CPNT-200

CONTENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS
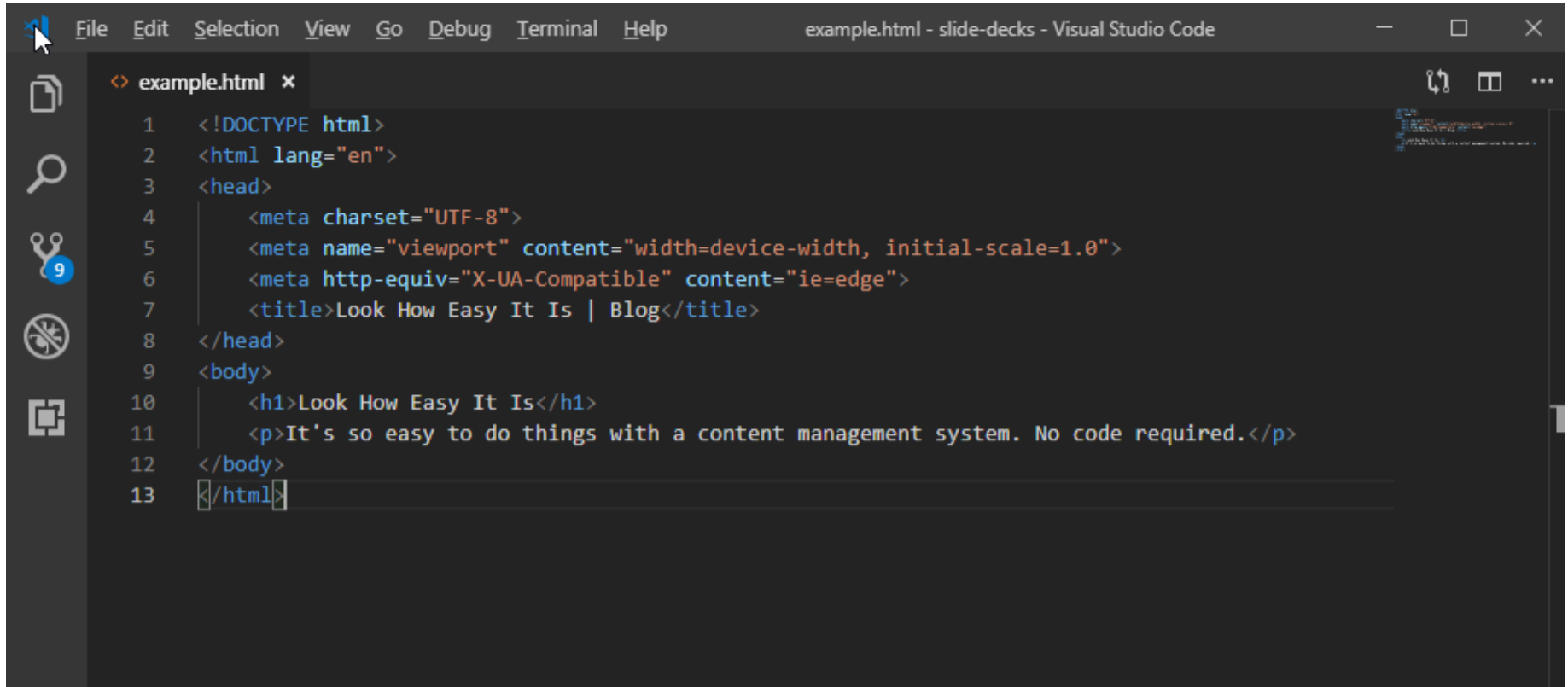
CMS BASICS & WORDPRESS INSTALLATION

WHAT IS A CMS?

- Content Management System (CMS)
- helps users create, manage, and modify content on a website without the need for specialized technical knowledge

HOW DOES A CMS WORK?
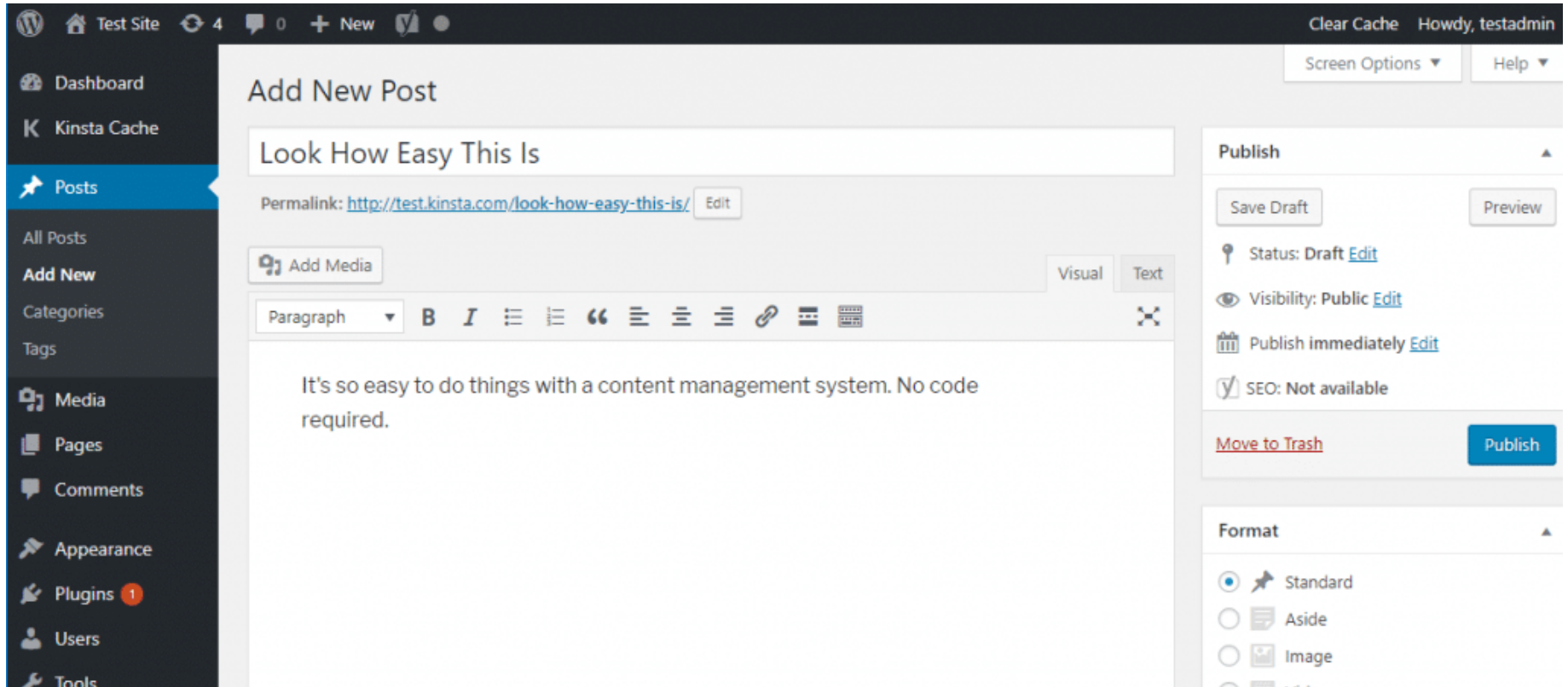
- Creating a piece of content in HTML

HOW DOES A CMS WORK? PART 2

- Creating a piece of content in WordPress

WHAT MAKES UP A CMS?

2 Core Parts

1. **Content Management Application (CMA)** - this is the part that allows you to actually add and manage content on your site
2. **Content Delivery Application (CDA)** - this is the backend, behind-the-scenes process that takes the content you input in the CMA, stores it properly, and makes it visible to your visitors

WHAT CAN YOU BUILD WITH A CMS?

Flexible. You can build most types of websites.

- Static websites
- Blogs
- eCommerce
- Forums
- Social networks
- Online courses
- Membership sites
- Portfolios
- and more!

WORDPRESS

- One of the most popular open source content management systems available.
- 33% of all websites are powered by WordPress
- Built in 2003 by Matt Mullenweg and Mike Little
- Licensed under the GPL, version 2

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

Before installing WordPress, you generally need:

- Access to your web server (we're installing locally today)
- Ability to create MySQL databases (where information from our site is stored)
- A text editor
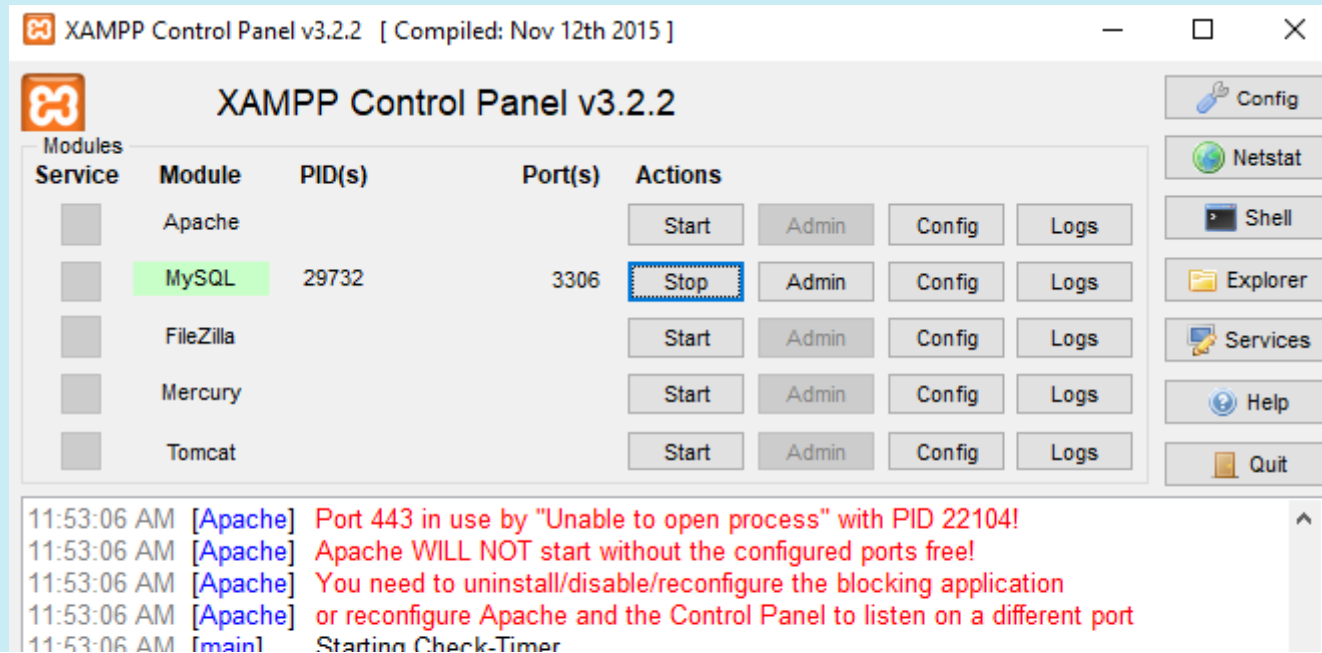- An FTP client
- Your web browser of choice

LOCAL INSTALLATION

1. Install XAMPP
2. Create a database and give it a user
3. Download WordPress
4. Edit wp-config.php
5. Add WordPress files to htdocs inside XAMPP folder
6. Run the installation script

ACTIVITY: DOWNLOAD AND INSTALL XAMPP

- Go to https://www.apachefriends.org/download.html and download and install the 7.3.2 version of XAMPP.
- Open XAMPP Control Panel
- Start MySQL and Apache
- Type localhost into your browser.

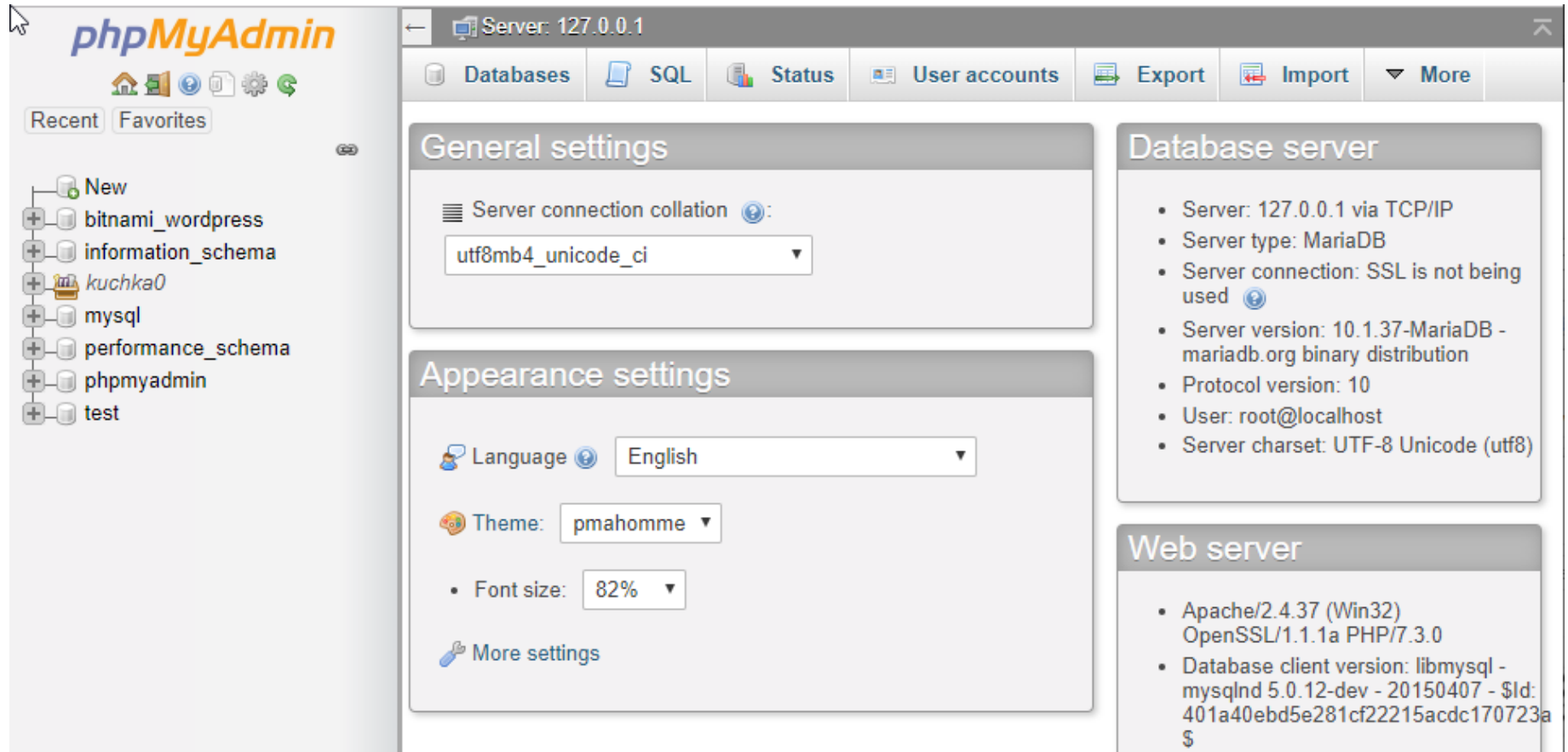**You should see a welcome message. If you don't, let me know.**

ERRORS WITH RUNNING APACHE

- You may get an error saying that Apache won't start because ports are being used by another program.
- If that happens to you, click on Config next to Apache, choose httdp.conf and change Port 80 to Port 8080. Then click Config again and choose httdp-ssl.conf and change Port 443 to Port 4433.

CREATING A DATABASE

Now that XAMPP is running, click Admin next to MySQL

CREATING A DATABASE, PART 2

1. Click New
2. Add your database name (sait_wordpress) and click Create.

INSTALLING WORDPRESS

- Go to https://wordpress.org/download/ and download the latest version of WordPress
- Unzip this folder into C:/Program Files/XAMPP/htdocs
- Rename the wordpress folder to sait-wp

Notes: This `sait-wp` folder will be used for all in-class activities. You will need to create new wordpress installations for each site you create.
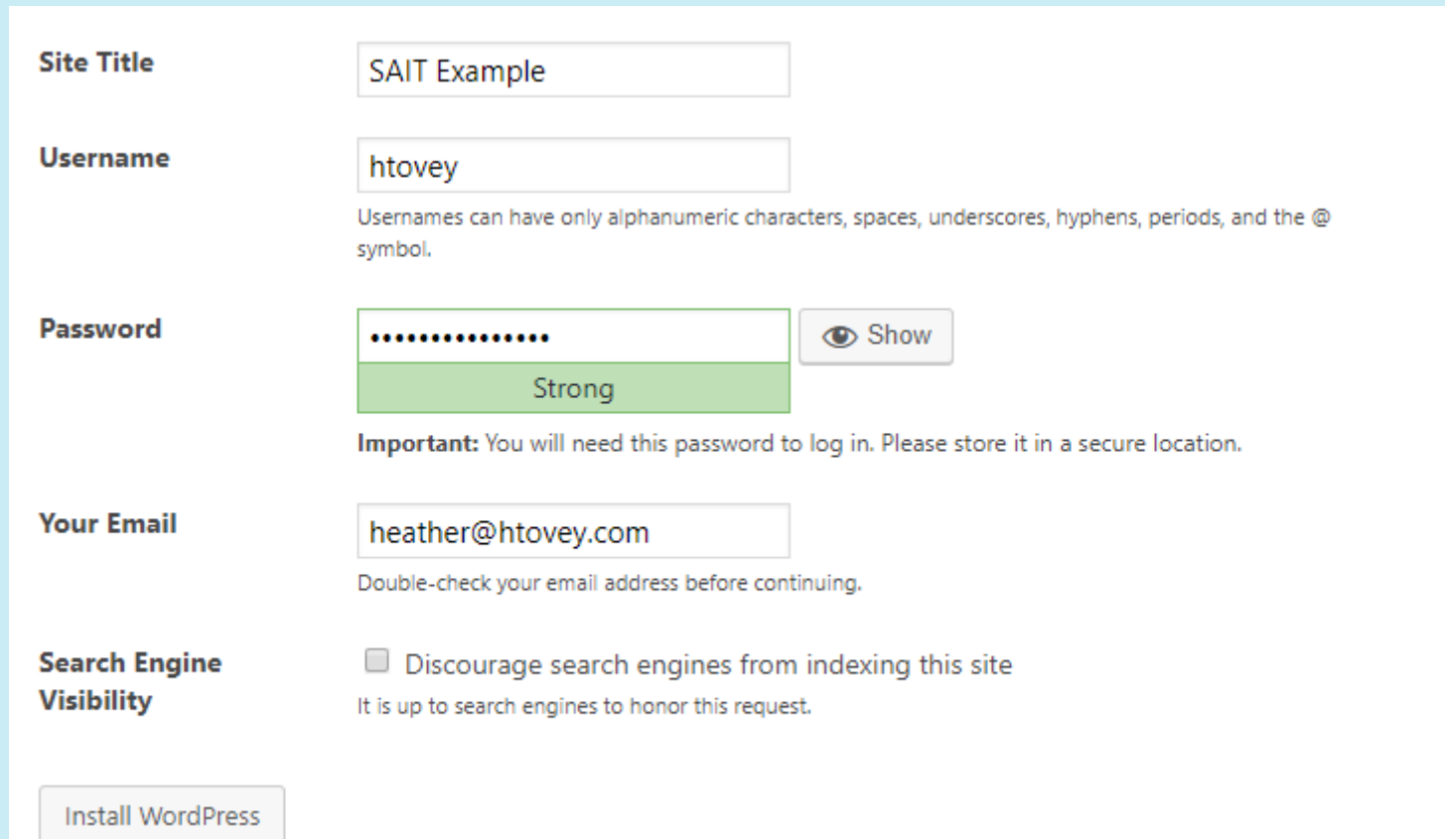
EDITING WP-CONFIG.PHP

- In your WordPress files, you'll find a file called wp-config-sample.php. Rename this file to wp-config.php.
- Open it up in VS Code to edit it. Add your database name, change user to root, and leave password blank.

```
// ** MySQL settings - You can get this info from your web host ** //
/** The name of the database for WordPress */
define( 'DB_NAME', 'sait_wordpress' );

/** MySQL database username */
define( 'DB_USER', 'root' );

/** MySQL database password */
define( 'DB_PASSWORD', '' );

/** MySQL hostname */
define( 'DB_HOST', 'localhost' );

/** Database Charset to use in creating database tables. */
define( 'DB_CHARSET', 'utf8' );

/** The Database Collate type. Don't change this if in doubt. */
define( 'DB_COLLATE', '' );
```

ACTIVITY: FINALLY INSTALL WORDPRESS

- Open up your browser and go to `localhost/sait-wp`.
- You should see an installer with a list of languages.
- Go through each step creating a website with a title, username, password, email of your choice.

Site Title	SAIT Example
Username	htovey
	Usernames can have only alphanumeric characters, spaces, underscores, hyphens, periods, and the @ symbol.
Password	•••••••••••••• 👁 Show
	Strong
	Important: You will need this password to log in. Please store it in a secure location.
Your Email	heather@htovey.com
	Double-check your email address before continuing.
Search Engine Visibility	☐ Discourage search engines from indexing this site
	It is up to search engines to honor this request.

Install WordPress

LOG IN!

- Now you should be able to log in with the username and password you just created.

Congratulations! You installed WordPress!!!

DASHBOARD TOUR

CREATE A CHILD THEME

- Never edit directly on a WordPress theme. Create a child theme so that your changes aren't overwritten when the theme gets an update.
- Inherits the look and feel of the parent theme and all of its functions, but can add modifications.

STEP 1: CREATE A CHILD THEME FOLDER

1. Create a child theme folder in wp-content/themes
2. Name it based on the name of your parent theme `parentTheme-child`

For this class, we're using the Twenty Nineteen theme, so name your child theme `twentynineteen-child`.

STEP 2: CREATE A STYLESHEET

1. Inside your child theme folder, create a stylesheet file named `style.css`.
2. Add the following required header information and replace with your information. `Theme Name` needs to be unique. `Template` and `Text Domain` must be the same as the parent theme.

```
/*
Theme Name:   Twenty Nineteen Child
Theme URI:    http://example.com/twenty-nineteen-child/
Description:  Twenty Nineteen Child Theme
Author:       John Doe
Author URI:   http://example.com
Template:     twentynineteen
Version:      1.0.0
License:      GNU General Public License v2 or later
License URI:  http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.html
Tags:         one-column, flexible-header, accessibility-ready, custom-colors,
custom-menu, custom-logo, editor-style, featured-images, footer-widgets, rtl-
language-support, sticky-post, threaded-comments, translation-ready
Text Domain:  twentynineteen
*/
```

STEP 3: ENQUEUE STYLESHEET

1. Create a `functions.php` file.
2. Add the following code which makes sure that your parent stylesheet AND your stylesheet are both used and that your stylesheet is loaded after the parent stylesheet.

```php
<?php
add_action( 'wp_enqueue_scripts', 'my_child_enqueue_styles' );
function my_child_enqueue_styles() {

    $parent_style = 'parent-style'; // This is 'twentynineteen-style' for the Twenty
Nineteen theme.

    wp_enqueue_style( $parent_style, get_template_directory_uri() . '/style.css' );
    wp_enqueue_style( 'child-style',
        get_stylesheet_directory_uri() . '/style.css',
        array( $parent_style ),
        wp_get_theme()->get('Version')
    );
}
?>
```

DETECTIVE WORK FOR FINDING $HANDLE

1. Replace parent-style with the same $handle used in the parent theme when it registers its stylesheet.
2. Find this by searching for `get_stylesheet_uri()` in the parent theme's functions.php. Just before this, the handle name is in single quotes.

```php
/**
 * Enqueue scripts and styles.
 */
function twentynineteen_scripts() {
    wp_enqueue_style( 'twentynineteen-style', get_stylesheet_uri(), array(), wp_get_theme()
    ->get( 'Version' ) );
```

LAST BIT TO ENQUEUE

1. Replace all `my_` occurances in the code with your child theme text domain.

UPLOAD AND ACTIVATE YOUR CHILD THEME

1. Create a .zip file of your new child theme
2. Upload it on Appearance -> Theme.
3. Activate your theme!

ACTIVITY: CREATE A CHILD THEME

1. Create a child theme for your WordPress site
2. Add some styles to your child theme's style.css. Make sure the changes work!