

Content management systems

[Business](#), [Management](#)



These customizations range from SEE (Search Engine Optimization) enhancers to content displaying features, such as the addition of widgets and navigation bars. Multi-user and multi-blobbing Prior to Wordless 3.0, Wordless supported one blob per installation, although multiple concurrent copies may be run from different directories if configured to use separate database tables. Wordless Multi-User (Wordless MO, or WIMP) was a fork of Wordless created to allow multiple blobs to exist within one installation but is able to be administered by a centralized maintainer.

Wordless MI-J makes it easier for those with websites to host their own blobbing communities, as well as control and moderate all the blobs from a single dashboard. Wordless MUM adds eight new data tables for each blob. As of the release of Wordless 3.0, Wordless MUM has merged with Wordless. Mobiles Phone, and BlackBerry. [16] These applications, designed by Automatic allow a limited set of options, which include adding new blob posts and pages, commenting, moderating comments, replying to comments in addition to the ability to view the stats.

Other features Wordless also features integrated link management; a search engine-friendly, lean permanent structure; the ability to assign nested, multiple categories to articles; and support for tagging of posts and articles. Automatic filters are also included, providing standardized formatting and styling of text in articles (for example, converting regular quotes to smart quotes). Wordless also supports the Trackball and Pinprick standards for displaying links to other sites that have themselves linked to a post or article. KEY DEVELOPERS.

Matt Mullen and Mike Little were expounders of the project. The core contributing developers include Ryan Borne, Mark Acquit, Matt Mullen, Andrew Oz, Peter Westwood and Andrew Niacin. Wordless is also developed by its community, including WAP testers, a group of volunteers who test each release. They have early access to nightly builds, beta versions and release candidates. Errors are documented in a special mailing list, or the project's Tract tool. Though largely developed by the community surrounding it, Wordless is closely associated with Automatic, the company founded by Matt Mullen.

On September 9, 2010, Automatic handed the Wordless trademark to the newly created Wordless Foundation, which is an umbrella organization supporting Wordless. Org (including the software and archives for plugging and themes), beepers and Buddies. DRUPES. Drupes is a free and open-source content management framework written in PHP and distributed under the GNU General Public License. [4][6][7] It is used as a back-end framework for at least 2.1% of all websites worldwide ranging from personal blogs to corporate, political, and government sites including Whitehouse. Ova and data. Gov. UK. It is also used for knowledge management and business collaboration. The standard release of Drupes, known as Drupes core, contains basic features common to content management systems. These include user account registration and maintenance, menu management, RSS feeds, page layout customization, and system administration. The Drupes core installation can be used as a simple website, a single- or multi-user blog, an Internet forum, or a community website providing for user-generated content.

As of August 2013, there are more than 22, 900 free community-contributed downs, known as contributed modules, available to alter and extend Drupe's core capabilities and add new features or customize Drupe's behavior and appearance. Because of this plug-in extensibility and modular design, " The Drupes Overview" on scribed as a web application framework, as it meets the generally accepted feature requirements for such frameworks. Although Drupes offers a sophisticated programming interface for developers, no programming skills are required for basic website installation and administration.

Drupes runs on any computing platform that supports both a web server capable of running PH (including Apache, XI'S, Lighted, Hiawatha, Cherokee Nixing) and a database (such as Myself, Mongo, Marimba, Posters, Silliest, or Microsoft SQL Server) to store content and settings. Drupes 6 requires PH 4. 4. 0 or higher, while Drupes 7 requires PH 5. 2. Or higher. CORE. In the Drupes community, the term " core" means anything outside of the " sites" folder in a Drupes installation. Drupes core is the stock element of Drupes.

In its default configuration, a Drupes websites content can be contributed by either registered or anonymous users (at the discretion of the administrator) and is made accessible to web visitors by a variety of selectable criteria. Drupes core also includes a hierarchical taxonomy system, which allows content to be categorized or tagged with key words for easier access. Drupes maintains a detailed changeling of core feature updates by version. CORE MODULES. Drupes core includes optional modules that can be enabled by the administrator to extend the functionality of the core website.

The core Drupal distribution provides a number of features, including:
Access statistics and logging
Advanced search
Blobs, books, comments, forums, and polls
Caching and feature throttling for improved performance
Descriptive URL
Multi-level menu system
Multi-site support
Multi-user content creation and editing
OpenID support
RSS feed and feed aggregate
Security and new release update notification
User profiles
Various access control restrictions (user roles, IP addresses, email)
Workflow tools (triggers and actions)

CORE THEMES.

Drupal core includes core themes, which customize the "look and feel" of Drupal sites, for example, Garland and Bartok. The Color Module, introduced in Drupal core 5.0, allows administrators to change the color scheme of certain themes via a browser interface. Drupal can automatically notify the administrator about new versions of modules, themes, or the Drupal core. Such a feature can be useful for security fixes.

DATABASE ABSTRACTION.

Prior to version 7, Drupal had functions that performed tasks related to databases, such as SQL query cleansing, multi-site table name prefixing, and generating proper SQL queries.

In particular, Drupal 6 introduced an abstraction layer that allowed programmers to create SQL queries without writing SQL. Drupal 7 extends the data abstraction layer so that a programmer no longer needs to write SQL queries as text strings. It uses PHP Data Objects to abstract the physical database. Microsoft has written a database driver for their SQL Server.

ACCESSIBILITY With the release of Drupal 7, web accessibility has been greatly improved by the Drupal community. Drupal is a good framework for

building websites accessible to people with disabilities because many of the best practices have been incorporated not the program code Core.

The accessibility team is carrying on the ongoing work of identifying and resolving accessibility barriers and raising awareness within the community.

Drupes 7 started the adoption of WAY-ARIA support for Rich Internet Applications and this has been carried further in Drupes 8. There have been many improvements to both the visitor and administrator sides of Drupes, especially: Drag and Drop functionality Improved color contrast and intensity Adding skip navigation to Core themes Adding labels by default for input forms Fixing CSS display: none with consistent methods for hiding & exposing text unfocused.

It has become normal to have a Tarpaulin with a presentation or two about accessibility issues. The community also added as an accessibility gate for Core issues in Drupes 8. MODULES Contributed modules offer image galleries, custom content types and content listings, WYSIWYG editors, private messaging, third-party integration tools, and more. As of August 2013 the Drupes website lists more than 22, 900 free modules. Some of the most commonly used control modules include: Content Construction Kit (KICK): allows site administrators to dynamically create content types by extending the database schema.

Content type" describes the kind of information. Content types include, but are not limited to, events, invitations, reviews, articles, and products. The KICK Fields API is in Drupes core in Drupes 7. Views: facilitates the retrieval and presentation, through a database abstraction system, of content to site

visitors. Panels: drag and drop layout manager that allows site administrators to visually design their site. THEMES Contributed themes adapt or replace a Drupes site's default look and feel. Drupes theme design engines. Many are written in the Phthalate engine or, to a lesser extent, tessellate engine.

Some templates use hard-coded PH. The inclusion of the Phthalate and Stalemate engines in Drupes addressed user concerns about flexibility and complexity. The Drupes teeming system utilizes a template engine to further separate HTML/CSS from PH. A popular Drupes contributed module called 'Develop' provides GUI information to developers and themes about the page build. Community-contributed themes at the Drupes website are released under a free GAP license, and most of them are demonstrated at the Drupes Theme Garden. DISTRIBUTIONS.

In the past, those wanting a fully customized installation of Drupes had to download a re-tailored version separately from the official Drupes core. Today, however, a distribution defines a packaged version of Drupes that upon installation, provides a website or application built for a specific purpose. The distributions offer the benefit of a new Drupes site without having to manually seek out and install third-party control modules or adjust configuration settings. They are collections of modules, themes, and associated configuration settings that prepare Drupes for custom operation.

For example, a distribution could configure Drupes as a " brochures" site rather than a " news" site or an " online store". COMMUNITY. Drupes. Org has a large community of users and developers, with about 981 , OOH user

accounts and over 28, 000 developer accounts (As of August 2013). The semiannual Drupes conference alternates between North America and Europe. Attendance at Tarpaulin grew from 500 at Seized in August 2008 to over 3, 300 people at Portland, Oregon in May 2013. Smaller events, known as " Drupes Camps", occur throughout the year all over the world.

The annual Florida Dramatically brings users together Coding for a Cause for the benefit of nonprofit organizations. There are a number of active Drupes forums, mailing lists and discussion groups. Drupes also maintains several IIRC channels] on the Fronded network. There are over 30 national communities around drupes. Org offering language-specific support. JOANA. Joana is a free and open-source content management framework for publishing web content. It is built on a model-view-controller web application framework that can also be used independently.

Joana is written in PH, uses object-oriented programming (POP) techniques (since version 1. 5) and software design patterns, stores data in a Myself, MS SQL (since version 2. 5), or Posters (since printable versions of pages, news flashes, blobs, polls, search, and support or language internationalization. As of July 2013, Joana has been downloaded over 35 million times. Over 6, 000 free and commercial extensions are available from the official Joana! Extension Directory, and more are available from other sources.

It is estimated to be the second most used content management system(SMS) on the Internet after Wordless. VERSION HISTORY Joana 1. 0 was released on September 22, 2005 as a re-branded release of Mambo 4. 5. 2. 3 that combined other bug and moderate-level security fixes. Joana 1. 5

<https://assignbuster.com/content-management-systems/>

was released on January 22, 2008. The latest release of this version was 1. 5. 6 on March 27, 2012. This version was the first to attaining-term support (LETS). L TTS versions are released each three major or minor releases and are supported until three months after the next L TTS version is released. Joana 1. Was released on January 10, 2011. This version adds a full access control list functionality plus, user- defined category hierarchy, and admit interface improvements. [28] Joana 1. 7 was released on July 19, 2011, six months after 1. 6. 0. This version adds enhanced security and improved migration tools. Joana 2. 5 was released on January 24, 2012, six months after 1 . 7. 0. This version is a long term support (LETS) release. Originally this release was to be 1. 8. 0, however the developers announced August 9 that they would rename it to fit into a new version number scheme in which every L TTS release is an X. 5 release.

This version was the first to run on other databases besides MySQL. Joana 3. 0 was released on September 27, 2012. Originally, it was supposed to be released in July 2012; however, the January/July release schedule was uncomfortable for volunteers, and the schedule was changed to September/March releases. On December 24, 2012, it was decided to add one more version (3. 2) to the 3. X series to improve the development life cycle and extend the support of L TTS versions. This will also be applied to the 4. X series. Joana 3. 1 was released on April 24, 2013. Release 3. 1 includes several new features including tagging.

DEPLOYMENT Like many other popular web applications, Joana can be run on a LAMP stack. [38] Many web hosts have control panels that allow for

automatic installation of Joana. On Windows, Joana can be installed using the Microsoft Web Platform Installer, which automatically detects and installs any missing dependencies, such as PHP or MySQL. [39] Joana enjoys strong support on the web from hosts that provide it or support it. Many web sites provide information on installing and maintaining Joana sites. JOANA EXTENSIONS Joana extensions help extend the Joana websites' ability.

There are five types of extensions for Joana! : Components, Modules, Plugging, Templates, and Languages. Most complex extensions of them all; they can be seen as mini-applications. Most components have two parts: a site part and an administrator part. Every time a Joana page loads, one component is called to render the main page body. Components are the major portion of a page because a component is driven by a menu item and every menu item runs a component. Plugging: These are more advanced extensions and are, in essence, event handlers. In the execution of any part of Joana, a module or a component, an event can be triggered.

When an event is triggered, plugging that are registered with the application to handle that event execute. For example, a plugging could be used to block user-submitted articles and filter out bad words. Templates: Describe the main design of the Joana website and are the extensions that allow users to change the look of the site. Users will see modules and components on a template. They are customizable and flexible. Templates determine the "style" of a website. Modules: Rendering pages flexibly in Joana requires a module extension, which is then linked to Joana components to display new content or new images.

Joana modules look like boxes - like the " search" or " login" module.

However, they don't require HTML to Joana to work. Languages: Very simple extensions that can either be used as a core part or as an extension.

Language and font information can also be used for PDF or SD to Joana conversions. A Joana template is a multifaceted Joana extension which is responsible for the layout, design and structure of a Joana powered website.

40] While the SMS itself manages the content, template manages the look and feel of the content elements and the overall design of a Joana driven website.