



acquia™

Getting Started with Acquia Drupal

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Table of Contents

Preface	iv
1. Acquia Drupal and the Acquia Network	1
2. System Requirements	3
3. Acquia Network Accounts and Subscriptions	6
4. Setting Up Acquia Drupal	7
Installing Acquia Drupal	7
Create Database	8
Download, Extract, Move to Server	14
Install Website	15
Advanced Installation on the Command Line	18
Migrating and Upgrading	21
Prepare + Download	21
Prepare Modules for Update	22
Update to Acquia Drupal	25
Configure Site	26
Advanced Migration with the Command Line	28
5. Acquia Network Services	32
Acquia Network Overview	32
Cron Service	33
Heartbeat Service	35
Mollom - Content Protection	36
6. Subscriber Forums and Technical Support	38
Support FAQs	38
Long-Term and Interim Support Releases	39
7. Appendices	41
PHP Settings + Extensions	41
Acquia-Supported Modules	43
Acquia Network Modules	44
Backing up Acquia Drupal	44
Drupal Paths and Clean URLs	49
A. Glossary	51
Index	66

Preface

What is Acquia Drupal?

Acquia Drupal is a commercially supported distribution of the open source [Drupal](http://acquia.com/what-is-drupal) [http://acquia.com/what-is-drupal] social publishing system. A packaged collection of the best software from the [Drupal community](http://drupal.org/) [http://drupal.org/], Acquia Drupal offers you an advanced starting point to quickly begin building Drupal websites.

What is this document?

This guide will help you get your Acquia Drupal site up and running, connect your site to the [Acquia Network](#), and show you how to use Acquia Network services.

Here's how to get started with Acquia Drupal:

1. **Install or upgrade to Acquia Drupal:**

- **Installing Acquia Drupal** to make a new website.
- **Migrating and Upgrading** covers:
 - Converting an existing Drupal 6.x site to Acquia Drupal
 - Upgrading an existing Acquia Drupal site to the latest version of Acquia Drupal

Please read Acquia's recommended migration procedure, under *Migrating and Updating*, before attempting to update an existing Acquia Drupal website or convert an existing Drupal 6.x site to the latest version of Acquia Drupal.

2. **Create an Acquia Network subscription** - Get access to essential site services and technical support:

- **Network Services:** Subscribers to the Acquia Network benefit from a range of information and network services. See more in the [Acquia Drupal and the Acquia Network](#) section of this guide. For a detailed description of the Acquia Network and its subscriber services, go to the [network information page](http://acquia.com/products-services/acquia-network) [http://acquia.com/products-services/acquia-network] on the Acquia Network.
- **Acquia Drupal Technical Support:** As a subscriber to the Acquia Network, there are various information and support channels available to you, ranging from online subscriber forums to live telephone support, depending on your subscription level. See the [Subscriber Forums and Technical Support](#) of this guide for details.

Important Concepts and Naming Conventions in this Guide

• **System Messages**

When you need help or technical support for your Acquia Drupal site, go to the Acquia Network subscriber forums or contact the support channels available to your subscription level. However, while managing your site you may also see messages that refer you to resources on <http://drupal.org>. The Drupal website is a great resource, especially for community modules not included in Acquia Drupal. Acquia actively participates in the drupal.org community.

• **Drupal URLs: Understanding the Drupal Path**

Throughout this document, "*click paths*", or instructions telling you what links to click, are shown like this:

- *Administer > Site building > Modules*

This means, "Please click the links: *Administer*, *Site building*, and then *Modules*".

Additionally, the *Drupal path* to the same page or screen is shown like this:

- `?q=admin/build/modules`

This means, "Add `?q=admin/build/modules` to the base URL of your site, in your browser, and you'll go directly to the right page or screen." For example, given the site `example.com`, adding the Drupal path above would result in a URL <http://example.com/?q=admin/build/modules>. This is given as a shortcut for people who are more comfortable typing web addresses straight into the browser's address bar.

- **Document Root Directory: [docroot]**

The location in a server's file system that contains a website's code base. These files are addressed when serving web pages to a browser. Hosting providers may call this directory `htdocs`, `public_html` or `www`; users know it as the home directory, web root or the document root. This guide refers to it as [docroot] from here on in.

Instructions containing directory and file locations start with **[docroot]**, meaning: "you have to know how to get to the `document_root` directory yourself (and know its name on your server), then follow the rest of the path as written here".

- **Acquia Drupal Tarball Filenames**

The Acquia Drupal files available for download on the Acquia Network are called something similar to *acquia-drupal-1.0.0.ISR.tar.gz* or *acquia-drupal-1.0.0.1234.LTS-update.tar.gz*. These file names change over time to reflect updates to the Acquia Drupal code base.

In this guide, these files have generic names, such as *acquia-drupal-a.b.c-YYY.dddd-update.tar.gz*, where the letters stand for:

- a - major version number
- b - feature set improvement
- c - bugfixes and minor module feature update
- YYY - IS or LTS release (explained further in the [support section](#) of this guide)
- dddd - build number

You will need to replace the generic name in these instructions with the exact name of the files you download from the Acquia Network at <http://acquia.com/downloads>.

Chapter 1. Acquia Drupal and the Acquia Network

What is Acquia Drupal?

Acquia Drupal is a commercially supported distribution of the open source [Drupal](http://acquia.com/what-is-drupal) [http://acquia.com/what-is-drupal] social publishing system. A packaged collection of the best software from the [Drupal community](http://drupal.org/) [http://drupal.org/], Acquia Drupal offers you an advanced starting point to quickly begin building Drupal websites.

Acquia Drupal simplifies the development of social publishing applications - interactive, community-based publishing websites that combine both editorial and user-generated content. Whether building a public facing website or an intranet application, the goal is to engage visitors and encourage participation. Acquia Drupal allows you to mix and match proven social publishing patterns that transform spectators into active contributors, including:

- **Single and multi-user blogs**
- **Community forums and threaded discussions**
- **Social networks**
- **Ratings and voting**
- **Mashups**
- **Wikis**
- **Web content**
- **and much more...**

Acquia Drupal is [GPL](#) licensed - freely available for [download](http://acquia.com/downloads) [http://acquia.com/downloads] and use. Acquia Drupal includes modules from a number of sources: Drupal community contributed modules, Drupal 6.x core and Acquia.

More information on Acquia Drupal:

- [Modules](http://acquia.com/products-services/acquia-drupal-modules) [http://acquia.com/products-services/acquia-drupal-modules]
- [Features](http://acquia.com/products-services/acquia-drupal-features) [http://acquia.com/products-services/acquia-drupal-features]
- [Acquia Drupal FAQ](http://acquia.com/products-services/acquia-frequently-asked-questions) [http://acquia.com/products-services/acquia-frequently-asked-questions]
- [Supported Platforms](http://acquia.com/products-services/acquia-drupal-supported-platforms) [http://acquia.com/products-services/acquia-drupal-supported-platforms]

A full overview of the current state of Acquia Drupal can be downloaded as a pdf from [the Acquia Drupal information page](http://acquia.com/products-services/acquia-drupal) [http://acquia.com/products-services/acquia-drupal] on the [Acquia Network](#).

What is the Acquia Network?

The Acquia Network completes the Drupal experience by providing the support and network services to operate a trouble-free Drupal website. Subscribers to the Acquia Network gain access to remote network services, Acquia Drupal documentation and the Acquia Network's subscriber forums. Premium subscriptions, depending on subscription level, provide web-based ticket management, as well as email and telephone support. The Acquia Network is

your operations portal for managing [Acquia Drupal](http://acquia.com/products-services/acquia-drupal) [http://acquia.com/products-services/acquia-drupal] sites and connecting to Acquia's support channels.

Acquia Network annual subscription packages are available for sites of every size, from global-scale multi-site deployments to local community sites.

Acquia Network Services

By subscribing to the Acquia Network, you gain access to a suite of remote site management services that simplify and automate the operation of your Acquia Drupal sites. Services include:

- **Software update management**
- **System profile management**
- **Automated spam blocking with Mollom**
- **Heartbeat uptime monitoring**
- **Code modification detection**
- **Remote cron activation**
- **Online documentation**
- **Site usage statistics**

More information can be found in the [Acquia Network Services](#) chapter of this guide and on the [Acquia Network](http://acquia.com/products-services/acquia-network) [http://acquia.com/products-services/acquia-network].

Technical Assistance Center

Acquia Network subscribers obtain access to Acquia's Technical Assistance Center, according to their chosen service level. Premium subscription levels include email and phone support for issue resolution and advisory services. Additionally, the Acquia Network provides an interface for both subscriber forums and web-based case management to ensure that technical issues are resolved in a timely, efficient manner.

Administrative Task Management

In addition to remote services and technical support, the Acquia Network provides administrators with task management capabilities directly within the dashboard. Administrators can convert notification messages into tasks, assign owners, and collaborate to complete tasks - all from within the Acquia Network.

More information on the Acquia Network

More information on the Acquia Network can be found on the [network information page](http://acquia.com/products-services/acquia-network) [http://acquia.com/products-services/acquia-network].

Chapter 2. System Requirements

This section provides information on system requirements you must meet before installing Acquia [Drupal](#).

Hardware requirements

Requirement	Description
Memory	512 MB of RAM (recommended minimum). More memory generally leads to better performance.
Disk space	1 GB of hard disk space. As the Acquia Drupal database increases in size, more space will be required. Extra space should also be allocated for files that get uploaded to the Acquia Drupal site.

Software requirements

Requirement	Description
Operating Systems Note <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"><p>This list may change over time. The current official list of supported operating systems can always be found on the Acquia Network. [http://acquia.com/products-services/acquia-drupal-supported-platforms]</p></div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Linux<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CentOS 5• Debian 4.0 "etch"• Novell SuSE Enterprise Linux 9• Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5• Ubuntu Linux, Desktop Edition 8.04 LTS• Ubuntu Linux, Server Edition 8.04 LTS• Solaris<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Solaris 10• Mac<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mac OS X Desktop 10.5x• Mac OS X Server 10.5x• Windows<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Windows XP Professional or Home Edition• Windows Server 2003 with Service Pack 1 + R2• Windows Server 2008• Windows Vista Service Pack 1
Server Connections	Various Acquia Drupal features - Acquia Network site-health monitoring, update status notification, aggregator

Requirement	Description
	feeds, and others require the web server process be able to initiate outbound HTTP connections. Be sure to check that your hosting provider and/or server configuration allows this.
Web Server	Web Server: Choose a web server to suit your needs. Acquia Drupal supports both Apache and Windows IIS. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apache Apache web server [http://httpd.apache.org/] version 1.3.x or later. To use Drupal's Clean URLs feature, enable the mod_rewrite module and the ability to use local .htaccess files. • Windows IIS 6, 7 The Windows IIS web server [http://www.microsoft.com/WindowsServer2003/IIS/Default.aspx] can run Acquia Drupal. More information about clean URLs and IIS can be found on Drupal.org [http://drupal.org/node/3854].
PHP Version <i>If using Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5, please read this important information before continuing.</i>	PHP 5.2.x
PHP Extensions and Settings	Please see the PHP Setting + Extensions appendix for these settings and requirements, including how to set the PHP memory_limit parameter to the 32M minimum required to run Acquia Drupal (64M is recommended for certain operations).
Database	MySQL 5.x The following mySQL settings are recommended: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For best performance enable MySQL query cache [http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.0/en/query-cache.html]. • max_allowed_packet = 16M # This is often 1M by default. Increasing to 16M may be necessary for some modules.

For Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5: PHP 5.1.

Acquia recommends using PHP 5.2.x to achieve the fullest results out of your Acquia Drupal website.

Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 is distributed with PHP 5.1 and some issues exist between some Drupal modules and earlier PHP versions.

Specifically, on PHP versions prior to 5.2, the Date module is unable to use native date handling. For PHP4, PHP 5.0.x, and PHP 5.1.x, enabling the Date PHP 4 module provides substitutions for some missing date handling. This means core date handling is available, but some issues do exist such as Daylight Savings time and time zones not properly being adjusted. The Date module is not

currently shipped with Acquia Drupal but it is commonly downloaded from drupal.org and installed to provide certain date handling functions. Be cautioned that some date handling functions may not work as expected when using PHP 5.1.

Chapter 3. Acquia Network Accounts and Subscriptions

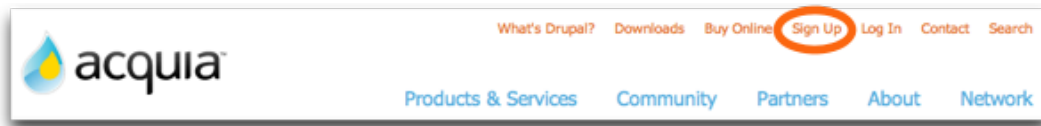
The Acquia [Drupal](http://acquia.com/downloads) software is licensed under the [GPL](http://acquia.com/downloads) and is freely available to download at <http://acquia.com/downloads>.

Acquia Network Membership

Members of the Acquia Network can participate in discussions, comment on content in the [Acquia Network Community](http://acquia.com/community) [<http://acquia.com/community>], and will have access to Acquia white papers and other community materials.

To create a new user account, click the *Sign Up* link on the Acquia homepage at <http://acquia.com> and follow the instructions.

Figure 3.1. Sign up link



Acquia Network Subscriptions

To take advantage of Acquia Network services and technical support options, you need an Acquia Network subscription. See the [Acquia Network product matrix](http://acquia.com/product-matrix) [<http://acquia.com/product-matrix>] for details.

Once you have successfully subscribed to the Acquia Network and Acquia Network Services, you will have a menu block on your [Acquia Network dashboard](http://acquia.com/network/dashboard) [<http://acquia.com/network/dashboard>] called the *Site selector*.

Figure 3.2. Site Selector



Chapter 4. Setting Up Acquia Drupal

Overview:

Installing Acquia Drupal explains how to install Acquia Drupal to make a new website.

Migrating and Upgrading covers:

- converting an existing Drupal 6.x site to Acquia Drupal
- upgrading an existing Acquia Drupal site to the latest version of Acquia Drupal

Installing Acquia Drupal

This section covers installing a new Acquia Drupal website in an AMP (Apache + MySQL + PHP) development environment in your computer's file system (localhost) or on an external server provided by a web-hosting company.

Overview

1. Check your Tech
2. Create Database
3. Download, Extract, Move to Server
4. Install Website
5. Advanced Installation on the Command Line

Check Your Tech

These installation instructions are divided into three broad categories depending on your needs and the technologies you use - two on external servers and one on your computer:

Installation on an External Webservice

Before you can install Acquia Drupal on an external server, you need a web hosting account, access to your server, and a domain name for your new site. Check the system requirements and PHP Settings + Extensions sections of this document before buying a web hosting package to make sure it meets Acquia Drupal's needs.

- **Hosting Service Interface:** You have a web server that you access with FTP and web based tools from your hosting provider. Proceed the next section of this guide, Create Database.
- **Command Line Interface:** You have a web server that you access with a shell, working on the command line. Proceed to the section Advanced Installation on the Command Line.

Installation on Your Computer

- **Localhost:** You want to install Acquia Drupal on your personal computer. The instructions for you are basically the same as when using a hosting service, except that you need an AMP stack installed, and there is no need for you

to use FTP to move files between your computer and the web server. Read the information below on AMP stacks, then proceed to the next section of this guide, [Create Database](#).

The AMP Stack

Acquia Drupal can be installed on your personal computer or laptop for the purpose of testing and development. This is called a *localhost installation*. You need to install software to run the database and web server that Acquia Drupal depends on. This software is called an AMP stack:

- Apache + MySQL + PHP

You may download one of the following AMP stacks suitable for your operating system and follow its installation and configuration instructions.

- **Apple Mac:**

- [MAMP](http://www.mamp.info) - <http://www.mamp.info>

- **Linux:** An AMP stack is usually installed using a package manager specific to a given distribution of Linux. Here are instruction for Ubuntu and Fedora Linux:

- [Ubuntu LAMP for Newbies](http://www.howtoforge.com/ubuntu_lamp_for_newbies) [http://www.howtoforge.com/ubuntu_lamp_for_newbies]

- [Perfect Server: Fedora 7](http://www.howtoforge.com/perfect_server_fedora7) [http://www.howtoforge.com/perfect_server_fedora7]

- **Windows XP/Vista:**

- [WAMP](http://www.wampserver.com): <http://www.wampserver.com>

- [XAMPP](http://www.apachefriends.org): <http://www.apachefriends.org>

Create Database

Acquia [Drupal](#) requires access to a database for installation and operation. These instructions cover the creation of a MySQL database user and database:

Overview

1. Create a new, empty database.
2. Create a database user account with the necessary privileges.
3. Tell Drupal about the database connection details. This is covered in the [Install Website](#) section.

Database Checklist

Keep a checklist of the things you need to know!

1. Database name
2. Database username
3. Database password
4. Database host

5. Database port

You'll need these details in the next step, so it helps to write these details down as you work through the rest of these instructions.

Note

The *database username* - not to be confused with any other user identity - is the identity that your Acquia Drupal site uses to access MySQL.

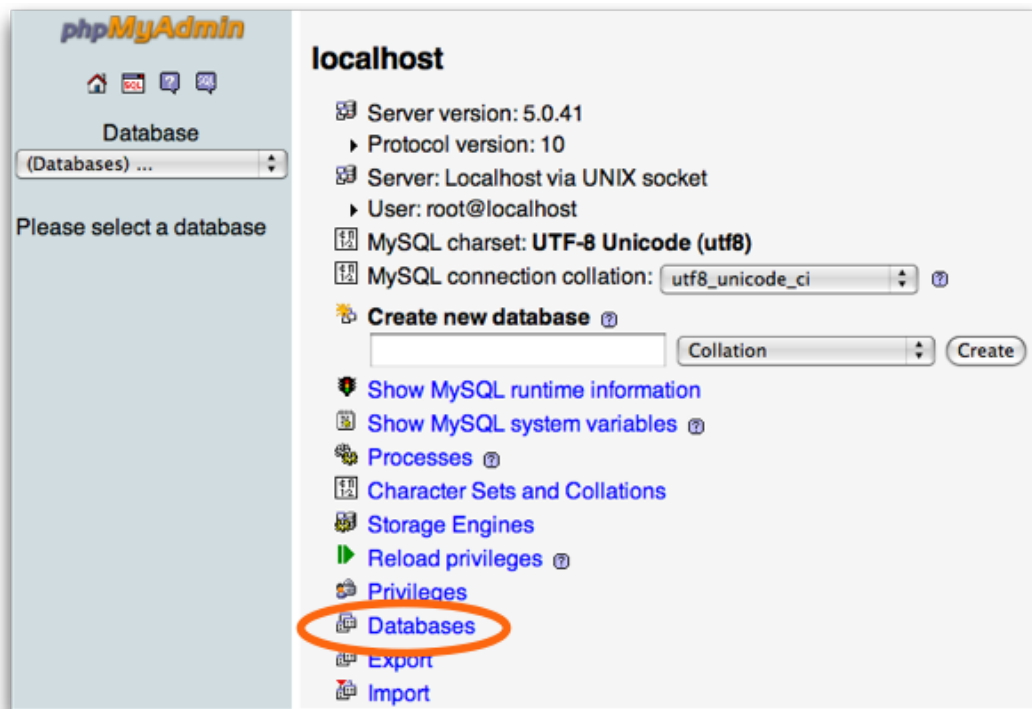
Using phpMyAdmin

PhpMyAdmin is a popular tool for managing MySQL databases. You can find a link to phpMyAdmin in your hosting service interface (or in some cases, to alternative database management tools) or your AMP stack interface. These instructions show how to set up your database using phpMyAdmin.

Create a new database

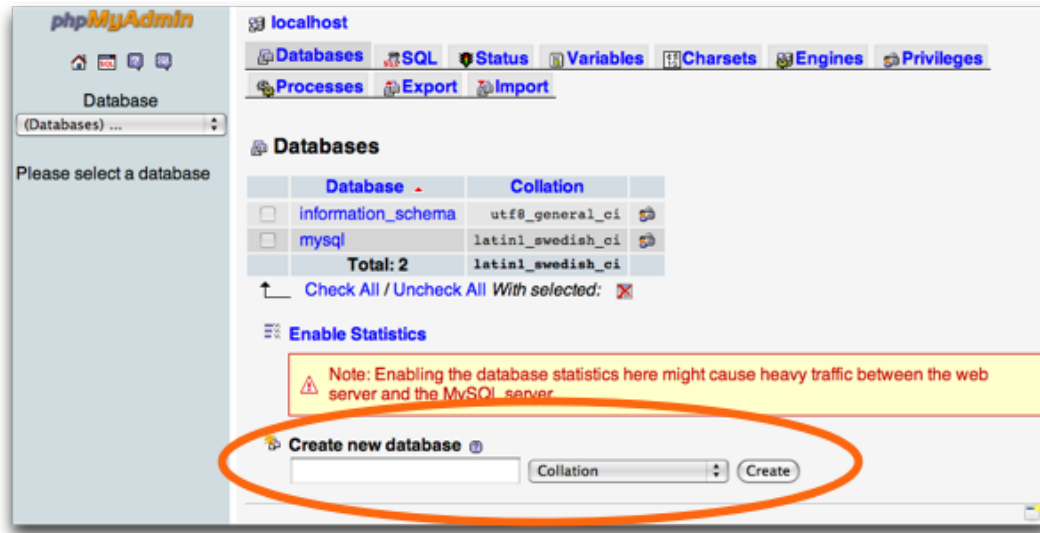
1. Follow your AMP stack's instructions to open "phpMyAdmin" in the browser. Look for the link that says *Databases*.

Figure 4.1. phpMyAdmin Databases



2. In the *Create new database* field, type the database name of your choice. In the *Collation* dropdown, select "utf8_unicode_ci". Click *Create* and you have completed the first step. Write down the database name on your checklist because you'll need it later.

Figure 4.2. phpMyAdmin New Database



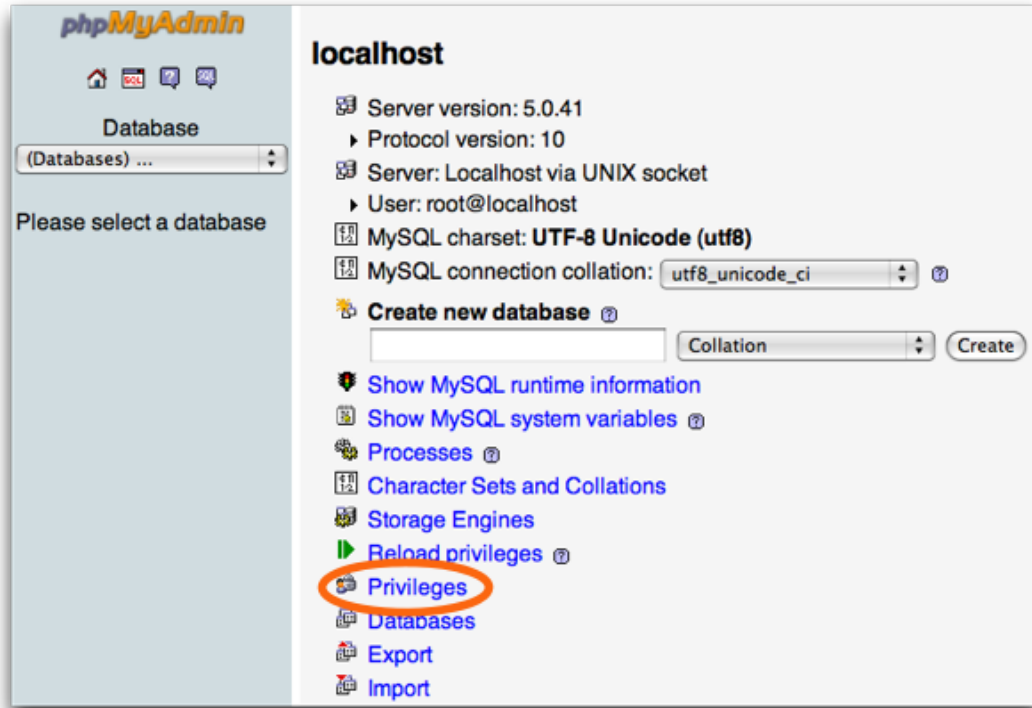
3. If your database has been created successfully, phpMyAdmin will present you with the following message:
Database databasename has been created.

Create a database user account

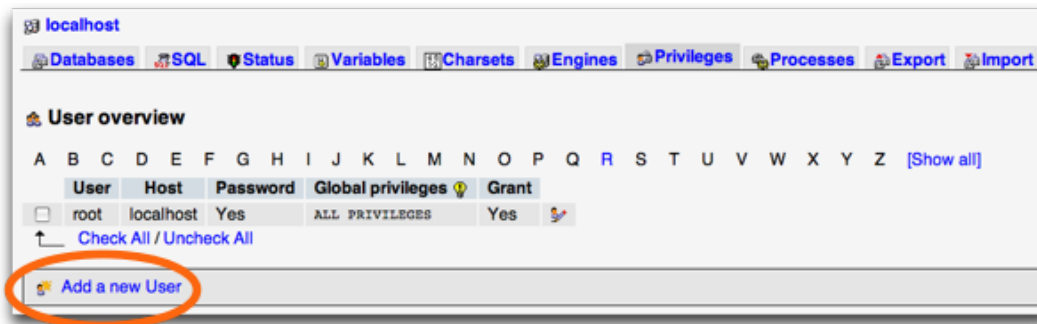
Now that you've set up a new database, you need to create a user account that is allowed to access that database. This user account is independent from all other logins or accounts that you use to access your computer, your web hosting account, your Drupal site, or anything else. Its sole purpose is to give you (and Drupal) a secure way to interact with the new database you've created.

1. To start, navigate back to the homepage for phpMyAdmin, and click the *Privileges* link.

Figure 4.3. phpMyAdmin Privileges



2. Figure 4.4. phpMyAdmin new user



Click the *Add a new User* link:

3. Fill out the **User name**, **Host** and **Password** fields. The host field should read *Local* in the dropdown and *localhost* in the textfield. Make sure you add the user name, host and password to your Database Checklist because you'll need to know these later when configuring Drupal. Finally, click *Go* at the bottom of the page:

Figure 4.5. phpMyAdmin Go

Global privileges ([Check All](#) / [Uncheck All](#))

Note: MySQL privilege names are expressed in English

Data

- SELECT
- INSERT
- UPDATE
- DELETE
- FILE

Structure

- CREATE
- ALTER
- INDEX
- DROP
- CREATE TEMPORARY TABLES
- CREATE VIEW
- SHOW VIEW
- CREATE ROUTINE
- ALTER ROUTINE
- EXECUTE

Administration

- GRANT
- SUPER
- PROCESS
- RELOAD
- SHUTDOWN
- SHOW DATABASES
- LOCK TABLES
- REFERENCES
- REPLICATION CLIENT
- REPLICATION SLAVE
- CREATE USER

Resource limits

Note: Setting these options to 0 (zero) removes the limit.

MAX QUERIES PER HOUR

MAX UPDATES PER HOUR

MAX CONNECTIONS PER HOUR

MAX USER_CONNECTIONS

[Go](#)

Success!

Figure 4.6. phpMyAdmin Success!

i You have added a new user.

SQL query:

```
CREATE USER 'exampleuser'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY '*****';  
GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO 'exampleuser'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY '*****' WITH MAX_QUERIES_PER_HOUR 0  
MAX_CONNECTIONS_PER_HOUR 0 MAX_UPDATES_PER_HOUR 0 MAX_USER_CONNECTIONS 0;
```

[Edit] [Create PHP Code]

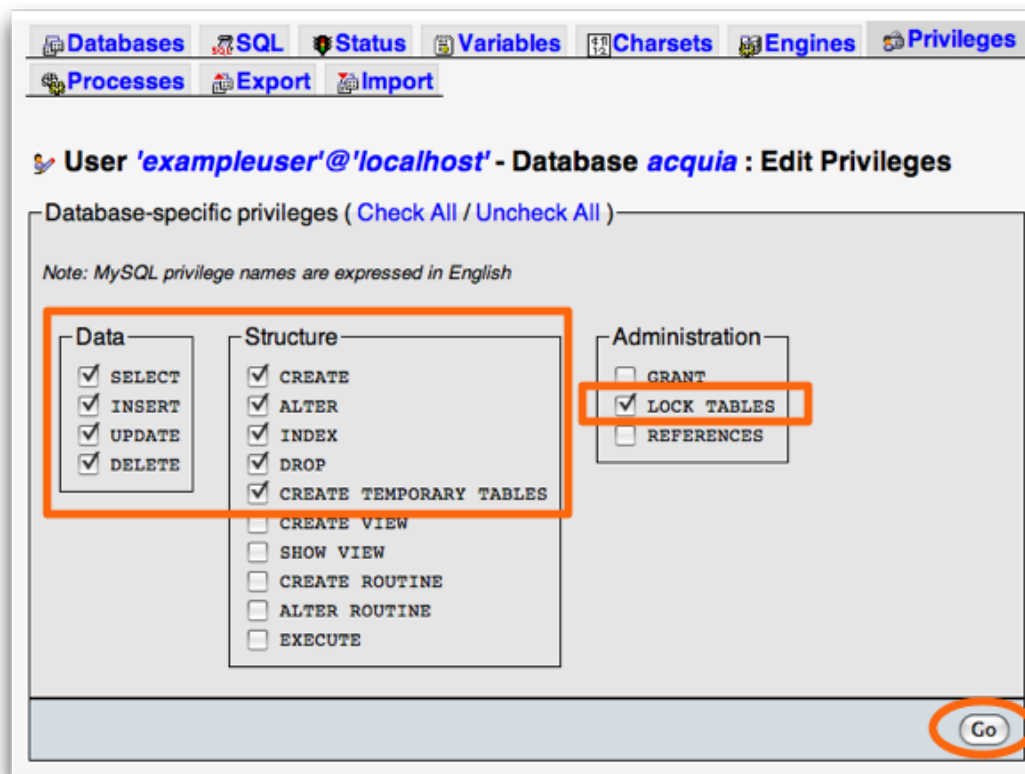
- With the database and the database user both created, the last step is to grant privileges to the new user on the new database. On the same success screen that is shown after creating a new database user is the form for granting privileges. Find the *Database-specific privileges* section and select the database that you just created:

Figure 4.7.



- You will then be taken to your new database user's *grant privileges* form for the new database that you created. Click the check boxes for the following privileges: SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, CREATE, ALTER, INDEX, DROP, CREATE TEMPORARY TABLES, and LOCK TABLES. Click *Go* to submit the form:

Figure 4.8. phpMyAdmin Grant Privileges



Congratulations! You've finished setting up a database for Acquia Drupal to use. You can now move on to the instructions for installing and configuring Acquia Drupal. Make sure to keep your Database Checklist handy.

Download, Extract, Move to Server

Download + Extract

When creating a new Acquia [Drupal](#) site, download the latest Acquia Drupal "full version" release from <http://acquia.com/downloads> and save the tarball archive, called something like **acquia-drupal-a.b.c-YYY.ddd.tar.gz** on your computer.

Downloading using Safari + Mac OS X

By default, the Safari 3 browser in Mac OS X uncompresses zipped files as part of its download process. Don't be surprised if you find a .tar file rather than a compressed .tar.gz file.

To stop Safari unzipping downloaded archives by default, go to Safari's Preferences > General tab and uncheck 'Open "safe" files after downloading'.

Move to Server

You now need to move your Acquia Drupal files to the your server's document root.

Localhost Installation

1. Unzip/extract the Acquia Drupal tarball with any compression/extraction tools you are familiar with. A new directory, called `acquia-drupal-a.b.c-YYY` (or similar), will be created.
2. Move the contents of the `acquia-drupal-a.b.c-YYY` directory to the `[docroot]` directory of your [AMP](#) stack.
3. Proceed to the [Install Website](#) section of this guide.

External Server Installation

File Transfer via FTP

If you are moving Acquia Drupal files to a web server, you need an *FTP client*, a program for transferring data between your computer and a remote server via [FTP \(File Transfer Protocol\)](#).

The free *FireFTP* plug-in for the Firefox browser is a good choice of FTP client for anyone using FireFox on any operating system. <http://fireftp.mozdev.org/>

1. Start your FTP client and enter the connection parameters for your server. These are:
 - Host: Your site's URL without the http header (example.com)
 - User: The FTP username set by you or provided to you by your hosting provider
 - Password: The FTP password set by you or provided to you by your hosting provider
2. With FTP access, you can't usually unzip compressed archives on your server, so you'll have to do that on your local machine and then transfer the files to your server.

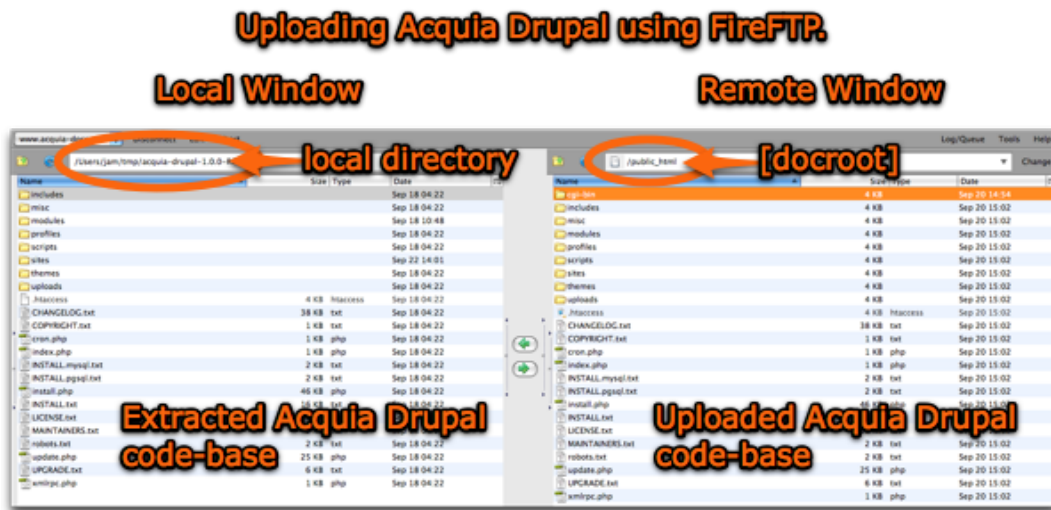
Unzip/extract the Acquia Drupal tarball with any compression/extraction tools you are familiar with. A new directory, called `acquia-drupal-a.b.c-YYY` (or similar), will be created.

3. Connect your FTP client to your server. Most FTP clients have a "local" window (your computer) and a "remote" window (your server). Navigate in your local window to your extracted Acquia Drupal code-base. In the remote window, navigate to the [docroot] directory on your server - see the introduction to the [Setting up Acquia Drupal](#) section of this document for more information on the [docroot] directory.

It is common for hosting providers to leave a placeholder "index.html" file (or similar) in the [docroot] directory on the server. Delete any such placeholders.

4. Transfer the Acquia Drupal files (NOT the directory containing them) into document_root. In some FTP clients this means dragging them from the local to the target window (select all of them and drag them over); in others, you should highlight one or more files to be transferred and then click on a transfer button.

Figure 4.9. transfer to server



Don't forget .htaccess!

Some FTP clients ignore files that begin with a dot (.) and Drupal's .htaccess file gets left behind. Double check that .htaccess has made it to your server.

Install Website

Run the Installation Script

Navigate in the browser to <http://example.com/install.php> - this runs the Acquia Drupal installation script, kicking off the installation process.

Database Configuration Screen

Enter the database parameters from the [Database Checklist](#) into your new Acquia Drupal installation at this point (username, password, and database name). The form fields for **Database host**, **Database port**, and **Table prefix** are found in the *Advanced options section*.

Press *Save and continue*. If the installation completes successfully, your site will give you confirmation messages in green at the top of Acquia Drupal's configuration screen.

Figure 4.10. Database Configuration



Database host name

In most standard hosting situations, your database server and your web-server are one and the same machine. In this case, your database host name is "localhost" because from the web server's perspective, the database is local. If your database is hosted on a separate database server, you will need to ask your provider for its host name.

Note

The database connection details are not always easy to find in some hosting interfaces. If you are having trouble, contact your web hosting provider explaining that you need the database connection details for installing a Drupal website (a php-based CMS).

Configuration Screen

You need to fill in the following sections on the configuration screen:

Site information

- **Site name** - this will be displayed in email and other messages that your site generates. It will also be the name visible to search engines.

- **Site email address** - this will be the "from" address of your site when it sends notifications, registration confirmations and other messages via email. (Your hosting provider may provide you with free email addresses as part of your hosting package. Make sure you set up an email address - like "info@example.com" and webmail access or forwarding to suit your needs.)
- **Acquia subscription identifier and Acquia subscription key:** These keys give your site access to the Acquia network and its services like cron and heartbeat. You can add them to your site later if you don't have them yet. If you already have a subscription, go to <http://acquia.com/network/dashboard/subscription> to find your keys. If you do not have an Acquia Network subscription, register with Acquia at <http://acquia.com/sign-up> - once you are registered on the Acquia Network, you can add a subscription at <http://acquia.com/network/dashboard/subscription>.

Administrator account (aka "USER 1")

- **Username:** User 1 on any Drupal site always has all administrative privileges. It is important to keep your user 1 login information for future reference.

Important

There are certain tasks that only User 1 can carry out and Acquia's support staff might need you to be logged in as User 1 to resolve support issues on your site.

- **E-mail address:** enter an active email address here - if you forget your password, you can have a login/reset link sent to this address.
- **Password:** Please be sensible about the passwords you choose and how you chose to store them. There are many resources on the internet regarding best practices for password choice, storage and retrieval.

Server settings

- **Default time zone:** usually set according to where you or your target audience is located.
- **Clean URLs:** Most website owners prefer not to have page URLs like "http://example.com/?q=node/1234" - they are neither easily remembered by visitors, nor are they particularly search engine friendly. "Clean URLs" allows Drupal to rewrite the same URL without the "?q=" as "http://example.com/node/1234" instead. Combining Clean URLs with the functionality of the Path module included in the Acquia Drupal core allows you to assign memorable, search-engine-friendly URLs to nodes like "http://example.com/my_great_blog_post" and set automatic URL creation patterns with the Pathauto module, also included in Acquia Drupal.

For more information, read the [Drupal path and clean URLs](#) appendix of this document.

If your server can generate Clean URLs, there will be a green confirmation notice under "Clean URLs," if not, it will refer you to further documentation on the subject.

Clean URLs's in XAMPP

To have "Clean URLs" on XAMPP, edit httpd.conf (located at path-to\apache\conf\httpd.conf) - uncomment the line (remove the "#" at the beginning):

```
LoadModule rewrite_module modules/mod_rewrite
```

Update notifications:

Check for updates automatically: Provided you have set up cron, either your own or the Acquia Network cron service, (more on Acquia's cron service in the [Cron Service](#) section of this guide), this option allows your site to periodically

send information to the Acquia Network. The information enables the network to notify you when new releases of its components are available.

With this option selected, non-Acquia components (contributed modules) will also periodically send anonymous information to drupal.org.

Notifications for all non-Acquia components will come directly from Drupal.org as they are generated. Acquia's release and update recommendations are specific to Acquia-supported components and modules and are sent out following technical, security and compatibility testing by Acquia.

Enabling this feature significantly enhances your site's security and is highly recommended.

Advanced Installation on the Command Line

Before you can install Acquia [Drupal](#) on an external server, you need a web hosting account, access to your server, and a domain name for your new site. Check the [system requirements](#) and [PHP Settings + Extensions](#) sections of this document before buying a web hosting package to make sure it meets Acquia Drupal's needs.

These instructions include all the commands you need to know to install Acquia Drupal via command line access, also known as the "command line" or "the terminal". Many hosting providers include [FTP](#) access as standard, but will add command line access if you ask for it.

Where is my command line?

- **Mac OS X:** A full Unix command line is built into the operating system. In Mac OS X it is located under Applications > Utilities > Terminal.app
- **Linux:** Linux operating systems also have a command line application built in, called the "terminal". Its location varies according to the flavor of Linux.
- **Windows XP/Vista:** Windows is unable to open a command line on a remote computer. It needs the help of a program like PuTTY, a free and open source remote command line client. You can find it at <http://www.putty.org>.

Login to Your Server

Use the credentials provided by your hosting provider.

```
ssh -l username example.com
```

Create Database

In the following command, *[username]* is a MySQL user (root, for example) that has the CREATE and GRANT privileges in MySQL. *[databasename]* is the name of the database you want to create.

```
mysqladmin -u [username] -p create [databasename]
```

Create Database User

Login to MySQL:

```
mysql -u [username] -p [databasename]
```

Enter your password when asked. You will then see the mysql prompt:

```
mysql>
```

Create a user with the following command where "databasename" is your database, "newusername" is the new database user you are creating and "password" is its password:

```
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, CREATE, ALTER, INDEX,  
  
    DROP, CREATE TEMPORARY TABLES, LOCK TABLES  
  
    ON databasename.*  
  
    TO 'newusername'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';  
  
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

If successful, MySQL will reply with:

```
Query OK, 0 rows affected
```

To leave MySQL and return to your server, type

```
exit
```

Download Acquia Drupal to Server

When creating a new Acquia Drupal site, use the latest Acquia Drupal "full version" release. Check its exact URL <http://acquia.com/downloads>.

Still logged in to your server, navigate to your [docroot] directory:

```
cd path/to/[docroot]
```

Download the Acquia Drupal tarball:

```
wget
```



```
http://acquia.com/files/downloads/acquia-drupal-a.b.c-YYY.dddd.tar.gz
```

Unpack the Tarball

Unpacking the tarball with the command:

```
tar -zxvf ./acquia-drupal-a.b.c-YYY.dddd.tar.gz
```

You will now have a directory named `acquia-drupal-a.b.c-YYY` containing Acquia Drupal's code base.

If you've followed the instructions so far, you'll have a directory structure like this:

```
/path/to/[docroot]/acquia-drupal-a.b.c-YYY
```

The problem with this is that `acquia-drupal-a.b.c-YYY` will be in your site's URL. To avoid this, all of the files in `acquia-drupal-a.b.c-YYY` have to be moved up one directory level so that they are all in `[docroot]` directly.

1. **Move into `acquia-drupal-a.b.c-YYY`**

```
cd acquia-drupal-a.b.c-YYY
```

2. **Move contents up a level**

```
mv * ..
```

```
mv .htaccess ..
```

It is necessary to move `.htaccess` explicitly.

3. **Move up to the `[docroot]`**

```
cd ..
```

4. **Remove empty `acquia-drupal-a.b.c-YYY` directory**

```
rm -fd acquia-drupal-a.b.c-YYY
```

Advanced Tar Usage

A variant on the untarring instructions from above is to put the tarball somewhere outside of the [docroot] directory and then to run a command similar to this:

```
tar -zxvf acquia-drupal-a.b.c-YYY.dddd.tar.gz \  
  
    -C /path/to/[docroot] \  
  
    --strip-components 1
```

The `-C` flag lets you specify the path to [docroot] while the `--strip-components 1` strips the leading directory from the tarball, placing all of the files directly into [docroot] where they belong.

Migrating and Upgrading

Read Before Updating

Read these instructions carefully before attempting to update an existing Acquia [Drupal](#) website or convert an existing Drupal 6.x site to the latest version of Acquia Drupal.

The update procedure described here is designed to avoid code version conflicts during update or migration. In it, you will leave a copy of your entire site intact on your server, as is (as a backup), and copy only site configuration and data files into a new Acquia Drupal code base.

It is essential to keep a back up of all old site code until you are certain the new, updated version of your site is functioning perfectly. Keeping the older code base gives you a fallback position if you encounter any unexpected problems with the newer version.

Check Your Tech

- Updating or migrating **using GUI tools and FTP server access (or localhost)**, proceed to the next section of this guide, *Prepare + Download*.
- Updating or migrating **using command line access**, skip to the *Advanced Migration with the Command Line* section of this guide.

Prepare + Download

1. Backup

Backup all your existing files and all database tables, using phpMyAdmin or a similar tool. Before proceeding, test your backups to be sure you can restore your site if necessary.

Important

For the next steps, it is essential that you are logged in to your site as [User 1](#).

User 1 - the user whose profile path is <http://example.com/user/1> - is the first user created on any [Drupal](#) site and always has all administrative privileges.

There are certain tasks that only User 1 can carry out and Acquia's support staff might need you to be logged in as User 1 to resolve support issues on your site.

2. Internal Housekeeping

Ensure all pending database- and configuration updates and clean-up tasks have run. Check whether you need to run the update script by visiting *Administer > Reports > Status report* (?q=admin/reports/status). If needed, run the update script, "update.php" (navigate to *example.com/update.php* in the browser).

3. Check PHP Memory

Acquia recommends that PHP's memory limit be set to 32M or greater in order to take full advantage of Acquia Drupal and prevent unexpected crashes. See the [PHP Settings + Extensions](#) section for information on how to find and change your PHP memory limit.

4. Take Site Offline

Make sure you are still logged in as User 1. Navigate to *Administer > Site configuration > Site maintenance* (?q=admin/settings/site-maintenance) and take your site offline.

5. Download Update Archive

Download the latest update version from the [downloads page](http://acquia.com/downloads) [http://acquia.com/downloads], a "tarball" file called something similar to: `acquia-drupal-a.b.c-YY.dddd-update.tar.gz`. It contains the full Acquia module distribution, but excludes the files and directories where your site's content and configurations are stored: the `[docroot]/sites` directory, `.htaccess`, and `robots.txt`.

Prepare Modules for Update

Note

The following steps are to avoid conflict between Acquia [Drupal](#) and any contributed modules you may have installed.

1. Find All Contributed Modules

Drupal's recommended best-practice is to keep all contributed modules in the `[docroot]/sites/all/modules` directory and only Drupal's core modules in the `[docroot]/modules` directory.

Other non-standard, non-recommended places where contributed modules might have landed are in `[docroot]/sites/default/modules`, `[docroot]/sites/[sitename]/modules`, or `[docroot]/profiles/[profilename]/modules`.

Find all of the contributed modules on your site. In practice, this means **any module not in the list of core modules below. Move them all to the `[docroot]/sites/all/modules` directory.**

Now test your site to make sure it is working as expected.

What are core modules? What are contributed modules?

Or, "How do I know what to move and what to leave where it is?"

A module is a collection of code that enables specific Drupal functionality.

Acquia Drupal's core modules are all found in the `[docroot]/modules` directory. **Never add to, move, remove or change the contents of the `[docroot]/modules` directory:**

- acquia (Acquia Drupal installs its suite of vetted, contributed modules in this directory. No other (contributed) modules should be placed here.)
- aggregator
- block
- blog
- blogapi
- book
- color
- comment
- contact
- dblog
- filter
- forum
- help
- locale
- menu
- node
- openid
- path
- php
- ping
- poll
- profile
- search
- statistics
- syslog
- system
- taxonomy
- throttle
- tracker

- translation
- trigger
- update
- upload
- user

Contributed modules add still more functionality to your site, but do not come with the standard Drupal download. You can choose from thousands of modules for Drupal in the Drupal contributed modules repository at <http://drupal.org/project/modules>.

See the glossary entry on [modules](#) for more information.

2. Remove non-Acquia Versions of the Following Modules

Since new, Acquia-tested versions of the following modules are included in Acquia Drupal, other versions need to be removed from your installation. If two different versions are on your server (Acquia and non-Acquia in this case), Drupal might not end up using the intended version and this could also have unexpected, potentially negative consequences. All modules of the same name (to be precise: all modules with the same directory names) as those listed below found outside of `[docroot]/modules` should be removed.

Protect your changes

If you have altered any of the modules that you are removing you may want to make a backup copy for archival purposes.

- admin_menu
- advanced_help
- cck
- filefield
- fivestar
- google_analytics
- image
- imageapi
- imagecache
- imagefield
- markdown
- mollom
- pathauto
- print

- tagadelic
- token
- views
- votingapi

3. Move non-Acquia, Contributed Modules to [docroot]/sites/all

Move any other contributed modules to `[docroot]/sites/all/modules` if they are not already there. Keeping these in this standard location will make it easier for Acquia's support engineers to help you if the need arises.

Update to Acquia Drupal

Update your [Drupal 6.x](#) core to Acquia Drupal and add the Acquia [Module Suite](#):

1. Extract the update tarball, `acquia-drupal-a.b.c-YYY.dddd-update.tar.gz`, to a directory on your server. You may use a GUI extraction tool + [FTP](#), or any combination of tools you are familiar with. This will create a directory called `acquia-drupal-a.b.c-YYY-update`.

FTP Client

Use an FTP client that can upload complete directories.

2. Copy the following from your current `document_root` directory into the `acquia-drupal-a.b.c-YYY-update` directory:
 - `.htaccess` (file)
 - `robots.txt` (file)
 - `sites` (directory)
 - anything else you customized not contained in the `[docroot]/sites` directory

Tip

For sites with very large quantities of uploaded files, consider keeping the file storage directory normally kept at `[docroot]/sites/default/files` outside of the `[docroot]` directory. You can then add a symlink from `[docroot]/sites/default/files` to the file storage directory. This will save considerable time during migration and future updates.

3. Rename your `[docroot]` directory `docroot_old` - this is now a backup of your site's code.
4. Rename the `acquia-drupal-a.b.c-YYY-update` directory `[docroot]`.

Note

The update tarball does not contain a `[docroot]/files` or a `[docroot]/sites` directory. As long as you have not:

- modified any core Drupal files in your existing site
- renamed core Drupal directories

- duplicated core Drupal directory names
 - left any customized code or content outside of the `[docroot]/files` or `[docroot]/sites` directories
- in your installation, your core code will now be updated to Acquia Drupal and Acquia's module suite will now be installed on the server.

5. If all is well, proceed to the [Configure Site](#) section.

Configure Site

1. Run the Update Script

Since you are possibly upgrading to newer versions of some modules, run `update.php` again (navigate to `http://example.com/update.php` in your browser). This script updates any new or changed functions and makes any necessary updates to your database structure, so that any new functionality is available and that you receive the full benefit of Acquia's tested code.

Tip

Make sure you are logged in as User 1 before running the `update.php` script.

2. Rebuild Module Directory

Login to your site as User 1.

Acquia [Drupal](#) checks and rebuilds its module directory every time you visit the modules administration page at [Administer](#) > [Site building](#) > [Modules](#) (?q=admin/build/modules). Go there and check that you see the following modules:

- admin_menu
- Acquia agent
- Acquia site information
- advanced_help
- cck
- filefield
- fivestar
- google_analytics
- image
- imageapi
- imagecache
- imagefield
- markdown

- mollom
- pathauto
- print
- tagadelic
- token
- views
- votingapi

3. Put Your Site Back Online

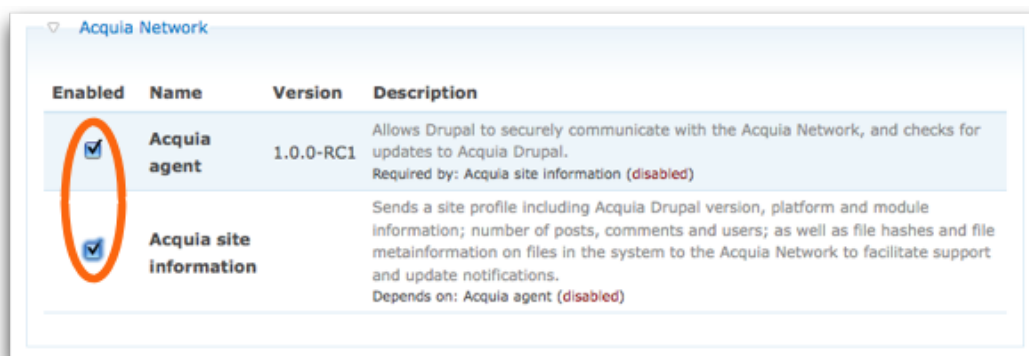
Put your site back online at *Administer > Site configuration > Site maintenance* (?q=admin/settings/site-maintenance).

4. Connect to the Acquia Network

1. Activate Acquia Modules

Enable the *Acquia agent* and *Acquia site profile information* modules on the module administration page at *Administer > Site building > Modules* (?q=admin/build/modules). These are listed on the page in the *Acquia network* group as shown below:

Figure 4.11. Acquia modules



Enabled	Name	Version	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Acquia agent	1.0.0-RC1	Allows Drupal to securely communicate with the Acquia Network, and checks for updates to Acquia Drupal. Required by: Acquia site information (disabled)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Acquia site information		Sends a site profile including Acquia Drupal version, platform and module information; number of posts, comments and users; as well as file hashes and file meta-information on files in the system to the Acquia Network to facilitate support and update notifications. Depends on: Acquia agent (disabled)

2. Obtain Network Keys

Obtain your Acquia Network Keys by logging in to the Acquia Network from the subscription tab on the Acquia Network (<http://acquia.com/network/dashboard/subscription>).

3. Enter Network Keys

Click the link at the top of the message from your Drupal installation that appears on your screen, or navigate directly to the page at *Administer > Site configuration > Acquia settings* (?q=admin/settings/acquia-agent) and enter your Acquia Network keys.

5. Confirm Acquia Network Status

Back on the Acquia Network page, click the *Health* tab. Check that a heartbeat from your site has been received, then click the *Site profile* sub-tab to confirm that your site has communicated its current platform and module list to the

Acquia Network. If both of these appear on your Acquia Network health page, you have successfully Acquired your Drupal installation. Congratulations!

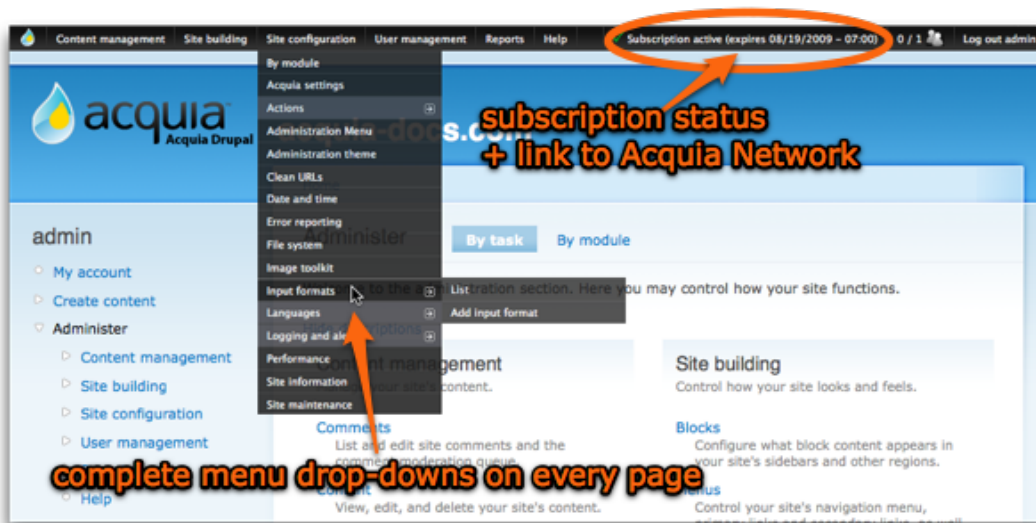
6. Activate Administration Menu Module

Acquia encourages you to take advantage of the Administration Menu module. It not only renders all administrative menu items in a clean, purely CSS-based menu at the top of every page of your website. It also displays your Acquia Network subscription status and expiration date, how many users are online, and provides you a direct log out link.

Figure 4.12. Activate Administration Menu Module

Enabled	Name	Version	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Administration Menu	6.x-1.1	Renders a menu tree for administrative purposes as dropdown menu at the top of the window.

Figure 4.13. Administration Menu Open



Advanced Migration with the Command Line

Migrating or Updating Acquia Drupal on the command line using SSH and SCP.

1. Backup + Prepare

1. Login to your site as User 1. Run the update script (navigate to *example.com/update.php* in the browser). This ensures that all pending database, configuration updates, and clean-up tasks have run.
2. Check PHP's memory limit is 32M or greater. See the PHP Settings + Extensions section for information on how to find and change your PHP memory limit.

3. Backup all your database tables, using mysqldump:

```
mysqldump -u username -p password \  
    databasename > filename.sql
```

Compress the .sql file with gzip:

```
gzip filename.sql
```

Before proceeding, test your backups to be sure you can restore your site if necessary.

4. Still logged in as User 1, go to *Administer* > *Site configuration* > *Site maintenance* (?q=admin/settings/site-maintenance) and take your site offline.

2. Prepare Modules

Move any contributed modules you may have installed to the `[docroot]/sites/all/modules` directory. This is to avoid conflict between Acquia Drupal's modules and any other versions of those modules.

Acquia Drupal installs its suite of contributed modules in the `[docroot]/modules/acquia` directory. No other (contributed) modules should ever be placed here and the Acquia Drupal core modules should never be moved. Doing so could lead to unexpected, negative consequences.

Remove non-Acquia contributed modules of the same name as those listed below from `[docroot]/sites/all/modules`:

- admin_menu
- advanced_help
- cck
- filefield
- fivestar
- google_analytics
- image
- imageapi
- imagecache
- imagefield
- markdown
- mollom
- pathauto
- print

- tagadelic
- token
- views
- votingapi

3. Download Acquia Drupal Update Tarball

Login to your server. Download the latest update version of Acquia Drupal. It will be a tarball called something similar to: *acquia-drupal-a.b.c-YYY.dddd-update.tar.gz* . Check the [Acquia Network downloads page](http://acquia.com/downloads) [http://acquia.com/downloads] for the exact URL.

```
wget \  
  
    http://acquia.com/files/downloads/acquia-drupal-a.b.c-YYY.dddd.tar.gz
```

4. Extract the Tarball

This will make a directory called *acquia-drupal-a.b.c-YYY-update* :

```
tar -zxvf acquia-drupal-a.b.c-YYY.dddd-update.tar.gz
```

Copy your configuration files and content to new code base with these three commands (**use the same commands to copy any other customized files (cp) or directories (cp -R) to your new code base**):

```
cp path/to/[docroot]/.htaccess \  
  
    acquia-drupal-a.b.c-YYY-update /.htaccess  
  
cp path/to/[docroot]/robots.txt \  
  
    acquia-drupal-a.b.c-YYY-update /robots.txt  
  
cp -R path/to/[docroot]/sites \  
  
    acquia-drupal-a.b.c-YYY-update /sites
```

Tip

For sites with very large quantities of uploaded files, consider keeping the file storage directory normally kept at *[docroot]sites/default/files* outside of the [docroot] directory. You can then add a symlink from *[docroot]/sites/default/files* to the file storage directory. This will save considerable time during migration and future updates.

These two commands rename your *document_root* directory "*document_root_old*" and rename *acquia-drupal-a.b.c-YYY-update* "*document_root*":

```
mv document_root document_root_old  
  
mv acquia-drupal-a.b.c-YYY-update document_root
```

The directory "*document_root_old*" is now a complete backup of your site's code and the new Acquia Drupal code base has become your document root directory.

5. Configure Site

Now configure your newly updated site from the browser as described in the [Configure Site](#) section.

Chapter 5. Acquia Network Services

This chapter covers the various services available to you as a subscriber to the [Acquia Network](#). These services are designed to help you manage your Acquia [Drupal](#) website.

The Acquia Network's current services include a [cron service](#), site health monitoring known as the [heartbeat service](#), and spam protection from the [Mollom content protection](#) service.

Acquia Network Overview

Once an Acquia [Drupal](#) site is activated and connected to the Acquia Network, its subscription owner and registered contacts can review its status and profile information on the network.

This information is also available to Acquia support personnel to help them resolve any issues on the site as efficiently as possible.

The [Acquia Network](#) (<http://acquia.com/network/dashboard>) offers you an overview of the status of your subscription(s) through the tabs across the page:

Health

The Health tab (<http://acquia.com/network/dashboard/health>) shows the current online status, subscription status, support status and unfinished tasks of each of your subscribed sites. Clicking on the "View health details" link of any site takes you to a detailed overview, including its general condition, Mollom spam-protection statistics, heartbeat log, code modification warnings, and detailed technical profile.

Messages

All relevant messages - announcements from Acquia services, error messages pertaining to individual sites, and so on - can be found on the Messages tab (<http://acquia.com/network/dashboard/messages>).

Tasks

Tasks track what needs to be done next for your Acquia Drupal subscriptions. Here, owners can be assigned to tasks, and the tasks tracked, commented on and marked as completed.

Tickets

If your subscription entitles you to support tickets, this page provides an overview your subscription's support tickets at Acquia.

Settings

The sub-tabs let you control the following subscription settings:

Site

- Site name - for use in overviews and summaries
- Site URL - the site URL associated with your subscription

Contacts

Add technical and billing contacts to your subscription.

Note

Depending on the service level of a subscription, it may have various, multiple contacts - people responsible for different aspects of the subscription, including the primary contact (the subscription owner), administrative- and technical-contacts. The primary contact can add other contacts on a subscription's *Contacts* tab, who will be notified by email. Subscription owners can also resend and cancel invitations.

Message rules

Granular control of which contacts receive your subscription's *error*, *warning*, and *information* messages.

Cron

If you want to take advantage of the Acquia Network's cron service, set its interval and path here.

Subscription

The messages, current state and other information regarding any individual subscription can be found by clicking on the subscription's name on the subscriptions page at <http://acquia.com/network/dashboard/subscription>.

Cron Service

Your Acquia Drupal site needs to perform certain self maintenance tasks on a regular basis to run well. These "cron tasks" are run in a batch called a "cron job" and include exchanging information and heartbeat signals with the Acquia Network, removing expired session information, updating database tables and the search index, and so on, depending on your site's exact configuration and traffic.

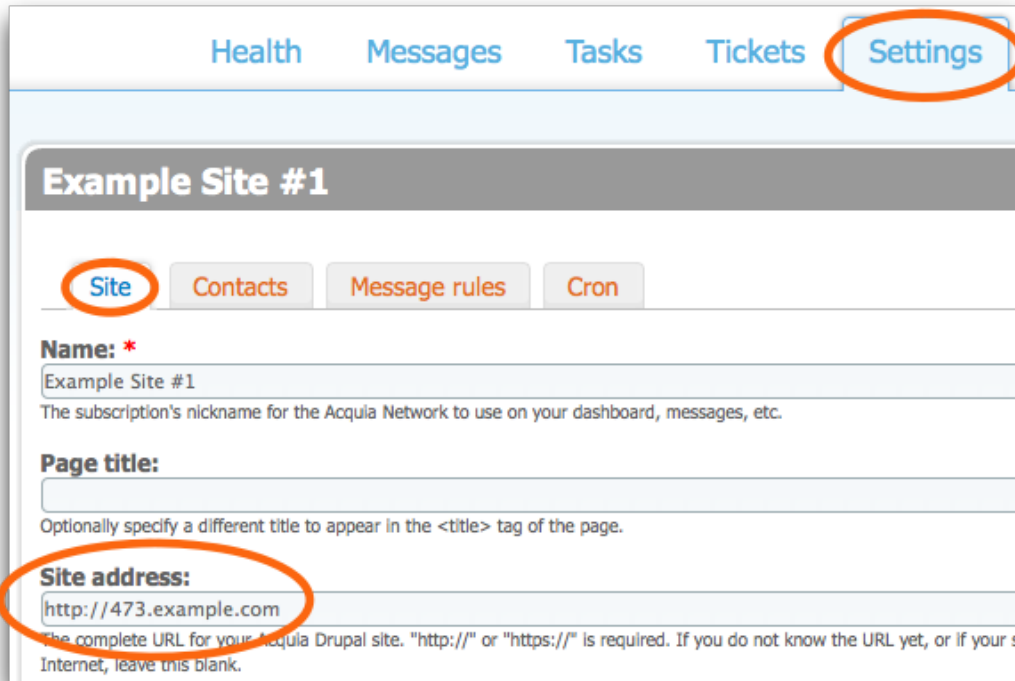
Cron jobs cannot be initiated from within an Acquia Drupal installation. A cron signal - from "chronos", Greek for "time" - is needed at regular intervals to initiate these tasks. You can follow the [instructions on Drupal.org](http://drupal.org/cron) [http://drupal.org/cron] on how to set up your cron jobs with command line tools. The Acquia Network's remote cron service is, however, an easier solution for utilizing Drupal cron, especially if you are uncomfortable directly manipulating Unix cron functionality from the command line. It can also be a lifesaver (or at least a "site-saver") in a number of other situations:

- Managing Acquia Drupal sites in shared hosting environments, you might not be granted sufficient access to the server's operating system to set up cron jobs directly.
- Running on a system that does not provide a cron function (Windows is one good example of this).
- You do not have access to the Unix command line or other interface for setting up cron jobs.
- You notice that the Acquia Network has a simple, effective and intuitive way of taking care of this for you!

The Acquia Network remote cron service is part of all subscription packages. Your Acquia Drupal installation must be visible from the internet - that is, not behind a firewall or inside a closed intranet.

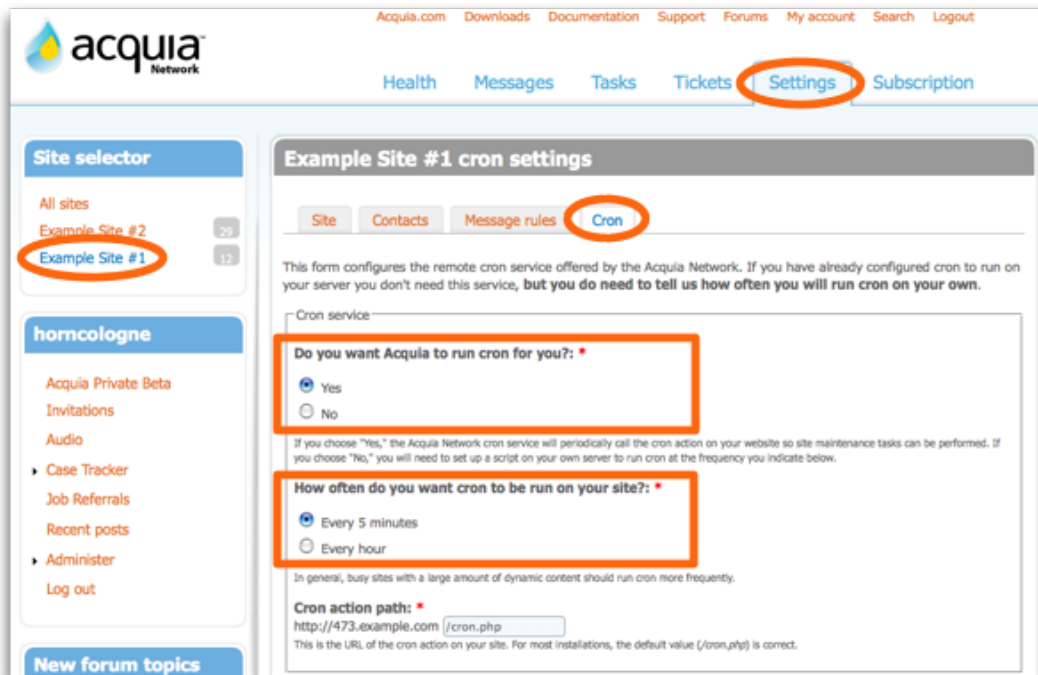
If you provide your site's URL during the subscription process, the remote cron service should begin immediately. If you did not provide your URL during registration, you can enter it in the field provided on the *Site* tab of the *Settings* page on the Acquia Network.

Figure 5.1. Site URL



You may configure or deactivate the Acquia Network remote cron service at any time on the *Cron* tab of the *Settings* page on the Acquia Network.

Figure 5.2. Cron Settings Page



Here, you can set the following options:

- *How often do you want cron to run on your site?*

This depends on the complexity of your site. For most sites, every 5 minutes will be the best choice, but for a less active site, every hour might be sufficient.

- *Do you want Acquia to run cron for you?*

Select "No" to turn off the remote cron service. In that case, you will need to set up a cron job on your server yourself.

Important

If you have already configured cron to run on your server and choose not to take advantage of the Acquia Network's cron service, you will still need to tell us how often you will run cron on your own in the form shown above. This allows the Acquia Network [heartbeat service](#) to synchronize correctly with your Acquia Drupal installation.

- *Cron action path*

This is the path to your Acquia Drupal installation's cron.php file. Leave the default "/cron.php" unless you have changed this in your installation.

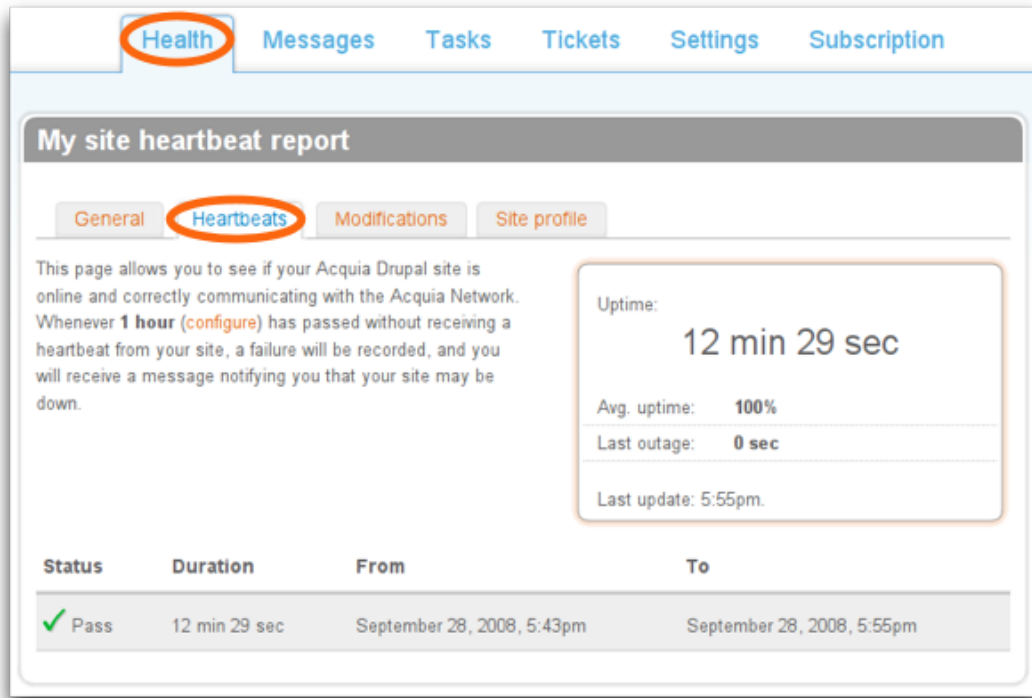
After configuring the remote cron service, cron jobs should start to appear in your Acquia Drupal installation's logs: [Administer](#) > [Reports](#) > [Recent log entries](#) (?q=admin/reports/dblog).

Heartbeat Service

Each time it runs its cron jobs, your Acquia [Drupal](#) site sends a signal to the [Acquia Network](#) to let the network know that the site is alive and well - the Acquia Network Heartbeat signal. The *Heartbeats* tab of your subscription's *Health* page shows how long your site has been online.

If the Acquia Network doesn't receive a Heartbeat from your site for more than ten minutes after it expects one (depends on your [cron signal frequency setting](#)), it will show your site as offline on your subscriptions pages until it receives another heartbeat. Whenever your website goes offline or comes back online, you will also receive a notification.

Figure 5.3. Heartbeat Status



In order for the heartbeat service to function correctly, the Acquia Network needs to know how often to expect a heartbeat from your site. If you are using the [Acquia Network cron service](#), this process is taken care of automatically. However, if you are running cron yourself on your own server, you need to tell the Acquia Network how often you are running cron so it knows when to expect a heartbeat. You can configure this on the [Cron](#) tab of the *Settings* page of your subscription, the same place where you can disable access to the cron service. See also: [Acquia Network remote cron service](#)

Mollom - Content Protection

Acquia [Drupal](#) includes the Mollom module, which takes advantage of the [Mollom](http://mollom.com/) web service to help prevent unwanted and abusive content from being posted on your Acquia Drupal web site without inconveniencing your legitimate users. Mollom works by analyzing content submitted to your site then automatically classifying it as "spam" (bad) or "ham" (good). Mollom blocks content that it is certain is spam, and lets content be published that it is certain is legitimate. The small percentage of content in between (when Mollom is not certain whether a piece of content is legitimate or not) passes through an extra layer of protection before being published to your website: The user submitting the content is presented with a simple visual or audio CAPTCHA challenge - a "Completely Automated Public Turing test to tell Computers and Humans Apart" - that humans can easily solve, but generally stops automated "spambot" contributions dead in their tracks.

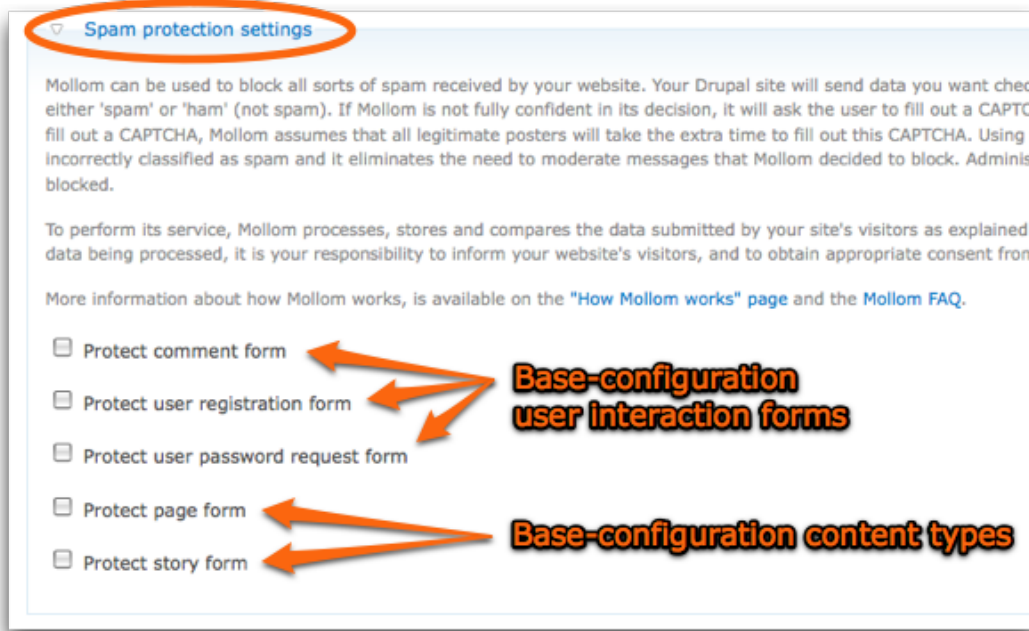
Activate the Mollom module at *Administer > Site building > Modules* (?q=admin/build/modules).

To allow your site to communicate with Mollom's servers, you need your subscription's public and private Mollom access keys as listed on your [Acquia Network](#) subscription page. You can find your keys by navigating to [your Acquia Network subscription page](#) [http://acqua.com/network/dashboard/subscription] and clicking on the name of the subscription in question. Enter them in the fields provided at *Administer > Site configuration > Mollom* (?q=admin/settings/mollom).

Once you have successfully connected to the Mollom servers, you will be able to edit the *Spam protection settings* and enable Mollom for various types of content and user interaction on your site. In the basic, out-of-the-box configuration of Acquia Drupal, the five forms shown below can be protected.

As you add and activate modules on your site that allow user input - the contact form, for example - their input forms are added to this list and can be protected by Mollom. Every custom content type added to your installation can also be protected.

Figure 5.4. Mollom Protection Configuration



Important

User registration and password request forms - When Mollom protection is enabled for these user interaction forms, Mollom will **always present a CAPTCHA challenge** before submission.

Mollom provides a "*post with no checking*" permission which allows you to give trusted user roles the privilege of posting directly, bypassing Mollom's anti-spam measures. You should limit giving roles with this permission to friends, editorial staff, collaborators or other user groups you trust. Mollom also allows site administrators to report content as spam when deleting it from the site, and it provides a link for users to report emails they receive through their personal contact forms as spam, too. This information is communicated back to the Mollom servers and is used to improve the accuracy of Mollom's spam fighting algorithms.

Warning

Legal Issues: Privacy - Mollom stores data from your site's visitors on its own web servers. It is your responsibility to make sure that using Mollom does not violate any privacy policies your site may have, or any laws or regulations that apply. You should obtain appropriate consent from your users before enabling Mollom on your site. Please read [Mollom's terms of service](http://mollom.com/terms-of-service) [http://mollom.com/terms-of-service] for more information on these issues.

Chapter 6. Subscriber Forums and Technical Support

Acquia Network Subscriber Forums

The [subscriber forums](http://acquia.com/network/forum) [http://acquia.com/network/forum] are the place to go for help, discussion and information from your fellow subscribers on non time-sensitive issues. For time-sensitive issues, submit a support ticket.

Before posting, it's always a good idea to search the forums to find threads where others may already be discussing what you are looking for.

Scope of Support Coverage

Acquia provides technical support on Acquia [Drupal](#) and the Acquia Network for Acquia subscribers. Support channel access and response times are determined by the subscription and any additional services purchased. See the [Subscription Support Matrix](#) below or on the Acquia Network at <http://acquia.com/products-services/support-options> for coverage details on each subscription level.

Acquia Drupal

Technical support is provided for versions of Acquia Drupal with an "active" life cycle status on supported platforms. Supported Acquia Drupal versions include Interim ([ISR](#)) and Long [Term](#) Support (LSR) releases. LSR releases are fully supported for three years, or for four years with extended support. Interim releases may include security updates or bug fixes and are fully supported until the next LSR release. Acquia Support may require a customer to upgrade to the next LSR release if deemed necessary for resolution or troubleshooting.

Subscription Support Matrix

	Community	Standard	Professional	Enterprise	Elite
Coverage Hours: Americas	8:00a-8:00p ET (UTC -5)	8:00a-8:00p ET (UTC -5)	8:00a-8:00p ET (UTC -5)	8:00a-8:00p ET (UTC -5)	24x7
Coverage Hours: Europe	8:00a-6:00p (UTC +1)	8:00a-6:00p (UTC +1)	8:00a-6:00p (UTC +1)	8:00a-6:00p (UTC +1)	24x7
Support Channels	Subscriber Forums	Subscriber Forums Web Tickets	Subscriber Forums Web Tickets Email	Subscriber Forums Web Tickets Email Phone	Subscriber Forums Web Tickets Email Phone
Entitled Tickets	None	4	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited
Initial Response Times	N/A	2 business days	6 business hours	2 business hours	1 business hour

Support FAQs

- *Q. If I delete, change or replace any given Acquia [Drupal](#) module, will it affect my support status?*

A. In general, your site will still be supported, but that module will not be. Exceptions may be made in rare cases.

- *Q. If I install a non-Acquia Drupal module, will it affect my support status?*

A. Your support status will not be affected as long as any given external module does not cause other problems or conflicts with Acquia Drupal. Acquia will not, however, be able to offer technical support for external modules.

- *Q. If I install a non-Acquia Drupal module and it causes problems on my site, will it affect my support status?*

A. In general, Acquia will not support modules that have not passed our stringent testing and certification process and you may be asked to remove the external module in question to see if this resolves the problems.

- *Q. If I patch or change the code of the Acquia Drupal core or modules, will it affect my support status?*

A. Acquia strongly discourages changes to the code. This generally puts your site into a non-supported state. You may be asked to revert any code changes you have made before your site before Acquia will be able to support you.

- *Q. My company has 5 custom modules. How does that affect my support status?*

A. If they do not affect Acquia Drupal, your support status is not affected. Acquia will be offering module development support for enterprise-level clients in the near future.

- *Q. Our theme has a lot of code in it. How does that affect my support status?*

A. This will be handled on a case-by-case basis.

- *Q. Do you support CSS issues?*

A. Acquia supports the CSS delivered with the themes in Acquia Drupal.

- *Q. Do you support browser issues?*

A. This will be decided on a case by case basis.

Long-Term and Interim Support Releases

Support is provided for current **Interim Support (IS)** and **Long Term Support (LTS)** releases of Acquia [Drupal](#). Diagnosis is provided for any issue to the point where it is determined if the issue is with an Acquia Drupal supported module or platform component. Resolutions involving the configuration or use of a supported module or platform are pursued.

- *Q. Does Acquia provide long-term support for Acquia Drupal?*

A. Yes. For each release designated as a Long Term Support release (a.k.a. "**LTS**"), Acquia provides several years of active maintenance for all current subscription holders and an additional year of extended maintenance for customers with premium subscriptions. Customers who use an LTS release may receive support throughout the [Active Maintenance](#) period.

- *Q. What does **Long Term Support release** mean?*

A. A **Long Term Support release ("LTS")** is a release that Acquia has designated as being eligible for long-term support and maintenance. LTS releases are deemed to be stable enough for long-term production use and normally contain only Drupal core and contributed modules that are labeled "released" on [Drupal.org](#) (e.g. not Alpha, Beta, RC, etc.). Acquia provides active maintenance and extended maintenance for LTS releases to keep them functioning properly within their supported environments. Acquia may require certain patches to be applied to an LTS release in order to maintain its long-term support status.

- *Q. What is an **Interim Support Release**?*

A. An **Interim Support Release** (a.k.a. "IS") is a public release of Acquia Drupal that is supported, but is not designated as an LTS release. An IS release may include new functionality and patches that are not yet available in an LTS release and may also include Drupal core or modules not designated as "released" on Drupal.org. Current subscription holders may request and receive support for an IS release, but upgrading or downgrading to an LTS release may be required in order to resolve the issue.

- *Q. How long does Acquia support LTS releases?*

Designated LTS releases are supported for a period of three years, or four years for customers with Extended Support. Customers on Interim releases may be required to upgrade to the next later LTS release if experiencing an issue fixed in the LTS release.

Chapter 7. Appendices

Important reference information regarding Acquia [Drupal](#) and its suite of modules.

PHP Settings + Extensions

PHP Version <i>If using Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5, please read this important information before continuing.</i>	PHP 5.2.x
PHP Extensions	Recommended PHP extensions for running Acquia Drupal include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• --with-mysql• --with-pxs2• --with-gd• --with-jpeg-dir• --with-png-dir• --enable-gd-native-ttf• --enable-mbstring• --with-curl• --enable-sockets• --with-pgsql
PHP Settings	The following PHP settings are recommended: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• memory_limit = 32M (32M minimum required to run Acquia Drupal, 64M recommended for certain operations)• max_execution_time = 30• file_uploads = On (Activate this if upload functionality is needed on your site.)• upload_max_filesize = 32M (This sets the maximum size of uploaded files - you may need to adjust this if you plan on uploading large media files to your site.)• post_max_size = 32M

PHP Version	PHP 5.2.x
<i>If using Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5, please read this important information before continuing.</i>	
	(Set this in parallel with the upload_max_filesize setting - they should be equal.)

Setting the PHP memory limit to 32M or greater

Acquia Drupal requires the PHP memory limit to be 32M or greater - anything lower can result in the "White Screen of Death". On many servers, the memory limit value is only 8M (or more recently sometimes 16M) by default. Increasing this value is a very common task when installing Acquia Drupal. While Acquia Drupal will attempt to warn you if your memory limit is too low, this is not always possible. To be safe, check the memory limit yourself (especially when upgrading to Acquia Drupal from an existing Drupal installation).

Here are two ways to find out what your current memory limit is:

1. **Look in php.ini.** PHP's configuration file is called php.ini. If you have access to this file, search it for the line that specifies the memory limit:

```
memory_limit = 32M
```

If it is less than 32M, change it to 32M or greater (if you plan on installing a lot more modules). After changing php.ini you must restart your web server for the changes to take effect.

2. **Create a phpinfo.php file.** In your web server's document root, create a file called phpinfo.php with these contents:

```
<?php
    phpinfo();
?>
```

Since this file is in the document root on your web server, you can address it in a browser: <http://example.com/phpinfo.php>. The information printed out will tell you how PHP is configured, including the memory limit.

For security reasons, it is recommended that you delete this file after you are done with it (since it exposes a lot of information about your server setup). Once you have installed Acquia Drupal, you can access this information again at *Administer > Reports > Status report* (?q=admin/reports/status/php), by clicking on the link in the "PHP" section of that page.

If you have determined that the memory limit is too low, you must either edit php.ini and change the value to something higher, or ask your hosting provider to do so for you. The php.ini configuration file is found in various places on different systems.

Once php.ini has been edited, the web server must be restarted in order for the changes to take place.

For Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5: PHP 5.1.

Acquia recommends using PHP 5.2.x to achieve the fullest results out of your Acquia Drupal website.

Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 is distributed with PHP 5.1 and some issues exist between some Drupal modules and earlier PHP versions.

Specifically, on PHP versions prior to 5.2, the Date module is unable to use native date handling. For PHP4, PHP 5.0.x, and PHP 5.1.x, enabling the Date PHP 4 module provides substitutions for some missing date handling. This means core date handling is available, but some issues do exist such as Daylight Savings time and time zones not properly being adjusted. The Date module is not currently shipped with Acquia Drupal but it is commonly downloaded from drupal.org and installed to provide certain date handling functions. Be cautioned that some date handling functions may not work as expected when using PHP 5.1.

Acquia-Supported Modules

Acquia has thoroughly tested the following contributed modules. These, plus the suite of Acquia-tested [Drupal 6.x](#) core modules make up Acquia Drupal and are all fully supported:

Imagefield Provides a [CCK](#) image upload field.

Name	Description
Acquia Agent	Allows Drupal to securely communicate with the Acquia Network , and checks for updates to Acquia Drupal.
Acquia Site Information	Sends a site profile including platform, module, and theme information to the Acquia Network to facilitate support and update notifications.
Administration Menu	Renders a menu tree for administrative purposes as a drop-down menu at the top of the window.
Advanced Help	Provides context sensitive online help for modules. The Views module relies on this module for its help messages. Activate Advanced Help for the best Views module support within Acquia Drupal.
Content Construction Kit (CCK)	Allows administrators to define new content types.
Filefield	Provides an "upload" CCK field type as an alternative to the core Upload module.
Fivestar Voting	Adds an attractive, configurable graphic voting widget to nodes.
Google Analytics	Adds Google Analytics javascript tracking code to all your site's pages.
Image	Allows uploading, resizing and viewing of images.
Image API	An image manipulation API for other modules (Imagecache module is dependent on Image API).
Imagecache	Powerful image processing module that can generate preset manipulations of any image on the fly and store them in the database for later use (Requires Image API to be installed and enabled).
Imagefield	Provides a CCK image upload field.
Markdown Filter	Allows content to be submitted using Markdown, a simple plain-text syntax that is transformed into valid XHTML.
Mollom	Protects against comment and contact form spam.

Name	Description
Pathauto	Provides a mechanism for modules to automatically generate aliases for the content they manage.
Print	Generates printer-friendly versions of nodes.
Tagadelic	Creates "tag clouds" of various terms and vocabularies.
Token	Provides a shared API for replacement of textual placeholders with actual data.
Views	Views is a set of modules that facilitate creating custom selections of site content and offers several choices of how it can be displayed.
Voting API	Provides a shared voting API for other modules.

Acquia Network Modules

Your Acquia [Drupal](#) site has two special modules installed that allow your site to exchange information with the [Acquia Network](#).

They are:

Name	Description
Acquia Agent	Allows Drupal to securely communicate with the Acquia Network, and checks for updates to Acquia Drupal.
Acquia Site Information	Sends a site profile including platform, module, and theme information to the Acquia Network to facilitate support and update notifications.

Visit your site's *Administer > Site configuration > Acquia Drupal settings page* (?q=admin/settings/acquia-agent). If your subscription identifier and subscription key are correct, your site will be able to communicate with the Acquia Network.

Backing up Acquia Drupal

Backing up Files

These instructions cover making backups of the files in your Acquia [Drupal](#) website. These files include the original Acquia Drupal download, any modules or themes that you may have added, and the uploaded files that Acquia Drupal is managing. All of these files are needed if you want to:

- Restore your site in case of catastrophic failure.
- Set up copies of your website for development or testing.
- Move your site from one server to another server.

Backing up with FTP

Follow these instructions for backing up your site's files with FTP:

1. Open an FTP connection to the remote server.
2. Copy the contents of your site's [docroot] to your own computer.

For ongoing backups check if your FTP client has a setting so that it will only transfer new or updated files as this will save time and bandwidth.

Backing up with the Command Line

You can use command line tools to make backups of your remote site onto your local machine.

Using Rsync

To make a backup of your site's files (located on a remote web server) on your local machine, use the rsync command:

```
rsync -avz -e ssh \  
    [remoteuser]@[remotehost]:/path/to/[docroot] /local/path/
```

In this command, replace [remoteuser]@[remotehost] with the user name and host name credentials that you use to connect to the remote server. Replace the /path/to/[docroot] with the absolute path to your site's document root. Replace /local/path with the path on your local machine where the backup should be stored.

The advantage of using rsync is that it will only transfer remote files that are new or updated, thus saving time and bandwidth.

Using Scp

If you don't have rsync available, you can use the following scp command. It will copy all of the files from your remote server onto your local machine:

```
scp -r [remoteuser]@[remotehost]:/path/to/[docroot] \  
    /local/path
```

In this command, replace [remoteuser]@[remotehost] with the user name and host name credentials that you use to connect to the remote server. Replace the /path/to/[docroot] with the absolute path to your site's document root. Replace /local/path with the path on your local machine where the backup should be stored.

Backing Up the Database

Acquia Drupal stores the content of your site, configuration information, and log information in the database. Keeping backups of the database ensures that you can recover from server disasters, easily set up testing or development copies of your site, or move your site to another machine.

There are several options for backing up the database for an Acquia Drupal website. The best practice will depend upon the specifics of each installation. The suggestion here uses the [MySQL GUI Tools](http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/gui-tools/5.0.html) [http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/gui-tools/5.0.html] and assumes you have access directly to your MySQL database. Some hosting providers offer a service or "control panel" functionality to allow you to automatically or manually backup your databases.

Important

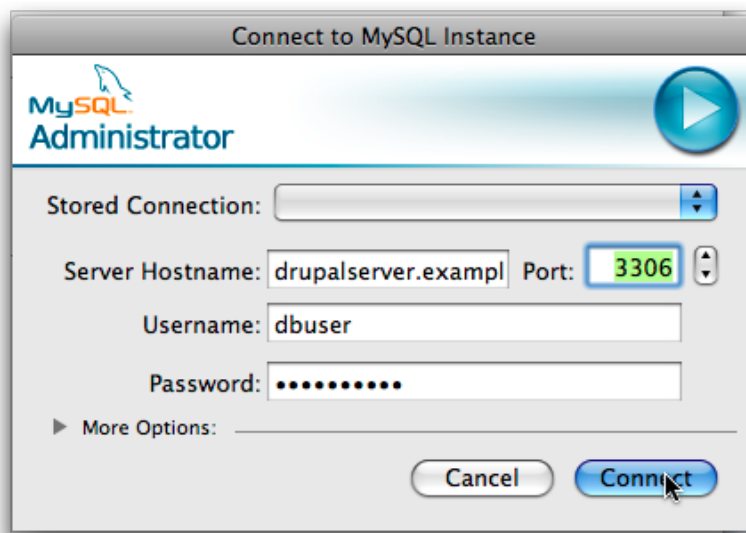
The database is only one aspect of your site. In order to be able to completely restore your site from a backup you will also need a backup of all the files.

MySQL Administration Backup

MySQL offers a free open-source utility for doing database administration, backup and recovery. To get started with backups download the proper version of MySQL GUI Tools from the MySQL website at <http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/gui-tools/5.0.html>. Note that the package you download depends on the operating system of your desktop computer and is not dependent upon the operating system on your server.

In order to perform backups your desktop server will need to be able to access your database. This may be a different form of access than the access your Drupal website uses. After downloading and installing the MySQL GUI Tools launch the MySQL Administrator program.

Figure 7.1. Connect to MySQL

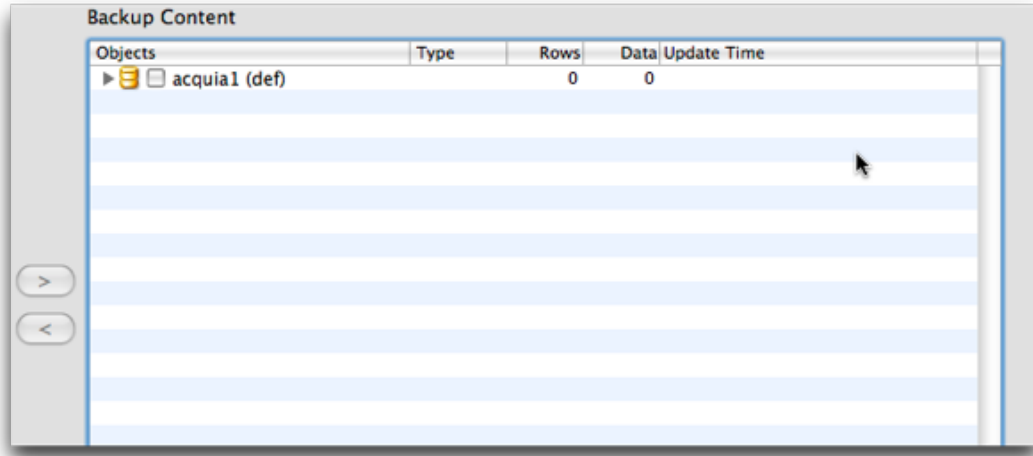


If you have not previously connected you will need to put the connection details into the "Connect to MySQL Instance box". If this box does not appear choose "New" from the "File" menu and a dialog will appear. Enter the following information in the dialog:

- Server Hostname (this can also be an IP address if you don't have a hostname for your database server)
- Port (3306 by default but check with your hosting provider to be sure)
- Username (your database username -- not the same as your Acquia Drupal username)
- Password (your database password)

Once the connection to the server is established click on the "Backup" item at the top of the window. This tab brings up a list of all your current backup projects. A plus sign in the bottom left corner of the window will enable you to add a "Backup Project" for your database project. With the new project tab open you will see a space to name the project as well as a list of schemas, or databases, listed to the left side of the window. Choose your database and click on the ">" button to move the database into the list of databases to be backed up as a part of the current project.

Figure 7.2. Choose Database



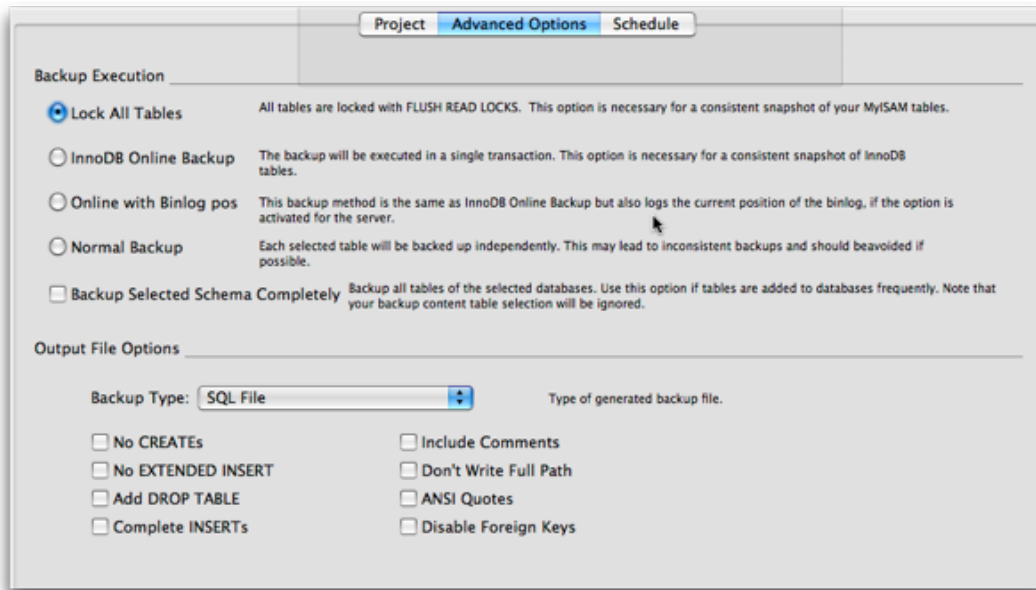
Check the box next to the project to back up the entire database.

Note

Note if you do not wish to backup all tables in the database you can use the triangle at the left end of the line and expand the database in order to select which individual tables you wish to backup. If you choose not to backup all tables be sure you understand how to perform a recovery of your system. Acquia Drupal will not automatically recreate the tables missing from your backup after you restore your backup.

Next select the Advanced Options tab. If you have not made changes to the default database that Acquia Drupal installed the tables will all be MyIASM tables. This means that selecting the first option under the Backup Execution section of this tab, "Lock All Tables" , should be selected. This option will limit access to your Acquia Drupal site while the backup runs, but will ensure the most complete backup. If you have changed the table types from MyISAM to InnoDB or another table type you will need to explore the options on this tab and in the section on "Other Backup Strategies" to make sure your database is properly backed up.

Figure 7.3. Advanced Options



The "Schedule" gives you options for setting up backups to run automatically. This includes setting options for where to save the backup and how frequently to run the backup. Picking an option that is compatible with how much data is added or changed on your site.

Command Line Backups

The mysqldump program can be used from the command line to back up the database. The following command will back up all of the tables in a specific database and save it to a file named *backup.sql*:

```
mysqldump -u root -p [databasename] > backup.sql
```

Since you will typically then move the backup.sql file off of the server to be stored in a safe location, it is useful to compress the file:

```
gzip backup.sql
```

You now have a file, backup.sql.tgz, which you can fetch from the server using FTP and store in a safe location.

Other Backup Strategies

This appendix is a guide to one simple method of doing database backups for your website. If your Acquia Drupal website is hosted by a hosting provider they may have database backups built in to their setup. Even if these backups are handled automatically it is a good practice to make sure you know when and how they are backed up as well as making some backups that will serve you if your provider should be unable to recover your database or for moving your site from one server to another.

The following web pages offer additional guidance on other methodologies for backing up your database.

- <http://drupal.org/node/22281>
- <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.0/en/backup.html>

Additionally there are commercial and open source projects which may assist in backing up your database.

Drupal Paths and Clean URLs

Note

Apache is the most commonly used web server for implementing Acquia Drupal. This section includes several references to the way things work with Drupal running on an Apache web server and Apache-specific configuration files. However, the same principles apply to all web servers on which Acquia Drupal is supported, differing only in their specific implementations.

Requesting Drupal Pages

Drupal processes most content requests by passing them to the script located at `index.php`. It sends a query in the request to the server: `"?q=something".` In most cases, the *something* is a piece of content such as `"node/345"` or a request for an administrative page such as `"admin/build/modules"`. The following list shows information requested from Drupal and the request sent to the web server:

What is desired from Drupal	What is requested from the web server
node/312	index.php?q=node/312
admin	index.php?q=admin
user/1	index.php?user/1

Clean URLs

Early search engines gave lower search rankings to sites that used the `"?q="` or similar style URLs, considering dynamically generated content inferior to static pages. Although the major search engines generally aren't as picky as they once were, for human users <http://example.com/about-us> is easier to read and remember than <http://example.com/index.php?q=about-us> or similar.

If available, Acquia Drupal uses the Apache `mod_rewrite` module to handle requests and convert them from `'node/312'` style requests to `'index.php?q=node/312'`. During installation, Acquia Drupal runs a test to see if your server is configured to use `mod_rewrite` and the `.htaccess` file. If all is well, the installer activates Drupal's "Clean URLs" feature.

.htaccess

By default Drupal's Clean URL system is driven by a file named `.htaccess`. It file contains a set of rules that tell Apache how to handle requests. The important lines for Clean URLs are near the end of the file.

```
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-f
    RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-d
    RewriteRule ^(.*)$ index.php?q=$1 [L,QSA]
```

These three lines tell the Apache web server that if a request comes in for a file or a directory that does not exist in the filesystem then the server should take whatever was requested and put it after the `index.php?q=` request that is passed to Drupal. This is handled entirely inside the web server and website visitors never see the `index.php?q=` version of the request.

Appendix A. Glossary

Glossary

?

?q= ?q= is Drupal's server request query string and is actually short for *index.php?q=*. It is removed from site URLs by activating Drupal's Clean URLs feature.

To enter the site URLs presented in this documentation, simply copy and paste these paths onto the base URL of your site. For example, to go to the administrative menu (?q=admin), paste ?q=admin onto <http://example.com> in your browser's address bar: <http://example.com/?q=admin>.

Note: With clean URLs activated, all paths given will work with or without the leading ?q=, but without clean URLs it is essential to include it.

A

AMP AMP: Stands for Apache + MySQL + PHP; three open source software applications that are often used together to host web sites.

API An application programming interface (API) is a set of functions, procedures or classes that an operating system, library or service provides to support requests made by computer programs. [<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/API>]

Access denied *Access denied* is the message that Acquia Drupal returns when a user attempts to view a page or take an action that they do not have proper permissions for. The message that Acquia Drupal returns can be customized by setting the Default 403 error page.

Acquia Network The Acquia Network is the the home of Acquia Drupal and Acquia's subscription based network services. The site is found at <http://acquia.com/network>.

The Acquia Network is where you can buy and manage subscriptions, check the status of your Acquia Drupal websites, search for solutions in the support forums, and request various additional forms of technical support (dependent on your subscription level).

Acquia Subscription An Acquia Subscription entitles you to various Acquia Network- and support-services. The specific services and support options available to you depend on the level of your subscription.

Acquia Subscription Identifier A public key and the unique identifier of your Acquia subscription and website. Copy this from the Subscriptions tab on the Acquia Network (login to the network, navigate to <http://acquia.com/network/dashboard/subscription> and click on the name of the subscription).

To register your site with the Acquia Network, enter this key into your Acquia Drupal site at *Administer > Site configuration > Acquia settings* (?q=/admin/settings/acquia-agent).

Acquia Subscription Key	<p>A private key paired to your site's Acquia subscription identifier. Copy this from the Subscriptions tab on the Acquia Network (login to the network, navigate to http://acquia.com/network/dashboard/subscription and click on the name of the subscription).</p> <p>To register your site with the Acquia Network, enter this key into your Acquia Drupal site at <i>Administer</i> > <i>Site configuration</i> > <i>Acquia settings</i> (?q=admin/settings/acquia-agent).</p>				
Acquia settings	<p>Acquia Drupal must be configured to access Acquia Network services. The configuration settings can be found at <i>Administer</i> > <i>Site configuration</i> > <i>Acquia settings</i> (?q=admin/settings/acquia-agent):</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-right: 20px;">Acquia subscription identifier</td> <td>A public key and the unique identifier of your Acquia subscription and website. Copy this from the Subscriptions tab on the Acquia Network (login to the network, navigate to http://acquia.com/network/dashboard/subscription and click on the name of the subscription).</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-right: 20px;">Acquia subscription key</td> <td>A private key paired to your site's public key. Copy this from your subscription page as above.</td> </tr> </table>	Acquia subscription identifier	A public key and the unique identifier of your Acquia subscription and website. Copy this from the Subscriptions tab on the Acquia Network (login to the network, navigate to http://acquia.com/network/dashboard/subscription and click on the name of the subscription).	Acquia subscription key	A private key paired to your site's public key. Copy this from your subscription page as above.
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Acquia subscription key	A private key paired to your site's public key. Copy this from your subscription page as above.				
Action	<p>An action is a task that Acquia Drupal can carry out, such as sending emails, changing the state of a node, blocking a user account, displaying a message, and so on. Actions are particularly useful when used in conjunction with triggers to create customized workflows.</p>				
Active	<p>Active user accounts on a site can be logged into and used to access your site. Blocked user accounts exist within the site, but cannot be used.</p>				
Advanced Help Module	<p>Provides context sensitive online help for modules. The Views module relies on this module for its help messages. Activate Advanced Help for the best Views module support within Acquia Drupal.</p>				
Administer	<p>The <i>Administer</i> menu-link is visible to Acquia Drupal users who have the <i>access administration pages</i> permission.</p> <p>It leads to the Drupal path <i>example.com/admin</i> (?q=admin) where further links to site building, configuration and content management areas can be found.</p>				
Administration theme	<p>Acquia Drupal can be configured to display separate front-end (public) and back-end (administration area) themes. Visual differentiation between the front- and back-end can be useful for site editors, but the most common reason is strictly practical: A narrow, fixed-width theme won't be able to display the wide tables and numerous form elements of the Acquia Drupal back-end well. Setting a full-width theme like Garland as your administration theme can save a lot of headaches in this regard.</p> <p>The administration theme can be specified at <i>Administer</i> > <i>Site configuration</i> > <i>Administration theme</i> (?q=admin/settings/admin).</p>				
Aggregator	<p>A core Acquia Drupal module that can be used to parse RSS feeds, sort them into categories and display the feed items. An example of the Aggregator module in action can be seen at Planet Drupal (http://drupal.org/planet).</p>				

Anonymous An *anonymous* website visitor is one who views the site without being logged in to it.

Anonymous users all share the user id 0 (zero).

Application Layer The *application layer* is the Drupal code that handles the features and functionality of a site. Other code layers are the database layer, that stores the site's data, and the theme layer, that controls the presentation of content.

Authenticated If a website user has logged in they are considered Authenticated.

Authenticated users:

- are able to visit their account or profile page, *My account* (?q=user)
- each have a unique user id that is greater than zero

B

Block A block is a configurable and themable container for static or dynamic content (generated by another module, for example) that can that can be assigned to any region in a site theme.

Blocks typically appear in the sidebars, header, or footer of a site. For example, the Navigation menu that is present when one first logs on to a Drupal site is contained within a block. Other blocks include the Recent comments block and the Who's new block.

Administrators can add new custom blocks, containing static content or PHP code. Blocks can be created, enabled, disabled, moved to different regions and configured from the Blocks page, *Administer > Site building > Block* (?q=admin/build/block).

Block region A block region is an area defined by the theme into which blocks can be placed. Default Drupal themes come with five block regions defined:

- Left sidebar
- Right sidebar
- Content
- Header
- Footer

Themes can add more regions if they are needed. See [Blocks, content and their regions](http://drupal.org/node/171224) [http://drupal.org/node/171224] on Drupal.org.

Blog The term "blog" appeared in the late 1990s as a contraction of the term "weblog" that had been coined shortly beforehand. A blog is a form of web publishing that typically involves displaying one author's content as a stream of entries, usually in reverse chronological order. See <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blog>

The Drupal blog module provides a "blog" content type to facilitate blogging by multiple authors on a Drupal site.

Blog API	A core Drupal module that enables the submission of node content from remote blogging clients using the XML-RPC protocol. The Blog API supports integration with the Taxonomy module so that tags or categories can be applied to content submitted using the Blog API.
Book	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A core Drupal module that organizes node content into ordered, hierarchical structures called books.2. A collection of hierarchically organized nodes that relate to each other as parents/children and siblings connected by the the Book module's navigation structure - each book node displays links the previous, next and parent nodes within its book hierarchy.3. The top node in any book hierarchy is also referred to as a <i>book</i>.4. If the Menu module is enabled, the site administrator can enable the <i>Book</i> menu item, providing a page (?q=book) listing all of the books on a site. <p>Any content type can be included in books. The page at <i>Administer > Content management > Books</i> (?q=admin/content/book) allows the administrator to configure which content types are allowed to be included in books, and the default content type for creating new book pages. The node view of content types that allowed to be used in books, will have an <i>Outline</i> tab that can be used to add nodes to books.</p>
<h2>C</h2>	
CCK	see: Content Construction Kit .
Clean URLs	<p>Internally, all Drupal URLs are represented as a base URL [http://example.com] plus a <i>q parameter</i> that equals the Drupal path (?q=node/42). Together these parts look like this: [http://example.com/?q=node/42].</p> <p>Clean URLs are a way of simplifying the external representation of URLs. The example URL above rendered as a <i>clean</i> URL would [http://example.com/node/42].</p> <p>These URLs are deemed to be easier to read for humans and early search engines often ignored URLs with parameters (?q=) as being dynamically generated and thus not index-worthy. This is no longer the case, but current search-engine-optimization best-practices dictate that clean URLs be used to guarantee the best possible search engine rankings.</p> <p>Clean URLs on Apache servers are dependent on its mod_rewrite module and the .htaccess file that is delivered with Drupal. On Windows IIS servers, it is also possible to enable clean URL functionality. See this discussion on Drupal.org [http://drupal.org/node/3854] for more information.</p> <p>The status of Clean URLs on your site can be checked under <i>Administer > Site configuration > Clean URLs</i> (?q=admin/settings/clean-urls).</p>
Comment	A <i>Comment</i> is a unit of content, consisting of a subject and a comment, that can be attached to a node, allowing site users to participate in discussions. Comments typically appear below the node they are attached to.

Contact form	<p>The contact module activates <i>contact forms</i> that let a user send an email to a site administrator or other user without exposing the recipient's email address.</p> <p>There are two types of contact forms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>site-wide contact form</i> can be configured by a site administrator to provide multiple contact categories to send emails to one or more email addresses. • The <i>personal contact form</i> contacts a specific, registered site user. These forms appear as tabs on each user's profile page. <p>The site-wide contact form can be set up at <i>Administer > Site building > Contact form</i> (?q=admin/build/contact). The administrator must specify at least one contact category with at least one contact email address. A menu item for the contact page can be activated at <i>Administer > Site building > Menus > Navigation</i> (?q=admin/build/menu-customize/navigation).</p> <p>Users must have a role with the <i>access site-wide contact form</i> permission to use the site-wide forms. Personal contact forms are turned off by default. If personal contact forms are enabled by a site administrator, each user can enable their personal contact forms by checking the <i>Personal contact form</i> checkbox on their user profile.</p>
Content	<p><i>Content</i> is the information in a Drupal website that is presented to its users. Information stored in a Drupal website that determines how Drupal functions (and not, per se, presented to users) is referred to as <i>configuration information</i>, not content.</p> <p>Drupal's fundamental unit of content is the <i>node</i>, but Drupal also has content that is not contained in nodes: comments, custom blocks and feed items are also content.</p> <p><i>Content</i> is also the name of the central module of the CCK project: http://drupal.org/project/cck.</p>
Content Construction Kit	<p>The <i>Content Construction Kit</i> - aka CCK - is a set of modules that extend content types by adding new fields and field-types to content types. This allows them to contain a wide variety of information, beyond the standard title and body.</p> <p>CCK fields are strongly typed; they have a known underlying data storage form like integer, text, or date. Fields can also be compound data types, such as a file field that represents an uploaded file and its metadata. Fields can have different widgets (radio buttons, text fields, etc.) to collect the input data. Field formatters determine how fields are displayed in the node view.</p>
Content type	<p>Drupal nodes are always of a given <i>content type</i>, whether one of the standard content types provided by Drupal (Page, Story), generated by a module (Blog, Book, Forum and many others define their own content types), or a custom type created for a specific purpose by a site administrator.</p> <p>Any given content type is created with a function in mind. An <i>event</i> content type needs a starting time, a finishing time, dates and a location. An <i>article</i> content type might only need a headline and a body text. They would also appear in different publishing contexts and are sortable by different criteria.</p> <p>Site administrators create and define custom content types at <i>Administer > Content management > Content types > Add content type</i> (?q=admin/content/types/add).</p>

The properties that affect content types' behavior are configured individually for each content type. Select a content type from the list at *Administer > Content management > Content types* (?q=admin/content/types), to edit its properties. For example, the *published flag* that says whether a node will be published immediately upon creation or left unpublished until later can be set for each content type. If the Comment module is enabled, comments can be set to Disabled, Read only, or Read/Write for each content type.

Cron

Drupal performs periodic self maintenance tasks, including caching operations, updating its search database (if activated), and so on. It requires a signal, called a cron signal - from "chronos", Greek for "time" - at regular intervals to initiate these tasks.

D

Database Layer

The *database layer* is the Drupal code that stores the site's data. Other layers are the application layer that handles the features and functionality of a site, and the theme layer, that controls the presentation of content.

Default 403

403 is the HTTP response header for *access denied*. Acquia Drupal presents users with an *access denied page* when they receive a 403 header because their permissions are not valid for any given URL they attempt to access.

Any page in an Acquia Drupal site can be displayed as the access denied page. The Default 403 page and the settings to change which 403 page is displayed can be found at *Administer Site > configuration > Error reporting* (?q=admin/settings/error-reporting).

Default 404

404 is the HTTP response header for *resource not found*. Acquia Drupal presents users with an *resource not found page* when they receive a 404 header.

Any page in an Acquia Drupal site can be displayed as the resource not found page. The Default 404 page and the settings to change which 404 page is displayed can be found at *Administer Site > configuration > Error reporting* (?q=admin/settings/error-reporting).

Document root

The location in a server's file system that contains a website's code base. These files are addressed when serving web pages to a browser.

Download method

Acquia Drupal offers a choice of two *download method* configurations at *Administer > Site configuration > File system* (?q=admin/settings/file-system).

- Public: Files stored on an Acquia Drupal website can be downloaded directly from the web server.
- Private: PHP code controls access to files and whether they can be downloaded.

Drupal

Drupal is both the name of the free and open source software project that produces the Drupal social publishing system and the system itself. See Drupal's central website and repository - <http://drupal.org> - for more.

The Drupal social publishing system software is PHP-based, includes some Javascript and SQL elements and must be run on a PHP-enabled web server.

Drupal.org

The main website of the Drupal free and open source social publishing system and its community. It contains thousands of pages of articles, documentation and helpful information regarding the Drupal project as well as contributed modules and themes for Drupal.

F

FTP

The FTP - File Transfer Protocol - is a network protocol used to transfer data from one computer to another through TCP networks such as the Internet.

FTP software (aka FTP clients) can connect to FTP servers and manipulate files on them. There are many FTP clients and server software packages for an enormous number of operating systems, making it a quasi-universal, operating-system independent file-transfer solution.

Feed aggregator

The *feed aggregator* is a listing of content, managed and created by the aggregator module by reading and sorting RSS and Atom feeds.

Filter

A *filter* is a tool for processing Drupal text content before it is displayed as output. For example, the HTML filter is responsible for filtering out unwanted HTML tags.

Ordered sets of filters are called *input formats*. Filters and input formats can be configured at *Administer > Site configuration > Input formats* (?q=admin/settings/filters).

Settings for individual filters within an input format can be specified at *Administer > Site configuration > Input formats > configure > edit* (?q=admin/settings/filters/1/configure). Since an input format can have more than one filter, and the order of filters is important, filter order can be rearranged within an input format at *Administer > Site configuration > Input formats > configure > Rearrange* (?q=admin/settings/filters/order)

Enabling a module that influences the rendering of text output can add filters and those filters might require configuration.

Forum

Forum is a core Drupal module that organizes nodes into hierarchical structures, presenting them as forum discussions. The organization is based on taxonomy vocabularies: a given discussion forum, as managed by the forum module, is a term within a vocabulary. All nodes created within a specific forum are tagged with the forum's taxonomy term and appear in the forum listing.

Front page

The front page of an Acquia Drupal site is the page displayed its base URL, <http://example.com>. The default Drupal front page path is ?q=node. On a freshly installed site, this is the "river of news" or "blog style" front page that Acquia Drupal presents when content is added.

Any page within a Drupal site can be set to be the front page at *Administer > Site configuration > Site information* (?q=admin/settings/site-information) in the default front page field.

G

- GPL** Short for the *Gnu General Public License*. This is the license under which Acquia Drupal is released. The license can be viewed online at <http://tinyurl.com/58rwsz>. More information is available at <http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/gpl.html>.
- The GPL license that governs Acquia Drupal can be found here: <http://cvs.drupal.org/viewvc.py/drupal/drupal/LICENSE.txt?revision=1.5>
- Garland** Garland is the default, core theme in Drupal 5 and 6. It is a tableless, recolorable, multi-column, fluid-width theme. It comes with a fixed-width sub-theme called Minelli.

H

- HTML Filter** The *HTML filter* limits the set of HTML tags that can be used in text content. It is important to filter user-generated content in this way to protect your site from certain malicious attacks and unskilled HTML authors.
- HTML corrector** The *HTML corrector* is an input filter that corrects faulty and chopped off HTML in text content. If the HTML tags are incorrectly nested or unclosed, this filter fixes the problems, guaranteeing well-formed HTML.
- Help module** The Help module is a framework for providing users with instructions within Drupal. It collects help texts from all help-enabled modules and makes the texts available at various places on a Drupal site. The main help texts are located at *Administer > Help* (?q=admin/help).
- Htaccess** The .htaccess file is part of the Drupal download and serves several important functions. It is responsible for rewriting URLs so that clean URLs function properly. It also protects critical files that reside in the document root directory from being accessed or read from the web.
- Note: FTP & .htaccess** - Many FTP clients ignore files that begin with a dot and it is a common problem when installing Drupal using an FTP client that the .htaccess file is missing.

I

- IS** "Interim Support" release of Acquia Drupal.
- ISR** Short for "Interim Support Release" of Acquia Drupal. See the [Long-Term and Interim Support Releases](#) section for more information.
- Image gallery** Image Gallery module can group images together into galleries. It comes bundled with the Image module.
- You create and administer galleries on the Image galleries page at *Administer > Content management > Image galleries* (?q=admin/content/image).
- The Image Gallery module provides a menu item that links to an overview of available galleries. This menu item must be enabled on the menu administration

page at *Administer > Site building > Menus > Navigation* (?q=build/menu-customize/navigation).

Image toolkit

An *image toolkit* is a PHP extension that allows Drupal to manipulate image files. Typical image manipulations include resizing, rotating, cropping, and applying masks or filters. The most common image toolkit is the GD2 library, which is a standard part of the PHP 5 distribution.

Image toolkits are pluggable components of Drupal. Site administrators can choose which toolkit to use from the *Administer > Site configuration > Image toolkit* (?q=admin/settings/image-toolkit) page.

Input format

An input format is a collection of filters that get applied to textual output during rendering. Contrary to the name, text in Drupal is generally not filtered upon input, but is rather stored exactly as entered into the database. Filtering is done whenever text is being displayed or output.

Installation profile

An *installation profile* is a Drupal extension used to customize and extend the installation. Installation profiles can request additional information during the installation, install modules and themes, set configurations, and add data to the database. Acquia Drupal comes with an installation profile that allows your site to communicate with the Acquia Network. Further Drupal installation profiles are available from the installation profiles page on Drupal.org: <http://drupal.org/project/installation+profiles>

L

LAMP

LAMP: Stands for "Linux", "Apache", "MySQL" and "PHP". This is a combination of open source software applications that comes bundled with most current Linux distributions and is often used to host web sites.

LTS

"Long Term Support" release of Acquia Drupal.

LTSR

Short for "Long Term Support Release" of Acquia Drupal. See the [Long-Term and Interim Support Releases](#) section for more information.

Language

A human language, such as English, German, or Japanese. The Drupal user interface can be translated into other human languages, and Drupal nodes can contain translated content from nodes in different languages. A Drupal site can offer both its content and its interface in one or more human languages. Interface translation depends on the Locale module, and content translation depends on the Content translation module.

Line break converter

Since line break characters are not rendered by HTML, the *line break converter* input filter detects them in text content and replaces them with either *br* or *p* tags.

Localhost

An alias for the local loopback IP address 127.0.0.1. Typing "localhost" into your browser's navigation bar requests a web page from your computer's web server.

M

MAMP

AMP stands for "Apache", "MySQL" and "PHP" - three open source software applications that are often used together to host web sites.

MAMP	<p>MAMP is a simple to use AMP package for Apple Macintosh computers (hence "M"AMP). It is distributed by living-e AG at: [www.mamp.info]</p>
Menu	<p>A <i>menu</i> is a collection of links, displayed as part of a website's navigation. Drupal menus are generated by the Menu module.</p> <p>Drupal comes with three default menus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Navigation • Primary links • Secondary links <p>Menus are administered at <i>Administer > Site building > Menus</i> (?q=admin/build/menu).</p> <p>Menus are typically displayed in blocks. Every newly created menu also makes a new block available, which can be enabled and assigned to a block region at on the block configuration page at <i>Administer > Site Building > Blocks</i> (?q=admin/build/block).</p>
Minelli	<p><i>Minelli</i> is a fixed-width sub-theme of the Garland core theme.</p>
Module	<p>A module is a self-contained functional component of the Drupal system - a collection of code that enables specific functionality. At the file level, it is all inside it's own directory and contains a minimum of two files: a .module file, containing PHP functions, and a .info file, which contains information necessary for Drupal to find the module. It may also include CSS files, JavaScript files, and others.</p> <p>Drupal comes with a set of core modules. Some of these are required for it to run at all: Block, Filter, Node, System, and User. Others extend Drupal's basic functionality: Color, Upload, Forum, etc.</p> <p>Contributed modules add still more functionality to your site, but do not come with the standard Drupal download. You can choose from thousands of modules for Drupal in the Drupal contributed modules repository at http://drupal.org/project/modules.</p> <p>Acquia Drupal comes with a suite of contributed modules tested for security, stability and compatibility, including Path, Views, Image and many others. See the Acquia Drupal modules page [http://acquia.com/products-services/acquia-drupal-modules] on the Acquia Network for more information and a full list of modules.</p>

N

Node	<p>Drupal's fundamental unit of content is the <i>node</i>. Nodes have Title and Body fields by default, but can be extended using the Content Construction Kit (CCK).</p> <p>Each node is an instance of a specific content type. This content type and its settings determine what fields the node has, what its default publishing states are, whether comments can be attached to it, and so on.</p> <p>Every node has a unique integer identifier (its <i>nid</i>), and a unique path to view it. For example, the fifth node created on a Drupal site has a URL of http://example.com/</p>
------	--

node/5. Given the right site configuration, nodes can also be assigned path aliases to give them better human-readable names like <http://example.com/a-great-article>.

O

OpenID

1. An identity and authentication service for logging into web sites using a single identification. For more information, see: <http://openid.net/>
2. A Drupal module to allow OpenID authentication on your Drupal site.

P

PHP

PHP is the primary computer programming language in which Drupal is written.

PHP evaluator

The *PHP evaluator* is an input filter that evaluates text as PHP code.

Parent

Terms in a taxonomy vocabulary form a parent-child relationship when one term (the parent) represents a broad concept or category and one or more sub-terms (the children) represent specific examples of the parent concept. For example, if *vehicle* is the parent term, its children could include *car*, *boat*, and *airplane*.

Path

The *Path* to any given node or page in a Drupal website is how the page's URL is constructed. A theoretical example: <http://example.com/this/is/the/path/to/a/page>

All nodes are identified by a unique integer, the node ID or \$nid. The internal Drupal path to node 5 is *node/5*. Paths to nodes can be given *aliases*. No matter how an incoming page request is formulated, Drupal boils it down to its internal path to produce the requested node. This happens in a multi-step process. Requests are rewritten by the rules in the .htaccess file. For example:

- A request for <http://example.com/node/5> is rewritten as <http://example.com/?q=node/5> and Drupal extracts the value *node/5* from the q-parameter and delivers node 5.
- If the path to node 5 has been aliased to be *about-us*, <http://example.com/about-us> gets rewritten as <http://example.com/?q=about-us>. If Drupal can match the q-parameter *about-us* to an entry in its alias records, it then produces the internal path to the node (*node/5* in this case) and delivers the requested page.
- Other, more advanced, dynamic elements of Drupal websites are generated and delivered when specific paths are requested. These include panel pages from the Panels module, image variants from the Imagecache module and views from the Views module.

Path alias

URL aliases, also known as "path aliases", are alternate names for specific Drupal paths. They are made possible by the Path module.

If the URL <http://example.com/node/12> is your site's privacy policy, it would make sense to give it the path alias "privacy-statement". Although its internal path is *?q=node/12*, Drupal recognizes its URL as <http://example.com/privacy-statement> and also generates a menu system entry based on the assigned alias.

You can administer URL aliases at *Administer > Site building > URL aliases* (*?q=admin/build/path*). You can manage additional aliases for any node on its node editing form.

Permission *Permissions* grant access to module functionality. Granting a specific permission to a user role lets any user with that role use that aspect of the website. For example, activating the Comment module creates the following permissions:

- access comments (you may leave comment open for all visitors to see, or you could choose to block site content from anonymous users, for example)
- administer comments (only give this permission to site administrators and other trusted user roles)
- post comments (give this to user roles you wish contribute to the site)
- post comments without approval (give this to trusted site users)

Permissions are administered at *Administer > User management > Permissions* (?q=admin/user/permissions). A user assigned more than one role has the cumulative permissions of all roles assigned to them. User 1, the super-user, always has access to all aspects of a Drupal site without being assigned any other role.

Post *Post* is a synonym for *node* in Drupal.

Post settings, at *Administer > Content management > Categories* (?q=admin/content/node-settings) is the page in the administrative interface where certain attributes of node display can be configured, including:

- Number of posts on main page - the maximum number of posts to display per page on overview pages like the default main page (?q=node).
- Length of trimmed posts - The maximum number of characters used in the trimmed, *teaser* version of a post, used on the main page and in XML feeds. To disable teasers, set to '*Unlimited*'. Note that this setting affects only new or updated content and does not affect existing teasers.
- Preview post - Force users to preview their posts before submitting.

Profile See Install profile and User profile.

Promoted The *promoted* flag can be set under *publishing options* on the form for adding or editing a node. In the default Drupal configuration, this determines whether the node will be listed in the default front page node-listing (?q=node). Content types can be individually configured so that new nodes will be promoted (or not) by default.

R

RSS *RSS* is a set of formats for syndicating web site content so that other RSS-capable web sites and programs can subscribe to it.

Drupal produces RSS feeds of the content on your site, allowing others to subscribe and get automatic notification of new content. This is considered a good practice for building your site's readership.

Drupal produces a number of RSS feeds by default. For example, every Acquia Drupal site has an RSS feed of the content promoted to the front page at <http://example.com/rss.xml>. There are also default RSS feeds for taxonomy terms.

For more details on what RSS is and how it works, see the RSS entry at Wikipedia: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RSS_\(file_format\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RSS_(file_format)).

Role

A *role* is a functional description that can be assigned to a group of users. Site administrators can create any role names they need, such as *editor*, *community user*, *webmaster* and so on. Roles can be managed at *Administer > User management > Roles* (?q=admin/user/roles).

Permissions to use certain functionality and access certain areas of a Drupal website can be assigned by role. Role-based permissions are controlled at *Administer > User management > Permissions* (?q=admin/user/permissions). Note: a user has the cumulative permissions of all roles assigned to them.

Site administrators can assign specific (and multiple) roles to users on the user editing form from any user's profile.

There are two default roles in any Drupal site: anonymous and authenticated. A user always has one of these roles, depending on whether they are logged in or not.

S

SEO

Search Engine Optimization. Website building techniques designed to give a site the best possible ranking in search engine results.

SSH

A network protocol that allows data to be exchanged using a secure channel between two networked devices. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secure_Shell]

Sub-theme

A *sub-theme*, also known as a "CSS-only theme", is a theme-variation. Creating a sub-theme is as easy as adding a directory containing a style.css file to an existing theme. Drupal automatically detects this and makes the new theme (named after the new directory) available on the theme overview page at *Administer > Site building > Themes* (?q=admin/build/themes).

T

TAC

Technical Assistance Center

Taxonomy

Taxonomy is a module that manages vocabularies of categories that can be used to organize and classify site content.

Nodes on a site can be given semantic meanings by assigning them taxonomy terms. For example, if a site has a taxonomy vocabulary named *Mood* containing the terms *happy*, *sad*, and *grumpy*, a node could be associated with *sad* and *grumpy*. That node is then discoverable in any search of nodes associated with either or both of those terms.

Term

A term is an item in a taxonomy vocabulary. Terms can be associated with nodes, giving them semantic meaning. This helps in the discovery and organization of site content.

Terms can be structured in various ways inside a vocabulary. They can be simple lists or hierarchical structures with multiple levels of parent/child relationships between terms.

Theme	<p>A theme is both how a Drupal site looks and the set of files that create that look by defining Drupal's HTML output, and providing CSS styling.</p> <p>You can administer themes from the <i>Administer > Site building > Themes</i> (?q=admin/build/themes) page.</p>
Theme Layer	<p>The <i>theme layer</i> is the Drupal code that controls the presentation of content. Other code layers are the database layer, that stores the site's data, and the application layer, that handles the features and functionality of a site.</p>
Theme engine	<p>A theme engine is an interface between the Drupal application layer and individual themes that allows themes to be written in various templating languages like PHPTemplate (Drupal's default templating language), PHPTAL [http://drupal.org/project/phptal], or Smarty [http://drupal.org/project/smarty].</p>
Theming	<p>Theming is creating the visual presentation of a Drupal website using PHP and CSS.</p>
Trigger	<p>A trigger is a system event in Drupal, such as a user logging in or a node getting published. Triggers are useful in conjunction with actions, which can be configured to fire in response to triggers. You can use the combination of actions and triggers to create customized workflows. You can see a list of available triggers at <i>Administer > Site building > Triggers</i> (?q=admin/build/trigger).</p>

U

User	<p>The term <i>user</i> can refer to either a person using a website or their Drupal representation. Their Drupal representation falls under two categories: an authenticated user (a logged in user), or an anonymous user (not logged in). In Drupal, every anonymous user is treated the same and shares the user id 0 (zero).</p>
User profile	<p>A <i>user profile</i> is a unit of content that is attached to an individual user. When profiles are enabled, each user is able to share information about themselves with other users of the site by filling in various fields or categories in their user profile. The administrator can create, group, rearrange, and assign various levels of privacy to profile fields. Profiles are not nodes, even though they have much in common with them; and profile fields are separate from node fields and cannot be created by the Content Construction Kit (CCK).</p>
Username	<p>The visible name assigned to a user account. Users with appropriate permissions who want to change their own username permission can change it on the <i>Edit</i> tab on the <i>My account</i> (?q=user) page.</p>

V

Views	<p>Views is a set of modules that facilitate creating custom selections of site content and offers several choices of how it can be displayed.</p>
Vocabulary	<p>A set of terms managed by the Taxonomy module. A <i>vocabulary</i> represents a group of like items or concepts.</p>

W

WAMP	<p>AMP stands for "Apache", "MySQL" and "PHP" - three open source software applications that are often used together to host web sites.</p>
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WAMP is a simple to use AMP package for Windows computers. It is distributed by WampServer at: <http://www.wampserver.com/en>

Wiki

A wiki is a web site where users can jointly edit a document or group of documents.

X

XAMPP

AMP stands for "Apache", "MySQL" and "PHP" - three open source software applications that are often used together to host web sites.

XAMPP is a simple to use AMP package for Windows computers. It is distributed by Apache Friends at: <http://www.apachefriends.org>

XML-RPC

A protocol for making remote function calls using HTTP and XML.

Index

Symbols

?q=, 49

A

Acquia Network, iv, 1, 17, 30, 32, 32, 33, 35, 36, 43, 44
Active, 39
Administer, v, 22, 26, 29, 35, 36, 44
AMP, 7, 9, 14
AMP Stack, 8
API, 43

C

CCK, 43
Clean URLs, 17
Content Construction Kit, 43
Cron, 33, 36

D

Drupal, 3, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 18, 21, 21, 22, 25, 26, 28, 32, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 38, 39, 41, 41, 43, 44, 44, 49
Drupal.org, 39

F

File Transfer Protocol, 14
Filter, 43
FTP, 7, 18, 21, 25

G

GPL, 1, 6

H

home directory, v
htaccess, 4, 49

I

Interim Support Release, 40, 40
IS, v
ISR, v, 38

L

Localhost, 7
LTS, v, 3, 39

M

MAMP, 8
Menu, 43
Module, 25

P

Path, iv
PHP, 4, 7, 28, 41

S

SSH, 28
Subscription, 33, 38

T

Technical Support, iv
Term, 38, 39

U

User, 11, 14, 17, 21, 26, 28, 37
Username, 17, 46

V

Views, 43

W

WAMP, 8
Wikis, 1