## *Drupal Vocabulary*

Page Manager1: is a tool for defining new, arbitrary paths on your Drupal site, and configuring how that page should look and work. It is possible not only to define new paths, but also to override some of the paths defined by other modules. One important part of the Page manager functionality is to collect and send contexts, contextual information that may affect the page.

Panels2: is a tool for splitting the main content on a Drupal site into several regions and defining what content each region should contain.

Panes: Areas inside of a panel where you can place Drupal components such as views, views content panes, menus and blocks.

Blocks3: are the boxes visible in various area of your Drupal website's screens. Most blocks (e.g., recent forum topics) are generated on-the-fly by various Drupal modules, but they also can be created in the administer blocks area of a Drupal site. We occasionally use blocks on our sites, when we do we place them within panels, not using the block manager administration page.

Menus4: define the navigation menus, and route page requests to code based on URLs.

Views: a Drupal module that lets gives you a click and configure interface for running database queries. It can output the results in a variety of formats.

Views Content Panes: a type of Views display that integrates with the Panels module. It is the only display type that can be passed context from a Panel.

Visibility rules: determine whether or not a pane inside of a panel will be displayed based on context and/or the URL. Visibility rules can also be found in other areas of Drupal.

Contextual Filters: allow a View to receive arguments from the URL or context and alter the database query accordingly.

## *Computer Science Vocabulary*

URL: Uniform Resource Locator, e.g. http://example.com/abc

Parsed: To take a URL and break it apart into distinct pieces.

Arguments: In Drupal, generally an argument is anything after the base URL. /abc in the URL definition above is an example of an argument.