Project Design Phase-I
Solution Architecture

Date	03 November 2023
Team ID	NM2023TMID03705
Project Name	Creating Blog using Wordpress Platform
Maximum Marks	4 Marks

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Solution Architecture:

To create a solution architecture for a project in WordPress, you'll need to consider the project's requirements and goals. Below is a high-level overview of a typical solution architecture for a WordPress project. Keep in mind that the specific architecture can vary depending on the project's complexity and unique requirements.
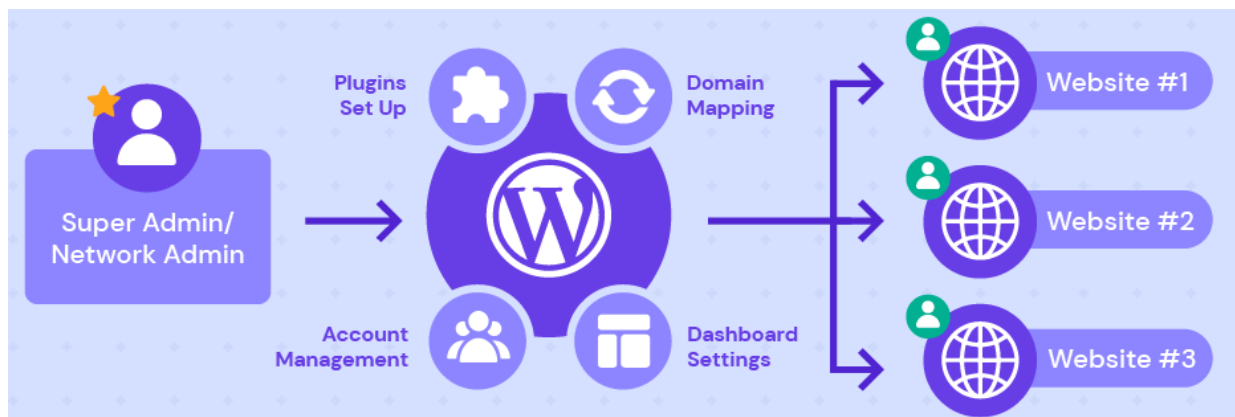
1. Project Requirements and Goals:

Define the specific requirements, goals, and objectives of your project. Understand what you want to achieve with your WordPress website or application.

2. WordPress Installation:

Start by setting up a clean WordPress installation on your web server. Ensure that you have the latest version of WordPress and relevant plugins/themes installed.

3. Web Server and Hosting:

Choose a reliable web hosting provider that meets your project's needs in terms of performance, scalability, and security. Common choices include shared hosting, VPS (Virtual Private Server), or dedicated hosting.

4. Content Management:

Configure WordPress to manage content effectively. This includes setting up categories, tags, custom post types, and organizing the content structure.

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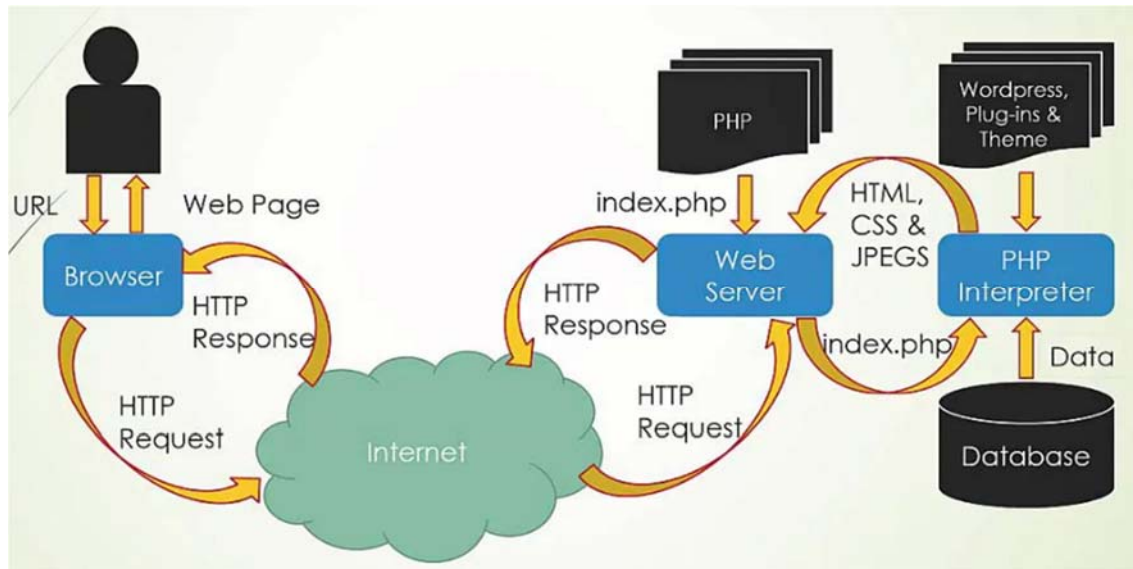
1. Themes and Templates:

Select or develop a WordPress theme that aligns with your project's design and user experience requirements. Use responsive, mobile-friendly themes for better accessibility.

2. Plugins and Extensions:

Install and configure necessary plugins to extend the functionality of your WordPress site. This may include SEO plugins, e-commerce solutions, social media integrations, and security plugins.

3. Database:

WordPress relies on a MySQL database to store content, settings, and user data. Ensure the database is optimized for performance.

4. Security:

Implement security measures, including SSL certificates, firewall, and security plugins to protect your WordPress site from common threats.

5. User Authentication and Access Control:

Configure user roles and permissions to control access to different parts of the website. Consider implementing two-factor authentication for added security.