

Exam : **Acquia Certified Site
Builder D10**

Title : **Acquia Certified Drupal 10
Site Builder**

Version : **DEMO**

1.What is a key advantage of Drupal's modular architecture?

- A. It allows users to install only necessary features.
- B. It requires core modifications for additional functionality.
- C. It prevents third-party module installations.
- D. It mandates strict adherence to predefined templates.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Drupal's modular architecture provides flexibility by allowing users to enable only the required modules, avoiding unnecessary bloat. This makes Drupal highly customizable, as site builders can extend functionality without modifying core files. It also ensures that updates and maintenance remain manageable. Unlike monolithic CMS platforms, Drupal enables a scalable and tailored site structure.

2.Which of the following are key components of a Drupal site? (Choose two)

- A. Themes
- B. Plugins
- C. Modules
- D. Widgets

Answer: A, C

Explanation:

Themes control the visual presentation of a Drupal site, while modules extend its core functionality. Modules can be core, contributed, or custom, allowing site builders to add new features easily. Unlike plugins or widgets in other CMSs, Drupal's modules integrate deeply with its API. Themes and modules work together to create a fully functional and customized website.

3.What does the term "entity" refer to in Drupal?

- A. A single block element on a page
- B. A container for all structured data types
- C. A user role with administrative permissions
- D. A Drupal theme layout component

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Drupal, an entity is a structured data container that includes content types, taxonomy terms, users, and more. Entities allow for flexible data modeling by enabling field attachments to store specific information. This makes Drupal highly extensible, as site builders can define custom entity types as needed. Entities serve as the foundation for content management within the platform.

4.How does Drupal differentiate between content and blocks?

- A. Content is structured data stored as entities, while blocks are reusable UI components.
- B. Blocks contain only static content, whereas content is always dynamic.
- C. Content is rendered using views, while blocks are not.
- D. Blocks are only available to authenticated users, whereas content is publicly accessible.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Drupal, content is structured using entities, such as nodes for pages or articles, whereas blocks are

reusable UI components placed within specific regions of a theme. Blocks can display static or dynamic content, such as menus or recent articles. Site builders use blocks to add supplementary elements outside the main content area. Understanding this distinction is key to site customization.

5.What is the primary function of Drupal's taxonomy system?

- A. To create complex user roles
- B. To categorize content efficiently
- C. To define block placements
- D. To manage database queries

Answer: B

Explanation:

Drupal's taxonomy system allows content categorization through vocabularies and terms, helping to organize large sets of information. It enhances search functionality and enables content filtering based on predefined categories. Taxonomy terms can be used in menus, views, and permissions to provide structured navigation. This system is essential for building well-organized, scalable websites.