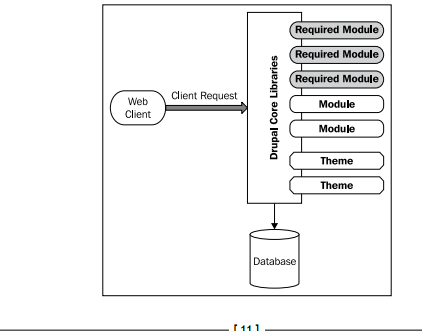
**Drupal**

**Drupal:**

1. Drupal is an open source software application that manages the content of website and builds website and web applications.
2. It is generally used to instantly create a website with users, articles, blogs, comments and a forum.
3. It can be also used to create a web blog, e-commerce store, photo gallery or social networking website.
4. Drupal is a modular framework written in the PHP scripting language that contains a CMS, a module system and API for rapid development of websites and web applications.
5. Originally, it was written by [Dries Buytaert](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dries_Buytaert) as a [message board](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_forum) and then it became an [open source](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_source) project in 2001.
6. Drupal runs on any [computing platform](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computing_platform) that supports both a [web server](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_server) capable of running PHP and a [database](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Database) to store content and settings.

**Drupal architecture:**

[](http://bithin.files.wordpress.com/2011/06/bithin.png)

1. The above figure nicely explains the **Drupal architecture**.
2. It also shows how Drupal handles a request that it get from clients.
3. There are many modules that have been integrated into the core libraries. There can be two kinds of modules **core modules** and **contributed modules**.
4. **Core modules** comes with **core libraries** along with the Drupal download. We cannot **disable** some of the **core modules** as they are really important for the functioning of the system. Some core modules like **forum, poll** etc can be disabled according to the user wish.
5. **Contributed modules** are also equally important as they add up the **functionalities** of the website. **Views** is one of such module which is very important though it is a contributed module. Contributed modules will be having dependencies (only some) which have to be met before the module is **Enabled.** These modules are written by Drupal community members and can be used freely. You can download it from <http://drupal.org/download>.
6. In Drupal there is a concept called as **nodes**. Drupal treats everything as a node; a node may be an Article, a blog entry, a page, a poll etc. All the nodes are handled by **node system**.

**How Drupal handle a http request:**

Path: unique, last part of the URL. node/9 – internal path.

1. A user enters an URL **http://localhost/node/234** in his web browser and presses Enter.
2. The browser contacts the server **localhost** and requests a resource **node/234**.
3. The server come to know that the request must be handled by PHP environment and it contacts the PHP environment to process the request.
4. PHP executes the Drupal’s index.php file, handing it the path node/234
5. The Drupal system undergoes a **bootstrap process** which will initializes all the resources and then uses **menu system** to find out how to handle the **node/234**.
6. **Node system** respond to the request from **/node/234** by loading the node piece(content) with the ID **234**.
7. The **theme system** apply the formatting the content using **CSS**.
8. The **Drupal core** completes all the processing and returns the data to the browser.

# Drupal Terminology:

1. **Content types**: Content types are one of the main building blocks within a Drupal site; as the name suggests, content types hold content. However, different content types can hold different kinds of content; an *event* can hold information that is specific to a time, where a *discussion* can be used for people to talk. Most sites have multiple different content types, and the name of a content type will ideally give information about how it is used.
2. **Node**: within Drupal, a node is a piece of content. All data stored via a content type is a node.
3. **Taxonomy**: Drupal's taxonomy system is used to categorize information. It is a general term that is used to describe how things are categorized.
4. **Vocabulary**: a vocabulary is a specific, high level subject area. Each vocabulary consists of multiple terms (see below). For example, an example of two vocabularies used in a news site could be "Subject" and "Region".
5. **Term**: a term is an individual topic within a vocabulary. For example, the terms "Texas" and "The rest of the United States" could be in the "Region" vocabulary.
6. **Menus**: collections of links; these links can be displayed as a list, as drop-down items, with graphics, etc, depending on how they are styled by the theme.
7. **Blocks**: Blocks contain and display a variety of information on a Drupal site. They can be created in a variety of ways, and provide a range of options for displaying and theming content.
8. **Entity**: an entity is a piece of data within a Drupal site. Nodes, users, comments, and taxonomy are all entities; additionally, with custom code you can create new entity types if/when needed. You can also add fields to entities, which allows for things like detailed user profiles, or more sophisticated comment forms.
9. **Fields**: fields are used to store and display structured information. For example, on a user profile, you would want to create a "First" and "Last" name field to store normalized data; or, you would break an address down into individual fields to store the components of an address. There are also different types of fields; for example, things as varied as email addresses and pictures can be stored within fields, and this allows us to make some assumptions about the information stored in the field.
10. **Bundle**: a bundle is an entity and all its fields.
11. **Core**: Drupal core contains the central codebase of Drupal. Each component of core has a dedicated maintainer; in general, core is the base upon which everything else gets built. Within versions (6.x, 7.x, 8.x, etc) the structure of core will remain relatively unchanged.
12. **Contributed modules and themes**: The contrib space contains that has been developed and contributed by people within the community. There is a review process that contributors must go through before they are allowed to contribute modules and/or themes on drupal.org, but even with the review process the quality of code in contrib can vary. There are ways of evaluating contrib modules (and we will discuss some of them during this presentation) but in general, site maintainers should exercise caution when installing new code on their site.