Intro to Website Building in WordPress for Public Collaboration

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INSH5602: Documenting Fieldwork
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Module 2: Using + Maintaining WordPress





Module 2: Using + Managing WordPress

- Editing in WordPress
- Templates in WordPress
- Demonstration: Reckonings Project WordPress
 - Class Activity: create a "people" profile
- WordPress Documentation + Troubleshooting

Slides and materials are available at:

Northeastern University

NULab for Texts, Maps, and Networks

https://bit.ly/sp23-nieves-lee-insh5602-wordpress





WordPress Demonstration Preparation

For the hands-on activity exploring the Reckonings Project demonstration site, look for an email with the subject "[Reckonings] Login Details" in your Northeastern inbox.

NOTE: Check your Junk folder.



If the link expires, simply enter your Northeastern email and select "Get New Password" to reset your password.





Editing in WordPress





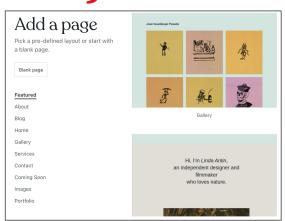
Visual Editor (Pages and Posts)

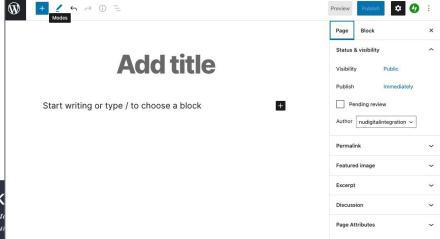
- Creating a new page will open up the visual editor.
- You can pick a predefined layout or start with a blank page.
- You have options to style your content (font size, styles, colors, add images, add links, bullet points, etc).

NOTE: You can use HTML for customization. However, there are some themes that have backend HTML/CSS that does not allow certain changes. Check your theme documentation!

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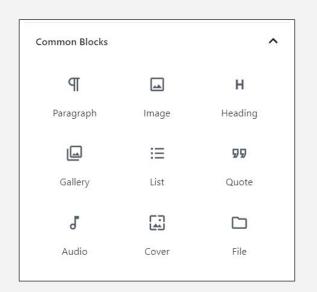


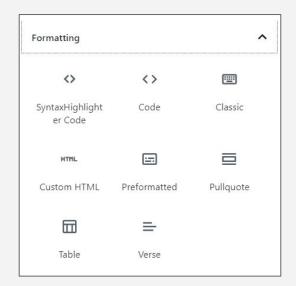


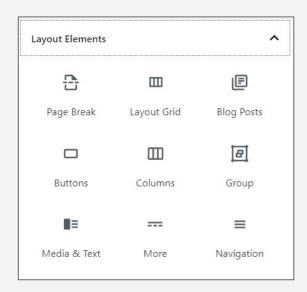


About WordPress Blocks

WordPress pages are organized into pre-formatted sections called "blocks." Blocks allow you to manipulate the layout of the page. These include:





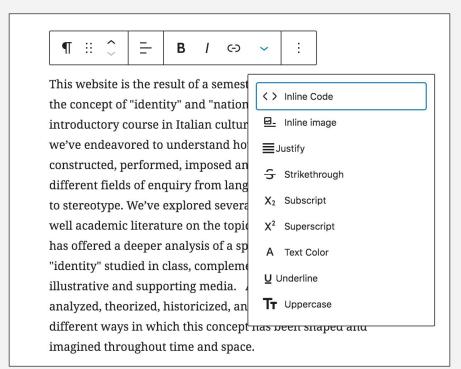






Add text

The default type of block is a paragraph. When you add a new paragraph, you will be taken to the editor interface, which allows you to add and edit text in a variety of ways. It looks similar to a word processor, complete with a **menu bar** allowing you to italicize, bold, or otherwise format the text.

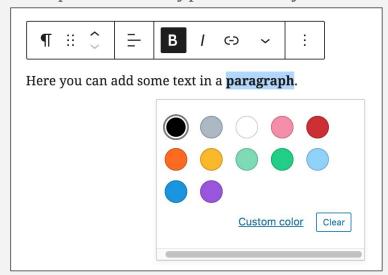


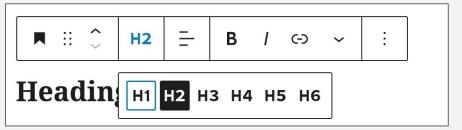




Format

Here are some examples of things that you can format with your blocks. This includes choosing different levels of headings and changing the color of your text. The formatting options available will depend on the type of block you are working on.



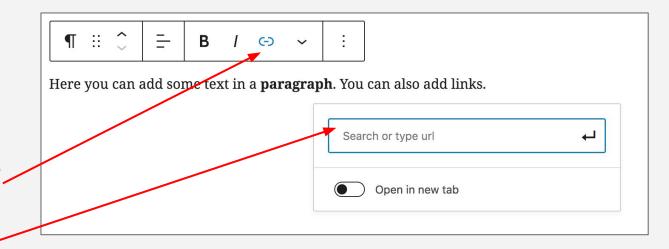




Add Links

If you are interested in adding **links** to your page, you can do that by:

- 1. Selecting the text you wish to add a link to.
- Click the "Insert link". button in the menu.
- 3. Adding the URL in the link window.





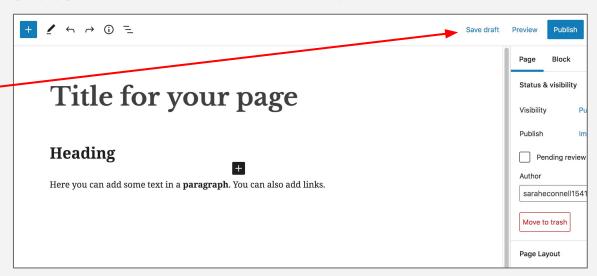


Save Draft

When you are working, it is very important to save your changes. It is generally best practice to have only one person working on a page/post at a time to ensure all changes are saved.

To save your draft, click the "Save Draft" button on the right-hand side of the screen.

Saving your page as a draft does not mean that it is visible on the website. Only publishing the page will make it available online.

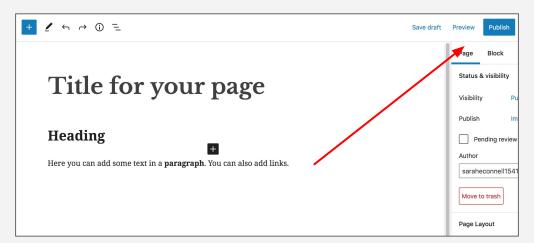






Preview and publish

As you are editing your page, it is useful to see how your changes will look on the website itself. You can preview any changes you make with the "**Preview**" button on the right-hand side. This will open a new tab in your web browser, showing the page. When you are ready to publish, hit the "**Publish**" button.

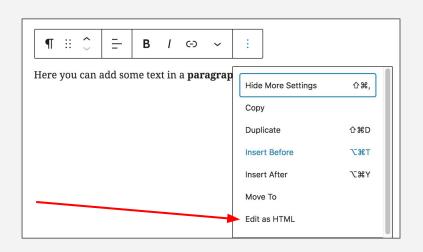






HTML Editor

When you are editing blocks, you can toggle between the **Visual and HTML editors** with the "View HTML" button under the three dots for "more options". The HTML editor is the "back end" version of the website. To switch back, go to the same menu and pick "edit visually."



Here is the same paragraph in HTML:

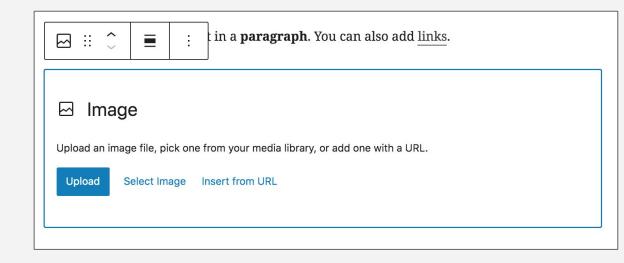
Here you can add some text in a paragraph. You can also add links.





Add Images

If you want to add images in your document, you can do so by adding a new block of the type "Image." Then, you can either upload a new image or select one from the library of media files already uploaded to the site. Once you have added images, you can then edit and format them.

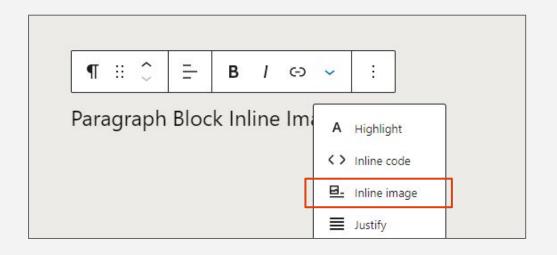






Add Inline Images to Paragraphs

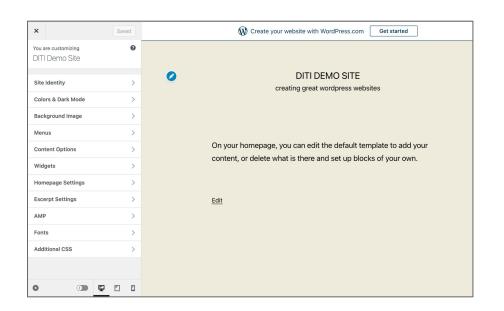
If you want to add images in your paragraph block, you can do so by adding a new block of the type "Paragraph." Then, you can click the down arrow on the block toolbar and select "Inline Image." You can either upload a new image or select one from the library of media files already uploaded to the site. Once you have added images, you can then edit and format them.







Customize your Theme



- The Customizer is where you will go to take your site's Theme to the next level.
- From this section, you can change your Site Title and Tagline, add Widgets to a Sidebar or Footer, create Menus, change your Homepage Settings, and more.
- In the left-hand column of your homepage/dashboard, scroll to "Appearance" and then click the "Customize"

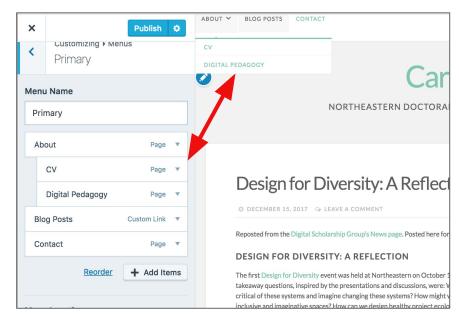
For more information on customizer tool, see: https://wordpress.com/support/customizer/





Customize Site Menu

- In the "Customize" page
 left-hand column, go to "Menus,"
 which will allow you to add
 pages, posts, and other content
 to the overhead menus
 - You can create subsections in the menu by sliding one page under another "parent" page.

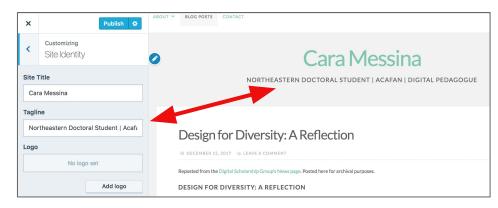






Customize Header

- Your website, like all websites, should have a clear identity. The **header** and **subheader** can help with this. The header is the phrase/name that appears at the top of each page (the subheader, if applicable in your theme, appears below)
- You can change your header in "Site Identity" under the "Customize" menu.







Add & Customize Widgets

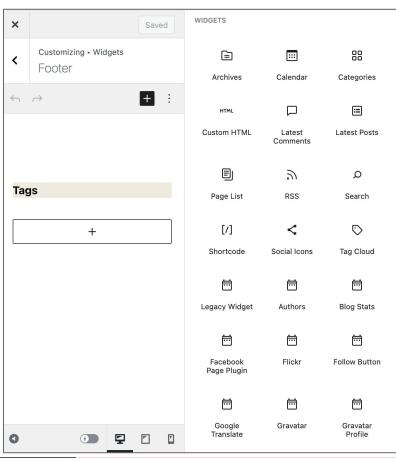
- **Widgets** are small applications and components that appear in different places on your WordPress site
 - For example, a "Footer" widget will appear at the bottom of your website across the different pages. The widgets you put in "Sidebar" will appear in the sidebar.
- You can add any block to your site's widget areas or use the classic Widget options.
- Add widgets by clicking the button under "Appearance" on the homepage or on the "Customize" page.

For more information on Widgets, see:

https://wordpress.com/support/widgets/







Templates in WordPress





What is a template in WordPress?

Templates–a prebuilt, pre-organized version of something–is a very useful tool to have when working with WordPress.

Depending on what Theme that your website is using, there may or may not be existing templates for different kinds of **pages**. Think generically for parts of a website: about me section, contact us, home page, services, gallery, etc.



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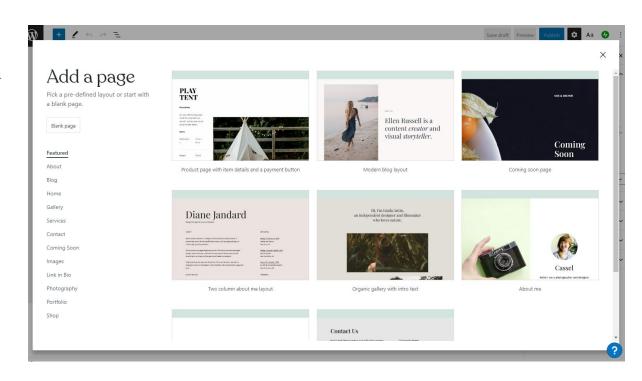
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Page Templates in WordPress

When we select the "Add New Page" button, we can choose from predefined layouts or templates.

These pages were are generic templates that are associated with the theme we are using and with WordPress.







Creating Customized Templates

However, if there are specific **pages** or **posts** that will need to be updated regularly and need the same format, creating a generic template is helpful!

While you can just use the "**Copy**" feature for existing posts to duplicate the exact content and structure, creating templates as tutorials for a post or page layout is a more long-term solution.



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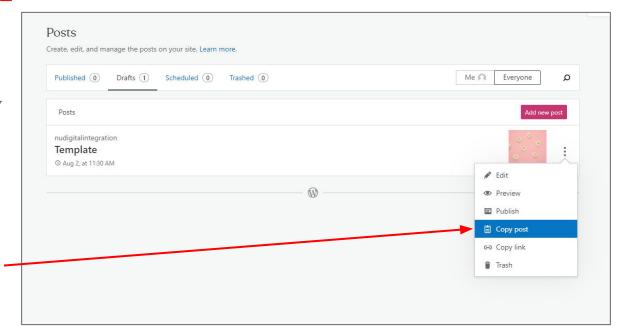
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Copying Templates from Drafts

If you create templates for pages or posts, they will exist in your **Drafts** section as they are unpublished.

To create a new post from a template, simply hit the "Copy post" or "Copy page" button to duplicate the template and start filling in your content.





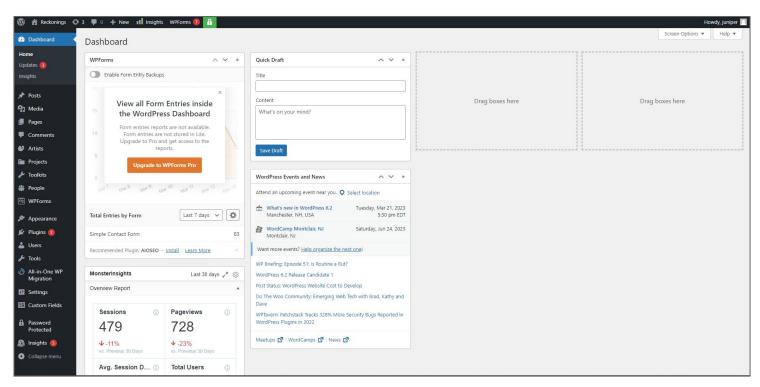


Reckonings WordPress Demonstration





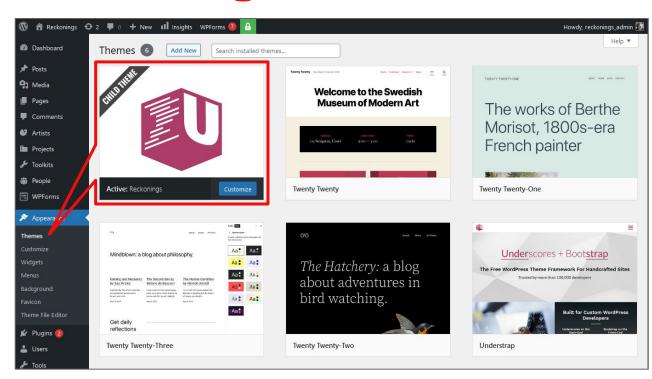
Reckonings WordPress Dashboard







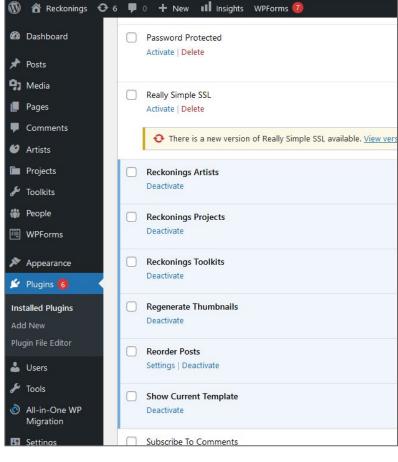
Reckonings Themes



The Reckonings WordPress uses a custom **Theme**: this controls the design and layout of content.







Reckonings Plugins

The Reckonings WordPress also uses custom **Plugins**:

Adds custom functions like the types of data "People" and "Projects" and "Toolkits"

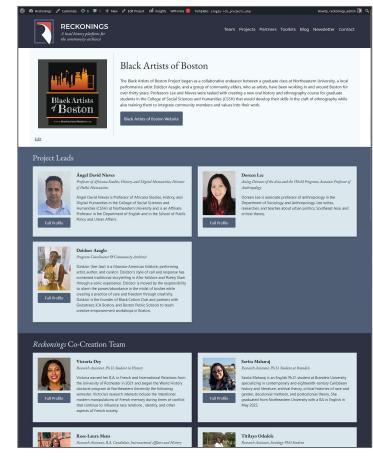




Projects (front end)

An example plugin is
"Projects," which adds a
content type called "**Project**"
that we can add for each of our
Reckonings partner projects

(Black Artists of Boston is a partner project of Reckonings)

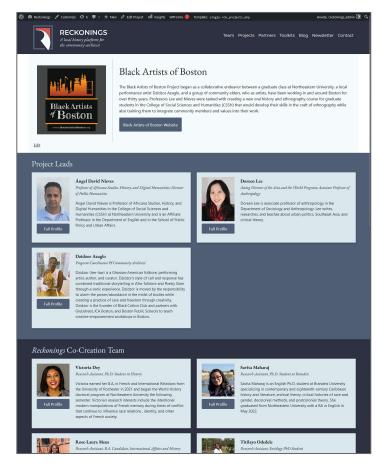






Projects (front end)

The design of the "Project" page is determined by the Reckonings "Theme," which has custom code that has been set up to create the page layout and the design style of each "Project" page

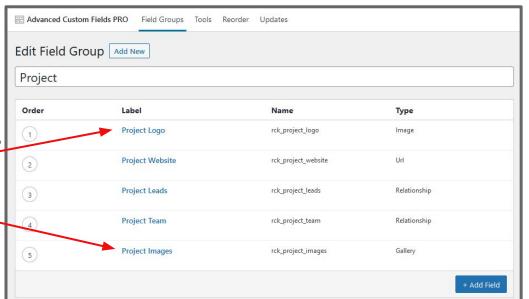






Projects (fields)

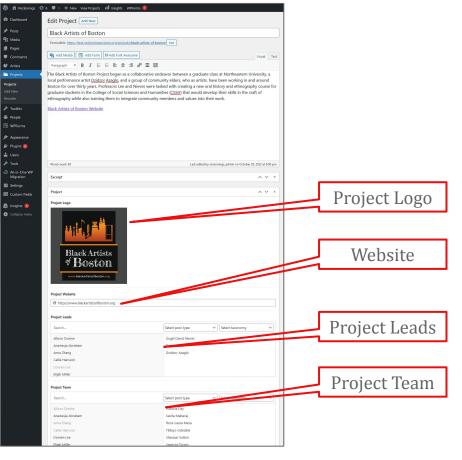
For a custom content type like "Project," we can create a number of metadata fields



Examples of these are: "Logo" (an image), "Website" (a URL), "Project Leads" (a list of people who direct the project), "Project Team" (another list of the staff members for that project), and "Images" (an optional gallery of images we can show on the Project page)







Projects (data)

Editing **Projects** is a similar process to creating a blog post or page on Wordpress

On the public display side, the theme file uses the data you fill in on the "Project" editor page to place your content into its layout

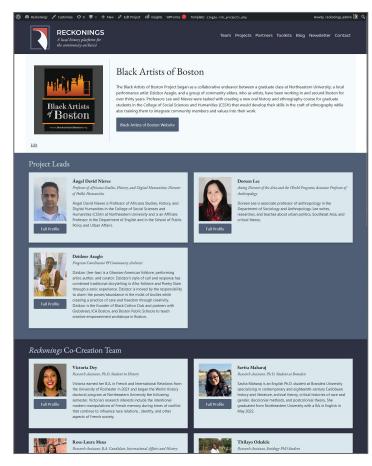




Projects (front end)

Check out the reckonings website

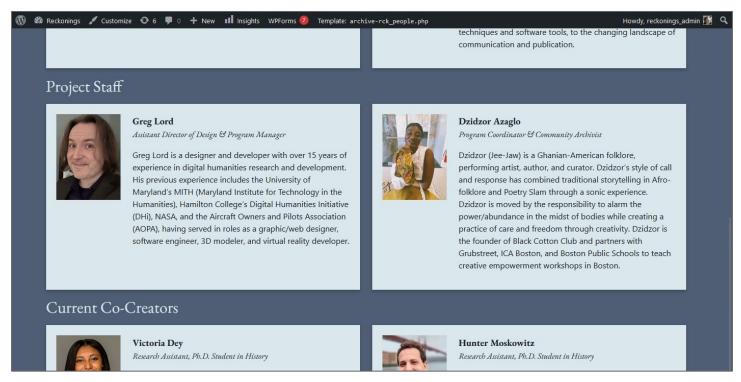
Where do you see the metadata fields appearing?





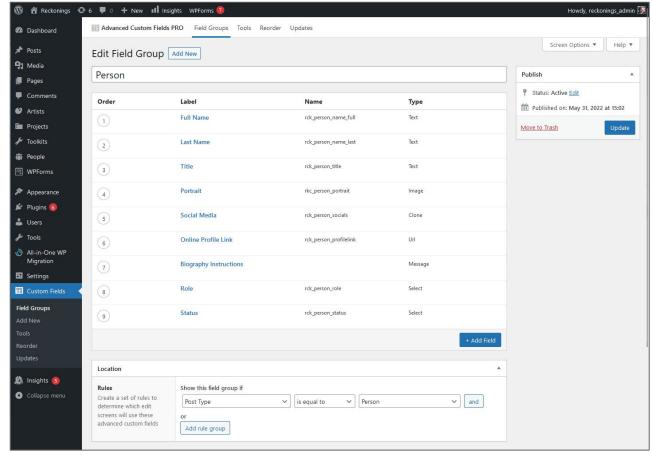


People Plugin (Front end)







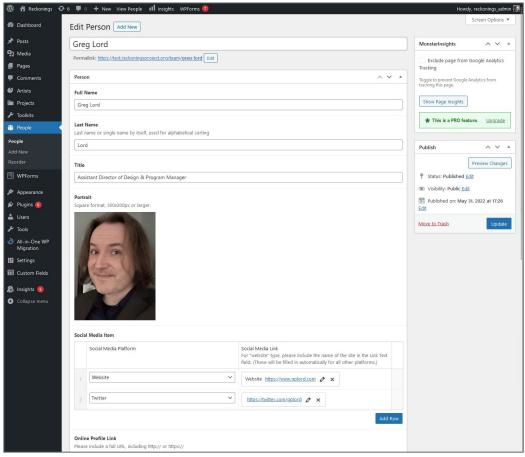


People Plugin (Fields)









People Plugin (Data)





Class Activity: Create a "People" Profile

Create a new profile for yourself under the People section:

- Login in to the Reckonings
 WordPress Demonstration site:
 https://test.reckoningsproject.org/wp-admin/
- 2. Navigate on the left-hand side menu to the icon for "People."
- 3. Click the "Add New" option.

Save a draft of your profile and then preview it on the website. Consider:

- What do you notice?
- How does the template work visually on the website?
- If you have WordPress experience, how does the Reckonings Project template compare to the default editor?





Documentation + Troubleshooting





Why is documentation important?

When working with any digital tool or on a website with multiple users, there are going to be routine tasks or questions that you have to answer now and in the future.

Just as there are editorial guidelines or a submission process for a journal, website work has a **workflow**-the steps you or your team take in creating, editing, and publishing web content to your website.

Documenting the work involved in your individual and group **workflows** in a centralized document, folder, or repository (Google Docs, Google Drive, GitHub) will help all users be able to reference it after it has been covered!





How do I create documentation?

Documentation does not have to be intimidating though it often conjures images of technical manuals. Here are some examples:

- **1. Team Google Drive:** create a centralized folder that is sharable with all your organization or team working documents, from meeting agendas to where you are keeping track of future tasks.
- 2. **Website Documentation Guide:** create a Google document where you keep all the notes and directions related to your website. This can include directions for creating specific posts, guidelines for content, or information about website maintenance.

TIP: When working in academic positions that involve high graduate and undergraduate student turn over or onboarding, write your documentation for a new audience, not just for yourself.





WordPress Documentation

Speaking about documentation, WordPress has an extensive set of documentation for how to use the platform:

https://wordpress.org/support/

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When you are using any digital tool, familiarize yourself with the tool's documentation. You are bound to have questions and knowing what is available will make troubleshooting easier!





Useful WordPress Documentation

Here are some helpful pages in the WordPress Support pages:

- Getting Started with WordPress
- <u>Updating WordPress (latest version)</u>
- WordPress Glossary
- Working with WordPress FAQs
- Common WordPress Errors (troubleshooting)
- Backing up WordPress





Questions?





Thank you!

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If you have any questions, contact DITI at nulab.info@gmail.com

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Have questions? Schedule an appointment with us! calendly.com/diti-nu



