

BORDER

User Guide

Helpful Links

Online Knowledge Base: <http://bit.ly/1d3EZZ9>

Installation and Setup (video): <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1Z7noq5xn9A>

Open a new ticket: <http://bit.ly/new-ticket>

Getting Started

Installing and Setup Demo Content

In this video we will take you through the **very simple and fast process of setting up** the Border WordPress theme and (if you want to) import the demo data that will make your installation **look like our demo site**.

View video: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1Z7noq5xn9A>

The main steps are:

1. Install WordPress and configure it;
2. Install the theme by uploading the .zip archive (or FTP-ing the file if you prefer that method);
3. Install and activate the required and recommended plugins;
4. Import the demo data using our one click import button;
5. Sit back and **enjoy** :)

Setting Up The Homepage

In order to set any page as a home page you need to choose what page would you like to use. There are two cases:

1. Regular Page

If you want to use a **Regular Page** or a **Blog Archive Page** you simply need go to **Admin Panel -> Settings -> Reading -> Front Page Displays** and select **A Static Page -> Front Page** and choose from the dropdown **the desired page** (you had previously created).

The screenshot shows the WordPress Admin Panel with the sidebar menu open. The 'Settings' menu item is highlighted with a blue bar, and the 'Reading' sub-menu item is also highlighted with a red box. The main content area is titled 'Reading Settings' and contains the 'Front page displays' section. In this section, the radio button for 'A static page (select below)' is selected and highlighted with a red box. A dropdown menu labeled 'Front page:' shows 'Sample Page' selected. Below this, another dropdown labeled 'Posts page:' shows 'Blog' selected. Further down, there are settings for 'Blog pages show at most' (set to 3) and 'Syndication feeds show the most recent' (set to 10). Under 'Search Engine Visibility', there is a checkbox for 'Discourage search engines from indexing this site'. At the bottom, a 'Save Changes' button is visible.

Dashboard

Posts

Media

Pages

Comments

Projects

Galleries

Contact

Appearance

Theme Options

Plugins

Users

Tools

Settings

General

Writing

Reading

Discussion

Media

Reading Settings

Front page displays

Your latest posts

A [static page](#) (select below)

Front page:

Posts page:

Blog pages show at most posts

Syndication feeds show the most recent items

For each article in a feed, show

Full text

Summary

Search Engine Visibility

Discourage search engines from indexing this site
It is up to search engines to honor this request.

Save Changes

2. Special Page (Portfolio or Gallery Related Pages)

If you want to use as your homepage something like a **Portfolio Archive**, **Portfolio Category**, **a specific project**, **Galleries Archive**, **Galleries Category** or a **specific gallery** then you have to create a Page with the "**Custom Home Page**" template assigned.

So go to **Page -> Add New** to create a new page. Then from right sidebar select **Template -> Custom Home Page**

A new "**Choose your home page**" block should appear under the editor panel - from there you can select the desired option (you have 6 options in total).

The screenshot shows the WordPress 'Edit Page' screen. On the left is a dark sidebar with various menu items: Dashboard, Posts, Media, **Pages** (which is selected), All Pages, Add New, Comments, Projects, Galleries, Contact, Appearance, Theme Options, Plugins, Users, Tools, Settings, and Collapse menu. The main area is titled 'Edit Page' with a 'Add New' button. Below the title is a 'Home' section with a text area containing 'asd'. To the right of the text area is a 'Publish' box with 'Status: Published', 'Visibility: Public', 'Published on: Jan 31, 2014 at 15:26', 'Move to Trash', and an 'Update' button. Further down is a 'Page Attributes' box with 'Parent: (no parent)', 'Template' set to 'Custom Home Page' (which is highlighted with a red box), and an 'Order' field with '0'. A note says 'Need help? Use the Help tab in the upper right of your screen.' At the bottom is a 'Featured Image' section with a thumbnail of a woman's face.

After that, save the page and from **Reading Settings** page **set the new page created as Front Page**.

Reading Settings

Front page displays

- Your latest posts
 A [static page](#) (select below)

Front page: 

Posts page: 

Blog pages show at most

 posts

Homepage Content Sources

As you saw above when selecting the "Custom Home Page" page template you are faced with 6 different options regarding what you put on your site front door. Let me elaborate a little bit on these so you can better feel the flexibility involved.

Choose Your Home Page

Choose: Portfolio Archive
 Portfolio Category
 Project
 Galleries Archive
 Galleries Category
 Gallery

Select what would you like to be your home page. If you want to have a static page as your homepage simply go the WP classic way and set it up in *Settings > Reading* (instead of this one).

Select a portfolio category

Port Cat 4
Port Cat 3
✓ PortCat1
Cat Catuu
PortCat2

lio category and we will show it on your homepage.

1. The first one is the **Portfolio Archive** that will put on your homepage the latest projects in your portfolio with pagination, AJAX loading on scroll (infinite scrolling) and/or filtering by category depending on what options have you chosen in **Theme Options -> Portfolio** (see the screenshot bellow).

Archives Layout
Choose the layout for portfolio archive (eg. portfolio archive page, categories).



Projects Per Page
Set the number of projects to display on each archive page.

Infinite Scroll

Filter Links

On Off

On Off

2. The **Portfolio Category** option is similar to the Portfolio Archive, but will only display the latest projects from a certain portfolio category, chosen from the dropdown. This will also be affected by whether or not you have infinite scrolling activated in **Theme Options -> Portfolio** (filtering will not be displayed since we have nothing to filter).
3. The **Project** option means you will show as your homepage a specific single project (previously created). Once you choose this option you will see a dropdown with all of your current projects to choose from.
4. The **Galleries Archive** option is just like the Portfolio Archive only that it will display your latest galleries with pagination, filtering and/or infinite scrolling, depending on the settings you choose in **Theme Options -> Galleries**.

Archives Layout

Choose the layout for galleries archive (eg. galleries archive page, categories).



Galleries Per Page

Set the number of galleries to display on each archive page.

6

Infinite Scroll

On Off

Filter Links

On Off

5. The **Galleries Category** option is similar to Portfolio Category.
6. Choose the **Gallery** option if you wish to use a single gallery as your homepage.

Note: One small but important feature provided by Border is the ability to **hide/exclude certain projects or galleries from the archives**. This was intended to complement the use of a single project or gallery as your homepage (you wouldn't want that specific gallery to show also in the archives right?). This feature is also useful when you want to showcase a certain project or gallery separately in your menu.

Project Gallery



Project Details

Client Name Awesome Client

Client Link <http://awesomeclientsite.com>

Show Nearby Images Disabled Enable this if you want to avoid having empty space on the sides of the image when using mostly portrait images.

Slider transition Slide/Move

Slider autoplay Disabled

Exclude From Archives No Exclude this project from portfolio archives.

Gallery Details



Gallery Details

Template Style Grid

Grid Thumbnails Masonry

Share Buttons Show

Exclude From Archives No Exclude this gallery from galleries archives.

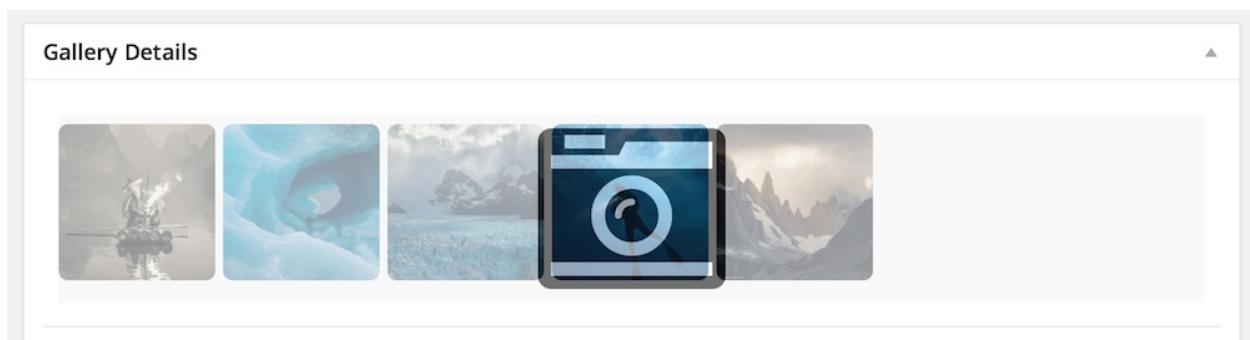
That's it! Now you can have all sorts of configurations for your home page.

Managing Galleries and Projects

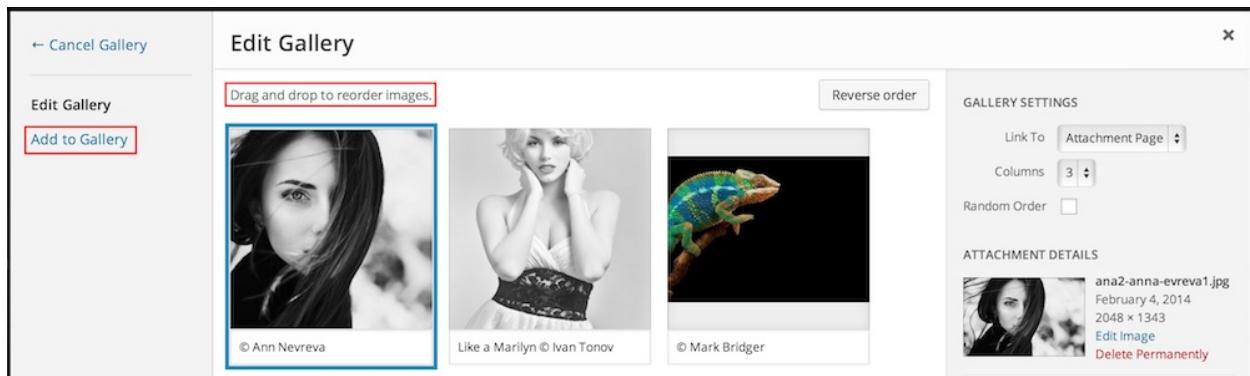
In this article we will explain the main workflow of adding and customizing Galleries and Projects on your site. First of all these post types are created using the custom plugin that came bundled with BORDER, **PixTypes** (so you will need to this that plugin **active at all times**). You have some settings in this plugin but we will get to those later on. First things first.

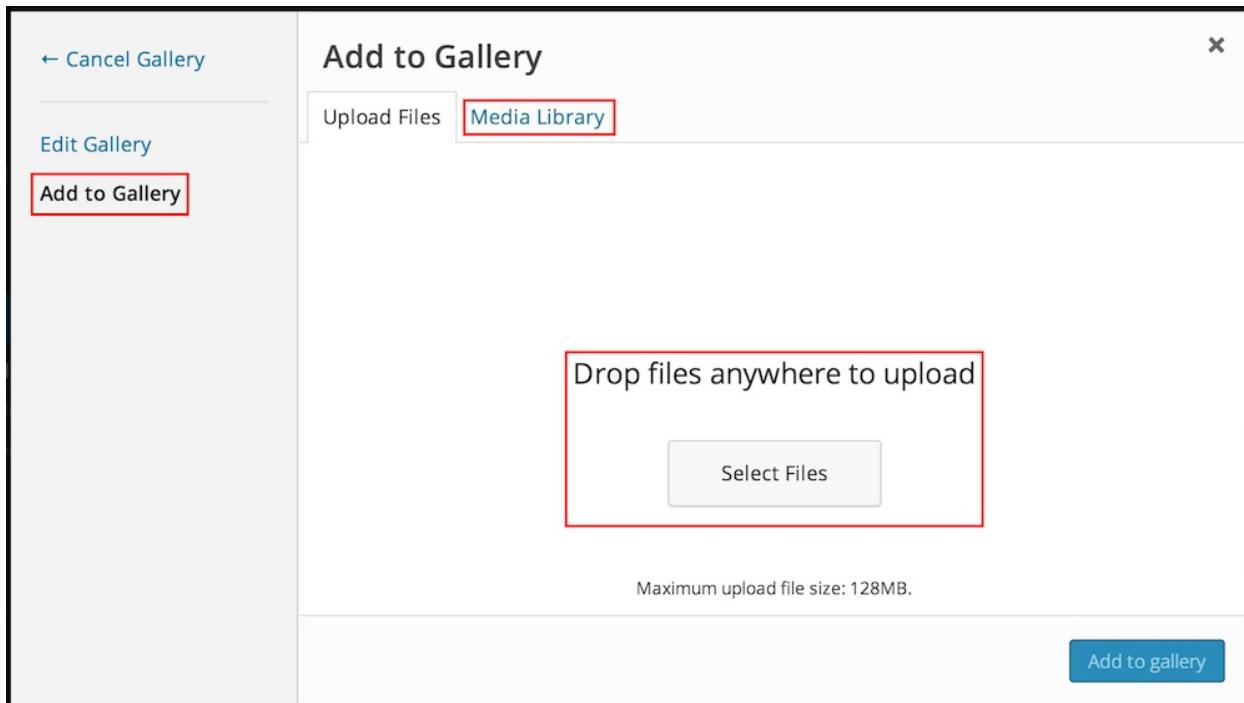
The main difference between a **Gallery** and a **Portfolio Project** is that a project holds **text** besides a gallery of images and videos, while a gallery contain **only images and videos**. All individual images can have **captions** that will be shown in sliders and pop-ups.

Adding Images



In order to add images to a gallery or a project's gallery, you just need to **click on the camera icon** and a **modal window** will show up (the media uploader). Here you can **Drag & Drop images from your computer** or add **already uploaded images** to the gallery.





Ordering Gallery Items

In the same modal window, after adding images you can **drag and drop** them to change their **order**.

Adding Videos To a Gallery

Every image from a gallery can **behave as a holder** of a **YouTube or Vimeo video**.

From the edit gallery modal window, when selecting an image, an optional **Video URL input field** appears in the right sidebar. There you can just paste a **YouTube/Vimeo URL** (e.g. http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1G4isv_Fylg, or http://youtu.be/1G4isv_Fylg, or <http://vimeo.com/84880847>).

Now that image will **open a video** in a **modal** window if in a **Gallery Grid or Masonry** template, or, if it's in a **slider**, the video will be shown as a **slide** - simple as that.

An image can also act as **an external link** (will open that URL in a new tab when clicking on the image).

[← Cancel Gallery](#)

Edit Gallery

[Add to Gallery](#)

Drag and drop to reorder images.

[Reverse order](#)

© Ann Nevreva Like a Marilyn © Ivan Tonov © Mark Bridger

2048 x 985
Edit Image
Delete Permanently

Title: new-year-cameleon-mark-b
Caption: © Mark Bridger
Alt Text:
Description: Here is a description text when you need to write more about this photo.
Video URL: [Red box]
Here you can link a video.
Only YouTube or Vimeo!
External URL: http://somesite.com
Add a external link

[Update gallery](#)

Gallery Specific Options

The galleries have a set of specific options that will allow you to control the layout, the covers and so on.

Gallery Details

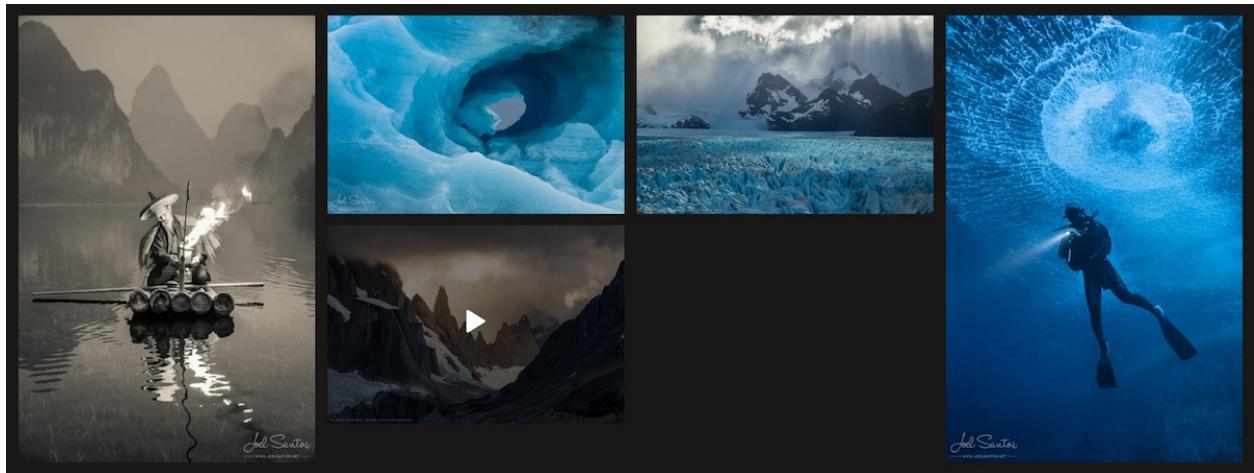
Template Style: Grid

Grid Thumbnails: Square Masonry

Share Buttons: Show

Exclude From Archives: No
Exclude this gallery from galleries archives.

The first option is the **Template Style** that will allow you to specify whether your gallery will be a **Grid** or a **Slideshow** (slider).



Grid galleries can be either a **square grid** (equally sized grid items) or a **masonry layout** (each image will be displayed with its original aspect ratio). If active, the **Share Buttons** setting will show the **AddThis share buttons** on popups (you control these from **Theme Options -> Social and SEO**).



Slideshow galleries will display your images in a **fullscreen slideshow with border** (with the possibility of extending it to a true fullscreen setting via the top right button). Videos will also be shown directly in the slider.

Gallery Details



Template Style Slideshow ▾

Image Scaling Fill ▾

Fill scales image to completely fill slider container (recommended for landscape images)
Fit scales image to fit the container (recommended for portrait images)
[Visual explanation](#)

Show Nearby Images Disabled ▾

Enable this if you want to avoid having empty spaces on the sides of the image when using mostly portrait images.

Slider transition Slide/Move ▾

Slider autoplay Disabled ▾

Full Screen Button Show ▾

Share Buttons Show ▾

Exclude From Archives No ▾

Exclude this gallery from galleries archives.

The first setting you have in controlling the slider is the **Image Scaling** option that allows you to control how we will layout the images in the given screen space of the slider. The **Fill setting** will stretch and crop your images to completely fill the space, while the **Fit option** will shrink your images the completely fit in the space, without any cropping, but with empty spaces.

The following options control how the slider will behave:

- **Show Nearby Images** allows you to show the previous and the next image left and right of the main center image (50% of the horizontal screen space will be occupied by the center image and the remaining 25%+25% by the next and previous);
- **Slider Transition** allows you choose whether the slides will move or fade when going to the next or previous slide;
- **Slider Autoplay** allows you to set the slider to automatically start when loading the page. Once activated you have the option of setting the **Autoplay Delay Between Slides** (in milliseconds);
- the **Full Screen Button** options allows you to hide or show the top right button that allows your visitors to enter the slideshow in full screen mode for a more distraction free experience;
- the next options, **Share Buttons** and **Exclude From Archives** allow you to display or hide the AddThis share buttons and whether to hide this gallery from the Galleries Archives (main archive, category archives).

Gallery Covers



When creating a gallery with the **Slideshow template** you can choose to display an animated cover over the first slide image, like the one above.

Gallery Cover

Set first image as cover Yes No

Cover Title Style

First Subtitle

Title

Second Subtitle

You just need to choose from the **3 different cover styles** and set the title and subtitles for each. All the settings regarding the fonts, font sizes for each of the 2 text types (depending on the cover style) are controlled from **Theme Options -> Galleries**.

Select Cover Type:

Choose a cover style to change its fonts.



COVER STYLE 1

Title Font

Arvo Bold 700 Latin 12 14

0123456789ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Subtitle Font

PT Sans Normal 400 Latin Extended 14 18

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

To set these font options simply select **each Cover Type** image and select the font for the title and subtitles (choose from **all the Google Fonts library**) and set the **weight**, **charset** (for languages that require diacritics you need to choose a font that has **Latin Extended** in it's charset list - no all Google Fonts have this), **font size** and **line height**. Each of the 3 cover types can have it's own fonts and sizes.

Portfolio Specific Options

Project Details	
Client Name	Awesome Client
Client Link	http://someclientsite.com
Show Nearby Images	Enabled <input type="button" value="▼"/>
<i>Enable this if you want to avoid having empty space on the sides of the image when using mostly portrait images.</i>	
Slider transition	Slide/Move <input type="button" value="▼"/>
Slider autoplay	Disabled <input type="button" value="▼"/>
Exclude From Archives	No <input type="button" value="▼"/>
<i>Exclude this project from portfolio archives.</i>	

When creating/editing a project, under the editor panel and the Project Gallery you have a series of settings that allow you to control the slideshow (each project displays it's gallery in the form of a slider) and some links like the client link. These function the same as the gallery slider options above.

Well this was a long one right? Nonetheless this is the backbone of Border so we have put most of our effort into it. We hope you enjoy the tools we have devised to help you beautifully showcase your awesome creations.

Using YARPP For Related Projects And Posts

In order to display **Related Projects** in posts pages you need to install the recommended plugin [Yet Another Related Posts Plugin \(YARPP\)](#), activate and configure as below:

1. Uncheck all "Automatically display" options
2. Set **Maximum number** of related posts to **4**
3. Select "**Custom**" method of displaying and then "**Related Articles**" or "**Related Projects**" as **Template file** so you can use the custom format provided by the theme. We will automatically choose between the 2 custom templates depending on if we are displaying a post or a project.

Display options for your website

Automatically display: [?](#)

Posts Pages Media

Also display in archives

Maximum number of related posts:
4

 List  Thumbnails  <?php
Custom

This advanced option gives you full power to customize how your related posts are displayed. Templates (stored in your theme folder) are written in PHP.

Template file:
[Related Articles](#) ▾
yarpp-template-portfolio.php

Order results:
score (high relevance to low) ▾

Help promote Yet Another Related Posts Plugin? [?](#)

Many pages list "no related posts"

Most likely you have "no related posts" right now because the default "match threshold" is too high.

Here's what I recommend to find an appropriate match threshold: display the **"Relatedness"** options via the **"Screen Options" tab at the top** and lower the threshold to something very low, **like 1**, and change settings to **"consider"** where it's possible.

"Relatedness" options

YARPP limits the related posts list by (1) a maximum number and (2) a *match threshold*. [?](#)

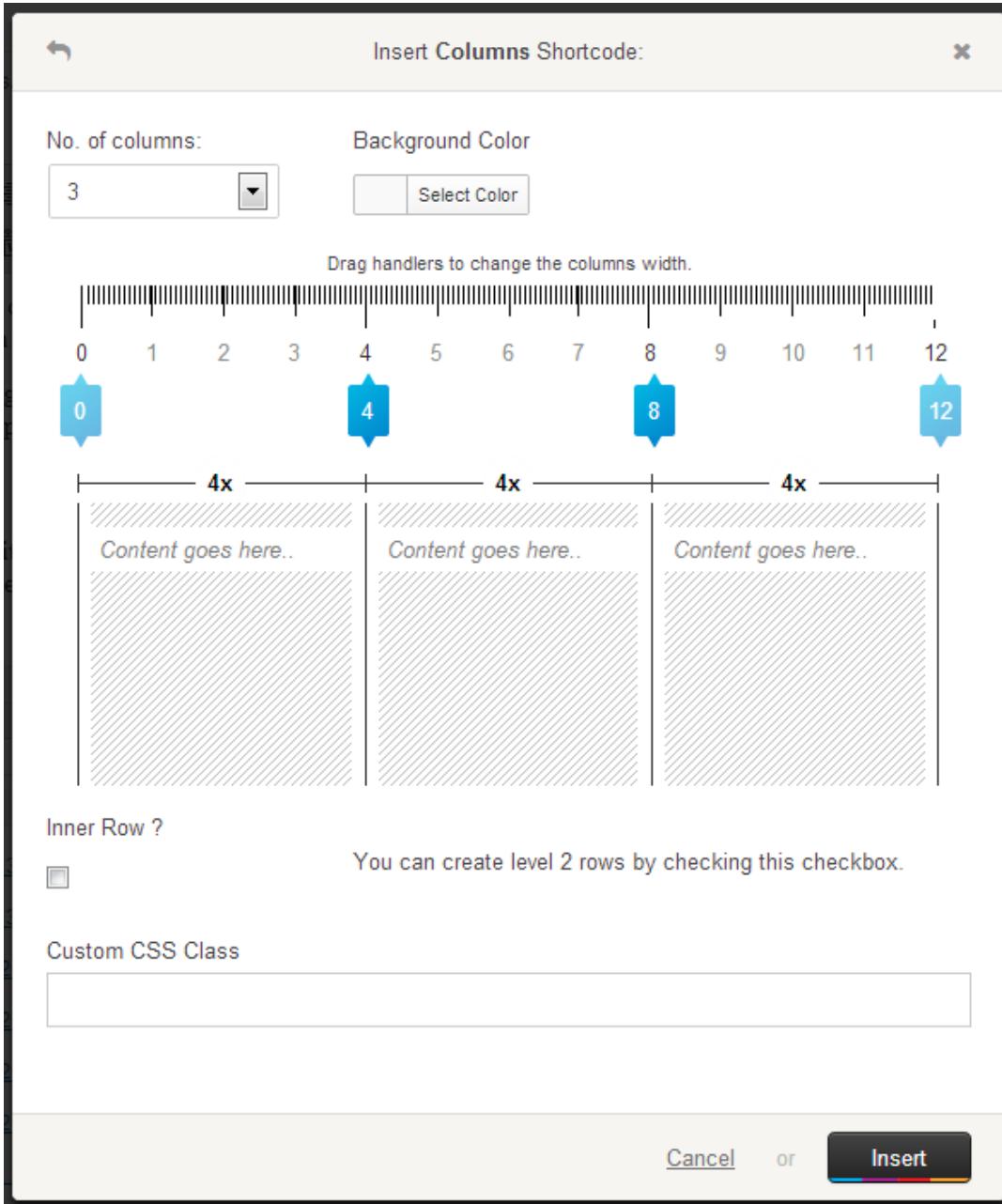
Match threshold:	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Titles:	<input type="text" value="do not consider"/> ?
Bodies:	<input type="text" value="do not consider"/> ?
Categories:	<input type="text" value="consider"/> ?
Tags:	<input type="text" value="consider"/> ?
Portfolio Categories:	<input type="text" value="consider"/> ?
Gallery Categories:	<input type="text" value="consider"/> ?

Display results from all post types [?](#)

Show only previous posts?

Using The Grid (Shortcodes)

One of the most important shortcode that our custom plugin PixCodes has to offer is Columns. This shortcode gives you easy and hands-off access to the underlying grid on which Border is built upon. This means that you don't have to get your hands dirty and mess with complex CSS rules and intricate HTML markup.



You should think of this shortcode like a row divided in a number of columns of various sizes (based on a 12 columns grid as the graphics suggest also). First you need to select how many columns you intent to use (between 2 and 6), the dynamic controls changing in

accordance. After that you can drag around using the handles to set how wide should each column be.

By default a row has no background (it uses the background of it's container). If you want to you can choose a background color using the color picker, and in this case specify if you want that colored background to stretch to the full width of the window. The row will always stretch to the size of it's container (we even allow for nested rows for those rare cases when you need some more granulated control).

For further customization we allow you to define a certain class (or multiple classes for what matters) to be added to the row top div.

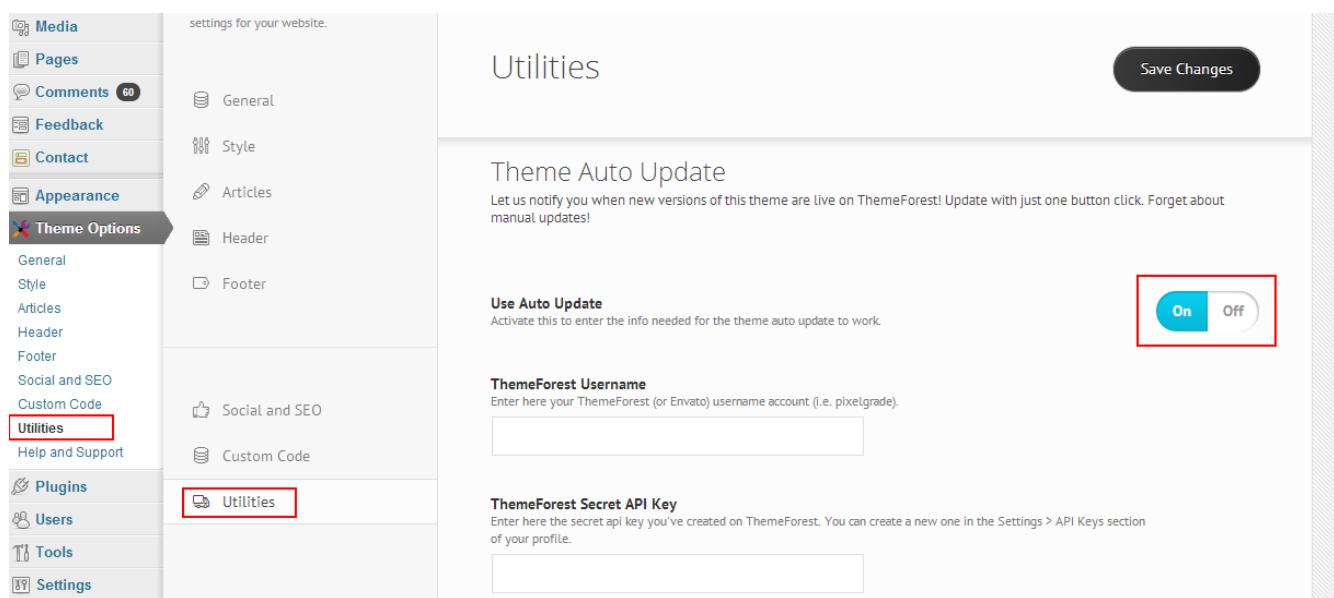
Once you are done with the settings simply hit the Insert button and we will automatically generate all the necessary shortcode markup right in the WordPress editor. From here on you can replace the "Content goes here" text with your own content, be it text, images, other shortcodes or anything in between.

Wasn't that easy or what?! Have fun with our Columns shortcode.

Using The Theme One-Click Update Feature

As you may already know, we have incorporated into our theme a auto update feature that allows you to be notified about new versions being available. So no need to go to ThemeForest and check if we have updated something. For this to work there are some things you need to provide us with first, so you can talk to the ThemeForest servers. So here we go.

First step, is to go to you Theme Options > Utilities tab and activate the "Use Auto Update" option. This will reveal a number of fields and options.



The first field that is need is your ThemeForest (Envato) username (your login username - ours is pixelgrade).

The second field is a Secret API key that will allow your site to communicate with ThemeForest in a secure way so only you have access to updates of the items you have purchased. So it is very important that you put the username and the Secret API key of the account that purchased the theme (in case you use multiple accounts). See below an image that explains how to generate a Secret API key (click on it to see the full size) or [the official documentation](#) on the matter.

1. Hover over your user name in the top right corner.

2. Click on the 'Settings' option in the dropdown menu.

3. Go to the 'API Keys' tab in the sidebar.

4. Give your API key a label so you will remember what you used it for.

5. Click the 'Generate API Key' button.

6. Copy from here the key

LABEL	API KEY	
Click to edit	[REDACTED]	Revoke API Key
Senna Update	[REDACTED]	Revoke API Key
Support Key	[REDACTED]	Revoke API Key
SalesGenius App	[REDACTED]	Revoke API Key

Once you are done with the Secret API Key generation, copy and paste it in the appropriate field.

Bellow you have a final option regarding the auto update, the backup feature. We offer you the option of making a zip backup archive of your existing theme before updating so you will have some sort of backup in case something goes wrong.

Now let's go to the actual update. Once a new version is available on ThemeForest, you will see in your admin bar a notification like the one bellow.

The screenshot shows the WordPress dashboard for the 'Bucket' theme. In the top navigation bar, there are several items: a logo, 'Bucket', a refresh icon with '3', a speech bubble icon, a '+ New' button, and two buttons labeled 'Bucket' and 'New Updates'. The 'Bucket' button has a red box around it. On the left, a sidebar menu includes 'Dashboard', 'Home', 'Updates (3)', 'Bucket Update (1)' (which is also highlighted with a red box), 'Posts', 'Media', 'Pages', and 'Comments'. The main content area is titled 'Dashboard' and contains a 'Right Now' summary table:

Content	Discussion
40 Posts	30 Comments
19 Pages	30 Approved
65 Categories	0 Pending
110 Tags	0 Spam

Click on the update button and you are taken to a new page giving you 2 options for update, the automatic one and the manual one that involves you going to ThemeForest, downloading the new archive and overwriting through FTP the current theme files. We will go with the first cool one, that is the first one :)

Bucket Theme Updates

There is a new version of BUCKET WordPress Theme available. You have version 1.0.4 installed. Please update to version 1.0.5.

Automatic Update Instructions

Important: Please note that with the automatic theme update any code modifications done in the theme's code will be lost, so please make sure you have a backup copy of the theme files before you update the theme.

In order to use this functionality, you have to:

1. Go to Bucket Options » Theme Auto Update section and input your ThemeForest/Envato Marketplace username and API Key in the corresponding fields.
2. Make sure that the name of the folder that contains the theme files is called "bucket". This is the default folder name, so if you haven't modified it manually, the name of the folder on your server should be called "bucket"

[Automatically Update Theme](#)

For more information about auto updates, please refer to the "Updates" section of the documentation included.

Manual Update Instructions

It is recommended to manually install the update if you have done some modifications to the theme's code. If so, first create a backup copy of the current theme you have installed and modified and then you can proceed with installing the update. [View Update Instructions](#)

Update Changes

Version 1.0.5 November 21th, 2013

- Added Show Nearby Images option for Gallery Post Format Slider
- Fixed Mega Menu strange characters bug
- Fixed Multi Level Sub Menus on Main Menu

All you have to do from here on is to click on the "Automatically Update Theme" button and accept the modal message that will popup.

Notes: The automatic update can break on some hosts because they either impose limits on the max file upload lower than the theme archive file size or the server doesn't have write permissions (if when you try to update WordPress you are prompted for FTP credentials, then you are in this case). For these cases unfortunately the manual update remains the only option.

PixTypes Custom Plugin (Custom Post Types)

The PixTypes plugin has 2 main functions:

- to register the custom post types of each theme;
- to provide custom meta boxes for various post types (even for default ones like posts and pages).

All these so that when you decide to use another theme (preferably one of ours :)) you will still have access to all your data, even if the new theme might not know what to do with it all.

Now let's get to the options that this plugin offers at this moment (remember that much of the magic happens backstage).

The screenshot shows the 'Post Types' section of the Pixtypes plugin settings. It includes options for enabling Portfolio and Gallery, changing single item and archive slugs, and specifying singular and plural labels. Below this is the 'Taxonomies' section, which allows enabling category slugs for Portfolio and Gallery categories. A 'Save Changes' button is at the bottom.

Post Types

Enable Portfolio

Single Item Label: Project Here you can change the singular label. The default is "Project"

Multiple Items Label (plural): Projects Here you can change the plural label. The default is "Projects"

Change Single Item Slug

New Single Item Slug: portfolio Change the single portfolio item slug as you need it.

Change Archive Slug

Enable Gallery

Change Single Item Slug

New Single Item Slug: Change the single gallery item slug as you need it.

Change Archive Slug

Taxonomies

Enable Portfolio Categories

Change Category Slug

Enable Gallery Categories

Change Category Slug

Save Changes

We have 2 main sections: **Post Types** and **Taxonomies**. I know these all sound quite technical (and they are but that is how WordPress works) but actually there are only a couple of simple controls.

For each **Custom Post Type** (like the **Projects**) you can change the single and plural label for the post type items. These strings are used through the backend in lists, and various menus. Now the more important parts are **the slugs** (parts of the urls that represent CPT pages). You can change the **Single Item Slug** that is used for single projects for example (the url will be something like this

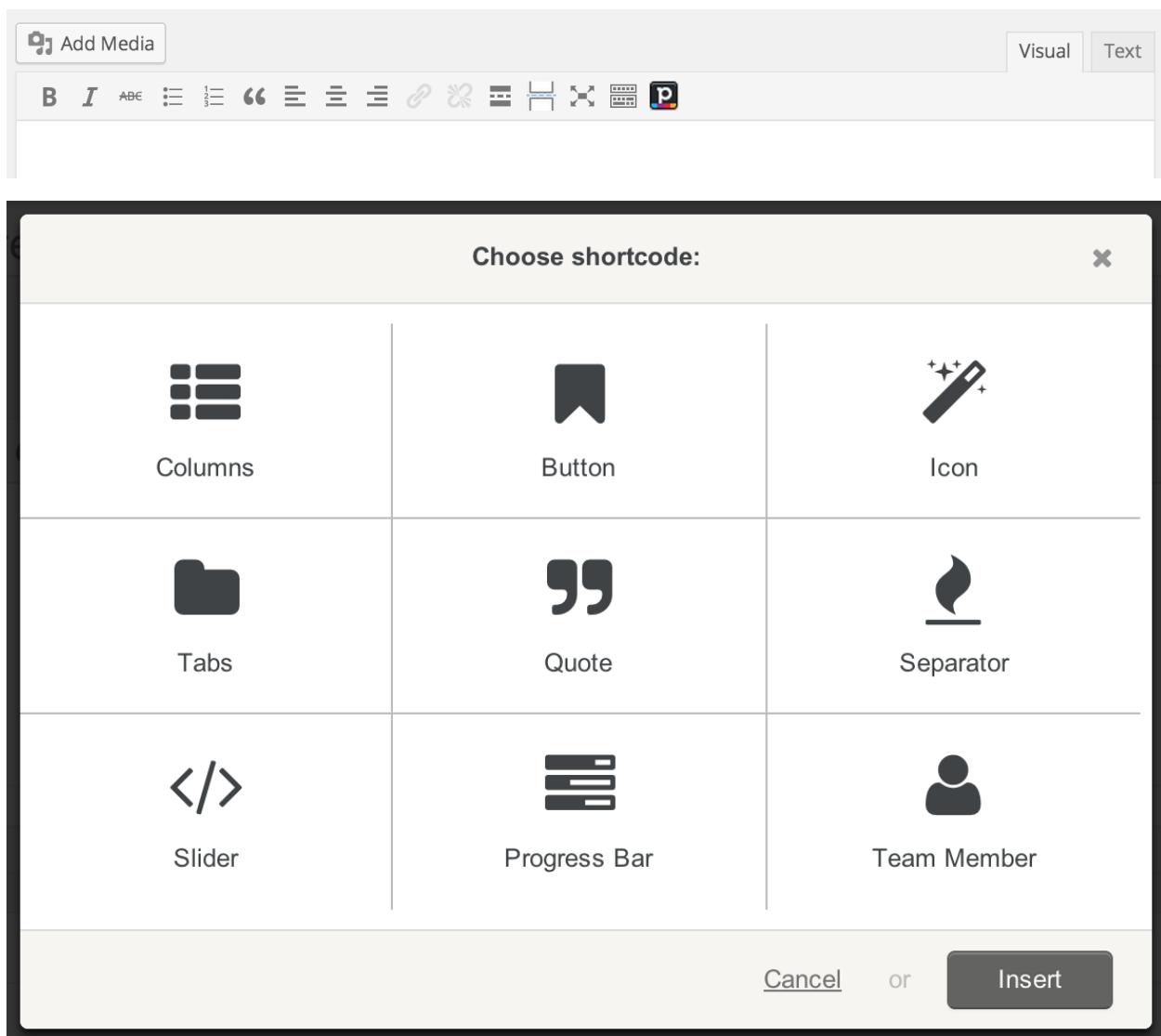
www.your-domain.com/single-item-slug/my-awesome-new-gallery). To change the **CPT Archive Slug** you need to alter the next input field (the archive slug is part of the url of archive pages except categories that are separate being taxonomies; the url will be something like this www.your-domain.com/archive-slug/page/10).

Now for the taxonomies. In this case, these are the categories of the projects and galleries. You can disable or enable them and you can change the url slug for each of them (the category url has a structure similar to this www.your-domain.com/taxonomy-slug/projects-new-category). By default the slugs for the categories are **portfolio-category** and **gallery-category**.

Important note: *After you change the slugs and hit the save button, you need to go to Settings > Permalinks and hit the Save Changes button to force WordPress to update its rewrite rules and take notice of the new slugs. This is just a necessary step due to the inconsistent behavior of some functions offered by WordPress.*

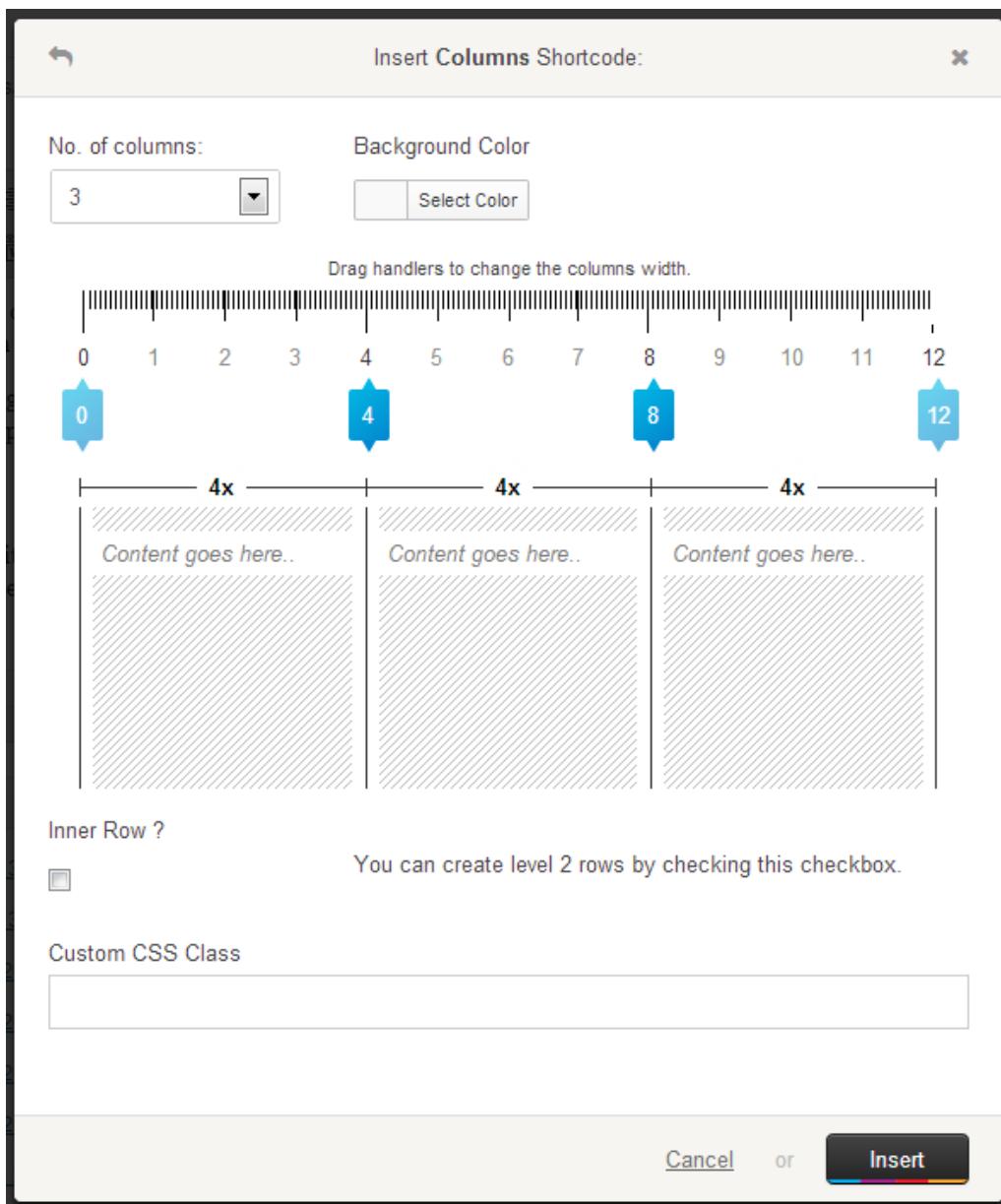
PixCodes Custom Plugin (Shortcodes)

Here is where the beauty lies. We've taken that extra-mile and crafted an advanced but simple to use shortcodes plugin that will allow you to give structure and bling to your pages and posts. To ensure ease of use, everything is visual, nicely packed in a modal window accessible from the Wordpress editor. Look for that **funky P button**



Columns

The main shortcode that will be the workhorse of your pages, is the Column shortcode. This enables you to divide the content into a multitude of columns via a simple and intuitive slider interface. Simply choose how many columns do you want and then drag the sliders to select the proportions of each column. To get that much needed edge, you can add a custom color to the background of the row of columns (hexadecimal color code) and make the background extend to the full width of the screen.

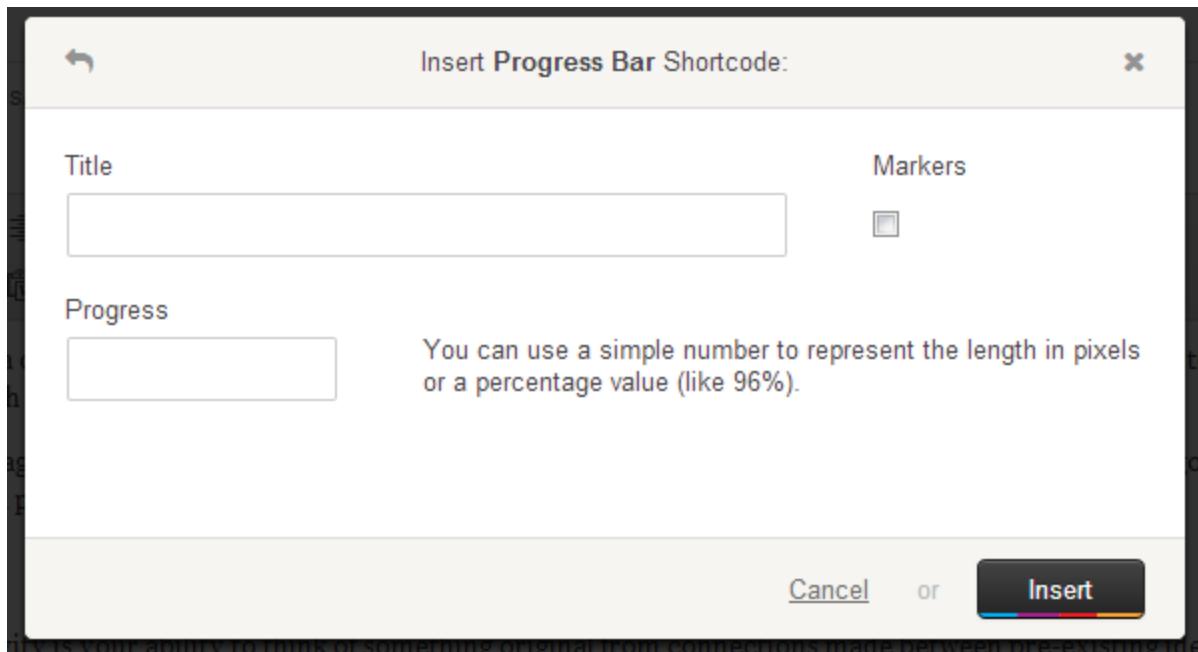


Once you are done, hit the Insert button and we will generate for you the shortcode, with some dummy content for each column. From here you can add what content you desire in each column, text, images or even other shortcodes.

You can have multiple rows of columns in one page, with different column configurations, but we urge you to take the time and think things over, so you don't clutter your pages with too much complexity.

Progress Bar

This shortcode will help you add a animated progress bar with percentage, title and marker.



Team Member

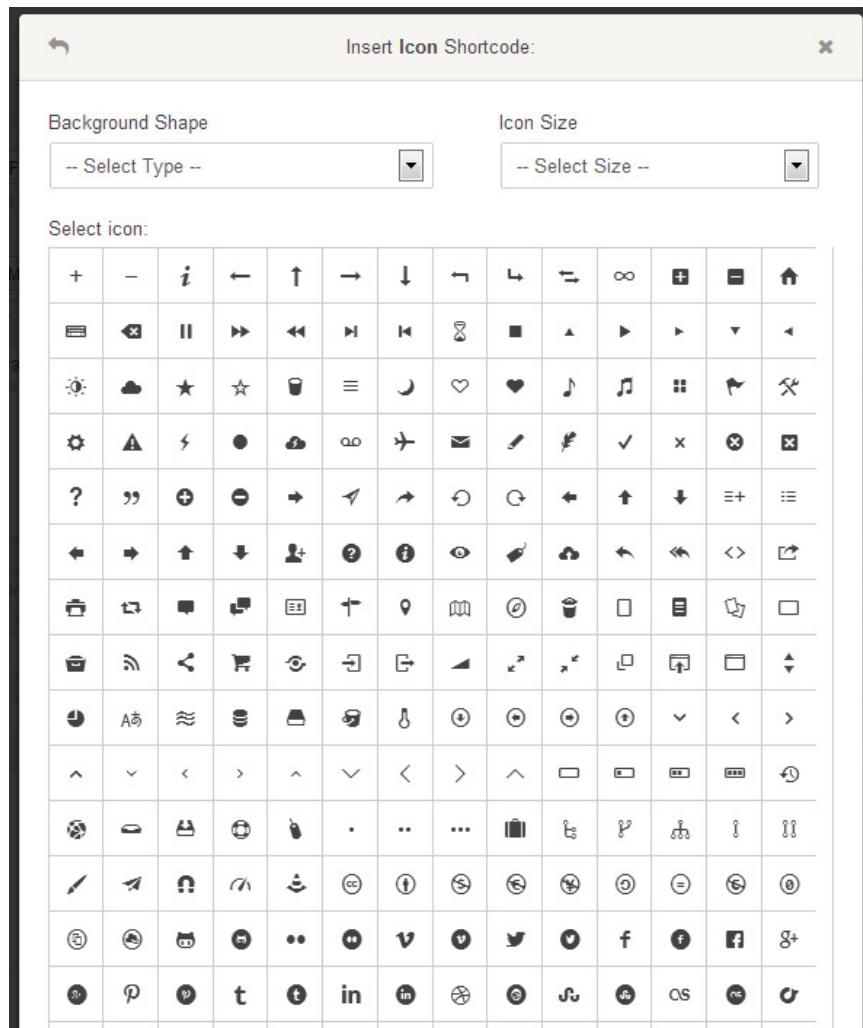
Insert Team Member Shortcode:

Name	Image
<input type="text"/>	
Title	Image Link
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Description	
<input type="text"/>	
Twitter Link	Facebook Link
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
LinkedIn Link	Pinterest Link
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

[Cancel](#) or [Insert](#)

This shortcode helps you add team member information in a structured way, like you can see at the bottom of the About page. You simply add the Name, Title, Description, an image and an optional image link, and you are good to go. If you or your team members are socially engaged (who is not these days) you can also add the links to the main social networks: Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn and Pinterest.

Icon



Because icons are cool, we've made it easy for you to add icons using the famous **FontAwesome** and **Entypo** icons. We also allow you choose between 2 background styles (a rectangle or circle) and 3 sizes (small, medium and large). All these so you can better make your point.

Button

To further emphasize your call to action or links, you can use this Button shortcode to get a beautiful button that is in line with the rest of the theme (we really hate those pesky default browser buttons). Simply input the button link and label and you are good to go. You can also choose the size of your button: small, medium or big. For custom styling you can add a CSS class and/or id.

Insert Button Shortcode:

Label Text	Link URL
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Button Size	Text Size
<input type="text"/> -- Select Size --	<input type="text"/> -- Select Size --
Class	ID
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Open in a new tab?	
Cancel or Insert	

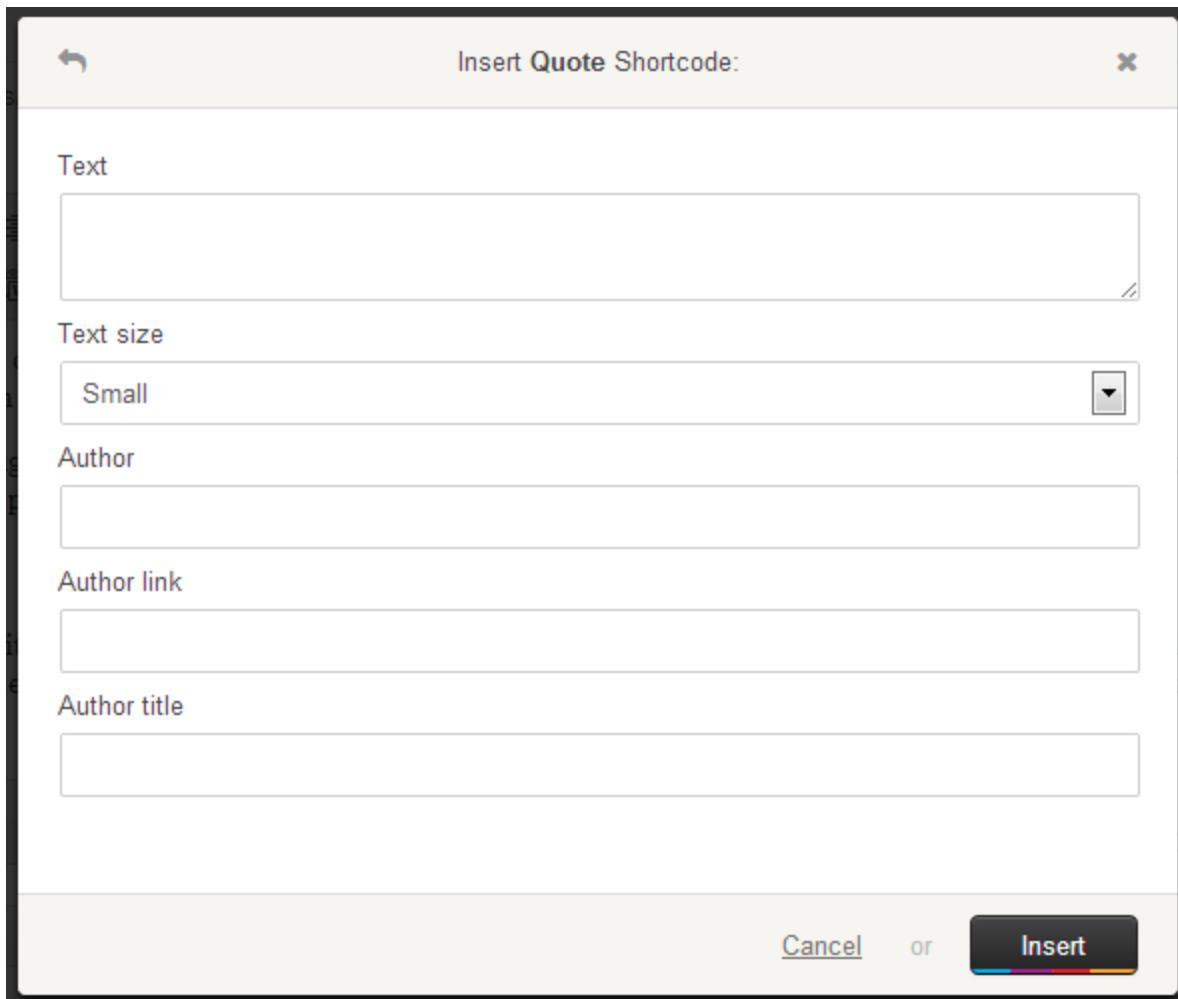
Separator

Insert Separator Shortcode:

Style
<input type="text"/> Dotted
Cancel or Insert

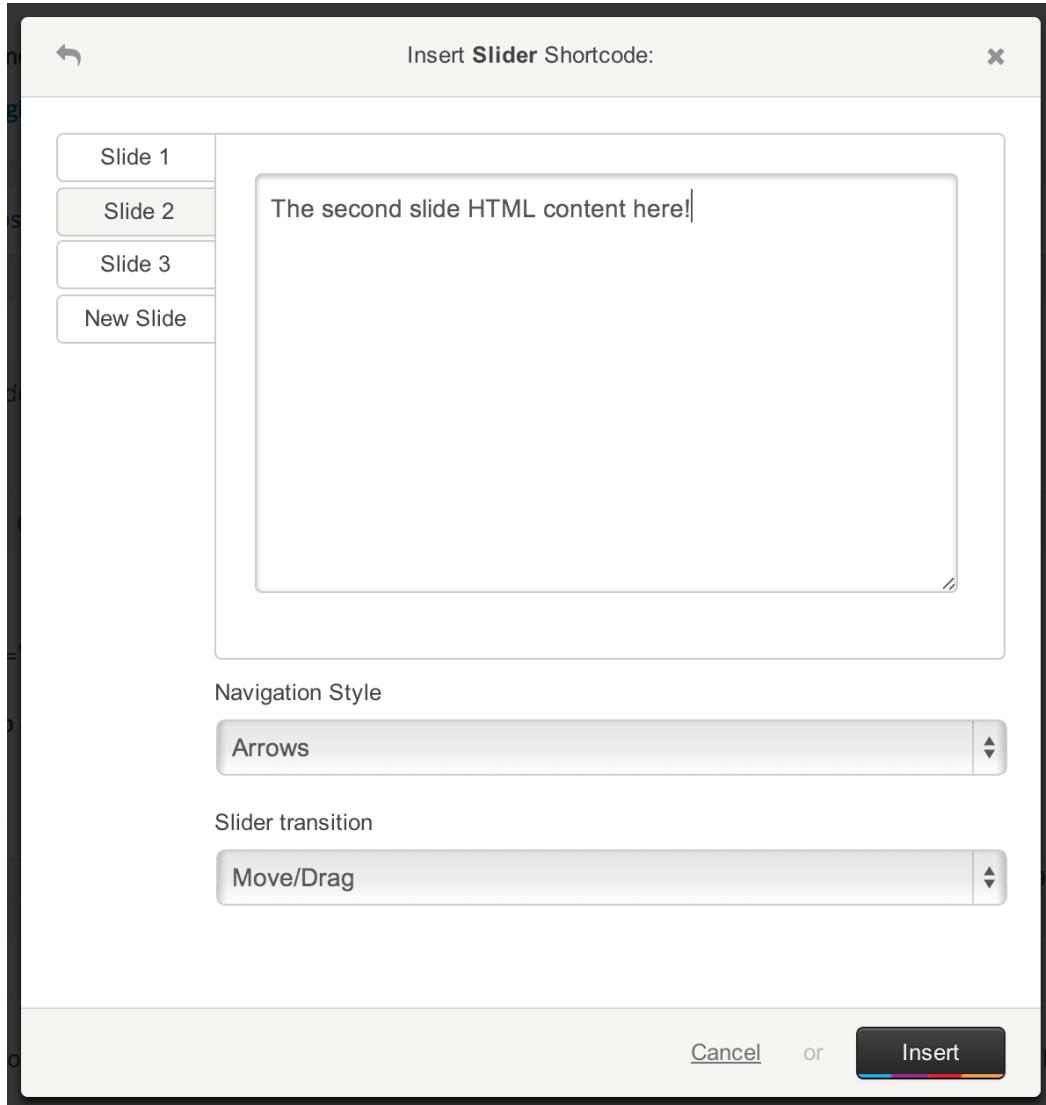
This shortcode will help you add a nice formatted horizontal divider, to go with your beautiful theme. You can control the style of the line.

Quote



With this shortcode you can add a nice formatted quote with author and link. Better than that old default one that WordPress gives you.

Slider



Use the Slider shortcode to insert small sliders in your content to showcase your testimonials for example. You can create as many slides as you like using the **New Slide** button. Also you can define the **arrows style** (arrows, bullets, arrows and bullets or none) and the **transition animation** between slides (move/drag or fade).

Tabs

Use the Tabs shortcode to group some of your content in your pages or posts under certain tabs. For each tab you can specify the tab title, an icon (using the [FontAwesome](#) library) and the HTML content. If you don't want icons simply leave that field empty.

You can define as many tabs as you want using the **New Tab** button.



These are all the details you need to know about our custom shortcodes to get you creating nice presentation pages, or maybe... posts? Probably not.

Check this out to get a better feel

<http://pixelgrade.com/demos/border/features/shortcodes/>

Customizing Your Theme Using Child Themes

As you may already know, Border supports child themes for customizing some and any of it's templates, functions or styles.

Although Border offers it's fair share of customization options, we generally try to keep the options to a reasonable amount as to not scare or confuse the general user. We believe that too many customization options tend to erode the design with an ease that is almost scary. For those of you that have special needs in terms of design and/or functionality, the child themes are the way to go.

Child Themes Fundamentals

First let me explain to some of the aspects of the WordPress Child themes concept. For those of you familiar with this, please skip to the next section.

One of the best places to start learning about this is the WordPress Codex that covers this topic in full: http://codex.wordpress.org/Child_Themes. I am not going to reiterate all that is explained there, but try to give you a short start into this.

The main reason and advantages of the child themes are:

- ability to modify and add functionality to a theme without changing any of the code of the theme. This is very important since this way you don't loose the possibility to update that theme without loosing your changes;
- you can easily experiment with new features without digging too much through the parent's theme code;
- you can focus just on the aspects that are of interest too you, and not get tangled in the complex logic of the parent theme.

From all of these, the first is the most important since it's a very common issue in the WordPress world to start and hack around at a theme and then find yourself missing on all the improvements the authors are adding to the table with updates. You either start digging

and see what they have changed or you just give up and stay with a old and outdated version. This are not feasible options from our point of view.

The main and the single file that is required in a child theme is the style.css file that provides WordPress the details about the child but, most importantly, the parent's theme folder name. You will find in the archive that came with your theme, such a folder with the style.css file already created and ready to go.

You need to know that the style.css file is loaded after all the styles of the parent theme have been loaded so anything you write into it overwrites the rules in the parent.

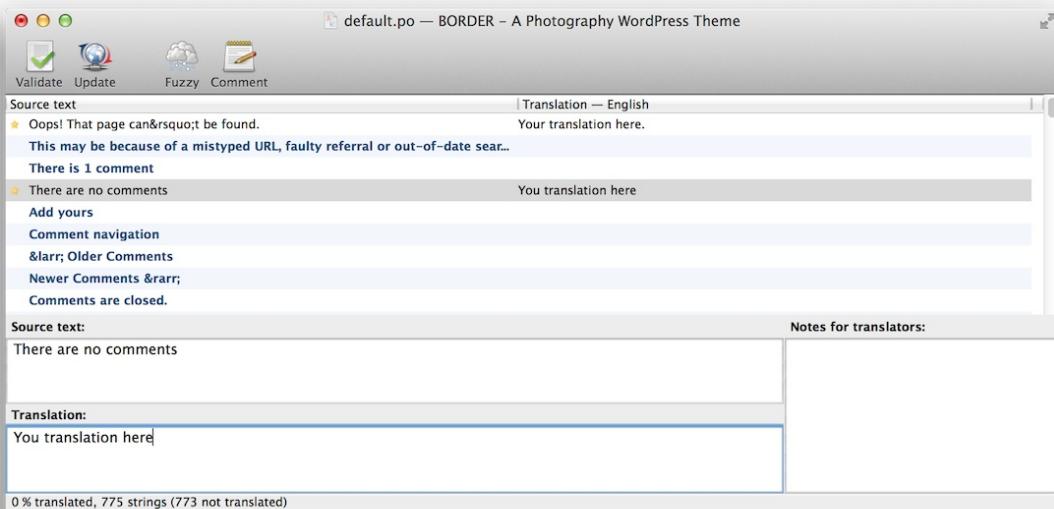
When thinking about the other files in a theme (like template files), anytime you create one with the same file name in a child theme, that will be used instead of the one in parent theme.

Important note: Please take note that while child themes may sound like an easy thing to do, if you lack the proper knowledge in terms of CSS for styling changes, JavaScript or WordPress and PHP programming, you will find yourself quite easily lost and breaking things. Keep in mind that there are countless variables in play with Border (or with any professional responsive theme for what matters). For example, don't expect to make a CSS change and, while working perfectly on YOUR screen size and browser, to work the same on other screen sizes or browsers, or to not affect the responsive nature of your site. This is why we recommend that in the case of more complex customizations you should seek the help of professional web designer and web developer. This will save you time and give you the confidence that your site will work as expected.

Translating Your Theme using PoEdit

So you are looking to change the language of your WordPress based site to something else than English. Let me give you some simple steps to achieve this.

1. The first thing you need to do is make sure that the theme has the appropriate language file. The **default language files** and, eventually, the bonus ones are located in the theme's directory in the **/languages/ directory**. They are **.po** and **.mo files**.
2. If you don't find the appropriate language file for your target language then you must **copy the default.po file** and **rename the copy** accordingly to your desired language. The **language files names** must have this format "ll_CC", where "ll" is an ISO 639 two-letter language code (lowercase) and "CC" is an ISO 3166 two-letter country code (uppercase). The country code specification is not redundant: Some languages have dialects in different countries. For example, 'de_AT' is used for Austria, and 'pt_BR' for Brazil. The country code serves to distinguish the dialects. See [Language Codes](#) and [Country Codes](#) for the lists of codes.
3. So let's say you want to translate to Brazilian Portuguese and you have copied default.po to pt_BR.po. Now you have to edit it using the **world's favorite free .po editor**, PoEdit (<http://www.poedit.net/download.php>).



4. Once you open the file you will be presented with the list of all the English strings on

the left side and their translation (if present on the right). To translate simply click on a line and on the bottom of the window you can enter your translation. More info here: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poedit>

5. Once you are done simply **hit save in PoEdit** and this will automatically **save the .po file and generate/regenerate the .mo file** (a binary file).
6. Now all you have to do is **change the language of your WordPress installation**. To do this you need to edit the wp-config.php located in the root of your WordPress installation and change this line **define ('WPLANG', '')**; to match your language, in our case **define ('WPLANG', 'pt_BR')**;

You can reopen the .po file at any time and change, continue to translate, etc.

All done. Easy right?

Where To Start Learning WordPress?

The WordPress CMS is a complex beast that is made even more complex thanks to the countless plugins available out there (free or premium). All this complexity allows for a lot of capabilities and power, and like a famous saying tells us, with great power comes great responsibility. So we advise you not to treat things lightly and try and learn at least the basics so the whole system will work for you, not against you.

We strive to make our themes as solid as possible (i.e. to break as hard as possible) but there is a fine line between allowing for flexibility and making things solid. This is a never ending game, but this is what makes the web exciting.

So the long story short, Border (or any other theme that does more than just the simplest of things) and WordPress at the same time are not fool proof. They are complex pieces of code that allow you to get a great website, but only when treated with respect.

The WordPress Codex

This is the Holy Grail of starting to get to terms with WordPress. It has both beginner and advanced information. We recommend you to start with these sections (they are intended for regular users, not developers):

- [Introduction to Blogging](#)
- [First Steps With WordPress](#)
- [WordPress Semantics - Learning the Jargon](#)
- [New To WordPress - Where to Start](#)
- [Finding WordPress Help](#)

Going through these will mostly get you on your way on becoming a proper WordPress user.

Further Learning Resources

Since WordPress is such a huge phenomenon nowadays, the learning resources are far from scarce. From the Google start page to the personal blog of a WP enthusiast, everywhere you look there is something to learn.

From some of the most widely appraised sites that help you with WordPress, we would like to point you to these:

- [WP Tuts+](#)
- [WP Beginner](#)

FAQ

More to come...