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00:00

Case Study: Building the Beckon Web Site Site Building Extravaganza

By Emma Jane Hogbin

Case Study: Beckon

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About this Workbook

This workbook was created by Drupal expert Emma Jane Hogbin (www.designtotheme.com). It is the result of years of experience and many hours of work. It is dedicated to making this topic easier for you to quickly master—so that you can create a more profitable experience with Drupal. That said, mistakes sometimes sneak into workbooks. If you've found an error—please let me know by email.

This workbook was produced by Design to Theme as part of a year-long training program in 2011. Content was originally released to the participants of the program. If you were lucky to get this copy for free, we encourage you to consider how valuable it was to you and send that amount of money via PayPal to emma@designtotheme.com.

You are not allowed to sell this workbook or extract parts of it to create “derivative” works. (I've already nailed one person who tried selling my stuff on his site without permission. Don't be that guy. Ok?) You are encouraged to share the work digitally with others for free so long as the entire PDF (including all the pages) are included. You are also welcome to share print copies of the document with others—again only the *entire* document may be shared.

If you're a **Drupal trainer** and you're interested in using this workbook in your classes: get in touch to find out more about **licensing this workbook with your own logo for your next workshop**.

We hope you enjoy this workbook. If you do, tell the world. If you don't, tell Emma!

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Conventions

This workbook uses a number of conventions for text formatting. They are listed below.

- **Field label or heading**
- *Option in a drop down, or select list*
- **User-entered text**
- **Source code or computer-generated text**
- *Variable data*

In addition to these text formats there are also three special icons to guide you through the workbook:



Concept. You do not need to complete the steps outlined at this time, but they will be referenced later in the workbook. For example: how to create a content type.



Activity. You must complete the steps outlined in this activity if directed to do so (some activities are optional). For example: create a new content type for image galleries.



Summary. You must confirm you have completed all relevant activities to date. Do not proceed until you are able to complete any tests listed. These tests confirm relevant activities have been completed.

1 Media Asset Management

We typically hear Drupal referred to as a Content Management System—with emphasis placed on the text-based content we type into into web forms and save to a database. Digital media creators, however, also have to deal with sound clips, songs, finished albums, videos, and images. Perhaps you, like me, have worked on technical documentation projects and your digital assets are more along the lines of rich text files, images and associated screencasts.

Media asset management includes the storage, retrieval and display mechanisms for media (binary) files. It is assumed that the files themselves are not human readable, but rather they are intended to be “played” or “displayed.” Any human-readable information about the file must be somehow associated, or attached, as metadata in an asset management system.

An effective asset management system must consider all three of:

- media storage (input mechanism)
- media retrieval (search, sort and listing)
- media display (output/display/consumption mechanism)

The system may also manage version control, authorship information, rights management (licensing information), derivatives (MOV, AVI, MP4) and other text-based metadata.

Reading the description of projects in this space you can begin to grasp the complexity involved with media asset management (these projects are *not* best practices but just a sampling of how people have thought about this problem in the past):

- Media Mover - http://drupal.org/project/media_mover
- Asset - <http://drupal.org/project/asset>
- Kendra Hub - <http://groups.drupal.org/node/18936>

There are many different types of Web sites that perform some kind of media asset management. In this workbook you will learn how to build a rock band Web site which stores and retrieves two types of assets: images and MP3s. First though, let's take a look at the three main functions in an asset management system: storage, retrieval and display.

File Management

If you are looking for a complete file management application, check out FileDepot (<http://drupal.org/project/filedepot>). This module is a full featured Document Management module, much like Google Docs. Although I don't use the module myself, I've seen demos by its creator Nextide (<http://www.nextide.ca/>) and have been very impressed. At this time it is available only for Drupal 6.

1.1 Uploading and Storing Files

Drupal is a content management system which creates, stores and retrieves text from a database. Part of the text that's stored can be a reference to a media file—for example an image stored on your Web server, or a video on YouTube. By knowing where a media file is stored, you can create lists of media files for browsing, and wrap players around the URIs for the media files—allowing site visitors to watch, and listen to media on your site.


There are basically three types of binary files that you can work with in Drupal:

- Static images, displayed within the Web site when referenced by an HTML image tag. For example: PNG, JPG, GIF and SVG images.
- Rich media files, played within the Web site when referenced by a supported browser player. For example: MP3, MOV, FLV music and movies.
- Binary files for download, not intended for in-site display. For example: ZIP, MSWord and PDF files.

Note that each of these images requires either a formatter or player of some kind to be displayed on the site. Those which don't have an formatter can only be downloaded by the site visitor.

Cover art



 [summer-sessions-cover.jpg](#) (37.1 KB) [Remove](#)

Alternate text

This text will be used by screen readers, search engines, or when the image cannot be loaded.

SONGS

[Show row weights](#)

FILE INFORMATION	OPERATIONS
<p>  awakening 128.mp3 (4.43 MB)</p> <p>Description</p> <p><input type="text" value="Awakening"/></p> <p>The description may be used as the label of the link to the file.</p>	<p>Remove</p>

File upload for songs. No preview is available. File can be downloaded via a link.

There are three storage and retrieval strategies you can use in Drupal:

- **On-site storage, with nodes referencing files on the server.** Files are displayed according to the node's field display settings. For example: the content type Article allows you to upload an associated image for each node you create.
- **On-site storage, with HTML references.** Files are available as part of a general library of media files and are referenced with HTML snippets via individual nodes, module files or theme files. For example: you may upload files to your server via FTP and display the image via an HTML `` tag for a specific node.
- **References to off-site media URIs.** For example: embedding YouTube videos in your site.

In this workbook we will touch briefly on all three options, but focus mostly on the first option: media files, attached to nodes and stored on the local server. The case details how images and MP3s were integrated into a musicians' Web site (www.beckonofficial.ca).

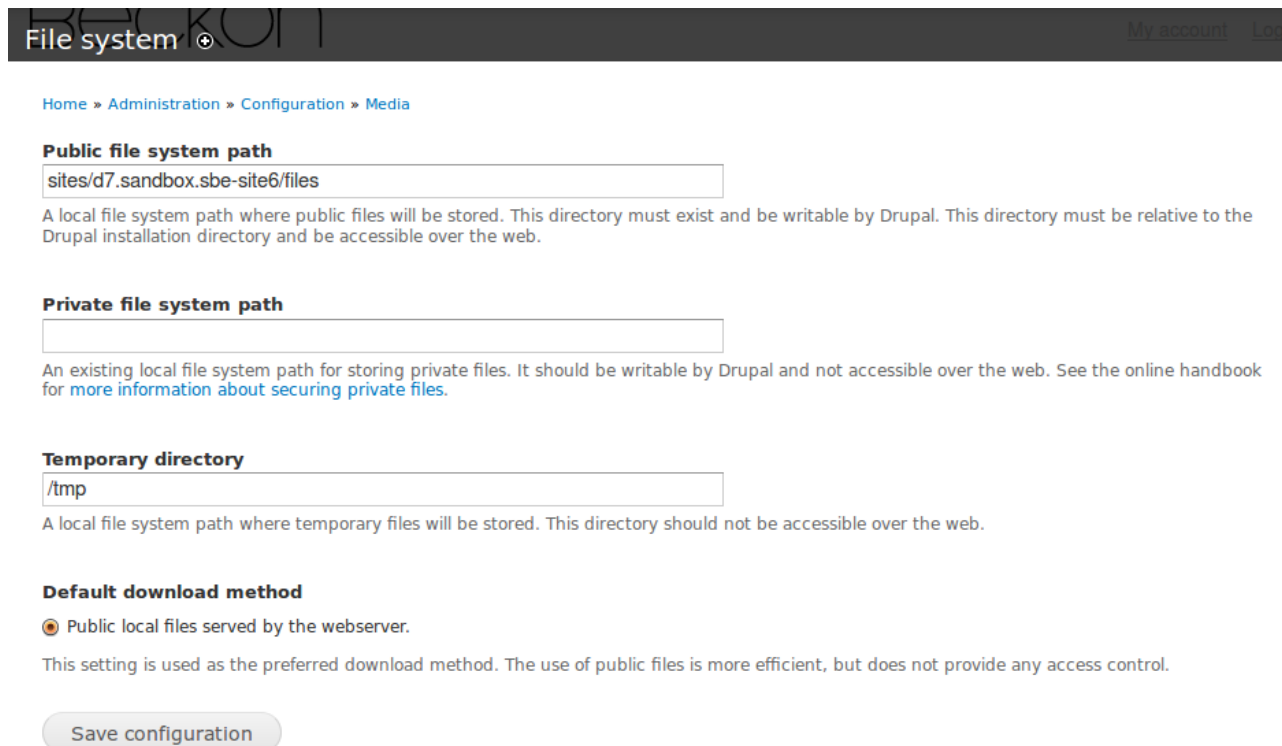
1.1.1 Configuring File Storage

When media files are uploaded to Drupal they need to be stored somewhere on your server. The configuration screen for this information is available from

Configuration > Media > File System.

There are three paths to be configured:

- **Public file system path.** Required. A public directory where Drupal can store media files. It is typically appropriate to use `sites/your_domain_name.com/files`. Note: this path does not begin with a / because it is relative to the Drupal root directory.



The screenshot shows the Drupal administration interface for the 'File system' configuration. The breadcrumb trail is 'Home > Administration > Configuration > Media'. The 'Public file system path' is set to 'sites/d7.sandbox.sbe-site6/files'. The 'Private file system path' is empty. The 'Temporary directory' is set to '/tmp'. The 'Default download method' is set to 'Public local files served by the webserver'. A 'Save configuration' button is at the bottom.

File system ⊕ My account Log

Home > Administration > Configuration > Media

Public file system path

A local file system path where public files will be stored. This directory must exist and be writable by Drupal. This directory must be relative to the Drupal installation directory and be accessible over the web.

Private file system path

An existing local file system path for storing private files. It should be writable by Drupal and not accessible over the web. See the online handbook for [more information about securing private files](#).

Temporary directory

A local file system path where temporary files will be stored. This directory should not be accessible over the web.

Default download method
 Public local files served by the webserver.
This setting is used as the preferred download method. The use of public files is more efficient, but does not provide any access control.

Administration screen for Configuration > Media > File System.

- **Private file system path.** Optional. This is where you will store files that are only accessible to authenticated Drupal users. Drupal will place an `.htaccess` file in the directory to prevent files from being publicly available; however, for the most security, you may set this folder to be outside of Web accessible Drupal directory with a full path. For example: `/home/me/private-drupal-files`. Note: this path begins with a `/` because it is relative to the root of the file system.
- **Temporary directory.** Required. By default the directory `/tmp` is used on Linux servers. You shouldn't need to worry about this path unless the directory selected is not writable by the web server.

1.1.2 Sub-Folders for File Storage

In addition to the general folder where files are stored, you can specify sub-folders to hold specific types of media files. Modules that work with media files will typically permit you to set a sub-folder where related files are stored—for example user profile images can be stored in a specific sub-folder.

Drupal core will allow you to set a sub-folder for any field that includes an uploaded file. For example: you create a new content type and one of the fields is for MP3 files. You may set a specific directory when you configure the field.

Allowed file extensions *

Separate extensions with a space or comma and do not include the leading dot.

File directory

Optional subdirectory within the upload destination where files will be stored. Do not include preceding or trailing slashes.

Configure the File Directory for the field type File.

If you have the module Token enabled you have more granular control over the directory names and you may include the date, page and user ID information automatically in the directory name if you want to.

Allowed file extensions *

Separate extensions with a space or comma and do not include the leading dot.

File directory

Optional subdirectory within the upload destination where files will be stored. Do not include preceding or trailing slashes.

Click a token to insert it into the field you've last clicked.

NAME	TOKEN	DESCRIPTION
Current date		Tokens related to the current date and time.
Current page		Tokens related to the current page request.
Current user		Tokens related to the currently logged in user.
Random		Tokens related to random data.
Site information		Tokens for site-wide settings and other global information.

With the module Token enabled a few options become available for automated directory names.

For the greatest amount of control over directory names, use the contributed module FileField Paths (http://drupal.org/project/filefield_paths). This module also allows you to move and rename previously uploaded files to your new naming scheme.

▼ FILE PATH SETTINGS

File path

Optional subdirectory within the upload destination where files will be stored. Do not include preceding or trailing slashes.

▶ FILE PATH CLEANUP SETTINGS

File name

▶ FILE NAME CLEANUP SETTINGS

Retroactive update

Move and rename previously uploaded files.

Warning: This feature should only be used on developmental servers or with extreme caution.

Active updating

Actively move and rename previously uploaded files as required.

Warning: This feature should only be used on developmental servers or with extreme caution.

Click a token to insert it into the field you've last clicked.

NAME	TOKEN	DESCRIPTION
▶ Current date		Tokens related to the current date and time.
▶ Current page		Tokens related to the current page request.
▶ Current user		Tokens related to the currently logged in user.
▶ Files		Tokens related to uploaded files.
▶ Nodes		Tokens related to individual content items, or "nodes".
▶ Random		Tokens related to random data.
▶ Site information		Tokens for site-wide settings and other global information.

Configuration screen for the module FileField Path settings for the field songs on the content type album.

1.1.3 About "Private" Files

The naming convention used for these files is a source of great confusion in Drupal 7. Files that are stored in the private directory are automatically protected via an .htaccess file. They are not, however, invisible to all site visitors. They are merely delivered via Drupal instead of via the Web server.

Once configured, files stored in the private directory are inaccessible via a direct link; however, if Drupal constructs a link to the file, the file will be accessible to anyone who can see the link.

For example: you have created a new content type with a file field which stores files in your site's private file directory. Next you create a node from this new content type and attach two new files. When the node is published links to both attached files are visible and anyone who can view the node may download the files. Now, if you unpublish the node, all attached files become inaccessible for download even if you use the direct link to the files that worked when the node was published.

Re-publish the node, and disable the "display" checkbox for one of the files. Save the node. Now one file is accessible for public download and the other is not accessible--even if you have the direct URL for the file that is not listed you will not be able to download this file.

For finer grained control of who can see/download attached files you will need an additional access control module. You may write a module yourself, or use a contributed module such as Content Access (http://drupal.org/project/content_access).

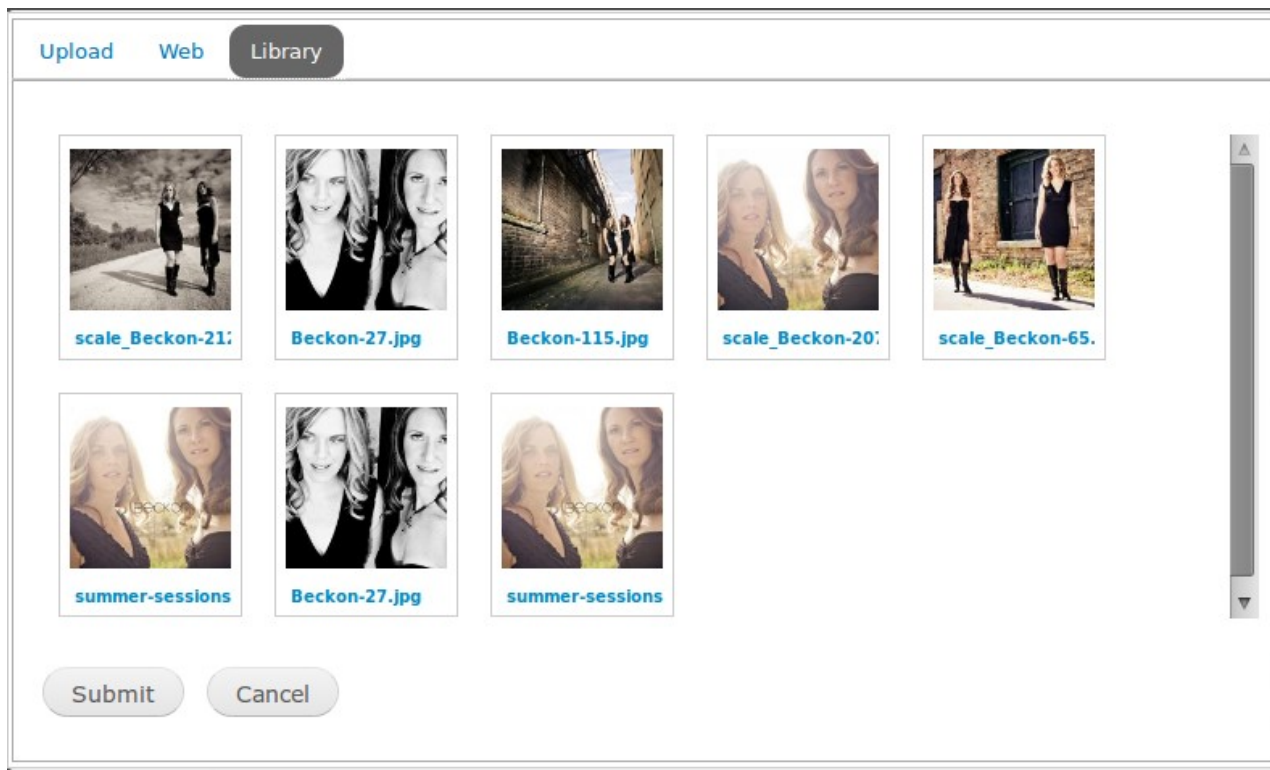
[This section was adapted from the documentation I wrote for:
<http://drupal.org/documentation/modules/file>]

1.1.4 References to Off-Site Media

In Drupal 6 this was best handled by Embedded Media Field (<http://drupal.org/project/emfield>). In Drupal 7 this is currently handled by Media (<http://drupal.org/project/media>) and the relevant stream wrapper (e.g. Media: YouTube http://drupal.org/project/media_youtube). There may also be an updated version of Embedded Media Field at some point (<http://drupal.org/node/957544>).

1.2 Retrieving Files for Display

In Drupal the model for small Web sites is to attach media files to individual nodes. On the one hand this makes it very difficult to “lose” a file on your Web server, on the other hand, it is still easy to lose nodes if you do not incorporate them into some kind of navigation scheme. In Drupal 7, the module Media introduces the concept of a media browser where all files, regardless of which node they are attached to, are accessible to authenticated content editors.



Media module asset library browser

To be fair, this isn't a new idea at all...Media is attempting to focus the efforts of many developers into a single module instead of having to install many modules which didn't quite work together the way we were hoping they would.

If I knew how to make a PDF blink, I would. This part is really important. File retrieval is really about the user experience of how files will be retrieved by users. When putting files into your Web site you *must* consider how site visitors will be retrieving the files.

When I was creating the initial Beckon Web site I created a content type for songs, and a content type for albums. Then I tied the songs to the albums with a node reference. Because I could. I was all set to start adding the meta data for each of the songs (time running, individual musician credits, recording studio and so on)...and then I remembered who I was building the Web site for: fans of Beckon who wanted to listen to their music. I was building a complicated system that was making it difficult for a content manager and which failed to accomplish the number one goal site visitors ought to have: listen to music and fall in love with the singing duo, Beckon.

You must consider not only the user experience, but also the capabilities of the modules you are building with. For example: you want to create a play list of all songs on an album. Creating a list of content is easy: you'd use Views for that. But is there a player which integrates with Views and will play a “view” of files as a playlist?

With a little research, and a little planning, and a little testing, you can save yourself a lot of headache *before* uploading all of your content to your site and realizing things don't work as expected. (Trust me.) Before committing to a final budget for a client Web site, build a sample of what you think is possible. You will often uncover small problems that don't matter to the client until you tell them the site you thought you could build is impossible. Take the time to build and test your plan before making any promises.

1.3 Display Formatting for Files

The final step in viewing files on your web site is the formatter. You may use a media player, a simple image tag, or some kind of jQuery gallery. Nine out of ten times when files are not displaying properly on your site it's because the format hasn't been configured correctly. Below are a few examples of how media files can be formatted with both core and contributed modules. Each of these fields corresponds to a custom content type. The display for these settings is found under the Manage Display tab for any one content type with relevant fields.

From left to right this row includes: Field name, Label location, Format, Details for the formatter, configuration cog.

This field is for the default content type Article with the default settings for the image format. You can see the formatter is set to "Image" and the style has been set to the image style preset "large."

FIELD	LABEL	FORMAT	
+ Image	<Hidden>	Image	Image style: large 

This field is a custom field which allows any of .zip, .pdf or .txt files to be uploaded. The display formatter can be one of: Generic file, Table of Files or URL to file. By default, "Generic file" is selected.

+ Attached Files	Above	Generic file
<p>Hidden</p> <p><i>No field is hidden.</i></p>		

Generic file

Generic file

Table of files

URL to file

<Hidden>

This field is for a series of photos that use the formatter jQuery Gallery (provided by the module Gallery Formatter). There are a number of settings that have been configured including the size of the slides, thumbnails and the images link to when you click on them.

+ Photos <Hidden> jQuery Gallery ⚙️

Slides style: galleryformatter_slide
 Thumbnails style: galleryformatter_thumb
 Gallery style: Greenarrows
 Linking to full image
 Full image style: large
 Modal used for full image: colorbox

This field is for an embedded YouTube video. The formatter is Media and the file view mode has been set to “Original” for the size.

+ YouTube <Hidden> Media File view mode: Original ⚙️

The next example is from the case study included in this workbook. This field is for all of the songs in the content type album. The formatter is the jQuery plugin jPlayer. A summary of all configurable options is not provided. Clicking the cog reveals many options including type of display, auto-play, preferred player (HTML5 vs FLV), the initial volume, and whether or not the media should be looped.

+ Songs <Hidden> jPlayer - Player Single jPlayer instance. ⚙️

Format settings: **jPlayer - Player**

Kind

Autoplay

Preferred solution

Preload media

Preloading media before it's requested is

Initial volume
 %

Initially muted

Repeat

Background color

1.4 Summary

In this section we've looked generally at how Drupal allows you to manage media assets for your Web site.

- Media assets can be stored on-site, or off-site. Support for off-site storage of media assets is currently limited and will be primarily controlled by the module Media in the future.
- To “manage” a digital asset you must consider the user experience of storing, retrieving and displaying files. This will help you to get the right data model for content storage and help you to choose the right modules for your site.
- A true digital asset management system includes extensive metadata for each of the assets you are storing. For each content type you create, fields can be used to store metadata and connect relevant information to the appropriate media assets.
- Display formatters are used to customize how a digital asset is viewed on your site. Drupal core provides formatters for simple images only. Contributed modules can extend the list of formatters to include video and audio players as well as image galleries.

1.4.1 Additional Resources

For more information about media asset management in Drupal, the following resources are recommended:

- Media in Drupal - <http://groups.drupal.org/media>
- Summary of file uploading and file management modules - <http://groups.drupal.org/node/20291>.
- Media Mover also looks interesting. At this time there is no Drupal 7 version available. - http://drupal.org/project/media_mover

2 SITE PROFILE: ROCK BAND WEB SITE

Friends of mine recently released their first album. This workbook covers how the site (www.beckonofficial.com) was built and themed. This guide gives you additional information on how you may want to enhance the site for your own purposes.

Instructions in this workbook include:

- Creating a list of upcoming events (gigs) with Date and Views.
- Creating a gallery of images.
- Configuring the contact form.
- Adding audio to your site with a jQuery player.
- Embedding videos from YouTube.
- Creating a custom menu with links to social networking sites such as Facebook.

Specific theming features that we'll be adding to the site include:

- Applying new skins to jPlayer.

Topics that won't be covered:

- Installing Drupal. Instructions are also available online at: <http://drupal.org/documentation/install>
- Installing contributed modules (i.e. getting contrib modules onto your Web server). Instructions are available online at: <http://drupal.org/documentation/install/modules-themes/modules-7>

The build for this site can be accomplished entirely with point-and-click configuration.

The steps for this site build are broken into the following chunks. Complete each chunk before moving on to the next. The chunks are divided according to core concepts of media asset management: storage, retrieval and display. It is difficult (if not impossible) to customize the retrieval settings if there is no content available to Drupal; therefore we'll actually build the site in the following order: storage, display formatting and finally

retrieval.

We'll start the site build by adding a little content to the site with basic pages and then configuring the contact form.

At various points you will need to pause building the Drupal site to download additional contributed modules. Make sure you have completed all of the steps in each section before proceeding or you may miss an important of the configuration process.

3 Base Web Site

Most of the interesting features of this site use contributed modules; however, there are still a few standard items which Drupal core provides.

Before proceeding with this workbook you must have installed Drupal and have no errors on the status report page.

1. Log in to your Drupal Web site with an administrative user account (e.g. The first account you created).
2. From the administrative toolbar, click on the link **Reports**.
3. Ensure there are no errors for any of the items. Warnings are usually okay, errors are not okay. Fix any errors before proceeding with the instructions.

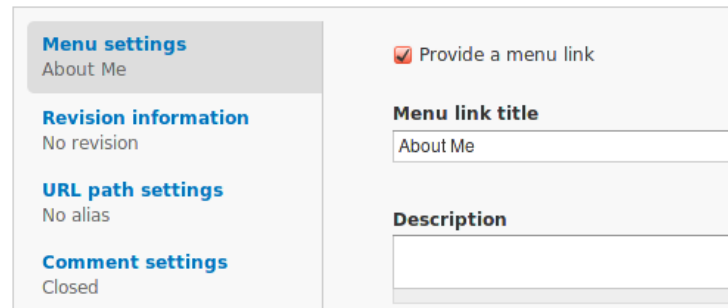


Install Drupal.

3.1 Create a Bio Page

Use the following steps to add a new page to your Web site.

1. From the shortcut menu, click the link **Add content**. An overlay will appear.
2. Click on **Basic page**.
3. Enter a **Title** and **Body** for your page.
4. Click on the vertical tab for **Menu settings** and enable the check box beside, **Provide a menu link**.
5. Add a **Menu link title**.
6. Ensure the **Parent item** is set to *Main menu*.



The screenshot shows a configuration panel for a page titled "About Me". On the left, there are four expandable sections: "Menu settings" (selected), "Revision information", "URL path settings", and "Comment settings". The "Menu settings" section is expanded to show a checked checkbox for "Provide a menu link", a text input field for "Menu link title" containing "About Me", and a text input field for "Description".

The **Weight**

determines the order of menu items within the main menu. Leave the default setting.

7. Scroll to the bottom of the screen and click the button labelled **Save**.

Your **new bio page** has been created and is listed in the main menu.



Complete steps 1-7 in the activity
Create a Bio Page.

3.2 Contact Form

A band web site isn't much good for getting new gigs for your musician friends if event planners can't get in touch!

3.2.1 Enable the Contact Module

1. Navigate to **Administration > Modules**.
2. Locate and enable the check box beside the core module **Contact**.
3. Scroll to the bottom of the screen and click **Save configuration**.



Complete steps 1-3 in the activity **Enable the Contact Module**.

3.2.2 Configure Contact Module Recipients

Once the Contact module is enabled, it must be configured before it can be used. By default one category has been added to your contact form. You will need to add the recipient(s) email address(es) for this form.

1. From admin dashboard navigate to **Structure > Contact form**.
2. Next to the category **Website feedback** click the link labelled **edit**.
3. Next to the field **Recipients** enter the email addresses for everyone who should be contacted via the contact form. Note: this will send the same email to everyone listed.
4. Scroll to the bottom of the screen and click **Save**.



Complete steps 1-4 in the activity **Configure Contact Module Recipients**.

Your contact form is now configured.

3.2.3 Enable Permissions for Anonymous Use of the Contact Form

You must now allow people to *use* the contact form by adjusting the permissions for this module:

1. From the admin dashboard, navigate to **People**.
2. Click on the tab labelled **Permissions**.



Complete steps 1-5 in the activity **Enable Permissions for Anonymous Use of the Contact Form**.

3. Scroll to the module labelled **Contact**.
4. Next to the permission **Use the site-wide contact form** enable the check boxes for **Anonymous user** and **Authenticated user**.
5. Scroll to the bottom of the screen and click **Save permissions**.

3.2.4 Adding a Menu Item for the Contact Form

Now you must create a link to your contact form so that people know where to find it.

1. Using the admin dashboard, navigate to **Structure > Menus**.
2. Next to the **Navigation** menu click the link labelled **list links**.
3. Next to the link labelled **Contact** click **edit**.
4. Enable (select) the check box labelled, **enabled**.
5. Change the **Parent link** to *Main menu*. You will need to scroll to the top of the select list within the select box.
6. Scroll to the bottom of the configuration screen and click **Save**.

A summary of all links in the main menu is now visible.

3.2.5 Order of List Items in Menus

When you add a new menu item it doesn't always appear in the correct position within a menu. Use the following instructions to adjust the position of your menu items.

1. Using the admin dashboard, navigate to **Structure > Menus > Main Menu**.
2. Adjust the order of these links by dragging and dropping them into the correct order.
3. Scroll to the bottom and click **Save configuration** to lock in your changes.



Complete steps 1-6 in the activity **Adding a Menu Item for the Contact form**.



If your menu items are not in the correct order, rearrange them using steps 1-3 in the activity **Order of List Items in Menus**.

3.2.6 Custom Block for Additional Contact Information

Add your mailing address, phone number or a message to the contact form with a custom block:

1. Using the admin dashboard, navigate to **Structure > Blocks**.
2. Click on the link labelled **Add block**.
3. Enter a **Block description** (used in the admin section only) and the text that you want to appear on the Contact page (this goes into the Block body).
4. Scroll to the fieldset labelled **Region settings**. Place your block into the Sidebar first region.
5. Scroll to **Visibility settings**. Click on the vertical tab for **Pages**. Enable the option for **Only the listed pages**. In the large text area below the option you just enabled, type **contact**. This will limit the block to appearing only on pages with the URL **contact**.
6. Scroll to the bottom and click **Save block**.

Your new message should now appear on the Contact form. Close the overlay and navigate to your contact form to check your work.



If you would like to add additional contact information to your contact form, complete steps 1-6 in the activity **Custom Block for Additional Contact Information**.

3.3 Summary

In this section you have completed the following tasks:

1. Created a bio page for your rock band.
2. Added a link to the bio page from the main menu.
3. Enabled the contact module.
4. Configured the contact form to set your email address as the recipient address.
5. Updated the permissions on the contact module so that anonymous users can submit the contact form.
6. Added a menu item for the contact form.

You may have also completed the following optional steps:

1. Rearranged the main menu to change the sequence of the menu items.
2. Added additional contact information to your contact form by creating a custom block which is visible only on the contact page.



Confirm you have successfully completed all mandatory tasks listed under the heading **Summary** for the section Base Web Site.

You should now be able to log out of your Web site and complete the following tasks:

1. Navigate to the bio page from the main menu.
2. Navigate to the contact form from the main menu.
3. Use the contact form to send yourself a message (you will receive this message by email).

If you cannot complete these tasks go back and review (and complete) each of the activities in this section.

4 Data Storage Using Custom Content Types

In this section you will create each of the custom content types needed to make a rock band Web site. In this section you will:

1. Review each of the steps necessary to create a custom content type.
2. Create custom content types to store: upcoming events, galleries of images, albums of songs and YouTube videos.
3. Download and install relevant contributed modules for each of the content types you are creating.
4. Add relevant fields for each of your content types.
5. Create at least one new node for each of the content types you have created.

Don't worry about the formatting while you are working on this section of the workbook. We will cover all display formatting in the next section **Display Formatting**.

4.1 Creating a Custom Content Type

Each time you create a new content type you will need to:

1. Navigate to **Administration > Structure > Content types > Add content type**.
2. For each of the fields adjust only the following settings (leave the rest as default):

Field	Value
Name	The name of your custom content type.
Description	A terse description of the type of data this content type is used for. This will be read by content managers who navigate to the screen Add Content .
Submission form settings	Used to alter the Title Field Label on the node submission form. If left as the default, the heading label will be Title .
Publishing options	Select the appropriate default options for each of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published (or not) • Promoted to the front page (or not) • Create a new revision (or overwrite the previous version)
Display Settings	Unselect display author and date . 99% of the time it is appropriate to disable this option.
Comment Settings	Set the comments to <i>Closed</i> . 99% of the time it is appropriate to disable this option.
Menu settings	Select the appropriate default menu for new content of this type. This will typically be set to either Main menu, or no menu items selected.

3. Scroll to the bottom of the configuration screen. If you are ready to add fields, click **Save and add fields**. If you are merely creating the content type, click **Save content type**.

You have created a new content type. In the following sections you will use these generic instructions to create several custom content types.



Review the steps in the activity **Creating a Custom Content Type**. You do not need to complete the steps outlined in this activity.

Submission form settings

Title

Publishing options

Published , Create new revision

Display settings

Don't display post information

Comment settings

Closed, Threading , 50 comments per page

Menu settings

Vertical tabs for content type configuration settings.

4.2 Upcoming Events (Gigs)

There are three sets of steps you need to complete to create this content type:

1. Create the content type.
2. Download and install the Date module.
3. Add relevant fields to your content type.

4.2.1 Create the Content Type Events

Using the instructions in the section **Creating a Custom Content Type**, create a new content type for Events. Use the following settings:

Field	Value
Name	Events
Description	Got a gig coming up that you want to tell people about? Create a new Event.
Submission form settings	Change the Title Field Label to Event Name .
Publishing options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published: Enabled • Promoted to the front page: Disabled • Create a new revision: Disabled
Display Settings	Unselect display author and date .
Comment Settings	Set the comments to <i>Closed</i> .
Menu settings	Disable all menus.

When you have adjusted all of the settings for your content type, click **Save content type** and proceed with instructions in the next section.



Create a new content type for **Events** by completing all of the steps for all activities in the series 4.2.2 (a-f).

4.2.2 Rename the Label for the Body Field

Complete the following steps to rename the Body field label to About.

1. Navigate to **Administration > Structure > Content types > Events > Manage fields**.
2. Next to the field **Body** click the link **edit**.
3. Change the value of the field **Label** to **About**.
4. Scroll to the bottom of the screen and click **Save settings**.

4.2.3 Add a Location Field to the Content Type Events

Complete the following steps to add a new text field to your custom content type:

1. Navigate to **Administration > Structure > Content types > Events > Manage fields**.
2. Below the heading Add new field, enter the following values into the four available fields:
 - (a) Label: **Location**
 - (b) Field name: **location**
 - (c) Type of data: *Text*
 - (d) Form element: *Text field*
3. At the bottom of the configuration screen click **Save**. You will be directed to the field settings screen.
4. Field settings screen. For the **Maximum length**, leave the default value of **255** characters. Click **Save field settings** to proceed.
5. Event settings screen for the field Location. All default values are appropriate. Scroll to the bottom of the screen and click **Save settings**.

Your field has been added to the content type Events.

4.2.4 Install the Contributed Module Date

Using the instructions in Appendix A, download and install the Date module:

- Date project page. <http://drupal.org/project/date>

You will need to install all of the following individual modules:

- Date
- Date API
- Date Popup

4.2.5 Add a Date Field to the Content Type Events

Complete the following steps to add a new date field to your custom content type:

1. Navigate to **Administration > Structure > Content types > Events > Manage fields**.
2. Below the heading **Add new field**, enter the following values into the four available fields:
 - (a) Label: **Date**
 - (b) Field name: **date**
 - (c) Type of data: *Date*
 - (d) Form element: *Pop-up calendar*
3. At the bottom of the configuration screen click **Save**. You will be directed to the field settings screen.

4. Field settings screen. The default values (shown below) are all appropriate as-is. Click **Save field settings** to proceed.

FIELD SETTINGS

These settings apply to the *Date* field everywhere it is used and has been created.

Date attributes to collect


Year Month Day Hour Minute Second

Select the date attributes to collect and store.

Collect an end date

End dates are used to collect duration. E.g., allow an event

Time zone handling

Site's time zone 

Select the timezone handling method for this date field.

5. Event settings screen for the field Date. All default values are appropriate. Scroll to the bottom of the screen and click **Save settings**.

Your field has been added to the content type Events.

4.2.6 Re-order the Fields for the Content Type Events

1. Using the cross hairs beside each field label, adjust the fields so they are ordered:
 - (a) Event Name
 - (b) Date
 - (c) Location
 - (d) About

2. Scroll to the bottom of the configuration screen and click **Save**.

The fields for the content type Events should now be listed according to the figure below:

LABEL	NAME	FIELD
+ Event Name	title	Node module element
+ Date	field_date	Date
+ Location	field_location	Text
+ About	body	Long text and summary

4.2.7 Verify the Event Content Type

Before proceeding, make sure you have correctly configured the content type Event. Create a new node using this content type.

1. Using the shortcut menu, navigate to **Add content > Events**.
2. Complete the form entering data for the fields: Event name, Date, Location and About. Assuming you have Javascript enabled, the data selector will give you a pop-up calendar when you click on the date field (displayed on the right).
3. Scroll to the bottom of the screen and click **Save**.
4. Using the shortcut menu, navigate to **Find content**.

Your new event should be listed at the top of the list.



Create a new Event to verify you have correctly created the new content type. You should be prompted to enter data for each of the following customized fields: Event Name, Date, Location and About.

DATE

All Day

Date **Time**

🕒 Sep 2011 🕒 :00

MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

4.3 Image Galleries

There are two sets of steps you need to complete to create this content type:

1. Create the content type.
2. Add relevant fields to your content type.

4.3.1 Create the Content Type Image Gallery

Using the instructions in the section **Creating a Custom Content Type**, create a new content type for image galleries. Use the following settings:

Field	Value
Name	Image Gallery
Description	Create a new collection of photos. These may be from a specific events (recording session, gig, whatever) or general promotional images from a photo shoot.
Publishing options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published: Enabled • Promoted to the front page: Disabled • Create a new revision: Disabled
Display Settings	Unselect display author and date .
Comment Settings	Set the comments to <i>Closed</i> .
Menu settings	Disable all menus.

4.3.2 Add an Image Field to the Gallery Content Type

Complete the following steps to add an image field to your custom content type. This sequence re-uses the image field from the content type article. If you are storing a lot of images on your site you may wish to use a custom field so that you can put the images into separate sub-directories. For our case study there will be very few files stored on the site, so it doesn't really matter.



Create a new content type **Image Gallery** by completing all of the steps for all activities in the series **4.3**.

1. Navigate to **Administration > Structure > Content types > Image Gallery > Manage fields**.
2. Below the heading **Add existing field**, enter the following values into the three available fields:
 - (a) Label: **Photos**
 - (b) Field to share: *Image: field_image (Image)*
 - (c) Form element: *Image*
3. At the bottom of the configuration screen click **Save**. You will be directed to the field settings screen.
4. Under the heading **Photos Field Settings**, change the **Number of values** to *Unlimited*.
5. Scroll to the bottom of the screen and click **Save settings**.

4.3.3 Verify the Image Gallery Content Type

Before proceeding, make sure you have correctly configured this content type. Create a new node using this content type.

5. Using the shortcut menu, navigate to **Add content > Image Gallery**.
6. Complete the form entering data each of the fields and uploading at least two images.
7. Scroll to the bottom of the screen and click **Save**.
8. Using the shortcut menu, navigate to **Find content**.

Your new gallery should be listed at the top of the list.



Verify the new content type Image Gallery by creating a new node with this content type. Be sure to upload multiple images to your node so that you can test the formatter later in this workbook.

4.4 Albums of Songs

There are two sets of steps you need to complete to create this content type:

1. Create the content type.
2. Add relevant fields to your content type.



Create a new content type **Album** by completing all of the steps for all activities in the series 4.4.

4.4.1 Create the Content Type Album

Using the instructions in the section **Creating a Custom Content Type**, create a new content type to store an album of songs. Use the following settings:

Field	Value
Name	Album
Description	Songs and cover art for each of your albums. If you release singles, use this content type as well.
Publishing options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published: Enabled • Promoted to the front page: Disabled • Create a new revision: Disabled
Display Settings	Unselect display author and date .
Comment Settings	Set the comments to <i>Closed</i> .
Menu settings	Disable all menus.

4.4.2 Add an Image Field for the Cover Art of the Album

Complete the following steps to add an image field to your custom content type. This sequence re-uses the image field from the content type article. If you are storing a lot of images on your site you may wish to use a custom field so that you can put the images into separate sub-directories. For our case study there will be very few files stored on the site, so it doesn't really matter.

1. Navigate to **Administration > Structure > Content types > Image Gallery >**

Manage fields.

2. Below the heading **Add existing field**, enter the following values into the three available fields:
 - (a) Label: **Cover Art**
 - (b) Field to share: *Image: field_image*
 - (c) Form element: *Image*
3. At the bottom of the configuration screen click **Save**. You will be directed to the field settings screen.
4. All values are appropriate as-is. Scroll to the bottom of the screen and click **Save settings**.

4.4.3 Add a File Field to the Album Content Type for Songs

Complete the following steps to add a new date field to your custom content type:

1. Navigate to **Administration > Structure > Content types > Album > Manage fields**.
2. Below the heading **Add new field**, enter the following values into the four available fields:
 - (a) Label: **Songs**
 - (b) Field: **mp3**
 - (c) Type of data: *File*
 - (d) Form element: *File*
3. At the bottom of the configuration screen click **Save**. You will be directed to the field settings screen.
4. The default settings are all appropriate as-is (all fields disabled, and upload destination is set to public, not private). To proceed, click **Save field settings**.
5. Under the heading **Allowed file extensions**, change the value to **mp3**.

6. Make sure the setting **Enable Description field** is enabled.
7. Under the heading **Songs Field Settings**, change the **Number of values** to *Unlimited*.
8. Scroll to the bottom of the screen and click **Save settings**.

You can now upload MP3 files to a new album. We will refine this field in the next section of the workbook to allow visitors to actual play the files you upload.

4.4.4 Verify the Album Content Type

Before proceeding, make sure you have correctly configured the content type Album. Create a new node using this content type.

1. Using the shortcut menu, navigate to **Add content > Album**.
2. Complete the form entering data for each of the custom fields. Be sure to upload two or more MP3 files as well as a cover art image. Important: the songs **MUST** use the lowercase extension, **.mp3** (not **.MP3**).
3. Scroll to the bottom of the screen and click **Save**.
4. Using the shortcut menu, navigate to **Find content**.

Your new album should be listed at the top of the list. You can't listen to your uploaded songs until you have configured the formatter. Don't even try. It will just make you cry because it's not working.

4.4.5 Troubleshooting Max File Size

The chances are very good your Web server will only allow you to upload 2MB files or smaller. You will need to adjust the PHP settings before uploading files. On my Web server this file is stored at:

```
/etc/php5/apache2/php.ini
```

The following settings need to have a value *larger* than the largest file you want to upload. By default they are set to 2M and 8M. I increased both of these settings to 20M.

- `upload_max_filesize = 20M`



Verify the new content type Album by creating a new node with this content type. Include one cover art image and at least two songs.

- `max_post_size = 20M`

Once you've updated the configuration file you will need to restart your Web server.

Contact your hosting provider for more information about configuring PHP. If you are working on your own system (and don't have access to technical support) do a Web search for the name of your hosting setup (Windows? MAMP?) as well as the following terms:

`drupal max filesize upload configure`.

4.5 Embedded YouTube Videos

There are three sets of steps you need to complete to create this content type:

1. Create the content type.
2. Download and install the media modules necessary to embed YouTube videos on your site.
3. Add relevant fields to your content type.

4.5.1 Create the Content Type YouTube Videos

Using the instructions in the section **Creating a Custom Content Type**, create a new content type for YouTube Videos. Use the following settings:

Field	Value
Name	YouTube Videos
Description	Want to share the videos you uploaded to YouTube on this Web site? Use this content type.
Submission form settings	Leave as the default value.
Publishing options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published: Enabled • Promoted to the front page: Disabled • Create a new revision: Disabled
Display Settings	Unselect display author and date .
Comment Settings	Set the comments to <i>Closed</i> .
Menu settings	Disable all menus.

When you have adjusted all of the settings for your content type, click **Save content type** and proceed with instructions in the next section.



Create a new content type **YouTube Video** by completing all of the steps for all activities in the series **4.5**.

4.5.2 Install the Contributed Media Modules

Using the instructions in Appendix A, download and install the following contributed modules:

- **Media.** <http://drupal.org/project/media>
- **File Entity.** http://drupal.org/project/file_entity
- **Media: YouTube.** http://drupal.org/project/media_youtube

You will need to install all of the following individual modules:

- Media
- Media Internet Sources
- File Entity
- Media: YouTube

4.5.3 Add a Media Field to the Content Type YouTube Video

Complete the following steps to add a new date field to your custom content type:

1. Navigate to **Administration > Structure > Content types > YouTube Video > Manage fields.**
2. Below the heading **Add new field**, enter the following values into the four available fields:
 - (a) Label: **YouTube Video**
 - (b) Field name: **youtube_video**
 - (c) Type of data: *Multimedia asset*
 - (d) Form element: *Media file selector*
3. At the bottom of the configuration screen click **Save**. You will be directed to the field settings screen.

4. Field settings screen. There are no custom settings for this field. Click **Save field settings** to proceed.
5. Change the **Allowed media types** to *Video* (disable all other media types).
6. Change the **Allowed URI schemes** to *youtube://* (disable all other schemes).
7. Scroll to the bottom of the screen and click **Save settings**.

You can now upload videos to your new content type.

4.5.4 Verify the YouTube Video Content Type

Before proceeding, make sure you have correctly configured the content type YouTube Video. Create a new node using this content type.

1. Using the shortcut menu, navigate to **Add content > YouTube Video**.
2. Complete the form entering data for each of the custom fields.
3. Scroll to the bottom of the screen and click **Save**.
4. Using the shortcut menu, navigate to **Find content**.

Your new video node should be listed at the top of the list. You can't view the video until you have configured the formatter. Don't even try. It will just make you cry because it's not working.



Verify the new content type YouTube Video by creating a new node with this content type. Make sure you add a video to the node.

When you create the node:

1. Click on Select Media.
2. Click on the tab labelled Web. If YouTube is not listed as one of the providers make sure you have enabled the module Media: YouTube.
3. Enter the URL for the YouTube video you want to embed.
4. Click Submit. The media browser will close.
5. Complete the remainder of the node submission form.
6. Click Save at the bottom of the screen.

4.6 Summary

In this section you have created custom content types each with their own set of unique field types.

1. **Events.** Adding date fields to your content types requires the contributed module Date. To get a pop-up calendar you must also enable the module Date Popup.
2. **Gallery of images** require no contributed modules for data storage/entry. You can reuse the image field from the content type article, or create your own field with its own properties. This is useful if you are storing a lot of images and want to segregate them on your Web server's file system.



Confirm you have successfully completed all mandatory tasks listed under the heading **Summary** for the section custom content types.

You must create at least one node for each of the custom content types before proceeding.

Album **Beckon** EDIT MANAGE FIELDS MANAGE DISPLAY COMMENT FIELDS COMMENT DISPLAY

Home » Administration » Structure » Content types » Album Teaser Default

Content items can be displayed using different view modes: Teaser, Full content, Print, RSS, etc. *Teaser* is a short format that is typically used in lists of multiple content items. *Full content* is typically used when the content is displayed on its own page.

Here, you can define which fields are shown and hidden when *Album* content is displayed in each view mode, and define how the fields are displayed in each view mode. Show row weights

FIELD	LABEL	FORMAT	
+ Body	<Hidden>	Default	
+ Cover art	<Hidden>	Image	Image style: thumbnail
+ Songs	<Hidden>	jPlayer - Player	Single jPlayer instance.

Hidden
No field is hidden.

▶ CUSTOM DISPLAY SETTINGS

Save

Key areas on the Manage Display tab: 1. Content type name, 2. View modes (the darker tab is currently selected), 3. Field name, 4. Label display, 5. Formatter, 6. Summary of formatter settings, 7. Formatter configuration cog (not available for all formatters), 8. Custom display settings (contains view modes), 9. Save button.

3. **An album of songs** does not require contributed modules for data entry. If you wanted to have one song per node you may also need the module References to link the meta data for albums and songs. (See Workbook #3 for more information about linking nodes.)
4. To embed **YouTube videos** on your site you need three contributed modules: Media, File Entity and Media: YouTube. Once configured you can easily link YouTube videos to your site with the media browser.

5 DISPLAY FORMATTING USING FIELD FORMATTERS

In this section you will customize the display of the individual fields for your four custom content types. In this section you will:

1. Review the configuration screens for field display formatters.
2. Download and install relevant contributed modules and Javascript libraries to enhance the format of image galleries and enable on-page playing of audio files.
3. Customize the formatting for all fields in each of the custom content types.

Don't worry about the navigation to the content while you are working on this section of the workbook. We will cover navigation in the next section **Using Views and Menus for Content Retrieval**.

5.1 Applying a Field Formatter

The display of each field for all content types is configurable. Most fields have point-and-click formatting enhancements available through the administrative interface. Fields which need further enhancements can be adjusted with code in your theme. A sample of this will be covered in the theme section of this workbook when we alter the markup for the audio player and apply a new jPlayer skin. Most fields have some configuration options available from the manage display tab of its content type.

1. Navigate to **Administration > Structure > Content types > *your content type* > Manage display**.
2. Locate the nine key points on the page (outlined in the graphic below).

5.1.1 View Modes

By default two view modes are enabled: Default and Teaser (located at point #2 on the previous diagram). You may also enable view modes for RSS feeds, Full content and search results. These additional view modes are listed in the fieldset Custom Display Settings (located at point #8 in the previous diagram).

Enabling additional modules may reveal additional view modes. For example: enabling the Book module will yield another view mode for Print. In Drupal 6 the module Display Suite (<http://drupal.org/project/ds>) gained a lot of popularity by allowing site builders to easily create additional view modes. This functionality is now part of core in Drupal 7. Creating your own view modes is not covered in this workbook; however, you can learn more from the following resources:

- <http://mearra.com/blogs/juha-niemi/drupal-7-custom-node-view-modes> (article)
- <http://nodeone.se/node/733> (video)

5.1.2 Field Label

The label for any custom field (but never the node title) can be displayed above the content, inline or hidden from view. If the label provides important context for what the



You do not need to complete any of the steps in this section before proceeding; however, you should familiarize yourself with the administrative screen as you will be using it extensively throughout the remainder of this section.

field contains, such as Phone Number, you should include the label. If the label is merely a heading for data entry, such as Images, you can usually omit the label name.

5.1.3 Formatter, Summary and Configuration Cog

Finally, one of the most important parts of the display configuration screen: the formatters. Columns 5, 6 and 7 on the previous diagram contain key configuration options relevant to the field type. There are always at least two options for the formatter: the default option and `<hidden>`.

Sample formatters include:

- Image styles (static image, with preset size options).
- Javascript enhancements for pop-up enlargements (typically referred to as a lightbox effect).
- Javascript enhancements for multiple photos such as carousels or sliders.
- Media players for audio and video fields.

Although Drupal core ships with a few image formatters, most of neat Javascript formatters must be installed via a module which allows you to set configuration options from the Drupal administrative interface *and* a separate Javascript library which actually performs the effects.

Don't be deceived! When you install the Drupal module for a Javascript-enhanced formatter you may have access to the administrative controls. This doesn't mean you've completed the installation of the Javascript library as well. Most modules throw up pretty good warnings and error messages to let you know when the libraries are missing...but don't count on it. Read the install instructions *fully* before giving up and assuming the module is broken.

Drupal Modules and JS Libraries

The licenses on the Javascript libraries typically prevent the code from stored as part of the module on Drupal.org.

All code and related files (such as images) hosted on Drupal.org must be licensed under the GNU Public License. More information is available at:

<http://drupal.org/licensing/faq/>

5.2 Upcoming Events

There are two parts to the configuration of date display on your site:

1. Setting the default display for short, medium and long date formats for your site.
2. Selecting which of the display formats to use for content fields.

5.2.1 Configuring Site Wide Date Display Settings

To configure the date format settings for your site complete the following steps:

1. Navigate to **Administration > Configuration > Date and Time**.
2. Select the appropriate formats for **Long**, **Medium** and **Short** display of dates.

DATE TYPE	FORMAT
Long	Thursday, September 8, 2011 - 5:23pm ▾
Medium	September 8, 2011 - 5:23pm ▾
Short	Sep 8 2011 - 5:23pm ▾

3. Click **Save configuration**.

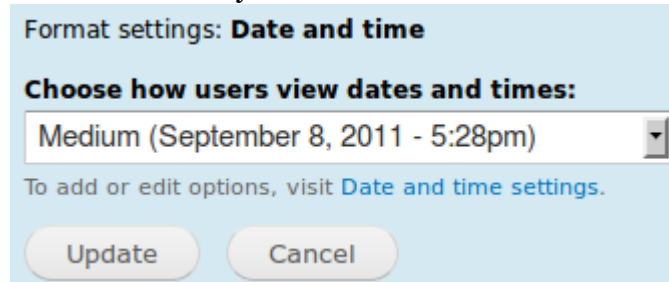
Your date formats have been applied throughout the site. You may change them at any time should you so desire.

5.2.2 Configure the Date Field Display Settings

You may use any one of the short, medium or long date formats for any date fields. To configure the display settings for a date field, complete the following steps:

1. Navigate to **Administration > Structure > Content types > Events > Manage display**.

2. Next to the date field click the configuration cog.
 - (a) Select the time format you would like to use.



- (b) Click **Update**.

3. Click **Save**.

The display formatting should be applied throughout the site. (Remember that only the default view mode has been formatted at this point...)

5.3 Music Player

This is our first Javascript-enhanced formatter for this workbook. You will need to prepare your site to work with Javascript before proceeding with the music player.

5.3.1 Preparing to Install Javascript Libraries

Before working with any Javascript libraries you will need to download and enable the module Libraries. (Random factoid: while writing this sentence I was sitting in my public library and the head librarian gave me a red lifesaver. This was after the fire drill when we emptied the entire library in 2.5 minutes. Well. Not the entire library—just the people *in* the library.)

- **Libraries.** <http://drupal.org/project/libraries>

Libraries is the Drupal module which allows us to put the Javascript libraries into a common directory, instead of the module's directory. It should be enabled first. Once enabled you should have a new libraries directory you can put your jQuery plugins into. The new folder should be located at `sites/all/libraries`. If for some reason file permissions prevented the directory from being created, go ahead and make the directory now.

(Technically it doesn't seem as though jPlayer actually uses this module...but install it anyways because you'll need it later.)



Install the contributed module **Libraries** as outlined in activity 5.3.1. Additional information on installing contributed modules is included in Appendix A.

5.3.2 Sample Display for the jPlayer Media Player

This is the default player skin for jPlayer. We will be applying a new skin in the theme section of this workbook. In the mean time, things will look approximately like this:



5.3.3 Install the jPlayer Formatter

To enable this functionality you must download and install two separate sets of files: the Drupal module *and* the associated jPlayer Javascript library.

Drupal Module download page	http://drupal.org/project/jplayer
Drupal module directory	<code>sites/all/modules/jplayer</code>

1. To install the Drupal module listed above, use the instructions in Appendix A. The module directory is listed above as a reminder that the module and its associated library *do not* get uploaded to the same directory on your Web server.

Javascript Library download page	http://www.jplayer.org/
----------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------



Complete the steps listed in activities 5.3.3 series to install, configure and apply the jPlayer media player for your music files.

Javascript Library directory	sites/all/libraries/jplayer
------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------

2. To install the Javascript library, download the library to your local computer (URL above).
3. Unpack the file (it will probably be a .zip file).
4. Rename the file to the folder name listed in the server directory in the table (i.e. [jplayer](sites/all/libraries/jplayer)).
5. Upload the javascript library to the folder specified in the table above (i.e. <sites/all/libraries/jplayer>).

The jPlayer formatter should now be available for use on your site.

5.3.4 Configure jPlayer

1. Navigate to **Administration > Configuration > jPlayer**.
2. Under **jPlayer Library Directory**, add the value <sites/all/libraries/jplayer>.
3. Click on the fieldset label Time Format and review the available options. I configured the Beckon site to set all “hour” options to “no” and “yes” for everything else.
4. Scroll to the bottom of the screen and click **Save configuration**.

jPlayer is now ready for use.

5.3.5 Apply the jPlayer Formatter to Music Fields

Now the module and its Javascript library are installed and configured, you can apply the formatter to your music fields.

1. Navigate to **Administration > Structure > Content types > Album > Manage display**.
2. Next to the MP3 field, change the formatter to *Jplayer - Player*.
3. Click the cog icon on the far right of the row. A new configuration screen will be

revealed (see image on the right).

(a) Update the settings as follows:

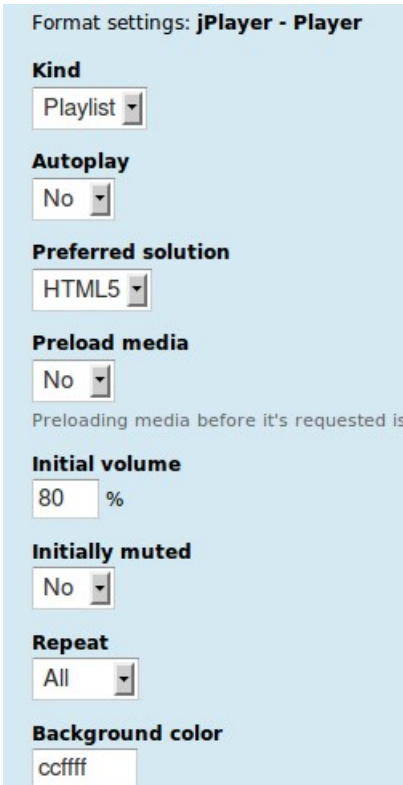
- Kind: playlist
- Autoplay: no
- Preferred solution: HTML5
- Preload media: no (choose “yes” for better streaming but slower initial loading)
- Initial volume: 80%
- Initially muted: no
- Repeat: all
- Background color: doesn't matter because we're using a new skin.

(b) Click **Update**.

4. Click **Save**.

Your songs can now be played with the jPlayer media player. Neat, eh?

If it doesn't work: make sure your file names use the lower case extension **.mp3**, NOT **.MP3**.



Format settings: **jPlayer - Player**

Kind
Playlist

Autoplay
No

Preferred solution
HTML5

Preload media
No

Preloading media before it's requested is

Initial volume
80 %

Initially muted
No

Repeat
All

Background color
ccffff



Confirm you have successfully configured jPlayer by navigating to a node with attached music files and testing the player.

You can find all nodes by clicking on “Find content” in the administrative shortcut bar at the top of your screen.

5.4 Embedded YouTube Player

The videos on this site are directly connected to YouTube and—not surprisingly—use the YouTube player. All you need to do to play YouTube videos is to select the correct formatter for your video field.

1. Navigate to **Administration > Structure > Content Types > YouTube Video > Manage display**.
2. In the row for your video field, ensure the format *Media* is selected.
3. In the row for your video field, click the configuration cog.
 - (a) Change the **File view mode** from *Default* to *Original*.
 - (b) Click the button **Update**.
4. Click the button **Save**.

Done. That's it. You have video on your site now.

Formatter: click on the cog and change the File View Mode from Default to Original. The YouTube player should now appear on all YouTube Video nodes with an embedded video.

If you want to host videos on your own Web site (this seems like a special kind of bandwidth hell to me, but you may have awesome reasons to do this), use the jPlayer formatter discussed previously.



Update the file view mode for your YouTube video fields using the steps in activity 5.4.

There is no additional configuration for this field type. Confirm the movies are displaying correctly and then proceed to the next section.

You can find all nodes by clicking on “Find content” in the administrative shortcut bar at the top of your screen.

5.5 Image Galleries

The formatters used in the image gallery are the most complex to set up. But if you've been working along through the entire series of workbooks, you will note this is the same configuration as the Site 4 workbook. Be sure to complete each step in order. Do not skip steps and do not jump around in the sequence within this section. Every problem students encountered in the first workbook was easily solved by reviewing the steps and completing what had not previously been done.

Each of these modules listed in this section comes with a very useful README file. You should read it. If you are using the Web-based module installation you will need to download the module and unzip it on your local computer to be able to find the README file. Although you should do this for all modules, it's especially useful for modules where you need to connect to another service, or download a the jQuery plugin.

5.5.1 Preparing to Install Javascript Libraries

Before working with any Javascript libraries you will need to download and enable the module Libraries. (Random factoid: while writing this sentence I was sitting in my public library and the head librarian gave me a red lifesaver. This was after the fire drill when we emptied the entire library in 2.5 minutes. Well. Not the entire library—just the people *in* the library.)

- **Libraries.** <http://drupal.org/project/libraries>

Libraries is the Drupal module which allows us to put the Javascript libraries into a common directory, instead of the module's directory. It should be enabled first. Once enabled you should have a new libraries directory you can put your jQuery plugins into. The new folder should be located at `sites/all/libraries`. If for some reason file permissions prevented the directory from being created, go ahead and make the directory now.



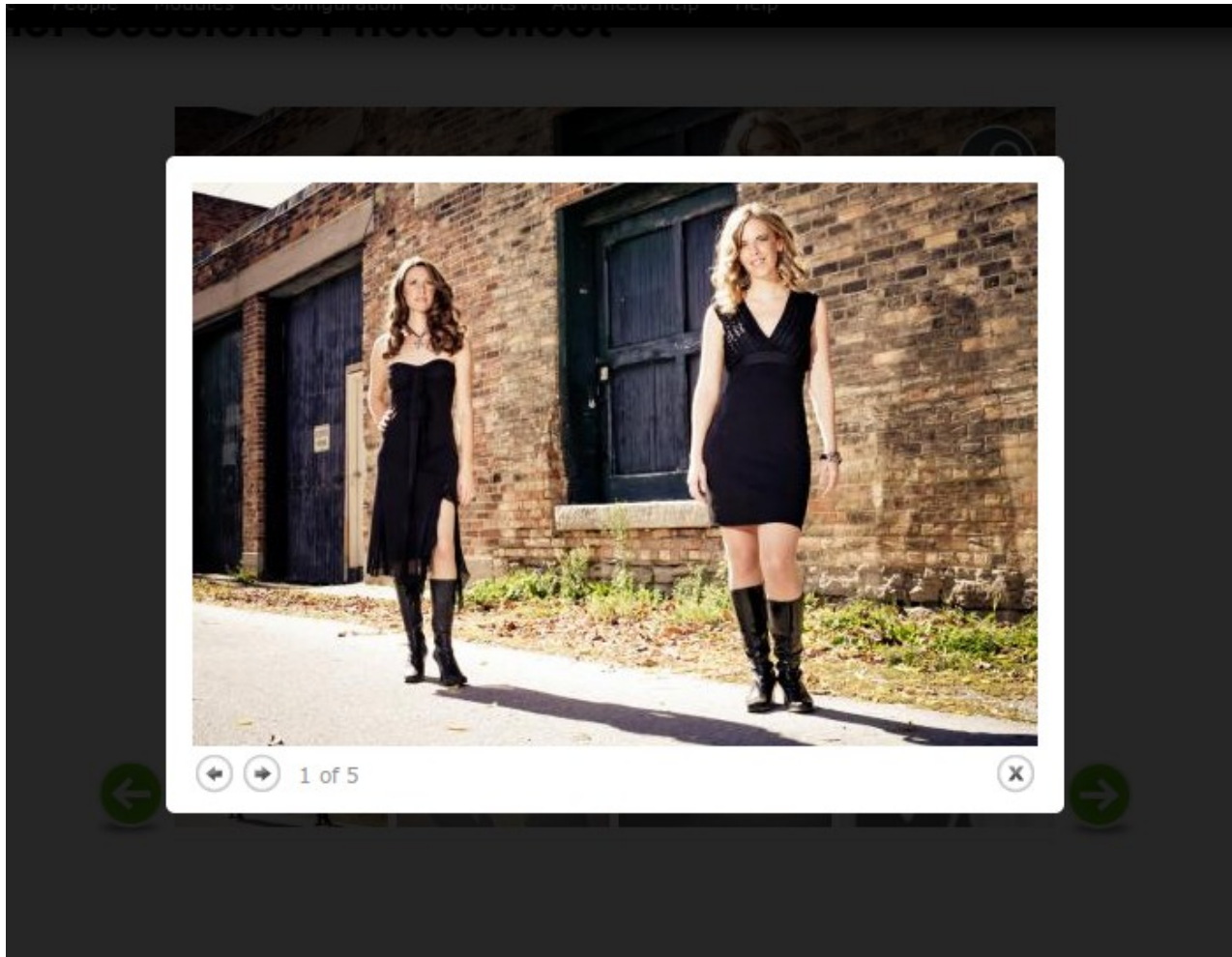
Read the README files and any associated documentation for all modules you download and install, but especially for Javascript-enhanced modules.



If you have not installed the module Libraries, you must do so now.

5.5.2 Colorbox Sample Output

This Javascript library adds a pop-up effect to images on your site. You can use the formatter with a single image, or a sequence of images. The sample output (below) shows a sequence of images. Note the pager along the bottom. The alt text will flash briefly for each image before cycling to the next image if you have the slide show enabled.



5.5.3 Install the ColorBox Formatter

To enable this functionality you must download and install two separate sets of files: the Drupal module *and* the associated colorbox Javascript library.

Drupal Module download page	http://drupal.org/project/colorbox
Drupal module directory	<code>sites/all/modules/colorbox</code>

1. To install the Drupal module listed above, use the instructions in Appendix A. The module directory is listed above as a reminder that the module and its associated library *do not* get uploaded to the same directory on your Web server.

Javascript Library download page	http://colorpowered.com/colorbox/
Javascript Library directory	<code>sites/all/libraries/colorbox</code>

2. To install the Javascript library, download the library to your local computer (URL above).
3. Unpack the file (it will probably be a .zip file).
4. Rename the file to the folder name listed in the server directory in the table (i.e. `colorbox`).
5. Upload the javascript library to the folder specified in the table above (i.e. `sites/all/libraries/colorbox`).

The ColorBox formatter should now be available for use on your site.

5.5.4 Configure ColorBox

1. Navigate to **Administration > Configuration > Colorbox**.
2. Under **Image Field Options**, enable *per field gallery*.
3. Scroll to **Styles and Options**. From here you can alter the transition type,



Complete the steps listed in activities 5.5.3 to 5.5.5 to install, configure and apply the Colorbox formatter to image fields in your image galleries.

transition speed, opacity of the background and words used on the pop-up overlay.

4. Scroll to **Slideshow Settings**. Choose whether you would like the slideshow enabled or disabled. With the full carousel enabled for the content type, I think it makes sense to disable the slide show. Choose whichever option you like best.
5. Scroll to the bottom of the screen and click **Save configuration**.

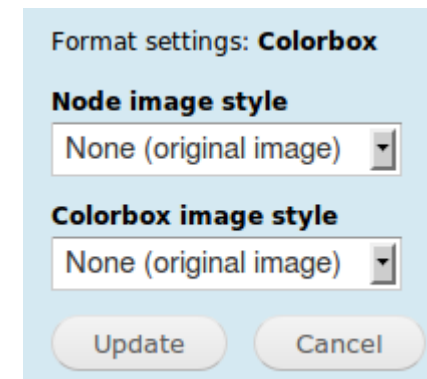
5.5.5 Apply the ColorBox Formatter to Image Fields

Now the module and its javascript library are installed and configured, you can apply the formatter to your image gallery.

1. Navigate to **Administration > Structure > Content types > Image Galleries > Manage fields**.
2. Next to the image field, change the image formatter from *Image* to *Colorbox*.
3. Click the cog icon on the far right of the row. A new configuration screen will be revealed (see image on the right).
 - (a) Change the **Node image style** to *medium*.
 - (b) Change the **Colorbox image style** to *large*.
 - (c) Click **Update**.
4. Click **Save**.

Your images will now use the colorbox formatter.

Note: although you can use the original image for the pop-up image, it can take a really long time for the image to load. As a result, I pick a bigger, but not too big, image style for the pop-up gallery. You can configure the size of the image at **Administration > Configuration > Image styles**.



Default options for the Colorbox formatter.



Confirm you have successfully completed by navigating to a node with a gallery and testing the pop-up effect.

The next formatter uses colorbox so the instructions won't work if this part is wrong.

5.5.6 Gallery Formatter Sample Output

This module needs a single image field to contain many images. It creates one large image with many smaller thumbnails beneath the large one. When the module was installed it also created default image styles. We will use the default image styles, but feel free to explore this module and create your own.



5.5.7 Install and Configure the Gallery Formatter

This module the Javascript libraries in Drupal core. You do not need to download and install additional libraries; however, it does integrate well with the Colorbox module, which is why I've listed it second. Complete the steps for the ColorBox formatter before proceeding.

Drupal Module download page	http://drupal.org/project/galleryformatter
Drupal module directory	sites/all/modules/galleryformatter

1. Install the Gallery Formatter module using the instructions in Appendix A.

The Gallery Formatter should now be available for use on your site.

5.5.8 Apply the Gallery Formatter to Image Fields

All of the options for the carousel are controlled from within the content type display settings. The carousel is controlled by the module Gallery Formatter.

1. Navigate to **Administration > Structure > Content types > Image Gallery > Manage display**.
2. For the image field, change **Format** from *Colorbox* to *jQuery Gallery*.
3. At the end of the row, click the configuration cog. The configuration options for the jQuery Gallery will open.
 - (a) **Select the slide style** (big image). The image style *galleryformatter_slide* appropriate resizes both vertical and horizontal images. I like using this style.
 - (b) **Select the thumbnail style** (small icons across the bottom). Leave the default image style of *galleryformatter_thumb*.
 - (c) **Style**. The option *Greenarrows* is used for the sample screenshots.
 - (d) **Enable Link slides to the full image**.



Complete the steps listed in activities 5.5.7 to 5.5.8 to install, configure and apply the gallery formatter to image fields in your image galleries.

LABEL	FORMAT
<Hidden>	jQuery Gallery
<Hidden>	Colorbox
<Hidden>	jQuery Gallery
<Hidden>	Image
<Hidden>	<Hidden>

Change the format to jQuery Gallery

- (e) **Select full image style.** In the screen shots above I used *None (original)*, but if you don't want the image extending to the full size of the browser, use a smaller image style, such as *Large*.
 - (f) **Use jQuery modal for full image link.** Set this option to *colorbox*.
 - (g) Click the button **Update**.
4. Click the button **Save**.

Your new carousel has been applied to image gallery nodes.

5.5.9 Cropping Images

You may also want to include cropping functionality for your image gallery. This was part of the workbook for the portfolio Web site (Site #4). If you want to include this functionality in your site, refer to these instructions for more information on how to install and configure the EPSA Crop module and its associated Javascript libraries.



Confirm you have successfully completed all tasks by navigating to a node with a gallery and testing the carousel and pop-up effects.

6 Content Retrieval With Menus and Views

Finally, we will discuss the third pillar in content and media asset management: retrieval. In this part of the workbook you will create access points for the custom content types.

6.1 Upcoming Events (Gigs)

There is only one view for this site (shocking, I know!). The view we're creating works with the special field date and allows you to do funky selections. Our view will show only upcoming events and automatically drop any events which have already passed.

6.1.1 Install Modules to Work with Dates in Views

Install the following contributed modules using the installation instructions in Appendix A.

- **Chaos Tool Suite (CTools).** <http://drupal.org/project/ctools>
- **Views.** <http://drupal.org/project/views>

Enable the following modules at **Administration > Modules**:

- **Chaos Tool Suite:** CTools
- **Date:** Date, Date API, Date Views
- **Views:** Views, Views UI

6.1.2 Create the View of Upcoming Events

Complete the following steps:

1. Navigate to **Administration > Structure > Views > Add new view.**
2. Enter the following information for the fields listed. If a field is not listed below, leave it as the default value(s).
 - (a) **View name:** *Upcoming Events*
 - (b) **Show Content of type** *Events.*
 - (c) **Create a page:** enabled
 - (d) **Page title:** *Upcoming Events*
 - (e) **Path:** *shows*



Install the modules needed to make a date-based view as outlined in **Install Modules to Work with Dates in Views.**



Create a new view as outlined in the activity **Create the View of Upcoming Events.**

- (f) **Display format:** *Unformatted list of fields*
- (g) **Create a menu link:** enabled
- (h) **Menu:** *Main menu*
- (i) **Link text:** *Shows*
- (j) **Include an RSS feed:** enabled
- (k) **Create a block:** enabled
- (l) **Block title:** *Upcoming Events*

3. Click the button **Continue and edit**.

Proceed immediately to the next section to add date-based filtering.

6.1.3 Add Date-Based Filtering

These instructions refine the list of items displayed to show *only* events in the future.

1. Beside the heading **Filter Criteria**, click **add**. A modal window will appear.
 - (a) In the search box, type *date*.
 - (b) Enable: *Content: Date*
 - (c) Click **Add and configure filter criteria**.
 - (d) Leave all values as their default values and click **Apply and continue**.
 - (e) Change the **Operator field** to *Is greater than or equal to*
 - (f) Change the **Date value** to *Enter a relative date*.
 - (g) Under the heading **Relative date**, type: *now*
 - (h) Click **Apply (all displays)**.
2. At the top of the screen click **Save**.

You will be returned to the main screen. At the bottom of the configuration screen, confirm the preview is showing only “future” events.

Proceed immediately to the next section to add additional fields.



Add a date filter to your view using the steps in activity 6.1.3.

6.1.4 Display Additional Fields

Add the date field:

1. Beside the heading **Fields**, click **add**. A modal window will appear.
 - (a) In the search field, type **date**.
 - (b) Next to the item *Content: Date*, enable the check box.
 - (c) Click **Add and configure fields**.
 - (d) Next to **Create a label**, disable the check box.
 - (e) At the bottom of the screen, click **Apply (all displays)**.
2. At the top of the screen, click **Save**.

Add the location field:

1. Beside the heading **Fields**, click **add**. A modal window will appear.
 - (a) In the search field, type **location**.
 - (b) Next to the item *Content: Location*, enable the check box.
 - (c) Click **Add and configure fields**.
 - (d) Next to **Create a label**, disable the check box.
 - (e) At the bottom of the screen, click **Apply (all displays)**.
2. At the top of the screen, click **Save**.

The display of the fields will be further refined during the theming of this site.

6.1.5 Place the Upcoming Events Block

With your view you created a block for upcoming events. This needs to be placed into your site.

1. Navigate to **Administration > Structure > Blocks**.
2. Locate the block labelled: **View: Upcoming events**. Click **configure**.
3. Under the heading **Block title**, enter **<none>**.



Add fields for location and date according to the steps outlined in activity **6.1.4**.



Place the Upcoming Events block in your site according to the instructions outlined in activity **6.1.5**.

4. Scroll to the fieldset labelled **Region settings**. Place your block into the *First sidebar*. (this will be refined in the theme.)
5. Scroll to **Visibility settings**. Click on the vertical tab for **Pages**. Enable the option for **Only the listed pages**. In the large text area below the option you just enabled, type `<front>`.
6. Scroll to the bottom and click **Save block**.

Your block display for your block should now appear only on the front page. Close the overlay and navigate to the home page to check your work.

6.1.6 Test the View

Navigate to the front page of your site and confirm the block of upcoming events is present (and is only present on the front page of the site).

In the main menu you should have a new menu item for the upcoming events page. Click on this link.

Confirm the presence of the following:

- Only future events are listed on this page.
- An RSS icon is present at the bottom of the view.

If you are missing any of these properties, go back to your view and review the settings.



Confirm you have successfully completed all tasks listed by completing each of the verification points in section 6.1.6.

6.2 Site Navigation

At this point the live site is very “shallow” and most pages are a direct link from the main menu to the single page for that content. However, as the site grows there will be more content added. In this section you will learn how to add items to the main menu, create sub-navigation for the main menu and create a custom menu to link to social networking sites.

6.2.1 Main Menu

For content types that have the main menu enabled, you simply edit the content and adjust the menu properties to add the node to the main menu. If, however, the content type does not have the main menu enabled, complete the following steps to add the page to the main menu. You *must* know the path (or URL) for the item before you can add it to the menu.

1. Navigate to **Administration > Structure > Menus > Main menu > List links**.
2. From the **List Links** page, click **Add link** at the top of the page.
3. Under the heading **Menu link title**, enter a relevant title (this is the visible text for your menu item).
4. Under the heading **Path**, enter the path (e.g. **node/12**), or the full URL for an offsite page.
5. Scroll to the bottom and click **Save**.

Repeat these steps to add new items to the main menu.



Optional: Navigate to the home page and confirm you have successfully added new menu items to the main menu.

6.2.2 Main Menu Sub-Navigation

The live band Web site is very shallow (less than a few dozen nodes). As the Web site grows (and there is more than one album), the site will need to accommodate more layers of navigation. When the time comes, I will use the module Menu Block (http://drupal.org/project/menu_block). This module allows you to show sub-navigation for any menu in a different block. This allows you to place sub-navigation in a different region of your site. For example: if your primary navigation is across the top of the site, sub-navigation could be down the left hand side.



Optional: The steps outlined in section 6.2.2 are optional and should only be completed if you have enough content to need sub-navigation menu blocks displayed on your site.

6.2.2.a Adding a Primary Navigation Block

This block will *replace* your current main menu block—it is configured to show only the first tier of navigation regardless of your position in the menu item hierarchy.

1. Navigate to **Administration > Structure > Blocks > Add menu block** (link at the top of the page).
2. Enter the following settings:
 - (a) **Block title:** `<none>`
 - (b) **Administrative title:** `First level nav for Main menu.`
 - (c) **Menu:** `Main menu.`
 - (d) **Starting level:** `1-st level (primary)`
 - (e) **Maximum depth:** `1`
 - (f) **Region settings:** choose an appropriate region for your theme (e.g. Navigation bar or Header).
3. Scroll to the bottom of the screen and click **Save block**.

From the list of all blocks, disable the block Main menu. It is no longer needed.

1. Locate the region in which the default block for **Main menu** is located.
2. In the drop down list of region names, change the region name to *None*.

3. Scroll to the bottom of the page and click **Save blocks**.

6.2.2.b Adding a Secondary Navigation Block

This block will be added to your

1. Navigate to **Administration > Structure > Blocks > Add menu block** (link at the top of the page).
2. Enter the following settings:
 - (a) **Block title:** *<none>*
 - (b) **Administrative title:** *Sub-nav for Main menu.*
 - (c) **Menu:** *Main menu.*
 - (d) **Starting level:** *2nd level (secondary)*
 - (e) **Maximum depth:** *Unlimited*
 - (f) **Region settings:** choose an appropriate region for your theme (e.g. Sidebar first for left nav).
3. Scroll to the bottom of the screen and click **Save block**.

The secondary navigation block is now enabled.

6.2.2.c Troubleshooting Menu Block

The most common problem is the configuration of menu items.

1. Navigate to **Administration > Structure > Menus > Main menu > List links**.

Confirm the following:

- All menu items you want to display are currently enabled.
- There are at least two levels of hierarchy in your menu items. Create hierarchy by dragging menu items to the right, below their parent item (see image at right).

Read the inline help for more information (link from the top of the **Add menu block** page, or the **Modules** summary page).



If you added sub-navigation blocks, you should now confirm the two menu blocks are appearing with only 1st or 2nd level+ navigation links in each.

MENU LINK	
+	Home
+	Music
+	News
+	Shows
+	Photos

6.2.3 Custom Menus to Link to Social Network Sites

To link this site to various social networks we'll use a custom menu. The theme will take care of the design of this menu, for now we'll just create a menu of links.

6.2.3.a Create a Custom Menu

You can use menus to create links to insite and offsite pages. Complete the following steps to create a custom menu.

1. Navigate to **Administration > Structure > Menus > Add menu**.
2. Under the heading **Title**, enter: **Social Networks**.
3. Under the heading **Description**, enter: **A list of off-site social networking accounts (e.g. Facebook and YouTube)**.
4. Click **Save**.

Your new menu is ready to have items added to it.

6.2.3.b Adding New Items to a Menu

After creating your new menu, you will be presented with the list of links (currently empty).

1. From the **List Links** page, click **Add link** at the top of the page.
2. Under the heading **Menu link title**, enter a relevant title (this is the visible text for your menu item).
3. Under the heading **Path**, enter the URL for the offsite page.
4. Scroll to the bottom and click **Save**.

Repeat these four steps to add new items to your custom menu.

If you want add new menu items later, navigate to the **List Links** page (**Administration > Structure > Menus > your menu > List links**) and repeat steps 1-4.



Use the steps outlined in activities 6.2.3.a and 6.6.3.b to create a custom menu and add links to social network accounts to your site.

7 ABOUT

Emma Jane Hogbin (drupal.org user emmajane) is an internationally renowned technical author and trainer who specializes in teaching people, just like you, to make beautiful Web sites. Emma's first book, *Front End Drupal*, is recognized in the industry as the most important book for Drupal designers. She has been teaching internet technologies since 2002 and has been building Web sites for over ten years.

A frequent speaker at technical conferences in Canada, the US and Europe and Emma also likes single malt whiskey. These two things are probably not related. Her presentations have taken her to France, Belgium, Hungary, Canada, New Zealand, England and the United States. In addition to her engaging conference presentations, Emma has also worked as a technical college instructor at Humber College and Seneca College, and has worked on curriculum development for Humber College and the Ubuntu Linux distribution.

Emma encourages non-traditional participation in technology through craft and believes that everyone is capable of mastering the tools that surround them. To help engage new ways of participating in technology, she open sourced one of her knitting patterns so that you can make your very own [Drupal Socks](#) (as featured in [CRAFTzine](#)). She is the recipient of the Google Diversity Award for helping to encourage women in technology and is the sponsor of Creative Use of Technology which is awarded every year to a female student at West Hill Secondary School in Owen Sound, Canada.

Accolades

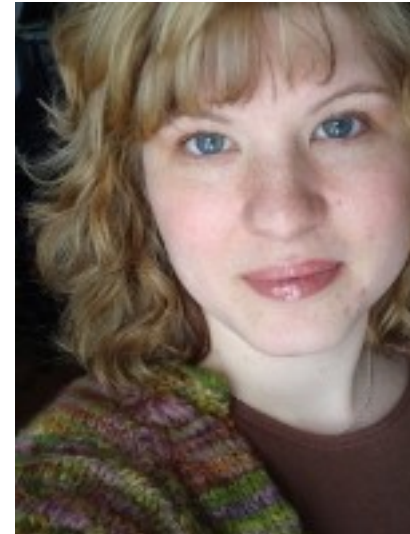
"Emma is an amazing teacher." — Betty

"Thank you for sharing your experience through e-books in addition to seminars and presentations. It's really helpful to have short, **easy-to-use examples to learn from as well as refer back to** while trying to develop good Drupal theming skills." — Spence

"Emma Jane worked with me on a dramatically ambitious Drupal project a couple of years ago. She managed to keep my overactive imagination in check so we focused on realistic goals and milestones, all the while **making me feel like I could get my hands dirty** in the project. She was timely, proficient, and a joy to work with." — Kim Werker, founder of CrochetMe.com

"Emma Jane combines the perfect amount of predictability and spontaneity...her technique has **sparked my excitement** about developments in technology and has inspired me to engage in new projects. She presents herself as very approachable and always answers questions thoroughly, making sure that the user feels comfortable and at ease." — Jorge Castro, External Developer Relations, Canonical Ltd.

"Taking your course is one of the best investments I have made." — Louise



Services

Emma Jane Hogbin is the founder of a great little Drupal consulting and training agency, Design to Theme. She makes theming Drupal easier, faster and more profitable.

- **Drupal Site Building Consulting:** There are thousands of Drupal modules out there that will get you from idea to finished Web site faster and with higher profits. With a Site Building Consultation we can help you choose (install and configure) the *best* modules for your next project. If you're tired of handing over all your profits to your programmer we need to talk.
- **Support for Small Businesses and Designers:** Did you get in over your head a little bit with a project? We can help you get unstuck with gentle technical support that will make you feel smart and wonderful and capable of taking back control of your Drupal project.
- **Drupal Training:** Drupal site building and theming training sessions are available on-line. Check the web for a list of upcoming workshops. Custom training is also available.

8 APPENDIX A: INSTALLING CONTRIBUTED MODULES

To install a contributed module, complete the steps outlined below.

1. Navigate to the project page on drupal.org for the module you wish to install.
2. Copy the download link for the latest Drupal 7 version of the module by right-clicking on the link and choosing “copy link location.”
3. In your Drupal installation navigate to:
Administration > Modules.
4. Click on the link “Install new module.” If this link is not available, enable the core module **Update manager** from this page. The “Install new module” link should appear once Update manager is enabled.
5. Into the URL field, paste the download link you copied in Step 2 from the module's project page.
6. Scroll to the bottom of the screen and click, “Install.”
7. Enter your authentication information for your Web server. This is your FTP username and password—not your Drupal administrative account information.
8. Click “Install module.” Assuming there were no errors during this process, you should now be able to enable your module.

Your module (and any installed dependencies) should now be available.

Be sure to read the associated documentation for your module. Some contributed modules have special configuration steps, permission issues and/or require the installation of third-party Javascript files before they are fully installed. This documentation can be accessed from the module summary page.



If you have the Advanced Help module (http://drupal.org/project/advanced_help) installed, *all* available documentation—including the module's README file—can be accessed through the “help” link on the Modules summary page.