

My 5 Favorite Core Modules

**DRUPAL 6**

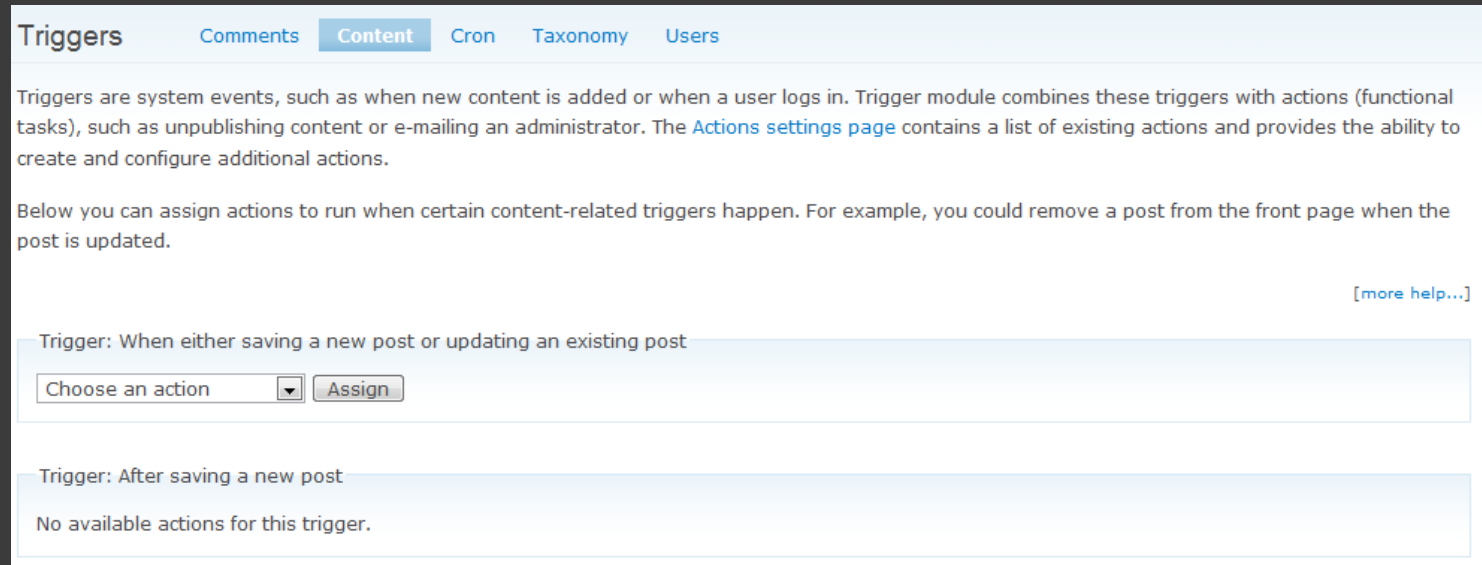
# Drupal Modules

- Drupal Modules are special scripts that add new functions to a Drupal installation.
- Some are included in the standard Drupal installation. These modules are known as core modules.
- On the other hand, some have to be downloaded separately and are created by users. These are called user-contributed modules.

# My Favorite Modules

- In this presentation, I will explain my 5 favourite modules in Drupal 6. They are all included in the Drupal package.
  - Trigger
  - Profile
  - Blog
  - Forum
  - Path

# Trigger



The screenshot shows the 'Triggers' configuration page for the 'Content' module. At the top, there are tabs for 'Comments', 'Content', 'Cron', 'Taxonomy', and 'Users'. The 'Content' tab is selected. Below the tabs, there is a text block explaining that triggers are system events and that the 'Actions settings page' contains a list of existing actions. Below this, there is a section for assigning actions to triggers. The first trigger is 'When either saving a new post or updating an existing post', and it has a dropdown menu set to 'Choose an action' and an 'Assign' button. The second trigger is 'After saving a new post', and it shows 'No available actions for this trigger.' There is a '[more help...]' link on the right side of the page.

Triggers

Comments Content Cron Taxonomy Users

Triggers are system events, such as when new content is added or when a user logs in. Trigger module combines these triggers with actions (functional tasks), such as unpublishing content or e-mailing an administrator. The [Actions settings page](#) contains a list of existing actions and provides the ability to create and configure additional actions.

Below you can assign actions to run when certain content-related triggers happen. For example, you could remove a post from the front page when the post is updated.

[\[more help...\]](#)

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

Choose an action

Trigger: After saving a new post

No available actions for this trigger.

- The Triggers module allows you to automatically perform an Action when something happens.
- Using the triggers, you can more easily customize the user experience.
- For example, you could send yourself an email whenever a member registers.

# Profile

**Profiles**

Here you can define custom fields that users can fill in as part of their user profile (such as *country*, *real name*, *age*, ...). [\[more help...\]](#)

Title	Name	Type	Operations	
<b>Favourite Things</b>				
Favourite Food	profile_food	textfield	<a href="#">edit</a>	<a href="#">delete</a>

**Add new field**

- [single-line textfield](#)
- [multi-line textfield](#)

**Tim** [View](#) [Edit](#)

**Favourite Things**

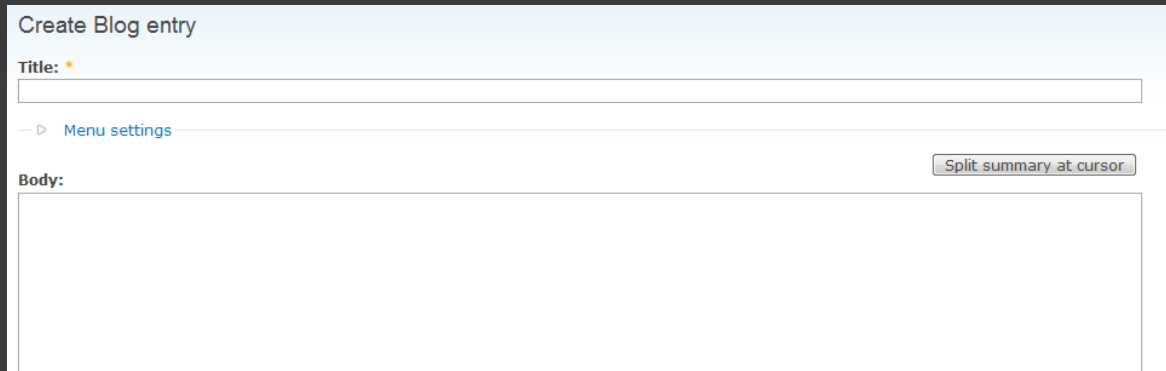
Favourite Food  
Pizza

**History**


Member for  
7 min 7 sec

- The Profile modules allows users to create their own public profiles.
- Administrators can create custom fields with many different type including “single-line textfield”, “URL” and “date”.
- Site visitors can view the profiles of the content writers.
- The customizability of the system allows for a huge variety of possibilities for use.

# Blog



The screenshot shows the 'Create Blog entry' form. It has a title field with a red asterisk indicating it is required. Below the title field is a 'Menu settings' link. The main body of the form is a large text area. A button labeled 'Split summary at cursor' is located in the top right corner of the text area.




The screenshot shows a user's blog page. At the top, there is a breadcrumb trail: 'Home > Blogs'. Below that, the page title is 'Tim's blog'. There is a link to 'Post new blog entry.'. The main content is a single blog entry titled 'Test Blog Entry' in blue. Below the title, the date and author are shown: 'Sat, 02/02/2008 - 22:41 — Tim'. The body of the entry reads: 'This is my first post! Welcome to my blog!'. At the bottom, there is a link to 'Add new comment'.

- The Blog module brings Wordpress-style blogging features to Drupal.
- It doesn't make many changes – it is simple but it does the job perfectly.
- You create your blog posts through the normal “Create Content” page using the “Blog story” type.
- Every user has their own blog page. A visitor could bookmark this page and only see that user's blog.
- In the standard Drupal installation you can make a blog. This module adds to this, allowing you to have multiple users blogging each with their own separate page as well as the page with everyone's content.

# Forum

Discuss Anything  
[Post new Forum topic](#)

	Topic	Replies	Created	Last reply▼
✉	<a href="#">Drupal 6 owns!</a>	0	7 sec ago by <a href="#">Tim</a>	n/a



Forums  
[Post new Forum topic](#)

Forum	Topics	Posts	Last post
✉ <a href="#">Discuss Anything</a> Chat about any random stuff.	1	1	59 sec ago by <a href="#">Tim</a>
✉ <a href="#">Presentations</a> What do you think of my presentations? Give your comments here!	0	0	n/a

- The Forum module lets you create a discussion forum built into Drupal.
- It's a free alternative to products such as Invision Power Board (IPB) and vBulletin.
- You can create multiple forum sections which users can view separately.
- It allows site owners to add a little more community activity to their site with no cost and little effort.

# Path

URL aliases [List](#) [Add alias](#)

Drupal provides users complete control over URLs through aliasing. This feature is typically used to make URLs human-readable or easy to remember. For example, one could map the relative URL 'node/1' onto 'about'. Each system path can have multiple aliases. [\[more help...\]](#)

Filter aliases

Alias▲	System	Operations	
timsblog	blog/1	<a href="#">edit</a>	<a href="#">delete</a>

- Path is a module with a very simple idea – it lets you make better URLs for your content.
- Path can give you an advantage on search engines – the crawlers prefer plain text links and not ones with `/?q=node/31312`
- The Path module integrates into Drupal, so you can assign a URL alias to any node.
- It's very simple, and it does the job perfectly. No bloat.