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IntroductionIn this paper, I will attempt to assess Drupal andWordPress. I will be comparing the two based on a number of different factors, ranging from ease of use, to functionality and more. The idea here, is not todeclare a winner as such, as that will always be subjective. It is more to getan overview of the two different CMS systems, and decide which is better forwhat purposes.

I will also touch lightly upon, how one might test the differentCMS' and I will also include some of examples of the two different site setups, I have made. Now a lot of what will go into said consideration will be, to some degree, personal preference. But I won't start the comparison in theintro. Working a bit with both CMS' though, I do have a pretty good idea ofwhich one I prefer, so let's get started. 2.   TheInitial ComparisonIn this first chapter, I will be comparing Drupal andWordPress.

The comparison criteria will be defined by myself and are asfollows:-   Installation-   Core Functionality-   Ease of Use-   Documentation-   Extendibility-   Pricing2. 1 InstallationThe installation process of both WordPress and Drupal arefairly similar. Or can be

at least. Now the way we set up and installedWordPress was through a locally hosted PHP server.

After downloading the corepackage, you extract it and place it where you would like it on the disk. Then weneeded to set up the database. We did this using MySQL Workbench and manuallycreating the database, that WordPress should write to. Then, before running theinstallation script, we had to make some changes in said script, telling itwhere to find the database and setting up access.

From here however, theprocess was simple to go to localhost/wp-config. php and you would be guidedthrough the rest of installation process. With Drupal, we've been using Acquia Dev Desktop 2, which isa small piece of software, that contains an Apache webserver and a MySQLinstallation, doing all the database and hosting work for you. The Apachewebserver allows you to host the Drupal site locally, but without all thesetup, that was required for the WordPress setup.

Of course, there are probablyways of setting up WordPress that are less cumbersome, than what we have done, but I have not looked this up. However, in relation to experience, Drupal wasthe easier of the two to install. 2. 2 CoreFunctionalityWhen it comes to pure functionality, Drupal is the clearwinner. WordPress was developed to be a hassle-free CMS that would allow" non-techies" to create websites.

In the beginning, it was only really used forcreating blogs. However, WordPress does have some deeper functionality, but itis not that apparent. You must dig a little to find it. Now Drupal on the otherhand was created by

developers for developers, meaning that you can build moreadvanced websites using it, than you can with WordPress.

Drupal contains moreadvanced taxonomies, content types and much more. Also, Drupal's userpermissions are more advanced than the ones you find in WordPress. 2. 3 Easeof UseNow, as I briefly touched upon in the previous part, WordPress is a lot easier to use right out of the gate, than Drupal. This ismainly because WordPress is built for beginners who would like a blog, or asmall workshop. Drupal on the other hand, has a fairly steep learning curve, and can be very daunting to beginners. However, once you get over the initialsteps of getting to know Drupal, in my personal opinion, it's a lot nicer towork with, because you don't have the same restrictions as I found some placesworking with WordPress.

So, Drupal does have a steeper leaning curve thanWordPress, but once you get used to it, they are fairly similar to work with interms of difficulty. You just need to invest the time to get to know Drupal. 2. 4 DocumentationBoth Drupal and WordPress have extensive documentationavailable at their respective websites. Starting of with WordPress, theirdocumentation site is called WordPress Codex (https://codex. wordpress. org/). Thiscodex covers everything from installation to theme creation and installingexpansions and plugins, amongst many, many other things.

Now the developersover at Drupal are no slouches either. Their documentation page, aptly namedDocumentation (https://www. drupal. org/documentation/) also covers all thebasics and then some. The main difference in their documentation is that, Drupal offer documentation for all

previous versions as well as the currentbuild of Drupal. Both CMS' also have large communities of developers andwould-be developers and both these are in my experience open and helpful tonewcomers who have questions. 2.

5 ExtendibilityBoth CMS' are very extendible and it works much the same wayin both. There are 2 main ways of extending the CMS'. The first is throughthemes, and the second way is through plugins (WP)/modules(Drupal). WordPress havea built-in search function for finding both themes and plugins, directly in theadministration section of the hosted website.

Here you can search through andclick-to-install thousands of different themes and plugins. You can alsomanually upload themes and plugins and then install them. This way about it ishow it works in Drupal. You have to either download the new module/theme andthen upload it to your site or paste the link to the module/theme. These arefound on Drupal's own website and at the time of writing I have not been ableto find modules/themes for Drupal on any third-party site. Now for both CMS', you can create your own themes and plugins/modules.

The process of doing so, isamply covered by the respective CMS' documentation. 2. 6 PricingWhile both of these CMS' are free, there are a lot oflimitations on WordPress, when it comes to plugins.

A lot of the differentplugins that can be downloaded for free, are light versions, meaning you haveto spend money if you want to take advantage of the full potential of saidplugin. With Drupal however, everything is (as far as I can tell) completelyfree. Because the higher level of technicality associated

with Drupal, most ofthe end users have high tech skill and are not as easily convinced to spendmoney on functionality that they can create themselves, with enough time. Because WordPress is more focused towards tech newbies, it is easier for plugindevelopers to charge a premium for some of the features they offer. 3.

Testing of the CMS'