



Drupal Terms & Definitions:

Block: These are the boxes that can be made to appear in various parts of your site. They are similar to “widgets,” and can be used to present anything (text, video, images, etc.).

Contextual Link: These are the small, gear-shaped icons that appear at the top right corner of each block when you are logged in as an administrator. They lead to configuration/editing of that particular block or menu.

Modules: You can think of modules as plug-ins that extend Drupal core.

- There are two main types of modules:
 - **Core modules** are included in the default Drupal install and are located in the main "modules" directory in the root directory of the Drupal install. These are do-not-touch-the-code modules, but settings for core modules can be changed in the Drupal admin interface.
 - **Contributed modules** extend the features not currently in Drupal core or core modules. These are modules that have been created by users in the Drupal community who have made their code available for use via the Projects section on Drupal.org, like Tom's [Content Analysis module](#). These modules are placed within the "sites" directory instead of the main modules directory.

Nodes: All content on a Drupal website is stored and treated as "nodes". A node is any piece of individual content, such as a page, poll, article, forum topic, or a blog entry. Comments are not stored as nodes but are always connected to one. Treating all content as nodes allows the flexibility to create new types of content. It also allows you to painlessly apply new features or changes to all content of one type.

Roles/Permissions: Roles are the different classifications of users that you can create. Each role has specific permissions. This allows you to limit what specific users can do on your site.

Tagging: The process that associates a term with the content on your Drupal website.

Taxonomy: The categorization of the content in a hierarchical structure. The general meaning of Taxonomy is the science of classification. In Drupal it refers to the method by which your website content is organized, using different types of relationships between the terms.

Term: The term that is used to describe content. In some articles it is referred to as descriptor.

Views: Allows you to manipulate what content is displayed on a page, block, and more. If you are familiar with database queries, Views is essentially creating database queries based on settings you have made in the Views user interface. For example, if you wanted an Event listing to pull in only the Date and Title of the Event, and limit it to 5 listings, you could accomplish this with Views.

Vocabulary: The vocabulary is a list of multiple terms related in some way.

WYSIWYG: This is an acronym for “What You See Is What You Get.” A WYSIWYG Editor is a system in which content (text, images, video, etc.) display on screen while creating content for a page. It displays everything how a finished product would look on a web page.



Node Uses:

Creating Content: When new content is created, the Node module records basic information about the content, including the author, date of creation, and the content type. It also manages the publishing options, which define whether or not the content is published, promoted to the front page of the site, and/or sticky at the top of content lists. Default settings can be configured for each type of content on your site at *Administration > Structure > Content types > [Specific content type]* or <http://example.com/admin/structure/types>.

Creating Revisions: The Node module also enables you to create multiple versions of any piece of content, and revert to older versions using the Revision information settings. You can review and revert revisions through the "Revisions" tab on any content, and add new ones in the "Revision information" settings when editing a given node.

Administering Content: The Content administration page allows you to review and bulk manage your site content. To access this page in Drupal 7, navigate to *Administration > Content* or <http://example.com/admin/content>.

Creating Custom Content Types: The Node module gives users with the Administer content types permission the ability to create new content types in addition to the default ones already configured. Creating custom content types allows you the flexibility to add and delete fields and configure default settings that suit the differing needs of various site content. To add new content types in Drupal 7, navigate to *Administration > Structure > Content Types > Add content type* or <http://example.com/admin/structure/types/add>.

User Permissions: The Node module makes a number of permissions available for each content type, which can be set by role on the permissions page. To access this, navigate to *Administration > People > Permissions tab* or <http://example.com/admin/people/permissions>.