is a button labeled 'Continue to next step' with a red oval around it, and a link 'or Go back'.

**Step 9** – A final message will get displayed as *Checkout complete* as shown in the following screen.



## DRUPAL - EMAIL NOTIFICATIONS

In this chapter, we will learn how to send **E-mail Notifications** to the owner or creator, when a new comment is posted to the article. E-mail Notification is an alert that a new mail has arrived in your mail box.

Following are the simple steps to set up e-mail notification in Drupal.

**Step 1** – Click **Configuration** menu on Drupal.



**Step 2** – Next, click **Rules** link in the **WORKFLOW** section as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' page in Drupal. The left sidebar contains sections for 'URL aliases', 'Clean URLs', 'REGIONAL AND LANGUAGE' (with 'Regional settings', 'Date and time', 'Languages', and 'Translate interface'), and 'WEB SERVICES' (with 'RSS publishing' and 'Feed aggregator'). The right sidebar contains sections for 'WORKFLOW' (with 'Rules' highlighted by a red box) and other configuration options. The 'Rules' section in the sidebar has a sub-section titled 'Manage reaction rules and rule components'.

### Step 3 – Click Add new rule link.

The screenshot shows the 'Rules' page. The top navigation bar includes tabs for 'RULES', 'COMPONENTS', and 'SETTINGS'. Below the navigation, the breadcrumb path is 'Home > Administration > Configuration > Workflow'. A red box highlights the '+ Add new rule' link. The main content area contains a brief description of reaction rules and a 'FILTER' button.

### Step 4 – Next, the Rules page will get displayed as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Add new rule' configuration form. The top navigation bar includes tabs for 'RULES', 'COMPONENTS', and 'SETTINGS'. The breadcrumb path is 'Home > Administration > Configuration > Workflow > Rules'. The form fields include:

- Name \***: Comment notification (Machine name: comment\_notification [Edit])
- Tags**: (empty input field)
- React on event \***: After saving a new comment (dropdown menu)
- Restrict by type**: - None - (dropdown menu)

Below the form, a note states: "If you need to filter for multiple values, either add multiple events or use the 'Entity is of bundle' condition instead." A red box highlights the 'Save' button at the bottom of the form.

It contains the following fields –

- **Name** – Enter the name.
- **Tags** – Enter the tags
- **React on Event** – Select the event where the notification should arrive.
- **Restrict by Type** – Select the type where you need to filter the values or events.

After filling all the fields, click the **Save** button to save the rule.

**Step 5** – Now, Editing reaction rule "Comment Notification" page gets displayed. Click **Add action** link in **Actions** section as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Editing reaction rule "Comment notification"' page. It has three main sections: **Events**, **Conditions**, and **Actions**.  
**Events:** A table with one row: 'After saving a new comment' with a 'delete' link.  
**Conditions:** A table with one row: 'None'. Buttons: '+ Add condition', '+ Add or', '+ Add and'.  
**Actions:** A table with one row: 'None'. Buttons: '+ Add action' (highlighted with a red box), '+ Add loop'.

**Step 6** – Add a new action page gets displayed. Select **Send mail** option in System section from the dropdown menu.

# Add a new action

Home » Administration » Configuration » Workflow » Rules »

## Select the *action* to add

Add a variable

### Path

- Create or delete a content's URL alias
- Create or delete a taxonomy term's URL alias
- Create or delete any URL alias

### Renewal

- Renew the files on an order.

### System

- Block IP address
- Page redirect
- Send mail
- Send mail to all users of a role
- Set breadcrumb
- Show a message on the site

### User

- Add user role
- Block a user
- Remove user role
- Send account e-mail
- Send account e-mail
- Unblock a user

## Step 7 – Next, a page will get displayed as shown in the following screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Comment notifications' configuration page in Drupal. The URL is [Home > Administration > Configuration > Workflow > Rules > Setting mail token for "Comment notifications"](#). The page is divided into several sections:

- TO**: A text input field for the e-mail address or addresses where the message will be sent to. It includes a 'Data selector' dropdown menu set to 'comment:node:author:mail'. A note explains that the data selector helps drill down into the data available to Rules. A link to 'Switch to direct input mode' is also present.
- Data types:** Select data of the type Text.
- SUBJECT**: A text input field for the mail's subject. It includes a 'Value' text box containing 'New comment has been posted on your article' and a 'REPLACEMENT PATTERNS' section.
- MESSAGE**: A text input field for the mail's message body. It includes a 'Value' text box containing 'subject: [comment:title]  
body: [comment:body]' and a 'REPLACEMENT PATTERNS' section.
- FROM**: A text input field for the mail's from address. It includes a 'Value' text box containing 'donotreply@domain.com' and a 'REPLACEMENT PATTERNS' section.
- LANGUAGE**: A dropdown menu for specifying the language used for getting the mail message and subject. The current selection is 'English'.

At the bottom right of the form, there is a 'Save' button.

Following are the details about the fields present in the preceding screen.

- **Data selector** – Select comment→node→author→mail from the dropdown menu.
- **Subject** – Enter the mail subject in the *Value* text box.
- **REPLACEMENT PATTERNS** – This data selection input mode may help you find more complex replacement patterns. You can select the **TOKEN** type and replace it as per demand.
- **MESSAGE** – Enter mail's message body content in the message *Value* text box.

- **FROM** – It displays the mail address from which mails will be sent to the receiver.
- **LANGUAGE** – It specifies the language used for getting the mail message and subject. You can choose the language from the dropdown menu.

Click the **Save** button to save the notification.

**Step 8** – You will see the following screen, after you save your notification.

The screenshot shows the 'Rules' configuration page in Drupal. At the top, a green success message says 'Your changes have been saved.' Below it, there are three main sections: 'Events', 'Conditions', and 'Actions'. The 'Events' section contains a single event: 'After saving a new comment'. The 'Conditions' section contains a single condition: 'Host'. The 'Actions' section contains one action: 'Send mail'. The 'Send mail' action has a parameter 'To: [comment:node:author:mail], Subject: New comment has been posted..., Message: [comment:title] ... From: [comment:node:author:mail], Language: English'. At the bottom left is a 'SETTINGS' link, and at the bottom right is a 'Save changes' button.

## DRUPAL - ORDER HISTORY

Order history is dependent on the ordered products by the user after checkout. It includes history of the product which includes order number, user name, order status etc.

You can view the order history of the product by using the following steps –

**Step 1** – Go to **Store** and click the **Orders** link.

The screenshot shows the Drupal Admin interface. The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, Content, Structure, Store (which is highlighted with a red circle), Appearance, People, Modules, Configuration, Reports, and Help. Below the navigation bar, there are links for Add product, Add product display, Configure store, View orders, and View products. On the right side of the header, it says "Hello admin" and "Log out". A sidebar titled "Store Tutorialspoint" contains links for Customer profiles, Orders (which is also highlighted with a red circle), Products, and Configuration.

**Step 2** – You will get the screen of the ordered products list.

The screenshot shows the "Orders" page in the Drupal Admin interface. The top navigation bar and sidebar are identical to the previous screenshot. The main content area displays a table with one order entry. The table columns are ORDER NUMBER, UPDATED, NAME, USER, TOTAL, ORDER STATUS, and OPERATIONS. The single row shows ORDER NUMBER 1, UPDATED Mon, 09/21/2015 - 13:32, NAME John, USER admin, TOTAL \$120.00, ORDER STATUS Processing, and OPERATIONS with links for view, edit, payment, and delete.

It contains fields such as –

- **Order Number** – It is the order number of product.
- **Updated** – It specifies when the product has been updated last.
- **Name** – It is the name of the user who has ordered the product.
- **User** – It is the account name of the user. It may be authenticated by user or admin.
- **Total** – It specifies total amount of the ordered product.
- **Order Status** – Defines the order status such as processing or pending or completed or cancelled.
- **Operations** – Here you can perform some operations on the product such as –
  - **View** option displays the billing information and shipping information.
  - **Edit** option allows to edit the price, shipping information, billing information etc.

- **Delete** option deletes the product order and **payment** option specifies paid amount for the product, date of expiry, etc..