

RAINCITY STUDIOS

You already know this. We build people-powered web communities and we really enjoy doing. Beyond the biz though, it's no secret the Raincity squad are really into this whole "open source/open business" stuff. Frankly, we enjoy sharing knowledge, making social media and participating in the advancement of useful technology.

Join Raincity Studios!

We seeking wise, hard-working and enthusiastic developers, designers, coders and thinkers to work with us. Looking for some excitement and new challenges in your work life? Let's talk.

Full-Time and Part-Time Open Positions

- * Web Developer (PHP and AJAX foundations are essential)
- * Senior Software Architect
- * Production Designer (CSS, Web Designer)
- * Online Community Manager
- * Drupalist / Trainer

Internship Positions (Minimum 100hrs position)

- * Web Developer
- * Production Designer (CSS, web)
- * Community Manager / Marketing

DRUPAL DEBUG DAY

So here's the low down on getting ready to participate in unleashing Drupal 6 to the world.

Setting Yourself Up

Set up a test environment on your computer: <http://drupal.org/node/28245>

You need a fresh copy of Drupal HEAD in a test environment on your machine. If you do not have an up to date copy of “head” on your machine, open your shell, create a new directory in which you would like to install Drupal and type in the following:

```
$ cvs -z6 -d:pserver:anonymous:anonymous@cvs.drupal.org:/cvs/drupal  
checkout drupal
```

If you already have a version of HEAD on your machine, make sure it's up to date:

```
$ cvs update -dP
```

More information here: <http://drupal.org/node/320>

Use the devel_generate module to generate some content for you. Check it out here:

http://cvs.drupal.org/viewcvs/drupal/contributions/modules/devel/devel_generate.module

Time to Contribute

You can choose the area you would like to contribute to:

- λ **Documentation:** writing clear descriptions for various patches
- λ **Drupal: Core**
- λ **Drupal.org infrastructure:** styles, layout, css
- λ **User experience:** writing description of flaws in the user interface
- λ **Drupal.org webmaster:** programming/ coding

Decide in which way you would like to contribute your time to Drupal!

Patches!

What is a patch?

“In simple terms, the diff command is used to compare differences between two versions of a file. The resulting file is called a patch, and typically is given (by the user) a ".patch" suffix.”

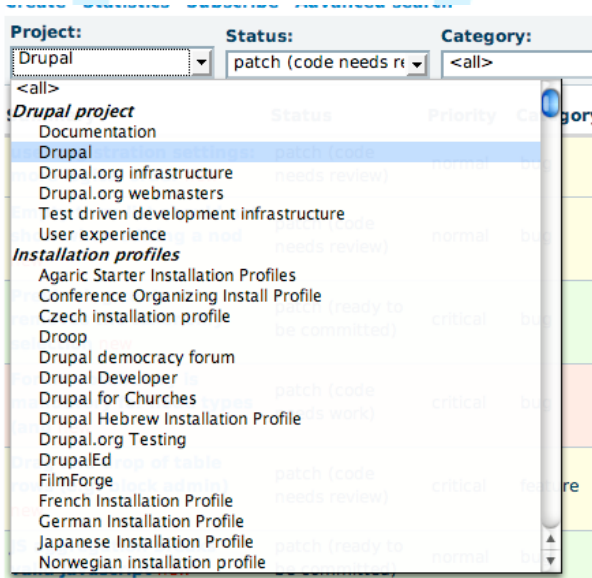
Find patches that need you love.

In your account turn on contributor links



Contributor links

- **Advanced search**
- **Queues**
 - **My issues**
 - **72 Pending bugs (D6)**
 - **26 Critical issues (D6)**
 - **543 Patch queue (D6)**
 - **202 Patches to review (D6)**
- **Drupal 5.x-dev tarball**
- **Drupal 6.x-dev tarball**
- **CVS log messages**
- **Core CVS messages**
- **Dev references**
 - **CVS repositories**
 - **Drupal APIs**
 - **Managing releases**
 - **Coding Standards**
- **Patch spotlight**
 - **Improve performance and squash bugs!**
- **Play patch bingo!**
 - **Drupal core**
 - **Contributions**



Project: Drupal **Status:** patch (code needs review) **Category:** <all>

Project	Status	Priority	Category
Documentation			
Drupal	patch (code needs review)	normal	bug
Drupal.org infrastructure	needs review		
Drupal.org webmasters			
Test driven development infrastructure	patch (code needs review)	normal	bug
User experience	needs review		
Installation profiles			
Agaric Starter Installation Profiles			
Conference Organizing Install Profile	patch (ready to be committed)	critical	bug
Czech installation profile			
Droop			
Drupal democracy forum			
Drupal Developer			
Drupal for Churches	patch (code needs review)	critical	bug
Drupal Hebrew Installation Profile	patch (code needs review)		
Drupal.org Testing			
DrupalEd			
FilmForge	patch (code needs review)	critical	feature
French Installation Profile			
German Installation Profile			
Japanese Installation Profile	patch (ready to be committed)	normal	bug
Norwegian installation profile			

PATCH QUEUE:

normal	bug
critical	bug
critical	bug

RED: NEEDS WORK

YELLOW: NEEDS REVIEW

GREEN: READY TO BE COMMITTED

Most likely at this point, we will primarily be concerned with the yellow patches (patches for review)

1. Choose a patch, make sure its for the current head 6.x-dev
2. Read the documentation and follow ups, so you have a sense of what is being worked on.
3. Choose whether you want to participate in developing this particular patch
4. Open patch
5. Save it in your drupal root directory (of your local test site)
6. (In terminal) go to the command line go to your drupal root.
7. Make sure the patch is in place
8. Apply the patch. **Do this to only test sites as a patch can break your code!** In your shell type:

```
$ patch -p0 < path/filename.patch
```

p0 tells patch to work relative from Drupal root

9. feel free to click on the link of the patch to read the code and possible learn from more advanced coders
10. After you've applied the patch, you get a bunch of feedback in terminal saying that its correctly been applied. If it doesn't look right, ask your knowledgeable neighbor!

11. After you have loaded your patch go to your local Drupal test site and test. See if you are missing content, getting error messages, missing links, etc...

`patch -p0 -R < filename.patch` will remove the old patch. Check to see if the bug manifests itself without the patch. And note: don't forget to re-apply afterwards:

```
$ patch -p0 < patchfile.patch
```

12. What to do if you find a bug in a patch? Try correcting it if you can. Then create a patch and submit it back. If you can't fix it, write down what happened and why the patch didn't work for you.

- In either cases, as much relevant info as possible.
- Be smart: think critically
- Be cool: speak positively

13. [If all looks good, write about it on the issue. This is what we hope for!](#)

14. Good work!

15. Onto the next patch...

Resources:

- λ Patches book:: <http://drupal.org/patch>
- λ Background: the basic concept of Diff and Patch: <http://drupal.org/patch/background>
- λ Applying patches: <http://drupal.org/patch/apply>
 - Applying patches on Windows: <http://drupal.org/node/60179>
 - Applying patches on Mac OS X: <http://drupal.org/node/60818>
- λ Reversing patches: <http://drupal.org/patch/reverse>
- λ Reviewing patches: <http://drupal.org/patch/review>
- λ Setting up a test environment to review patches: <http://drupal.org/node/28245>
- λ Creating patches: <http://drupal.org/patch/create>
- λ Submitting patches: <http://drupal.org/patch/submit>

- λ Patch spotlight: Improve performance and squash bugs!
<http://drupal.org/patch/spotlight>
- λ Devel_generate module:
http://cvs.drupal.org/viewcvs/drupal/contributions/modules/devel/devel_generate.module
- λ Coder Standards: <http://drupal.org/node/318>
- λ Coder module: <http://drupal.org/project/coder>
- λ Security Guidelines: <http://drupal.org/node/62304>

How to Install MAMP/WAMP

.MacOSX: Go to MAMP's homepage (<http://www.mamp.info/en/download.html>) and download MAMP.

Windows: Go to WAMP's homepage (<http://www.wampserver.com/en/download.php>) and download WAMP.

.MacOSX: Run and install the .dmg file.

Windows: Run the install file and follow the on-screen instructions.

.MacOSX: Open MAMP and click “Start Servers”. This will initiate the Apache and MySQL server and open up a new page in your default browser.

Windows: WAMP should automatically run after installation. If not, there should be a white icon in your system tray. Left click this icon and a fly-out should be visible. Click “Start All Services”.

If you're still having problems, you can click the fly-out again and go to “Apache->Test Port 80” to run some diagnostics.

.MacOSX: Your local MAMP homepage should be visible in your browser. If not, click “Open Start Page” on MAMP. To create your database, click on the “PHPMyAdmin” button. This will bring you to PHPMyAdmin. Under “Create new database”, fill out a database name and click create.

The default username and password for the database is: root and root.

Windows: Left click the white WAMP icon in your system tray and click “PHPMyAdmin” which is 2nd from the top. This will bring you to your local “PHPMyAdmin” installation. Under “Create new database”, fill out a database name and click create.

The default username and password for the database is: root with no password. It is recommended that you create a new user by going to “Privileges” and clicking “Add a new User”.