

SVKM's NMIMS
Mukesh Patel School of Technology Management & Engineering (Mumbai Campus)
Computer Engineering Department (B.Tech Integrated Sem V)
Fundamentals of Website Designing
Lab Manual
PART A

(Part A: TO BE REFFERED BY STUDENTS)

Experiment No. 10

A.1 AIM:

Design front end for a real time web application using Wordpress CMS

A.2 Pre requisite:

Basic Knowledge of HTML, CSS, JavaScript, JQuery, Bootstrap, Web Browser

A.3 Outcome:

After successful completion of this experiment students will be able to:

1. Create interactive webpage using Word press CMS.

A.4 Theory:

A content management system (CMS) is a software application that enables users to create, edit, collaborate on, publish and store digital content. CMSs are typically used for enterprise content management (ECM) and web content management (WCM).

How does a CMS work and how is it used?

A CMS provides a graphical user interface with tools to create, edit and publish web content without the need to write code from scratch.

A CMS has two components: a content management application (CMA) and a content delivery application (CDA).

The CMA is a graphical user interface that enables users to design, create, modify and remove content from a website without HTML knowledge.

The CDA component provides the back-end services that support management and delivery of the content once a user creates it in the CMA.

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CMS features

Features can vary amongst the various CMS offerings, but core functions include:

1. Intuitive indexing, search and retrieval. These features index all data for easy access through search functions and enable users to search by attributes such as publication dates, keywords or author.
2. Format management. This helps turn scanned paper documents and legacy electronic documents into HTML or PDF documents.
3. Revision features. These features enable content to be updated and edited after initial publication. Revision control also tracks any changes individuals make to files.
4. Publishing. This functionality enables individuals to use a template or a set of templates that an organization approves -- as well as wizards and other tools -- for content creation and modification.

Examples of different CMS

There are many free and subscription-based CMSes available for personal and enterprise use. Here are some examples of the more popular content management system providers:

1. Joomla. This is a free and open-source web content management system built on an MVC framework. Joomla is written in PHP script language and offers features such as caching, RSS feeds, blog posts, search and support for language translation.
2. WordPress. This is another free and open-source WCMS based on PHP and MySQL. Businesses can use WordPress in the cloud or deploy it on a local computer to act as its own web server. This software is highly customizable, with many themes and WordPress plugins available. It is also a popular blogging platform.
3. Backdrop CMS. This is a free and open-source CMS that is part of the Drupal project and provides affordable CMS for small- and medium-sized organizations. On its own, Backdrop offers just the most basic web content management features, but it can be extended with the help of the various modules.
4. Wix. This CMS offers both free and paid plans. Features include team collaboration tools, third-party integrations, enterprise-grade security, hundreds of design templates and the ability to add custom code. Wix also provides 24/7 customer support.
5. HubSpot CMS. This paid CMS features a drag-and-drop page builder, SEO recommendations and website themes. HubSpot's free CRM platform is also included in each CMS package, enabling users to keep track of customers and content, all in one place.

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6. Magnolia. This is an open-source, headless CMS that enables integrations with numerous marketing technologies -- including CRM systems, analytics and marketing automation tools. Features include personalization and optimization, and digital asset management.
7. Drupal. Drupal provides an open-source back-end framework for at least 14% of the top 10,000 websites worldwide and 1.2% of the top 10 million websites—ranging from personal blogs to corporate, political, and government sites. Systems also use Drupal for knowledge management and for business collaboration.

Word Press CMS

WordPress is a free and open-source content management system (CMS) written in PHP and paired with a MySQL or MariaDB database with supported HTTPS. Features include a plugin architecture and a template system, referred to within WordPress as Themes. WordPress was originally created as a blog-publishing system but has evolved to support other web content types including more traditional mailing lists and forums, media galleries, membership sites, learning management systems (LMS) and online stores. One of the most popular content management system solutions in use, WordPress is used by 42.8% of the top 10 million websites as of October 2021.

WordPress was released on May 27, 2003, by its founders, American developer Matt Mullenweg and English developer Mike Little. The software is released under the GPLv2 (or later) license.

To function, WordPress has to be installed on a web server, either part of an Internet hosting service like WordPress.com or a computer running the software package WordPress.org in order to serve as a network host in its own right. A local computer may be used for single-user testing and learning purposes.

WordPress Foundation owns WordPress, WordPress project and other related trademarks. WordPress is and continues to be free because it's not owned by a company. Instead, it's owned by the non-profit WordPress Foundation, which was established “to ensure free access, in perpetuity, to the software projects we support”

A.5 Procedure/Task:

1. Create interactive and attractive webpages for your miniproject using WordPress.
2. Prepare the document. Save and close the file and name it as **EXP10_Roll no_Batch no.**

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PART B

(PART B: TO BE COMPLETED BY STUDENTS)

(Students must submit the soft copy as per following segments within two hours of the practical. The soft copy must be uploaded on the Blackboard or emailed to the concerned lab in charge faculties at the end of the practical in case there is no Black board access available)

Roll No. :	Name:
Class :	Batch :
Date of Experiment :	Date/Time of Submission :
Grade :	

B.1 Code:

(Paste your Code here)

B.2 Output

(Take screen shots of the output at run time and paste it here)

B.3 Conclusion:

(Students must write the conclusion as per the attainment of individual outcome listed above)

B.3 Observations and Learning:

(Students must write their observations and learnings as per the attainment of individual outcome listed above)

B.4 Question of Curiosity

(To be answered by student based on the practical performed and learning/observations)

Q1. What are the benefits of using a CMS?

Q2. Explain some features of WordPress.