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Drupal interview questions

Latest Drupal interview questions and answers 2018

Q1. What Is Drupal?

Drupal (pronounced Dru-Pull) is an open source content management system offering a toolset that rivals those of most commercial alternatives. With integrated social media and e-commerce functionality, it provides unique value as part of your social media strategy.

Q2. List the features of Drupal ?

Drupal comes with

- Rock solid & high quality platform
- Powerful templating system. Any XHTML or CSS template can be easily converted to Drupal
- Real multi-site-feature (only one installation for several sites)
- Any Kind of user groups & user permissions, OpenId compliant in Version 6
- Can run membership and community sites, not only CMS etc
- Clear, high quality code and API (easy to integrate with other solutions etc)

Q3. What is a patch in Drupal ?

In **Drupal** a **patch** is a file that consists of a list of differences between one set of files and another. All code changes, additions, or deletions to Drupal core and contributed modules/themes between developers are done through patches.

The differences are presented in a structured, standard way, which means that a program (also named patch) can be used to apply the changes to another copy of the original file.

Q4. List some SEO modules available in Drupal.

Below are the list of some Seo Modules available in Drupal

- Pathauto
- Nodewords/ Meta tags

- Service links
- Google analytics
- Related Links
- Search 404
- Site map
- Url list

Q5. Explain the concept of node in Drupal.

A **node** in Drupal is the generic term for a piece of content on your web site. (Note that the choice of the word "node" is not meant in the mathematical sense as part of a network.) Some examples of nodes:

- Pages in books
- Discussion topics in forums
- Entries in blogs
- News article stories

Each node on your site has a Content Type. It also has a Node ID, a Title, a creation date, an author (a user on the site), a Body (which may be ignored/omitted for some content types).

Q6. Explain the path system of drupal ?

When you visit a URL within your Drupal site, the part of the URL after your base site address is known as the path.

When you visit a path in your Drupal site, Drupal figures out what information should be sent to your browser by checking its list of menu items and routes. Generally, Drupal allows each module to define paths that the module will be responsible for, and when you choose to visit a particular path Drupal asks the module what should be displayed on the page.

Q7. Explain Module in Drupal ?

A module is a software (code) that extends Drupal functionality. Modules fall into one of three categories:

- **Core** modules are those included with the main download of Drupal. These can be turned on or off without downloading additional components. Examples include *Blog, Book, Poll*, or *Taxonomy*.
- **Contributed** modules are downloaded from the Modules download section of drupal.org, and installed within your Drupal installation. Examples include *Panels, Views*or *Metatag*.
- **Custom** modules are modules you write yourself. This requires a thorough understanding of Drupal, PHP programming, and Drupal's API.

Q8. What is the option makes Drupal emit "clean" URLs? (i.e. without ?q= in the URL)

Choose the enabled option under clean URLs

Go To **Administer**->**Site configuration**->**Clean URLs**.

Q9. What are hooks in Drupal ?

Drupal Hooks allow modules to interact with the Drupal core.

Drupal's module system is based on the concept of **"hooks"**. A hook is a PHP function that is named foo_bar(), where "foo" is the name of the module (whose filename is thus foo.module) and "bar" is the name of the hook. Each hook has a defined set of parameters and a specified result type.

To extend Drupal, a module need simply implement a hook. When Drupal wishes to allow intervention from modules, it determines which modules implement a hook and calls that hook in all enabled modules that implement it.

Q10. Define taxonomy in Drupal ?

Taxonomy refers to the feature of classifying information and organizing data in a systematic manner. It consists of vocabularies which are a collection of terms. A term is one individual component listed in the vocabulary which is a subcategory of a vocabulary. There are two types of vocabularies: controlled and free tagging. Controlled vocabulary disallows users from adding data, whereas free tagging allows users to define, add or classify data. A hierarchy determines the depth of the subcategory of the vocabulary. Lastly, it allows the usage of synonyms by linking similar words together. This helps to prevent duplication.

For example: Vocabulary: Dance Term: Salsa Sub Term: Toronto Salsa Sub Term: Cuban Salsa

Q11. What is DRUSH in Drupal?

Drush is a command line interface by Drupal that allows you to manage your web sites in fast and easy way.

Q12. What is a Node in Drupal?

A **node in DRUPAL** is any piece of individual content, such as a page, poll, article, forum topic, or a blog entry. Except comments all content of drupal is saved in a node.

Q13. Drupal work on which design pattern?

Drupal works on **singleton design pattern**.

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