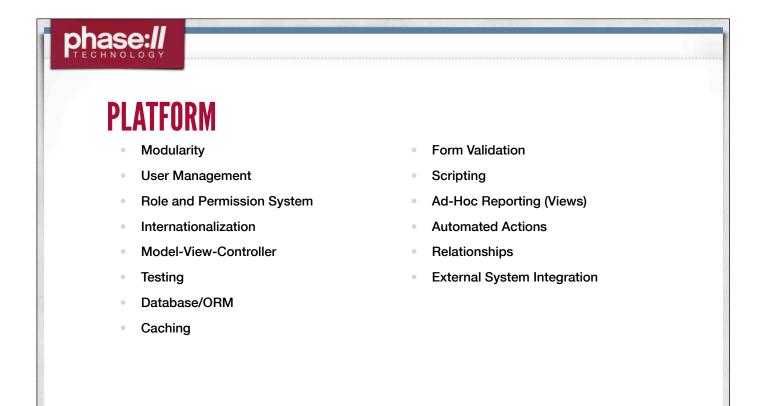


I'm going to talk today about why you should consider building business applications with Drupal

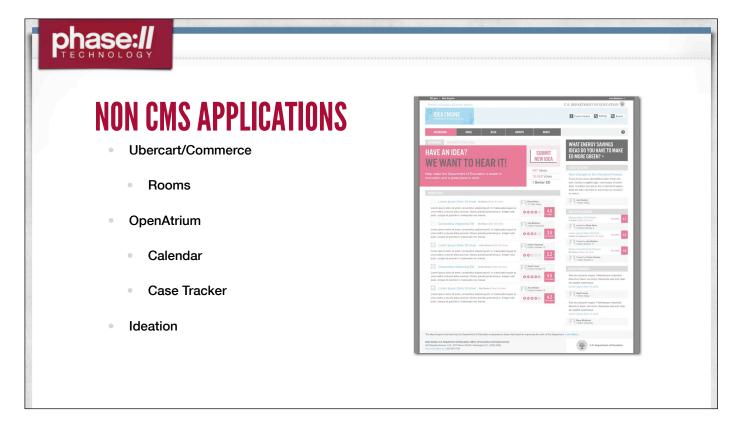


The first question that leaps to mind likely is: why Drupal, isn't it a CMS? And the answer to this is yes and no. Drupal actually describes itself as a content management platform which is a subtle but important distinction from being a CMS. When you think of Drupal or any CMS what immediately jumps to your mind? Likely a website and publishing information right. The word content itself seems to summon the idea of "I have something to tell the world" and that is unfortunate.



When we say Drupal is a content management platform what exactly do we mean? Primarily we mean that Drupal is modular. With each release an ever growing number of components can be swapped out or have their behavior altered. Also, either out of the box or via the addition of some contributed modules you get all of the things you might think of when you think about a framework upon which to build an application.

Some of these Drupal does a little better job at than others, the internationalization system is pretty good, the model-view-controller can be pretty weak depending on how you approach that in the context of a web application, database abstraction is pretty good if you behave, ORM can be pretty weak.



Some non CMS applications that already exist in Drupal



A TALE OF TWO APPLICATIONS

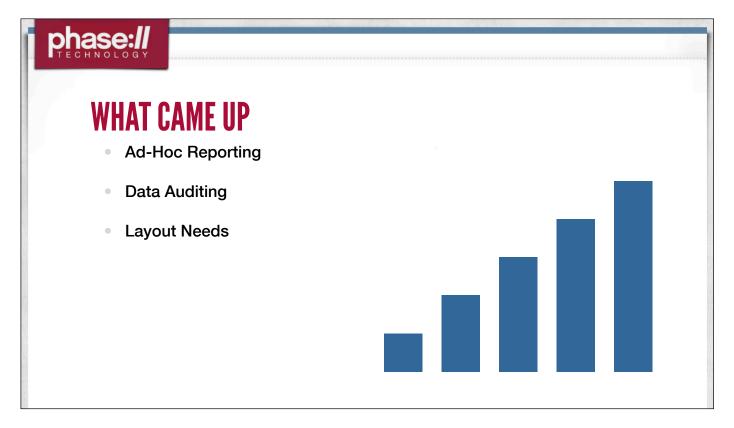
- Enterprise process management
- Rapid Prototype

in 2011, I was involved in a project that used Drupal as a platform for a large and very complex business application. To give you an idea about the size of this application at the end we wound up tracking and managing 30 custom entities with 200 data points along with 125 different fields (some complex ones like address with multiple data points). In addition, there were 10 different custom workflows that the data being tracked could process through, with certain steps in parallel and others happening sequentially.

The existing system used a combination of spreadsheets, a COTS system feeding a customized application and was all over the map.

As part of this project we actually evaluated whether to use Drupal or write a custom application using something like Java or Rails or Python and any of a number of frameworks out there or whether to build it in Drupal. Our initial analysis was that from a development perspective, we thought the number of hours to leverage Drupal versus writing it from scratch were about the same. Due to some expertise at the client with Drupal, from a long term management and support standpoint, as well as evolving the system Drupal made sense.

So, you might be thinking, initial analysis was even and customer knowledge tipped the balance towards using Drupal. That's not the most glowing of recommendations.



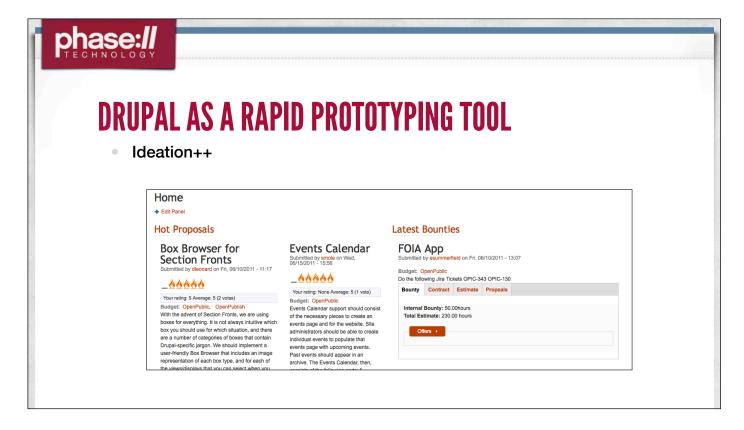
Not having been involved in the initial analysis, I'll have to admit I was a bit nervous when I first read the project description and during the entire project I was always on the lookout for places where I felt like Drupal was in the way and where we would have been better served using another framework or just writing a completely custom application.

At the end, however, I never found one. And I think that speaks volumes about what is possible with Drupal. In addition, there were things that came up during the project that made me glad I had Drupal at my side. When it came to light that there was an expectation of free form reporting, views was able to let the client get at data without a deep understanding of the database structure.

When we discovered the expectation of tracking field by field changes, the revision system of nodes and the new entity system allowed for an easy framework to catch and log data that changed as it was being saved to the database.

As data entry screens took on ever increasingly complex information displays, the block and template system of Drupal meant it was generally a matter of placing an element differently rather than completely rewriting a page. While most of our system used code to determine what to display, we always had systems like context and panels that we could fall back on when needed.

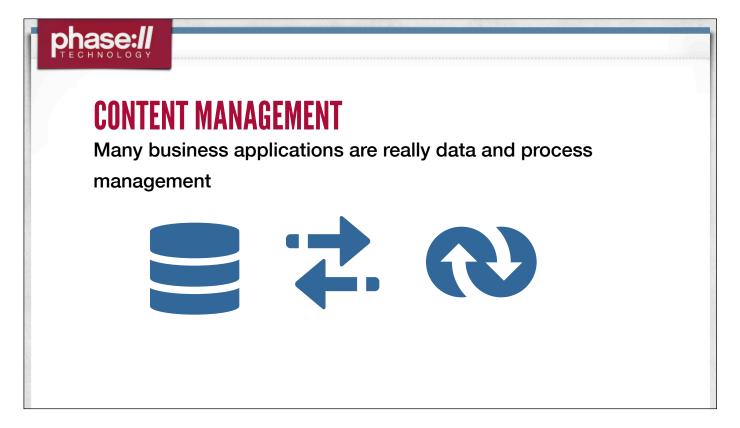
So while going through this development, and constantly asking the question about whether we were doing the right thing by using Drupal I had a colleague show me something he was working on.



There is a fundamental tension in firms that do work for clients and contribute to open source or have their own products as well between managing the amount of time dedicated to one type of work versus another. In a perfect world, everything we want to build and contribute would be exactly what clients need and want to and can pay for. In the real world, however, we usually find that we see a need that's a little bigger than the client's vision and need to invest some time to build the bigger solution and then we can use that over and over again in different client work.

So that tension always leads to the need to allocate time that is unbilled for which my colleague, who is an economist at heart as well as a great developer, proposed we solve by expanding on the concept of the ideation tool. So the way this would work is that people could submit proposals about what needs they saw across clients, or how getting some additional time would allow for a solution for a specific client to be made reusable and then those could get selected, and approved and that would allocate extra hours to the budget for the project.

Now, the most interesting thing about this was that he put a system together that did that over the course of conference calls throughout the week and while showing it to me he mentioned how pleasantly surprised he was at how little code he actually had to write to make it work.

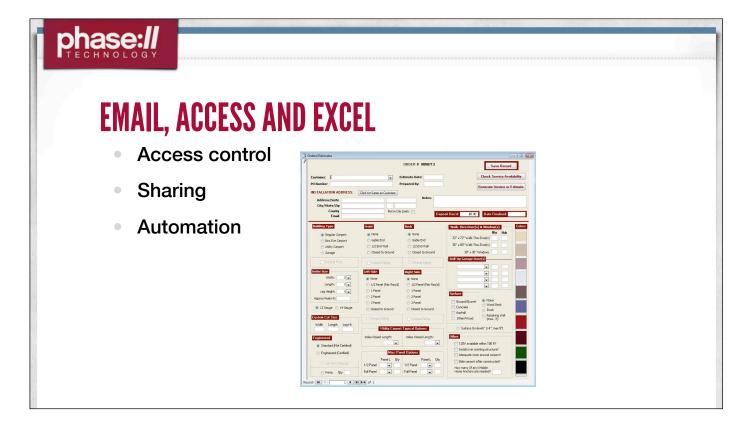


So if we think about the fundamental nature of most business applications, and if we change Drupal's definition of "content management platform" to "data management platform" or even to "process management platform" it starts to become clear what types of applications Drupal can pretty easily start to shine in.

How many of you can think of a process in your own organizations or one you deal with that is basically this:

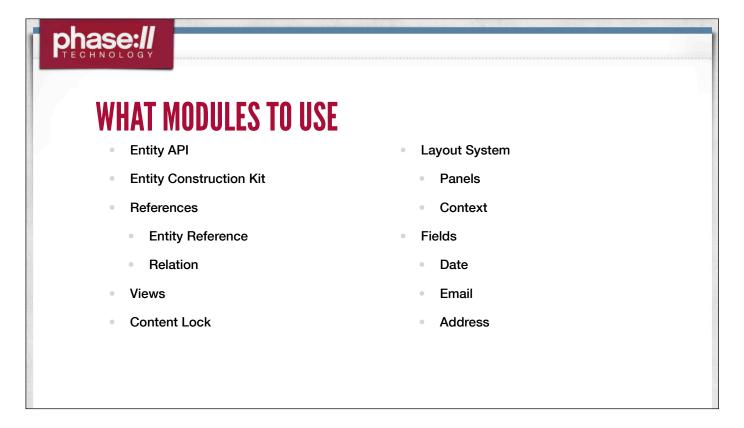
Fill out an application

Have person A review it and perform an approval or a check, sends it to person B who reviews it and performs a different type of approval or check, sends it to person C and so on until at the end you or your customer gets a permit or a license or access to some service?



or, how many times do you have to does your job involve sending out for approvals from other organizations and then when you get that information back continuing on to another step. How many of you have your own little systems for managing that process, and for how many of you is that invisible to others in your department

You probably already have a lot of business applications you might not even think of as an application. That spreadsheet you have on a shared drive. Those calendar reminders you set to check back in with X, those access databases with the little form builders and query tools you've cobbled together to help keep track of your work are all applications where Drupal might offer a valuable alternative.



So there are generally a set of modules that you'll find very important when thinking about Drupal as an application platform instead of a CMS.



ENTITY API

- drupal.org/project/entity
- Developer Focused
- Integration and extension of custom data
- No User Interface

A lot of the finishing of the entity system in Drupal 7 in terms of allowing for custom data to be treated as a first class member of the Drupal system happens in the entity module.

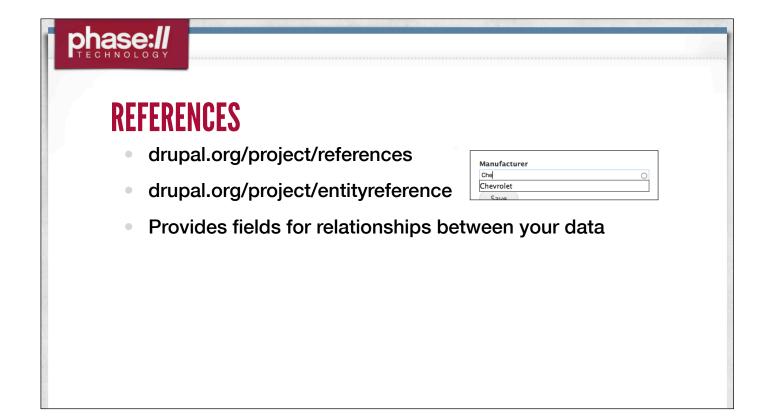
For developers, the entity API module is essential if you are going to write custom tables for storing data. It has all kinds of shortcuts for describing your data to views, rules and with a little work can be switched to help allow for revisions as well.



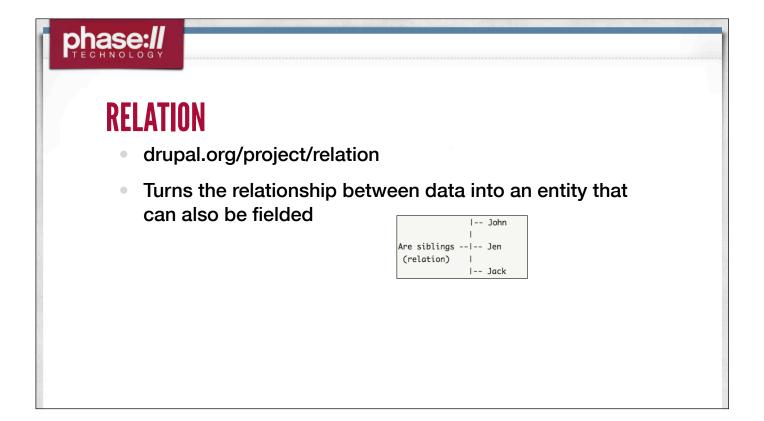
Limited property type support

Entity construction kit fills a whole in the entity system which was that site builders who might not be developers were kind of left out.

Without entity construction kit, if you want to build an application in Drupal 7 but aren't comfortable enough to write PHP code you sometimes have to fall back to previous Drupal concepts of everything is a node as the node system, being fairly mature has the tools for creating new content types. Entity construction kit actually lets you create new base types so that you can create a type like an automobile make or model or a donor or cause without it being a node. Lets you reserve nodes for publishing related activities.



References provides two fields, user and node reference. These allow you to set up relationships between your data when you work in the "everything is a node" model (in terms of references). Entity reference is more generic and allows you to set up data so that you can say things like "ford is a manufacturer of cars"

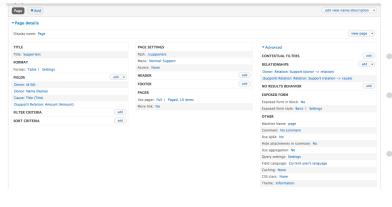


Relation allows you to create interesting relationships amongst your data. So, for example, if had an entity of person and you wanted to field that person's siblings, if you used entity reference you would need to fill out the siblings on each person. With relation you can say that these three people are related.

In addition, you can say things like "support" as a relationship and log that person x supports cause y and then on that relationship you could have a field that was amount for recording the amount of donations.



VIEWS



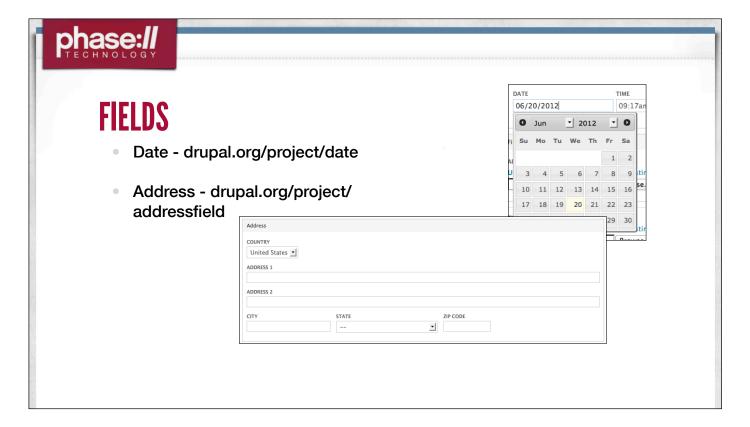
- drupal.org/project/views
- Views UI graphical construction of queries
- Blocks and Pages



LAYOUT SYSTEMS

- Panels
 - drupal.org/project/panels
- Context
 - drupal.org/project/context





Ensure that you use the correct type of field for the type of data you want to store



WHY NOT DRUPAL

- Need to assemble a fair amount of UI for non content data
- Requires some expertise to make judgement calls
 - Taxonomy reference versus field with a list
- Infrastructure requirements

As much as I would like you to use Drupal for building an application, this talk is really meant to expand your thinking about what is possible. Drupal isn't going to be appropriate for all things. You still have to make smart decisions about when it is appropriate for an application and when it isn't. There is a higher learning curve in that it's more difficult than an email and spreadsheet based system that most users can set up on their own.

It can bring many benefits, however, in terms of having a natural multiuser application from the start and allowing outside visibility into the process.